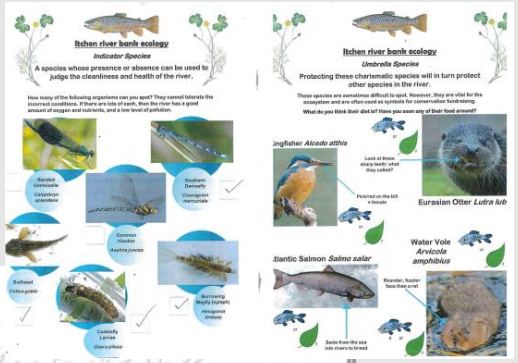
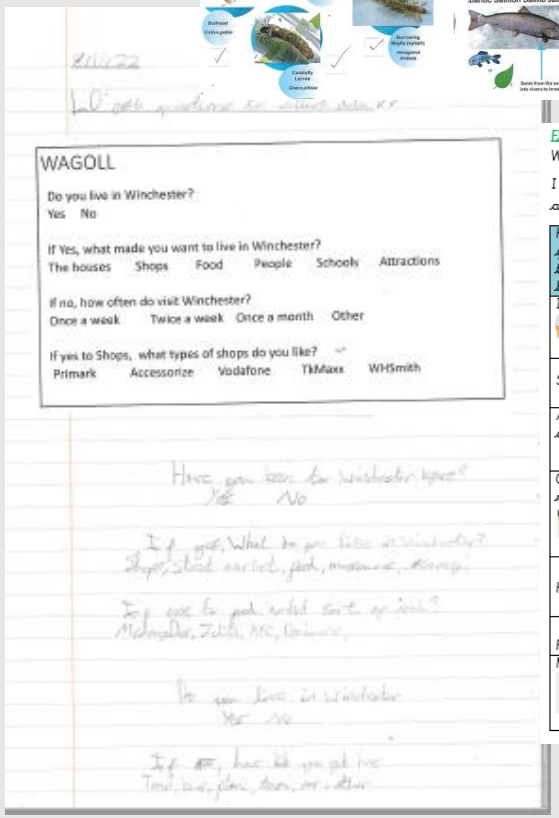
Fieldwork









Fieldwork – Survey – How is Southsea different to Winchester?

I spy..... survey to show the different types of buildings along the Southsea seafront:

How many can you spot of these types of buildings	Tally	Total
Ice-cream kiosk		
Shop		
Amusement arcade		
Cafe or restaurant		
Houses		
Funfair		
Museum		

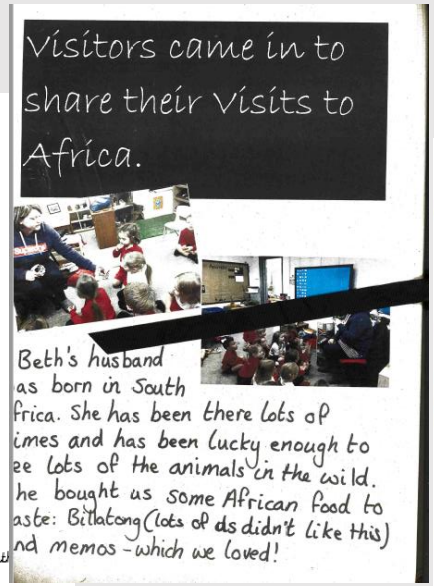


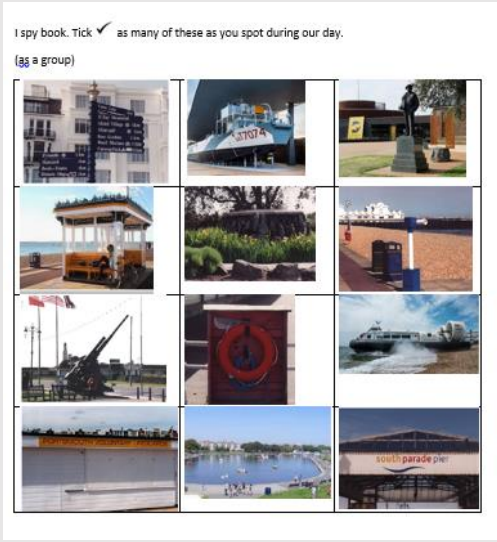
Stop to discuss fish sculpture

1) What is the purpose of this sculpture?

2) What material is the sculpture made from?

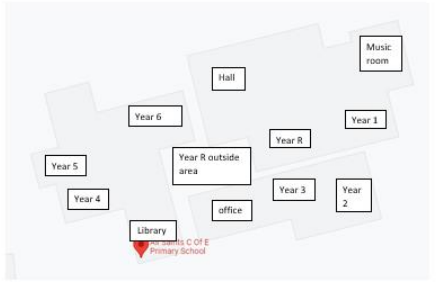
3) Why do you thinks this sculpture is at South
next to the beach?

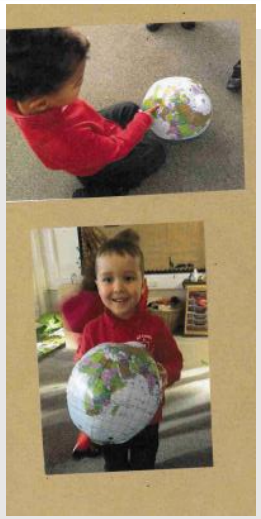




Hands-on experiences to ignite and educate









What can I see when I north from school?

How would you describe the area?

Busy	Lots of people	Lots of buildings
Quiet	Not many people	Not many buildings
Safe	Colourful	Clean
Risky	Dull	Dirty

What human features can you see?

Feature	Tally	Observations



We need to choose 4 areas on the school site and compare the wind strength, temperature, how wet it is.

Wind 25
Temp 15C
Wetness 2



Wind 25
Temp 17C
Wetness 0

Wind 30
Temp 15C
Wetness 1

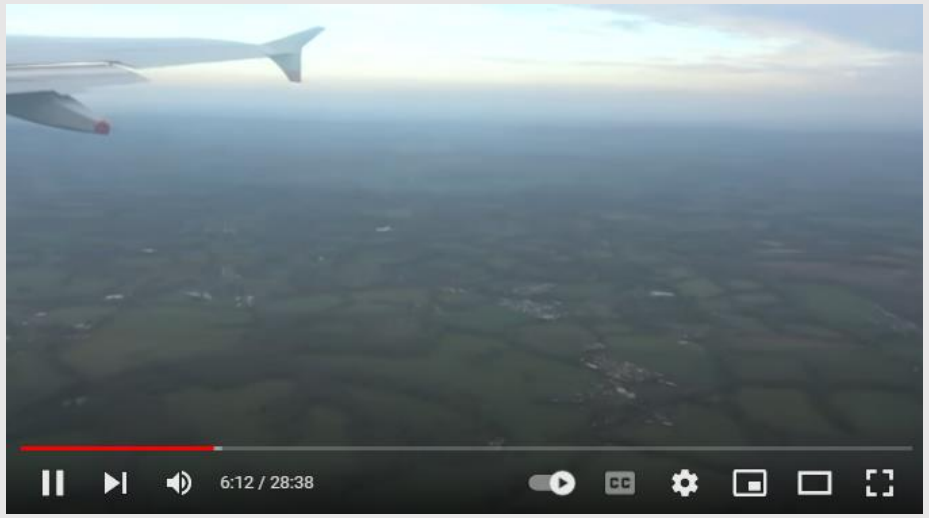
Wind 23
Temp 17C
Wetness 2

Where do you think would be:
Windier?
Wetter?
Colder?

Where would be the best view?



Real and relevant - virtual flights – cultural capital



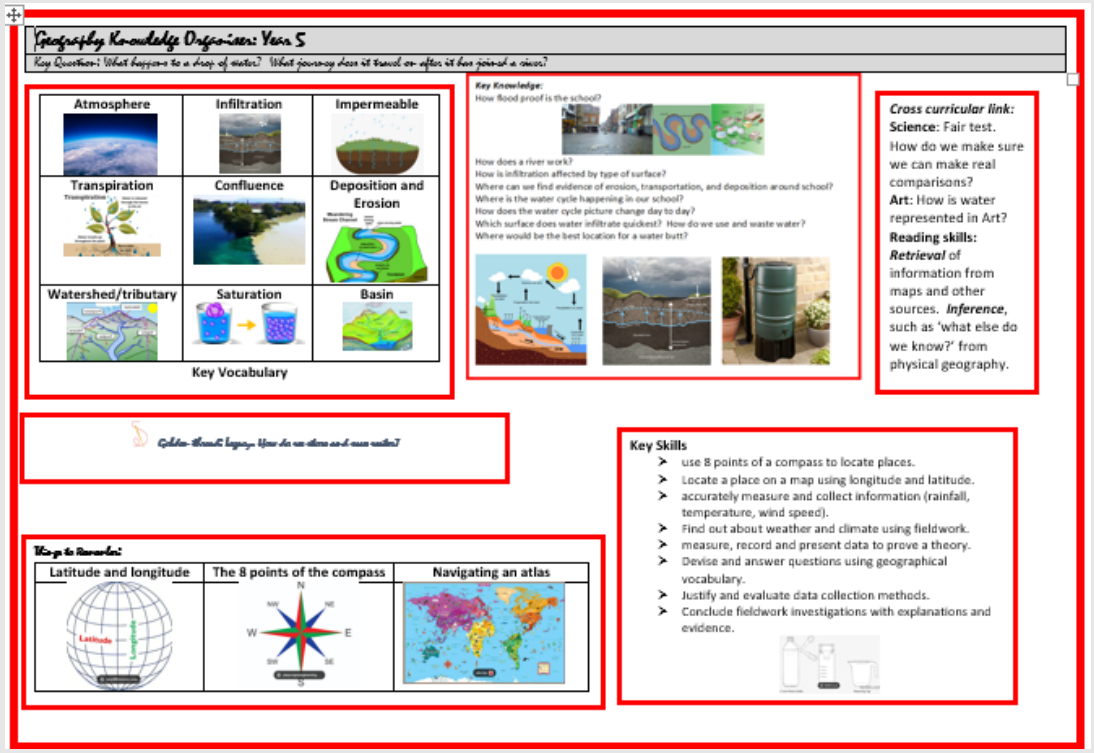




British Airways A319. London to Venice, Italy - Over The Alps

Bespoke Knowledge Organisers:

Substantive Knowledge
Pre-teaching
SEND support
Vocabulary for quality outcomes
Clear visual teaching of concepts and processes



Geography Knowledge Organiser: Year 5

Key Question: What happens to a drop of water? What journey does it travel on after it has joined a river?

Atmosphere	Infiltration	Impermeable
Transpiration	Confluence	Deposition and Erosion
Watershed/tributary	Saturation	Basin

Key Vocabulary

Key Knowledge:
How flood proof is the school?

How does a river work?
How is infiltration affected by type of surface?
Where can we find evidence of erosion, transportation, and deposition around school?
Where is the water cycle happening in our school?
How does the water cycle picture change day to day?
Which surface does water infiltrate quickest? How do we use and waste water?
Where would be the best location for a water butt?

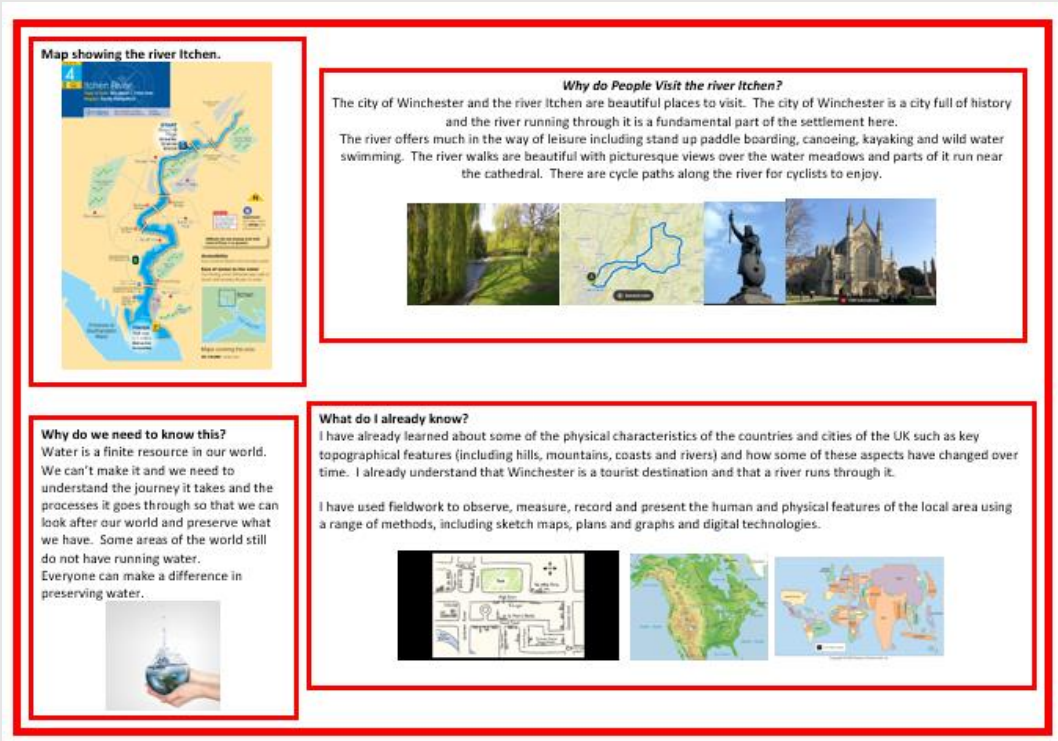
Cross curricular link:
Science: Fair test. How do we make sure we can make real comparisons?
Art: How is water represented in Art?
Reading skills: Retrieval of information from maps and other sources. Inference, such as 'what else do we know?' from physical geography.

Golden thread Layer: How do we store and use water?

Key Skills
- use 8 points of a compass to locate places.
- Locate a place on a map using longitude and latitude.
- accurately measure and collect information (rainfall, temperature, wind speed).
- Find out about weather and climate using fieldwork.
- measure, record and present data to prove a theory.
- Devise and answer questions using geographical vocabulary.
- Justify and evaluate data collection methods.
- Conclude fieldwork investigations with explanations and evidence.

Things to Remember:

Latitude and longitude	The 8 points of the compass	Navigating an atlas



Map showing the river Itchen.

Why do People Visit the river Itchen?
The city of Winchester and the river Itchen are beautiful places to visit. The city of Winchester is a city full of history and the river running through it is a fundamental part of the settlement here.
The river offers much in the way of leisure including stand up paddle boarding, canoeing, kayaking and wild water swimming. The river walks are beautiful with picturesque views over the water meadows and parts of it run near the cathedral. There are cycle paths along the river for cyclists to enjoy.

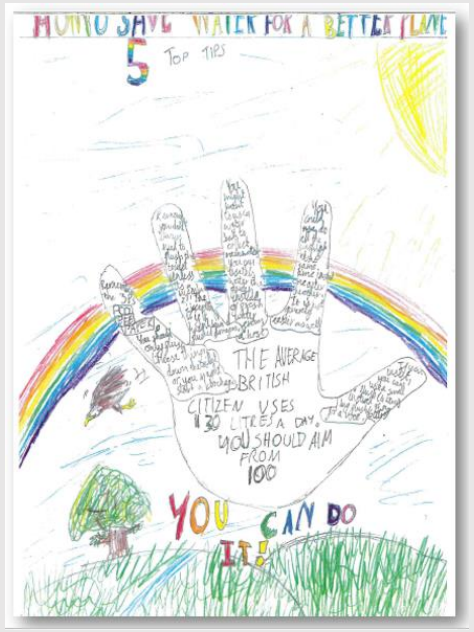
Why do we need to know this?
Water is a finite resource in our world. We can't make it and we need to understand the journey it takes and the processes it goes through so that we can look after our world and preserve what we have. Some areas of the world still do not have running water.
Everyone can make a difference in preserving water.

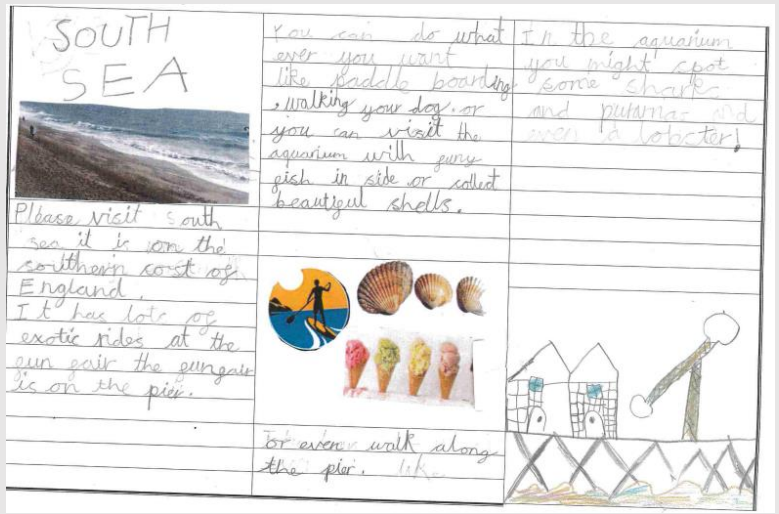
What do I already know?
I have already learned about some of the physical characteristics of the countries and cities of the UK such as key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers) and how some of these aspects have changed over time. I already understand that Winchester is a tourist destination and that a river runs through it.

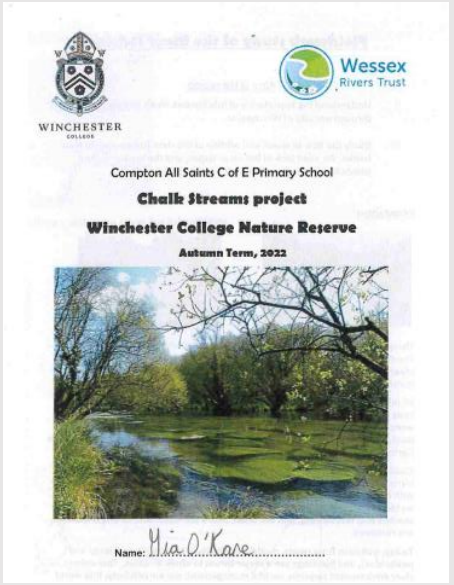
I have used fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features of the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs and digital technologies.

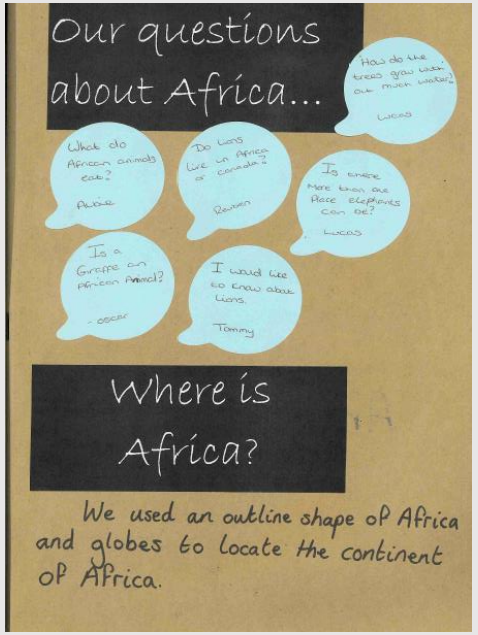
Improving outcomes and showing clear progression

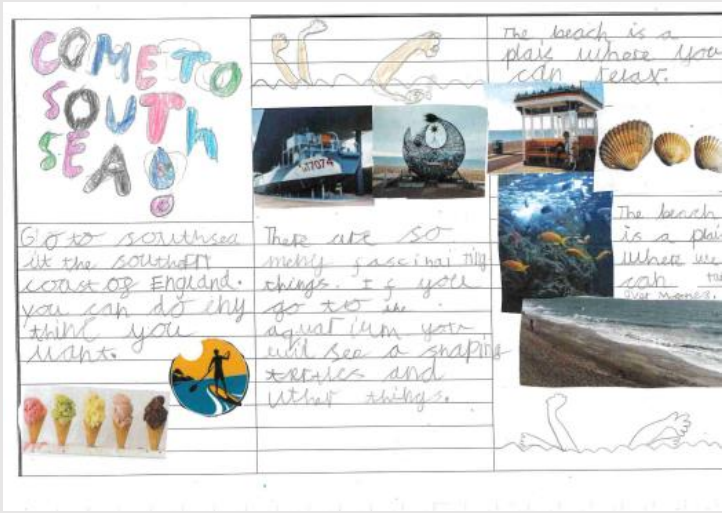
Fieldwork, visitors and vocabulary visible and informing outcomes. Pupils using substantive knowledge to answer 'open-ended questions using disciplinary knowledge.



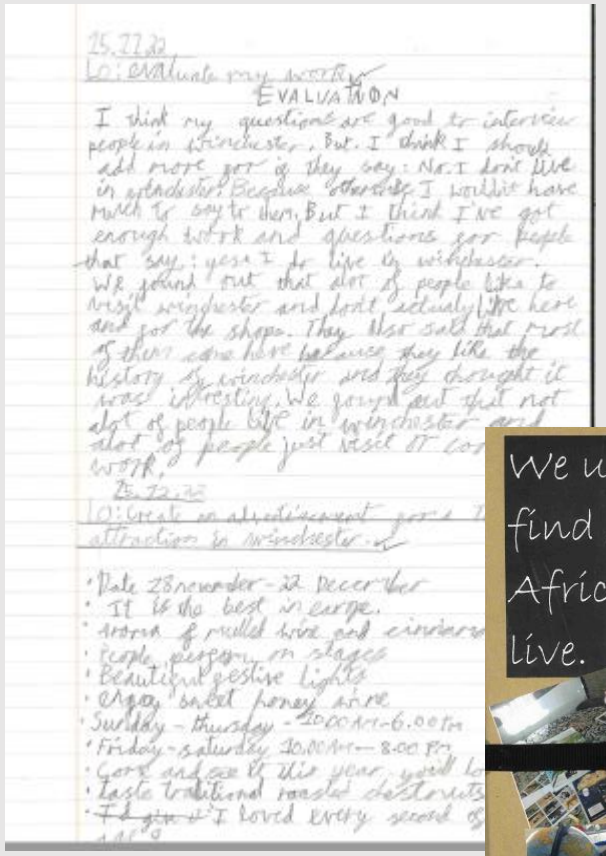


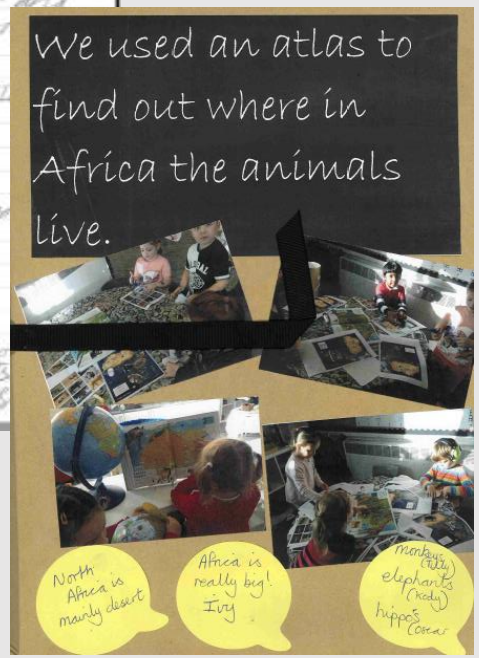


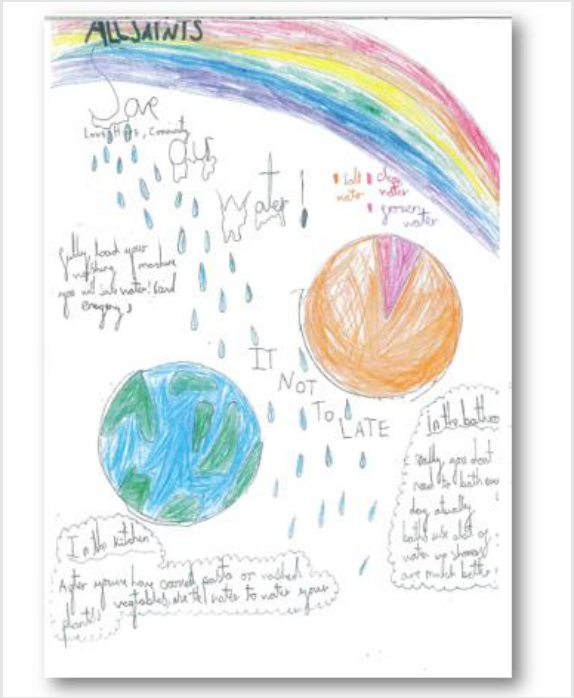


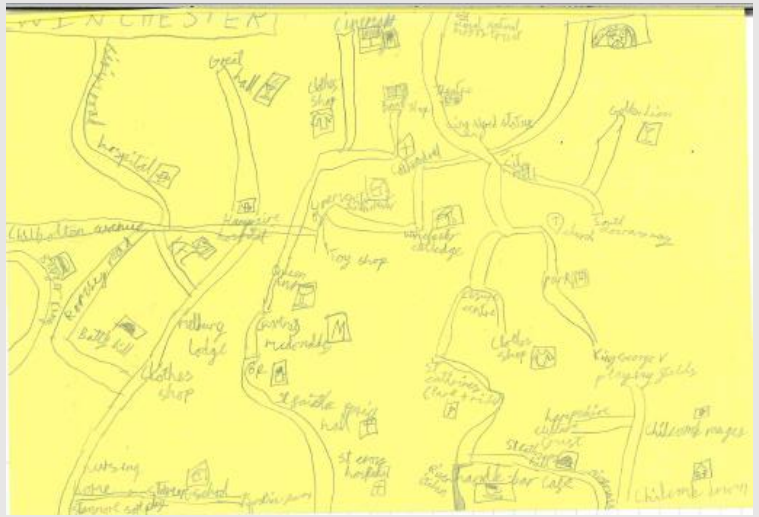


Quality Outcomes











Raising standards - champion the subject


GLOBAL GEOGRAPHERS

MAGAZINE

First Edition

December 2022

All Saints CofE Primary School

Lions – Why are they endangered?

There are currently 23,000 lions left in the wild, this means that there are 40% less lions still alive in the last 3 decades! African lions can be found in lots of habitats as they are very adaptable big cats, these include semi-arid desert areas and even very dry habitats such as the Kalahari Desert. However they most likely love to live in open woodlands, scrub and grassland. African lions used to be spread across most of the continent, but now are only found in sub-Saharan Africa, with 80% in eastern or southern Africa. Three of the five largest populations are in Tanzania. Lions have disappeared from 12 sub-Saharan countries in recent decades.

Lions are very important to have in our world, as they are a top predator, this means they help to control the amount of animals such as zebras and in turn the amount of plants and grass.

However, as lions become more and more endangered we need to find ways to protect these animals. Their decline is due to habitat loss, illegal wildlife trade and human conflict.

Lions have lost their living space. They are now only able to live on 8% of their land. This means that the amount of lions living together is reducing and therefore they are unable to breed. On top of this, their land being destroyed means their prey no longer have a place to live either, which makes lions food hard to find. As lions are having to live outside their usual habitats, they find alternative places to hunt. Some lions hunt their prey on farms using livestock, such as cattle. However, these animals are needed by farmers, so if a lion is seen on the farm, owners will kill them so they are not capturing their livestock. Lion bones have become extremely precious to own as these have been used in many Asian medicines. This means that lions are being hunted for their bones.



8


Where in the World?

Here are some famous landmarks from around out world. Do you think you can identify them and which country or city they are from?

Do you recognise our local landmarks? Can you name them?




Daniel (Editor)

Katrina (Editor)

Julia

James

Theodore

Ben

Freddie

Harriet

World News...

Have you heard of COP27?

What is COP27?

COP stands for Conference Of the Parties – and it's a big meeting involving world leaders. This year it takes place in Egypt. Around 25,000 delegates attended to discuss CLIMATE CHANGE and how to fight it.



Facts about COP27

- The conference took place in Sharm el-Sheikh in Egypt. It's the second time the UN climate conference has been held in Africa, with the first held in Morocco back in 2016
- People aren't very happy that the sponsor for COP27 is Coca-Cola, a company often described as the "world's top plastic polluter"
- For the first time ever there will be an official space at the UN climate change conference for young people.
- take part in discussions and negotiations.
- There will also be a special Youth and Future Generations Day on 10th November, which will include two round-table discussions between young people and negotiators.

Vanessa Nakate at COP27.



20

Effects of Climate Change on - Biodiversity: 'Humans can save animals from extinction if they act'



Most of the world's orangutans live outside of protected areas and are still threated by their habitats being destroyed by farmers and loggers.

What is biodiversity and how are humans impacting on it? Biodiversity is the range of animals, plants and microorganisms in a given area. It is the foundation that supports all life and each member plays an important role.

If the numbers of one species are affected, there are almost always knock-on consequences to other living things in the ecosystem.

For example, if a disease suddenly wipes out the plants in a pond, it might affect the fish and birds living in that habitat because they have less food to eat.

The future of our species on Earth depends on maintaining high biodiversity.



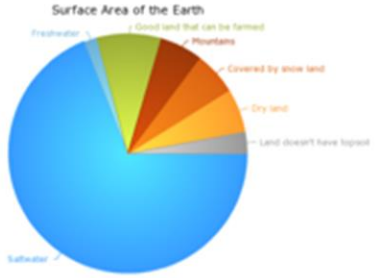
Making it real and relevant for our pupils. Real local and global issues with visitors.

How important is saving water?

Did you know 71% of the Earth is covered in water!

Read our article to understand hosepipe bans and floods.





Reporters: Julia and James

Geography Ambassador Interview with Joff Edevane, representative from Southern Water.

Monday 17 October 2022.

Julia and James, our Geography Ambassadors, asked Joff some very important questions to help us understand more about the importance of thinking about how much water we use, why lots of local areas around Winchester had a hosepipe ban this summer and why we hear about floods around the world more often.

Do you think low water levels and hose pipe bans will be a regular occurrence and be a worry in the future?

In the short term yes, but we are planning to address this by improving our supply infrastructure. Part of this will be recycling water that is often discharged to the sea and treating it to Water from other areas of the country which have spare capacity.

How do you think the low river and rainfall levels are affecting wildlife and farmers?

This means there is less habitat available for wildlife and less oxygen which they need to live so it has a

negative impact, this also means farmers will not be able to take as much from the rivers to irrigate crops.

Can you think of any ways All Saints School can help?

If you can use less water and get down to 100 litres for each person this will help, you can do this by:

a. Taking showers not baths
b. Not flushing the loo every time you go for a wee and use the small flush option when you can
c. Using a watering can not a hose and using water you may have used in food preparation and cooking on your garden to water plants
d. Washing vegetables in a bowl instead of under a running tap, then use the water in the bowl to water the garden
e. Make sure the dishwasher and washing machine are full each time you use it - you use less water, energy and reduce carbon emissions also
f. Don't run the tap when you brush your teeth
g. Put a jug or bottle of water in the fridge so you don't have to run the tap to make the water cold before you make say a fruit cordial drink, it can also taste better this way
h. Install a water butt to collect rainwater - this can be used to water the garden and clean your car / bike etc.

How has the River Itchen changed in our life time?

It has been straightened to try and reduce flooding, but this did not really work so we are trying to recreate the bends or meanders as scientists call them as we think flooding of homes is less likely to happen if we create 'water meadows' instead or puts the bed back in the river as this 'slows the flow'. Also we have taken a lot of water from it (abstraction) for our use in the house etc. we are trying to get water from other sources so we can take less from the river in the future. In addition we have discharged treated sewage into it which may have caused damage in the past but now we have to comply with strict limits set by the Environment Agency so any water we do discharge to the river does not damage wildlife.



Which county do you think is most vulnerable to flooding?

I think Norfolk or Suffolk in the east of the country as they are very flat and have a lot of rivers. You can be flooded by a river or by the sea due to rising sea levels caused by global warming



Which country is most vulnerable to flooding?

I think Bangladesh, as a lot of the country is built on river deltas and marshes and it's is low lying land which may get flooded by the sea.



We know that climate change is causing ice-caps to melt. How do you predict this will affect flooding or droughts and future hose pipe bans?



Ice caps melting can cause the sea level to rise which may flood the land, this may also mean there is less water available for us to use in agriculture and in our homes. If there is less water and we do not reduce the amount we use with the population growing as well this might mean more hosepipe ban, but see point 1 - we are addressing this in our plans such as are WRMP (Water Resource Management Plan), see the link here WaterResources Management Plan (southernwater.co.uk)



Pupil Voice. Consistent language…

What does it mean to be a Geographer?

- It means to be ready to explore and understand our world, protect it and understand how people live different and the same.
- To enjoy finding out about the world we share, respect it and think of ways to influence or persuade others to enjoy and look after it.
- To be able to explore our world, looking at different cultures, animals, plants in different habitats and life-style. Then comparing it to our own life and place we live.
- A geographer is studying places and people around our own town or country (where we live) and then understanding how it compares to many places around the world.
- Being open-minded to seeing the world and be willing to understand it!

Pupil Voice. Importance of fieldwork…

Why do we do fieldwork?

- It makes you think of all the options or opinions, then test them with questions or collect data. Fieldwork can help you prove what you think.
- Helps you understand something or experience it clearer. It also make you apply what you have found it to what you think you know!
- I enjoyed doing the fieldwork for the river study, it made us understand how things work by seeing it in real life and recording what we found it to help us later.
- It was interesting to ask people about why they visit the beach and then go to Southsea and see what people were actually doing at the beach. I loved doing the 'I spy' and it helped us make our maps too.

Pupil Voice. Vocabulary & Knowledge…

How do Knowledge Organisers help you?

- I love them because you have vocabulary you need to understand and use when you are starting a new topic.
- The pictures and diagrams are really useful as they are another way to learn different processes like the water cycle or volcanoes. The pictures and information make it clearer.
- The vocabulary helps remind you to use it when you are explaining things or answering the big question.

Pupil Voice. Outcomes…

Can you find a piece of work you are proud and tell me about why you are proud?

- ❑I am really pleased that I progressed in my learning. I did not understand this at first, but with lots of diagrams, pictures and the teacher explaining, I understand and could explain with lots of details.
- ❑This piece of work makes me proud because I tried my hardest to include everything I had learnt and present my learning so it makes sense and is clear. I checked I had used lots of the vocabulary we had learnt too.

Pupil Voice. Teacher subject confidence…

How does my teacher help me think like a Geographer?

- ❑Let's us work things out for ourselves by letting us explore and research.
- ❑Gives us ambitious geography vocabulary and a question to think about and answer by the end.
- ❑Gives us realistic views, sometimes photos, virtual flights and visitors to help us imagine it more clearly.
- ❑Teaches us to read maps, understand new vocabulary
- ❑Explains new information, uses diagrams, knowledge organisers and teaches us to use maps and globes and use information like data, charts and
- ❑At the start we are given a 'big question' which helps us understand what we need to learn about and find out about – being a geographer! It guides us to explore our own ideas, as well analyse, evaluate data and come up with our own opinion. If we didn't have the big question it would be just writing fact files about places and it would feel like being a geographer.

Pupil Voice. Retention…



Do you think the quizzes at the start of the lesson help you progress in your learning?

- ❑I love the competitions/challenges. They get you ready for the subject and helps you remember important Geography facts.
- ❑They give you confidence in using maps, atlases and globes because you usually have a challenge to find something in them. Quizzes help you navigate around the maps.
- ❑The quizzes set you up and helps you remember we need to use our geography vocabulary and think like a geographer.
- ❑I think they help you remember key information like continents, oceans, countries, borders and shape and sizes of different places.
- ❑They are a fun way to remember. Sometimes we are given a map and we have to label all the countries beginning with a letter or compare population or weather using the data in an atlas.