






Core Knowledge

- Caring for our environment is something we are all responsible for and can play a part in
- Four ways we can look after our planet are: **reducing waste**, stopping **deforestation**, using **renewable energy**, and looking after our oceans
- Carbon dioxide is the main cause of global warming and our oceans warming
- Lots of sea creatures can't survive in warmer temperature water
- **Plastic waste**, or plastic pollution, is the build up of plastic objects like plastic bags and bottles. It affects wildlife, wildlife habitats, especially the oceans, and humans
- 8 million pieces of plastic pollution find their way into our oceans daily. 79% of plastic waste is sent to landfills or the ocean, while only 9% is recycled, and 12% gets incinerated
- Greta Thunberg, David Attenborough and other **environmentalists** from all over the world are working hard to spread messages of the importance of protecting our planet for the future



Key Vocabulary

reducing waste —this means trying not to throw as much rubbish away. We can do this by using both sides of scrap paper, using reusable cups instead of disposable ones, and reusable shopping bags.	
deforestation —chopping down trees to make room for something else (like crops) or to use the wood	
renewable energy —electricity made from natural resources that that won't run out, such as wind, water and sunshine	
incinerated —getting rid of rubbish by burning it	
environmentalists —people who care about the planet and want to find ways to look after and support it	

Key Locations

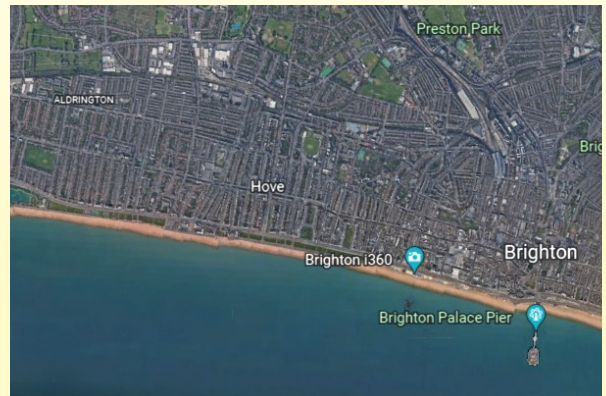
Rampion Offshore Wind Farm is the first offshore wind farm off the South coast of England and stretches from East Worthing in the West, to Brighton in the East.



The **Earthship Brighton** is located in Stanmer Park and is the first Earthship built in England. It is an off-grid building that heats, cools, powers itself from the sun, harvests it's water from the sky and treats it's wastewater onsite using plants.

Geography Core Knowledge

- Maps are drawn from an **aerial view**
- Maps can have a **key** that shows what different symbols mean
- Geographers measure different elements of the environment, such as wind speed, rainfall and levels of noise in an area
- They record this on graphs and charts and can work out the **average** wind speed and rainfall for an area over a month
- A **human feature** of a location is something that has been built by people
- A **physical feature** is something that occurs naturally
- Different land use in our local area includes: **residential, educational, retail and commercial**



Key Geography Vocabulary

aerial view —this means looking at something from above, so you don't see the sides of it	
key —a box of information on a map which explains what the symbols represent	
average —when wind speed and rainfall is measured every day, the average is the middle measurement	
residential —land where homes have been built	
educational —land where schools have been built	
retail —land where shops have been built	
commercial —land where offices and businesses have been built	

Local Environmental Issues

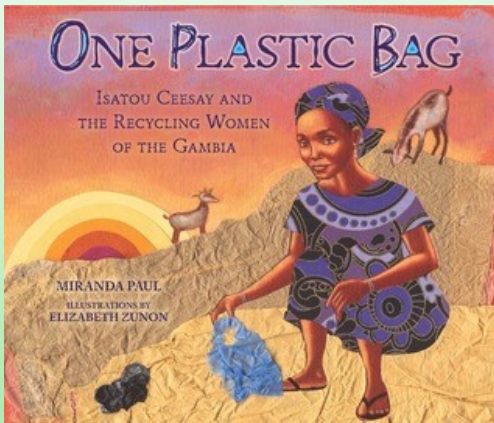


Plastic pollution on Brighton Beach.



The Earthship Brighton at Stanmer Park

Global Citizens Looking After the Planet



The book *One Plastic Bag* is about Isatou Ceesay who is an environmentalist from Njau, Gambia. At first, people from Gambia found plastic bags were a great way of carrying supplies from the market home but, as people only used them once then threw them away, the bags quickly began to pile up. Some were burnt creating a terrible smell, whilst others were left for water to gather in them attracting mosquitos and disease. Isatou was determined to make a difference and her story is an inspiring tale of determination.

