

# MANCHESTER - A city in an AC

## Location and importance:

Located in the north west of England. Nearby cities include Liverpool, Sheffield, Leeds

Regional importance: world class research from Manchester University (MU) and Manchester Metropolitan University. Northern Powerhouse initiative launched to invest £7 billion in 2014 in jobs and businesses in northern cities. Money invested into roads, introducing new modern trains and HS2 line, new Sir Henry Royce Materials research institute.

Country importance: Manchester airport provides wide-scale connections. London in 1 hour, Paris 1 hr 25, New York 8 hours. Railway connects northwest to London in 2 hours,

World importance: MU ranked 35th in world rankings for universities. Two globally important football teams (Man United and Man city)

## Patterns of migration:

Population of almost 460,000 66.7% people white in Manchester. 14.4% Asian. Moss Side and Hulme have large populations of foreign born people

1950s - The main immigrants between 1951 and 1971 were the Irish, Caribbean (particularly Jamaicans), South-Africans, East African Asians from Kenya and people from India and Pakistan.

2004 - Expansion of the EU led to an increase in migration from eastern Europe **2010-2011** - An increase in the number of Chinese immigrants

## Ways of life

**Culture:** many theatres– the Lowry, Royal Exchange and Palace Theatre. Apollo and Manchester Arena for music and comedy events. The Manchester Art Gallery and Whitworth Art Gallery

**Leisure:** Museum of Science and Industry; Premier League football clubs and stadiums; Few places outside of London can beat Manchester for shopping. From the designer boutiques of King Street or the high street chains around the Arndale Centre. St Annes square restaurants.

**Housing:** lots of contrasts. Richer areas: Didsbury and Chorlton; Deansgate in the city centre. Mosside—terraced housing, Withington and Fallowfield—student areas

## Contemporary challenges and sustainable solutions

1. **housing affordability:** not enough houses being built so the demand is high and cost is going up. 217,000 houses would be needed by 2035 to meet demand. The current rate for completion is 6,000 a year. Been a decline in home ownership between 2003 and 2016 and increase in private renters.
2. **Inequality:** some parts of Manchester are doing better than others. Rochdale and Oldham come bottom and Trafford and Stockport the top. People living in Trafford earned over a quarter more than Oldham residents last year, on average – a difference of more than £5,000 a year.
3. **Transport provision:** 25,000 cars forming the morning rush hour into the city every day, moves slower than the UK average. Half a billion invested in road networks and the M60 motorway. Piccadilly station is the second busiest outside of London

### How can the city become more sustainable: Greater Manchester Transport Strategy:

Council is investing £3 billion in the city's **transport network:** extending existing bus network, expanding the tram network by over three times its current size, provide longer trains running through refurbished stations.

**Investment in HS2** - The £55.7bn project will halve journey times from London. It will go through Manchester when it's completed in 2033.

New fast **east-west rail** connections across the North. Establishing Greater Manchester as a modern, **pedestrian** and **cycle-** friendly city-region.

**MetroLink** trams and improved local rail services have brought easier commuting with improved local **buses**

Assess Evaluate Describe justify

**Advanced country city:**

# **MANCHESTER**

**Urban challenges topic**