

CHANGING PLACES

3.2.2.1 NATURE AND THE IMPORTANCE OF PLACES	R	A	G
The concept of place and the importance of place in human life and experience			
Insider and outsider perspectives on place			
Categories of place: near places and far places; experienced places and media places			
Factors contributing to the character of places: endogenous: location, topography, physical geography, land use, built environment and infrastructure, demographic and economic characteristics			
Factors contributing to the character of places: exogenous: relationships with other places			
3.2.2.2(1) RELATIONSHIPS AND CONNECTIONS	R	A	G
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			
How the demographic, socio-economic and cultural characteristics of places are shaped by shifting flows			
The characteristics and impacts of external forces operating at different scales, either government or decisions of TNCS or international or global institutions			
How past and present connections, within and beyond localities, shape places and embed them in regional, national, global scales			
3.2.2.2(2) MEANING AND REPRESENTATION	R	A	G
How humans perceive and form attachments to places and represent the world to others, including the way in which place meanings are bound up with different identities (etc.)			
How external agencies and community or local groups make attempts to create specific place-meanings and shape actions and behaviours			
How places may be represented in different forms in diverse media that give contrasting images to that presented formally or statistically			
How past and present processes of development influence social and economic characteristics of places <i>and are implicit in present meanings</i>			
3.2.2.3 QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE SKILLS	R	A	G
Use of geospatial data to investigate and present place characteristics			
Qualitative approaches involved in representing place			
Analysing critically the impacts of different media on place meanings and perceptions			
Development of critical perspectives on the quantitative/qualitative data categories and approaches			

3.2.2.4 - PLACE STUDIES	R	A	G
Local place study, exploring the developing character of a place local to the home or study centre			
Local place study sources to represent this place in the past and present. Sources must include: qualitative (could be photographs, text from varied media, audio-visual media, artistic representations, oral sources, such as interview, reminiscences, songs etc) and quantitative data (could be statistics, such as census data, maps, geo-located data, geospatial data, including geographic information systems (GIS) applications)			
Local place study - people's lived experience of the place in the past and at present			
Local place study - either changing demographic and cultural characteristics or economic change and social inequalities			
Contrasting place study, exploring the developing character of a contrasting and distant place			
Distant place study sources to represent this place in the past and present. Sources must include: qualitative (could be photographs, text from varied media, audio-visual media, artistic representations, oral sources, such as interview, reminiscences, songs etc) and quantitative data (could be statistics, such as census data, maps, geo-located data, geospatial data, including geographic information systems (GIS) applications)			
Distant place study - people's lived experience of the place in the past and at present			
Distant place case study - either changing demographic and cultural characteristics or economic change and social inequalities			