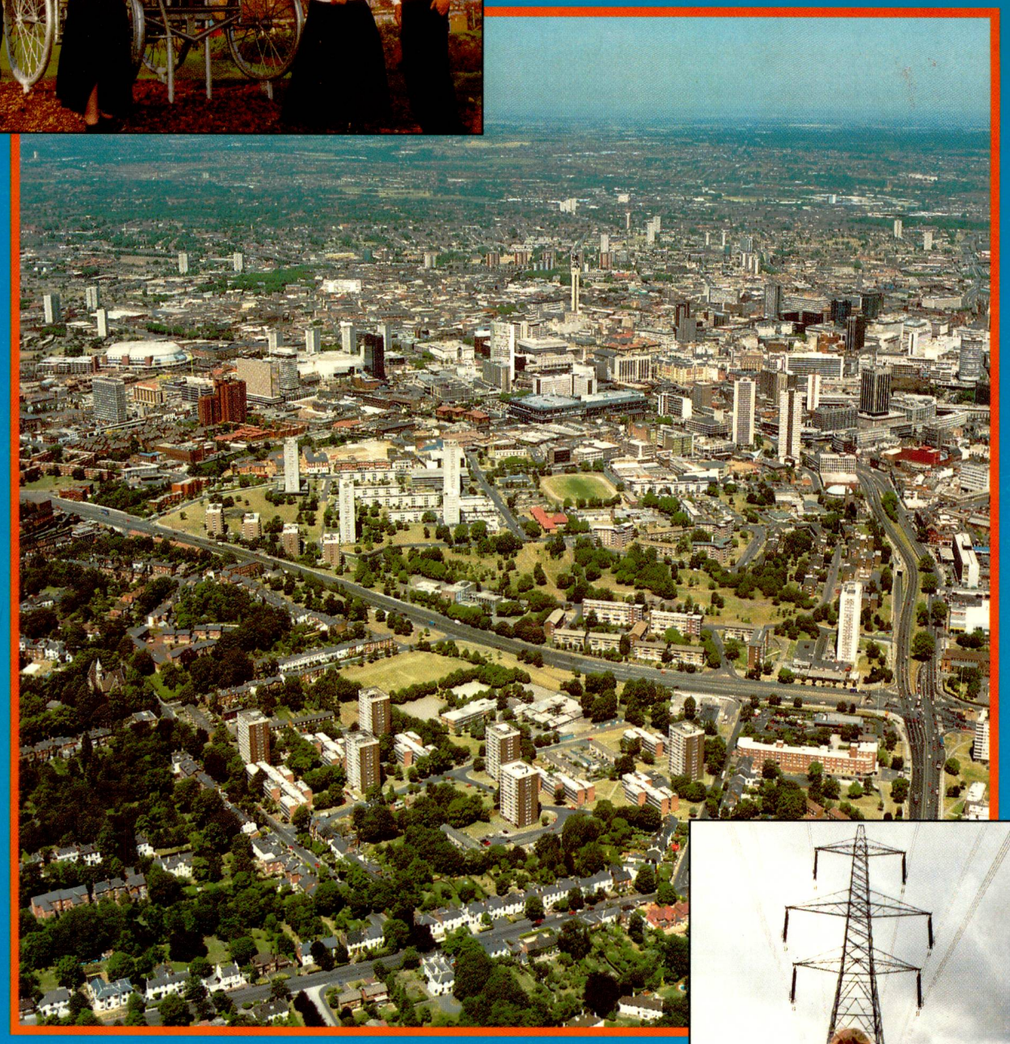
A City for People





Birmingham ~ change and development



A City for People is about the challenges faced by cities in their efforts to become better places for people to live and work in.

Development in Birmingham is used as a case study to exemplify the issues that arise in most cities during times of change. Housing, industry, employment, city centre re-development, links with the wider world, and urban transport are featured.

A City for People is primarily a book for Key Stages 3 and 4 Geography. It has been written by teachers and residents in Birmingham. It hopes to encourage young people to think about development in their own area and participate in debate about changes and developments that will affect their futures. It hopes to provide a basis for greater insight into global development issues.

The *Forward Thinking* initiative provides a variety of opportunities for teachers to work together to plan, implement and evaluate work which responds to the challenges facing us as we seek to meet the educational needs of young people growing up in an increasingly global context.

Forward Thinking Initiative

Tide~

Teachers in Development Education/DEC
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A City for People

Birmingham ~ change and development

Introduction

Everyone hopes that their home town will be a good 'place for people', and Birmingham people are no exception. Birmingham has changed dramatically in the past few years.

Change and development are happening in all areas of the city, and in all walks of life. Economic developments, with massive decline of manufacturing industry and the rise in service industry, are most obvious.

These, linked to political developments like the City Council's determination to make Birmingham the 'second city', with a powerful positive image, have led to the rapid and exciting redevelopment of the city centre.

Not all changes have been for the better, with high unemployment, especially in the inner city, remaining a heavy casualty. Traffic congestion and housing still present real problems, and demand more planning and resources to deal with environmental and social issues.

This book describes some of the recent changes in Birmingham, and through a series of case studies explores development issues involving investment priorities, equality, justice and environmental sustainability.

Birmingham is an exciting multi-cultural city, and in spite of the decline of heavy industry, one of the most important manufacturing centres in the country. Development is as much part of life here as anywhere in the world.

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Global to Local Decisions

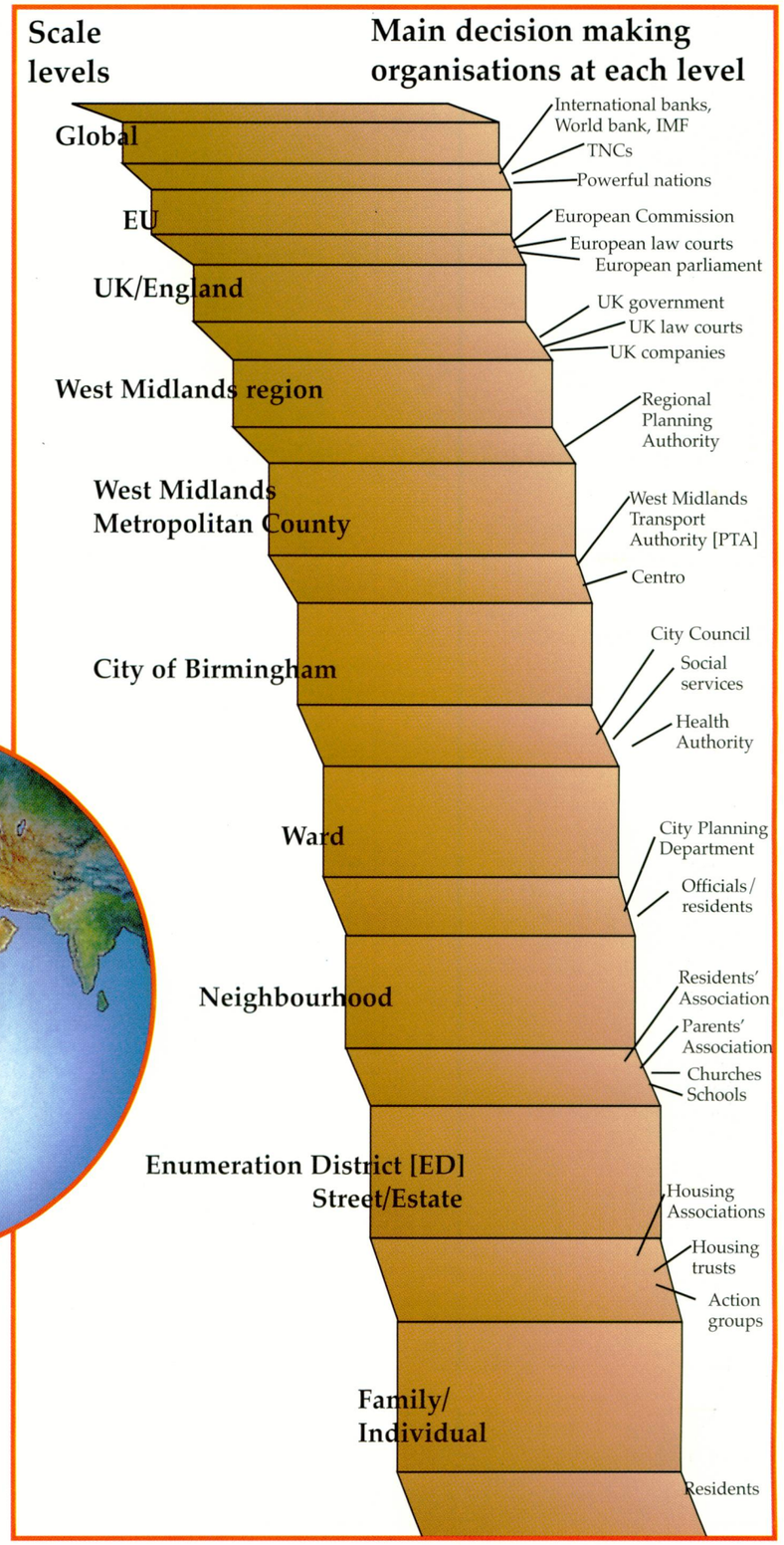
A city like Birmingham does not exist in isolation. It is part of a system reaching through from the global scale down to individual level. [Diagram A]

Map C shows how Birmingham sits in part of this pattern.

The decision makers form a 'hierarchy' that has the global scale decision makers at the top, working down to the local scale. The effects of decisions usually work their way down the scale, and the individual at the bottom is affected by all levels of decision making. It is not so easy for the effects of decisions at the bottom to work their way up.



A. Global to local framework for Birmingham



B. Events Cards

Centenary Square is developed with a grant from the European Structural Fund.	Jaguar invest in a new factory in Heartlands.	Castle Vale residents take control of developments on the estate.
Birmingham International Airport [in Solihull outside the City boundary] is extended.	Four new recycling centres are set up in City Car Parks.	A new metro transport system is developed for the conurbation.
New small factories are set up with Inner City regeneration grants.	The Digbeth Quarter is developed for the Millennium.	The Singh family move from Handsworth to Kings Heath.
	A primary school raises £2000 towards a new school library	

C. West Midlands Region



Source: Birmingham City Council

Activities

1. Which people will make decisions in each organisation in Diagram A?

2. Look at each of the events in Diagram B. Make a card for each event.

   [i] Place the card on the 'staircase' [Diagram A] at the level where its effects will be mainly felt.

   [ii] Who played the largest part in making the decisions to cause each event?

   [iii] Make a diagram showing the level of the decision making and the level of the main effects for each event.

Issue: A European City?

Cities in Europe

The authorities in nearly every large city in Europe plan for their city to be at least a 'European City', if not a 'Global City'. This would mean that the city, besides serving the needs of its own residents and those of the people living in the region around it, would be a centre for the nation and for people of other European nations. It might provide services like banking, marketing and manufacturing; be attractive for tourists and provide sight-seeing, theatre and music; a centre for meetings of politicians, business people and intellectuals and provide conference centres, convention centres and large hotels; be a centre for sporting activities and international sporting events.

What is a European city?

Is your local city a European city?

Should your city put its resources into being a European city?

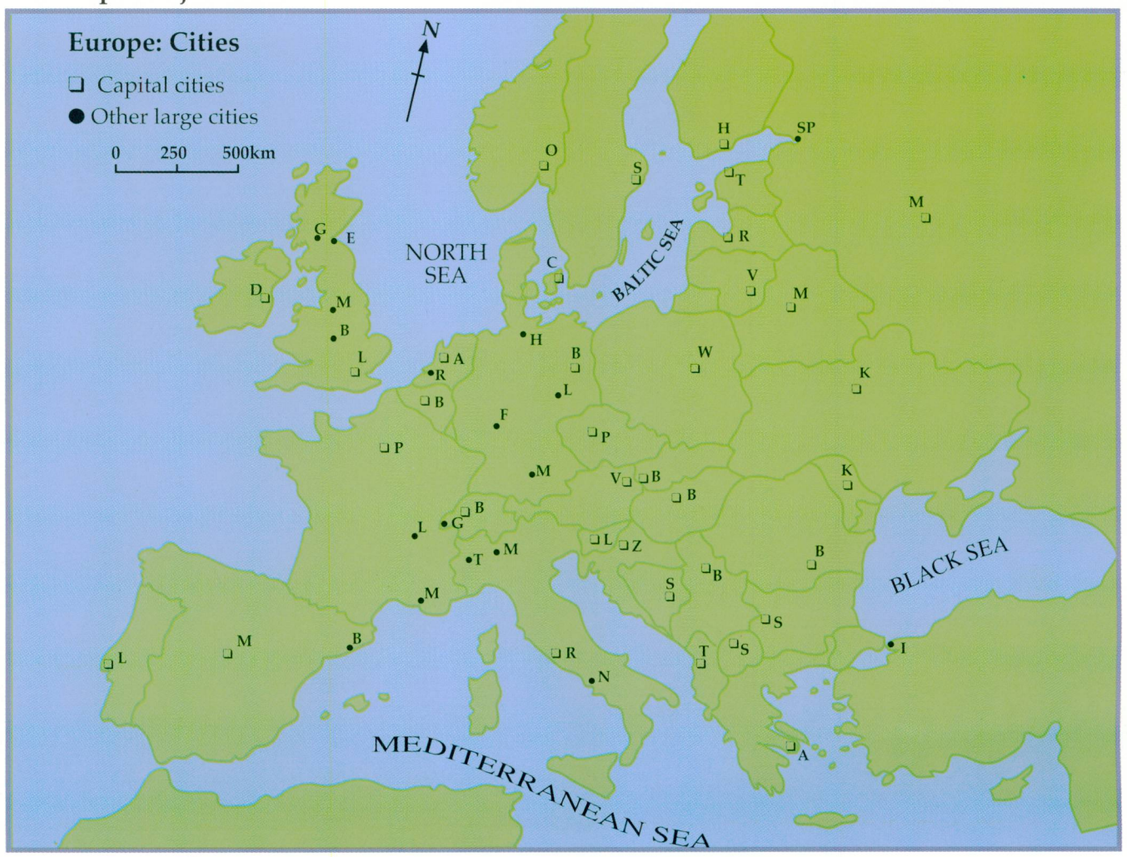
Who benefits if your city is a European city?

A. Centenary Square, Birmingham



B. Europe: major cities

Roger Robinson



Activities

European Cities

1. Use an atlas to name the cities marked on the map and list them in their countries. Which ones had you heard of?

2. Choose a city outside the UK. Investigate it in textbooks and library books and write a brief note on its attractions for visitors.

City-scape features [C]

3. Work with a partner. Write each 'City-scape' feature on a card. Add any other features you would see that are important.

4. Make a large copy of the Venn diagram [D] and place each card in the place it best fits.

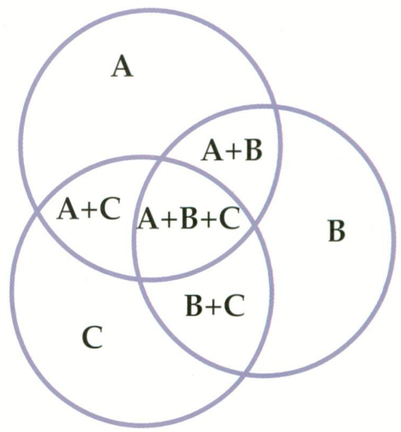
City centre features

5. Remove from the Venn diagram the features that are not usually concentrated in the centre of the city. Describe the importance of the city centre for the three groups of people listed.

6. Discuss who probably owns each of the features in the centre.

7. What features are there in the centre of your town? What features are missing? Why is this?

D. Venn diagram



A City Centre Residents
B Residents elsewhere in the city
C Visitors



C. City-scape features

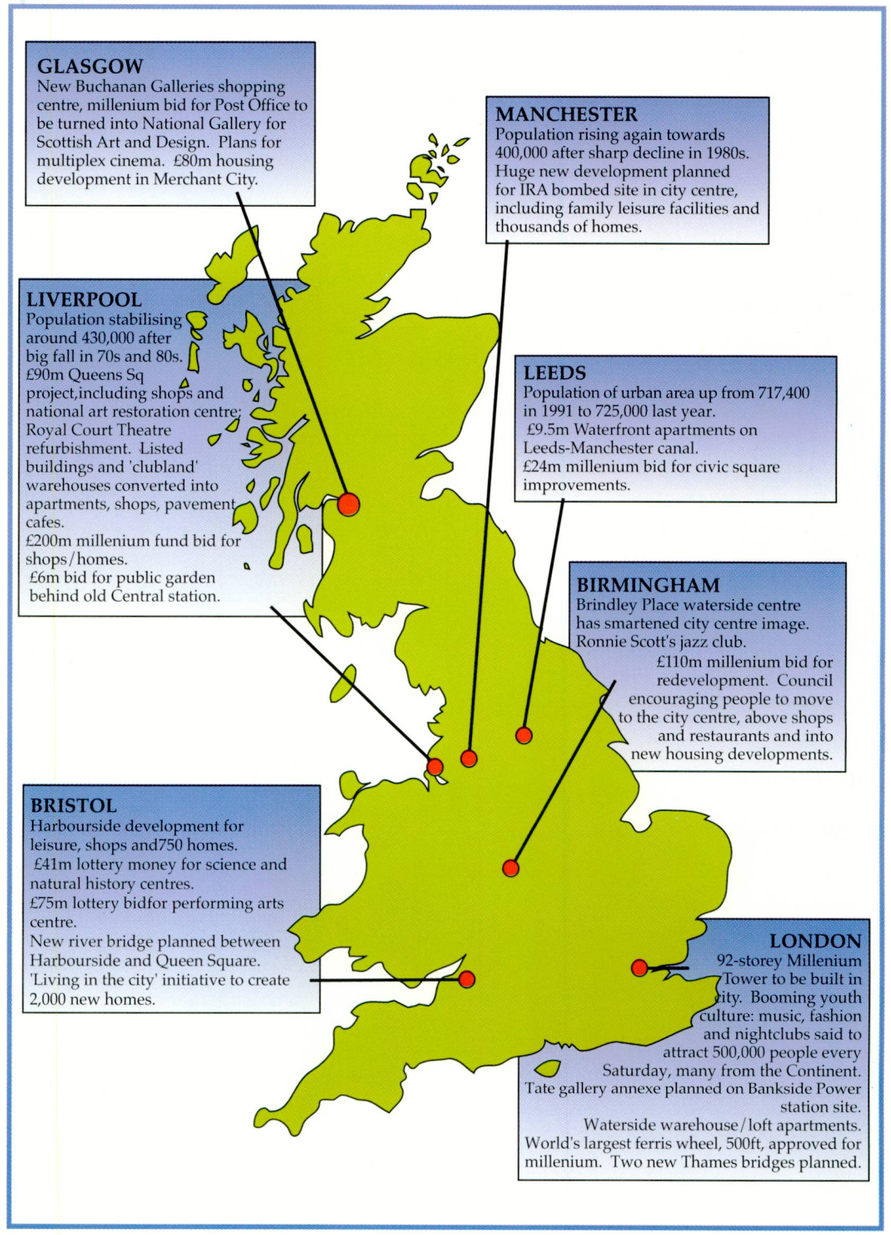
Road	Pop concert hall	Church
Cycle track	Sports stadium	Cathedral
Footpath	Convention centre	Local government office
Car park	Conference hall	Town hall
Railway station	Classical concert hall	Information office
Bus station	Sports hall	Indoor arena
Coach station	Health centre	Retail market
Radio/TV station	Swimming pool	Wholesale market
Post office	Hotel	Park
Shop	Community centre	Open space/grass
Supermarket	Hospital	Trees/ornamental shrubs
Shopping mall	Clinic	Lake/pond
Department store	House	River/canalside
Restaurant	High-rise flats	Memorials
Cafe	Factory	Statues/sculptures
Public house	Warehouse	Fountains
Disco/dance hall	School	Floodlighting
Night club	University	Access to airport
Cinema	Office	Street furniture
Theatre	Head office	Fast-food café
Opera/ballet theatre	Library/Museum	Police station
	Art gallery	Fire station
	Temple	Ice rink
	Synagogue	Law court
	Mosque	Registry office

City Centre revivals

Birmingham is not alone in striving to improve, but it does have an advantage over some other cities because of its lively and industrious multi-cultural mix. Each group contributes its own special skills and cultural contexts. Particular groups concentrate in particular parts of the city, sometimes driven by economic necessity into cheaper housing, sometimes choosing to live near to relatives and friends, but all groups come together in using and contributing to the City Centre.

Each day people travel by car, bus and rail into Birmingham. 100,000 people come to the city centre each working day, 75,000 of them from outside Birmingham.

E.



Source: Observer 10/11/96

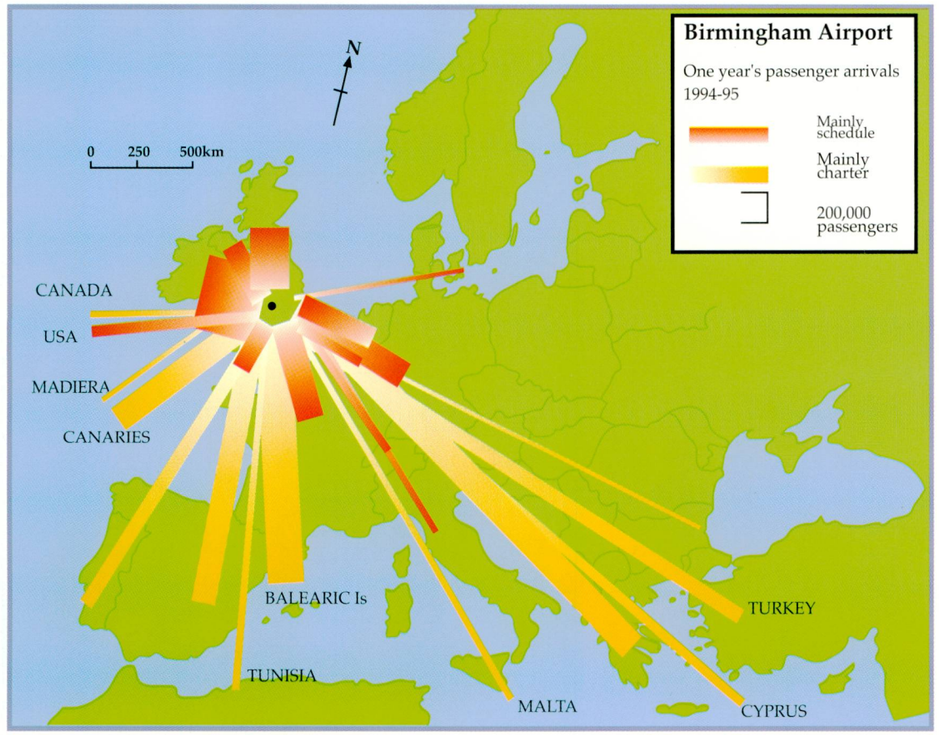
Something is stirring in Britain's cities. For two decades, millions of people have fled from their crime, pollution and squalor. But slowly, subtly, they are once again becoming desirable places in which to live.

We are following the European model to avoid the nightmare of some American cities.

David Harrison, the Environment Editor of the Observer newspaper.

Connections - Birmingham Airport

F. Birmingham Airport: one year's passenger arrivals, 1994-5



G. Passengers beginning their air journey at Birmingham 1994/5

a] Home address	%	b] Purpose	%
East and West Midlands Regions	55.9%	Business	33.9
Rest of UK	25.0%	Holiday package	30.7
[Scotland	7.0%	Holiday air fare only	13.3
South West	4.6%	Visiting friends/relatives	19.0
N.I.	4.1%	Others/no reply	3.1
South East	3.2%]		
other/no reply	19.1%		

H. Passengers arriving 1994-5

Main towns of departure

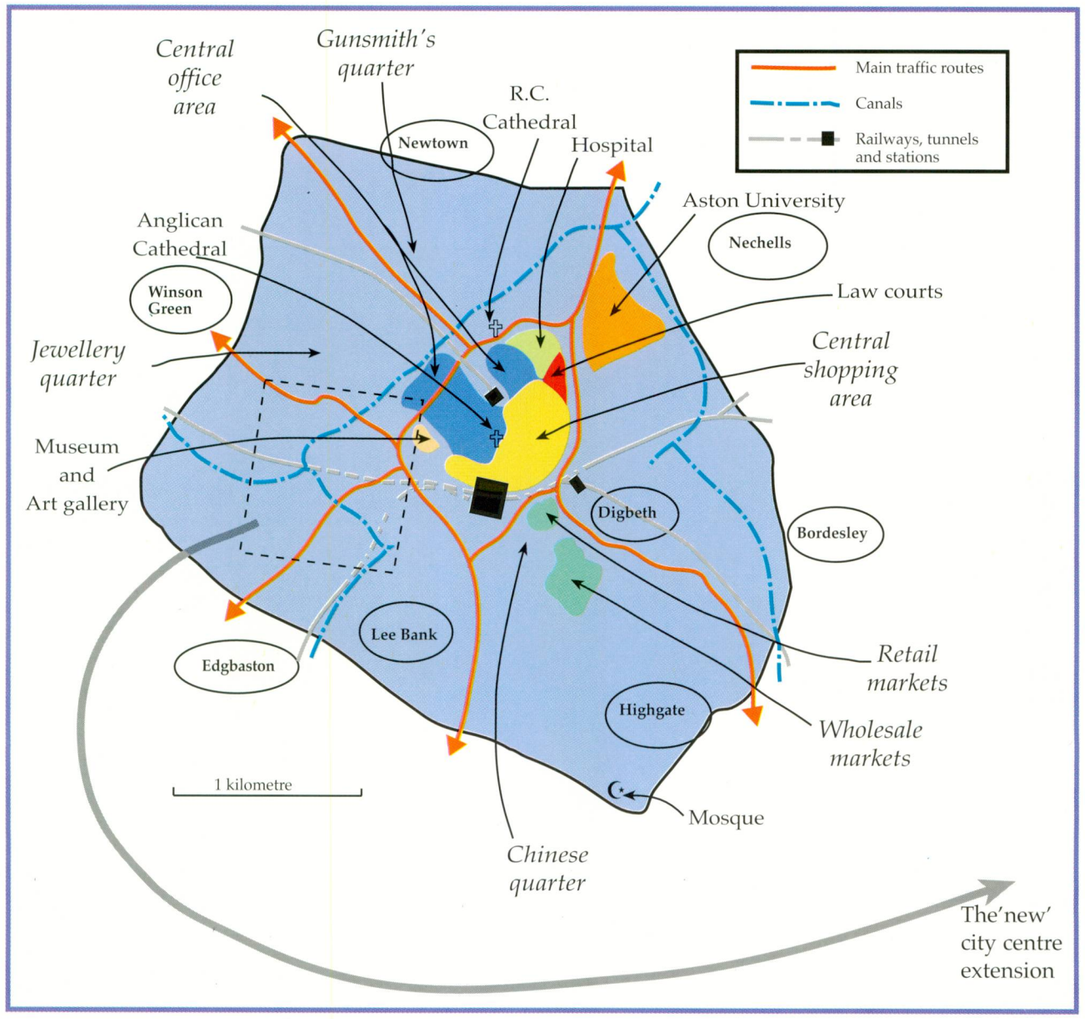
Mainly scheduled flights			Both		Mainly Charter flights	
Dublin	215	30	Larnica	20	Palma	138
Paris	144	18	Athens	16	Tenerife	93
Belfast	139				Malaga	75
Glasgow	117				Faro	67
Amsterdam	117				Ibiza	57
Frankfurt	86				Las Palmas	53
Dusseldorf	84				Alicante	50
Brussels	63				Mahon	48
New York	35				Arrecife	48
Zurich	30				Corfu	35

Activities

1. Use the flow-line map to describe, in about 50 words, the pattern of flights from Birmingham to other countries.
2. What is the differencebetween the pattern of flights for charter flights and for schedule flights? Who probably uses each?
3. Make graphs/diagrams to show the origins of passengers arriving in Birmingham Airport 1994-5.
4. On the evidence of air travel and local commuting how far would you say Birmingham is a 'European city'? Would you support extra investment in the Airport and air travel by the City Council?

What does the City centre offer?

I. Birmingham Central Area



J. 'Forward' by Raymond Mason in Centenary Square



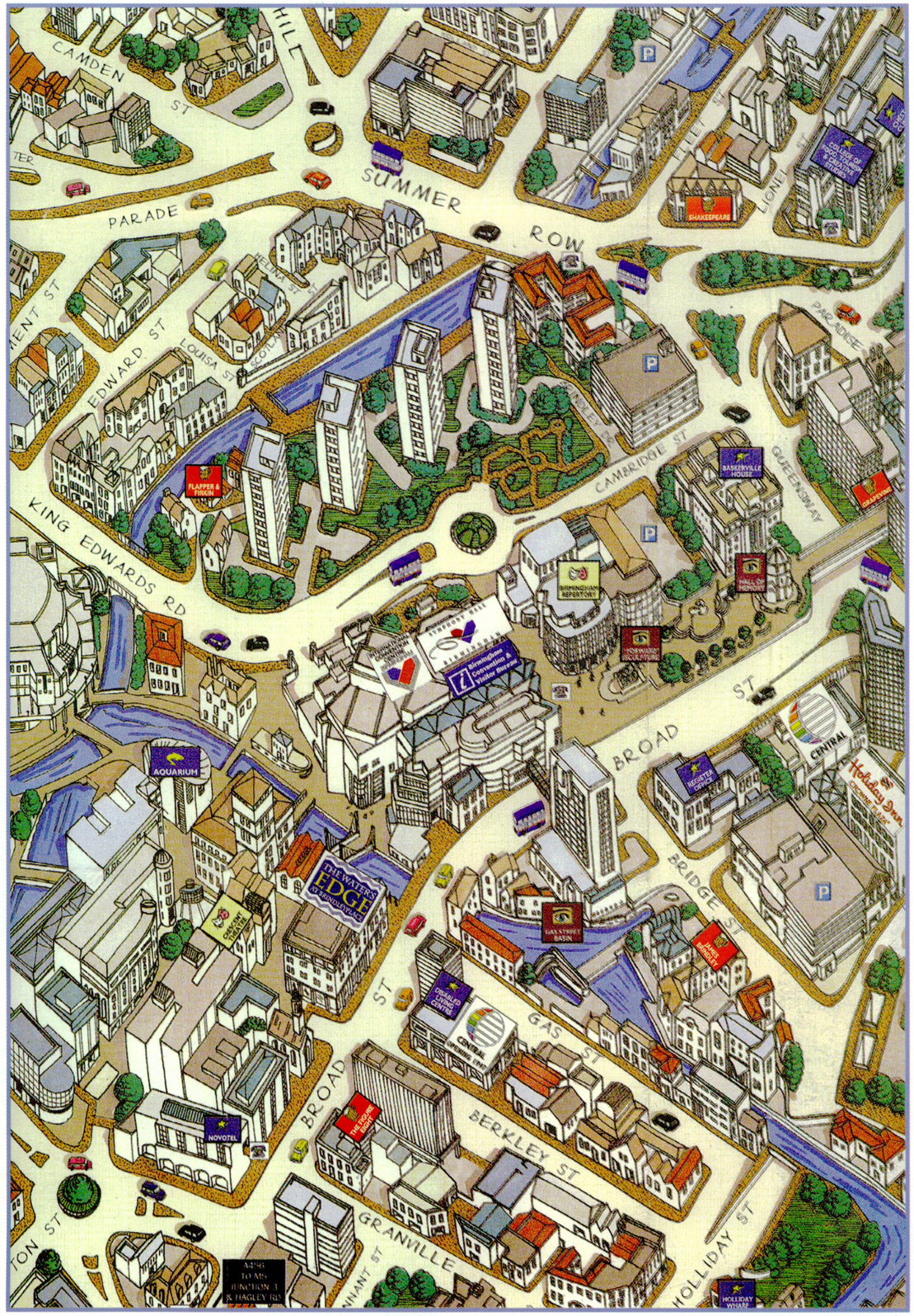
Roger Robinson

K. Brindley Place



Roger Robinson

L. The 'new' city centre extension



Extract from Cityscapes Limited map of Birmingham, full copy available from booksellers.

A positive account of Birmingham City Centre

Birmingham's ethnic mix - helps to make the city a thriving exciting place.

Some estimates:
Black-Caribbean, Indian, Pakistani, Irish each more than 50,000 people.
Bangladeshi, Chinese and 'other Asian', and 'other Black' peoples more than 10,000 each.

Accommodation: from the most expensive hotels like the high-rise Hyett in Centenary Square [£350 per night] through all grades of hotel along Broad Street and the Hagley Road, to 'B & B' [£30 per night] in nearby suburbs.

Business facilities: The International Convention Centre, conference rooms in hotels, halls which can be rented, easy access to the NEC [National Exhibition Centre] near the airport for trade fairs, business services and full communication [Telephone/Fax/E-mail] available.

Food: multi-cultural variety - in the Chinese Quarter; Balti and traditional Indian food, Italian, French, Japanese, English, American, Greek, Thai, Latin American .... all available in the older city centre and the new Brindley Place.

Leisure: Art Galleries, Museums, Sports, Health Clubs, Swimming Pools, Ice Rink, Shopping.

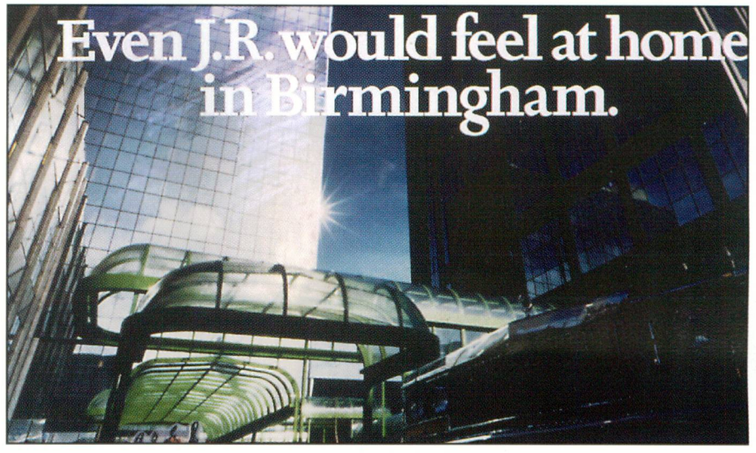
Entertainments: Besides the hundreds of pubs and restaurants there are night clubs, concerts, dances and theatres to suit all tastes.

M. Fun City ~ Night Life - for residents and visitors

Broad Street Clubs	Young employed Students	[mainly white]
New Street Pallisades	Young people	[mainly black]
Digbeth	Irish community Students	
Symphony Hall Theatre, Ballet	Older middle class	[mainly white]
Gay Quarter		
Dome, Ritzi Nightclubs	Young	[mainly Asian]
Brindley Place Restaurants	Mixed	
Square Pegs, Lewis's restaurants	Mixed	

N. Images!





Scott Sinclair

City Centre development schemes

City Centre developments are usually controversial. They often involve demolition and very expensive construction, and there are so many possibilities for new uses of the land.

The Broad Street/Brindley Place developments in Birmingham [see map on page 9] include a completely rebuilt canal-side area of shops, offices, restaurants and clubs, as well as new and improved residential areas.

If you live outside Birmingham you could apply interview and questionnaire methods to find out opinions about a development in your local city.

What the businessman wants

Patrick Bell is a 36 year old senior sales executive in computers. He is based in London but travels to most of the large cities in England to visit potential customers, attend conferences and exhibitions. He visits Birmingham on a regular basis and sometimes stays overnight at hotels in the city. These are some of the things he looks for in a hotel:

- A situation close to where he wants to go
- Good parking facilities if he brings his car
- Easy access to a station if he travels by rail
- Good restaurant and bar in hotel
- Leisure and fitness facilities in hotel
- Television in room
- Nearby pubs and restaurants

Sometimes he doesn't venture far from the hotel. At other times he visits nearby pubs and restaurants, particularly if he is with a group of other businessmen.

What do residents think?

Two contrasting views from residents about the Broad Street/Brindley Place developments

Patricia
Patricia is in her thirties and she has lived in Ryland Street, just off Broad Street, for 14 years. She works as a secretary for the Health Service and has two teenage children who are both at school. She often goes to Broad Street. Although she feels the Broad Street Developments will make the area more attractive and generate income for Birmingham, she has a number of serious reservations.

"Broad Street was not developed with the residents in mind. There is no increased employment for the locals and house prices have increased. The shops are more expensive than the centre of town and parking has become a big problem. Not only that, crime has increased".

Vanessa
Vanessa is a school secretary and, with her husband Paul, has lived in College Street [1 mile from Broad Street] for 20 years. Her grown up family has now left home. Despite being concerned about traffic problems during certain evenings, she has a positive attitude towards the Broad Street Developments. She feels that the area around Broad Street has a much better road system than previously and is a lot cleaner and brighter than before.

" The canal-side is a pleasure to walk along and there is much more entertainment now for local people without them having to travel great distances".

Activities

1. What facilities do you/would you use in the Centre?
   What do you think are the most important things for a city centre to have?
2. Look at the maps [p. 8/9] and the comments from Patricia, Vanessa and Patrick. How well could Birmingham City Centre supply each person's needs?
3. What would a city centre that catered mainly for visiting businessmen's needs look like?

Migration and Birmingham

Who moves? Why do people move?

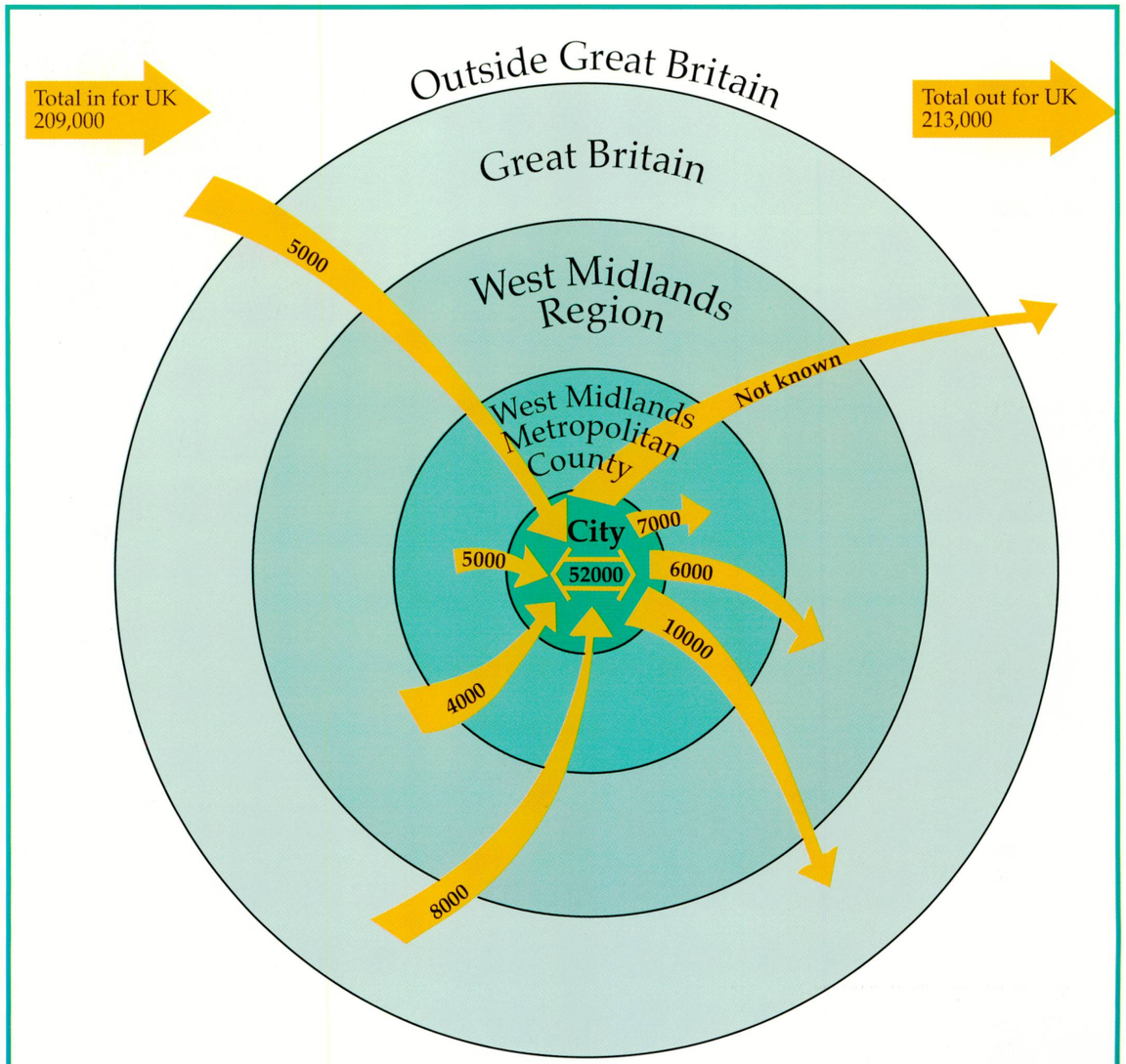
Where do they come from? Where do they go?

How many people move?

In one year [1990-91] over 80,000 people moved into new addresses in Birmingham. Most of them already lived in or near to the City. In fact 19,000 only moved within the same Ward, and 39,000 moved from one Ward to another.

23,000 moved in from outside Birmingham. At the same time at least 23,000 moved out from the City [Diagram A].

A. Movement to and from Birmingham 1990-91



Source: 1991 Census, Birmingham City Council

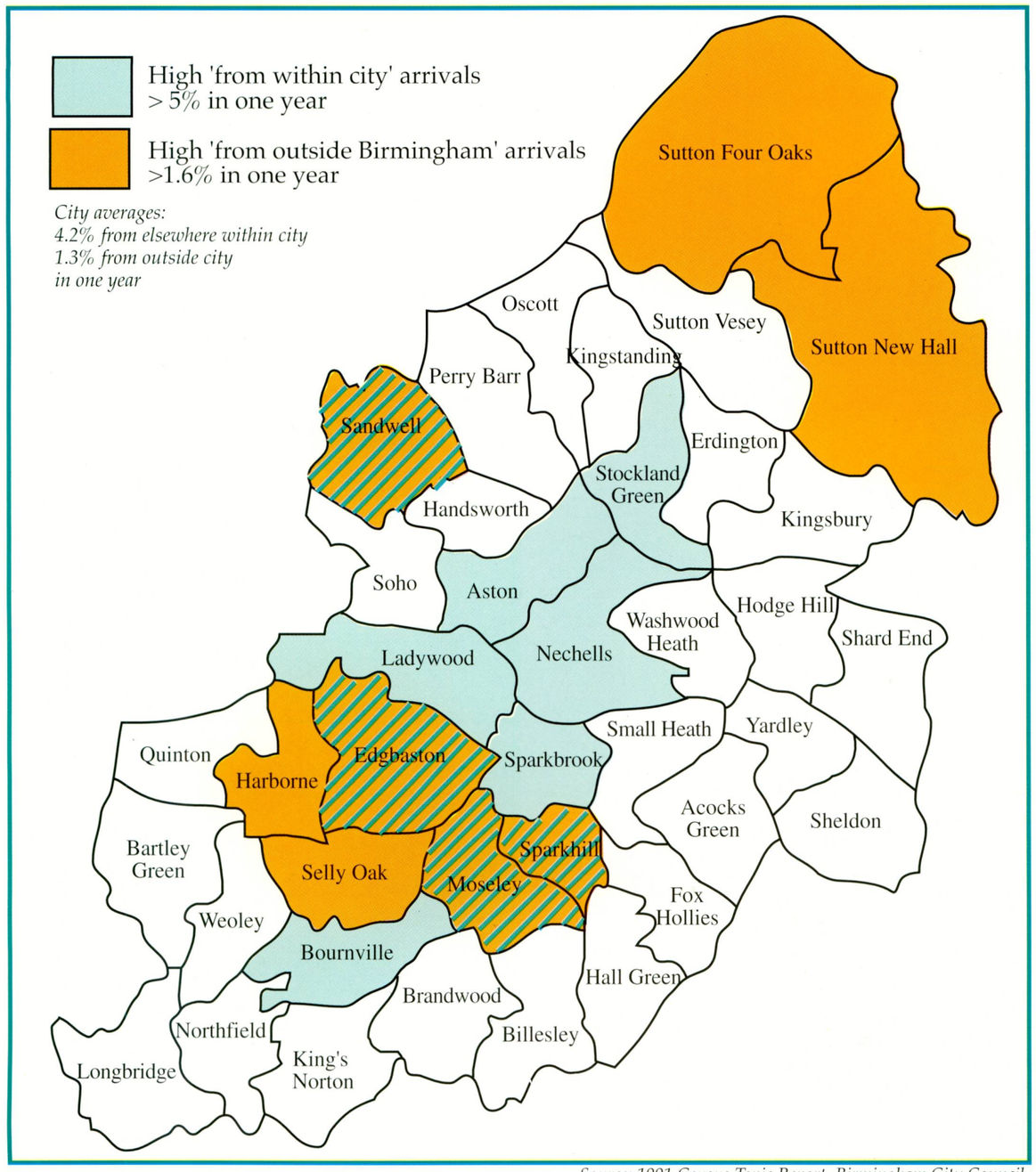
Which parts of the City are favourite?

Over the City as a whole about 8% of houses have new occupants each year. But the new addresses are not evenly spread. Wards like Edgbaston, Selly Oak and Moseley, where many students live, have well over 10% of their population living at new addresses each year.

Many people move to and from areas where new developments take place, like Nechells. Other, more stable wards like Hodge Hill, Billesley and Perry Barr, have much less movement [under 7%].

Often the changes involve a whole household moving to a new address - 60% of moves are like this. Map B shows the pattern of their new addresses.

B. Households moving into new addresses in Birmingham 1990-91.

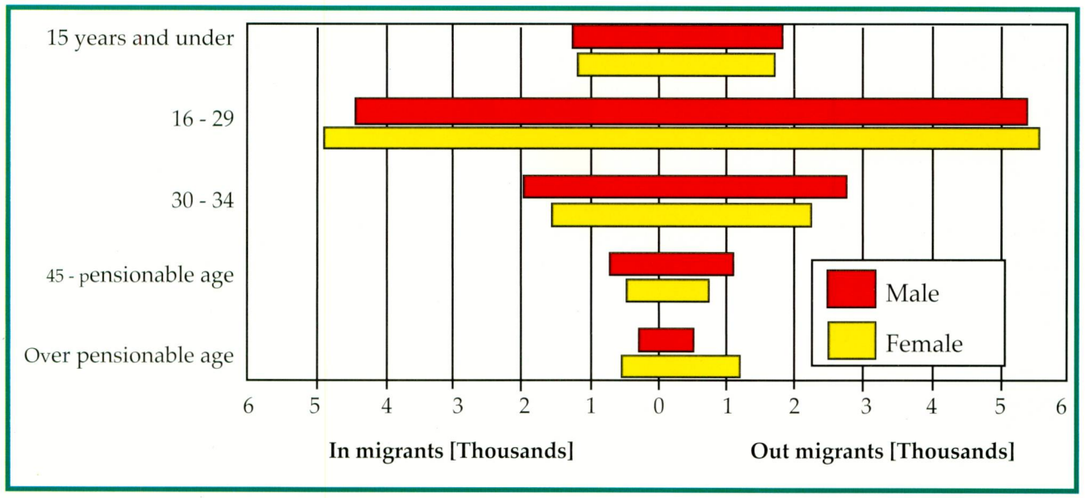


Source: 1991 Census Topic Report, Birmingham City Council

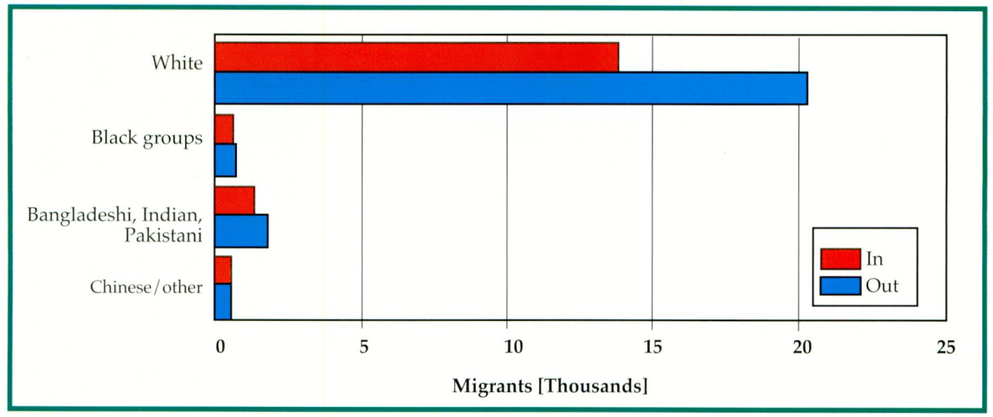
Who moves in and out of Birmingham?

Younger [that is under 45] employed people make up a majority of those moving [Graphs C, D and E]. Immigration from abroad is a very small but very interesting proportion [Life histories F].

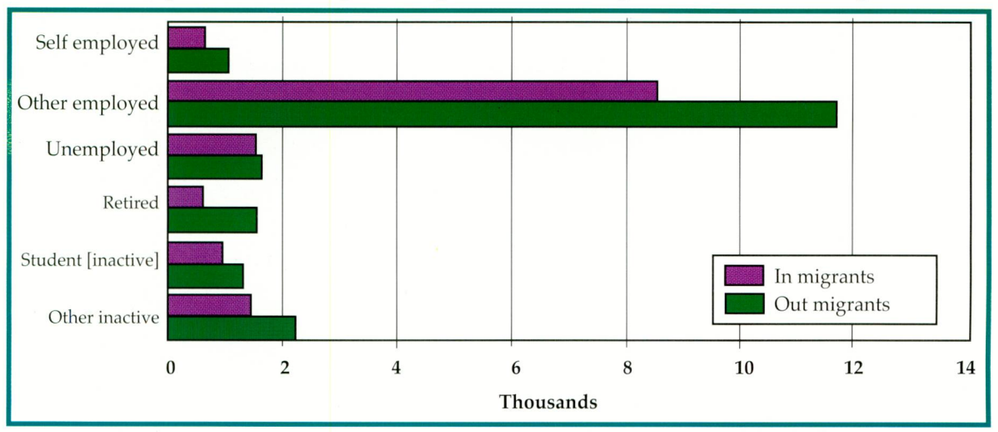
C. Age and sex of migrants moving to or from Birmingham - 1991



D. Ethnic group of migrants moving to or from Birmingham - 1991



E. Economic position of migrants aged 16+ moving to or from Birmingham - 1991



Source: 1991 Census Topic Report, Birmingham City Council

F. Life Histories

Meva lives in Aston

Meva came to Birmingham from Jamaica in 1961 when she was 20 years old. She was the oldest girl in a family of fourteen. She was the only member of the family to emigrate. They had joined a savings club ['Pardener'] which each month paid for someone to go.

Meva got a factory job, worked hard, married and now has four successful grown up children here including a teacher. Her husband has gone to the USA and now she is divorced. She has been back to Jamaica once, in 1992, but has no plans to return there permanently.

Jatinderpal lives in Yardley

My grandad was born in India. He migrated to Kenya. Then President Amin forced Asians out of Uganda leaving them with no money, food or clothes. My grandad thought that one day this might happen to him in Kenya, so he moved with his wife and daughter [my Mum] over to the United Kingdom where he thought there were good jobs. My Mum married here, and now there are three of us children all born in Britain and at school here.

Activities

1. Study Diagram A. What would you find pleasing or disturbing about the figures if you were [a] a house builder or [b] worked for a removals firm in Birmingham?
2. Explain why some Wards have more people with new addresses each year than others [text and Map B].
3. Use the three Graphs C, D and E to write a profile of the people most likely to move into a new address in Birmingham. How could a DIY firm use information like this?
4. Where were your grandparents born? Did they migrate? Write a brief life history [like those in F] about someone in your family.

Housing Issues in Birmingham

Where do people live in Birmingham and why?

What influences their choices?

Does Birmingham fit a typical city pattern?

The city houses about a million people in many different types of housing. Some live in Victorian houses, some in inter-war suburbs, many in post-war flats and modern houses.

Activities

For this activity you will need a copy of Map A.

1. Photographs 1-5
   These photographs are taken in residential areas in Birmingham.

   a] Work in groups and discuss the photographs. What types of housing can you see? Are there any other features in each picture? Which city zone do you think each is from?

   b] Where do you think the photographs were taken? Use map A, pages 46 and 47 to help you.

   c] Write your answers on the outline to produce a map of your group's decisions. Give it the title 'how we see Birmingham' then prepare a short report to justify your choices. The final activity is to discuss your decisions with the class.

   Did the class agree with your choices? Were your choices the right ones? Were there any surprises? Does Birmingham fit a city structure model [B] clearly or not?

2. Photographs 6-10
   These photographs are also taken in residential areas in the city of Birmingham, but they are designed to challenge ideas about city zones.

   Complete the same exercise that you did using photos 1-5. Then try these questions:

   a] Which photographs were most difficult to place? Try to give reasons why they caused problems.

   b] When you found out the correct answers were you surprised? Did it change the way you perceived the city? Try to explain your feelings.

   c] Can Birmingham be considered as a good example of one of the city zone models? If not, why not?

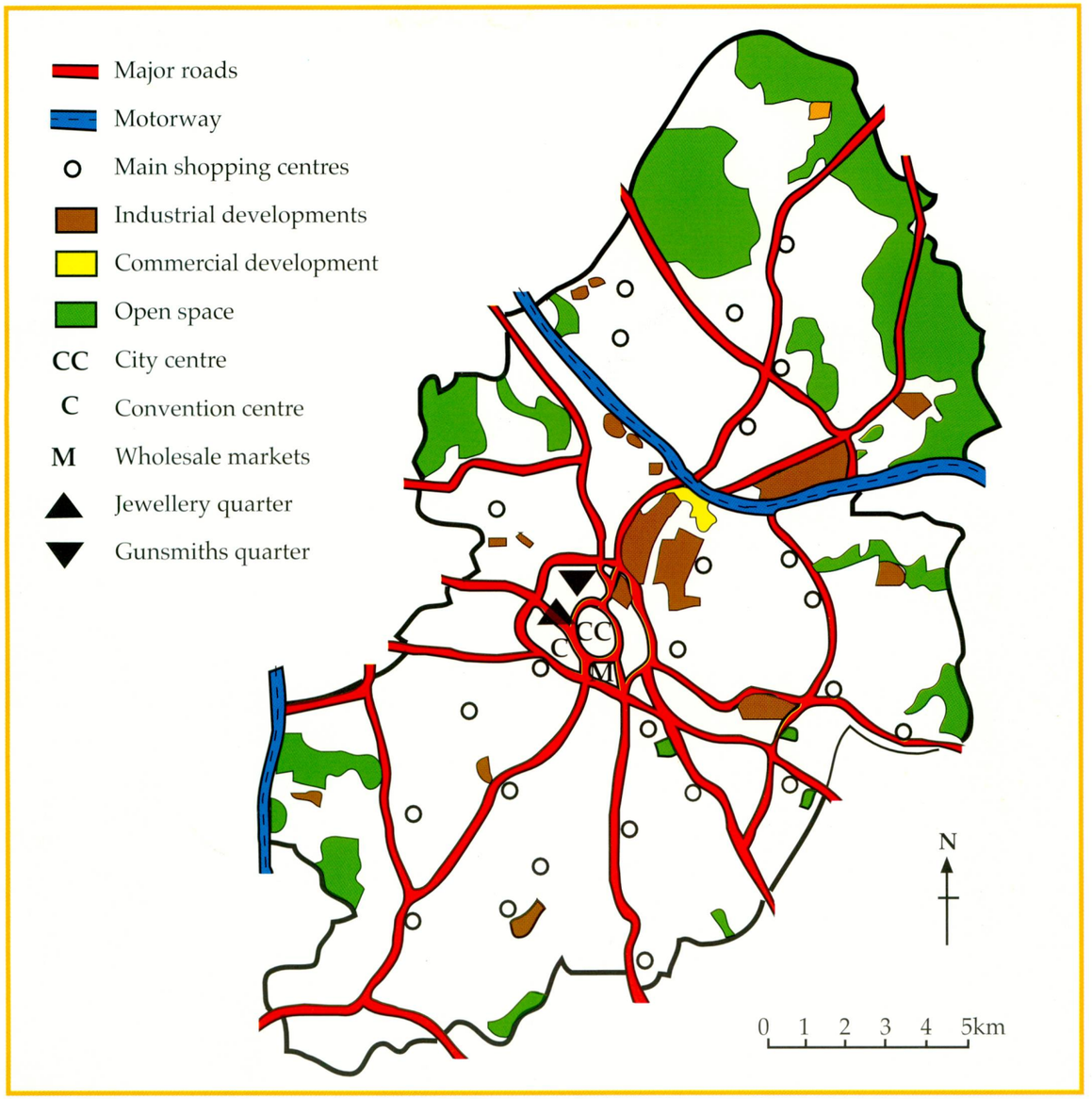
3. Select one of the photographs.

   a] Sketch the photograph. Write down all the things that you can see in the photograph - look for clues which could tell you about the people who live in the area or house shown.

   b] Write a letter to a friend who lives in Australia. Imagine that you live in the area shown by the photograph that you have selected - this is your first letter to them and so you must describe your home, family and lifestyle.

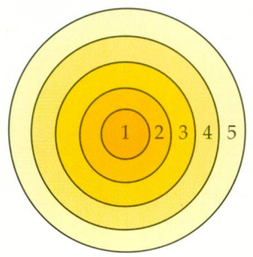
   c] Consider these questions - How did you decide who lives in the area shown by the photograph?
   What did you use as evidence to help you create your letter?

A. Birmingham base map

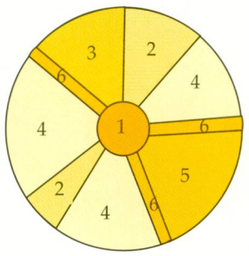


B. City structure models

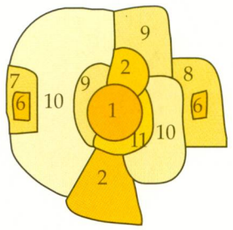
i] Concentric zones with the Central Business District [CBD] at centre.



ii] Sectors often radiating out from the centre.



iii] Patches [or 'multiple nuclei'] of varying sizes.



Key showing possible land uses in each pattern in UK.

1 Town centre - shops, offices etc.
2 Industry and warehouses
3 High density housing
4 Low density housing
5 Very low density housing
6 Shops, offices etc outside the town centre
7 Ethnic concentration
8 Overspill housing
9 Worker's housing
10 Middle class housing
11 Government and administration



1



2



3



4



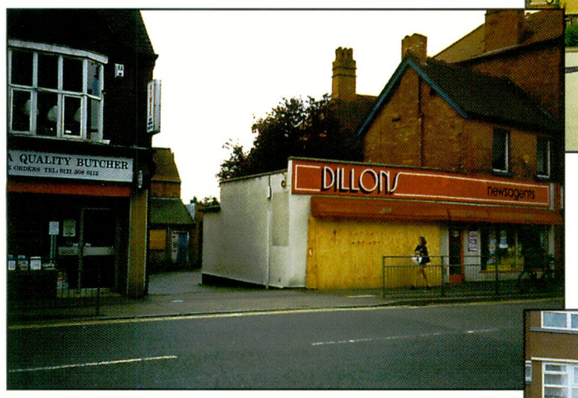
5

Thanks to The Birmingham Housing Education Trust, Roger Robinson and Jeff Serf for the photographs on these pages.

1 Aston
2 Sutton, Four Oaks
3 Selly Oak
4 Kingshurst
5 Ladywood

6

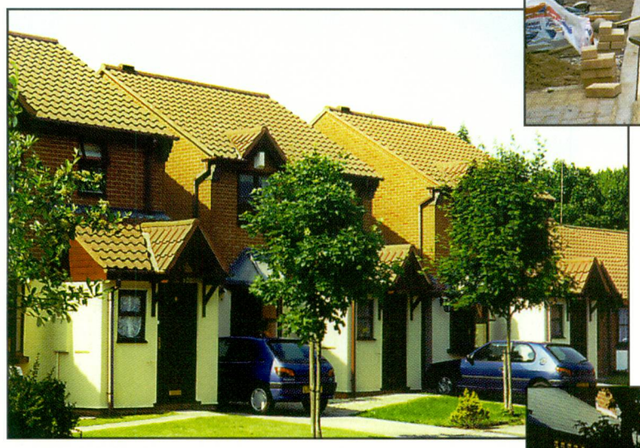




7



8



9

10



6 Aston
7 Sutton, Four Oaks
8 Ladywood
9 Kingshurst
10 Selly Oak

How much do we know?

In this section, we are going to concentrate on two parts of Birmingham - Aston and Sutton. You can get some idea of what Aston and Sutton are like by:

- looking at your answers for the activities and tasks on page 16;
- looking at the ward maps on pages 46/47;
- studying the small area maps of part of each ward on pages 44/45.

People make a difference

Three people talk about Aston [C] - Sophia is 28, Dave is 53 and Simon 14. They all live in Aston, but have different ideas about what it is like.

In People talking [D] you will find three people who live in Sutton - Wendy 40, Jan 35 and Barry 16. Once again they see areas through their own eyes.

C. People talking - Aston

Sophie [28 years old]

I've lived here all my life. Before living in this house with Sam and our little girl Julia, she's 6, I lived with my parents. They're publicans. Our house is semi-detached with 3 bedrooms. Sam's done quite a bit of work on the house - he's a builder, plumber and does decorating. I work part-time in the One-Stop Shopping Centre at Perry Barr. We don't go out much and spend most of our spare time watching telly. Julia likes cartoons, things like that. Sam likes sport and he always watches Top Gear. He used to play football on Saturdays, but now it's squash every Thursday night.

I don't think Aston has changed much, but the housing has improved. There's still a lot to do though - better shops, cleaner streets. I don't think people are as friendly as they used to be, but perhaps that's because I'm not a kid anymore. I'm quite happy living in Aston, but they should do something about spending on schools. I appreciate why they've spent all that money on the City Centre - to attract visitors, make it safer and so on, but we don't go - and I think they should do more at the community level. They never really ask us what we want.

No, Aston's OK, it's just reputation. Now they should do something about that.

Dave [53 years old]

I came to Birmingham from Poole in 1961, but I've only lived in this area for 6 months. My wife Hazel died, so I moved to this house because it's smaller - a 2 bedroomed terrace. I swapped houses with my daughter. I wouldn't live anywhere else but Aston. It's dynamic. There's always something going on, and because of the people here. Because they come from all over the world, I feel part of the real world. And I'm close to my family and friends. It's also handy for the canals. I've bought this canoe, and I use it to get around the canal system. That, plus my garden, is how I spend my spare time. Oh, I like cooking too. That's about the only thing I watch on TV - the cookery programmes.

Aston has it's problems. I'd like to see something done for the youngsters. There're too many without a job. They need a purpose. But that's true not only for Aston. I think the money that's been spent on Centenary Square and Broad Street has been well spent. It's wonderful what they've done. They should now think about the next big problem. What is the city going to do about traffic? It's getting progressively worse. They need to sort that out. And, of course, they have to increase spending on education.

Simon [14 years old]

I live with my Mom, Dad and sister in a semi-detached house. It's OK, but there's a lot of noise from the main road. I wouldn't want to move though. I've always lived in Birmingham, and I like it. There's lots of shops, but there is pollution, noise and violence. They ought to sort out the traffic. They should ban all cars from the city centre, except buses and taxis.

I go into town about once a fortnight. I spend most of my spare time relaxing with my family. My Mom is a cook and before that she was a cleaner. My Dad is a machine repairer. He's had that job for about 12 years.

D. People talking - Sutton Coldfield

Jan [35 years old]

We've lived in this detached house for 11 years. Before that we lived in Erdington. We moved because we thought the schools were better, and because we could park the cars off the road. The area is attractive, close to some open country, the Green Belt, but also close to the motorway. There are shops nearby, but the library has recently closed.

We've 2 children, 13 and 15, and spend our spare time watching TV and listening to the radio - I like the Archers. We walk, go to the occasional concert and we're members of the National Trust.

My parents are farmers, and I sometimes think that I'd like to live nearer to them, in Herefordshire. It would be a cleaner life, less pollution, and the countryside is beautiful. Birmingham has too much concrete, too much pollution, and too much crime. However, it is good for the theatre, shopping and so on. I am impressed with the changes in the city centre, I like Centenary Square, but I hope they don't just concentrate on the night-life. If they could do something about the rents, they might be able to attract more shops, and not just the big chain-stores.

There are other aspects they should tackle. What about traffic? We're too car-dependent. We need a good public transport system. And some of our landmarks need investment - like Cannon Hill Park, and Sutton Park. And as for the cost of eating out, say, the NEC, it's far too expensive.

Wendy [40 years old]

I live in a 4 bedroomed, semi-detached house in Sterling Road. We moved here 8 years ago because we needed a larger house, and one with a garage. Peter and I have 3 children - Louise, 15, Christopher, 12, and Steven, 6. We're just a normal family - we go out for trips to the coast, go swimming, we watch TV. The kids like cartoons and nature programmes. Peter watches football, football and some football. I like films, especially musicals, and the nature programmes too.

I like Sutton, it's more friendly, but more built-up than where I used to live. I came to Sutton in 1970 from Walton-on-Thames. The biggest problem of living here is that it's a 20 minute walk to the shops, and about as far to the schools. So I need a car. And there's not much for the children to do after school or at weekends. We don't use Sutton Park much, and Louise has to travel into the City Centre to attend a writers' group at the Old Rep. There's nothing closer.

But I still wouldn't want to live anywhere else in Birmingham. I know they've spent a lot in the City Centre, and to be honest, I think it's disgusting. Why waste it on that Tin Man and that other statue of the marching people? It should have gone to the schools or the health service.

Barry [16 years old]

I live with my Mom and Dad, and my 3 sisters. One's 17 and the others are twins, aged 14. We're just a normal family. We watch TV. I like Neighbours, Home and Away, and football. So does my Dad. He's a policeman, and we live in a police house. We've lived here for 11 years. I quite like it, but there's not much space for the kids to play. In fact, there's not much around here for anyone to do. It's quite good for my Mom, because she works in the local supermarket, so that's handy. She doesn't need a car.

I am going to get a car as soon as I can. I'll need it because I going to do a catering course at the College in the city centre, and of course it'll be good to be able to get about with my friends. But I won't drink and drive. If there was a good bus service , or trains, I could use that. But you need a car if you want a social life.

The City Council wishes to find out what people think about the area where they live and has produced a questionnaire [E] for all residents to complete. How do you think each of the people in your area [Aston or Sutton] would respond to the questions and why?

Activities

4. Write a short description of:
   a] Aston;
   b] Sutton.

   What are these parts of Birmingham like? How are they different to each other? How are they the same? Explain why they are the way you describe them.

   Be sure to support your ideas by quoting evidence from pages 16 and 44/47.

5. Pick either Aston or Sutton and, working with a partner, copy and complete the table [F].

6. Find a pair who looked at the other area to you. Compare your completed tables.

- Are there any similarities? Differences? Surprises?
- Explain to the other pair why you chose the points you did.

E

What is you name?

Where do you live?

What sort of accommodation do you live in?

How long have you lived here?

How do you and those you live with spend your spare time?

What do you particularly like about your area?

What do you particularly dislike about your area?

What do you think the council's priorities should be in trying to improve your area?

Briefly sum up what you feel about your area

Briefly sum up what you feel about Birmingham

F

Area: Aston or Sutton	What they like about ...	What they dislike about ...
Name of 1st person:	1=	1=
Sophia or Wendy	2=	2=
	3=	3=
Name of 2nd person:	1=	1=
Dave or Jan	2=	2=
	3=	3=
Name of 3rd person:	1=	1=
Simon or Barry	2=	2=
	3=	3=

Moving house

Background
Graham Danvers was born and went to school in Birmingham, but left to go to college in London. He became a civil servant, got married to Sheila and moved to Dover. They have two children - Paul, aged 13 and Charlotte, aged 11.

Graham recently got promotion, but his new job is in Birmingham's Urban Renewal Department working on a housing project which is funded by aid from the European Union. The family are going to move back to Graham's home town.

Today, Graham is in Birmingham looking for their new home.

Graham says,"We can't afford to pay more than £90,000, and I can't drive, so it must have good public transport to the Stratford Road. We will need a garage or somewhere to park Sheila's car. One of us has to walk the dog every morning and every evening, so a park or open space would be good. The kids are growing up fast, and soon they'll want friends round and so on. Lots of space, plenty of room is essential."

Graham returns to Dover with news of the new home he has found. However, he soon discovers that the family do not agree with his choice. They say that he hasn't considered their needs and feelings.

Sheila wants "A house that has at least three bedrooms and is detached ... or at least semi-detached. It must have central heating, and I'd quite like a house that has 'character'. Maybe an older house. We need somewhere to park the car, and I'll be looking for a job in Birmingham, so perhaps within easy travelling distance of the city centre."

Paul is looking to be "Close to my new school and close to somewhere to play football. I like football, so I will be going to either Villa Park or St Andrew's ... even both! I suppose I'll have to get a paper round to get some cash. I'd really like a room away from the others because I'm learning to play the guitar, and I do like music. Loud music."

Charlotte is determined "That we have a large garden. And that it's near a library, and a cinema. I quite like ten-pin bowling as well. Of course, I don't want to share a bedroom with him."

Activities

7. Think carefully about where you live. If you were asked to complete the questionnaire for your area what would you write, and why?

   What would your neighbours have to say about where you live? What would other people living in your home say?

8. Using your completed questionnaire write a statement about the area where you live, similar to those on pages 20/21.

9. Think about the area around your school. Where would you suggest Graham looks for the new family home.

10. Does the ideal home for the Danvers family exist near your school? Or will they have to compromise? Where should they live near your school?

    How would this decision be made in your family? Would anyone 'get their own way' or would a compromise be worked out?

Birmingham in the world



Communications

Control from distances
eg TNC decisions
Reaction to governments

Cultural links
eg Sport
Music
Theatre
Art

New methods:
E-mail
Fax
Internet

Personal movement
Car
Tram
Coach
Plane
Shrinking world

Technology

Automation
Increased productivity
More / cheaper produce
Fewer jobs [especially unskilled]

Computerisation

Knowledge and information networks

Environment

Air and water pollution
Waste
Vehicles

Global warming

Personal resources
eg Water
Energy
Land

Trade

Imports
eg Energy
Consumer goods
available for many

Exports
eg Cars
Machinery
Consumer goods

Competition
International agreements:
Tariffs, Quotas

Economics

Globalisation
Global competition
Global marketing

Transfer of production
Transfer of employment
to and from other parts of the world

Separation of production processes

Investment

Government
Aid, grants, subsidies
eg Water link
Inner city grants

EU, International
Special projects
eg City Centre
Road development

TNCs, banks
Inward:
New enterprises
eg BMW

Outward:
Closures
Redundancies
Unemployment

People

Migration

Mainly from:
India
Bangladesh
Pakistan
Caribbean
Europe
Ethnic concentrations:
eg Irish: Sparkhill, Erdington
Pakistani: Small Heath, Sparkbrook
African-Caribbean: Ladywood, Handsworth

Mainly to:
Europe
North America
Australia and NZ

Visitors

Business
Conferences
Conventions
[NEC, NCC]

Tourism/family
Hotels
City Centre
Leisure activities
Sight-seeing

Culture

Via people

Work skills
Entrepreneurs
Business people
Professionals
Labour force
eg Pakistani / Bangladeshi
textiles and clothing
Pakistani / Indian retail trading
Irish / Sikh construction industry
Asian doctors
Irish / African-Caribbean nurses

Religion
eg Sikhism
Hinduism
Islam
Judaism
Buddhism
Roman Catholicism
Eastern Orthodox
Rastafarian
Gospel

Food
eg Indian
Chinese
S.E. Asian
Caribbean
Italian
Green
Balti
North American

Media/business driven
[mainly from U.S.A.]

Clothes Music Dance

Consumer society
Shopping malls
Supermarkets
Throw away goods
Out of town shopping
Healthy eating
minorities

Business methods
eg Management techniques
Accountability
Plastic cards eg American Express

Politics

Global and international decisions
Agenda 21, sustainability
International relations - wars
International pressures - aid
TNC decisions

Influences of US/Japan/Europe
EU Policy
Competition for EU funds
Business people and bankers
eg Sale of Rover
Foreign ownership & investment

National Government
Policies to be followed
Priorities for development subsidies
Planning permission
Control of local councils

Military spending
Arms trade
eg EMI, GKN
Gunsmith's Quarter

Activity

1. Make sure you understand the words in each section of the diagram.

2. With a partner take one section and explain to the class how it affects your city.

3. How has each of the sections affected your family's life during the last year?

The world in Birmingham

Photo: Birmingham Economic Developmet Department

Issue: Youth and Employment

Employment is vital to give young people a good start in adult life.

What work do young people do?

Compared with the national average a large proportion of 16 to 24 year olds work in distribution, hotels and restaurants. Diagram A shows the employment pattern in Birmingham. The lowest gross weekly earnings in the UK are in hotels and restaurants, 'other' services and distribution.

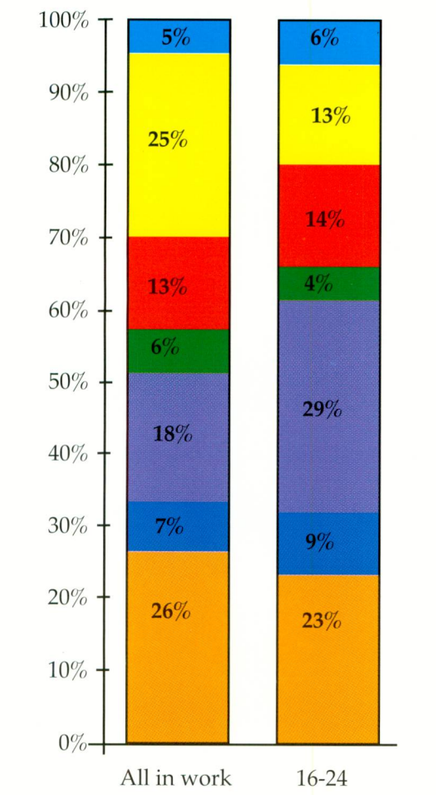
Part time work [Table B] is important, and keeps people off the unemployment register!

B. Part Time Working in Birmingham, by Gender

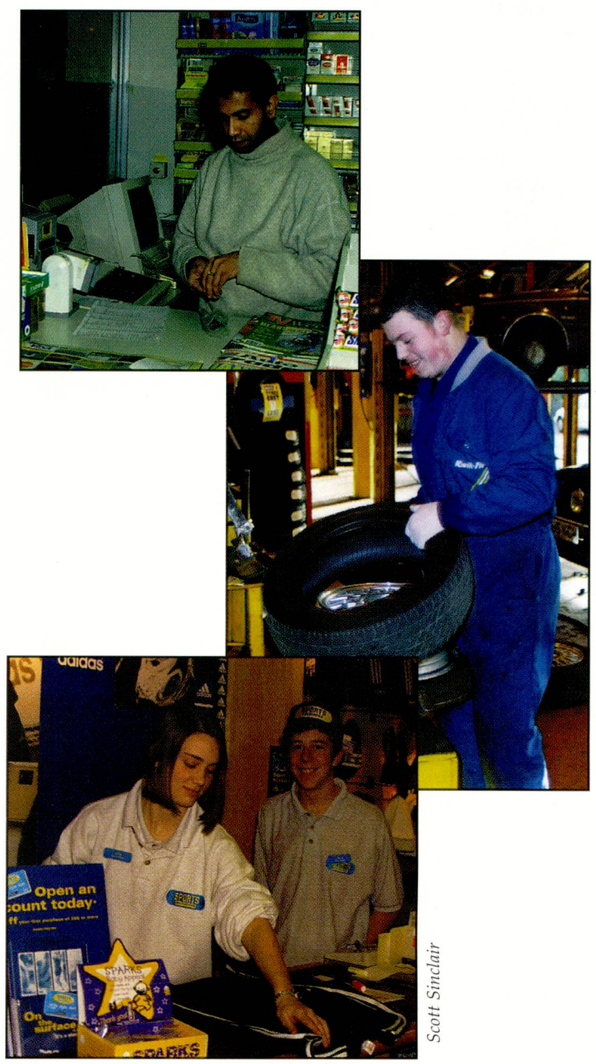
Part Time Workers [% of all employed]

Age	Males	%	Females	%
16-19	1373	8.7	2023	15.1
20-24	819	2.5	2592	9.3
Total all ages	7191	2.8	57893	29.7

A. City of Birmingham workforce 1994



C. Young people at work



Scott Sinclair

Is everyone getting a job?

Youth unemployment rates are consistently higher than those for the total working population. In February 1996 the unemployment rate for 18 to 24 year olds was 14% for the UK, compared with about 8% for all ages.

In the big conurbations the rates are much higher than average. In Birmingham for example 20% of 18 to 24 year olds are officially unemployed. Within the city some areas are very badly hit - Sparkbrook has 43% of 18 to 24 year olds unemployed.

D. Percentage of young people who are economically active and unemployed

Age	Active	Unemployed	%
16	3638	1106	30.4
17	6827	1553	22.7
18	8409	2093	24.8
19	9903	2464	24.8
20	10643	2570	24.1
21	11001	2327	21.1
22	11963	2343	19.5
23	12757	2256	17.7
24	13209	2179	16.4
16-24	88350	18811	21.3

Source: Census 1991

E. Birmingham unemployment amongst 18 -24 year olds

Source: Birmingham labour market bulletin, March 1996

Why do these patterns exist?

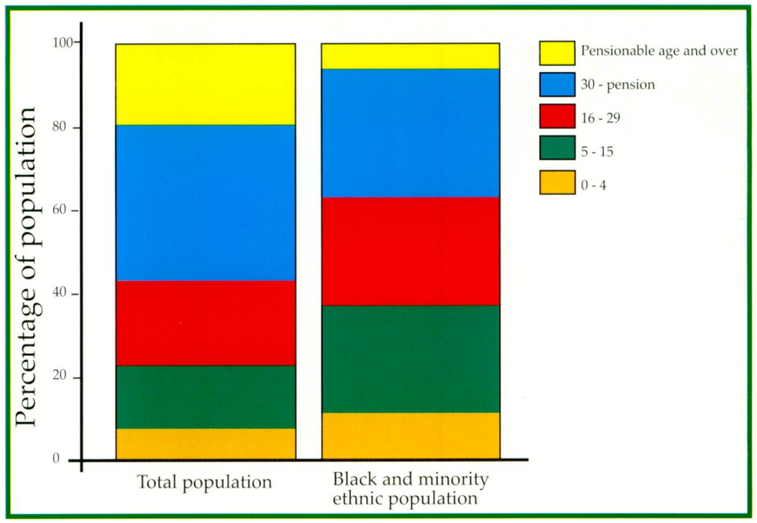
There is a relationship between employment, educational achievement, family origin and ethnic origin.

Generally higher educational achievement and better qualifications are obtained by young people from professionally employed parents than by young people whose parents work in manual occupations. This means a better chance of employment and a better paid job. This is often called the effect of 'class'. Of course there are plenty of exceptions; this is only a generalisation.

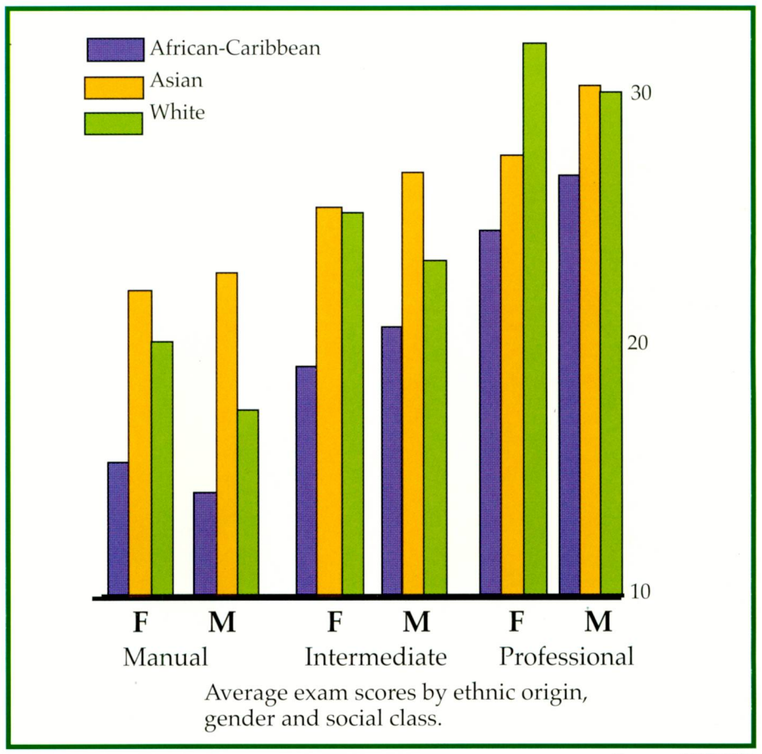
The effect of ethnic origin is also very strong. The exam scores of most ethnic minority children are not very different to those of white children, yet the unemployment rates for ethnic minorities are much higher than those for whites. In Birmingham in 1996 42% of adult Bangladeshis were unemployed, 35% of Pakistanis, 18% of Indians, 28% of African Caribbeans, compared with 15% of whites.

These very high rates mean that youth unemployment rates are even higher for ethnic minorities, and there are also proportionally more young people in the ethnic minority population than in the white population in the UK.

F. Birmingham age group structure



G. Black and ethnic miniorities and educational achievement



Average exam scores by ethnic origin, gender and social class.

Source: OFSTED

H. for activity 2

% **Youth unemployment**			
<13.8%	13.8 - 27.6	27.7 - 41.4	>41.4

Activities

1. Draw a graph of the data in Table D showing the percentage of young people who are unemployed. Make sure your graph shows the results as clearly as possible.
2. Now look at Map E of unemployment amongst 18 to 24 year olds.
   Copy Table H and make a list of the wards in each category
3. Write a paragraph summarising what you have found the main patterns of youth employment and umeployment in Birmingham to be.
4. Read the information on page 26.
   Write a short article for the local newspaper explaining the effect of ethnic origin on employment opportunities. Suggest what might be done to improve the situation.
5. Look at the data for the Enumeration Districts in Sutton, Four Oaks and Aston [page 44].
   Where do these two wards come on your table from question 2?
6. Look at the ED data.
   Compare the two areas.
   Copy Table I and fill it up with as much detail as possible about each area.

I. for activity 6

	Sutton Four Oaks	Aston
% aged 0-15		
Housing Quality		
Affluence		

J. Young people in Birmingham

I would really like to go to university but I can't see my family or me being able to afford it.

I'm just working here until September, getting some money together to go off to university. I'm really looking forward to living in another city.

I've been unemployed since I left school last year. No one is very sympathetic and there don't seem to be many training schemes available.

All my mates are unemployed so it doesn't worry me too much. I hope to get on a scheme next summer.

I've just got a job in the city centre in one of the big insurance companies. It's great to have money to be able to do things.

I was lucky really - I've got a job in the high street where I live, but I really wanted a job where I could use some of the exams I passed.

Activities

7. Read the information in the case histories of youth in Birmingham [J]

   In which wards in Birmingham is each person most likely to live?

   Explain the decisions you have made.

   Discuss your findings with the rest of the class. How much do you find you agree?

   Why do you think there may be some argument?

Issue: The Heartlands project

Introduction

There are areas of poverty in cities all over the world. The people who live in these areas suffer bad housing and many are unemployed. They may have bad working conditions and poor facilities for health care and schooling.

Such areas often have land which is not in use and buildings and shops which are shut up and decaying. Areas like this can be developed, making them attractive places for industries and businesses to set up work.

There are many different people involved in making the decisions about development and many people who will be affected by the decisions which have been made for them. People living in the area may have different ideas to industrialists about what needs to be done.

Who would benefit from this development?

How would it affect the local community?

How do you think it will affect the people who live in the area?

Do you think they have a say in what type of development will take place in the area?

A. Members of the Heartlands Development team outside the Jaguar factory



Heartlands Development Corporation

B. Shopping centre in Bloomsbury urban village



Catherine Mitchell

C. Near to Fort Dunlop



Roger Robinson

Who should make the decisions?

Activities

1. Readpages 32&33.

   From studying the map [F], name the different land uses in Heartlands.

   Write down four important things about the Heartlands project, share your ideas with a partner.

2. Read about Bordesley village [page 34]
   In a group, choose one of the following roles each:

   a] a 15 year old who lives in Bordesley village and is doing GCSE Geography at the local secondary school.

   b] an unemployed 23 year old who has always lived in Bordesley village and whose house has been renovated.

   c] an employed mother working in Heartlands and who has two small children who both attend the Nursery school in Heartlands.

   d] a pensioner who has always lived in the area and has recently retired in the village.

   For your role briefly list the ways in which your life would have changed because you live in Bordesley village.

   Discuss life in Bordesley village.with your group. What do you agree and disagree on? Do you enjoy living in Bordesley village?

3. Read about the industrial development in Heartlands [pages 35-37]

   Write a short newspaper article explaining why the local and international industries are attracted to the Heartlands and what effect they have on the local community.

   Do not forget to include the Spine road! [page 33]

4. Read the views expressed by the local people, journalists and the industrialists [pages 34&35]

   In small groups decide which of the following people you would like to be.

   What would be the priorities of the different groups listed below?

   1 Local industrialists
   2 National Government
   3 The local people
   4 Environmentalists
   5 Trans National Corporations, the World Bank, and the European Union funders

Extension activity - the debate

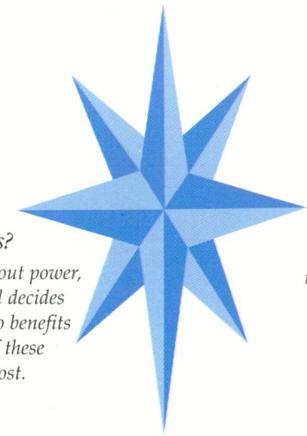
Plan a presentation that you will make to international planners about the success of Heartlands. Make sure you include all the points of view. The Development Compass Rose will help you with the idea.

Natural

These are questions about the environment - energy, air, water, soil, living things and their relationships to each other. These questions are about the built as well as the 'natural' environment.

Who decides?

These are questions about power, who makes choices and decides what is to happen; who benefits and loses as a result of these decision and at what cost.



Economic

These are questions about money, trading, ownership, buying and selling.

Social

These are questions about people, their relationships, their traditions, culture and the way they live. They include questions about how, for example, gender, race, disability, class and age affect social relationships.

Do you think that the development of Heartlands is successful?

The development of the Birmingham Heartlands area

In England there are many cities with areas of waste land, poor housing and low standards of living.

Birmingham is no exception. The government has been trying to develop these areas by putting lots of funds and resources in to the area to make it better to live and work in.

An example of this is the Heartlands area in Birmingham. The area is 10 square kilometres of mainly derelict and contaminated industrial land in Aston and Duddeston, to the north and east of the city centre.

The area had high unemployment and poor housing and community care facilities. There were very few businesses within the area, most of which were local businesses employing a few people. Many shops were closed up due to lack of business and the difficulty of surviving in the present economic climate.

The development of the Heartlands area was based on economic regeneration. This meant that industrial development in the area was a priority and that social and environmental factors were secondary developments. However, the area had a lot of social and environmental problems which also needed to be addressed.

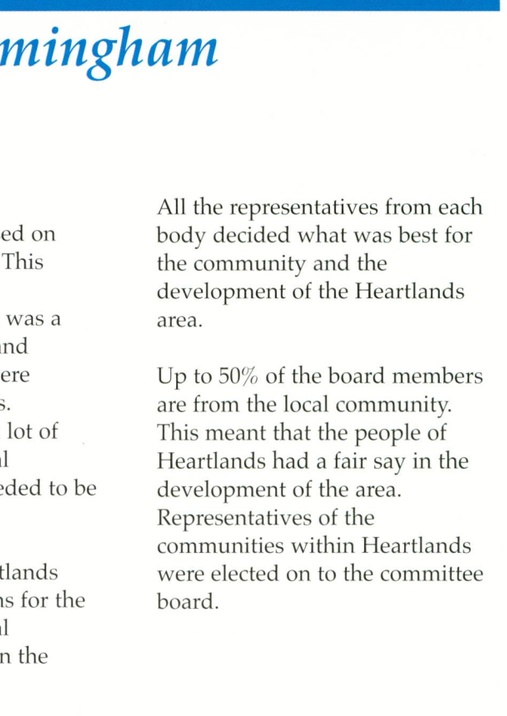
The community of Heartlands was involved in the plans for the social and environmental improvements, but not in the industrial regeneration.

The decision making involved the local residents, the national government and other elected bodies.

All the representatives from each body decided what was best for the community and the development of the Heartlands area.

Up to 50% of the board members are from the local community. This meant that the people of Heartlands had a fair say in the development of the area. Representatives of the communities within Heartlands were elected on to the committee board.

E. Nechells new Park Gate



Heartlands Development Corporation

D. The Fort shopping centre



Kadenza

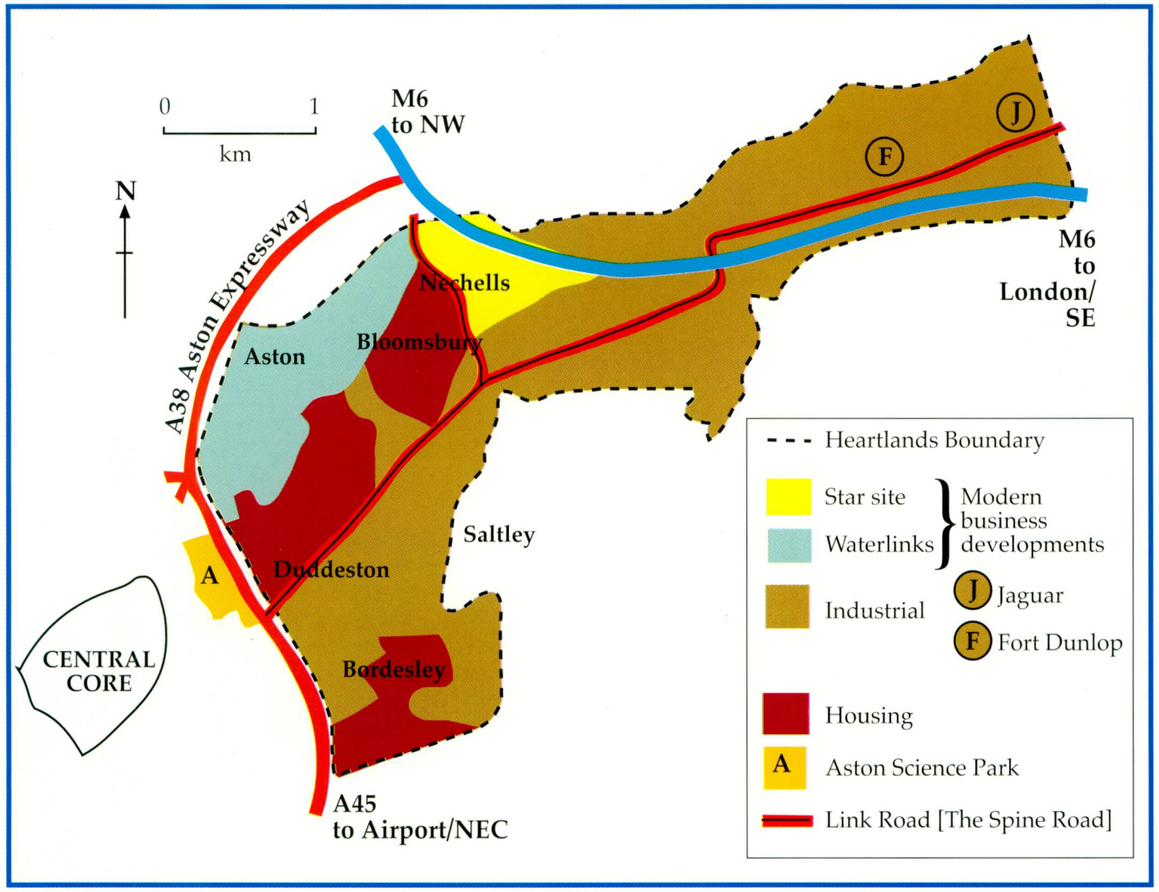
The Spine Road

For industry to be successful in Heartlands there has been a new Spine road built. It will open in 1997.

The Spine road will provide a route directly through the Heartlands area to all the major roads in Birmingham. It will be of great benefit to the businesses in the area. The road will improve access for customers of the businesses and help to increase relations with other businesses in the area.

The effects of the Spine road for business and industry are all positive, but there are other factors that need to be thought about.

F. Heartlands



The Spine road has meant that several businesses in the area have had to move elsewhere. People who work in the businesses have had to look for new jobs and the business has had to look for a new place to be.

The Spine road runs through a wild life area which is home to many wild plants and species.

This has destroyed the homes of these creatures that live there and created an area where no wild life can flourish.

The developers of the Spine road say that these areas can be moved elsewhere and that the creatures and plants can resettle somewhere else.

Other difficulties that the Spine road has created are the increase in noise pollution for the residents who live near the road. The increase in vehicles also means an increase in pollution. As a consequence of the pollution there is a serious risk to the health of the people of the community.

Bordesley Village - The development of the communities of Heartlands

There are four main urban villages in the Heartlands area. All these villages have had new houses and flats built. There are new parks for children to play in, and community facilities which have been built.

The new houses have double glazing, security locks and private gardens to maintain. This was designed to give people a feeling of pride in their area. Although a lot of people are happy about the changes , others are not. Here are two opinions from residents:

"I like the new houses and flats. The parks are great as my kids now have somewhere safe to play."

"We moved in to our new house and feel a lot safer and happier with the changes made."

"I think the council should mind their own business and leave us alone. We don't want them here, they won't change anything."

As well as developing the houses and parks around the area there have also been developments of the canals, towpaths and other environmental improvements.

The people of Heartlands have been asked about their opinions in the planning of the area and the facilities needed for their community. This has meant that people have been able to be a part of the development.

Many businesses have invested in to the Heartlands area which has created a lot of employment. Instead of bringing people in to the Heartlands area from outside, the people within Heartlands were offered jobs and training from the companies. This created a lot of employment in the Heartlands area.

Companies within the Heartlands area have talked about the development of the community of Heartlands. Here are some of their responses;

"Heartlands is an excellent location for our firm. We feel we are making a positive contribution to the community."

"It is of no benefit to our company to be involved in the environmental and community regeneration of Heartlands. Although I do support the idea."

G. St Andrew's Primary School and Carl Chinn celebrate Bordesley Urban Village



Heartlands Development Corporation

Trans National Corporations and local companies and industries within Heartlands

Heartlands is home to at least 1,200 businesses and now has a varied size of businesses within the region.

Business investment in Heartlands has ranged from small local firms such as 'Braggs the Bakers', to Trans National Corporations like Jaguar, WING YIP, SP Tyres [Dunlop], and HP Foods.

Local companies generally have a small site where the roads are narrow, giving goods vehicles very little room to manoeuvre. The area where local industries work is completely different from the area where Trans Nationals and large scale industries have invested.

Martin Walker's story

Before Trans National Corporations [TNCs] and national companies moved in to Heartlands Mr Walker had a successful business in construction and worked with local people within the area. He had a reputation for reliability and honesty and had a lot of work in the area.

When TNC's started investing in Heartlands Mr Walker's job was threatened. He was told by the Heartlands corporation that the place where his business was needed for major companies to build their factories.

This meant that Mr Walker has had to move sites, out of Heartlands because land has become very expensive and Mr Walker is competing with international companies for work. He now has very little work because the larger companies can offer cheaper prices and have control of the market.

Is this a fair form of development?

Braggs the Bakers

Braggs the Bakers are a national bakery who have many bakeries in Birmingham.

Braggs needed a new site for their bakery which was accessible and gave them the opportunity to expand their site if they wanted to. This meant that the area had to be near the city centre of Birmingham.

Braggs selected the Heartlands area for the following reason;

"We selected the Heartlands site for our new bakery because as well as providing us with space for expansion, it is close to our existing premises, which means we can retain all our current staff."

More than 175 new jobs will be created by this £5m investment in the Saltley area of Heartlands. Braggs, known nationally as Greggs, will become the largest independent baker in Heartlands.

This has provided an opportunity for employment and meant the expansion of a successful business.

H. Braggs the bakers



Catherine Mitchell

Trans-National Corporations

Trans-National Corporations have great wealth and investment within the Heartlands area. As seen in the case of Mr Walker, this can have a negative effect on local businesses as it takes away opportunities for them to expand their business or invest in the Heartlands area. Small firms who may have originally worked with other companies in Birmingham have been finding themselves isolated due to TNCs being able to offer cheaper services.

A major TNC which is developing in Heartlands. and has been since 1954, is Jaguar. They have seen the development of the Heartlands right from the beginning.

Jaguar employs some people from Heartlands, creating a lot of training and employment schemes and initiatives. Jaguar has had very strong links with the community and environmental development. It believes it is important to make the area where you work look attractive and have tried to make the site look attractive. But Jaguar has encouraged the development of the Spine road, even though it is aware of the environmental and social damage that may occur. Jaguar is one of many businesses who feel the Spine road will bring a great sense of economic prosperity to the area. The Spine road will increase the business opportunities for Jaguar.

There are other Trans-National corporations who are not as eager to work with the community as Jaguar. As the main aim of Heartlands was economic regeneration there are some companies who do not feel that social and environmental factors need to be considered when working in Heartlands.

Here are some quotes from TNCs who work in Heartlands:

"Although we employ people from the Heartlands their standard of housing and environment is no concern of ours."

"We support the idea of economic development in Heartlands because we have gained a lot of business since moving in to this area."

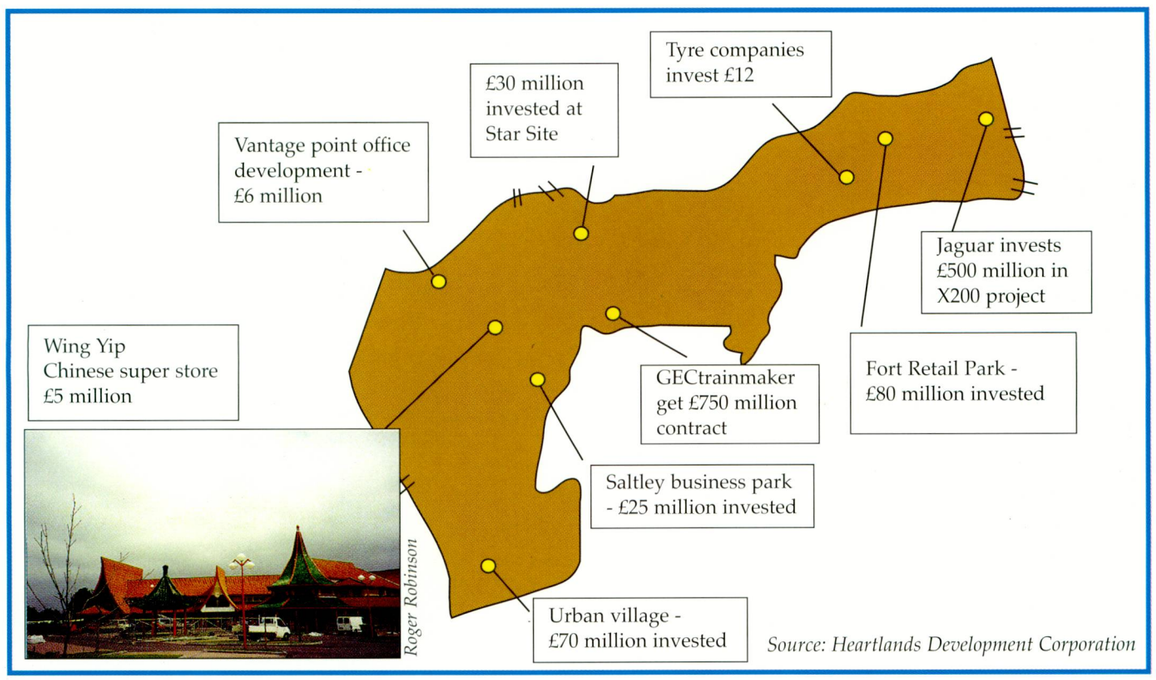
I. Heartlands Companies



Birmingham Heartlands Business Guide

Heartlands in Europe

some developments helped by European grants



What the media thought in 1988 - were they right?

Comments from local newspapers in 1988

The plan aimed to build new housing and attract businesses to the area, but Mr Evans of the Heartlands Residents Association was sceptical that it would mean housing or jobs for local residents.

"They speak about the need to improve the image of the area, and they even use the word yuppie" he said.

Development plans for Birmingham's Heartlands urban revival scheme failed to cater for the needs of the area's ethnic minority community, councillors heard yesterday.

Mr Khurshid Ahmed said the strategy failed to recognise economic differences between white and ethnic minority communities.

The Urban Development Agency wanted to attract high-technology business projects, such as computer industry, media and financial services to the area.

But Mr Evans said he did not think this would create jobs for local people.

"Where are the training schemes to help us get these jobs?" he said.

The Birmingham Heartlands scheme to revitalise 2,000 run-down acres of the city has been attacked for squeezing out small developers committed to the area.

Mr Osborne, chairman of Tarmac Construction, said: "There are a lot of firms in the area which want to expand, and it is our duty to help them. In that way we can help to create employment and free their original sites for development."

Birmingham Council has unveiled a £100 million self-help plan to team up with private industry and breathe new life into one of the city's most depressed areas, the eastern inner suburbs.

Under the 'kiss of life' revival plan, investors would be urged to build new factories on eyesore wastelands in Aston, Washwood Heath and Saltley.

Issue: City Transport

Cities all around the world are struggling with transport problems. Everywhere there is conflict between the needs of people and goods to have easy access to the city centre, and the need to create a good urban environment. Traffic jams and standstill 'gridlocks' are commonplace. Every national government and city council must be concerned as these problems get worse.

Movement in Birmingham

A. Bus



Roger Robinson



B. Metro link

Express and Star

Opinions and facts

The City Centre is a concentration of shops, businesses and jobs. People will not invest, or shop or be able to attract customers, unless there is convenient car access. Make it difficult to drive and park, and businesses will start to decline, people will go elsewhere.

Traffic in the city is like a bull in a china shop. We should shoot the bull or pull down the china shop.

The pedestrian zone is a small island in a city of congested traffic.

Most adults are not car owners, and 80% of traffic is not going to the centre.

Most people use public transport as they do not want the cost and bother of parking.

With more and more people owning cars, roads and car-parking has expanded, the parks and open space has declined.

Ring roads place a 'concrete barrier' for people walking between one side and the other.

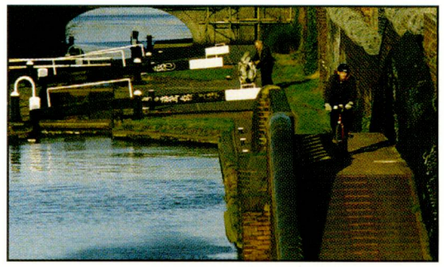
Access for the disabled and elderly must be maintained.

New businesses want to have best access to cars and parking.

The City Centre must be improved - it is competing with out of town shopping centres like Merry Hill, Dudley, where it is easy to park, and move about freely.

Successful businesses need good environments.

C. Cycle routeway



Heartlands Development Corporation

D. On street car parking



Scott Sinclair

E. Train commuters



Scott Sinclair

Activities

1. **[Understanding]**
   Read the opinions and facts [page 38] with a partner and share any words you do not understand. Seek meanings for these words.

2. **[Analysing]**
   By yourself try to match up the examples of approaches to transport planning from around the world[page 39] with the opinions and facts. Write some of your own new approaches to match up the opinions and facts. Share your ideas with a group of three of four people and listen to their ideas.

3. **[Synthesising]**
   Now write your group's policy for planning movement in the city of Birmingham to the 21st century. What policies will you implement? Why did you reject the ideas of other world cities?

4. **[Evaluating]**
   Look at the plan for Digbeth Millenium Quarter [F] produced by the City Council. Using one colour highlighter pen, decide which features fit your plan. How successful have the Council been in meeting your policy proposals?

5. **[Evaluating]**
   Overlay the local people's plan [H] with a tracing of Map F. Examine what local people think about the City Council's plan. What new ideas have they developed that you had not thought of?

6. **[Modifying]**
   Finally, evaluate the whole scheme. Will it be suitable in meeting your policy movement plan for the 21st century?

   What changes should you make to your plan, knowing what the council intend to do in one quarter of the city and what the local people think?

City Transport planning around the world

Brugge, Belgium

Increase the number of cycle pathways between the suburbs and the city centre.

Melbourne, Australia

Build a Tramway system that is integrated with rail and bus usage.

Birmingham, England

Stay as we are with traffic divided through tunnels and overpasses around the city centre.

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Establish city centre 'travellators' [like escalators] that move people in and out of the centre.

Bremen, Germany and Amsterdam, Netherlands

Create car free urban villages where residents sign a contract not to own a car in return for more recreational space.

Oxford, England

Develop park and ride schemes with car parks in the suburbs and cheap fast regular bus services into the city centre.

Curitiba, Brazil

Develop fast, low fares, bus system - invest in creating car-free bus routes, a fleet of buses of different sizes linking together. Add cycle routes. Three quarters of commuters use the buses.

Athens, Greece

Close the roads into the city centre during periods of expected high congestion or expected high pollution.

Taipei, Taiwan

Rapid transport system of fast frequent trains specially built above and below ground.

Digbeth Millennium Quarter Plan - the City Council's ideas

Digbeth millennium quarter is essentially an industrial area sharing a common boundary with the CBD. It is Birmingham's 'Old Town' with buildings that date from the early industrial period as well as some that pre-date the growth of this 'City of a Thousand Trades'.

Sadly, many long established companies continue to use older buildings that are no longer suitable for modern business activities. Derelict land and factories are evident. As most of the workforce commute by car and all deliveries are by truck, the area appears cramped and congested. The Millennium Plan aims to combat this decline.

The most significant changes are:

1] Reducing the elevated sections of the inner city ring road to a tree-lined 'boulevard' [avenue] which will allow the life of the CBD to spread into the Digbeth quarter. At the moment this is a concrete collar which restricts pedestrian movement.

2] The construction of the Millennium Campus, a people friendly centre for the celebration of scientific and technological achievements.

3] Urban villages with mixed land uses to be constructed to reintroduce city living to this industrial quarter.

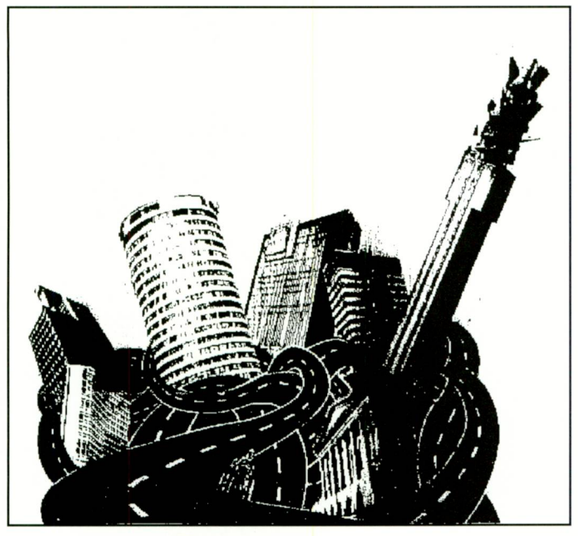
The plan must:

1] Create better links with surrounding areas.

2] Use the local historical sites.

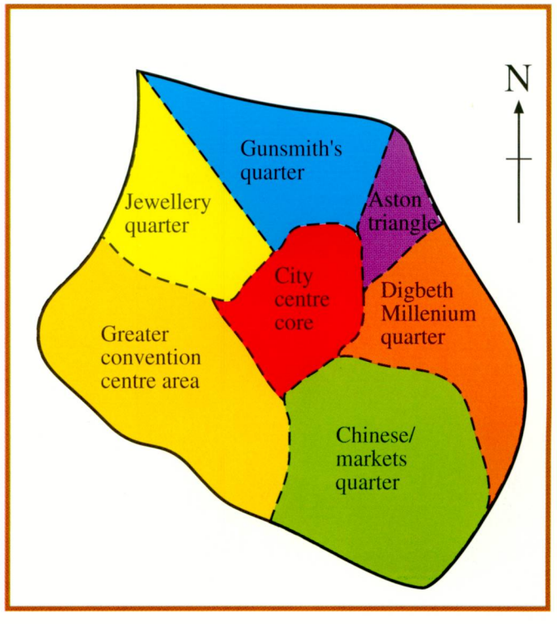
3] Improve life in the city.

4] Enhance canals, streets and open spaces.

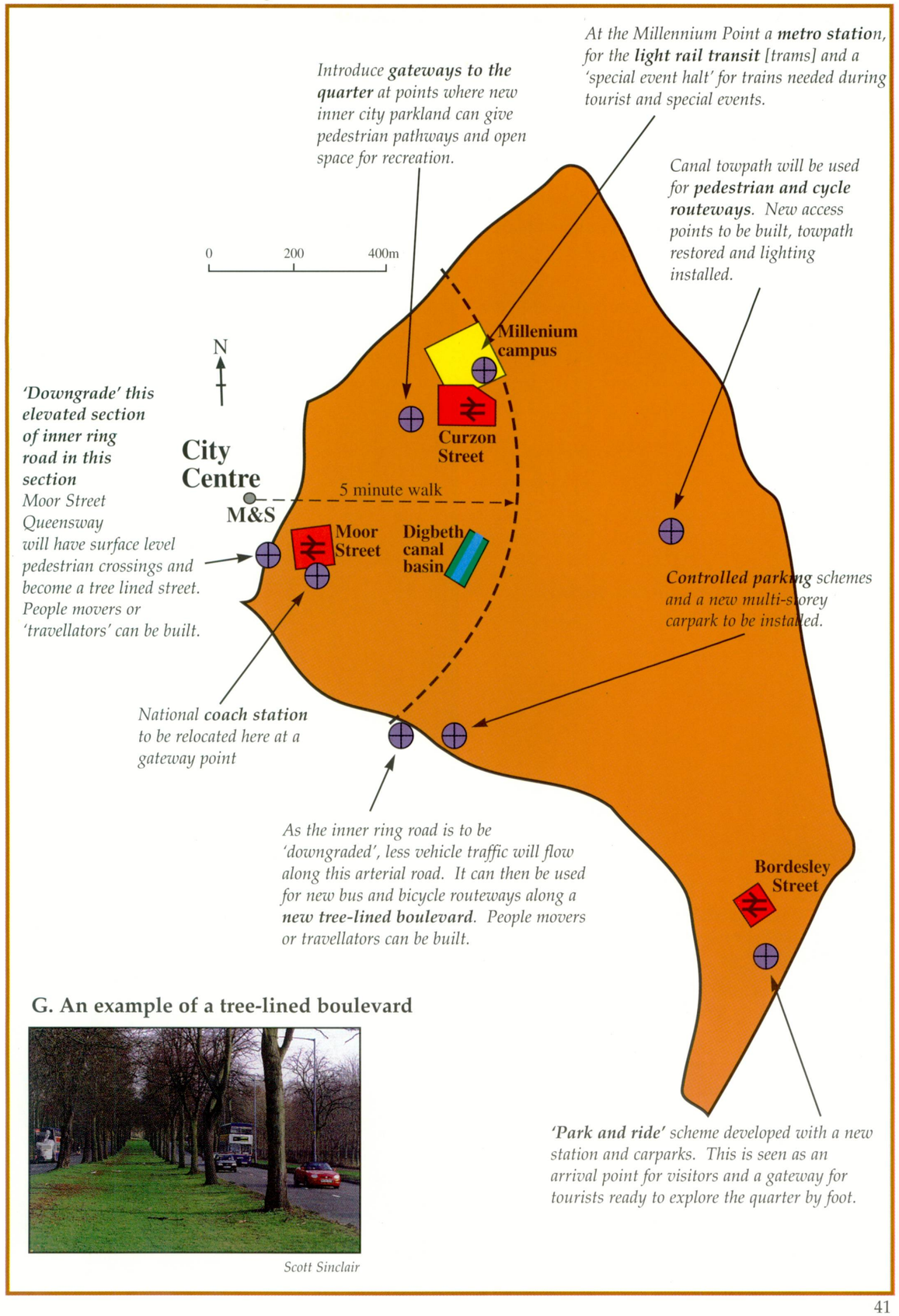


Source: Birmingham for People Newsletter, January 1996

Birmingham City Centre location map



F. City Council Plan for Digbeth Millenium Quarter



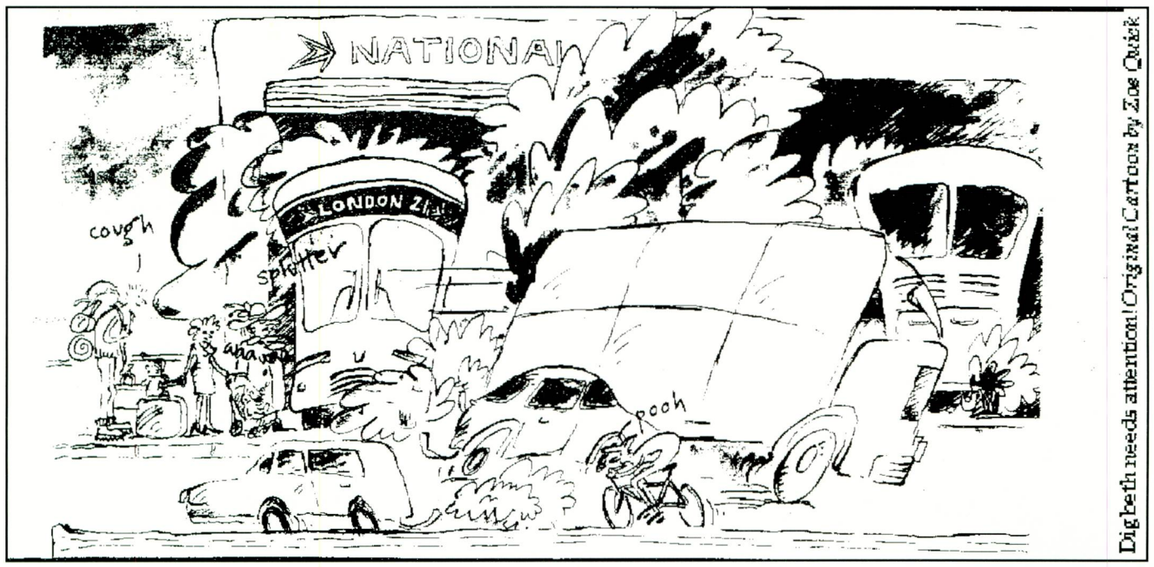
G. An example of a tree-lined boulevard

Scott Sinclair

The Digbeth Millennium Quarter plan - what some local people added to the debate

Our concerns

- *Can we produce a transport system for the 21st century that will support a lively and successful city?*
- *If the inner city area, which includes our quarter, is a concentration of shops, business and employment, it must attract customers. Will the customers come if we restrict car access?*
- *Successful businesses need good environments.*
- *Keep the car in the suburbs, outside the quarter and the inner city could sell itself as a clean quiet car free zone. But what about essential car users and delivery vehicles? Who decides what is essential?*
- *If our area is traffic free, pedestrian zones expand but so doe walking distances. Can trains or people movers be installed on the surface - not below ground.? What about bus ways?*
- *Will valuable road and on-road parking space be used for tramways or bus lanes?*



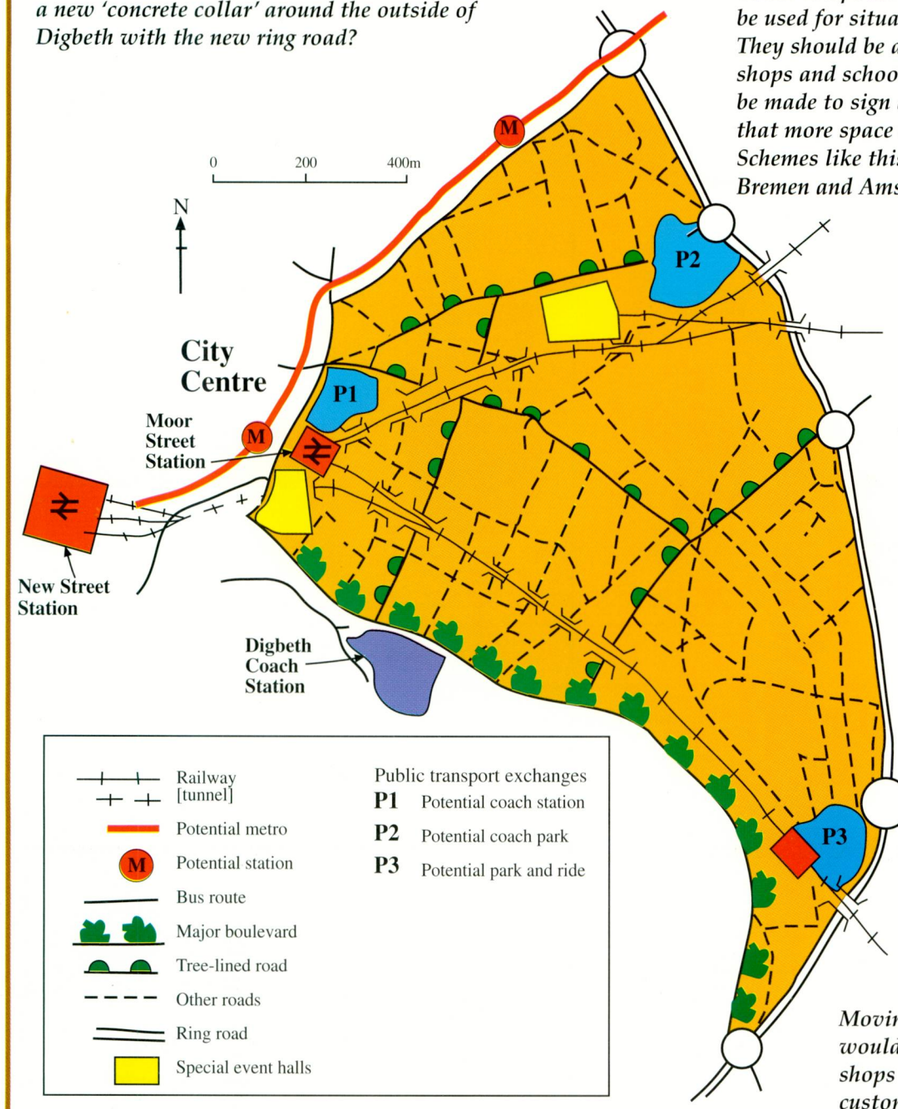
Source: Zoe Quick, Birmingham for People Newsletter, January 1996

H. Local People's Plan and comments

Pedestrian movement from the CBD becomes a lot less as you move from the CBD to the ring road. Only one light railway line [metro] planned. We need a network like Melbourne, Australia.

Downgrading the inner ring road will increase pedestrian flow. But are we putting a new 'concrete collar' around the outside of Digbeth with the new ring road?

Canal towpaths and river sites could be used for situating urban villages. They should be a mixture of housing, shops and schools. Could residents be made to sign a car free contract so that more space is available. Schemes like this already exist in Bremen and Amsterdam.



On street parking will have to be used for business users only. Otherwise it will become congested with visitors/tourist traffic.

Moving the coach station would mean loss of local shops who depend on customer trade from coaches.

New tree-lined boulevards are welcomed. But if large trucks are allowed along them it will make a nonsense of the idea.

Park and ride scheme at Bordesley Station is too near to the CBD to be effective. It is faster for visitors to take their car to CBD than park and wait for a train, not like Oxford, England, where people park at the edge of the town.

Small Area Statistics [Enumeration Districts]

A. Aston/Handsworth

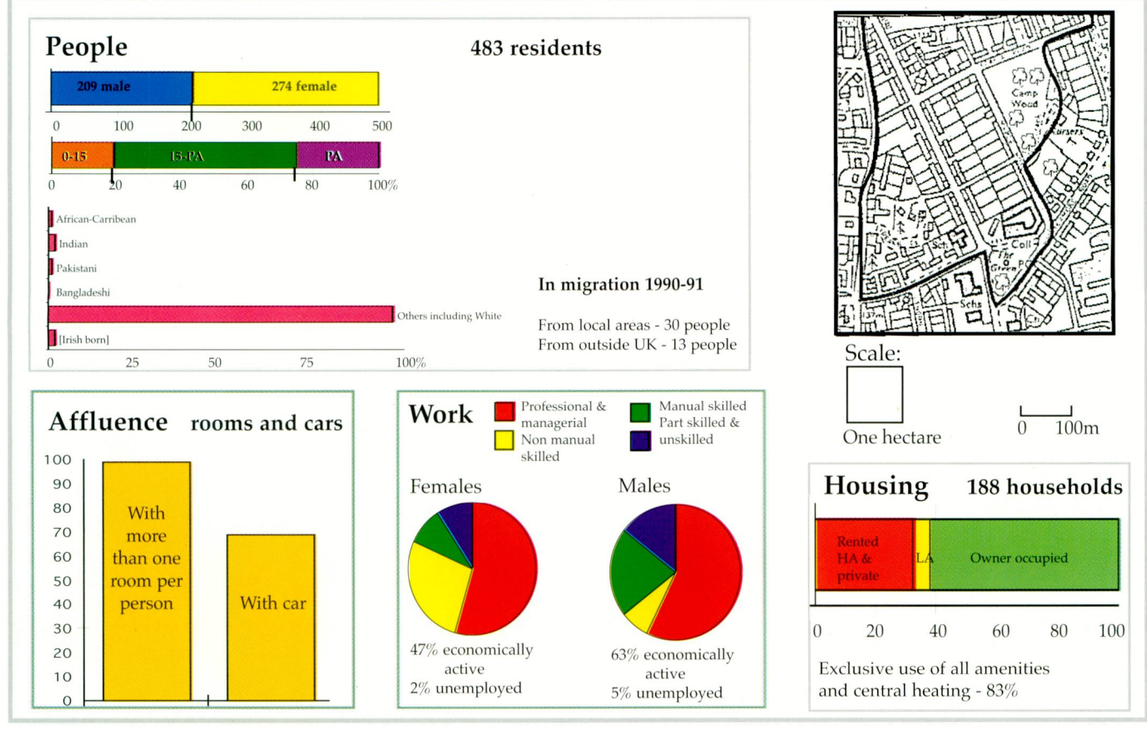


B. Sutton Four Oaks



Maps Crown Copyright MC/97/64

C. Selly Oak/Bournville

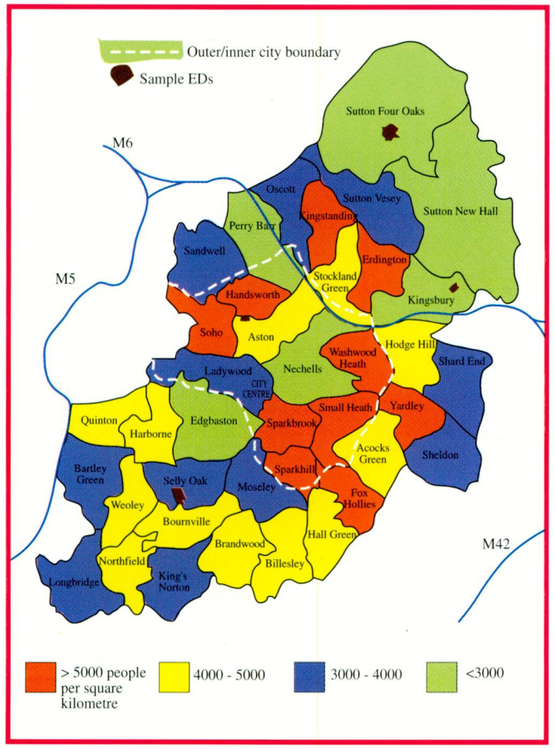


D. Kingsbury/Castle Vale



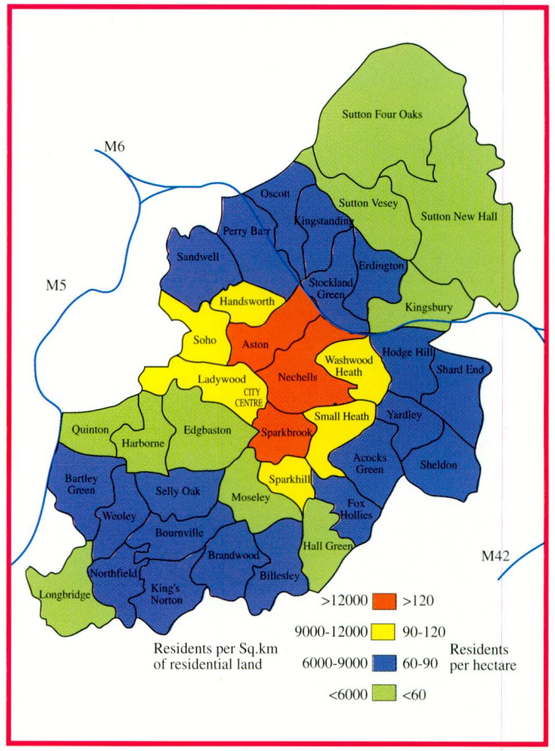
Maps Crown Copyright MC/97/64

A. Population density, 1991



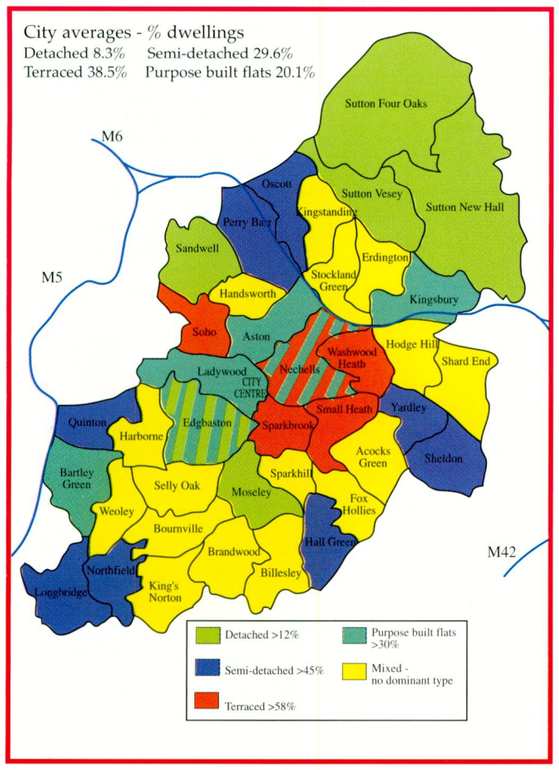
Source 1991 Census

B. Residential population density, 1991



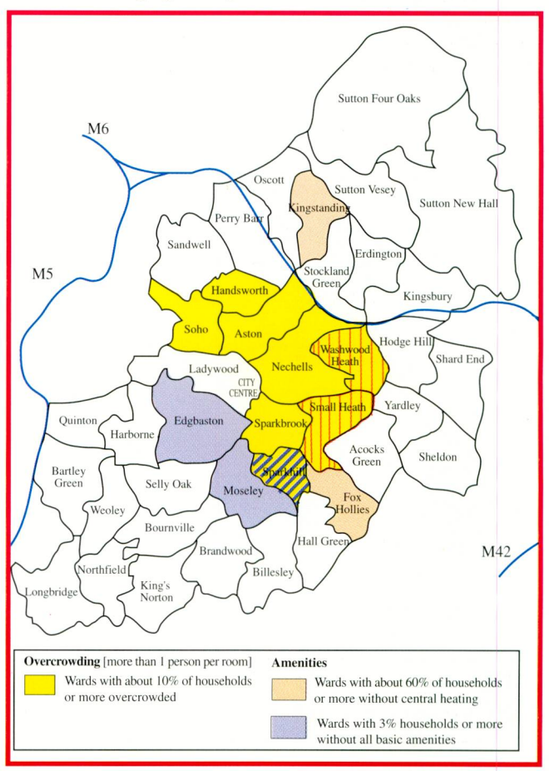
Source Birmingham City Council

C. Concentrations of housing types, 1991



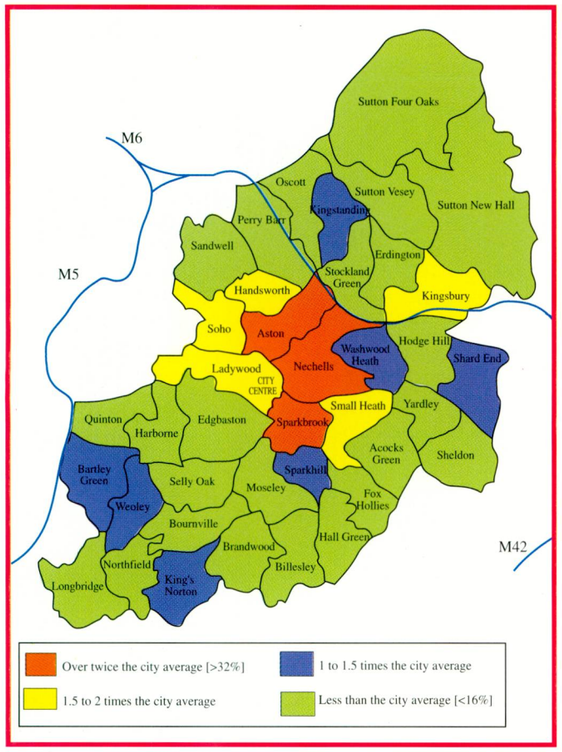
Source 1991 Census Topic Reports Birmingham City Council

D. Housing quality



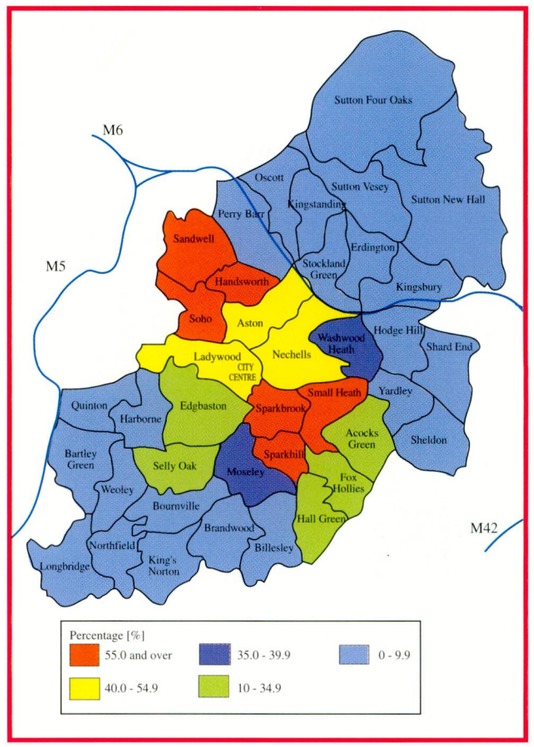
Source 1991 Census

E. Households with no earned income [excluding pensioner only households]



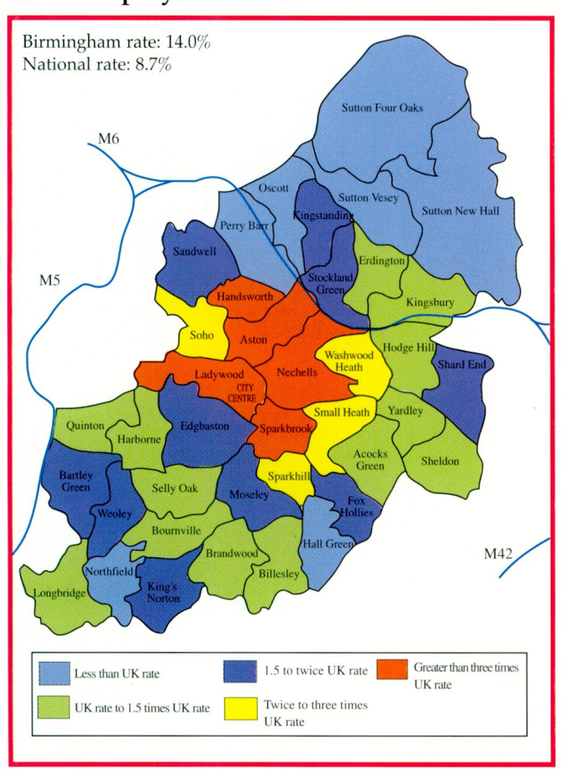
Source 1991 Census

F. Population in black and minority ethnic groups, 1991



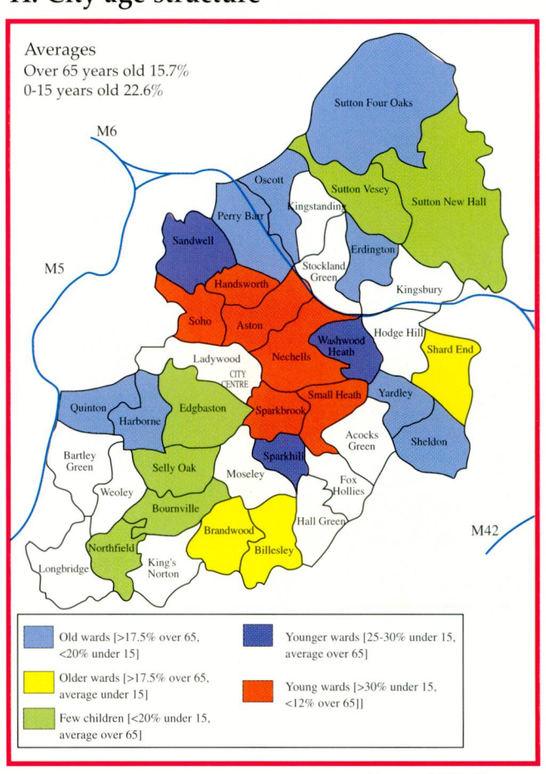
Source 1991 Census, Birmingham City Council

G. Unemployment rates



The Birmingham Economic Information Centre

H. City age structure



Source 1991 Census

What is a successful city?

Tim's top six European holiday cities - where are they?

6 This city gave our own Terry Venables a roller coaster ride of success and disappointment as manager of a football club. The city hosted an Olympic Games most of us wanted held much nearer home and a famous architect did not quite finish a beautiful cathedral, but did put art nouveau lizards in a park.

5 This is set by a famous lake that in the summer sends it waters high into the air. Prices can be high too so it's good to picnic by a lakeside statue. The trains, and the cable cards, always seem to run on time.

4 Canal side markets full of tulips are a charming contrast to one of the hottest red light districts in Europe. The locals love to eat raw herring and onion from stalls in the street, but Tim's Tip is to try a rice table at one of the many Indonesian restaurants.

3 Great conversation in warm friendly pubs is a feature of this city. It is easy to dart to its famous bay and enjoy some of Europe's best seafood. A home to many a famous writer who surely had some local help in writing such stout stuff!

2 One of the least visited capitals in Europe, yet our oldest ally with a castle named after Saint George. You'll love to eat the grilled sardines washed down with a glass or two of that very famous rose wine.

1 This city really does have something for everybody. Theatres, a wonderful concert hall, a favour jazz club and a thriving China Town. It is also becoming famous for a particular type of Asian cooking. A lovely lady sits in a fountain and for a great day out a train will whisk you away to that riverside town that was the birthplace of the world's most famous playwright.

Tim Hazledine, from The Sunday Mercury, 16 March 1997

Activities

1. In a group use the cards in Diagram A to help you to discuss:

   i] Which of the ingredients for a successful city are best developed in Birmingham? Which are least well developed?

   ii] In future developments which should be given priority? Which should have most money spent on it?

   iii] If you do not live in Birmingham discuss [i] and [ii] for your own town or city.

   iv] Which of the ingredients are absolutely basic for any city [a] for the people to survive, [b] for people to live happily and healthily?

   v] Is it possible to put the cards in order, most important first?

2. Table B shows the results of an international survey. Each city is given a score for each indicator and a total score out of 100.

   i] Are there any results that suprise you?

   ii] Do the indicators chosen match up with those you thought most important? Why do you think the researchers chose these particular indicators? Do they give a fair result?

3. Looking at the information on these pages, and thinking about what you have learned earlier, what would you expect to see if you visited what you would call a 'successful city'?

Answers:
6. Barcelona; 5. Geneva; 4. Amsterdam; 3. Dublin; 2. Lisbon; 1. Birmingham.

What makes a healthy city?

A. Some ingredients for a successful healthy city

Safety no crimes	**Work** employment, good wages
Leisure facilities and activities for all	**Communications** public transport, free flowing traffic, telephones and post
Open Space parks, trees, peace and quiet, water	**Participation** people involved in planning and decisions
Health clean water, sewage disposal, waste disposal, clean air, low noise levels	**Homes** good housing, no overcrowding
Buildings high quality buildings, clean streets, well designed public areas	**Community** friendliness, co-operation, no discrimination
Education schools and colleges for all	**Foods** shops and markets, good supplies

Cities, however monstrous they may seem, are stimulating: places of rich cultural mix, and political and social freedoms.

When I first arrived in London in the early Sixties I was astounded to meet people from all parts of the world in one place. Yes, there were tensions, even riots, yet in Notting Hill, where I settled and helped to set up the first carnivals, a new global culture seemed to be in the making.

Herbert Giradet, The Independent, 19.5.1993

From London to Lima, cities are gobbling up more resources and spewing out more waste.

A low grade civil war is being fought every day in the world's urban centres. Many cities are collapsing. We must wake up to the fact that it is no longer business as usual.

There are now more than 600 million people officially homeless or living in life-threatening urban conditions. More than a billion lack sanitation, and a further 250 million have no easy access to safe water.

The conference is recommending a shift in decision making to citizen groups and local authorities. It's a call for partnerships.

Mr. N'Dow, Head of conference Habitat II, 1997

B. World quality league

Life in some of the world's largest conurbations

	Population [millions]	Murders per 100,000	%of income spent on food	Persons per room	%of houses with water/elec	Tele phones per 100 people	%of children in secondary school	Infant deaths per 1000 live births	Levels ambient noise [1-10]	Traffic flow mph in rush hour	Clean air	Urban living standard score
Tokyo	28.7	1.4	18	0.9	100	44	97	5	4	28.0	-	81
New York	17.4	12.8	16	0.5	99	56	95	10	8	8.7	-	70
Sao Paulo	17.2	26.0	50	0.8	100	16	67	37	6	15.0	-	50
Moscow	13.2	7.0	33	1.3	100	39	100	20	6	31.5	-	64
Calcutta	12.8	1.1	60	3.0	57	2	49	46	4	13.3	-	34
London	11.0	2.5	24	0.6	100	50	58	10	8	10.4	7	69
Melbourne	3.0	2.0	15	0.5	100	45	84	9	3	20.3	10	86
Manchester	2.7	0.9	34	0.7	100	64	76	10	2	24.0	-	81
Birmingham	2.7	1.8	20	0.5	100	50	66	11	4	12.0	9	77
Seattle	2.4	6.4	14	0.4	100	106	93	10	3	16.0	8	86

Source: Population Action International

Note: Clean air: score out of 10 where available