



# Why should we protect the Norfolk Broads?



## Pupils will learn

- The location of The Norfolk Broads and its 7 rivers.
- Key features and characteristics of rivers.
- How The Norfolk Broads have changed over time and the impact this has on people and wildlife.
- Geographical similarities and differences between The Norfolk Broads and other areas (e.g. The River Nile)
- How to investigate The Norfolk Broads and features of rivers using their own fieldwork and other research.
- How to use a map when visiting local rivers and lakes of The Norfolk Broads.
- The impact that erosion and deposition by rivers can have on people.

## Important info

### **A National Park!**

National Parks are designated for their unique landscape, wildlife and culture. Each park has its own special characteristics and the Broads is no exception. There are only 15 in the UK.

The Norfolk Broads has incredibly beautiful landscape, diverse wildlife and important cultural heritage. This is all protected – making sure they can be enjoyed for many years to come.

### **Did you know?**

The Broads is made up of **60 open areas of water** and **7 rivers** (The Ant, Bure, Chet, Thurne, Waveney, Wensum and Yare).

The Broads was originally dug out in medieval times to provide peat for fuel. In the 14th century, these peat diggings flooded, creating the beautiful waterways we see today.

The Broads are home to more than a quarter of the rarest species in the country, including several that are unique to the area. Britain's largest butterfly, The Swallowtail, and the Norfolk hawker dragonfly are found only here.



## Local links

- Sainsbury's Centre for Visual Arts as well as the UEA Broad
  - The River Yare and Wensum ((Our two most local rivers)
  - Whitlingham Country Park
- The Norfolk Broads Visitors Centres:**
- Hoveton Visitor Centre
  - Ranworth Visitor Centre
  - Toad Hill cottage at How Hill Nature Reserve

## Home learning ideas

- Visit the Broads! Explore the wildlife on beautiful nature trails, or bring some paper and a pencil to sketch.
- Take photos of trees/plants/wildlife you see near the river at Earlham Park, or near the UEA lake.
- Research what makes the Broads unique and create a fact file.

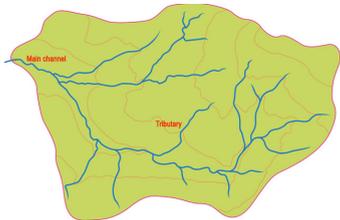
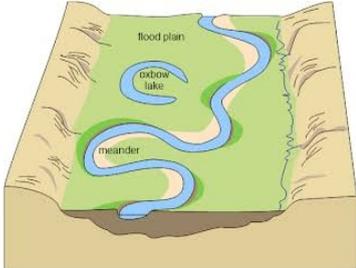
## Books to read at home

- Timecruiser (Chris Crowther)
- Coot Club (Arthur Ransome)
- Journey to the River Sea (Eva Ibbotson)

## Inquiry Questions

- Where are The Norfolk Broads?
- Why are The Norfolk Broads here?
- Where are the main rivers in The Norfolk Broads?
- How have The Norfolk Broads changed over time?
- What impact have changes had on people and wildlife?
- What makes The Norfolk Broads unique?
- What are the main features of a river?
- What is erosion and deposition?
- How does erosion and deposition from rivers affect landscapes?

## Key Vocabulary

<p><b>River</b></p>	<p>A large, natural stream of water that flows into the sea, a lake, or another river.</p>	<p><b>Erosion</b></p>	<p>The process of something being worn away (eroded) by wind, water, or other natural agents.</p>
<p><b>Flood</b></p>	<p>An overflow of a large amount of water. Usually on land.</p>	<p><b>Deposition</b></p>	<p>After small pieces of land have been eroded, they are carried by the river to a different place and left there.</p>
<p><b>Source (river)</b></p>	<p>Where a river begins (usually high up, from rainfall or melting ice)</p>	<p><b>Mouth (river)</b></p>	<p>The end of the river, where it flows into the sea, lake or another river.</p>
<p><b>Meander</b></p>	<p>Loopy bends in a river</p> 	<p><b>Tributary</b></p>	<p>A streams that flows into a larger stream or river.</p> 
<p><b>Oxbow Lake</b></p>	<p>A curved lake that used to be part of the river, but land has built up around it and disconnected it.</p> 	<p><b>Floodplain</b></p>	<p>Flat land next to a river. These are very likely to flood when the river overflows. These lands are naturally very good for growing things (fertile).</p>
<p><b>Tourism</b></p>	<p>The amount of people that go on holiday to an area.</p>	<p><b>Broad</b></p>	<p>A wide area of water, similar to a lake.</p>
<p><b>Peat</b></p>	<p>A highly organic material found in marshy/damp places. It looks like soil and can be used to make fuel or fertiliser</p>	<p><b>Thatch</b></p>	<p>A roof that is made of straw or reeds.</p>
<p><b>Wherry</b></p>	<p>A small boat used for transporting people.</p> 	<p><b>Reeds</b></p>	<p>Plant. It looks like long, thin grass and it grows near water.</p>

