

Year 9 - Manchester

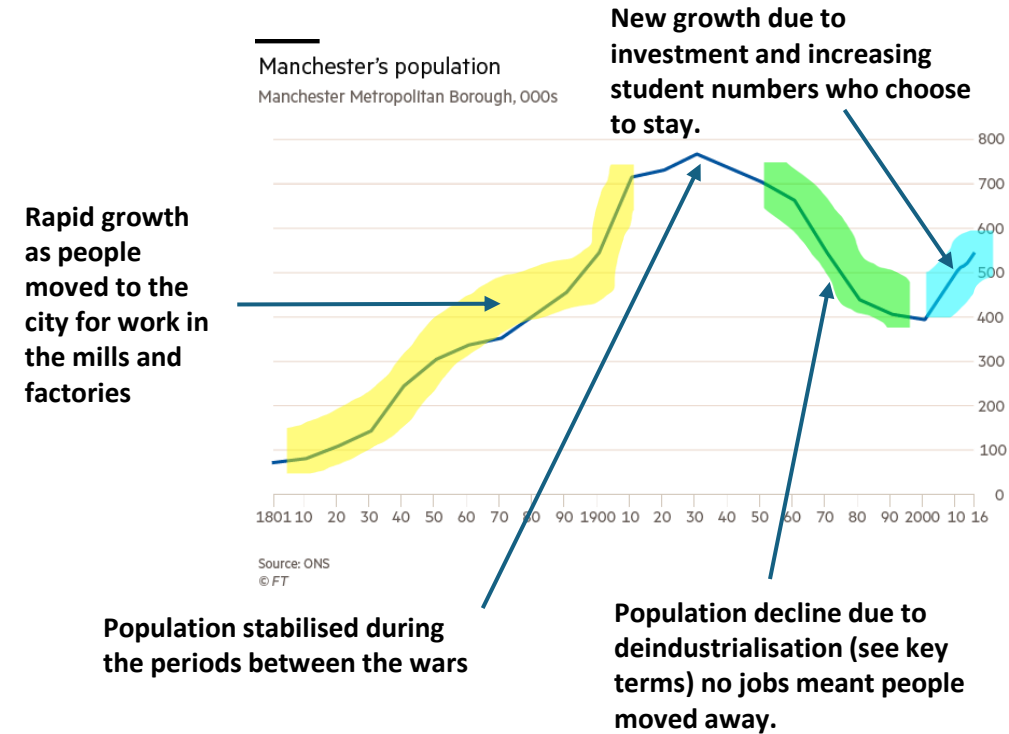
Key Terms	
Urban area	Towns and cities
Settlement	A place where people live e.g. town or city
Migration	When people move somewhere new to live and work
Industrial Revolution	When machines changed people's way of life as well as how we make things.
Deindustrialisation	When a country moves away from manufacturing to service industries. Factories shut.
Land Use	How the land of an area is used. For example housing, shops, offices, recreation.
Inequality	The state of not being equal. May refer to rights or opportunities.
Regeneration	To renew an area aiming to fix social and economic problems.
Demographics	The characteristics of an areas population. E.g. gender, age, religion, wealth, education level
Deprivation	The state of being without something important. E.g. adequate housing or education
sustainability	Using the Earth's resources in a way that ensures they will be available for future generations



- Manchester is in the **northwest of England**. Manchester’s population has increased by 9.7% since 2011 to **551,900**. Manchester has a relatively young population, with almost 62,000 20-24-year-olds living there (linked to the university population.)
- Manchester was a reasonably small town until the early 1800s, when it grew rapidly. The unplanned growth was due to the growth of textile manufacturing during the Industrial Revolution.

Why is Manchester special?

- Economic importance:** Manchester accounts for 10% of all employment in the UK.
- Education importance:** Manchester has two major universities
- Cultural importance:** Manchester is known as the music capital of the UK. It is home to a range of venues for music as well as many bands such as The Stone Roses, The 1975, Oasis, The Happy Mondays and The Smiths originated in Manchester. Manchester is also famous for sports with two hugely successful football teams plus Lancashire Cricket Club and Manchester Thunder (netball).
- Historical importance:** Manchester became known as ‘Cottonopolis’ as the textile industry became its primary source of income. During the industrial revolution which led to world firsts like a ship canal and the worlds first passenger railway line.



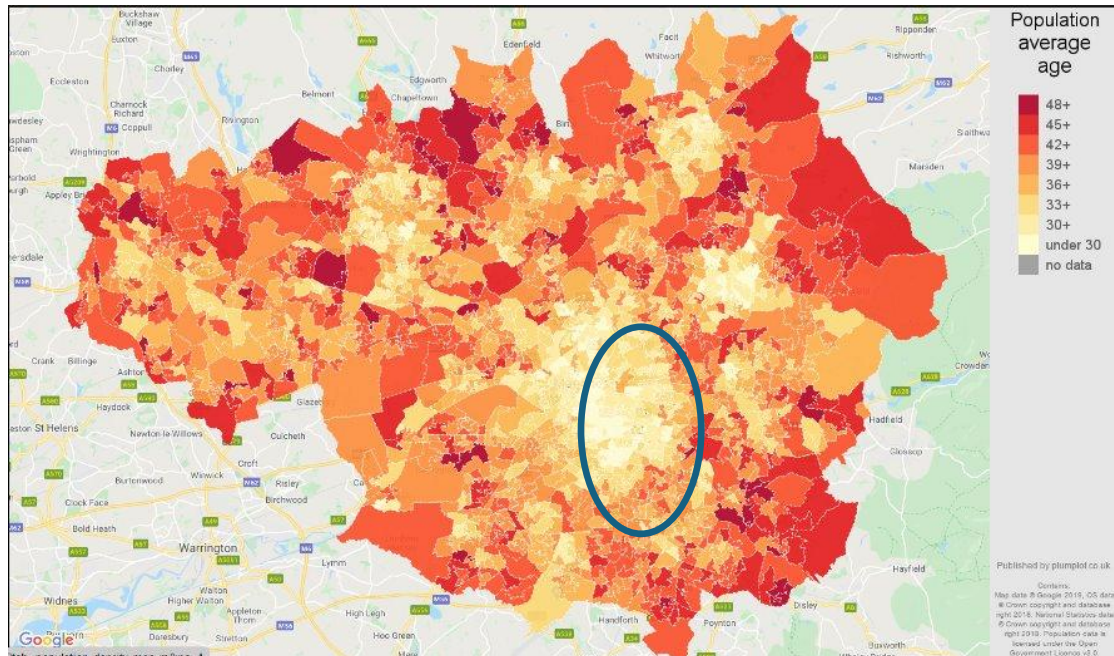
Urban Change in Manchester

Manchester is a city that is changing. After a period of deindustrialisation, regeneration of the city is now taking place at pace! If you visit the city centre you will see lots of cranes building sky scrapers and shiny new glass buildings as the government and companies continue to invest in the city! Manchester is a very different place to what it was in the 1990s when it was tired and run down. See the image below for how the skyline has changed...



Who lives in Manchester? Demographics..

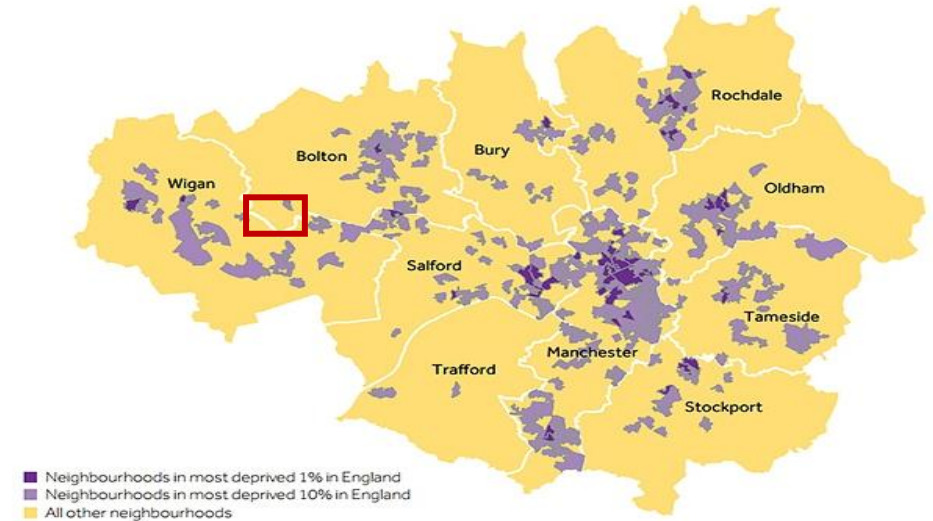
- **Demographics are the study of statistics that tell us about the population and people in a place.**
- For example did you know that the population of Greater Manchester has increased by 200,000 since 2011. That is an increase of 7.5%. Manchester's population is increasing as the number of jobs available increase.
- In addition the average wage in Greater Manchester is £35,000 whereas the UK average is £38,200. Conversely the average is 38 whereas the average age for the whole of the UK is 40. This is because many students choose to stay in Manchester after university. We can use demographics to help us understand places and also learn about potential opportunities and challenges.
- The **choropleth map below shows us the average of people in different parts of Greater Manchester.** The ellipsis shows the city centre and the university quarter which is predominantly younger than the rural to urban fringe. We can ascertain that many younger people live in the flats in the city whereas older people tend to live on the edge of the towns near more rural areas.



What challenges does Manchester face?

Social deprivation is the degree to which an individual or an area is deprived of services, decent housing, adequate income and local employment. This is a problem because ideally, we would like everyone to have access to the same level of services and therefore the same life chances. The map below (red square) shows that there is very little deprivation in Westhoughton but people in Bolton can experience more social deprivation. This can affect education, health services, access to public transport and also jobs that pay higher wages.

Mapping Deprivation in Greater Manchester



What will it take for Manchester to thrive?

Manchester needs to become a sustainable city. What does this mean?

Sustainable urban strategies include:

- Providing a range of employment (jobs)
- Conserving cultural, historical and environmental sites and buildings
- Minimising the use of greenfield sites by using brownfield sites instead.
- Increasing provision and use of public transport
- Providing Green Spaces to reduce flooding, improve air quality and people's moods.
- Recycling and re-using waste
- Reducing reliance on fossil fuels
- Increasing use of renewable energy
- Minimising water waste entering local rivers and seas