

**2016 specification**  
first exams in 2018

# GCSE Edexcel A Case Studies with Exam Prep

## Topic 4: Changing Cities

### Bristol, UK (Major City)

Second Edition: Endorsed by Pearson

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# GCSE Edexcel A Case Studies with Exam Prep

## Topic 4: Changing Cities: Bristol, UK (Major City)

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## Teacher's Introduction

This resource has been developed to provide case studies and exam preparation material to support the GCSE Edexcel A specification (1GA0) **Topic 4: Changing Cities**.

This detailed case study is on **Bristol, UK** representing a country with **high human development** based on the Human Development Index (HDI) classifications.

The case study includes a main content section which can be used as part of a lesson plan or distributed to students for self-guided research; a selection of ICT interactive links to further students' research around each topic and a set of Springboard Images and discussion questions (also available as a PPT file accessible by digital download) which makes a fantastic starter activity.

A webpage containing all the links listed in this resource is conveniently provided on ZigZag Education's website at **zzed.uk/8821**

You may find this helpful for accessing the websites rather than typing in each URL.

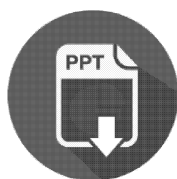


The exam preparation section which follows the case study contains a summary table, bringing together all of the key facts and figures relating to the case study; rapid-fire revision questions (with answers) to help recall and retention of the main points; and an exam-style question and mark scheme, written in the style of the Edexcel A sample material, so that students can practice answering questions relating to case studies and applying relevant knowledge in their answers.

The resource may be used as a source of reference for the required case studies for individual study, or for group work leading to discussion or debate. Subheadings in the information sections are designed to enable tabulated comparisons of social, economic and environmental impacts.

Two other detailed case studies are available for this topic area representing countries with different levels of development:

- Nairobi, Kenya (LHD)
- São Paulo, Brazil (HMHD)



**A PowerPoint presentation containing the Springboard Images starter activity to accompany this resource is available as a free digital download. Just register for free updates using the link below to download all available content for your school or purchasing site.**

February 2020

**February 2020 Second Edition: This resource has been Endorsed by Pearson for GCSE Edexcel A (1GA0)**

*Changes to the Endorsed Edition:*

*Page 12 – Population data has been updated to 2019*

*Page 12 – Half million estimate has been updated to 2027 from 2029*

*Page 27 – Command word 'Examine' has been replaced with the correct command word, 'Evaluate'*



### Content

#### Background

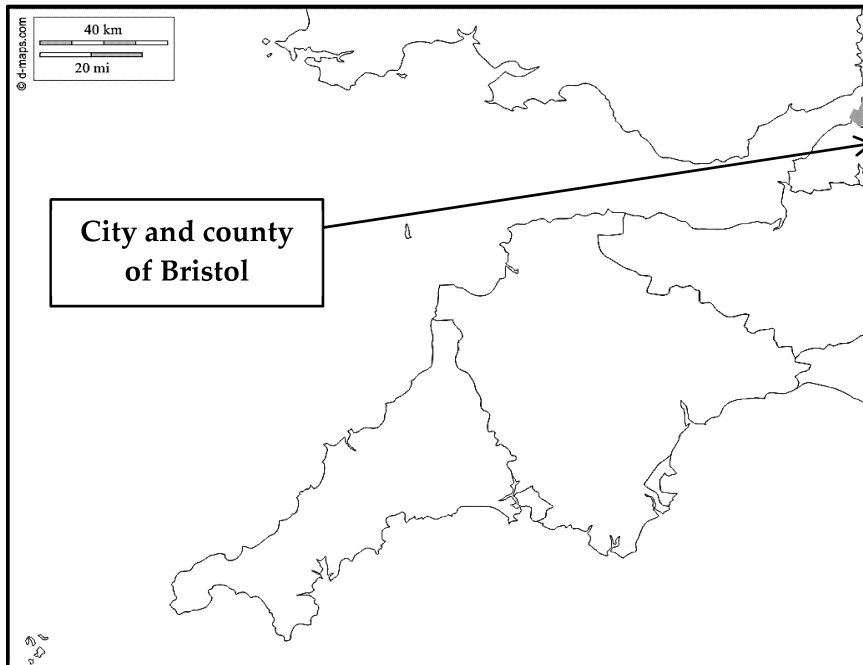


Figure 1: Map showing the location of Bristol county in South West England

Bristol is a city in South West England, close to the Bristol Channel. Bristol metropolitan areas in the UK, is both a city and a county. The city grew up around the rivers Avon and Frome around 1000, and developed into a large port between the 15th and 17th centuries.

The climate in Bristol is warm, with mild winters (5°C) and warm summers (15°C) due to the influence of the Atlantic Ocean. The rock type around Bristol is mostly limestone, and the landscape is hilly due to the erosive power of the rivers. The famous Avon Gorge feature was produced by the River Avon, and offered protection to the port of Bristol.

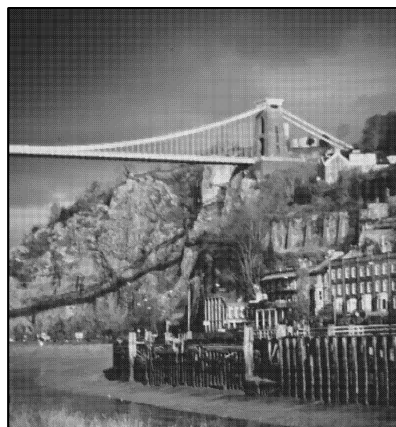


Figure 2: The Avon Gorge

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### Significance

It is the 11<sup>th</sup> largest urban area by population in the UK, and the second largest seen as the second major city in the south of England (outside London), as it

It is also significant in other ways:

- It is the fourth most significant city in the UK according to the Global Network.
- It is a historic port city, with a complex history. As well as playing a role in the **slave trade**, Bristol adopted **industrialisation** early on, and was a base for the navy.
- Bristol is a popular tourist city: the fourth most visited city in England.
- Bristol is well-known for its leadership on **sustainability** issues, and was named Green Capital for 2015.
- Bristol is one of only two cities in the UK to have both an appointed (**ceremonial**) and elected Mayor.
- It is home to two universities: The University of Bristol (who ranked 15 out of 126 UK universities), and the University of West England.
- Over 1/3 of Bristol residents have undergraduate degrees. This highly skilled labour force makes the area ideal for **quaternary sector** growth.

### Migration and urban growth

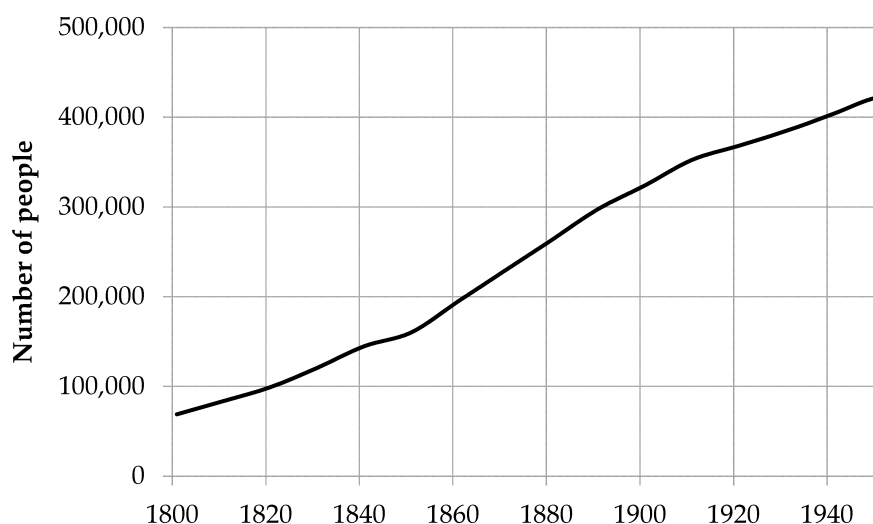


Figure 3: Line graph to show the changing population size of Bristol over time (Source: Bristol City Council)

### Causes of growth

Bristol's population has been steadily growing since 1800, reflecting changes in **death rates** and migration (influx of people from other countries and countries). It is expected to reach 500,000 residents by 2027, as its growth rate is much higher than most other cities.

There was a fall in population around 1970 as Bristol fell into decline and increases in migration since 2000 have made up for this. Population growth is mostly by falling death rates (improving healthcare) and increases in birth rates (more children of mothers).

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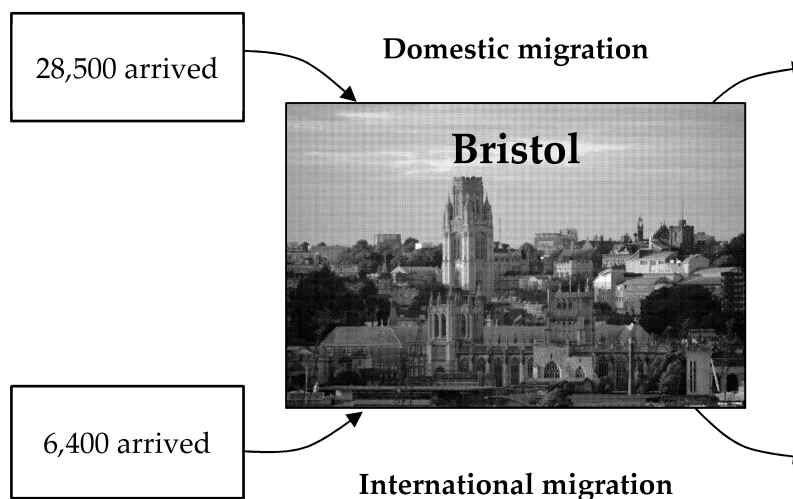


Figure 4: Diagram showing the flows of migrants in and out of Bristol from

Bristol is an attractive location to move to for other people living in the UK due to its good transport connections and culture, but house prices are much cheaper than in London. Bristol also has two Universities, and many creative and varied jobs, meaning it is likely to move here for study or employment. The South West of the UK (which includes Bristol) experiences the highest domestic immigration in the UK – with 5.5 people per 1,000 population moving in each year.

Bristol is an attractive location for international migrants too – with growing industries and other established immigrant communities. Waves of migration have come to Bristol since the 1800s, and include sizeable African and Caribbean communities. The entry of Eastern European countries such as Poland to the EU caused a spike in international migrants in 2004. As shown in Figure 3, many people leave Bristol each year for international locations – a combination of students and workers returning to their home countries, and UK citizens moving abroad.

#### Impacts of migration

##### – On growth...

Both Bristol's population and size have grown over the years. Figure 5 shows how Bristol has grown in 140 years. Areas that have grown most are to the north and east, due to physical geography constraints (the Mendip hills to the south, Avon Gorge to the west). Queen Square is highlighted in white on both maps for scale.

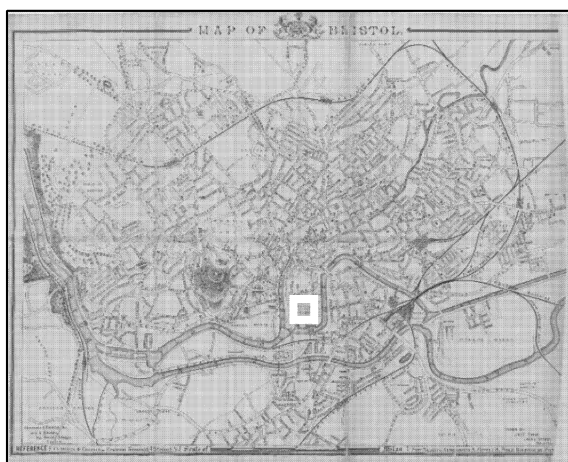


Figure 5: Map of Bristol from 1875 Source: British Library

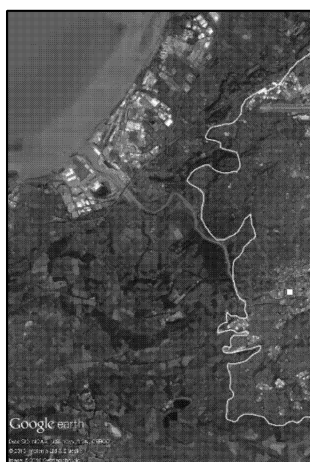


Figure 6: Satellite image of Bristol  
Data SIO, NOAA, US Navy, NCEP, Google Earth  
Image © 2014 Google

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Different groups of migrants to Bristol tend to live in different areas of the city.

<b>Students</b>	Students tend to live in inner city or city centre areas, close to the city's main attractions. Two common student areas are Cotham and Clifton, near the University of Bristol, and Stokes Croft, which has a large student population from the University of West England.
<b>From other cities in the UK, such as London</b>	Usually these migrants are moving to Bristol for the quality of life and lower house prices. They can afford to settle in desirable suburban areas.
<b>From rural areas in the UK</b>	Depending on their level of income, these residents may move to the city (higher income) to settle in the city centre, to take advantage of the city's amenities.
<b>From other countries, come here to work</b>	Migrants working in low-wage jobs. Additionally, migrants may wish to settle close to other migrants, particularly those in the east of the city.

All these factors lead to urban sprawl around the city of Bristol. Even the city centre and inner city areas will lead to urban sprawl, as this will increase house prices, forcing existing residents who cannot afford these increases into areas further out.

- On character of the city...  
International migrants have changed the culture and character of the city. Immigrants from The Caribbean in the 1960s gave rise to new types of food and more diverse food. Many people see Bristol's cultural diversity as a positive thing, with many different types of food and a varied **cultural mix**. The largest population groups in Bristol are Asian, non-British white people, and African/Caribbean people. There are approximately 300 **asylum seekers** in Bristol, who come from countries where there is persecution.

## Ways of life in the city

### Culture

Bristol has:

- Three main theatres (and countless small alternative theatres)
- An excellent comedy scene – Russell Howard, Bill Bailey and Stephen Merchant were all born and brought up in the city
- Small and medium-size music venues – the large 'Bristol Arena' project to build a music and performance arena near the central train station should be completed by 2018
- Two large museums:
  - the Bristol Museum and Art Gallery – a historic building in the city centre has exhibits on Egyptian society, architecture and the Bristolian silversmiths
  - M Shed – a museum in an old industrial warehouse on the Harbour Road. It has many interactive exhibits and seeks to tell the story of Bristol.

Bristol also has many small museums and art galleries, and the creative arts sector (responsible for Wallace and Gromit!) are based in Bristol. Bristol is famous for its street art, the most famous of which is Banksy – and when visiting Bristol many people will see his work.

Bristol has a thriving independent culture and entertainment sector: 70% of the city's businesses are independent. The city even has its own money – The Bristol Pound – which is used in Bristol and so encourages people to 'shop local'. Bristol is often described as a 'creative city'.

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this is expressed in the many community housing projects, allotment sites projects, e.g. Bristol Women's voice, which campaigns for women's equality with stories from women around the city.

### Ethnicity

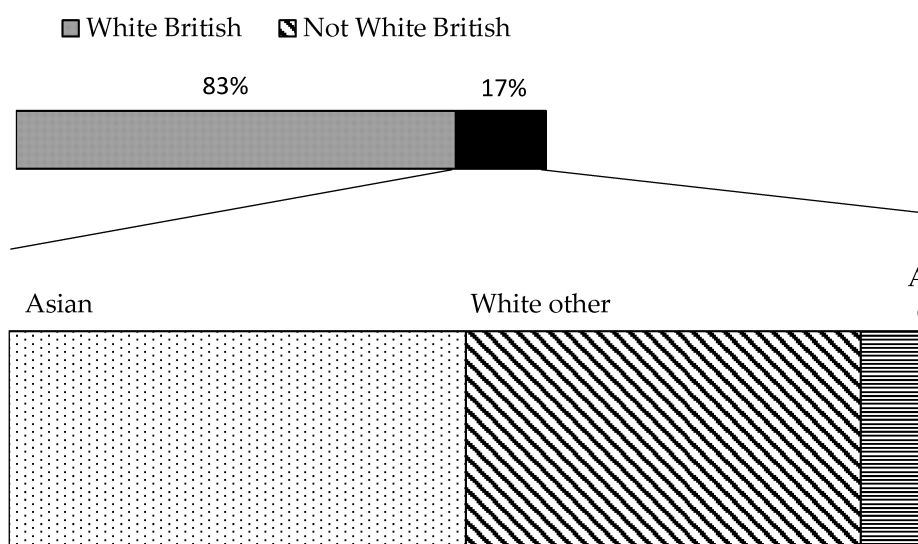


Figure 8: Proportional bar charts showing the ethnicity of Bristol

Bristol is a very ethnically diverse city, due to international migration. Figure 8 shows the proportion of Bristol residents belonging to each ethnic group category. Ethnic diversity has increased significantly since the 1960s, and today 1/3 of under 5-year-olds are from minority groups.

Although Bristol as a whole has a very diverse culture reflecting its migration history, each area of the city is relatively uniform, which reflects the history of migrant groups choosing to live near each other, or being forced to live in run-down areas due to the cheap housing there. The east of the city historically has been an attractive area for international migrants.

### Housing

There is great variation in the architectural style of Bristol, partly because Bristol was a port town and rich sailors brought back ideas, and partly because the bombing in the city centre during WWII has opened up many historical areas for redevelopment.

Housing in Bristol is increasing in price, but it is still much cheaper than in London. The average house price in Bristol is £254,000, compared to London where the average house price is £476,500! Additionally, there are many areas of the city with attractive, older houses that young families can move into and **renovate**.

**Did you know?**

- The city of Bristol is one of the most ethnically diverse in the UK.
- The city of Bristol is one of the most ethnically diverse in the UK.
- The city of Bristol is one of the most ethnically diverse in the UK.



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The inner city area of Southville contains many houses that were built for 1900s. These houses are now very desirable for young professionals and families.

### Leisure

Bristol has many of the leisure facilities you'd expect in any city – cinemas, clubs, as well as all the art and museum locations (mentioned in the 'culture' section). Bristol apart is its Harbourside area, which presents a lovely opportunity for picnics, and the many festivals which take place in city centre public spaces. The most famous of these is the Harbourside Festival (Figure 10), but there are many other festivals, open air theatre and cinema, as well as pop-up markets. These events create a vibrant atmosphere in the city, as well as encouraging visitors from the South West and more generally. The International Balloon Fiesta (Figure 11), on the western edge of the city, attracts many tourists to Bristol.



Figure 10: The Harbourside Festival 2015

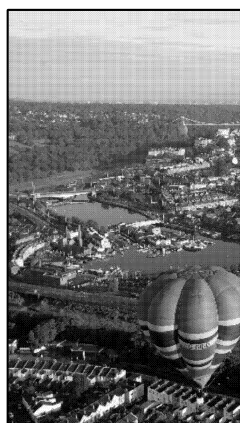


Figure 11: The International Balloon Fiesta

There are many green and open spaces in Bristol: with 90 historic parks and gardens, 100 blue areas and 80 wildlife sites. These parks are important for improving the health and well-being of the citizens of the city: it can provide leisure space, habitat for wildlife, and reduce air pollution in the air. The Avon Gorge (Figure 12) in particular is a significant green space. The area of Clifton and Durdham Downs with the more rural Leigh Woods.



Figure 12: Clifton Suspension Bridge across the Avon Gorge

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## Consumption

### – Shopping

The main high-street shopping area of Bristol is in the centre, along the Broadmead. At the end of this street is the new shopping mall Cabot Circus (see Figure 13), built in 2008 for £500 million. It is in this area that common UK chain stores such as Debenhams can be found, and many people come from all across the South West to shop here.



Fi

Out of town, there are several shopping centres and retail parks, the largest of which is Cribbs Causeway to the north of the city. This centre was built in 1998, and offers excellent connections to the M4 and M5 motorways for out-of-town shoppers. However, this development has impacts on local communities – namely not providing enough services.

There are also several areas of independent shops, such as Park Street and St Nicholas' Market in the centre, and Clifton Village, North Street and Gloucester Road in the suburbs. Markets are held in various central locations every week, and annually each area of Bristol may hold its own Christmas markets or street parties.

### – Recycling and composting

Recycling and composting services have seen an increase, meaning the waste being sent to landfill reduced by 74% between 2005 and 2015. Waste is sorted to remove any additional recyclable products, and much of the

Bristol collects many recyclable items from houses. Food waste and garden waste are sent to plants just outside Bristol to be made into biogas and fertiliser, while items like cardboard, glass and paper are sent to large recycling plants elsewhere in the UK.

## Challenges

### Housing

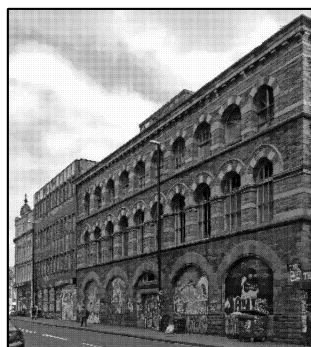


Figure 14: The carriage works

One of the Bristol's biggest challenges is housing. **brownfield** sites, as the city was extensively built up, and population growth combined with a slowdown in new **homes** mean that there will be big problems in the future. In 2014, 359 families were homeless in Bristol, and house prices are higher than the national average (up 29% from 2005 to 2014, compared to 15% for the UK as a whole).

At the same time, there is a large amount of empty buildings. Redevelopment of these can help clean up **contaminated** areas and provide more housing. However, many redevelopment projects do not provide services for the community or enough affordable housing.

Local activists in Bristol are trying to make sure that any developments using former carriage works are done with the benefit of local residents in mind – such as the former carriage works at Croft, where development has been rejected many times for not being appropriate.

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## Transport systems

Bristol has a wide range of transportation options:

- Two mainline train stations – Bristol Temple Meads in the inner city and Bristol Parkway to the north
- A small internal railway system
- Bristol airport to the south of the city – connected by a regular bus service
- Bristol is just to the south east of the meeting of two major motorways – the M4 which runs from London to south Wales, and the M5 which runs from Exeter to Birmingham
- An internal motorway leading from the M4 – the M32
- Bike paths – in 2011 Bristol was the top local authority in England and Wales for people commuting by bicycle or on foot

Although Bristol has many different options for transport, the lack of **integration** means that many people still travel by private car, which leads to congestion. Bristol has some of the slowest journey times in the UK.

The layout of the city, with small roads and the natural blocks of the river, canal and hills, can make implementing transport improvements difficult, but the city authorities are making major investments.

## Access to services

Certain groups may find it harder to access services than others:

<b>People with mobility issues</b>	People with mobility issues may find it hard to access services. This could lead to isolation and serious problems.
<b>People with learning disabilities</b>	Some people need documents in easy to read format or to communicate by phone. In these cases extra support is needed.
<b>Elderly people</b>	Only 65% of nursing home places are provided by the NHS, the rest being provided by private companies. These private care homes are expensive, and often don't have high standards as they are not regulated.  Additionally, elderly people often have lower incomes and are less mobile compared to the rest of the population, making them more vulnerable.
<b>People living in deprived areas</b>	For low-income families, getting their children to school can be really hard, as they may not be able to afford transport.  Additionally, those living in low-income areas may not be able to access services they are allowed to access for support.
<b>People for whom English is a foreign language</b>	There are not many free English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) classes in Bristol, and if there are language difficulties, people may struggle to access health and education services, or even find their way around the city.  For women in particular, organising and paying for lessons can be an issue – Bristol Refugee Rights and Education are offering free courses to help, but their funds rely on donations.
<b>People who work during the hours of 9–5</b>	Many health care services are only accessible during the hours of 9–5, so people who work are less likely to access them.
<b>Carers</b>	People who provide care for children or adults may struggle to access education or health care. Additionally, nearly all carers are unpaid.
<b>Homeless people</b>	Have no legal address, and so cannot register with a GP. This means they cannot access many help and support services that other people can. Some people in Bristol either became homeless or nearly became homeless.

Additionally, the growing population may make it difficult for many people to access services in the future, unless Bristol City Council have the money and planning skills to expand current services. Already, there is a problem with primary and secondary school places in Bristol, with many children having to travel in order to attend a school, as their local schools are full up. Additionally, high birth rates and a growing number of women of childbearing age will mean that parenting services will be stretched.

Although Bristol has a relatively youthful population compared to the UK number of elderly people is a challenge that the city council is trying to pr

### *Inequality*

Inequalities between areas of Bristol are marked, and the quality of life between poor areas varies greatly. As international migrants are most likely to settle in the east of the city due to the low housing prices, these groups are most of life.

	In affluent areas (e.g. Clifton or Redland)	In deprived areas
<b>Child poverty</b>	Only 3% of children live in poverty	Nearly 45%
<b>Education</b>	90% of children get five GCSEs of grade C or above	35% of children get five GCSEs of grade C or above
	62% are educated to degree level	Only 12%
<b>Life expectancy</b>	Gap in life expectancy between affluent and deprived areas is 6.6 years for women (2011–2013)	
<b>Access to services</b>	More affluent residents can afford private health care services	Areas in deprived areas have higher proportion of people putting pressure on services there
<b>Working in high-skilled jobs</b>	53%	13.2%
<b>Housing</b>	Higher house prices Houses likely to be in good condition	Has a high proportion of council housing

### **Urban sustainability example – The MetroBus Scheme**

Urban sustainability is a big management challenge for Bristol, and an issue since it was awarded European Green Capital in 2015. One major way in which Bristol is improving its environmental, social and economic sustainability, as well as contributing heavily in transport improvements.

The MetroBus Scheme planning began in 2006 and construction started in 2011 for a bus rapid transit (BRT) system in Bristol, providing a new bus network with the largest residential districts and out-of-town shopping spots around the city. The scheme is projected to cost £200 million.

#### **Aims**

MetroBus is part of the West of England's plan to:

- reduce carbon emissions,
- support sustainable economic growth,
- promote accessibility,
- contribute to better safety, security and health,
- improve quality of life and create a healthy natural environment

*Bristol City Council*

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The aims of the project can be seen above, and will be achieved through promotion of public transport, which will improve health (social sustainability), reduce congestion and **carbon emissions** (environmental sustainability), and through linking different parts of the city to each other and to the centre, which can allow people in low-income areas access to services and jobs (social and economic sustainability). Allowing remote or deprived areas to be more accessible will also open them up to possible business investments.



Figure 17: The MetroBus Route © 2016 Google, Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO

The work has been completed in stages, starting in 2015 with completion of the main connections of the project are the south west of the city with the mainline train stations, two park and ride interchanges and the out-of-town Cribbs Causeway. It is hoped that this integration with other types of transport will encourage people to leave their cars and choose the bus. Tickets will be bought in local shops, and the project aims to speed up boarding times.

Sustainable features of the project:

- the buses themselves will be environmentally friendly, low-fuel hybrid vehicles
- the buses will all be accessible for those with mobility aids (e.g. wheelchairs) and pushchairs
- the scheme also entails improvements to cycle and footpaths, which will improve health and reduce carbon emissions

However, there are a number of concerns with the MetroBus scheme:

- increasing costs
- building on green land
- the impacts of construction on local communities – noise and light pollution
- it doesn't really connect deprived communities in the east of the city with the centre

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## Fact Table

Population (2019)	463,400
Predicted population by 2027	500,000
Percentage of residents with undergraduate degrees	Over 30%
Ethnic minorities as a percentage of the overall population	23%
Percentage of bars and shops that are independent	70%
Number of conservation areas	33
Reduction in waste sent to landfill between 2005 and 2015	74%
Unemployment in 2014	7.2%
Child poverty in most deprived areas	45%
Number of homeless families in 2014	359
Number of people killed by poor air quality per year	200
Cost of the Harbourside redevelopment project	£240 mil
Speed of traffic in rush hour	14.3 mph
Cost of the MetroBus scheme to implement	£200 mil

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## Key terms

<b>Affordable homes</b>	Homes that people who earn lower wages without getting into debt or sacrificing other things
<b>Birth rates</b>	A measure of the number of live births per 1,000 of one year (%)
<b>Brownfield</b>	Areas that have been previously built on but now new buildings and services as a result of demolishing old buildings
<b>Carbon emissions</b>	The release of carbon dioxide, a gas which contributes to global warming
<b>CBD</b>	Central business district – A concentration of commercial buildings in the middle of a city
<b>Ceremonial</b>	Just at ceremonies
<b>Confluence</b>	Where two rivers meet
<b>Contaminated</b>	The land has been polluted by some kind of chemical or waste, making it unsafe for humans or the environment
<b>Cultural mix</b>	The amount of people from different cultures living in an area
<b>Death rates</b>	A measure of the number of deaths per 1,000 of one year (%)
<b>EU</b>	European Union – A trade bloc in Europe which allows freedom of movement for people, goods and services
<b>Industrialisation</b>	Increasing levels of manufacturing, the economy moves from primary to secondary. Often accompanied by the growth of cities and urbanisation
<b>Integration</b>	How well connected things are with each other
<b>Poverty</b>	A person living with a low income, with a low standard of living. Often defined by living on less than £10 a week
<b>Quality of life</b>	The conditions people live under, how happy they are, how all their needs fulfilled
<b>Quaternary sector</b>	A sector of the economy which deals with knowledge-based work, high-tech
<b>Renovate</b>	Making alterations to a building to improve it
<b>Street art</b>	Graffiti that is widely agreed upon to be a form of art and has been legally applied
<b>Sustainability</b>	Making sure that a process doesn't harm the environment, and can be carried on far into the future
<b>Trans-Atlantic slave trade</b>	A system of trade that existed from the 15th to the 19th century where people were taken as slaves from West Africa and sent to the Americas to work for European settlers there

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## ICT interactive page

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### Useful websites

- 🔗 <https://travelwest.info/metrobus/benefits>  
The MetroBus project website has lots of information on the improved Bristol.
- 🔗 <https://www.bristol.gov.uk/statistics-census-information>  
The 'State of the City: key Facts 2015' is an excellent source of statistics for Bristol.

### Videos

- 🔗 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2JYkTFzmZiY>  
This video sums up some of the cultural and ethnic diversity in the east of Bristol.
- 🔗 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pk7T0Ghdfso>  
National inequality is a problem, and how can Bristol tackle?

### News stories

- 🔗 <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/home-news/bristol-named-the-best-city-to-live-in-in-the-uk-in-2014-9210931.html>  
Bristol was the 'best city to live in' in the UK in 2014!
- 🔗 <http://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2015/mar/11/bristol-enclave-banksy-threatened-by-yuppie-flats-plan>  
Is Bristol's independent spirit under threat?
- 🔗 <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-bristol-35351164>  
Affordable housing is a big problem in Bristol.
- 🔗 <https://www.bristolmuseums.org.uk/blog/bristol-spaghetti-junction>  
This historical attempt to provide transport nearly ruined the Bristol Harbour.

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## 1. Migration



The four photos above are taken of the St Pauls Carnival which ran in 2015-2016 due to safety and funding issues.

1. Why do people choose to migrate to Bristol from other countries?
2. How has international migration changed Bristol's population size?
3. How has international migration changed Bristol's culture?

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## 2. Urban Growth



*Satellite image of Bristol from 2015 Data SIO, NOAA, US Navy, NGA, GEBCO  
©Infoterra Ltd & Bluesky, Image © Getmapping plc*

1. Describe how Bristol has grown.
2. How has this growth affected Bristol?
3. How might this growth cause challenges for Bristol?

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### 3. Ways of life

*'Bristol has been named as one of the top ten cities to live anywhere in the world, ranks alongside the likes of Tokyo, Amsterdam, Berlin and Barcelona. It is the only British city to make the list.'*

*Reasons include:*

- 1. cycling infrastructure*
- 2. two football teams*
- 3. smaller physical size than London*
- 4. community spirit*
- 5. independent nature*
- 6. green spaces*
- 7. street art*

1. Pick one of the reasons given above, and explain why they are good to have in a city.
2. Would you like to live in Bristol?

### 4. Inequality



*Clifton: an affluent area of Bristol*



*Filwood*

1. What might life be like if you lived in one of the poorest areas of Bristol?
2. What might life be like if you lived in one of the richest areas in Bristol?
3. Why is it important to try and solve problems of inequality in cities?

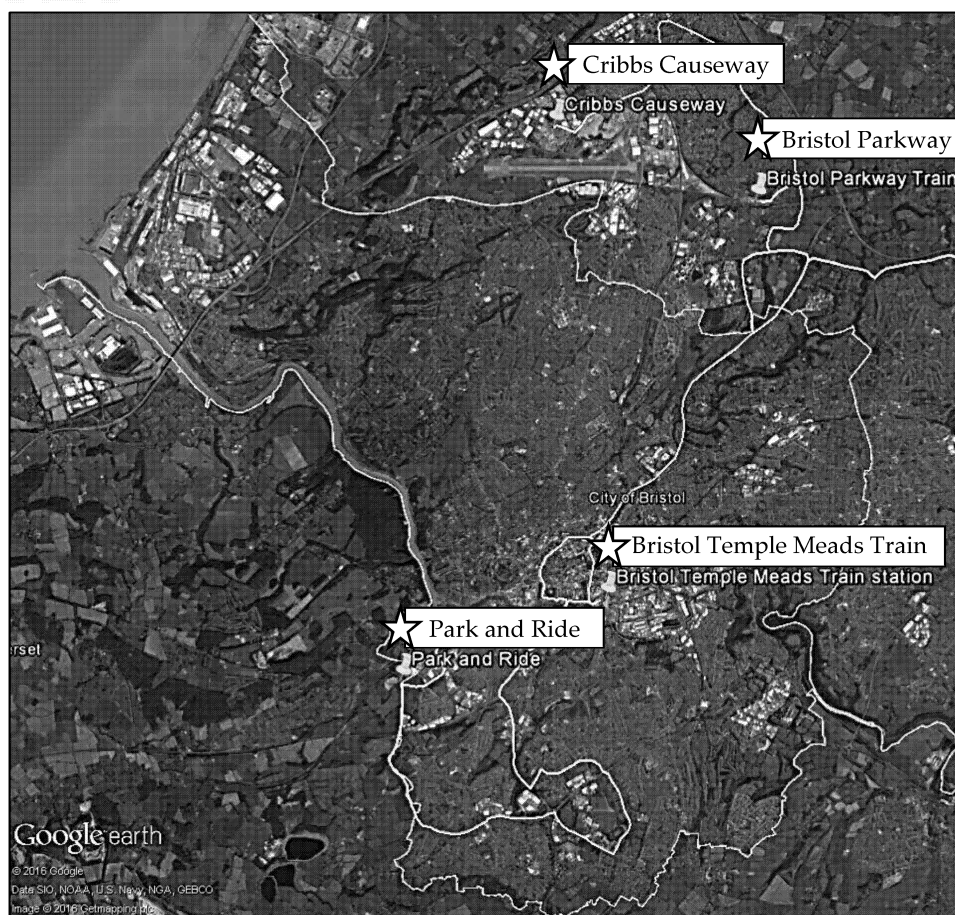
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## 5. Urban sustainability example – The MetroBus Scheme



*The map above shows the new MetroBus route in white, and key transport intercha*

1. What is the MetroBus plan?
2. Why will the MetroBuses follow these routes?
3. What are the positive impacts of the MetroBus for Bristol?

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## Springboard Suggested Answers

Springboard	Q	Suggested answer / discussion
Migration	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are still some areas of cheap housing in Bristol</li> <li>There are some sizeable ethnic minority communities in Poland, so people might be coming to live with families</li> <li>Because Bristol is already a diverse city, so they might be supported here</li> </ul>
	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It has increased it: especially between 2000 and 2004</li> </ul>
	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A lot: the city is known for cultural events like St Paul's</li> <li>see them</li> <li>Bristol has a lot of diverse neighbourhoods, restaurants</li> </ul>
Urban growth	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The historic centre of Bristol can be seen (the white area at the bottom of the build-up area)</li> <li>Bristol has grown north and east most recently – not south to the west, hills to the south)</li> </ul>
	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It has resulted in a housing shortage</li> <li>It has increased the cultural diversity of Bristol</li> </ul>
	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The growing size and population may negatively impact the environment</li> <li>More transport provisions will need to be provided</li> <li>Shortage of affordable homes</li> <li>Segregated areas of housing</li> </ul>
Ways of life	1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allows people to be healthier, eases congestion</li> <li>Recreation and leisure, civic pride</li> <li>Easier to get access to the countryside and other areas</li> <li>Strong community feelings give cooperation, initiatives</li> <li>Gives independent shops, money from shopping goes to the community</li> <li>Improves health, looks good, acts as leisure space</li> <li>Sign of alternative culture, tourist attraction</li> </ol>
	2	Student's own answer
Inequality	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>You might live in poor quality housing, possibly built in the 1950s</li> <li>Your education levels are likely to be a lot lower: with less money to spend on education</li> <li>There might be higher crime, or antisocial behaviour</li> <li>There are likely to be more health problems</li> </ul>
	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>You are likely to live in a very expensive historic location</li> <li>There are likely to be a good range of shops, restaurants, services</li> <li>The schools will be very good, and you will probably have access to private education</li> <li>Health care provision will be very good</li> </ul>
	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Because it is unfair if some people live in really bad conditions while others are more well off</li> <li>Because inequality might get worse as people try to improve their situation</li> <li>Because everyone has the right to a decent education and a chance to earn a living</li> </ul>
Urban sustainability example	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is a bus system where buses have their own lanes, so they can move quickly</li> <li>It is a major transport infrastructure improvement for the city</li> </ul>
	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It links the northern and southern edges of the city to the centre</li> <li>It links main transport hubs (park and rides for cars, train stations)</li> </ul>
	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It will encourage people not to bring cars into the city centre, reducing congestion and air quality</li> <li>It allows access to the rural urban fringe, meaning people can live in a more sustainable way</li> <li>It can open up areas allowing businesses to invest there</li> </ul>

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## Part 2 Exam Preparation



### Summary

Bristol, UK

Background	
Location	South West England, near the Bristol Channel
Founded in	1000
Historically known as	A Port
Climate	Warm, mild, wet
Geology and topology	Limestone, hilly
Significance in the South West region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Largest in the South West</li> <li>• Two universities</li> </ul>
National significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fourth most popular city for tourism in the UK</li> <li>• Early adopter of industrialisation</li> </ul>
Global significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Role in trans-Atlantic slave trade</li> <li>• European Green Capital in 2015</li> </ul>
Urban Growth	
Overall trend since 1800	Increasing
Time periods of depopulation	1970s
Causes of growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Falling death rates (improving health care)</li> <li>• Migration</li> <li>• Increase in birth rates (more families in the city)</li> </ul>
Predicted size of Bristol on 2029	500,000 people
Number of people moving to Bristol from within the UK	Lots – nearly 6,400 a year
Number of people moving to Bristol from outside the UK	Nearly 30,000 a year
Causes of high international migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good employment</li> <li>• Established immigrant communities</li> <li>• UK is an EU member</li> </ul>
Impacts of migration on urban growth	Population increased has caused it, as different areas of the city
Impacts of migration on the character of the city	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large cultural diversity</li> <li>• Segregation in the city</li> </ul>

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Ways of life in the city	
<b>Cultural facilities</b>	Museums, music venues, art galleries
<b>Distinctive culture</b>	Independent spirit, Bristol Pound, graffiti, con
<b>Percentage of the population that are not White British</b>	17%
<b>Most ethnically diverse age group in Bristol</b>	Under 5 year olds
<b>State of housing in Bristol</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Varied due to history</li> <li>Increasing in price, but still cheaper than L</li> </ul>
<b>Leisure facilities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Common city features – cinema, swimming</li> <li>Harbourside and the Avon Gorge as distin</li> <li>Festivals are a key feature of summer life, e Festival</li> </ul>
<b>Consumption</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>City centre facilities in Broadmead and Cal stores</li> <li>Out of town shopping centres, largest of w</li> <li>Independent shopping in St Nicholas' Mar and Gloucester Road</li> </ul>
<b>Recycling and composting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proportion of waste going to landfill has fa</li> <li>Lots of renewable energy projects</li> </ul>
Challenges	
<b>Housing issues</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Severe housing shortage – especially of aff</li> <li>There are many derelict buildings</li> </ul>
<b>Transport systems</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transport systems aren't integrated</li> <li>Slow journey times due to high car use</li> <li>Physical geography of the city is a challeng</li> </ul>
<b>Access to services</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Many different groups may find it harder t finance, language barriers or mobility issue</li> <li>Growing population puts pressure on cour services the people need</li> </ul>
<b>Inequality</b>	Is marked between different areas of Bristol – expectancy, access to services, etc. are all wor
Urban sustainability example – The MetroBus S	
<b>What is it?</b>	A new BRT transport system
<b>What does it aim to do?</b>	Improve health, decrease congestion, link diffe
<b>Sustainable features</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environmentally friendly vehicles</li> <li>Accessible vehicles</li> <li>Improvements in cycle and footpaths</li> </ul>
<b>Outstanding concerns with the scheme</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increasing costs and the impacts on local co</li> <li>The poorest areas of the city in the east wil</li> <li>Building on green land</li> </ul>

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## Revision Questions

Bristol, UK



### Quick-fire Questions

1	Describe the site Bristol was founded on.	
2	Historically, what sort of urban area was Bristol?	
3	Why is Bristol a good place for the quaternary sector?	
4	What was the population size of Bristol in 1800?	
5	What is the population size predicted to be by 2029?	
6	Why was there population decline in 1970?	
7	What types of migration affect Bristol?	
8	Why do people move to Bristol?	
9	How have migrants increased cultural diversity in the city?	

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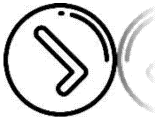


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<b>10</b>	What areas of Bristol do international migrants usually move to?	
<b>11</b>	Why do international migrants usually move to this area?	
<b>12</b>	Give evidence for Bristol's 'alternative' culture.	
<b>13</b>	Why are houses in Bristol attractive?	
<b>14</b>	Give a statistic about green spaces in Bristol.	
<b>15</b>	What is the name of Bristol's largest out of town shopping centre?	
<b>16</b>	What are Bristol's two main housing problems?	
<b>17</b>	Why will Bristol City Council find it hard to supply services to Bristolians in the future?	
<b>18</b>	Give one fact that shows how unequal Bristol is.	
<b>19</b>	What problems is the MetroBus scheme trying to solve?	
<b>20</b>	How many people are expected to change from car transport to the MetroBus?	



## Quick-fire Answers

1	A confluence of two rivers – likely to be some marsh, but much of the area is hilly
2	A port town, meaning goods were traded and transported in and out by ships
3	It has two universities and a highly educated workforce
4	80,000
5	500,000
6	The city fell into decline so there was less in-migration. Birth rates continued to fall
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• International migration and domestic (from the UK migration)</li><li>• Immigration (to Bristol) and emigration (from Bristol)</li></ul>
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Good jobs</li><li>• University</li><li>• Good transport connections</li><li>• Varied culture</li></ul>
9	By coming to live in Bristol from 187 different countries, and bringing different types of food, music, etc.
10	The east of the city
11	Because the house prices are cheaper, and because there are historic migrant groups here
12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It has its own money – the Bristol Pound – which encourages people to shop local</li><li>• There are many community groups and projects</li><li>• Many shops, cafes, etc. are independently run rather than big chains</li></ul>
13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Because there is a variety of architectural styles</li><li>• Because they are cheaper than in other cities (e.g. London)</li></ul>
14	Bristol has with 90 historic parks and gardens, 33 conservation areas and 80 wildlife sites
15	Cribbs Causeway
16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Lack of affordable homes</li><li>• Large amount of derelict (empty and run-down) buildings</li></ul>
17	Because the population size of Bristol is increasing, and the amount of money the council receive from tax is increasing
	Possible answers:
18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In an affluent area, 3% of children live in poverty. In a deprived area, it's 45%</li><li>• In an affluent area, 90% of children get five GCSEs of grade C or above. In a deprived area, it's 12%</li><li>• In an affluent area, 62% are educated to degree level. In a deprived area, it's 12%</li><li>• Gap in life expectancy between affluent and deprived areas was 8.9 years for men and 6.6 years for women</li><li>• In an affluent area, 53% are working in high-skilled jobs. In a deprived area, it's 13.2%</li></ul>
19	Poor air quality, congestion, carbon emissions, cut off communities
20	2,000

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## Extension Questions

1. How has Bristol shown leadership on sustainability?
2. What are the impacts of having two universities on Bristol?
3. Calculate the rate of Bristol's population growth between 1800 and 2000.  
Give your answer in number of people per year.
4. Why was there a 'spike' (rapid increase) in international migration in the 1990s?
5. Why is housing in Bristol ethnically segregated?
6. How is Bristol tackling its waste issues?
7. What are Bristol's transport problems?
8. Why might Bristol be described as having a rich culture?
9. Why might inequality be a problem in Bristol?
10. How will the MetroBus improve transport in the city?

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## Extension Answers

1.
  - Won European Green Capital of the year in 2015
  - Lots of recycling and composting
  - A cycling city
  - Lots of protected urban parks and green space
2.
  - High migration as students come to the city to study
  - Well educated workforce – over one-third have undergraduate degrees
  - Businesses with university links, e.g. high-tech and robotics
  - Students need places to live, and may drive up house prices and rents
3. *Population in 1800 – 80,000*  
*Population in 2011 – 430,000*  
*Difference in population – 350,000*  
*Number of years – 211*  
 $350,000 \div 211 = 1,659$  people per year
4. Because Poland joined the EU, and as a member the UK has to allow people from other EU countries to come here to work. Many chose to come to Bristol
5. Reflects the history of migrant groups choosing to live near each other in the run-down areas due to the cheap housing there
6. By reducing the amount of waste going to landfill – by 74% between 2000 and 2010, and by collecting recyclable materials from houses, and others is by sorting waste so that less would have gone to landfill previously
7.
  - It has lots of systems but not many of them are integrated
  - Congestion is a real issue
  - The physical geography of the city makes getting around hard
  - Most people still use cars
8.
  - It has vast leisure opportunities, including three theatres, small venues, and the Bristol Arena that is due to be completed by 2018
  - The city has two large museums including the Bristol Museum and Art Gallery
  - There is impressive street art on show, the most famous of which is the Banksy 'Love is in the Bin' piece
  - 70% of the restaurants, shops and cafes are independent
  - Bristol has a large population of people who are not White British and their cultures and traditions make up the culture in Bristol
9. Because the gap between rich and poor areas is so marked. It is unfair to have people living in poverty and people won't live as long. It could also create pockets of social issues like political unrest
10. It will integrate bus systems, bike paths and key traffic interchanges like the M5 and M42, which will also help congestion as it will encourage more people to travel by public transport

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## Exam-style Question

Evaluate how the challenges faced by cities today differ between a developing / an emerging city.

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## Level Marking

Level	Mark	Description
1	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The student evidences limited understanding between places, environments and processes.</li> <li>A limited ability to evaluate is evidenced through knowledge and understanding. The argument is weak. There is little evidence to support the conclusion.</li> </ul>
2	4–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The student evidences good understanding between places, environments and processes.</li> <li>A reasonable ability to evaluate is evidenced through knowledge and understanding. The argument is only partially logical. There is some evidence to support the conclusion.</li> </ul>
3	7–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The student evidences a firm understanding between places, environments and processes.</li> <li>A strong ability to evaluate is evidenced through knowledge and understanding. The argument is well explored. There is consistent evidence to support the conclusion.</li> </ul>

### Indicative Content

- The student must discuss the challenges faced by both a UK city **and** a developing country, with reference to two case studies.
- The student must offer some evaluation of the similarities and differences of the challenges faced by the two cities.

### Suggested Content

*Challenges faced in a UK city (Bristol, UK):*

- The influx of people, including international and domestic migrants, creates pressure on housing and services. In Bristol there is a lack of affordable housing, meaning that in 2011 the demand for houses in Bristol has resulted in house prices increasing much faster than the national average.
- The size of the population, and poorly integrated transport links, creates serious congestion in Bristol, with journey times in the city being some of the slowest in the UK.
- The diversity of people in Bristol means that many people struggle to access the city. For example, immigrants who cannot speak English will struggle to access services. The few ESOL courses in the city, problems are likely to persist. The size of the population creates pressure on services, with places in local primary and secondary schools quickly being filled.
- There is clear inequality within Bristol, creating marked differences in the quality of life between affluent and poor areas of the city. International migrants often settle in more deprived areas, meaning these groups are most likely to have a lower quality of life.

*Challenges faced in a developing city (Nairobi, Kenya):*

- Poor infrastructure is one of the greatest challenges faced in Nairobi. Poor clean water supply systems lead to problems of water contamination, pollution and disease. Water is not available within the city, which is made worse by the high degree of wastage created through leaks in the pipes.
- There is also a housing shortage in Nairobi, as there is in Bristol; however, in Nairobi the shortage has led to informal housing in the form of squatter settlements to appear. In Nairobi there are over 2.5 million people living in 200 different squatter settlements across the city.
- Transport issues are a problem in Nairobi, as in Bristol. Congestion in Nairobi is estimated that over £200 million each year is lost due to a loss of working hours and increased emissions. Similarly to that in Bristol, the congestion has been caused as the transport system struggles with the increasing size of the population.
- The provision of healthcare in Nairobi is a serious problem, particularly in the slums where people are too poor to afford medicine, and poor sanitation and hygiene increase the risk of disease. Dengue fever and HIV/AIDS are the main diseases threatening the people of Nairobi.

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- Poor education rates in Nairobi is another challenge faced by the city. While education is free, many families cannot afford the uniform, transport and books required. This means many cannot attend secondary school, meaning the poorest families get trapped in a cycle of poverty and lack of education or training required to gain a well-paid job.
- Poor provision of energy in Nairobi is also a problem, and continues to limit economic growth. Only 50% of households in Nairobi have access to electricity cables. The electricity is unreliable, meaning blackouts often occur due to failures in the network.
- High levels of poverty and poor employment rates have resulted in high levels of unemployment.
- Nairobi also faces severe environmental challenges, in the form of water pollution. The Nairobi River is now so polluted it cannot support life, and the amount of pollution has doubled the WHO guidelines.

*Challenges faced in an emerging city (São Paulo):*

- Housing shortages and low incomes in São Paulo mean there are squatter settlements across the city. 11% of the city's population live in these settlements. In 'favelas', for a long time, some services may have been installed, either by the city authorities or private companies. Water pipes and electricity lines, and some people may have upgraded their homes. Favelas are usually inhabited by the poorest in society. Citizens who live in the favelas often face many challenges.
- Although healthcare is relatively good in São Paulo, not all drugs are on the NHS list. Healthcare coverage; residents in São Paulo are often forced to sue the city in order to get the drugs they need, such as insulin. Additionally, waiting times in hospitals and clinics are long, as people often have to wait for a long time to see a doctor.
- Despite education being free up until the age of 14, many children still do not go to school. In low income areas are less likely to go to school, as there are fewer schools nearer to home. This can perpetuate a cycle of poverty, as these children will have low-paying jobs when they grow up and have to stay in the favela.
- 43% of jobs in São Paulo are in the informal sector. Informal work is bad for business and often people are driven to it because they have no formal education, but it means no rights or protection, and can suffer abuse. For the city, having so many people in the informal sector means it loses out on tax revenue.
- Increasing population in the city has led to an increasing amount of waste with poor waste management impacts on the whole of the city – contributing to pollution, and increasing the emission of greenhouse gases. This in turn can lead to climate change and negative impacts on human health.

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