

Geography

All children – regardless of gender, starting point or background – will have the opportunity to engage with a high-quality geography education. They will be equipped with the knowledge, skills and vocabulary to understand about diverse places, people, resources and natural and human environments. Together with a deep understanding of the earth's key physical and human processes, we will provide children with explanations of how the earth's features are shaped over time. We intend to inspire a sense of enjoyment and curiosity about geography.

UK Local Study – Barnton

Spring 1

Igniting Prior Knowledge:

Year 1 (UK Local Study – Barnton)

- Maps show where a place is.
- Name, describe and compare familiar places.
- Some places are linked to other places. e.g by roads or trains.
- There are some present changes that are happening in the local area (e.g. litter such as face masks).

Year 2 (UK Local Study – Marbury)

- A bird's-eye view is an elevated view of an object from above.
- There are four compass points (North, East, South & West) and they are used to describe position.

Key Vocabulary:

- Grid reference
- Vertical
- Horizontal
- Ordnance survey
- Physical

New Knowledge:

- Barnton is located in Cheshire, in the North West of England.
- Northwich is a town, in the county of Cheshire.
- Rivers are natural – physical features of a landscape. Canals are human-made - People dug out canals.
- Rivers sometimes have natural waterfalls and rapids on them. Canals have locks and weirs to control water that needs to change its level.
- People need water to carry heavy cargo from place to place.
- Canals were built to join up important places of industry with large towns and ports.
- The River Weaver runs near Barnton and through Northwich.
- Canals (and rivers) make it possible for boats to travel inland from oceans and seas.
- The Trent and Mersey Canal is a human feature, built to transport goods between Liverpool, Manchester and the midlands of the UK. The major trade was salt.
- The Anderton Boat Lift is an important geographical feature in the area. It was built to lift cargo boats between the River Weaver to the Trent & Mersey Canal.
- Humans have an impact on the landscape (graffiti, litter etc)
- River pollution is becoming more common and is affecting the wildlife that depend on the it as its source of life.
- Grid references are used to locate a feature on an ordnance survey map.
- You can use 4-figure coordinates to locate features.
- A grid reference is a series of numbers. All the numbers going across the face of the map, (left to right), are called eastings (this is because they are heading eastward), and all the numbers going up the face of the map from bottom to top are called northings (because they are heading in a northward direction).
- When giving a 4-figure grid reference you should always give the eastings number first and the northings number second.
- There is a grid reference tool on digital map making.
- A standard key should be used where possible, preferably following Ordnance Survey symbols.

