

Brownfield site

Land that has been used, abandoned and now awaits some new use.



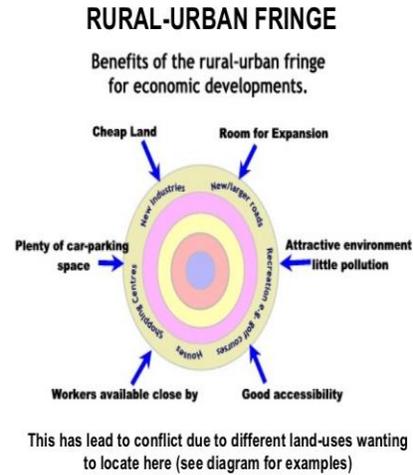
Greenfield site

A plot of land, often in a rural or on the edge of an urban area that has not yet been built on.



Rural-urban fringe

Between the built-up area and the countryside.



Sustainable urban living

Sustainable urban living includes the use of renewable resources, energy efficiency, use of public transport, accessible services.

Inequalities

Differences between poverty and wealth. Inequalities may occur in housing, access to services, access to open land, safety and security.



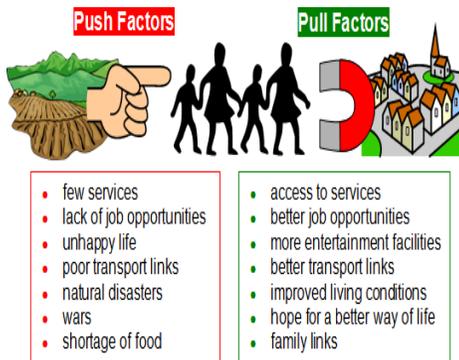
Integrated transport systems

When different transport methods connect together, making public transport more appealing. It may lead to a fall in congestion



Migration

When people move from one area to another. In many LICs people move from rural to urban areas (rural-urban migration).



Traffic congestion

There is too great a volume of traffic for roads to cope with, so traffic jams form and traffic slows to a crawl.



Social opportunities

Chances for people to improve their quality of life, for instance access to education and health care.



Social deprivation

The degree to which an individual or an area is deprived of services, decent housing, adequate income and local employment.



Urban regeneration

The revival of old parts of the city by either installing modern facilities in old buildings (**Renewal**) or opting for **Redevelopment** (ie demolishing and building new).



Urbanisation

The process by which an increasing percentage of a country's population comes to live in cities.



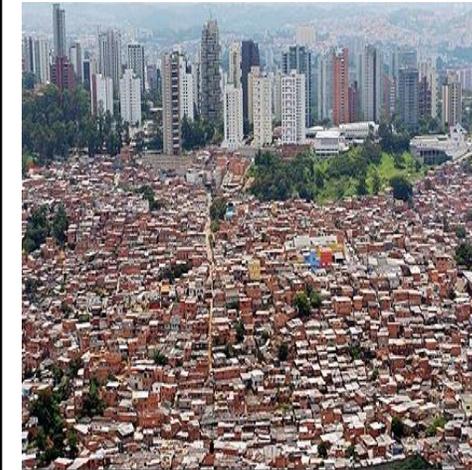
Urban greening

The process of increasing and preserving open space such as public parks in urban areas.



Urban sprawl

The unplanned growth of urban areas into the surrounding countryside.



Waste recycling

The process of extracting and reusing useful substances found in waste.



Squatter settlement

An area of poor-quality housing, lacking in amenities such as water supply, sewerage and electricity.



Sanitation

The provision of clean water and the disposal of sewage and waste.



Natural increase

The birth rate minus the death rate of a population.



Mega-cities

An urban area with a total population in excess of ten million people.



Economic opportunities

Chances for people to improve their standard of living through employment.

