

Typologies	Dictionary
Level 1	
Stable Neighbourhoods	In general, Neighbourhood States at this broad level were measured using a suite of proxy neighbourhood indicators, including - median housing prices, median income levels, proportion of residents attaining level 4 Qualifications & above (i.e. highest qual in UK's context) and proportion of residents in NS-SEC 1 (i.e. top occupational class in UK).
Ascending Neighbourhoods	Comparing the degree to which LSOAs' performed over time (between 2001 and 2011) based on these indicators, LSOAs were assigned as Ascending Neighbourhoods if (i) their ranking between the 2 snapshots improved by 1 standard deviation or more, or (ii) their scores absolute difference were within the top 5 percentile
Descending Neighbourhoods	Descending LSOAs were assigned to LSOAs if their rankings dropped by 1 standard deviation or more, or their absolute score differences were in the bottom 5 percentile. Remaining LSOAs were considered stable and experienced normative fluctuations in their neighbourhood states.
LEVEL 2	
Gentrification	Gentrification referred to the process by which pre-existing working-class neighbourhoods were increasingly being taken over by the gentry of middle-class status, that concurrently spurred the rehabilitation of dated residential properties, upward shifts in housing prices and the ensuing displacement of residents with lower social-economic class from such areas
Incumbent Upgrading	'Incumbent upgrading' referred to in-situ improvements experienced by existing residents, potentially in terms of their socio-economic class or housing conditions, over time. Therefore, contrary to gentrification, 'incumbent upgrading' does not entail displacement .
Re-urbanization	Separately, 're-urbanisation' is another form of urban change that became prevalent in the UK since the 1990s when the 'urban renaissance' movement was vigorously promoted. Characterised by the injection of new-built residences to regenerate city-centres and brownfield sites, re-urbanised areas typically attracted specific demographic groups but did not entail direct displacement since existing residences were unaffected. Exclusionary displacement was nonetheless a potentiality if the introduction of new developments and populations made, otherwise financially accessible, houses in the vicinity unaffordable for low-income groups
LEVEL 3	
Super Gentrification	'Super-gentrification' describes the further gentrifying of previously gentrified neighbourhoods by the globally-connected elites at the pinnacle of the socio-economic ladder. Under such circumstances, the victims of displacement are consequently middle-class residents, and not the working-class that one expects from normative gentrifying processes.
Marginal Gentrification	Even where disinvested, working-class neighbourhoods have been gentrified, works have shown that incoming gentrifiers have not necessarily conformed to the wealthy, middle-class stereotype. Instead, relatively marginal segments of society who lack deep financial resources, but are nonetheless attracted to the low rents, locational and aesthetic appeals of working-class neighbourhoods, have sought to gentrify such areas en masse – a differentiated gentrifying process labelled 'marginal gentrification'
Mainstream Gentrification	Same as Gentrification description above