

Geography A Level Learning Journey - Changing Places

		Changing Places
	Case study/ example	
Nature and importance of place	Glastonbury	<p>The concept of place and the importance of place in human life and experience: Glastonbury as an example – location, locale and sense of place</p> <p>Meaning of place - 3 theories of place – descriptive, social constructionist and phenomenological</p> <p>Importance of place – well being, identity and belonging</p> <p>Globalisation v localisation of place</p>
		<p>Insider and outsider perspectives on place.</p> <p>Categories of place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • near places and far places • experienced places and media places.
	Knaresborough	<p>Factors contributing to the character of places: Knaresborough as an example</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endogenous: location, topography, physical geography, land use, built environment and infrastructure, demographic and economic characteristics. • Exogenous: relationships with other places.
Changing places		<p>Relationships and connections - The impacts of economic change and social inequalities on people and places.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How the demographic, socio-economic and cultural characteristics of places are shaped by shifting flows of people, resources, money and investment, and ideas at all scales from local to global. • The characteristics and impacts of external forces operating at different scales from local to global, including either government policies or the decisions of multinational corporations (Tata Steel) or the impacts of international or global institutions. • How past and present connections, within and beyond localities, shape places and embed them in the regional, national, international and global scales.
	Belfast Amsterdam Albert Dock, Liverpool	<p>Meaning and representation - The importance attached to places by people with a particular focus on people's lived experience of place in the past and at present.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How humans perceive, engage with and form attachments to places and how they present and represent the world to others, including the way in which everyday place meanings are bound up with different identities, perspectives and experiences. • How external agencies, including government (place

		<p>marketing, rebranding and re-imaging), corporate bodies and community or local groups make attempts to influence or create specific place-meanings and thereby shape the actions and behaviours of individuals, groups, businesses and institutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How places may be represented in a variety of different forms such as advertising copy, tourist agency material, local art exhibitions in diverse media (eg film, photography, art, story, song etc) that often give contrasting images to that presented formally or statistically such as cartography and census data. • How both past and present processes of development can be seen to influence the social and economic characteristics of places and so be implicit in present meanings.
Quantitative v qualitative sources and skills		<p>Representations of a far place (Brick Lane) using quantitative and qualitative sources (secondary sources)</p> <p>Representations of a near place (Saltaire) using quantitative and qualitative sources (primary and secondary sources). Fieldwork to study 'How has the regeneration of Salts Mill changed the characteristics of Saltaire?'</p>
Place Studies	Saltaire Brick Lane	<p>Case study: Saltaire - Local place study exploring the developing character of a place local to the home or study centre</p> <p>Case study: Brick Lane, London - Contrasting place study exploring the developing character of a contrasting and distant place</p> <p>Both place studies must focus equally on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • people's lived experience of the place in the past and at present <p>and either</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • changing demographic and cultural characteristics <p>or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • economic change and social inequalities.

Demographic and cultural characteristics include: Population size, age, gender, religion, ethnicity, languages, food, art, attitudes and beliefs.

Economic and social characteristics include: Income, job type, unemployment, crime, health, education, leisure/ retail, deprivation index