



EYFS	All About Me The Autumn Garden	Ticket To Ride Come Outside	Our Beautiful World Fun at the Seaside
Year 3 KS1	There's no place like home	Transport	Save our planet
Rationale	This topic focuses in on our home - learning about the United Kingdom and how we fit into the wider community. Opportunities to learn about significant events that have impacted and broadening this with creative activities will bring our country to life, and help children to see the diversity of the UK.	Transport is a fascinating subject for children, drawing on our diverse history and heritage of ships, cars, trains, planes and more. Exploring how transport impacts and enhances life, and how those in the past were aided by these new developments provides rich opportunities for creative expression.	Issues of sustainability and environmental change are key for schools. We love our local countryside, and want to ensure it is still here for future generations to enjoy. This topic focuses in on our personal responsibility for the wider world, and the impact we have on living things.
Literacy	ARE Reading ARE Writing		
Maths	Schools to follow own schemes		
Science Working Scientifically Types of enquiry	<p>The national curriculum for science aims to ensure that all pupils: Develop understanding of the nature, processes and methods of science through different types of science enquiries that help them to answer scientific questions about the world around them. Will learn to use a variety of approaches to answer relevant scientific questions. These types of scientific enquiry should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observing over time • Pattern seeking • Identifying, classifying and grouping • Comparative and fair testing • Research using secondary sources 		
Science (Year 1 of 2 year cycle)	<p>Seasonal Changes (Autumn/Winter) Observe changes across the four seasons. Observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies.</p> <p>Living things and their habitats Explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive. Identify that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited and describe how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants, and how they depend on each other. Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats. Describe how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, using the idea of a simple food chain, and identify and name different sources of food. (Habitat. Food chains. Minibeats. Wormery)</p>	<p>Seasonal Changes (Winter/Spring) Observe changes across the four seasons. Observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies.</p> <p>Materials Y1: distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made. Identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties. Y2: identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses. Find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching. (Waterproof materials. Floating and Sinking)</p>	<p>Seasonal Changes (Spring/Summer/Consolidation) Observe changes across the four seasons. Observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies.</p> <p>Animals including humans Y1: Animals, including humans identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores. Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets). Y2: Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults. Find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air). Describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene. (British and local bird spotting. Nocturnal animals. Wildlife Watch. Senses.)</p>
History	The lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. Some should be	Significant historical events, people and places in their own locality. Local railway The Wright Brothers	Events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally.



	used to compare aspects of life in different periods Christopher Columbus James Cook		The lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. Some should be used to compare aspects of life in different periods
Geographical skills and fieldwork Skills to be taught over course of key stage	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 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.		
Geography	<p>Human and physical geography use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, sea, ocean, river. key human features, including: Town, village, farm, house, port, harbour and shop</p> <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork : 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.</p>	<p>Human and physical geography use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop</p> <p>Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles</p> <p>Place Knowledge Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country</p> <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork : 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 simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map</p>	<p>Locational knowledge: Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.</p> <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork 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 simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map</p>
Art Skills to be taught over course of key stage	Pupils should be taught: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● to use a range of materials creatively to design and make products ● to use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination ● to develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space ● about the work of a range of artists, craft makers and designers, describing the differences and similarities between different practices and disciplines, and making links to their own work. 		
Art	Study the work of a range of artists, describing the differences and similarities between different practices and disciplines, and making links to their own work. To use painting to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination.	To develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space. To use sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination.	To use drawing to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination
DT Skills to be taught over course of key stage	Design purposeful, functional and appealing products Generate, model and communicate ideas Use a range of tools and materials to complete practical tasks Evaluate existing products and own ideas		



<p>DT</p>	<p>Make Select from and use a range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks.</p> <p>Cooking and nutrition Understand where food comes from.</p> <p>Evaluate Explore and evaluate a range of existing products. Evaluate their ideas and products against design criteria.</p>	<p>Design/Make Generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through talking, drawing, templates, mock-ups and, where appropriate, information and communication technology.</p> <p>Evaluate Explore and evaluate a range of existing products. Evaluate their ideas and products against design criteria.</p>	<p>Technical Knowledge Build structures, exploring how they can be made stronger, stiffer and more stable.</p> <p>Evaluate Explore and evaluate a range of existing products. Evaluate their ideas and products against design criteria.</p>
<p>Computing Skills to be taught over course of key stage</p>	<p>understand what algorithms are; how they are implemented as programs on digital devices; and that programs execute by following precise and unambiguous instructions. Create and debug simple programs. Use logical reasoning to predict the behaviour of simple programs. Use technology purposefully to create, organise, store, manipulate and retrieve digital content. Recognise common uses of information technology beyond school. Use technology safely and respectfully, keeping personal information private; identify where to go for help and support when they have concerns about content or contact on the internet or other online technologies.</p>		
<p>MFL</p>	<p>Schools to follow own schemes</p>		
<p>Music Skills to be taught over course of key stage</p>	<p>Sing songs Play tuned and untuned instruments musically Listen to and understand live and recorded music Make and combine sounds musically</p>	<p>Sing songs Play tuned and untuned instruments musically Listen to and understand live and recorded music Make and combine sounds musically</p>	<p>Sing songs Play tuned and untuned instruments musically Listen to and understand live and recorded music Make and combine sounds musically (Big Sing practice)</p>
<p>PE</p>	<p>Schools to follow own schemes</p>		
<p>PSHE (Taken from NYCC PSHE and Citizenship guidance for schools – Sep 17)</p>	<p>Me and my relationships Keeping myself safe</p>	<p>My healthy lifestyle Becoming an active citizen</p>	<p>Me and my future Moving On School's own scheme for SRE/RSE</p>
<p>RE</p>	<p>Schools to either follow the Diocese of York or the North Yorkshire Syllabus</p>		
<p>Enterprise Ideas to develop enterprise throughout the year groups over the academic year</p>	<p>Positive can do attitude, resilience, risk-taking, creativity, innovation, self-belief Aim: To be ready to start a business. Links that could be made as appropriate: What are the local economies of the area studied? Why are they here? Why do economies differ by area? What impact will change have on the local economies? What new business enterprise would survive here? Aspire programme Curriculum possibilities: Café – opening up a café for the local community. Rotary club Aspire programme Looking at economies through geography Environmental impact E.g. Potash mine, tourism, foot and mouth Guide to the Esk Valley</p>		
<p>Outdoor Learning</p>	<p>Ongoing throughout the year.</p>		



British Values Ongoing throughout the year for all year groups	Spiritual Development Reflect whenever possible. This may be about religious beliefs, personal beliefs, the beauty of art or natural things etc. This will need building into the curriculum at all opportunities. Develop a sense of enjoyment and fascination about themselves, others and the world about them. Being creative and imaginative in their work. Curriculum opportunities: Embed reflection in all aspects of the curriculum Give reflection time in assemblies Create opportunities for open discussion.	Moral Development Maintaining high profile school rules and behaviour policy. Discussing moral and ethical issues and understanding different viewpoints across the curriculum. Develop through use of relevant stories – discuss dilemmas and explore possibilities. Identifying opportunities when children could have a say. Curriculum opportunities: Identifying stories etc. with issues, dilemmas Make voting etc. a clear part of the curriculum The role of colonisation of other countries
	Social Development Develop links to other communities. Conflict resolution – use of school rules, exploring conflicts through literacy, geography, history. Rule of law Curriculum opportunities: Conflicts through choice of stories Literacy based on different cultures	Cultural Development Strengthen awareness of cultural influences. Cultures within the country. Democratic systems. Participation in artistic, musical, sporting and cultural opportunities. Respect Ideas: Make assemblies more worship and reflection make different
Opportunities for Diversity and Equality Teaching	In all lessons: Ensure differences are respected, recognised and valued Promote positive relationships and attitudes Promote a shared sense of belonging and inclusion Challenge stereotype and prejudice Choose resources carefully for diversity excluding those that promote stereotypes Incorporate a range of learning styles and plan appropriately considering the diversity in your class	
Specific opportunities - To build up over time		PHSE Stereotyping in relationships