



GCSE Edexcel B

Case Studies with Exam Prep

Topic 5: The UK's Evolving Human Landscape

Bristol, UK

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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 B specification (1GB0) **Topic 5: The UK's Evolving Human Landscape**.

This detailed case study is on **Bristol**, representing a Major City in the UK.

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.

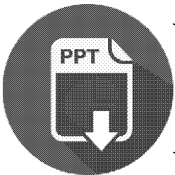
*A webpage containing all the links listed in this resource is conveniently provided on ZigZag Education's website at **zzed.uk/8840***

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 B 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.



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.

November 2018

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Part 1: Case Study



Content

Background

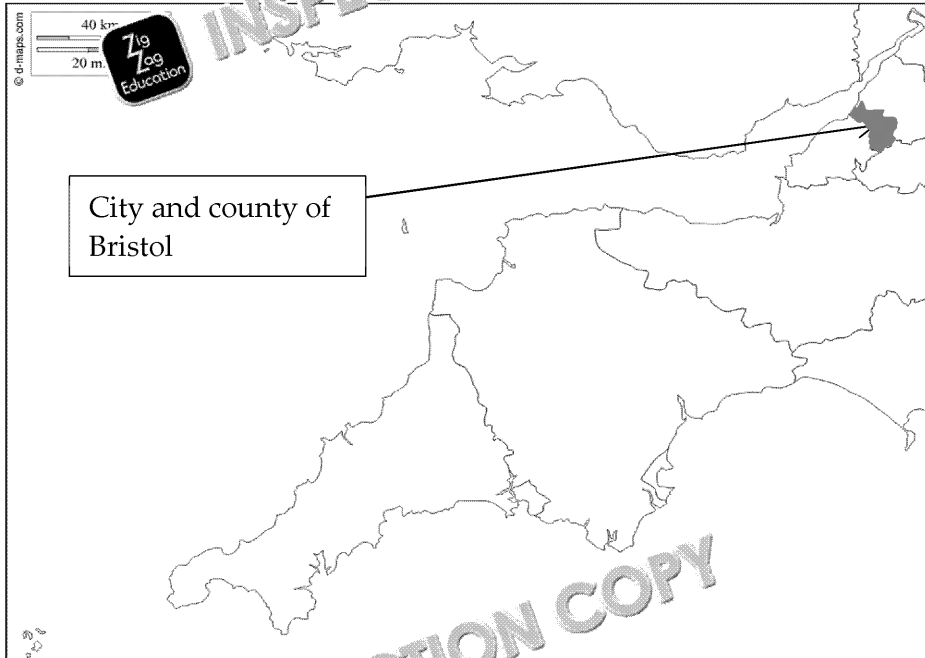


Fig. 1 Map showing the location of Bristol in south-west England

Site and situation

Bristol is a city in south-west England, close to the Bristol Channel. Bristol, in common with many other metropolitan areas in the UK, is both a city and a county.

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 site around the historic centre of the city would have been marshy, but today the city covers many land types. The surrounding countryside is fertile and supports many types of farming.

Connectivity

The city grew up at the confluence of the rivers Avon and Frome around 1000 AD, becoming a transport hub and market town for the South West. Links to the sea via the nearby Severn Estuary also meant that it developed into a large port between the 1500s and 1800s, connecting Britain to the rest of the world through trade. The famous Avon Gorge feature was produced by the River Avon, and offered protection

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Today, the larger size of container ships means the port activities have moved to Avonmouth, but Bristol is still well connected to the rest of the UK by the M4 (running to Wales) and M5 (running from Exeter to Birmingham) motorways. To the south

Significance

It is the 11th largest urban area by population in the UK and the 2nd largest in the south of England.

It is also significant in other ways:

- It is the fourth most significant city in the UK according to the Global Wealth Index.
- It is a historic port city with a complex history. As well as playing a large role in the transatlantic slave trade, Bristol was adopted for **industrialisation** early on, and was one of the first cities to be a 'green' city.
- Bristol is a popular tourist city: the 4th 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 (central) business district and a designated financial district.
- It is home to two universities: The University of Bristol (which ranked 10th in the UK in 2015), and the University of West England.
- Over one-third of Bristol residents have undergraduate degrees. This high level of education makes the area ideal for **quaternary sector** growth.

Structure of the city

Function

Different areas of Bristol have different **functions** or **land use**, as shown in the following maps.

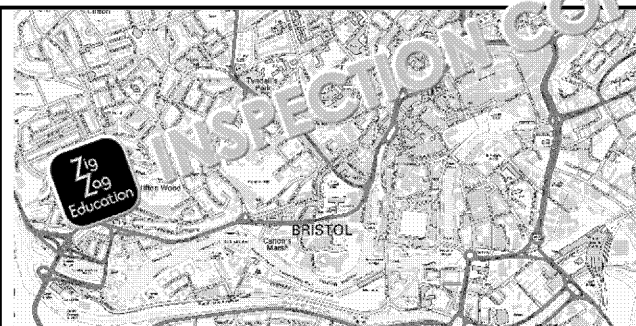
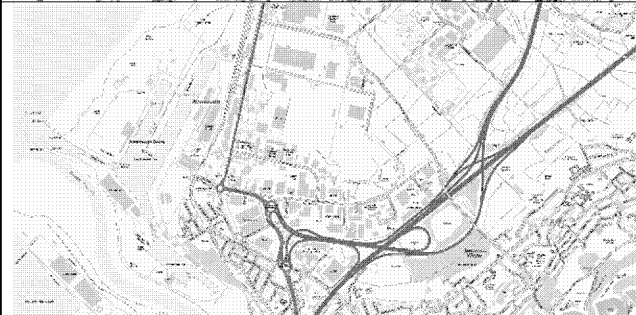

Commercial		The commercial area is located in the central business district, with densely packed buildings. To the north of this area is the Cabot Circus shopping centre.
Industrial		The industrial area is located on the western side of the city, but on the western side of the city, linked town called Clifton. It is characterized by large industrial buildings and the docks to the south. The M5 motorway, running north-south, is visible on the map to the south of the industrial area.
Residential		This map shows residential buildings lining streets. The density is high in the west and east, but lower in the centre. The centre is to the west of the city, and the residential area is representative of the inner- and outer-suburbs.

Figure 3: OS maps of land use in Bristol. Scale – 1:10000. Source: Ordnance Survey

Structure

Figure 4 shows a model of urban structure – it describes how, in an ideal world, the functions of the city would change with distance away from the city centre.

For Bristol, physical geography constraints mean the city's structure does not look like this. The path of the river and canal led to development of extensive inner city and suburban areas to the west. However, the general pattern of more commercial buildings in the centre and decreasing density of housing is true for Bristol.

Additionally, Bristol is a city full of open spaces, with 30% of its area covered by green areas or bodies of water.

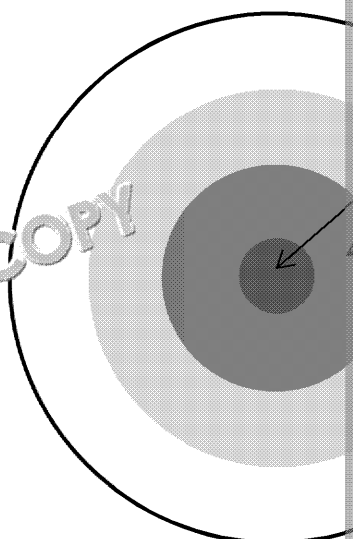


Figure 4: Model of urban structure

Building age

As Bristol has gone through many periods of redevelopment, building age varies. Although the oldest buildings are likely to be in the city centre, the newest are found here too as regeneration continues. **Demolition** of the industrial port and bombing in the Second World War continue to affect the city to this day.

Summary of Bristol's urban zones

	Function	Buildings
CBD	Includes shopping areas such as Cabot Circus mall, leisure facilities and cultural attractions, as well as council buildings and offices.	The oldest buildings in Bristol are in the city centre. Continuous redevelopment means the medieval city survives, but the modern city can be seen in the St Nicholas churches and cathedrals are still there.
Inner City	As the city has deindustrialised, most of the inner city is now residential. One area of industry still exists in the east of the inner city, in an area called St Philips.	These areas of the city experienced significant redevelopment during the Second World War, so they are modern.
Inner Suburbs	These areas have dense residential housing, with local shopping facilities as well as schools.	These suburbs began to grow in the early 20th century to accommodate factory workers. In Totterdown and St Pauls communities, people would walk from their homes to the city.
Outer Suburbs	Large areas of low-density housing, such as in Henleaze. There are small areas of commercial activity in the outer suburbs, such as Cribbs Causeway.	Many of the houses here are modern, built from the 1950s onwards (e.g. Southmead), but there are historic buildings that would date back to the 18th century (e.g. Blaise Castle).

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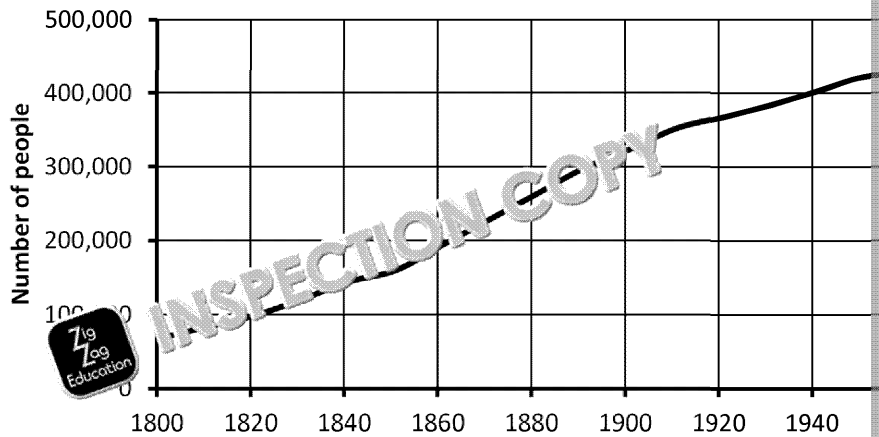


Figure 5: Line graph to show the changing population size of Bristol

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). The population is expected to reach 500,000 residents by 2029.

There was a fall in population around 1970 as Bristol fell into decline and by the 1990s. However, 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 families moving to Bristol).

Migration

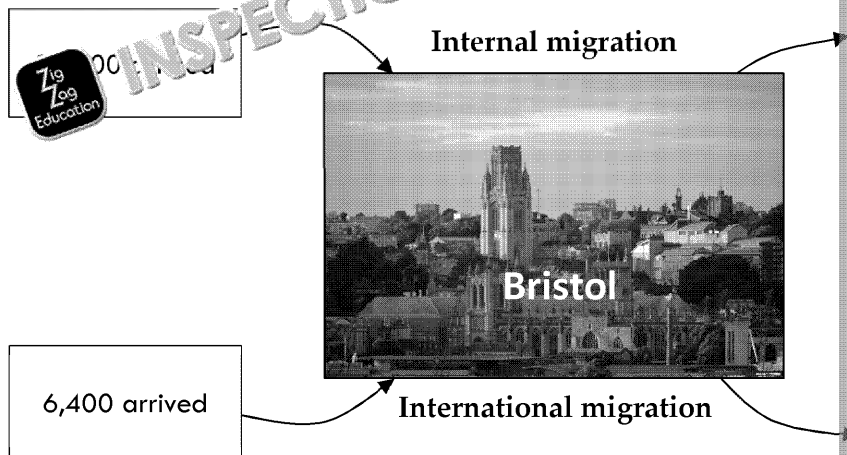


Figure 6: Diagram showing the flows of migrants in and out of Bristol from 2000 to 2029

Bristol is an attractive location to move to for many people living in the UK. It has good transport connections and culture. House prices are much cheaper than areas such as London. Bristol also has two universities, and many different and varied jobs, meaning that young people are likely to move here for study or employment. The South West of the UK (with Bristol as the major city) experiences the highest domestic immigration in the UK – with 5.5 people per 1,000 arriving each year.

In 2020, the UK was the only country in the world to have a free trade agreement with the EU.

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

Impacts of migration

On age structure

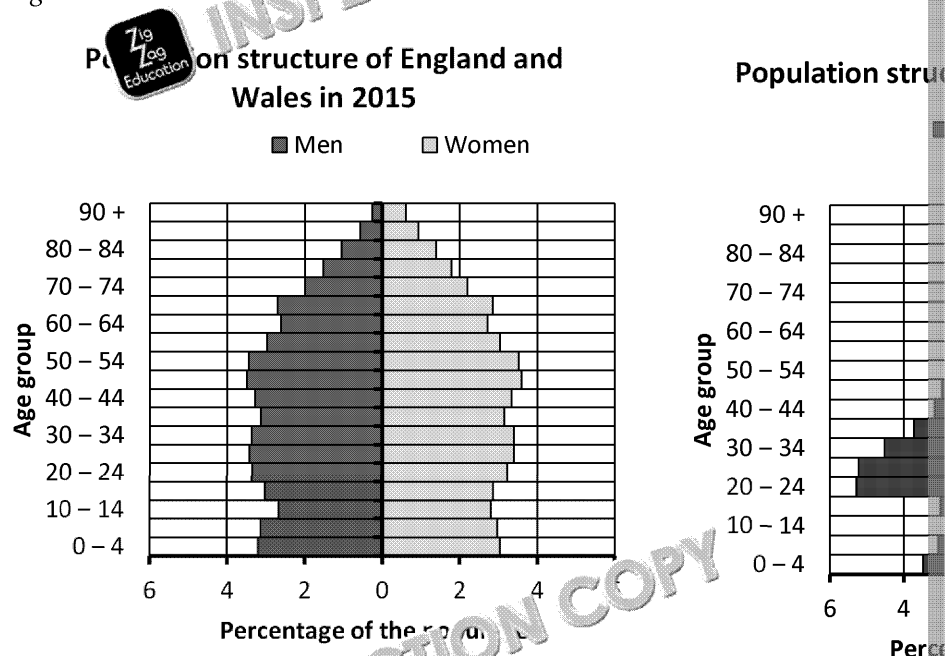


Figure 7 shows how Bristol has a very different **age structure** compared to England and Wales. There are far more people in the age brackets of 20–40 compared to the UK, but it also has fewer people in the age bracket of 45–64. It also has slightly more infants (under the age of 4).

This is due to various types of migration. Student and graduate migrants arrive in Bristol for their studies at universities and **quality of life**, and they are likely to increase the number of people in the 20–40 age bracket. Additionally, international migrants are likely to be younger and will also increase the number of people in the 20–40 age bracket.

Within Bristol, the age structure of each area is also affected by migration. The following table shows the age structure of different areas of Bristol.

- In Clifton and Cotham, where many students live, there are low numbers of people in the 20–40 age bracket.
- In Lawrence Hill in the east of the city, where many international migrants live, there are high numbers of people in the 20–40 age bracket.

On housing and services

Migration to Bristol puts pressure on private housing. The increase in population combined with a slow rate of new housing in the building of **affordable homes**, mean that there is a shortage of housing in the city. It is expected that the shortage will get worse in the years to come. 359 families were homeless in 2014, and housing demand is expected to increase faster than the national average (up 29% from 2005–2015, compared to only 10% for the UK as a whole).

The new Southmead Hospital is intended to satisfy increased demand for health services. However, while health provision is more secure, but education provision is less secure. Already, there is a problem with primary school places in Bristol, with many children having to travel in order to attend a school.

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are full up. In order to maintain access to services for people who don't speak English (including schoolchildren in Bristol, English is not their first language), the council must provide language facilities as well as affordable English classes.

On ethnicity



Figure 8: Proportional bar chart showing the percentage of certain ethnic groups in Bristol

Bristol is a very ethnically diverse city due to international migration. Figure 8 shows the percentage of Bristol residents belonging to each ethnic group category; although the majority are White British, there are sizeable numbers of ethnic minorities in Bristol, including people of mixed ethnicity. The numbers of ethnic minorities have been growing in Bristol since the 1960s, and today over a third of under-fives in Bristol are from ethnic minorities.

Particular ethnic groups with large proportions of people in Bristol include:

- Black African
- Pakistani
- Black Caribbean

On culture

International migrants have changed the culture and character of the city in many ways. Immigrants from the Caribbean in the 1960s gave rise to a more diverse culture in the city, along with more diverse food. Many people see Bristol's cultural diversity as a key attribute, giving rise to many different types of food and a varied cultural scene.

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Inequality

Although as a whole Bristol's economy is doing well, the success of new tenancies has not benefited all areas of the city. Inequalities between areas of Bristol and the life between the most affluent areas and deprived areas varies greatly. People in deprived areas, where incomes are on average lower, suffer from a variety of social issues. These are provided in the table below.

	In affluent areas (Clifton or Clifton North)	In deprived areas (Hartcliffe or Clifton South)
Child poverty	Only 10% of children live in poverty	Nearly 45% of children live in poverty
Education	62% of children get five GCSEs of grade C or above 62% are educated to degree level	35% of children get five GCSEs of grade C or above Only 12% are educated to degree level
Life expectancy	Gap in life expectancy between affluent and deprived areas varies by 5 years for women (2011–2013).	
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smoking is five times more popular in Hartcliffe than Clifton Eating five portions of fresh fruit/vegetables a day is five times more popular in Clifton than Withywood 	
Access to services	More affluent residents can afford private healthcare services.	Areas in south Bristol have a higher proportion of deprivation on healthcare services
Jobs	53% work in high-skilled jobs	13.2% work in high-skilled jobs
Housing	Higher house prices Houses likely to be in good condition	Has a higher proportion of council housing

Additionally, people in Bristol may be treated differently on account of their gender, social class (which is linked to income and area of residence), or ethnicity. In 2015, Bristol was the 7th most racially unequal city in the UK, and this is reflected in the rates of hate crime against ethnic minorities, and lower educational attainment for children from ethnic minority backgrounds.

Causes of inequality

Causes of inequality in Bristol are complex, and rooted in history.

1. **Migration:** international immigrants to Bristol have tended to settle in the cheapest areas of the city, such as Lawrence Hill in the east. Historically, these areas have fewer services and a poorer environment, meaning that people living here have a lower quality of life.
2. **Change in industry:** the decline of manufacturing and closure of certain businesses leaves some people without jobs. They also may not be able to afford to learn the skills for the new types of jobs that are arising in the sector.
3. **Poor access to services:** information: people living in deprived areas may find it harder to access information and services needed, e.g. to improve their health.
4. **Poor environment:** people living in areas that don't have enough green space may not be encouraged to exercise. Living near to main roads will also increase risk of health problems from air pollution.
5. **Poor transport:** living away from the city centre means less access to the city centre.

Figure 1
– affluent and deprived areas

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Challenges

Decline

Bristol fell into a long period of decline after the Second World War, in part due to the damage the city underwent. The rebuilding campaign in the 1960s was poor, leaving 'eyesore' buildings and a lack of infrastructure which mean that today the city suffers from congestion and traffic at rush hours.

Deindustrialisation

Deindustrialisation has contributed to urban decline in many areas, as jobs moved to other parts of the country. Unemployment in Bristol was at 7.2% in 2014, higher than in many other cities. Many people in the city still live in poor conditions.

Depopulation

The graph below shows Bristol's changing population size from 1901 to 2011. In the latter half of the twentieth century, the city's population size as a whole began to decline, increasing at a steady rate from 1901 to 1951, when the growth began to slow down. The population decreased dramatically as jobs were lost and people began to move to other parts of the country, London, or to rural areas, in search of a better quality of life. The population in 2011 was at its 1970 levels.

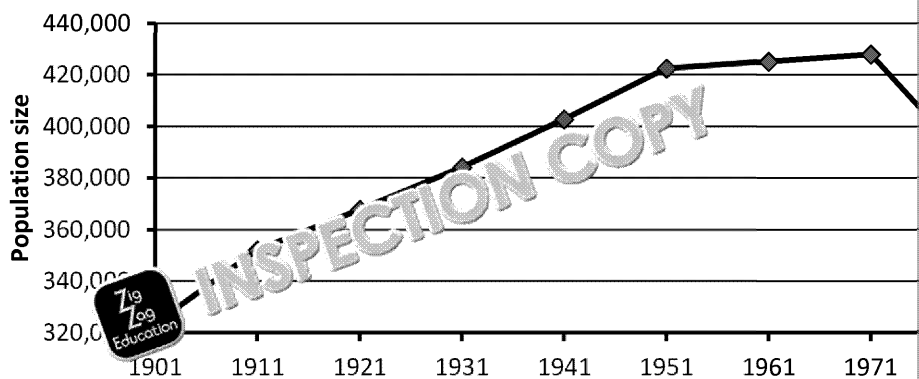


Figure 10: Population size of Bristol between 1901 and 2011

Not all areas of Bristol experienced this depopulation evenly. High-income areas such as Clifton, were largely unaffected, although house prices there may have increased. The areas which experienced most decline were inner-city ones, such as Stokes Croft and St Pauls.

Decline today

Today, the areas which are experiencing the most decline are suburban ones, such as Southmead in the north of the city, and Whitchurch Park, Filwood and Hartcliffe in the south of the city (see Figure 9). This is due to regeneration in more central areas, and an increase in Bristol's population and economic health. The only inner-city area which is still regarded as significant and thriving is Lawrence Hill, to the east of the city centre.

Lawrence Hill depopulation

- 7,060 people have been classified as in need of work
- The area is in the bottom 10% of the UK for access to jobs

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Decentralisation

During its period of decline, many business and retail functions in Bristol moved to the suburbs and rural-urban fringe, where there was more land and better parking facilities at a cheaper cost.

Out-of-town shopping

Out of town, there are several shopping centres and retail parks, the largest of which is the Cabot Circus centre to the north of the city (see Figure 11 below). This centre was built in 1998, and has good road connections to the M4 and M5 motorways for out-of-town shoppers. However, it has come under criticism for its impacts on local communities – namely not providing enough jobs, adding to traffic congestion and increasing the cost of housing.

It also contributed to the decline of the shopping in the city centre, although the new Cabot Circus mall has improved this situation and brought shoppers back to the centre. News that the Cribbs Causeway mall is planning an extension concerns the company that runs Cabot Circus, who warns that shops will close and jobs will be lost, as there aren't enough shoppers to sustain large retail areas in the centre and out of town.

Business and retail parks

Business parks and **retail parks** grew up around Bristol from the 1950s onwards. Many shops often chose to settle here rather than in the city centre. As can be seen from Figure 12, these parks are often close to major roads, and in many cases business parks have retail units as well. Although the regeneration of the city centre (see Case Study 1) caused many business parks (such as West) to decline, some parks are thriving, such as Cribbs Causeway and the Emersons Green.

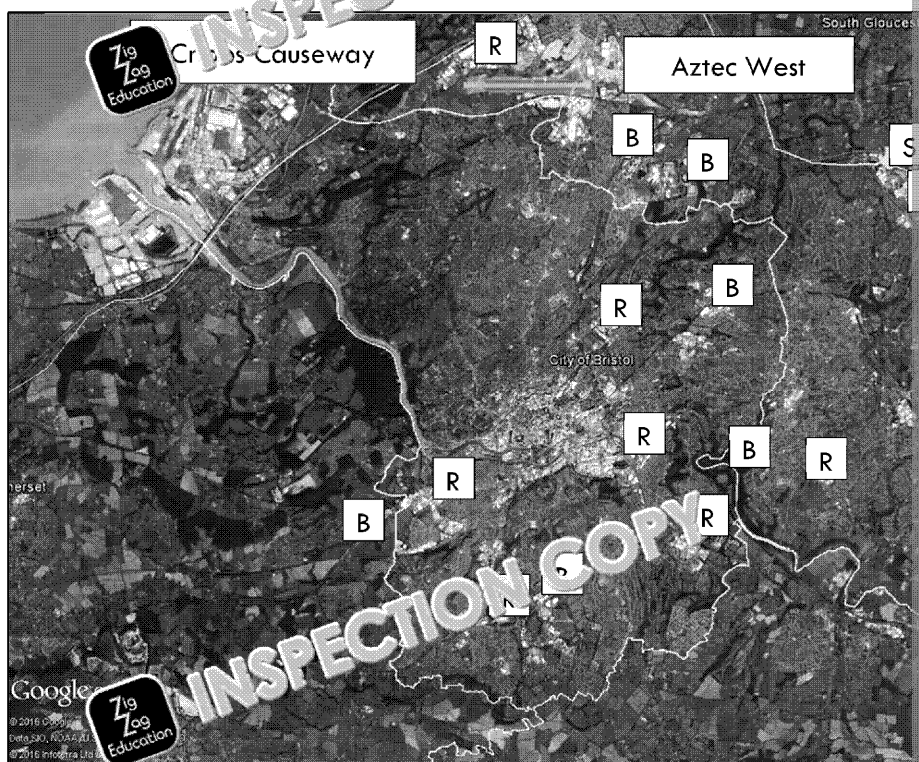


Figure 12: Map of retail (R), Business (B) and science (S) parks in Bristol. Source: © 2016 Google. Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGO, GEBCO. © 2016 Infoterra

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E-commerce

Decentralisation has also been fuelled in Bristol by **e-commerce** – people no longer have to travel to the city centre (or even out-of-town shopping centres) to buy their goods when they can order online and have them delivered to their home! Many retailers in Bristol have started 'click and collect' schemes, where you can buy online and pick up in store (saving the costs of delivery), or allowing people to return items in store, in the hope they may want to buy in the physical shop. These sorts of initiatives often suit out-of-town areas as they offer more parking.

Did you know?
It is predicted that e-commerce will be worth £1.2 billion in Bristol by 2018.

Transport

Transport still provides many challenges for Bristol.

1. Poor public transport – 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.
2. Inequality in transport provision – areas that have good transport provision, with access to motorways and Bristol Parkway train station, are more attractive to businesses and homeowners. Having poor transport links can contribute to social inequality, such as in Hartcliffe in south Bristol, where the roads into town are small and there are few bus routes.
3. Decentralisation – however, any new transport routes linking the outskirts to the city centre make it easier for people to live and work in the suburbs, causing further decentralisation.

Did you know?
Bristol is ranked as one of the most congested cities in the UK with transport planning. The average journey time to increase by 14.3% in the city's road network.

Opportunities

Sprawl

Bristol is surrounded by a **green belt**, in order to prevent the city growing and swallowing up other settlements (such as the nearby town of Keynsham).

However, housing pressures and high targets for building new homes mean that the city is expanding on **greenfield** sites around the edge of the city, giving rise to urban sprawl. The city of Bristol in 140 years in all directions, but particularly to the north and east. The area to the north of the city, is a residential area built in the 19th century to provide housing for the growing engineering and science parks. While the city's development (such as housing in the Vale) often encounter local resistance from community and campaign groups, the need for more houses means that the city has to go ahead. Many **brownfield** sites in Bristol are for redevelopment – such as the Harbourside area – and need to be cleared so they can be built on.

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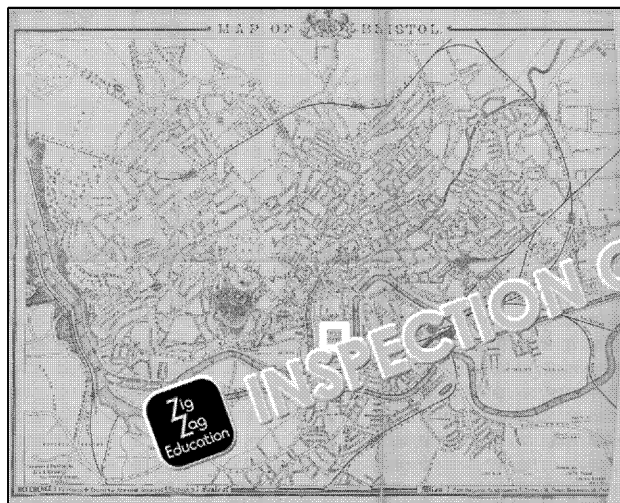


Figure 13: Map of Bristol from 1875. Source: British Library.

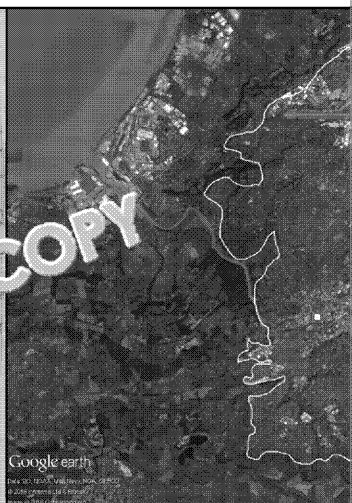


Figure 14: Satellite image of Bristol. Data SIO, NOAA, US Navy, NGA, Image © Google

Financial and business services

Business in Bristol is based either in the centre or in business parks – the latter on the city's northern fringe. This causes an increase in population in these areas close to where they work. The growth of the Bradley Stoke area of Bristol is a result of this.

It is estimated that financial services employ around 20% of workers in Bristol. Bristol is famous for its aerospace industry and engineering, many large businesses like Airbus and The Bank of Ireland, which has its UK headquarters in a newly built block in the city.

TNC investment

Although Bristol was once a shipbuilding hub, the biggest employer now is the tertiary sector. Creative and high-tech jobs are growing in the city, especially in the fields of engineering, IT and robotics. **GDP per capita** for Bristol alone is £46,000, compared to the UK average of £40,000. New businesses rent or build new offices, give jobs to local people and help to improve the local economy.

'The buzz around Bristol is the English city's out of the net contribution which boasts the highest outside Silicon Valley.'

Airbus UK, a part of the global aerospace Airbus company, is based in Bristol making wings for aeroplanes. In 2013, it opened a new large office in north Bristol, employing over 2,000 people.

In 2015, Cray Inc. moved its supercomputers headquarters for Europe to Bristol.

In 2015 alone, 800 jobs were created in Bristol as 37 companies (26 of which settled here). The Bristol City Council is setting more ambitious targets for the future, aiming to attract more businesses to Bristol.

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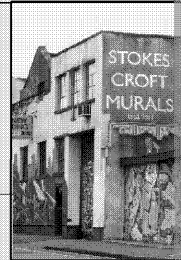
Gentrification and studentification

The increasing numbers of high-income young people and students in Bristol city in many ways.

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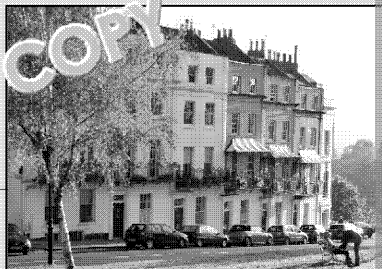
Gentrification

What is it?	A process where middle class people move into an area where the houses are old. They then make improvements to the houses so that it becomes more attractive. Others move and house prices rise.
Where is it affecting?	Some areas in Bristol - Stokes Croft (pictured), Easton, Southville and others.
What are the positive impacts?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It improves environmental quality - nearly all residents in Southville report their area having improved in the last 10 years Brings new businesses and services Opens up new housing in the city - former industrial areas such as the carriage works in Stokes Croft have been redeveloped
What are the negative impacts?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rise in house prices may force out lower-income residents New residents in the area may not integrate properly with the existing community



Studentification

What is it?	Where the percentage of students living in an area increases significantly.
Where is it affecting?	Areas around the University of Bristol, in particular Clifton (pictured), Redland and Cotham. Also affects the city centre, particularly the area around the main University of Bristol campus.
What are the positive impacts?	Students bring in a lot of money for local businesses such as bars, coffee shops, restaurants and leisure facilities. In some run-down areas, students living there can help to improve the local environment.
What are the negative impacts?	Local people may be pushed out of the area due to rising house prices, changing the environment of the place, as well as increasing house prices due to high demand for housing.



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Culture and leisure

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 centre of the city. It has exhibits on Egyptian society, architecture and the Bristolian shipbuilding industry
 - M Shed – a museum in an old industrial warehouse on the Harbour. 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 and cultural sector (responsible for Wallace and Gromit!) is based in Bristol. Bristol is famous for its graffiti – the most famous artist is Banksy – and when visiting Bristol many people go on a graffiti tour.

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 only used in Bristol and so encourages people to ‘shop local’. Bristol is often described as a ‘community city’ and this is expressed in the many community housing projects, allotment sites, and community projects; e.g. Bristol Women’s Voice, which campaigns for women’s equality and tells stories from women around the city.

Bristol has many of the leisure activities you’d expect in any city – cinemas, clubs, as well as all the cultural and museum locations (mentioned in the ‘culture and leisure’ section). Bristol also has a lovely Harbourside area, which presents a lovely opportunity for picnics, and many festivals which take place in city-centre public spaces. The most famous of these is the Harbourside Festival (Figure 16), 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 17), on the western edge of the city, attracts many tourists to Bristol.



Figure 16: The Harbourside Festival 2015

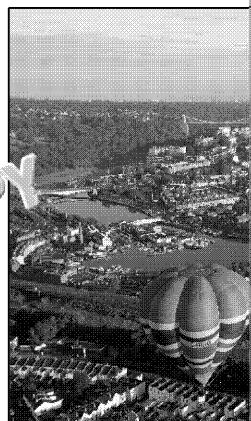


Figure 17: The International Balloon Fiesta

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Urban regeneration

Urban decline around Bristol's Harbourside

The docklands area began to fall into decline from the 1800s, as Bristol's ports and industry lost out to ports such as Liverpool and Glasgow, especially as technology and innovations in ship size made Bristol unsuitable for shipping goods.

Harbourside regeneration

The Harbourside regeneration project was started in the late 1980s, when the landowners, the 130 hectare Canons Marsh site, Bristol City Council, adopted an ambitious plan to work with private developers to regenerate the area. Part of the inspiration for this development was the recognition that the Harbourside could be a potential asset for Bristol as an attraction. The redevelopment has cost over £240 million, and was carried out in stages between 1998 and the present day.

The Harbourside area was designed to be multifunctional, with office, residential, and leisure uses. Figure 14 shows the main building uses of the Canons Marsh site, where restaurants, bars, and shops are located along the water edge, following the Harbourside walk, and offices and residential are located in the interior spaces such as the Waterfront Square and Amphitheatre outside the Lloyd's building. The area is also used for public events such as concerts and festivals.



Figure 18: Bristol's Harbourside development from above

Attractions of the Bristol Harbourside development include the At-Bristol museum and learning centre. The Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery can be seen in Figure 18. The Harbourside development was set aside for public use (including Millennium Green space). The areas were incorporated to ensure a pleasant environment for socialising. The M Shed Museum (L on Figure 18) was a rebranding of the Museum of Shipwrecks, which was rebranded for modern times with the hope to tempt more visitors to learn about Bristol's maritime history. The development tried to keep historic features of the Harbourside intact, such as the Lloyd's building which now house the Watershed media centre.

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The future of the Harbourside regeneration

Regeneration of the Harbourside area is still underway in some areas. Let's look at the Anchor Road gasworks site, which is expected to become mainly residential. The Wapping Wharf development, which will include a range of shops, offices and homes, is also under way. What sorts of contribution these developments should offer to the local area and Bristol more generally, there is concern that the increasing population size and regeneration projects such as the Harbourside are having negative impacts. More people to Bristol increases house prices, leads to urban sprawl and puts pressure on healthcare and education services.



Figure 19: Millennium Square

Outcomes of the Harbourside regeneration

Successes	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ One key success has been the opening up of the area by transport routes. The construction of Pero's Bridge in 1999 from Canons Marsh to across the floating harbour has connected the area with the Queen Square and other central Bristol locations, which encouraged people to use the bars and restaurants there. ✓ Cleaning up a contaminated industrial site, and improving the environment ✓ Preserving historic buildings ✓ Linked the Harbourside to other areas of the centre, such as Queen Square, the Fountains and Park Street ✓ Raising Bristol's profile as a modern city, acting to rebrand the Harbourside area as an attractive place to be ✓ Acting as a catalyst for further regeneration projects (Wapping Wharf) ✓ Creating jobs ✓ Creating housing and office space near the city centre ✓ Transport is an integrated process, as it was run by the city council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ There are still some empty business fronts and shops. ✗ The area seems very quiet, with few restaurants, and not many people shopping or other activities, meaning that it is not as vibrant as it once was (the council has declined to pull out the old buildings, which were abandoned and pulled out) ✗ There have been some developments, but not affordable housing, which is desperately needed. ✗ Some of the public buildings, like the fountains in Millennium Square, are not used safely. Because children play in them, it is not what they were intended for. ✗ Despite the building of new houses and improving the environment, the Anchor Road, the site is hard to access, leading to increased congestion. ✗ Some feel that the increased house prices are forcing other people out of the area.

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Urban management

Urban sustainability is a big management challenge for Bristol, and an issue since it was awarded European Green Capital in 2015. Sustainability is the management of the city at every level, to ensure that social sustainability, environmental sustainability and economic sustainability are all considered.

Recycling

Bristol's domestic waste output increased by 18% between 2011 and 2015, putting strain on the waste and recycling services. Commercial companies found the situation unsustainable and the city's waste is now managed by the council, who recently had to resort to shipping waste to Sweden for incineration to avoid it going to landfill.

Recycling and composting services have seen an increase, meaning that the proportion of Bristol's waste being sent to landfill reduced by 74% between 2005 and 2015. Waste intended for landfill is sorted to remove any additional recyclable products, and much of the rest is processed to form fuel.

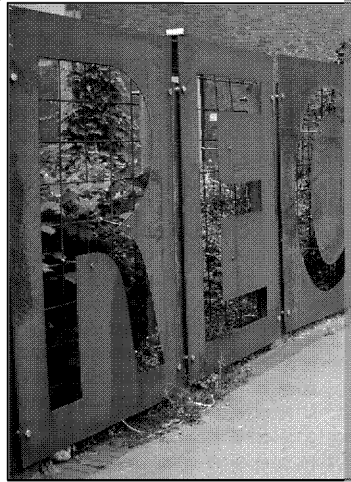


Figure 20: Sculpture outside the city centre

Bristol collects many recyclable items from houses. Food waste and garden waste from outside Bristol to be made into biogas and fertiliser, while items such as cars are sent to large recycling plants elsewhere in the UK.

Employment

Being designated a UK Science City in 2005 allowed Bristol to access £300 million in funding for scientific and high-tech businesses to the city. One of the outcomes of this was the creation of the Bristol Science Park on the north-eastern fringe of the city, which is home to the University of Bristol Centre which develops new materials (such as plastics) for industrial use.

The latest area for regeneration in Bristol is the Temple Quarter Enterprise Zone in the inner-city area. A series of developments between 2012 and 2037 will bring about adding 17,000 jobs to Bristol. Key features of the project include:

- The Bristol Stadium redevelopment
- Improvements to Temple Meads railway station and surrounding roads
- Incentives for business – broadband Internet, tax relief

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Education

Bristol's schools improved greatly between 2005 and 2015, with 26% being classified as outstanding by OFSTED, which is better than the UK average of 21%. Bristol schools attract good teachers, and many people move to certain areas of Bristol in order to get into the good schools.

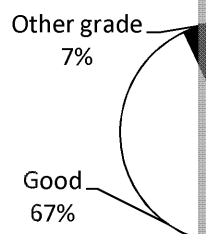


Figure 21: OFSTED grades achieved

Bristol's schools are not only trying to find the places to fit all the students, although they are working together with lots of school providers in other schools and new ones.

Within schools, Bristol is doing a lot to make sure that students are learning the correct skills and getting good advice in order to lead sustainable lives.

- Economic sustainability – the Engagement Hub in Temple Quarter helps by giving students advice, and work experience in growing industries in Bristol
- Social sustainability – The Healthy Schools programme, which started teaching PSHE, sex and relationships, and physical and mental health. Significant progress in these areas are eligible for mayoral awards.

Did you know...

- Six new schools opened
- Bristol was UNESCO

Green space

There are many green and open spaces in Bristol, with 90 historic parks and areas and 80 wildlife sites. Figure 22 outlines some of the main parks in the parks are important for improving the health and well-being of the citizens, leisure space, habitat for wildlife, and regulate the amount of pollution in the

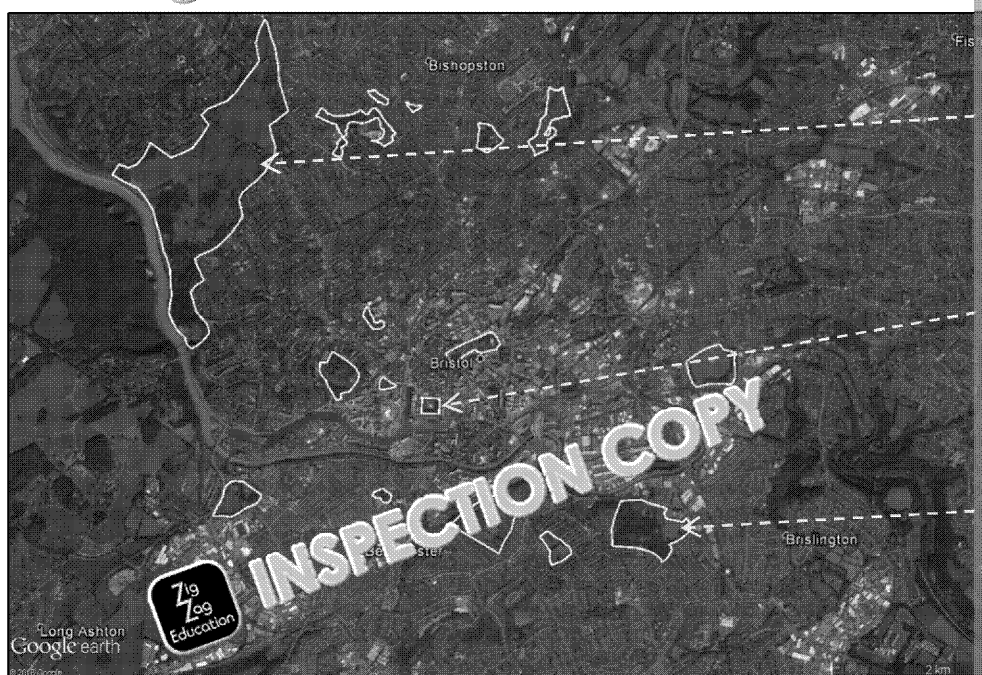


Figure 22: Map showing urban greenspace in Bristol

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Energy-efficient housing

Bristol has had many schemes to promote energy-efficient housing, ranging from helping people to house improvements and new housebuilding.

Education: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implemented education in schools, as well as leaflets and campaigns by the 'Warm Up Bristol' organisation Gives people advice on how to save energy, e.g. turn appliances off, only buy what is needed 	Bristol Energy Efficiency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ran from 2008 to 2015 Funded by UK Government Installed wall to wall insulation on the homeowner's property Helped 10,000 people out of fuel poverty
Warm Up Bristol <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organisation allows local people to access grants from the UK Government for home improvements, and organises the building works Also gives free advice on how to save money and keep warm Mostly deals with new boilers and heating systems, as well as insulation for houses 	Warmer Homes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bristol City Council has improved its own housing
Sustainable housing developments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any new redevelopments are being done to the highest standards Example is the Dunmail Road site in north-west Bristol, which will have 150 sustainable houses, local energy generation, cycle paths, green space and allotments 	New council homes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> From 2016 to 2020, Bristol City Council will build 1,500 new council homes in the north-west of the city These 'passive houses' will be built so that heat can leak out and be replaced by fresh air and solar power These houses will be built to the highest standards as well as reducing carbon emissions

Transport

There have been many initiatives to make transport more sustainable in Bristol, including encouraging public transport, such as buses and trains, and also promoting cycling. These initiatives help to reduce congestion in the city, improve air quality and get people more active.

Bristol MetroBus

The MetroBus scheme, which began planning in 2006 and started construction in 2016, is a bus rapid transit (BRT) system in Bristol. The scheme is projected to reduce congestion, improve air quality and get people more active.

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

The aims of the project can be seen above and will be achieved through providing a fast, reliable, and affordable transport system which will improve health (social and physical), reduce congestion and carbon emissions, and improve the environment (environmental sustainability) through linking different parts of the city centre, which will help people in low-income areas access to services and jobs. Making remote or deprived areas more accessible will also encourage business investments.

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Figure 23: The MetroBus Route © 2016 Google, Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Image ©2016 Getmapping plc.

The work was completed in stages between 2015 and 2017. The main connection runs from the south-west of the city with the north-east, linking with two mainline train stations and interchanges and the out-of-town shopping centre of Cribbs Causeway. It is designed to work with other types of transport to encourage more people to leave their cars at home. Buses will be brought in locally, by car, at stops or online, in order to speed up boarding and alighting.

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 paths and footpaths, which can 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 rest of the city

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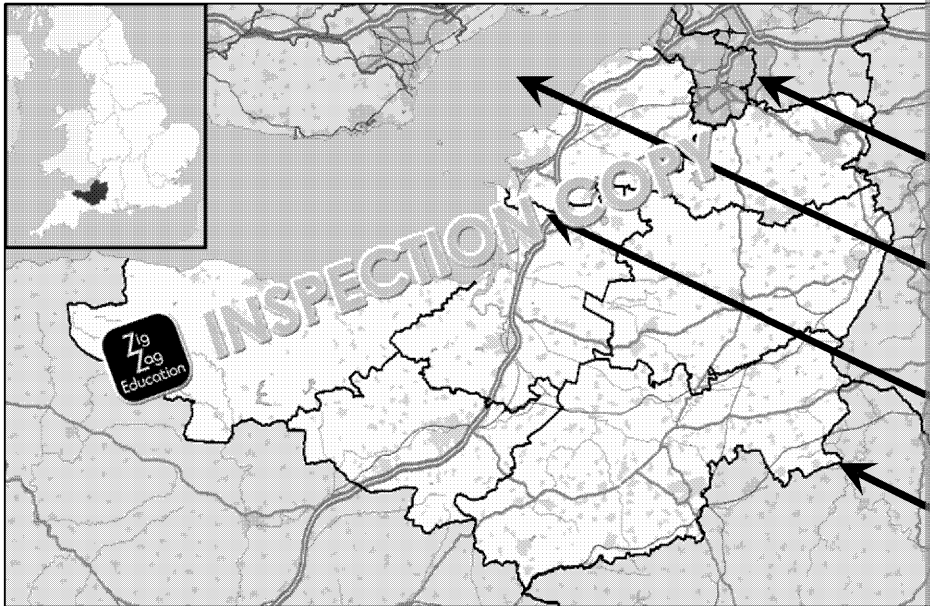


Figure 24: Map of Somerset

Somerset is the largely rural county that lies to the south of Bristol. There are 10 districts in the county, Wells and Bath, and 30 towns, including Taunton, Bridgwater, Yeovil, and Exeter. Somerset covers large areas of Exmoor National Park as well as the Blackdown Hills and the Somerset Levels.

Interdependence with Bristol

Bristol and Somerset have become interdependent, as goods, services and people move between the two counties.

Flow of goods

Somerset is a key region for agriculture and food and drink production. Much of the food produced in Somerset, such as Thatchers Cider and West Country Farmhouse produce, is consumed in Bristol. Somerset is also a key supplier of defence equipment and goods to a number of government departments including the Ministry of Defence, Bristol.

Bristol also offers a range of consumer goods to the people of Somerset, that are not available in their local towns and villages. Bristol has two large shopping centres, Cabot Circus and Cabot Circus, as well as a huge range of independent shops, offering a wide range of goods to consumers from across the South West.

Flow of services

Bristol provides a range of important services to the towns, cities and villages of Somerset. The services provided in Bristol are often insufficient; therefore, many people travel to Bristol to seek business and professional services, as well as to access a greater range of facilities. Bristol also offers the opportunity for people living in Somerset to travel long distances to an airport elsewhere in the country without needing to travel long distances to an airport elsewhere in the country.

In contrast, the Somerset countryside provides leisure, recreation and tourism for the people of Bristol. Cheddar Gorge, Wookey Hole caves and Exmoor National Park are all destinations located within Somerset.

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The collaborative work of the NHS services in Bristol, North Somerset, and illustrate the interdependence of Somerset and Bristol. The NHS services are one another and ensure resources are distributed efficiently between the two regions.

Flow of labour

Somerset is a valuable source of labour for Bristol and the economic activity supported by the people living within the city region. Somerset offers more for professionals who do not wish to live in the bustling city centre, but instead day to work.

Costs and benefits for Bristol

Costs	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ The daily flow of labour into Bristol creates huge problems of traffic congestion. The public transport services are not sufficient and are regarded by many as too expensive. This results in congested roads and long journey times. ✗ High levels of traffic also create environmental problems due to the pollution produced from vehicles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Bristol has access to the sea from further afield. ✓ Bristol has a great reputation on its goods and services. ✓ Bristol has good access to drink produce. ✓ Somerset offers a range of leisure opportunities for people in the city.

Costs and benefits for Somerset

Costs	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ House prices are increasing due to the proximity to Bristol. Between 2016 and 2017 house prices in Frome increased by 14%. ✗ The growing population size is putting pressure on services. ✗ The lack of employment and educational opportunities in Somerset means young people are moving elsewhere, to cities such as Bristol, in search of jobs and training. ✗ Some towns and villages are becoming dormitories as people commute to Bristol to work and only return to the village to sleep. This is harmful to local shops and services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Bristol provides a range of services for the Somerset region. ✓ Somerset benefits from Bristol visiting the city. ✓ Somerset has a strong reputation for locally produced goods. ✓ People are able to enjoy the countryside and access a high-paying city.

Social and economic changes in Somerset

The population in Somerset is increasing, with a 6.4% increase being recorded between the 2001 and 2011 censuses. The structure of the population is also changing, with the number of people aged above 65 in Somerset increasing by 25% during the same period. The increase in population size is believed to be largely due to the increase in elderly people living in the area. This is expected to increase by another 30% between 2011 and 2021.



Figure two city

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Somerset is a popular location among the elderly population as many people seek more quiet and peaceful areas to live when they finish working. The historic villages will be an attractive location for people looking to move away. A growing population size is putting increasing pressure on housing available in Somerset. Between 2016 and 2017, house prices in Frome, a historic market town, increased by 14%. This is creating problems as wages throughout Somerset remain low, particularly in the agriculture and tourism sectors. The young and middle-aged population on low incomes are not able to afford the increase in house prices throughout Somerset.

Somerset's leisure and recreation attractions are receiving large numbers of visitors and are undergoing further improvements to maintain their popularity. Wookey Hole Caves system, an underground cave system, is undergoing a £4 million expansion in order to open up new caves. Explosives were used to blast through the rock to form a tunnel into a cave, creating a lake and impressive rock features. There have been more than three million visitors to the caves over the past 10 years; the aim of the expansion is to encourage people to visit the caves as well as to attract new visitors.

Key challenges faced in Somerset

Increasing house prices

House prices in Somerset are increasing, meaning homes are becoming unaffordable to the youngest and most vulnerable people living in the area.

Decline in primary employment

Traditionally, agriculture has always played a central role in supporting Somerset's economy. While agriculture remains a key economic sector, alongside tourism, the agricultural industry in Somerset is in decline. Farmers are increasingly seeking more profitable employment opportunities outside of farming to maintain a good standard of living.



Figure 1: The decline in the agricultural industry in Somerset

Poor provision of services

There is increasing pressure on services including healthcare and schools as the population in Somerset increases. The increase in the size of the elderly population means more people are being placed on healthcare services, with the elderly population generally requiring more services. Broadband and ICT infrastructure across Somerset is also in need of improvement.

Despite pressure on services, quality of life across Somerset remains good. However, one Super Output Area within the 10% most deprived neighbourhoods in England is in Somerset. The area of Somerset is Sampson's Wood in Yeovil, and the most deprived area is the Lambrook/Halcon area of Taunton.

Opportunities created through diversification

New income and economic opportunities have been created in Somerset in recent years. Many of these opportunities have been created through rural diversification. Examples of rural diversification in Somerset have been listed below.

Tractor Tea

One of the most famous stories of farm diversification in Somerset is that of a farmer in Radstock in Somerset, created the children's favourite Tractor Tea. The farmer, from Wiltshire, developed the character of Tractor Ted to narrate the story of the farm.

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showing footage from the farm that educated children about how food is produced and how it works.

Tractor Ted has become hugely popular, and Horlor's farm and his business have become the film set for 13 educational DVDs alongside operating as a working farm. A range of books has also been created as well as a variety of merchandise. Tractor Ted is a very successful business, with 60,000 DVDs and 40,000 books being sold in 2010.

Magdalen Environmental Trust

Magdalen Farm is located in Taunton in Somerset, close to the Dorset and Devon border. This farm has diversified to become an organic working farm that offers school trips, residential stays and family events, as well as offering environmental education and experiences in care farming. The diversification of the farm, while driven by a need to stay financially viable, is based on the idea that agricultural practices can be a holistic and nurturing activity for young and vulnerable people.

Magdalen Farm has been recognised nationally for its care farming work and was featured in *Farming Today*.

Tourist activities and accommodation

Farms throughout Somerset are also diversifying through opening up fields and land for tourists. Greenslade Farm is just one example of a Somerset farm that has turned a part of its land into a campsite for tourists. Walkers Farm, near Bridgwater, has diversified to provide accommodation for tourists alongside operating as a working farm.

Farm shops

Developing farm shops to sell produce produced on the farm is a popular way that many farms have chosen to diversify throughout Somerset. Farm shops allow farmers to sell their produce directly to the consumer, thereby making a greater profit than through wholesaling to supermarkets. Farm shops are a key way that value can be added to food and drink produce, as consumers buy into the idea of consuming local and fresh produce.

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Fact Table

Bristol

Population	428,100
Predicted population by 2029	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 million
Speed of traffic in rush hour	14.3 mph
Cost of the MetroBus scheme to implement	£200 million

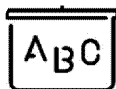
Somerset

Cities	Two, Bath and Exeter
Number of towns	30
National parks	Exmoor National Park
Popular tourist destinations	Cheddar Gorge and Exmoor
Increase in house prices in Frome between 2016 and 2017	14%
Population increase between 2001 and 2011	6.4%
% increase in number of people aged over 80	25%
Number of visitors to Wookey Hole over the past 10 years	3 million
Least deprived area	Sampson
Most deprived area	Lambrook
Number of Tractor Ted DVDs sold in 2010	60,000
Number of Tractor Ted books sold in 2010	40,000

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Key Terms

Affordable homes	Homes that people who earn lower wages can live in and pay, sacrificing other needs. Usually set at 80% of the local price for
Age structure	Demographic information showing how many men and women in an area
Birth rates	A measure of the number of live births per 1,000 people over the
Brownfield	Areas that have been previously built on but have become available as a result of demolition or redundancy of old buildings
Business park	An area with a lot of offices and parking, usually on the rural edge, usually built as one development.
CBD	Central business district – a concentration of retail and office buildings
Ceremonial	Just at ceremonies, meaning the mayor doesn't have any decision-making power
Commercial	Shopping functions
Confluence	Where two rivers meet
Contaminated	The land has been polluted by some kind of chemical that makes it unsafe for the environment
Cultural mix	The number of people from different cultures
Death rates	A measure of the number of deaths per 1,000 people over the
Deindustrialisation	The movement of manufacturing industries away from an area
Demolition	Knocking down
Deprivation	A lack of basic needs, e.g. low incomes, poor housing conditions, poor quality of life
E-commerce	Shopping using the Internet
EU	European Union – a trade bloc in Europe formed of 28 countries, allowing for the free movement of people, goods and services
Function	The purpose of a place, the role it plays for society as a whole
GDP per capita	The total value of the services and goods produced in a country divided by the number of people
Green belt	An area of land around an urban area where new development is restricted
Greenfield	A piece of land that has not previously been built on
Industrialisation	Increasing levels of manufacturing, the economy moves from agriculture to industry, accompanied by the factory system and urbanisation.
Integration	How well things are linked
Poverty	A person living with a low income, with a poor quality of life defined by living on under 2 USD a day.
PSHE	Personal social, health and economic education – life skills taught in schools
Quality of life	The conditions people live under, how happy they are and if they have access to services
Quaternary	A type of industry focused on new research and knowledge
Retail park	An area with a lot of shops and parking, usually on the rural edge, usually built as one development.
Sustainability	Making sure that a process doesn't harm communities or the environment, and can go on far into the future
Tertiary	A type of industry focused on services, e.g. retail, tourism
Transatlantic slave trade	A system of trade that existed from the 1500s to 1800s, where people from Africa were transported to the Americas to work for European plantations
Interdependence	The way two places can become mutually reliant on one another for goods, services and labour
Rural diversification	Expansion of the goods and services provided within the countryside to create a more stable economy
Care farming	The way farming can be practised as a therapeutic activity

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ICT Interactive Page

Rather than type out these we

Useful websites

- ✂ <http://www.rudi.net/node/17838>
This website provides information on the regeneration of the Bristol Harb
- ✂ <https://www.bristol.gov.uk/statistics-census-information>
The 'State of the City' Key Facts 2015' is an excellent source of statistics for Bristol.
- ✂ <http://ias.bristol.gov.uk/IAS/dataviews/report?reportId=1346&viewId=408&geoSubsetId=>
You can use this online tool to explore the Index of Multiple Deprivation
- ✂ <http://www.somersetintelligence.org.uk/imd-2015-overview-map.htm>
This link can be used to explore the differences in deprivation across So

Videos

- ✂ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pN4EDSvZweY>
The MetroBus plans from TravelWest
- ✂ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JbLW8wKQI>
Opposition to some of the MetroBus scheme
- ✂ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PRfs6H4H0_8
Hear more about the economic opportunities that the Temple Quarter can bring

News stories

- ✂ <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/home-news/bristol-named-the-best-city-to-live-in-9210931.html>
Bristol was the 'best city to live in' in the UK in 2014!
- ✂ <http://www.theguardian.com/cities/2015/apr/27/bristol-bus-powered-by-solar>
Eco-friendly buses are spreading in Bristol
- ✂ <http://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2015/mar/11/bristol-enclave-at-risk-banksy-threatened-by-vu>
Is Bristol's independent spirit under threat?
- ✂ <https://www.insidermedia.com/insider/southwest/trampoline-park-to-be-developed-in-somerset>
Somerset is developing new tourist attractions to increase visitor numbers

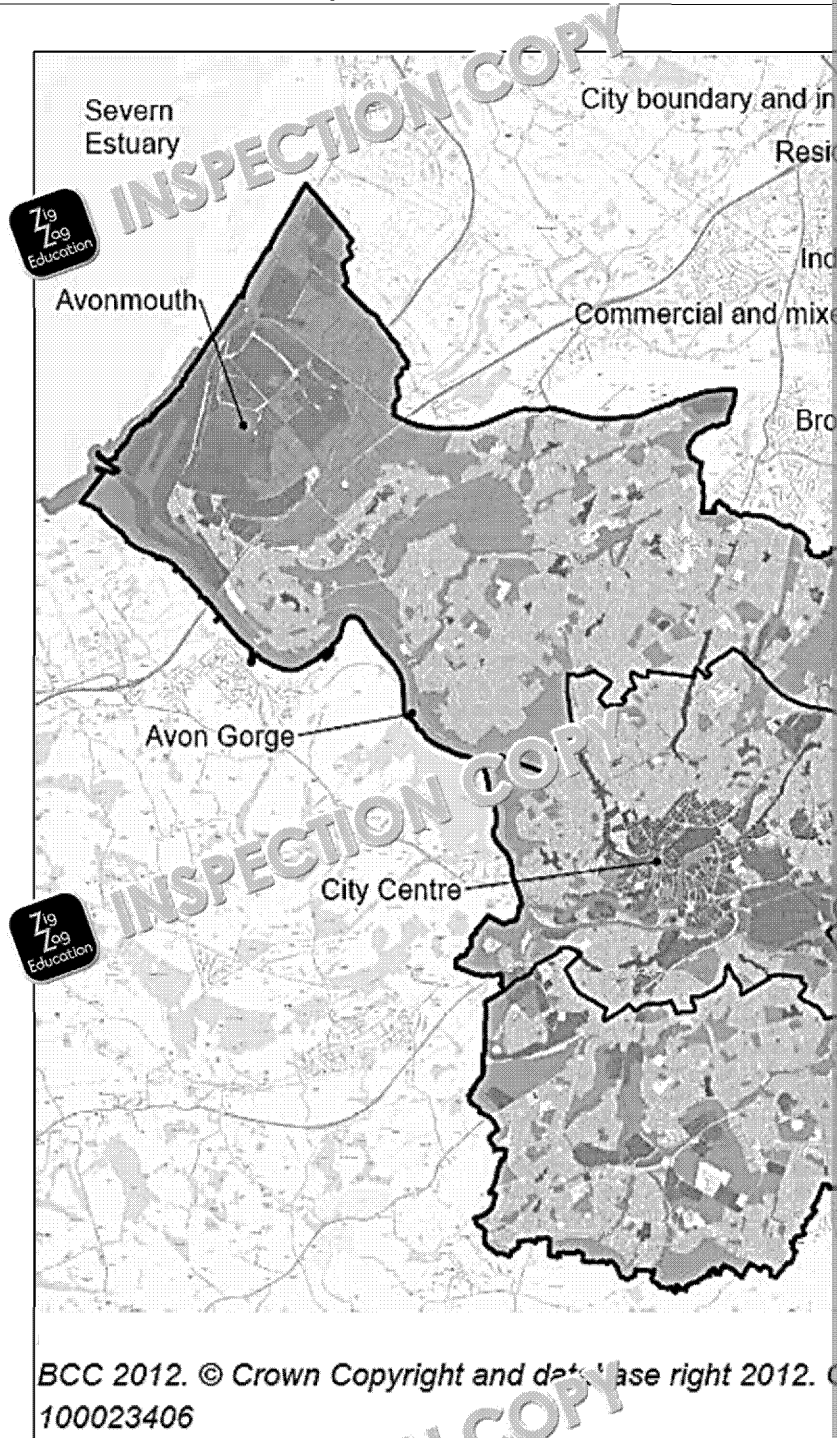
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Springboard 1: Structure of the city



1. Where are most of the commercial areas? Is this what you'd expect?
2. Where are most of the industrial areas in Bristol? Is this what you'd expect?
3. Based on this map, where would you like to live in Bristol?

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The four photos above are taken of the St Pauls Carnival which ran in 2014 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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Springboard 3: Inequality



Clifton: a wealthy area of Bristol

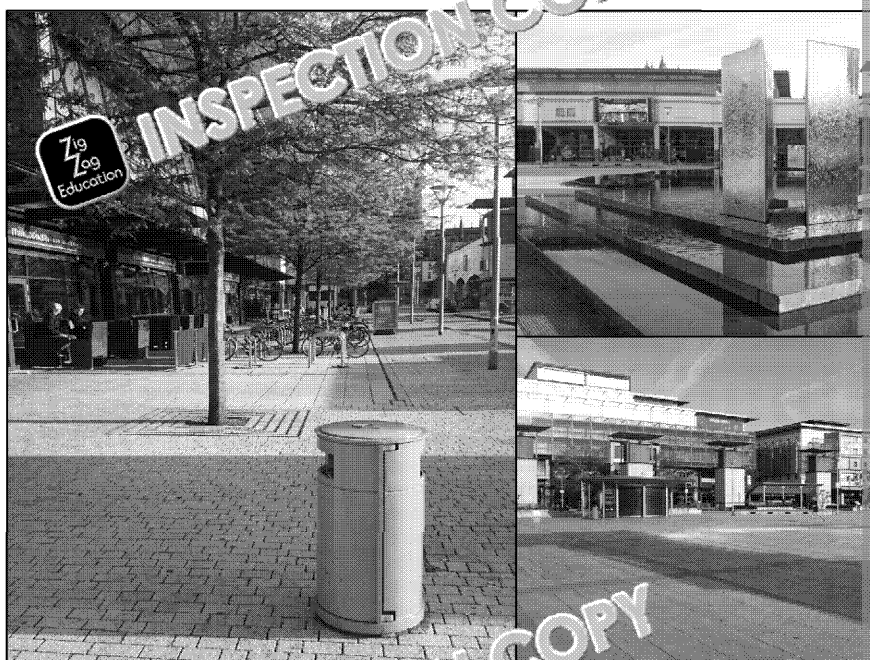


Filwood: a poorer area of Bristol

1. What might life be like if you lived in one of the poorest areas in 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 to solve problems of inequality in cities?



Springboard 4: Regeneration



Three photographs from Millennium Square

1. What features of urban regeneration can you see from the photo above?
2. Have the regeneration efforts improved the area?
3. Would you change anything about the regeneration of the Canons Marsh Harbourside?

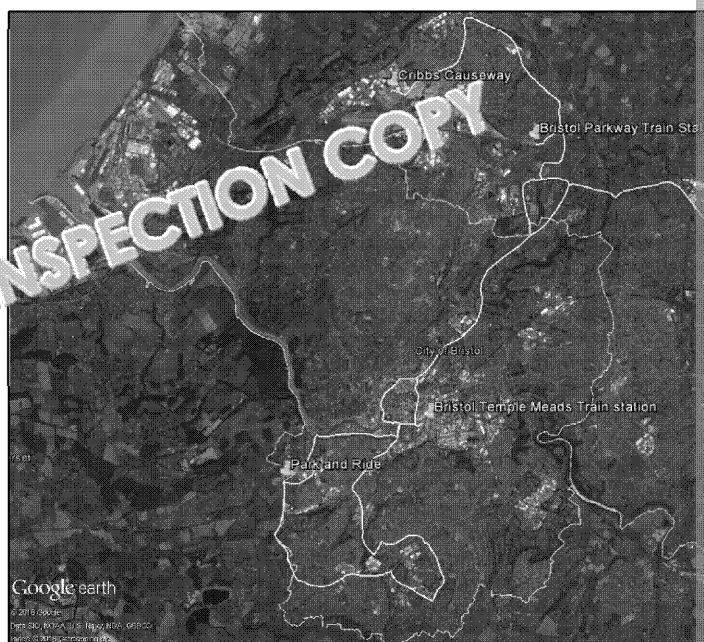
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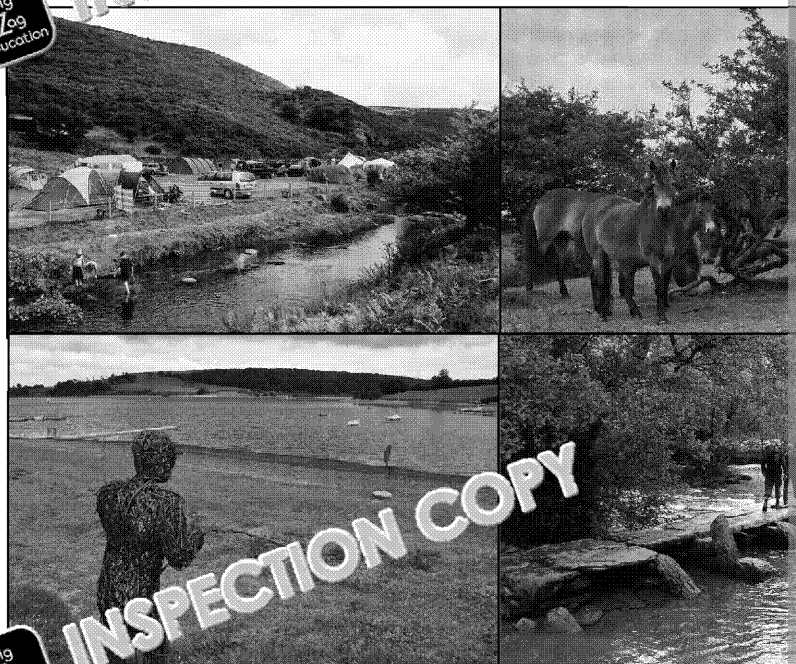
Springboard 5: Transport



1. What problems does Bristol have with transport infrastructure?
2. How will the MetroBus scheme help solve some of these transport problems?
3. Are there any downsides to the MetroBus scheme?



Springboard 6: Exmoor National Park – Somerset



1. Why do you think Exmoor National Park is a popular destination for people?
2. What are the socio-economic benefits of tourism for the people living in Exmoor National Park?
3. What do you think might be the environmental costs of tourism in Exmoor National Park?

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Springboard Suggested Answers

Springboard	Q	Suggested answers / discussion
1. Structure	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most are in the city centre, although there are some outside this also, mainly transport links and normal
	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mostly out of the city – large area at Avonmouth, concentration in inner city east. This is usually have been more in the inner city, but mainly due to the economy now, and boats cannot get to port functions, and so stop at Avonmouth.
	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Student's own response, although they may mention close to jobs/services, or green space, or transport
2. Migration	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are still some areas of cheap housing There are some sizeable ethnic minority communities from Somalia and Poland, so people might be coming from there and supported here
	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It has increased it: especially between 2000 and 2010
	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A lot: the city is known for cultural events and people come to see them Bristol has a lot of different neighbourhoods and types
3. Inequality	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You might live in poor-quality housing, possibly from the Second World War Your education levels are likely to be a lot lower There might be higher crime or antisocial behaviour, fewer leisure activities or amenities There are likely to be more health problems
	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You are likely to live in a very expensive, high-quality house There is likely to be a good range of shops, services, spaces in your area The schools will be very good, and you will go to university Healthcare provision will be very good
	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Because it is unfair if some people live in really poor areas and some people are more well off Because inequality might get worse as people move into deprived areas and more of poverty Because everyone has the right to a decent home and the chance to earn a living
4. Regeneration	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public space in the form of the square: keep it open Facilities such as bins and streetlights, benches Public art: fountains More bike racks Restaurants The At-Bristol Planetarium is visible

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Springboard	Q	Suggested answers / discussion points
4. Regeneration (cont.)	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The At-Bristol attraction has done a lot to bring people back to the city The public space in Millennium Square does have a big concrete square, which doesn't encourage people to sit on the grass
	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Made fountains more accessible for children More affordable housing More green space Encouraged greater diversity of uses: getting the concert hall back into the city Better transport connections
5. Transport	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bristol has very small and congested streets and cars can only move at 14.3 mph! Lots of people feel they have to travel by car as the bus is not reliable or that useful for across-city travel There is a lot of air pollution in Bristol – 200 tonnes a year
	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will mean fewer people have to drive cars and so improve air quality and reduce congestion on the roads More people will be able to take buses and so reduce the use of fossil fuels
	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buses still emit pollution, which can reduce the quality of life and contribute to climate change The MetroBus needs new roads to be built and so the roads cut across more greenspace in the east of the city
6. Exmoor National Park – Somerset	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunity to have outdoor experiences, such as walking and cycling People have a chance to experience the countryside The environment is very different to that of the city To see the wildlife, such as the Exmoor porcupine Offers a relatively inexpensive family holiday
	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment opportunities are created in the tourism industry Farmers are given the opportunity to diversify their income by turning fields to campsites Business opportunities are created; for example, outdoor experiences such as water sports Visitors to the area spend money in local shops and restaurants, which boost the local economy
	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Footpath erosion Erosion of other parts of the natural landscape, such as near roads Disruption to wildlife Air pollution from increased traffic Traffic congestion Littering

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Part 2: Exam Preparation



Summary

Background	
Location	South-west England, near the Bristol Channel
Founded in	1000
Historically known as	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A port
Climate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Warm, mild, wet
Geology and topography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limestone, hilly
Significance in the south-west region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Largest city in the south-west Two universities
National significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fourth most popular city for tourists Early adopter of industrialisation
Global significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Role in transatlantic slave trade European Green Capital in 2015
Structure of the City	
Areas with a commercial function	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City centre
Areas with an industrial function	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avonmouth
Areas with a residential function	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inner and outer suburbs
How Bristol compares with the model urban structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Similar in terms of density of housing in centre Not similar shape of areas due to geographical constraints
Age of buildings in the city centre	Some very old (medieval), but also modern
Age of buildings in outer suburbs	Mostly modern, although some older houses have been surrounded
Urban Growth	
Overall trend since 1800	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing
Time periods of depopulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1970s
Causes of growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Falling death rates (improving health) Migration Increase in birth rates (more families)
Predicted population of Bristol in 2029	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 500,000
Number of people moving to Bristol from within the UK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lots – 28,500 a year (2013–2014 data)
Number of people moving to Bristol from outside the UK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6,400 a year (2013–2014 data)
Causes of high international migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good employment Established immigrant communities UK is an EU member
Impacts of migration on age structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasingly young people – especially in inner city
Impacts of migration on housing and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pressure on affordable homes Lack of school spaces
Impacts of migration on ethnicity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very ethnically diverse – 17% of population is non-British
Impacts of migration on culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large cultural diversity Segregation in the city

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Inequality	
Between different areas of Bristol	Is marked between different areas of Bristol in terms of housing, life expectancy, access to services
Other aspects of inequality	Bristol is very racially unequal
Causes of inequality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migration • Change in industry • Poor access to services or information • Poor environment • Poor transport
Challenges	
Causes of decline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bombing in Second World War • Poor rebuilding • Deindustrialisation • Depopulation
Areas that are the most deprived	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suburban areas – Southmead, Westbury, Hartcliffe • Inner city – Lawrence Hill
Causes of decentralisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Out-of-town shopping • Retail and business parks • E-commerce • Poor transport
Opportunities	
Urban sprawl	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bristol has grown outwards, which has created a commuter belt • Bristol needs new residential areas
Financial and business services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in population around business services • Financial services employ 20% of the city's workforce • New financial areas in the city centre
TNC investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tertiary sector received a lot of investment • 800 new jobs in 2015 from 37 companies
Gentrification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The gradual improvement of housing • Occurring in Stokes Croft, Easton • Improves environment, but forces out lower income residents
Studentification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More students moving into an area • Occurring in Clifton, Redland, Clifton • Students spend money in local shops, forcing out other residents
Culture and leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good arts and music scene • Independent spirit • Festivals and events in summer
Urban Regeneration	
Location	Harbourside (Canons Marsh), central Bristol
Cause of decline	Decreasing importance of docks
Cost of project	£240 million
Types of buildings	Mixed use – restaurants, shops, science, public open space

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Urban Management	
Recycling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing amounts of waste, but com increasing, reducing amount going to
Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accessing funding for new developm Science Park and Temple Quarter Ent
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to find places, but school b Education that will give skills for stud
Green space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green spaces improve health a attracting visitors
Energy efficiency housing strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education – how to waste less energy Energy efficiency scheme – installing Warm Up Bristol – get grants for new Warmer Homes – improvements for c New council homes Sustainable housing developments
Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting cycling Bristol MetroBus scheme – £200 millio carbon emissions and link the city tog
Interdependent Rural Area – Somerset	
Cities in Somerset	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bath and Wells
Number of towns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30 (including Taunton, Bridgwater, Ye
Areas of natural beauty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exmoor National Park Blackdown Hills Mendip Hills Somerset Levels
Goods and services provided by Somerset to Bristol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural produce Meat, food and drink produce Defence equipment and technology Tourist, leisure and recreational oppo
Goods and services provided by Bristol to Somerset	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to a greater range of high stree Business and legal services Tourist, leisure and recreational oppo Transport services, such as Bristol Air
Flow of labour between Somerset and Bristol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People commute from Somerset to wo opportunities for Bristol as it has acce also creating opportunities for people there are few opportunities for well-p
Costs for Bristol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traffic congestion High levels of pollution
Benefits for Bristol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to a diverse labour force Bigger consumer base Access to local food and drink produc Access to countryside recreational and
Costs for Somerset	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing house prices Increasing pressure on services Outflow of young people, leaving a g dependent elderly people Towns and villages becoming dormito
Benefits for Somerset	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good access to the goods and services Employment and business opportunit from Bristol Steady consumer for local produce Professionals can live in the countrysi work

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Interdependent Rural Area – Somerset (Continued)	
Social and economic changes in Somerset	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing population, with a growing • Increasing house prices • Pressure on housing • Improving leisure and tourist facilities • Decline in primary employment • Pressure on services such as schools and
Types of rural diversification practised	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of the Tractor Ted character and books based on footage from local • Development of an organic working farm for residential trips alongside environmental • Creation of campsites in agricultural fields • Establishing farm shops to sell agricultural products to consumers

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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	Where are most of the industrial buildings in Bristol today?	
5	When were the inner suburbs built?	
6	What was the population size of Bristol in 1800?	
7	What population size predicted to be by 2029?	
8	Why was there population decline in 1970?	
9	What types of migration affect Bristol?	
10	Why do people move to Bristol?	
11	How have migrants increased ethnic diversity in the city?	
12	What do international migrants usually move to?	

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13	Why do international migrants usually move to this area?	
14	Give a fact to show how unequal Bristol is.	
15	Apart from migration, poor access to services/information/transport and living in a poor environment, what can cause inequality?	
16	What was the unemployment rate in Bristol in 2014?	
17	When did the Bristol population return to its 1970 level?	
18	How many people does Airbus employ at its new office in Bristol?	
19	How much did the Harbourside redevelopment cost?	
20	How many people each day are expected to use the MetroBus service rather than their cars?	
21	How many towns are there in Somerset?	
22	What is the name of the National Park lying in Somerset?	
23	Name two items of local produce made and manufactured in Somerset.	
24	By what percentage did house prices in Frome increase between 2016 and 2017?	
25	Where are Somerset's most deprived and least deprived areas?	

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Quick-fire Answers

1	Describe the site on which Bristol was founded on.	<i>A confluence of two rivers – likely to be some marshy area.</i>
2	Historically, what sort of urban area was Bristol?	<i>A port town, meaning goods were traded and transported.</i>
3	Why is Bristol a good place for the quaternary sector?	<i>It has two universities and a highly educated workforce.</i>
4	Where are most of the industrial buildings in Bristol today?	<i>Most are in Avonmouth to the west, although there are some in the city centre.</i>
5	When were the inner suburbs built?	<i>1800s</i>
6	What was the population size of Bristol in 1800?	<i>25,000</i>
7	What is the population size predicted to be by 2029?	<i>500,000</i>
8	Why was there a population decline in 1970?	<i>The city fell into decline so there was less in-migration.</i>
9	What types of migration affect Bristol?	<i>International migration and domestic (from the UK).</i>
10	Why do people move to Bristol?	<i>Immigration (to Bristol) and emigration (from Bristol).</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good jobs • University • Good transport connections • Cultural diversity
11	How have migrants increased cultural diversity in the city?	<i>By coming to live in Bristol from 187 different countries.</i>
12	What areas of Bristol are most popular with international migrants?	<i>The east of the city.</i>
13	Why do international migrants usually move to this area?	<i>Because the house prices are cheaper, and because of the cultural diversity.</i>

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14	Give a fact to show how unequal Bristol is.	<p>Possible answers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In an affluent area, 3% of children live in poverty. In a deprived area, it's 45%. In an affluent area, 90% of children get five GCSEs of grade C or above. In a deprived area it's 35%. In an affluent area, 62% are educated to degree level. In a deprived area it's 35%. Gap in life expectancy between affluent and deprived areas. In an affluent area, 53% are working in high-skilled jobs. In a deprived area, 53% are working in low-skilled jobs.
15	Apart from migration, poor access to services/information/transport and living in a poor environment, what can cause inequality?	A change in industrial structure – because people lose their jobs.
16	What was the unemployment rate in Bristol in 2014?	7.2%
17	When did the Bristol population return to its 1970 level?	2011
18	How many people does Airbus employ at its new office in Bristol?	Over 2,000
19	How much did the Harbourside redevelopment cost?	£240 million
20	How many people each day are expected to use the MetroBus service rather than their cars?	2,000 a day
21	How many towns are there in Somerset?	30
22	What is the name of the National Park lying in Somerset?	Exmoor National Park
23	Name two items of food produce made and manufactured in Somerset.	Thatchers Cider and West Country Farmhouse Cheddar
24	By what percentage did house prices in Frome increase between 2016 and 2017?	14%
25	Where are Somerset's most deprived and least deprived areas?	The least deprived area in Somerset is Sampson's Wood in Yeovil. The most deprived area is Taunton.

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Extension Questions

1. How has Bristol shown leadership on sustainability?
2. What are the impacts of having two universities in Bristol?
3. Summarise the structure of Bristol in terms of function and building age.
4. Calculate the rate of Bristol's population growth between 1800 and 2010. Give your answer in number of people per year.
5. Why was there a 'spike' (rapid increase) in international migration in 2010?
6. Why might inequality be a problem in Bristol?
7. How are decline, deindustrialisation and depopulation linked in Bristol?
8. Why is Bristol a good place for TNCs and financial and business services?
9. How will the MetroBus improve transport in the city?
10. Explain how farms in Somerset have managed to continue to be economic.

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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 people 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 force out residents
3. The oldest buildings and the most commercial (business and retail) functions are in the city centre, although, due to decline and regeneration damage, there are also lots of old buildings as commercial areas in the outskirts. Residential areas are the outer and inner suburbs, with density decreasing in density and age towards the outskirts.
4.
 - 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
5. Because Poland joined the EU, and as a member the EU has to allow people from other countries to come here to work. Many chose to come to Bristol.
6. Because the gap between rich and poor areas is so marked. It is unfair that some areas are rich and people won't live in the poor areas. It could also create pockets of deprivation, and unrest.
7. The city fell into decline as a result of deindustrialisation, which then caused economic decline and causes further decline in a feedback loop.
8.
 - Skilled workforce
 - Very productive – GDP per capita is higher than UK average
 - It has a 'buzz' around it
 - Other industries (engineering) are settled here
9. It will integrate bus systems, bike paths and key traffic interchanges, such as the M5, to reduce congestion as it will encourage more people to travel by public transport.
10. Farms in Somerset have diversified in a variety of ways. For example, David Horlor now uses his working farm as a filming set for the TV show 'The Farm' created with a business partner.

Magdalen Farm is a small organic farm that has diversified to offer residential and holiday lets, and experiences in care farming.

Other farms have opened up fields as campsites to supplement income from tourism. This is one example of such a farm.

Other farms, such as Pitney Farm, have opened farm shops to sell produce directly to the public.

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Exam-style Question

With reference to a UK city, assess the ways the movement of people has changed in the city.



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Level Mark Scheme

Level	Mark	Description
1	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The student evidences limited understanding exist between places, environments and processes. A limited ability to evaluate is evidenced through knowledge and understanding. The argument is weak. There is little evidence to support the conclusions. (AO3)
2	4–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The student evidences good understanding exist between places, environments and processes. A reasonable ability to evaluate is evidenced through application of knowledge and understanding. The argument is unbalanced and only partially logical. There is some evidence to support the conclusions. (AO3)
3	7–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The student evidences a firm understanding exist between places, environments and processes. A strong ability to evaluate is evidenced through knowledge and understanding. The argument is well explored. There is consistent evidence to support the conclusions. (AO3)

Suggested Content:

Characteristics of the flow of people:

- Bristol's two universities and diverse culture make it a popular destination for international migrants. This creates a relatively young population, with the majority aged between 20 and 40.
- Migrant communities have become well established within the city. The Caribbean communities as well as Eastern European groups.
- People also move out of the city, including international migrants returning to their home countries to move to more rural locations.
- There are fewer people aged above 70 living in Bristol, in comparison to the rest of England and Wales as a whole. This implies that older people choose to retire elsewhere.

Consequences of the flow of people:

- The influx of migrants means a large proportion of the population are working.
- Migrant populations, who travel to Bristol in search of work, are often of childbearing age, increasing the population of children.
- The student population of the two universities significantly increases the population that are between 18 and 25.
- The influx of migrants has created certain areas with specific socio-economic characteristics. For example, in Clifton and Cotham there is a large proportion of students and young children. In contrast, Lawrence Hill has become a popular area for international migrants, where a quarter of the population is under 16.
- Migration into Bristol has placed pressure on housing, and there is decreasing availability of affordable homes. Increased demand for houses has caused house prices to rise, making many people become homeless.
- Southmead Hospital has been created in order to care for the increased demand for medical services were not sufficient for the volume of people living within the city.
- There is a shortage of spaces in primary and secondary schools in Bristol, meaning many children must travel in order to go to school as their local schools are full up.
- The high number of people living in Bristol who do not have English as their first language, additional resources need to be invested in translation facilities.
- The influx of international migrants has created a very ethnically diverse city. Music, food, fashion, etc. have emerged as a result of the cultural mix.
- While many of Bristol's international migrants are employed as GPs, teachers, etc., a large proportion of migrants employed in poorly paid jobs. This means they are often found in more deprived neighbourhoods within the city, creating clear evidence of inequality.

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Spelling and Grammar (SPaG) – Total of 4 marks

For 1 mark:

- Student shows some ability to spell and punctuate correctly.
- Student shows limited use of grammar to convey their argument.
- Student utilises a basic range of geographical phrases.

For 2–3 marks:

- Student generally uses good spelling and punctuation throughout.
- Student shows some accurate use of grammar to convey their argument.
- Student utilises an adequate range of geographical phrases.

For 4 marks:

- Student uses correct spelling and punctuation throughout.
- Student shows accurate use of grammar to clearly convey their argument.
- Student utilises a broad range of geographical phrases.

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