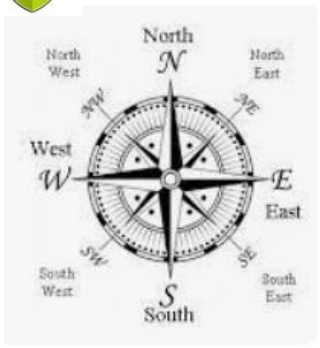
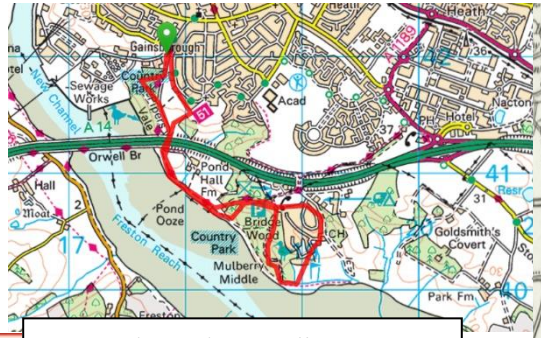
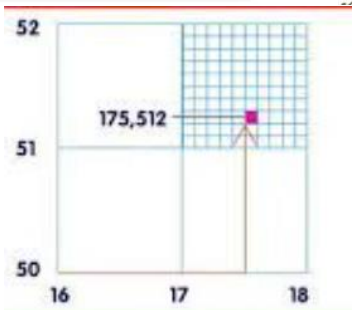
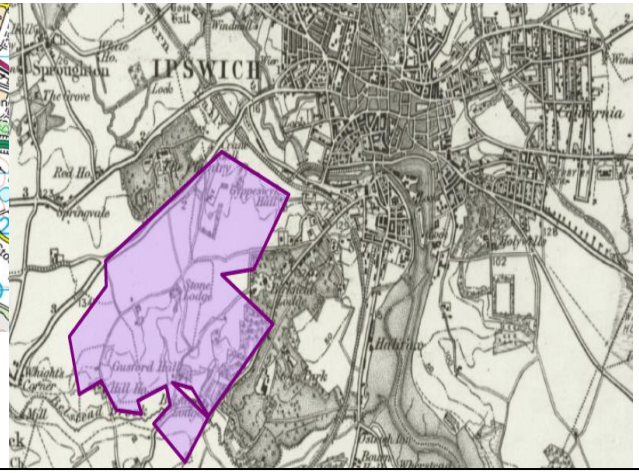
Year 4 –Autumn 2 –Out in the Field





Route through Orwell Country Park.





Map from 1890s of Ipswich and surrounding areas. Purple box is the rough size of Chantry in 2023.

Key Facts
The distance around Gusford's field is 442.6m
As the crow flies, it is 4.6km from Gusford to Portman Road.
The distance around Orwell Country Park is 3.1km

Key Vocabulary			
Ordnance Survey Maps	The Ordnance Survey (OS) is the mapping agency for Great Britain. It creates up-to-date paper and digital maps for individuals and businesses to use.	Co-ordinates	each of a group of numbers used to indicate the position of a point.
6 figure grid reference	Precise ways to locate smaller locations. A six figure grid references splits a grid square up into ten sections along the bottom and the side.	GIS	A geographic information system (GIS) is a system that creates, manages, analyses, and maps all types of data.
8 compass points	North, South, East, West, North-East, North-West, South-East, South-West.	Sources (primary/secondary)	Primary sources can be described as those sources that are closest to the origin of the information. Secondary sources interpretations of the primary sources.
Geographical change	A sequence of actions, natural and/or cultural, that shape and change environments, places and societies		

6. Map and atlas work	G.2.6.1. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.	G.2.6.3.a. Can use a map to identify countries in Europe and/or North and South America. Can use an atlas to describe where the UK is located, and name and locate its four countries and some counties; locate where they live in the UK. Can use an atlas to locate where they live in the UK and the UK's major urban areas (e.g. use an atlas to locate places in an atlas using the contents page).	G.2.6.4.a. Can use a map or atlas to locate some countries and cities in Europe or North and South America. Can use a map to locate some states of the USA. Can use an atlas to locate the UK and locate some major urban areas; locate where they live in the UK. (E.g. Use an atlas to locate places using latitude and longitude and be able to describe the location of the place using a nested hierarchy.)	G.2.6.5.a. Can use an atlas to locate many countries, cities and key features in Europe or North and South America. Can use a map to locate the states of the USA. Can use an atlas to name and locate a range of cities and counties in the UK (e.g. use an atlas with confidence to locate places using latitude and longitude; be able to describe the location of the place using a nested hierarchy and describe where the place is in relation to others).
	G.2.6.2. Use symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.	G.2.6.3.b. Can use a simple letter and number grid. Can give direction instructions up to four compass points. Can use large-scale maps outside (e.g. follow a local river downstream on an OS map and identify some features of the river).	G.2.6.4.b. Can use four-figure grid references. Can give direction instructions up to eight compass points. Can adeptly use large-scale maps outside (e.g. follow a local river downstream on an OS map, identify human and physical features along the river's course and record these with grid references).	G.2.6.5.b. Know that six-figure grid references can help them find a place more accurately than four-figure grid references. Can use the scale bar or 1 km grid to estimate distance. Can recognise patterns on maps and begin to explain what they show (e.g. independently follow a stretch of river downstream on an OS map and identify human and physical features along the river's course and record these with grid references; write a description of the river's course using this information).
7. Fieldwork and investigation	G.2.7.1. Use a range of methods including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.	G.2.7.3.a. Can make a simple sketch map. Can present information gathered in fieldwork using a simple graph. Can use digital maps to identify familiar places (e.g. using Google Earth, identify states and cities of the USA and locate them on a map).	G.2.7.4.a. Can make a map of a short route with features in the correct order and in the correct places. Can make a simple scale plan of a room. Can present information gathered in fieldwork using simple graphs. Can use the zoom function of a digital map to locate places (e.g. using Google Earth – starting at Denver, Colorado, near to the centre of the USA – zoom out to identify states and cities of the USA and locate them on a map).	G.2.7.5.a. Can make a detailed map of a short route with features in the correct order and in the correct places. Can make a scale plan of a room with objects in the room. Can present information gathered in fieldwork using a range of graphs. Can use the zoom function to explore places at different scales and add annotations (e.g. using Google Earth independently – starting at Denver, Colorado, near to the centre of the USA – zoom out to identify states, cities and physical features of the USA; locate them on a map).
	G.2.7.2 Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area	G.2.7.3.b. Can, in a group, carry out fieldwork in the local area using appropriate techniques suggested (e.g. participate with a group to create a river in the playground using natural materials – using a watering can to form the river, observe and record what happens to the water over different materials; take	G.2.7.4.b. Can, in a group, carry out fieldwork in the local area selecting appropriate techniques (e.g. create a river in the playground using natural materials – using a watering can to form the river, observe and record what happens to the water over different materials; take	G.2.7.5.b. Can plan a fieldwork investigation in the local area selecting appropriate techniques (e.g. take a lead in planning and creating a river in the playground and select a range of natural materials to use – using a watering can to form the river, observe and record what happens to the