

AQA Geography A-level

Contemporary Urban Environments

Definition Flashcards



Accessibility



Accessibility

How easy it is to travel to a place or interact with an individual.



Agriculture Based Regeneration



Agriculture Based Regeneration

The focus of regeneration is to help local farms produce extra revenue such as creating farm shops, building the reputation of local produce and starting local farm attractions (maze mazes, muddy assault courses, tractor trailer rides etc.)



Amenity Value



Amenity Value

The value of a resource to locals and businesses (beaches, timber, coal).



Built Environment



Built Environment

The buildings and infrastructure within an urban area.



Capital



Capital

Productive assets, goods or financial stakes.



Central Business District (CBD)



Central Business District (CBD)

The centre of a city, containing a high density of businesses and TNC headquarters.



Council Estate



Council Estate

Consisting only of social housing, with tenants on subsidised rent.



Counter Urbanisation



Counter Urbanisation

An increase in the proportion of a population living within rural areas, due to migration from urban to rural regions.



Cultural Enrichment



Cultural Enrichment

The addition of ideas, traditions and beliefs due to the arrival of new people.



Cultural Erosion



Cultural Erosion

The loss of a culture, resulting in a change in ideas or disregard for traditions.



Culture



Culture

The way of life of a particular group of people at a particular time, generally customs and beliefs.



Culture-led Regeneration



Culture-led Regeneration

The focus of regeneration is to enhance historic or cultural attractions of an area such as opening stately homes and building a reputation based on famous residents (Wordsworth country, Beatrix Potter in the Lake District, etc).



Deindustrialisation



Deindustrialisation

A reduction in industrial capacity, leading to social and economic change within a region.



Demographic



Demographic

The characteristics of a population.



Deprivation



Deprivation

Individuals lack basic services or objects they would expect to have in the 21st Century.



Dereliction



Dereliction

The loss of industry or productivity of a land, leaving it abandoned.



Diversity



Diversity

Variation within a population, in their characteristics, background and behaviour.



Elite Migrants



Elite Migrants

Migration due to an individual's wealth or status, often investing in the host country through investment visas, property or business.



Environmental Impact Assessment



Environmental Impact Assessment

The study of environmental impacts caused by large business projects.



Environmental Regeneration



Environmental Regeneration

The focus of regeneration is to restore and maintain natural environments such as woodlands, beaches and national parks.



Ethnicity



Ethnicity

The cultural background of a group of people, often based on religion or country of origin.



Gated Community



Gated Community

Urban neighbourhoods surrounded by gates often to improve privacy and safety. They can add to segregation within a community.



Gentrification



Gentrification

Renovation of older/deteriorating buildings or areas with the aim of attracting high-income individuals or elite businesses to a place.



Governance



Governance

The management of a place or group of people.



Hard Regeneration



Hard Regeneration

Construction of new buildings and infrastructure and investment within a region.



Idyll



Idyll

A location with ideal living conditions and good qualities. Often based on a perception.



Inequality



Inequality

Differences in income, well-being and wealth between individuals, communities and society.



Internal Migration



Internal Migration

The movement of people within a country.



International Migration



International Migration

The movement of people from one country to another.



Leisure-led Regeneration



Leisure-led Regeneration

The focus of regeneration is to attract tourists or improve the social quality of life (sports & activities, attractions, etc.).



Life-cycle Stage



Life-cycle Stage

The change in opinions and values at different stages of an individual's life.



Life Expectancy



Life Expectancy

The average number of years an individual is likely to live, determined at birth.



Lived Experience



Lived Experience

The contribution of experiences and opportunities to an individual's views and values.



Media



Media

The publishing of information and production of entertainment (e.g. BBC, local newspapers, radio stations).



Multicultural



Multicultural

The existence, acceptance or promotion of multiple cultural traditions within a single geographic area.



Non-Agricultural Based Regeneration



Non-Agricultural Based Regeneration

The focus of regeneration is to produce revenue for rural businesses (e.g. Tea Rooms, Paintballing, Historic Attractions).



Perception



Perception

A person's view of a place or issue based on feelings, experience and outside forces such as the media.



Political Engagement



Political Engagement

The willingness and ability of an individual to vote or join political parties or pressure groups.



Pressure Group



Pressure Group

Usually voluntary organisations, with the aim of persuading the public and changing government policy or authorities actions.



Population Density



Population Density

The number of people per square kilometre.



Rebranding



Rebranding

Creating a new look or reputation for an area.



Regional Disparity



Regional Disparity

The economic (or cultural) gap between different parts of a country.



Retail-led Regeneration



Retail-led Regeneration

The focus of regeneration is to attract shops to high streets and markets, and to establish warehouses and logistical hubs for TNCs.



Reimaging



Reimaging

Regeneration and rebranding specifically focussed on removing negative perceptions about a place.



Rural Decline



Rural Decline

Reduction in population in rural areas, leading to reduced services and government spending for that region.



Rural-Urban Continuum



Rural-Urban Continuum

A range of living spaces running from remotest peripheral rural villages to the CBD of the city.



Segregation



Segregation

The separation of a group from other groups this can be through force or voluntarily. Segregation can often occur due to housing strategies or regeneration projects.



Sink Estates



Sink Estates

Council estates that score badly on the Index of Multiple Deprivation



Spiral of Decline



Spiral of Decline

Stages of rural decline that contribute to a positive feedback loop, with more and more outward migration and increasingly declining services.



Stakeholder



Stakeholder

An individual with interest and influence within their community (residents, local businesses, farmers, NGOs)



Social Clustering



Social Clustering

Groups of people with similar background frequently living together.



Social Exclusion



Social Exclusion

The inability of a group of people to become involved in the cultural activities of a place.



Soft Regeneration



Soft Regeneration

Investing in the skills and education of the population to improve their own quality of life.



Urbanisation



Urbanisation

An increase in the proportion of a population living within urban areas.



Urban Resurgence



Urban Resurgence

Also known as re-urbanisation, urban resurgence is the movement of people back to an area which was previously in decline. This influx of people and investment further improves the social, economic and environmental conditions of urban areas.

