Changing Places Revision Questions

Changing Places

Explain why an outsider perspective might give a different sense of place to an insider perspective. [4 marks]
Figure 3a shows qualitative data measuring personal well-being across selected Inner London boroughs. Figure 3b shows average income of employed residents in each selected borough.
Analyse the data shown in Figure 3a and Figure 3b.
‘The changing character of a place over time is more effectively represented by statistical and cartographical sources than artistic sources such as painting, poetry and photography.’

With reference to either your local or distant place, critically assess the extent to which you agree with this statement.

[20 marks]
Evaluate the role of **one or more** external forces in changing lived experience in the local or distant place you have studied.

External forces might include:
- government policies
- multinational corporations
- international or global institutions.

[20 marks]
Mark Scheme

- An insider perspective often means you live in the place, whereas an outsider perspective may mean that it is a place you have never visited (1).
- An outsider perspective may mean you live in a place but you feel you don’t belong (1) for example a recent immigrant who doesn’t understand the culture (1) so this means may feel excluded from that place (1).
- A festival go-er visiting Glastonbury will see it very differently from someone who has lived there for many years (1) their sense of place will be dominated by the festival itself (1) whereas the local resident will know what Glastonbury is like for the rest of the year (1). However someone who lives in the town who becomes homeless due to rising house-prices may also have outsider perspective (1) (d).
- An outsider perspective may mean that your sense of place comes from media representations such as TV programmes (1). This means that your sense of place is determined by the programme makers (1) for example you may think that the East End of London is like Eastenders, high crime rates and large markets on every day (1).
- An outsider perspective may develop because some groups of people feel excluded (1) for example Traveller groups who live on the edge of a rural village (1) are sometimes made to feel unwelcome when the village residents try to have them evicted (1). The villagers themselves may feel that they have a real sense of community which will be very different to how the travellers feel (1).
consider the extent to which there is a relationship between them.

AO3

- There is no clear spatial pattern of well-being. The highest overall well-being for both satisfaction and happiness is Kensington and Chelsea. 4 boroughs have the lowest levels of overall satisfaction and these are found in north, south and east London such as Hackney and Lambeth.
- Generally, there is a clear relationship with satisfaction and happiness. However, it is less clear in the middle scale of satisfaction as 2 boroughs had higher levels of happiness for yesterday but 1 had lower levels.
- Figure 3b shows that the highest earnings are found mainly in west London boroughs with the highest being £105k + in Kensington and Chelsea. Lowest average earnings are found in Newham. On the whole, the western boroughs have higher average earnings than the eastern boroughs the exception is Tower Hamlets which earns £10-20000 more than Hammersmith and Fulham.
- Analysis of the relationship between the figures. The happiest borough is Kensington and Chelsea on both well-being scores. This also has the highest average income of > £105k, so the statement could be said to be true. Tower Hamlets has a higher score on well-being and is also more satisfied overall than Newham which has much lower levels of average earnings.
- Analysis of the extent to which the relationship is less clear. Westminster scores low on both well-being scores but has one of the highest average incomes in London. Islington and Tower Hamlets have the same average income but very different well-being scores.
‘The changing character of a place over time is more effectively represented by statistical and cartographical sources than artistic sources such as painting, poetry and photography.’

With reference to either your local or distant place, critically assess the extent to which you agree with this statement.

AO1 – Knowledge and understanding of the changing character of a place. Knowledge and understanding of how places are represented by qualitative and quantitative data.

AO2 – Applies this knowledge and understanding to evaluate the use of different sources in showing how the distant or local place changes over time.

Notes for answers

The question links different parts of the theme of changing places, specifically the contrasting representations of place through different data sources and the changing character of either the local or distant place. Responses can be based on any data sources that fit the statement. The context should be change in the specific places studied. There should be reference to both statistical and cartographical sources.

AO1
- Knowledge and understanding of the characteristics of the place chosen. This might include socio-economic characteristics, demographics, employment, built environment, land-use.
- Knowledge and understanding of how the place characteristics
have changed over time. Change over time could be described at a variety of scales and this will very much depend on the place chosen. For example, it may include change over hundreds of years or it may just be recent changes due to regeneration or a new housing estate.

- Identification of endogenous and exogenous factors contributing to the character of places, such as physical geography, economic development, demographics, land-use, built environment, links with other places.
- Generic awareness of the usefulness of different quantitative sources in determining the character of places. For example, census data is useful in determining the demographics of a place. Cartographic techniques show land-use such as agriculture or retail areas.
- An understanding of the limitations of statistical and cartographical techniques. Maps historically were hand-drawn and only included features that the map-maker wanted you to see. Statistics can give you a skewed idea, for example census data can suggest that everyone was living in poverty if you only look at a narrow range of results.
- Generic awareness of the usefulness of different qualitative artistic sources, such as music, paintings or photography. For example, photographs can give an accurate representation of change that we are able to visualise.
- An understanding of the limitations of artistic sources. The issues surrounding subjectivity and the purpose of the art.
- An understanding of what is meant by ‘representation of place’. Knowledge of how and why places are represented.

**AO2**

- Analysis of how and the reasons why the place studied is represented in different forms. How the representations of the place may change over time due to the changing characteristics or needs of the stakeholders.
- Analysis of how statistical sources are used to represent changing characteristics in the place studied. For example, census data can be used to show different demographics and employment types, levels of education etc. Specific reference to the changing characteristics shown by the statistical source.
- Evaluation of the usefulness of the statistical source in representing the change accurately. Consideration of the limitations of the source in showing the change. They may consider that statistics can be manipulated. Many people don't complete the census.
- Analysis of how cartographical sources are used to represent changing characteristics in the place studied. For example, maps can show changes in a settlement such as new housing estates, giving you an idea of the scale of the change. Specific
reference to the changing characteristics shown by the cartographical source.

- Evaluation of the usefulness of the cartographical source in representing the change accurately. Consideration of the limitations of the source in showing the change. They may consider that maps in the pasts were often hand-drawn and therefore open to subjectivity. OS maps limit what is shown – for example it is not possible to always be able to tell land-use and there may be no indication of what buildings are used for. Maps are not always updated that frequently.

- Analysis of different artistic sources used in showing changing characteristics of the place studied. Paintings can be used to show historical change. Use of before and after photos to show how characteristics of retail areas have changed due to immigration for example. Music can represent people’s lived experiences of change over time.

- Evaluation of the reliability of artistic sources in providing an accurate representation of changing characteristics of the place studies. A consideration of the intended audience and subsequent subjectivity.

- Different perceptions of what constitutes an effective representation could also be considered.

- A critical assessment of how their place may be represented in a variety of forms and all of these may be used by different audiences and have different meanings to different groups of people.

- Critical assessment of the extent to which the statement is true. Reflection on the effectiveness of how the place studied is represented. A valid response would be to consider the ways in which their own lives have been affected by the ways in which their place is represented.

- Overall assessment of the extent to which statistical and cartographical techniques provide a more effective representation of places.
Evaluate the role of one or more external forces in changing lived experience in the local or distant place you have studied.

External forces might include:
- government policies
- multinational corporations
- international or global institutions.

AO1 – Knowledge and understanding of the changing character of the local or distant place. Knowledge and understanding of the characteristics and impact of external forces on people and places.

AO2 – Applies this knowledge and understanding to evaluate the role of external forces in changing lived experience in the local or distant place studied.

Notes for answers
The question links different parts of the theme of Changing places, specifically the connections and relationships between places and external forces and changes in people’s lived experience in the local place or distant place. Responses can be based on any external forces that fit the question. The specification gives a choice of external forces, but any external force is creditworthy. The context should be change in lived experience in the local or distant place studied.

If more than one place considered, credit the best response.

AO1
- Knowledge and understanding of the characteristics of the local place or distant place. This might include socio-economic characteristics, demographics, employment, built environment, land-use.
- Knowledge and understanding of how the place characteristics have changed over time. Change over time could be described at a variety of scales and this will very much depend on the place chosen. For example, it may include change over hundreds of years, or it may just be recent changes due to regeneration or a new housing estate.
- Knowledge of how changes over time affect people’s lived experiences in the place chosen.
- Background knowledge of the place and factors affecting lived experience.
- Generic awareness of the impacts of external forces. Government policies such as regeneration, improve access to better quality housing. This improves living standards.
- The relationship and connections between external forces and people/places. Nissan built a factory in Sunderland creating employment and links with Japan. New deal for communities provided 10 years of funding for inner city deprived areas and has reduced crime and improved local employment.
AO2

- Links between external forces and the place will very much depend on the local place used.
- Analysis of how external forces have impacted on the local or distant place. Government policy such as affordable homes might have increased available housing stock. A multinational company may have built a factory. Deindustrialisation could have caused factories to close. EU Investment in the area may have built a new road.
- Analysis of how external forces have had positive changes on lived experience in the place. For example, a new road may have cut down commuting time and increased employment opportunities. More affordable homes mean that local people can remain in the area keeping close family links.
- Analysis of how external forces have had negative impacts on people's lived experience in the place. Government policies such as regeneration may have caused gentrification, forcing out local people who can no longer afford to live in the area.
- Evaluation of the role of external forces in changing lived experience may consider the importance of such changes. For example, a new factory built in the area may have caused a multiplier effect and created regeneration and more opportunities.
- Evaluation of the role of external forces in changing lived experience may consider the changes in demographic and cultural characteristics or economic changes. Migration policies may have encouraged different ethnic groups to move into the area. Lived experience has dramatically changed due to the arrival of different shops, religious buildings and traditions. Economic change as a result of homogenisation of town centres means the loss of independent retailers and subsequent livelihoods.
- Overall assessment of the role of external forces should consider the extent of change in people's lived experience and an evaluation of the role played in that by the external forces.

Credit any other valid approach. Evaluation should be based upon preceding content.