



Local Context within the Curriculum

History

Year Group	Unit of learning	Local knowledge	People to mention, resources to use, visits.
N1 & N2	People Who Help Us Vehicles/ Train Ride	The history of the Sheffield police force can be said to date from 1818 Sheffield train station, the Victoria station.	Police community support officer Police to visit children in school. Use of role play area as train station. Visit/ visitor in school from the train station
Reception	Where we Live The Christmas Story Wild Animals	The Staniforth Works on Main Street date from 1743, and were originally built for scythe and sickle making. Main Street was actually a smithy pond! The Works were built by Thomas Staniforth who also owned a forge at Carr Forge, one of many in the area. Some of the old forge dams still survive in the Shirebrook Valley. These also fed waterwheels for grinding the scythe and sickle blades. In 1899 Hackenthorpe got its very own church. Christ Church was built at the top of Sheffield Road, initially as a Chapel of Ease for St Mary's Beighton. It was paid for by Mr Hounsfild, owner of Cotleigh Hall. He built it close to his house – Cotleigh Hall which was near to the top of Sheffield Road, so that he could walk there easily, yet it was quite a long walk for the people who live in the village. Built on a former riding school and farm, Yorkshire Wildlife Park opened in April 2009. The park has over 400 animals and over 70 different species of animal.	Thomas Staniforth Visit: Shirebrook Valley; local area walk Visit to Christ Church or a visit from them into school. The Yorkshire Wildlife Park Foundation was created by Cheryl Williams in 2013 to inspire people to support conservation and welfare. Visits: Local area walk; Yorkshire Wildlife park
Y1/2 Cycle A	Bonfire Night & the Gunpowder Plot		Guy Fawkes came from York



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	<p>Great Inventions</p> <p>Local Heroes</p>	<p>Train building in Doncaster</p> <p>Steel industry: Sheffield has an international reputation for steel-making. It was this industry that established it as one of England's main industrial cities during the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. This industry used Sheffield's unique combination of local Iron, Coal and water power supplied by the local rivers.</p>	<p>Harry Brearley was born in Sheffield in 1871, and is credited with the invention of 'rustless steel', which would later become known as 'stainless steel'.</p> <p>John Brown was born in Sheffield in 1816, and became known as the Father of the South Yorkshire Iron Trade.</p> <p>Henry Bessemer, born in 1813, made his fortune in Sheffield from his Bessemer process for steel. This was the first inexpensive industrial process for the mass production of steel from molten pig iron. The process was hugely significant for the steel industry, as it lowered the cost of steel production, leading to the substitution of steel for cast iron.</p> <p>Visits: Kelham Island Museum; Abbydale Industrial Hamlet</p> <p>Florence Nightingale – one family home was in Lea Hurst, Derbyshire. She was a nurse and she saved the lives of many soldiers during the Crimean War (1854-56). She changed the way that hospitals were run and was the founder of modern day nursing.</p> <p>Helen Sharman - (born 30 May 1963) is chemist who became the first British astronaut as well as the first woman to visit the <i>Mir</i> space station in May 1991. She spent eight days in space as an astronaut, serving as a crew member on the Russian Mir space station. After a</p>
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Local Context within the Curriculum

			<p>tough 18 months of training on Earth, she travelled out on a Russian Soyuz spacecraft.</p> <p>Dame Jessica Ennis-Hill DBE (born 28 January 1986) is a British former track and field athlete specialising in multi-eventing disciplines and 100 metres hurdles. As a competitor in heptathlon, she is the 2012 Olympic champion, a three-time world champion (2009, 2011, 2015), and the 2010 European champion.</p> <p>Amy Johnson CBE was a pioneering English pilot who was the first woman to fly solo from London to Australia. Flying solo or with her husband, Jim Mollison, she set many long-distance records during the 1930s. She flew in the Second World War as a part of the Air Transport Auxiliary (went to Sheffield University)</p>
Y1/2 Cycle B	My Family History	Discussion about their family history- Great grandparents working in steel industry etc.	Old school records showing parents/ grandparents who attended Rainbow Forge.
	Explorers		Captain James Cook . Born in Middlesborough. He was an English explorer, navigator and cartographer. He made three voyages to the Pacific Ocean, mapping many areas and recording several islands and coastlines on European maps for the first time.
	Holidays	Link with holidays to the Yorkshire coast	Yorkshire coast
Y3/4 Cycle A	Stone age Iron Age	Evidence of stone age settlement at Creswell Craggs. Iron age hillfort in Wincobank/ woncobank wood Iron Age roundhouse project at Heeley City farm.	Creswell Craggs Wincobank wood Heeley City farm.
	Local History		Any of the local listed buildings.



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		<p>Listed buildings in Hackenthorpe area-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Birley Spa• Barn and attached farm buildings at Sothall green farmhouse.• Cartshed at Sothall green Farmhouse.• Barn and attached stable and granary, Reginhead farm.• Church of St Mary the virgin• Hackenthorpe war memorial.• Manor farmhouse, manor farm, Beighton.	
Y3/4 Cycle B	Roman Britain	<p>Roman ridge located in Wincobank- The Roman Ridge is a linear earthwork, originally comprising an earthen bank and a ditch that ran for approximately 27km from Sheffield to Mexborough. The monument runs along the eastern slope of Wincobank Hill and appears to have been constructed on top of an outcrop of Parkgate Rock sandstone. Surviving sections of the Ridge run along the east side of Wincobank Hill, below the hillfort, and to the north of Beacon Road and Jenkin Avenue. North of Jenkin Road, a further section runs downhill towards Meadowhall.</p> <p>A Roman Estate Centre at Whirlow Hall Farm, Sheffield- Excavations at Whirlow Hall Farm, Sheffield, have revealed the remains of a Roman site. It comprises a rectangular enclosure approximately 70m square defined by a ditch that has been cut down to bedrock. There were two entrances; one on the east side that looks down the Sheaf valley towards Sheffield City centre, and one on the west side that opens out on to an ancient sunken track that is thought to have</p>	<p>Site of Roman Ridge Wincobank.</p> <p>Whirlow Hall farm</p>



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		connected to the Roman road network in the area near Ringinglow.	
Y5/6 Cycle A	Anglo Saxons Vikings	<p>'Sheffield' the word has Anglo Saxon origins - derived from the Anglo-Saxon word for 'to divide', it is combined with 'field' denoting a forest clearing, giving Sheffield the not so poetic meaning of forest clearing by the dividing river.</p> <p>First inhabitants of Sheffield were Anglo Saxons. During the Anglo-Saxon era the city was in between kingdoms of Mercia and Northumbria.</p> <p>Anyone living in Netherthorpe, Upperthorpe, Hackenthorpe or any area whose name ends with 'thorpe' is on top of a Viking farming settlement</p>	Benty Grange workshop – Sheffield museums Eyam Cross – still complete in the Peak District
Y5/6 Cycle B	The Impact of War	Blitz and its effects on local people Munitions factories Women at war – manning the factories	<p>William Barnsley Allen VC, DSO, MC & Bar was a British Army medical officer who was decorated for gallantry four times during the First World War, including an award of the Victoria Cross, the highest award for gallantry in the face of the enemy that can be awarded to British and Commonwealth forces.</p> <p>Arnold Loosemore VC DCM was an English recipient of the Victoria Cross (WW1), the highest and most prestigious award for gallantry in the face of the enemy that can be awarded to British and Commonwealth forces.</p> <p>Visits: Eden Camp; Holocaust Centre; War memorial (local); Women at war memorial</p>