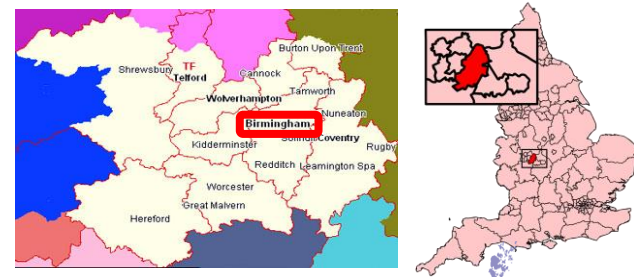

11B Birmingham student presentations with comments

— If in doubt check Mr Simmons' original resources on GeoWilmington! —

Location and Importance of Birmingham

— Olivia, Daisy, Bette, Raven and Leah —

Where is Birmingham?



Birmingham is a city in the **West Midlands**, which is located right in the **centre of the UK** and goes along the majority of the **Welsh border**. Birmingham is situated right in the **centre of the West Midlands**, south of Telford, east of Wolverhampton and west of Coventry and Leicester. Approximately **one million people** live in Birmingham, making it the United Kingdom's **second most populated city**, after London. It is only an 1 hour and 15 minute train journey from London. There are over twice as many people in Birmingham as Edinburgh. It is also within the UK's second biggest metropolitan area (West Midlands), which contains nearly 4 million people. This city contains a wide **variety of creeds, races and religious communities**. The **M6** is a major motorway that runs straight through Birmingham and is set to be the **centre hub for the new HS2** rail network. It has a **large population of Irish and Pakistani citizens/migrants**, the largest in England.



Mr Simmons says: very useful. Great highlighting

How important is Birmingham regionally?

The Birmingham region is in the West Midlands and it has worldwide impact for over a century. It has multiple Industrial Revolution landmarks which convey the 18th century history to the region. In the regions around Birmingham, such as Dudley, Sandwell and Wolverhampton have all developed an importance for ironworking. Small metalworking industries first began in Birmingham until they grew and spread to each region.

The regions around Birmingham are Wolverhampton, Herefordshire, Shropshire and many more which play a part in the growth of Birmingham throughout the past years and the years to come

Less useful. This isn't really about regional importance

How important is Birmingham nationally?

Birmingham is the United Kingdom's **second largest city**. Birmingham has a **population of 1,101,360**, which again is the largest population outside of London. To add to this, Birmingham has the **second largest GDP** (between London's \$731.2 and Manchester's \$88.3) **of \$114.3bn**. As well as being financially successful Birmingham has a range of **cultural hotspots**, for example the City of Birmingham's symphony Orchestra, 5-top universities, a unique skyline and over 35 miles of water-the highest in the UK-, which attracts many tourists, making it the **fourth-most visited UK city**. Once again, compared to the rest of the nation, Birmingham homes the **second largest Buddhist, Sikh, Hindu and Muslim communities**, alongside the **seventh largest Jewish Community**. Also, the location of Birmingham means that it provides a **centre for the UK's transport networks** with a **new HS2 high speed rail** network coming in the future, allowing people to go to Manchester, Crewe, Leeds, London, and various other areas in the West.



Really useful. Great highlighting

How important is Birmingham globally?

It's multi-cultural diversity makes Birmingham one of the more significant cities on Earth. Migration to the city is very popular, particularly with immigrants from Eastern Europe, following the expansion of the EU. Many immigrants from Asia and the West Indies have moved to Birmingham since the 1950s, due to an increase in employment opportunities available there. Roughly 12,000 overseas university students relocated to Birmingham for their education as well.

- The city has many global connections, including the export of Jaguar Land Rover's from factories. Exportation used to be very high in Birmingham and at one point, it was known as 'the workshop of the world'. Some globally-relevant facts about Birmingham include their production of Cadbury's Fairtrade Chocolate, the presence of Europe's largest jewellery store and the invention of Balti curry.

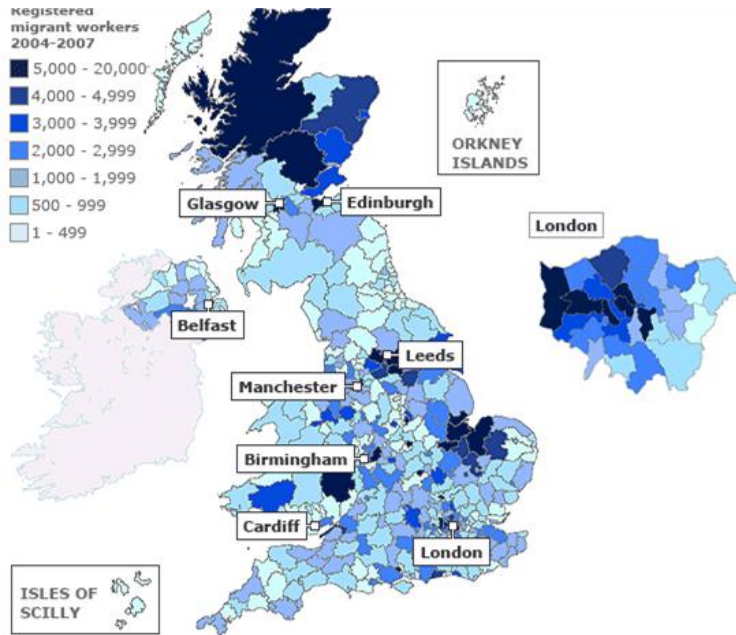
Useful!

How is migration affecting Birmingham's Growth?

- Birmingham was a small market town of 10000 people in 1700, however the industrial revolution lead birmingham to grow into an industrial city.
- This resulted in an increase of rural-urban migration which was due to the increasing amount of work in metalworking and engineering industries.
- The population reached a peak of 1,112,000 people before dropping along with the manufacturing industry. However this is now steadily increasing as a result of international migration and natural increase.

This is mostly about historical growth - what about the last 20 years with the dramatic change caused by international migration

What is the pattern of national and international migration in the UK?



(Birmingham is one of the cities with the highest concentration of migrant workers!)

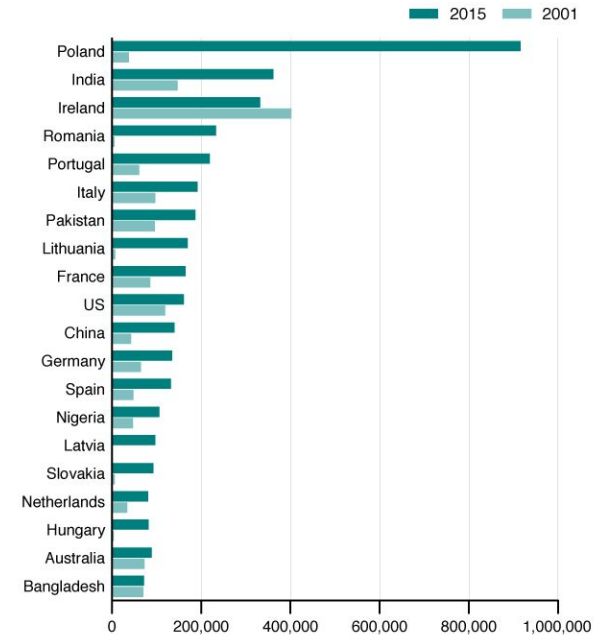
- Many people migrate into the United Kingdom every year for reasons such as studying, work, family, asylum or economic/labour market factors
- Net migration into the UK has decreased by 84,000 from 248,000 since last year
- Most migrants from the EU enter the UK for work (have a job/are looking for one)
- Most migrants from non-UK countries enter for their studies or for family who live in the UK

What is the pattern of national and international migration in the UK?

In recent years, the largest proportion of migrants living in the UK have emigrated from Poland which is said to be a result of English being the second most spoken language by Polish people, their strong work ethic and the higher minimum given here in the UK in comparison to Poland.

However, in past years, the majority of migrants were travelling from Ireland to the UK. One reason for this is that during the Potato Famine of the 1840s, Irish citizens wanted to escape the harsh conditions of the country at the time. Even before the Famine, Britain had been a top destination for Irish migrants as there were promising employment prospects and existing deep-rooted cultural and social links between the two nations.

Nationality of migrants living in the UK



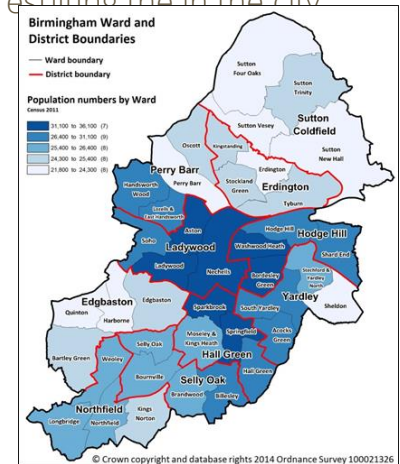
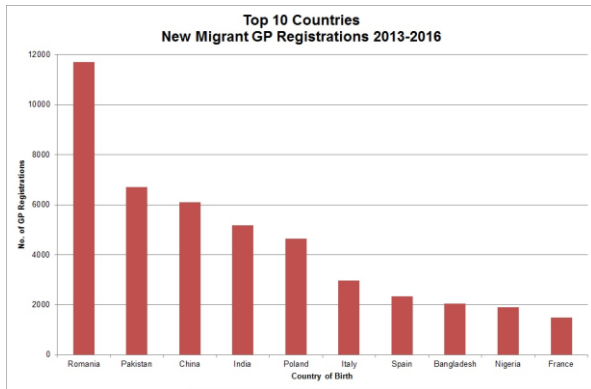
Source: ONS

BBC

Useful!

How migration affects Birmingham's character

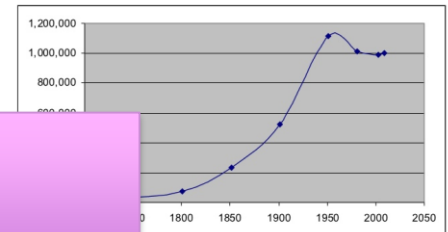
- A large part of the character of Birmingham is the combination of different cultures as it is one of the most diverse places in the UK.
- There was a significant increase of different ethnicities moving over to Birmingham during the 1950s and 1960s, these immigrants moved from South Asia and the West Indies.
- The large population growth means there was a big increase in housing and businesses, resulting in the city urbanising.



How Migration Affects Birmingham's character

- During the industrial revolution, the population increased from 10000-500000 people and before this the metalworking began.
- The first canal in Birmingham was built in 1769 and continued to be extended and grew throughout time.
- The first general hospital in Birmingham was built in 1779 which helped increase the health care in the area and decrease the amount of disease.
- Sewers network grew through the 1850s.
- The Cadbury factory was opened in 1879 which increased tourism in the city.
- 50000-65000 houses were built between the first and Second World War which increased migration as it encouraged people to move there.

Population change in Birmingham



Not useful. We need the last 30 years at most with the outmigration of White British and dramatic change caused by international immigration

HOW CAN BIRMINGHAM BECOME MORE SUSTAINABLE?

SUSTAINABLE URBAN LIVING

- Sustainable urban living offers a good quality of life to current residents but doesn't reduce the opportunities for future residents to enjoy
- It has a broad range of aims including the use of renewable resources, use of public transport and energy efficiency
- This means the environment shouldn't have too much damage and is able to last longer
- It means that towns, cities and other urban areas will have a very small environmental footprint

Not clear enough. Definition must include living in a non-wasteful, non-polluting, more environmentally friendly way

INITIATIVE WAY THAT BIRMINGHAM CAN BE MADE MORE SUSTAINABLE

- Window allows heat and light from winter sun
- This helps to make Birmingham more sustainable as in the winter heat is allowed to enter through the window
- This is an alternative for a heater which wastes energy and electricity
- Light coming in will also make the library not use energy and electricity
- This will make it more sustainable

Not that useful! Sorry! Needs to have much more detail on the new Birmingham library. Look at the *GeoWilmington* resource.

SUCCESS OF THE INITIATIVE

INITIATIVE

The power or opportunity to act or take charge before others do

Initiatives around Birmingham:

- Energy Savers to make the area more energy efficient
- Midland Metro has been extended into Birmingham Centre which improves transport across the city and creates new jobs
- District Energy Schemes to supply the city with energy from a combined heat and power plant that saves money and reduces CO2 emissions
- High Speed 2 is planned to improve rail connections to Birmingham from London by 2026. Provides a quicker alternative

Birmingham-What Life is like for Brummies

— By: Lotte, Meliz, Lauren, Emily and —
Victoria

Contents – what life is like

- Culture
- Ethnicity
- Housing
- Leisure



I like this - top up with the phrases from GeoWilmington

Culture

Phrases;

- Argybargy
- Wammel
- Jedded
- Gawby
- Lummock
- Podging in

Food in Birmingham;

- Bread dipping
- Brown pea soup
- Neck of lamb

Famous food brands that originated from Birmingham;

- Cadbury chocolate
- HP sauce
- Typhoo tea
- Bird's custard
- Blue bird toffee



Consumption

The consumption in Birmingham is mostly due to one area of shopping called Birmingham's **Brumming**. It is historically known as Birmingham's marketplace where consumption (**buying & selling**) is at it's highest. Created in the **1980s**, it has been going for years increasing consumption in the Birmingham area.

In the 1980s, however, it became so rundown, it had to be torn down! Despite this, it was re-built after a couple of years of because of **consumerism requirements** and is now a key aspect in the consumption in Birmingham!

#BBR BIRMINGHAM BULL !!! RING ...

Ethnicity

- Migration to Britain began mainly in the 1950s, causing a sudden rise in Non-white ethnicities most from Southern India and the Caribbean.

- Birmingham is an example of one of the cities that experienced **Mass Migration**, especially from Asia and Ireland.

- This has resulted in a fall of the **white** **Permanes population**, statistics from 2001-2011 shows the white population has decreased from 65.6% to 53.1% in Birmingham. This was a **decrease of 12.5%** over 10 years.

ARGYBARGY - An argument

WAMMEL - An ugly / scruffy dog

JEDDED - Dead

Housing

The average house price in the UK was **£223,250**, however, the pricing has risen to by **£250k** since only May.

- House prices are rising faster in Birmingham than before, making Birmingham one of the **fastest growing cities** for house prices in 2017. The city has seen average house pricing rising **7.8%** over the past year to **£154,900**.

- Since 1995, property prices have **increased** by **245%** from just **£50,369**.

- The Birmingham population is **growing** **5-times faster** than houses are being built. This is causing a **housing crisis!**

FISH & CHIPS

- Bread & Dripping

- Brown pea and Ham soup.

- Neck of lamb Stew.

- Balti Curry



GAWBY - a fool, idiot or simpleton

LUMMOCK - A large, lousy stupid person

PODGING IN - Pushing in!

Ugh I bit made folk Podge in!



Great work Lotte!

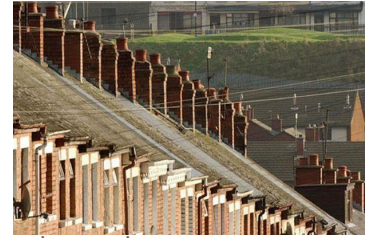
Ethnicity

Really like this but needs the map from *GeoWilmington* to show the spatial distribution of these ethnicities.

- Mass migration to Birmingham caused **influx in non-white population**, mostly Asia and Ireland- now with **50 languages spoken**, is **Europe's second most diverse city**
- Statistics from 2001-2011 show the white population **fell from 65.6% to 53.1%** in Birmingham
- **86%** of people still consider themselves to British regardless of ethnicity
- **Borders** densely populated with **White British** except West border.
- **West Border** populated with **Indians and West Indians**
- **South East border** populated with many **Irish** as well as White British
- The **centre** is made up of mostly the **Pakistani** and the **Bangladeshi community**.



Housing



- In the UK, the Average housing price was **£223, 257** but has since risen by 0.8% since May 2017
- In Birmingham the average house price has risen **7.8%** in the past year to **£154,900**, making them one of the **fastest growing cities** for house prices.
- Since **1995**, housing prices have **increased by 245%** from **£50,369**
- Birmingham population is growing **5 times faster** than the rate of homes being built.

There's huge housing stress causing huge rise in house prices

Leisure

Needs more descriptive detail

- There are **plenty** of things to do and see and **Trip Advisor** is useful in finding places

- **Leisure places include:**

- Library of Birmingham- largest library in the UK and University of Birmingham

- Brindley Place- Canals/National Indoor Area/International Convention Centre

- Cadbury World



erated
eum



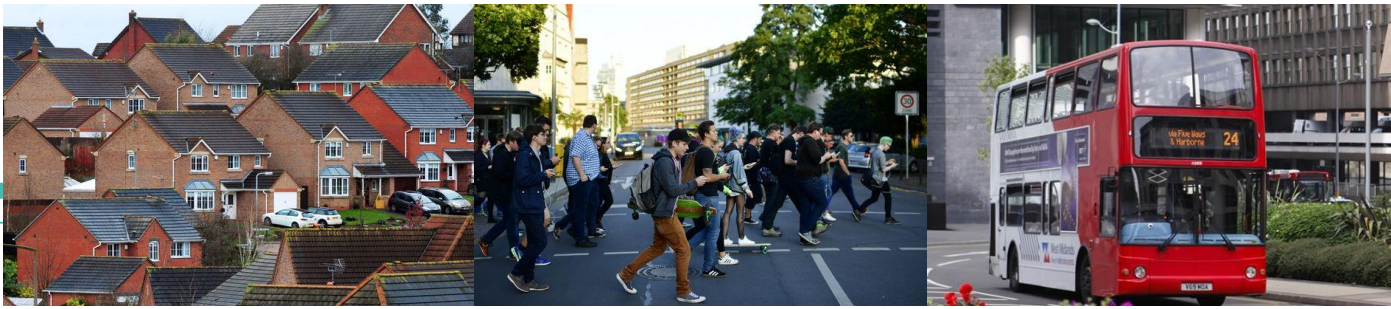
Consumption



- The consumption in Birmingham is due to Birmingham's major market place- **The Bullring**
- It is where **consumption is at it's highest**, created in the **1960s**, it **increased consumerism**
- However, it was **torn down in the 1980s**, rebuilt years later and now is **key to consumption in Birmingham**

Needs more phrasing as retail consumption. Include more info on the Bullring shopping centre opened in the mid 2000s.





challenges affecting life in Birmingham?

Olivia, Selsia, Refia, Lauren and
Chloe

Housing Availability

- There is a shortage of affordable housing.
- There is a high demand for housing which is increasing everyday due to cities population growing 5 times faster.
- The need to build so many houses means they are most likely to be made cheaply and therefore have a greater risk during fires.
- The demand for more housing means planning permission is needed. This is hard to establish as almost all the brownfield sites have been used up for housing already.
- 89000 new homes are needed but only 51000 can be built meaning there is a shortage of 38000 houses.



Good but needs to link this to housing stress and increasing house prices



Transport Provision

- Birmingham is a major transport hub, due to its location in Central England.
- 47% of visitors to Birmingham arrive by train, they have several stations. It takes over an hour to get from London to Birmingham by train.
- Birmingham city centre is just short distance from the major motorways: M6, M5, M42 and M54 meaning it is accessible from all parts of the country.
- Traffic can be heavy, particularly round the M6 on route to Birmingham so journeys usually take longer than planned.
- There is also an airport in Birmingham.
- Other travels links include railway stations, taxi provision (from the airport.) There are also local and national bus and coach services all around the city.



Not so useful- more info needed on the difficulties of moving around the city and what is being done to manage this

Not so useful!

Access to Services

- Unemployment links to poor education and a low income.
- Different areas of the city have different levels of unemployment.
- New Shopping centers with large popular shops offer more money and jobs to the city.
- Good healthcare access.

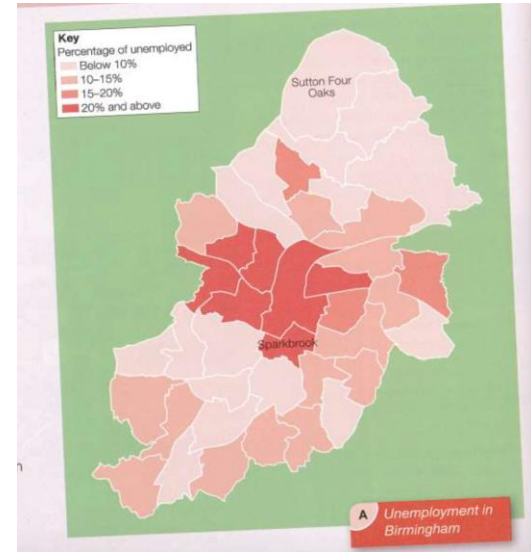


Social Inequality

Social Equality: When all the people in the society have equal rights under the law. This includes: The right to vote, physical security, freedom of speech and the right to own property and to protect it.

- Unemployment varies throughout the wards of Birmingham. The percentage of unemployed on in the northern and southern areas remain mostly below 15%, whereas the central areas are 20% and above.
- Sutton Four Oaks and Sparkbrook
- Housing prices help to keep inequality thriving. People cannot afford housing in the lesser urban areas as they pricing is much to great for the majority of people who earn little income. only wealthy people with high incomes afford the highest house prices.

Useful! But see the next slide



What are the contemporary challenges affecting life in Birmingham?

Social inequality:

ensures

~~is that~~ all the people in the society have equal rights under the law
In definition, social equality means ~~having lack of/uneven access to the social amenities that are~~ ~~necessary~~ ~~for an adequate standard of living;~~ where individuals in society do not have equal social status. ~~which includes~~

varies

Unemployment is quite varying throughout the wards of Birmingham. The percentage of unemployed in the northern and southern areas remain mostly below 15%, whereas the central areas are 20% and above. The percentage varies between wards close to the city centre and those in the suburbs- the outskirts of the city. The levels of unemployment are often linked to inequality. This urban inequality is a big challenge since the sharp contrast in quality of life, ~~meaning while the~~ areas of the city enjoy greater wealth, ~~while~~ other areas suffer deprivation. In turn, this links to other indicators of deprivation, such as poor educational achievement, child poverty and low household income.

Sutton four oaks is a ward located in the northern suburbs of Birmingham, here the percentage of unemployment is only 3.1%, whereas in the region Sparkbrook unemployment lies at 24.5%. There is a very significant difference between the two, ~~partly this can be explained by~~ ~~more people living in the city centre than the suburban towns-~~ ~~in other words rapid urbanisation and a lack of jobs available~~. In addition to practically 1/4 of Sparkbrook being unemployed, almost half of the children population living there is in poverty. This is in sharp contrast to only 7% of Sutton Four Oaks' children in poverty ~~and~~, suggest major differences in living standards, and is further backed by the data provided on average incomes. Central areas have half of their households living with less than £15 000 and 12% with over £35 000, Sutton's numbers are almost vice versa, 47% - a near majority live with an income of £35 000 or over and only 12% receive less than £15 000.

Overall comparison shows many clear indicators that central city areas are having issues with much larger percentage of its population ~~living in deprivation~~ ~~compared to~~ suburban areas such as Sutton Four Oaks. ~~the~~ ~~live in deprived~~

house prices are very high, meaning ~~houses prices are too high to keep inequality thriving~~. People cannot afford housing in the lesser urban areas, ~~and the pricing is much to great for the majority of people who earn little income~~. Only wealthy people with high incomes afford the highest house prices, therefore only they ~~really can~~ are able to live in the least deprived areas. Meanwhile, those earning pennies and living in squaller, including the unemployed, are forced to remain and live in the most deprived areas. Here a lot of the houses are rented by either the local council, housing associations or private landlords. And so the pattern of inequality is repeated.

Clarification:

Sparkbrook is the inner city deprived area with high non-white ethnicity

Sutton Four oaks is in the northern suburbs - low levels of deprivation with high white British ethnicity