Geography Knowledge Organiser
Year 4 – A contrasting location – Barmouth

What I should already know

EYFS - Have some locational knowledge of the school environment and the local area

Year 1 - How to use compass directions and directional language to move around a place and map. Use a range of geographical vocabulary and fieldwork to talk about the local area. Explore the impact that people have on the local area

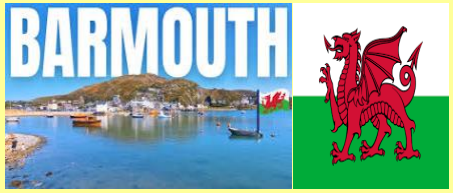
Things I need to know

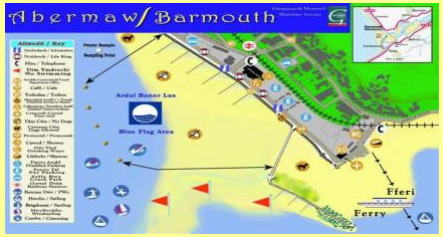
The location of Barmouth and key features of Wales.
How to use geographical position and direction to locate a route from the Manor to Barmouth.
How to use mapping skills, four grid references to locate places in the UK
How to read and compare an OS map of Barmouth with an aerial photo of Barmouth
How to identify physical and human features of Barmouth
How to use appropriate geographical vocabulary to describe the ecology, flora and fauna found in Barmouth

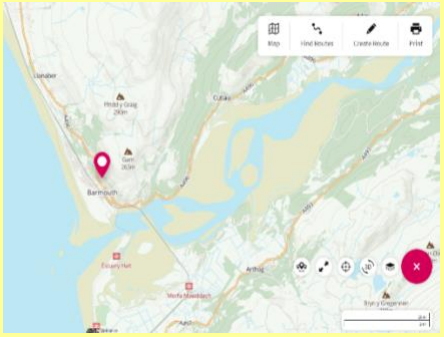
This will help me in the future:

Key Knowledge:

Where is Barmouth?	Barmouth is a seaside town and community in the county of Gwynedd, north-western Wales. It lies on the estuary of the Afon Mawddach and Cardigan Bay. Barmouth is in the LL42 postcode district, which corresponds to the post town of Barmouth.
What is an OS map?	The Ordnance Survey (OS) is the mapping agency for Great Britain. It creates up-to- date paper and digital maps. OS maps show physical and human features as symbols. This makes the maps easier to read. Each OS map has a key to show what the symbols mean.
What is map scale?	Maps show objects as being much smaller than they are in real life. The relationship between the features on the map to the real size on the ground is called the scale.
What is a grid reference?	A grid reference accurately locate places on a map. Every OS map has a grid, which is shown using faint blue lines. The lines across the bottom of the map are called eastings as they travel towards the east. The lines up the side of the map are







Key Vocabulary

Locate - To find a position or a place.
Position – is the comparison of where something is in relation to another object or its surroundings.
Distance – is how far one thing is from another thing.
Eastings: Eastings are numbered lines on a map that run from top to bottom or North to South.
Northings: Northings are numbered horizontal lines found on maps.
Route: A route is a road or a course of travel from one place to another
Key: use symbols, colours or lines to represent important places or landmarks on a map.
Topography: The study of shape and features of the Earth. These include natural formations – mountains, rivers, lakes, and manmade features such as roads and cities.
Human features – are things that you can see all around you. Human features are things like houses, roads and bridges. They have been built by people.
Physical features – are things that you can see all around you. Physical features like seas, mountains, rivers are natural. They would be here even if there were no people around.
Landmark – an object or feature of a landscape or town that is easily recognised from a distance.

		called northings as they travel towards the north. The Grid Reference for Barmouth: SH613158		**Primary production:** The production of raw materials for industry. **Secondary production:** The manufacturing of goods. **Tertiary production:** The services that are products for other businesses and consumers.
	What is economic activity?	Economic activity describes how a country or place is doing in making goods, and how much money it has		