



Geography overview

Key concepts

Investigate places



Investigate patterns



Communicate geographically



EYFS		Autumn		Spring		Summer	
Understanding the world People, cultures and communities Geography (Google maps)	Nursery	- Talk about what they see, using a wide vocabulary. - Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things. - Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos.					
		My home, my street		Cold places	Our Homes Hot places	Jungles	Cities
	Reception	Our local environment - Welly walks around local environment - Wild Woodland	Arctic Exploration of ice - Location and transport method - Animals that live in the arctic - Compare and contrast to our local environment-buildings and terrain	Australia Contrasting locality - Location and transport method - Animals that live in Australia - Compare and contrast to our local environment and the Arctic-buildings/landmarks and terrain (Sydney Opera House, Uluru-Ayres Rock, Canberra and Great Barrier Reef)	Amazon rainforest, jungle/safari - Location and transport method - Animals and plants that can be found in the Amazon rainforest - Compare and contrast to our local environment and the Arctic and Australia	London - Location of our capital city and transport method - Exploring the sights and landmarks of London (Buckingham Palace, Shard, Tower Bridge, Houses of Parliament and Elizabeth Tower-Big Ben and London Eye) Compare and contrast to our local environment, the Arctic, Australia and the Amazon	Blackpool - Location and transport method - Exploration of what we might find at the seaside-landmarks and terrain (Golden Mile, Tower and Pleasure Beach) - Compare the Sea Side to the children's local environment



Year 1	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Key skills & ideas (disciplinary knowledge)	- Use World maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at KS1. - Use simple compass directions (N,S,E,W) and locational and directional language to describe location of features and routes on a map. - Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use / construct basic symbols in a key. - Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of school and its grounds, and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.		
Key vocabulary	hill, forest, river, soil, village, town, farm, house, shop, map, United Kingdom, locate, fieldwork, north, south, east, west, Colne,	hill, river, season, weather, England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, locate, fieldwork, observe	sea, ocean, city, world, globe, map, arctic, pacific, southern, Indian, Atlantic, land, locate, north, south, east, west, continent
Focus / Enquiry question	Local – Colne Where is my school within the UK?	National – Weather What is the weather like in the UK?	Global – Our World How is our world connected?
Learning objectives (substantive knowledge)	- Geographical enquiry: What are Human and Physical Features? - Start local with a field trip into the area around school/school grounds - use observational skills to identify important physical and human features <i>p. 18 in fieldwork handbook</i> - Zoom in and discuss places which are special to children in the school grounds and why. - Zoom out - compass directions North East South West - discuss features which can be seen in school grounds facing in each direction (near, far, left and right) - Children create own maps to represent special places in the school grounds/local area, with simple key - Zoom out and identify the UK and four countries within. - Zoom in to look at the physical features in Colne. Discuss & explore why they are a physical feature - Zoom in to look at the human features in Colne. Discuss and explore what makes them a human feature	- Start Local by observing local daily weather patterns (link to ongoing seasonal observations in science). <i>p. 14 in fieldwork handbook</i> - Windy days and wind direction – which are the windiest places in the school grounds and why? - Rainy days - observe puddles and evaporation – where and why do puddles form? - Sunny days – find sunny and shady places in school grounds. Observe movement of shadows. - Snowy days – if possible, collect and observe snow and snowflakes. - Vocabulary session. Summarise and define key vocabulary. Frayer model - Zoom out and discuss seasons of the year in the UK (link to science). Recap on the four countries. - Zoom out and locate hot and cold places on the globe and identify North and South Poles and Equator (link into summer term global geography).	- Start local to investigate where Colne is, what country are we in and where is this within the wider world? - Geographical enquiry: What is a Continent and an Ocean? - Zoom out and use atlases and globes to name and locate seven continents and five oceans of the world. - Zoom in to look at the continents in more detail and their connecting oceans, Asia and Europe - Zoom in to look at the continents in more detail and their connecting oceans, Australia and Africa - Zoom in to look at the continents in more detail and their connecting oceans, North America, South America, Antarctica - Zoom out to look at What shape is the earth? How could people journey across the world? Investigate journey lines between the continents (Link to Year 1 Autumn Term compass directions)
Trips / fieldwork	Area around school / school grounds	Observe local weather patterns	
National curriculum	Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom	Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South poles.	Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.

Year 2	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Key skills & ideas (disciplinary knowledge)	• Use World maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at KS1. • Use simple compass directions (N,S,E,W) and locational and directional language to describe location of features and routes on a map. • Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use / construct basic symbols in a key. • Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of school and its grounds, and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.		
Key vocabulary	Physical features, vegetation, human features, aerial, river, atlas, location	Physical features, vegetation, human features, village, town, farm, house, shop, factory, office, aerial, compare, contrast, similarities, differences, location, atlas	Physical features, beach, cliff, coast, ocean, sea Human features, village/town, farm, shop, port, harbour, similarities, differences, North pole, south pole, equator
Focus / Enquiry question	Local – Colne What makes my local area special?	National - The UK Where are other people in the UK?	Global - Comparison Study What are the similarities and differences between Colne and Rajasthan, India?
Learning objectives (substantive knowledge)	• Bridge back to recall and recount Year 1 summer term to locate school by zooming in from worldmap to Europe, UK, Lancashire, looking at maps. • Start local and navigate around school play areas using printed map. Children mark best and worst thing about the play areas on map. • Vocabulary: human and physical features sorting – Frayer Model • Zoom in and plan a walk to Alkincoats Park using maps. • Field trip to Alkincoats Park, taking photos and making notes of journey and features of park. <i>p.16 in fieldwork handbook</i> • Create maps to represent Alkincoats Park with a key – noting the human and physical features. • Zoom in and discuss how their play area could be improved and why this is important.	• Start local and bridge back to recount and recall autumnY2 by looking at location and features of Colne (link to history of Colne Cotton Industry) • Research, understand and identify human features in the UK: houses, roads and bridges are things that have been built by people. • Recap on the four countries of the UK. Build on to identifying the surrounding seas and capital cities. • Research, understand and identify physical features in the UK: seas, mountains and rivers are natural and have not been put there by people. • Zoom in to locate and look at London – Largest urban area in the UK. (OS maps digital and hard copies) • Zoom in to locate and look at Cardiff – very flat but surrounded by hills. (OS maps digital and hard copies) • Zoom in to locate and look at Belfast – This is both a city and town. (OS maps digital and hard copies) • Zoom in to locate and look at Edinburgh – Built on an extinct volcano. (OS maps digital and hard copies)	• Start local with fieldwork to observe Colne from school grounds. • Revise compass points and plot human and physical features seen in each direction. • Zoom out to look at human and physical features of Colne on map and aerial photos. • Revise locational UK and world Geography to plot locations of Colne and Rajasthan on the World map. • Revise North and South Poles and Equator. Discuss geographical differences in location e.g. proximity to Equator. • Look at human and physical features of Rajasthan on map and aerial photos. If possible, interview someone who has visited or lives in Rajasthan. • Compare human and physical features of Rajasthan with Colne. Link to History, Queen Victoria (British Empire).
Trips / fieldwork	Alkincoats park		
National curriculum	Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom	Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas	Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom and a small area in a contrasting non-European country:

Year 3	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Key skills & ideas (disciplinary knowledge)	- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. - Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of OS maps) to build their knowledge of the UK and the wider World. - Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.		
Key vocabulary	Lancashire, grid reference, OS, compass, settlement, topography, topographical, characteristics, identify	Sustainability, settlement, characteristics, identify, define, agriculture, explain, energy	Travel, tourism, trade, transport, distribution, energy, minerals, natural resources, characteristics, identify, explain
Focus / Enquiry question	Local – Lancashire How has Lancashire changed over time?	National – Agriculture - What does UK farming look like and is it sustainable?	Global - Transport, Travel, Tourism and Global Trade What is global travel, tourism and trade, how is our world connected?
Learning objectives (substantive knowledge)	- Bridge back to recount and recall map reading skills from Yr 1 and 2. Look at 4-figure grid references on OS maps of local area. - Start local and link to local history by looking for clues of change over time in the local area. - Zoom out and use 8 points of compass to use maps on fieldwork trip into Lancashire. (Link to Year 1 Autumn Term compass directions) p. 30 in fieldwork handbook - Compare old maps to OS map, noting any changes. Look for old buildings and changes in land use and plot on a map with key. - Vocabulary session. Summarise and define key vocabulary. Frayer model - Zoom out to look at the county of Lancashire and change over longer historical period (bridge forwards to Roman history topic Year 4 spring). - Collate findings to create an information leaflet comparing Lancashire now and from the past.	- Start local by observing farming through fieldwork at a local farm (e.g. Gaze Gill), with a focus on sustainability. What are the challenges for the future? - Create maps of the farm with keys - Build on and bridge back to recount and recall locational geography by locating and discussing human and physical features of the UK. - Zoom into farming in Lancashire. What are the challenges? - Zoom out to look at locational geography of the world by locating human and physical features of farming in Florida - Compare findings of local fieldwork with studies of farming in Florida. What are the differences? Which is the most sustainable? - Sustainable rooftop city farming initiative in USA e.g. NYC – pros and cons. Could this work in the UK?	- Start local by using OS maps to complete a land use survey of the local area, looking for clues as to where people might work. p.26 in fieldwork handbook - Request a workplace visit to Rolls Royce by writing to businesses in the local area and investigate the range of jobs available. - Zoom out to look at China's tourism, trade and travel, link to Rolls Royce business within China. - Compare land use in local area to land use and trade links in the UK (link to geography – bridge back to Year 3 agriculture). - Compare land use in UK to land use more widely in China (Focus on the distribution of energy, food, minerals and water) - Investigate how dependent the UK is on travel, tourism and global trade. - What are the future job opportunities for pupils? What are the pros and cons of choosing to work in the local area or moving elsewhere?
Trips / fieldwork			Local area
National curriculum	Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use	Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use	Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water: <i>China</i>

Year 4	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Key skills & ideas (disciplinary knowledge)	- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. - Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of OS maps) to build their knowledge of the UK and the wider World. - Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.		
Key vocabulary	Water cycle, drainage, Source, Delta, Flow, Watercourse, Tributaries, Meanders, Deltas, Estuary, Subterranean river, Erosion, condensation, precipitation, evaporation, cumulonimbus cloud, change, investigate, cause, effect, meteorologist	Time zones, latitude, longitude, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian, change, investigate, cause, effect	Europe, region, longitude, latitude, environmental, mainland, population, climate, change, investigate, cause, effect, organise, tourism
Focus / Enquiry question	Local - The Water Cycle and Local Rivers Why are Colne Water & Pendle Water important?	National - The UK in relation to Time Zones, Longitude, Latitude and Hemispheres Where are we, how is our world categorised?	Global - Comparison Study: UK and Greece What are the similarities and differences between the UK and Greece?
Learning objectives (substantive knowledge)	- Start local by discussing signs of water use in and around school (taps, drains etc). - Zoom in to look at the water cycle and represent using a simple diagram. - Zoom out to locate the River Calder in the local area on OS maps (revisit 4-figure grid references – Year 3) and follow the course of the River Calder to the coast. Create a map of the River Calder with a key (link to history Year 3 autumn term – Cotton Mills). - Zoom in to look at the features of a river. - Fieldwork trip to the River Calder, Pendle Water Meetings or Colne Water to investigate the features of the river (direction of flow, depth, velocity, width) p. 32 in fieldwork handbook (if choosing Pendle Water Meetings or Colne Water, ensure locating and investigating the river beforehand) - Vocabulary session. Summarise and define key vocabulary. Frayer model - Zoom in to look at erosion and deposition within rivers.	- Start local by locating the UK and our location on a globe. Focus on the equator and how this divides the world into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. - Zoom in to look at lines of longitude and latitude on a globe. Use map co-ordinate to locate places around the world. - Zoom in to look at the Arctic and Antarctic Circles. Fact find information regarding the features, climate and environmental factors of these locations. - Investigate and compare the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, what is it like in these regions, how does this compare to the UK? - Zoom in to discuss and consider what the Prime Meridian is, why we need it and where it is located. - Discuss and investigate the different Time Zones around the world.	- Start local by revising human & physical features of local area - bridge back to Aut Spr - Zoom out to revise continents and oceans. Bridge back to Year 1 Summer Term. Revise Equator and learn location of Northern and Southern Hemispheres, latitude and longitude, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle Bridge back to Year 4 Spring. - Zoom into Europe, locational knowledge and name some countries and capital cities. - Zoom into mainland Greece, locational knowledge – locate in relation to the UK. Look at human and physical features of Greece on maps & aerial photos. - Discuss and explore climate, population, language, currency, famous landmarks (link to history – Ancient Greece) - Zoom out to compare Greece to NW England – what is the same and what is different? How is each area changing as a result of human forces such as climate change and tourism?
Trips / fieldwork	Colne water		
National curriculum	Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including rivers and the water cycle.	Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night).	Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia), concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the UK and a region within Europe.

Year 5	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Key skills & ideas (disciplinary knowledge)	- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. - Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of OS maps) to build their knowledge of the UK and the wider World. - Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.		
Key vocabulary	Analyse, apply, horizontal, vertical, record, environmental change, carbon footprint, reflect, human processes	Analyse, apply, horizontal, vertical, record, mountains, volcanoes, earthquakes, UK mountains, dormant, active, extinct, mountain ranges, ring of fire	Analyse, apply, horizontal, vertical, record, landscape, formation European rivers, flooding, dams, diversity
Enquiry question	Local - Environmental Change and Care What is our impact on our world and local area?	National - Mountains, Volcanoes and Earthquakes What physical features make our world unique?	Global - Rivers of the World How does water (rivers) shape our landscape across the world?
Learning objectives (substantive knowledge)	- Start local by thinking about environmental issues that are important to the children. Use news items as a starting point. p. 24 in fieldwork handbook - Discuss the ways in which countries or groups of countries can or have worked together to tackle issues e.g. geopolitical groups (UN, EU), trade links, migration, climate change, deforestation or other issues. - Children investigate the role of different countries including the UK in these issues and reflect on global citizenship (link to Children's Rights) - Identify location of fieldwork using 6-figure grid references on OS maps – plan route. - Children use their geographical knowledge from autumn and spring term to identify an issue which concerns the future of the local area (e.g. sustainable travel or carbon footprint). - Children use a range of fieldwork methods to observe and collect data in the local area. - Children take action by using their findings to create a plan and make recommendations to local leaders or headteacher. - Children reflect on their role as local and global citizens (link to RRSA). p. 34 in fieldwork handbook	- Start local by linking back to topographical observations of local area in the Autumn term. - Zoom in to look at the Earth, explore what it is made of and draw and label a cross section diagram. - Zoom out to build on world locational knowledge by linking to major mountain ranges and rivers on each continent with a focus on Europe and N and S America). - Discuss why the earth's surface is shaped like it is – tectonic plate movement, earthquakes, volcanoes. Link structure of Earth back to Science, rocks topic spring term - Zoom in to look at structure of a volcano - link to Science – rocks. Explore the meaning of Active, Dormant and Extinct - Zoom in on Mont Blanc – Western Europe's highest peak. Identify key features and locational knowledge. - Zoom in to look at Earthquakes, why do they happen, how do we measure them – Richter and Mercalli scales. - Plot major volcanoes and earthquake zones on world map – the Ring of Fire	- Bridge back to Year 4 Autumn Term to recount and recall the water cycle and river formation/features. - Zoom in to use an index and atlas to locate the main rivers in the UK: Trent, Severn, Thames, Ouse, Clyde, Wye, Tay look at facts, features, location and plot on a map of the UK. - Zoom out to use an index and atlas to locate Europe's five largest rivers, the Volga, the Danube, the Rhine, Rhona & the Oder - look at facts, features, location & plot on a World map. - Zoom out again to use an index and atlas to locate the five largest rivers in the world, The Nile, Amazon, Mississippi, Yangtze, Mississippi and Yenisei - look at facts, features, location and add to the map of the World. - Vocabulary session. Summarise and define key vocabulary. Frayer model - Zoom in to look how we use rivers across the world. Human and physical features and uses. - Zoom in to look at flooding and the use of dams. Should we use dams? Look at and discuss hydroelectric power.
Trips / fieldwork	Local area		
National curriculum	Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities.	Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes.	Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use.

Year 6	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Key skills & ideas (disciplinary knowledge)	- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. - Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of OS maps) to build their knowledge of the UK and the wider World. - Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.		
Key vocabulary	Interconnected, interdependent, conclusions, explore, boundary, significant, colonise, indigenous, economic activity, Death Valley,	Biomes, vegetation belts, Measure, deciduous forest, rainforest, marine, freshwater, climate zones, taiga conservation, fossil fuels, economic activity, tundra	Migration, explore, conclusions, patterns, erosion, dunes, eight point
Enquiry question	Global - North and South America Study How is our world diverse; are areas in North and South America the same?	National - Weather and Climate Zones What is the impact of weather and climate zones on the environmental factors in our world?	Local - Coastal Regions - What is special about North-West England?
Learning objectives (substantive knowledge)	- Bridge back to Year 1 and recount and recall the continents and oceans of the world, including any countries and capital cities of importance. - Zoom in to look at the Americas, what do you know? Compare the boundary lines of North and South America. - Locational study of a significant place within North America, human and physical features. - Locational study of a significant place within South America, human and physical features. - Comparative Study, compare the locations studied from North and South America. Physical features, human features, weather, climate. - Look local by comparing our area to the Death Valley US. - Bridge back to Yr 6 Spring Term to recount and recall biomes and discuss the climate regions across the countries/boundary lines of North America.	- Start local by observing and measuring weather patterns in the UK and linking to seasons. p. 20 in fieldwork handbook - Zoom out and build on world locational geography to learn about climate zones - Zoom in to look at polar, temperate, tropical, subtropical. - Zoom out to look at the main world Biomes: - Marine and Freshwater: vegetation, plant and animals. - Desert and Savannah: vegetation, plant and animals. - Deciduous Forest and Rainforest: vegetation, plant and animals p. 28 in fieldwork handbook - Tundra and Taiga: vegetation, plant and animals. - Vocabulary session. Summarise and define key vocabulary. Frayer model. - Children look at the impact of environmental change on these areas - bridge back to summer term Year 5 recount and recall rivers of the world.	- Zoom out to explore how water, weathering and erosion can change the landscape – bridge back to Yr4 Water Cycle and Rivers unit. - Zoom in to look at the Coastal regions in the North-West of England (revisit 6-figure grid references from Year 5). Identify and map the main coastal features in the UK. (Locate the counties which have coastal features) - Research and describe how coastal features change through weathering and erosion. - Zoom out to look how coastlines in the North-West and UK have changed over time. - Zoom in to look at Blackpool and Flyde, where is it and what is it like there? Field trip to Blackpool and Flyde Sand Dunes - Use fieldwork and map work to observe the topography of the local land (peaks and plain) from viewpoint near school according to 8 points of the compass. How does this compare to the topographical map of the UK and Blackpool. - Compare the physical geography of Blackpool with that of my own area. - Compare land use in Blackpool with my own area.
Trips / fieldwork			Local area
National curriculum	Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, & major cities Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region within North or South America.	Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including climate zones, biomes, vegetation belts.	Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use.