

1. alternative lifestyle	a conscious attempt to create a new way of life free of the constraints and stresses of mainstream urban living; often a back to nature perspective	12. urban consolidation	policies that encourage higher population densities in established suburban areas, usually through planning regulations allowing more dwelling units on a given area of land through subdivision and strata title
2. counterurbanisation	a reversal of the rural-large city movement associated with urbanisation	13. urban decay	the deterioration of the built environment; urban infrastructure falls into a state of disrepair and buildings are left empty for long periods of time
3. decentralisation	the dispersal of activities and people from large urban centres to smaller urban centres and rural communities	14. urban morphology	both the functional form and character of the urban environment; the factors that contribute to a city's morphology include its landuse and patterns; its architectural styles, building types and materials, streetscapes and density of the development; the nature of the biophysical development, such as topography; and a wide range of socioeconomic and cultural influences
4. exclusionary zoning	landuse regulations or controls that are designed to exclude 'undesirable elements' from a particular urban space	15. urban periphery	the outer edge of an urban area
5. exurbanisation	a process whereby people, usually those who are quite affluent, move from the city to rural areas but continue to live the urban way of life either through long-distance commuting or technology	16. urban renewal	the redevelopment of an urban area
6. gentrification	the renewal of inner-city residential precincts; dilapidated homes are purchased, refurbished and occupied by middle-income and high-income earners; the process is a product of the preference of people for access to employment and entertainment in and around the central business district	17. urban sprawl	the continuous, and often unplanned, outward growth of an urban area
7. morphology	the functional form and character of an urban environment	18. urban village	distinctive residential districts comprising a clustering of people with a common culture and forming an identifiable community
8. perimetropolitan region	the area bounded by the furthest extent of commuting metropolitan jobs		
9. spatial exclusion	the protection of luxury lifestyles, which has resulted in restrictions in spatial access and the freedom of movement of other urban dwellers		
10. suburb	an urban area surrounding and connected to the central city; many are exclusively residential; others have their own commercial centres		
11. suburbanisation	the movement of people, employment and facilities away from the inner city towards outer urban areas		