

Fieldwork and Outdoor Education

Land based Activities:

- Mountaineering Skills
- Hill Walking
- Orienteering
- Rock Climbing
- Map reading
- Forest school

Water based Activities:

- River walking
- Kayaking
- Canoeing
- Coasteering
- Gorge walking
- Raft building
- Body boarding
- Beach school.

KS1 Geography Skills and fieldwork

- Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage.
- Use key vocabulary of compass directions (North, South, East and West) as well as locational and directional language (Left and right; near and far) to describe routes on a map
- Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; use basic symbols in key
- Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and they key human and physical features of its surrounding areas.

KS2 Geography Skills and fieldwork

- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
- Use simple grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance survey maps) to build knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world

- Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including: plans, maps, graphs and mapping software

KS3 Geography Skills and fieldwork

- Build on their knowledge of globes, a variety of maps and atlases and apply and develop this knowledge routinely in the classroom and in the field – Using 4 figure grid references.
- Interpret Ordnance survey maps in the classroom and in the field, including four grid references and scale, topographical and other thematic mapping, aerial and satellite photographs.
- Use variety of maps, Geographical Information Systems (GIS) to view, analyse and interpret places and data.
- Use fieldwork in contrasting locations to collect, observe, analyse and draw conclusions from geographical data, using multiple sources of increasingly complex information.