

Edexcel Geography A-level

Regenerating Places

Glossary of Definitions



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

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 - 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.

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

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

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.

Degeneration - The decline of a region over time, due to insufficient funds, outward migration and declining quality of life for residents.

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

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.

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.

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

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



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

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.

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

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.

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 - 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).

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

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

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.

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



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.

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

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

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.

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

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).

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.

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

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.

