Geography Skills and Fieldwork Progression

- **Compass directions**
- **Coordinates**
- **Mapping and map symbols**
- **Data collection and analysis**

	Key Stage 1	Lower Key Stage 2	Upper Key Stage 2
Geographical Enquiry	Teacher led enquires, to ask simple closed questions. Use stories, maps, photographs and internet as sources of information. Investigate their surroundings. Make observations about where things are within school and local area. Investigate daily and seasonal weather patterns. Make simple comparisons between features of different places.	Ask and respond to questions and offer their own ideas. Extend to aerial/satellite images. Investigate different places and environments. Collect and record basic data. Analyse data and draw conclusions. Make comparisons between locations identifying similarities and differences.	Suggest questions for investigating. Use primary and secondary sources of evidence in their investigations. Investigate places on a larger scale, contrasting distant places. Collect and record data. Analyse data, draw conclusions and evaluate.
Direction/Location	Follow directions using directional vocabulary (left, right, near, far, North, South, East and West).	Use 4 compass points well. Begin to use 8 compass points. Use co-ordinates to locate features on a map.	Use 8 compass points accurately. Use 4 and 6 figure grid references to locate features on a map. Use latitude and longitude on atlas maps.
Drawing Maps	Draw a map (sensory) of the school area and add to a map. Begin to understand the need for a key.	Make a map of a short route with features. Draw a sketch map. Know why a key is needed.	Begin to draw maps based on own data e.g. rainfall, population density. Draw a sketch map using symbols and a key.

	Use class agreed symbols to make a simple map key.	Begin to recognise symbols on an OS (ordinance survey) map.	Recognise and use OS map symbols.
Using Maps	Follow a route on a map. Use a map, globe or atlas to locate places.	Locate places on maps. Follow a route on a map. Recognise environmental issues that may affect locations.	Compare maps with aerial photographs. Select a map for a specific purpose. Describe features shown on an OS map. Use atlases to find features of locations.
Digital Mapping	Find places using a postcode or simple name search. Add simple information to maps for example, labels and markers. Draw around simple shapes and explain what they are on the map for example, houses. Use the measuring tool online with support to show distance for example, my house to school, to the shops. Zoom in and out of a map. Draw a simple route. Highlight areas. Add an image to a map.	Use the zoom function to locate places. Add a range of annotation labels and text to help me explain features and places. Highlight an area on a map and measure it using the Area Measurement Tool. Use grid references in the search function. Use the grid reference tool to record a location.	Find 6-figure grid references and check using the Grid Reference Tool. Use maps to research factual information about locations and features. Use linear and area measuring tools accurately.
Scale/ Distance	Begin to spatially match places e.g. continents .	Begin to match boundaries on different scale maps.	Measure straight line distance on a scale map. Use a scale bar on all maps. Make a simple scale plan.
Fieldwork	Taking notes on local walks.	Bar charts to represent data from field work.	Writing and asking questions in two locations to draw comparisons.

	Tally chart or pictograms for land use in the local area. Bird watch on the school field.	Land use survey of Wakefield. Comparing climates through weather apps. Observe, record and name geographical human and physical features of the environment.	