

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 – Anderton

Spring 2

Igniting Prior Knowledge:

Year 4 Maths (Geometry: Position and Direction)

- Describe positions on a 2-D grid as coordinates in the first quadrant.
- Plot specified points and draw sides to complete a given polygon.
- Describe movements between positions as translations of a given unit to the left/ right and up/ down.
- And also recognise that the Y5 Geometry: Position and Direction curriculum content is not taught until Summer Term.

Year 3 (UK Local Study – Barnton)

- Human features are made by humans (buildings, bridges, monuments, canals)

Key Vocabulary:

- Boat lift
- Elevations
- Anderton Boat Lift

New Knowledge:

- A river is a physical feature and a canal is a human feature.
- Rivers and canals can be used to transport goods and provide trade links between towns, cities and the coast.
- A boat lift is a machine for transporting boats between water at two different elevations.
- The Trent and Mersey Canal was built in 1772.
- It was built to link the River Trent at Derwent Mouth in Derbyshire to the River Mersey, and thereby provide an inland route between the major ports of Hull and Liverpool.
- Anderton Boat lift was built in 1875 to connect the River Weaver and the Trent and Mersey Canal.
- Anderton Nature Park was one of the first areas of the Northwich Woodlands to be reclaimed.
- It was transformed from industrial wasteland in 1989.
- During the 1900s liquid, lime-rich waste was created by the local soda industry. Large areas of land were enclosed with ash clinker walls and filled with waste which gradually solidified. The salt, lime, ash and clinker all create different conditions which allow some unusual plants to thrive.
- You can align a map with a route, following these routes and saying what is seen.
- 4 and 6-figure co-ordinates can be used to locate features accurately.
- Maps can be sketched using standard, agreed Ordnance Survey symbols and a key. This can be done from description.
- Coordinates are used to identify specific locations on a topographical map.
- Maps cannot show everything. They need to be easy to read and interpret.
- A scale bar tells us the distances on a map. These should be compared between maps.
- Purpose, scale, symbols and style are all related.
- Digital maps have maps of different scales.
- You can find 6-figure grid references using the Grid Reference Tool on a digital 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. Once you have located where you are, the grid system makes it simple to give others (such as Mountain Rescue) an accurate description of your location.
- There are two main types of grid reference:
 - 4-figure – for example, 1945, this identifies a single kilometre square on an OS map.
 - 6-figure – for example, 192454, identifies a 100 metre square within a single kilometre square on an OS map. The Grid reference is always for the bottom left-hand corner of the grid square you are in.

