



Fitzjohn's Fact File

Year 6: Isle of Wight



geology	Describing the physical structure or substance or forces acting upon a land mass.
grid reference	a map reference indicating a location in terms of a series of vertical and horizontal grid lines identified by numbers or letters.
longitude	A measure of location using invisible lines east or west of the Prime Meridian.
latitude	A distance north or south of the equator measured as an angle of 90 degrees.
Prime Meridian	The meridian of 0 degrees longitude which runs through the original site of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, London.
Contour Lines	a line on a map joining points of equal height above or below sea level.
Import and export	The international exchange of goods with other countries: import = in export = out of the U.K.
Igneous	rock formed through cooling of magma
Metamorphic	rock transformed through heat/pressure
Sedimentary	rock made through sediment deposits
Chine	A deep, narrow ravine



Prominent Attractions on the Island

<i>Carisbrooke Castle</i>	An historic 'motte-and-bailey' Castle where Charles I was imprisoned.
<i>Blackgang Chine</i>	The oldest amusement park in the U.K. having opened its doors in 1843 and names after a destroyed Chine.
<i>Osborne House</i>	The former royal residence of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert located in East Cowes and built around 1845.
<i>The Needles</i>	Three stacks of chalk situated 134m out to sea off the western extremity of the island and a famous landmark.
<i>Dinosaur Isle</i>	A purpose built dinosaur museum in Sandown - a great beach for fossil hunting
<i>Isle of Wight Donkey Sanctuary</i>	A charitable organisation dedicated to the care and welfare of donkeys.

Island Statistics

Known as the 'Garden Isle', this jewel of England indeed resembles a diamond in shape. It is roughly 23 miles from West to East - The Needles to Bembridge and 13 miles north to south from Cowes to St. Catherine's point. The Solent lies to the north and The English Channel to the south. The longest river at 27kms is the Eastern Yar. There is a rich variety in the island's surface geology: clay soils in the north and sandy loams in the south are bisected by a chalk spine running east to west starting at the Needles and running to Culver Cliffs - reaching 240m above sea level at St. Boniface Down. The population is around 141,000 situated in coastal towns—with the exception of Newport which is literally in the centre of the island. Wealth-generating tourism is at the heart of activities but this has to be balanced with conservational needs and the protection of wildlife habitats and designated areas of outstanding natural beauty. Farming and light industry are also important economic sectors but a large section of the population is retired and this resulted in a mixture of modern and historic developments including busy ports, small, harbour towns and seaside resorts.

Key Facts

- The geology of the Isle of Wight is dominated by sedimentary rock from the Cretaceous era and is perfect for fossil and dinosaur hunts.
- 50.674908° N, -1.301753° E are the coordinates of longitude and latitude.
- Tourism is the largest industry but sheep, dairy farming and arable crops underline a strong, agricultural heritage.
- The island has been home to the poets Swinburne and Tennyson and Queen Victoria built her summer residence at Osborne House in East Cowes.
- It is the sunniest place in the U.K and holds an annual music festival called 'Bestival'.

Significant Person



Name:	Charles I
Year of birth:	1625
Year of death:	1649
Famous for:	Famous for his authoritarian rule and committing treason.

Key Skills

- Use the 8 points of a compass
- Understands ordnance survey map symbols
- Give a precise location using 4 or 6 figure grid references.
- Describe tourism on the island and name a range of prominent attractions.
- To understand how latitude affects climate
- To research and plan a trip
- To learn about the geology of the island.
- To locate physical geographical features on a map
- To compare places and contrast by thinking about similarities and differences (land use,
- I can understand the important of tourism to the island and its peoples.
- I can use the Internet to research road/rail routes to the island and to find out about tourist destinations
- I can talk about island formation and why fossils are readily found on the Isle of Wight.

OS Map Symbols

						
Railway Station	Level Crossing	Motorway	Trunk or main road	Footpath	Bridleway	National Trail/Long Distance Route; Recreational Route
						
Camp site/ caravan site	Viewpoint	Picnic site	Access information point	Building of historic interest	Recreation/leisure/ sports centre	Museum
						
Site of battle	Castle/fort	Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments	Historic Scotland	English Heritage	National Park boundary	Nature reserve
						
Access land in woodland area	Access land boundary and tint	Cycle trail	Information centre	Telephone	Parking	Garden/arboretum
				Sch	PO	PC
Place of worship with spire, minaret or dome	Place of worship with tower	Place of worship	Youth hostel	School	Post office	Public convenience
					FB	W Spr
Bus or coach station	Cliff	Wind pump; wind generator	Electricity transmission line	Quarry	Footbridge	Well; spring
						
Non-coniferous trees	Coniferous trees	Marsh, reeds or saltings	Orchard	Bracken, heath or rough grassland	Scrub	Contours
						
		Scree	Sand; sand & shingle	Mud		

1:25 000 scale Explorer™

OS Map Symbols Product - 01/2012
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