

Key Words

Regions	A distinct area of land - there are eight traditional geographic regions in England with Greater London often separated out from the South East as a ninth.	Urban Regeneration	Urban regeneration happens when an urban area is upgraded. The aim is to improve both the economic and social spaces within a city. This usually takes place when brown-field spaces are restored or the area is used for new purposes
Topographical	Topography is the study of the forms and features of land surfaces.	Brown field site	Brownfield site - an old industrial or inner-city site that is cleared for a new building development.
Urban	An urban area, or built-up area, is a human settlement with a high population density and infrastructure of built environment.	Green belt	Green belt - land consisting of farmland, woodland and open recreational areas surrounding urban areas on which building is restricted

Key Ideas

- Urban regeneration has had a significant impact on Salford and can be clearly seen in locations like Salford Quays. The process of regeneration is a key part of the local economy and culture that is driving the city and England's North West region forward.**
- Salford has excellent road and public transport links to all parts of the UK, the city is well placed as a visitor and commercial centre. Manchester International Airport, gateway to over 200 international destinations, is just a few miles away too.
- Salford's transport connections create a wealth of opportunities ranging from the potential for business relocation and development to establishing Salford's waterways and waterside areas as key regional and national visitor attractions and turning the city into a residential area of choice.
- The city of Salford covers 37 square miles and the five districts of Salford, Eccles, Worsley, Irlam and Cadishead, and Swinton and Pendlebury. Some 220,000 people live in Salford.
- Salford was one of the world's first industrial cities. It grew rapidly during the Victorian industrial revolution with its waterways (Bridgewater Canal) and cotton & silk spinning. However, it declined sharply in the early twentieth century due to overseas competition. A survey in 1931 concluded that parts of Salford were amongst the worst slums in the country.
- The redevelopment of Salford Quays has created a world-class business, cultural and residential area. More people now work at the Quays than in its heyday as a major seaport. Salford Quays has also become a popular residential area with a regular tram service to other areas of Greater Manchester. The development of MediaCityUK has contributed to the area's vibrant economy. There are also cultural attractions such as The Lowry Centre and The Imperial War Museum.
- Over half the city is made up of green spaces and features forests, nature reserves, mosslands, parklands and picturesque villages. There are hundreds of acres of beautiful park with a variety of wildlife habitats.

COMPASS DIRECTIONS. The 8 main directions on a compass are: N, NE, E, SE, S, SW, W, NW.



