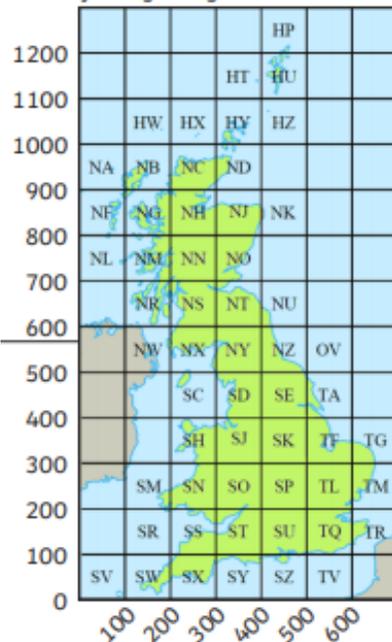


## Key Facts

**Ordnance Survey (OS)** is the national mapping agency for Great Britain. The agency's name indicates its original military purpose (see ordnance and surveying), which was to map Scotland in the wake of the Jacobite rising of 1745. There was also a more general and nationwide need in light of the potential threat of invasion during the Napoleonic Wars.

**London Tube Map** was designed in 1931 by Harry Beck. It is a schematic map as it does not show the geographical locations but the relative positions of stations.

**The National Grid** is a grid reference system for the whole of Great Britain. It splits Great Britain into squares—each is 100km. The spaces can be identified using two letters e.g. SK. Easting and northing numbers can be used to split the squares in smaller sections making them easier to use.



a) (1 centimeter represents 250 meters)

b) 1: 25 000

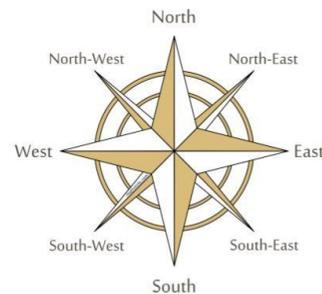



# Geography

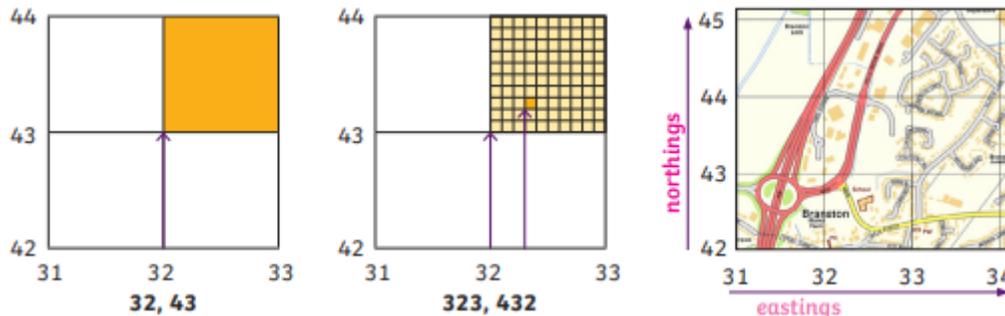
## Year 6

## Summer 2

## Fieldwork



Word	Definition
6 grid reference	can be used to pinpoint a location to within a square.
As the crow flies	distance away measured in a straight line
Cartographer	someone who will measure, analyse, and interpret geographical information to create maps.
Eastings	The horizontal gridlines are called <b>eastings</b> and they increase as you move eastwards.
Key	a list of symbols that appear on the map
landmark	an object or feature of a landscape or town that is easily seen and recognized from a distance
Landscape	is part of the Earth's surface that can be viewed at one time from one place.
Ordnance Survey Map	is a detailed <b>map</b> produced by the British or Irish government <b>map</b> -making organization
Northings	The vertical gridlines are called <b>northings</b> and they increase as you move northwards.
Route	a way for travel or movement, the path from point A to point B.
Scaling	The ratio of a distance on a map, graph or diagram to the corresponding actual distance.



6 grid reference system

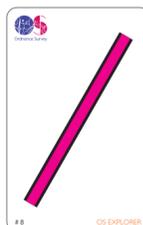
## Knowledge and Understanding:

### Children will learn:

- To locate landmarks on maps at a range of scales
- To plan routes around London
- To identify main human and physical features
- To record land use on a map using a key



Can you name some of these symbols below?



## Key skills and concepts:

### Children will be able to:

- use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
- use the 8 points of a compass, 4- and 6-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world
- 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

## Key Questions

1. How can I represent human and physical features on a map?
2. How can I use an Ordnance Survey map to locate landmarks?
3. How can I find the real life distance between two places on a map?
4. Can you apply your knowledge of scales to draw a map?
5. How do I travel from school to a London Landmark?
6. Can you apply your knowledge of maps?