

FAQ's

1. Define urban form and urban morphology?

- Urban form - defines the physical characteristics of the city within the larger environmental, socio-cultural, political and religious contexts.
- Urban morphology - primarily concerned with 'structure of urban form' and the processes that transform and shape it actively or passively over time.

2. What does the study of history urban form encompass?

- (a) understanding the city or settlement' overall history and evolution
 - (i) determinants of urban form - natural, man-made and local
 - (ii) processes – socio-economic and cultural influences
- (b) identifying the geometry, structure and relationship between elements (architectural components, landscape design, squares or piazzas) and the experiential quality of space
 - (i) design - growth patterns and diagrams
 - (ii) perception- image, identity, character

3. List down the salient features of organic settlements?

- a) Evolved without preconceived planned intervention
- b) Geomorphic pattern evolved or generated spontaneously and not an imposed diagram.
- c) Developed over a period of time, depending on the lay of land, in accordance with the daily life of the citizens
- d) Non geometric (organic) form has randomly defined open spaces with crooked and curved streets defining the built form.

4. List down the salient features of planned settlements?

- Planned settlements are a result of predetermined intention (extension, renewal)
- (a) The designed city most commonly found until the 19 century has a distinct and orderly geometric diagram.
 - (b) Involves complex geometry created by modulation and refracted combinations of any two pure geometric forms. (Grid; centrally planned scheme using circle or polygon with streets radiating from the center.)

5. List down some factors that influence the morphology of settlements?

- Economical
- Religious
- Political
- Land Division
- Defence
- Legalization
- Mobility
- Infrastructure