

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 – Ellesmere Port

Spring 1

New Knowledge:

- Ellesmere Port is located in Cheshire, in the North West of England.
- Rivers are natural – physical features of a landscape. Canals are human-made - People dug out canals.
- 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.
- Canals (and rivers) make it possible for boats to travel inland from oceans and seas.
- Bridgewater Canal is a human feature, built to transport goods between Liverpool, Manchester and the midlands of the UK.
- Water pollution is the process by which sources of water such as lakes, rivers, seas and oceans become contaminated, usually as a result of human activity.
- Grid references are used to locate a feature on an ordnance survey map.
- Ordnance Survey maps are covered in a series of faint blue lines that make up a grid. The lines have numbers accompanying them that allow you to accurately pinpoint your location on a map using a grid reference.
- 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.
- A range of annotation labels and text can help explain features and places.
- There is a grid reference tool on digital map making.
- A standard key should be used where possible, preferably following Ordnance Survey symbols.
- Scale bars show distances.
- Maps can have more than one scale.
- There are different kinds of maps including static and interactive maps.

Key Vocabulary:

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

