

Curriculum Drivers: Discovery and Success

Enrichment: Fieldwork within the local area

GARP/GASP: Marie Tharp: Plotted and published a map of the world's ocean floor.

Subject: Geography

Cross-curricular links: Reading coordinates and sketching

Learning Journey

Lesson 1
LO: To use a key to describe features on an Ordnance Survey map

Lesson 2
LO: To use the eight points of a compass and describe routes on a map

Lesson 3
LO: To use four and six-figure grid references to locate places on a map

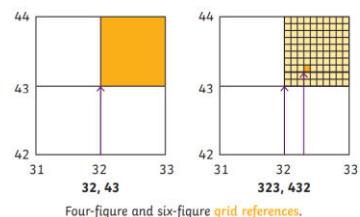
Lesson 4
LO: To observe, measure and record human and physical geography within the local area

Lesson 5
LO: To present fieldwork findings using a range of methods, including digital technology

Core Knowledge and Key Visuals

Maps use symbols instead of words to label real-life features. A key on the map tells you what the symbol means. Ordnance survey maps are special maps that help us understand the and explore the world around us. They show us all sorts of interesting things such as mountain, rivers, forests, roads and buildings. These maps use symbols and colours to represent different features of the land.

- Woodland
- Moor Land
- Lake
- Contour Line
- Road
- River
- Viewpoint
- Castle
- Church
- Water Fowl



Four-figure and six-figure grid references.

A map is criss-crossed with horizontal and vertical lines that create a grid. The grid and squares help to narrow a search area so you can locate features on a map. Usually, the lines are numbered with two digits. The two sets of numbers are put together to create a four-digit grid reference, e.g. (32,43), which refers to the bottom left corner of a square on the map. Grid references can be even more specific by adding an extra digit to both the easting and northing numbers. These six-digit grid references, e.g. (323,432), tell us more precisely whereabouts in the square something is.

All fieldwork starts with an enquiry question. The enquiry question then guides the fieldwork so that the data collected is relevant. Fieldwork allows us to experience and interact with the natural environment first hand. Fieldwork enables us to practise important skills such as observation, problem solving, data analysis and drawing conclusions.

Disciplinary Concepts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographical Skills & Fieldwork 	Substantive Concepts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place Environment
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Vocabulary		
Fieldwork The gathering of information in a real environment, outside the classroom.	Compass A tool used for showing direction.	Digital Map A map that uses technology such as a satnav.
Quantitative Data Data with a numerical value.	Primary Data Data that you personally collect when doing fieldwork.	Grid References The numbered squares on a map used to locate a place
Symbols Small pictures, letters or lines that represent a feature.	Ordnance Survey Map Detailed maps of Great Britain where each square represents 1km squared (1km ²).	Conclusion Drawing together results to reach an answer