

Stanchester Academy
Year 10- Geography- Spring Term 1- Urban Issues and Challenges

The Urban World		
1	urbanisation	when an increasing percentage of a country's population moves to towns and cities.
2	migration	the movement of people from one place to another
3	rural-urban migration	moving from the country to a town/city
4	natural increase	birth rate minus the death rate of a population
5	push factor	reasons to move to a new place e.g., greater employment opportunities
6	pull factor	reasons to leave a place e.g., high unemployment
7	megacity	a city with a population greater than 10 million people e.g., Tokyo
8	site and service scheme	a scheme where local authorities provide land and services for residents to build homes.
9	favela	a squatter settlement (illegal settlement) in Brazil e.g., Rocinha
10	informal economy	employment outside the official knowledge of the government

Urban Change in the UK		
1	infrastructure	basic equipment needed for a country or region to function properly e.g., roads, utilities
2	brownfield site	land that has been used, abandoned, and awaits reuse.
3	urban regeneration	reversing urban decline by redeveloping to improve the local economy.
4	social deprivation	when an area lacks services, decent housing, adequate income, or employment.
5	gentrification	when the character of an urban area is changed by wealthier people moving in, displacing current inhabitants.
6	greenfield site	a plot of land, often on the edge of an urban area that has never been built on before.
7	urban sprawl	unplanned growth of urban areas into surrounding rural areas.
8	sanitation	measures designed to improve public health e.g., clean water/sewers.
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Sustainable urban development		
1	sustainability	Actions that meet the needs of the present without impacting upon the needs of the future.
2	social planning	planning which considers people's needs
3	environmental planning	Planning that ensures resources are not wasted and the environment is protected.
4	sustainable energy	Using energy in a way that is efficient and conserves supply
5	renewable energy	Energy that can be used over again e.g., wind, solar
6	inequality	The gap in quality of life between rich and poor.
7	traffic congestion	When there is too great a volume of traffic for the roads to cope with and traffic slows to a crawl.
8	integrated transport system	Different forms of transport are linked together to make it easier to travel.
9	urban greening	Process of increasing and preserving urban open spaces e.g., public parks and gardens

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