

Cities, Culture and Identity

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The Tale of Two Cities:

LONDON

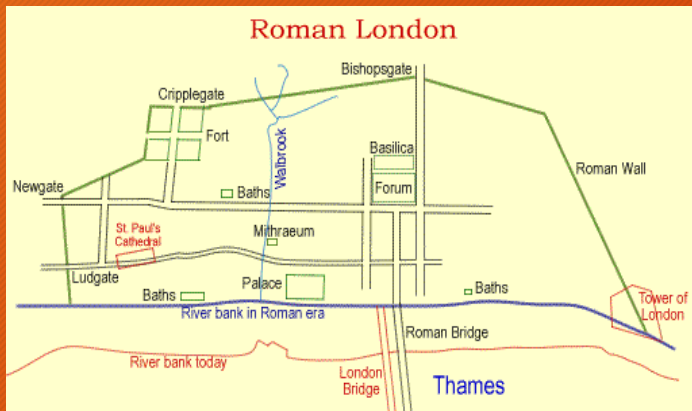
MANCHESTER



London: Roman era

‘Londinium’ c50 AD
Population 5,000

By AD150, pop. 50,000, largest
city in Roman Britain:



Manchester: Roman era

Mamucium' c100 AD

Pop. 3,000

Where main N-S and E-W
routes across Britain met



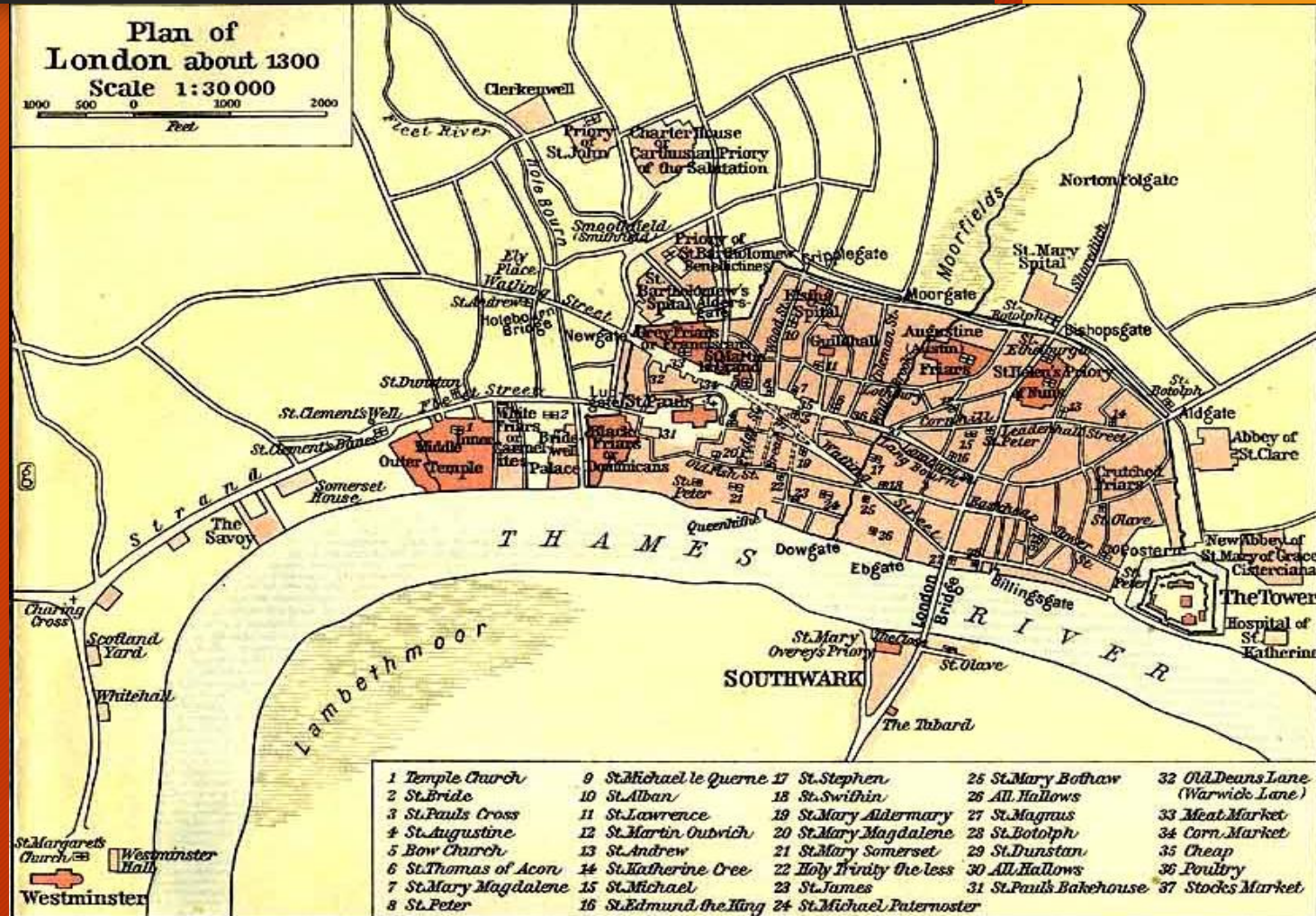
London: Mediaeval era

Dissolution of monasteries

- allowed spatial expansion of city beyond Roman Walls
- opened up more river frontage to trade

Mercantile 'Guilds' established

- exclusive club for artisans, NOT trade unions
- controlled free right to trade in & out of London
- powerful to this day - qualifications, Chartered professions, university

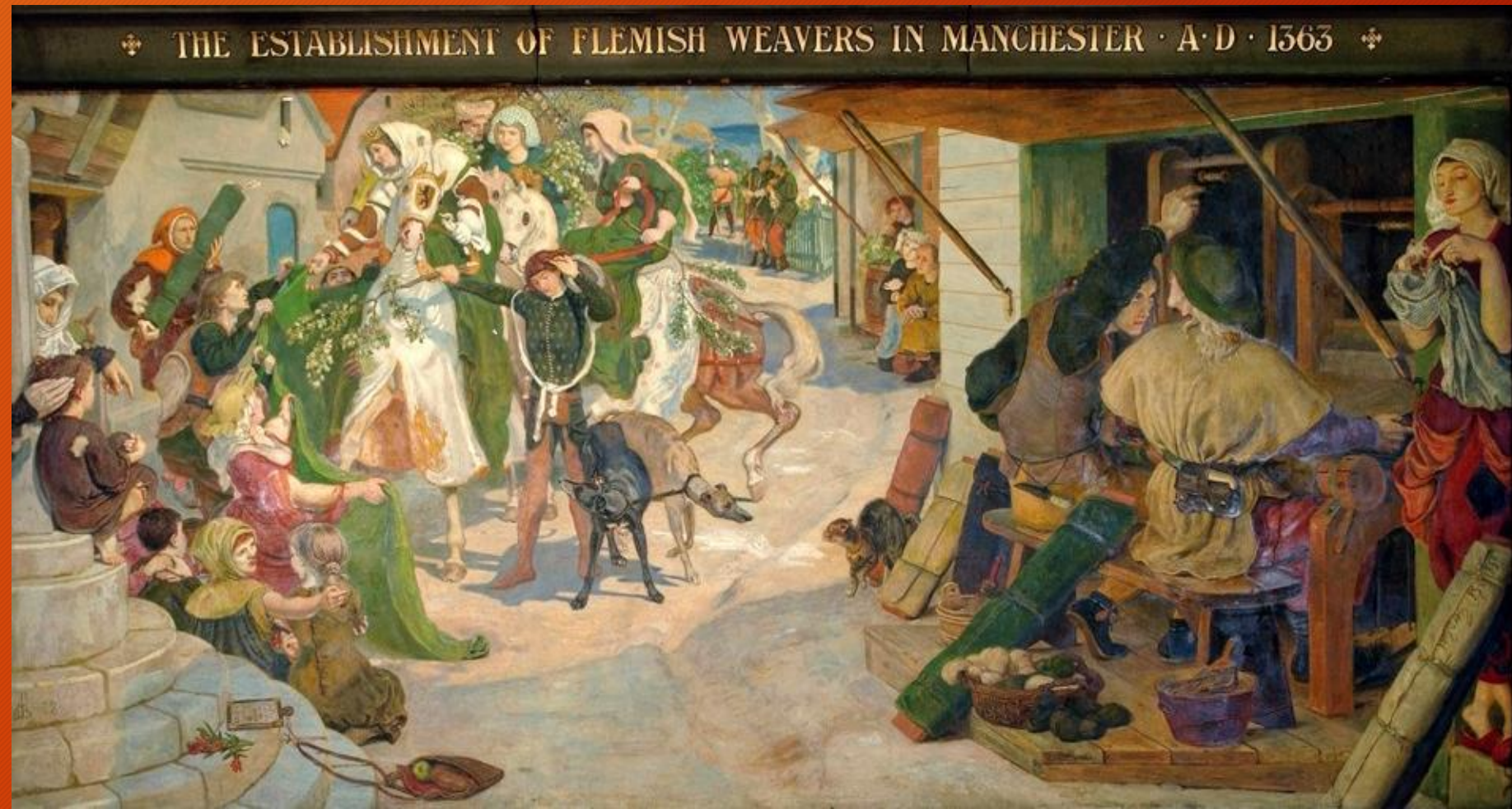


Manchester: Mediaeval era

Small town, pop. 3000

1300s: Flemish weavers arrived, made town a centre for textiles production (esp wool); More weavers & textile traders from Europe followed

By end-1300s strong European connectivity & influence on town



London 17th Century: #1

Gunpowder Plot (1605) and Civil War (1642-1651)

Gunpowder Plot - plot to kill Scottish Catholic heir to English throne & prevent England being ruled by a Catholic
Civil War (x 3) = battle for power between Monarchy (2 Kings) and Parliament

IMPACTS

- established the principal of 'parliamentary monarchy' ie. a non-political monarch
- Act of Union in 1707 created Great Britain (Scotland lost monarch in Civil War)
- Freedom of Religion Act - a civic right to religious diversity & tolerance (except Catholics, due to Gunpowder Plot)
- split military from politics - still not allowed to act politically if a serving military officer
- Stability - didn't have monarchy-parliamentary revolutions that swept Europe in 1800s → enabled focus on economic growth & commercial prosperity (incl commercial exploitation of war!)

London 17th Century - #2

Great Plague of London 1665-1666

- caused by fleas from rats
- previous outbreaks in 1603 and 1625 killed c30,000
- Great Plague killed 25% of London's 400,000 population
- Victims mainly poor - couldn't escape the city & didn't have residences in 'clean' countryside

London 17th Century - #3

Great Fire of London, 1666

- destroyed 80% of wooden mediaeval London, wealthy affected as much poor, esp. merchants & guildsmen

→ *Rebuilding London Act 1666*, SHAPED A NEW LONDON:

- streets were widened, pavements created;
- open sewers abolished;
- compulsory use of brick or stone as primary material for construction (no wood allowed);
- basis of current UK Planning system ie. design & construction of buildings controlled & regulated



Manchester 17th Century

A small but flourishing market town

- population 10,000
- European-wide reputation for quality textiles
- reputation for progressive radicalism & religious tolerance eg. home of world's 1st free public library (Chetham's)
- supported Parliament in Civil War, not monarchy



Manchester 17th Century: Civil War

Outcome for the town

- 1st casualty: Royalist trying to steal town's arms as knew had no fortifications or regiment (army), killed a weaver
- English & European residents formed makeshift defensive battalion - *illustrates extent of cultural immersion*
- town given a Parliamentary seat by Cromwell - but taken away in 1660 and not restored until 1832
- town lost political power & influence for 232 years - which London kept AND controlled

→ *significant impact on Manchester's ability to create trading power & economic wealth relative to London*

Manchester: home of Industrial Revolution

18th & 19th Centuries

- technical innovation + damp climate + cotton → world's 1st mechanised production processes (eg. Arkwright's Mill)
- population from 10,000 to 700,000 - including Dutch, Irish, Germans, Italians, Chinese, persecuted groups eg. Jewish, Huguenots, etc...
- reputation for radical thinking and cultural tolerance grew
- 1894: new Ship Canal gave sea-faring ships direct access to Irish Sea - Port of Salford became 3rd largest in UK (60km from the sea!)

“ Cottonopolis ”



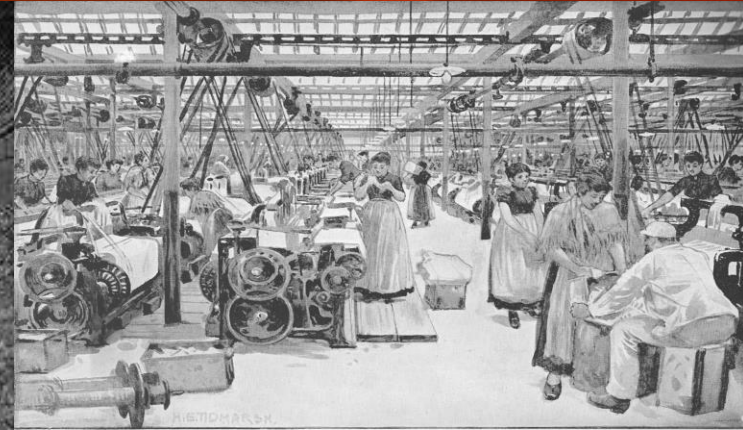
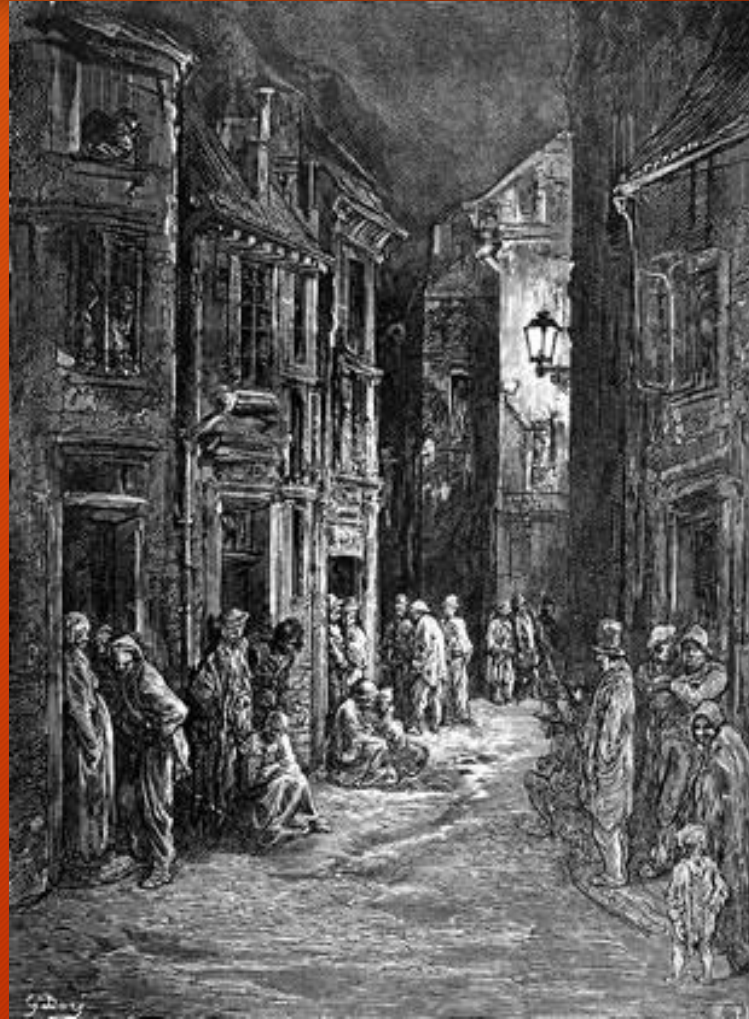
Manchester: Industrial Revolution

Terrible conditions for working class - poverty, overcrowding, dirt, disease, etc

Middle-class/intellectuals campaigned for improvement eg. Charles Dickens, Elizabeth Gaskell, Benjamin Disraeli

Progressive city meant workers:-

- could access free education & training eg. night-schools, public libraries, etc
- free to worship at any church
- could join a union or a political society
- had access to free culture (museums, exhibitions, fairs, etc)



WEAVING SHED, HAWORTH'S MILLS, ORDSALE.



Manchester: 19th Century onwards

Textiles wealth funded significant innovation in science, education and civil society in Manchester that influenced London, UK & rest of world

* to this day in Australia and New Zealand all textiles are known as 'Manchester'

Manchester: 18th & 19th Centuries

1761 Bridgewater Canal: world's 1st artificial waterway

To link coal-mines in Lancashire to new factories in Manchester and to the River Mersey & Irish Sea

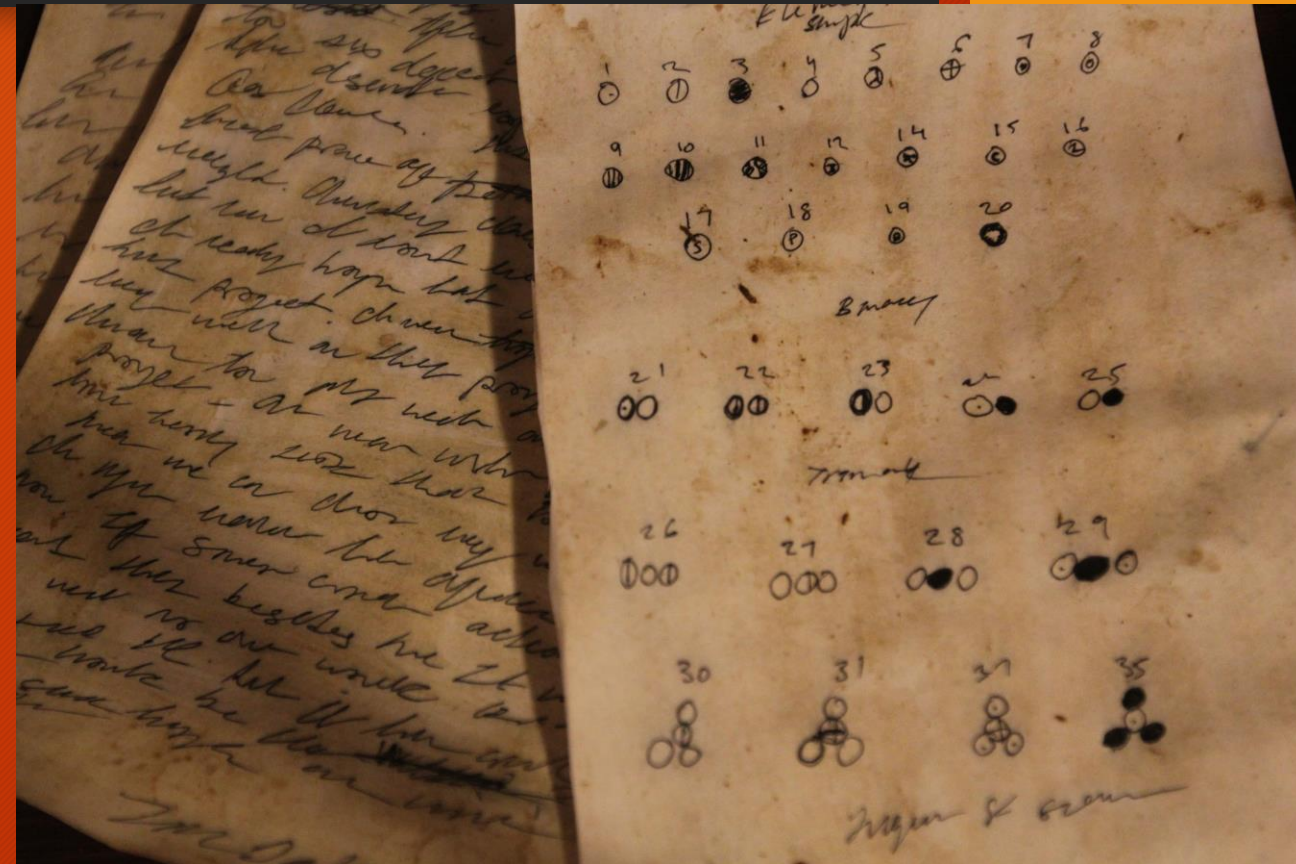


Manchester: 18th & 19th Centuries

1803: Atomic Theory

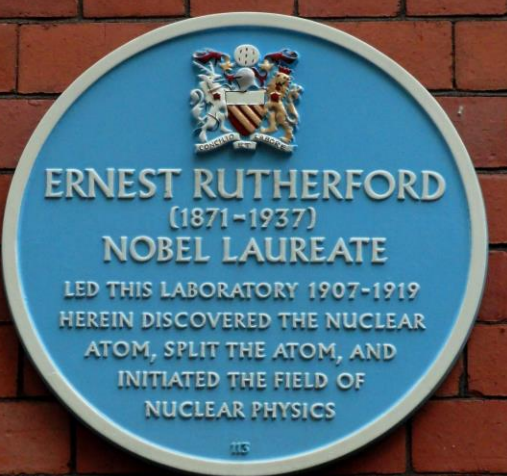
John Dalton proposed that all matter is composed of atoms, either alone or as compounds; and chemical reactions occur when atoms are rearranged.

Also 1st to describe colour blindness, and make study of weather (meteorology) a science.



1919: Splitting the Atom

Ernest Rutherford split the atom for 1st time at University of Manchester



Manchester: 18th & 19th Centuries

1830: world's 1st Passenger Railway

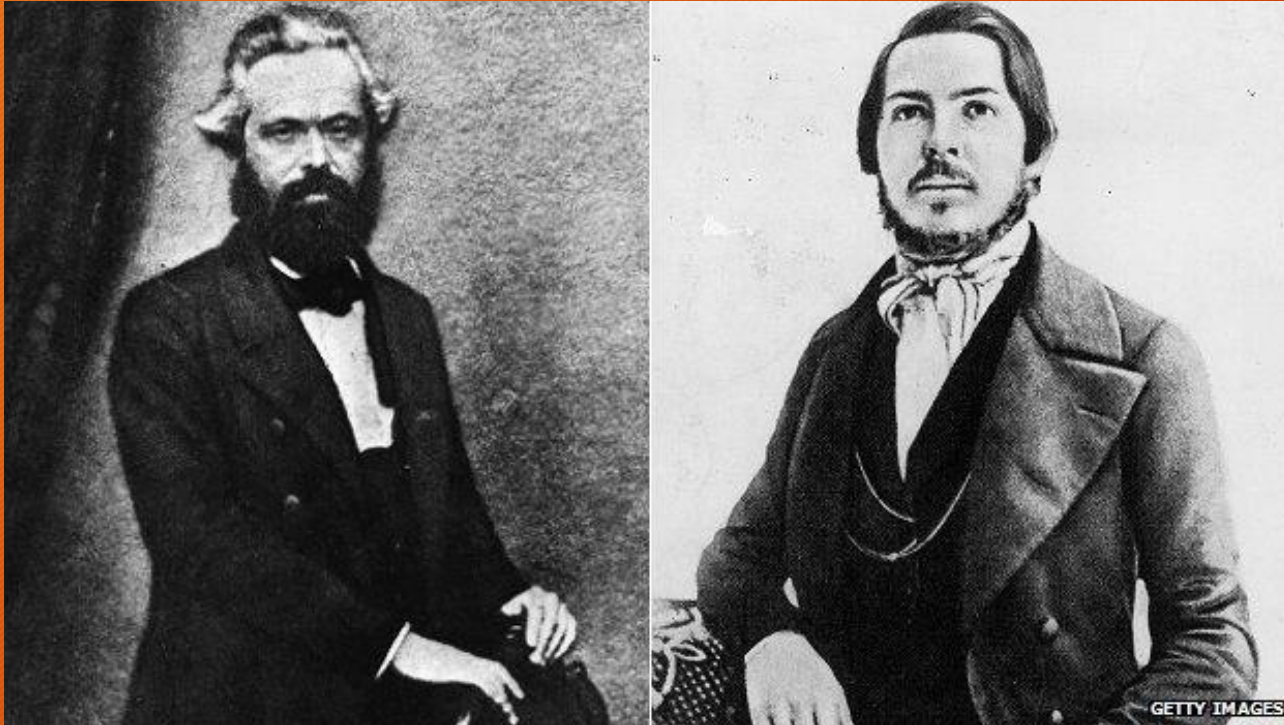
The Manchester-Liverpool Railway - 2 tracks, all engines (no horses), timetables and stations

Manchester terminus station still exists (part of Museum of Science & Industry/ 'MOSI')

....but 1st railway death ☹ William Huskisson, MP for Liverpool, was run over by the 1st train - George Stephenson's 'Rocket'



Manchester: macro political impact



1840s: Engels met Marx in Manchester

Engels sent by textile baron father to 'cure his liberal thinking...

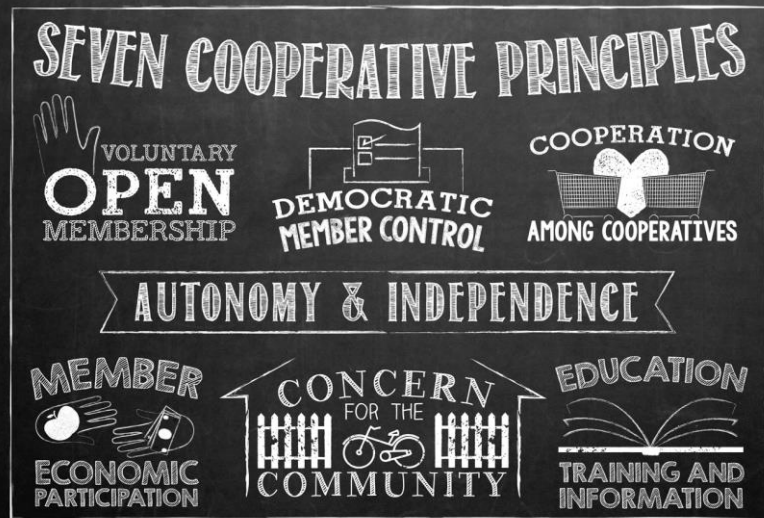
- Engels wrote "The Condition of the Working Class" in 1845 (at free public Chetham's Library)
- Marx researched & drafted "Das Capital" in the city on dangers of capitalism and excess of industrial servitude
- jointly drafted 1st 'Communist Manifesto' in the city

Manchester: 18th & 19th Centuries

1844: Modern Co-Operative Movement

Rochdale Pioneers set out principles:

“Championing a better way of doing business for you and your communities”



The UK co-operative sector, 2012 to 2016

CONTRIBUTION TO THE UK ECONOMY

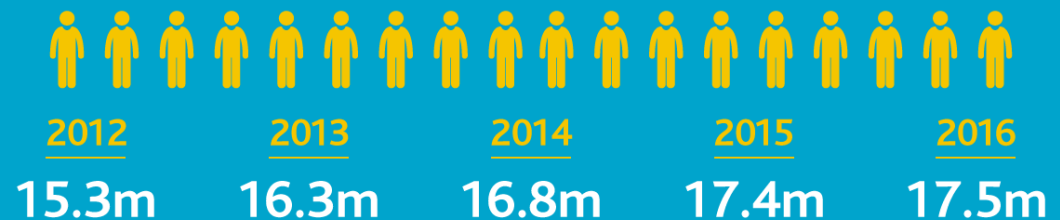
2016	£34.1bn
2015	£34.2bn
2014	£33.9bn
2013	£34.6bn
2012	£33.6bn



NUMBER OF INDEPENDENT CO-OPS IN THE UK
6,797

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES OF CO-OPS
222,785

NUMBER OF MEMBERS



Manchester: 18th & 19th Centuries

The First Submarine, 1878

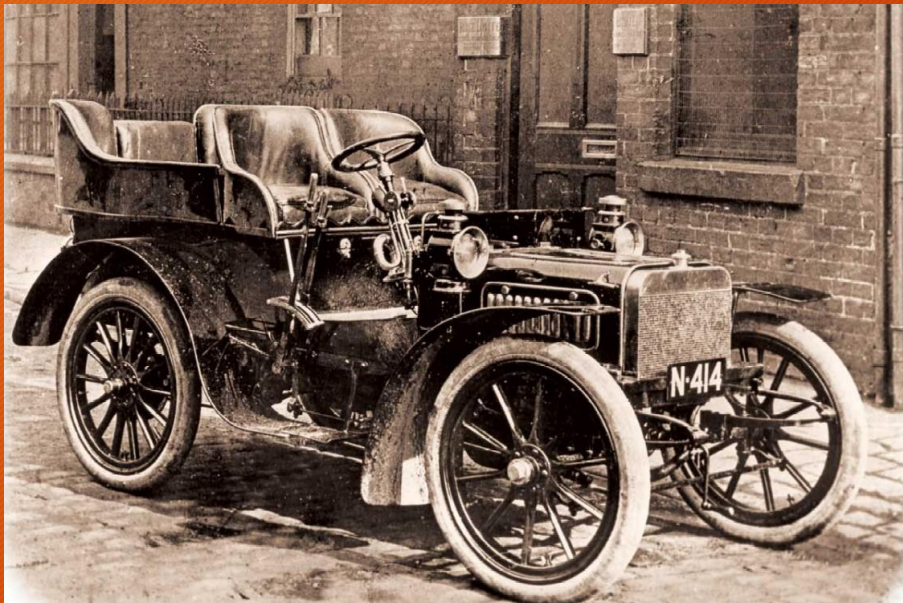
Developed & designed by a vicar, an amateur engineer in his free time!



Manchester: 19th & 20th Centuries

Rolls-Royce cars, 1904

Frederick Henry Royce, a local engineer, met Charles Stewart Rolls, at the Midland Hotel and soon formed Rolls-Royce - first cars made in the city



Manchester: 19th & 20th Centuries



1948: world's 1st
Programmable
Computer ('Baby')

Built by Alan Turing out of
war surplus materials

Manchester: 19th & 20th Centuries

World's 1st Municipal Public Utilities Companies

1816: water; 1821: sewerage and gas

Concept of a 'Jewish State'

First proposed at University of Manchester in 1908; Israel formed in 1948

Manchester: Influence on Civil Reform

Abolition of Slavery

Cotton trade benefitted from slavery

1787 - campaign for reform started by Manchester textile merchant → 1807 UK Abolition of Slave Trade Act

Civil, Education & Workers Rights

late-1700s - Luddites, 1st campaigners for collective workers' rights

1819 - Peterloo Massacre → recognised civil right to peaceful protest

1824 - 1st free educational institute set up

1868 - centralised Trade Union Congress formed in city, mass representation of workers (unlike London Guilds)

Votes for Women - Universal Suffrage

1863 - establishment of National Society for Women's Suffrage; 1903 - Emmeline Pankhurst founded Women's Social & Political Union ("*Deeds, not Words*")

1928 - women given right to vote

Manchester: 18th & 19th Centuries

The Guardian newspaper - established by non-conformists after Peterloo Massacre in 1819

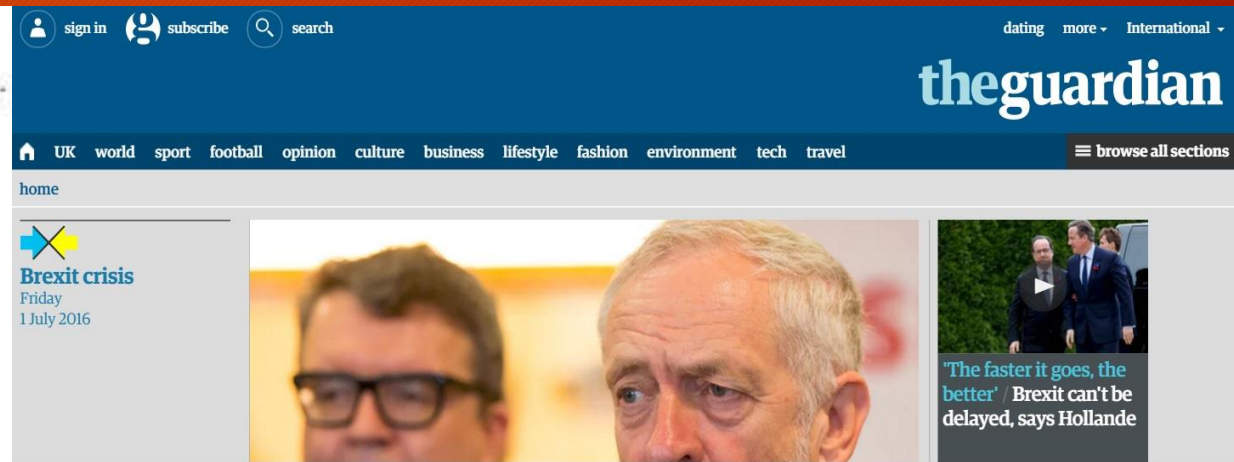
On Saturday, the 5th of May, 1821, will be Published,
Price Seven-pence,
No. 1 of a New Weekly Paper,
TO BE ENTITLED
The Manchester Guardian.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY J. GARNETT, MANCHESTER.  
*The PLACE of Publication will be announced when the necessary arrangements are completed; and, in the mean time, Orders, Advertisements, and Communications, will be received by Mr. SOWLER, Bookseller, St. Ann's Square, Messrs. ROBINSON AND ELLIS, St. Ann's Place; and Mr. JOHN FORD, Market-street.*

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PROSPECTUS.

IT may safely be asserted, that no former period, in the history of our Country, has been marked by the agitation of questions of a more important character, than those which are now claiming the attention of the public. To any one, who regards, for a moment, the conflicting views and wishes of the Commercial and Agricultural Interests,—the considerations which may arise out of the existing Laws for the regulation of our Currency,—the present and the anticipated pressure of the National Debt and of Taxation,—this statement will be sufficiently apparent.



Jan 2016: 45.8m readers worldwide

5th-most read online newspaper in the world

2nd-most widely read English language newspaper in the world

Manchester: innovation

By 1900 Manchester was 9th biggest city in world (pop. 1.45m)

“What Manchester does today, the rest of the world does tomorrow”

Benjamin Disraeli, British Prime Minister, in 1844

London 18th Century onwards

Become the UK's and world's Mercantile Capital

- by end of 1800s London handled 80% of England imports and 69% of exports

1800

Pop. 950,000



1900

Pop. 6m



London 19th & 20th Centuries

A global economic & financial centre

- the largest city in world by 1825 (and was until 1925)
- wealth built on global services NOT on industry or manufacture - banking & finance, insurance, etc
- 1919-1939 London doubled in geographical size as a result new mass transport (railways & underground system)
- escaped the Great Depression from 1929-1939 due to relative lack of industry (esp. heavy industry) - unlike the North of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland
- by 1939 population reached 8.7m
- size, scale and power of finance & banking sectors aided by significant Central Government policy support; contrasting with corresponding lack of support to industry & manufacturing

Manchester: 20th Century change

Impact of global industrial restructuring

- increasing global competition textiles from 1930s
 - badly bombed during WWII - destroyed most of remaining Mediaeval & Georgian history
 - 1966-1975 lost 25% of its manufacturing employment; 1978-2008 declined a further 37.6%
 - Population fell from almost 800,000 in 1941, to 374,000 by 1990s
- has had to reinvent itself as a service-led city - a process still happening...



Manchester: 20th Century

2002 Commonwealth Games →

17 sports, 4000 athletes, 72 countries



2012 London Olympics



Manchester: now

Graphene - 'the miracle material'

Created at University of Manchester in 2004

The infographic is divided into two main sections. The left section features a 3D ball-and-stick model of the graphene lattice, with carbon atoms as black spheres and bonds as green and blue lines. Text labels include 'GRAPHENE' at the top, '0.142 nm' for the lattice spacing, 'LIGHT!' in a cloud, 'RIGID' in a starburst, '100x STRONGER THAN STEEL' on the left, and 'PERFECT THERMAL CONDUCTOR' on the right. At the bottom, it states 'A CRYSTALLINE ALLOTROPE OF CARBON'. The right section has a title 'GRAPHENE The 'miracle material' that could revolutionize our world'. It contains three text boxes: 'What is it?' explaining the honeycomb lattice and its relation to graphite; a box detailing the 2004 discovery by Geim and Novoselov using Scotch Tape; and a box mentioning their 2010 Nobel Prize. A small illustration shows a blue pencil drawing a hexagonal cell on a grid.

GRAPHENE The 'miracle material' that could revolutionize our world

What is it? Graphene is a one-atom thick layer of carbon arranged in a honeycomb lattice. When millions of these are stacked one on top of another they form graphite - a mineral consisting of carbon which is found in pencils.

Graphene was discovered in 2004 at the UK's University of Manchester by physicists Andre Geim and Konstantin Novoselov when they isolated a single-layer of graphene using Scotch Tape before going on to demonstrate its remarkable conductive and resilient properties.

Geim and Novoselov's work earned them the Nobel Prize in physics in 2010 and today researchers are in a race to realize its technical and commercial capabilities.

0.142 nm

LIGHT!

RIGID

100x STRONGER THAN STEEL

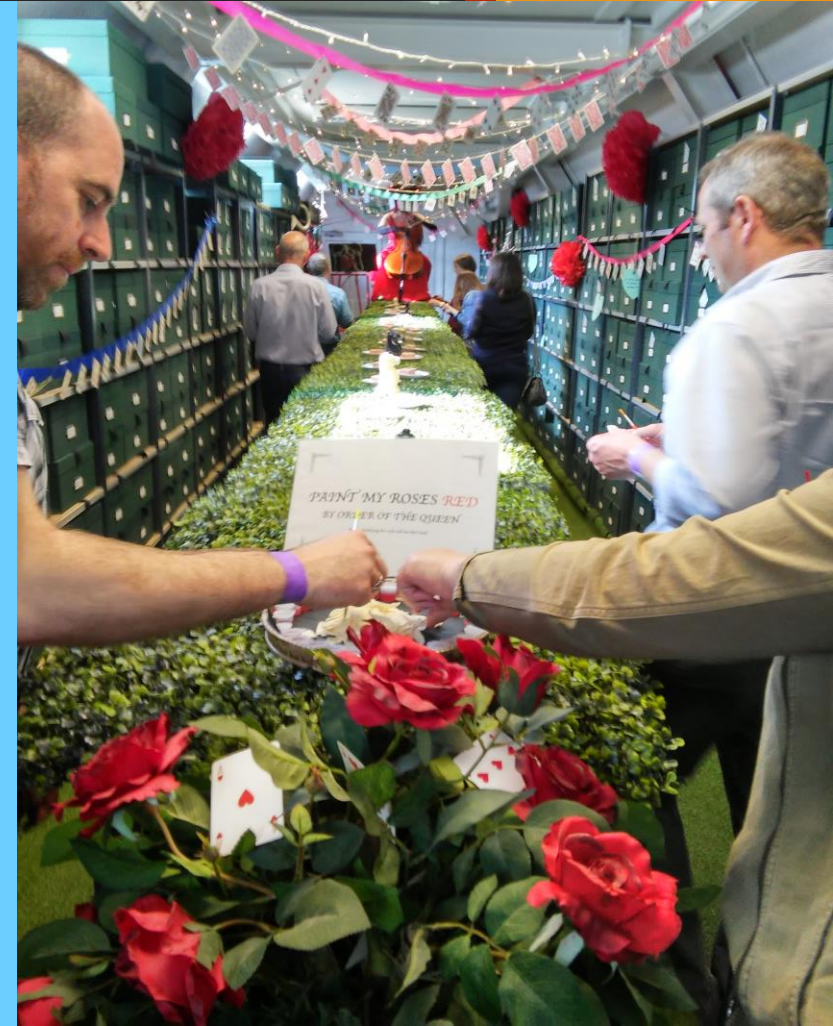
PERFECT THERMAL CONDUCTOR

A CRYSTALLINE ALLOTROPE OF CARBON

Manchester: now

MI
IF

MANCHESTER
INTERNATIONAL
FESTIVAL



Manchester: continuing civil reform

Civil Reform: the city continues...

- ❖ Gender pay gap in 2015: UK average 11.1%; Manchester 3.3%
- ❖ First city to allow same-sex civil partnerships
- ❖ has highest rate of same-sex partnerships & marriages in UK
- ❖ “DevoManc” - more later

Manchester: physical consequences

Very clear that it is a city founded on industry



Manchester: physical consequences



Manchester: physical consequences





1774



1842



1924



2000

London: physical consequences

A river port city - less industry dominant



Roman, Norman,
Mediaeval, Middle Ages
histories much more
evident physically



Physical consequences

What US city populations would fit into London?



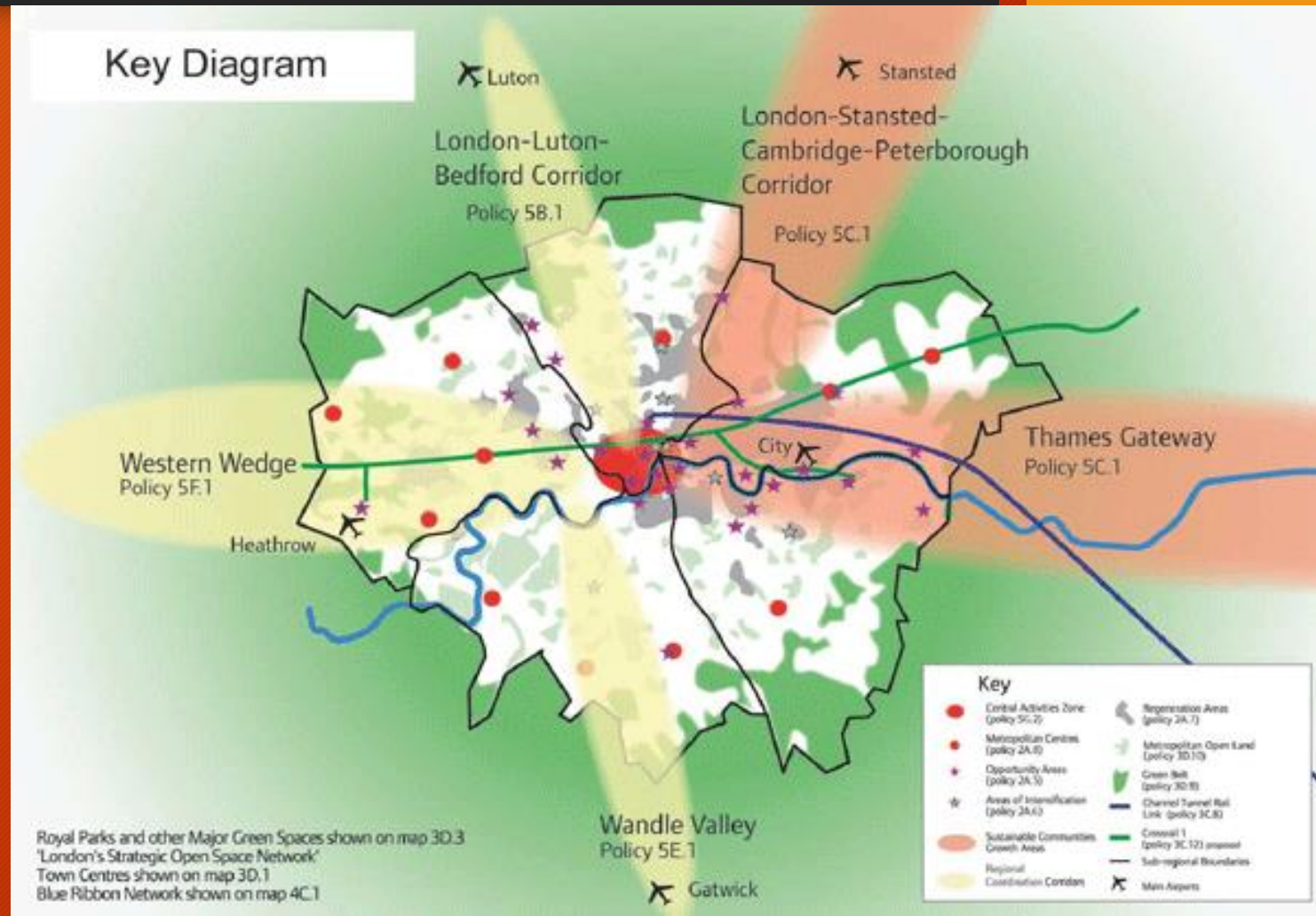
Physical consequences

What countries' populations would fit into London?



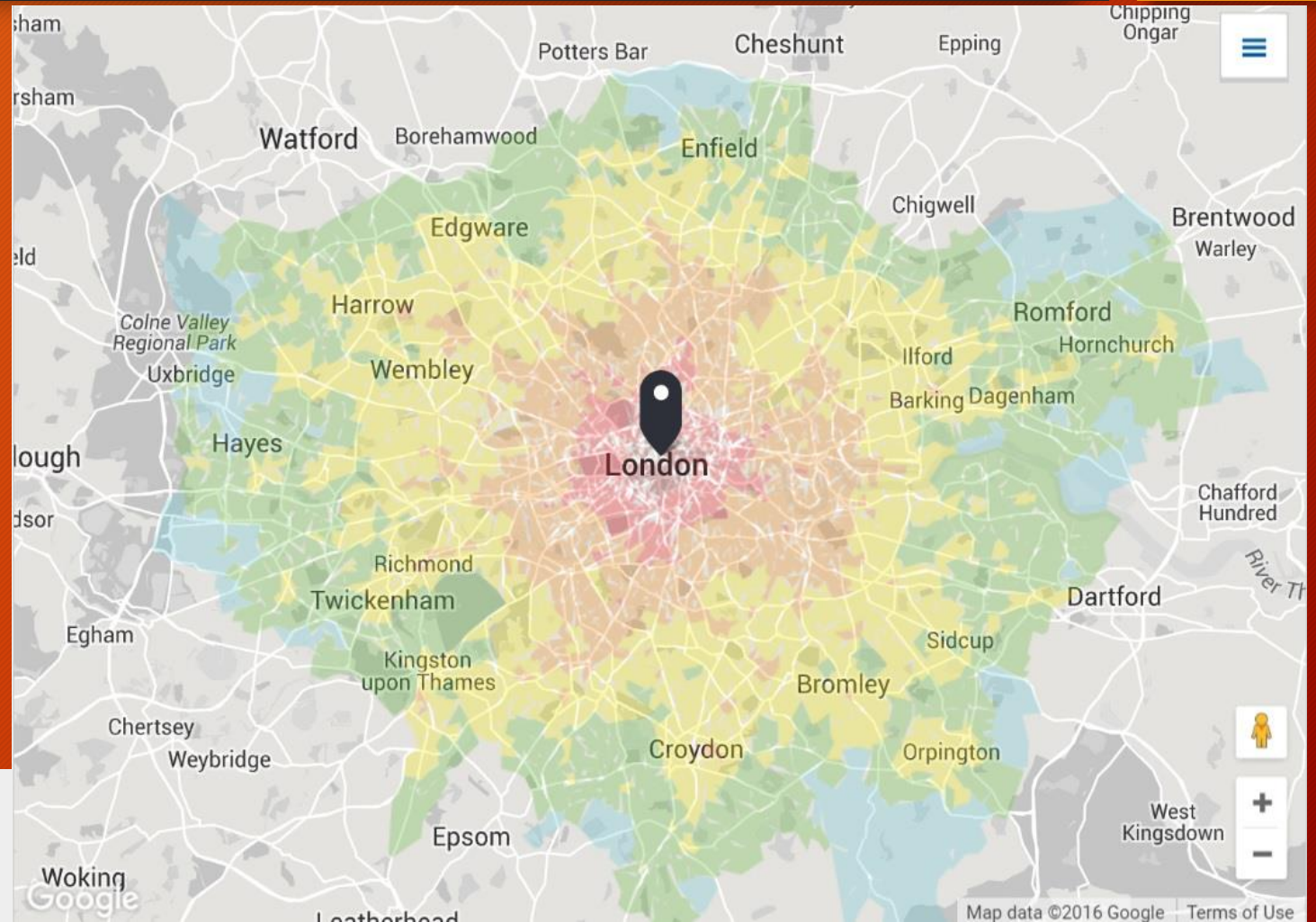
London: physical consequences of scale

- almost 4x bigger than next UK city
- multiple 'city centres'
- not easily walkable, or to map mentally



London: physical consequences of scale

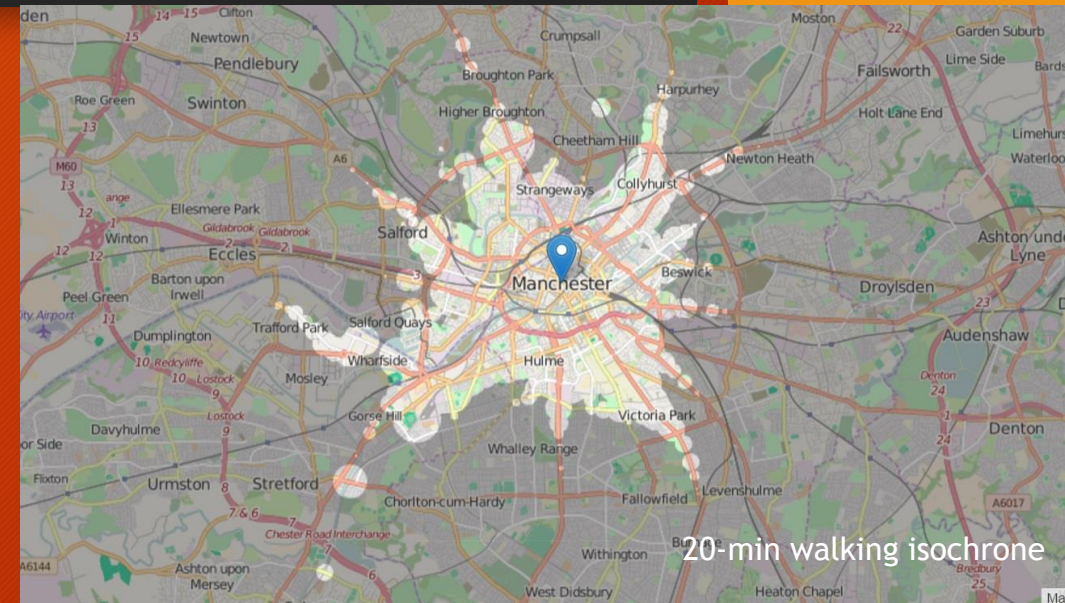
- takes a long time to travel relatively short distance



Manchester: physical consequences

‘The North / Northern’ ?

- not technically! But was at northern limits of Roman/Norman colonies - lawless, not loyal to monarchy
- psychologically locating itself distinct from ‘Southern’ London



- easily-walkable, and to mentally-map
- disjointed but improving transport system
- more ‘human scale’
- accent influenced by many immigrants from Europe



Governance consequences

Structure of UK Administrative Governance



- UK cities have far less budgetary autonomy than European cities
- Central Government control budgets and 'purse-strings', esp in England & Wales
- ideology and political bias of ruling Government influences policies and individual city budgets
- therefore less able to maintain consistency of policy, programmes, etc

Governance consequences

London: 32 boroughs (municipalities) +
City of London Corporation



Manchester: 10 boroughs



Governance consequences

Scale of London -vs- scale of Greater Manchester



Governance consequences: London at an advantage?

Regional Government (1998)

- London only city to be given an elected Mayor & Assembly
- new 2010 coalition government scrapped all Regional Development Agencies... except London (*“needed this maintain position as attractor of global international investment”*)

Having a Mayor gave London:-

- control over planning, public transportation & transport policy, security & policing
- political influence (and power) with central government



No other UK city had such autonomy & power... until 2016

Manchester governance: a new era

2016: “Devolution Manchester” (*‘DevoManc’*)

- ‘Greater Manchester’ re-established as a legal level of governance
- direct control of £6bn of public funding (from a total of £22bn)
 - health & social care
 - planning (strategic and development control)
 - public transportation & infrastructure
 - housing
 - security & policing
- Mayor of Manchester will have more power than Mayor of London (but no Assembly)

Other metropolitan regions eg. Liverpool & Merseyside asking for same powers as Manchester

Manchester governance

Can Manchester catch-up with London?

- only time will tell...
- still a big divide, especially in political influence and funding eg.
 - Investment in public infrastructure in London = £5,426 per resident
 - “ “ “ “ Manchester = £599 per resident

Has EU Referendum 'Leave' result added a new dimension to this?

Governance consequences to come

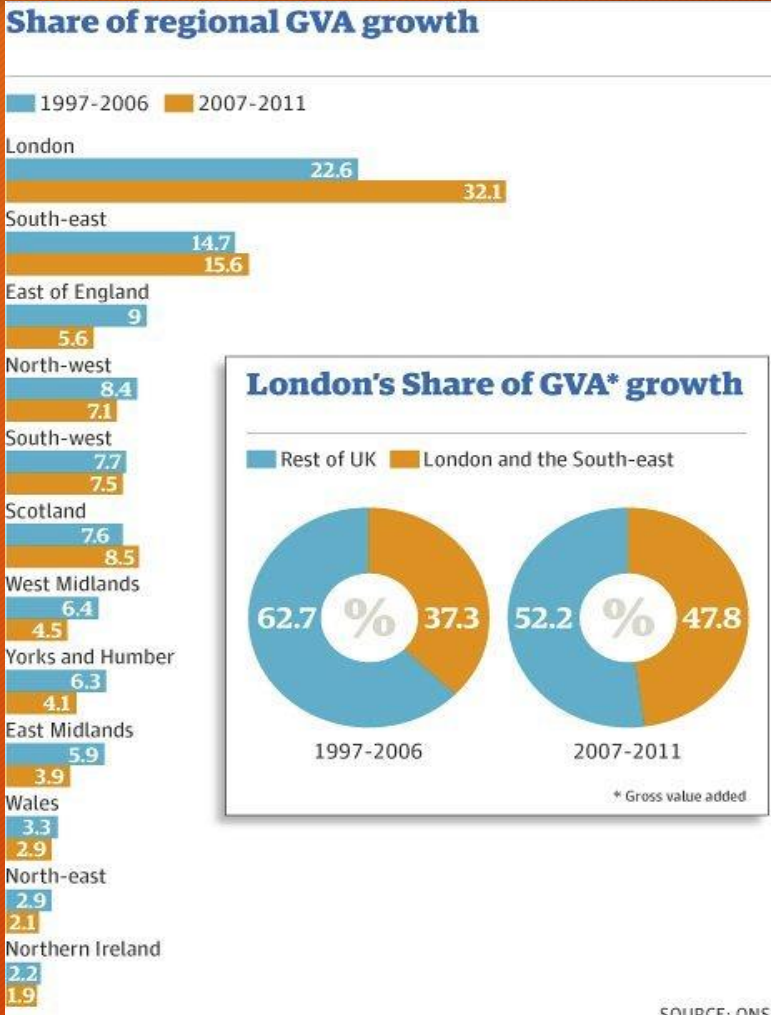
Major change to be introduced by 2020:

- Central Government core grant to be scrapped
- average effective cut of 64% funding from 2010 to 2020
- municipalities allowed to keep business rate revenue →

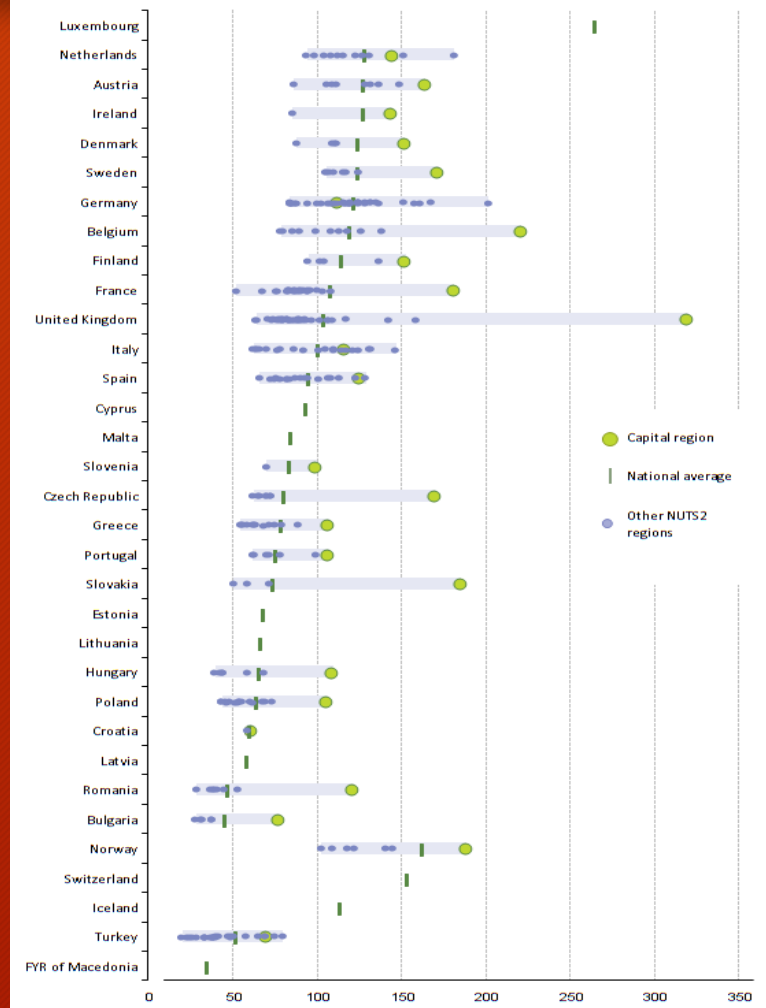
so cities with more businesses and higher-value businesses (like London) will do better than cities with fewer/lower-value businesses

London: socio-economic consequences

Gap between London & rest of UK growing wider... and even faster since 2008 economic crisis...



Capital city GVA disparity also by far the highest in Europe...



Socio-economic consequences

London's economy
is same size as
that of:



London-vs-Manchester: socio-economic consequences

London

- port and guild origins → dominance in service sector
- produces 22.2% of UK GVA (add The SE = 38.1% GVA). Manchester & NW 9.1%

Manchester

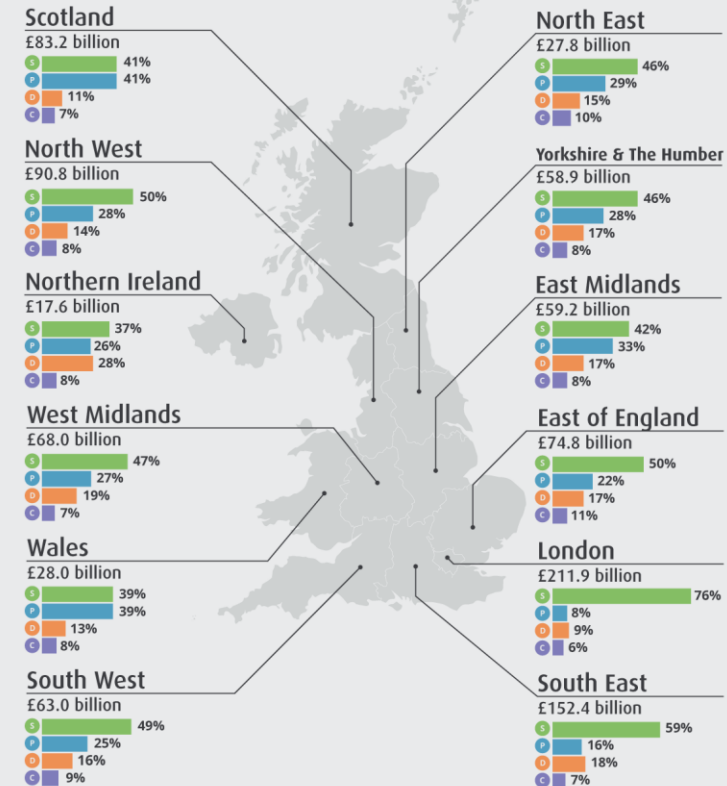
- industrial & production roots → huge GVA decline in 1970-2000
- now focusing on historic strengths in R&D and innovation eg. recent growth in digital & cultural technology (per capita largest concentration in UK)



Contains National Statistics data © Crown copyright and database right 2014
 Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014
 Source of boundary for Northern Ireland: UNEP (2014): UNEP Environmental Data Explorer. United Nations Environment Programme. <http://geodata.grid.unep.ch>.

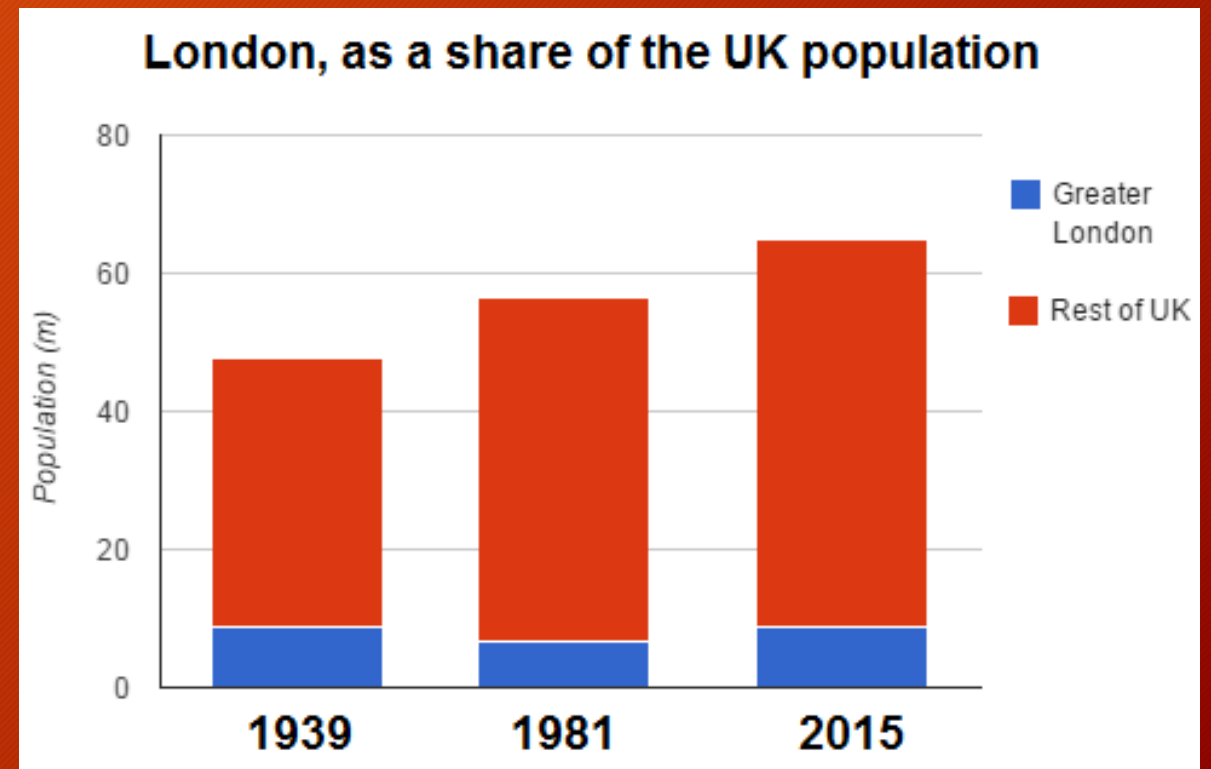
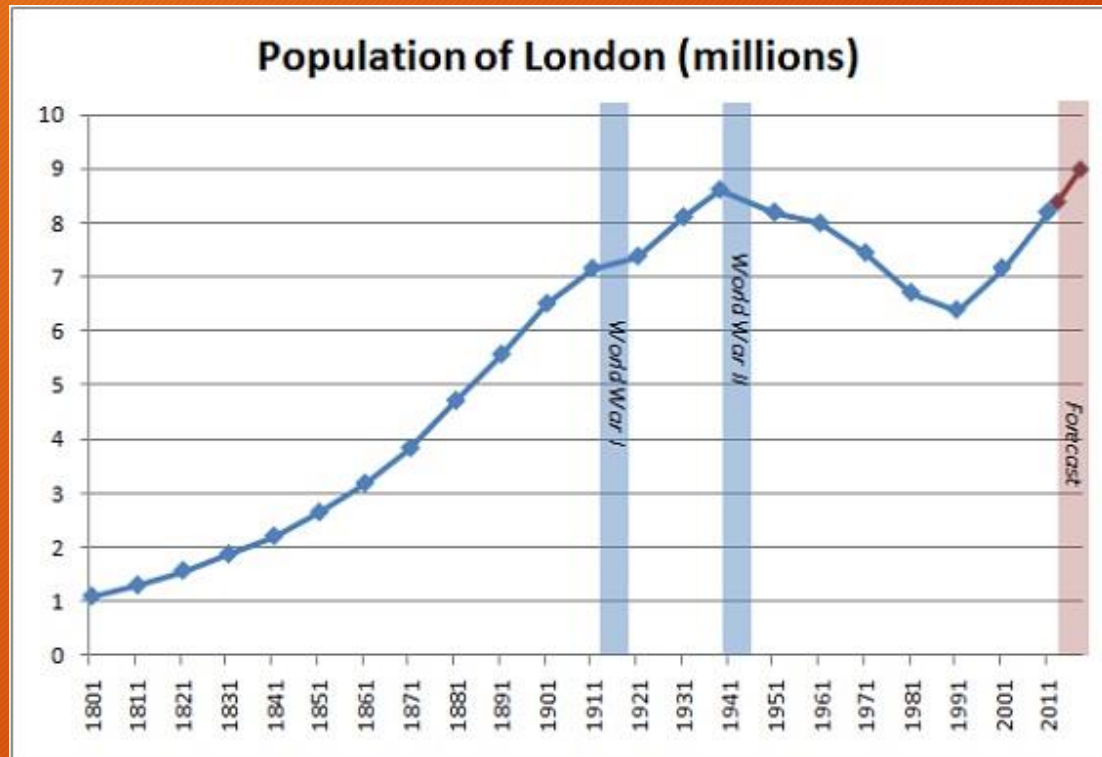
Comparison of Regional approximate Gross Value Added 2012

Approximate Gross Value Added (aGVA) is a measure of the income generated by businesses, less their expenditure, as estimated for the UK Non-Financial Business Economy by the Annual Business Survey (ABS).



London: Socio-economic consequences

Population



London: Socio-economic consequences

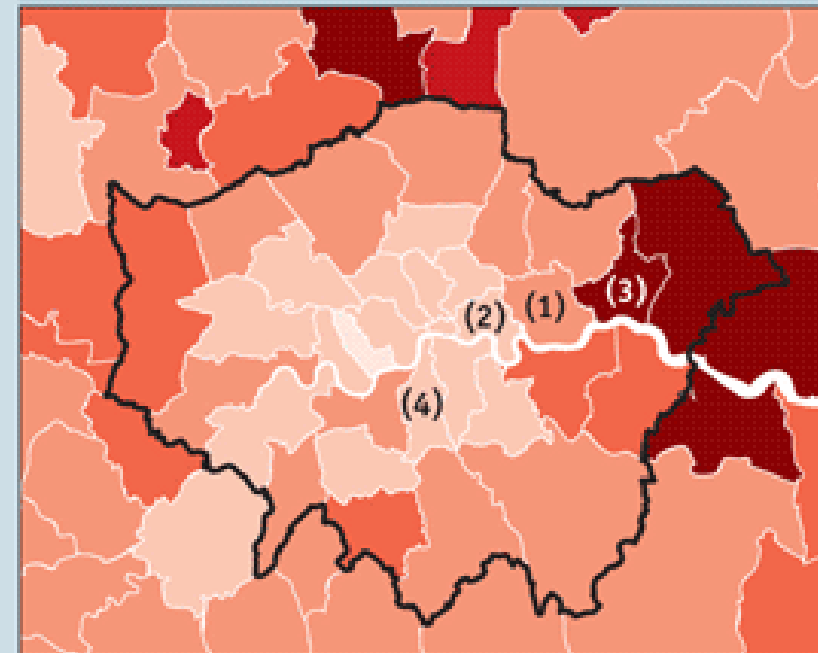
Population

37% Greater London population born outside UK (UK average 13.8%)

est. >70% of resident population not born in Greater London

The changing face of London

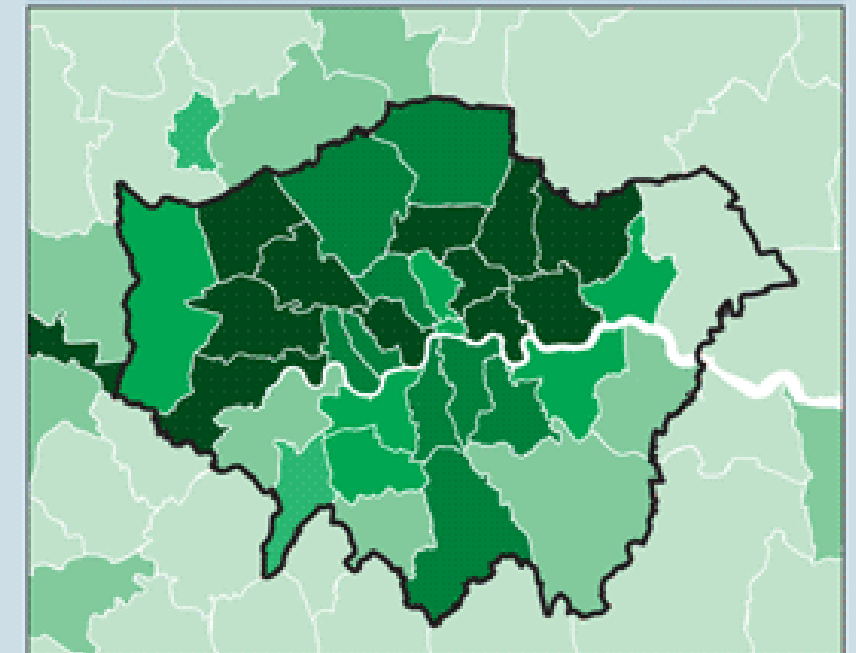
% increase in ethnic* population, 2001-2011



Sources: ONS; Based on OS mapping AM085/11

Greater London

Ethnic* population as % of total, 2011



* Excludes British whites and Irish

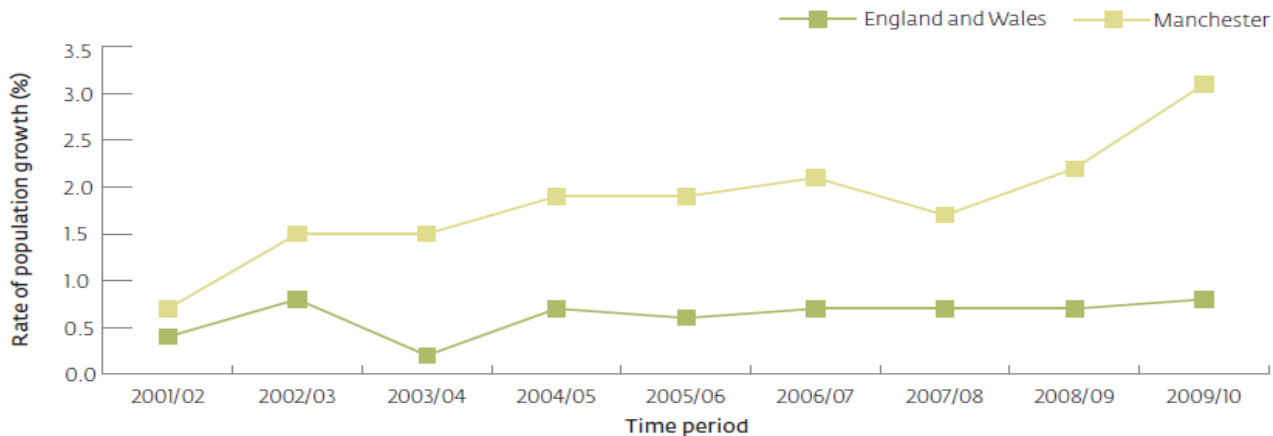
Manchester: Socio-economic consequences

Population collapse, then renewal

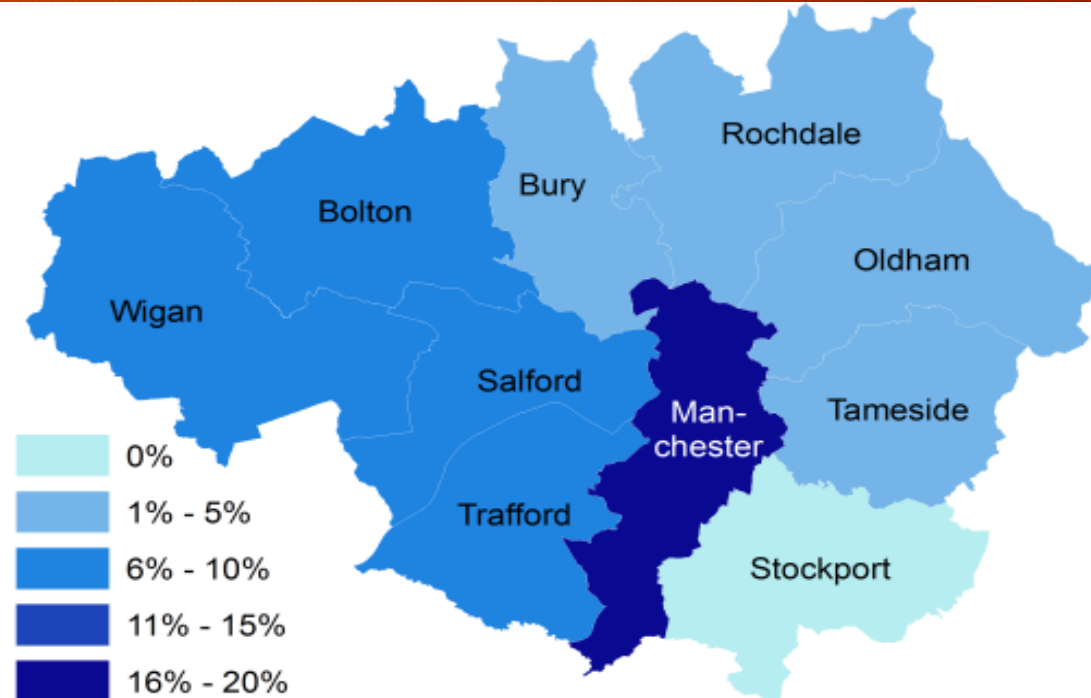
Fell by almost 50% between 1950 and 2000, but now growing rapidly

Growth focused on wealthier & more diverse Central/South core

Figure 2 Rate of population growth (%), 2001–10



Source: Mid-year population estimates (revised 2010), Office for National Statistics © Crown copyright

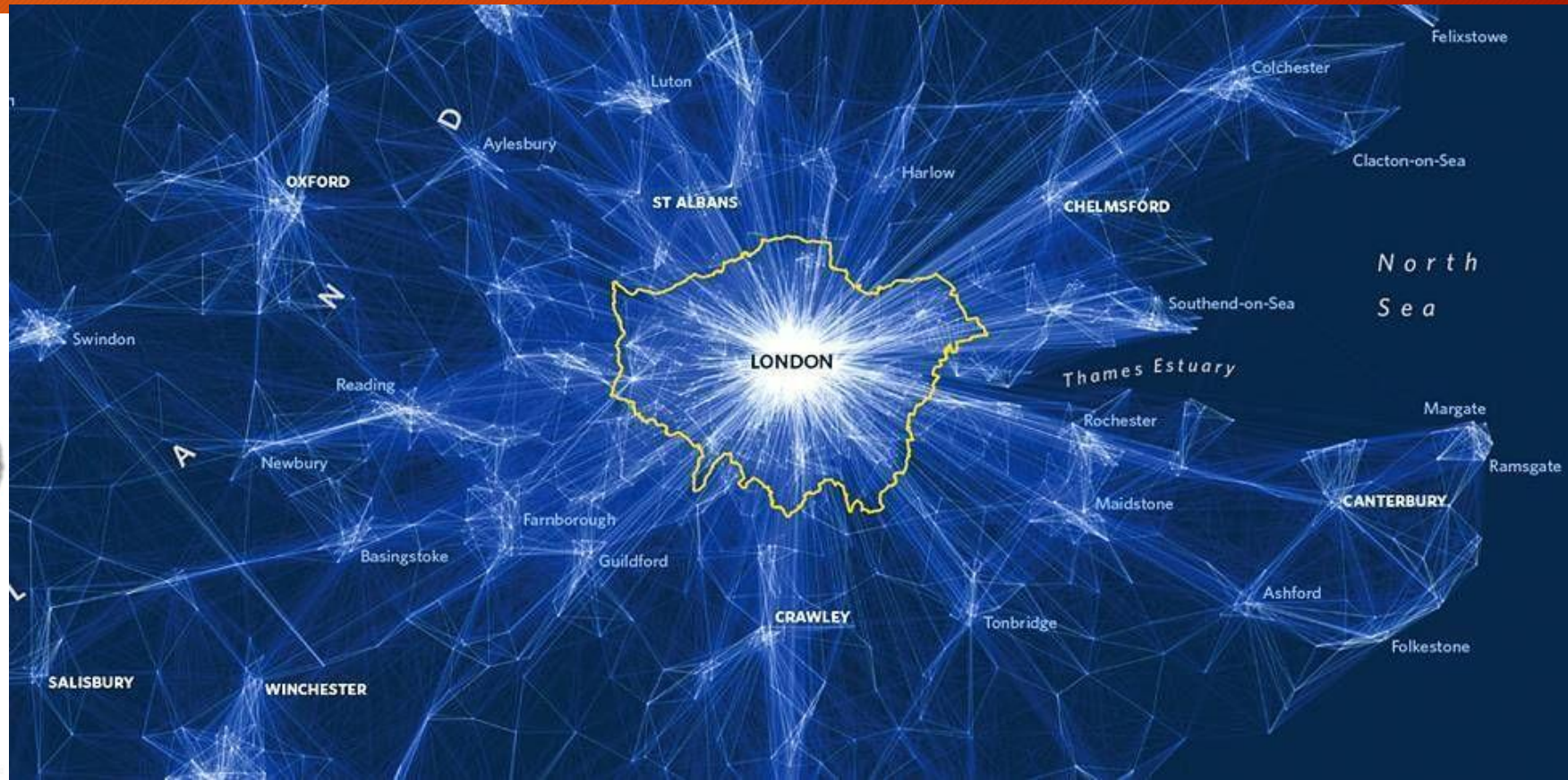
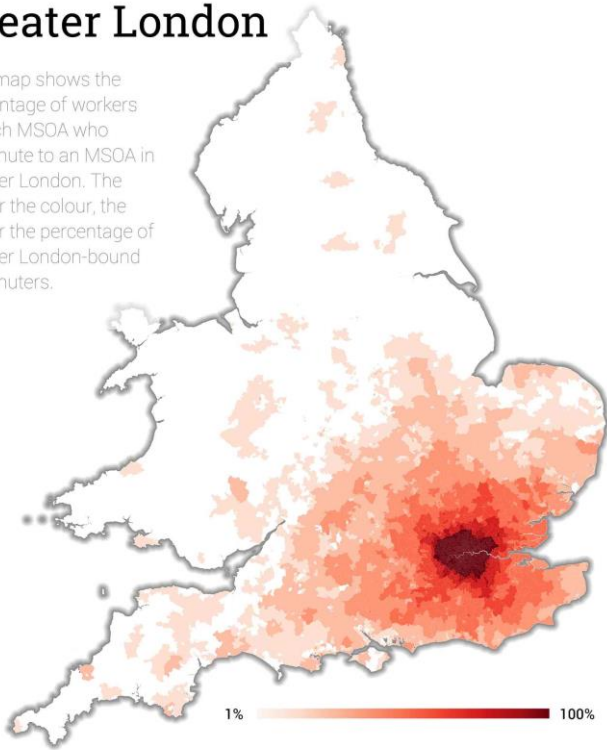


London: Socio-economic consequences

Transient population and widening gap between rich & poor

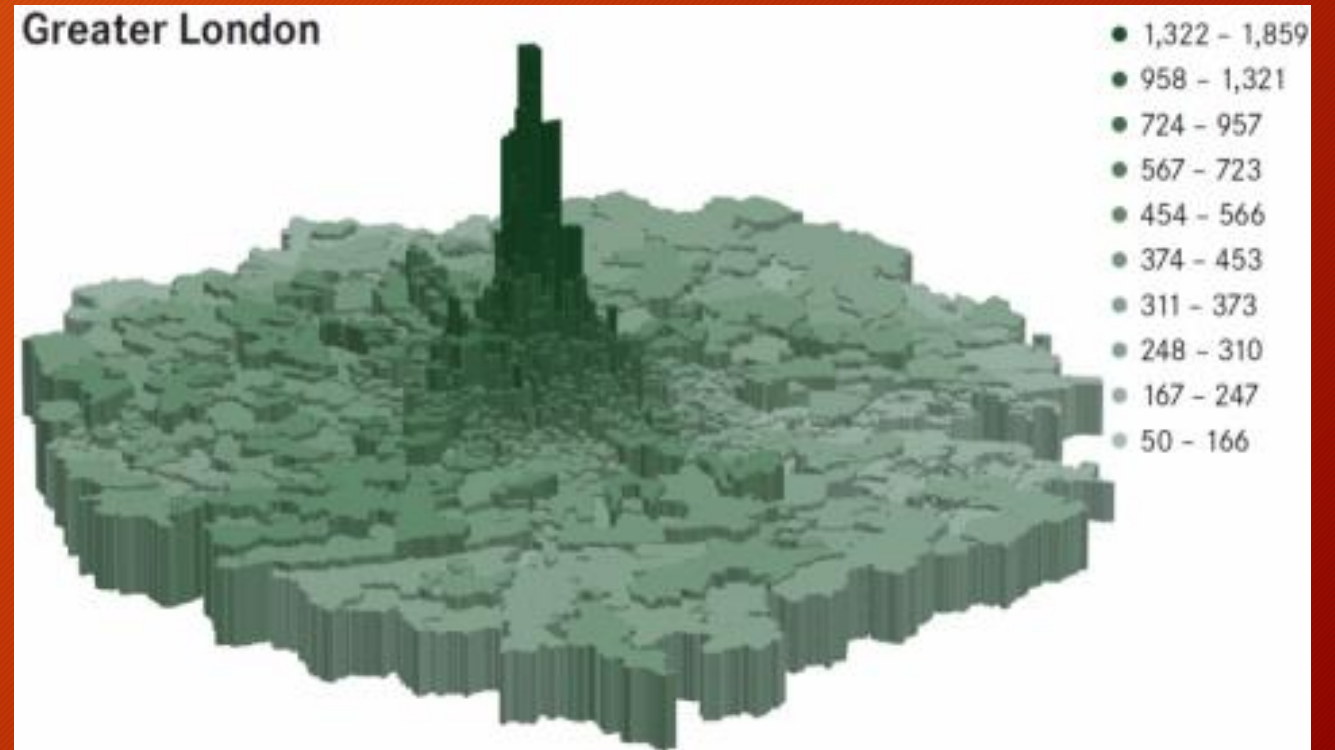
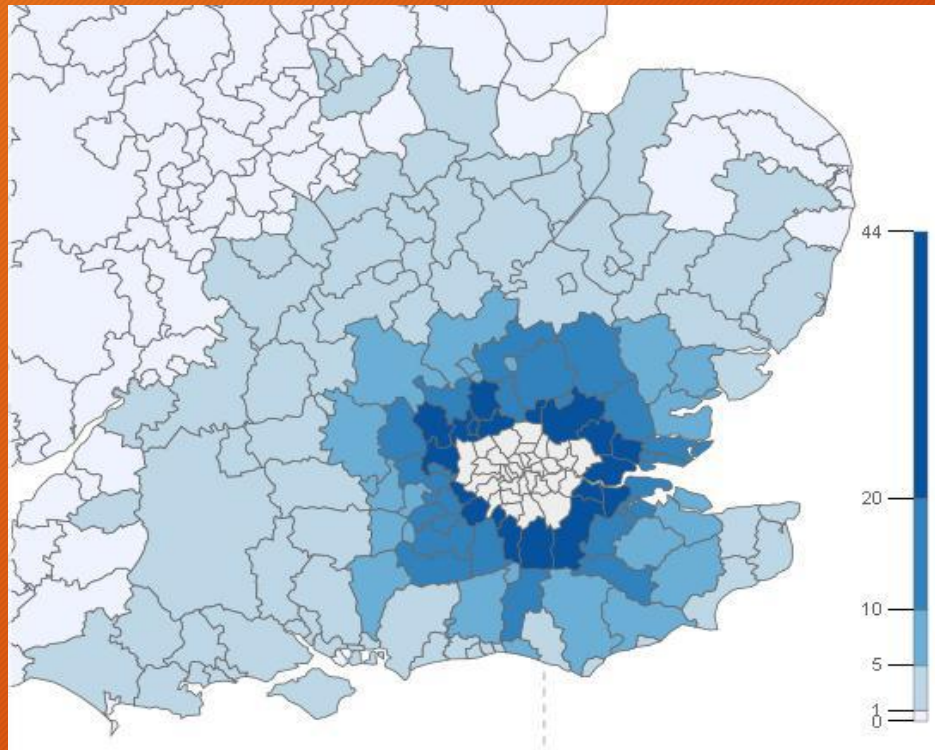
% of Workers Commuting to Greater London

This map shows the percentage of workers in each MSOA who commute to an MSOA in Greater London. The darker the colour, the higher the percentage of Greater London-bound commuters.



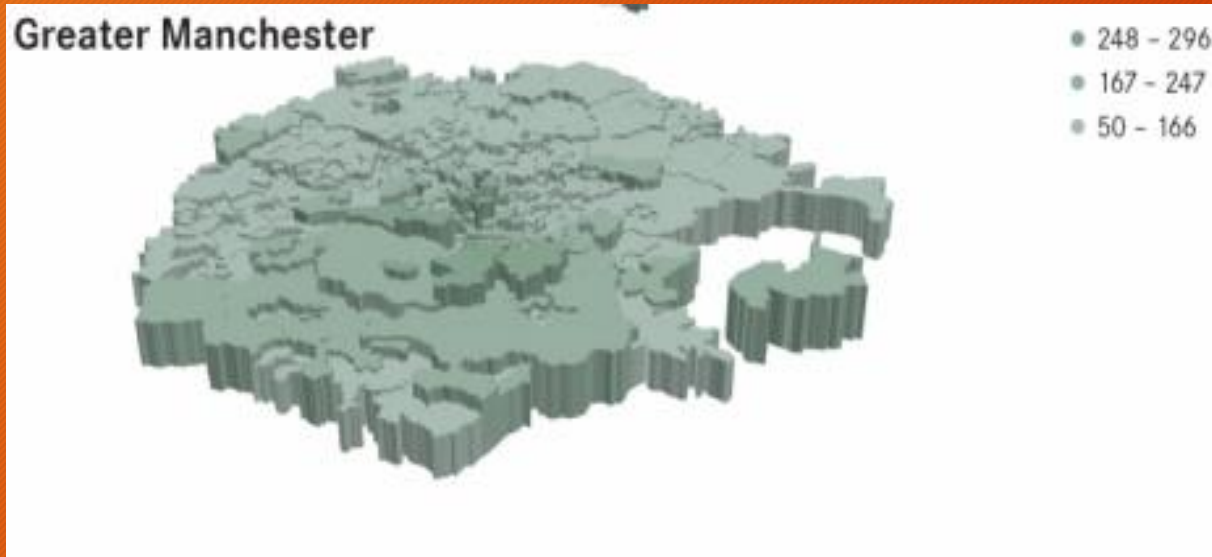
London: Socio-economic consequences

London Commuting - distance and diurnal patterns



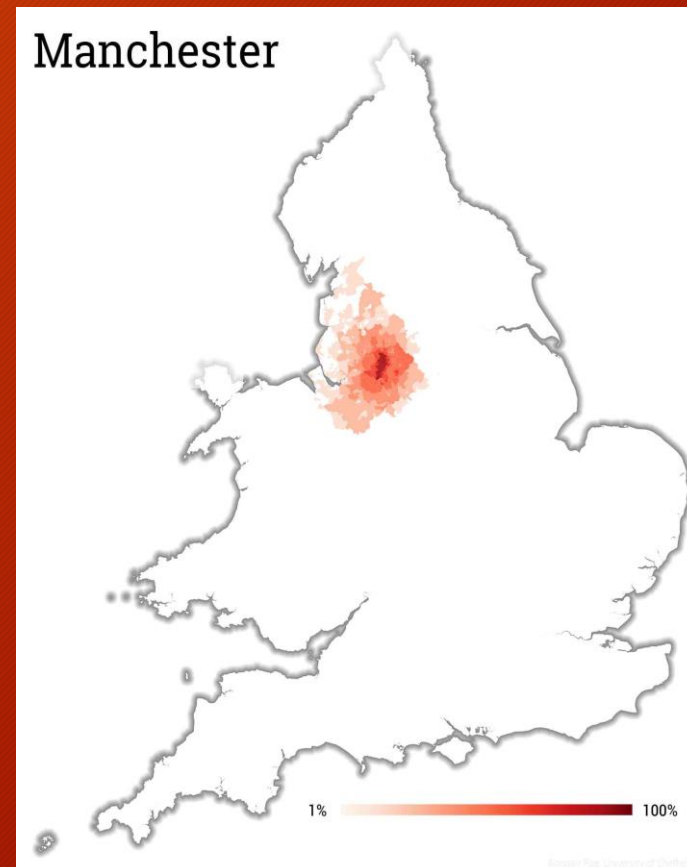
Manchester: Socio-economic consequences

Manchester Commuting

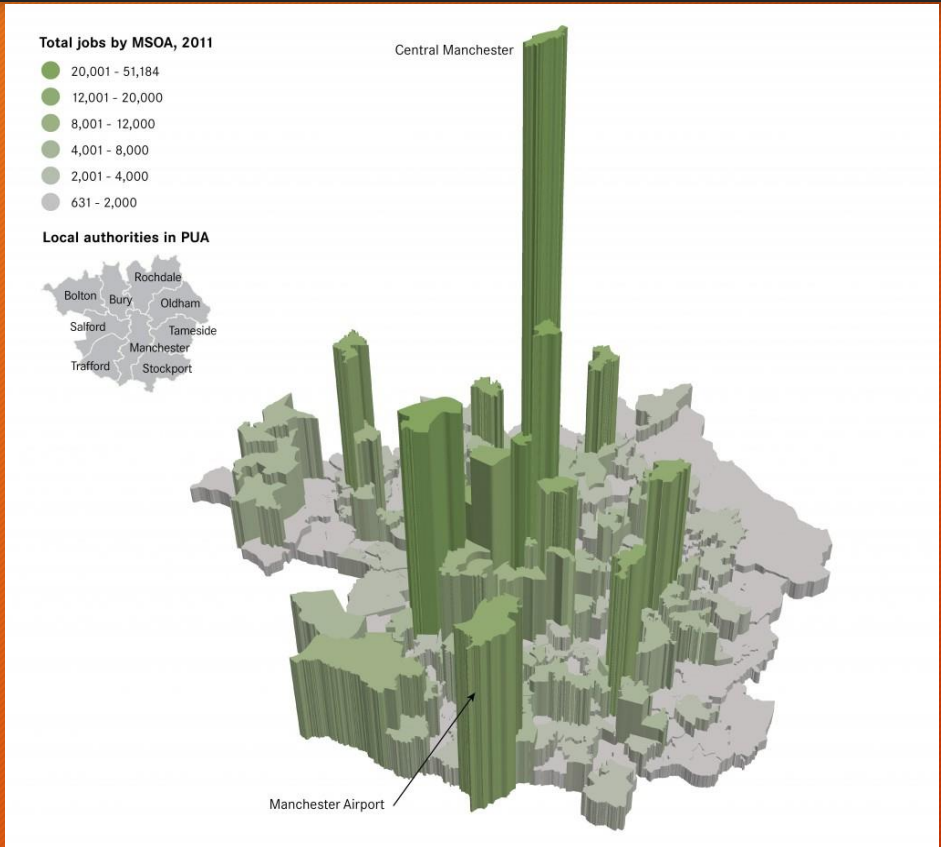


56% of City of Manchester's working population commute in from other Boroughs (189,000)

Inner London boroughs = 80% (3.52m)



Socio-economic consequences



Manchester employment distribution - city centre, Salford Quays/MediaCity and Airport as economic drivers

London's Daytime Population 2010

9,300,000

Daytime population

7,900,000

Resident population

Top 5 Boroughs - Daytime Population

1. Westminster 980,000 (253,000 residents)
2. Camden 460,000 (235,000 residents)
3. City of London 390,000 (11,700 residents)
4. Tower Hamlets 380,000 (238,000 residents)
5. Southwark 360,000 (287,000 residents)

Top 5 Boroughs - Day Trip Visitors*

1. Westminster 116,000
2. Camden 34,000
3. Kensington and Chelsea 32,000
4. Southwark 23,000
5. Lambeth 20,000

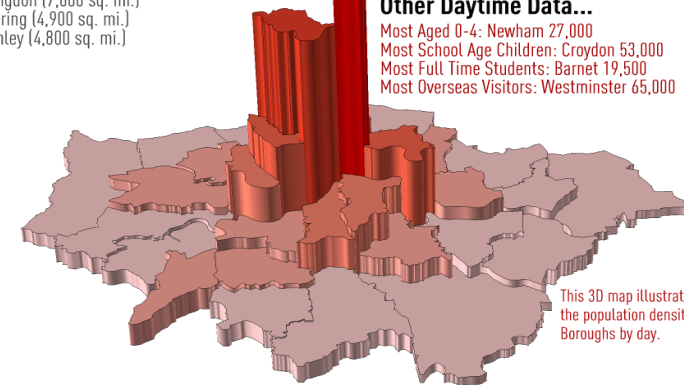
Defined as those away from home for 3+ hours and undertaking activities that would not usually constitute part of their work or regular leisure activity.

Other Daytime Data...

- Most Aged 0-4: Newham 27,000
- Most School Age Children: Croydon 53,000
- Most Full Time Students: Barnet 19,500
- Most Overseas Visitors: Westminster 65,000

Bottom 5 Boroughs - Daytime Population Density

29. Enfield (8,800 sq. mi.)
30. Richmond upon Thames (8,200 sq. mi.)
31. Hillingdon (7,800 sq. mi.)
32. Havering (4,900 sq. mi.)
33. Bromley (4,800 sq. mi.)



This 3D map illustrates the population density of Boroughs by day.

Data Source: <http://data.london.gov.uk/datastore/package/daytime-population-borough>

London employment distribution
- Central London dominance

Socio-economic consequences

Growing income inequality across UK

Incredible wealth in the UK exists alongside unimaginable poverty

SINCE 2009...



The number of billionaires in the UK has more than doubled



Pay for top company directors has increased by 40%



The number of people using foodbanks has increased from 26,000 to nearly 1 million

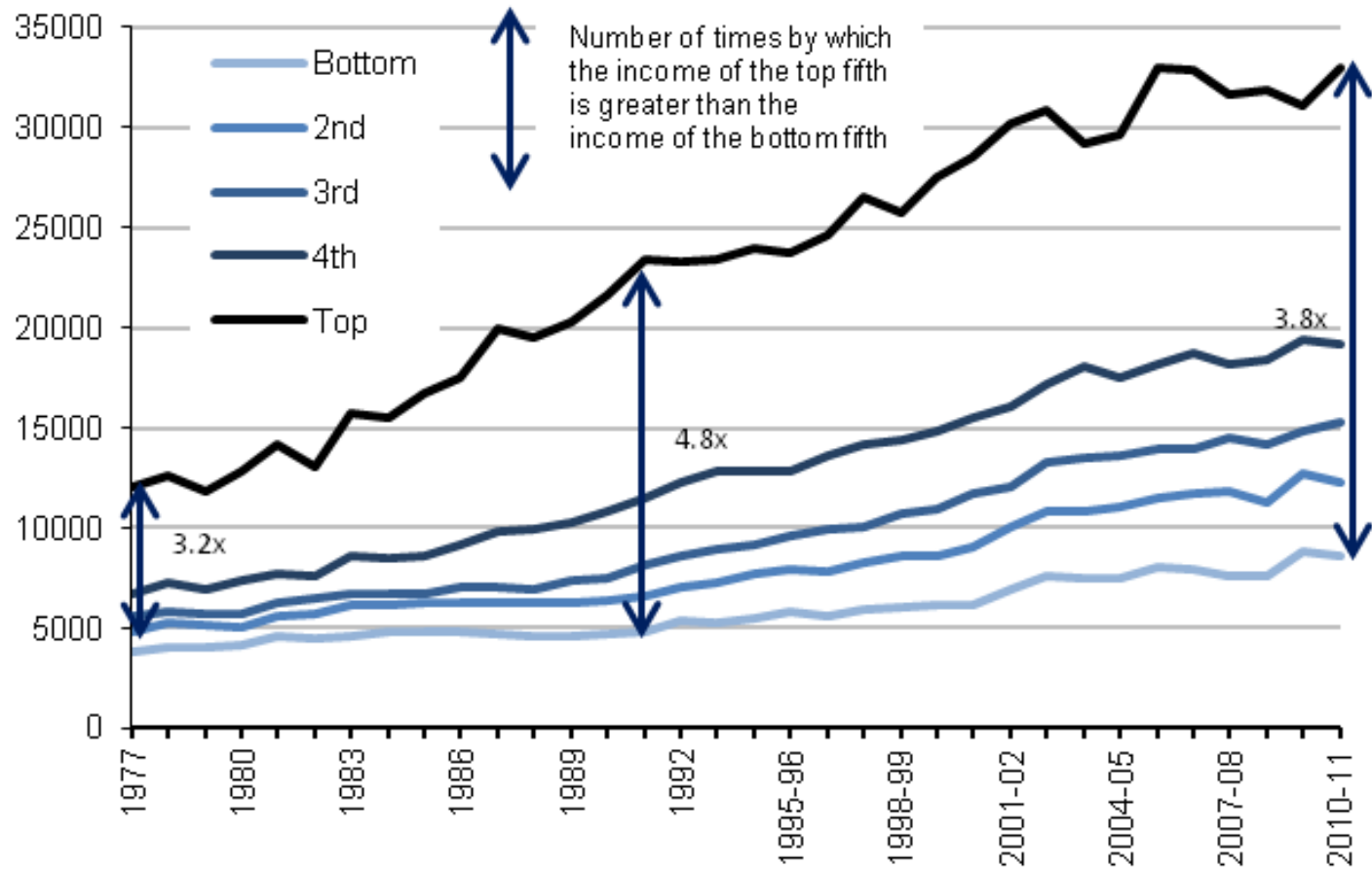


The average UK worker has experienced a 9% real terms pay cut

What does this mean?

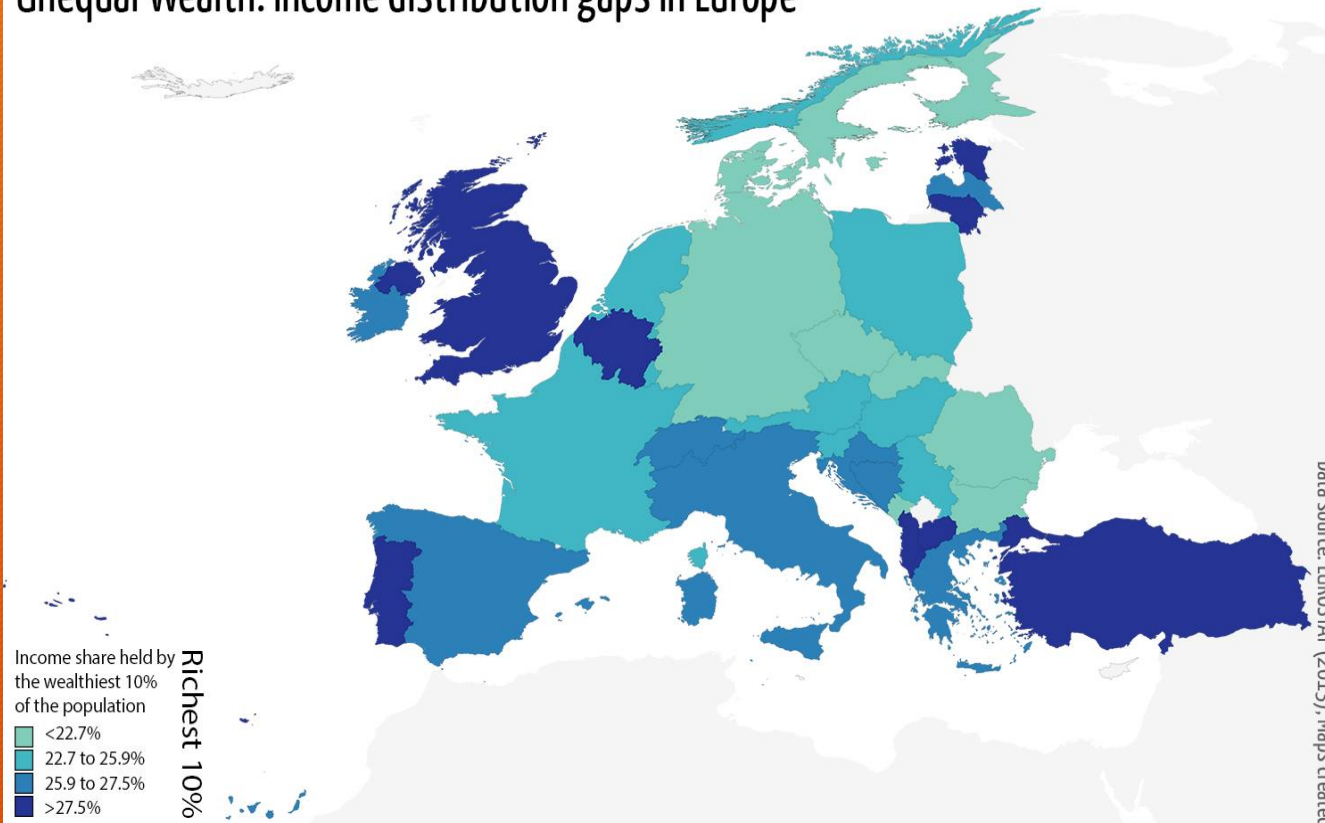
Wages for most people have fallen over the past five years, meaning that work is no longer a guaranteed route out of poverty. More than half of the UK households in poverty contain someone in work. But many at the top have not had to economise. The number of UK billionaires has grown rapidly, as has pay for top company bosses. **There is great poverty in this country, but there are also great riches.**

Average per household (£ per year)



Socio-economic consequences

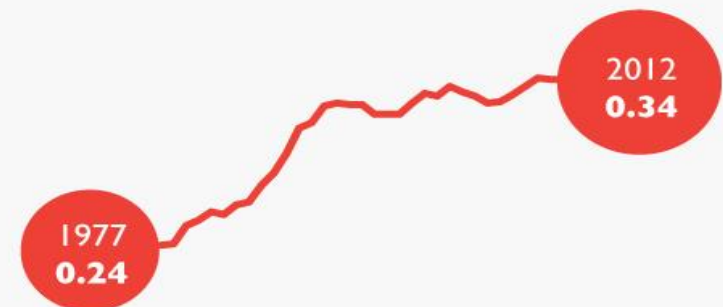
Unequal Wealth: Income distribution gaps in Europe



But the UK has not always been so unequal

Income inequality is measured by Gini coefficient

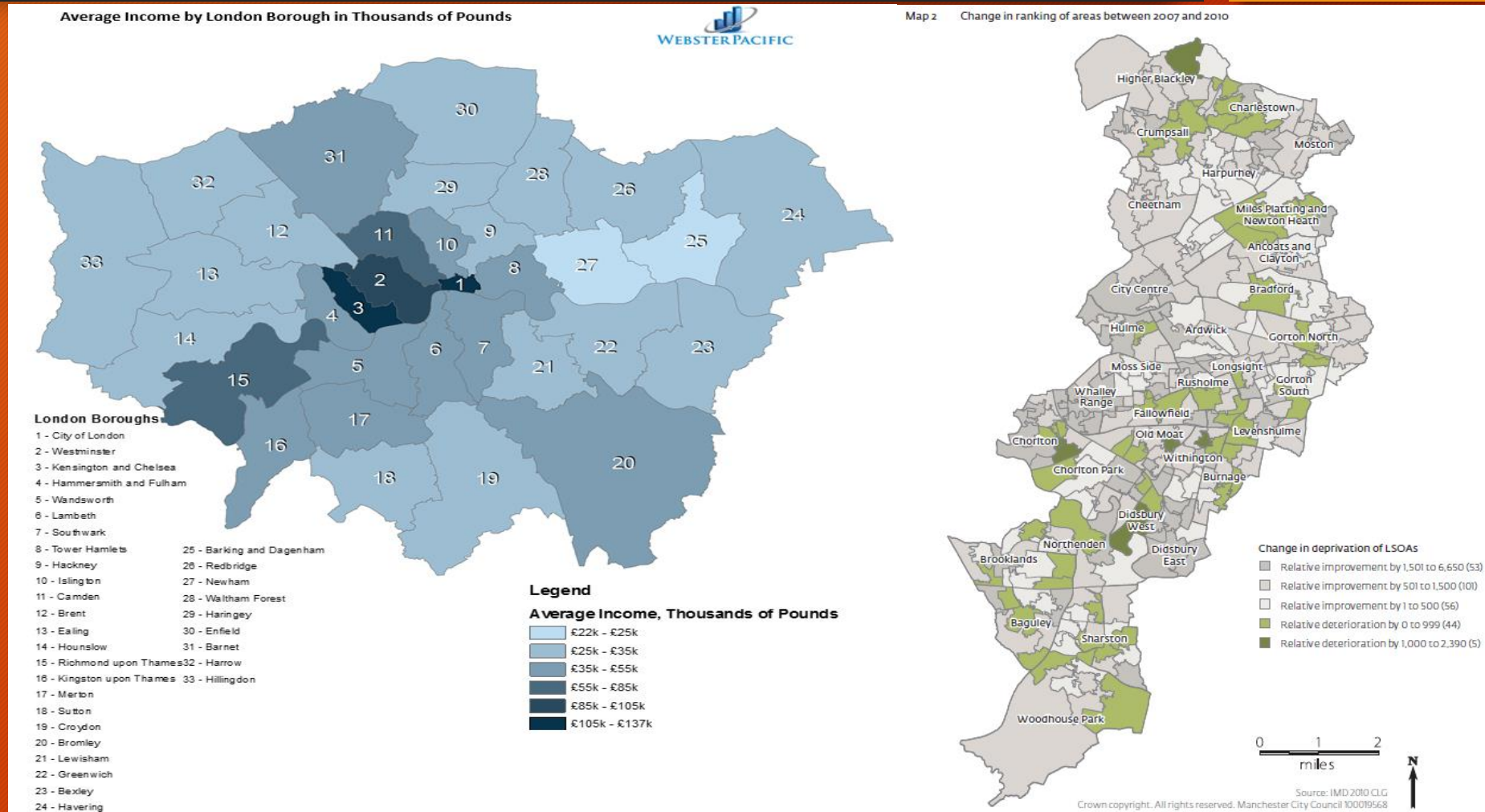
A Gini coefficient of **0** = perfect equality⁴



The UK is now one of the most unequal countries in the developed world

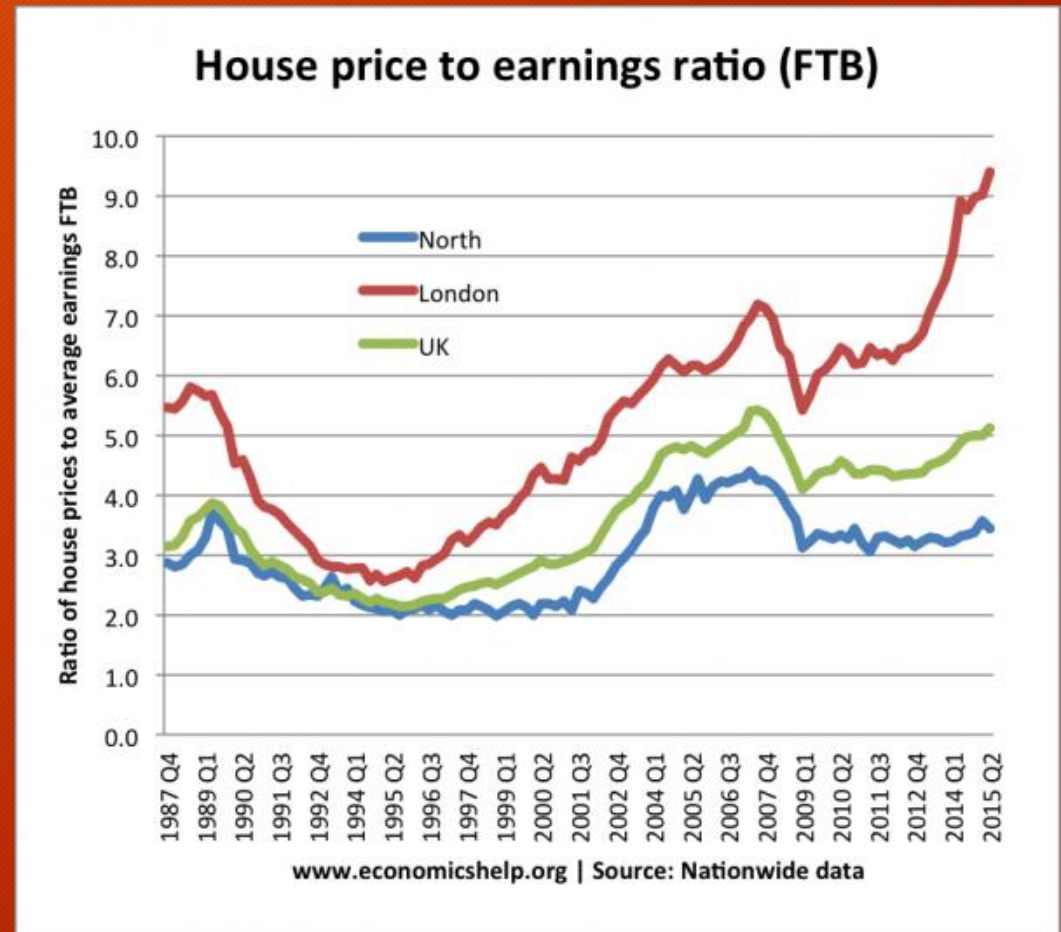
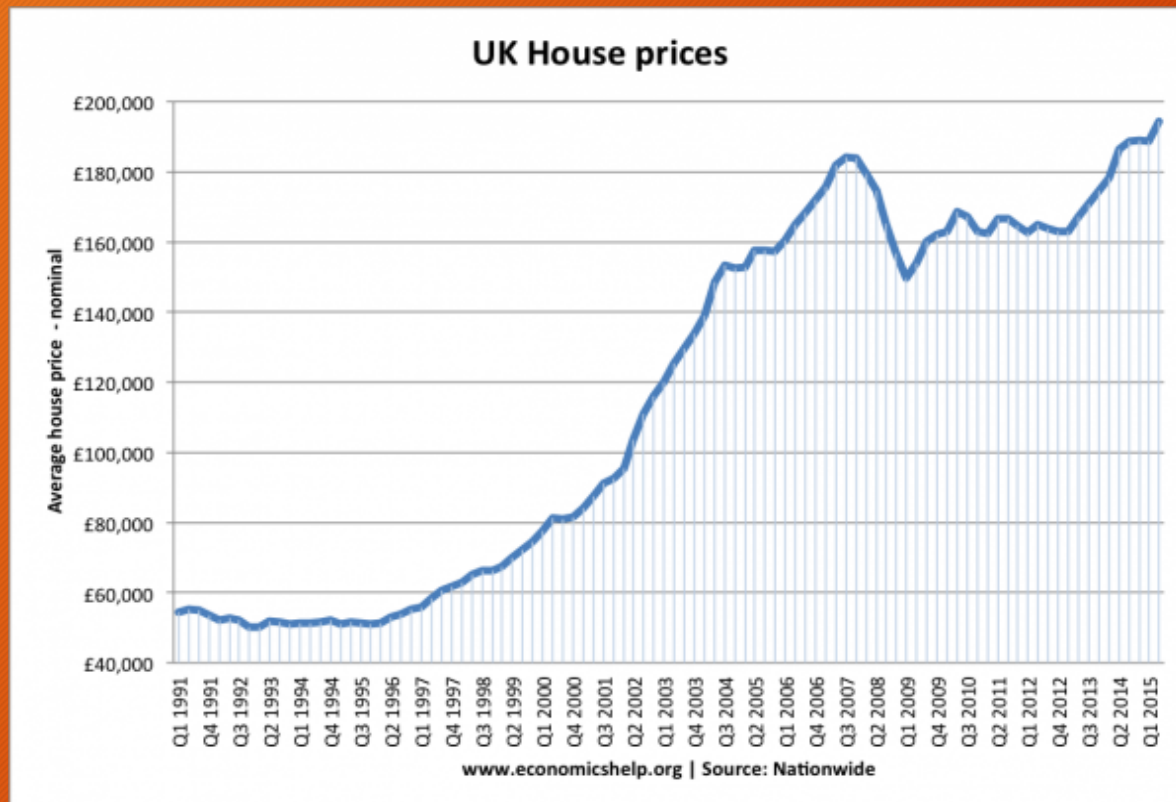
Socio-economic consequences

Geography of Income Inequality in London and Manchester



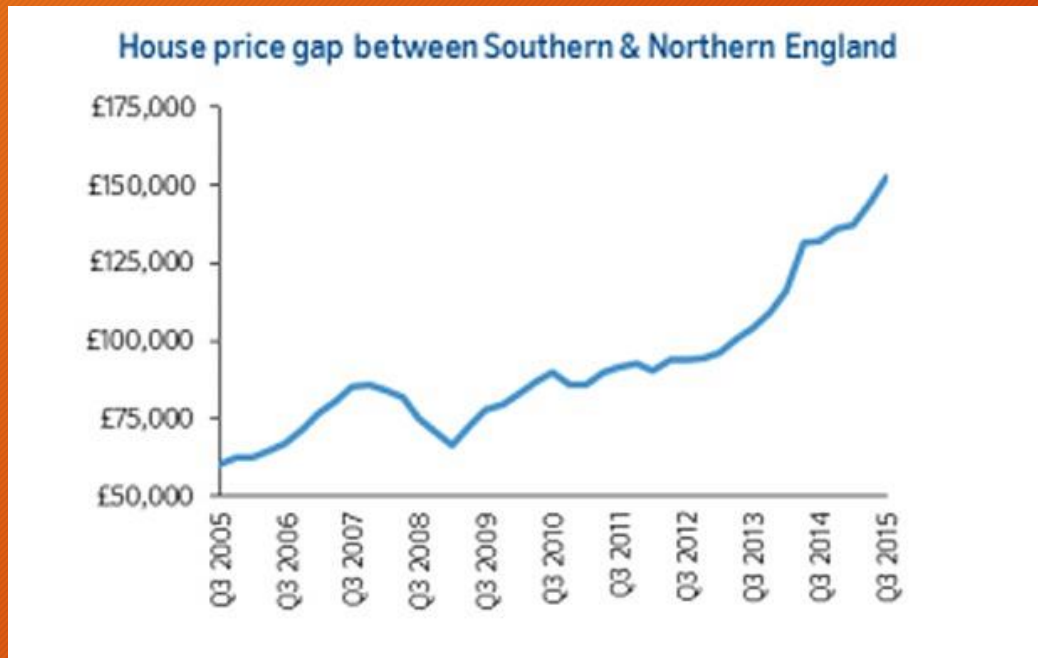
Socio-economic consequences

Housing Crisis?



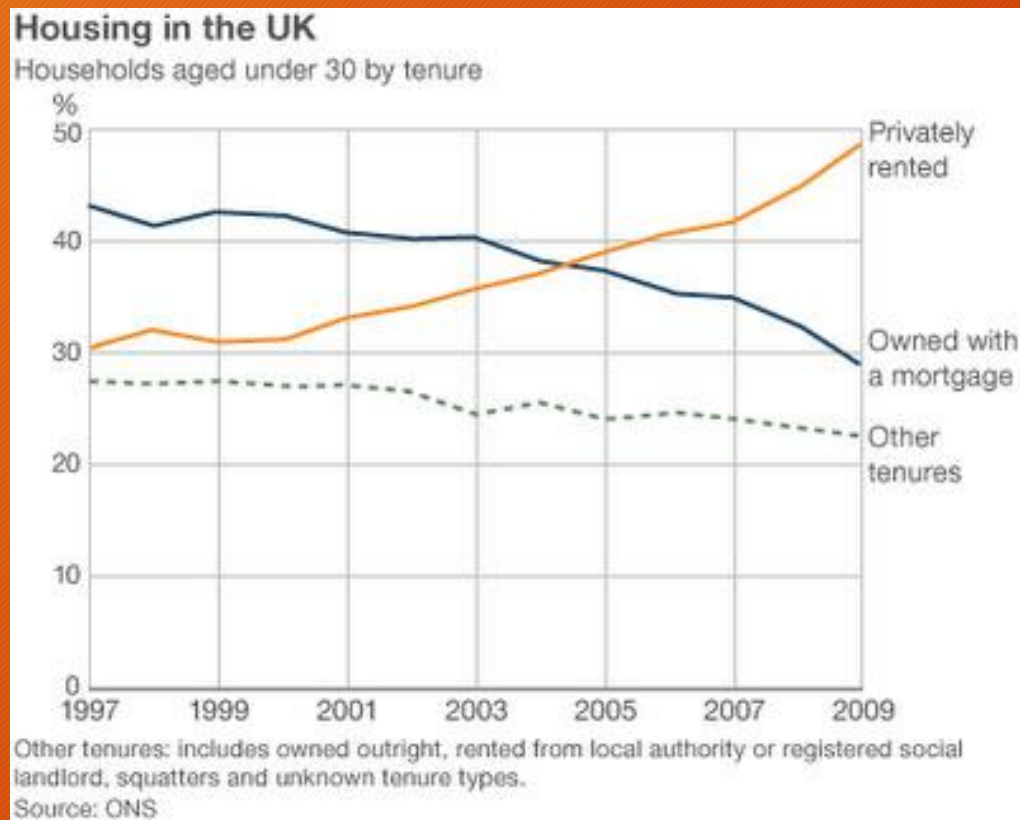
Socio-economic consequences

Growing gap between prices and affordability between South and North of UK



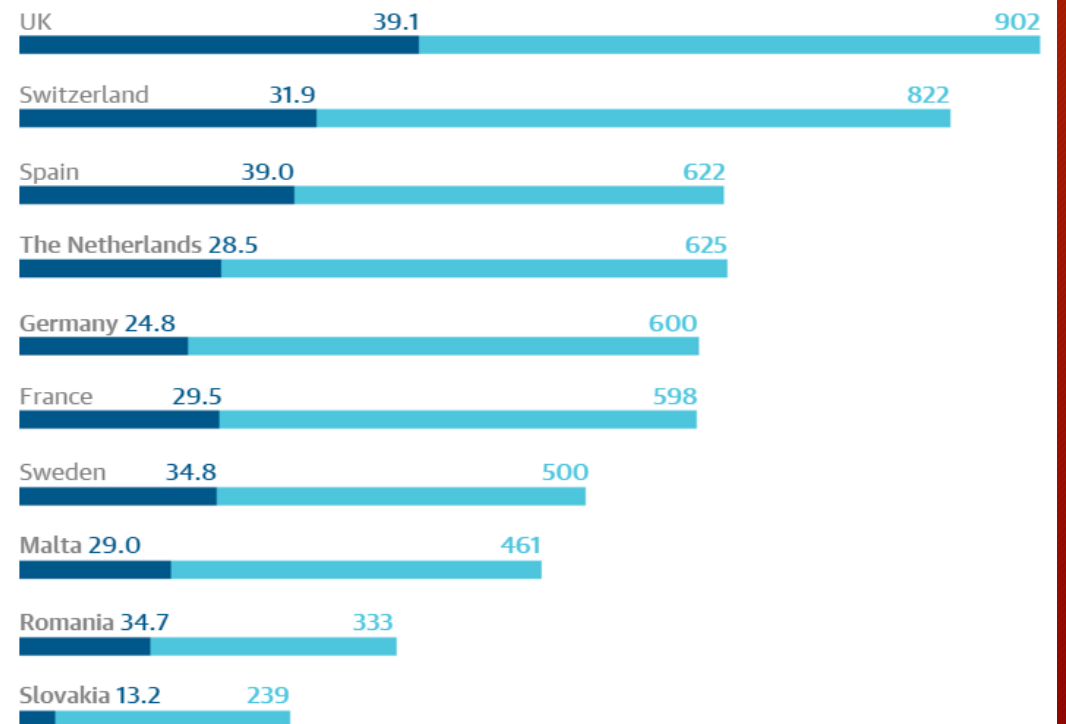
Socio-economic consequences

Growth in Private Rental sector - absolute and cost



UK rents v European averages

% of income spent on rent | Average monthly rent, euros

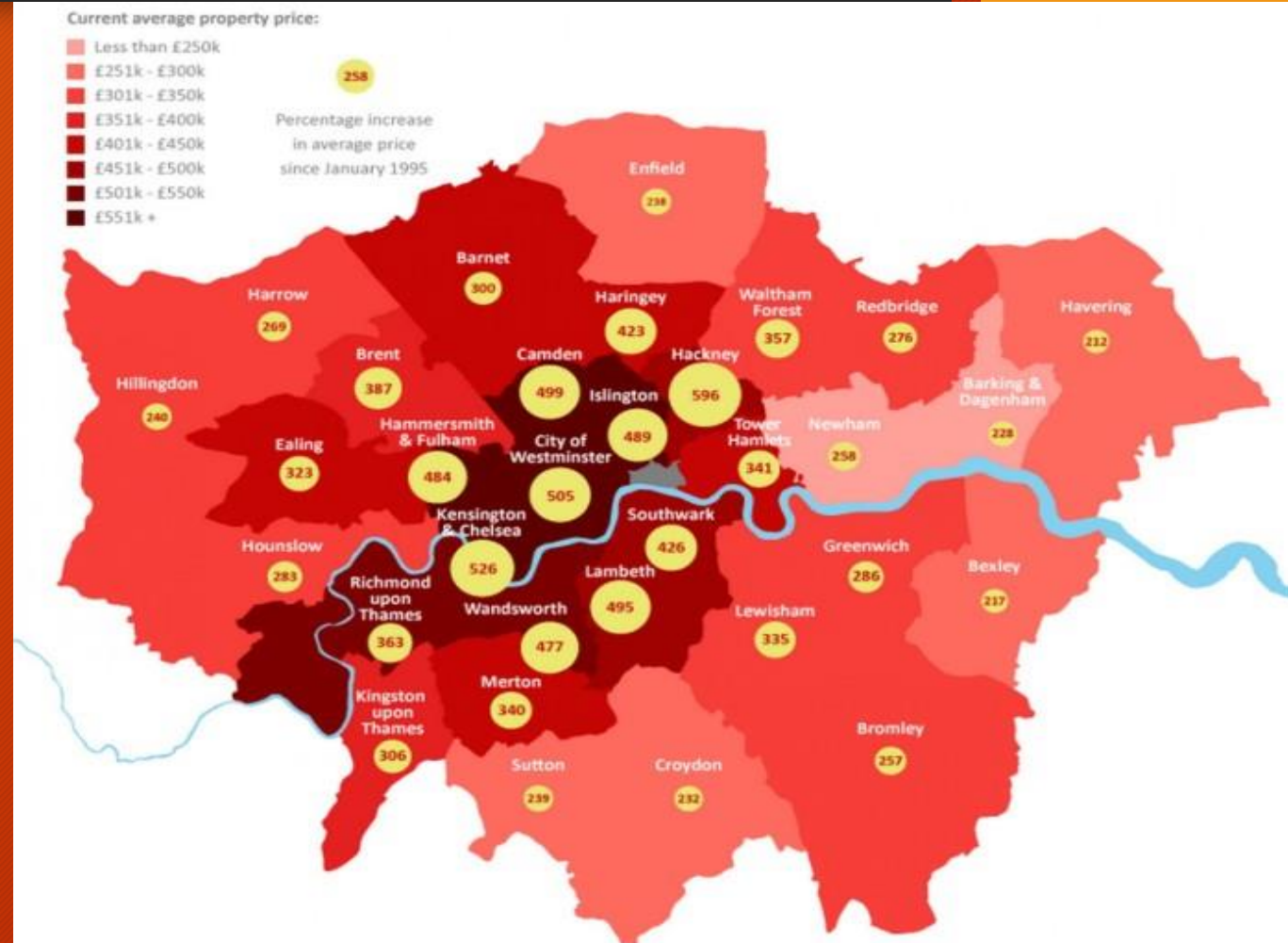


Source: National Housing Federation

London: socio-economic consequences

average UK house price now 7 x annual salary
average Greater London house price almost £0.5m
= 13.8 x average Greater London salary
(inner London boroughs >20 x)

NB. max. mortgage lending = 3.25 x annual salary



London: socio-economic consequences

House price increase: Jan 2014 to Jan 2015

A 1st-time buyer needs a deposit of £138,000 and an annual salary of £106,000

(NB. average UK salary £27,400)

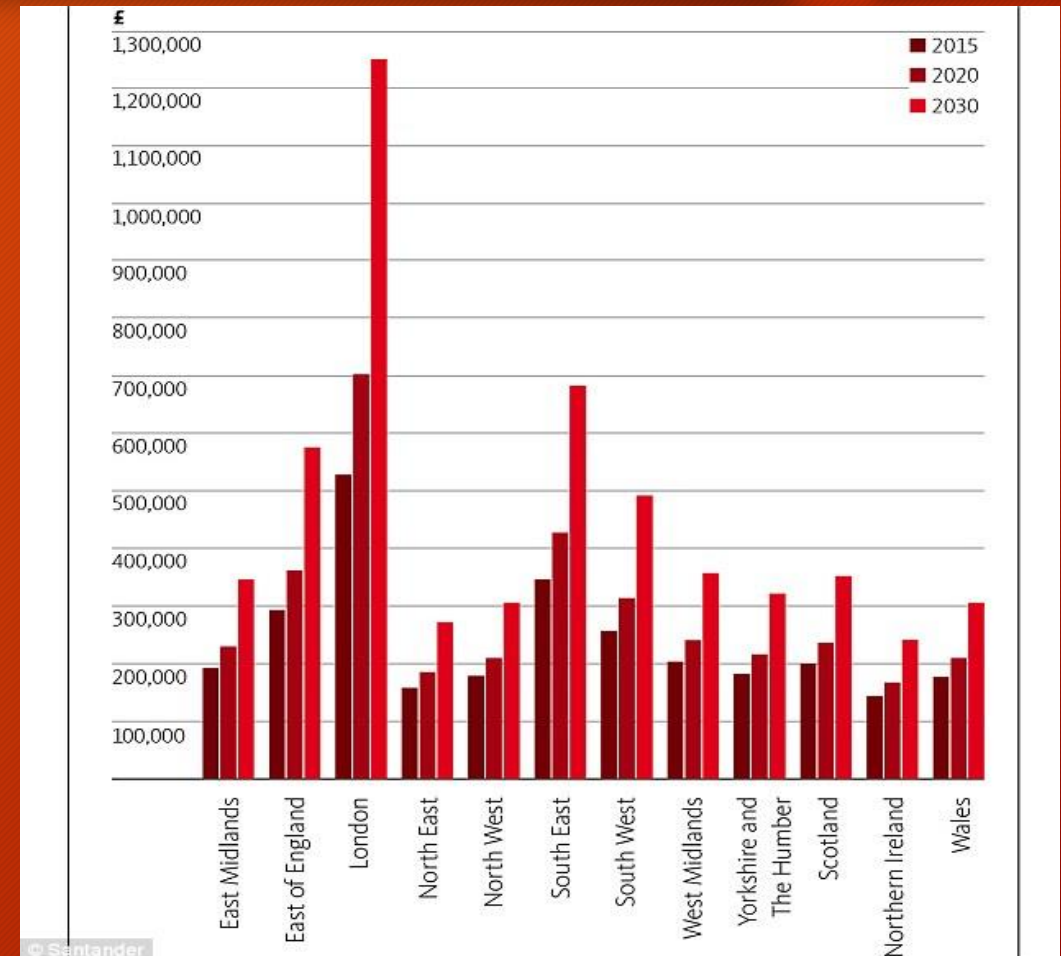
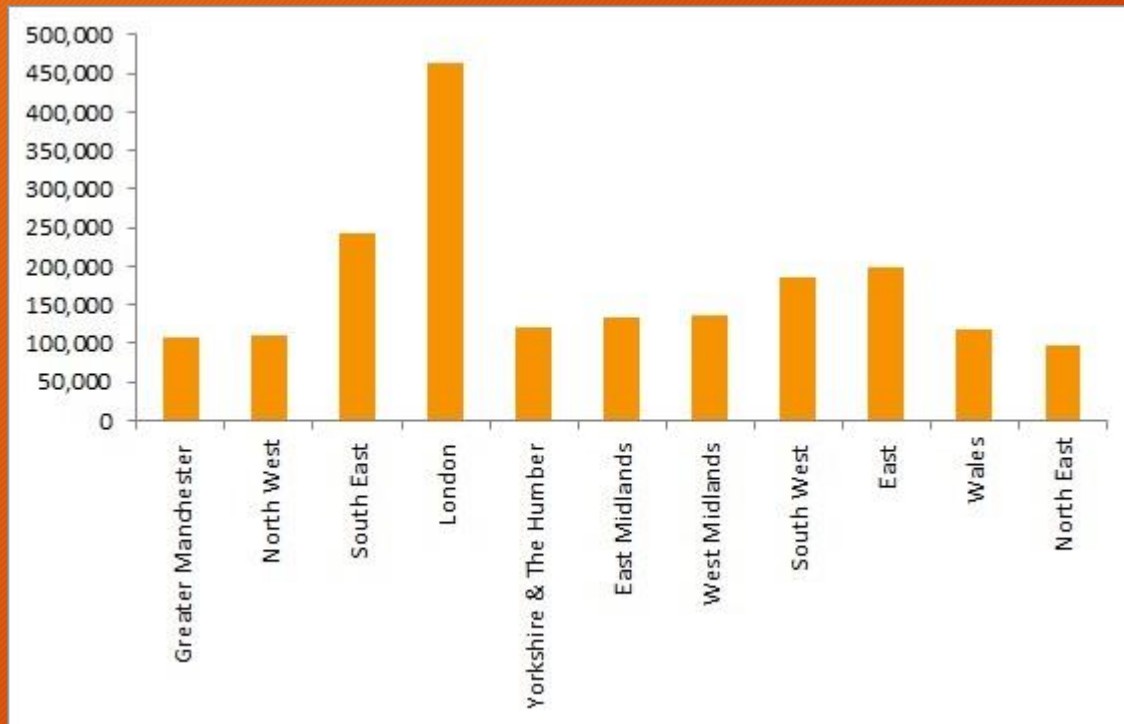
London borough house price growth:
12 months to January 2015
Source: Land Registry



Manchester: socio-economic consequences

Manchester: Average house price £167,000

Average salary £26,600



Summary: socio-economic consequences

London:

+ ve's

- cosmopolitan, global city
- Wealthy & powerful
- good integrated public transport, lots to see/do

- ve's

- ... transient population, lacks sense of community
- ... deep social inequalities (esp housing, cleanliness, crime)
- ... expensive, slow, crowded; not on your door-step

Manchester:

+ ve's

- cosmopolitan, European city
- compact & quick to move around (eg.Metrolink)
- cheaper, friendlier, fun, more 'human-scale' city
- < 30 mins to real open countryside

- ve's

- ... job opportunities less numerous, salaries lower, poorer...
- ... lacks integrated metropolitan public transport
- ... fewer 'national' visitor attractions, weather worse than London!
- ... fewer big central parks than London

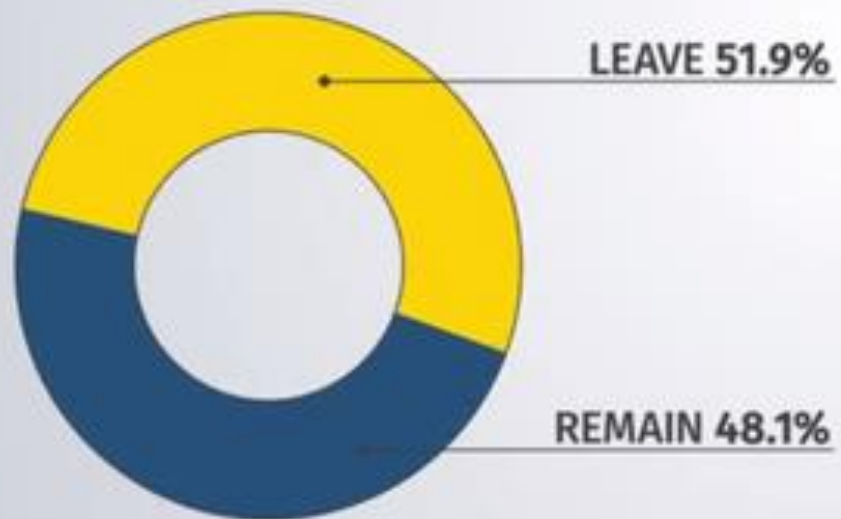
European city... or global city?



European city... or global city?

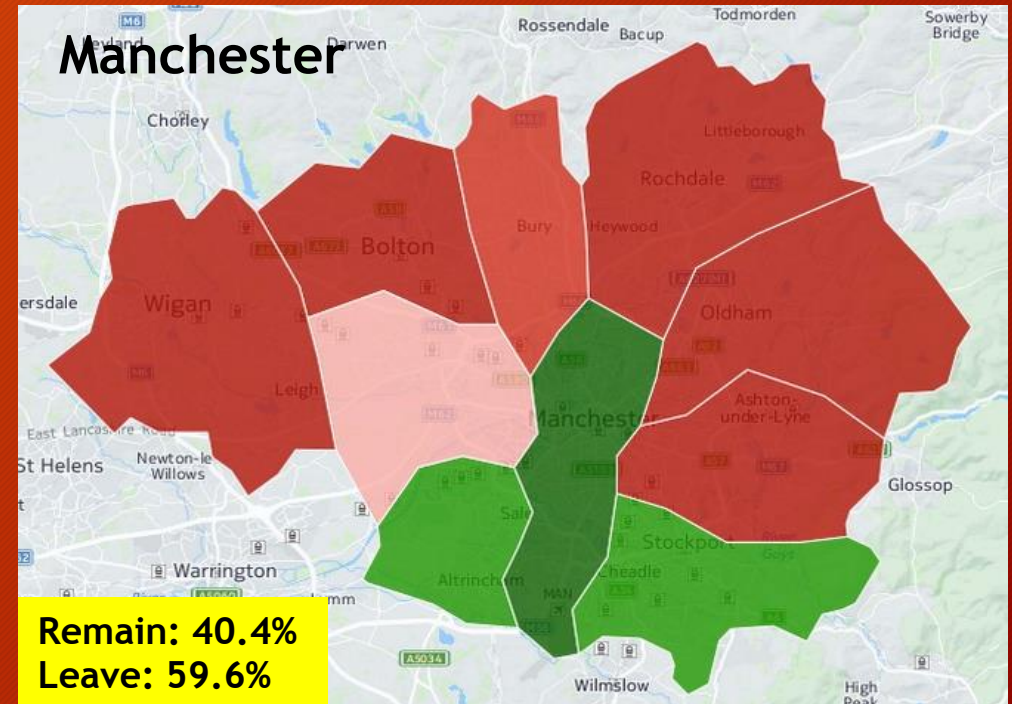
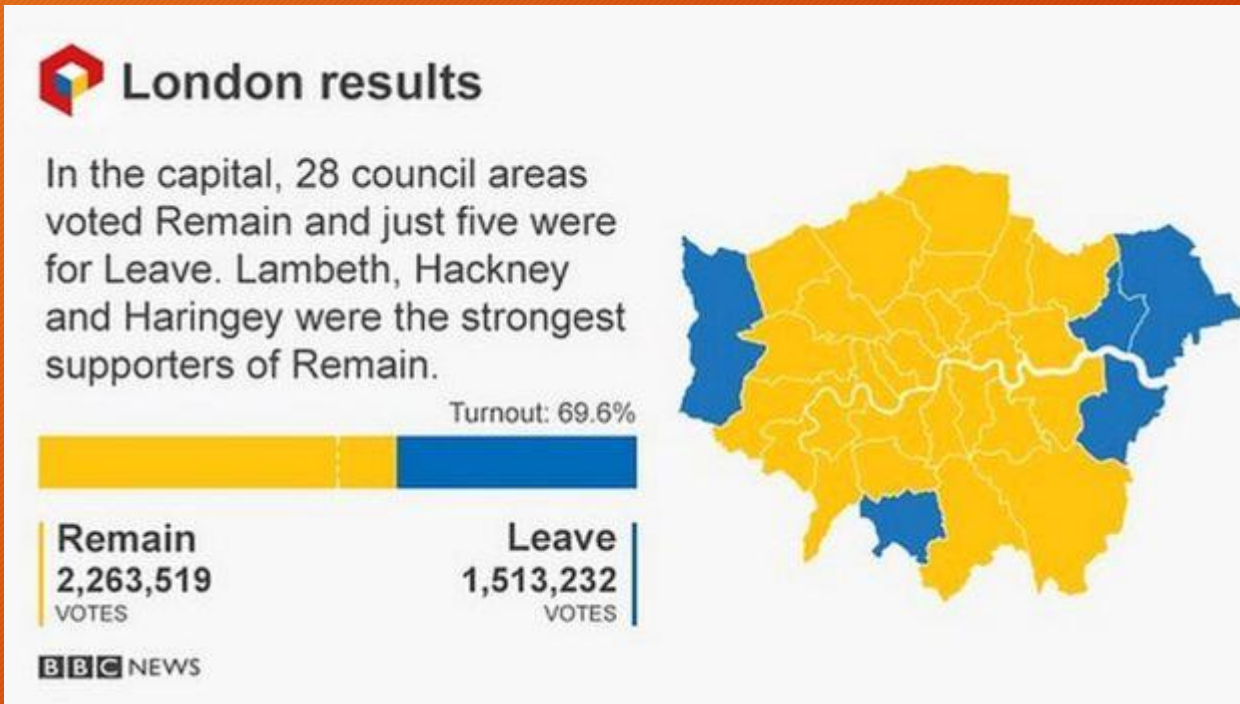
EU REFERENDUM HOW THE UK VOTED

TURNOUT 72.2%



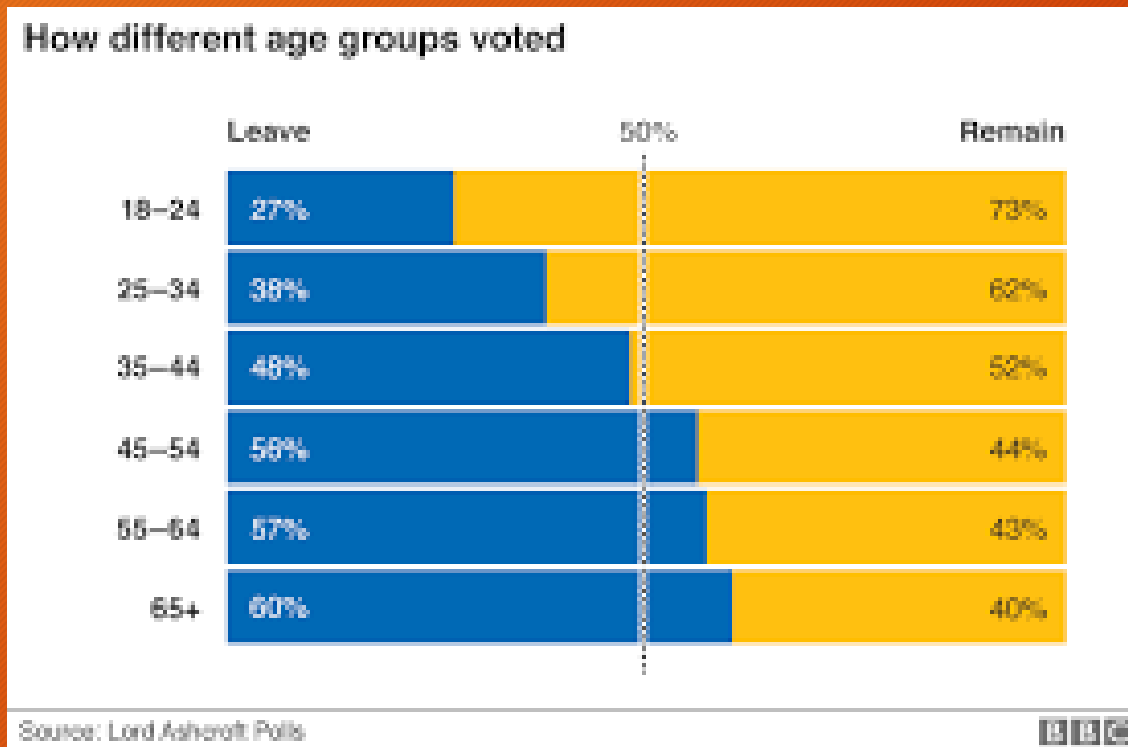
European city... or global city?

Both traditionally strong left-wing cities, but...

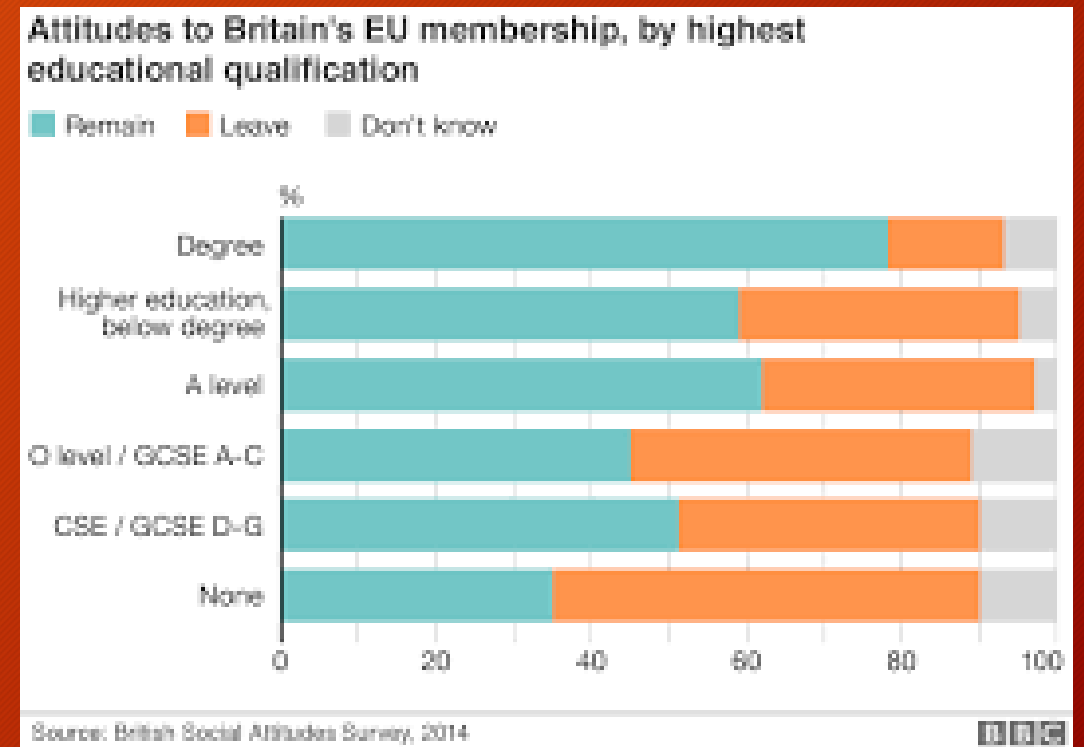


European city... or global city?

Clear demographic split:



Clear educational level split:



European city... or global city?

❖ Is Britain's EU problem a London problem?

- London is home to UK's political, economic & media 'elites'
- Has its increasing prosperity has excluded much of rest of UK, esp post-2008 Economic crisis?
- Strong feeling in non-metropolitan areas they subsidising London's financial sector & getting nothing in return

Immigration: was a key factor influencing Leave vote... ...but analysis shows only in areas with recent immigration + slow/no recovery post-2008 crisis

Was strong anti-immigration commentary really a proxy for protest at social exclusion?

❖ Or a symptom of a fundamental failure of political representation and politicians?

European city... or global city?

London

London's EU Remain vote underlines:-

- It is a GLOBAL city, a MEGALOPOLIS
- It looks out to Europe AND the rest of the world, not inward to rest of UK or just to Europe
- It shares some characteristics with European cities (eg. governance) but many more with other megalopolis eg. New York, Mumbai, Beijing

European city... or global city?

Manchester:

Greater Manchester's EU voting pattern reflects:-

- Economic & social divide between central & Southern neighbourhoods: wealth, power, culture and equality greater here than in Northern neighbourhoods
- Immigration NOT cited as a major issue - Leave voters
- Those parts of city shares more characteristics with EUROPEAN cities - it was more global during 'Cottonpolis' era but lost that global influence during 20th Century industrial restricting - like many other European cities

European city... or global city?

Post-Brexit - what now?

- if Article 50 notice is given/uncertainty continues, international business institutions may leave London (either for elsewhere in EU or a non-EU city)
- this may weaken London's economic & power base, which may → help start to rebalance UK economy
- London gets little EU funding; Manchester not much since 2007 - but other parts of UK do
- DevoManc gives Manchester £ flexibility; can it help close gap with London?

BUT

- if Article 50 notice is given, will likely lead to break-up of UK → London will lose collective diverse power of UK
- will it cease to be as important globally culturally as well as in service sectors?

¡Muchas gracias! / ¡Eskerrik asko!

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