**Geography A Level Learning Journey**

**Year 12 Regenerating places Checklist**

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| **How and why do places vary?** |  |  |  |  |
| **4A.1 Economies can be classified in different ways and vary from place to place.** |  |  |  |  |
| Describe and explain how the UK’s economic activity varies between places and has changed over time |  |  |  |  |
| Describe and explain how economic differences can affect health, life expectancy and education. |  |  |  |  |
| Explain how patterns wealth and employment can affect patterns of deprivation in Bristol and London |  |  |  |  |
| **4A.2 Places have changed their function and characteristics over time.** |  |  |  |  |
| Describe and explain how places change over time e.g. their function (administrative, commercial, retail and industrial) and demographic characteristics (gentrification, age structure and ethnic composition). |  |  |  |  |
| Explain how changes may be a result of by physical factors, accessibility and connectedness, historical development and local and national planning. |  |  |  |  |
| Explain how to measure change by examining employment trends, demographics, land use and levels of deprivation. |  |  |  |  |
| **4A.3 Past and present connections have shaped the economic and social characteristics of your chosen places (Bristol and London)** |  |  |  |  |
| Explain how regional changes have impacted Bristol and London |  |  |  |  |
| Explain how global changes e.g. the global shift have impacted Bristol and London |  |  |  |  |
| Assess how changes in Bristol and London have affected the identity of their populations |  |  |  |  |
| **Why might regeneration be needed?** |  |  |  |  |
| **4A.4 Economic and Social inequalities changes people’s perceptions of an area.** |  |  |  |  |
| Explain why some areas e.g. Berkshire, M4 Corridor are successful |  |  |  |  |
| Explain why other areas have suffered decline e.g. Middleborough, UK or Detroit U.S.A. |  |  |  |  |
| Assess how priorities for regeneration vary based on the needs of specific places e.g. employment, education or housing deprivation |  |  |  |  |
| **4A.5 There are significant variations in the lived experience of place and engagement with them.** |  |  |  |  |
| Explain how experience of, and attachment to, places varies according to age, ethnicity, gender, length of residence (new migrants, students) and levels of deprivation; these in turn impact on levels of engagement. |  |  |  |  |
| Assess the reasons for conflicts that can occur among contrasting groups in communities that have different views about the priorities and strategies for regeneration .e.g. over affordable housing and gentrification |  |  |  |  |
| **4A.6 There is a range of ways to evaluate the need for regeneration.** |  |  |  |  |
| Describe and explain how statistical evidence can be used to determine the need for regeneration in your chosen Bristol and other places. |  |  |  |  |
| Assess how different media can provide contrasting evidence, for the need for regeneration |  |  |  |  |
| Assess how different representations of Bristol could influence the perceived need for regeneration |  |  |  |  |
| **How is regeneration managed?** |  |  |  |  |
| 4A.7 UK government policy decisions play a key role in regeneration. |  |  |  |  |
| Describe and explain the role of national and local government in supporting regeneration |  |  |  |  |
| Explain how UK government decisions about international migration and the deregulation of capital markets have impacts on the potential for growth and investment. |  |  |  |  |
| **4A.8 Local government policies aim to represent areas as being attractive for inward investment.** |  |  |  |  |
| Describe and explain how local governments compete to create sympathetic business environments with local plans designating areas for development for a range of investors |  |  |  |  |
| Describe and explain a range of different regeneration strategies including retail-led plans, tourism, leisure, heritage and sport |  |  |  |  |
| **4A.9 Rebranding attempts to represent areas as being more attractive by changing public perception of them.** |  |  |  |  |
| Describe and explain how rebranding involves re-imaging places using a variety of media to improve the image of both urban and rural locations and make them more attractive for potential investors. |  |  |  |  |
| Describe and explain how for UK deindustrialised cities, rebranding can create a specific place identity building on industrial heritage to attract national and international tourists and visitors |  |  |  |  |
| Describe and explain a range of rural rebranding strategies based on, farm diversification, outdoor pursuits e.t.c. |  |  |  |  |
| **How successful is regeneration?** |  |  |  |  |
| **4A.10 The success of regeneration uses a range of measures: economic, demographic, social and environmental.** |  |  |  |  |
| Describe and explain a range of economic, social and environmental measures that can be used to assess the success of regeneration |  |  |  |  |
| **4A.11 and 4A.12 Different urban and rural stakeholders have different criteria for judging the success of urban regeneration.**. |  |  |  |  |
| Assess the success of an example of urban regeneration and the attitudes of different stakeholders towards it e.g. London Olympic regeneration or Bristol Harbour-side |  |  |  |  |
| Assess the success of an example of rural regeneration and the attitudes of different stakeholders towards it e.g. Bronte country in West Yorkshire or Regeneration in Cornwall |  |  |  |  |