



# Ormskirk West End Primary School – Geography Long Term Plan 2025-2026 – Respect – Aspiration - Resilience

Overview concepts		Earth Systems	Place	Space		Environment
Organisational	Interpretation	Interconnection	Time	Scale	diversity	

	Autumn	Spring	Summer
<b>Acorns - EYFS</b>	Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, nonfiction texts and maps;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Know some similarities and differences between different religious and cultural communities in this country, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and – when appropriate – maps</li> </ul>
<b>Overview Concepts</b>			
<b>Year 1</b>	<b>What Do I know About Where I live?</b>	<b>What Are The Differences in Weather Throughout The Year?</b>	<b>What Do I Know About The UK?</b>
<b>Overview Concepts</b>			
<b>NC Objectives</b>	use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map	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, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding <b>seas</b>  key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage
<b>Year 2</b>	<b>What and Where are the Continents and Oceans on Earth?</b>	<b>Why are Different Places Hot and Cold?</b>	<b>How is it Similar and Different living in Lamu Town (Kenya) to Ormskirk?</b>
<b>Overview Concepts</b>			
<b>NC Objectives</b>	name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.	identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of	understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the



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	use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage	hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles	United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country. use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key
<b>Year 3</b>	<b>How is Land Used in the UK? (Transition unit)</b>	<b>Why is the Lake District So Unique?</b>	<b>How Is Catalonia different to the UK?</b>
<b>Overview Concepts</b>			
<b>NC Objectives</b>	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 human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water	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.	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 understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America.
<b>Year 4</b>	<b>How is Land Used in the UK? (Transition Unit)</b>	<b>What Factors make each Biome different?</b>	<b>How is Catalonia different to the UK?</b>
	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 human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water	Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.	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 understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America.



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<b>Year 5</b>	<b>What is it Like to Live in South America?</b>	<b>What is Fair Trade and Why Should it Matter to us?</b>	<b>What are the Causes of Deforestation and How Does it Affect People?</b>
<b>Overview Concepts</b>			
<b>NC Objectives</b>	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 understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied	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	use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied 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 understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America
<b>Year 6</b>	<b>How Do We Investigate Rivers?</b>	<b>How Do We Power the World?</b>	<b>What is it Like to Live in South America?</b>
<b>Overview Concepts</b>			
<b>NC Objectives</b>	physical geography, including: rivers. 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.	human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and <b>the distribution of natural resources including energy</b> , food, minerals and water	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 understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied



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