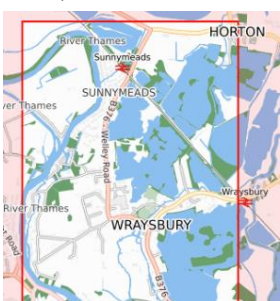


National Curriculum programme of study:

Pupils should be taught: to 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. They will use 4 and 6-figure grid references, symbols and keys to build their knowledge of the UK.

'Sticky' Knowledge

- Wraysbury is a village in the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead in England.
- It is located on the east bank of the **River Thames**, roughly midway between Windsor and Staines-upon-Thames.
- Some **physical features** of Wraysbury include: gravel pits (an open-pit mine for the extraction of gravel), the River Thames, lakes and reservoirs.
- Some **human features** of Wraysbury include: roads, railway station, suspension bridge, shops, churches and businesses.
- **Ordnance Survey** is Britain's **mapping agency**. OS create up to date and accurate maps depicting the landscape's human and physical features.
- All OS maps use the same symbols, which are included in a key so people using the map know what each symbol represents.
- When using the 4-grid reference, the 1st two letters or numbers tell you how far **across** the map something is (eastings).
- The 3rd and 4th letters or numbers tell you how far **up** the map something is (northings).
- **Data collection** involves methods for gathering information, common techniques include tally charts, surveys, observations, interviews and using existing documents.
- Data collection is important because it helps us develop an understanding of information, analyse data, and make informed decisions.



Key Vocabulary

Aerial photography	the art of capturing images from an airborne platform, such as an aircraft, drone, or balloon.
Economic activity	is about the things people do to make, buy, and sell goods and services.
Fieldwork	learning about the world by going outside the classroom and exploring real-world environments.
Grid reference	a system used to locate specific points on a map using a grid of horizontal and vertical lines.
Map key (legend)	a small section on a map that explains the meaning of different symbols, colours, and lines used on the map.
Ordnance survey map	a detailed map of Great Britain created by the national mapping agency, Ordnance Survey.
Qualitative data	information that is descriptive, non-numerical, and often based on observations, opinions, or experiences.
Quantitative data	numerical information, or information that can be represented with numbers.
Re-development	taking an area and changing it by replacing old buildings and structures with new ones, or making improvements to existing ones.
Regeneration	the long-term upgrading of existing urban, rural, industrial and commercial areas to bring about social and economic change.
Urbanisation	an increase in the proportion of people living in urban areas, compared to rural areas

Prior Knowledge

In Year 1 and 2, children named and located the world's seven continents. In KS1 and Lower KS2 children studied the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom. In year 5 we have studied physical and human features of North America.

Future Learning:

In Year 6 we will be looking at the UK in greater detail in terms of its physical and human geography.