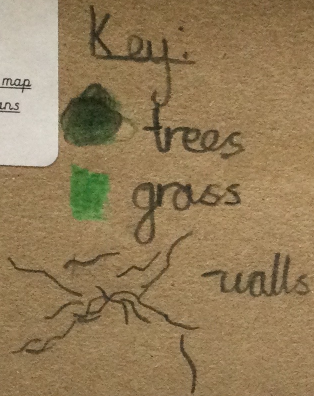


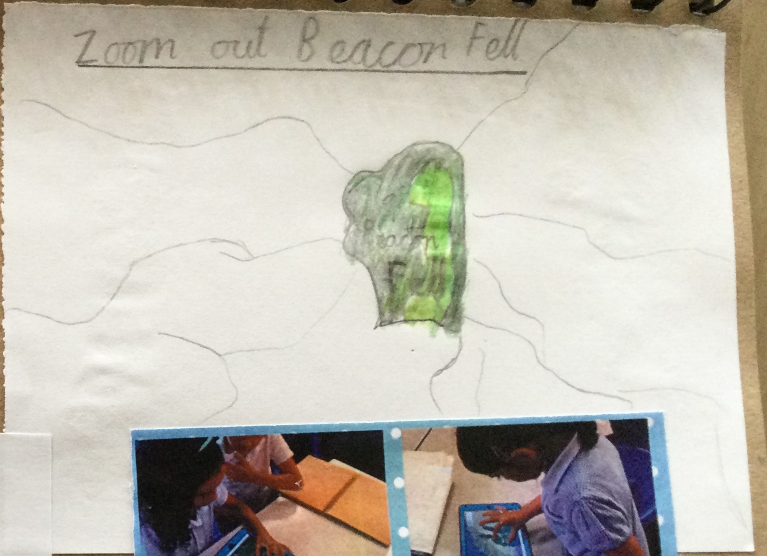
Wednesday 7th July 2021

LO: To investigate the locality of a place through specific geographic software.

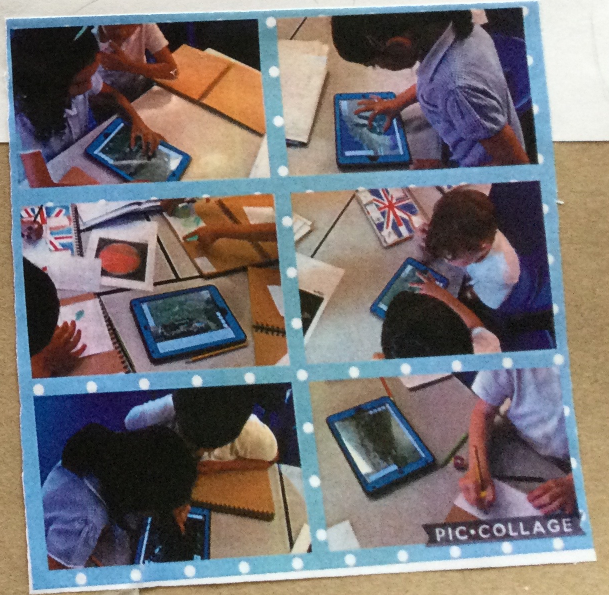
LO: To use the zoom facility of a digital map and understand that zooming in/out means more/less detail can be seen.



Zoom out Beacon Fell



Zoomed in Beacon Fell



What I saw!

In the cave, there was many sights to see, for example the shimmering water sat on the roof, looking like crystals. It was also interesting to see the different textures and fossils in the walls.



Group Leader
Mrs. Row #

The 5 challenges

- 1 - going through the lions mouth. (crawling on stomach.)
- 2 - going down the rock slide (into freezing water.)
- 3 - crawling in the mud towards daylight.
- 4 - going through the cave alone.
- 5 - getting out of the cave opening.

Caving



Field Journal

Blue Tit

Seagull

Robin

Magpie

Green Linch

Starling

Wren

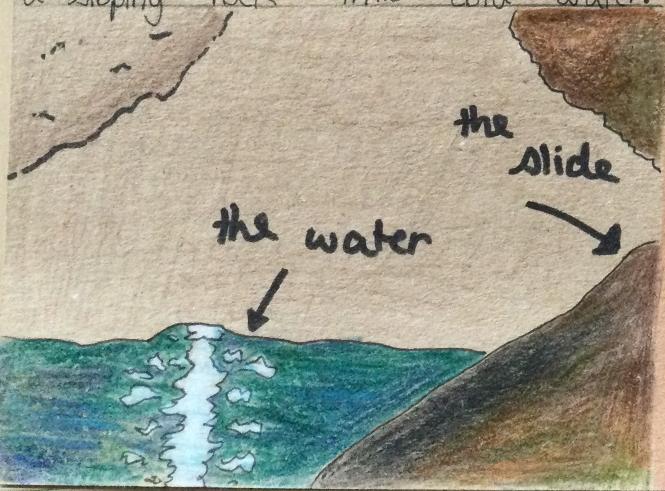
Goldfinch

Nightingale

Jay

Dear Diary,

My best caving experience was when we all sat down in a cave and we turned our headlights off and it was pitch black or when we slid off this a sloping rocks into cold water.



CAVING DIARY • CAVING DIARY • CAVIN

Did you know?

~~The cave was once sea!~~

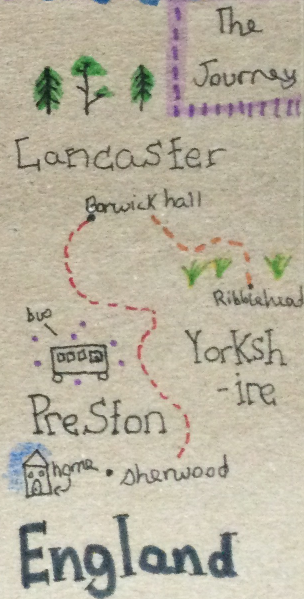


Mood in Caving

At first, I was **scared** because I thought some rock would fall on me.

Then, I was **excited** because I got used to it and it was really fun.

Last I was **panic** ~~ing~~ because in the 5th challenge, I got my foot ~~stuck~~ stuck.



Monday 12th July 2021

LO: To use simple fieldwork techniques such as observation and identification to study the geography of the school and its grounds as well as the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.

- Use compass direction NSEW.
- Draw a simple map of the forest school area.
- Use direction of language and be confident in its use.
- Discuss the importance and use and follow the boundaries.

Number

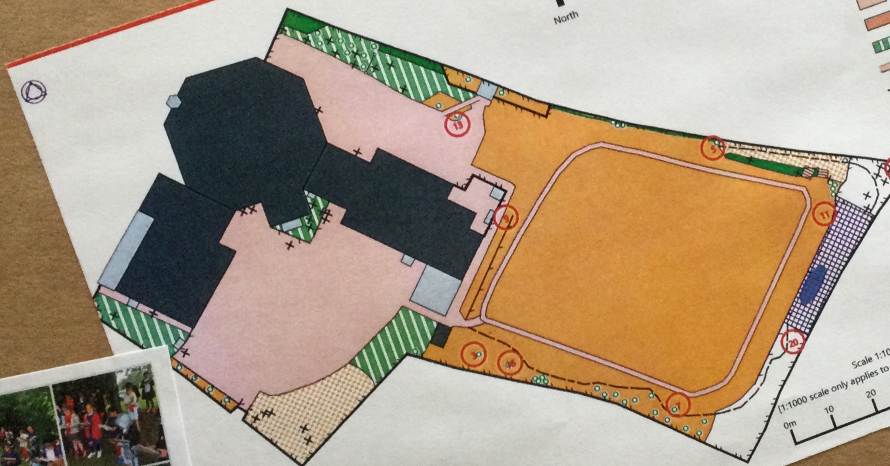
3
5
7
11
13
16
20
25

Letter

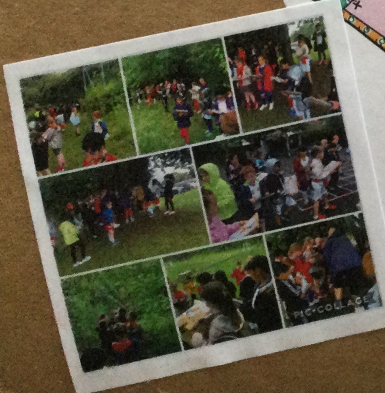
I
H
R
T
E
N
A
N

Legend [Key]

- Pond
- Open land
- Open land with scattered trees
- Forest
- Light vegetation
- Dense vegetation, hedge
- Tree
- Hard surface, light traffic
- Hard surface, heavy traffic
- Soft surface
- Paved footpath
- Unpaved footpath
- Passable fence
- Impassable fence
- Building
- Canopy, shed, container
- Man-made object
- Man-made object
- Stairway
- Playground equipment
- Out of bounds
- Start zone
- Finish zone



Scale 1:1000
(1:1000 scale only applies to the master PDF when printed on A4 paper)



school
trees grass
mmmm

ORIENTEERING

13.7.21

LO: Fire making with flint and steel.



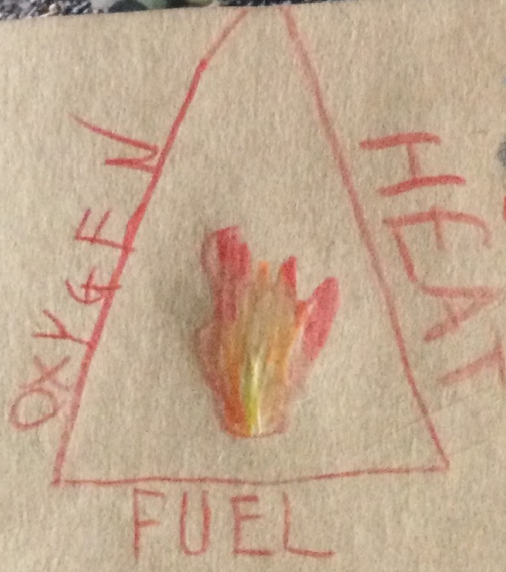
We toasted bread.
We put the food
on contact sticks
And put them
near the fire.

We ate them. Some
of my chocolate
melted. It was
nice.

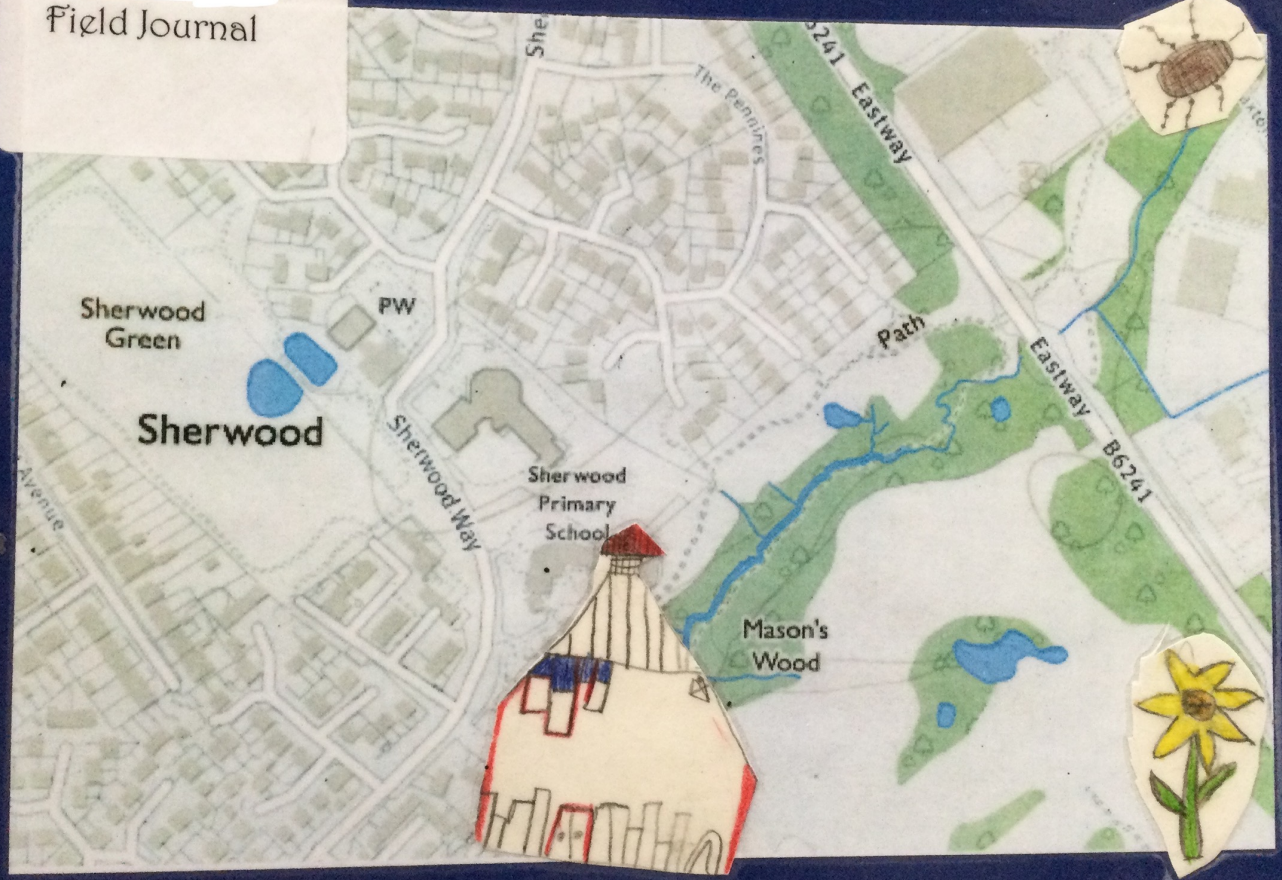


We were staying
and then we
tried.

Key:
grass
water
border
Track
fire pit



Field Journal



[Redacted]

Field Journal



12.5.21

River cycle

Lo: What is the land like around a river

The upper course is steep and thin with mountains called Y-shaped valleys



The middle course is slower and wider meanders turns and ox bow lakes

The lower course the widest and deepest part of the river reaches the ocean

20th November 2020

LO: To study a small area
of the UK - Beacon Fell

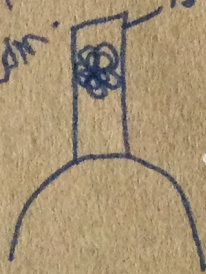
We built dens
in a forest.



We went
up to
the summit
and looked
at
the
view.

We saw
some wooden
sculptures.

There was lots
of vegetation.



Caving at Ribble Head

Instructor:
MICK



How are caves formed?

Caves are made of a rock called limestone. This rock is made of millions of fossils from dead sea creatures. Water, that contains CO₂, eats away at the limestone creating an entrance to the underground cave. Some entrances are formed by rock falls, which uses forces to push through the ground, towards the cave.

Stalagmites and stalactites.

Stalactites hang tight to the ceiling growing more and more and stalagmites might touch the stalactites after growing of the floor.

C
a
v
i
n
g

Equipment:

To cave, you will need:

- a safety belt - to help pull you out if you are stuck.
- A helmet including a torch - in case you bang your head and so you can see in the darkness.
- Waterproof overalls - in case you get wet.
- Wellies - to step through water.



Monday 11th March 2019
to identify common British garden birds.

Very to a branch.
brown
Red
Robin?

The School
chicken was
walking around
back of the
ground.

red
yellow
brown
School
chicken

orange
white
Seagull?

I saw
5. Tiny little
brown
House
sparrow?



litter
Tiny little
Small
Wren?

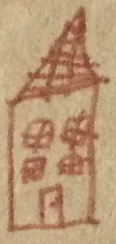
It was
flying around
yellow
orange
very
black
Blackbird?

Redstarts eat insects, worms and berries
They grow up to 24-25cm and their
wings are 34-38cm

Woodpeckers eat crops
like cabbage, sprouts, peas
and grain. Also birds that
eat seeds nuts and berries.

It was
in the
wood.
There
were
two
at
them.
It was
grey
with a
brown
and
white
neck.
It was
on a
wood
tree.
Is it a
Pigeon?

27th November 2020
LO: To compare human and physical features in the city and in the countryside.

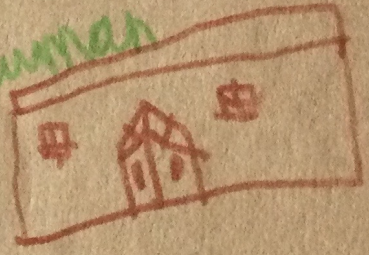


physical
Wwww



physical
wpt

human

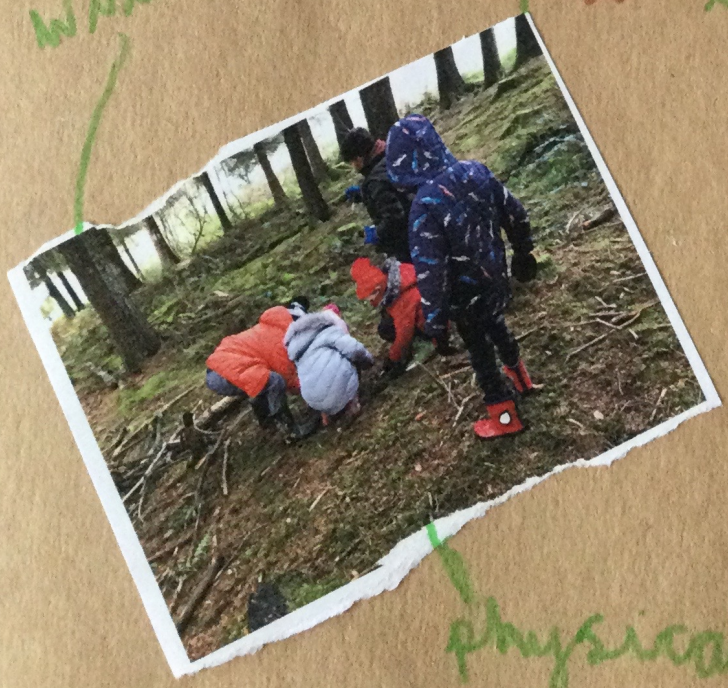


Sherwood

human

wood

Beacon
Fell
physical tree



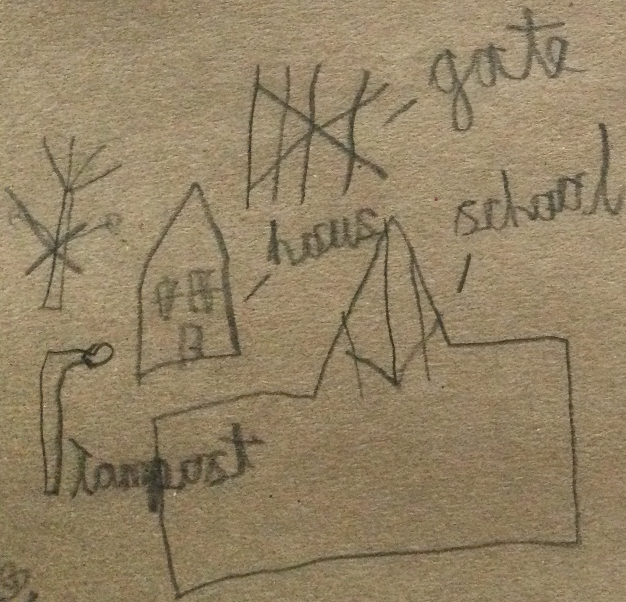
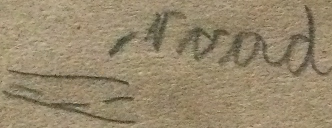
physical

physical

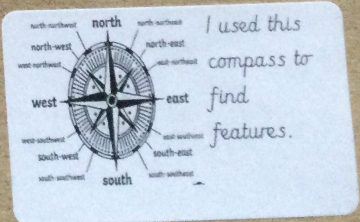
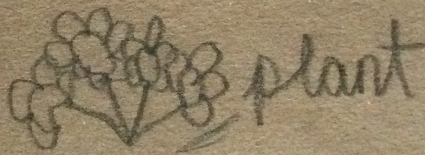
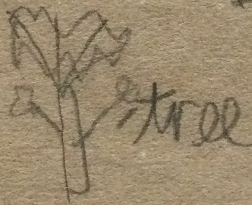
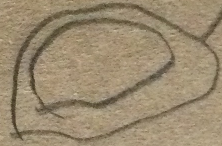
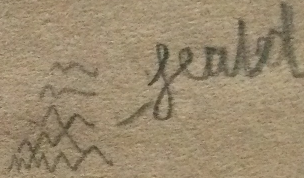
Thursday 6th December 2019

LO: To find human and physical features using compass directions.

human



physical



KNIFE SKILLS

Intro

We have been learning how to use a knife. We have learnt how to hold it and use it on things. I will show you what we have been learning about knives.

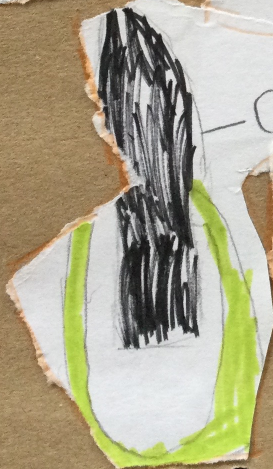
Bushcraft
Knife



HOW TO USE A KNIFE

The first step is to get your knife and in the case, point the blade outwards from you. Next, you bend downwards with the knife facing out from you. If you have a stick, you scrape the bark off or scrape it off from the side of you.

Case



What We did

With the knives, we were whittling sticks. Whittling means that you are peeling the bark off from the sticks. Then we made carrel the stick and experimenting it.