

GCSE OCR B Case Studies with Exam Prep

Topic 5: Urban Futures

Bristol, United Kingdom

zigzageducation.co.uk

**POD
8862**

Publish your own work... Write to a brief...
Register at **publishmenow.co.uk**

Contents

Thank You for Choosing ZigZag Education	ii
Teacher Feedback Opportunity	iii
Terms and Conditions of Use	iv
Teacher's Introduction	1
Bristol, UK (AC)	2
Part 1 - Case Study	2
Content	2
Fact Table	12
Key terms	13
ICT interactive page.....	14
Springboards	15
Springboard Suggested Answers	18
Part 2 Exam Preparation.....	19
Summary	19
Quick-fire Questions	21
Extension Questions	24
Exam-style Question	26

Teacher's Introduction

This resource has been developed to provide case studies and exam preparation material to support the GCSE OCR B specification (J384) **Topic 5: Urban Futures**.

This detailed case study is on **Bristol, UK**, representing a city in an **Advanced Country (AC)** as classified by the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

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/8862

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

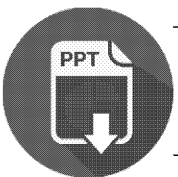


The exam preparation section which follows the case study contains a summary table, bringing together all of the key facts and figures relating to the case study; rapid-fire revision questions (with answers) to help recall and retention of the main points; and an exam-style question and mark scheme, written in the style of the OCR 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.

Other detailed case studies are available for this topic area representing cities within a Low-Income Developing Country (LIDC) and an Emerging and Developing Country (EDC):

- São Paulo, Brazil (EDC)
- Nairobi, Kenya (LIDC)



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

Free Updates!

Register your email address to receive any future free updates* made to this resource or other Geography resources your school has purchased, and details of any promotions for your subject.

* resulting from minor specification changes, suggestions from teachers and peer reviews, or occasional errors reported by customers

Go to zzed.uk/freeupdates



Content

Background

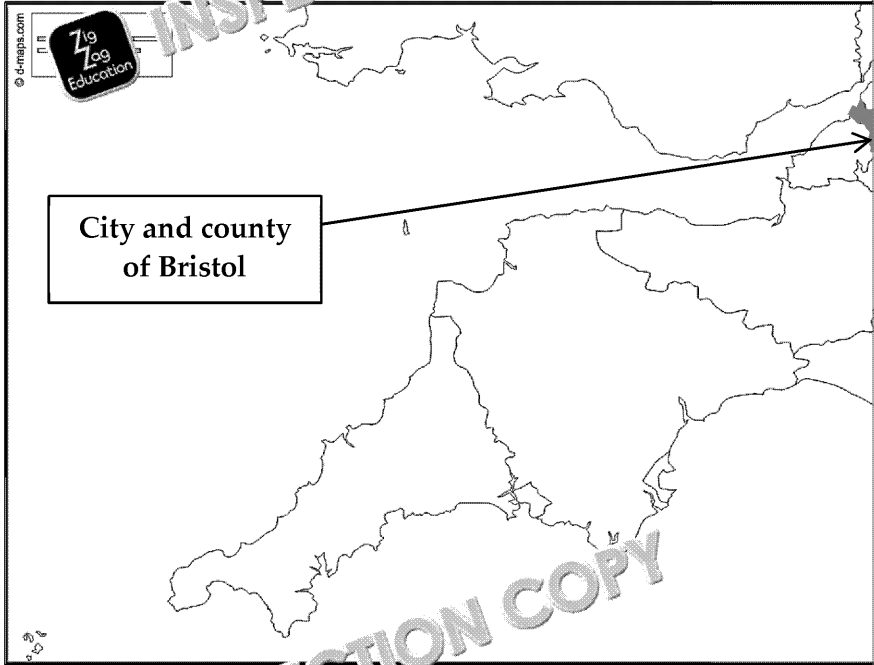


Figure 1: Map showing the location of Bristol county in South West England

Bristol is a metropolitan area in South West England, close to the Bristol Channel. Bristol metropolitan area, 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 14th 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.

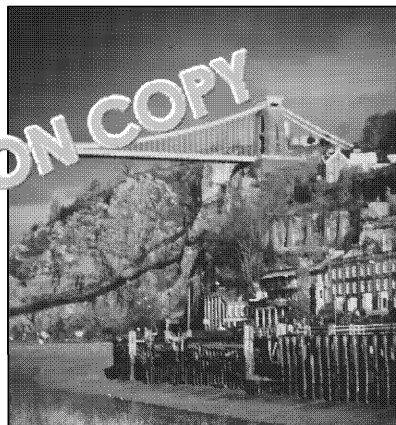


Figure 2: The Avon Gorge

INSPECTION COPY

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Significance

It is the 11th 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 its

It is also significant in other ways:

- It is the fourth most significant city in the UK according to the Global V Network.
- It is a historic port city, with a common history. As well as playing a large role in the **slave trade**, Bristol adopted **industrialisation** early on, and was a base for the Royal Navy.
- Bristol is a popular coastal city: the fourth most visited city in England.
- Bristol is well-known for its leadership on **sustainability** issues, and was named Green City 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

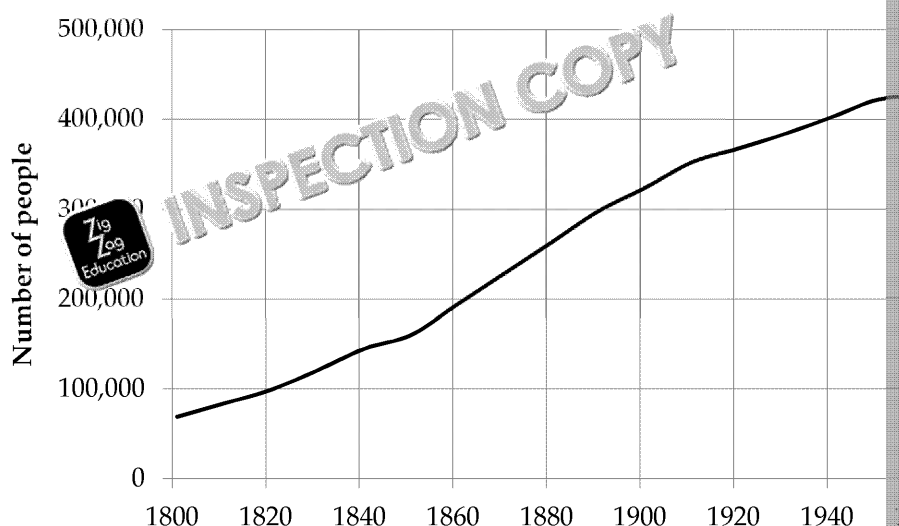


Figure 3: Line graph to show the changing population size of Bristol over time (Source: Bristol City Council)

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 counties). It is expected to reach 500,000 residents by 2030, as its growth rate is much higher than the national average.

There was a fall in population around 1970 as Bristol fell into decline and birth rates decreased. 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 children per mother).

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



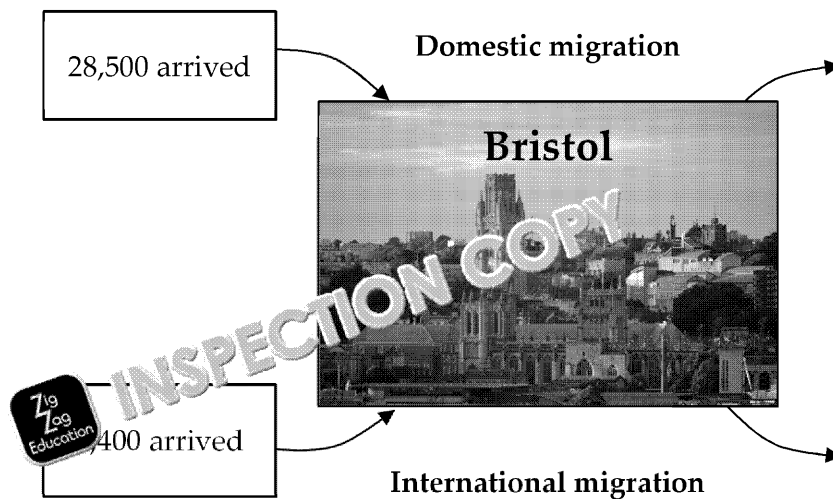


Figure 4: Diagram showing the flows of migrants in and out of Bristol from

Bristol is an attractive location to move to for other people living in the UK. It has good transport connections and culture, but house prices are much cheaper. 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 (where Bristol is) experiences the highest domestic immigration in the UK – with 5.5 people per 1,000 arriving 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 1950s, and include sizeable African and Caribbean communities. The entry of Eastern European countries such as Poland into 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. Figures show that Bristol has grown in 140 years. Areas that have grown most are to the west of the city, 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.

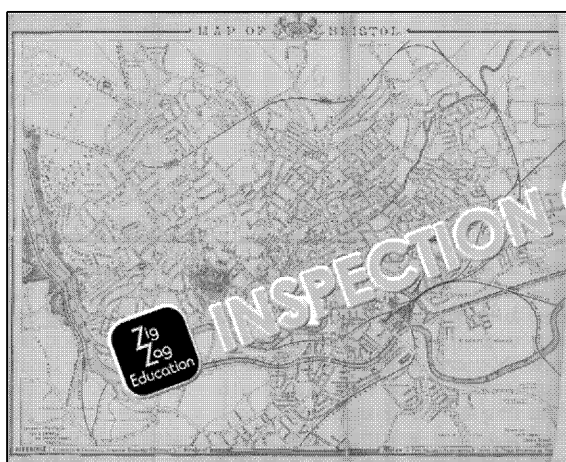


Figure 5: Map of Bristol from 1875 Source: British Library

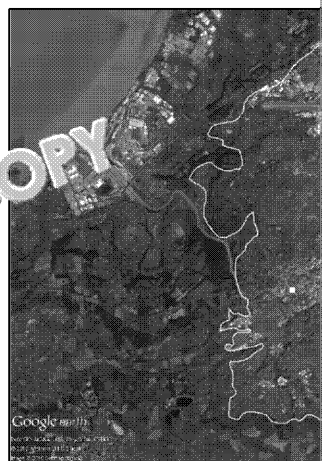


Figure 6: Satellite image of Bristol
Data SIO, NOAA, US Navy, NCEP, Google Earth
Image © Google

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Different groups of migrants to Bristol tend to live in different areas of

Students	Students tend to live in inner city or city centre areas, to attractions. Two common student areas are Cotham and the University of Bristol, and Stokes Croft, which has got the University of West England.
From other cities in the UK, such as London	Usually these migrants are moving to Bristol for the quality of house prices. They can afford to settle in desirable suburbs.
From rural areas in the UK	Depending on their level of income, these residents may (or may not) settle in the city centre, to take advantage of the city's amenities.
From other countries here to work	Migrants working in low-wage jobs. Additionally, migrants may wish to settle close to other migrants, 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. Many people see Bristol's cultural diversity as a positive thing. There are many different types of food and a varied **cultural mix**. The largest populations in Bristol are Asian, non-British white people, and African/Caribbean people. There are approximately 300 **asylum seekers** in Bristol who come from countries such as Eritrea, Sudan and Somalia.

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. 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 (responsibly) Wile and Gromit!) are based in Bristol. Bristol is famous for the most famous graffiti artist 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 shops 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 'city of independent spirit'.

INSPECTION COPY

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



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

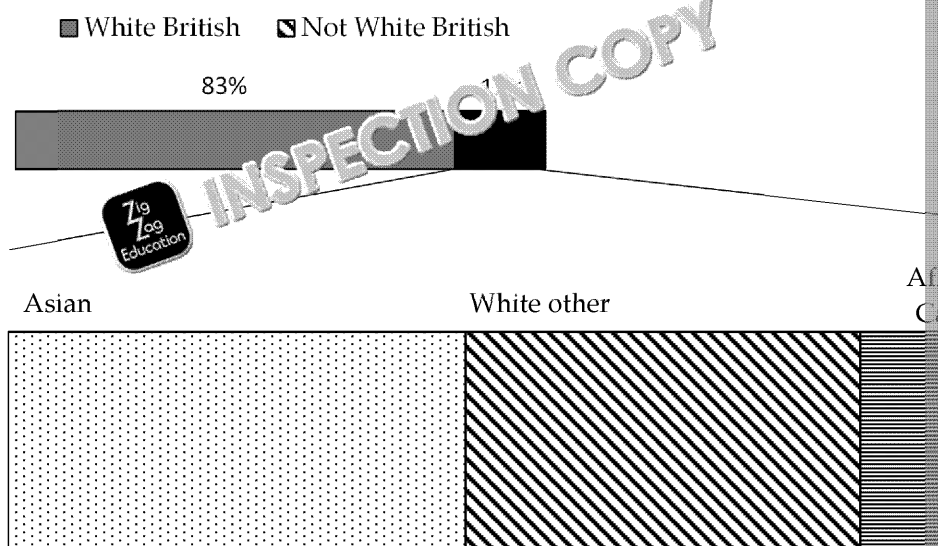


Figure 8: Proportional bar charts showing the ethnicity of Bristol residents

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 since the 1960s, and today 17% 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.

Did you know?

- The city has a large population of people from different ethnic groups.
- For example, the first...

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.

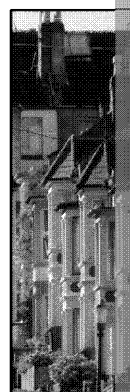


Figure 9

INSPECTION COPY

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



The inner city area of Southville contains many houses that were built for families in the 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 provides a lovely opportunity for picnics, and the many festivals which take place in city centre public spaces. The most famous of these is the Harbour Festival (Figure 10), but there are many other festivals, open air theatre, cinema, as well as pop-up markets. These events create a vibrant atmosphere and encourage 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

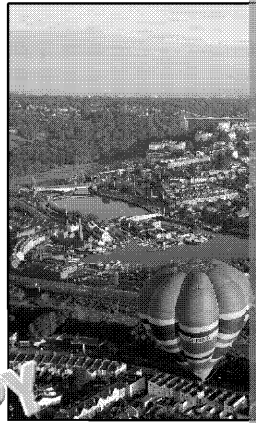


Figure 11: The International Balloon Fiesta

There are many green spaces in Bristol: with 90 historic parks and gardens and many open spaces. These parks are important for improving the health and well-being of citizens of the city: it can provide leisure space, habitat for wildlife, and regulate the climate 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

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



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.



Figure 13

Out of the centre 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 a large increase, meaning that the waste being sent to landfill reduced by 74% between 2005 and 2015. Waste is sorted to remove any additional non-recyclable products, and much of the

Bristol City Council 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

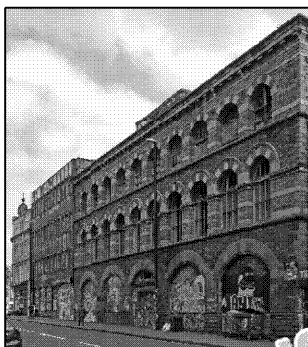


Figure 14

One of the Bristol's biggest challenges is housing. Due to population growth combined with a slowdown in the building of new **homes** mean that there will be big problems in the future. In 2014, 359 families were homeless in Bristol, and house prices in Bristol are higher than the national average. From 2005 to 2014, house prices in Bristol rose by 9% from 2005 to 2014, compared to the UK as a whole.

At the same time, there is a large amount of empty buildings in the city. Redevelopment of these can help clean up the city 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 industrial sites 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.

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



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 linking from the M4 – the M32
- Bike paths in 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:

People with mobility issues	People with mobility issues may find it hard to access services. This could lead to isolation, loneliness and serious health issues.
People with learning disabilities	People with learning disabilities need documents in easy to read format and may need support to communicate by phone. In these cases extra support is needed.
Elderly people	Only 65% of nursing home places are provided by Bristol City Council, the rest being provided by private companies. These private companies are often 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.
People living in deprived areas	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 the services they are allowed to access for support.
People for whom English is a foreign language	There are not many free English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) classes in Bristol, and if there are language difficulties, people may find it hard to access health and education services, or even find their way to the services. For women in particular, attending and paying for lessons can be a barrier. Bristol Refugee Rights and the Bristol Refugee Council offer support, but their funds rely on donations.
People who work during the hours of 9am to 5pm	Health care services are only accessible during the hours of 9am to 5pm, so people who work are less likely to access them.
People who provide care for children or adults	People who provide care for children or adults may find it hard to access education or health care. Additionally, nearly 80% of carers are unpaid.
Homeless people	Have no legal address, and so cannot register with a GP or access many help and support services that other people can. Bristol either became homeless or nearly became homeless.

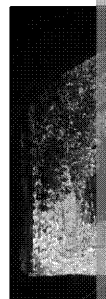


Figure 1



Figure 2

INSPECTION COPY

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



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 young population compared to the UK, the number of elderly people is a challenge that the city council is trying to pre-

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 at risk of life.

	In affluent areas (e.g. Clifton or Redland)	In deprived areas
Child poverty	Only 3% of children live in poverty	Nearly 45%
Education	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% are educated to degree level
Life expectancy	Gap in life expectancy between affluent and deprived areas is 6.6 years for women (2011-2013)	
Access to services	More affluent areas can afford private health services	Areas in south have higher proportion of people putting pressure on public services
Working skills	53%	13.2%
Housing	Higher house prices Houses likely to be in good condition	Has a higher proportion of people in poor 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 the city is trying to improve its environmental, social and economic sustainability, as well as cut costs, is through 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, involving a new bus network with the largest residential districts and town shopping spots around the city. The project is projected to cost £200 million.



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

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



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 first stage. 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 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

INSPECTION COPY

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**





Fact Table

Population	428,100
Predicted population by 2029	500,000
Percentage of residents with undergraduate degree	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

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED





Key terms

Affordable homes	Homes that people who earn lower wages can afford to live in without getting into debt or sacrificing other needs
Birth rates	A measure of the number of live births per 1,000 women of one year (%)
Brownfield	Areas that have been previously built on but now have new buildings and services as a result of demolishing old buildings
Carbon emissions	The release of carbon dioxide, a gas which contributes to climate change
CBD	Central business district – A concentration of commercial buildings in the middle of a city
Ceremonial	Just at ceremonies
Confluence	Where two rivers meet
Contaminated	The land has been polluted by some kind of substance that is unsafe for humans or the environment
Cultural mix	The amount of people from different cultures living in an area
Death rates	A measure of the number of deaths per 1,000 people in one year (%)
EU	European Union – A trade bloc in Europe for which there is free movement for people, goods and services
Industrialisation	Increasing levels of manufacturing, the economy moving from primary to secondary. Often accompanied by the fall of rural communities and the rise of urban areas
Integration	How well connected things are with each other
Low income	A person living with a low income, with a low standard of living. Often defined by living on less than £10,000 a year
Quality of life	The conditions people live under, how happy they are, how all their needs fulfilled
Quaternary sector	A sector of the economy which deals with knowledge-based or high-tech work
Renovate	Making alterations to a building to improve it
Street art	Graffiti that is widely agreed upon to be art and has been legally applied
Sustainability	Making sure that a process doesn't harm the environment, and can be carried on far into the future
Trans-Atlantic slave trade	A system of trade that existed from the 1500s to the 1800s where people were taken as slaves from West Africa and sent to work for European settlers there

INSPECTION COPY

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**





ICT interactive page

Useful websites

- ✎ <https://travelwest.info/metrobus/benefits>
The MetroBus project website has lots of information on the improvement in Bristol.
- ✎ <https://www.bristol.gov.uk/state-of-the-city/socs-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-and-banks-repair-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.

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



INSPECTION COPY





1. Migration



The four photos above are taken of the St Pauls Carnival which ran in 2014. 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?



INSPECTION COPY

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



2. Urban Growth



Satellite image of Bristol, UK, in 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?

3. Ways of life

'Bristol has been named as one of the top ten cities to live anywhere in the world, ranking alongside the likes of Tokyo, Amsterdam, Berlin and Barcelona as the best 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. strong identity

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

INSPECTION COPY

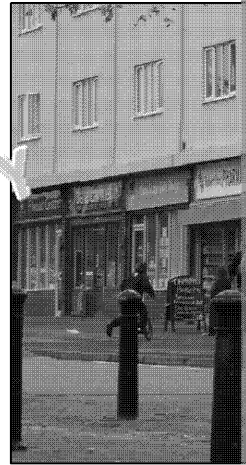
**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



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?

5. Urban sustainability example – The MetroBus Scheme



The map shows the new MetroBus route in white, and key transport interchanges.

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?

INSPECTION COPY

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**





Springboard Suggested Answers

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

INSPECTION COPY

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Part 2 Exam Preparation



Summary

Bristol, UK

Background	
Location	South West England, near the Bristol Channel
Founded in	1066
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"> • Largest in the South West • Two universities
National significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fourth most popular city for tourism in the UK • Early adopter of industrialisation
Global significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role in trans-Atlantic slave trade • European Green Capital in 2015
Urban Growth	
Overall trend since 1800	Increasing
Time periods of depopulation	1970s
Causes of growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Falling death rates (improving health care) • Migration • Increase in birth rates (more families in the city)
Predicted size of Bristol on 2029	570,000 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"> • Good employment • Established immigrant communities • UK is an EU member
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"> • Large cultural diversity • Segregation in the city

INSPECTION COPY

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Ways of life in the city	
Cultural facilities	Museums, music venues, art galleries
Distinctive culture	Independent spirit, Bristol Pound, graffiti, community projects
Percentage of the population that are not White British	17%
Most ethnically diverse age group in Bristol	Under 5 year olds
State of housing in Bristol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Varied due to history Increasing in price, but still cheaper than London
Leisure facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Common city facilities – cinema, swimming, sports, clubs Harbour facilities and the Avon Gorge as distinctive features Summer festivals are a key feature of summer life, e.g. the International Festival
Consumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City centre facilities in Broadmead and Cabot Circus – big stores Out of town shopping centres, largest of which is Cribbs Independent shopping in St Nicholas' Market, Clifton and Gloucester Road
Recycling and composting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of waste going to landfill has fallen Lots of renewable energy projects
Challenges	
Housing issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severe housing shortage – especially of affordable housing There are many derelict buildings
Transport systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport systems aren't integrated Slow journey times due to high car use Physical geography of the city is a challenge
Access to services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many different groups may find it harder to access services – financial, language barriers, mobility issues Growing population puts pressure on council to provide services to people need
Inequality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large differences between different areas of Bristol – in low-income areas, life expectancy, access to services, etc. are all worse
Urban sustainability example – The MetroBus Scheme	
What is it?	A new BRT transport system
What does it aim to do?	Improve health, decrease congestion, link different areas of the city
Sustainable features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmentally friendly vehicles Accessible vehicles Improvements in cycle and footpaths
Outstanding concerns with the scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing costs and the impacts on local communities The poorest areas of the city in the east will not be served Building on green land

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Quick-fire Questions

1	Describe 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 of Bristol by 2029?	
6	Why was there a 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?	

INSPECTION COPY

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



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

INSPECTION COPY

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**





Quick-fire Answers

1	A confluence of two rivers – likely to be a marsh, but much of the area is hilly
2	A port town, meaning goods are loaded 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"> • International migration and domestic (from the UK migration) • Immigration (to Bristol) and emigration (from Bristol)
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good jobs • University • Good transport connections • Varied culture
9	By coming to live in Bristol from 187 different countries, and bringing different types of food, music and customs
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"> • It has its own money – the Bristol Pound which encourages people to shop local • There are many community-led projects • Many shops, cafes, etc. are independently run rather than big chains
13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Because of the diversity of architectural styles • Because they are cheaper than in other cities (e.g. London)
14	Bristol has 90 historic parks and gardens, 33 conservation areas and 80 wildlife sites
15	Cribbs Causeway
16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of affordable homes • Large amount of derelict (empty and run-down) buildings
17	Because the population size of Bristol is increasing, and the amount of money the council receive from the council tax
18	<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 50% • In an affluent area, 62% are educated to level 3 or above. In a deprived area, it's 12% • Gap in life expectancy between affluent and deprived areas was 8.9 years for men and 6.6 years for women • In an affluent area, 52% are working in high-skilled jobs. In a deprived area, it's 13.2%
19	Poor air quality, high carbon emissions, cut off communities
20	2,000

INSPECTION COPY

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**





Extension Questions

1. How has Bristol shown leadership on sustainability?
2. What are the impacts of having two universities in Bristol?
3. Calculate the rate of Bristol's population growth between 1800 and 2011.
Give your answer in terms of people per year.
4. Why was there a 'spike' (rapid increase) in international migration in 2015?
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?

INSPECTION COPY

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**





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 for
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 the EU 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 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 – 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 and large 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 'Bristol Love' mural
 - 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 of Bristol
9. Because the gap between rich and poor areas is so marked. It is unfair to have people in poverty and not being able to live as long. It could also create pockets of issues like social unrest
10. It will integrate bus systems, bike paths and key traffic interchanges like the M5 and A46, which will also help congestion as it will encourage more people to travel by public transport

INSPECTION COPY

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Exam-style Question

Exa  how the challenges faced by cities today differ between /

 INSPECTION COPY

 INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Level Marking

Level	Mark	Description
1	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The student evidences basic knowledge of the topic in question. A limited ability to evaluate is evidenced through basic application of understanding. (AO3) The ideas expressed by the student are limited. A named example is provided but place-specific detail is lacking. The argument is structured and poorly supported by evidence.
2	3–5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The student evidences some knowledge of the topic in question. A reasonable ability to evaluate is evidenced through adequate application of understanding. (AO3) The ideas expressed by the student are coherent. A named example is provided with some place-specific detail. The argument is reasonable, and supported with some relevant evidence.
3	6–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The student evidences thorough knowledge of the topic in question. A strong ability to evaluate is evidenced through logical application of understanding. (AO3) Ideas expressed by the student are in-depth. A named example and place-specific detail are provided. The argument is strong and logical, and is well backed up with evidence.

Indicative Content

- The student must discuss the challenges faced by both an AC city and an LIDC or EDC.
- The student must offer some evaluation of the similarities and differences of the challenges.

Suggested Content

Challenges faced in an AC city (Bristol, UK):

- The influx of people, including international and domestic migrants, create pressure on the city. In Bristol, a lack of affordable housing meaning in 2014, 359 families were housed 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, 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 an LIDC (Nairobi, Kenya):

- Poor infrastructure is one of the greatest challenges faced in Nairobi. Poor clean water 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.
- There is also a housing problem in Nairobi, as there is in Bristol, however, in the form of informal settlements. In Nairobi the informal settlements are 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 fuel emitted. Similarly to in Bristol, the congestion has been caused as the transport infrastructure cannot cope with the increasing size of the population.

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



- The provision of health care in Nairobi is a serious problem, particularly in the people are too poor to afford medicine and poor sanitation and hygiene increase Malaria, Dengue and HIV/AIDS are the main diseases threatening the people of Nairobi.
- Poor education rates in Nairobi is another challenge faced by the city. While the families cannot afford the uniform, transport and books required. Only the wealthy can afford to send their children to a secondary school, meaning the poorest families get trapped in a cycle of poverty where education or training required to gain a well-paid job is out of the question.
- Poor provision of energy in Nairobi is also a problem and continues to limit social and economic development. Only 50% of households in Nairobi have access to electricity cables. The electricity supply 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 and social inequality.
- Nairobi faces severe environmental challenges, in the form of water and air pollution. The city is now so polluted that it cannot support life and the amount of particulates in the air exceeds WHO guidelines.



INSPECTION COPY



INSPECTION COPY

INSPECTION COPY

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**

