

## **GLOSSARY**

### **Conservation -**

"Conservation" means all the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its historical and/or architectural and/or aesthetic and/or cultural significance and includes maintenance, preservation, restoration, reconstruction and adoption or a combination of more than one of these.

### **Globalization –**

The process by which businesses or other organizations develop international influence or start operating on an international scale.

### **Heat Island–**

An urban heat island (UHI) is an urban area or metropolitan area that is significantly warmer than its surrounding rural areas due to human activities.

### **Income inequality –**

Wealth moves to suburbs, businesses follow. As a result, a physical gap separates wealthy communities from poor communities.

### **Place making -**

It create experiences that connect people to place—providing a strong sense of "you are here" by differentiating a place or space from others.

### **Population density -**

Human population per unit area.

### **Poverty –**

Low income residents are unable to pay the cost of commuting and relocating is financially difficult. Less opportunity for jobs reinforces poverty, crime, and social issues.

**Suburbanization –**

A general trend of city dwellers to move from the city into residential areas in ever-growing concentric circles away from the city's core. It is one of the many causes of the increase in urban sprawl.

**Sustainable city -**

City designed with consideration of environmental impact, inhabited by people dedicated to minimization of required inputs of energy, water and food, and waste output of heat, air pollution - CO<sub>2</sub>, methane, and water pollution.

**Urban sprawl –**

A dynamic, uncontrolled process of urban expansion along transportation corridors, leading to advancement of low density development.