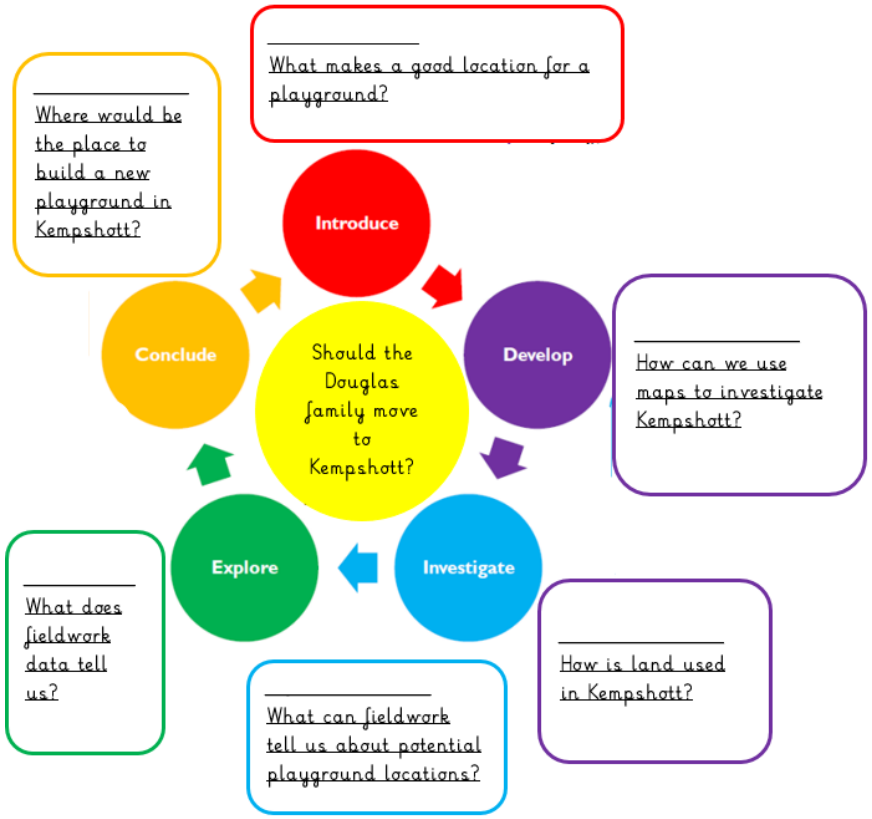
Where would be the best place to build a new playground in Kempshott?

Previously, I learnt to…

- Use the eight points of a compass.
- Identify physical and human features.
- Explain how land is used in different places.
- Identify types of settlements.
- Carry out fieldwork using land-use maps and EQS.
- Use geographical evidence to answer an enquiry question.

Key vocabulary

land use	The purpose an area of land is used for.
residential	Land used for housing.
commercial	Land used for shops, offices and businesses.
employment	Land used for businesses and places where people work.
six-figure grid reference	A set of six numbers used to identify an exact location on a map.
Ordnance Survey (OS) map	A detailed map showing both natural and human features.
fieldwork	Gathering information by studying a place first-hand.
Environmental Quality Survey (EQS)	A survey used to judge how attractive, safe and well-maintained an area is.
traffic survey	A survey used to measure the movement of vehicles or people.
data	Information collected during an investigation.
evidence	Information used to support a conclusion or decision.



In this unit, I am learning to…

- Use six-figure grid references to locate places on an OS map.
- Create a land-use map using geographical data.
- Identify different types of land use.
- Plan a geographical fieldwork investigation.
- Collect data using traffic surveys and EQS.
- Analyse and present geographical data.
- Compare different locations using evidence.
- Use evidence to justify a geographical decision.

Looking ahead: In KS3, I will learn to…

- Use fieldwork skills confidently in secondary geography.
- Analyse geographical data and draw conclusions.
- Use maps to investigate places and environments.
- Apply geographical knowledge to real-world decisions.

Land Use

Land can be used in different ways. Common types of land use include residential, commercial, tourism and employment. Geographers use maps to identify and compare land use in different locations.



Negative Experience	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	Positive Experience
Noisy								Quiet
Built environment is poorly maintained								Built environment is well maintained
Pavements and roads are poorly maintained								Pavements and roads are well maintained
Fumes / Unpleasant smells								No fumes / unpleasant smells
Ugly views								Picturesque views
Litter evident								No litter
Graffiti and vandalism evident								No graffiti or vandalism
Dog fouling evident								No dog fouling
Street furniture overcrowds the area								Street furniture is not intrusive
Flowerbeds and trees are absent								Flowerbeds and trees are present
							TOTAL SCORE	

Six-Figure Grid References

Geographers use six-figure grid references to identify an exact location on an Ordnance Survey map. This helps them investigate and compare places accurately.

Analysing Data

Geographers organise data using tables and graphs. Analysing data helps identify patterns and compare different locations.



Fieldwork

Fieldwork helps geographers collect information about places. Data can be gathered through observations, traffic surveys and Environmental Quality Surveys (EQS).



Making Geographical Decisions

Decisions should be based on evidence rather than opinions. Geographers justify their conclusions using data collected during fieldwork.