



Improving the quality of life in Large Urban Distressed Areas

## **E-Compendium: Glossary**





## Index

A B C D E F G H I J K L M  
N O P Q R S T U V W X Y  
Z

## A

**Actor (Societal Actor)**

Member of society who may play one or more roles in community life. A [stakeholder](#).

**Agenda 21**

The non-binding programme of action adopted at the Rio Earth Summit in 1992 to advance the implementation of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development. It includes a call for sustainable planning and management of national resources.

**Assimilative capacity**

Ability of an ecosystem to absorb and render harmless pollutants, without irreversible damage occurring to that ecosystem

## B

**Barrier in Cityscape**

Feature of the built or natural environment (e.g. river, road or railway) that isolates an area from the rest of a city or city region.

**Benefit/Cost Ratio**

Benefit/cost ratio compares the benefits of a particular action with its cost. Often



[go to index](#)

excludes externality costs, which economists attempt to address through additional measures such as expressed and revealed preference. Known also as cost-benefit.

### **Biodiversity**

- (i) The range of natural species of animals and plants;
- (ii) The diversity of animal and plant life, measured at the level of genera, species and gene.

### **Brownfield Site**

A site that has previously been developed; often an area with obsolete or derelict buildings available for redevelopment.

## C

### **Check List**

**LUDA:** contains criteria for LUDA rehabilitation and development; i.e. a decision making tool for public managers and local administrators who have to face LUDA rehabilitation and development programmes and activities

### **Collaborative Strategic Goal Oriented Programming (CoSGOP)**

**LUDA:** planning and development method derived from logical framework approaches (e.g. GOPP/ZOPP). It contains five major steps: stakeholder analysis, analysis of problems and potentials, analysis of goals and alternatives, programme formulation and negotiation, and programme assessment, implementation and feed-back.

### **Community Involvement**

**LUDA:** Local participation in the design and management of initiatives which aim to address the problems of LUDA

### **Consultation**

To confer, seek or ask advice, usually of users and stakeholders. Consultation is distinct from **participation**, and implies a lower degree of involvement. Consultation is very common in land-use planning where documents are published in 'draft' form for comment by members of the public and other interested parties.

**Contaminated Site**

An area of land contaminated by hazardous waste, where there are risks to the environment, individuals or public health as result of the contaminants present. Contamination usually results from:

- i) waste deposits such as refuse dumps, tips and landfill sites; or
- ii) disused industrial and commercial sites.

**CoSGOP**

**LUDA:** see [Collaborative Strategic Goal Oriented Programming](#).

**Critical natural capital**

That portion of natural capital which, if destroyed or altered, cannot be replaced or restored.

**Crossborder LUDA**

**LUDA:** Large urban distressed area situated in two or more municipalities.

**D****Deprivation**

A relative term which reflects the view that people are deprived when they lack the resources to have the living conditions and amenities which are customary, or are at least widely encouraged or approved, in the societies to which they belong.

**Derelict Land**

Land so damaged by industrial or other development as to be incapable of beneficial use. See also: [contaminated land](#).

**Distress**

Multiple deprivations resulting from an interlocking mix of environmental, social and economic circumstances

**Distressed Urban Areas**

[go to index](#)

Areas within cities which suffer from multiple deprivations.

### **Domain**

**LUDA:** The selection of indicators follows a four step categorisation: domains; sub-domains; variables and indicators. Domains describe the main dimensions of the problems or issues faced by LUDAs. The key dimensions identified in the literature are: characteristics of the area; economic, ecological, social, urban aspects, governance and image.

## **E**

### **EIA**

Environmental Impact Assessment, a statutory process of assessing the environmental impacts of a project. Within the EU the process is based on a European Directive that also contains a list of the types of projects that must be subjected to EIA.

### **Emission**

Disposal of solid, fluid or gaseous substances such as heat, noise or radiation into air, soil or water. See also [immission](#).

### **Empowerment**

Giving stakeholders and citizens the means to control their own environment and/or to influence decision making.

### **Environmental Assessment**

This term covers a variety of situations, and can include measurement of environmental features (e.g. habitat) as well as the prospective assessment of development projects See also: [EIA](#).

### **Evaluation**

LUDA: a process of evaluating a programme or project to establish its value, worth or achievements over time.

### **Externality**

A side-effect or consequence (of an industrial or commercial) activity which affects other parties without this being reflected in the cost or the price of the goods or services involved. Environmental externality costs are rarely included in assessments.

## F

### Framework

**LUDA:** Joint work effort of work-package 1 in order to consolidate the knowledge about LUDA and their distribution in Europe, as well as to form a common knowledge base and a common language among the project partners.

## G

### Greenfield Site

A plot of land, previously undeveloped, for which development is proposed, or on which it is in progress.

## H

No entries

## I

### Image

An individual's personal assessment or 'picture' of reality, i.e. perceived reality. Such mental pictures are formed from memory or by imagination and provide a mediating link between environment and people.

### Immissions



[go to index](#)

Impact of emissions on humans, animals, plants and built infrastructure. See also [emissions](#).

### **Indicator**

An indicator is a measurement or observation that informs stakeholders about a particular phenomenon or situation. For example, a biodiversity indicator might relate to the number of wild birds in a region. Indicators are often statistical, representing statistical data for a specified time, place and other characteristics.

### **Infrastructure**

All facilities that provide a fundamental framework for economy and society. This includes the provision of transport, communication, electricity, water, sewerage, gas, drainage and other utilities.

## J

No entries

## K

No entries.

## L

### **Large Urban Distressed Area**

see [LUDA](#)

### **Local Agenda 21**

Under Article 28 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, urban and rural authorities have to prepare and achieve consensus on their own action plans (see [Agenda 21](#)).

### **LUDA (Large Urban Distressed Area)**

part of a city - considerably bigger than a neighbourhood or an ordinary rehabilitation area – with a mixture of land uses. As a result of concentrated multiple deprivations, such areas are have a below average quality of life compared to the rest of its urban region. The LUDA constitutes a strategic factor in the functioning of a city. LUDAs suffer from multiple deprivations such as degraded housing, inadequate or improper facilities (e.g. infrastructure and transport), rundown or derelict industrial sites, environmental risks and problems (e.g. natural hazards, pollution), unattractive and disconnected urban structures, unemployment and weaknesses in social cohesion (e.g. poverty, low education standards, aging, poor health standards, dependency on welfare) which are detrimental to the sustainable development of the city as a whole.

### **LUDA project**

A research project within the 5th Framework Programme of the European Commission. The acronym stands for 'Improving the Quality of Life in Large Urban Distressed Areas'. The project is carried out by 10 research institutions and 6 cities from 8 European countries.

## M

### **Multiple Deprivation**

A measure of an area's or a group's disadvantage in terms of several socio-economic indicators.

## N

### **Natural Capital**

The totality of nature that is capable of providing humans with materials and non-material flows of service.

## O

No entries



[go to index](#)

### P

#### **Participation**

Ability and extent of engaging in an activity. In terms of policy-making, participation is substantially different from consultation, and indicates a higher degree of involvement from stakeholders and members of the public. For example: involving stakeholders in the preparation of a policy document. See also: **Consultation**

#### **Partner City**

**LUDA:** City which features a LUDA and which is involved in the LUDA project as partner. LUDA project consists of six partner cities: Bratislava (Slovakia), Dresden (Germany), Edinburgh (UK), Florence (Italy), Lisbon (Portugal) and Valenciennes (France)

#### **Planning**

A complex process with many meanings, all of which imply an ability to think ahead and organise actions and projects. Spatial planning, territorial planning and land-use planning describe the various statutory systems that exist for controlling and shaping the use of land in both urban and rural areas.

### Q

#### **Quality of Life**

Degree of having one's basic needs fulfilled in regard to material supply, facilities for a worthy living, equity and fairness, comparable starting conditions with respect to education and profession, a just distribution of income, humanisation of work, the quality of one's environment etc.

### R

#### **Redevelopment Area**

An area characterised by deficiencies in urban design which are being eliminated (Umweltbundesamt).

**Reference City**

**LUDA:** A network of about twelve cities with experience in dealing with LUDA problems. It will provide for a relatively wide spread basis of experience throughout Europe. The reference cities shall represent a wide range of activities and approaches.

**Resources (non-renewable)**

Substances, which have built up over geological time and can only be replaced over geological time. Non-renewable resources can be managed sustainably, if the use rate does not exceed the rate at which they can be substituted for with comparable renewable resources, and if critical natural capital is not eroded

**Resources (renewable)**

Resources that derive from natural energy, such as animals, plants, wind, rain.

**S****Scenario**

A possible set of future events.

**SEA**

Strategic Environmental Assessment. A procedure similar to, and the offspring of EIA, but deals at the strategic level of policies, programmes and plans instead of projects. Designed to help appraise the environmental and often to some extent also social impacts of its object. In the EU, based on a directive.

**SIA**

Social Impact Assessment. The appraisal of social impacts usually as part of an EIA or SEA process.

**Slum**

Areas of cramped, low-quality of housing with poor hygiene and sanitation, located close to the city centre and often in industrial zones (Kamal-Chaoui). A LUDA is not a slum.



[go to index](#)

### **Social Impact**

Impact of a project, plan, policy etc. on individuals or a community. Often related to accessibility, safety, security, health, well-being, services, or the quality of life or of the environment. Also, a perceived threat of such an impact.

### **Socio-spatial segregation**

[entry to be added]

### **Stakeholder**

A person or organisation with an interest or concern in something.

### **Strategic Action**

This refers to a policy, plan or programme. All strategic actions are composed of one or more objectives plus more detailed statements about how the objective(s) will be implemented

### **Strategic Planning**

- i) The process of determining an area's long-term goals and then identifying an integrated approach for achieving those goals.
- ii) ii) A social process through which a range of people in diverse institutional relations and positions come together to design a plan-making process and develop contents and strategies for the management of spatial change (Healey et. al. 1997).

### **SUD**

Sustainable Urban Development: Development of towns and cities that leads to increasing sustainability locally while also contributing to, or at least not decreasing, regional and global sustainability.

### **Sustainability**

Generally: the quality of being sustainable. Specifically: In strong sustainability: maintenance of critical natural capital; In weak sustainability: a view according to which there is no critical natural capital – substitutes can be found for all elements.

**Sustainable**

Endurable, Enduring. Able to be upheld or defended. Able to be maintained at a certain rate or level.

**Sustainable Development**

Development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Often seen as consisting of environmental, social, economic and institutional components.

- (i) Environmental limits to sustainability are posed by the exhaustion of natural resources and exceeding natural carrying capacities.
- (ii) Social sustainability includes the distribution of policy impacts and access to resources and services, the justice of those distributions as well as of the state of the community with regard to health determinants, and the opportunities people have.
- (iii) Economic sustainability of the use of resources examines whether most benefits are achieved with least use of resources.
- (iv) Institutional sustainability deals with the ability of public and private institutions to engage in activities that lead to improved sustainability of society.

**T****Take-off Phase**

**LUDA:** Starting phase or succeeding phases of LUDA improvement activities. It covers initial stages of an integrated strategic process for the sustainable rehabilitation and development for LUDA.

**Transparency**

Citizens should participate in decision-making and have access to information and judicial and administrative proceedings.

**U****Urban Decay**

[go to index](#)

Symptoms of crisis and decay from an accumulation of social, economic and urban development problems; Spatial problems resulting from a lack of investment as well as infrastructural and social problems such a lack of tax income, problems with security and homelessness, crime and marginalisation of groups of population (Lichtenberger 1990, p. 15)

### **Urban Decline**

Problems related to the migration of population and jobs out of the core or the city (Lichtenberger 1990, p. 15).

### **Urban Design**

Process or product of creating a model for the construction of an urban area or a regeneration.

### **Urban Renewal**

A process of remodelling urban areas by means of rehabilitation and conservation as well as redevelopment (Goodall 1987).

### **Urban structure**

[entry to be added]

### **User Pays Principle**

A principle according to which the user of a facility or public resource pays the market price for the service or good, plus a price for the associated externality costs.

## V

No entries

## W

No entries

X

No entries

Y

No entries

Z

No entries



[go to index](#)



**The LUDA project is coordinated by:**

**IOER**

**Weberplatz 1**

**01217 Dresden**

**Germany**

**tel. + 49 351 4679 0**

**Fax + 49 351 4679 212**

**[luda-team@ioer.de](mailto:luda-team@ioer.de)**

**For further information about the LUDA project, contact the coordination team or  
visit the project web-site: [www.luda-project.net](http://www.luda-project.net)**

---

LUDA is a research project of Key Action 4 City of Tomorrow & Cultural Heritage from the programme Energy, Environment and Sustainable Development within the Fifth Framework Programme of the European Union.



<http://www.luda-project.net>