

# Framework for progression in mapwork

The following document sets out a framework for skills progression in mapwork. It has been designed for schools following our Long-Term Planning Pathways, but can also be drawn on by schools following their own pathways.

Together with knowledge outcomes, this framework will help to meet the requirements of the 2019 Ofsted framework.

- Intent. The framework assures curriculum breadth, coverage, content and a structure that enables clear progression in knowledge and skills. (Ofsted Handbook, 157: "It is clear what end points the curriculum is building towards, and what pupils will need to be able to know and do at those end points...The school's curriculum is planned and sequenced so that new knowledge and skills build on what has been taught before, and towards those defined end points.")
- **Implementation.** The teaching activities in the Oddizzi Schemes will help ensure lively, effective and appropriate learning based on the structured Pathways.
- Impact. Oddizzi's Assessment Frameworks will help demonstrate that teaching has resulted in clear and appropriate outcomes.



# By the end of Key Stage 1...

...children will have engaged in a range of activities that develop their environmental awareness, wayfinding, basic map competencies and map interpretation skills. They will have engaged with the materials available on the Oddizzi website (we have linked them to the relevant Schemes, below). They will have had regular opportunities to use and play with a variety of maps and globes, including the online interactive map on the Oddizzi website and our downloadable map worksheets.

#### Extracts relating to map work from Pathways progression narrative

#### By the end of Year 1, children should be able to:

- annotate a simple map of the UK with some of its key features;
- look at simple maps and aerial views of the local area, discussing and asking questions about its main features and the way symbols have been used;
- work together to create a simple map of the local area.

In addition, children should have had opportunities to develop their skills of mapwork through incidental opportunities within other subjects and via fieldwork and 'geography in the news'.

### By the end of Year 2, children should be able to:

- use globes and atlases and annotate maps to identify continents and oceans, including the location of the UK, Europe, Zambia and Africa:
- use globes and atlases and annotate maps to identify the world's hot and cold regions, locating the UK and Zambia within them;
- look at simple maps and aerial views of a contrasting locality in Zambia, discussing and asking questions about its main features and comparing these with the UK;
- make use of the four main compass points when describing the location of these key locations and regions.

In addition, children should have had the opportunity to develop their skills of enquiry and fieldwork (including the use of data and mapwork), and to make regular use of globes and atlases, through incidental opportunities within other subjects, via 'geography in the news' and through dedicated fieldwork days.

Weather and climate* (fieldwork opportunity)	United Kingdom* (fieldwork opportunity)	Local area* (integrates fieldwork)
Mapwork	Mapwork	Mapwork
Children go outside to explore their local	Children locate and label the UK, its	Children look at an aerial view of their
school environment. In groups, they fill in	countries, capital cities and seas on a map.	home or school. If they were looking out
worksheets based on what they can see.		of the window, what would they see?
Once back in the classroom, they discuss		They list the main features. They compare
what seasonal clues they have found.		the actual view from the window with
Using observations and evidence from the		their lists.
school grounds, children fill in their own		Children carry out simple fieldwork within
weather diary. Using a weather forecast		the school, observing its main features
sheet, they write their own weather		and using simple charts to collect data.
report based on a particular weather type.		Extension activities: children make a
		simple model of the school and its
		grounds from construction materials; they
		plan a route for showing a visitor around
		the school; they help an alien build a
		school
		Local area fieldwork: children observe and
		record human and physical features of the
		area. Vocabulary game: Children create a
		concrete poem based on what they can
		see. Extension activity: Children mark
		features of the route on a journey stick.
		Journey recount: children use directional
		language.
		Using online aerial views and map views of
		the local area, children discuss and locate



			the key features they have seen during fieldwork, and what they notice as the view 'zooms out'. They consider the use of Ordnance Survey symbols in mapping the local area.
_	Continents and oceans	Hot and cold places	
	Mapwork Where in the world am I? Children use the online Oddizzi map to locate and name their home area, county and country and make comparisons with other places. Children name and locate continents and oceans on world maps. They answer directional questions and add information to maps.	Mapwork Children annotate a world map with its main hot and cold places. Children use maps and globes to locate the Equator and the Poles.	



# By the end of Lower KS2 (Year 4)...

...children will have engaged in a range of activities that develop their environmental awareness, wayfinding, basic map competencies and map interpretation skills. They will also have engaged with materials available on the Oddizzi website (we have linked them to the relevant Schemes, below). They will have had regular opportunities to use and play with a variety of maps, globes and atlases. This includes the online interactive map on the Oddizzi website and the downloadable map worksheets.

#### Extracts relating to map work from Pathways progression narrative

### By the end of Year 3, children should be able to:

- use globes and atlases to identify climate zones and consider their impact on different parts of the Americas, including South-East Brazil;
- use globes, atlases and maps to identify the main human and physical features of North and South America;
- interpret maps and aerial views of the Americas, South-East Brazil and Rio de Janeiro at a variety of scales, discussing and asking questions about their main features, and comparing these with places previously studied;
- use appropriate vocabulary when describing place locations and map features (e.g. the Equator, the tropics, the world's hemispheres). In addition, children should have had the opportunity to further develop their skills of enquiry and fieldwork (including the use of data and mapwork), and to make regular use of globes and atlases, through incidental opportunities within other subjects, via 'geography in the news' and through dedicated fieldwork days.

### By the end of Year 4, children should be able to:

- use globes, atlases and maps to locate the world's principal rivers, rainforests (and other biomes), including the Amazon;
- interpret a range of maps and aerial views of the Amazon and apply this information to their understanding of it.

  In addition, children should have had the opportunity to further develop their skills of enquiry and fieldwork (including the use of data and mapwork), and to make regular use of globes and atlases, through incidental opportunities within other subjects, via 'geography in the

news' and through dedicated fieldwork days.



Volcanoes and earthquakes (NB: this is a	European region (medium-term plan)	Rio and South-East Brazil
longer Scheme)		
Mapwork Children label a map of the Earth's plates and explain what happens at plate boundaries. Children locate famous earthquakes on a blank world map. Children locate famous volcanoes on a range of maps. Pacific Ring of Fire map	Mapwork Children locate Europe on a world map and identify some of its characteristics. Children use maps, atlases, globes, aerial views and other sources to locate and describe some of Europe's countries and capitals. Locating countries in Europe map Children use evidence from a range of maps and other sources to persuade someone to holiday in the Mediterranean. Children use maps and aerial views as evidence when comparing life in modern and historical Athens with life in their home area.	Mapwork Children locate South America and some of its key features on a world map. Children locate South American countries and their capital cities on a map. They use world maps to investigate time zones, including time differences between South American countries and the UK.



Rivers* (fieldwork opportunity)	
Mapwork Children locate and identify the world's principal rivers on a world map. World rivers map Children use aerial images to identify the stages and features of a river. Film: Take a flight down the River Thames Children use resources (including online maps) to identify the key characteristics of one of the world's longest rivers.	



## By the end of Key Stage 2 (Year 6)...

...children will have engaged in a range of activities that develop their environmental awareness, wayfinding, basic map competencies and map interpretation skills. They will have engaged with materials available on the Oddizzi website (we have linked them to the relevant Schemes, below). They will have had regular opportunities to use and explore a variety of maps, globes and atlases. This includes the online interactive map on the Oddizzi website and the downloadable map worksheets.

#### **Extracts relating to map work from Pathways progression narrative**

### By the end of Year 5, children should be able to:

- interpret a range of maps and aerial views of Athens, Greece and the Mediterranean region and apply this information to their understanding of it (e.g. when arguing the case for tourism in the Mediterranean);
- use globes and atlases to identify the location of Greece and the Mediterranean.

In addition, children should have had the opportunity to further develop their skills of enquiry (and to make regular use of globes and atlases), through incidental opportunities within other subjects, via 'geography in the news' and/or through dedicated fieldwork days.

### By the end of Year 6, children should be able to:

- interpret a range of maps of the UK and the local region and apply this information to their understanding of it;
- use maps and supporting information to route-plan a tourist trip around the capital cities of the UK;
- use and annotate Ordnance Survey maps, including the use of grid references, in order to present arguments about change in the local region.

In addition, children should have had the opportunity to further develop, use and apply their skills of enquiry and fieldwork (including the use of data and mapwork), and to have done so with a greater degree of confidence and independence. They should have continued to make regular use of globes and atlases, including considering some of the key questions and choices involved in their construction and creation. This should have taken place through opportunities within other subjects, via 'geography in the news' and through additional dedicated fieldwork days that include a degree of independent investigation.



Mountains* (fieldwork opportunity)	<u>Climate zones</u>	South America – the Amazon (medium- term plan)
Mapwork Children use online maps, an atlas and map index to locate and identify the 'Seven Summits' on a world map. Children use online maps, an atlas and map index to locate the UK's highest mountains. They use scale bars and online mapping tools to measure distances.	Mapwork Children label a world map with the Equator, tropics and poles and discuss why these lines of latitude are important. Children locate places within their climate zones, using maps (including atlases with map indexes). They use this evidence to explore how the location of these places influences their weather/seasons.	Mapwork Children use maps, aerial views and information bases to locate the Amazon River and identify the main characteristics of the Amazon Basin. They draw the location of the river onto a map of South America.  South America map



<u>United Kingdom</u> * (fieldwork opportunity)	Local area and region - Upper KS2* (integrates fieldwork)
Mapwork	Mapwork
Children use maps and atlases to review and mark the location of the UK's countries, capitals and seas and to make comparisons between places.  Children use evidence from maps, aerial images and other sources to find out about their home area and the UK's cities, counties and regions. They annotate maps with this information. Children use atlases to plan a road trip around the UK.  Children use maps to locate and investigate the UK's national parks.	Children use online maps at a variety of scales to explore and locate the main features of their home region.  Place consequences Children use road maps to investigate sites of interest at a ray of distances from their local area, and annotate their location and distances.  Travelling out Children carry out fieldwork to investigate and gather data, including locational information and chatterbox sketch maps to how a local urban area meets people's needs. Children use evidence from the fieldwork to annotate an Ordnance Survey map of the local urban area, showing how is meets people's needs (a simple land use map). This includes devising symbols and a key, and referencing some key sites usix-figure grid references. Children incorporate maps into extended writing (in the form a newspaper article) about how their local region meets people needs. Extension ideas: planning a trip to a regional feature; creating and annotating an online map to document fieldwork findings.