



CONONLEY PRIMARY SCHOOL
Inspiring and Challenging Our Children

Key Stage 2

Who are Britain's National Parks for?

Location Knowledge:	North America, United Kingdom, latitude, longitude, Northern hemisphere, Southern hemisphere
Place Knowledge:	UK National Parks: The Yorkshire Dales, Exmoor, Dartmoor US National Park: The Everglades, Florida
Human and Physical Geography:	Mountains, Types of Settlement and land use, Economic Activity, Natural Resources
Skills and Fieldwork:	Maps, atlases, globes, digital / computer mapping, 8 compass points, 4 & 6 figure grid references, mapping symbols and key and the use of Ordnance Survey Maps
How does this unit build on the knowledge and skills developed in KS1 and link with the knowledge and skills in other KS2 units?	See the 'Geography Curriculum: Unit Links' document on the school website.
Links to other areas of the curriculum:	History: Changes in Britain from Stone age to iron Age Art: Turner—painting of Malham Cove; James Ward—painting of Gordale Scar Science: Evolution and Inheritance Maths: compass points, direction

Curriculum Intent: Key Lines of Enquiry

<p>1: Why are National Parks described as Britain's 'breathing spaces'?</p>	<p>2: What else makes National Parks so important?</p>	<p>3: Why do National Parks welcome visitors?</p>
<p>Pupils will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the distribution of the selected / all 15 National Parks in the UK the common key natural features of the National Parks of the UK the features of the Yorkshire Dales National Park why they are referred to as the country's 'breathing spaces' 	<p>Pupils will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the meaning of the term 'cultural heritage' How this applies to the National Parks in the UK How this applies to The Yorkshire Dales National Parks in particular, focussing on Ribbleshead Viaduct and the Settle Carlisle Line. 	<p>Pupils will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> how UK's National Parks actively encourage visitors to enjoy and learn about what makes them special How the Yorkshire Dales National Park encourage visitors 
<p>Key Vocabulary</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary</p>
<p>National Park: protected areas because of their beautiful countryside, wildlife and cultural heritage Landscape :everything you can see when you look across an area of land, Environment: everything around us, living and non-living Rural: areas which are not towns or cities. They are often farming or agricultural areas. Countryside: land not in towns, cities, or industrial areas, that is either used for farming or left in its natural condition Wild: natural, not cultivated Remote: something that is far away in place or a place that is located away from the populated areas Open spaces: a piece of land that is undeveloped (has no buildings or other built structures) and is accessible to the public</p>	<p>Conservation: the protection of things found in nature. It requires the sensible use of all Earth's natural resources: water, soil, minerals, wildlife, and forests. People who care about conservation try to preserve natural resources so they will still be around in the future. Heritage: something passed down from previous generations Cultural heritage: objects, buildings, customs and traditions which are inherited from past generations, looked after in the present for the benefit of future generations.</p>	<p>Wildlife: wild animals and other organisms in their natural environment Cultural Heritage: objects, buildings, customs and traditions which are inherited from past generations, looked after in the present for the benefit of future generations. Urban: the town, city or area surrounding a city Tourism: when people travel to different places for pleasure</p>

Curriculum Intent: Key Lines of Enquiry

<p>4: Why is protected land so important in Southwest England?</p>	<p>5: Why are so many people attracted to <i>The Valley of Rocks?</i> / Malham Cove and Goredale Scar</p>	<p>6: Why is <i>Merrivale</i> such an important prehistoric site? 6. Are there important prehistoric sites in the Yorkshire Dales?</p>
<p>Pupils will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the key physical and human geographical features of Southwest England the proportion of protected land here with other regions of the UK the key physical and human geographical features of Yorkshire Dales 	<p>Pupils will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the landscape of Malham Cove and Goredale Scar the attraction of this area for visitors such as artists the landscape of The Valley of Rocks in Exmoor National Park, and explain the attraction of this area for visitors such as artists compare with Malham Cove and Goredale Scar in the Yorkshire Dales National Park 	<p>Pupils will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the existence of the Bronze Age ceremonial landscape in Dartmoor National Park prehistoric sites in the Yorkshire Dales National Park
<p>Key Vocabulary</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary</p>
<p>Protected Land: an area of land that has been legally set aside so it can be kept safe from harm. Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI): an area that's of particular interest to science due to the rare species of fauna or flora it contains - or even important geological or physiological features that may lie in its boundaries. Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs): an area that has beautiful landscape and scenery World Heritage Site: a natural or man-made site, area, or structure recognised as being of outstanding international importance and therefore as deserving special protection</p>	<p>Natural features: part of the land, and many were in a place before people lived there. Human features: things that are built by humans such as bridges and roads. Wildlife: wild animals and other organisms in their natural environment</p>	<p>Wildlife: wild animals and other organisms in their natural environment Cultural Heritage: objects, buildings, customs and traditions which are inherited from past generations, looked after in the present for the benefit of future generations.</p>

Curriculum Intent: Key Lines of Enquiry

<p>7: Why are farmers so important in our National Parks?</p>	<p>8: How are National Parks looked after?</p>	<p>9: How do Exmoor and Dartmoor National Parks compare with the Everglades National Park in Florida?</p>
<p>Pupils will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the features of a hill or upland farm • the features of a hill or upland farm in the Yorkshire Dales • why farmers are so important in helping to achieve the aims of National Parks in the United Kingdom 	<p>Pupils will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • who looks after National Parks in the UK • the importance of the jobs that people do 	<p>Pupils will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare and contrast the Everglades National Park with Dartmoor and Exmoor National Park • learn about the main similarities and differences between National Parks in the UK and those in the United States
<p>Key Vocabulary</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary</p>
<p>Upland: an area of high or hilly land Economic activity: how money is made and used within a particular country or region Income: money earned in return for working, selling goods or in return for a service Tourism: when people travel to different places for pleasure</p>	<p>Employee: a person who is paid to work for another Volunteers: people who spend some of their free time to help the National Parks. They do not receive any payment.</p>	<p>Natural features: part of the land, and many were in a place before people lived there. Human features: things that are built by humans such as bridges and roads. Wildlife: wild animals and other organisms in their natural environment.</p>