**URBAN KEY WORDS**

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| **TERM** | **MEANING** |
| Biofuel | Burning wood and other vegetation to produce energy/heat/electricity |
| Bronchitis | Inflammation of the tubes leading into the lungs |
| Brownfield Site | Old industrial or housing area that has become rundown or derelict |
| Carbon-Zero | Does not use resources that create carbon dioxide |
| Commuters | People who travel daily between their place of work and home |
| Deprivation | Where a person’s quality of life falls below a level that is regarded as the acceptable minimum by the government of a country |
| Deprived areas | Places where economic/social and environmental conditions are very poor |
| Dereliction | Previously used land/buildings fallen into disuse and decay |
| Eco-homes | Homes that have a minimum impact on the environment |
| Ecological Footprint | The impact of an individual on the Earth (measured in hectares per person) |
| Eco-settlements | Settlements that do not harm the environment because they meet the needs of the people without damaging the environment or exploiting resources |
| Floodplain | A low-lying area next to a river that is vulnerable to flooding |
| Green Space | Parkland and vegetated walkways in urban areas |
| Integrated Transport Systems | All parts of the system fit together to make it efficient |
| Life expectancy | Average number of years a person may expect to live |
| Mega-city | City of more than 10 million people |
| Mixed use | Has a mixture of uses – commercial, leisure, residential, etc. |
| Mortality | Death rate, usually deaths per 1000 people |
| Multi-hazard city | A city which is vulnerable to a number of different natural hazards |
| Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) | Organisation that is independent of government control, usually charities such as Water Aid, Oxfam, Save the Children |
| Pedestrianisation | Making an area for people to walk only – vehicle free areas, like Hounslow High Street |
| Photochemical Smog | Where smog combines with sunlight to form ozone, causing serious health problems such as breathing problems, eye irritations, vomiting |
| Redevelopment | Renovation and improvement of areas that were previously run-down |
| Self-help schemes | People take responsibility for improving their own living conditions |
| Slums | Often called ‘Shanty Towns’ in developing countries. There are different names around the world – Favelas in Brazil, Bustees in India and Barriades in Peru. |
| Smog | Mixture of smoke and fog |
| Squatter settlements | Where people have no legal rights over the land on which they live |
| Suburbs | Outlying areas of a town or city, mainly housing |
| Sustainable | Meeting the needs of people without damaging the environment or exploiting resources |
| Tsunami | Tidal wave caused by an undersea earthquake |
| Urban Heat Island | Where a built-up area has a higher temperature than its surroundings |
| Urban Regeneration | Improving social and or economic conditions in run-down urban areas |
| Urbanisation | The process of urban growth – an increase in number of people living in an urban area |
| Vandalism | Intentional damage of property |