Changing Place; Changing Places

These articles were published in the journal, *Geography*, an internationally renowned academic journal which publishes high-level research. These articles have been selected as they offer subject knowledge for teachers on changing place.

The articles can also be useful for use in the classroom, as they not only provide insight to how geographical enquiry is undertaken at the highest level, but also can provide nuanced case studies relevant to the ‘Changing place; changing places’ A-level topic, explain the basics of a topic, and help to stretch the most able in the classroom.

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Cresswell outlines new ideas concerning place, he encourages us to ask what place is, how it has been developed over the last 40 years by geographers and others, and how our ideas of place can inform our understanding of issues in contemporary society. The article illustrates these issues by looking at the way notions of place can inform our approaches to British high streets, the politics of immigration and the interrelations between digital media and the material landscape.


This article is defines and explains the process of studentification. The authors use a descriptive analysis of the 1991, 2001 and 2011 UK Census data to investigate the geographic scale and magnitude of studentification and its impact on urban change in the UK.


This article is a useful example of how cultural meanings, values and representations attached to a place can be made and re-made. The author uses Beirut to highlight how spatial changes over time such as urban expansion, new infrastructure and population change can be contentious as the ‘new’ Beirut has left many residents dissatisfied and disillusioned. The reconstruction of Beirut has raised serious questions about the influence of foreign money, the direction of the ‘new city’ and the role of companies behind much of the renovation and reconstruction.


There was very substantial growth in the Non-White population of England and Wales between the 2001 and 2011 Censuses. This article explores the geography of that growth at two spatial scales: the towns and cities where the various Non-White ethnic groups are concentrated; and the population
composition of the neighbourhoods within those places. It identifies two types of increased diversification and discusses their implications for both our appreciation of changing residential mosaics and inter-cultural relations.


This article considers national press representations of urban regeneration in UK cities, drawing on specific examples of urban regeneration in the 1990s. It examines the contestation of the notion of ‘urban renaissance’ characteristic of much journalistic discourse. However, in doing so, it argues that this critique is fettered by the constraints facing journalists writing about such complex processes and the contexts both within which they work and within which their work is presented. It goes on to recognise journalistic narratives as a rare example of a popular contestation of myths of the post-industrial city.


This article reports on an ongoing project in the harbour town of Cobh, Co Cork, Ireland. In recent years, this town has been re-imagined as a site for the consumption of selected heritage stories and much emphasis has been placed on its marketing as a heritage tourist end-destination. A ‘heritage signature’ based on the localisation of Ireland’s wider emigrant experience runs central to the organisation of Cobh as a tourist space. The construction of this heritage tourism identity is considered here, as is the way in which ‘tourist product’ is marketed in the town. It is found that tourist product is built on a very specific imagining of place and that the town’s history as it relates to its location on a transatlantic axis is elevated above all other histories.