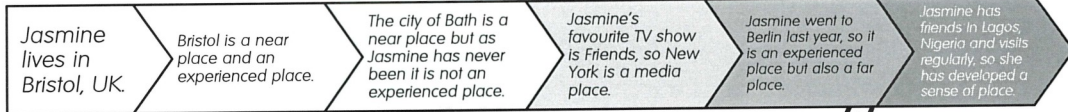
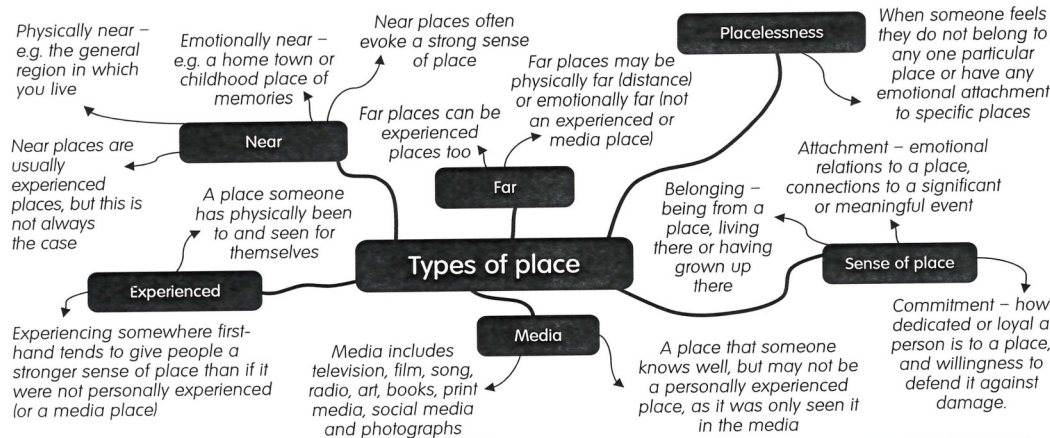


# Year 12— Topic 2—Changing Places



### EXOGENOUS FACTORS

- 'Outside factors' that determine a place.
- Connections to the wider region, such as public transport links.
- Connections to wider national, or even international, places, such as train lines, airports and ports.
- Flows of people, capital and goods which are reflected in the demographic or socio-economic make-up of the place.
  - e.g. economic shift as a result of national recession.
  - e.g. demographic shift as a result of an ageing population or migration.

### ENDOGENOUS FACTORS

- 'Inside factors' that determine a place.
- Physical geography factors, such as geology, topography and climate.
- Human geography factors, such as demographics.
  - Population size.
  - Local economy sectors and employment rates.
  - Land use.
  - Infrastructure.
  - Local culture and traditions.
    - e.g. beaches, famous landmarks, specialist buildings (schools, hospitals, museums).
  - e.g. how people have developed a sense of place within this place (home, tourist destination).

### SYNOPTIC GEOGRAPHY

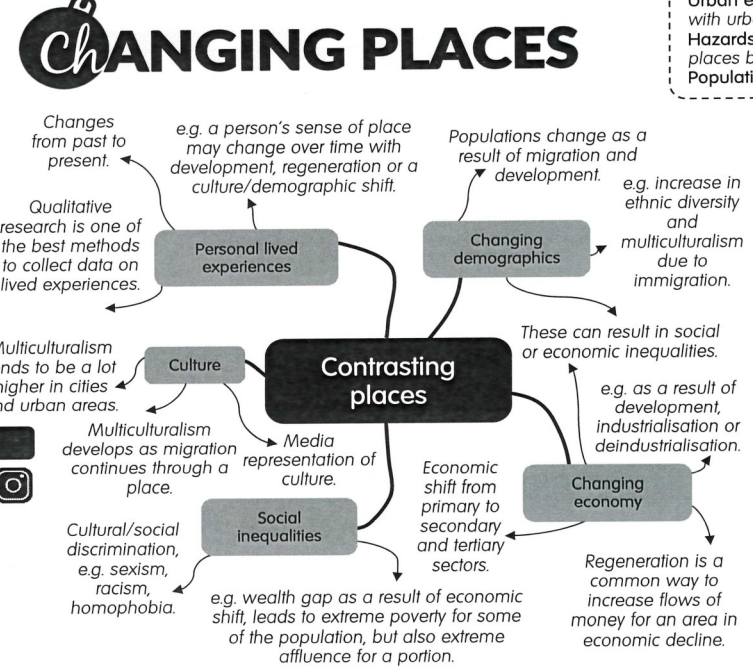
Urban environments: how do places in cities change with urbanisation?

Hazards: how do hazards affect a place? Why are places built near hazards?

Population: how do changing demographics affect places?

### TOURISM

- Many people experience places through tourism.
- Places may become popular tourist destinations and naturally the economy becomes tailored around tourist activities (e.g. hotels, restaurants, leisure facilities, excursions/tours).
- Certain places often become synonymous with famous landmarks that become tourist attractions, e.g. the Eiffel Tower in Paris, Big Ben and the London Eye in London, the Sydney Opera House in Sydney, the Statue of Liberty in New York and Christ the Redeemer in Rio de Janeiro.
- Local governments may implement a place branding/marketing scheme to encourage tourism and increase the flow of money into the area.
- Tourists often only see what a place wants them to see – nice hotels, clean beaches and tourist-driven shops. The 'real' place may be contrasting to what tourists experience.
- Tourist enclaves or resorts develop in small areas of a place. This often leads to a misrepresentation of place.
- A tourist will have a contrasting sense of place than a local's one.



### CASE STUDY - LIVERPOOL REGENERATION

Liverpool is a city in northern England. Historically, the city developed on trade due to its positioning on the coast and had a very busy port that played a major role in the UK's development.

When deindustrialisation of the UK's manufacturing industry occurred, parts of Liverpool faced economic decline.

Two of these areas were the Albert Docks and waterfront locations.

The areas were facing economic decline, with empty warehouses and run-down sites.

Since regeneration and redevelopment, the Albert Docks have become home to popular restaurants, bars, cafes and locally made artisan craft shops. The waterfront has since seen a new museum built next to the famous Liver Building, which has seen a growth in visitors since it opened.

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### MEDIA AND PLACE

- Media representation of a place can be misleading (e.g. social media representation).
- Places are represented differently in different types of media depending on the genre.
- Many films / TV shows are actually filmed in a different place to the place where they are set, usually because it is cheaper and more accessible for the production companies.
- Media portrayals of historical times (period dramas) often come under scrutiny for historical inaccuracy of places.
- Media can play up to stereotypes of places, which some locals (insiders) feel represents their place in a negative light.

A Level AQA Geography Topic on a Page