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Keywords Glossary

2024 AQA Paper 3 Issues Evaluation

Figure 1 – pages 2-3 England’s housing challenge

Affordable housing – homes that people/families on lower incomes can afford. This is usually as local government have provided reduced rent costs.

Agricultural land – areas or farmland including for growing crops and grazing animals

Amenities – a good or service which is a benefit, such as a local park or cycle trails

Brownfield land – any land that has been previously built on **Economic benefits** – positive impacts on wealth such as job opportunities or higher wages

Greenfield land – any land that has not been previously built on

Hectare – 100m² of land...roughly 2 and a half football pitches in size

Infrastructure – The services that make an area work, especially transport like roads, bridges and railways etc..

Overcrowding – too many people for the resources in an area

Peatland – is a type of wetland. Peat is a type of soil made of dead plants that have not completely rotted. It is formed in wet ground that is not well drained

Recreational space – an area for leisure such as parks, playgrounds, sports pitches

Rural – the countryside

Rural-urban fringe – the area at the edge of the city besides the countryside

Social benefits – positive impacts for people such as good schools, access to doctors at your local surgery, safe footpaths and cycle paths

Urban – the city and towns

Urban sprawl – unplanned growth from the city into surrounding areas

Figure 2 – pages 4-5 – The proposed Tudeley Village development

Area of outstanding natural beauty (AONB) – An area of protected land to help conserve its beauty

Conservation – protecting our natural environment by using it responsibly and carefully

Garden settlement – a populated area that is well designed for walking and cycling with communal healthy spaces, and affordable homes.

Habitats – the natural homes and environments of plants and animals

Hectare – 100m² of land...roughly 2 and a half football pitches in size

Hedge – a boundary made out of bushes and shrubs. They often separate farmers fields, or sometimes separate neighbours gardens

Leisure – any activities you do in your spare time such as fitness, going out for a Costa, shopping

Mixed-use – a range of activities such as mixing business buildings, housing and school in the same areas

Open space – parks, fields

Recreation – This is your preferred activities in your spare time. Mine is reading and watching cookery programmes

Sustainable- using natural resources sensibly today so that they are there for future generations

The High Weald – located in southeast England, it is the 4th largest AONB in England and is made up of ancient woodland and rolling (soft edged) hills

Figure 3 pages 6-7: different perspectives on the Tudeley Village Development

Affordable housing - homes that people/families on lower incomes can afford. This is usually as local government have provided reduced rent costs.

Commuter settlement – a place where people live and they travel somewhere else to work

Congestion – traffic

Drainage systems – where water is drained away or moved usually to protect people and property

Flood plain – an area of land likely to flood when a river bursts its bank

Habitats - a boundary made out of bushes and shrubs. They often separate farmers' fields, or sometimes separate neighbours gardens

Heritage buildings – Structures that are protected due to their age and historical importance

Infrastructure - The services that make an area work, especially transport like roads, bridges and railways etc..

Renewable energy – power that will last forever, it is infinite, such as solar or wind power

Solar farm – an area of land with lots of solar panels to generate electricity

Sustainability - using natural resources sensibly today so that they are there for future generations

Sustainable settlement – a place where people live that doesn't harm the environment

Sustainable transport – getting about in a way that doesn't harm the environment such as cycling and cycle paths, or public transport

Unsustainable – something that will not last and will harm the environment

Urban sprawl - unplanned growth from the city into surrounding areas

Geography

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