	Out	door Learni	ng progressi	ion of Know	ledge and SI	kills	
	EYFS	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Yr6
Shelter Building	Introduction of basic shelter building with support (some indoor and outdoor equipment) Mini-den building for small animals	Supported construction of tripod structures (mini-den building) Erect a lean to shelter, with support	Independent use of tripod structures (animal den building) Introduction to lashing and frapping techniques to make frames Create a lean to shelter, independently or with limited support	Compare and evaluate the shelters in relation to their sturdiness, durability, weatherproofing and whether it is fit for purpose Create a tarpaulin shelter in a woodland Work successfully as a group, having considered and evaluated each members' contributions	 Work successfully as a group, having considered and evaluated each members' contributions Compare and evaluate the shelters in relation to their sturdiness, durability, weatherproofing and whether it is fit for purpose Design and build varying sized shelters using tarpaulin and materials found in a woodland 	Work successfully as a group, having considered and evaluated each members' contributions Compare and evaluate the shelters in relation to their sturdiness, durability, weatherproofing and whether it is fit for purpose Create a tipi shelter with camouflage	Work successfully as a group, having considered and evaluated each members' contributions Compare and evaluate the shelters in relation to their sturdiness, durability, weatherproofing and whether it is fit for purpose Shelter building challenge – working in teams the children plan, build and review their shelters (recap the different ways to build shelters)
Geographical Skills and Navigation	Follow rules and boundaries Promote free exploration	Use directional language (near and far; left and right) Describe the location of features and routes on a map Recognise landmarks and human and physical features Devise a simple map and use basic symbols in a key Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West)	Use directional language (near and far; left and right) Describe the location of features and routes on a map Recognise landmarks and human and physical features Devise a simple map and use basic symbols in a key Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West)	Demonstrate understanding of the concept of a basic map Understand the term 'orientate or 'setting' a map Complete a simple 'star' orienteering activity in pairs / groups Record information accurately and neatly Follow rules when completing a star orienteering activity Navigate your way around a simple orienteering course	Recognise features and symbols on the map Understand how to orientate the map Demonstrate understanding of a line orienteering course (short loop) and star orienteering Build trust with a partner and work together when orienteering	Use the eight points of a compass and four figure grid references Plan a short loop course for another pair to follow Develop expertise in the orienteering skills of orientating a map, following a course, and recognition of relevant map symbols Demonstrate an understanding of the relationship between pacing and distance Improve confidence in map reading and the transfer of	 Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey Maps) Measure the distance between control points and, using the map scale, estimate the number of paces required to reach each control Further develop navigational skills by planning ahead, identifying problems and making decisions Set, read and follow a bearing Practice and develop pacing skills

						information from map to ground • Apply skills of orienteering including thumbing the map, route choice and symbol recognition • Plan the most efficient route so that the course is completed in the quickest time	Be able to take a bearing from a map and use that bearing to find a control point Combine map reading and compass skills Be able to take a bearing and use that bearing the series of the series
Play/ Exploring	 Introduction to rules and boundaries Promotion of free exploration Promotion of independent learning opportunities/skills 	 Re-enforce rules and boundaries Travel safely over the terrain in Forest School Carry sticks safely Work in a team to cooperate and communicate clearly. 	 Re-enforce rules and boundaries of forest schools Move logs safely with support first 	Take part in outdoor challenges on own and in a team	 Play woodland versions of games. Work in a team during wide games and scavenger hunts 	Orienteering with an OS map	•Create a time capsule
Using Tools	Introduction to tools (peelers for whittling, hammers, mallets, trowels and forks)	Continuation of the use of basic tools (cutting of string, peeler for whittling, bow saw to cut discs (1:1)	 Continuation of the use of basic tools, larger ropes and independent cutting of string Use of bow saw 1-1 to cut discs and peelers for whittling 	In Key Stage 2 children will develop their skills when using a range of tools. Tools will only be used when the children are physically, mentally and socially ready to do so. Children's ability to use tools will develop at different ages	• In Key Stage 2 children will develop their skills when using a range of tools. Tools will only be used when the children are physically, mentally and socially ready to do so. Children's ability to use tools will develop at different ages Loppers Secateurs Knives for whittling	• In Key Stage 2 children will develop their skills when using a range of tools. Tools will only be used when the children are physically, mentally and socially ready to do so. Children's ability to use tools will develop at different ages	• In Key Stage 2 children will develop their skills when using a range of tools. Tools will only be used when the children are physically, mentally and socially ready to do so. Children's ability to use tools will develop at different ages
Knots	Tying shoe laces	 Introduction to basic knots Clove hitch Reef Knot 	More sophisticated use of knots for attaching to structures and trees Example - Overhand knot and half hitch Lashing and frapping techniques to make frames	More sophisticated use of knots for attaching to structures and trees Lashing and frapping frames and dual structures Example - Cow hitch	More sophisticated knots for attaching to structures and trees Independent use of lashing and frapping techniques	 Shelter hitches and knots More complex knots and selecting the correct knot for a job 	More complex knots and selecting the correct knot for a job

contribute by selecting fuel Safety procedures • Fire safety and the fire triangle • Light a piece of cotton wool (fairy pillow)
