

Geography key stages 1 and 2 Progression tables

Geographical Skills (GS) and Fieldwork (F)

Year	Skills	Fieldwork
1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is a map? (floor maps, globes and street maps) Teach four compass points 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create their own 2-D map of the classroom Create a set of instructions to navigate the room.
2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as countries, continents and oceans use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a Map of the whole school Recap four compass points Simple distances 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a map of the school grounds with the photo locations as key landmarks. Select locations to photograph of the school grounds. Find where the photos were taken and pupils use compass points to give directions to each place.
3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> use maps, atlases to locate countries and describe features studied use the eight points of a compass to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world use symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where the school is located within the wider world (BI) Use Eight compass points to describe the location of capital cities within the British Isles Practise drawing sketch map of the BI and capital cities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a map of the area surrounding the school collect some simple data.

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4	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. use maps, atlases to locate countries and describe features studied 2. use digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied 3. use four and six-figure grid references, to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world 4. use symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Ordnance Survey maps and basic map reading skills (4 figure references)</i> • <i>Geographical concept of scale, map symbols and key</i> • <i>Using OS extract find key features</i> • <i>Make their own OS map.</i> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Create a route from a map and record down physical and human features</i>
5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. use globes to locate countries and describe features studied 2. use digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied 3. use four and six-figure grid references, to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world 4. use symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Ordnance Survey maps (map reading skills) learn how hills and valleys are represented on OS maps, through the use of contour lines</i> • <i>Develop their understanding of how physical features are represented on 2-dimensional maps. Steep gentle concept</i> • <i>Building a 3-D model from contour lines</i> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Collect data from a number of locations (noise, litter) plot data on a map</i>
6	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. use digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied 2. use four and six-figure grid references, to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world 3. use symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Conduct some fieldwork in a an unfamiliar location</i>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Ordnance Survey maps - six-figure grid references and practise locating the school, their house and significant buildings on a map of the local area</i>• <i>Use OS maps from unfamiliar areas</i>	
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