

Geography 7 Year plan 2026-2027

W K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	CYCLE 1													CYCLE 2													CYCLE 3													
Y 7	7.1 Middle East								7.2 East Africa								7.3 The Arctic								7.4 Our Home															
Y 8	8.1 An Icy World								8.2 YGBC								8.3 World Cities								8.4 Tectonics															
Y 9	9.1 Weather and climate in the UK									9.2 Ecosystems in the UK						9.3 UK Economy							9.4 Development Gap																	
Y 10	10.1 Coasts + Fieldwork							10.2 Hot Deserts				10.3 Tropical Storms				10.4 Rainforests							10.5 Urban challenges in Rio							10.6 Urban change Sunderland										
Y 11	11.1 Glaciers				11.2 NEE: India					11.3 Tectonics			11.4 Energy			11.5 Geographical skills: Fieldwork and Pre-release DME							Revision/ Exams																	
Y 12	Teacher 1		12.1 Globalisation											12.3 Tectonics											NEA															
	Teacher 2		12.2 Regeneration																12.4 Coasts																					
Y13	Teacher 1		13. 1 Water cycle and security											13.3 Carbon cycle and energy security											Paper 3				Revision/ exams											
	Teacher 2		13.2 Superpowers											13.4 Health Human Rights and intervention											Preparation															

National Curriculum Audit

Content	1. Geological timescales and plate tectonics.	2. Rocks, weathering and soils.	3. Weather and climate, including the change in climate from the Ice Age to the present	4. Glaciation, hydrology and coasts	5. Population and urbanisation.
	6. International development	7. Economic activity in the primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary sectors.	8. The use of natural resources	9. Human and physical processes interact with landscapes, environments and the climate.	10. Human activity and the functioning of natural systems Geography

GCSE Specification Audit

Paper 1 (35%)						Paper 2 (35%)						Paper 3 (30%)	
1A	Tectonics	1B Ecosystems	In the UK	1C Land Use	Coasts	2A Urban Challenge	Urban Growth	2B Economic Change	Development Gap	2C Resources	In the UK; food, water and energy	3A DME	
	Weather		Rainforests				Challenges in Rio		NEE: India			3B Skills	

	Climate and change		Deserts		Rivers		Change in Sunderland		In the UK		Energy	3C Fieldwork
--	--------------------	--	---------	--	--------	--	----------------------	--	-----------	--	--------	--------------

Cross Curriculum Links

Science	Maths	English	RE	ART/ DT/ Engineering	ICT	History	MFL	Business	PE	Careers
---------	-------	---------	----	----------------------	-----	---------	-----	----------	----	---------

***Bold-** taught in detail

Not bold- touch on it

Area	Composite	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10	Y11	Y12	Y13
		<i>Contrasting Places</i>	<i>Processes and change</i>	<i>The UK</i>	<i>Challenging world</i>	<i>Future uncertainties</i>	<i>Diverse places</i>	<i>Interconnected World</i>
		Components						
Geology	<i>Geological timescales</i>	7.1 Rock formation trapped layers of fossil fuels in the Middle East. 7.3 The formation of the world's largest glaciers in the last Ice Age.	8.1 Impact of glaciation on UK landscapes – Lake District		10.2 Earth's Long-term climate change is defined by geological time periods.	11.3 Earth's structure and continental drift	12.1 Geological structure of the UK- Rocky coasts and coastal plains. 12. 4 Earth's structure and continental drift	13.3 Geological carbon cycle. 13.1 Fossil water stores
		Ice sheets Fossil fuels	Large numbers	Large numbers	Large numbers Geological periods Timelines	Continental drift theory and convection currents	Large numbers Geological periods Timelines	Carbon and water cycle
	<i>Categorise different types of rocks and weathering</i>	7.3 Shale gas (large deposits found in the Arctic) is formed within sedimentary rocks.	8.1 Rock types and categories. Processes of weathering and erosion. Resultant glacial landscapes.		10.1 Rocks change shape and size through processes of erosion. Changing coastal landscapes.	11.1 Rocks change shape and size through processes of erosion. River landforms are formed as a result of different types of rocks.	12.1 Rates of coastal erosion vary with different types of rock. The Holderness coast is eroded due to unconsolidated sediment	13.3 Release of geological carbon through weathering
		Energy formation	Rock composition Weathering - chemistry		Interquartile range and sampling	Interquartile range and sampling	Types of rock Rates of erosion. Statistical analysis	Chemical weathering and change.
	<i>Role of soil in an ecosystem</i>	7.1 Plant adaptations to poor quality desert soils. 7.4 Knowledge of types soils across a transect of the Arctic; including permafrost in Russia. The history of soil.		9.2 Ecosystems in the UK are dependent on the nutrient cycle. EPPING FOREST	10.1. Desertification in desert fringe areas. Desert soils. SAHARA. 10.5 Rainforests have poor soils. Nutrient cycle. AMAZON			13.1 Physical factors within drainage basins determine the relative importance of inputs, flows and outputs 13. 3 Tundra soils store huge amounts of carbon. Anaerobic soils store huge amounts of carbon.
		Soil types Adaptations		Nutrient cycle Food webs	Population pyramids Nutrient cycle			Respiration Chemical changes
Tectonics	<i>Plate tectonic theory, including hazard formation</i>		8.4 Destructive plate margin and focus on the Pacific Ring. Earth's structure, plate movement. Hazards; composite volcanoes, earthquakes and tsunamis.			11.3 Earth's structure. Convection and slab pull theory. Plate boundaries and associated hazards; destructive, constructive and conservative	12.4 History of tectonic theory overtime. Four plate margins and associated hazards. Plate movement; convection and slab pull. Anatomy of a volcano and an earthquake.	13.3 Geological carbon cycle, volcanic outgassing.
			Environmental chemistry			Environmental chemistry	Environmental chemistry	Carbon cycle

Living World	Impacts of tectonic hazards		8.4 Primary and secondary impacts. Social, economic and environmental effects of the JAPAN Earthquake/ tsunami 2011 and BALI volcano 2018		10.3 Natural hazards can hinder development.	11.3 Primary/ secondary/ social/economic/environmental impacts of earthquakes. Wealth determines impact. CHRISTCHURCH AND NEPAL	12.4 Primary/ secondary/ social/economic/environmental impacts of all tectonic hazards. Wealth determines impact. HAITI/ CHRISTCHURCH/ ICELAND/ JAPAN/ THAILAND	13.4. Natural hazards can hinder development. States can become reliant n emergency relief aid.
			Aid		Aid	Aid	Aid	Aid
	Tectonic hazards can be managed.		8.4 Earthquake proof school, using examples from around the world.		10.3 Hazards are usually better managed in wealthy places	11.3 Immediate and long-term responses in contrasting places. Hazard resistant design.	12.4 immediate and long-term responses in contrasting places. Hazard resistant design. Hazard management models	
			3D design and engineering			3D design and engineering	3D design and engineering	
Living World	Characteristics of unique environments	7.1 Middle East desert biome and climate. 7.2. East Africa biomes: Grasslands, desert, rainforest. 7.3 Tundra and cold desert biome		9.2 UK ecosystems, including a small-scale ecosystem e.g. Epping Forest.	10.2 Desert location, climate, plant and animal adaptations. SAHARA 10.4 Rainforest location, climate, plant and animal adaptations. AMAZON			13.1 Biomes have different rates of flow and relative importance of stores. 13.3 Biomes have different rates of flow and relative importance of stores.
		Habitats and ecosystems. Presenting data, identifying trends and averages – climate graphs		Ecosystems and food chains/ webs	Ecosystems and food chains/ webs			
	Unique environments can have challenges and opportunities	7.1 Challenges for animals and plant life in desert biome. 7.1 Opportunities of desert biome for solar energy. 7.2 Access to resources as part of sustainable development goals. 7.2 Cocoa crops rely on specific climate conditions. 7.3 Extreme environments in the Arctic can be challenging. E.g. Siberia. This affects industry and urbanisation patterns			10.2 Economic opportunities which include; mining, farming, renewable energy and tourism. There are challenges as a result of desertification. 10.4 Economic opportunities which include; mining, logging, ranching. There are challenges as a result of deforestation.		12.1 Tropical marine ecosystems can provide economic and social opportunities. When misused can provide challenges.	13.1 Biomes have different rates of flow and relative importance of stores. 13.3 Biomes have different rates of flow and relative importance of stores.
		Adaptations Renewable energy			Stewardship		Stewardship	
	Unique environments need to be managed.	7.2 Sustainable development goals. 7.3 Polar regions must be managed by combating climate change.		9.2 Stabilising food webs and managing species levels.	10.2 Deserts can be managed at a local, national and international scale. 10.4 Rainforests can be managed at a local, national and international scale.		12.1 Mangrove management is important for sea level rise in LICs. MALDIVES 12.3 Globalisation leads to social and economic development which devalues ecosystems – Kuznet's curve.	13.3 Climate tipping points are linked to fragile environments. Managing climate change – adaptation and mitigation. Strategies appropriate to specific environments.

		Global warming action	Global warming action		Ecosystems		Global warming action	Global warming action		Global warming action	Global warming action			
Weather, Climate and Change	There are many types of weather and extreme weather such as Tropical Storms and drought	7.1 Weather and climate of the Middle East. 7.2 Weather and climate of East Africa. 7.3 Weather and climate of Polar regions			9.2 Weather in the UK. Variations in UK Weather. Extreme weather in the UK- Beast from the East 2018. Heatwaves of 2018 and 2022		10.3 Global Atmospheric circulation 10.3 Formation of tropical storms. Impacts of tropical; storms- HAIYAN 2013.					13.1 Global atmospheric circulation. Tropical storms. El Nino / La Nina.		
		Climate Graphs	Weather											
	Extreme weather is becoming more frequent as a result of climate change	7.2 Challenges of Cocoa farming with climate change.			9.2. Extreme weather in the UK is becoming more frequent because of Climate Change. Beast from the East 2018. Heatwaves of 2018 and 2022.		10.3Marginal places are suffering as a result of extreme weather. 10.3 Tropical storms are increasing in frequency, distribution and intensity. 10.1 Drought is becoming more common.			12.1 Tropical storms are increasing, making low lying coastal areas vulnerable to sea level rise and flooding.		13.4 IGOs and global players have increasing global responsibility for climate change action. 13.1 and 13.3 The carbon and water cycles are linked.		
		Global Warming											Global Warming	
	There are many natural reasons for why climate changes.			8.1 Glacial landscapes were formed during the last Ice Age.			9.1 Quaternary period and reasons for glacial and interglacial periods; orbital, sunspot, asteroid and volcanic eruptions theories.					13.3 Natural carbon fluxes and impact on climate.		
Ice Age				Milankovitch cycles Sunspots, Asteroids										
There is now enhanced climate change as a result of human activity	7.3 The planet is becoming warmer and this is having negative consequences in polar regions.		8.3 The growth of urban areas and changes in industry contribute to enhanced climate change. 8.2 Uses and abuses of the planet- impacts of climate change.			9.1 causes and impacts of enhanced climate change. Mitigation and adaptation of climate change. 10.2 Desertification is accelerated as a result of enhanced climate change.			12.1 Global sea level rise will have drastic consequences in low lying areas. 12.3 Globalisation leads to social and economic development which devalues the environment – Kuznet’s curve.		13.2- Global powers and players are responsible for enhanced climate change and have an obligation to tackle it 13.3 Anthropological changes to the carbon flows and stores (esp. atmospheric store). 13.4 – marginal societies are most affected by enhanced climate change			
	Global Warming	Laudato Si Y7	Global Warming										Global warming	Stewardship
Physical landscapes	Weathering, erosion and transportation			8.1 The journey of a rock from mountains to rivers and coasts. The processes that change the shape of the land.			10.1 How do process change and shape coasts DOREST COASTLINE		11.1 How do processes change and shape river landscapes. RIVER TEES		12.1 Coastal processes and changing shape of the coast.		13.1 Fluvial processes. 13.3 Weathering and the geological carbon cycle.	
				Rocks			Rocks	Statistics	Rocks	Statistics	Rocks	Statistics	Chemical weathering	

Population, urban growth and change	Unique landforms shape the land		8.1 Focus on key landforms from glaciated landscapes.			10.1 Erosional and depositional landforms at the coast; headland and bays, caves, arches, stacks and spits, wave cut platform, spit, bar, beach.		11.1 Erosional and depositional landforms in rivers; waterfalls, meanders and oxbow lakes, levees, floodplains.		12.1 erosional and depositional landforms, emergent and submergent coasts and features, rocky and coastal plains.		13.1 Relationship between rivers and wetlands. 13.3 As above and link to carbon stores/flows.			
			Processes of erosion and weathering			Processes of erosion and weathering		Processes of erosion and weathering		Processes of erosion and weathering. Eustatic and isostatic change.					
	Landscapes need to be managed	7.2 Sustainable development goals.		8.1 Glaciated landscapes such as the Lake District need strict management.			10.1 Hard and soft engineering, when and where it is appropriate. Fieldwork at Blyth groynes.		11.1 Hard and soft engineering, when and where it is appropriate.		12.1 Hard and soft engineering, when and where it is appropriate. Role of players and managements in different places needs different approaches.		13.3 Managing climate change – adaptation and mitigation. Strategies appropriate to specific environments.		
							Engineering		Engineering		Engineering		Cultural appropriateness		
	Population trends and Global population growth	7.4 European population distribution. 7.1 Syria's changing population inc. population pyramids. 7.2 Link between development and population growth. 7.3 Population structure and distribution in the Arctic		8.3 Historic population growth. Rise of megacities and trends. Reasons for urban growth.		10.6 Population change in the UK and in Sunderland		10.1 Population growth and trends in Rio, Brazil. RIO BRAZIL.				12.3 Global population growth and trends, migration; domestically and internationally.		13.1 and 13.3 Growing population, population structure and lifestyles.	
		Population graphs (inc pop.n pyramids) Choropleth maps	Medicine through time	Industrial revolution & medicine	Line graphs	Industrial changes & migration		Slave trade	Catholic lifestyle			Industrialisation			
	Impacts of urban growth and change	7.1) Urban growth and economic migration in the UAE.		8.3 Challenges in cities; pollution, housing, employment. Focus on China.		10.6 Challenges and opportunities of urban change in Sunderland		10.5 Challenges and opportunities of urban growth in RIO.		11.2 NEE- social and environmental challenges of rapid economic growth- Dharavi, Mumbai. INDIA		12.3. Social and environmental challenges of urban growth in megacities. Spread of culture. E.g. Little India.		13.1 Urban change and lifestyles affect supply, demand, quality and quantity of freshwater supplies. 13.3 Urban change and lifestyles affect flows and stores (esp. atmospheric) of carbon. Impact of carbon cycle changes on urban environments.	
		Percentage s and ratios		Pollution		Deindustrialisation	poverty	Poverty and crime		Poverty	Pollution	Historic migration			
	The future and management of urban places			8.2 Sustainable cities.		9.4 Regeneration and sustainability.		10.5 Management of squatter settlements.				12.3 Sustainability and anti-globalisation strategies. E.g. shop locally.		13.3 Impact of carbon cycle changes on urban environments.	
				Sustainability	Engineering and design.	Sustainability	Engineering and design.	Poverty							

International development	Measuring development	7.1 Social and economic development indicators. 7.2 Sustainable development goals			9.4 Social, economic and environmental indicators of development. Sustainable development goals	11.2 Development levels for India INDIA	12.3 Contrasting switched on/ off places.	13.1 Less Developed places have less reliable access to clean, fresh water. 13.4 Measuring development Millennium Development Goals Sustainable development Goals
		Percentages and ratios			Welfare and rights Data	Welfare and rights Data	Colonialism, trade, war. Data	Poverty Data
	The development gap results in inequality	7.1 Position of Indian migrant workers in Dubai, UAE. 7.2 Causes and impacts of poverty.	8.4 Hazards can contribute to the development gap.		9.1 Causes and consequences of the development gap. 10.2 LICs more vulnerable to impacts of Climate change 9.4 Drought can contribute to the development gap.	11.2 NEE- despite economic growth, still social and environmental challenges. INDIA	12.3 Globalisation creates winners and losers.	13.4 There are huge variations in health, human rights and abuses globally. 13.1 and 13.3 As places become more developed both water usage (direct and indirect) and carbon release increase/speed up.
		Impacts of colonialism			Colonialism, trade, war	Impacts of colonialism	Colonialism, trade, war	Human rights
	Development solutions	7.1 Fossil fuels and development 7.2 Sustainable development goals, Appropriate technology solutions, Fairtrade, Foreign Direct Investment.			9.4 Aid, trade, fair trade, tourism.	11.2 Redevelopment in Mumbai. Impacts of aid.	12.3 Tourism and fair trade	13.4 Intervention can improve the development; education and health e.g. Polio. Sometimes military intervention can reduce the development gap. 13.1 Water access is explicitly linked to development
		Energy and Sustainability			Aid/ fair trade 9. Fair Trade	Aid	Aid/ fair trade Fair Trade	Pharmacy Military intervention e.g. Marshall Plan
Economic activity	The UK economy has changed from heavy industry to a post-industrial economy.	7.4 Deindustrialisation and decline of shipbuilding in Sunderland.		9.3 Employment sectors in the UK. Change from heavy industry to tertiary and quaternary. 9.3 Deindustrialisation		11.2 India is changing from primary industries to secondary and tertiary industries. INDIA	12.3 Deindustrialisation and the global shift of industry to NEEs. 12.2 Impacts of deindustrialisation in the 'rust belt'. Deindustrialisation	13.1 Impact of industry and agriculture on water quality and the water cycle. 13.3 Changing industrial output and relationship to carbon flows.
		Deindustrialisation		Deindustrialisation				
	Major changes in the economy of the UK effect employment patterns and regional growth.			9.3 North south divide Nissan (Y7) M62 corridor. HS2. Links to the wider world EU and Commonwealth.			12.2 Employment sector change and subsequent change of urban land-use. Impact of industrial change in the North East 'Rust Belt'. Deindustrialisation	13.4 There is a correlation between employment changes and ill health. Creating a N/S divide Deindustrialisation
				Deindustrialisation				

Natural resources	The world is becoming increasingly connected. This can result in a shift of power.	7.4 The relationship between the UK and EU.		8.3 Migration has allowed for people to move more freely. This creates shared culture and knowledge across the globe.		9.3 The UK has strong links with other countries through the Commonwealth and EU.		11.2 More NEE’s. rise of BRICs and MINT countries. Connected through trade e.g. Make in India and Look East Policies.	INDIA	12.3 The Global shift. Rise in NEEs. Trade relationships. As a result there is a shared homogenised global culture.		13.1 A strong economy is fundamental for superpower status. Multi polar world with the rise of the BRICs.	
		EU history	Citizenship, Human rights, law.			British Empire							
	What is a resource and why do we need them; food, water, energy	7.1 Role of oil in the Middle East – Saudi Aramco		8.1 Fresh water quality changes as is moves downstream in fluvial environments. 8.3 Non-renewable and renewable energy. Arctic-Oil Fracking. Challenges with food and waste, water and water shortages				9.4 Not all resources are shared equally. We live in a world of haves and have nots.	11.3 Geothermal energy 11.4 UK resources (food, water and energy) UK energy mix. Resources energy-Fracking in Lancashire	12.4 Geothermal energy		13.1 Basis of entire topic. 13.3 Energy is explicitly linked to the carbon cycle and anthropogenic changes.	
		Fossil fuels	Business – Taxation (Aramco)	Energy Water quality.				Poverty	Energy	Energy			
	Resources need to be used sustainably	7.1 Sustainable energy in Dubai. 7.3 Protecting extreme environments.		8.2. Global Warming causes and effects and solutions (renewable energy). 8.2 Sustainable cities (renewable energy).		9.1 Global warming Investigation			11.2 India- micro hydro scheme- resources		13.1 Freshwater is scarce and needs to be carefully managed. 13.3 Fossil fuels and climate change – mitigation and adaptation. 13.4 Sustainable resource use. E.g. Oil in the Niger Delta.		
		Stewardship		Sustainability	Sustainability	Global Warming	Global warming				Sustainable and renewable energy		