



**WINKLEIGH**  
Primary School

# Geography— Maps and Grids

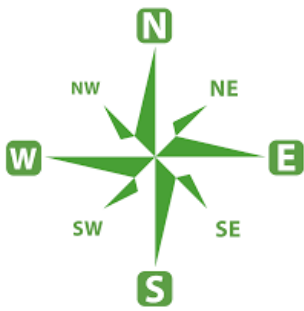
## Construction

### Prior Knowledge

**Year 3**—You learned about the geographical features of the United Kingdom, including the cities, rivers and counties. You also completed a study of Poland.

**Year 4**—You learned about natural resources and how they have an impact on Human and Physical Geography.

**Year 5**— You learned about the water cycle and how this impacts upon Human and Physical geography. You learned about sustainable living and what we can do as a species and a community to protect our natural world and reduce our carbon footprint.



### My Component Knowledge:

Lesson 1: I know that maps have changed over time.

Lesson 2: I know how maps are organised.

Lesson 3: I know that land is used in different ways.

Lesson 4: I know that villages and towns are planned and developed.

Lesson 5: I know the infrastructure that a town needs.

Lesson 6: I can identify key features on an Ordnance Survey map.

### My Composite Knowledge:

To understand that maps have developed over time and are used to navigate and plan for the future.

### My Powerful Knowledge:

Maps show the relationships between places. Formal maps (such as Ordnance Survey Maps) are devised and standardised so that they can be accessed by all. They are organised using a 4 and 6 figure grid reference system.

There are also less formal maps (Personal and Cognitive) that we tend to keep in our heads and are much more subjective.

Both types of map are extremely important and contribute to our understanding of the world.

### Key Vocabulary

**Tier 1:** explorer, navigation, settlement, map. Key, compass,

**Tier 2:** coordinate, contours, Ordnance Survey. Infrastructure, facilities, standardised, ford, grid reference, 8-point compass,

**Tier 3:** topography, distribution, elevation, cartography,



How do maps show elevation?

Why have maps been standardised?

How are Ordnance Survey maps used?

How are new settlements created?

