

**Answers**

# Learning Grids

## for A Level AQA Geography

Component 2: Human Geography  
*Section B: Changing Places*

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# Learning Grid 1: What is a 'place'?

HOD: pp. 336–346  
CAM: pp. 315–322

Question		Answer		
1	Match the key term to the correct definition.	Location		The cultures and social dynamics of a place.
		Locale		A personal attachment that someone has to a particular place.
		Sense of place		The physical space where a place is situated.
3	Read the two texts and decide if the descriptions of place are of an 'experienced place' or 'media place'. Circle your answer.	<p>Anna is planning on going on holiday to the Maldives. She has been there before, once when she was younger with her family and twice with college friends. She is thinking of going to the same resort she went to last time as they had a great range of day trips and activities.</p> <p>Anna has looked up holidays to Ireland, in particular Dublin. She has never been to Ireland before but became interested in going after watching an independent film set around the country. Her favourite band is from Dublin and she likes to watch their music videos, most of which feature the city as a setting.</p>	<p>Experienced place / Media place</p> <p>Experienced place / Media place</p>	
4	In the provided boxes, write a short description of an experienced place and a media place you have encountered.	<p><b>My experienced place:</b></p> <p>e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Holiday</li> <li>• Home town / city / place</li> <li>• Anywhere you have spent sufficient time in / have physically visited</li> </ul>		
		<p><b>My media place:</b></p> <p>e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Setting of a film</li> <li>• A place featured in a documentary</li> <li>• A country/city/place described in a book</li> <li>• Anywhere you have not physically been to but have seen through the media (including social media such as Facebook and Instagram)</li> </ul>		

Question		Answer								
5	<p><b>Do you think media representations of place are a good way for people to learn about places they are not familiar with? Explain your answer.</b></p>	<p>Media representations of places may include artistic or dramatic licences that do not accurately portray an insider's perspective of a place. This may skew outsiders' perception of a place. For example, a film may show a rural village as a sunny, aesthetically beautiful place where all the residents are happy and get along well. In reality, the village may have a lot of issues not shown in the film such as potholes in roads, and run-down or neglected buildings, and the community may not be as friendly with each other as portrayed. This shows that media representations of place are not the best way for outsiders to learn about new places. Instead visiting a place in person or getting primary data sources would be more beneficial.</p>								
6	<p><b>Read the text. Decide whether each of the places mentioned is a 'near' place or 'far' place to Jay.</b></p> <p><i>Hint: places can be both near and far. Even though places may be geographically far away, some places feel familiar to us as we see them on TV and in the media. They are globally famous so they are considered familiarly near. Likewise, we may feel emotional attachments to places such as home towns, even if they are physically far away from where we live now.</i></p> <p><b>Consider the following when deciding on your answers:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Geographically near/far</li> <li>• Emotionally near/far</li> <li>• Familiarly near/far</li> </ul>	<p><b>Jay lives in Plymouth, UK but was born in Jakarta, Indonesia. He has visited family in Jakarta every two years since he moved to the UK. He feels like Jakarta is as much a home to him as where he lives now. Jay is studying Media at college and has seen New York in a lot of his favourite movies and TV series. He follows a lot of social media accounts from people living in New York and is considering applying to go to university there as it feels so familiar although he has never been there in person. However, moving to New York would be very expensive, so he is also considering going to the University of Exeter, which is only about an hour away from Plymouth on the train. He has never been to Exeter and does not have any friends there, nor does he have any interest in the city.</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;"><b>Plymouth</b></td> <td>Geographically near, emotionally near.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Jakarta</b></td> <td>Geographically far, emotionally near.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>New York</b></td> <td>Geographically far, familiarly near.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Exeter</b></td> <td>Geographically near, emotionally far.</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Plymouth</b>	Geographically near, emotionally near.	<b>Jakarta</b>	Geographically far, emotionally near.	<b>New York</b>	Geographically far, familiarly near.	<b>Exeter</b>	Geographically near, emotionally far.
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7	<p><b>Fill in the gaps with either 'insider' or 'outsider'.</b></p>	<p>Someone who lives in, works in or knows a place very well is known as an <u>insider</u>.</p> <p>On the other hand, if someone does not know a place very well, and doesn't live there, or work there then they are considered an <u>outsider</u>.</p>								

**What is a Place?**

Question		Answer										
8	Referring to the two terms you identified in question 6, explain how two people may have different perceptions of the same place.	<p>Insiders are more familiar with a place. They may purposely avoid areas of a place they deem unsafe or go to certain areas that they feel personal attachments to. Outsiders may have different perspectives of the same place. Even though they may have read about it, seen it on TV or heard about it through word of mouth, they will not have the same personal attachments to the place as insiders. Outsiders may be tourists who only see the 'good' parts of the place that travel agencies want them to see. Outsiders may not be aware of the issues of a place that insiders see, such as crime, opposition to development, and socio-economic issues facing locals.</p>										
9	People can be insiders on different scales and thus identify themselves in relation to a place, for example, on a local, regional or national scale. Match the examples to the terms.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Local</td> <td rowspan="3"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Regional</td> </tr> <tr> <td>National</td> </tr> </table>	Local		Regional	National	<p>Someone born in the UK may identify as British.</p> <p>Someone who lives in Cornwall may identify as Cornish.</p> <p>Someone who lives in Bristol, may identify as a Bristolian.</p>					
Local												
Regional												
National												
10	Explain how identity, like those listed in question 9, may affect someone's sense of place.	<p>A sense of place is how people feel about certain places. A person can experience a strong sense of place through their identity in relation to the place. People identify with places on different levels. For example, someone may be British but may not feel strongly about their sense of place regarding the UK. However, if they live in Scotland they may identify as Scottish and have a stronger sense of place with regards to Scotland.</p>										
11	There are many different factors that make up a place. These are made up of 'exogenous' and 'endogenous' factors. Define what is meant by exogenous and endogenous factors of place and give examples of each.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Factor:</th> <th>Definition:</th> <th>Example:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>Exogenous</b></td> <td>External influences that make up a place and relationships with other places.</td> <td>Transport links to other places, such as airports, railways and bus routes.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Endogenous</b></td> <td>Internal factors that include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Physical factors that make up a place such as topography, infrastructure.</li> <li>Social factors such as demographics and economics.</li> </ul> </td> <td>Rivers, mountains, buildings, levels of affluence, ethnicities and cultures.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Factor:	Definition:	Example:	<b>Exogenous</b>	External influences that make up a place and relationships with other places.	Transport links to other places, such as airports, railways and bus routes.	<b>Endogenous</b>	Internal factors that include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Physical factors that make up a place such as topography, infrastructure.</li> <li>Social factors such as demographics and economics.</li> </ul>	Rivers, mountains, buildings, levels of affluence, ethnicities and cultures.	
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Question		Answer
<b>What is a Place?</b>  12	a) Globalisation is the name given to how interconnected the world is becoming.  Some people argue globalisation is leading to homogenisation. Explain what is meant by 'homogenisation'.	Homogenisation is when things become more alike. This may include cultures being merged, which makes multiple cultures homogeneous.
	b) Explain how globalisation makes places more homogeneous.	Globalisation includes the spread of TNCs. TNCs operate all over the world; there are many chain stores that can be found in multiple global cities/towns, and this makes a lot of high streets homogenised. This also leads to the homogenisation of cultures, which can affect places that are shaped by culture.

# Learning Grid 2: Changing places: demographics and socio-economics

HOD: pp. 346-349  
CAM: pp. 322-327

Question		Answer
1	What is meant by the term 'demographics'?	The socio-economic make-up of the population of a place. Includes proportionality of gender, age, ethnic background, religion, sexuality, affluence.
2	Fill in the missing word.	The name given to the process of renovating a run-down area, into a more affluent place by developers is known as <u>gentrification</u> .
3	Explain how the term you referred to in question 2 affects the demographics of a place.	Gentrification can cause a shift in demographics. For instance, before gentrification a place may be run-down and have a low economic input and output. This would mean that people working in the area may not be earning very much and people would be living in cheaper than national average housing. However, after gentrification, house prices may increase, which could cause commodities to become more expensive too. The demographic then shifts to a more affluent middle-class majority as the people living there before are priced out as they can no longer afford to live there.
4		<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Pros of redevelopment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Economic growth – more money into an area.</li> <li>Attracts wealthy, high-earning people who have more disposable income to spend in the area.</li> <li>Can help to improve people's standard of living and even quality of life.</li> <li>There may be better access to healthcare, education and transport links to other places.</li> </ul>
		<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Cons of redevelopment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People are pushed out of their home places as the area becomes more expensive to live in and they can no longer afford to live there.</li> <li>There may be conflict between locals and people who have recently moved to the place, especially if there was strong opposition to the redevelopment.</li> <li>Some areas with a strong sense of culture or which have a large ethnically diverse demographic may be pushed out and lose their sense of culture, and ethnic diversity levels may decrease.</li> </ul>

## Demographics and Socio-economics

Question		Answer
<b>Demographics and Socio-economics</b>	<p><b>Briefly explain how the following factors may affect the demographics of a place:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• War</li> <li>• Natural disasters</li> <li>• Climate change</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>5</b></p> <p><i>Hint: these factors may not just affect the demographic of one place. Think about links between these factors happening in one place and how it may impact demographics in other places too.</i></p>	<p><b>War affects the demographics of places because...</b></p> <p>people flee the unsafety of war as asylum seekers and refugees. This causes the mass emigration of people, Likewise, refugees and asylum seekers immigrate to other places. This is an example of how a demographic shift in one place can have knock-on effects on the demographics of other places. Asylum seekers who are granted refugee status and are allowed to stay in a different country may cause a demographic shift in their new place with regards to the incorporation of new cultures, religions and ethnic diversity.</p>
	<p><b>Natural disasters affect the demographics of places because...</b></p>	<p>there may be a high death rate following a natural disaster, and this means a loss in the overall population of a place. Natural disasters such as earthquakes may affect lower-income communities more than higher-income communities due to the nature of buildings and infrastructure not being as stable or able to withstand the natural disaster. This is an example of how natural disasters can impact on one place but affect different demographics in different ways.</p>
	<p><b>Climate change affects the demographics of places because...</b></p>	<p>people who live in low-lying areas will be affected by sea level rise caused by climate change. They may lose their homes, lose their livelihoods and be forced to migrate for safety. Likewise, similar situations may arise for people affected by natural disasters that are increasing due to climate change, such as hurricanes. People affected in these ways may migrate to safer places; this affects both the demographics of the place they are moving from (loss of people, cultures and economic incomes) and the place they are moving to (more people, cultures and economic incomes).</p>


Question		Answer
<b>Demographics and Socio-economics</b>	<b>6</b>	<p><b>TNCs affect places by setting up and operating in them. How do TNCs change a place?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make high streets become more homogenised</li> <li>• Can cause a reaction from locals if there is large opposition to corporates in an area that was once run by independent shops.</li> <li>• Can price out local independent shops, which cannot compete with the competition from the TNCs.</li> <li>• Employment for local people; this can create a positive multiplier effect as people have more disposable income.</li> <li>• Having large-scale infrastructure development to support the TNCs' operations can negatively affect the local environment; through pollution, deforestation and land degradation.</li> </ul>
	<b>7</b>	<p><b>Explain how places may be changed through government incentives. Refer to different scales, such as local, regional, national and global scales.</b></p>
		<b>How governments on this scale influence changes in places:</b>
		<b>Scale:</b>
		<b>Local</b>
		Local governments, such as city or town councils, may fund small-scale development, such as building recreation areas such as green parks.
		<b>Regional</b>
		Regional governments such as county councils may focus development funding on a particular place or the area as a whole. For example, improving regional transport links can change regions as it leads to a higher flow of people through the region, which impacts demographics.
		<b>National</b>
		Governments may implement new policies which affect the whole nation, e.g. laws on recycling waste. This changes the nation as a place through the physical changes but also through people's perceptions of it, e.g. recycling waste reduces landfills across the nation but also makes people see the country as cleaner and 'greener'.
		<b>Global</b>
		Global governing bodies, such as the UN, offer a range of programmes that change places, especially the world as a whole place. For example, the UNEP aims to promote a better global environment by helping to reduce the impacts caused by climate change.



Question		Answer
<b>Demographics and Socio-economics</b>	8	<p>When a country employs more people from abroad. Foreign workers make up the majority of the workforce, especially in the manufacturing sector.</p> <p>The name given to companies expanding their business overseas and outsourcing manufacturing to newly emerging economies.</p> <p>The shift from traditional, primary and agriculture based economies to secondary economies that include manufacturing, the use of automation and machinery, and large infrastructure development.</p>
	9	<p>Industrialisation shifts the main economic sector of a place from primary to secondary. This changes how a place looks as there is more infrastructure such as buildings, engineering machinery and roads. There is also a demographic shift in the place that has been industrialised as jobs move from agriculture based to manufacturing and people migrate for jobs.</p>
	10	<p>Deindustrialisation is when a place's industry declines. An example of deindustrialisation is in Wales, once thriving due to the coal mining industry. Globalisation led companies to outsource coal from other countries, and the mining industry died in many Welsh towns which are now derelict and run-down. This is deindustrialisation. Deindustrialisation changes a place, mainly through economic decline; this makes a place run-down, infrastructure may become unstable and people leave due to unemployment. On the other hand, a lot of deindustrialised places are becoming increasingly popular among developers, keen to regenerate the place.</p>

# Learning Grid 3: Changing places: representation and personal meaning

HOD: pp. 349–361  
CAM: pp. 327–332

Question		Answer
1	Which description best fits the definition of place 'meaning' and place 'representation'? Circle your answer.	How a place is perceived by other people. How local authorities or people portray the place to outsiders.
	a) Think of a place that has a special meaning to you. Write it down using the template and explain why it is important to you.	How places feel to us, emotionally, on a personal scale. This gives us a sense of place.
2	b) Think about your home town. Using the template, write down how you would represent it to a tourist visiting it for a day.	A place with a special meaning to me is... [personal response]
		It has meaning because... [personal response]
3		My home town is...[personal response]
	The photo features famous London landmarks Big Ben, the Houses of Parliament and Westminster Bridge. Do you think this photo is an accurate representation of London?  Explain your answer in the space next to the photo.	I would represent my home town to a tourist as...[personal response]
		 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not accurate representation for all of London – only shows small section.</li> <li>• 'Idyllic' representation – sunny, blue sky, 'fluffy' clouds, warm contrast.</li> <li>• The landmarks in the photo are only a few of London's famous buildings – there are many more that have not been represented.</li> <li>• 'Everyday' life is not represented – no people, houses, high streets, traffic congestion.</li> <li>• This type of photo may have been Photoshopped/edited.</li> </ul>

## Representation and Personal Meaning

		<b>Answer</b>		
<b>Question</b>				
	a) Name two corporate bodies that might want to represent a place in a more positive manner than it appears to be from an insider's point of view.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tourism companies</li> <li>• Governments / local authorities</li> </ul>		
<b>4</b>	b) Why might corporate bodies represent a place in a different way? (Refer to your answers to part a)	<p>Tourism companies will paint places in a positive light, in order to attract more tourists and make money.</p> <p>Governments and local authorities will also want to increase tourism and attract external companies/developers to an area, in order to increase spending into the area to encourage economic growth.</p>		
		<b>Measure:</b>	<b>Definition:</b>	<b>Examples of how this is achieved:</b>
		<b>Rebranding</b>	When a place is marketed or advertised in a different way to how it was before.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New marketing campaign from corporate advertisers working with local authorities.</li> <li>• Logos and slogans.</li> <li>• Large event or multiple events of one kind, e.g. music festivals, to rebrand a place as having a good music scene.</li> </ul>
<b>5</b>	Fill in the table to define 'rebranding' and 'regeneration' and give an example of how these two measures can change a place.	<b>Regeneration</b>	The physical redevelopment of a place, usually one in economic decline.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Usually accompanied by rebranding.</li> <li>• Redeveloping old infrastructure or repurposing old buildings, e.g. industrial warehouses become trendy cafes, community centres and art galleries.</li> </ul>
<b>Representation and Personal Meaning</b>				

Question		Answer
<b>Representation and Personal Meaning</b>	<p><b>6</b></p> <p>The UK city of Bristol's harbourside is a place that has been regenerated and rebranded. The harbourside was originally developed as a place of trading, with large warehouses built on the side of the waterfront. After industry declined, the warehouses remained but many were left empty. It now houses cafes, restaurants, museums and a conference centre which is popular for corporate meetings and for schools on educational trips. Every year there is a large public music festival situated at the site.</p> <p><b>Explain how the rebranding and regeneration of Bristol's harbourside may have been achieved and why it is so successful.</b></p> <p><i>Hint: you do not need to know much about Bristol, there are plenty of clues in the text. Think about the location, what happened to the existing buildings, what purpose (and whom) they now serve and other events at the place.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Repurposing old/empty warehouses into new leisure and business facilities – these are used by a range of people / wide demographic, e.g. corporate businesses and schools.</li> <li>• The place is a waterfront site; these places are always popular for regeneration as the waterfront adds value, which attracts businesses and consumers.</li> <li>• There may have been a large-scale rebranding of the place, e.g. logos, slogans, to paint the image of a regenerated, exciting place.</li> <li>• Restaurants and cafes are popular venues for regeneration schemes as they encourage people to visit as food and drinks are available.</li> <li>• The annual music festival will attract people from all over the city and beyond. It is a public music festival so it is free entry – this encourages people to go and spend money in other areas such as in the cafes and restaurants.</li> <li>• The music festival can also be used as part of the rebranding – as a place with a good music scene, this has the potential to reach global interest.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>7</b></p> <p><b>Places can be represented in a number of different mediums. Explain how places may be represented by the following:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Art</b></li> <li>• <b>Photography</b></li> <li>• <b>Music</b></li> <li>• <b>Books</b></li> <li>• <b>Other literature such as poetry or spoken word</b></li> </ul>	<p><b>Art</b></p> <p>In a painting or sculpture, places are frequent to artistic licence which skews accuracy.</p> <p><b>Photography</b></p> <p>Photos for personal/professional use. It is easy to edit photos, this skews accuracy.</p> <p><b>Music</b></p> <p>Places feature in songs. Can be famous places such as New York, London, and Paris that everyone knows or can be places with a personal meaning to the artist.</p> <p><b>Books</b></p> <p>A place may be used as a setting. The description may be very detailed even if the author has never been there – resulting in skewed accuracy. Places in books may be romanticised or even completely fictionalised.</p> <p><b>Other literature</b></p> <p>Places in other literature such as written poetry or spoken word poetry often have personal meanings to the author, they may use their work to portray a sense of place.</p>



Question		Answer	
<p>c) What are the demographics for each of the maps?</p>	Map A	Children, tourists	
	Map B	Drivers, commuters, tourists	
<p>d) Do you think Map A is a good representation of the UK? Explain your answer.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It shows landmarks and features of places in the UK that may be considered stereotypical and not a good representation of that place.</li> <li>• People may find certain stereotypes harmful, e.g. the police helmet may suggest high crime rates.</li> <li>• People may disagree about what feature is being used to represent certain places, e.g. people in Cornwall may have suggested a Cornish pasty as opposed to the ghost.</li> <li>• The Cornwall label mostly covers Devon and not the place it is supposed to represent.</li> <li>• Only a few landmarks/places are featured on the map; it is selective and does not represent the whole of the UK.</li> <li>• It is very London-centric. There are lots of landmarks that represent London, which obscure other places on the map.</li> <li>• The map may be useful for tourists or children learning about different parts of the UK as it uses pictures as opposed to lengthy descriptions.</li> </ul>		
<p>e) Do you think Map B is useful to people who want to learn about places in the UK? Explain your answer.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Useful for learning where places are located within the UK.</li> <li>• Shows main roads and train lines which will be useful for travelling.</li> <li>• Not very descriptive – does not show any features of the UK such as famous landmarks or tourist hotspots.</li> <li>• Not useful for learning about people, cultures, demographics of places in the UK.</li> </ul>		
<b>Representation and Personal Meaning</b>			
<b>10</b>			

# Learning Grid 4: Places: case studies

HOD: pp. 361–375  
CAM: pp. 333–352

Use this learning grid just like the other ones, except find the questions in the middle column and write your answers for your local case study on the left, and your distant case study on the right.

Local place case study: Clifton, Bristol	Questions	Distant place case study: Rocinha, Brazil
<p>Use this section to write a case study local to you, that you have studied. For the purpose of the answers, this section will use Clifton as an example case study. Clifton is an affluent inner-city area of Bristol, UK; it has many fashionable bars, restaurants and shops.</p> <p>Clifton, an area of the city of Bristol, UK.</p> <p>Around 21,800.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brunel's Clifton Suspension Bridge</li> <li>• Bristol Zoo Gardens</li> <li>• Clifton Observatory</li> <li>• Banksy street art</li> <li>• Famous author Angela Carter resided in Clifton while studying at the University of Bristol</li> </ul>	<p><b>Answer each question for both case studies.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Locate your chosen places. Which country/county/city/town are they located in?</b></li> <li><b>2. What is the estimated population of each place? (Check multiple sources for differences.)</b></li> <li><b>3. Are there any famous landmarks in or people from these places? What or who are they?</b></li> <li><b>4. Study a small range of photographs taken of the places. What are some defining features of each area?</b></li> </ol>	<p>Use this section to write a case study for a place distant to you, that you have studied, which is contrasting to your local place. For the purpose of the answers, this section will use Rocinha as an example contrasting case study. Rocinha is a large built-up favela in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.</p> <p>Rocinha, a favela in the city of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 150,000–200,000 (estimated by <a href="http://mundoreal.org">mundoreal.org</a>)</li> <li>• 50,000–70,000 (estimated by the Brazilian government/census data)</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Colourful buildings have become a famous feature of Rocinha</li> <li>• Amigos dos Amigos, a well-known organised criminal drug gang operates in Rocinha</li> <li>• Nem of Rocinha, a famous drug lord, associated with Amigos dos Amigos</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crowded houses, made from concrete / steel / corrugated iron – informal</li> <li>• Lots of cables, bare cables overheard and falling down in the streets</li> <li>• Narrow streets</li> <li>• Graffiti</li> <li>• Colourful buildings</li> <li>• Some with heavily armed army/police persons and vehicles</li> </ul>

Local place case study: Clifton, Bristol	Questions	Distant place case study: Rocinha, Brazil
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Very subjective view</li> <li>• Looks 'idyllic'</li> <li>• Does not show many people or represent the demographic data of Clifton</li> </ul>	<p>5. Explain whether or not you think that the photographs you have studied are a good representation of the places.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visually represents the housing situation well</li> <li>• Many do not show demographic data or socio-economic issues, such as crime and drug-related activity which is prominent in the area</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Georgian-style houses and people dressed in 1950s fashions</li> <li>• Many of the buildings remain the same; the Clifton Suspension Bridge is prominently featured in the 1950s/1960s photos, similarly to the modern ones</li> </ul>	<p>6. See if you can find photographs of the places from the past. What are the differences between the places now and then?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited photos of Rocinha from the past; there are many photos since the 2000s</li> <li>• Wider research on Rio de Janeiro in the 1950s/1960s mainly shows festivals and carnivals</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 80.3% of the Clifton population identify as White British</li> <li>• Average life expectancy for Clifton residents is 89.9 for females and 81.3 for males</li> <li>• The majority of people in Clifton (44.6%) said they have no religion in a local government conducted survey</li> </ul>	<p>7. From your research, state three quantitative demographic statistics for each place.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People in Rocinha have an average formal education of only 4.1 years</li> <li>• Rocinha residents have an average monthly income of US\$240 (about £172)</li> <li>• Out of 510 of Rio's favelas, Rocinha was ranked 316<sup>th</sup> for HDI</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Affluent, high standard of living</li> </ul>	<p>8. What is the perceived socio-economic status of each place? Are they affluent, deprived, unequal?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large-scale inequalities</li> <li>• Generally low standard of living</li> </ul>



Local place case study: Clifton, Bristol	Questions	Distant place case study: Rocinha, Brazil
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clifton has mostly remained the same, as an affluent inner-city area of Bristol</li> <li>Clifton economically benefited in the past from the trading of tobacco and slavery</li> <li>There has been an industry shift since the decline of tobacco trading and the abolition of slavery – Clifton is now known for its architecture, views of the suspension bridge and food scene</li> </ul>	<p><b>9. How have the socio-economic statuses of the places changed over time?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The place where Rocinha is now situated used to be owned by slave traders for growing sugar cane and coffee plants</li> <li>After the abolition of slavery, informal neighbourhoods developed and took shape over time</li> <li>During the 1980s, there was a movement trying to forcefully evict residents from Rio's favelas, including Rocinha</li> <li>Rocinha continues to grow and develop today, although it still faces large-scale drug-related crime</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compare housing – Clifton has a larger percentage of people living in flats compared to the rest of Bristol</li> <li>Compare wealth – Clifton residents on average earn more than other Bristol residents</li> <li>Compare standard of living – Clifton is generally considered to have a good standard of living when compared to less affluent regions of Bristol such as Redcliffe</li> </ul>	<p><b>10. Compare your places to the wider contexts of where they are located. Are there any differences between your place and their surroundings?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compare housing – Rocinha has more informal housing than other areas of Rio, but is more stable / has better electricity / water connections than other favelas in the city</li> <li>Compare wealth – Rocinha residents on average earn less than others in Rio but more than other favela residents</li> <li>Compare standard of living – Rocinha has a poorer standard of living than more affluent areas of Rio, but it is better than other favelas due to its improving access to healthcare and education</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affluence caused by higher house prices / higher wages</li> <li>Lack of ethnic diversity due to other areas in the city having more cultural or ethnically diverse hubs</li> </ul>	<p><b>11. Why are there / aren't there demographic differences between the places and their surroundings?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Difference in wealth / standard of living – generally favelas are poorer than the rest of the city but Rocinha is developing rapidly</li> </ul>

Local place case study: Clifton, Bristol	Questions	Distant place case study: Rocinha, Brazil
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes, to visit the zoo, see the suspension bridge, architecture</li> <li>• Usually as part of a visit to Bristol / South West England as a whole</li> </ul>	<p><b>12. Is tourism popular in these places? Explain why / why not.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes, tours of Rocinha are becoming popular with people wanting to see what favela life is like</li> <li>• This has caused some controversy, with some calling favela tourism voyeuristic, but others argue it helps increase socio-economic growth and makes favelas safer as there is a wider international interest</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clifton is situated among large hills</li> <li>• Clifton Down is situated near to a large wooded area</li> <li>• Many green spaces such as parks</li> <li>• Has a temperate maritime climate</li> </ul>	<p><b>13. What is the physical geography of the places like?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rocinha is situated in a mountainous area</li> <li>• It overlooks the Atlantic Ocean</li> <li>• Has a tropical savanna climate</li> <li>• Rocky terrain</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Areas with green spaces are perceived as having a better quality of life</li> </ul>	<p><b>14. How does the physical geography affect people living in the places?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rocky, mountainous terrain causes difficulties for building infrastructure</li> <li>• Hot, tropical climates increase the spread of certain diseases</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interviews with residents</li> <li>• Surveys</li> <li>• First-hand photographs</li> <li>• Blogs of people who live in / visited the place</li> </ul>	<p><b>15. What primary sources of data have you used to research these places?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interviews with residents</li> <li>• Surveys</li> <li>• First-hand photographs</li> <li>• Blogs of people who live in / visited the place</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demographic data – about people who live there</li> <li>• How people interact with the environment</li> <li>• How the place has different meaning / sense of place</li> </ul>	<p><b>16. What have you learnt about the places from your primary source research?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demographic data – about people who live there</li> <li>• How people interact with the environment</li> <li>• How the place has different meaning / sense of place</li> </ul>

Local place case study: Clifton, Bristol	Questions	Distant place case study: Rocinha, Brazil
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Important to obtain data from an insider's point of view</li> <li>• Important for local people to have their voices heard; Clifton is perceived as an affluent middle-class place although some residents may not fit into the 'stereotype' of the place – important to see how this affects different people's sense of place</li> </ul>	<p><b>17. Why is primary source research so important for researching these places? Think about the context of each place individually – is there a large platform for locals to have their voice heard?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Important to obtain data from an insider's point of view</li> <li>• Governments are keen to downplay the exact population size of favelas such as Rocinha, likewise media and outsiders often see it as a poor, violent, crime-ridden place – this is not true for all residents, who may not have the opportunity to voice their own representations of the place or talk about socio-economic issues that relate to them</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Used as a setting for many TV dramas and films such as <i>Starter for 10</i> starring James McAvoy</li> <li>• Photographs of Clifton are often used as part of Visit Bristol's tourism campaigns</li> </ul>	<p><b>18. How are these places represented in the media? Think about what you've read from local media to international media.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Used as a setting for favelas in Rio de Janeiro in animated films such as <i>Rio</i>, and the film <i>The Incredible Hulk</i></li> <li>• Used as settings for combat-style video games such as <i>Call of Duty</i></li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focuses on Clifton as an affluent area with middle-class residents – not true for all residents</li> <li>• Used for tourism campaigns – used to represent the whole of Bristol, the more deprived areas are omitted</li> </ul>	<p><b>19. Does the media give an accurate representation of these places? Explain your answer.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Often used as a background for violent, crime-based games – reinforces stereotype of favelas</li> <li>• Used in animation films – subject to artists' interpretation and 'true' image may be manipulated/edited to suit filmmakers' own representation</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seen as having a better standard of living than Rocinha</li> <li>• Seen as wealthier, with formal housing, residents on higher than national average wage</li> <li>• Lower population density</li> <li>• Benefited from the slave trade in the past</li> <li>• Represented as an affluent, trendy place that is used multiple times in tourist marketing</li> </ul>	<p><b>20. Summarise why the local place contrasts with the distant place and vice versa.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seen as having a lower standard of living than Clifton</li> <li>• Much more informal housing</li> <li>• Higher crime rates</li> <li>• Hindered development and social injustices caused by slave trade</li> <li>• Represented in media as a violent place with connections to criminal gangs</li> </ul>