

Unit 1: Physical Landscapes of the UK - Rivers	RED/AMBER/ GREEN
Section C: Physical landscapes in the UK	
<i>River landscapes in the UK:</i>	
The long profile and changing cross profile of a river and its valley	
<i>Fluvial processes:</i>	
• erosion - hydraulic action, abrasion, attrition, solution, vertical and lateral erosion	
• transportation - traction, saltation, suspension and solution	
• deposition - why rivers deposit sediment	
Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion - interlocking spurs, waterfalls and gorges	
Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion and deposition - meanders and ox-bow lakes	
Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from deposition - levées, flood plains and estuaries	
An example of a river valley in the UK (River Tees) to identify its major landforms of erosion and deposition	
How physical and human factors affect the flood risk - precipitation, geology, relief and land use	
The use of hydrographs to show the relationship between precipitation and discharge	
<i>The costs and benefits of the following management strategies:</i>	
• hard engineering - dams and reservoirs, straightening, embankments, flood relief channels	
• soft engineering - flood warnings and preparation, flood plain zoning, planting trees and river restoration	
<i>An example of a flood management scheme in the UK (Banbury) to show:</i>	
• why the scheme was required	
• the management strategy	
• the social, economic and environmental issues	