	Mapping skills: locating on a global scale	Mapping skills: navigating on a local scale	Mapping skills: encoding	Observing and recording the environment	Understanding interconnections	Asking geographical questions
Year 1	Use world maps, globes and atlases to locate the United Kingdom, its four countries and capital cities and its surrounding seas and oceans.	Able to use directional language: near and far, left and right. Begin to use the 4 points of the compass on maps, aerial photographs and in the environment.	Create physical 3D maps of the local environment – school, village or town.	Records simple observations in the local environment of a geographical feature – such as the weather or biodiversity in a habitat.	Understands that their environment is part of a larger context – zooming out and zooming in.	What is this place like?
Year 2	Use world maps, globes and atlases to locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.	Able to use the 4 points of the compass, maps and aerial photographs to navigate the local environment.	Draw maps including simple pictures or symbols to represent the local environment – classroom, school, village or town.	Records observations from the local environment and presents these findings in a simple way.	Understands the county's place within the UK and the UK's place within Europe and how Europe relates to the rest of the world geographically.	Why is this place like this?
Year 3	Able to identify countries studied, physical and human features on a variety of world maps, globes, atlases and digital mapping tools.	Able to use the 8 points of the compass, maps and aerial photographs to navigate the local environment.	Draw maps of a local environment including an accurately orientated compass, using symbols and a key to represent human and physical features.	Plan and carry out a simple fieldwork exercise involving counting and recording in the local environment and presenting findings.	Can explain how people in the UK rely on other parts of the world in terms of agriculture and food production.	Why is this place here and not there? How is this place changing?
Year 4	Continue to identify countries studied and physical and human features on a variety of world maps, globes, atlases and digital mapping tools.	Able to use simple co-ordinates to locate places on a map or aerial photograph. Uses a key of symbols to locate significant places on Ordnance Survey maps of different landscapes and environments.	Draw maps of an environment explored, including simple coordinates, symbols and a key.	With support, plans own observations of a local environment and begins to analyse and interpret the findings.	Can understand simply why different biomes and vegetation belts exist in different locations and how they relate to physical processes like rainfall and temperature.	How do we know about this place? Has this place always been the same?
Year 5	Increasingly confident with identification of countries studied and physical and human features on a variety of world maps, globes, atlases and digital mapping tools.	Able to use 4-figure grid references to locate places on a variety of maps and aerial photographs, including Ordnance Survey maps of varied locations. Increasing automaticity with Ordnance Survey symbols to aid navigation and location.	Able to use digital mapping software to accurately measure a studied environment and use this to create own maps.	With increasing independence, plans own observation of a local environment and draws conclusions about the geographical nature of a place.	Can explain why biodiversity is important to human survival and how human actions are impacting the natural world.	How might this place change in the future? How is this place similar to and different from another place?
Year 6	Confidently able to identify countries studied and physical and human features on a variety of world maps, globes, atlases and digital mapping tools.	Able to use 6-figure grid references to locate places on a map. Able to navigate with Ordnance Survey maps and aerial photography.	Recreate accurately scaled maps of a studied setting, including co- ordinates and recognisable symbols to represent human and physical features.	Undertake a detailed observation and geographical recording of an unfamiliar location, including measurements and presentation of findings, including conclusions and evaluations.	Can explain in some detail how some global systems rely on one another in both human and physical geography – e.g. trade relationships, food, the water cycle	+ + + + Church School