

Glossary of Terms	
Infrastructure	Physical structures that form the foundation for development including public sewage and water systems, storm-water disposal systems, waste management facilities, electric power, communications and transportation corridors and facilities, oil and gas pipelines and district cooling facilities and corridors.
Intersection	A facility to permit the meeting of two or more roads.
Jurisdiction	The official power to make legal decisions and judgements.
Land Use Compatibility	A good land use planning principle, whereby land uses which are known or expected to cause adverse impacts, when in proximity from one another, are considered incompatible and are protected by separation and/or other means.
Land use	The activities, operations, or purposes that are employed in a particular geographic area; the specific manner in which a plot of land is utilized. Land use is usually regulated through zoning ordinances.
Land Use Budget	A table showing total area for each land use in a project and its percentage to the overall area
Local Road	The lowest class of road, intended for short journeys only. Its primary function is to rejoin the outer lane.
Masjid	A place of worship for Muslims.
Master Planning	The macro-planning process that seeks to create attractive environments through integrated planning of urban centers.
Master Plan	A comprehensive plan to guide the long-term physical development of a particular area based on identified objectives, strategies and timelines for implementation. Includes plans for land use, community facilities and utilities, transportation of goods and people and energy use and conservation. Zoning ordinances and policies are developed for different areas or zoning districts based on the master plan.

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Massing	The overall bulk or size of a building or project, its physical volume or magnitude.
Master Plan Modification	To modify an approved master plan to incorporate changes that may or may not have a significant impact on the overall project.
Mezzanine	A partial floor in industrial buildings that is not counted as a separate floor and considered part of the maximum building height.
Micro-climate	The climate of a very small or restricted area, especially when this differs from the climate of the surrounding area.
Mobility	The ability of people or goods to move within the transport system.
Mobility Integration	Mobility integration is a strategic tool designed to ensure people and places can connect, now and in the future.
Must	Means it is a mandatory requirement.
NOCs	No Objection Certificates issued by concerned authorities/entities.
Open Space	Publicly accessible area of public realm or inaccessible landscape. It can include either formal or informal activities or a combination of the two, and forms part of a wider network allowing people to move easily between one space and another.
Orientation	The specific positioning of a building.
Owner	The person who holds legal title to a piece of property.
Pergola	Non-solid ceiled shed of openings of no less than 50% of the total area normally built for architectural beautification or for weather purposes.
Perspectives	The art of representing three-dimensional objects on a two-dimensional surface so as to give the right impression of their height, width, depth and position in relation to each other.