Year B Term 1 Unit Overview: KS1 Geography Local area study

National	Curricu	lum Ob	iectives
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- Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical and human features.
- 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
- 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
- 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.
- ❖ Make observations about features that give places their character.
- Use geographical skills, including first hand observations, to enhance local awareness.

By the end of this topic, children should know:

- The location of their local area (including where it is within the UK).
- ❖ The main features of their local area.

Children should be able to:

- Look at simple maps and aerial views of the local area, discussing its main features and how symbols have been used;
- Work together to create a simple map of the local area;

Substantive knowledge

- ❖ To understand the differences between urban and rural areas
- ❖ To identify the features of our school grounds and local surrounding area
- How to identify ordnance survey map symbols
- How to create a map of our local area
- Name some features of the locality from familiar routes
- Know the 4 basic compass directions

Support

❖ Describe some features of our local area and where they live.

Extend

- Observe, record, discuss and ask questions about the main features of the local area, based on direct experience
- Make connections between their investigation of the local area and what they have learned about weather, climate and the UK

Place names	Geographical	Locational
Gloucestershire	terms and	<u>terms</u>
England	processes	East
Swindon	Building	North
Wiltshire	Мар	South
Down Ampney	Office	West
Cirencester	Route	Local

Street

Symbol

Phonics focus

Vocabulary

Rural and urban
Street, field, city (/ee/ sound)
House, town (/ow/ sound)

Key Geographers

Tim Cresswell – human geographer and poet Ananya Roy – scholar of international development and global urbanism

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Local area study				
 Observe, record, discuss and ask questions about the main features of the local area, based on direct experience; Make connections between their investigation of the local area and what they have learned about weather, climate and the UK; Use appropriate everyday vocabulary when describing local features. 				
Weekly challenge "Thinking like a Geographer"	Disciplinary knowledge	Fieldwork		
Map Monday Topic Tuesday What if Wednesday Travel Thursday Find out Friday	 An urban area has lots of people living there. Towns, cities and suburbs are all urban areas. A rural area has fewer people living there. Rural areas include the countryside, villages and hamlets. An Ordnance Survey map is used to help people find their way around an area. 	 Investigate how different parts of the local area are used and local environmental issues (road safety & litter) Compare how the local area has changed over time. 		
Map skills		Deeper thinking. What if		
 Follow a route on a map starting with a picture map of the school Recognise simple features on maps: fields, water, buildings and roads Know which direction is North, South, East and West on an OS map Devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key 		 What if everyone wanted to live in the countryside? What ifeveryone's house looked the same? What ifmaps didn't use symbols, only words? 		
School Values:	British Values			
* Respect: Showing respect for our environment and being	Rule of Law: Children have opportunities to discuss why rules and laws are needed and the impact			
proactive in taking care of it. Children can consider how we can look after our village by reducing litter.	we they have on us as citizens. Children will look at sustainability			

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Courage: Children feel that they have great influence in the	Mutual Respect for and tolerance of those with differ		
future world enabling them to feel that the changes they make can support the planet positively. Trust: Having faith in ourselves that we can each play a part in building a brighter future, considering the impact of our actions on the environment.	similarities and differences between their lives and others around the world. Democracy: Our geography units encourage pupils to think about how they can be active citizens and think about how they can implement current and future change. Individual liberty: Pupils consider how the actions we take as citizens can impact our own community.		
Phonics / polysyllabic words ❖ Settlement			
SettlementUrban/rural			
Case studies / examples	Guided Reading opportunities	Reading support	
How the village was expanded away from the church due to the plague outbreak (contrasting most villages)	❖ Settlements	Pictorial based weekly challengesVocabulary mats	
New building development		Videos and photographic examples	
Prior learning EYFS	Key questions	Future learning KS2	
Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants.	 What are the main differences between an urban and rural area? What sort of settlement do I live in? 	 Begin to develop the skills of comparing regions, by focusing on specific features. Understand geographical similarities and 	
Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter.	What can aerial views and maps show us about our local area?What symbols are commonly used on ordnance	differences through the study of physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom.	
Talk about the lives of the people around them and their roles in society	survey maps?	Make observations about places and features that change over time.	
What are the main features of our local area?			