GLOSSARY

Accessibility -
Providing for ease, safety and choice when moving to and through places.

Ease of movement -
Make the city easy and safe to get to and move around in, particularly for pedestrians and cyclists.

Neighbourhood –
A district or community within a town or city.

Legibility –
Helping people to find their way around and understand how to place works.

Mixed use -
Mixed-use development is a type of urban development that blends residential, commercial, cultural, institutional, or industrial uses, where those functions are physically and functionally integrated, and that provides pedestrian connections.

Public realm –
Public realm is the streets, squares, parks, green spaces and other outdoor places that we pass through in our everyday lives – that foster a sense of social transaction.

Sustainability –
Create a social, economic and environmentally sustainable city for future. It should be more resource efficient and encouraging economic development and social equity.

Urban Planning –
Urban city and town planning integrates land use planning and transportation planning to improve the built, economic and social environments of communities.

Urban Sprawl –
Migration of a population from populated towns and cities to low density residential development over more and more rural land.

Urban Heat Island -
This temperature difference between the city and its surroundings is known as the "urban heat island".

Urban design –
Urban Design weaves together buildings, public spaces, streets, transportation networks and landscapes into a coherent, organized design structure

Urban typology -
Spatial types and morphologies related to intensity of use, consumption of resources and production and maintenance of viable communities.