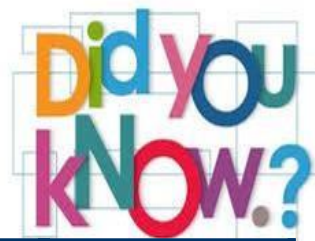


How and why is my local area changing?



Where is Chesterfield?

- Chesterfield is a town in North East Derbyshire, UK.
- It is close to the Peak District **National Park**, and the city of Sheffield.
- Around 104,900 people live in Chesterfield.
- Chesterfield has an **industrial heritage** and is famous for its **market**.

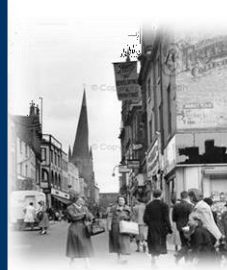
Leisure



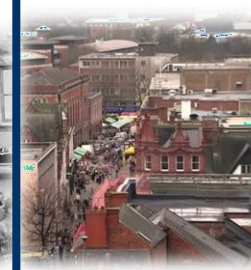
Housing



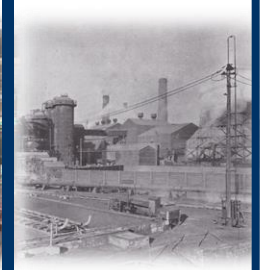
Retail



Business



Industrial



Vocabulary:

Land use – the way in which land is used by people. For example, housing, industry or green spaces (such as parklands or farming).

Heritage – a valued history.

Housing types - such as terraced, semi-detached, detached, flats or bungalows.

Redevelopment – rebuilding an area in decline.

Settlement – a village, town or city where people live.

Market - the place where goods are sold.

Industrial – businesses that provide products or services.

National Park – a protected area of countryside.

Chesterfield was built as a Roman fort around 70 AD. By the early 2nd century the Romans had moved on and the old fort was abandoned. However, the Roman fort gave its name to Chesterfield. The Saxon word for a Roman fort or town was caester and their word for grazing land was feld. So the **settlement** was named Caester Feld.



During the 12th century Chesterfield grew from a village into a town. By 1165 Chesterfield had a market. (In those days there were very few shops and if you wanted to buy or sell anything you had to go to a **market**). By 1182 Chesterfield had a fair. In the Middle Ages fairs were like markets but they were held only once a year. People came from all over Derbyshire and South Yorkshire to buy and sell at a Chesterfield fair. The **market** is still a popular destination today.

There have been many **industries** in Chesterfield including manufacturing, engineering, pottery, leatherworking and brewing. The history of these industries is still evident in the town today.



Fieldwork skills

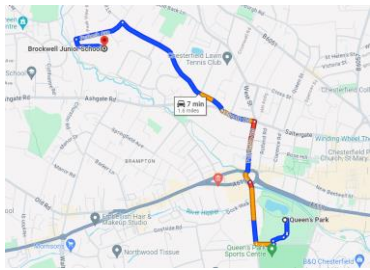
Maps are representations of the world created to help other people navigate different places. Maps contain information tailored to a specific purpose.

Atlas



A collection of maps often of each country in the world. They will contain information such as how the land is used, the population density and the political boundaries.

Digital map



A map that uses technology such as a satnav.

Ordnance Survey (OS) maps



Detailed maps of Great Britain which are scaled and use symbols. Often used by walkers.

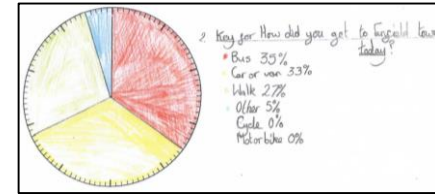
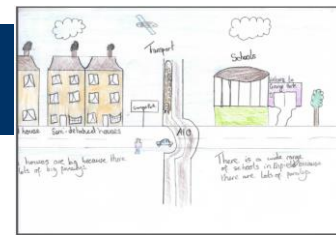
Tourist maps



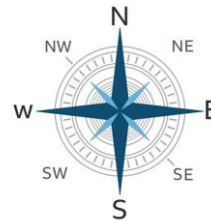
help visitors to find their way about, for example theme parks, zoos and shopping centres.



As Geographers we use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.



A **compass** is a tool used for showing direction. They are vital for finding your way around a map.



- north (N)
- east (E)
- south (S)
- west (W)
- north-east (NE)
- south-east (SE)
- south-west (SW)
- north-west (NW)



Maps use **symbols** instead of words to label real-life features. A **key** on the map tells you what the symbols are.



Museum



Parking



Nature reserve



National Trust

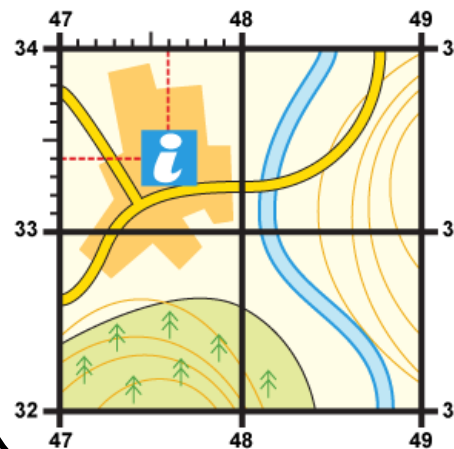


Camp site



Castle or fort

Grid references



A grid of squares helps the map-reader to locate a place. The vertical lines are called **eastings**. They are numbered - the numbers increase to the east.

The horizontal lines are called **northings** as the numbers increase in a northerly direction.

Remember, when you give a grid reference, always give the easting first.

In this case, the tourist information office is in **grid square 4733**.