



GEOGRAPHY- Mapping Skills						
SKILL	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	YEAR 6
Children need to be able to	different maps for brochure, paper may ordnance Survey descales and globes are less introduced to sin points, basic digital function of digital rection of digital rection, school, neighbore, school, neig	e Ordnance Survey 500), aerial es with maps and rience: of a range of example, tourist aps, storybook maps, igital maps at different and atlases. Inple grids, four cardinal mapping tools, zoom maps. Intext of: local scale-hbourhood, everyday dothers), work in the obal scale – world	 games with maps ar Ordnance Survey ma 1:10 000, 4-figure co Have experience: of a maps for example, t and digital maps, sto 	e Ordnance Survey 00), aerial le and bird's eye views, and globes, ps 1:1250, 1:2500 and cordinates. a range of different ourist brochure, paper orybook maps, atlases, per and digital maps i-figure coordinates. at 6-figure Grid cardinal points, ce in using digital ext of the wider asting localities,	and large-scale Ord (1:1250. 1:2500); ac and bird's eye view globes, Ordnance Si 1:2500,1:10 000, 1: figure coordinates. Have experience: of for example, tourist digital maps, storyb Ordnance Survey pa different scales, 6-f introduced to: what mean and how to co- Use maps in the con- different scales and	erial photographs, oblique s, games with maps and urvey maps 1:1250, 25 000. 1:50 000 4 and 6-a range of different maps to brochure, paper and rook maps, atlases, aper and digital maps at igure coordinates Be to 6 figure Grid References

Themes of	Year 1:	Year 3:	Year 5:	
Learning Map work links to	 → New beginnings: Our local area → Once Upon a season: climate and weather (ECO) → Marvellous Maps: UK and Capital cities 	 → Living in the UK → European Forecast: Climate → ECO 	 → Energy and Sustainability: Fossil fuels (ECO) → A River Runs Through It → Junior Apprentice: ECO linked with Ursuline 	
	Year 2: → Sensational Safari: Kenya → (ECO) → Beach Bonanza: Littlehampton	Year 4: → Lonely Planet guide to Asia → Amazing America: South/North → Natural Resources (ECO)	Year 6: → Geo Skills- Mapping → Enchanted Rainforest: Biomes → Vanishing Rainforests: An ECO project	
Evidence in books	Photos of children using:	Photos/ Written of children using: Ordnance Survey Maps Aerial photos and birds eye views Digital maps Drawing and labelling rivers Drawing and labelling cities	Photos/Written evidence of children using: • Large scale street maps • Large scale Ordnance Survey maps (1:1250. 1:2500) • Aerial photographs, oblique and bird's eye views • Ordnance Survey maps 1:1250, 1:2500, 1:10 000, 1:25 000. 1:50 000 4 and 6	
Using and interpreting	 Find information on aerial photographs. Understand that maps give information about the world (where and what?). Follow a route on a prepared map. Recognise simple features on maps such as buildings, roads and fields. 	 Use atlases, maps and globes. Use large scale maps outside. Use maps at more than one scale. Make and use simple route maps. Locate photos of features on maps. 	 Relate maps to each other and to vertical aerial photographs. Follow routes on maps saying what is seen. Use the index and contents page of atlas. Use thematic maps for specific purposes. 	

	 Recognise that maps need a title. Use maps to talk about everyday life for example, where I live, journey to school where places are in a locality. Begin explaining why places are where they are. 	 Use oblique and aerial views. Recognise some patterns on maps and begin to explain what they show. Label maps to show their purpose. Use thematic maps. Explain what places are like using maps at a local scale. Recognise that contours show height and slope 	 Recognise purpose, scale, symbols and style are related. Identify different map projections. Interpret distribution maps and use thematic maps for information. Follow a route on a 1:50 000 Ordnance Survey map; I can describe and interpret relief features.
Position and orientation	 Begin to use directional vocabulary. Identify which direction N, S, E, W is for example, using a compass in the playground. Identify which direction N is on an Ordnance Survey map. 	 Use simple grids. Give direction instructions up to 8 cardinal points. Use 4-figure coordinates to locate features. Recognise that 6-figure Grid References can help you find a place more accurately than 4- figure coordinates 	 Use 4 and 6-figure coordinates to locate features. Give directions and instructions to 8 cardinal points. Align a map with a route. Use latitude and longitude in an atlas or globe.
Drawing	Draw a simple map (real or imaginary place) for example, freehand maps of gardens, watery places, route maps, places in stories,	 Make a map of a short route with features in correct order. Make a map of small area with features in correct places 	 Make sketch maps of an area using symbols and key. Make a plan for example, garden, playpark, with scale. Design maps from descriptions. Draw thematic maps, for example, local open spaces.

			Draw scale plans.
Symbols	 Use symbols on maps (own and class agreed symbols). Know that symbols mean something on maps. Find a given Ordnance Survey symbol on a map with support. Begin to realise why maps need a key. 	 Use plan views regularly. Give maps a key with standard symbols. Use some Ordnance Survey style symbols. 	 Use agreed and Ordnance Survey symbols. Recognise maps cannot show everything. Use standard symbols I know 1:50.000 symbols and atlas symbols.
Perspective and scale	 Look down on objects and make a plan for example, on desk, high window to the playground. Draw objects to scale (for example, on a table or tray using squared paper 1:1 first, then 1:2 and so on). Use large scale, vertical aerial photographs. Recognise when you 'zoom in' you see a smaller area in more detail. 	 Use maps and aerial views to help me talk about for example, views from high places. Make a simple scale plan of room with whole numbers for example, 1 sq.cm = 1 square tile on the floor moving onto 1cm2 = 1m2. Use the scale bar to estimate distance. Use the scale bar to calculate some distances. Relate measurement on maps to outdoors (using paces or tape). 	 Use a range of viewpoints up to satellite. Use models and maps to talk about contours and slope. Use a scale bar on all maps. Use a linear scale to measure rivers. Describe height and slope using maps, fieldwork and photographs. Read and compare map scales. Draw measured plans for example, from field data.