

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:	UK Landscapes (Rivers) Characteristics of a River River Prifile	UK Landscapes (Coasts)	Challenges in the Human Environment Urban Issues and Challenge	Changing Economic Uk/ World	Resources Management (Food)	Resources Management (Water)
Unit length:	6 weeks	7 weeks	6 weeks	7 weeks	6 weeks	7 weeks
Key concepts:	LocationSpacePlace	LocationSpacePlace	LocationSpacePlace	LocationSpacePlace	LocationSpacePlace	LocationSpacePlace
Knowledge/ Skills:	Maps and Fieldwork skills Water and coasts Environmental geographies Place studies Overview of the location of major upland/lowland areas and river systems. Coastal Landscapes and Processes weathering processes – mechanical, chemical	Maps and Fieldwork skills Water and coasts Environmental geographies Place studies Coastal Landscapes and Processes weathering processes – mechanical, chemical mass movement – sliding, slumping and rock falls	Maps and Fieldwork skills Water and coasts Environmental geographies Place studies The global pattern of urban change. 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.	Maps and Fieldwork skills Water and coasts Environmental geographies Place studies A case study of a major city in an HIC, LIC or NEE to illustrate: the location and importance of the city, regionally, nationally and internationally causes of growth: natural increase and migration	Maps and Fieldwork skills Water and coasts Environmental geographies Place studies Demand for food resources is rising globally but supply can be insecure, which may lead to conflict. Areas of surplus (security) and deficit (insecurity): global patterns of calorie intake and food supply	Maps and Fieldwork skills Water and coasts Environmental geographies Place studies Areas of surplus (security) and deficit (insecurity): global patterns of water surplus and deficit reasons for increasing water consumption: economic development, rising population factors affecting water availability:



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mass movement – sliding, slumping and rock falls	erosion – hydraulic power, abrasion and attrition	Uneven development Evaluate sustainable urban management	how urban growth has created opportunities:	reasons for increasing food consumption:	climate, geology, pollution of supply, over-abstraction, limited
erosion – hydraulic power, abrasion	transportation – longshore drift	options.	social: access to services – health,	economic development, rising population	infrastructure, poverty. Impacts of water
and attrition	deposition – why	Section A Focus	education; access to resources -water		insecurity: waterborne
transportation – longshore drift	sediment is deposited in coastal	how urban growth	supply, energy	factors affecting	disease and water pollution, food
deposition – why	areas.	has created challenges:	economic: how urban industrial	food supply:	production, industrial
sediment is deposited in coastal areas.	How geological structure and rock type influence coastal forms.	managing urban growth - slums, squatter settlements	areas can be a stimulus for economic development.	climate, technology, pests and disease, water stress, conflict, poverty.	output, potential for conflict where demand exceeds supply.
How geological structure and rock type influence	Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion:	providing clean water, sanitation systems and	how urban growth has created challenges:	Impacts of food insecurity – famine, under nutrition, soil	Overview of strategies to increase water supply:
coastal forms. Characteristics and	headlands and bays, cliffs and wave cut	energy	managing urban	erosion, rising prices, social unrest.	diverting supplies and increasing
formation of landforms resulting from erosion: headlands and bays,	platforms, caves, arches and stacks.	providing access to services - health and education,	growth - slums, squatter settlements	Case studies	storage, dams and reservoirs, water transfers and
cliffs and wave cut platforms, caves, arches	Coastal Management	reducing unemployment,	providing clean water, sanitation		desalination
and stacks.	Hard engineering continued.	crime	systems and energy	Different starts size	an example of a large-scale water
River Management	Cost benefit analysis of hard engineering.	managing environmental issues - waste	providing access to services - health and education,	Different strategies can be used to increase food supply.	transfer scheme to show how its development has
Hard engineering continued.	oft engineering.	disposal, air and water pollution, traffic congestion.	reducing unemployment,	Overview of strategies to increase food supply:	both advantages and disadvantages. Moving towards a
Cost benefit analysis of hard engineering.	What is it?	An example of how urban planning is	crime managing	irrigation, aeroponics and	sustainable resource future:
oft engineering.	Why is it important?	improving the quality of life for the urban poor.	environmental issues - waste	hydroponics, the new Green	water conservation, groundwater
What is it?			disposal, air and	Revolution and use	management,





Final mainta	End Doint 1	l e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	l .		
					Data method collection, justification, risk management.
					Reaching conclusions Evaluation of geographical enquiry.
					Describing, analysing and explaining fieldwork data
					Selecting appropriate ways of processing and presenting fieldwork data

End points covered:

End Point 1

Locational knowledge

• 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

End Point 2

Place knowledge

• 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

End Point 3

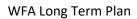
Human and physical geography

- understand, through the use of detailed place-based exemplars at a variety of scales, the key processes in:
 - o 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
 - o 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

End Point 4

Geographical skills and fieldwork

- 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	Development of fieldwork skill				
coverage:	Apply geographical knowledge, understanding, skills and approaches to real world contexts				
Cross-curricular					
links:					
Assessments:					
Other academy intent priorities					
Curriculum					
Careers -					
Gatsby 4					
Culturally rich –					
broadening					
horizons					