



Intent

At St Bernadette school we believe that geographical knowledge helps empower children to discover the world and understand the impact of changes to the world around them. The study of geography opens up children's awareness to what is around them locally and globally, and the connectedness of people, regions and cultures within those places. Children are empowered to think critically about the world as they become the future. Geography is an investigative subject, which develops an understanding of concepts, knowledge and skills. In our school we inspire in children a curiosity and fascination about the world and its people which will remain with our children for the rest of their lives. Through creative questioning we foster a sense of wonder and beauty about their world as well as help them to develop an interest in their environment and its future. In-line with our Catholic Social Teaching, geography enhances the children's sense of responsibility for care of the earth and its peoples, through active stewardship.

From Early Years to Year 6 we teach the National Curriculum, supported by a clear skills and knowledge progression.

In the Early Years, geography-related learning is especially connected to the **Understanding the World** Early Learning Goal, where children are expected to:

- Describe their immediate environment
- Know similarities and differences between environments
- Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world
- Explore the natural world through observation and discussion

In Key Stage 1, the early geographical experiences from EYFS are developed into more structured geographical knowledge, vocabulary, and enquiry skills. Children move from exploring their immediate environment to beginning to understand the wider world through simple investigations, map work, and comparison studies.

In Key Stage 2, geography develops from the basic locational knowledge and simple enquiry skills learned in Key Stage 1 into more analytical, comparative, and evidence-based geographical understanding. Children deepen both their substantive knowledge (what they know about the world) and their disciplinary knowledge (how geographers investigate and interpret the world)

Implementation

Geography is part of our topic curriculum meaning it will be taught on alternating half terms (alternating with history).

Lesson structure:

Revise- FFB	Four From Before- Children complete this at the beginning of a lesson. FFB is four questions based on knowledge each child should have; from their current topic, previous topics in the academic year and the School years prior.
Teach	The teacher introduces new learning making links on a foundation of prior knowledge and vocabulary to support and teach all pupils.
Investigate/ Research	Children used new learned skills along with existing ones to explore and justify what they have learnt.
Demonstrate/ Apply	Children rationalise their new knowledge and learning by applying it either in their investigative or research based work or written activity.
Extend	Children are given the opportunity to extend and transfer their learning in the form of a green challenge.

Extra support- The pupils will be supported to ensure they are accessing the learning objective. This may involve extra use of resources, visuals or reconfiguring of worksheets.

Learning outside of the classroom-

We provide school trips and fieldwork that aim to give first hand experiences. Key examples include trips to London, Isle of Wight and exploring the local geography of London Colney. We use our local area to achieve desired outcomes, and provide opportunities for learning outside the classroom.

Impact

What does this look like?

By the time children leave St Bernadette they will be able to:

- Identify and contextualise locations of globally significant places - both terrestrial and marine.
- Understand and define physical and human characteristics of geographical places.
- Understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world.
- How physical and human geographical features may change over time.

- Collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork.
- Confidently interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems.
- Have a good understanding of map skills.
- Communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.