



# **Chesworth farm**



Horsham's Secret Paradise! This 36 hectare farm incorporates grassland, the River Arun, wildflower meadows, ancient hedgerows as well as a new wetland walk boardwalk. Outdoor education activities provided by experienced field teachers.







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Information for schools Plan of day Suggested learning outcomes Pre/ post visit ideas Map Field sketch River Corridor Survey Minibeasts in Woodland and Grassland Pond Explorer Speed of River – Recording Table









# Information for schools

Things to take on site visit

Clip board and pen/pencils

OS map

Site map if available

A4 paper and pencil for field sketch

Camera

Compass

Tape measure

Dog biscuits

Sweep net /sheet

Pond net (not one used at PB)

River survey recording chart

# Plan of day

#### Suggested plan for fieldwork day for class of c30 children

#### 10.00 School arrive

Introductions. Use of toilet. Brief snack stop if school requests.

#### Introduction

Welcome, Learning Outcomes, Plan of day/activities/organisation

#### 10.30 Explore wetland

Introduction: Children describe this place and the features they can see (circle looking outwards, pairs take turns to speak)

#### Investigate river activity (30 mins) (River Look Out)

Observe and record river landscape features in pairs.

Investigate and record the direction of flow and speed of the river and

Evaluate method. In groups.

#### Field Sketch activity (30 mins) (Wetland Walkway)

Teacher led, each child makes sketch

#### 12.00<u>Lunch</u>

In picnic area by buildings. Use of toilets/wash hands

### 12.30 Explore Habitats (Back Field)

Flexibility for school to choose 2 options or spend longer on one activity.

Children describe this place and what habitats they can see (talk partners)

#### Pond dip activity (30 mins)

In pairs or groups

#### Minibeast hunt activity (30 mins)

Grass sweep, bush/branch shake, leaf litter hunt

In pairs or groups

### Habitat Survey (30 mins) (additional option)

Investigate the different habitats, decide what might live there, where the things could live in each habitat and discuss whether the habitat is natural or manmade.

#### 14.00 Plenary (whole class back at buildings)

Game/review

# Plan of day

What did you see? What did you learn? What did you enjoy? Wash hands/toilets/collect lunch boxes/goodbyes

### 14.30 Depart

## Suggested learning outcomes

# Suggested Learning Outcomes based on the new NC 2014 (Geography and Science KS2)

Children will be able to:

- Use an OS or trail map to locate the River Arun at Chesworth Farm and identify river features
- Describe key features of the River Arun at Chesworth Farm (such as meander, flow, weir, river channel and bank)
- Use a compass to orientate a field sketch
- Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record these features: River speed by investigation River landscape by sketch and survey
- Identify and study plants and animals in their habitats
- Use a classification key to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in the local environment
- Discover how human impact has changed / is changing Chesworth Farm to benefit nature

# Pre/Post visit ideas

#### Pre visit ideas for schools

Find the River Arun on road atlas/maps. Follow its course from source to mouth and locate Chesworth Farm.

Look at Chesworth Farm web site and share information with the class.

PowerPoint for visitors (if available).

#### Post visit ideas for schools

Evaluate the river speed experiment.

Calculate river speed averages from class results.

Calculate river speed in metres per second.

Complete/annotate/colour Field Sketches and compare to photographs (if taken).

Present Nature finds.

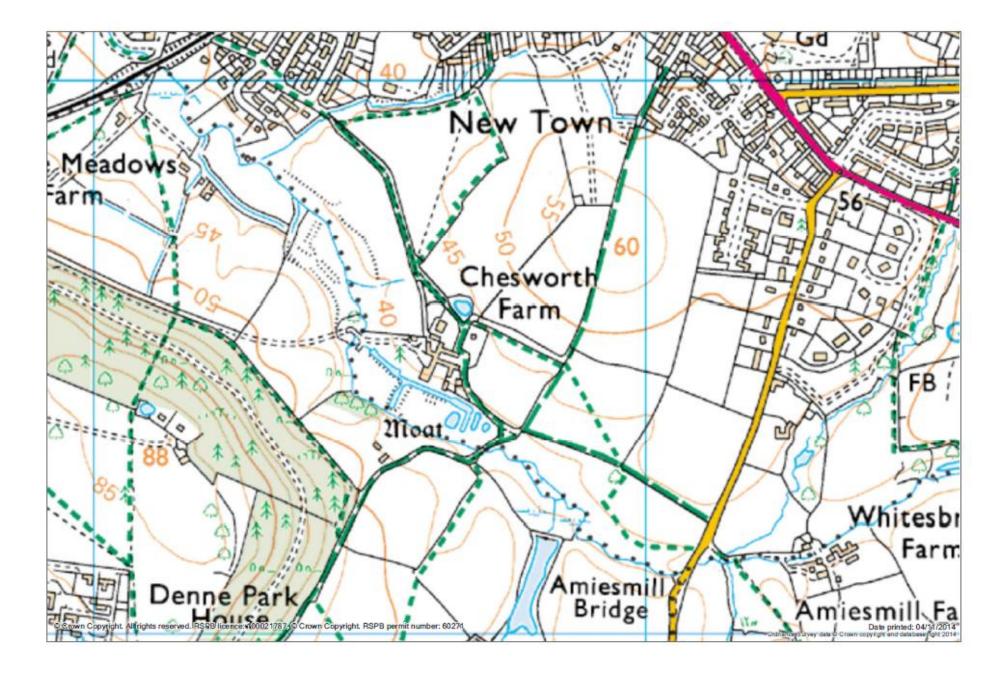
Make a Nature Guide / Visitor Guide to Chesworth Farm.

Prepare a Class Big Book about the day.

Use the Trail Map (if available) to make an annotated map of the site as whole class activity.

Collate whole class results of the Habitat Survey (if done) and prepare display using annotated map, photographs and results chart.

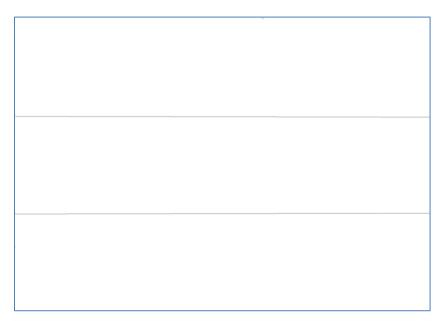
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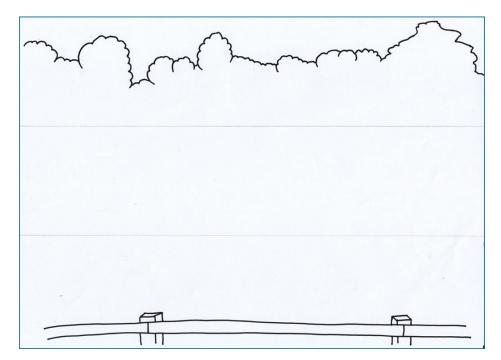
# **Field Sketch**

The following instructions have been written to support the learning of students visiting Chesworth Farm.

Draw 2 lines lightly, approximately dividing the page equally into 3 parts.

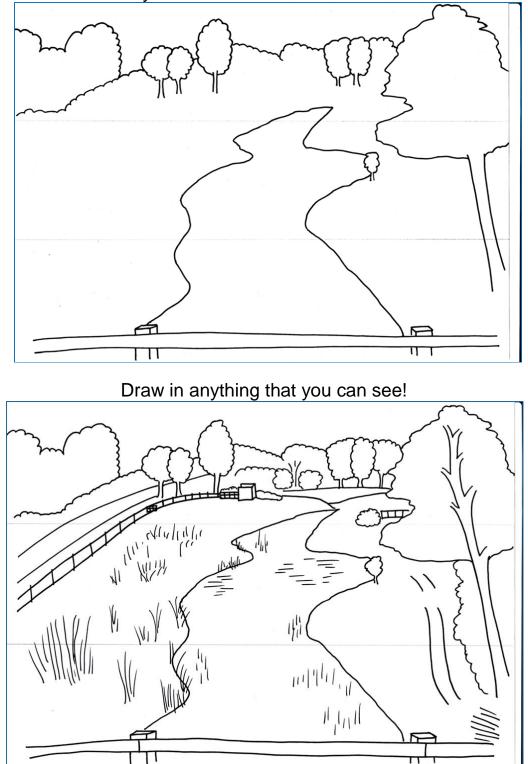


Looking at the landscape, view draw in the HORIZON using the top line as a guide. Draw what you can see in the far distance e.g. Hills at the top. Draw things nearest to you at the bottom of your sketch.



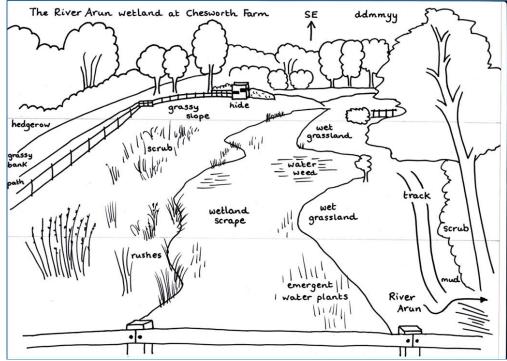
### **Field Sketch**

Draw in the "middle ground" downwards from the horizon line. Remember, the nearer something is the more detail you can see.



# **Field Sketch**

If it doesn't look like what it should then label it. You can add extra details, such as the place, time, date, weather, direction. Don't forget to put your name on your field sketch.



Do you recognise this photo?

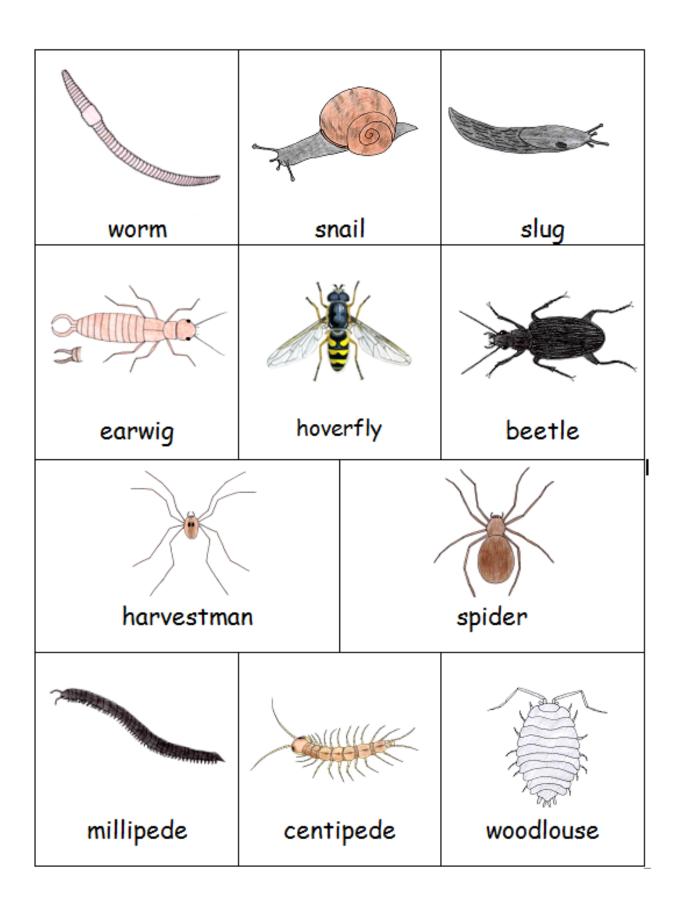
Compare this to the field sketch. Why is the field sketch a really useful way of recording this special place?



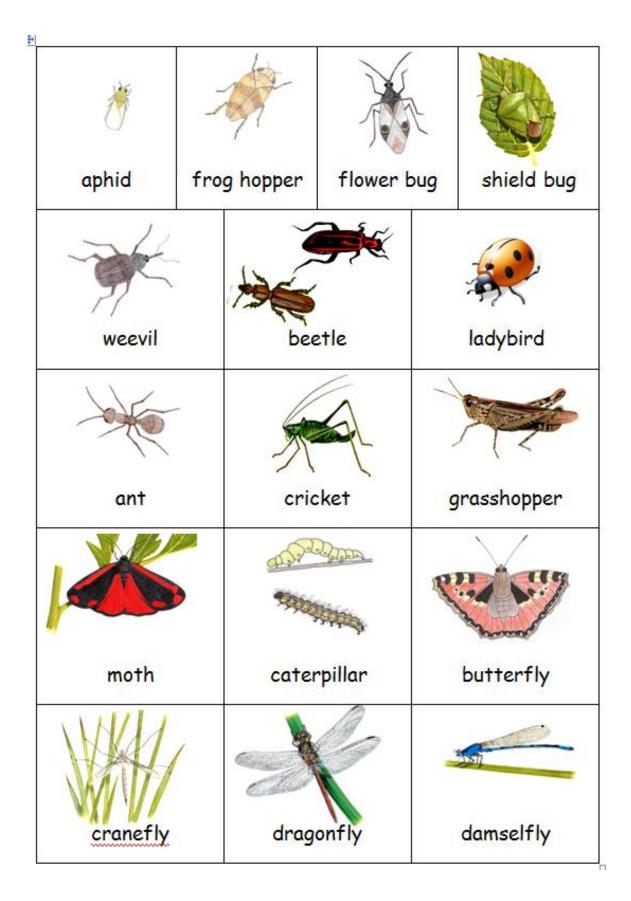
# Chesworth Farm River Corridor Survey

Vegetation		Deposition features		Erosion features		Non-natural Features	
Grass	आर आर आर	Mud		Rock cliff	سس	Fence with style/gate	
Emergent plants	J. Z	Sand		Slip slope	1111	River crossing: bridge ford	A & &
Submerged plants	wert G	Gravel		Steep-sided bank	mmm	Path/track parallel to river	BBB
Scrub	Read Reads	Cobbles		Plunge pool	Ъ,	Water control features: weir sluice gate	-[I][I]
Tree	for P			~		Dredged bank	
Woodland	MA SAA	-				Bank-side defences: soft eg geotextiles hard eg concrete	
Hedgerow	CHIHA						4

#### River Corridor Survey Key



# **Minibeasts in Woodland and Grassland**



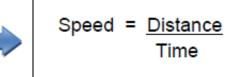
# Pond Explorer

Animals with 6 legs							
24	greater water boatman	25	lesser water boatman				
	mayfly nymph		damselfly nymph				
	dragonfly nymph		water beetle larva				
The second se	caddisfly larva		water beetle adult				
-	pond skater		water scorpion				
Animals with no legs							
freetons	bloodworm		flatworm				
J	leech	The contraction of the contracti	midge larvae				
Animals with a shell (and no legs)							
() J	rams-horn snail		pond snail				
	Anima	s with more than 6 legs					
A CON	freshwater shrimp		water louse				
No.	water mite	And the	water flea				
Animals with 4 legs							
	tadpole	THE ARE	newt				

# Speed of River – Recording Table

Name/class		Date
	Measurement	Observations & notes
Distance (m)		
Time 1 (s)		
Time 2 (s)		
Time 3 (s)		

Use this calculation to work out the speed



in

This means "Distance divided by time"

Don't forget!

#### Don't forget! Time must be measured in seconds.

(There are 60 seconds in a minute)

Example.

If your dog biscuit goes10 m in 5 seconds, its speed is 2m/s (10m divided by 5 s) (you say this "2 metres per second")

Speedy Questions

- 1. How many seconds are there is 1 minute 10 seconds?
- 2. If the dog biscuit floats 10m in 20 seconds, what is its speed?
- 3. If a dog biscuit floats 20 m in 1 minute, what is its speed?
- 4. If an elephant swims 10 m in 1 minute 40 seconds, what is its speed?
- 5. If an otter swims 20 m in 10 seconds what is its speed?

