**Topic 2 - Changing Places; Making places: revision checklist**

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<th>1. What's in a place?</th>
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| **Key idea: 1.a. Places are multi-faceted, shaped by shifting flows and connections which change over time.** | - Case studies of **two** contrasting place profiles at a local scale, including:  
- their demographic, socio-economic, cultural, political, built and natural characteristics that shape their place identity.  
- their past and present connections that shape the place identity and embed them in regional, national, international and global scales  
- how shifting flows of people (such as commuter, migration), resources (such as natural, technology), money and investment (such as EU funding, TNCs) and ideas (such as knowledge economy) have helped shape the demographic, socio-economic and cultural profile of these places over time. |

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<th>2. How do we understand place?</th>
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| **Key idea: 2.a. People see, experience and understand place in different ways, this can also change over time** | - The complexities that exist when trying to define place, including the concept of space versus place.  
- How and why people perceive places in different ways based on their identity, including age, gender, sexuality, religion and role.  
- How level of emotional attachment to place can influence people's behaviour and activities in a place.  
- How the processes of globalisation and time-space compression can influence our sense of place. |

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<th>3. How does economic change influence patterns of social inequality in places?</th>
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| **Key idea 3.a. The distribution of resources, wealth and opportunities are not evenly spread within and between places.** | - The concept of social inequality and how this can be measured through indices such as housing, healthcare, education, employment and access to services.  
- How and why spatial patterns of social inequalities vary both within and between places.  
- The influence of global connections and globalisation in driving structural economic change in places, such as de-industrialisation and the rise of the service industry.  
- How structural economic change impacts patterns of social opportunities and inequality for people and places.  
- How cyclical economic change (booms and recessions) has varied impacts on social opportunities and inequality.  
- The role of government in reducing, reinforcing and creating patterns of social inequality in places through spending or cuts in key services such as availability and accessibility of education, healthcare, infrastructure and community services. |

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<th>3.b. Processes of economic change can create opportunities for some while creating and exacerbating social inequality for others.</th>
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| **3.c. Social inequality impacts people and places in different ways.** | - Case studies of two contrasting places to illustrate:  
  - The types of evidence of social inequality that can be found there such as housing, environmental quality, crime rates, digital divide  
  - The range of factors that influence people's social inequality such as income, gender, age, health, personal mobility, ethnicity and education  
  - how social inequality impacts upon people's daily lives in different ways |
4. Who are the players that influence economic change in places?

4.a. Places are influenced by a range of players operating at different scales.

- The role of players in driving economic change, including at least one of local and national government, MNCs or international institutions.

- **Case study of one** country or region that has been impacted by structural economic change, including:
  - socio-economic, demographic, cultural and environmental characteristics of the place before the economic change
  - the economic change/changes that took place and the role of players involved in driving the change
  - socio-economic, demographic, cultural and environmental impacts on people and place.

5. How are places created through placemaking processes?

5.a. Place is produced in a variety of ways at different scales.

- The concept of placemaking and how governments and organisations attempt to present places to the wider world to attract inward investment and regeneration.

- How architects and planners attempt to create meaningful and authentic places through design, such as places that encourage mixed community use or the 24-hour city.

- How local community groups shape the place they live, such as residents associations, heritage associations and social media.