

Sanitisation:

- Conditions that relate to public health
- Provision of clean drinking water and adequate sewerage disposal
- In London, they introduced standards of buildings (regulations) and water supply to keep hygiene levels high/priority so plagues don't spread throughout the city
- MMB improved the sanitation in Melbourne, as drainage was a major issue, so they provided the metropolis with water and controlled the sanitation process
- Mainly discussed in the 19th and 20th centuries

Canberra:

- Walter Burley Griffin and Marion Mahony Griffin won the competition to design the plan for Canberra in 1913
- Capital of Australia
- Basic ideas of development
- Marion Griffin drew the actual design
- Garden city movement

Urban activism:

- Links with progress associations to help provide for progress and growth in cities
- A way to make cities more environmentally friendly when developing for future population growth
- Jane Jacobs was urban activist

Fez:

- 16th century: Islamic garden divided into grassy quadrants by water canals and bordered by spring flowers
- Divided up into regions (trades, clothes, food)
- In Morocco, it was a garden court of a Moorish Mansion
- In 1950's the Fez was a division between the old and new town
- In 1950's, the natives were in the old and cramped areas while the new colonists were in the new areas

Levittown:

- Is the name of four large suburban developments created by William Levitt in the U.S
- Symbolising the spread of housing in response to war and close quarters, facilitating deaths if bombed
- Materialism
- Post-war subdivision
- Dystopian notion of conformity

Agora:

- A public open space used for assemblies and markets, found in Ancient Greece (Athens)
- Open space surrounded by shops and stalls
- Early principle
- Ideal city is where 5000 people can hear one voice
- Place of discussion and discourse
- Example of modern time agora is federation square. People come to eat, socialise, discuss.

Freeway:

- Were major issues in the 1960's and 70's as they destroyed homes and were a threat to the environment
- Robert Moses was "anti-freeway"
- Jane Jacobs was a journalist who takes on planning an ethos for Western development that included no freeways. Organic environment essentially
- Helped to expand cities (sprawl) and create more suburbs
- Makes it easier for people in suburbs to travel into the city via freeway

City Wall:

- An opportunity and a barrier
- 500 years ago, cities used them for defence and attack
- Crucial to how people came together
- In some cities, 500 years ago, they put heads on the gates of the city wall to scare away intruders
- Safety mechanism
- Citizenship

Subdivision:

- An area of land that has been divided into smaller areas to create a division between towns, cities and suburbs
- Subdivision of land in suburbs to create places for houses to be built
- Garden city and garden suburb mechanism
- Saxil Tuxen specialised in subdivisions with his 1927 garden suburb plan

The Grid:

- Example is the Gridiron pattern, which was popular in the 19th century
- A way of organising cities
- Distinguishing the culture/empire/religion/country of the city by the grid system. E.g. roman grid
- Dominated urban morphology since the 19th century.

Parkway:

- An open landscaped highway
- Many parkways originally intended for scenic and recreational driving have evolved into major urban and commute routes
- The first parkways in the U.S were developed during the late 19th century by Olmsted and Farrant as roads segregated for pedestrians, cyclists and horse carriages, such as the Eastern Parkway- which is credited as the world's first parkway
- Organic environment

Miasma:

- Certain smell of a city that is unpleasant
- Slums/plagued areas