

Changing Places and Making Places: Placemaking and representations of place.

- **Listen** to the podcast from the RGS on Sustainable Urban Communities and young people:

[Sustainable urban communities and young people | RGS](#)

- **Watch** the TED talk about placemaking and public spaces:

[Elena Madison: PLACEMAKING: CONNECTING PEOPLE AND PLACE | TED Talk](#)

Key words:

Belonging: The feeling of attachment to a particular group or place, from a local, national, or transnational scale.

Citizenship: The relationship between citizens and the state and the importance of understanding how institutions, rights, laws and responsibilities affect the political and economic processes that shape our lives.

Formal representation of place: Involves using specific data to represent a place. E.g. The Census or Index of Multiple Deprivation data.

Informal representation of place: A way of representing places using diverse media such as a TV, film, music, literature, art, blogs. Not statistical.

Leftover spaces: Parts of urban spaces that have become disused, disregarded, or overlooked, due to lack of development – for example, abandoned railways, or vacant buildings

Mobility: Broadly, it refers to the movement of people. It is different from migration in terms of spatial and temporal scale. It matters because of how it is related to power and agency. For example, how categories such as age, class, gender, and race affect a person's movement.

Participatory geographies: An approach to research, learning and teaching that engages the world, local people and communities as co-researchers and producers of knowledge as part of, and working towards transformative change to people, place and society.

Place: A space with meaning attached to it. Places can have an objective meaning (address/ coordinates) or a subjective meaning.

Placemaking: A varied approach to the planning, design and management of public spaces. Placemaking capitalizes on a local community's assets, inspiration, and potential, with the intention of creating public spaces that promote people's health, happiness, and well-being.

Place perception: People look at and experience a place differently based on their age, gender, socio-economic status and other factors.

Player: An individual, group or business who has an interest in how a place is developed or run – a 'stakeholder'.

Space: Spaces are areas which do not have meanings in the same way that places do. One person's 'space' may be another person's 'place'

Sustainable Urban Community: Part of the Communities Plan sets out by Government's in 2003 that aimed to build sustainable and inclusive communities across the UK.

