

Burlington Junior School - Geography

Year 6



Geography – Our Local Area and Region

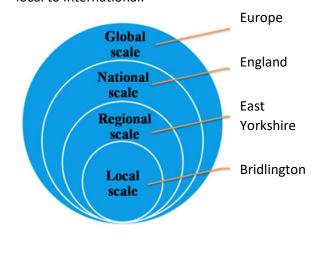
Key Knowledge

- Bridlington is a coastal town by the North Sea in the county of East Riding of Yorkshire, England.
- It is about 28 miles (45 km) north of Hull and 34 miles (55 km) east of York.
- The Gypsey Race enters the North Sea at its harbour. It is 41.4 kilometres (25.7 mi) in length, starting at Wharram-le-Street, in the Ryedale district of North Yorkshire.
- In 2019, the parish population of Bridlington was 35,260, including national and international residents.
- As a sea-fishing port, Bridlington is known for shellfish, and is the largest lobster port in Europe, with over 300 tonnes of the crustaceans landed there each year. These are exported all over the world: 90% of the catch is exported to Europe, the Far East and even The United Arab Emirates. It has been termed the "Lobster Capital of Europe".
- Alongside manufacturing, retail and service firms, Bridlington's main trade is summer tourism.
- Bridlington is twinned with Millau, France, and Bad Salzuflen, Germany.

In this unit children will:

- Locate our region and local area in relation to other places.
- Understand what people use and do in our part of the world.
- Identify what sorts of things local people use that come from other places.
- Research if people come to visit our area, and/or to work or live here, from other places, and if these are from Britain or further away.
- Explore where goods or people go to from here.
- Identify and locate the key features of the local area using compass points and scale on maps.
- Consider how our region meets the needs of its population and identify key human needs.
- Understand how to use four-figure and six-figure grid references.
- Collect, analyse, interpret and present data collected from fieldwork.

We are connected to the world around us, from local to international.



Key Vocabulary

Settlement – a place where people live.

National – relating to the whole of a country.

Regional – relating to the part of a country.

Local – relating to the part of a country you live in.

Compass point – any of the marks on the compass that show direction.

Scale – The scale on a map is a set of numbers that can be used to compare distances and can be written, for example, as 1:25,000. This means that the actual size of the ground is 25,000 times bigger than it is on the map.

Ordnance Survey Symbols – The OS has its own set of map symbols, often copied by others.

These symbols can be grouped into categories like places of interest (usually shown in black), points of interest for tourists (blue), etc. but every map will have a key for reference.

Population – The number of living people that live together in the same place.

Community – A community is a group of people living in a particular area.

Eastings – The vertical gridlines on an OS map which increase as you move eastwards (read these first).

Northings – The horizontal gridlines on an OS map which increase as you move northwards (read these next).

Fieldwork – Find things out for yourself. When carrying out fieldwork, you may need to: observe, plan, question, research, collect and record data and present your findings.

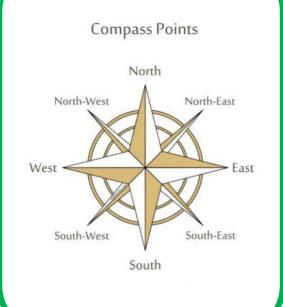
Data – A collection of facts, such as numbers, words, measurements, observations or even just descriptions of things.

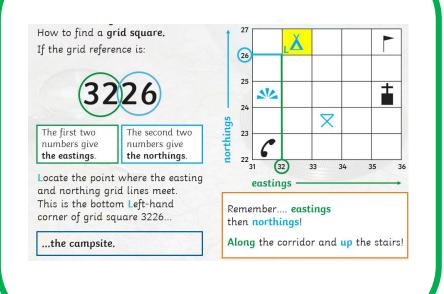


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The Ordinance Survey map use symbols to show where features can be found.



Using Google Earth shows clearly how Bridlington is linked to the rest of the world.









