

Date of Policy Review:	Lead:	Reviewer:	Date Ratified by Governors:	Date Shared with Staff:	Date of Next Review:
February 2018	A Kangas	C Robinson-Jones			February 2020

Article 28: Children have a right to a good quality education

Article 29: Children have the right to an education which develops their interests, talents and abilities

Rights Respecting Schools

As a Rights-Respecting School, we use children's rights to underpin everything we do and learn. Marlborough Primary School has been working closely with [UNICEF](#), and is a 'Rights Respecting' School. The term is bestowed on those schools who, in the eyes of UNICEF, put the '[UN Convention on the Rights of the Child](#)', (UNCRC) at the heart of their planning, policies, practice and ethos.

UNCRC is a list of rights that all children, everywhere in the world, have. The rights are all the things that children and young people need to make sure they are healthy, happy and safe. A rights-respecting school not only teaches about children's rights, but also models rights and respect in all its relationships: between adults and children, between children themselves, and between adults themselves.

Data Protection Statement

The procedures and practice created by this policy have been reviewed in the light of our Data Protection Policy. All data will be handled in accordance with the school's Data Protection Policy.

Data Audit for this Policy					
What?	Probable Content	Why?	Who?	Where?	When?
Registration / Admissions Data	Name D.O.B. Address Telephone Medical Issues Parental Details	Legally Required to For Admission to School Well-Being of Your Child Communication	All Staff (Where Necessary)	Initially Completed on Paper Then Entered Onto School's Information Management System Paper Version is Shredded	Held on File Throughout Child's Time at School Passed onto New School When Moving Computer Retains Copy of Records in 'Archive'

As such, our assessment is that this policy:

Has Few / No Data Compliance Requirements	Has A Moderate Level of Data Compliance Requirements	Has a High Level of Data Compliance Requirements
✓		



1. Introduction:

At Marlborough Primary School Geography is a valued part of the curriculum, providing a purposeful means for exploring, appreciating and understanding the world in which we live and how it has evolved. Geography explores the relationship between the Earth and its people through the study of place, space and environment. Geography encourages children to learn through experience, particularly through practical and fieldwork activities. It contributes to the cultural, social, spiritual and moral life of children as they acquire knowledge of a range of different cultures and traditions, and learn tolerance and understanding of other people and environments. Geography is the subject in which pupils learn the skills of understanding a locality and how and where people fit into its overall structure. Developing geographical skills is essential as children live in a world that is wide open to them. With opportunities to travel and work in different cities and countries across the world, pupils need to use efficiently maps, charts and other geographical data. The opportunities for the children to carry out geographical enquiry are also of value.

2. Aim:

The national curriculum for geography aims to ensure that all pupils by the end of each key stage, know, can apply and understand the matters, skills and processes specified in the relevant programmes of study.

3. Teaching and Learning Styles:

We use a variety of teaching and learning styles in our geography lessons. We believe in whole-class teaching methods, and we combine these with enquiry-based research activities. We encourage children to ask as well as answer geographical questions. We offer them the opportunity to use a variety of data, such as maps, statistics, graphs, pictures, and aerial photographs, and we enable them to use computing in geography lessons where this serves to enhance their learning. We recognise the fact that there are children of widely different geographical abilities in all classes, and we provide suitable learning opportunities for all children by matching the challenge of the task to the ability of the child.

4. Curriculum:

At Marlborough Primary School we follow the National curriculum. We plan the topics in geography so that they build on prior learning. Children of all abilities have the opportunity to develop their skills and knowledge in each unit and, through planned progression built into the scheme of work, we offer them an increasing challenge as they move up the school.

EYFS:

Geography curriculum is an integral part of Understanding of the World and is taught through topics. To facilitate the development of concepts and skills, teachers provide experiences by drawing on an assortment of resources and opportunities to explore the world around them through hands on experiences.



Key Stage 1:

Pupils should be taught about:

Location knowledge

- name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans
- name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas

Place knowledge

- understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country

Human and physical geography

- identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles
- use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:
- key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather
- key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop

Geographical 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 simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language (e.g. near and far; left and right) to describe the location of features and routes on a map
- use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key
- use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.

Key Stage 2:

Pupils should be taught about:

Location knowledge

- locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities Policy written by Miranda Walker December 2015
- name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time
- identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)



Place knowledge

- understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America

Human and physical geography

- describe and understand key aspects of:
 - physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle
 - human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water

Geographical skills and fieldwork

- use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
- use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world
- use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.

5. Inclusion:

At our school we teach geography to all children, whatever their ability and individual needs. Geography forms part of the school curriculum policy to provide a broad and balanced education to all children. Through our geography teaching we provide learning opportunities that enable all pupils to make good progress. We strive hard to meet the needs of those pupils with special educational needs, those with disabilities, those with special gifts and talents, and those learning English as an additional language, and we take all reasonable steps to achieve this. We enable all pupils to have access to the full range of activities involved in learning geography. Where children are to participate in activities outside the classroom, such as a visit to a river, we carry out a risk assessment prior to the activity, to ensure that the activity is safe and appropriate for all pupils.

6. Assessment:

Children demonstrate their ability in geography in a variety of different ways. Younger children might, for example, dress up in costumes from different parts of the world, whilst older pupils might produce a PowerPoint presentation based on their investigations of different sources of energy. Teachers will assess children's work by making informal judgements during lessons. On completion of a piece of work, the teacher assesses the work and uses this information to plan future learning. Written or verbal feedback is given to the child to help guide his or her progress. Older children are encouraged to make judgements about how they can improve their own work. We assess the children's work in Geography while observing them working during lessons. Geography is assessed in accordance with the school's assessment policy. This enables the teacher to make an annual assessment of progress for each child, as part of the child's annual report to parents. We pass this information on to the next teacher at the end of each year. The subject leader keeps samples of the children's work in a portfolio which shows the expected level of achievement in geography in each year of the school.

7. Resources:

We have sufficient resources and equipment in our school to be able to teach all the geography units from the national curriculum. We have a good supply of geography topic books and access to a wide a range of educational websites to support children's learning.



In our new outdoor area, we have a giant world map and a UK map where children can learn to explore the world in an outdoor classroom.

8. Fieldwork:

Fieldwork is integral to good geography teaching, and we include as many opportunities as we can to involve children in practical geographical research and enquiry. All of the children will carry out investigations into the local environment, and we give them opportunities to observe and record information around the school site. We also offer the Year 6 children the opportunity to take part in orienteering trip with British orienteering.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation:

The geography subject leader is responsible for monitoring the standard of the children's work and the quality of teaching in geography. The geography subject leader is also responsible for supporting colleagues in the teaching of geography, for being informed about current developments in the subject, and for providing a strategic lead and direction for the subject in the school.

