

Cities in England



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The largest cities in England

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London

London



From upper left: City of London, Tower Bridge and London Eye, Houses of Parliament

London plan sub regions (2008)



London is the capital of England and the United Kingdom, the largest metropolitan area in the United Kingdom. Since at least the 17th century, the name London has also referred to the metropolis developed around this core. The bulk of this conurbation forms the London region and the Greater London administrative area, governed by the elected Mayor of London and the London Assembly.

London is a leading global city, with strengths in the arts, commerce, education, entertainment, fashion, finance, healthcare, media, professional services, research and development, tourism and transport all contributing to its prominence.

London has a diverse range of peoples, cultures and religions, and more than 300 languages are spoken within its boundaries.

London contains four World Heritage Sites: the Tower of London; Kew Gardens; the site comprising the Palace of Westminster, Westminster Abbey and St. Margaret's Church; and the historic settlement of Greenwich.

London is the seat of the Government of the United Kingdom, which is located around the Palace of Westminster.



The administration of London is formed of two tiers—a city-wide, strategic tier and a local tier. City-wide administration is coordinated by the Greater London Authority (GLA), while local administration is carried out by 33 smaller authorities. The GLA consists of two elected components; the Mayor of London, who has executive powers, and the London Assembly, who scrutinise the mayor's decisions and can accept or reject his budget proposals each year.

London generates approximately 20 per cent of the UK's GDP; while the economy of the London metropolitan area—the largest in Europe. London is one of the pre-eminent financial centres of the world and vies with New York City as the most important location for international finance.

City of London skyline from London City Hall



London has five major business districts: the City, Westminster, Canary Wharf, Camden & Islington and Lambeth & Southwark. One way to get an idea of their relative importance is to look at relative amounts of office space: Greater London had 26,721,000 m² of office space in 2001, and the City contains the most space, with over 7.7 million m² of office space.

Birmingham

Birmingham

— City and Metropolitan borough —



From top left: Birmingham City Centre from the west; Selfridges in the Bull Ring; Birmingham Town Hall; St Philip's Cathedral; the University of Birmingham; Alpha Tower.

Birmingham airport



Birmingham is a city and metropolitan borough in the West Midlands county of England. It is the most populous British city outside London, with a population of 1,028,701 and lies at the heart of the West Midlands conurbation, the United Kingdom's second most populous urban area with a population of 2,284,093 Birmingham's metropolitan area, which includes surrounding towns to which it is closely tied through commuting, is also the United Kingdom's second most populous with a population of 3,683,000.



Today Birmingham is a major international commercial centre, ranked as a gamma- world city by the Globalization and World Cities Research Network.

People from Birmingham are known as 'Brummies', a term derived from the city's nickname of 'Brum'.

Birmingham City Council is the largest local authority in the UK and the largest council in Europe with 120 councillors representing 40 wards. Its headquarters are at the Council House in Victoria Square. No single party is in overall control and the council is run by a Conservative/Liberal Democrat coalition led by Mike Whitby.

The city is also the seat of regional government for the West Midlands region of England as the home of the region's Government Office, the regional development agency Advantage West Midlands, and the West Midlands Regional Assembly.



The Council House, headquarters of Birmingham City Council



Ingiltere-Birmingham

With a city GDP of \$90bn Birmingham has the second-largest urban economy in the United Kingdom and the 72nd-largest in the world. Although the city grew to prominence as a manufacturing and engineering centre, its economy today is dominated by the service sector, which in 2008 accounted for 86% of its employment.



The Jaguar XF, made by Jaguar Cars at Castle Bromwich Assembly

The city's three Universities, and two University colleges have over 65,000 students and employ around 15,000 staff, making a significant contribution to the city's economy as well as its research and innovation base.



Colmore Row in Birmingham's Business District.

Manufacturing accounts for 10% of employment in Birmingham, a figure below the average for Great Britain as a whole. Despite the decline of manufacturing in the city several significant industrial plants remain, including Jaguar Cars in Castle Bromwich and Cadbury Trebor Bassett in Bournville.

Liverpool

Liverpool

— Metropolitan borough & City —

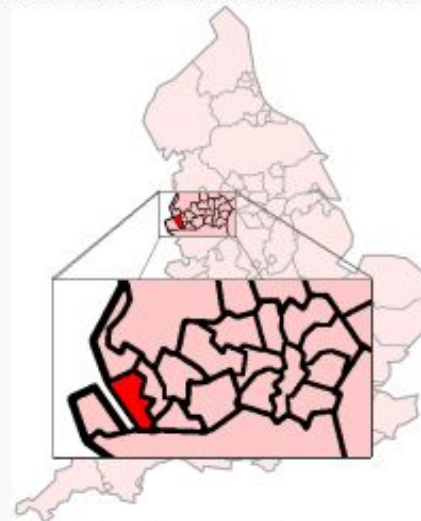


Clockwise from the upper left: the Cavern Club, the *Three Graces* of the Pier Head (the Liver Building, Cunard Building and Port of Liverpool Building), the skyline of Liverpool's commercial district, the Albert Dock and St George's Hall



Coat of arms of Liverpool City Council

Nickname(s): The Pool, The World In One City



Location within England

Coordinates:  53°24'N 2°59'W

Liverpool is a city and metropolitan borough of Merseyside, England, along the eastern side of the Mersey Estuary. It was founded as a borough in 1207 and was granted city status in 1880. Liverpool is the fourth largest city in the United Kingdom with a population of 435,500, and lies at the centre of the wider Liverpool Urban Area, which has a population of 816,216.

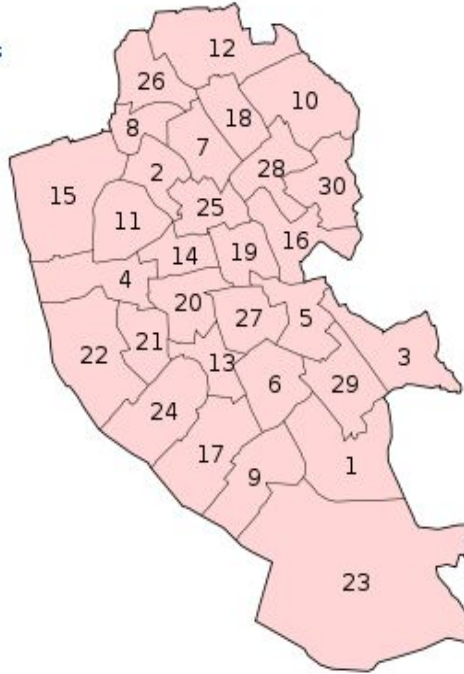
Liverpool's status as a port city has contributed to its diverse population, which, historically, were drawn from a wide range of peoples, cultures, and religions, particularly those from Ireland.

The popularity of The Beatles and the other groups from the Merseybeat era contributes to Liverpool's status as a tourist destination.

Liverpool is also the home of two Premier League football clubs, Liverpool F.C. and Everton F.C.. Matches between the two clubs are known as the Merseyside derby.

For local elections the city is split into 30 local council wards,^[57] which in alphabetical order are:

1. Allerton & Hunts Cross
2. Anfield
3. Belle Vale
4. Central
5. Childwall
6. Church
7. Clubmoor
8. County
9. Cressington
10. Croxteth
11. Everton
12. Fazakerley
13. Greenbank
14. Kensington & Fairfield
15. Kirkdale



16. Knotty Ash
17. Mossley Hill
18. Norris Green
19. Old Swan
20. Picton
21. Princes Park
22. Riverside
23. Speke Garston
24. St Michaels
25. Tuebrook & Stonecroft
26. Warbreck
27. Wavertree
28. West Derby
29. Woolton
30. Yew Tree



A number of Liverpool City Council services are based in the Municipal Buildings

The City of Liverpool is governed by Liverpool City Council, and is one of five metropolitan boroughs that combine to make up the metropolitan county of Merseyside. The council consists of 90 elected councillors who represent local communities throughout the city, as well as a five man executive management team who are responsible for the day to day running of the council. Part of the responsibility of the councillors is the election of a council leader and Lord Mayor.

The Economy of Liverpool is one of the largest within the United Kingdom, sitting at the centre of one of the two core economies within the North West of England.[95] In 2006, the city's GVA was £7,626 million, providing a per capita figure of £17,489, which was above the North West average

The city's new cruise liner terminal, which is situated close to the Pier Head, also makes Liverpool one of the few places in the world where cruise ships are able to berth right in the centre of the city.

Car-manufacturing also takes place in the city at the Halewood plant where the Jaguar X-Type and Land Rover Freelander models are assembled.



Liverpool ONE has helped move the city into the top five retail destinations in the UK

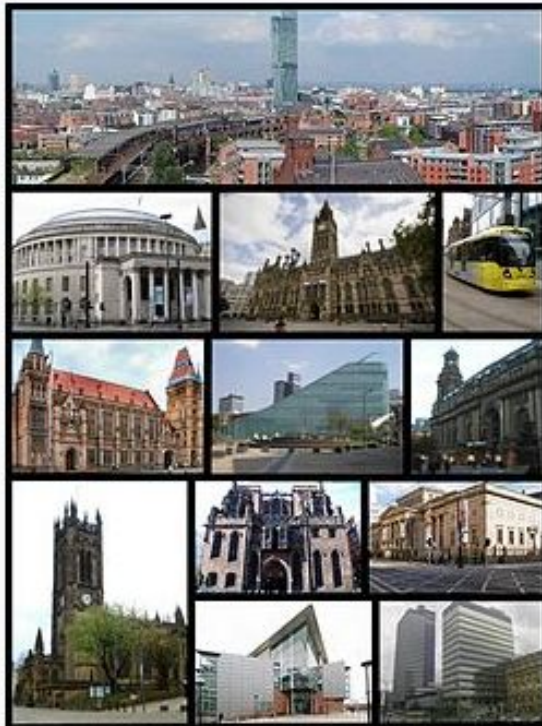


Liverpool's new commercial district at night

Manchester

City of Manchester

— City & Metropolitan borough —



Montage of Manchester



Coat of Arms of the City Council

Nickname(s): "Cottonopolis", "Warehouse City", "Rainy City", "Capital of the North", Madchester, Mancunia

Motto: "Concilio Et Labore" *"By wisdom and effort"*



Manchester shown within Greater Manchester and England


Coordinates:  53°28'N 2°14'W

Manchester (is a city and metropolitan borough of Greater Manchester, England. In 2009, its population was estimated to be 483,800, making it the seventh-most populous local authority district in England. The demonym of Manchester is Mancunian.

Manchester is situated in the south-central part of North West England, fringed by the Cheshire Plain to the south and the Pennines to the north and east. Historically, most of the city was a part of Lancashire, although areas south of the River Mersey were in Cheshire. The urbanisation of Manchester largely coincided with the Industrial Revolution and the Victorian era, resulting in it becoming the world's first industrialised city.

Manchester was the site of the world's first railway station, hosted the first meeting of the Trades Union Congress and is where scientists first split the atom and developed the first programmable computer. Manchester is the third-most visited city in the United Kingdom by foreign visitors and the most visited in England outside London.



Manchester Town Hall in Albert Square,  seat of local governance, is an example of Victorian era Gothic revival architecture.

Manchester is represented by three tiers of government, Manchester City Council ("local"), UK Parliament ("national"), and European Parliament ("Europe"). Greater Manchester County Council administration was abolished in 1986, and so the city council is effectively a unitary authority.

The town of Manchester was granted a charter by Thomas Grelley in 1301 but lost its borough status in a court case of 1359. Until the 19th century, local government was largely provided by manorial courts, the last of which ended in 1846. From a very early time, the township of Manchester lay within the historic county boundaries of Lancashire. Pevsner wrote "That Stretford and Salford are not administratively one with Manchester is one of the most curious anomalies of England".



Manchester city centre from the Beetham Tower at night



The arched entrance into Chinatown

Manchester is the commercial, educational and cultural focus for North West England,[86] and is ranked as the third or fourth biggest retail area in the UK by sales.[90] The city centre retail area contains shops from chain stores up to high-end boutiques such as Vivienne Westwood, Emporio Armani, DKNY, Harvey Nichols, Chanel and Hermès.

Manchester's commercial centre is in the centre of the city, adjacent to Piccadilly, focused on Mosley Street, Deansgate, King Street and Piccadilly. The area is designed to hold office space, retail and catering facilities, and courts. Several high-profile tenants have moved in, and a Civil Justice Centre opened in October 2007



Manchester City Centre Skyline Christmas Eve 2010