

**Table 1.1** Conceptualisations of urban space design

<b>Lynch (1981)</b>	<b>Jacobs and Appleyard (1987)</b>	<b>Bentley et al. (1985)</b>	<b>Tibbalds (1988)</b>	<b>Congress for New Urbanism (1993)</b>	<b>Urban Task Force (1999)</b>	<b>DETR and CABE (2000)</b>	<b>Llewellyn Davies (2000)</b>	<b>Carmona et al. (2002)</b>
Control	Identity and control community and public life	Personalisation	Cater for all sections of the community and consult them	Cities and towns shaped by community institutions	Building to last, sustainable buildings, environmental responsibility	Adaptability	Manage the investment Design for change	Sustainable urban design
	Urban self-reliance	Robustness	Build to last and adapt	Design for pedestrians and transit	Context, scale and character	Character	Work with the landscape	Townscape
Fit	Imagination and joy	Richness	Human scale, intricacy, joy and visual delight	Physically defined public spaces	Optimising land use and density	Continuity and enclosure	Mix forms	Urban form
Sense	Liveability		Avoid change on too great a scale Places before buildings		Public realm	Quality of the public realm	Places for people	Public realm
Vitality	Authenticity and meaning	Legibility	Legible environments			Legibility		
Access	Access to opportunities An environment for all	Variety Permeability Visual appropriateness	Mixing of uses Freedom to walk about Learn from the past and respect context	Diversity in use and population Universal accessibility Celebrate local history, climate, ecology and building practice	Mixing activities, mixing tenures Access and permeability Site and setting	Diversity Ease of movement (Application through eight aspects of urban form)	Mix uses Make connections Enrich the existing	Mixed use and tenure Connection and movement Application to context