

Key Concepts: Place, Space, Environment, Inter-connection, Sustainability, Scale, Change

	Autumn	Key Concepts	Spring	Key Concepts	Summer	Key Concepts
KS1 Cycle A	Local area/fieldwork What is special about my area? Clifton Park	Place	Regional What's it like in the UK? Part 1	Place	World Why can't penguins live near the Equator?	Place
		Environment		Environment		Environment
						Space
KS1 Cycle B	Local//fieldwork How can we improve our local area?	Place	Regional/local fieldwork What is the weather like in the UK?	Environment	World Where would you rather live Kenya or England?	Place
		Environment		Change		Environment
						Space
LKS2 Cycle A	UK What's it like in the UK? Part 2	Place	World Volcanoes, mountains and earthquakes... are they all destructive?	Environment	Fieldwork/Enquiry What's it like in Filey?	Place
		Space		Space		Interconnection
		Environment		Change		Environment
LKS2 Cycle B	UK How does physical geography relate to human settlement? Somewhere to settle	Space	World Water cycle Rivers Is water a friend or foe?	Space	Local Fieldwork/Enquiry Why does the River Don flood more frequently in Rotherham? How do we mitigate the risk of flooding in Rotherham/York?	Environment
		Environment		Environment		Interconnection
		Interconnection		Interconnection		Change
UKS2 Cycle A	UK Farming - How do we reduce our reliance on other countries for food?	Space	World What changes are happening in Rio?	Space	Y5 – Local area study Castleton (Honey top, natural wonder, mines, caverns, tourist shops) How could Castleton be managed in a more sustainable way?	Space
		Scale		Interconnection		Environment
		Interconnection		Sustainability		Interconnection
		Sustainability		Change		Sustainability
UKS2 Cycle B	UK	Space	World - Climate change	Scale	Y6 –Crowden - Create an orientation challenge for a	

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	Energy – Is there enough for everyone?	Scale	Are we damaging our world? What are we doing to our world?	Interconnection	younger year group (possibly Y5)	
		Interconnection		Sustainability		
		Sustainability		Change		

Concept	Definition
Place	Areas or locations on the surface of the Earth that provide meaning to people e.g country, city, school, hospital, bedroom.
Space	How things are arranged and organised on the surface of the Earth. - Location – Where are things situated or located on the Earth? - Spatial distribution – How are they arranged. Are there any patterns? - Organisation – How and why are things arranged, situated or located the way they are?
Environment	Natural – deserts, mountains, seas, river etc Human - built (very few natural features remain) - cities, towns, suburbs, agricultural regions Soil, plants, animal life and even the climate/atmosphere (e.g. temperature) are all affected by human activity. eg. New York has its own micro climate
Inter -connection	How things on Earth start connecting to each other. What are the links between natural and human processes? What is it that affects the natural environment that might be a result of human activity? What is it that affects the human environments as a result of natural processes that occur?
Sustainability	The capacity to sustain human life as well as the capacity for us as humans to sustain all life all around the planet. An example would be energy sources – the renewable energy sources such as wind and water that are used in many places around the world to provide energy for people; non-renewable sources that we are chipping away at and are never being replacing because we can't.

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Scale	Key part to undertaking any enquiry - may be small scale or large Local scale – How many people attended Clifton skatepark? Regional – How many tourist numbers did Castleton receive last year? National – How many t visiting all the national parks across England? International – poaching in different African nations – goes across international borders. Global – What key issues affect national parks around the whole world?
Change	Any alteration to the natural or human environment. It can occur at varying rates, at different times and in different places. Change helps us understand the processes that go on in the Earth Earth is a dynamic place and is always changing. Over millions of years the Earth has been shaped by a lot of natural forces such as earthquakes, volcanoes, storms, massive climate changes. Changes have also taken place as a result of human activities; these are the things that humans do to affect some of the aspects of the natural world, e.g. climate. It is key to understand changes linked to phenomena such as tsunamis, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions and how they can impact severely on many human populations around the world. Geographers need to track changes and understand why they are important and how best to deal with them in the future.