

KS1.CA.T1	Area of study: Villages Towns and Cities Unit aims / outcome: To understand the difference between village, town and city and to know the human and physical features of each.	
Geographical concepts to organise knowledge: Location – to locate a village, town and city within our local area Place – to know what villages, towns and cities are like and what they would likely find there Physical and Human features and processes – to know the key features of villages, towns and cities Geographical skills, fieldwork and observations – develop a knowledge of maps, knowing how to locate villages, towns and cities on a map and using aerial photographs; to know how to observe physical and human features of our school grounds and surrounding environment		
Key strands of learning:		
Disciplinary knowledge: Fieldwork, skills and observations The children will use directional language when locating and plotting the human and physical features of the school grounds onto a map. The children will make observations of their school grounds in relation to these features too.	Cumulative knowledge: Settlements Scale Population Environment	
Learning in Reception: To know that they live in Stone, which is a canal town. To know that Stone has shops, schools and roads, canal and river. To know that they live in a house or a flat. To know how they travel to school	Tier 2 <u>New</u> Transport City town village factory man-made <u>Review - Reception</u> shop farm house office school forest hill river canal nature	Tier 3 <u>New</u> Physical Human Population Settlement urban rural <u>Review</u>
	NC objective: Vocabulary and crucial knowledge:	

<p>Use basic geographical vocabulary linked to the human and physical geography of a city, town and village.</p>	<p><u>Context of study:</u></p> <p>During this unit the children will understand what a settlement is and where they are located and why.</p> <p>They will learn how populations differ within villages, towns and cities and recognise and name the human and physical features of each. Children will revisit towns in the Local Study of Stone (KS1.CB.T1). Cities are looked at further within the United Kingdom and Capital Cities Unit (KS1.CB.T2) and again within the Stoke and Brazil Unit (KS1.CA.T3).</p>
<p>Use basic geographical vocabulary for physical and human features, including: Physical features - Forest, hill, mountain, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season, weather and human features - city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, shop.</p>	<p>Knowledge of settlements is developed within this unit will later inform studies within Historical Units of work including GFOL and into KS2 Stone Age, Romans, Anglo Saxons and Vikings.</p> <p>Learning within this unit will also enable children to interpret the artwork of local artist Emma Joustra who depicts local environments and physical and human features within her work.</p> <p>Children will have the opportunity to use aerial images and plans to locate and recognise human and physical features within Stone, recognising the symbols used to mark these on maps and will broaden this learning to include cartography skills within the Local Study (KS1.CB.T1) and (LKS2.CA.T1).</p> <p>Crucial Knowledge:</p> <p>Settlements</p> <p>Understand that a settlement is where people have come to live and have built their homes.</p> <p>Understand that settlements are often located near to natural resources: rivers and seas</p>
<p>Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features knowing and using some basic symbols in a key.</p>	<p>Understand that settlements vary in size.</p> <p>To know an urban area is a very populated area with many buildings.</p> <p>To know a rural area has a low population and can be found outside of towns and cities.</p> <p>To know a physical feature is made by nature</p> <p>To know a human feature is man-made</p> <p>Village</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>To know Milwich is a village</p> <p>To know that a village is a small settlement that has houses and sometimes a primary school, a few shops, a Post Office and a village hall and farms and farm land. It has a smaller population than that of a town and city.</p> <p>To know that villages will have many physical features including woodlands and forest, rivers, ponds, fields in their vicinity.</p> <p>To know a village is a rural area.</p> <p>Know that Milwich has a village hall, a church and a primary school.</p> <p>Know that Milwich only has small, rural country roads.</p> <p>Know that Milwich is surrounded by farmland and a small stream runs through the village.</p>

surrounding environment	<p>Town</p> <p>To know that Stone is a town.</p> <p>Know that a town is usually larger than a village, with lots of houses, primary and secondary schools, as well as sometimes having a railway station and factories and supermarkets.</p> <p>To know that a town has physical features including rivers and woodlands</p> <p>To know that Stone has a canal (review – history - KS1.CA.T1)</p> <p>To know that the Stone canal is called the Trent and Mersey Canal</p> <p>To know that the River Trent runs through Stone.</p> <p>To know that Stone has primary and secondary schools</p> <p>City</p> <p>Know that a city is the largest type of settlement, containing lots of buildings and lots of people. They usually have hospitals, sports facilities, universities, shops, offices, many houses and a cathedral. The population of a city is usually larger than that of a town.</p> <p>To know a city is an urban area</p> <p>To know that physical features are less common or abundant but may still include patches of green, open spaces; rivers and small woodlands.</p> <p>To know that Stoke-on-Trent is a city.</p> <p>To know that Stoke-on-Trent is also known as the Potteries</p> <p>To know that the River Trent runs through Stoke-on-Trent</p> <p>Skills and observations</p> <p>Know how to use aerial photos to recognise human and physical features.</p> <p>Know how to observe and record human and physical geography within the school grounds and surrounding environment</p>
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