



**Fairfields**  
PRIMARY SCHOOL

## My learning journey through: **Street Detectives!**



This way or that? Where should we go? Up to the local shops or down to the playing fields? Let's learn about our local community, looking at houses old and new and finding out how our streets have changed over time.

Make maps and plans of the streets around us, planning our routes. What can you see? What can we find? Whereabouts do you live? Do you know your address?

Ready to roll, Street Detectives? Get your clipboards and cameras...it's time to start investigating.

## Year 2 - Spring Term 2

## Key Vocabulary

<b>community</b>	A group of people living in the same area.
<b>feature</b>	An interesting or important part of something.
<b>industry</b>	An organisation that sells something or helps us do something.
<b>key</b>	A key shows what the symbols on a map mean.
<b>litter</b>	Things that have been thrown away onto the ground.
<b>material</b>	Anything that is used to build or make something else.
<b>route</b>	A set of directions that can be used to get from one place to another.
<b>property</b>	A quality of a substance or material that helps us decide how it can be used.
<b>settlement</b>	A place where people live and work.
<b>symbol</b>	A shape, sign or object that represents something else, such as a cross being used to represent a church.

## Knowledge that will help me on my journey:

A community can change over time. How people shop is one way a community might have changed. In the past, people shopped at smaller shops like the examples below. Now, most people do their shopping at supermarkets or online.

### Grocer's

Foods like butter, cheese and eggs were bought from the grocer's shop. Customers were served by a grocer.



### Bakery

Bread and cakes were bought from the bakery. They were baked fresh every day at the back of the shop.



### Sweet shop

Sweets were bought from the sweet shop. They were kept in jars behind the counter and weighed out using scales.



### Butcher's

Meat was bought from the butcher's shop. The butcher would cut the meat so that the customer could get the



## Maps

A map is a picture or drawing that shows the location of human and physical features. Maps often include symbols, instead of words, to show important features. These can be pictures or letters. A key explains what the map symbols mean.



### Key

	abbey		public toilet
	caravan site		sports centre
	gardens		tourist feature
	heritage centre		visitor centre

## Physical features form naturally.



river



woodland



hills



beach

## Human features are man-made.



church



bus shelter



train station



park



<b>Geography Knowledge</b>	<b>Date</b>
A non-European country is a country outside the continent of Europe (e.g. USA and Australia) and a European country is one within Europe (UK and Spain). There are many human and physical similarities and differences between non-European and European countries.	
The local environment can be improved by picking up litter, planting flowers and improving amenities.	
Land can be used for recreational, transport, agricultural, residential and commercial purposes, or a mixture of these.	
An aerial photograph can be vertical (an image taken directly from above) or oblique (an image taken from above and to the side).	
Data can be recorded in different ways, including tables, charts and pictograms.	
Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local environment and can include observing or measuring, identifying or classifying and recording.	
An environment or place can change over time due to a geographical process, such as erosion, or human activity (e.g. housebuilding.)	
A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. Maps use symbols and a key. A key is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture of icon used to show a geographical feature.	
Human features are man-made and include castles, towers, schools, hospitals, bridges, shops, tunnels, monuments, airports and roads. People use human features in different ways. For example, an airport can be used for work or leisure and a harbour can be used for industry or travel.	
Materials found in the environment can be natural (rock, stone, water, sand, soil, water and clay) and man-made (brick, glass, plastic and concrete). Natural and man-made materials are used to make human features.	
Materials found in the environment can be natural (rock, stone, water, sand, soil, water and clay) and man-made (brick, glass, plastic and concrete). Natural and man-made materials are used to make human features.	
A significant place is a location that is important to a community or society. Places can also be significant because of religious or historic events that may have happened in the past near the location. Significant places can also include monuments, such as the Eiffel Tower, or natural landscapes, such as the Great Barrier Reef.	
<b>History Knowledge</b>	<b>Date</b>
Aspects of everyday life from the past, such as houses, jobs, shops, objects, transport and entertainment, may be similar or different to those used and enjoyed by people today.	
Life has changed over time due to changes in technology, inventions, society, use of materials, land use and new ideas about how things should be done.	
Commemorative buildings, monuments, newspapers and photographs tell us about significant people, events and places in our local community's history.	
Artefacts are objects and things made by people rather than natural objects. They provide evidence about the past. Examples include coins, buildings, written texts or ruins.	
<b>Art Knowledge</b>	<b>Date</b>
Common themes in art include landscapes, portraiture, animals, street and buildings, gardens, the sea, myths, legends, stories and historical events.	

<b>Design Technology Knowledge</b>	<b>Date</b>
Properties of components and materials determine how they can and cannot be used. For example, plastic is shiny and strong, but it can be difficult to paint.	
Ideas can be communicated in a variety of ways, including written work, drawings and diagrams, modelling, speaking and using information and communication technology.	
<b>Computing Knowledge</b>	<b>Date</b>
Robots and computers can be programmed to follow a series of instructions called an algorithm.	
<b>PSHE/SMSC Knowledge</b>	<b>Date</b>
Special people who work in the community to help and protect people include police officers, fire fighters and healthcare workers. They can be contacted in an emergency by dialling 999 or 112.	
Everyone has different strengths. However, it is important to learn from experiences to develop new strengths and strategies	
Children belong to several different communities, including class, school, family, sports teams and faith groups.	
Rules are needed to help people live and work together safely and effectively. They should be decided on and agreed to as a group. They involve how people should behave, treat other people, treat other people's possessions and keep themselves and their environment safe and clean.	
People have many similarities and differences. These can include family background, school, appearance, community, religious beliefs, culture and life experiences. All people, including themselves, should be treated with kindness, compassion, courtesy, manners and respect, regardless of differences.	

