2021 ~~

Reception Long Term Plan 2020-2021								
Physical	Safety – understand and	Pencil grip – holds writing	Letter formation – draws	Letter formation – draws	Control of writing tools	Control of writing tools		
Development	follow rules on how to	tools and implements	patterns, understands	patterns, understands and	and equipment – size of	and equipment – size of		
	keep safe when using	with a mature pencil grip.	and follows language	follows language linked to	letters, correct starting	letters, correct starting		
	and transporting tools,		linked to talk about shape	talk about shape and	points for different	points for different		
	equipment and	Spatial Awareness –	and movement of	movement of patterns and	groups of letters, forms	groups of letters, forms		
	resources; understand	awareness of own space,	patterns and letters,	letters, knows the	letters correctly.	letters correctly.		
	rules linked to road	negotiates space, finds a	knows the handwriting	handwriting movements				
	safety.	space, change direction,	movements involved in	involved in the three basic	Apparatus – control and	Language of movement		
		stop.	the three basic letter	letter shapes as	balance when using	 linked to body parts, 		
	Fine motor skills,		shapes as exemplified by	exemplified by 'l' 'c' 'r' and	equipment for climbing,	and how they move;		
	manipulation and hand-		'l' 'c' 'r' and forms basic	forms basic letter shapes	jumping, scrambling,	dynamics and how		
	eye co-ordination;		letter shapes (linked to	(linked to teaching of	travelling, swinging;	movements are formed;		
	dexterity and		teaching of phonics and	phonics and those letters	interacts with small	where in space they		
	manipulation when		those letters in their	in their name).	equipment – drop, push,	move, and whom they		
	interacting with		name).		throw, roll, catch, kick.	move with.		
	materials, objects,							
	equipment and toys;		Safety Awareness – when		Vocabulary – use	Consolidate and use		
	manipulation and		moving themselves; when		vocabulary linked to:	prior learning.		
	control when using tools		travelling on, under, over		foods and food groups,			
	and equipment		through equipment and		body parts, exercise and			
			apparatus; using small		effects on body, dressing			
	Keeping healthy –		apparatus and		skills, road safety, safety			
	knowledge of food		equipment; carrying and		including using and			
	groups including healthy		moving equipment and		transporting tools and			
	foods; knowledge of		apparatus; respond to		equipment.			
	importance of exercise		safety instructions					
	to keep their body							
	healthy							

Communicat
on and
Language

Throughout the year children will:

- Listen listen to others 1:1/in groups/whole class, in familiar and new situations or activities, listen to stories with enjoyment.
- Attention maintain attention in familiar and unfamiliar situations, attend to other people (adults, peers) both familiar and unfamiliar.
- Respond to others questions, when listening to stories, to instructions, responding with relevant comments.
- Communication engage in conversations with others giving attention, respond and communicate appropriately, talk about familiar events or characters in stories
- Respond to interact with other people in a range of situations in conversations, in their play, in response to stories or questions.
- Follow instructions, requests, and ideas in a range of contexts and situations.
- Respond to and answer questions 'where' 'how' and 'why' questions about self and own experiences; 'how' and 'why' in response to stories and events; answer questions in response to thoughts, ideas, predications, speculation, provocations.
- Speaking speak clearly, speak in sentences, use sentences that give many details.
- Questioning ask and answer questions when talking to familiar/unfamiliar people in different contexts.
- Vocabulary use an increasing range of vocabulary appropriately, understand the meaning of new words.
- Communication communicate freely with different people, engage in conversations taking into account the listener, and take turns to listen and to speak in different contexts.
- Uses Tenses past, present and future in conversations with peers/adults about themselves and their experiences, activities, ideas and events.
- Reasoning talk about and explain reasons for actions, events, activities; explain their ideas giving reasons in different contexts.
- Clarify Thinking use talk to connect ideas, and share their thinking in different contexts.
- Narrative use language of stories to imagine and recreate ideas in different contexts.

	Literacy -	Hold a book correctly	Sequence a simple story	Distinguish between a	Read common irregular	Read decodable HFWs	Read some common
	Reading	and turn pages from	or event.	word, a letter and a	words (tricky) from Phase	sight words (list 2) (e.g.	irregular words (tricky)
		front to back and		space.	3 (e.g he she we me be	will that this then them).	from Phase 4 (e.g. said
		recognise front and back	Use gestures and actions		was you they all are my		like have so).
		cover.	to act out a story, event	Talk about events,	her).	Make predictions based	
			or rhyme from text or	settings and characters.		on illustrations, story	Read simple sentences
		Respond to questions	illustrations.		Predict storyline (e.g. the	content and title.	
		about who, what, where,		Retell narratives in the	ending and some		Recognise some capital
		when linked to text and	Read decodable HFWs	correct sequence,	vocabulary, aided by	Say how they feel about	and lower case letters.
		illustrations.	sight words (list 1) (e.g. a	drawing on the language	illustrations).	stories and poems.	Docall the main naints in
		Differentiate between	an as at if in).	patterns of stories.	Respond to questions		Recall the main points in text in the correct
		text and illustrations.	Read common irregular	Say what a character	about how and why		sequence.
		text and mastrations.	words (tricky) from Phase	might be thinking, saying	something is happening.		sequence.
		Understand that print	2 (e.g the to no go into).	or feeling.			Use the structure of a
		conveys meaning.					simple story when re-
				Act out stories through			enacting and re-telling.
		Know that in English		role play activities, using			
		print is read from left to		simple props (e.g. hats,			Talk about the themes of
		right and top to bottom.		masks, clothes, etc.)			simple texts, (e.g. good
							over evil).
# F	V T t.	Helicopter Stories	Charles He Dealed Ellist	to do and The Decreatelly	Oliveride Manadalidae	\\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	NATIONAL AND A DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE OF T
ner	Key Texts	It's Okay to be Different	Cinderella – Rachel Elliott	Jack and The Beanstalk	Oliver's Vegetables – Vivian French	Welcome to our World – Mo Butterfield	What the Ladybird Heard at The Seaside –
opr		- Todd Parr	Prince Cinders	Little Red Riding Hood	Titch – Pat Hutchins	A Ticket Around the	Julia Donaldson
vel		Colour Monster – Anna	Sunshine & Snowballs –	Three Little Pigs	Wriggle and Roar – Julia	World – Melissa Owens	Mr Seahorse – Eric Carle
de		Llenas	Margaret Wise Brown	Billy Goats Gruff	Donaldson	Supertato – Sue Hendra	Sharing a Shell – Julia
and		The Ugly Duckling -	The Very Helpful	Hansel & Gretel	Oi Frog – Kez Grey	You Choose – Pippa	Donaldson
ng		Incredible You - Nathan	Hedgehog by Rosie		A variety of non-fiction	Goodhart	Commotion in the
r.		Reed and Rhys	Wellesley		books.		Ocean – Giles Andreae
lea		Brisenden It's Your World Now –	Dream Snow – Eric Carle				The Fish Who Could
of		Barry Falls	Little Robin Red Vest –				Wish – John Bush
èa		Love Makes a Family –	Jan Fernley				
cal		Sophie Beer	Pittan's Pumpkin – Chitra				
cifi			Soundar				
			1	İ	1	1	1
4 specific areas of learning and development		The Dot – Peter					

Phonics	Phase 2	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 4/5
	Orally blend sounds to make simple words. Link sounds to letters, naming and sounding letters of the alphabet.	Decode a number of regular words using Phase 2 phonemes Use phonic knowledge to attempt unknown words. HFW	Phase 3 phonemes/Phase 4 (combination of adjacent consonants) with build and blend strategy. Use phonic knowledge to attempt unknown words. HFW	Use decoding to read – using build and blend strategy – towards automatically reading known words. Use phonic knowledge to attempt unknown words. HFW	Use decoding to read – using build and blend strategy – towards automatically reading known words. Use phonic knowledge to attempt unknown words. HFW	Blend phonemes to read a range of words using build and blend towards automaticity, fluency and accuracy. Use phonic knowledge to attempt unknown words. HFW
Shared Reading Texts	Reading Rocketeers: The Window The Farm	Reading Rocketeers: The Present The Show	Reading Rocketeers: The Basket Book 2*	Reading Rocketeers: Book 2*	Rhyming Rabbit Oxford Reading Tree	Rhyming Rabbit Oxford Reading Tree

Reception Long Term Plan 2020-2021								
Literacy -	Develop language skills	Copies adults writing	Write letters and strings,	Beginning to build words	Use familiar words in	Show awareness of the		
Writing	(listening and talking) in	behaviour, (e.g. writing	sometimes in cluster like	using letter sounds in their	their writing.	different audience for		
	a range of contexts.	on the whiteboard,	words.	writing.		writing.		
		writing messages when			Write different text			
	Show awareness that	on the phone, etc).	Understands that	Use writing in their play	forms for different	Can talk about the		
	writing communicates		thoughts and stories can		purposes (e.g. lists,	features of their own		
	meaning.	Make marks and	be written down.	Have their own ideas and	stories, menus,	writing.		
		drawings using increasing		reasons for writing.	instructions, labels,			
	Know there is a	control.	Use talk to organize,		captions, recipes,	Write a simple narrative.		
	sound/symbol		sequence and clarify	Orally compose a sentence	postcards).			
	relationship.	Use some recognisable	thinking, ideas, feelings	and hold it in memory		Recognise and know that		
		letters and own symbols.	and events.	before attempting to write	Write a simple phrase	full stops are at the end		
	Form letters from their			it.	with finger spaces that	of a sentence.		
	name correctly. (N.B. the	Beginning to use	Segment to write VC and		can be read back by			
	letters children can form	appropriate letters for	CVC words independently	Begin to use simple	themselves.	Recognise and know that		
	correctly will relate to	initial sounds.	using Phase 2 and Phase 3	sentence forms.		a sentence starts with a		
	their name, phonics		graphemes (e.g. it, mop,		Form some capital	capital letter.		
	phases and other letters	Understand that	bell).	Begin to recognise and	letters correctly,			
	which children have	thoughts can be written	_	know there needs to be	including the initial letter	Write simple sentences		
	been taught to form	down.	Form some lower case	spaces between words in a	of their name.	using finger spaces that		
	correctly).	l	letters correctly; starting	simple sentence.		can be read by		
		Spell some irregular	and finishing in the right			themselves and others.		
	Write left to right and	common words (tricky)	place, going the right way	Know how to form clear				
	top to bottom.	the, to, no, go,	round, correctly	ascenders ('tall letters')		Make phonetically		
		independently.	orientated.	and descenders ('tails').		plausible attempts when		
		Commont or and in	Har same stands			writing more complex		
		Segment sounds in	Use some clearly			words, (e.g. using Phase		
		simple words.	identifiable letters to			4 CCVCC).		
			communicate meaning,					
	·		representing some					
			sounds correctly and in					
			sequence.					
				I		1		

 Reception Long Term Plan 2020-2021								
Mathematics	Use one to one	Identify one more and	Identify two more and	Order numerals 1-5, 1-10,	Say a number between	Count in 10s, 5s, 2s.		
	correspondence when	one less than a given	two less than a given	1-15, 1-20 based on	two given numbers.			
	counting.	number.	number.	knowledge of quantities.		Relate subtraction to		
					Add two single digit	addition in practical		
	Understand the last	Understand and use	Recognise numerals 1-5,	Understand the concept of	numbers totalling more	situations.		
	number said is the	ordinal numbers.	6-10, 0, 11-15, 16-20.	addition by practically	than 10 using practical			
	number in the set.			combining sets of objects.	equipment.	Understand the		
		Can share a whole item	Match numerals to sets of			relationship between		
	Make a group of 10	into two equal parts.	objects. Understand	Add two single digit	Can state without	doubling and halving		
	objects.		more, less, fewer.	numbers totalling up to 10	counting (subitise)			
		Understand that halving	Compare two sets of	using practical equipment.	quantities within 5.	Know doubles of		
	Understand and use	means sharing into two	different items saying			numbers and		
	conservation of number.	equal parts.	which set is more, less,	Understand the concept of	Make a sensible guess of	corresponding halves.		
	Use the word 'zero' to		fewer.	subtraction by practically	quantities within 10.			
	represent 'none'.	Rote count back from a		removing one amount		Subtract a single digit		
		given number between 1	Arrange a group of items	from within another	Partition a set of objects	number from a number		
	Use everyday language	and 20.	between 10 and 20 into 1		in different ways using	greater than 10, using		
	to talk about shapes in		group of 10 plus another	Subtract a single digit	the terminology	practical equipment		
	the environment.	Know what number	group.	number from a number up	part/part-whole.			
		comes before, or after a		to 10, using practical				
	Build and make models	given number	Recognise repeating	equipment.	Understand that 'teen'	Understand that we		
	with 3D shapes.	1	patterns in the sequence		numbers are a group of	need to pay for goods.		
		Name common 3D	i.e. 6,7,8,9 and	Compare and order three	10 plus another number.	_ ,, , , ,, ,,		
	Create patterns and	shapes (sphere, cube,	16,17,18,19.	or more sets of objects.		Talk about things they		
	pictures with 2D shapes.	cuboid, cone).	Comment to the second territory	Hadanska adaba	Understand 20 is the	want to spend their		
	N 3D	Tally also and makes	Sequence two or three	Understand the	same as two groups of	money on.		
	Name common 2D	Talk about using	familiar events and	measurement of weight	10.	Tally also and different		
	(circle, triangle, square,	mathematical language	describe the sequence	(heavy/light).	I I in all a water in all the at	Talk about different		
	rectangle, oblong).	(straight, curved, sides,	Know the names of the	Compare two objects of	Understand that measures of distance	ways we can pay for		
	Talk about significant	flat, solid).	days of the week.	different weights.	can have different	things.		
	times of the day, (e.g.	Sort shapes according to	days of the week.	different weights.		Recognise that there are		
	home time, lunch time,	their own criteria. Know	Say names of days of the	Understand and use	names including length, width, height.	different coins.		
	snack time, bed time,	that shapes can appear in	week in order	language of comparison,	width, height.	different coms.		
	etc).	different ways and be	Week III Oldel	(e.g. heavier/lighter).	Compare two objects of	Recognise 1p coin.		
	etc).	different sizes.	Understand the	(e.g. neavier/lighter).	different length.	Recognise 1p com.		
		different sizes.	measurement of	Understand the concept of	different length.	Use 1p coins to pay for		
			volume/capacity	conservation of weight.	Compare two objects of	items		
			(empty/nearly full)	Sonsei vacioni di vveigni.	different width.	1001113		
			(3 pcj/ca.riy.ram/	Use uniform non-standard	acreme widelii			
			Compare two of the same	units to measure weight.	Compare two objects of			
			container holding	ae to incasare weight.	different height.			
			different amounts.					
					Understand and use			
	•	•	•	•		'		

			Understanding the v	vorld			
Cultures & Beliefs	Communication – express feelings, give opinions and reasons. Comment on significant events in own lives, talk about family, friends and the local community. Consider issues of similarity and difference in gender, language, ethnicity, religion, culture and SEND. Use their developing language skills to share experiences, ideas, give explanations, and make suggestions, choices and decisions, either verbally or nonverbally. Respect – themselves, special things in their own lives, other people including their ideas, feelings, beliefs, culture, possessions. Describe – themselves, friends, family, other people, significant places, events, objects or artefacts. Research – show curiosity and interest, find out about people, special places and events or objects, explore and ask different types of questions, examine possibilities, consider alternatives. Observe – look closely and consider the people and the lives of different people and events in the world around them, examine objects and find out more about them. Vocabulary – language of tolerance, respect and co-operation						
	Christian Value: Thankfulness Religion Focus: Christianity	Christian Value: Compassion Religion Focus: Buddhism	Christian Value: Endurance Religion Focus: Judaism	Christian Value: Hope Religion Focus: Christianity	Christian Value: Friendship Region Focus: Hinduism	Christian Value: Serv Religion Focus: Isla	
Festivals & Celebrations	Harvest, Ramadan & Eid Celebrations	Bonfire Night, Diwali, Christmas, Halloween, Eid	Chinese New Year, Shrove Tuesday, Valentine's day,	Lent, Easter. St David's day, Mother's day, St. Patricks day, Holi, Buddhist new year	Trinity Sunday Father's Day		
Historical Development	Communication – talk about key events, in own lives, about family, friends, other people including significant people.	Observe – show an interest in significant events and experiences in the lives of others, including friends and family members. Remembrance Day	Chronology – order simple experiences in relation to themselves, and others including stories, events, and experiences.	Research – find out about, people, places, events, objects, ask questions, use different sources to find the answers.	Vocabulary – language of time when talking about past/present events in their own lives.	Describe – features objects, people, plac at different times, m comparisons.	

NA/ a white =	Ou astioning of sure		Test make a consistence		December to Historica and	Fundama (Observanta de
Working	Questioning: shows an	Compare/sort/group/ide	Test: make suggestions,	Equipment and measures:	Research: talk to people	Explore/Observe: look
Scientifically	interest in/is curious	ntify/classify: notice	show resilience, work	use senses/use simple	(visits/visitors/ family),	closely at/notice.
	about; ask questions	similarities, notice	with others.	equipment to make	think of questions to ask	Describe: talk about
	about what they	differences; talk about		observations, (e.g.	to find things out and	what they
	notice/observe or	similarities and/or		magnifiers, pipettes, egg	find out how things	notice/observe; talk
	changes that occur.	differences.		timers, digital	work; use first hand	about changes they
				microscopes, etc).	experiences/use	notice and changes over
	Explain: talk about why				secondary sources, (e.g.	time.
	things happen/occur;			Vocabulary: use simple	books, photographs,	
	talk about how things			vocabulary to name and	internet).	Record: draw pictures,
	work.			describe objects,		take photographs, make
				materials, living things and		models or scrapbooks.
				habitats.		
Geographical				Communication: talk	Fieldwork: look closely at	Enquiry: comment and
Development				about the features of	similarities and	ask questions about
				different places	differences between	familiar places/other
				(familiar/other places),	different places	places, and about
				talk about patterns and	(familiar/other places),	familiar/other people.
				change in relation to	make simple	
				places with which they are	comparisons.	
				familiar.		
					Use of Technology: use	
					technology and IT	
					equipment (e.g. camera,	
					iPad, video/video clips,	
					apps, visualisers or the	
					internet) to make	
					observations or find	
					information about	
					different loocations and	
					places	
					Mapping: know about	
					features of different	
					places, recognise and	
					talk about the features	
					in familiar/other places.	
					. ,	

				Thom bong Term Than E		ı	
	Expressive	Observation – look	Physical skill –	Make – make models	Aesthetic Awareness –	Communication – talk	Art processes and
	Arts and	closely at the world	manipulate and control a	using different	respond to creative and	about what they are	techniques – use
	Design	through real	range of tools and	construction materials,	aesthetic experiences,	doing, talk about	different techniques
		experiences, objects and	equipment for different	e.g. construction kits,	showing pleasure and	colours, patterns,	within painting, drawing,
		artefacts, in natural and	purposes.	reclaimed materials,	enjoyment, awareness and	shapes, textures, in what	collage and sculpture
		made environments.		experiment with different	appreciation of sensory	they see, touch, and feel.	using a variety of media
			Explore - experiment and	ways to build, construct	experiences/different		and materials.
		Safety – handle and use	build with a range of	and join resources.	stimuli.	Evaluate – talk about	
		equipment appropriately	construction resources,			what they like/dislike	Evaluation – talk about
		and safely.	find out about the	Design – talk about ideas,	Tools and equipment – use	about their	their work/work of
			properties and functions	choose resources, tools	equipment and tools to	models/constructions,	others, say what they
		Experiment - explore	of different construction	and techniques with a	build, construct and make	say why, and how they	like and dislike and why,
		media and materials	materials.	purpose in mind.	simple models and	would change them.	make suggestions about
		freely and in different			constructions; use tools		changes they could
		ways.	Represent Ideas – initiate	Respond – to different	and equipment linked to	Expression – of feelings,	make or different tools
			own ideas, make	stimuli using gestures,	food preparation.	ideas, thoughts and	or techniques they could
			choices/decisions using	actions, talk, movement		emotions in response to	have used.
			objects, media, materials,	and performance.	Communication –	different media and	
			own voice, dance,		communicate their ideas,	materials.	
			instruments and props.	Recreate – familiar	thoughts, feelings and		
				experiences, familiar	preferences through talk,		
				activities and familiar	gestures, actions and		
				stories.	performance.		
	Artist	Picasso	Andy Goldsworthy	Dhali	Van Gogh	Monet	Leonid Afremov
		Taro Chiezo	Da Vinci	Banksy	Richard Serra	Anthony Gormley	Lowry
	Music	Throughout the year child	ren will:				
		Singing – familiar songs ch	nants activities which develo	in the voice as a sound maker	·. · Making Music – using voice	ohiects home-made and re	eal musical instruments
		and a range of ICT.	ianto, activities willen acvelo	p the voice as a sound maker	. Making Masic asing Voice	, objects, nome made and n	car masicar mstraments
		We use the Charanga sche	me of work.				
(Citizenship &	British Values – Respect,	British Values –	British Values – Effort,	British Values – Loyalty,	British Values – Team	British Values - Courage
E	British Values	Diversity	Responsibility, Kindness	Honesty,	Forgiveness,	Work	
					Determination		

Reception Long Term Flan 2020-2021								
Key Vocabulary	Senses: sight, hear, touch, hear, taste. Families: baby, toddler, inspiring, child, adult, teenager, grandfather, grandmother, cousin, aunty, uncle, stepfather, step-mother. Feelings: happy, sad, anxious, lonely, angry, worried, pleased, excited, surprised, embarrassed. Empathy, tolerance, kindness, understanding.	Fungus, acorns, trees, leaves, autumnal, red, green, yellow, orange, chestnut, changing, crunchy, pumpkins, squirrels, hedgehogs, badgers, foxes, owls, birds, migration, deer, rabbits, moles, mice, habitats, Guy Fawkes, bonfire, pop, sparkle, bang, fizz, whiz flicker, zoom, houses of parliament, gunpowder, plot, loud, quiet, sun, rain, hail, wind, bluster, whirling, rainbows, cold, mild, whistling. Days of the week, months of the year, spring, summer, autumn, winter, God, Jesus, Mary, Joseph, stable, cattle, manger, shepherds, wise, wreath, crackers, stocking, bells, fairy lights, sleigh, reindeer, candle.	Once upon a time Long ago Faraway Happily ever after Castle, forest, palace, cottage, woods, Wish, curse, storytelling, moral, magic, promise, spell, marriage, cackled, Queen, king, princess, prince, villain, ogre, hero, wizard, witch, handsome, charming, wicked, giant, beautiful, grumpy, angry, gloomy.	Roots, stem, leaf, grow, soil, sunlight, seed, nutrients, fertilise, seedling, flower, fruit, bulb, trunk, branch, sprouting, bark, watering can, trowel, planters, spade, rake, daffodil, tulip, roses, daisy, dandelion, blossom, living things. Life cycle, butterfly, bees, caterpillars, sheep, pigs, horses, foals, piglets, duckling, duck, chicks, hens, cockerel, goat, kid, lambs, calf, frogs, frog spawn, tadpoles, baby, young, adult, hatch, birth, habitat, nest, burrow, alive, living things, Sun, rain, rainbow, crisp, flowers, cool, blooming, flowering, blossoming, bright, sunlit, greenery, fragrant, grassy, colourful, mild, fresh, changing. Red, yellow, blue, green, pink, purple, indigo, violet, pewter, grey, gold, silver, bronze, turquoise, lavender, fuchsia, lilac, ebony, scarlet, coral, mint, sage, lime, plum, amber, mustard navy, light, dark, bright, cool.	Map, globe, world, country, city, town, village, street, cul-desac, local, abroad, earth, Aeroplane, car, boat, travel, bus, train, tram, walk, distance, Hot, cold, dry, climate, humid, UK, Great Britain, island, England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France, Africa, China, America, Poland, House, flat, bungalow, caravan, language, weather, travel, transport, culture,	Water, waves, blue, vast, shallow, deep, tide, horizon, lifeguard, lagoon, spray, surfboard, ocean, coral, razor shell, plants, seaweed. Sand, sandcastle, sun, shell, bucket, spade, bay, coast, dune, hat, sun cream, pier, shore, sunbathe, sunburn, Seagull, crab, jellyfish, fish, shrimp, tadpole, starfish, shark, dolphin, whale, mussels, prawns, seal, puffin. Ice-cream, ice-lolly, deckchair, pony ride, sun lounger, Punch and Judy, beach ball, volley ball, amusements, flip flops, donkey rides, beach hut, Frisbee.		
Role Play	Doctors Health food cafe	Camp fire/fire safety Christmas tree	Story settings	Garden centre Potting shed Farm	Local Area eg. Debz Deli Travel Agents or tourist infromation Aeroplane	Beach Seaside shop		