

GLOSSARY

Boundaries –

Edges in urban neighbourhoods can be defined as large urban elements that are either. In neighbourhood planning and design, edges and boundaries

Communal –

Shared by all members of a community; for common use.

District -

Areas with perceived internal homogeneity- "are medium-to-large sections of the city, conceived of as having two-dimensional extent, which the observer mentally enters 'inside of,' and which are recognizable as having some common identifying character"

Edge –

Dividing lines between districts- are the linear elements not used or considered as paths by the observer. They are boundaries between two phases, linear breaks in continuity.

Focal point -

A focal point is a design feature that makes an architectural experience meaningful. As an architectural element, it provides a goal for our explorations.

Imageability -

The figuration of a place that is the quality which confers to a physical object, a high probability of evoking in each observer a vigorous image.

Mass transit –

Shared passenger-transport service which is available for use by the general public, as distinct from modes such as taxicab, carpooling, or hired buses, which are not shared by strangers without private arrangement.

Mental Maps –

People understand the cities through recognizable elements that provide legibility and emotional security of being in a familiar territory. These elements could be drawn in terms of mental maps.

Monument -

A monument is a type of structure that was explicitly created to commemorate a person or event, or which has become important to a social group as a part of their remembrance of historic times or cultural heritage

Paths –

Familiar routes followed- “Are the channels along which the observer customarily, occasionally, or potentially moves.”