



# Geography



## Curriculum Progression Strand – To investigate places.



## Foundation stage:

*As geographers children can begin to explore and create the features of their own immediate environment.*

Key Vocabulary  
*environment, map, distance*



Y1:

*As geographers children can begin to explore and create simple maps of the local area.*

*Key Vocabulary*

*village, local area, symbols,*



Y2:

*As geographers children can explore and create simple maps of the local area using simple symbols and keys and four point compasses.*

*Key Vocabulary  
human/physical features,  
direction, key*



### Y3:

Children can develop and create maps of the local area using the standard symbols, keys and 8 points of a compass.

### Key Vocabulary route, compass, locate

TBAT: develop and create maps of the local area using the standard symbols, key and 8 points of a compass.

My route to school starts off map. Sometimes I drive to school, sometimes I cycle. I travel West down Rymise Lane, then I turn South down Hull Road. I turn East through Cottingham road. Then South down Bricknell Ave. My school is called Crosby Primary Academy. It is located on the West side of Bricknell Ave. I look on a compass and face North

then my house is North East also known as NE.

TBAT: develop and create maps of the local area using the standard symbols, key and 8 points of a compass.

The map shows a central compass rose with eight directions: N, NE, E, SE, S, SW, W, and NW. The streets shown are Thwaite street, Hull Road, Inglemike lane, Cottingham Road, Bricknell Avenue, and Plooky Road. A key in the bottom left corner lists symbols for: Community (orange square), School (blue square), houses (blue rectangles), bus stop (orange rectangle), Railway (black line with cross-ticks), Recreation (green square), and Parking (P in a blue square). The map also includes a red cross symbol for a hospital and a blue square for a shop.

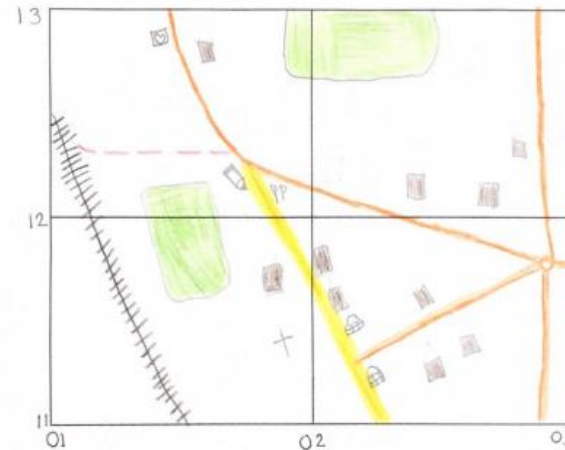
V4:  
 As geographers children can show an increasing understanding of our local area devising maps using complex keys, 8 points of a compass and four figure grid references.

Key Vocabulary  
 grid reference, straight line distances, complex key

TBAT: show an increasing understanding of our local area devising maps using complex keys, 8 points of a compass and four figure grid references.

I have made a map surrounding Craxby primary school. In this local area we have lots of different facilities which is shown in the complex key on the side. Near Craxby we have a big field and there is a pub and they use lots of houses. There are footpaths through fields nearby. As a Geographer I have used my map to find the four figure grid reference for Craxby, it is located in 0412. I have used Google maps to find out the straight line distance between Craxby primary and Hull city centre is 5.6 km. In a south east direction. The straight line distance between Craxby primary and Cottingham train station is 2.1 km in a North west direction.

TBAT: show an increasing understanding of our local area devising maps using complex keys, 8 points of a compass and four figure grid references.



- Key:
- House
  - Church
  - Pub Food
  - Shop
  - School
  - Railway
  - Footpath
  - Main Road
  - Minor Road



TBAT: demonstrate a clear understanding of our local area, creating maps using complex keys that use the standard ordnance survey symbols and four figure grid reference.

What is an Ordnance Survey map?

An Ordnance Survey map is used for navigation if you travel by road or hills. The two most common Ordnance Surveys are Landranger, which is 1:25000 on scale, and Explorer, which has a scale of 1:50000. An Explorer map is the most commonly used Ordnance Survey map for locations and directions. On a standard Ordnance Survey map you will find physical and human features. The physical features include rivers and hills as well as the human features represent buildings and settlements. Grid references and keys show where a place is.

Ordnance Survey Key

The purpose of an Ordnance Survey complex key (or legend) is to show gardens, roads and places around the area. When you look at a part of a map it will always tell you where gardens, places for park and different forests (Such as coniferous and deciduous) are.

In our local area, start on Bicknell and locate Crosby Primary School at grid square (24, 43). In the direction North west, you would find the dual carriage way. From Crosby, to get to the start of the train tracks head in a South west direction and stop at co-ordinates (24, 42). To get to Snugg Hill look use the compass and head North to the dots, which is next to a coniferous tree forest.

Y5:

*As geographers children can demonstrate a clear understanding of our local area, creating maps using complex keys that use the standard Ordnance Survey symbols and four figure grid references.*

### Key Vocabulary

*atlas, standard Ordnance Survey, co-ordinates*

TBAT: demonstrate a clear understanding of our local area, creating maps using complex keys that use the standard Ordnance Survey symbols and four figure grid reference.





TBAT have an in-depth knowledge of our local wider area, creating thematic maps using graduated symbols and identifying patterns.



As geographers, we studied the population density in our local area to see the populations in East Yorkshire and where are the densest areas of the population are. The densest area is the city of Hull but some of the sparse ones we identified are Wetwang and Hedon. Learning about population geography is important because the government need to see how many houses need to be built and how many schools there need to be.



The Northeast of England is where East Yorkshire is located. It is north of the Humber Estuary and it is on the North Sea coast. The scale bar on the map helps us to see the distances between places. When you measure the scale bar, it is the same as 10 miles. I measured that from Hull to the seaside is 20 miles. To drive all the way across East Yorkshire is about 40 miles because the bar can fit across four times.



The colours are represented by the key to show the populations of these areas. The darker the blue, the more people live there. The lighter the blue, the lower the population. The larger the circle, the bigger the place covers. The smallest circles are the smallest places (usually sparse villages).



We created a graduated symbol map, which is a type of thematic map, and these are made to see the population density of the local area. Then the populations are collected and then you put it on the graduated symbol map.



When you go to analyse our completed map, we noticed a pattern: the dense areas are near the coast. This could be because that is where you can get an easy food source and there is a ferry that leads all around the globe.



Y6:

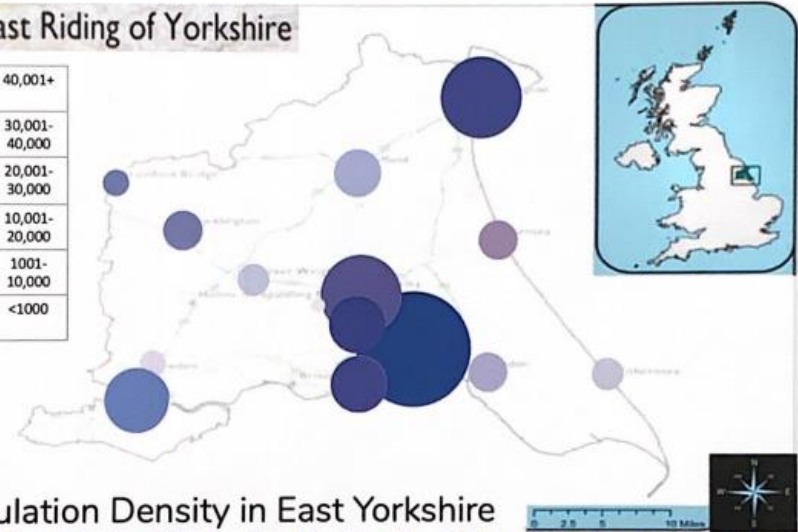
*As geographers children can have an in-depth knowledge of our wider local area, creating thematic maps using graduated symbols.*



Y6—TBAT have an in-depth knowledge of our wider local area, creating thematic maps using graduated symbols and identifying patterns.

### East Riding of Yorkshire

40,001+
30,001-40,000
20,001-30,000
10,001-20,000
1001-10,000
<1000



Population Density in East Yorkshire

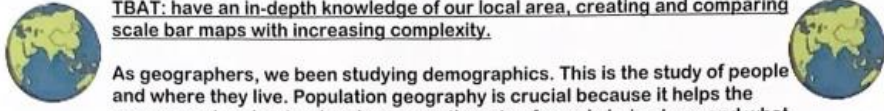


*Key Vocabulary  
thematic map, population density,  
graduated symbol*

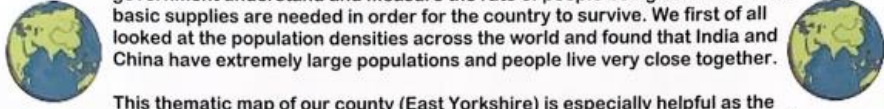




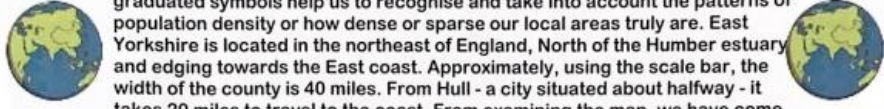
**TBAT: have an in-depth knowledge of our local area, creating and comparing scale bar maps with increasing complexity.**



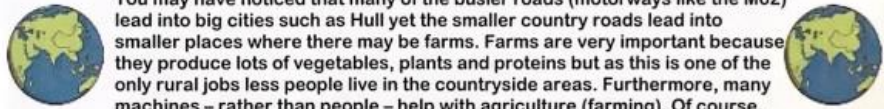
As geographers, we been studying demographics. This is the study of people and where they live. Population geography is crucial because it helps the government understand and measure the rate of people being born and what basic supplies are needed in order for the country to survive. We first of all looked at the population densities across the world and found that India and China have extremely large populations and people live very close together.



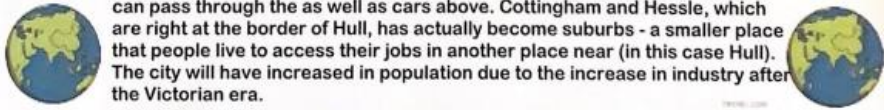
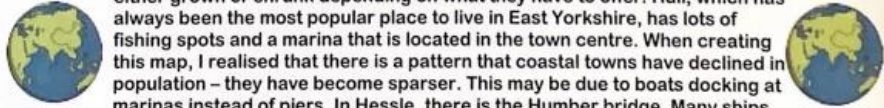
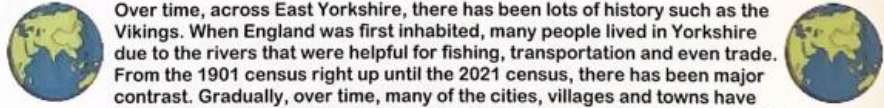
This thematic map of our county (East Yorkshire) is especially helpful as the graduated symbols help us to recognise and take into account the patterns of population density or how dense or sparse our local areas truly are. East Yorkshire is located in the northeast of England, North of the Humber estuary and edging towards the East coast. Approximately, using the scale bar, the width of the county is 40 miles. From Hull - a city situated about halfway - it takes 20 miles to travel to the coast. From examining the map, we have come to the resolution that Hull is the densest place within the boundaries of the populated county East Yorkshire. As well as people living in the city, many people live in the suburbs (like Cottingham and Hessle) because they no doubt travel into work in Hull.



You may have noticed that many of the busier roads (motorways like the M62) lead into big cities such as Hull yet the smaller country roads lead into smaller places where there may be farms. Farms are very important because they produce lots of vegetables, plants and proteins but as this is one of the only rural jobs less people live in the countryside areas. Furthermore, many machines - rather than people - help with agriculture (farming). Of course, without rivers, farms wouldn't be very productive. All crops that are grown in a farm require water and one of the main ways of food trade or transportation is in fact via water. A multitude of places in East Yorkshire, near the coast, which are densest, have been inhabited by most of the people since they are located near the sea and the coast.



Over time, across East Yorkshire, there has been lots of history such as the Vikings. When England was first inhabited, many people lived in Yorkshire due to the rivers that were helpful for fishing, transportation and even trade. From the 1901 census right up until the 2021 census, there has been major contrast. Gradually, over time, many of the cities, villages and towns have either grown or shrunk depending on what they have to offer. Hull, which has always been the most popular place to live in East Yorkshire, has lots of fishing spots and a marina that is located in the town centre. When creating this map, I realised that there is a pattern that coastal towns have declined in population - they have become sparser. This may be due to boats docking at marinas instead of piers. In Hessle, there is the Humber bridge. Many ships can pass through the as well as cars above. Cottingham and Hessle, which are right at the border of Hull, has actually become suburbs - a smaller place that people live to access their jobs in another place near (in this case Hull). The city will have increased in population due to the increase in industry after the Victorian era.



## Mastery:

*As geographers children can have an in-depth knowledge of our wider local area, creating thematic maps using graduated symbols and identifying patterns.*

## Key Vocabulary

*thematic map, population density, graduated symbol, geographical patterns*

