

Colchester County High School for Girls – Geography Department – Progress Tracker

Unit 1 – Living with the physical environment				
Section C: physical landscapes in the UK - 3.1.3.3 River landscapes in the UK				
Key Idea	Specification Content			
The shape of river valleys changes as rivers flow downstream.		○ The long profile and changing cross profile of a river and its valley.		
		○ erosion – hydraulic action, abrasion, attrition, solution, vertical and lateral erosion		
		○ deposition – why rivers deposit sediment		
		○ transportation – traction, saltation, suspension and solution		
Distinctive fluvial landforms result from different physical processes.		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 ○ estuaries.		
		○ An example of a river valley in the UK to identify its major landforms of erosion and deposition.		
Different management strategies can be used to protect river landscapes from the effects of flooding.		○ 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.		
		The costs and benefits of the following management strategies: ○ hard engineering – dams and reservoirs, straightening, embankments, flood relief channels		
		○ soft engineering – flood warnings and preparation, flood plain zoning, planting trees and river restoration.		
	An example of a flood management scheme in the UK to show: ○ why the scheme was required ○ the management strategy ○ the social, economic and environmental issues.			