Geography Progression of Skills at Tannery Drift First School							
Skill	Early Years	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4		
Locational Knowledge	Know they live on Earth and in England. Know what road the school is on. Know what road they live on. Know they live in Royston.	Understand the concept of the world. Understand our country is part of the continent Europe. Name and locate the 4 countries of the UK. Talk about the main features of <b>one</b> of the four countries that make up the UK. Understand the UK is an island and is surrounded by the sea. Know that the world is made up of 7 continents & 5 oceans.	Name and locate the capital cities of the 4 countries of the UK. Know the UK is surrounded by sea and name the seas surrounding it. Name and locate the 5 oceans and the 7 continents. Name, locate and identify the main characteristics (physical and human) of the <b>four</b> countries and capital cities of the UK.	Name and locate cities and counties of the UK. Use maps to locate countries in Europe. Identify environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities of places studied within the UK and Europe. Identify the position and significance of Equator, Northern Hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere.	Identify environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities of places studied within the UK and Europe. Identify the position and significance of Equator, Northern Hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere.		
Place Knowledge	Recognise that some environments are different to their own. Identify features in the school grounds. Identify features in the wider local area and if they are different to where they live. Identify what features are natural and man-made. With support, using stories and role play, know some areas nationally and globally that are different to their own and what are the features of those areas.	Recognise some similarities and differences of geographical features in my own immediate environment. Identify a rural and urban location, relative to where your school is. Identify some human and physical features of their local town. With support compare their local area with a contrasting local area in a non-European country (Kenya) identifying some similarities and differences.	Identify some of the key features of a location and whether it is a city, town, village, coastal, urban or rural area from sources (pictures-aerial shots, fieldwork etc.). Identify human and physical features of London and make comparisons with other places studied. Compare a British seaside to a seaside in a non-European country, identifying similarities and differences of their physical and human geography.	Recognise some similarities and differences of geographical features in two local areas. Compare the similarities and differences of physical and human geographical features in a town, city, village and hamlet. Understand the human and physical geography of a larger area within the United Kingdom. Identify the geographical similarities and differences between London and a European area.	Understand how land is used in different places and why people choose to settle in different places. Identify human and physical features of their local city and make comparisons with other places.		

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Human and Physical Features	Understand the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around them. Know about weather and how they dress for certain seasons. Identify man-made and natural objects in locality and contrasting localities they have learnt about through stories or teaching.	Know how the land is used around the local area. With support, use geographical vocabulary such as beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, river, weather, city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office shop to refer to the physical and human features of places studied. Find some physical and human features such as beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, river, weather, city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office shop to refer to the physical and human features of a non- European country. Know about weather in their locality, what happens in different seasons and how weather changes daily. Know that there are hot and cold areas of the world, and this is linked to the Equator and North and South Poles.	Identify how the land is used around the local area and compare and contrast how the use of land differs in each locality studied (London/coastal town). Use geographical vocabulary such as beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, river, weather, city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office shop to refer to the physical and human features of places studied. Identify the physical and human features such as beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, river, weather, city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office shop to refer to the physical and human features on maps. Identify some 'hot' and 'cold' countries/places and know what it is like there (weather, temperature, plants and animals etc. Locate the Poles and Equator on a map/globe.	Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including climate zones, biomes, and vegetation belts. Describe and understand mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes as well as their impact on physical and human geography of an area. Compare the similarities and differences in the physical and human features of two local areas.	Describe and understand how places trade with other places across the world. Describe and understand how natural resources are distributed across the world including food and water. Describe and understand different types of settlement and how land is used.

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		Direction Locations				
		Follow directions (Up, down, left/right, forwards/backwards) and be introduced to the four compass points (NSEW).	Follow directions (using directional language from year 1 and including the four compass points (NSEW).	Use 4 compass points to follow/give directions: Use letter/no. co-ordinates to locate features on a map with support.	Use 4 compass points well when following or giving directions. Begin to use/know the 8 compass points. Use letter/no. co-ordinates to locate features on a map confidently.	
	Draw information from a				Be introduced to 4 figure OS grid references.	
	map:			Drawing Maps	1 	
Map Work	<ul> <li>-know what road the school is on -know the street they live on</li> <li>-know they live in Royston</li> <li>Talk about what they see in maps and aerial pictures of the local area (some children will draw imaginary maps from stories or create plan or drawn maps of the local area).</li> </ul>	Draw a simple picture map of known or imaginary places.	Draw or create a map of a real or imaginary place adding detail and information, similar to maps they have seen.	Try to make a map of a short route experienced, with features in correct order.	Make a map of a short route experienced, with features in correct order. Make a simple scale drawing.	
		Representation				
		Be exposed to symbols used on maps. Use own symbols on imaginary	Be shown what a key is on map and why it is important. Use class agreed symbols to	Know why a key and symbol is needed and be able to identify a range of simple common place symbols.	Know why a key is needed and begin to be more confident in the use of keys and symbols in their work.	
		map.	make a simple key.	Start to think of symbols and keys they can use in their map work.	Begin to recognise more symbols on tourist maps and on some OS maps.	
		Using Maps				
		Use a simple picture map to identify places around a school. Recognise that maps are about a place.	Follow a simple route on a map. Use a plan view to identify known places.	Locate places on larger scale maps e.g., map of Europe, world maps.	Locate places on large scale maps and maps of different sizes, (e.g., find UK or Spain on globe and other maps).	

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		Scales and Distances					
		Use relative vocabulary of scale (e.g. bigger/smaller).	Begin to spatially match places on different maps (e.g., recognise UK on a small scale and larger scale map)	Begin to match boundaries (e.g., find same boundary of a country on different scale maps.	Begin to match boundaries (e.g., find same boundary of a country on different scale maps.)		
				Perspective			
			Look down on objects to make a plan view map.	Begin to draw a sketch map from a high viewpoint.	Draw a sketch map from a high viewpoint.		
			Map Knowledge				
Map Work		Learn names of some places within/around the UK (linked to topics) using maps. Identify the 7 continents and 5 oceans on maps.	Locate and name on UK map major features e.g. London, Cardiff and recognise countries linked to topic on maps. Locate and name the 7 continents and 5 oceans on maps.	Begin to identify key features on different types of maps, including OS maps.	Begin to identify significant features on a map, places and environments (coastal areas, hills, rivers).		
		Style of Map					
		Use picture maps and globes. Use large scale world maps of	Use teacher drawn base maps.	Use a range of maps.	Use large scale OS maps and other maps.		
		continents.	' Use an infant atlas with	Begin to use map sites on internet.	Use junior atlases.		
		Use large scale teacher drawn maps.	increasing confidence.	Begin to use junior atlases.	Use map sites on internet.		
		Be exposed to age-appropriate atlases.	Start to explore different maps of the same area.	Begin to identify features on aerial/oblique photographs.	Identify features on aerial/oblique photographs.		

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			Gathe	Gathering information		
Fieldwork	Children can take pictures with support of man-made and natural objects in the local area. Make simple drawings of man-made and natural features of the local area and wider local area. Use age-appropriate mathematical skills to	Listen to an adult asking another child or adult about familiar environments or activities and with support identify what parts give us an insight into the geography of that area. Name and describe what they can see around the school grounds and further afield (trip dependent).	Ask an adult, pre-prepared questions. Gather information using a range of methods (counting, tally, pictures etc) and say with support why they might use a certain method over another. Take a journey to a contrasting local area via bus, train or walking etc. and gather information on what the area has. Investigate the local area and talk to people to find out why they have visited these areas. Investigate an environmental issue linked to the local area and carry out a survey into it with local people. Use compass points to help gather information.	Gain confidence in speaking to an unfamiliar person when collecting data. Record some of what they found out. Use a simple database to present findings.	Suggest questions to ask as part of an investigation. Use appropriate geographical vocabulary. Record the main points shortly after. Use a database to present findings.	
	count objects linked to geography.	Sketching and drawing information				
		Draw features they observe in their familiar environment. Sketch and draw certain aspects of physical and human geography in areas contrasting their own locality.	Draw what they observe when collecting information and add colour, texture and detail to prepared field sketches. Add labels to correct features.	Draw a sketch of a simple feature from observation or photo. Add colour, texture and detail to own field sketches. Add title and descriptive labels with help.	Pick out the key lines and features of a view in the field using a viewfinder to help. Annotate sketch with descriptive and explanatory labels. Add title, location and direction to sketch.	

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		Collecting audio and visual information					
Fieldwork		Take a photo as a record of what they have seen when exploring different environments.	Take a photo as a record of what they have seen when exploring different environments and compare different photos. Take a recording of what they have seen and heard when exploring different environments and compare videos.	Point out useful views to photograph for their investigation. Add titles and labels to photos giving date and location. Point out useful views/sounds to record for their investigation. Watch/listen carefully to recordings and write what they find out.	Suggest how photos provide useful evidence for their investigations. Use a camera independently. Locate a photo on a map. Annotate the photo. Suggest what sounds/images to record for their investigation. Commentate on the recording, describing and explaining what they see.		
		Measuring					
		Use age-appropriate mathematical knowledge to count objects when carrying out fieldwork.	Use age-appropriate mathematical knowledge to count known objects when carrying out fieldwork using different methods (tally, counting in 2s).	Use every day standard and non- standard units occasionally. Begin to organise recordings.	Use different instruments to measure. Count / record different types of information simultaneously with a tally.		
		Representing information					
		With support create a tally chart and pictogram of found information.	Create a tally and pictogram from information gathered. Say what they have found as a result of fieldwork.	Use mathematical knowledge to represent data using appropriate methods (bar chart, tally chart and line graphs).	Use mathematical knowledge to represent data using appropriate methods (bar chart, tally chart and line graphs). Organise results electronically on a spreadsheet.		