

# YEAR 9 UNIT 3: Living Spaces

**KEY TERMS**

**Sense of place** - The emotional attachment someone can feel in a place.

**Perception** - Our opinion of a place based on what we see in the media etc.

**Identity** - The reputation a place has based on activity, setting and sense of place

**Meaning** - A combination of identity and sense of place.

**Representation** - How a place is shown by different quantitative and qualitative sources.

**Place character** - The physical characteristics and setting of a place.

**lived experience** - How people feel about a place based on their own experiences.

**Insiders** - When we live somewhere, we become very familiar with it and we understand lots of things about it that others might not. This makes us feel 'at home' and so we are 'insiders'.

**Outsiders** - Those who are new to a place, such as tourists, often don't understand things about the places that they're in and so could feel like 'outsiders'.

**Topophobia** – the fear of a place

**Topophilia** – the love of a place

**Perspective of Place**

The way you view a place is affected by your **positionality**. This might be characteristics of yourself that affect your opinions:

**What is a place?**

The geographical concept of place has 3 aspects:

- Location – its literal place on a map. (longitude and latitude)
- Locale – the activities that take place there.
- Sense of place – how people feel about that place based on their experiences.

A SPACE becomes a PLACE when it is given a meaning.

A living space is a place where people reside. It can be a village, town or city.

**Insiders**

If you are an insider you:

- Might be from that place
- Feel comfortable and at home
- Understand social customs and norms.

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**Outsiders**

If you are an outsider you:

- May not be from that place originally.
- May feel like you don't fit in.
- Not understand social customs and norms.

**What are urban areas?**

An urban area is a human settlement with a

- high population density, lots of services and well-developed infrastructure.

Examples of urban areas are cities and towns. In contrast,

- a rural area has a lower population density and fewer services. It is sometimes difficult to decide whether somewhere is rural or urban.

**Sustainable Transport**

This is any form of transport that does not use or rely on non-renewable resources.

**TRANSPORT HIERARCHY**

- 1 PEOPLE FIRST**  
Pedestrians are our top priority. A third of all trips are on foot.
- 2 THEN BICYCLES**  
Bikes are good for transport, environment and health.
- 3 PUBLIC TRANSPORT**  
There are 86,500 journeys per day at Bond Junction.
- 4 SERVICE VEHICLES**
- 5 SHARED MOBILITY**  
Each shared car replaces 12 private cars.
- 6 PRIVATE VEHICLES**  
Only half of all trips in our UK are by car.

Date	Constructive Change (positive)	Destructive Change (negative)
Roman Times	London <b>Docks</b> were established as a major <b>trading</b> port for the Roman Empire.	
1666		Great <b>fire</b> of London – opportunity to change the layout of London, but it didn't happen.
1930s	Housing boom in the suburbs.	
1940 – 1945		5 year <b>bombing</b> campaign destroyed much of London.
1943	<b>Abercrombie</b> plan for new <b>housing</b> in London.	
1945 - 1949	RAF flew over London, recording every square inch of the capital. Very few modes of <b>transport</b> .	
1970s		London Docks declined due to containerisation. <b>Government</b> incentives.
1980s	<b>Recession</b> hit. Canary Wharf eventually developed as a new global financial capital.	
2000+	Square Mile redevelopment; protecting old buildings.	

### Placelessness

Some places lose their sense of place and uniqueness. This means they become placeless as they could be anywhere in the world. We call these **clone towns**. The driving force behind this is:

**GLOBALISATION:** The interconnection between countries including trade.

**TNCs** have expanded across the globe meaning you could walk down any high street and see all the same shops!

### Green Spaces

Green space (land that is partly or completely covered with grass, trees, shrubs, or other vegetation). Green space includes parks, community gardens, and cemeteries. Benefits of green spaces include;

- Absorbs air pollutants and carbon (reduces climate change)
- Regulates air temperature
- Natural drainage so less flooding
- Good for wildlife habitats
- Good for human health
- Increased levels of tourism
- Leisure and social opportunities, sense of belonging, positive for child development.



### Ways to change people's perception of place

**Place marketing** is how places are 'sold' like products to consumers. Marketing companies may produce websites, design logos, run advertising campaigns and social media pages.

**Reimagining** is about changing existing negative perceptions of places.

**Rebranding** is about giving a place a new identity that is appealing for people and investors. As part of rebranding, many places create logos and slogans that are designed to be instantly recognisable and create a positive image of a place.