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## **SPECIFIC VOCABULARY OF URBAN PLANNING RESUME**

In this article, we'll delve deeper into the world of urban planning, exploring additional essential **terms**, theories, and concepts that govern urban development. Urban planning encompasses a range of resources and activities aimed at improving the quality of life in urban areas. Here are some key resources and activities that contribute to urban planning **(1,23)**

**Key Processes:** Urban planning involves several key areas, including land use planning, transportation planning, infrastructure planning, and more. These processes are essential for creating functional, sustainable, and livable communities. **Sustainable Urban Development:** This resource discusses the importance of urban planning in managing urban growth, promoting sustainability, and addressing social justice issues. It emphasizes the need for effective urban planning to create safe, healthy, and prosperous UN-

**Habitat Support:** UNHabitat provides support for sustainable and inclusive planning and design of cities. They develop normative work, provide technical assistance, and deliver context-specific solutions based on integrative and participatory processes. These resources and activities are crucial for urban planning, helping to create cities that work for everyone and meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs **(1, 34)**

**Key words article resource provide term planning development**

**Strategic Urban Planning:** This type involves setting high-level objectives for urban development, focusing on long term goals such as improving public transit, enhancing community spaces, and increasing the quality of life for residents. It serves as a comprehensive framework for other planning activities.

**Land-Use Planning:**

This involves the regulation and management of land resources to ensure that urban areas are developed in a way that meets the needs of the community while preserving the environment. It includes zoning laws and land-use policies that dictate how land can be utilized.

**Transportation Planning:** This type focuses on the development of efficient transportation systems that facilitate the movement of people and goods. It includes planning for roads, public transit, pedestrian pathways, and cycling infrastructure to enhance connectivity within urban areas.

**Environmental Planning:** This type emphasizes the integration of environmental considerations into urban planning processes. It aims to protect natural resources, reduce pollution, and promote sustainable practices within urban development.

**Economic Development Planning:** This involves strategies to stimulate economic growth within urban areas. It includes planning for business districts, job creation initiatives, and infrastructure improvements that support economic activities.

**Urban Revitalization:** This type focuses on rejuvenating declining urban areas through redevelopment and investment. It aims to improve the quality of life in these areas by enhancing infrastructure, housing, and public spaces.

**Neighborhood Planning:** This involves planning at a more localized level, focusing on the specific needs and characteristics of individual neighborhoods. It addresses issues such as community engagement, local services, and public spaces to enhance neighborhood livability.

These types of urban planning are interconnected and often overlap, as effective urban development requires a holistic approach that considers various aspects of city life and community needs. By integrating these different types, urban planners can create sustainable, efficient, and vibrant urban environments. Urban design encompasses various approaches and theories aimed at creating functional, sustainable, and aesthetically pleasing urban environments. (2, 32-33)

**Prescriptive Theories:** These theories focus on specific subjects and offer solutions to urban problems. They emphasize values such as inclusiveness, sustainability, and safety. Examples include Kevin Lynch's "Image of the City," which explores how people perceive urban environments, and Jane Jacobs' "The Death and Life of Great American Cities," which discusses strategies for safe and vibrant neighborhoods.

**Descriptive Theories:** These theories provide insights into urban design aspects without necessarily offering solutions. They often analyze existing urban conditions and suggest new ideas based on observed patterns. For instance, "Collective Form" by Fumihiko Maki examines the relationship between urban design and social interaction. **Comprehensive Theories:** These theories aim to integrate various aspects of urban design, using other theories as references to develop new strategies for addressing urban challenges. They focus on the intersectionality of urban issues and promote a holistic understanding of urban environments. (2, 67)

Students can engage in various urban planning projects that promote creativity, critical thinking, and community involvement, such as designing ideal cities, creating sustainable development plans, or researching urban issues.

**Urban and Regional Planning Topics:** Students can explore a wide range of topics related to urban and regional planning, including urban renewal, landscaping, and infrastructure. A comprehensive list of project topics and materials is available for download, which includes research papers and seminar titles suitable for undergraduate and graduate students. **Create a City Project:** In this project, students work in cooperative

e groups to design an ideal city that balances human convenience, environmental preservation, and quality of life. They will write an explanation of how geography influences their design choices. This project encourages teamwork and critical thinking.

#### **Future City Model:**

Students can participate in a project where they create a scale model of a city set 100 years in the future. This project involves researching urban planning concepts, developing a project management plan, and presenting their model. It emphasizes hands-on learning and innovation.

#### **Sustainable Urban Development Plans:**

Students can analyze an underdeveloped area in their city and develop a sustainable land use plan. This project encourages students to consider the long-term impacts of urban sprawl and pollution while promoting public speaking and teamwork skills.

#### **Graduation project :architecture urban planning (3, 47)**

Urban planning projects worldwide are transforming cities by combining sustainability, social equity, and innovative design, while Baku's local projects aim to balance rapid development with heritage preservation and socio-economic inclusion.

Let's search urban planning vocabulary with their explanation (4,22-23)



**1.Zoning:** The process of dividing land into sections to regulate land use and building types in each area. Zoning ensures that residential, commercial, and industrial activities are appropriately situated.

**2.Land Use:** Refers to the management and modification of natural environments or land for different purposes, such as residential, commercial, agricultural, recreational, or industrial activity.

### 3.Mixed-

**Use Development:** A planning concept that combines residential, commercial, and sometimes industrial functions within a single area to promote walkability and reduce travel distances.

**4.Sustainable Development:** Planning and designing urban areas in ways that meet present needs without compromising future generations, emphasizing energy efficiency, environmental protection, and social equity.

**5.Green Space:** Open areas such as parks, gardens, and natural landscapes incorporated into urban design to provide environmental benefits and recreational opportunities.

### 6.Transit-

**Oriented Development (TOD):** A strategy that designs neighborhoods around public transportation hubs to encourage the use of transit, reduce traffic congestion, and enhance accessibility.

**7.Urban Density:** The measurement of population or building intensity within a specific urban area, influencing infrastructure needs, land price, and livability.

**8.Walkability:** The degree to which an area is friendly to walking, including street connectivity, pedestrian safety, and proximity to amenities.

**9.Smart Growth:** An urban planning approach designed to concentrate growth in compact, transit-accessible, pedestrian-friendly areas while preserving open space and natural resources.

**10.Urban Sprawl:** The uncontrolled outward expansion of cities into surrounding rural lands, often characterized by low-density, car-dependent development.

**11.Public Realm:** The spaces of a city that are open and accessible to everyone, including streets, squares, parks, and plazas.

**12.Infrastructure:** The basic physical systems necessary for a city to function, including transportation, water supply, power, sewage, and communication networks.

**13.Brownfield:** Previously developed land that may be contaminated but has potential for redevelopment after proper remediation.

**15.Placemaking:** The process of creating quality public spaces that promote community well-being, social interaction, and cultural identity.

**Urban Renewal:** The redevelopment or revitalization of existing urban areas, often to address decay, improve infrastructure, or increase economic activity.

**Complete Streets:** Roadways designed to accommodate all users, including pedestrians, cyclists, public transit, and motorists, promoting safety and accessibility for everyone.

Term	Description
Accessibility	The ability of people to move around an area and reach places and facilities, including elderly and disabled people, those with young

	children and those encumbered with luggage or shopping.
<b>Adopted Proposals Map</b>	A component of a Local Development Framework and an important part of the development plan, or DPD itself, showing the location of proposals in all current Development Plan Documents, on an Ordnance Survey base map.
<b>Adoption</b>	The final confirmation of a development plan or Local Development Document status by a local planning authority (LPA).
<b>Affordable Housing (or sub market housing)</b>	Housing, whether for rent, shared ownership or outright purchase, provided at a cost considered affordable in relation to incomes that are average or below average, or in relation to the price of general market housing.
<b>Ancillary Use / Operations</b>	A subsidiary or secondary use or operation closely associated with the main use of a building or piece of land.
<b>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</b>	A report submitted to the government by local planning authorities or regional planning bodies assessing progress with and the effectiveness of a Local Development Framework.
<b>Appeal</b>	The process whereby a planning applicant can challenge an adverse decision, including a refusal of permission. Appeals can also be made against the failure of the planning authority to issue a decision within a given time, against conditions attached to permission, against the issue of an enforcement notice and against refusals of listed building and conservation area consent. In England and Wales, appeals are processed by the Planning Inspectorate.
<b>Area Action Plan</b>	A type of Development Plan Document focused upon a specific location or an area subject to conservation or significant change (for example major regeneration).
<b>Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)</b>	An area with a statutory national landscape designation, primary purpose of which is to conserve and enhance natural beauty. Together with National Parks, AONB, represent the nation's finest landscapes. AONB's are designated by the Countryside

(5, 78-79)

## XÜLASƏ

Aytac Telman qızı Sadıqzadə

Memarlıq və şəhərsalma mətnlərinin specific lüğət tərkibi

**Açar sözlər: məqalə mənbə təminat termin planlaşdırma inkişaf**

Dünya sürətli urbanizasiyanı yaşamağa davam etdikcə, şəhərlərin planlaşdırılması, dizaynı və idrə olunması getdikcə daha çox əhəmiyyət kəsb edir.

Davamlı şəhər salam ekoloji cəhətdən təmiz, sosial cəhətdən inkluziv, iqtisadi cəhətdən səmərəli və sakinlər üçün yüksək həyat keyfiyyətini təmin edən faktorlara əsaslanır. Bu cəhətdən şəhər sivilizasiyasının əsas aspektlərinə diqqət əməl olunmalıdır. Bu aspektlərə daxil edilir: Torpaqdan yararlı istifadə edilməsi, tikinti sahəsinin yerinin gəzəngün seçilməsi, park və yaşıllıq sahələrini salınması, infrastrukturun düzgün təyin edilməsi və s. Məqalədə bu aspektlərin tam şəkildə izahı öz yerini tapmışdır. Təbii bu mövzuda özünəməxsus terminlərdən istifadə olunur. Dərs prosesində bu tipli mətnlər üzərində işlənilərkən mövzuya uyğun terminlərlə qarşılaşırıq. Bu terminləri xüsusi lüğətlər əsasında öyrənilməlidir. Müəllif müasir ədəbiyyatdan istifadə etməklə bu terminlərin izahını da təqdim etmişdir.

### **Резюме**

**Айтадж Тельман кызы Садыгзаде**

#### **Специфический словарь текстов по градостроительству**

**Ключевые слова:** статья, ресурсы, снабжение, термины, планирование развитие

Строительная лексика условно делится на несколько ключевых категорий, каждая из которых имеет свое функциональное назначение и особенности применения. Технические термины составляют основу профессионального языка строителей, охватывая широкий спектр понятий от характеристик материалов до методов выполнения работ. Архитектурная терминология сосредоточена на особенностях проектирования и планировки объектов, включая специфические названия конструктивных элементов и стилевых решений. Инженерная лексика охватывает вопросы расчетов, нагрузок и коммуникационных систем, что требует точного понимания и корректного использования соответствующих слов. Организационная терминология играет важную роль в координации строительного процесса, охватывая документооборот, этапы реализации проекта и взаимодействие между участниками. Экономическая составляющая представлена терминами, связанными с финансированием, сметным делом и учетом затрат

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