

#### Barriers to Geography for Staindrop CE Pupils:

- Rural deprivation-lack of experience of large cities/coast etc.
- Lack of diversity within the school community (97% White, British)
- Children lack independence and confidence to communicate their ideas/presentation skills
  - Wide socio-economic gap within the school
    - Above national levels of PP
  - Low levels of language on entry (40% below national 21/22 Baseline assessment)

# CURRICULUM AIM: Know more, Do more & Remember more

- A DEEP KNOWLEDGE OF GEOGRAPHICAL FACTS AND INFORMATION THAT HAVE BEEN MAPPED OUT TO BUILD PROGRESSIVELY ACROSS SCHOOL
- TO LEARN ABOUT A RANGE OF DIVERSE PLACES, PEOPLE, RESOURCES, VARIED ENVIRONMENTS ALONG WITH KEY PHYSICAL AND HUMAN PROCESSES.
- KNOW ABOUT THE LOCATION OF SIGNIFICANT PLACES BEING ABLE TO DESCRIBE THE PHYSICAL AND HUMAN CHARACTERISTICS
- FLUENT IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS NEEDED TO COLLECT, ANALYSE AND COMMUNICATE A RANGE OF DATA. MAKING USE OF A RANGE OF GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SUCH AS MAPS, AERIAL PHOTOS AND DIGITAL MAPS.

#### **CURRICULUM AIM:**

Meet people, go places & make things happen

CURRICULUM AIM: Happy, Healthy Global citizens

- COMMUNICATE THEIR GEOGRAPHICAL UNDERSTANDING THROUGH MAPS, COMPUTING AND WRITING USING GEOGRAPHICAL VOCABULARY.
- NURTURE PUPILS' CURIOSITY AND FASCINATION ABOUT THE WORLD AND ITS PEOPLE.
- ENRICH THE CHILDREN'S GEOGRAPHICAL UNDERSTANDING THROUGH CONTACT WITH LOCAL EXPERTS AND FIELDWORK OPPORTUNITIES
- THE CONFIDENT ABILITY TO ASK PERCEPTIVE QUESTIONS, THINK CRITICALLY, PLAN AND DECISION MAKE.

CURRICULUM AIM: Love of Reading

TO LEARN FROM A RANGE OF SOURCES INCLUDING HIGH QUALITY NON-FICTION TEXTS.

"Through God's love, we are the rich are the rich soil where roots grow and seeds flourish"

# **Curriculum Concepts:**

















# **Geography Focus:**



Settlement and urbanisation



Climate



Local



UK



Europe



Global



Physical features



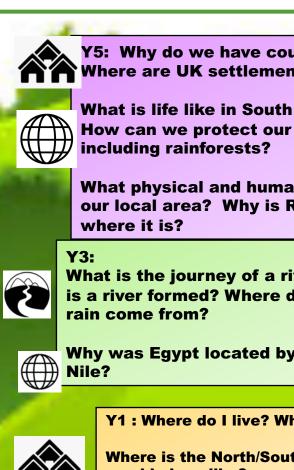
Coastal



Resources and Economics



Hazards





Where in the UK could we visit? When should we go to the seaside? **EYFS: What is my new classroom like?** Can I map a story?

Y6: What natural resources were/are in our area? What is urbanisation and how have settlements changed? How is our climate changing in different

regions? How can we protect our environment? What natural disasters are effecting our planet?

Y4: Where in Europe is Greece? Would you like to live there?

Where do our food/clothes come from? Where are the tropics?

Why is Pompeii so famous? What happened there? Where was the Roman Empire?

Year 2

**EYFS** 

Y2: Where is Pudding Lane? Where are the other capital cities of the UK?

Where is Africa? What is it like in a hot place?

Which Oceans surround Africa?

Can I find castles on a map Where are castles located? What is the Lake district like?























Geographical Skills:	Enquiry and Investigation	Fieldwork (see field work study progression for further detail)	Interpreting a range of sources	Communicating Geographical information
Y1	Ask and answer simple Geographical questions Describe similarities and differences when studying places and features	Observe and describe daily weather patterns Use simple fieldwork and observational skills when studying the geography of the school and grounds- sensory map of school grounds	Use simple maps, globes infant atlases and pictures. Know that symbols mean something on a map	Use maps and images to talk about everyday life. Draw speak and write about simple geographical concepts such as what they can see.
Y2	Ask and answer simple Geographical questions when investigating different places and environments.  Describe similarities, differences and patterns e.g. comparing lives of children in different places	Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns  Develop simple fieldwork and observational skills when studying the geography of the school and local environment- Traffic survey, village walk	Use sources such as large scale maps, globes, aerial photos to identify features and places as well as follow routes. Use simple compass directions as well as directional language when describing features and routes.	Express views about an environment and recognize how people can affect the environment Create their own simple maps and symbols
Y3	Ask and answer more searching geographical questions when investigating different places and environments Identify similarities, differences, and patterns when comparing places and features.	Observe record and name geographical and human features of the environment- River study	Use a range of sources including digi maps atlases, globes, and satellite images to research and present ideas.  Use the eight compass points and recognize some ordnance survey symbols.	Express their opinions on environmental issues and recognize how people can affect the environment positively and negatively.
Y4	Ask and respond to more searching Geographical questions including How? And Why? Identify and describe similarities, differences and patterns when investigating different places, environments and people.	Observe record and explain physical and human features of the environment- Noise survey/ environmental quality survey	Use a range of sources including digi maps atlases, globes, and satellite images to research and present geographical information. Use letter and number co ordinates to locate features on a map	Express their opinions on environmental issues and recognize that other people may feel differently. Communicate geographical information through a range of methods including digi maps, plans, graphs and presentations.
Y5	Ask and respond to questions that are more causal e.g. Why is that happening in this place? What are the effects of? Could it happen here? Recognise geographical issues affecting people in different environments.	Observe measure and record human and physical features using a range of methods e.g. sketch maps, plans, graphs and digital technologies- annotating photos and sketch maps of Raby including contours.	Use a range of maps and other sources of primary and secondary geographical information and select the most appropriate for the task. Demonstrate an understanding between Ordnance Survey and other maps (e.g. digi maps, road maps, historical maps, leisure maps, tourist maps) and know when its appropriate to use each. Use 4 figure grid references.	Express and and explain their opinions on geographical and environmental issues and recognize why others people may feel differently.  Choose from a range of methods e.g. digital maps, plans, graphs and presentations when communicating geographical information.
Y6	Ask and respond to questions that are more causal e.g. What happened in the past to cause that? How is it likely to change in the future?  Make predictions and test simple hypotheses about people, places and geographical issues.	Use a range of numerical and quantitative skills to analyse, interpret and present data collected from fieldwork observations, measurements and recordings- local land use survey Staindrop v Barnard Castle	Interpret a wider range of geographical information and maps including scale, projections, thematic and digital maps. Recognise an increasing number of Ordnance survey symbols on maps and use 6 figure grid refences.	Develop their understanding of differing views and attitudes to critically evaluate local geographical issues and events.  Communicate geographical information using a wide range of methods including writing at length.

#### **CONCEPTUAL UNDERSTANING Learning focus & NC: KNOWLEDGE SKILLS** Change and continuity: **Y1** KNOW THE MAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN A Ask and answer simple Geographical questions Within clearly defined categories can identify Where do I live? What is in a TOWN, VILLAGE AND CITY simple similarities and differences between 2 Describe similarities and differences when KNOW THEIR OWN ADDRESS INCLUDING town? fixed points. studying places and features. THEIR POSTCODE Observe and describe daily weather patterns **Enquiry**: Can draw information from sources of Use simple fieldwork and observational skills evidence to make simple claims about when studying the geography of the school and events, places or people. grounds- sensory map of school grounds KNOW FEATURES OF COLD PLACES IN THE Where is the North/South Pole? WORLD Location and Place: Use appropriate What is a cold place like? KNOW THE NAMES OF SOME COLD PLACES Use simple maps, globes infant atlases and geographical terminology to describe location Which way is North? IN THE WORLD pictures. and place- absolute and relative. KNOW HOW PEOPLE LIVE IN THE SOUTH Know that symbols mean something on a map. POLE Planning and decision making: KNOW WHERE THE EQUATOR, THE NORTH Can make choices about their own actions POLE AND THE SOUTH POLE ARE ON A Use maps and images to talk about everyday or immediate environment using more than life. GLOBE. one option. KNOW WHICH IS N, S,E AND W ON A Draw speak and write about simple **COMPASS** geographical concepts such as what they can see Cause and effect: Can identify and explain causes that led to an event including multiple causes Where in the UK could we visit? MAP PROGRESSION: KNOW THE NAME OF THE 4 COUNTRIES **OUTLINE UK MAP** When should we go to the WORLD CONTINENTS MAP **Migration:** THAT MAKE UP THE UK AND THE THREE seaside? Identify reasons why people don't stay in the LARGE SCALE SCHOOL/ VILLAGE MAP-SEAS THAT SURROUND THEM KNOW WHICH IS THE HOTTEST AND same place DIGIMAPS COLDEST SEASON IN THE UK

KNOW AND RECOGNISE THE MAIN

WEATHER SYMBOLS

Y1:	The Learning Journey							
Where do I live? What is in a town?	Where is our school? I can know the main differences between a town, city and village and I can describe in which I live. Letter to our school- Digimaps activity Location and place	Where are the nearest cities? I can name and find some towns/cities near Staindrop on a simple map. MAPWORK-LOCAL OS MAP Enquiry Location and place	What is in Staindrop? I can identify the features of our village on an aerial photo and relate them to our village walk. Map my walk-Digimaps (whole class) FIELDWORK Enquiry Location and place	Is our school a well -cared for place? I can ask and answer Geographical questions. I can add labels to a simple map of the school grounds. FIELDWORK STUDY-environmental quality survey  Planning and Decision making Enquiry	Where do I live? Children can talk about and describe where they live and know their address and postcode. Where do I live digimaps activity  Location and Place			
Where is the North/South Pole? What is a cold place like? Which way is North?	Which way is North and South? I know and can use the 4 points on a compass.  Migration Location and Place	Where are the poles? I can identify the equator, North and South pole on a globe and World map.  MAPWORK-OUTLINE WORLD MAP Location and Place	What is it like at the North/South Pole? I can describe the features of the poles and relate this to their location.  Change and Continuity Location and Place	Do people really live in Igloos? I can describe how people live in cold places.  Planning and Decision making Enquiry Location and Place	What would I take to the North Pole? I can make decisions based on my knowledge of a place's location.  Planning and Decision	Spring watch-Digimaps unit		
Where in the UK could we visit? When should we go to the seaside?	Where could we go on holiday? I can name the 4 countries that make up the UK on a map. I can identify coastal regions on a map.  MAPWORK-LOCAL OS MAP Location and Place Enquiry	When should we go on holiday? I know which are the hottest and coldest seasons in the UK.  Change and continuity Enquiry Migration	What is the weather forecast like next week? I can recognise and use the main weather symbols.  Change and continuity	What will I see at the seaside? I can describe the main features of a seaside/coastal resort.  Enquiry	Where are our nearest seaside towns? I can use Digimaps/google maps to find and label the nearest seaside towns.  MAPWORK –LOCAL OS MAP  Location and Place	How much rainfall did we have in the last month? I can ask and answer Geographical questions. I gather simple data.  FIELDWORK STUDY  Planning and decision making Enquiry		

### Learning focus & NC:

### KNOWLEDGE

### CONCEPTUAL UNDERSTANING

# Y2 What is A capital city?

What would it be like to live

in a village in Africa?



- EXPLAIN SOME ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF LIVING IN A CITY
- KNOW THE NAMES OF AND LOCATE THE FOUR CAPITAL CITIES OF ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND AND NORTHERN IRELAND
- KNOW AND USE THE TERMINOLOGY- LEFT RIGHT BELOW NEXT TO
- NAME AND DESCRIBE SOME FEATURES OF LONDON
- EXPLAIN SOME ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF LIVING IN A VILLAGE
- KNOW SOME OF THE DIFFERENCES BEWTEEN STAINDROP AND A VILLAGE IN AFRICA
- KNOW THE NAMES OF AND LOCATE THE SEVEN CONTINENTS OF THE WORLD
- KNOW THE NAMES OF AND LOCATE THE FIVE OCEANS OF THE WORLD
- UNDERSTAND A CONTINENT IS MADE UP FROM SEVERAL COUNTRIES E.G AFRICA
- KNOW THAT DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE SAME CONTINENT CAN BE DIFFERENT IN TERMS OF CLIMATE, LANDSCAPE AND DEVELOPMENT
- Why do people visit our local area?





 IDENTIFY THE FOLLOWING PHYSICAL FEATURE: MOUNTAIN, LAKE, ISLAND, VALLEY, RIVER, CLIFF FOREST NATIONAL PARK AND BEACH ON LOCAL PHOTOS AND MAPS

- IDENTIFY HUMAN FEATURES OF A LOCAL AREA
- KNOW WHY BUILDINGS ARE SITUATED IN SPECIFIC PLACES
- KNOW REASONS WHY PEOPLE CHOOSE VISIT A LOCAL AREA
- LOOK AT LOCAL MAPS IDENTIFYING FEATURES AND PATTERNS

Ask and answer simple Geographical questions when investigating different places and environments.

**SKILLS** 

Describe similarities, differences and patterns e.g. comparing lives of children in different places

Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns

Develop simple fieldwork and observational skills when studying the geography of the school and local environment- Traffic survey, village walk

Use sources such as large -scale maps, globes, aerial photos to identify features and places as well as follow routes.

Use simple compass directions as well as directional language when describing features and routes.

Express views about an environment and recognize how people can affect the environment

Create their own simple maps and symbols

### Change and continuity:

Can identify developments over defined periods of time.

#### **Enquiry**:

Knows that we create our own interpretations of events by drawing inferences from evidence going beyond what sources say directly.

#### Cause and effect:

Can explain how different causes link together in chains of events.

**Migration:** Recognize that there can be multiple reasons for movement from one place to another.

**Location and Place:** Can give examples of the way in which people and place are/were affected by location.

Can explain that places which share similar locations may share common characteristics and that this is central to the people who live there.

#### Planning and decision making:

Recognises that some plans and decisions are better suited to achieving specific aims

#### Health and well-being:

Identify factors affecting health both positive and negative.

Y2:	The Learning Journey								
What is A capital city?	Where in the UK is London? I can identify London in a map of the UK. I can describe the benefits of living in a city. MAP WORK UK outline map  Location and place	What could we see in London? I name some landmarks in London and describe them. MAP WORK-Aerial photos  Location and place	Where are the other capital cities of the UK? I can name and locate the Countries and capital cities of the UK Capital stops-Digimaps unit  Location and place	Name the city-Digimaps unit I add labels to a digital maps  Location and place	My country, My place- Digimaps unit				
What would it be like to live in a village in Africa?	What are the benefits of living in a village? I can describe the benefits of living in a village Magic telescope-Digimaps activity Individual or whole class  Health and well-being Location and place	Where is Africa? I can locate and identify the 7 continents and 5 oceans on a world map. MAP WORK-outline world map  Query add country Digi maps units	What is Africa like? I know that a continent is made up of many different countries and these can have very different locations/climate/feature s MAP WORK-Topological map  Change and continuity Health and well being	What is it like to live in a in Africa? I can describe different settlements in Africa and identify some similarities/differences between life here and there.  Change and continuity Health and well being	When is Staindrop the busiest? I can gather data and use it to answer a geographical question. Fieldwork study-Traffic Survey  Planning and decision making Enquiry				
Why do people visit our local area?	How can we get to the Lake District? I can describe a route or journey Getting there-Digimaps unit  Location and place	What is it like in the Lake District? I can use sources of information to understand physical features of a place. MAP WORK-Lake District Tourist Map/tourist leaflets Enquiry	Why might people visit our area? I can describe the human features of the local area. Locality detectives Digimap unit-comparing Staindrop with the Lake district Cause and effect	Why do people visit the Lake District? I can annotate maps and aerial photographs My Top tourism trail-Digimaps  Cause and effect					

### **Learning focus & NC:**

#### **KNOWLEDGE**

#### **SKILLS**

#### **CONCEPTUAL UNDERSTANING**

### **Y3**

What is the earth made of?



#### What is the journey of a river?









Describe with examples how natural rock formations have shaped our local area

Name and describe famous rock formations in the wider world Understand what a mountain is and describe how it's formed. Name the highest Mountains in the countries of the UK and some in the rest of the world

Describe how and where rocks are mined as a natural resource in our area

Know and label the main features of a river Know, name and locate the main rivers of the UK Know the name of and locate a number of the worlds longest

Explain the features of the water cycle Know why most cities are by rivers

Name 6 cities in England and locate them on the map.

Know the names of some countries in the world including Egypt Know the name of and locate a number of the worlds longest rivers

Ask and answer more searching geographical questions when investigating different places and environments

Identify similarities, differences, and patterns when comparing places and features.

Observe record and name geographical and human features of the environment- River study

Use a range of sources including Digi maps atlases, globes, and satellite images to research and present ideas.

Use the eight compass points and recognize some ordnance survey symbols.

Express their opinions on environmental issues and recognize how people can affect the environment positively and negatively.

#### Change and continuity:

Can identify changes (and where things have stayed the same or regressed) over time by looking at developments across a more extended chronology or in a range of locations

Enquiry: Can cross-reference (compare) sources to help make more secure claims.

#### Cause and effect:

Can explain how different causes link together in a web of related causes or events.

Migration: Can classify reasons for movement e.g. social, environmental, financial etc.

Can recognize where reasons are chosen or forced.

#### **Location and Place:**

Understand why and how people are affected by a range of locational factors e.g. political, topographical, cultural, climatic or economic.

Can describe absolute and relative location with appropriate geographic vocab.

#### Planning and decision making:

Recognises that people may have different points of view and as a result may want/ take different decisions.

Knows that plans needs to meet at least some criteria but also need to make a coherent whole.

Health and well-being: Can classify factors e.g.

environmental, social

Understand that some factors can be controlled and some

Significance: Can explain significance by discussing the duration and size of the impact a historical event or person led.

Why was Egypt located by the River Nile?







Y3:	The Learning Journey								
What is the earth made of?	What rocks formations are in our country and area? I can name and describe some local rock formations.  Local area OS map/UK Topological map  Location and place	What famous rock formations are there in the world and how were they formed? I can name and describe some rock formations in the world.  Google Earth Enquiry Cause and Effect	What is a mountain and how are they formed? I can describe how mountains are formed over millions of years.  Cause and effect Continuity and change	What are the highest mountains in the UK and wider world? I can locate and name the highest mountains in the UK and wider world.  Topological world map  Location and Place Photographic -Digi maps unit	Which rocks are used as a natural resource in our area? I can investigate resources in our local area. I can use simple OS map symbols  Local OS map  Enquiry Planning and decision making				
What is the journey of a river?	What is a river? I can name and label the main features of a river. I can ask geographical questions.  A focus on Rivers-Digi Maps unit  Cause and effect Continuity and change	Which rivers are near us? I can name and locate major rivers in the UK.  UK Topological map  Location and place	Where would you build a city? I can describe the uses/benefits /risks of living near a river.  Planning and decision making	What happens when a river floods? I can describe the causes and effects of river flooding  Cause and Effect	What cities are near rivers? I can name and locate major cities in the UK and the rivers they are near. I can find similarities and differences when comparing places.  Planning and decision making	River fieldwork study I can record, observe and name geographical features of the local environment.  Enquiry Planning and decision making			
Why was Egypt located by the River Nile?	Where is Egypt? I can name and locate some countries of the world. I can use the eight compass points.  Where in the world-Digi Maps unit  Location and place	Which are the longest rivers of the world? I can name and locate some world rivers and compare their lengths.  World topological map  Location and place							

#### **Learning focus & NC: CONCEPTUAL UNDERSTANING KNOWLEDGE SKILLS** Know at least 5 differences between living in the UK and Ask and respond to more searching Geographical questions **Y4** Change and continuity: including How? And Why? Can identify changes (and where things have stayed the same a Mediterranean country like Greece or regressed) over time by looking at developments across a Describe the physical and human features of a European Where is Greece? Identify and describe similarities, differences and patterns when more extended chronology or in a range of locations investigating different places, environments and people. country Enquiry: Can cross-reference (compare) sources to help Know the names and locate 8 European countries make more secure claims. Know he names of a number of European Capital cities Observe record and explain physical and human features of the environment- Noise survey/ environmental quality survey Cause and effect: Can explain how different causes link together in a web of Use a range of sources including digi maps atlases, globes, and related causes or events. satellite images to research and present geographical information. Migration: Can classify reasons for movement e.g. social, environmental, financial etc. Know where the Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn Use letter and number co ordinates to locate features on a map Can recognize where reasons are chosen or forced. Where does our food come and Greenwich Meridian are. from? Know What a tropical climate is like and why **Location and Place:** Name some 'Tropical' places and describe how they are Understand why and how people are affected by a range of locational factors e.g. political, topographical, cultural, climatic or changing economic. Express their opinions on environmental issues and recognize Know that certain foods are abundant in different places that other people may feel differently. Can describe absolute and relative location with appropriate due to climate and give examples geographic vocab. Describe what is meant by Fair Trade and Food Miles Communicate geographical information through a range of methods including digi maps, plans, graphs and presentations. Planning and decision making: Recognises that people may have different points of view and as a result may want/ take different decisions. What is a volcano? Knows that plans needs to meet at least some criteria but also Describe how a volcano is formed need to make a coherent whole. Identify where volcanoes are likely to be located Health and well-being: Can classify factors e.g. Know what causes a volcano to erupt environmental, social Describe the effects of a volcanic eruption Understand that some factors can be controlled and some

**Significance:** Can explain significance by discussing the duration and size of the impact a historical event or

person led.

Name and locate countries in the Roman Empire

Y4:			The Learning.	burney				
Where is Greece?	Where is Greece? I can name and locate 8 European Countries  Discovering where in Atlases – Digi maps Unit  Location and place	What is the capital of Greece? I can name and locate some European capital cities  Europe political map  Location and place	What are the physical & human features of mainland Greece and the Greek islands? I can describe some human and physical features of Greece. Topographical map of Greece/ Google Earth Location and place	How does Greece compare to the UK? I can describe differences and similarities between life in Greece and the UK e.g. climate, population, culture  Change and continuity	What challenges has Greece faced in recent years? I know how European countries support each other in different ways.  Significance Migration			
Where does our food come from?	What does 'tropical' mean? I know where the Tropic of Cancer, Capricorn and the Greenwich Meridian are located.  World political map  Location and place	What does a tropical climate look like and why? I can describe the patterns of a tropical climate  Location and place	Which tropical places would I like to visit? I can name and describe some Tropical places identifying patterns.  Digi maps -Topically Where  Location and place	Where in the world does food and other items come from? I know that different foods are abundant in different places and why  Migration Cause and effect  Digi maps-Developing place knowledge 12 / The World came to my place today.	What is fair trade and what are food miles? I can describe the benefits of fair trade and the disadvantages of food miles  Enquiry Health and well-being Migration	Fair trade Field work study  Enquiry Planning and decision making		
What is a Volcano?	How did they Roman Empire grow? I can name and locate countries in the Roman Empire  Historical map  Migration	How is a volcano formed? I can describe how a volcano is formed.  Cause and effect	Where are volcanos located and why?  Topographical/Tectonic World map  Location and Place Cause and Effect					

### **Learning focus & NC:**

### **KNOWLEDGE**

### **SKILLS**

#### **CONCEPTUAL UNDERSTANING**

### **Y5**

How did the Saxons/Vikings shape our country?



America?





Know the names of and locate at least 8 counties and 6 cities in England

Locate on a map where the Vikings came from and where they landed.

Know where Saxon/Viking settlements and Durham Cathedral were located and explain why Identify local place names on a map Plan a simple journey using a road map

Know the names of and locate a number of North/South American Countries

Describe the physical features of Mexico

Know key differences between living in the UK and a country in North America/South America in terms of climate, culture, population etc.

Know reasons why people migrate to different countries Know what is meant by biomes, what the features of a specific biome are and it's threats

Label the layers of a rainforest

Describe the effects of deforestation and know ways in which biomes can be protected

Know the names of and locate the world's deserts

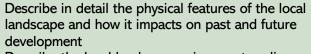
Would you want to live in

# How is our local area represented on the map?









Describe the local landscape using contour lines
Know how to Draw a sketch map
Know what some O.S. map symbols represent
Use 4 figure grid references

Ask and respond to questions that are more causal e.g. Why is that happening in this place? What are the effects of...? Could it happen here?

Recognise geographical issues affecting people in different environments.

Observe measure and record human and physical features using a range of methods e.g. sketch maps, plans, graphs and digital technologies- annotating photos and sketch maps of Raby including contours.

Use a range of maps and other sources of primary and secondary geographical information and select the most appropriate for the task.

Demonstrate an understanding between Ordnance Survey and other maps (e.g. digi maps, road maps, historical maps, leisure maps, tourist maps) and know when its appropriate to use each. Use 4 figure grid references.

Express and and explain their opinions on geographical and environmental issues and recognize why others people may feel differently.

Choose from a range of methods e.g. digital maps, plans, graphs and presentations when communicating geographical information.

Change and Continuity: Can define different types of change and their causes such as natural or human and understands that these are interwoven.

**Enquiry:** Understand that the utility of a piece of evidence varies according to the focus of enquiry. Can explain how a source is useful and know it depends upon the task.

**Cause and effect:** Understand that different causes have different levels of influence.

**Migration:**. Can classify reasons for movement e.g. social, environmental, financial etc.

Can recognize where reasons are chosen or forced. Can identify the impacts of movement on places and people

**Location and Place:** Understand similarity and difference occur because of a range of locational factors and can identify locational patterns

**Planning and decision making**: Know that collective decision making is determined by power. Knows that some groups or individuals have lots of power and some have very little.

**Health and well-being:** Know that some factors have more influence and that this changes with our knowledge of living things and over time.

Understand ways in which our choices can impact health both positively and negatively.

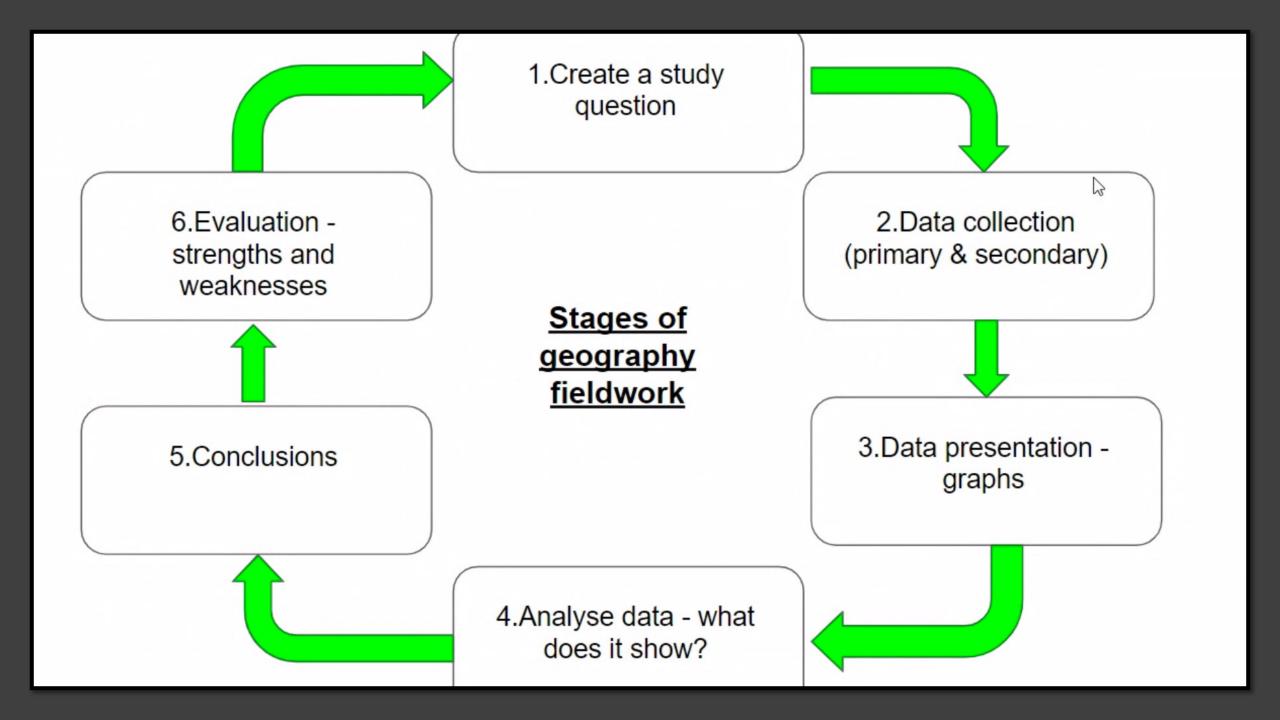
**Significance:** Can explain and apply criteria to judge why an event or person may be considered significant

Y5:	The Learning Journey								
How did the Saxons/Vikings shape our country?	Which County do we live in? I can name and locate 8 counties and 6 cities in England UK Regional map Location and Place	Where did the Vikings come from? I know where and why the Vikings invaded the UK Migrations  European political map UK Topographical map  Location and Place Migration	Why are many UK settlements in similar locations? I can identify patterns of settlement both now and in the past.  Digi Maps  Cause and effect Planning and decision making	What evidence of Saxon/Viking settlements are there on modern day maps? I can use place names to identify settlements from the past.  Local OS map Enquiry	How could we get to Durham Cathedral? I can plan a route or journey.  Road map  Getting Here Digi maps unit  Planning and decision making				
Would you want to live in America? Bio diversity in school	Where is America? I Know the names of and locate several South/North American countries  The Americas-Digi Maps  Location and Place	What is the landscape in Mexico like? I can describe a range of landscapes found in a Country and identify landscape patterns.  Location and Place	What is it like to live in Mexico?  I know the key differences between life in the UK and Mexico e.g. Climate, culture, population, economy  Enquiry Change and Continuity	Why do Mexicans move to America? I can describe some of the reasons that may cause people to move country.  Migration	What is a biome? I can name & locate a range biomes around the world and describe rainforest biomes in detail.  Location and Place Themes, projections and world regions-Digi Maps	Whys is the rainforest in danger? I can describe the effects of deforestation and know some ways biomes can be protected.  Health and well being Change and Continuity			
How is our landscape represented on maps?  Landscape finger prints-digimaps  Extreme great Britain  Marks on the landscape Treasure hunt	What is our local landscape like? I can use mapping contours to identify landscape features  Landscape finger prints-Digi Maps	How do humans impact the landscape? I can describe the marks that humans leave on the landscape  Marks on the landscape- Digi Maps	What are the extremes of landscape in our country? I can identify the most extreme landscape features in the UK  Extreme Great Britain-Digi Maps	How can I use 4 figure Grid references? I can use 4 figure grid references to locate places on an OS map.  Treasure hunt	How can I record the landscape of the local area? I can draw sketch maps and annotate photographs of the local area	FIELDWORK STUDY- SCHOOL MICROCLIMATE			

#### **Learning focus & NC: CONCEPTUAL UNDERSTANING KNOWLEDGE SKILLS Change and Continuity: Y6** · Know what urbanisation is and describe its effects e.g. migration, development of housing, loss of green spaces Ask and respond to questions that are more causal How has our area **Enauiry:** · Know industrialisation is and describe its effects e.g. e.g. What happened in the past to cause that? How developed over time? Cause and effect:. increased industry, jobs, migration, economic growth, is it likely to change in the future? transport, • Name local, natural resources e.g. coal, lead available in our Migration:. Make predictions and test simple hypotheses local area. Describe their uses. about people, places and geographical issues. Describe land-use patterns locally **Location and Place:** Name 3 non-renewable energy sources Use a range of numerical and quantitative skills to Planning and decision making: analyse, interpret and present data collected from Health and well-being: • Locate and name all the European countries and their fieldwork observations, measurements and Significance: capital cities recordings- local land use survey Staindrop v • understand 6 figure grid references **Barnard Castle** Name and locate Greenwich (Prime) Meridien, international How did the world change Interpret a wider range of geographical date line. lines of longitude during the wars? information and maps including scale, projections, • Know what a time zone is and why we have them thematic and digital maps. • Know the location of The Galapagos islands and how to get there. Recognise an increasing number of Ordnance · Kow that the following locational factors make the Galapagos islands unique: survey symbols on maps and use 6 figure grid -near equator. (tropical climate) refences. -over 1000km from mainland South America (Endemic species) -tectonic hot spot (volcanic islands) Develop their understanding of differing views and -Humboldt Current (cooler & drier) attitudes to critically evaluate local geographical · Name 3 ways that the Galapagos islands are protected e.g. issues and events. What is it like in the tourist rules, limiting visitors, conservation Galapagos? · Know that increasing levels of CO2 in the atmosphere is Communicate geographical information using a contributing to global warming. wide range of methods including writing at length. · Know 3 negative effects of global warming • Name 3 ways we can reduce CO2 emissions & protect the planet • Name renewable energy sources

Describe 6 figure grid references

Y6:			The Learning J	lourney			
How has our local area changed over time?	What is urbanisation and why does it happen? I can explain why people move from towns to cities and why urban areas grow.  Cause and Effect Continuity and Change  OS Map-Historical/current	How does Industry change an area? I can find out how land use has changed in my local area.  Digi maps Cause and Effect Continuity and Change  OS Map local Mining maps-National Library of Scotland	What land used for in our area today? I can investigate patterns of land use in my area.  Digi maps- Coloring Land use.  Location and Place	What other materials are in our area? I can name some local raw materials in my area and describe their uses.  Continuity and Change	FIELDWORK STUDY- Investigation into the local High Street		
How did the Europe change during the wars?	Who were the allied / axis forces? I can name all of the European countries and their capital cities.  Political Map-Europe  Location and Place	How could I have gathered intelligence for the RAF in WW2? I can understand and plot 6 figure grid references to accurately record/find enemy locations on a map TRENCH BROTHERS EDUCATION ZONE-Reconnaissance mission resource  Location and place Planning and decision making					
What is it like in the Galapagos?	What are time zones? I can use time zones and calculate time differences  Exploring Time Zones- Digi maps  Location and Place	What are the Galapagos Island like and why? I can describe the locational features of the Galapagos Islands.  Location and Place  Topographical map- Galapagos Islands	In what ways can tectonic activity affect the environment? I can describe how tectonic activity can shape a landscape  Tectonic World Map	What is threatening our planet's survival? I can describe how Global Warming is damaging our planet  Continuity and Change Cause and Effect Health and Well-being	What is renewable energy? I can name some renewable energy sources and describe their benefits.  Cause and Effect	How can humans protect the environment? I can name and describe ways to protect the planet.  Cause and	Where did Darwin walk? I can understand and plot 6 figure grid references.  Location and place



### Why do people come to the shop in Staindrop? Fieldwork example 1: Investigation into local 1.Question: high street Is our local high street a popular shopping destination? External impacts-weather Was the data representative? **Evaluation:** Did we do it long enough? Was the pedestrian count completed Number of locations? when most people shop? Let mistakes be made as long as Was the pedestrian count done for long discussed later Stages of enough? geography \_ fieldwork Connect bar charts to 5.Conclusions What do we see? Why do we think this has happened? Could collect data 4.Use data to work out if it from parents at was popular and why home...(covid adaptation)

# Human investigation

Look at risks? Look at study area... Is it an appropriate question?

Record data e.g. tally, ask ages?

### 2.Collect data:

Pedestrian count at different locations on a high street

Varied data: Different times, locations, days etc

### 3.Process and present data:

locations on map/photo by Bar graph which annotates a map showing string etc Large scale data different locations. This could be done at presentation around a map different times/day by different classes

Students work out the mean value

Statistical skills: differences, average etc. calculators
Preparation for later study.

Does the temperature change with Fieldwork example 2: distance from the school building? Investigation into 1.Question: school microclimate Does our school have a microclimate? 6.Evaluation: Was the thermometer held in the wrong place? Was the thermometer given long enough to adjust to the temperature? Stages of Did we use enough different locations? geography fieldwork Where does the 5.Conclusions school leak energy more /less energy efficient? 4.Use data: E.g. distance from school where a change in

Physical investigation

### 2.Collect data:

Use of thermometers to record temperature at different locations (close to school buildings, further away, shade, different surface colours)

### 3.Process and present data:

Pictogram which annotates a map showing different locations.

Students work out the mean value or range

Data analysis:

quotes statistsics

temperature took place

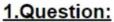
# Bipolar surveys are a fantastic primary data collection method....

Question: Our local high street is well cared for

	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	
Lots of litter					Л	7,0	$\Theta$					No litter
Lots of graffiti						47.						No graffiti
No planting												Lots of planting

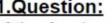
Fieldwork example 3:

Food miles investigation



comes from the UK?

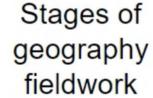
Vote: on initial thinking...



Most of the food we buy



Only certain types of food investigated e.g. fruit Finding different depending on time of year Why?



Measure distance (miles) on google maps-straight measure tool. Annotate map on digimaps with arrows.

### 2.Collect data:

Homework for students to write down origin of food/bring in packaging.

> List of food types: where do they come from?

### 5.Conclusions

Answer the question. What are the impacts of longer food miles on environment, cost, uk economy, covid distribution problems ? How do they get here?

### 3.Process and present data:

Annotated map with arrows showing distance to the UK

Students work out the mean value or range

Longest? Shortest? Range? 4.Use data:

Longest distances food Link to climate

travelled? which types of What does the farm look like? food? Why?

EYFS	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
Street House School Bungalow Church Zebra crossing Traffic lights bridge	Near Far Left Right Building Address Country Village Farm Town City	City Capital London Cardiff Edinburgh Belfast Dublin Monument	Settlement Community Landscape Soil Rock formation Stone Henge Quarry Cliffs Fossils Clay Peat Weathering Sedimentary/igneous/metamo rphic OS symbols	Europe Economics Refugee Migrate Islands Mainland Peninsula Mediterranean Terrain Climate Culture Debt crisis	Counties Regional councils Kingdoms Scale Positions Push factor Pull factor Absolute /relative location Migration Scandinavia Dunholm Lindisfarne	Urban Rural Urbanisation Industrailisation Greenfield area Development Land use patterns Population Non-renewable Natural resources Fossil fuels key
Left right Forwards Backwards Above Under Tunnel roundabout	Winter North South East West Spring Summer Autumn seasons North Pole South Pole Cold Wet Dry hot Rainfall weather	Country Equator Climate Aerial view Beach Coastal Savannah Scrubland Plains Safari Game reserve Continents Oceans	River Course spring Bank Bed Flow Velocity Current Meander Condensations precipitation Evaporation Flooding Erosion Deposits Estuary Dam	Longitude Latitude Tropical Tropic of Cancer Tropic of Capricorn Temperate climate Hurricane Fair trade Food miles Provenance Seasonal Producer Consumer Abundant Port Import Export standards	Immigration Developing/developed countries Biomes Rainforest, tundra. Coniferous, deciduous, desert Deforestations Understory, forest floor, canopy, emergent layer Extinctions Destruction Habitat Protection Preservation Palm oil logging	Political map European Capital Cities e.g. Paris, Berlin, Madrid, Rome, Lisbon, Minsk, Warsaw, Zagreb,
Map Teacher Caretaker Cleaner Police officer Doctor dentist	Transport England Travel Wales Holiday Scotland Journey Northern Ireland Coast Eire Seaside Railway Station pier	Hills Mountains Peaks National Park Tourism Route Development Landscape valley	Political map Country European Union River Names e.g. Nle, Amazon Flood plains	Volcanoes Eruption Lava Molten Disaster Tectonic plates Hazard Empire Control power	Relief map Contour Height Sketch map Field work Grid reference Micro-climate	Climate change Darwin Galapagos Islands Eco system Bio-diversity Time Zones GMT Hemisphere Naturalist Earthquake international date line Pollution prime meridien Global warming Renewable energy

#### Geographical Themes covered: Year 1 Geography assessment **Prior Learning:** Topics: All about my home-EYFS Outdoor area map-EYFS Where do I live? What is in a town? · Wellie walk-EYFS Where is the North/South Pole? What is a cold place like? Which way is North? Settlement and Local Global UK Coastal Climate Where in the UK could we visit? urbanisation When should we go to the seaside? Skills/concepts Covered: Pupils working at Greater Depth: **Pupils Working towards expected:** •Ask and answer simple Geographical questions •Describe similarities and differences when studying places and features •Observe and describe daily weather patterns •Use simple fieldwork and observational skills when studying the geography of the school and grounds- sensory map of school grounds •Use simple maps, globes infant atlases and pictures. •Know that symbols mean something on a map •Use maps and images to talk about everyday life. Draw speak and write about simple geographical concepts such as what they can see Change and continuity: Within clearly defined categories can identify simple similarities and differences between 2 fixed points. Can draw information from sources of evidence to make simple claims about events, places or people. Location and Place: Use appropriate geographical terminology to describe location and place- absolute and relative. Planning and decision making: Can make choices about their own actions or immediate environment using more than one option. Cause and effect: Can identify and explain causes that led to an event including multiple causes Identify reasons why people don't stay in the same place Core Knowledge: TERM 1 Core Knowledge: TERM 2 Core Knowledge: TERM 3 KNOW THE MAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN A TOWN, VILLAGE AND CITY KNOW FEATURES OF COLD PLACES KNOW THE NAME OF THE IN THE WORLD 4 COUNTRIES THAT MAKE UP THE UK KNOW THEIR OWN ADDRESS KNOW THE NAMES OF SOME AND THE THREE SEAS THAT **INCLUDING THEIR POSTCODE** COLD PLACES IN THE WORLD SURROUND THEM KNOW HOW PEOPLE LIVE IN KNOW WHICH IS THE THE SOUTH POLE HOTTEST AND COLDEST SEASON IN THE KNOW WHERE THE EQUATOR, THE NORTH POLE AND THE SOUTH POLE • KNOW AND RECOGNISE ARE ON A GLOBE. THE MAIN WEATHER SYMBOLS KNOW WHICH IS N, S,E AND W ON A COMPASS % On Track:

#### Year 2 Geography assessment Geographical Themes covered: **Prior Learning:** Topics: What is A capital city? What would it be like to live in a village in Africa? Settlement and Physical Global Climate Local UK urbanisation Why do people visit our local area? features **Pupils Working towards expected: Skills/concepts Covered: Pupils working at Greater Depth:** •Ask and answer simple Geographical questions when investigating different places and environments. •Describe similarities, differences and patterns e.g. comparing lives of children in different places •Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns •Develop simple fieldwork and observational skills when studying the geography of the school and local environment- Traffic survey, village walk •Use sources such as large -scale maps, globes, aerial photos to identify features and places as well as follow routes. •Use simple compass directions as well as directional language when describing features and routes. Express views about an environment and recognize how people can affect the environment Create their own simple maps and symbols Change and continuity: Can identify developments over defined periods of time. Enquiry: Knows that we create our own interpretations of events by drawing inferences from evidence going beyond what sources say directly. Cause and effect: Can explain how different causes link together in chains of events. Migration: Recognize that there can be multiple reasons for movement from one place to another. Location and Place: Can give examples of the way in which people and place are/were affected by location. Can explain that places which share similar locations may share common characteristics and that this is central to the people who live there. Planning and decision making: Recognises that some plans and decisions are better suited to achieving specific aims Health and well-being: Identify factors affecting health both positive and negative. Core Knowledge: TERM 3 Core Knowledge: TERM 1 Core Knowledge: TERM 2 **EXPLAIN SOME ADVANTAGES EXPLAIN SOME ADVANTAGES AND** DISADVANTAGES OF LIVING IN A CITY AND DISADVANTAGES OF LIVING IN **IDENTIFY THE FOLLOWING** A VILLAGE PHYSICAL FEATURE: MOUNTAIN, KNOW THE NAMES OF AND LOCATE THE KNOW SOME OF THE LAKE, ISLAND, VALLEY, RIVER, CLIFF FOUR CAPITAL CITIES OF ENGLAND, WALES, DIFFERENCES BEWTEEN STAINDROP AND A FOREST NATIONAL PARK AND SCOTLAND AND NORTHERN IRELAND **BEACH ON LOCAL** VILLAGE IN AFRICA KNOW AND USE THE TERMINOLOGY-LEFT RIGHT BELOW NEXT TO KNOW THE NAMES OF AND LOCATE PHOTOS AND MAPS **IDENTIFY HUMAN FEATURES OF A** THE SEVEN CONTINENTS OF THE WORLD NAME AND DESCRIBE SOME FEATURES OF LONDON KNOW THE NAMES OF AND LOCATE THE FIVE LOCAL AREA OCEANS OF THE WORLD KNOW WHY BUILDINGS ARE SITUATED IN SPECIFIC PLACES UNDERSTAND A CONTINENT IS MADE UP FROM SEVERAL COUNTRIES E.G AFRICA KNOW REASONS WHY PEOPLE KNOW THAT DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE SAME CHOOSE VISIT A LOCAL AREA CONTINENT CAN BE DIFFERENT IN TERMS OF LOOK AT LOCAL MAPS CLIMATE, LANDSCAPE AND DEVELOPMENT **IDENTIFYING FEATURES** AND PATTERNS % On Track ·

#### **Historical Themes covered: Prior Learning:** Year 3 Geography assessment Topics: What is the earth made of? What is the journey of a river? Why was Egypt located by the River Nile? Physical Settlement and Europe Global Local Hazards urbanisation features **Pupils Working towards expected: Skills/concepts Covered: Pupils working at Greater Depth:** •Ask and answer more searching geographical questions when investigating different places and environments •Identify similarities, differences, and patterns when comparing places and features. •Observe record and name geographical and human features of the environment- River study •Use a range of sources including digi maps atlases, globes, and satellite images to research and present ideas. Use the eight compass points and recognize some ordnance survey symbols. Express their opinions on environmental issues and recognize how people can affect the environment positively and negatively Change and continuity: Can identify changes (and where things have stayed the same or regressed) over time by looking at developments across a more extended chronology or in a range of locations Enquiry: Can cross-reference (compare) sources to help make more secure claims. Cause and effect: Can explain how different causes link together in a web of related causes or events. Migration: Can classify reasons for movement e.g. social, environmental, financial etc. Can recognize where reasons are chosen or forced. Location and Place: Understand why and how people are affected by a range of locational factors e.g. political, topographical, cultural, climatic or economic. Can describe absolute and relative location with appropriate geographic vocab. Planning and decision making: Recognises that people may have different points of view and as a result may want/ take different decisions. Knows that plans needs to meet at least some criteria but also need to make a coherent whole. Health and well-being: Can classify factors e.g. environmental, social Understand that some factors can be controlled and some cannot. Significance: Can explain significance by discussing the duration and size of the impact a historical event or person led. Core Knowledge: TERM 1 Core Knowledge: TERM 2 Core Knowledge: TERM 3 Know and label the main features Describe with examples how natural rock formations have shaped our local area of a river Know the names of some Know, name and locate the main Name and describe famous rock formations in countries in the world including rivers of the UK the wider world Know the name of and locate a Understand what a mountain is and describe Know the name of and locate a number of the world's longest riv how it's formed. number of the world's longest ri Name the highest Mountains in the countries vers Explain the features of the water of the UK and some in the rest of the world cycle Describe how and where rocks are mined as a Know why most cities are by natural resource in our area rivers Name 6 cities in England and locate them on the map. % On Track:

#### Geographical Themes covered: **Prior Learning:** Year 4 Geography assessment Topics: Rocks and soils-Y3 Where is Greece? Flooding/Rivers-Y3 Where does our food come from? What is a volcano? Settlement and Europe Local Physical features Global Hazards urbanisation **Pupils Working towards expected:** skills/concepts Covered: **Pupils working at Greater Depth:** Ask and respond to more searching Geographical questions including How? And Why? Identify and describe similarities, differences and patterns when investigating different places, environments and people. Observe record and explain physical and human features of the environment- Noise survey/ environmental quality survey Use a range of sources including digi maps atlases, globes, and satellite images to research and present geographical information. Use letter and number co ordinates to locate features on a map Express their opinions on environmental issues and recognize that other people may feel differently. Communicate geographical information through a range of methods including digi maps, plans, graphs and presentations. Change and continuity: Can identify changes (and where things have stayed the same or regressed) over time by looking at developments across a more extended chronology or in a range of locations Enquiry: Can cross-reference (compare) sources to help make more secure claims. Cause and effect: Can explain how different causes link together in a web of related causes or events. Migration: Can classify reasons for movement e.g. social, environmental, financial etc. Can recognize where reasons are chosen or forced. Location and Place: Understand why and how people are affected by a range of locational factors e.g. political, topographical, cultural, climatic or economic. Can describe absolute and relative location with appropriate geographic vocab. Planning and decision making: Recognises that people may have different points of view and as a result may want/ take different decisions. Knows that plans needs to meet at least some criteria but also need to make a coherent whole. Health and well-being: Can classify factors e.g. environmental, social Understand that some factors can be controlled and some cannot. Significance: Can explain significance by discussing the duration and size of the impact a historical event or person led. Core Knowledge: TERM 1 Core Knowledge: TERM 2 Core Knowledge: TERM 2 Know at least 5 differences between living in the UK Know where the Tropic of Cancer, Describe how a volcano is formed Tropic of Capricorn and Greenwich Identify where volcanoes are likely to be and a Mediterranean country like Greece Meridian are. located Describe the physical and human features of a Know What a tropical climate is like and Know what causes a volcano to erupt European country Describe the effects of a volcanic Know the names and locate 8 European countries Know the names of a number of European Capital Name some 'Tropical' places and eruption Name and locate countries in the cities describe how they are changing Know that certain foods are abundant in Roman Empire different places due to climate and give Describe what is meant by Fair Trade and Food Miles % On Track:

#### Year 5 Geography assessment Geographica\* rered: Prior Learning: UK Physical Roman Empire-Y4 **Topics:** features Local River study-Y3 Who invaded and settled after the Romans? Mediterranean climate-Y4 Who were the Ancient Maya? Villages/Towns and countries of UK-KS1 Who was the Rose of Raby? Resources and Economics Climate Local Settlement and urbanisation Pupils Working towards expected: Skills/concepts Covered: Pupils working at Greater Depth: Ask and respond to questions that are more causal e.g. Why is that happening in this place? What are the effects of ...? Could it happen here? Recognise geographical issues affecting people in different environments. Observe measure and record human and physical features using a range of methods e.g. sketch maps, plans, graphs and digital technologies- annotating photos and sketch maps of Raby including contours. Use a range of maps and other sources of primary and secondary geographical information and select the most appropriate for the Demonstrate an understanding between Ordnance Survey and other maps (e.g. digi maps, road maps, historical maps, leisure maps, tourist maps) and know when it's appropriate to use each. Use 4 figure grid references. Express and and explain their opinions on geographical and environmental issues and recognize why others people may feel differently. Choose from a range of methods e.g. digital maps, plans, graphs and presentations when communicating geographical information. Change and Continuity: Can define different types of change and their causes such as natural or human and understands that these are interwoven. Enquiry: Understand that the utility of a piece of evidence varies according to the focus of enquiry. Can explain how a source is useful and know it depends upon the task. Cause and effect: Understand that different causes have different levels of influence. Migration: Can classify reasons for movement e.g. social, environmental, financial etc. Can recognize where reasons are chosen or forced Can identify the impacts of movement on places and people Location and Place: Understand similarity and difference occur because of a range of locational factors and can identify locational patterns Planning and decision making: Know that collective decision making is determined by power. Knows that some groups or individuals have lots of power and some have very little. Health and well-being: Know that some factors have more influence and that this changes with our knowledge of living things and over time. Understand ways in which our choices can impact health both positively and negatively. Significance: Can explain and apply criteria to judge why an event or person may be considered significant Core Knowledge: TERM 1 Core Knowledge: TERM 2 Core Knowledge: TERM 3 Know the names of and locate at least 8 counties and Know the names of and locate a 6 cities in England number of North/South American Countries Describe in detail the physical features of Locate on a map where the Vikings came from and Describe the physical features of Mexico the local landscape and how it impacts on past Know key differences between living in the UK and a and future development where they landed. Know where Saxon/Viking settlements and country in North America/South America in terms of Describe the local landscape using contour lines Durham Cathedral were located and explain why climate, culture, population etc. Know how to Draw a sketch map Know reasons why people migrate to different countries Know what some O.S. map symbols represent Identify ocal place names on a map Plan a simple journey using a road map Know what is meant by biomes, what the features of Use 4 figure grid references a specific biome are and it's threats Label the layers of a rainforest Describe the effects of deforestation and know ways in which biomes can be protected Know the names of and locate the world's deserts % On Track:

#### Year 6 Geography assessment Topics:

What is it like in the Galapagos? How did our local area change over time? How did Europe change during the wars?

### **Geographical Themes covered:**

Global Physical Coastal Climate features







UK





Europe

#### Prior Learning:

Tropics/lines of latitude-Y5 Biomes-Y4 Volcanic activity/flooding- Y4/Y3 Europe/Greece-Y4 South/Central America-Y5 4 Figure grid references-Y4 Seaside-KS1

**Pupils working at Greater Depth:** 

#### **Pupils Working towards expected:**

#### Skills/concepts Covered:

- Ask and respond to questions that are more causal e.g. What happened in the past to cause that? How is it likely to change in the
- Make predictions and test simple hypotheses about people, places and geographical issues.
- Use a range of numerical and quantitative skills to analyse, interpret and present data collected from fieldwork observations, measurements and recordings- local land use survey Staindrop v Barnard Castle
- Interpret a wider range of geographical information and maps including scale, projections, thematic and digital maps.
- Recognise an increasing number of Ordnance survey symbols on maps and use 6 figure grid references.
- Develop their understanding of differing views and attitudes to critically evaluate local geographical issues and events.
- Communicate geographical information using a wide range of methods including writing at length.

#### Change and continuity:

Understands that change can vary in rate, scale, extent, time and space including identification of critical incidents/turning points and trends.

#### Enquiry:

Can explain how the author, audience and purpose of evidence might affect its weight for a purpose.

#### Significance:

Can compare significance and use criteria to order events or people by significance.

#### Cause and effect:

Can rank or order causes according to their impact and recognizes the difference between primary and secondary effects. Migration:

Can gather and describe differing viewpoints on migration and it's impacts.

Planning & Decision Making: Knows that decision making creates conflict which can be resolved by a variety of methods. Health and well-being: Understand ways in which our choices can impact our health both positively and negatively.

Gain a greater understanding of how health can relate to both the physical and mental.

#### Core Knowledge: TERM 1

Know about time zones and work out differences

Use locational knowledge to describe the climate and biodiversity of the Galapagos islands

Describe the causes and effects of global

Explain the causes and effects of tectonic activity

Use google earth to explore a country or Know some different ways that humans can

protect the environment Name some renewable energy sources

#### Core Knowledge: TERM 2

Know what urbanisation is and describe its effects

Know industrialisation is and describe its effects

Locate natural resources e.g. coal, lead available in our local area.

Describe land-use patterns locally

Name some non-renewable energy sources

#### Core Knowledge: TERM 3

Locate and name all European countries and their capital cities understand 6 figure grid references

# Progression in fieldwork and mapwork studies:



o School

I taste...

### **Y1-School Grounds** Survey

Draw and use simple maps of the school and it's grounds. Survey places they like/dislike and mark on the map using simple symbols. Draw a sensory map identifying features they would see, hear, smell & feel around the school and grounds.





Journey

**Booklets** 

about a place.





Y2-Village Survey

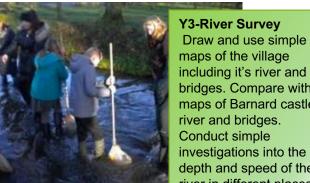
Draw and use simple maps of the school and its location within the village. Draw and describe a simple route around the village on a maps and plans. Carry out a simple traffic survey recording and presenting the results.





reversed to the being of the best of the section of the section of the state of the body the digital has been send to any set to a send of the se Other meaning the week on the entirely the of the larger and there are a collection of the body of a body of a body of the body of the





INVESTIGATION **FIELDWORK BOOKLET** 

SUITABLE

FOR ANY RIVER

LOCATION

River Inv Physical Geog

including it's river and bridges. Compare with maps of Barnard castles river and bridges. Conduct simple investigations into the depth and speed of the river in different places and compare results. Present findings in different ways.



### 36. Noise pollution

This sound level meter is a tool that uses a smart phone's microphone to measure Sound Pressure Level (SPL).

Students can then use their phones to measure noise Tevels in various locations.

What is 'Our Patch' like?

A positive evaluaties

Lots of natural features areas

Well maintained gardens

Friendly and welcoming

Lots of off-street parking

A positive evaluaties

Lots of natural features over

Bi-Polar Survey: STREET NAME

Varied and interesting

Grass verges

Bi-Polar Survey: STREET NAME

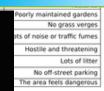
5 4 3



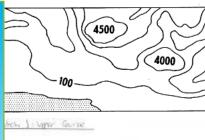
improvement.

Draw and annotate their own
simple maps of the village in
order to conduct
environmental surveys to
compare human/physical
aspects of the local
environment. Identify positive
and negative features of the
environment and annotate on
a map. Use simple
measuring equipment- sound
meter to record noise levels
in different areas of the
village. Use results to
Identify areas for

### Y4- Environmental survey.



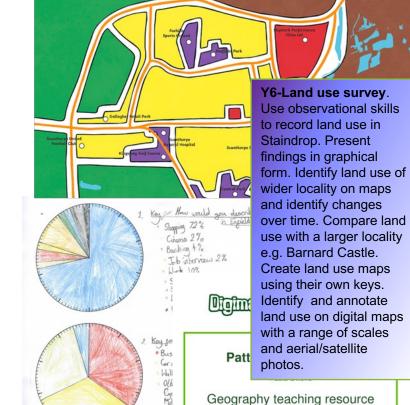




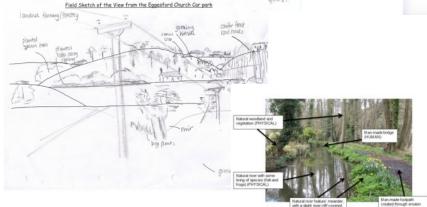


#### Y5-Lanscape survey.

Draw their own sketch maps and annotate them to show physical and human features of a location. Take their own and annotate digital photos with human/physical features and identify changes over time. Draw simple maps using their own symbols and use contour lines to represent elevation of the local landscape. Compare different representations of the same landscape.



Geography teaching resource Key Stage 2







g resources for use with Digimap for Schools. For more details about

EDINA