

Local Geography- Belmont

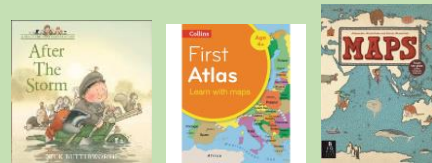
Investigating maps and fieldwork to explore our local Area- Looking at why and how maps are used and then creating our own maps.

Key Vocabulary to recap from Reception Class.	
Village	A small town or community, often in the country.
Direction	Where someone or something is pointing or moving.
Location	Where something is.
Map	A specially drawn picture of a place from above.
Symbol	An object or picture that represents something else.
New Key Vocabulary	
Fieldwork	Using maps to go out and about to get a practical understanding of something.
Compass	A special tool that helps you know which direction you are facing.
Landmark	A building or feature that is easily recognised from far away.
Aerial view	A view from above. Also known as a 'bird's eye' view.

Resources

- Compass
- Simple maps (Belmont, Lancashire)
- Google Earth
- Map of the UK
- Photos of local landmarks

Key reading:



<https://earth.google.com/web/>

<http://bolton.streetmapof.co.uk/belmont-road/>



Sticky Knowledge

The first world map was created by Greek academic Anaximander in the 6th century BC, he believed the earth was shaped like a cylinder

Ordnance survey maps are aerial views with symbols and detail to show human and physical features.

Belmont is a small rural village with a population of around 500 people.

Wards reservoir is also locally known as The Blue Lagoon.

Belmont is part of the county of Lancashire.

Belmont is in the North-West of the UK.



Key Skills

Use simple fieldwork skills to study Belmont and the surrounding area.

Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features.

Make and use simple maps, including basic symbols in a key.

Use simple compass directions and locational language to describe features and routes on a map.



Place of worship with tower	Sch	Bracken, heath or rough grassland	Scrub	Contours	Viewpoint	Picnic site
Railway Station	Level Crossing	Motorway	Trunk or main road	Footpath	Bridleway	