

Year group: 6



Term: Summer
Hidden
Treasures

Geography

National Curriculum: Geographical skills and fieldwork . Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. 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, digital technologies use the eight points of a compass, four and six-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. name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom.

What I should already know

Year 2-Location. Location Location! Map work of the school.
Local study of the area-Year 3. Map work with 4 points of a compass and 4 figure grid references.

Key Knowledge and skills

Identify West midlands as their local county and the surrounding counties.

Know what the purpose of an OS bench mark is and locate them around the local area. Use maps to track and locate the benchmark..

Use eights points of the compass to locate places on maps.

Participate in field work and use digital mapping as well as sketch mapping to locate geocaches within the local area.

Use 4 and 6 figure grid references to locate benchmarks/geo caches in the local area. Explain why a digital map is a good tool for locating these items.

Know the purpose of an OS map and how the grid references are used to locate places.

Locate human and physical features of a local area and use a map to navigate their way. Field work at Baggeridge Country Park.

Unit outcome

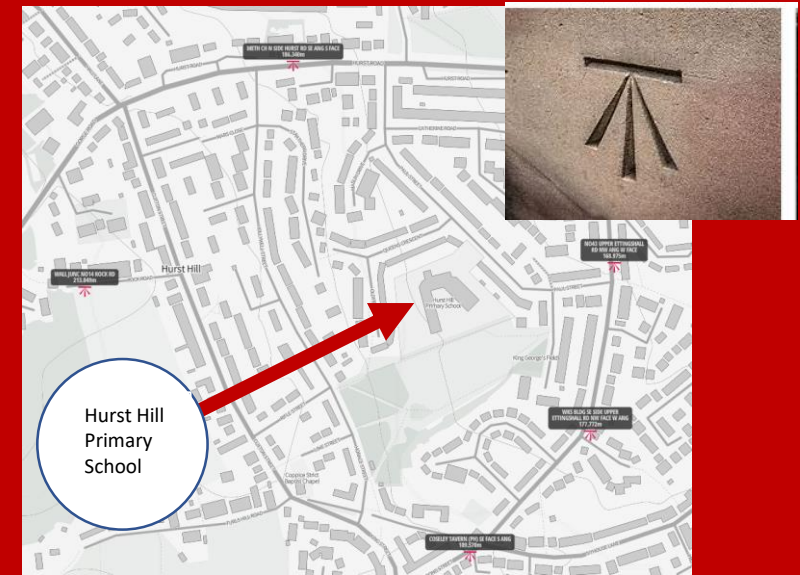
Use sketch maps to map out their route and locate geocaches and OS benchmarks in the local area. Find and locate their secondary school on map and identify near benchmarks and geocaches.
Add their own geocache as a legacy to their year 6 journey at Hurst Hill. Be able to use the 8 points of a compass to locate places within Baggeridge Country Park.

Key Questions

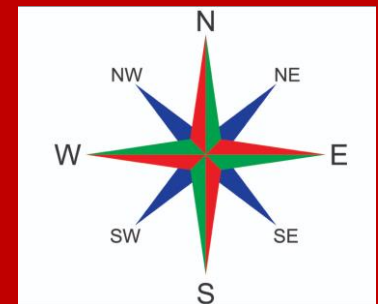
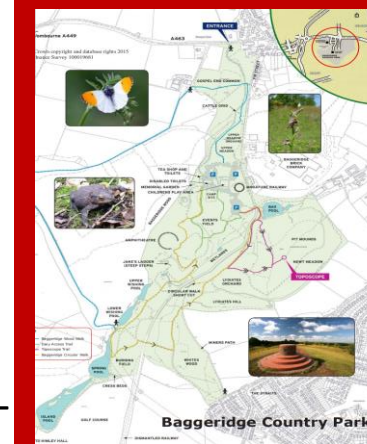
Why do we need digital mapping?
When would you use a sketch map?
What is fieldwork and why is it important?
What is the purpose of a compass and how does it work?
How do grid references work and why do maps have them?

Vocabulary

OS benchmarks	Ordnance Survey Bench marks (BMs) are survey marks made by Ordnance Survey to record height above Ordnance Datum.
Ordnance datum	Is a vertical datum used by an ordnance survey as the basis for deriving altitudes on maps.
Compass	It is an instrument containing a magnetized pointer which shows the direction of magnetic north and bearings from it.
Field work	Practical work conducted by a researcher in the natural environment, rather than in a laboratory or office.
Grid reference	A map reference indicating a location in terms of a series of vertical and horizontal grid lines identified by numbers or letters.
Digital map	Digital mapping is the process by which a collection of data is compiled into a virtual image. It produces maps that give accurate representations of a particular area, detailing major roads and other points of interest.
Geo cache	An activity or pastime of geocaching- an item, typically a container holding a number of other items, that has been hidden at a location whose coordinates have been posted on the internet.
Sketch map	An outline map drawn from observation rather than from exact survey measurements and showing only the main features of the area.
Atlas	A book of maps.
Scale	The scale of a map helps us calculate the size, height and dimensions of the features shown on the map AND the distances between different points.



[OS Benchmark Archive \(parallel.co.uk\)](http://parallel.co.uk)



Field work-visit to Baggeridge Country Park for orienteering .



Geocaching!
School visit/trip-
Baggeridge!