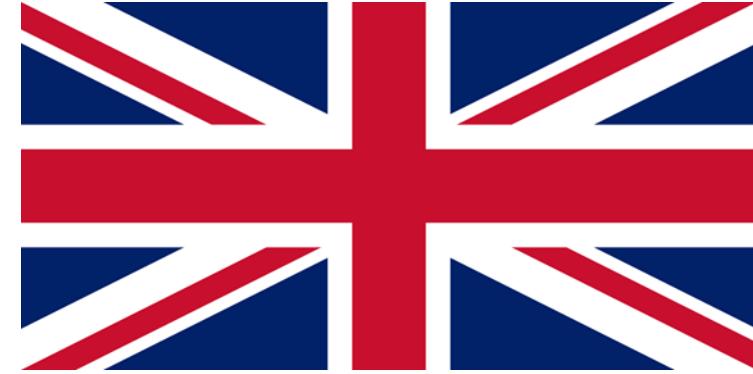
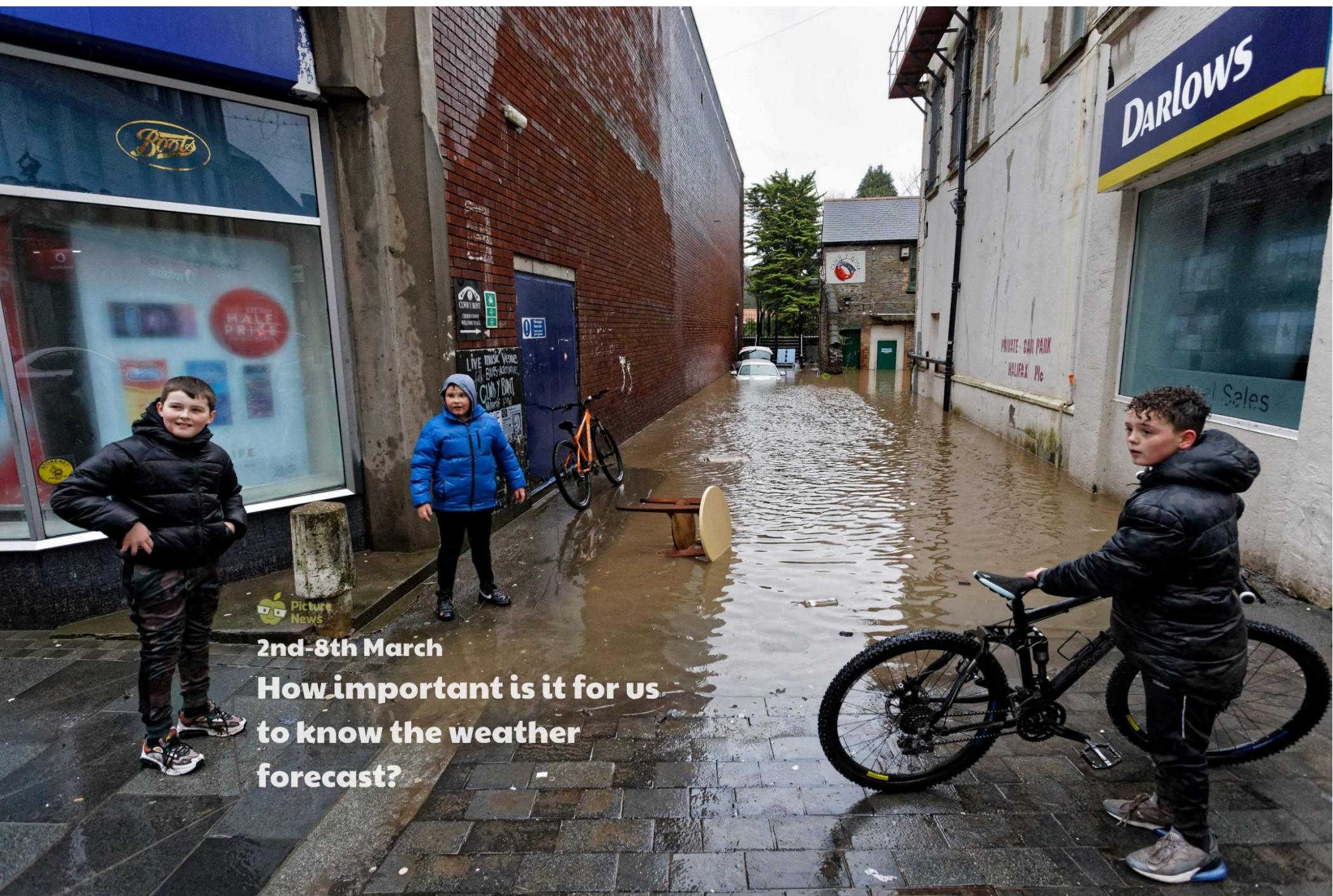


## British Values



### 2nd -8th March Individual Liberty

The weather can be hard to predict and can cause disruption and even dangerous situations. It's important to listen to advice and following weather warnings.

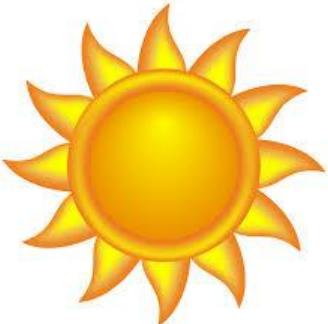


# What is in the news?

Think about what weather is. Can you record a list of some of the different types of weather?

What is flooding? Explain that when there is too much water or water in the wrong place, we call this a flood.

# KS1- Can you think of any other weather types? Which is your favourite?



Have you ever seen a weather forecast? Often symbols are used to represent different types of weather. Can you tell what these represent?



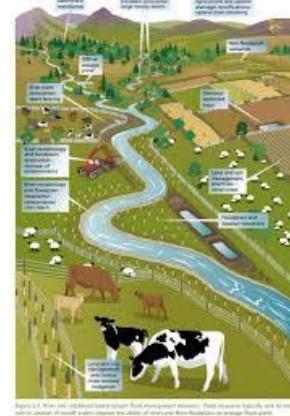


## Flood barriers

The Environmental Agency uses a range of temporary flood barriers to provide extra protection to flood-prone areas. The barriers can then be removed once the flood water has gone.

## Natural flood management

There are a number of natural interventions that aim to reduce the flow of water as it joins larger rivers. This includes building ditches and run-off areas to divert water onto open land. Felled trees can also be used to push water into surrounding woodland.



## Sustainable drainage

In towns and cities, where there are large areas of concrete and tarmac, rain is channelled straight into drainage systems. Sometimes there is too much water for them to cope with or they can become blocked, causing floods. Builders legally have to landscape developments so that water has to seep onto open land. Detention basins can be built to collect and hold water and ponds can help with this too.



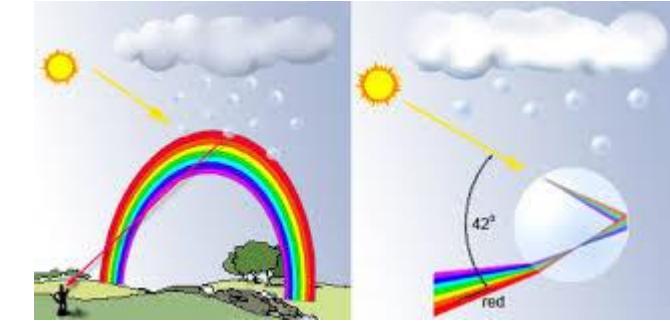
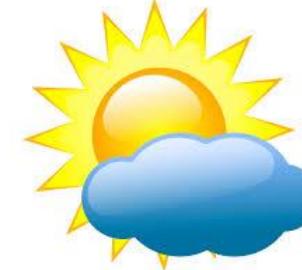
## Dredging rivers

The purpose of dredging is to remove silt from riverbeds. Silt is a mixture of sand, clay and small rock particles. The silt can be removed using diggers or vacuum pumps. This means the volume of water the river can hold is greater.



**Do you think enough is being done to prevent flooding?**

# KS1 Follow-up Ideas



- In small groups think about your favourite type of weather. Ask the following:
- Is it hot or cold?
- Can you describe what it looks and sounds like?
- How does it make you feel?
- What do you wear in this weather?
- Do you know what time of year you often find your favourite weather?



Share responses and draw your ideas from your discussion about your favourite weather.

# KS2 Follow-up Ideas



**Focusing on our local area think about:**

- **Is it prone to flooding?**
- **Are there things in place to prevent flooding?**

**Have you heard of an Environment Agency?**

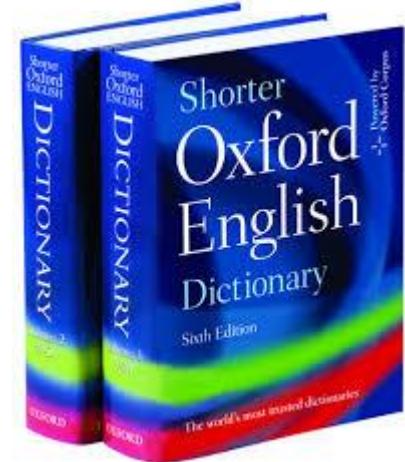
In the UK there is - Natural Resources Wales, the Environment Agency and the Scottish Environment Protection Agency, who work to protect and improve our environment. Part of their role is to manage the risk of flooding. Write a letter to find out if there are any flood prevention methods in place in your local area. You could also ask why certain places may be more prone to flooding than others!

# Reflection



The weather can be unpredictable and incredibly powerful. As something that is completely out of our control, it's important to listen to warnings to keep ourselves safe. The weather forecast can help, providing us with information about the changing weather.

# This Week's Useful Vocabulary



- Accurate – correct to a very detailed level.
- Exceptionally – unusual and unlikely to happen frequently.
- Extreme – reaching a high or the highest degree; very great.
- Investment – the action or process of investing money for profit.
- Precise – exact and accurate.
- Supercomputer – a powerful computer with a high level of performance compared to a normal computer.
- Unpredicted – without warning or announcement.