



## CHANGING PLACES KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

### 3.2.2.1 THE NATURE AND IMPORTANCE OF PLACES

#### THE CONCEPT OF PLACE AND THE IMPORTANCE OF PLACE IN HUMAN LIFE AND EXPERIENCE

A geographical nexus of connections and linkages including flows of people, ideas, information, wealth, and things, which come together to define a geographical location.

The geographical concept of place has 3 different aspects:

**LOCATION** – where a place is on a map – its latitude and longitude.

**LOCALE** – each place is made up of a series of locales where everyday life activities take place – EG. An office, a home, a park, a church. These locales dictate our social interactions and help forge attitudes values and behaviours – you would naturally behave different in each of these places.

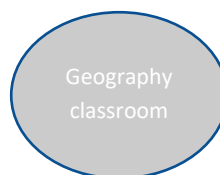
**SENSE OF PLACE** – the subjective (personal) and emotional attachment to place.

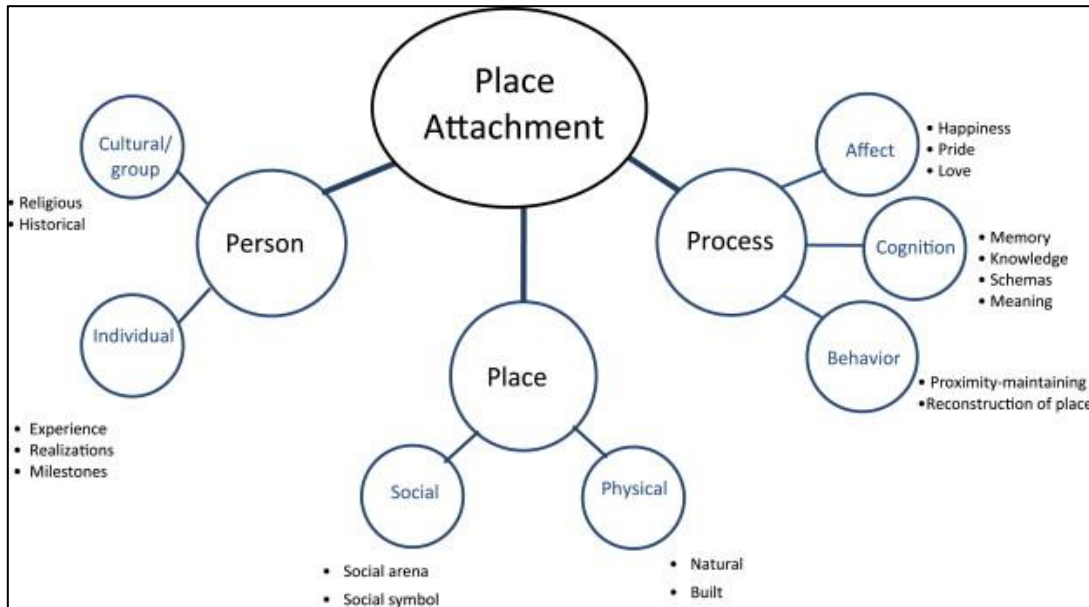
**SPACE = A PLACE WITH NO MEANING**

*'Place is security, space is freedom' – Yu-Fu Tuan*

*'When space feels thoroughly familiar to us, it has become place' - Yu-Fu Tuan*

Using the quotes above to help you and what you already know bubble map how Your Geography classroom with how it goes from being a 'space' to a 'place'. How many different 'places' does it become?





Pick a place that you feel you have a strong sense of place towards. Analyse the reasons why.

Chosen place: \_\_\_\_\_

Reasons:

**INSIDER AND OUTSIDER PERSPECTIVES ON PLACE**

Insiders: People who feel like they belong in a certain place and that is their home. The more profoundly inside you are, the stronger you identify with it.

Outsiders: People who feel out of place in a certain place and that they don't belong.

Complete the table – What are the characteristics associated with insiders and outsiders?

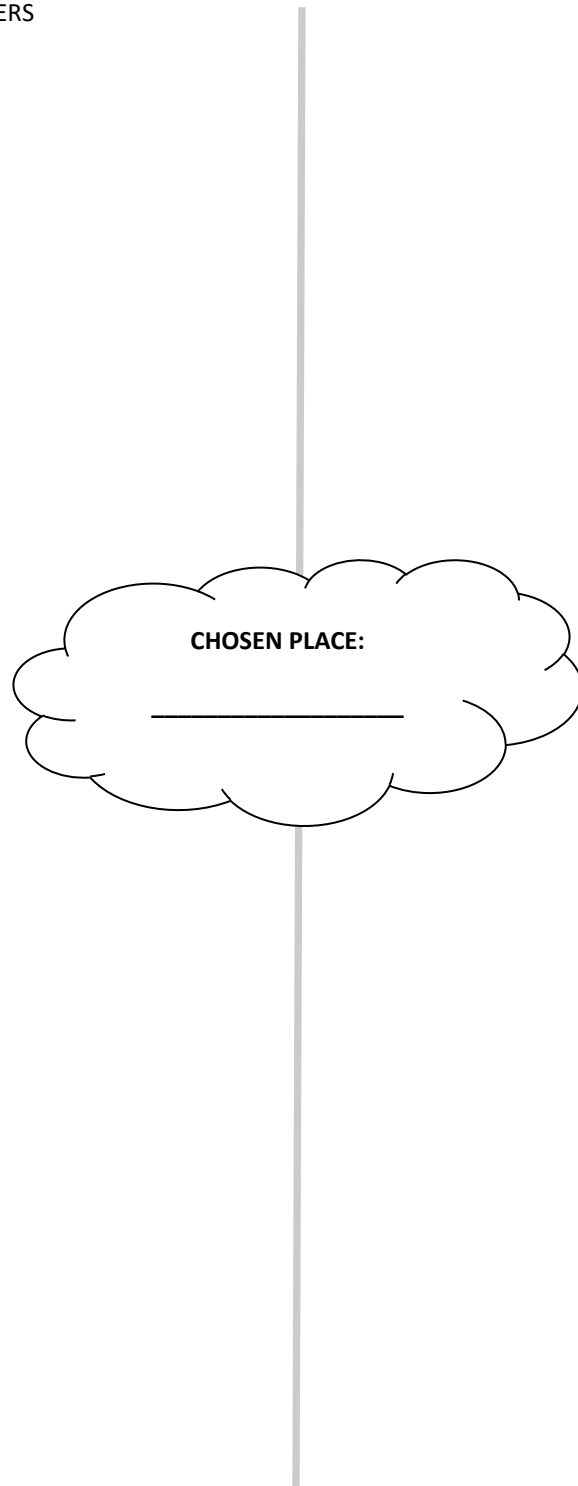


INSIDERS	OUTSIDERS

For a place of your choosing, complete the mind map – who would be considered insiders and why and who would be considered outsiders and why.

INSIDERS

OUTSIDERS



**CATEGORIES OF PLACE: NEAR/FAR/EXPERIENCED/MEDIA**

As insiders, and outsiders, we form different perspectives of different places and these can fall into the following categories:

**NEAR PLACES:** places that feels like home where people live in a similar way that we do.

**FAR PLACES:** places we see as foreign, alien, exotic or different. There is a 'them' and 'us' division.

**EXPERIENCED PLACES:** places that we have visited and developed our own sense of place.

**MEDIA PLACES:** places that we have formed a perception of based on what we have seen in the media.

For each category of place, explain how and why that perception of place is formed. Remember to consider roles of insiders and outsiders. Try and come up with some real life examples of each.

<b>Near places</b>	<b>Far places</b>
<b>Experienced places</b>	<b>Media places</b>



## FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO THE CHARACTER OF PLACES

Places are unique – based on our direct experiences or depictions in the media, we can describe what makes places unique. This will also influence how that place might be developed or redeveloped. Landscape architects are taught to think about the *genius loci* (spirit) of a place. This means they should consider the key characteristics and its context.

Factors that contribute to the character of a place fall into 2 categories:

**ENDOGENOUS FACTORS:** the internal factors that can shape a place.

**EXOGENOUS FACTORS:** the external factors that can shape a place

Look at the OS map below, annotate what the character of this place might be and what factors might have contributed to that.





## ENDOGENOUS FACTORS

For each of the endogenous factors, explain how that could contribute towards the character of a place. Then provide specific evidence for both Bedlington and Dharavi.

<p>Location</p>	<p>Topography</p>
<p>Physical Geography</p>	<p>Land use</p>
<p>Built Environment</p>	<p>Infrastructure</p>
<p>Demographic characteristics</p>	<p>Economic characteristics</p>



*Land use*

*Physical Geography*

*Topography*

*Infrastructure*

*Economic Characteristics*

*Location*







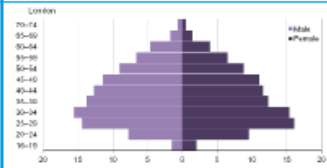

*Demographic*

*Built Environment*

These factors do not work in isolation, make links between the different endogenous factors to suggest how they would influence each other.



Examples of endogenous factors:

Factor	Explanation	Example
<b>Location</b>	Site or situation	 <p><b>Skelmersdale, Liverpool, 1960.</b> Skelmersdale was an overflow settlement, for the North Merseyside conurbation. It had a very strong link with Liverpool, as the location meant it was a cheaper alternative to the city centre.</p>
<b>Topography</b>	Height/relief of land	 <p><b>Corfe Castle, Dorset</b> Corfe Castle is a gap settlement, meaning there is only 2 roads in and out of the town. It is also quite tucked away, and isolated. It has a close community, but very little connection with the outside world.</p>
<b>Physical geography</b>	Drainage, floodplain, soil type	 <p><b>Rice Paddy, Bangladesh.</b> The low lying, well irrigated floodplains of Bangladesh make rice grow in abundance. Many Bangladeshi residents have been rice grower for generations, and Bangladesh has developed an identity for this.</p>
<b>Land use</b>	Settlement, agriculture, commercial	 <p><b>Pearl River Delta, China</b> The Pearl River delta is dominated by secondary industry, there is very little housing in the area. It has developed a global identity as the heart of Chinese manufacturing.</p>
<b>Built environment</b>	Age and type of buildings	 <p><b>Banlieue, Paris, France</b> The 'banlieues' (estates) of Paris are made up of high rise blocks of flats, in bleak concrete. It makes the estates undesirable and high in crime.</p>
<b>Infrastructure</b>	Road and rail networks. Waterways. Airports.	 <p><b>Taronga Zoo, Sydney</b> Sydney harbor uses ferries to connect the many sides of the water. This has created a unique opportunity to go from the CBD to a tropical nature reserve with 10 minutes. It has created a time-space convergence where distance is changed by time, and also setting.</p>
<b>Demographics</b>	Age structure, ethnicity	 <p><b>London, England</b> From the pyramid, you can see that most of the population is over 16-19. This is because it has high rent, and students cannot afford it. However, there are very few people over the age of 60. This gives London a young and fresh feel.</p>
<b>Economic factors</b>	Sector of industry e.g. primary etc.	 <p><b>Subsistence farming, Kenya</b> Kenya is in the early stages of its development, and so relies heavily on primary industry. There is a high proportion of subsistence farming, which increases the sense of community in a place as everyone relies on each other in order to survive.</p>





## EXOGENOUS FACTORS: RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER PLACES

These are the relationships a place has with other places and fit into the following 4 categories:

Flows of **PEOPLE**

Flows of **MONEY AND INVESTMENT**

Flows of **RESOURCES**

Flows of **IDEAS**

A place is visited annually by many tourists.	Nissan (Japanese company) has a factory in Sunderland, UK.
As part of the EU agreements, people can migrate freely between all member countries.	Cultural ideas spread in a town and new supermarkets open.
A motorway is located a 30 minute drive away from a place.	A village supplies workers to a nearby town.
Coca-Cola has set up factories in other countries and tries to source all their ingredients locally.	A place can export and import products from around the country and world.

**3.2.2.2 CHANGING PLACES- RELATIONSHIPS, CONNECTIONS, MEANING AND REPRESENTATION**

In relation to the local place, Bedlington and at least one further contrasting places (Dharavi) encompassing a variety of scales (local –global):

The ways in which the following factors: relationships and connections, meaning and representation, affect continuity and change in the nature of places and our understanding of place.

And, the ways in which our lives and those of others are affected by continuity and change in the nature of places and our understanding of place.

**3.2.2.2.1 RELATIONSHIPS AND CONNECTIONS**

The impact of relationships and connections on people and place with a particular focus on either:

Changing demographic and cultural characteristics OR *economic change and social inequalities*

Multiple identities: Bedlington

Annotate the photos to show how Bedlington has formed multiple identities over the years.





Arch proposal development

**HOW THE DEMOGRAPHIC, SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PLACES ARE SHAPED BY SHIFTING FLOWS OF PEOPLE, RESOURCES, MONEY AND INVESTMENT, AND IDEAS**

In the table below explain how each of the key points has shaped demographics, socio economic or cultural characteristics

	BEDLINGTON	DHARAVI
FLOWS OF PEOPLE	The growth of family units and Newcastle commuters. How has the demographic changed overtime?	Rural to urban migration of slum dwellers at the bottom of the caste system.
FLOWS OF RESOURCES	The deindustrialisation of coal. The rise of tertiary work.	The recycling 'system' in Dharavi- plastics, steels. The pottery and leather tanning industry.
FLOWS OF MONEY AND INVESTMENT	The investment from housing developments (Miller homes and broadoaks) <a href="https://www.chroniclive.co.uk/news/north-east-news/plans-build-up-500-homes-15425922">https://www.chroniclive.co.uk/news/north-east-news/plans-build-up-500-homes-15425922</a> The role of arch development proposal in Bedlington square	industries within Dharavi contribute £1billion to India's economy <a href="https://lkyspp.nus.edu.sg/docs/default-source/case-studies/redeveloping-dharavi.pdf?sfvrsn=37b6690a_2">https://lkyspp.nus.edu.sg/docs/default-source/case-studies/redeveloping-dharavi.pdf?sfvrsn=37b6690a_2</a>
FLOWS OF IDEAS	The rebranding of Bedlington's front street and installation of 'pride' themed green colours and the plethora of terrier shaped street furniture.	



THE CHARACTERISTICS AND IMPACTS OF EXTERNAL FORCES OPERATING AT DIFFERENT SCALES FROM LOCAL TO GLOBAL.

Relationships and Connections: Forces of change

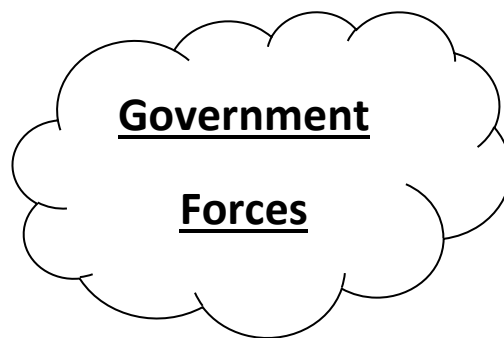
Places are forced to change over time due to their relationships and connections with people and other places. Consider the economic rise and fall of British industrial cities and the impact this has on population and the environment. British seaside resorts have also undergone change over the last 50 years due to the increasing popularity of holidaying abroad. Conflict can also change areas such as terrorism (9/11), industrial accidents (Chernobyl) and natural disasters (New Orleans) etc. Conflict may arise when people resist change – EG. NOTTING HILL – when Notting Hill was gentrified in 2012 it is now home to London’s wealthiest residents whereas in 1899 it was one of the biggest slums in London.

External forces of change

For each of the external forces, complete the mind maps by explaining what change it could cause. Then, add your own ideas onto the mind map.

Population policies (Pro and anti-natalist)

Regeneration and redevelopment



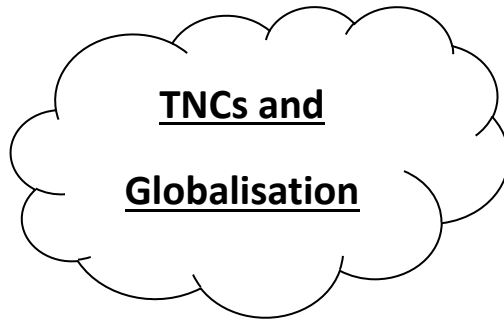
Immigration policies

Enterprise zones



TNC investment (impact on host country-TATA?)

Car manufacturing in mid 20<sup>th</sup> century



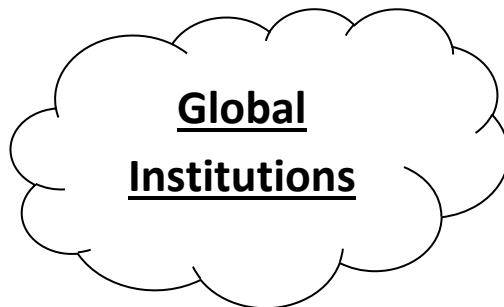
TNCs and  
Globalisation

Global brands and clone towns

TNC investment (impact on home country)

European Union

World Trade Organisation



Global  
Institutions

Aid between countries

NATO



## SYNOPTIC CASE STUDIES: APPLE

Have a look at the case study on Apple you have completed for your Global Systems and Governance unit.

Complete this page to suggest how the relationships and connections different places have with the APPLE TNC has influenced them. Remember to consider developed and developing countries.

Background info – what places has Apple impacted?

Importance of Apple in these places.  
How has it changed between 1990s and now?



Impacts on home country (be place specific)  
SEEP your impacts!

Impacts on host country (be place specific)  
SEEP your impacts!



## CONFLICTS RESULTING FROM CHANGE

For the following examples of change, consider the conflicts that would arise as a result of these changing relationships and connections. Think about who the 'winners' and 'losers' are.

**Arguments for (winners)**

**Arguments against (losers)**



**Arguments for (winners)**

**Arguments against (losers)**



**Arguments for (winners)**

**Arguments against (losers)**



Suburbanisation & the greenbelt:  
Newcastle Great Park

Arguments for (winners)

Arguments against (losers)

Counter-urbanisation & commuter villages  
Cramlington





## RELATIONSHIPS AND CONNECTIONS: PLACE MAKING

HOW PAST AND PRESENT CONNECTIONS, WITHIN AND BEYOND LOCALITIES, SHAPE PLACES AND EMBED THEM IN REGIONAL, NATIONAL, INTERNATIONAL AND GLOBAL SCALES

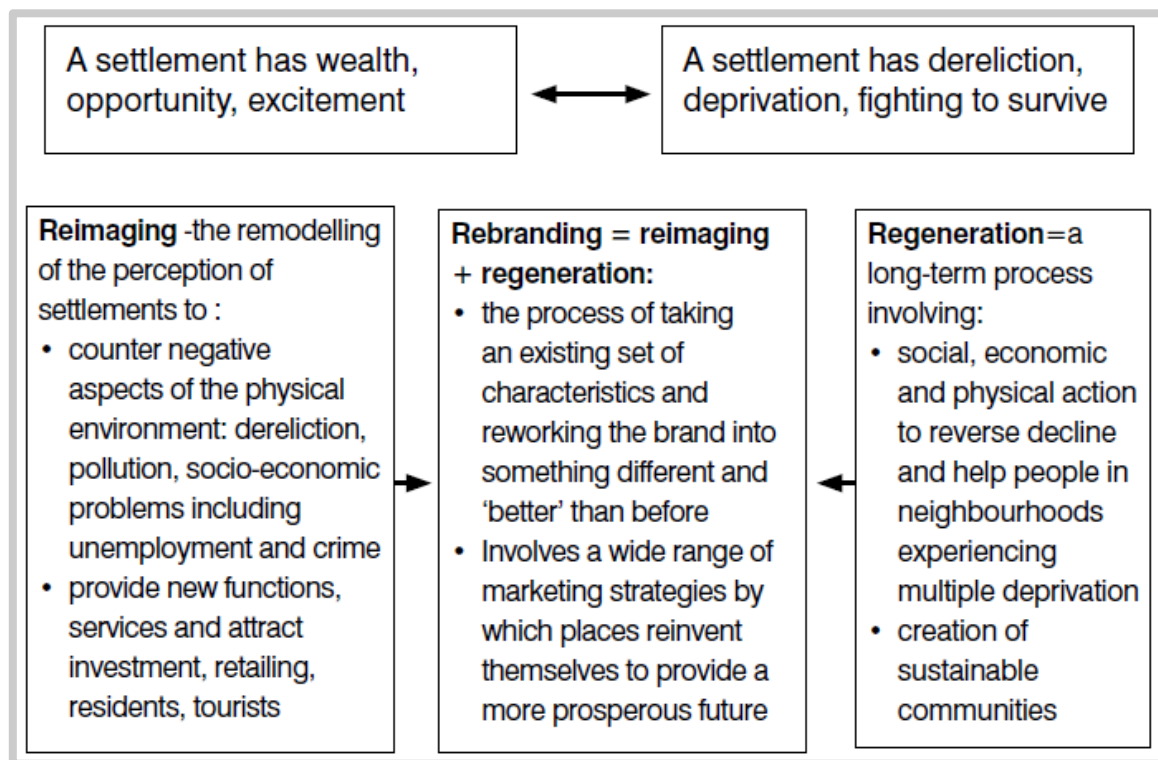
Place-making is an umbrella term that brings together the social, physical, economic and cultural changes a place may experience. This could be changes that have been deliberately made as well as non-deliberate change. The following processes can all contribute to place making:

**RE-IMAGING:** Reinventing a place for cultural reasons. It aims to change the way a place is represented in the media etc. and can be about contesting other images.

**RE-BRANDING:** Reinventing a place for economic reasons. Normally undertaken by an agency to try and attract investment into an area. They aim to 'sell' the place.

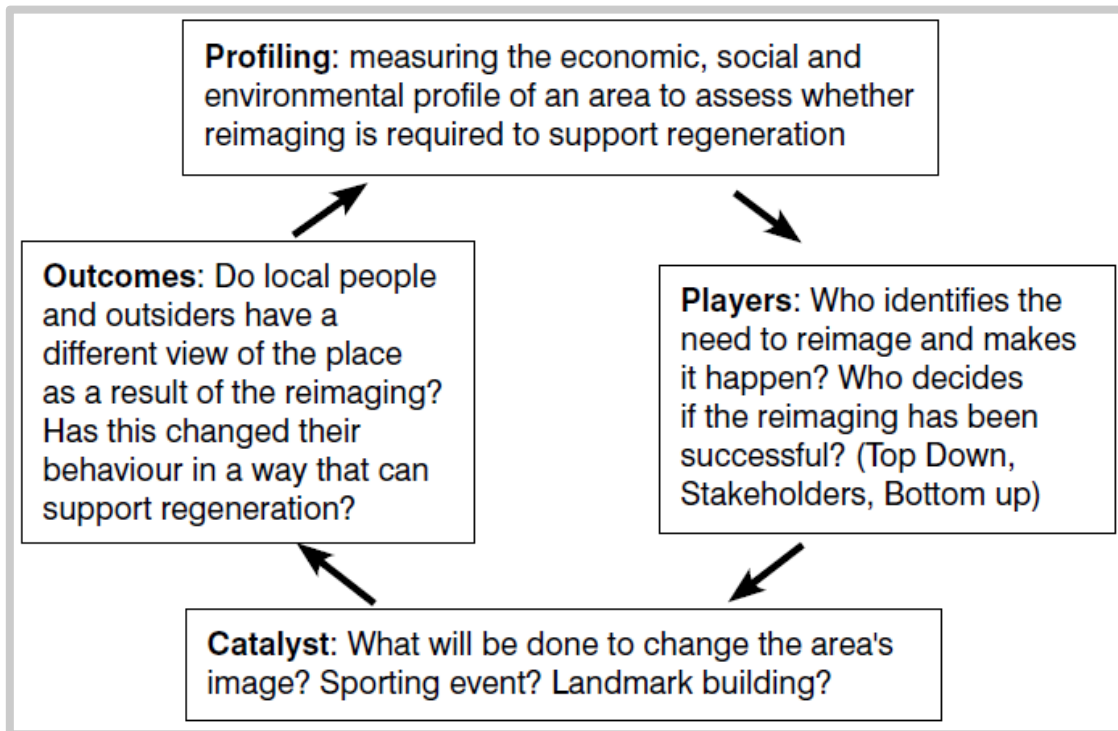
**GENTRIFICATION:** When the status of an inner urban area which has become unfashionable and neglected is upgraded and the status is improved.

**REGENERATION:** Improving and investing in an area. This may include demolishing places and building new places. The use of a place may change.





**The re-imagining cycle**



**Features of re-branding and re-imagining**

Look at the photo of [Newcastle Helix regeneration](#). Annotate the photo to show the features of re-branding and re-imagining that have occurred in this area.





## INTENTIONAL RE-BRANDING AND RE-IMAGING: AIMING TO CHANGE PLACE MEANINGS

Government bodies and corporate bodies will sometimes intentionally try to re-brand or re-image a place in order to change its place meaning. This might be to influence how this place is perceived and viewed in the media.

Definitions of these 2 bodies are:

**Government bodies** – the government of a country or and sub-division that has political power in an area.

**Corporate bodies** – a legal entity identified by a particular name – e.g. an association, company, person, agency, institution etc.

**Newcastle HELIX** has been re-branded and re-imaged as ‘A landmark 24-acre hybrid city quarter in the centre of Newcastle, built for international tech and science businesses, the local community and residents. It’s a hybrid of Government and corporate bodies including:

**Legal and general:** “Newcastle is thriving. There’s so much investment happening, so many big projects in the pipeline. We’re delighted to be one of three partners leading this flagship development that will bring more great jobs, homes, and retail and leisure venues to the city centre.”

**Newcastle University:** “Newcastle Helix is set to be a site of world-leading research and technological advances alongside global businesses, will enable us to write the next chapter in our region’s enviable story of world-changing invention and innovation.”

**Newcastle City Council:** "The ground-breaking developments that are taking place will firmly position our city as a major national and international hub for scientific research and technology businesses, creating knowledge-based jobs for future generations in Newcastle. It will also create an exciting new community at the heart of the city, providing 450 homes for both families and those looking for apartment living.

Complete the summary boxes below.

Key changes

Aim of the re-branding



Successes

Failures

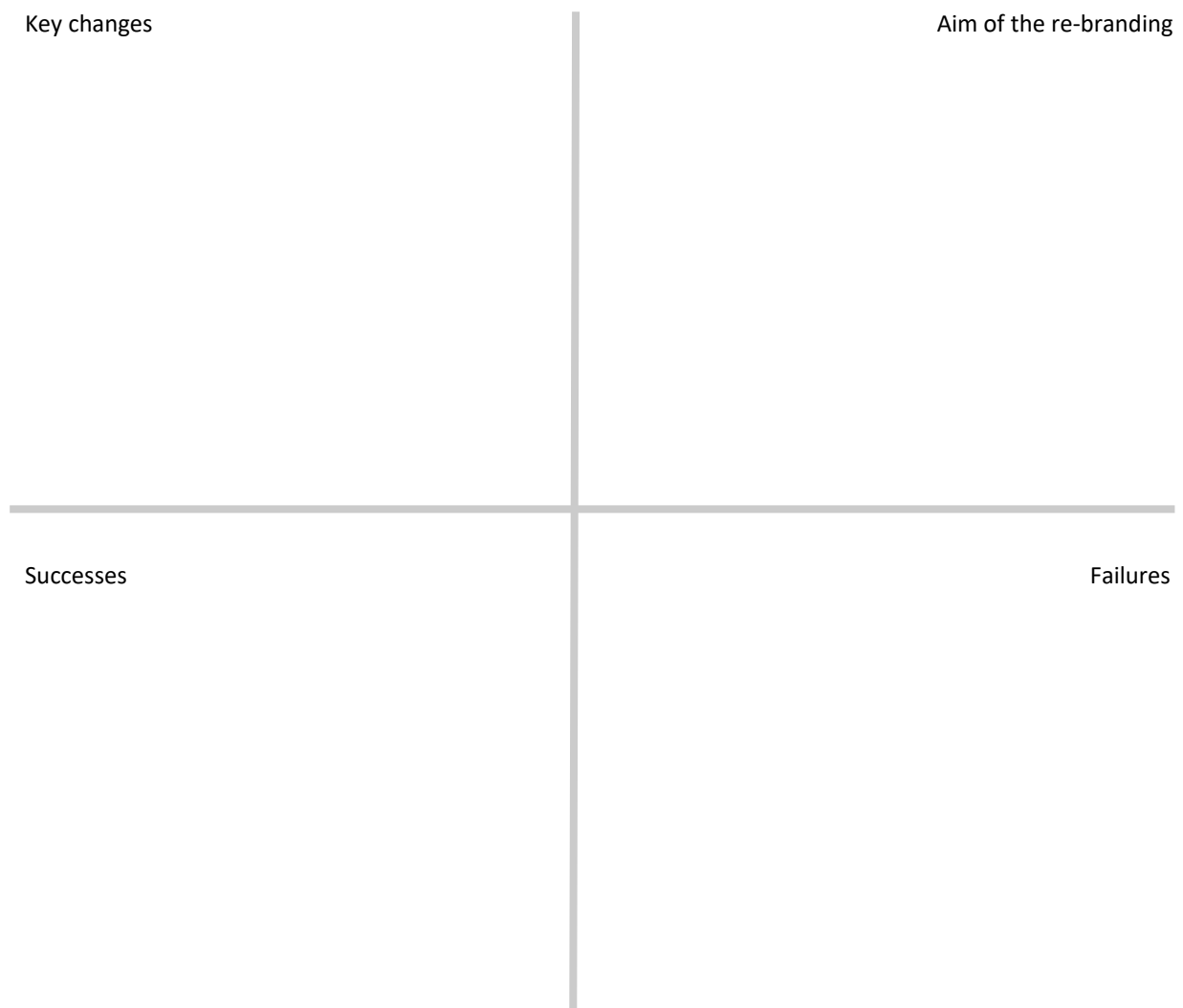


## RE-BRANDING FOR TOURISM: LLANDUDNO – ‘ALICE TOWN’

Llandudno has connections to Lewis Carroll, the writer of the Alice in Wonderland stories – he met Alice, the girl who inspired his stories, when holidaying in Llandudno. Therefore, it has been rebranded due to its relationships and connections to Lewis Carroll.

The town had a Down the Rabbit Hole Museum which closed in 2010. Since then the town has been keen to revitalise the connection with Lewis Carroll and Alice!

This is another example of a place that has been re-branded and re-imaged by a Government body as it was the local council that initiated these changes.





## CORPORATE BODY RE-BRANDING AND IMAGING: LONDON DOCKLANDS, 1980

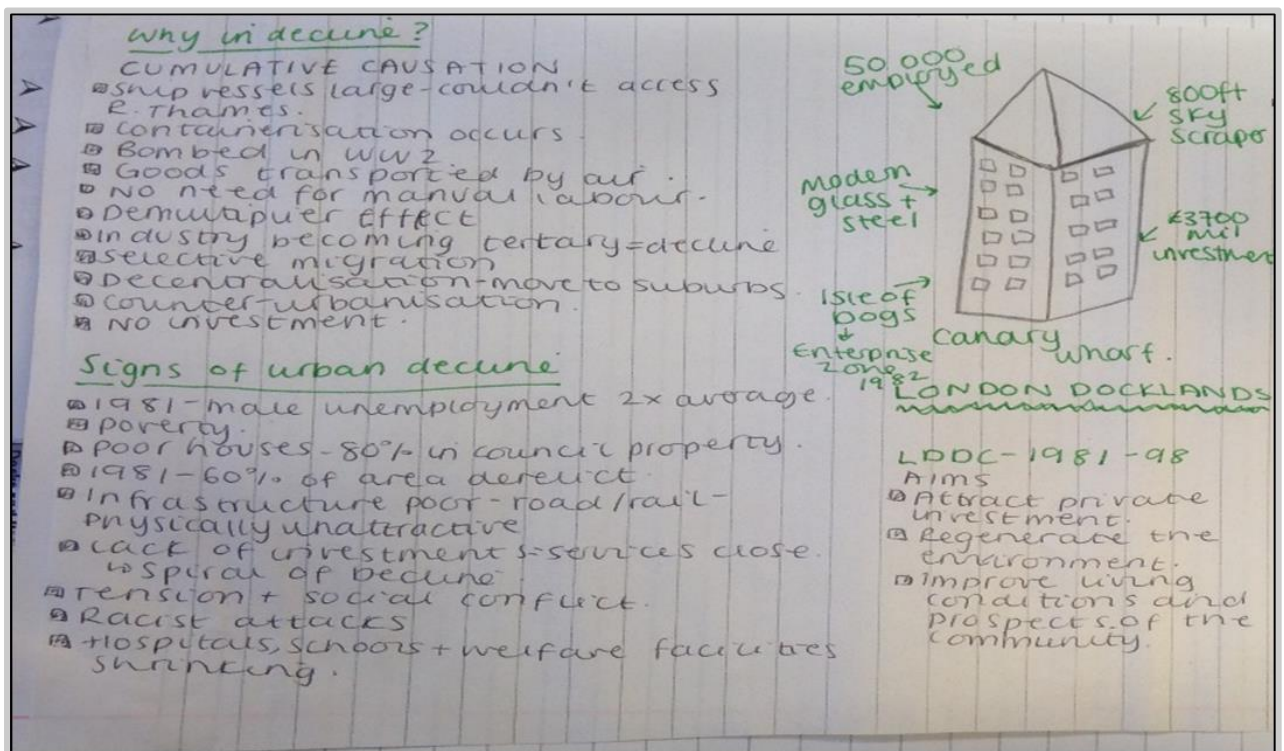
### URBAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS (UDCs)

Set up in the 1980s and 90s to lead the physical, social and economic regeneration of selective inner city areas with large amounts of land.

They had planning powers, local authority power and the ability to spend public money to build land / build infrastructure / attract investment.

Private investment should be 5X greater than public money.

1981- The LDDC – London Dockland Development Corporation was established.



The London Docklands had gone into decline due to its industrial past not being required anymore.

The past processes of development led to the regeneration of the area.

Key changes to the London Docklands: complete the table to show the successes and failures of the LDDC.

	successes	Failures
Social		



Environmental		
Economical		
Political		

**COMMUNITY AND LOCAL GROUPS RE-BRANDING: CROWD-SOURCING AND THE REBRANDING OF GLASGOW**

Glasgow re-branded itself through crowd-sourcing and social media.

More than 1500 people responded to the question ‘What makes Glasgow a great city?’ and their answers were used to shape the new identity, which will be used to promote the city internationally.

Tangent was appointed last month from the Glasgow City Council framework to develop the identity and positioning. The identity is being launched by Glasgow City Council, and the Glasgow City Marketing Bureau led the initiative.

Councillor Gordon Matheson, leader of Glasgow City Council, says, ‘One of the real strengths of this brand is its flexibility. It can be adapted for different audiences to highlight Glasgow’s key strengths.

‘Throughout the lifespan of the brand the people of Glasgow will be encouraged to add to it and enhance it with their own stories and images, helping to paint a genuine picture of the city and all it has to offer.’

Referring to the crowd-sourcing, which was spread through the website [www.whatmakesglasgowgreat.co.uk](http://www.whatmakesglasgowgreat.co.uk) as well as social media channels, Cllr Matheson says, ‘This has been an amazing process – it’s crowd-branding on a global scale.





What are the advantages of this type of rebranding over government and corporate bodies?



3.2.2.2.2 MEANING AND REPRESENTATION  
LOSING PLACE IDENTITY: PLACELESSNESS AND CLONE TOWNS

**Placelessness:** The idea that a particular landscape could be anywhere because it lacks unique features. Some high streets have been criticised for being dominated by identical chain stores.

**Clone Towns:** The idea that towns are beginning to look identical and lose their place identity as they become swamped with chain stores.

**Homogenised:** when something is made uniform or similar.

**Globalisation:** The increasing interconnection of the world's economic, cultural and political systems.

The map below shows the number of countries that McDonalds has got branches located in.

Annotate the map to show how an increase in globalization has led to placelessness, homogenesis and clone towns increasing. Explain the impact this is having on our places.





## REPRESENTATION OF PLACE

Representation of place concerns how places are represented in a variety of different forms. This can influence the way stereotypes are formed about certain places. Similarly, certain groups may choose to represent places in certain ways.

Representations can fall into the following categories:

Formal representations

Abstract representations

Informal representations

Representation of: LONDON

For each of the representations of London annotate around suggest WHAT representation is shows.

Then consider the SOURCE and explain why they have portrayed London in that way.

SOURCE 1: Painting by Robert Holzach



SOURCE 2: Streets of London, by Ralph McTell (1972)

Below are lyrics from a verse and the chorus of 'Streets of London'.

*'Have you seen the old man in  
the closed down market?  
Kicking up the papers with his  
worn out shoes.  
In his eyes you see no pride,  
hands held loosely by his side.  
Yesterday's papers telling  
yesterday's news.'*

*'So how can you tell me  
you're lonely?  
And say for you that the sun  
don't shine.  
Let me take you by the hand  
and lead you through the  
streets of London.  
I'll show you something to  
make you change your  
mind.'*

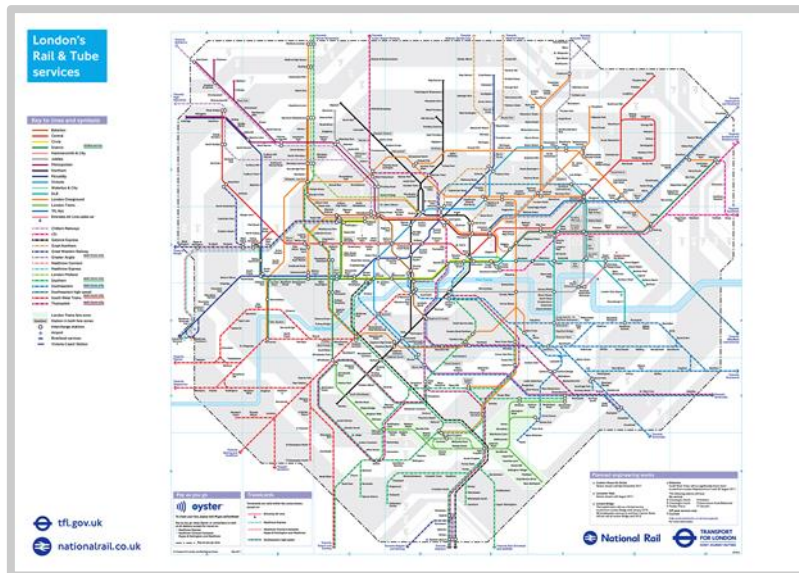




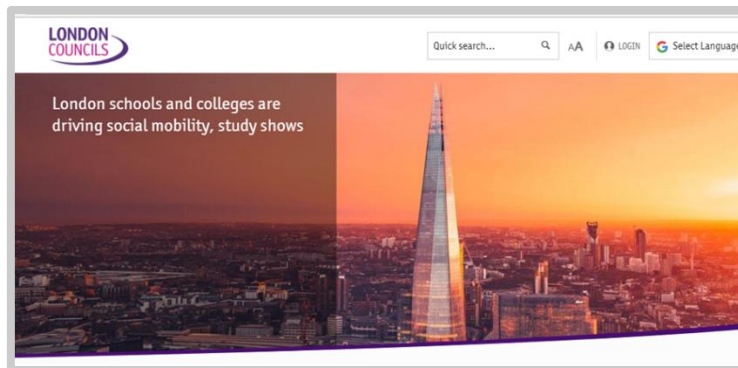
SOURCE 3: TOURIST MAP OF LONDON



SOURCE 4: TUBE MAP OF LONDON



SOURCE 5: Screenshot of the council website





SOURCE 6: The Apprentice TV show



SOURCE 7: Mary Poppins Disney film



SOURCE 8: Tourist Brochure





## LIVED EXPERIENCE OF PLACE

Lived experience of place refers to how people experience a place and the sort of opinion it gives them of that place – this could be positive or negative.

Lived experience can also change over time therefore someone who has lived in a place for years may have different lived experience than a younger person.

If you get asked about lived experience, you MUST approach the question thinking about different groups of people, like the ones below.

For a place of your choosing, describe what the lived experience of that place might be like for different groups of people.

Chosen place: \_\_\_\_\_

<u>Children &lt;15 years old</u>	<u>Young people (20s or 30s)</u>
<u>Elderly people &gt; 65 years old</u>	<u>Local residents</u>
<u>Tourists</u>	<u>Local business owner</u>
<u>Middle aged people (40s or 50s)</u>	<u>Migrants into the area</u>



People employed in the area

Residents that live in another part of the city

### 3.2.2.3 QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE SKILLS

Students must engage with a range of quantitative and qualitative approaches across the theme as a whole. Quantitative data, including the use of geospatial data, must be used to investigate and present place characteristics, particular weight must be given to qualitative approaches involved in representing place, and to analysing critically the impacts of different media on place meanings and perceptions. The use of different types of data should allow the development of critical perspectives on the data categories and approaches.

### 3.2.2.4 PLACE STUDIES

Local place study exploring the developing character of a place local to the home or study centre. Contrasting place study exploring the developing character of a contrasting and distant place. Place studies must apply the knowledge acquired through engagement with prescribed specification content and thereby further enhance understanding of the way students' own lives and those of others are affected by continuity and change in the nature of places. Sources must include qualitative and quantitative data to represent places in the past and present. Both place studies must focus equally on:

People lived experience of the place in the past and at present

#### **And either**

Changing demographic and cultural characteristics or economic change and social inequalities.

Suitable data sources could include:

- statistics, such as census data
- Maps
- Geo-located data
- Geospatial data, including geographic information systems (GIS) applications
- Photographs
- Text, from varied media
- Audio-visual media
- Artistic representations
- Oral sources, such as interviews, reminiscences, songs etc.



## DATA SOURCES

Use the table of potential data sources below to list the data you have gathered on both Bedlington and Keswick. This is not exhaustive and you don't necessarily need all boxes ticked for both, but aim to have at least all types of data covered between the 2. Information for both areas has been consolidated onto padlets here [Keswick](#) and or [Dharavi](#) and [Bedlington](#)

	Bedlington	Dharavi
statistics	Census data	
maps	OS maps at key dates including over time	
geo-located data		
geospatial data, including geographic information systems (GIS) applications		
photographs		
text, from varied media		
audio-visual media		
artistic representations		
oral sources, such as interviews, reminiscences, songs etc.		

## PEOPLES LIVED EXPERIENCE OF THE PLACE IN THE PAST AND AT PRESENT

Create a written account of peoples experiences in the past and present using the table below and the sources.

	Bedlington	Dharavi
Lived experience in the past		
Lived experience in the present		



## EXOGENOUS AND ENDONGENOUS FACTORS AFFECTING ECONOMIC CHANGE AND SOCIAL INEQUALITIES

		Bedlington	Dharavi
Endogenous	location	Census data	
	Topography	OS maps at key dates including over time	
	Physical geography		
	Land use		
	Built environment		
	Infrastructure		
	Demographics		
	Economy		
Exogenous	people	All ready completed earlier! Copy across	
	resources		
	ideas		
	Capital		



## EXTERNAL AGENTS OF CHANGE AND HOW THEY INFLUENCE ECONOMIC CHANGE AND SOCIAL INEQUALITIES

For the table below explain how each of the external agents may have influenced the economic and social inequalities of our two areas.

	Bedlington	Dharavi
TNCS		
Governments		
Corporate bodies		
Community groups		
Media representation vs reality		

## KEY TERMS AND WIDER TERMINOLGY

CROSS REFERENCE WITH THE SPECIFICATION FOR THIS UNIT TO IDENTIFY MAJOR KEY TERMS

Term	Meaning
<b>Accessibility</b>	How easily available a place is to reach, depends on transport links such as roads, and public transport services including trains, and buses.
<b>Advertising Copy</b>	The image of a place presented by material aimed to publicise.
<b>Agents of change</b>	These are the people who impact on a place whether through living, working or trying to improve that place. E.g. residents, community groups, corporate bodies, MNCs, local and central government and the media.
<b>Architecture</b>	The built environment is a key part of the lived experience of places. Places that lack a "sense of place" are sometimes referred to as "placeless" or "inauthentic". E.g. Roadside strip shopping malls, gas/petrol stations and new housing estates. Evidence of regeneration: Changes to the built environment for example, exterior of flats, interior design, modern furnishings and finishing, including outside space - landscaped, providing outdoor space for people.
<b>Art</b>	Paintings may give the impression of imagined places, romantic, idyllic and perpetuated by tourism. E.g. John Piper Henley artist and Tracy Emin in Fournier Street.
<b>Artistic Representation</b>	The description or portrayal of places given by a creative; for example, a painting or a poem.
<b>Asylum seeker</b>	A person who has fled their country of origin and applied for asylum under the 1951 Convention on the grounds that they cannot return to



	their country of origin because of a well-founded fear of death or persecution. While they wait for a decision on their application to be concluded, they are known as an asylum seeker.
<b>Audio-visual Media</b>	Forms of communication that are both watched and listened to; for example, film or television.
<b>Bio mapping</b>	The mapping of emotions shown by people to a certain place.
<b>Blogs</b>	Internet texts can also show a sense of place e.g. 'Aplin' finds Henley the dull news capital of the UK- with more reports on bins in the Henley Standard than any other news. 'The gentle author' writes a daily blog about the culture of Spitalfields and documents to lives of local people.
<b>Brownfield Site</b>	Area of land previously used for industrial or commercial use, which is considered for redevelopment.
<b>Built environment</b>	The man-made surroundings that provide the setting for human activity, ranging in scale from buildings to parks.
<b>Cartography</b>	The practice of creating and producing maps
<b>Census Data</b>	Statistics and figures relating to the population of a place, collected every 10 years by the government.
<b>Change</b>	The transitions, developments or alterations to a place. May be real, or imagined by those who perceive a place to have changed when it hasn't.
<b>Clone town</b>	A term used to describe urban retail areas dominated by national, and in some cases international chain stores.
<b>Coding</b>	Is carried out when analysing answers to interviews. The coder (person who analyses the data) looks through all of the answers to a question, develops a broad classification system based on the responses and then uses a code to categorise responses.
<b>Continuity</b>	The consistent character of a place. May be real, or imagined by those who have not acknowledged the changes the place has undergone.
<b>Corporate Bodies</b>	An organisation or group of individuals that often work together in unity, with the same goal or aim.
<b>Council Tax Banding</b>	The amount of money a resident is required to pay to the council, depending on the type of property in which they reside.
<b>Counter-mapping</b>	A bottom up process by which people produce their own maps, informed by their own local knowledge and understanding of places.
<b>Cultural Change</b>	A transition in the custom, social behaviour or the creative ideas of a place.
<b>Cultural Characteristics</b>	The traditions and customs of a place that shape its identity, for example prominent religions or traditional practices.
<b>Cultural diversity</b>	The existence of a variety of cultural or ethnic groups within a society.
<b>Demographic Change</b>	A transition in the composition of the human population in a place.
<b>Demographic Characteristics</b>	Features of the population, for example the ages and gender of the people.
<b>Dereliction</b>	The state of buildings having been abandoned and become dilapidated.
<b>Descriptive approach</b>	The world is a set of places and each place can be studied through a description of its physical and human characteristics.
<b>Digital or augmented place</b>	Smartphones are GPS-enabled and can provide information and reviews about a place in seconds. GIS and software developers map habits, crime,





	and voters. They show changing demographic and cultural characteristics.
<b>Disability -adjusted life years DALYs</b>	A measure of morbidity within a society. They measure the number of years of healthy life lost by being in poor health or a state of disability.
<b>Ecology of fantasy</b>	Margret Crawford (1988) described theme parks as [public spaces that have become a commodity- the underlying theme is consumption- a disguised shopping centre.
<b>Economic Change</b>	A transition in the financial situation of a place.
<b>Economic Characteristics</b>	Aspects of a place's financial systems that contribute to the place identity, for example average income, level of investment.
<b>Economic Inequalities</b>	Differences in wealth or income between people within a place.
<b>Edgelands</b>	Places where the borders between rural and urban are difficult to define or classify. (also, <b>liminal</b> = in between)
<b>Endogenous Factors</b>	Internal forces that contribute to the character of a place, e.g. location, land use, built infrastructure.
<b>Ethnography</b>	A research method that explores what people do as well as what they say.
<b>Exogenous Factors</b>	External forces that contribute to the character of a place e.g. the links or ties a place may have to other places.
<b>Experienced Place</b>	A place as it has been interpreted by a visitor or resident.
<b>External Agencies</b>	Governments, corporate bodies or groups of people that impact on the identity and meaning of a place.
<b>Externality</b>	A factor that cannot be changed by an individual but has a bearing on their quality of life. E.g. access to open space, presence of good schools.
<b>Far</b>	The idea that we generally know less about places that are further away, and have less interaction with them. However, the idea of time-space convergence suggests that these places are getting 'closer'.
<b>Firstspace</b>	The quantitative analysis of a place. E.g. demographic and socio-economic data.
<b>Function</b>	A settlement's functions are the activities that take place there. Settlements normally have a number of functions but one may be more important than the others. E.g. Market Town - where farmers buy and sell goods; Port - where goods are loaded and unloaded by ship; Industrial Town - where most people living there work in factories; Resort - a place where tourists visit to enjoy themselves; Dormitory town where people live and sleep but do not work.
<b>Freehold</b>	A type of tenure (ownership) in which the owner has outright ownership of the property and land on which it stands.
<b>Gemeinschaft</b>	The rural extreme- a peasant society which is inward looking, an idyllic community, based on kinship and supported by subsistence agriculture.
<b>Gentrification</b>	The process of renovation of deteriorated urban neighbourhoods by means of the influx of more affluent residents. E.g. Fournier Street
<b>Geo-located Data</b>	Facts and statistics relevant to a specific place.
<b>Geospatial Data</b>	Facts and statistics with a geographical component.
<b>Gesellschaft</b>	The urban extreme the ever-changing nature of large cosmopolitan commercial sites.



<b>GIS Applications</b>	Geographical Information Systems applications - programs that allow for the analysis of geospatial data.
<b>Global Institutions</b>	A business, corporation or organisation with global influence and physical presence in a number of countries.
<b>Glocalisation</b>	A term used to describe products or services that are distributed globally but which are fashioned to appeal to the consumers in a local market.
<b>Government Policies</b>	Action taken by the government in order to improve a place.
<b>Graffiti</b>	Is writing or drawing illicitly put on walls, often in a public place. Traditionally associated with youth cultures and viewed negatively as vandalism, however, Banksy argues that it gives a voice to people who aren't normally heard in the mainstream. Street art is big in Brick Lane and Spitalfields e.g. Stik's burka clad figure holding hands with a non-burka wearer. This is seen as representative of a vibrant multicultural area, and considered the 'Mecca of London Street Art'. Whereas in Henley people putting tiny doors on trees seems to be the trend.
<b>Greenfield Site</b>	Area of land that has previously not been built on, which is considered for development.
<b>Homogenisation</b>	The process of making things uniform or similar leading to places becoming indistinct from one another.
<b>Hyper-reality</b>	Condition where what is real and what is fiction is so blurred so that no distinction can be made. E.g. shopping centres designed for a day out rather than to shop. (manipulation of people- no drinking fountains so you have to buy expensive drinks.)
<b>Identity</b>	People create a sense of belonging to a place, e.g. locals- individuals sharing appositive sense of a village; regional- sharing a common accent; national- religion, language or love for the nation. They are the insiders.
<b>Index of multiple deprivation (IMD)</b>	UK government <b>qualitative</b> study measuring deprivation across England, most recently carried out in 2015.- gives relative position
<b>Infrastructure</b>	Services considered essential to enable or enhance living conditions. These primarily consist of transport communications (roads, rail, canals, and /or airports), communications (broadband, phone networks) and services such as water supply, sewers and electrical grids. They may also include infrastructure such as local education system, healthcare provision, financial infrastructure, local government, law enforcement as well as emergency services.
<b>Insider Perspective</b>	The attitude of people that live or work within that place to their environment.
<b>International Institutions</b>	A business, corporation or organisation with presence in one or more countries.
<b>Interviews</b>	Can generate insights about a person's sense of place or perception of place. Disadvantages can be interviewer bias, and that people like to present themselves in a favourable light so are not honest.
<b>Land use</b>	The human activity that occur in the area, e.g. farming, industry, residential, leisure. If farming and forestry dominate then it is termed rural, whereas if commercial dominates it is urban. Land use also affects other characteristics e.g. the built environment – high rise, high density (Tower Hamlets) residential and leisure may have lower density built



	environment (Henley). It changes over time- regeneration/ gentrification/ deindustrialisation.
<b>Liveability</b>	Liveability is the characteristics of urban areas which make life more comfortable and enduring for city dwellers. It may include amenities such as parks and green space or more socioeconomic features such as job opportunities, political stability and feeling safe/secure. It is linked to social welfare/wellbeing and is measured by the Global Liveability Ranking
<b>Lived Experience</b>	The first-hand account that an individual has having encountered a place for themselves.
<b>Locale</b>	This is the place where something happens or is set, or that has particular events associated with it.
<b>Location</b>	'where' a place is, for example the co-ordinates on a map.
<b>Meaning</b>	Individual or collective perceptions of place. This may change over time. May vary between people and communities, e.g. Brick Lane different groups of people attach different value and meanings to the area and hold different views on its present and future development. (descriptive, social constructionist and phenomenological approaches)
<b>Media Place</b>	The particular representation of a town or city as portrayed by communication outlets such as TV, radio or the internet, for example. We may be particularly attached to a place like Hogwarts because we have a strong sense of what these places are like that can't be ruined by the reality falling short of our expectations
<b>Multinational Corporations (MNC)</b>	An organisation that operates in one or more countries, with a centralised management system.
<b>Music</b>	Songs can also evoke a feeling for a place. E.g. Newport state of mind.
<b>Near and far places</b>	There are multiple potential meanings; could refer to the geographical distance between places; Equally they could describe the emotional connection with a particular place and how comfortable a person feels within that place. The key point is that geographically 'near' places do not automatically foster identities of familiarity and belonging and that in these days of globalised culture, travel and media, 'far-off' places are not automatically strange, uncomfortable and different.
<b>Newspapers</b>	Have to make profit so tend to sensationalise characteristics of places e.g. negative portrayal of British media of inner cities (Tower Hamlets) with unemployment, economic deprivation, gangs, riots, and drug problems. Equally Henley is characterised as the second most expensive place to live in Britain £748,001 average house price in 2016.
<b>Non-governmental Organisation (NGO)</b>	Not-for-profit voluntary establishment run at local, national or international scales.
<b>Novels</b>	Stories may evoke a sense of place- a feeling of what it is like to be there. E.g. Monica Ali's Brick Lane, and Ian McEwan's on Chesil beach which includes his autobiographical descriptions of attending Henley Grammar School.
<b>Objective</b>	Not influenced by personal feelings or opinions in considering and presenting facts.
<b>Oral Source</b>	A point of information about a place that is spoken; for example, a person or an audiotape



<b>Outsider Perspective</b>	The attitude of people that do not know a place very well to their environment. Those who are new to a place, such as tourists or refugees, may feel marginalised or experience discrimination or prejudice.
<b>Palimpsest</b>	Something reused or altered but still bearing visible traces of its earlier form
<b>Perception</b>	The way in which a certain place is interpreted or understood to be by individual people or groups of people
<b>Perception of place</b>	The way in which a space is viewed or regarded by people. This can be influenced by media representation or personal experience.
<b>Phenomenological approach</b>	Yi-Fu Tuan and Edward Relph. Interested in how an individual person experiences a place. Understanding personal attachments is critical to understanding the place
<b>Photographs</b>	The reality may vary considerably with the representation of an image. Photo editing is now so advanced that images may appear different from reality. Photos may be selective in what they show. Weather, time, season and viewpoint may also change images.
<b>Place</b>	Defined as location with meaning. Places can be meaningful to individuals in ways that are personal or subjective. Places can also be meaningful at social or cultural level and these meanings may be shared by different groups of people.
<b>Place as home</b>	Typically, the place to which people typically feel a strong sense of attachment. It could be a building or a community.
<b>Place marketing</b>	PR companies may be employed by national and local government to improve or create positive perceptions of place. e.g. tourist advertising campaigns, social marketing via facebook, Henley-on-Thames official website, logo, and events like the Literary Festival.
<b>Place prejudice</b>	Negative views of places created and reinforced by the media. E.g. inner city cities (Tower Hamlets) with unemployment, economic deprivation, gangs, riots, and drug problems.
<b>Placelessness</b>	Defined by the Geographer Edward Relph as the loss of uniqueness of place in the cultural landscape so that one place looks like the next.
<b>Placemaking</b>	The deliberate shaping of an environment to facilitate social interaction and improve a community's quality of life.
<b>Place-memory</b>	The ability of place to make the past come to life in the present. This can occur through material artefacts such as old photographs or place souvenirs. The preservation of buildings, monuments, plaques and museums are all examples of 'placing' of memory, which can then be used to create public memory.
<b>Planning Proposal</b>	A document that is sent in application of permission to develop a building or piece of land.
<b>Poetry</b>	Illustrate places in highly subjective ways but evoke feelings and reminiscences. There are many famous poets associated with places such as Orwell who lived near Henley, and William Blake who wrote about London.
<b>Political Engagement</b>	The degree to which individuals or groups of people participate with their local and national government.



<b>Primary Employment</b>	Jobs such as farming or mining which involve extracting or producing a raw material from the earth.
<b>Private space</b>	An area owned by one person or a company and public access may be prevented or limited
<b>Provenance</b>	The context in which the source or text was produced and who created it. Is there a subtext, does it relate to all people (women, children?) requires reappraisal in context.
<b>Public space</b>	An area that is open and accessible to the public. A civic square would be an example of this kind of place. These places often have symbolic meanings; we may think of them as those places where people gather to celebrate national events or hold demonstrations.
<b>Qualitative data</b>	Non- numerical data that are used in a relatively unstructured and open-ended way. It is descriptive information which often comes from interviews, focus groups or artistic depictions such as photographs.
<b>Quantitative data</b>	Numerical data such as metric level measurements that is associated with the scientific and experimental approach and is criticised for not providing an in-depth description; data that can be quantified and verified is amenable to statistical manipulation.
<b>Rebranding</b>	Is used to discard negative perceptions of place. Giving a place a <b>new</b> identity. It aims to make a place desirable to live in, invest in and one that people want to visit.
<b>Re-imagining</b>	Linked to rebranding it seeks to <b>change</b> views; to discard negative perceptions and generate new, positive set of ideas, feelings and attitudes of people to place.
<b>Relationships and connections</b>	The way in which two or more people or things are connected, e.g. the influence of shifting flows of people, resources, money and investment, and ideas at all scales from local to global. The impacts at different scales from local to global, including either government policies or MNCs. The impacts over time.
<b>Reliability</b>	Secondary sources supply information via another person's experience and therefore offer a subjective and selective view and are inaccurate. For this reason, it is a good policy to use more than one source or text.
<b>Reminiscence</b>	A story or anecdote about a past place or event.
<b>Representation</b>	How a place is portrayed or seen in society. This may change over time. May vary between people and communities, e.g. Brick Lane different groups of people attach different value and meanings to the area and hold different views on its present and future development.
<b>Rural</b>	Often associated with wholesome living and simplicity, and 'getting back to nature'. Can be referred to as the ' <i>gemeinschaft</i> ' (small, inward-looking society, idyllic communities based on kinship).
<b>School Catchment Data</b>	Information regarding the different areas that relate to the state schools a child is allowed to attend.
<b>Secondary Employment</b>	Jobs that involve manufacturing products that are then sold to consumers
<b>Secondspace</b>	Qualitative data for how people feel about a place.



<b>Sense of place</b>	The subjective and emotional attachment people have to place. People develop a 'sense of place' through experience and knowledge of a particular area.
<b>Shifting flows</b>	Demographic change is caused by migrants, e.g. 1800s Jewish arrivals fleeing persecution in Poland, and Russia, Irish settlers escaping the potato famine. 1930s - Refugees from Nazi oppression arrive in the UK. 1948 - Caribbean encouraged to help rebuild post-war Britain. 1950s and 60s - Bangladeshis, 33% of the population form the largest minority community, 1991 - Break up of the government of Somalia lead to 15,000 moving to Tower Hamlets. Economic change reacts to the flow of money and investments. E.g. the investment of Olympic legacy money to redevelopment £220 million programme to transform the Ocean Estate. Also, private money - gentrification of Spitalfields.
<b>Social Characteristics</b>	Qualities of the people of a place that contribute to the place identity, for example political attitudes, ethnicity, social class
<b>Social cleansing</b>	The removal from an area of members of a social class considered 'undesirable'.
<b>Social constructionist approach</b>	A place is a particular set of social processes occurring at a particular time. E.g. Trafalgar square, built to commemorate a naval victory, could be understood as a place of empire or colonialism
<b>Social Inequalities</b>	Unequal or unfair opportunities, resources or access to services based on
<b>Statistics</b>	Quantifiable data is not as objective as it might first appear. This is because people selectively choose the data they wish to use for their particular purpose. Statistics also tell us very little about the human experience of a place and what it is like to live there.
<b>Subjective</b>	Based on or influenced by personal feelings, tastes or opinions.
<b>Television and film</b>	Places form the backdrop to most dramas, and can generate positive and negative perceptions. Henley is promoted by the tourist information centre as the home of 'Midsomer Murders' and contrastingly 'Ripper Street' is based in Whitechapel (Tower Hamlets). There is potential for tourism. Films and TV can also be negative 'Eastenders' and 'Luther' show a less attractive view.
<b>Tertiary Employment</b>	Jobs that involve providing a service, for example teachers, doctors, lawyers.
<b>Text</b>	Newspapers, advertisements and novels may show very different views of places.
<b>Thirdspace</b>	A combination of both quantitative and qualitative data for a place.
<b>Topography</b>	The surface features of a landscape
<b>Topophilia</b>	Love of a place. Certain places can evoke very mixed feelings.
<b>Topophobia</b>	Fear of a place. For example, Auschwitz would provoke this in many people.
<b>Tourist Agency Material</b>	Leaflets or brochures generated in order to encourage visitors to a place.
<b>Tourist gaze</b>	What a visitor sees or experiences of a place of interest (e.g. historic site). To some extent it is organised or edited by professionals in the tourist industry.



<b>Transnational Corporation (TNC)</b>	An organisation that operates in one or more countries, with no centralised management system.
<b>Urban</b>	Often typified as hectic and stressful but more culturally sophisticated. Can be referred to as the ' <i>gesellschaft</i> ' (ever-changing life of the large cosmopolitan, commercial city).