

Edexcel Geography A-level

Diverse Places Glossary of Definitions



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

Administration Centre - Places that make decisions about how to organise infrastructure and economic activity for the surrounding areas.

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

Built Environment - The buildings and infrastructure within an urban area.

Capital - Productive assets, goods or financial stakes.

Central Business District (CBD) - The centre of a city, containing a high density of businesses and TNC headquarters.

Commuter - An individual who regularly travels a distance between their residence and their employment.

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

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

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

Demographic - The characteristics of a population.

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

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

Diversification - Where a company may look to offer different services or sell a wider range of products to appeal to a new target audience.

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

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

Empty Nester - A couple whose children have moved out (post-university age).

Environmental Impact Assessment - The study of environmental impacts caused by large business projects.

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



Exponential Growth - An ever more rapid increase in something. For example, the world's population is growing exponentially.

Fertility Rate - The number of children born per 1000 women each year.

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.

Governance - The management of a place or group of people.

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

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

Internal Migration - The movement of people within a country.

International Migration - The movement of people from one country to another.

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

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

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

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

Mortality Rate - The number of deaths per thousand people.

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

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

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

Population Density - The number of people per square kilometre.

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



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

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

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 - Council estates that score badly on the Index of Multiple Deprivation.

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

Social Clustering - Groups of people with similar background frequently living together.

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

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

