

Edexcel IAL Geography

Urban Problems, Planning and Regeneration

Glossary of Definitions



Eco-Cities - A sustainable city, where the residents' ecological footprint is minimised.

Garden State - A concept by Howard (1898) to construct residential areas surrounded by green belts to reduce urban sprawl.

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

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

Hard Regeneration - Construction of new buildings and infrastructure and investment within a region.

Infant Mortality Rates - The number of deaths of children under five per 1000.

Informal Housing - Housing that may be illegally constructed on land that occupants have no legal claim to or not following government regulation.

Informal Work - Employment not recognised or controlled by the government due to the work being illegal or undeclared/untaxed.

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

New Capital Cities - Moving government power into a less crowded or purpose-built cities.

New Towns - New towns were created to reduce overcrowding in existing cities by constructing new houses elsewhere.

Particulates - Fine particles left from combustion are expelled from the car.

Population Density - The number of people living within an area (often per square kilometre)

Primary Industry - The extraction of raw materials and production of unprocessed foods, e.g. farming, mining, forestry.

Public-Private Partnerships - Projects paid in part by the government and in part by private investors and companies.

Quaternary Industry - Industry involving technology or knowledge e.g. research & development, banking, IT services.

Rebranding - Creating a new look or reputation for an area.



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

Respiratory Conditions - Health conditions relating to the lungs and breathing, such as asthma, lung cancer and bronchitis.

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.

Secondary Industry - The manufacturing and process raw materials into consumable goods.

Social Housing - (Also known as public housing) Housing whose rent is subsidised or paid for by the government.

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

Tertiary Industry - Employment in service-based jobs e.g. call centres, teaching, bin collectors, etc.

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

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.

Urban Sprawl - The spreading of an urban town or city through new construction of housing and industry around the periphery.

Water-Borne Disease - Pathogens and disease are transferred through drinking contaminated water.

Welfare State - Government aims to provide for the disadvantaged or vulnerable people in the community, through financial support, training or housing.

