

INDEX

- Age of austerity, 84–85
- Age-friendly cities, 12
- Age-friendly communities, 12, 23, 25
 - ecosystem of social infrastructure for, 99–102
 - infrastructural approach to, 102–105
- Age-friendly programmes, 21
- Ageing populations, 7–12
- Ageing society
 - addressing loneliness and isolation, 7–12
 - age-friendly cities and communities, 12
 - ageing populations, 7–12
 - infrastructural turn, 3–6
 - social connections, 13
- Ageism, 10
- Allotments, 33, 35–36
- Amenities effect, 106–107
- Austerity, 84–91
 - urbanism, 85
- Autobiographical insiderness, 83–84

- Barbershops, 66
- Beauty salons, 66
- Bonding capital, 22–23
- Bottom-up governance, 12
- Bridging capital, 22–23

- Cafes, 67–71
- Campaign for Real Ale (CAMRA), 71
- Care Act (2014), 40
- Christmas markets, 62

- Civil inattention, 69
- Co-production, 84, 103–104
- Coffee shops, 67–71
- Commercial friendships, 69–70
- Commercial services, 61, 65, 67
- Commercial spaces, 15–16
- Commercial venues, 26–27, 61, 101
 - eating, drinking and talking, 67–73
 - informal and unassuming, 73–74
 - retail and commercial services, 61–67
- Commitment, 12
- Community, 5
 - centres, 26–27
 - choirs in Tasmania, 50–51
 - cohesion, 27, 30, 36, 38, 98
 - community-building practices, 5
 - community-focused networks, 24
 - gardens, 29, 36, 99–100
 - organisations, 1, 88–89
 - spaces, 15–16
 - transport, 58–59
 - and voluntary sector, 39–44
- Community asset transfers (CATs), 86
- Community Interest Company (CIC), 87
- Coronavirus (COVID-19)
 - pandemic, 2, 4–5, 91, 97
- Craft-based groups, 49–50
- Critical infrastructure, 1

- Day Centres, 41–42
- Destination space, 25
- Disinvestment of social infrastructures, 82
- Diversity, 4, 14, 35, 70, 104
- Diversity of social infrastructure, 26–28
- Drinking, 67–73
- Eating, 67–73
- Economic capital, 21
- Educational institutions, 52–54
- Elective affinities, 62–63
- Encounter concept, 20
- Ethics of togetherness, 20
- Everyday encounters, 77–78
- Everyday spaces
 - everyday encounters, 77–78
 - intergenerational connections and relationships, 75–77
 - social infrastructures of intergenerational relationships, 78–79
- Exclusion, 46–47, 83
- Face-block community, 19–20
- Faith-based organisations (FBOs), 44–47
- Farmers markets, 62
- Five Laws of Library Service, The* (1931), 55
- Fleeting engagements, 20
- Formal volunteering, 43–44
- Friendship, 18–19, 42, 72, 101–102
- Gender, 18, 48, 72–73, 91
- Gentrification, 18, 83
- Global Network of Age Friendly Cities (GNAFC), 12
- Good quality public space, 32–33, 37
- Great Good Places, The* (Oldenburg), 16
- Green space, 33, 37–38
- Group exercise, 49
- Gunnersbury Park in West London, 87
- Hairdressers, 66
- Health, 8–9, 11–12, 104
- Hospitality
 - sector, 67
 - spaces, 61, 69, 101
- Human geographers interventions, 11
- Hybrid spaces, 25
- Ignored communities, 85–86
- Infrastructural approach, 5, 23–24
- Infrastructure. *See also* Social infrastructure, 1
 - infrastructural turn, 3–6
- Interactions, 18–21
- Intercultural relations, 20
- Intergenerational connections and relationships, 75–77
- Intergenerational practice (IGP), 76–77
- Intergenerational shared sites, 76–77
- Interpersonal situations, 9
- Isolation, 7–12
- Leisure
 - activities, 47–52
 - centres, 26–27
 - pursuits, 47
- Libraries, 100–101
- Lockdown, 91–92
- Loneliness, 7–12
- Low-level' sociability, 20
- Manchester Urban Ageing Research Group (MUARG), 94
- Markets, 62–65
- Migrant groups, 46
- Minority ethnic groups, 10, 97

- Natural neighbourhood networks, 25–26
- Neighbourhood, 11–12
 - in Netherlands, 83–84
 - networks, 24
- Neutrality, 16–17
- Non-verbal engagements, 20
- Normative assumption, 21
- Office of National Statistics (ONS), 5–6
- Online communities, 95
- Organised activity, 26–27, 39, 44
 - community and voluntary sector, 39–44
 - leisure activities, 47–52
 - public services and institutions, 52–59
 - religious organisations, 44–47
 - space, 59–60
- Outside venues, 26–27, 29
- Parks, 1–2, 5, 34–35, 105, 108–109
- Personal care services, 66
- Personal communities, 24, 40–41
- Personal services, 65–67
- Places, 11–12, 16, 18, 79
 - of worship, 26–27
- Population ageing, 7
- Post-pandemic infrastructures, 105–109
- Public institutions, 1
- Public investment, 81–82
- Public libraries, 54, 56, 78–79, 87–88
- Public services, 15–16
 - and institutions, 26–27, 52, 59
- Public spaces, 15–16, 29, 33, 38
- Public transport, 56–59
- Pubs, 71–73
- Pure sociability, 19
- Qualitative methodologies, 2–3
- Qualitative studies, 42–43
- Quality of life, 6, 8–9, 11–12
- Racism, 10
- Regulars, 71–72
- Relationships
 - of chance, 24
 - of proximity, 24
 - of service, 24
- Religious buildings, 44–45
- Religious organisations, 44–47
- Restaurants, 67–71
- Retail services, 61–67
- Rural communities, 11, 72
- Schools, 52, 54, 100–101
- Security, 21, 32, 87
- Semi-private space, 108–109
- Semi-public spaces, 25
- Shared feelings, 20
- Shop assistants, 17–18
- Sociability, 19
- Social bridges, 22–23
- Social capital, 5, 13, 21–23, 25–26
- Social cohesion, 5
- Social connections, 7, 12–13, 16, 18–20, 22–24, 26–27
- Social distancing measures, 93
- Social economy, 1
- Social glue, 22–23
- Social infrastructure, 1–2, 4–6, 15, 29, 81, 99
 - and age-friendly communities, 23–25
 - austerity, 84–91
 - conceptual framework of, 15–23
 - coronavirus pandemic, 91–97
 - diversity of, 26–28
 - interactions, 18–21
 - of intergenerational relationships, 78–79
 - places, 16–18
 - social capital, 21–23
 - uneven geography, 97–98
 - urban development and regeneration, 82–84

- Social interaction, 18–19
 - in workplace, 18
- Social isolation, 8
- Social levellers, 62–63
- Social networks, 5, 96
- Social policy, 22–23
- Social sciences, 2–3
- Social skills, 2–3
- Social structures, 9
- Social surplus, 20
- Soft skills, 2–3
- Spaces. *See also* Everyday spaces, 25, 59–60
 - of everyday interactions, 73–74
 - Gardner's typology of, 25–26
- Specialist food markets, 62
- Squeezed household budgets, 85–86
- Taking Part* (2018), 55
- Talking, 67–73
- Technological networks, 15–16
- Third place, 16–17, 53, 108–109
- Third sector. *See* Community and voluntary sector
- Three-tier model, 57
- Toilet facilities, 65
- Top-down governance, 12
- Traders, 63–64
- Traditional markets, 62
- Transitions, 9
- Transitory zones, 25
- Urban change, 18
- Urban development and regeneration, 82–84
- Urban regeneration, 82–84
- Vitamin model, 22–23
- Volunteering, 42–44
- Volunteers in public libraries, 87–88
- Weak ties, 22–23, 63–64, 101–102
- World Health Organisation (WHO), 12