

The Garden of England

Year 3 Term 2 History/Geography

Enquiry Question: How did the landscape shape the towns of Sittingbourne and Faversham, and which town has changed the most?



What I already know:

The 4 countries of the UK and their capital cities.
 Maps show places from above using symbols.
 The difference between a town, village and city.
 Some places grow near rivers, farmland or the sea.
 We use timelines to show the past and present.
 Towns often grew where people could trade or travel easily.

What I will learn:

Geography
 Find Sittingbourne and Faversham on a map of Kent and the UK.
 Identify key human and physical features of each town.
 Explain how Kent's landscape influenced where people settled and how they used the land.
 Use maps, aerial photos and OS symbols to show how the towns have changed over time.

History
 Place key events on a timeline and describe important parts of local history.
 Use sources (maps, photos, artefacts) as evidence of change in the towns.
 Understand how industries like brickmaking, brewing and farming shaped both towns.
 Compare the two towns and explain which changed the most and why.



Key Facts

- Kent is called "The Garden of England" because of its fertile soil, orchards, hops, and good climate.
- Rivers, creeks and fertile farmland attracted settlements and markets.
- Faversham grew as a port and market town (trading grain, hops, gunpowder). Sittingbourne developed as a market town that later grew with brickmaking and the railway.
- Both towns changed as transport (railways, roads) and industries shifted.

Key Vocabulary

Settlement – A place where people live and build homes.

Trade – Buying and selling goods.

Port – A place on the coast or river ships load/unload goods.

Market town – A town with regular markets for local produce.

Industry – Making goods in factories.

Land use – How land is used.

Timeline – A way to show events in time order.

Evidence – Clues that tell us about the past.

Change – How something becomes different over time.

Faversham

Creek used for trade

Busy market town



Brewing and Hop trade grow



Gunpowder works



Creek rebuilt for larger ships

Creek trade declines, more homes and shops

Roman times

1200s

1500s-1700s

1700s-1800s

1858

1900s-today

Roman road (A2) used for travellers



Small rural village

Remains a market town

Brickmaking industry grows

Railway arrives, rapid growth



Brickworks decline, commuter housing increases

Sittingbourne

