

Year group and term	Locational and place knowledge	Fieldwork	Using maps, globes and plans	Human and physical geography/Enquiry skills	Geographical vocabulary
EYFS	22-36 - Enjoys playing with small-world models such as a farm, a garage, or a train track; Notices detailed features of objects in their environment 30-50 - Comments and asks questions about aspects of their familiar world such as the place where they live or the natural world. • Talks about why things happen and how things work. 40-60 - Looks closely at similarities, differences, patterns and change. ELG - They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another.	22-36 Notices detailed features of objects in their environment 30-50 - Comments and asks questions about aspects of their familiar world such as the place where they live or the natural world. 40-60 - Looks closely at similarities, differences, patterns and change ELG - Children know about similarities and differences in relation to places , objects, materials and living things; They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another.	Linked to SSM: 30-50 - Uses positional language. 40-60 - Can describe their relative position such as 'behind' or 'next to'. ELG - Children use everyday language to talk about... position, distance... to compare quantities and objects and to solve problems.	22-36 Enjoys playing with small-world models such as a farm, a garage, or a train track. • Notices detailed features of objects in their environment 30-50 - Comments and asks questions about aspects of their familiar world such as the place where they live or the natural world. 40-60 - Looks closely at similarities, differences, patterns and change ELG - Children know about similarities and differences in relation to places , objects, materials and living things; They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another.	Upperwood Academy, address, Dartree Walk, street, Darfield, village, Barnsley, town, postcode, school, library, church, co-op, house, road, street, path, area Darfield, village, Google Earth, roads, streets, pavements, houses, traffic, shops, busy, quiet, fields, farm, farmhouse, barn, animal homes, fields, crops, machinery Woods, fence, trees, bushes, paths, map, symbol, birds eye view.
Year 1 AUTUMN 1 UK: Darfield, weather and Seasons	Locate Darfield on a map of the UK. Name, locate and identify characteristics of the 4 countries and capital cities of the UK and surrounding seas.	Use first hand observation to investigate places – the school grounds and local area. Complete a field sketch of school. Complete a simple weather diary charting rain, sun, snow etc. Identify land use around school.	Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries. Use ICT to look at maps of the local area and recognise some of its features. I can follow a route on a prepared map.	Ask and answer geographical questions. Identify the key features of a location in order to say whether it is a city, town, and village, coastal or rural area. Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK.	Country Town Village Physical features: beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, ocean, river, soil, valley, and weather. Human features: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office and shop.
SPRING 1 UK: Barnsley	Name, locate and identify characteristics of the 4 countries and capital cities of the UK and surrounding seas.		Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries. Follow a route on a prepared map to find information. (left and right) Make a simple map. (e.g. from a story)	Ask and answer geographical questions. Identify the key features of a location in order to say whether it is a city, town, and village, coastal or rural area.	Country Town Map Route Physical features: beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, ocean, river, soil, valley, and weather. Human features: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office and shop.
SUMMER 1 UK: London	Name, locate and identify characteristics of the 4 countries and capital cities of the UK and surrounding seas.		Use aerial images, and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic physical features. I know that symbols mean something on maps. Devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key. Know how to use digital maps to zoom in in order to see an area in more detail.	Identify the key features of a location in order to say whether it is a city, town, and village, coastal or rural area.	Capital City Population Landmark Aerial Tourist Transport
Year 2 AUTUMN 1 World – 7 continents and the equator	Name and locate the world's continents and oceans. Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Australasia Pacific, Arctic, Indian, Atlantic, Antarctic		Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries, as well as the continents and oceans. Understand direction N, S, E, W is for example, using a compass in the playground. Recognise simple features on maps such as buildings, roads and fields. Find places on a digital map using a postcode or specific place name. Understand the purpose of maps	Ask and answer geographical questions. Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the North and South poles.	Continent Ocean Equator North/South Pole Key Symbols
SPRING 1 World – 7 continents and 5 oceans	Name and locate the world's continents and oceans. Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Australasia Pacific, Arctic, Indian, Atlantic, Antarctic		Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries, as well as the continents and oceans. Devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key. Understand the purpose of maps Use simple grid references. Use compass directions (north, south, east, west) and locational language (near and far) to describe the location of features and routes on a map.	Ask and answer geographical questions. Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the North and South poles.	Continent Ocean Equator North/South Pole Physical features Human features
SUMMER 1 Comparison between the UK and a non-European country	Name and locate the world's continents and oceans. Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK with a contrasting non-EU country.	Use first hand observation to investigate places – the school grounds and local area. Complete a simple weather diary charting rain, sun, snow etc as well as daily temperature. Identify land use around school.	Use aerial images, and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic physical features. Understand the purpose of maps. Use compass directions (north, south, east, west) and locational language (near and far) to describe the location of features and routes on a map.	Identify the key features of a location in order to say whether it is a city, town, and village, coastal or rural area. Describe geographical similarities and differences between countries. Compare weather, landscape, people and transport.	Capital city Population Weather Physical features Human features Compass Route
Year 3 Autumn 1 UK – Yorkshire and the Humber region	*Recap countries of UK and surrounding seas from KS1. Name and locate countries and some cities of the United Kingdom and in a place in Europe, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical features including cities, rivers and mountains.	Describe how the locality of the school has changed over time. Carry out a simple questionnaire. Investigate the local area, looking at types of shops, services and houses. Conduct a survey. Complete a weather diary charting weather and temperature including changes throughout the day. Sketch annotated views from fieldwork.	Use atlases to find places using index/contents. Understand the need for a key. Use maps and some Ordnance survey symbols to name geographical regions and identify physical and human features including cities, rivers and mountains. Use the eight points of a compass. Use simple grids with letters and numbers and 4 figure coordinate to locate features.		Region River Community Routes Urban Rural Coastal Human Physical Questionnaire Survey
Spring 1 European study	*Recap continents and oceans from KS1. Name and locate some countries of Europe and identify their main physical and human characteristics. Describe geographical similarities and differences between countries. Name and locate the equator, Northern and Southern hemisphere and describe some of the characteristics of these areas.		Use maps atlases and globes and some Ordnance survey symbols to name geographical regions and identify physical and human features including cities, rivers and mountains. Use the eight points of a compass. Use simple grids with letters and numbers and 4 figure coordinate to devise a simple map. Create a key using own symbols to communicate knowledge of the wider world.	Explain own views about locations, giving reasons. Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human features of a location. Consider environmental impact of travel.	Mediterranean Climate zones Equator Northern/Southern hemisphere Key Symbols Attractions Grid references Tourism

Summer 1 Comparison of 2 popular tourist regions	Name and locate some countries and cities of the United Kingdom and in a place in Europe, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical features including cities, rivers and mountains.		Use maps and some Ordnance survey symbols to name geographical regions and identify physical and human features including cities, rivers and mountains. When using digital maps, highlight areas of a given radius and annotate by labelling, adding photos and text.	Explain own views about locations, giving reasons. Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human features of a location. Describe geographical similarities and differences between countries. Compare weather, landscape, people and transport.	Comparison Mountain Rural Coastal Temperature Climate zones Equator Northern/Southern hemisphere Region
Year 4 Autumn 1 Land use and settlements	Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including Russia) key physical and human features. Locate some major cities, towns and villages. Identify different types of land and the type of settlements that are found there.		Identify the position and significance of lines of longitude and latitude. Use maps and some Ordnance survey symbols to name geographical regions and identify physical and human features including cities, rivers and mountains Use the eight points of a compass to communicate knowledge of the location of places. Draw a detailed sketch map using Ordnance Survey symbols and key.	Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations. Identify some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries.	Continent Mountain River Climate Coastline Hamlet Bridging point Land use Permanent Temporary Ordnance Survey
Spring 1 Water cycle and flooding	Name and locate some countries and cities of the United Kingdom and in a place in Europe, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical features including cities, rivers and mountains. Know the effects of the weather on certain areas of land.	Use fieldwork to observe and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods including sketch maps, plans and graphs.	Describe and understand the water cycle using a clear diagram. Recognise that contours show height and slope. Use 4-figure grid references to locate features on a range of maps.	Identify and describe how physical features affect human activity within a location.	Water cycle Condensation Evaporation Precipitation Run off Collection Cloud Rainfall Flow Infiltration
Summer 1 UK: Derbyshire – School residential	Name and locate countries and cities of the United Kingdom. Name more cities and detail of the key topographical features including naming some UK hills, mountains and rivers, including in Derbyshire.	Use fieldwork to observe and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods including sketch maps, plans and graphs. Apply mathematical skills in data handling to Geographical fieldwork.	Use large scale maps outside. Create a map of a small area with symbols and a key, placing things in the correct place. Use a globe and maps and some Ordnance survey symbols to name and locate counties and cities of the UK.	Use the eight points of a compass to communicate knowledge of the location of places. Draw a detailed sketch map using Ordnance Survey symbols and key. Follow a route on a map Explain own views about locations, giving reasons. Compare Darfield with Castleton (Population, Human physical characteristics and land use)	Community Routes Urban Rural Human Physical Ordnance Survey
Year 5 AUTUMN 1 Biomes and climate zones	Identify and describe the geographical significance of latitude, longitude, Northern and Southern Hemisphere. Identify and describe the geographical significance of the tropics of cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic circle and time zones. (Day and night) Know what a Biome is. Know the 8 main Biomes. Tundra, Taiga (also called boreal forest), Temperate Deciduous forest, Scrub forest, Grassland, Desert, Tropical Rain forest, Temperate Rainforest) https://www.biology-pages.info/B/Biomes.html	Use fieldwork to observe and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods including sketch maps, plans and graphs.	Use aerial photos and satellite images. Use maps at different scales. Create maps of locations identifying Biomes / climate zones. Use 4 figure grid references, Ordnance survey symbols and a key to communicate knowledge of the world. Use a scale bar on different maps and understand this shows the ratio of distance on a map to corresponding distance on the ground.	Describe and understand key aspects of Biomes, climate zones and vegetation belts. Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations. Describe how locations around the world are changing and explain some of the reasons for change. Compare weather patterns (rainfall, temperature) and chart these on graphs.	Tropics of cancer and Capricorn Antarctic/Arctic circle Biomes Climate zone Vegetation belt Vegetation
SPRING 1 Volcanoes and Earthquakes	Name and locate some volcanoes. Identify volcanoes in North America and Italy. Identify areas most at risk from natural disasters, places that are close to fault lines.		Use aerial photos and satellite images. Analyse and give views on the effectiveness of different geographical representations of a location. Use 4 figure grid references, Ordnance survey symbols and a key to communicate knowledge of the world. Use a scale bar on different maps and understand this shows the ratio of distance on a map to corresponding distance on the ground.	Describe and understand key aspects of volcanoes and earthquakes. Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location. Understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences.	Magma Ash Active Dormant Eruption Mantle Ring of fire Vulcan Plates Epicentre Richter scale
SUMMER 1 North America - distribution of natural resources	Name and locate some of the countries and cities in North America and identify their main physical and human characteristics. Identify and describe the geographical significance of latitude, longitude, Northern and Southern Hemisphere. Identify and describe the geographical significance of the tropics of cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic circle and time zones. (Day and night)		Use aerial photos and satellite images. Use maps at different scales. Use 6 figure grid references, Ordnance survey symbols and a key to communicate knowledge of the world. Can use linear and area measuring tools accurately. Use and interpret different types of maps including economic, political and thematic Use a scale bar on different maps and understand this shows the ratio of distance on a map to corresponding distance on the ground.	Use geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location. Describe how places are interdependent and interconnected. Describe and understand key aspects of human geography including distribution of natural resources.	Tropics of cancer and Capricorn Antarctic/Arctic circle Natural resources Energy Interdependent Interconnected Trade

<p>Year 6</p> <p>AUTUMN 1</p> <p>Rivers and Mountains</p>	<p>Name and locate some of the countries of the world and identify their main physical and human characteristics, specifically notable mountains and rivers.</p>	<p>Use fieldwork sampling to observe, measure and record human and physical features in the local area. Record the results in a range of ways.</p>	<p>Use a scale bar on different maps and understand this shows the ratio of distance on a map to corresponding distance on the ground. Can draw maps of different scale accurately Use aerial photos and satellite images. Create maps of locations identifying patterns such as height of land. Use the eight points of a compass, four figure grid references, symbols and a key to communicate knowledge of the world. Can use a linear scale to measure rivers.</p>	<p>Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location. Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location.</p>	<p>Rivers Mountains Altitude Avalanche Coniferous Erosion Elevation Gorge, Peak Valley Basin, Bank Depth Estuary Freshwater Irrigation meander Reservoir, Tributary, Valley</p>
<p>SPRING 1</p> <p>Rainforests</p>	<p>Name and locate some of the countries of South America and identify their main physical and human characteristics. Identify and describe the geographical significance of latitude, longitude, Northern and Southern Hemisphere. Identify and describe the geographical significance of the tropics of cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic circle and time zones. (Day and night) Know what a Biome is. Know the 8 main Biomes. Tundra, Taiga (also called boreal forest), Temperate Deciduous forest, Scrub forest, Grassland, Desert, Tropical Rain forest, Temperate Rainforest)</p>	<p>Compare UK weather with Amazon rainforest. (Seasonal differences, humidity, rainfall, temperature)</p>	<p>Use a scale bar on different maps and understand this shows the ratio of distance on a map to corresponding distance on the ground. Can draw maps of different scale accurately. Use and understand Ordnance Survey symbols and keys. Use aerial photos and satellite images. Create maps of locations identifying patterns such as climate zones. Use the eight points of a compass, four figure grid references, symbols and a key to communicate knowledge of the world.</p>	<p>Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location. Describe how locations around the world are changing and explain some of the reasons for change. Describe the impact of weather conditions on the plants that grow there.</p>	<p>Biodiversity Canopy Deforestation Emergent layer Colony Vegetation Temperate Tropical Monsoon Indigenous Native</p>
<p>Summer 1</p> <p>Tourism and the economy</p> <p>Research project</p>	<p>Name and locate countries and cities of the United Kingdom. Name more cities and detail of the key topographical features including naming some UK hills, mountains and rivers.</p>	<p>Use fieldwork sampling to observe, measure and record human and physical features in the local area. Record the results in a range of ways.</p>	<p>Use a scale bar on different maps and understand this shows the ratio of distance on a map to corresponding distance on the ground. Can draw maps of different scale accurately. Use and understand Ordnance Survey symbols and keys which include all features found on these maps. Use aerial photos and satellite images. Use and interpret different types of maps including economic, political and thematic.</p>	<p>Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations. Identify some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries. Describe how places are interdependent and interconnected. Describe and understand key aspects of human geography including settlements, land use, economic activity including trade links.</p>	<p>Hamlet Land use Economic activity Interdependent Interconnected Trade GDP Diversification Employment Infrastructure Business Sustainability</p>