

		Area of learning: mapping skills- in school
Year Group: 1/2		and around Brough
		Project on improving our school
		environment
Links to	From EYFS	
previous	Focus on seasons	
work/Remember	Focus- life here and in a co	
when	Focus- life here and in a ho	-
	Focus- life here and in anoth	ner country
	Y1 and 2-	
	Autumn term study of UK we	•
	Spring Term - focus on plac	es that are hot and cold
	Y2	
		es of the UK and landscapes.
Term	Key Skills to be taught	
0	Locational knowledge - re	62D
Summer 2023	• name and locate the	world's seven continents and five oceans
		entify characteristics of the four countries and
What the	capital cities of the L	Inited Kingdom and its surrounding seas
children should	Human and physical geog	raphy cal vocabulary to refer to:
know at the end	 use basic geographic key physical 	features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest,
of this series of	hill, mountain	, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation,
lessons	season and v	
		eatures, including: city, town, village, factory,
	Geographical skills and field	office, port, harbour and shop
	 use world maps, atla 	uses and globes to identify the United Kingdom
	and its countries, as	well as the countries, continents and oceans
	studied at this key st	age
	 use simple compass locational and direction 	directions (North, South, East and West) and ional language [for example, near and far; left
	and right], to describ	e the location of features and routes on a map
	 use aerial photograp 	hs and plan perspectives to recognise
	landmarks and basic	c human and physical features; devise a simple on struct basic symbols in a key
	 use simple fieldwork 	and observational skills to study the
	geography of their so	chool and its grounds and the key human and
	physical features of i	its surrounding environment.
	Difference between physica	I and human geography- see resources in this
	folder	55-1 ,
	See	zo/taniao/zai2n0a/articlas/zr0aZah
	For other ideas see	ze/topics/zqj3n9q/articles/zr8q7nb
		rg.uk/topics/key-stage-1-topics/our-school-and-
	local-area/	

Vocabulary Physical geography- estuary, river, valley/dale, vegetation, riverbank, field, inlet. key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour, services and shops key features on a local map- school, roads, railway, houses, scale, key, Environment, renew, recycle, reuse, improve.

Locational knowledge- in short sessions with atlas/maps



Recap 4 countries and capitals of UK, rivers of UK and the seas round the UK. Add the main island groups around the UK.

See staff shared- Geography- Locational knowledge-locational knowledge UK.

Sequence	Objectives and suggested details provided by subject leader.
of learning	What do we already know about Draych? In it a village, town an ait ?
Pre-	What do we already know about Brough? Is it a village, town or city?
assessmen	What county is Brough in?
t	What are the services found in Brough? What do we want to find out about Brough?
1	 What does Brough look like on a map? (Physical geography of Brough) name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas 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 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 Where is Brough on a world map? Where is Brough on a map of the UK? Use the geography area to look at the East Riding area. Look at a physical map of Brough and and aerial photograph what features can we see? How would they describe the physical landscape of Brough and the area around it? Hook- Create a 3D map of Brough and the area around it using a white sheet, coloured fabric for the estuary, fields, Brough itself and wadding to create the
	dale areas- see RH. Add labels to the features and then discuss the locations of features compared to Brough. Take a photo. e.g.Where is the Humber Estuary compared to Brough? Add simple sentences using compass points as a reference e.g. The Estuary is south of Brough.
2	 What services and shops does the town of Brough provide? (Human geography of Brough) Human and physical geography use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:



	https://digimapforschools.edina.ac.uk/roam/map/schools
	Could use Google maps to 'travel' down the main roads to look at services.
	Make a list of shops/services- can they sort them into shops/services.
	Using an A3 map of Brough add coloured dots to represent the shops or services
	and key to explain this.
	Add simple sentences using main roads as a reference e.g. The library is on
	Welton Road.
3	 How could we map our school? 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 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
	Walk around the school- What are the main zones of our school? Fields,
	playgrounds, buildings, garden, MUGA and yurt.
	Look at an aerial map of the school- see map in folder or
	https://digimapforschools.edina.ac.uk/login
	or Google Earth
	Look at an A3 basic school map- add the areas with a key to match.
4	 How could we map our playground? 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 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
	Create own mana of their playaround with a key.
	Create own maps of their playground with a key. Either write instructions using compass points to get from one area to another or write descriptions of where eg the adventure trail is.
5	 How could we improve our outdoor area? 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. Map what is already there What could they improve? What would be achievable? How could they fund it?
	Create a class design based on discussions and class ideas.
	Share ideas with other classes to determine the overall final idea and how to fund it and how it will use recycled elements.

Learning Outcome/product

Create a class design for their shared outdoor area- must include an element of recycling Present to the other classes and vote on what they want as a year group to do- could be a mix of ideas.

Consider the funding of their design.



Assessment records	List only those children who have not achieved the expected outcomes.

Assessment records	List only those children who have exceeded the expected outcomes.

End of unit assessment question
What are the main physical features of the Brough area?
What are the main human features of Brough?