Digimap for Schools

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Using Geograph

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Geography teaching resource

Photographic! 7-11 years

This is one of a series of teaching resources for use with Digimap for Schools. For more details about this service, visit http://digimapforschools.edina.ac.uk

EDINA getmapping Ordnance Survey

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Level	Context	Location
7-11 years	Using Geograph	Various throughout Great Britain

Knowledge	Using Geograph with maps
Curriculum links (England) Geography KS2	• Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns • Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.
Curriculum links (Wales) Geography (Opportunities for Digital Competency)	• Use maps, imagery and ICT to find and present locational information. Interpret maps, and photographs. • identify and describe the spatial patterns of places and environments and how they are connected. Identify and describe natural and human features, e.g. weather conditions, types of buildings.
Scottish Curriculum for Excellence Social studies Experiences and outcomes	• I can describe the major characteristic features of Scotland's landscape SOC 2-07a • Having explored my local area, I can present information on different places to live, work and relax and interesting places to visit. SOC 2-10a • To extend my mental map and sense of place, I can interpret information from different types of maps and am beginning to locate key features within Scotland, UK, Europe or the wider world. SOC 2-14a
All: Literacy opportunities All: Numeracy opportunities	Activities have identified opportunities for literacy and numeracy

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Photographic!

Select a location using Digimap for Schools © and click on the Geograph Tool. To browse the images that are available for your location, enter an asterisk (*) in the Geograph search box and hit return.

NOTE: *It is only possible to browse all Geograph images for a location in the 5 most detailed maps in Digimap for Schools. When you are in less detailed maps, there can be too many images to display. In less detailed maps, you must enter a search term. Find your location first, make sure you're in one of the 5 most detailed maps, then enter your asterisk.*

A good place to start is where you live or your school locality. Browse the images that appear. Are there lots of available Geograph images to view or just a few (in comparison with other places nearby for example)? What scale of map are you viewing? (If you are comparing localities it is helpful to examine places at the same scale).

You could investigate some, or all, of the following enquiry questions.

- What does the number of available images tell you about your chosen place? Is it well visited for example? Or inaccessible? Do you think this is this a popular tourist attraction and can you explain why?
- What kind of features are shown most in the available photographs? Does one feature appear more than most? Why do you think this is?
- Are there any images of animals? If so, which animals feature most?
- What impression do you get of the locality by browsing the photographs? Is it a positive one? How similar or different is it to your own impression of the locality?

Decide on a workable area of map to investigate and then count and classify the images you can find, offering explanation for your findings. Highlight the area you have investigated on the map and add text boxes with your key findings.

Literacy Links:

- Create a short spoken or written report giving your evidence about the popularity of a place and what the most popular features are. Use maps and images to back up your report.
- Create lists and tables of features and short captions to accompany them.

Numeracy Links

a) Locate your chosen area, remembering the limitation of the 5 most detailed maps.

   - Locate e.g. the grid square of the map you are investigating and give Grid References to identify its location.
   - Or use the Area Tool and highlight an area of interest – this may be a grid pattern as above or it may be an irregular shape.

- Or, decide on a point around which to centre the investigation and use the Buffer Tool to highlight a circular area after first selecting the radius.

b) Use the Measurement Tool to calculate the chosen area in either square metres or kilometres.

c) Once your search area has been clearly identified and located, use the Geograph Tool to reveal available images and either count or estimate how many images can be found there.

d) Is there an even distribution of photographs or are there 'hotspots'? Zoom in further if necessary to investigate patterns and record what you find using the Annotation Tools.

e) Identify and count any recurring features in the photographs.

f) Select a workable number of photographs within your area and classify them. Think of the most useful criteria to use, for example, 'human' and 'natural' features.

g) Present your findings using diagrams charts or graphs. You could also add numbers and text to a map of the area e.g. '3 churches in 1 km2'.

Fieldwork opportunities

Investigate Geograph image locations if they are within walking distance and take your own photograph of the same feature. Upload your image to Geograph or directly to a map of your locality using the Photo Tool. Add some descriptive text, a Grid Reference and a date.

Can you find the exact spot where you think a Geograph image was taken? Draw an annotated sketch map of the landscape taking the same view as the photographer.