

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.

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 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.

Urban form -

It 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.