**Year 11-12 bridging work for A-Level Geography**

Human Geography- Changing Places (Compulsory unit)

What is the difference between space and place?

The importance of place

**‘Place’** is where someone is brought up, lives and may die and contains features that are unique to the person. A place is more than just a location. We all see places differently. There are many definitions of place. You can have a favourite room at home, a favourite café or a place you always sit for dinner.

We tend to think of places as settlements for example London, Plymouth or Exeter. We can also think of neighbourhoods or smaller areas such as Long Buckby or Clipston. Well-known spaces such as Covent Garden or Land’s End are other examples.

Is place important regionally or nationally? Do you think of yourself as British or Northamptonshire? Scouse? Or European?!

A ‘**sense of place’** is more subjective and refers to the feelings we have for a place.

**Insiders** -people who live there will feel differently to **outsiders-** people who visit.

Insiders develop a sense of place through their everyday experiences in familiar settings-going to school every day, places that they socialise in and this makes you a part of the community.

The outsiders view is vaguer and is gathered from entering a place for a short time.

**Media places** -the world’s media bring us events that are taking place in another location allowing us to be transported there. Skype and the telephone bring us closer to people in other locations. Can you think of any media places? Have you been to any?

**Endogenous factors –** Internal factors that underpin a place – the physical site, topography, land use and infrastructure.

**Exogenous factors –** The relationship a place has with external factors- money invested or immigrants moving in or changing cultural characteristics.

**Agents of change-** these are groups or companies or government agencies and councils that drive change in an area.

They might improve or change the infrastructure or open up an area to tourism through advertising. They might give that area a brand or particular focus. Eg-Newquay for water sports and walking on Dartmoor or New Zealand for adventure tourism.

**Identity-** Identity and belonging are often judged by the external and internal characteristics of the person, such as class, gender, race, sexuality and religion.

Some suggest that *biology determines* many of these factors. For example, *single mothers or black youths* have a common set of identities.

On the other hand-others have stated that **such views are inherently sexist or racist and produce stereotyping. Such labels applied indiscriminately demonise whole groups of people.**

Some aspects of identity are political and emotional, and bring about feelings of being part of a group, belonging or otherwise. **Inclusion or exclusion can be reflected and reinforced in a place.**

**Identity**- is formed in relation to other people. We are aware of who we are through a sense of shared identity with others or by a process of setting ourselves apart from those we consider different from ourselves.

Ownership refers to the feeling of being in possession of a set of values, or a particular identity and it then adds to our sense of wellbeing and worth.

People labelled as out of place are said to have **‘transgressed often invisible boundaries’.** Young people who gather on street corners / homeless / street artists such as Banksy **establish new meanings and identities in their communities.**

***Places are always open to transformations.***

**Representations of Place**

**Advertising**- an advertisement will try and transport you to a fanciful place where the natural value of a place has been enhanced. However, this representation of this place would not match with the experiences of people who live there.

**TV and social media-** The impact of TV on tourism for places can have huge impacts for example- Doc Martin is set in Port Isaac in Cornwall. Poldark was set in Cornwall and Broad-church was set in Dorset.

**Bridging Task:**

During the Changing Places unit we will be investigating the local area. You need to have a good understanding of Guilsborough and the surrounding area of Daventry District. Have Guilsborough and Daventry District changed over time in terms of:

* Population density
* Average age
* Level of qualifications
* Ethnicity
* Religion
* English as first language?
* Any other factor you think might be interesting…

Use the websites below and any others that you may find to **write an analytical report** about Guilsborough and the surrounding Daventry District.

<https://www.uklocalarea.com/?q=nn6+8qe>

<http://democraticdashboard.com/council/daventry-district-council>

[http://ukdataexplorer.com/census/](http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/)

<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/>

[www.datashine.org.uk](http://datashine.org.uk/)

You may wish to show some of the statistical data within your report. Your report should be no less than 2 sides and no more than 4 sides of A4 in a size 12 font.

Work needs to be printed and handed in when you have your first Geography Lesson with BAV in September 2025.