# Geography - C2 -  Changing Places Checklist

Place is a portion of geographic space to which meaning has been given by people.

| KEY QUESTION | CONTENT | Notes | Under stood | Revised |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Changing place; changing places – relationships and connections** | The demographic, socio-economic and cultural characteristics of places as exemplified by the Tavistock and at least one further contrasting place | | | |
| | Factors (shifting flows of and connections between people, resources, money and investment and ideas) that have shaped and continue to shape the characteristics of place at all scales from local to global, including MNC fast food chains | | | |
| | The way in which continuity and change of these local to global factors affect learner's own lives and the lives of others | | | |
| **Changing place; changing places – meaning and representation** | Places are given meaning as a result of people's perceptions, engagement with and attachments to the place in question and are related to different identities, perspectives and experiences, for example the Lake District | | | |
| | Places are represented in a variety of different forms including advertising and promotional material through different media and publications, for example Birmingham Grand Central | | | |
| | Contrasting images portrayed by and between the formal statistical, media and popular images of places | | | |
| | The way in which place meanings have an effect on continuity and change in the nature of places | | | |
| | The way in which these meanings and attachments affect learners own lives and the lives of others | | | |
| **Changes over time in the economic characteristics of places** | Economic change in places over time can lead to structural changes in employment shown by the Clark Fisher Model | | | |
| | External forces and factors influencing economic restructuring including changing technology and lifestyles, government strategy and globalisation | | | |
| | Examples of the decline in primary employment in rural areas and in secondary employment in urban places, using the home area where possible and the way in which these changes affect the learners' own lives and the lives of others | | | |
| **Economic change and social inequalities in deindustrialised urban places** | Consequences of the loss of traditional industries in urban areas including the cycle of deprivation, social exclusion, and lower pollution levels | | | |
| | Consequences of loss of secondary industries in urban areas including unemployment | | | |
| | Government policies in deindustrialised places including retraining, economic (local to global), environmental policies and stimulating tertiary growth and investment by foreign MNCs | | | |
| **The service economy (tertiary) and its social and** | Retailing, commercial and entertainment expansion in some central areas and their demographic and economic drivers including rising affluence and technological change | | | |

# Geography - C2 - Changing Places Checklist

| economic impacts | Gentrification and associated social changes in central urban places experiencing re-urbanisation | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | The complexity of the changing service economy including the continuing decline for some central urban places, out-of-town retailing and office-parks, internet shopping and central entertainment and the impacts of these changes on learners' own lives and the lives of others | | | |
| **The 21st century knowledge economy (quaternary) and its social and economic impacts** | Knowledge economy clusters including education, research, culture / creative industries, digital / IT companies, science and biotechnology | | | |
| | Locational factors encouraging cluster growth including proximity to universities and research institutes, government support, planning regulations and infrastructure | | | |
| | Impacts of quaternary industry clusters on people and places including place making and marketing, demographic change and global connectivity | | | |
| **The rebranding process and players in rural places** | Diversification in the post-productive countryside is achieved through re-imaging and regenerating rural places through recreation, heritage, media and event management that have been driven by local groups and external agencies | | | |
| | The consequences of rebranding on the perceptions, actions and behaviours of people, including those in other places who choose to relocate there, changes to businesses and the local community | | | |
| **Rural management and the challenges of continuity and change** | Managing rural change and inequality in diverse communities including issues of housing, transport and service provision, including Broadband provision | | | |
| | On-going challenges in rural places where regeneration / rebranding are absent or have failed or have created conflict | | | |
| | New challenges of managing change in some rural communities associated with counter-urbanisation and second home ownership, and possible actions | | | |
| **The rebranding process and players in urban places** | Re-imaging and regenerating urban places through sport /music stadia, cultural quarters, festivals, industrial heritage and flagship developments | | | |
| | Re-imaging and regenerating urban places through external agencies including governments, corporate bodies and community groups | | | |
| | The way in which the urban place has been re-imaged and regenerated impacts on the actions and behaviours of individuals, groups, businesses and institutions | | | |
| **Urban management and the challenges of continuity and change** | Re-imaging and regenerating affects the social and economic characteristics of urban places and may create conflicting perceptions | | | |
| | On-going challenges in urban places where regeneration / rebranding are absent or have failed or are causing overheating | | | |