

## Year 6 - Settlement - Manchester Today

### Key Facts

#### Settlement

Settlements are places where people live and sometimes work. They can be small or large depending on how many people live there and how many facilities there are. Each settlement has a function.



#### Land Use

On a map, the names of buildings give us clues as to how the land might be used names of shops, for example, would show retail areas.



On an aerial map houses are usually easy to spot as they are in rows A school usually suggests a residential area. Industrial buildings are larger than houses, and often grey or white in colour.

#### Trade

Manchester has trade links with different countries. To export products or raw materials means to sell them to another country. To import products or raw materials means to buy them from another country for use in your own country.



### By the end of the topic you will learn:

I can

- locate Manchester on a map of the UK within England, the North-West.
- identify the extent of Manchester as a city – area, population -outlying towns/suburbs.
- identify key geographical features (human and physical) of Manchester using OS maps, 8 points of the compass, 6 figure grid references and write a persuasive text convincing people to settle in Manchester.
- use plans, aerial photographs, and e-resources to describe what the local area of the school is like and what other areas of Manchester are like including the city centre.
- use fieldwork to describe how land is used in the local area/city centre.
- describe the key industries and occupations within Manchester
- describe Manchester's trade links with the rest of the UK/ Europe/ the world.

#### Key Vocabulary

Settlement	A settlement is a place where people live. It can consist of a single house or a group of homes. Settlements can contain different types of housing, parkland, shops and factories
Compass points	any of the main points of a compass: north, south, east, west, north-east, north-west, south-east, south-west
Human features	Features of land that have been impacted by human activity
Physical features	Natural features of land
Trade	The activity of buying, selling, or exchanging goods or services
Trade route	A route, often covering long distances, that is used by traders
Supply chain	The entire process of making and selling goods, including every stage from the supply of materials and the manufacture of the goods through to their distribution and sale
City	A city is a large urban area where lots of people live close to each other. There are often lots of shops and services in a city. In the UK however, some cities may be small. This is because some settlements have a cathedral and this makes them a city.
Hamlet	A hamlet is a very small settlement with just a group of houses.
Town	A place where there are lots of houses and shops. A town may have a local council that makes decisions for the people who live there
Population density	The amount of people in a certain area
Suburban	The outer parts of the city
Urban	An area where a large amount of people live near to each other. Urban areas have lots of buildings and roads.
Rural	The countryside
Function	The main activities or purpose of a settlement. E.g. residential, industrial, commercial and recreational.