

Long-term planning (LTPs) - Planning how the key concepts, knowledge, skills identified in the Progression map will be delivered termly per year group
 Ensuring that end points & NC/spec are covered
 Identifying what assessments are planned and when
 Allowing for whole academy intent priorities to be planned for

(Year Geography)						
	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Unit title:	Urban Challenges (Paper 2)	UK Landscapes (Paper 1)	Ecosystems TRF/ Cold Environments	Natural Hazards	Revision Paper 1/ 2 Issue Evaluation	PPE
Unit length:	6 weeks	7 weeks	6 weeks	7 weeks	6 weeks	7 weeks
Key concepts:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location Space Place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location Space Place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location Space Place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location Space Place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location Space Place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location Space Place
Knowledge/ Skills:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maps and Fieldwork skills Water and coasts Environmental geographies Place studies <p>UK Urban Challenges NEE/ LIC Case studies</p> <p>Paper 2 Section A - Focus Related case Study Evaluation</p> <p>how urban growth has created challenges:</p> <p>managing urban growth - slums, squatter settlements</p> <p>providing clean water, sanitation systems and energy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maps and Fieldwork skills Water and coasts Environmental geographies <p>Place studies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maps and Fieldwork skills Water and coasts Environmental geographies <p>Place studies</p> <p>River/ Coastal Landscapes and Processes</p> <p>weathering processes – mechanical, chemical</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maps and Fieldwork skills Water and coasts Environmental geographies <p>Place studies</p> <p>Tropical rainforests? Where are they located?</p> <p>Factors that influence the location of TRFs.</p> <p>Tropical rainforest ecosystems have a range of distinctive characteristics.</p> <p>The physical characteristics of a tropical rainforest.</p> <p>The interdependence of climate, water, soils,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maps and Fieldwork skills Water and coasts Environmental geographies <p>Place studies</p> <p>Tectonic Hazards.</p> <p>Plate tectonics theory. Global distribution of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions and their relationship to plate margins.</p> <p>Different types of plate margins and related hazards</p> <p>Primary and secondary effects of a tectonic hazard.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maps and Fieldwork skills Water and coasts Environmental geographies <p>Place studies</p> <p>Paper1/ 2 revision Section B - Focus Related case Study Evaluation</p> <p>Geographical distribution</p> <p>Benefits/ Cost of tropical rainforests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maps and Fieldwork skills Water and coasts Environmental geographies <p>Place studies</p>

	<p>providing access to services - health and education,</p> <p>reducing unemployment, crime</p> <p>managing environmental issues - waste disposal, air and water pollution, traffic congestion. An example of how urban planning is improving the quality of life for the urban poor.</p> <p>Urban trends in different parts of the world including HICs and LICs. Factors affecting the rate of urbanisation - migration (push - pull theory), natural increase. The emergence of megacities.</p> <p>November PPE Prep (Different Aspects depending on student gaps and Teacher judgment)</p>	<p>mass movement – sliding, slumping and rock falls</p> <p>erosion – hydraulic power, abrasion and attrition</p> <p>transportation – longshore drift</p> <p>deposition – why sediment is deposited in coastal areas.</p> <p>How geological structure and rock type influence coastal forms. Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion: headlands and bays, cliffs and wave cut platforms, caves, arches and stacks.</p> <p>Coastal Management</p> <p>Hard engineering continued.</p> <p>Cost benefit analysis of hard engineering.</p> <p>oft engineering.</p> <p>What is it?</p> <p>Why is it important?</p>	<p>plants, animals and people.</p> <p>Adaptation</p> <p>How plants and animals adapt to the physical environment. Issues related to biodiversity.</p> <p>Deforestation has economic and environmental impacts.</p> <p>Changing rates of deforestation. A case study of a tropical rainforest to illustrate: causes of deforestation – subsistence and commercial farming, logging, road building, mineral extraction, energy development, settlement, population growth impacts of deforestation - economic development, soil erosion, loss of biodiversity, contribution to climate change.</p> <p>Cold environments (polar and tundra) have</p>	<p>Immediate and long-term responses to a tectonic hazard. Use named examples to show how the effects and responses to a tectonic hazard vary between two areas of contrasting levels of wealth. Earthquake case studies</p> <p>Weather Hazards, An introduction.</p> <p>British weather – Factors influencing British weather</p> <p>One example of a recent extreme weather event in the UK to illustrate: causes social, economic and environmental impacts how management strategies can reduce risk evidence that weather is becoming more extreme in the UK.</p>		
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			<p>provision of buildings and infrastructure.</p> <p>Cold environments are at risk from economic development.</p> <p>The value of cold environments as wilderness areas and why these fragile environments should be protected.</p> <p>Strategies used to balance the needs of economic development and conservation in cold environments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use of technologyrole of governments • international agreements conservation groups. <p>Sustainable solution to the challenge</p>			
<p>End points covered:</p>	<p>End Point 1 Locational knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • extend their locational knowledge and deepen their spatial awareness of the world's countries, using maps to focus on different environmental regions, including polar and hot deserts, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities <p>End Point 2 Place knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understand geographical similarities, differences and links between places through the study of the human and physical geography of a region in Africa and a region in Asia <p>End Point 3</p>					

	<p>Human and physical geography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understand, through the use of detailed place-based exemplars at a variety of scales, the key processes in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ physical geography relating to: geological timescales and plate tectonics; rocks, weathering and soils; weather and climate, including the change in climate from the Ice Age to the present; and glaciation, hydrology and coasts ○ human geography relating to: population and urbanisation; international development; economic activity in the primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary sectors; and the use of natural resources • understand how human and physical processes interact to influence and change landscapes, environments and the climate; and how human activity relies on the effective functioning of natural systems <p>End Point 4</p> <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use Geographical Information Systems (GIS) to view, analyse and interpret places and data • use fieldwork in contrasting locations to collect, analyse and draw conclusions from geographical data, using multiple sources of increasingly complex information 				
NC/Spec coverage:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of fieldwork skill • Apply geographical knowledge, understanding, skills and approaches to real world contexts 				
Cross-curricular links:					
Assessments:					
<i>Other academy intent priorities</i>					
Curriculum Careers - Gatsby 4					
Culturally rich – broadening horizons					