

Living with the physical environment	RAG Rating		
Section C: Physical landscapes of the UK	R	A	G
UK physical landscapes			
Key Idea 1: The UK has a range of diverse landscapes			
I can describe and explain the location of major upland/lowland areas and river systems			
Coastal landscapes in the UK			
Key Idea 2: The coast is shaped by a number of physical processes			
I understand and can describe different wave types and characteristics			
I can explain different coastal processes:			
• weathering processes – mechanical, chemical			
• mass movement – sliding, slumping and rock falls			
• erosion – hydraulic power, abrasion and attrition			
• transportation – longshore drift			
• deposition – why sediment is deposited in coastal areas			
Key Idea 3: Distinctive coastal landforms are the result of rock type, structure and physical processes			
I understand and can explain how different geological structure and rock type influence coastal forms			
I can describe and explain the characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion – headlands and bays, cliffs and wave cut platforms, caves, arches and stacks			
I can describe and explain the characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from deposition – beaches, sand dunes, spits and bars			
I can use an example of a section of coastline ~ the Dorset coast , to describe and explain its major landforms of erosion and			
Key Idea 4: Different management strategies can be used to protect coastlines from the effects of physical processes			
I can describe and explain the costs and benefits of the following management strategies :			
• hard engineering – sea walls, rock armour, gabions and groynes			
• soft engineering – beach nourishment and reprofiling, dune regeneration			
• managed retreat – coastal realignment			
I can use an example of a coastal management scheme ~ Sand dune regeneration, East Head or Coastal realignment at Medmerry to show:			
• the reasons for management			
• the management strategy			
• the resulting effects and conflicts			
River landscapes in the UK			
Key Idea 5: The shape of river valleys changes as rivers flow downstream			
I can describe and explain the long profile and changing cross profile of a river and its valley			
I can describe and explain different fluvial (river) processes:			
• erosion – hydraulic action, abrasion, attrition, solution, vertical and lateral erosion			
• transportation – traction, saltation, suspension and solution			
• deposition – why rivers deposit sediment.			
Key Idea 6: Distinctive fluvial landforms result from different physical processes			
I can use an example of a river valley in the UK ~ the River Tees to identify its major landforms of erosion and deposition.			
I can describe and explain the characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion – interlocking spurs, waterfalls and gorges			
I can describe and explain the characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion and deposition – meanders and ox-bow lakes			
I can describe and explain the characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from deposition – levées, flood plains and estuaries			
Key Idea 7: Different management strategies can be used to protect river landscapes from the effects of flooding			
I can describe and explain how physical and human factors affect the flood risk – precipitation, geology, relief and land use			
I understand and can explain how hydrographs show the relationship between precipitation and discharge			
I can describe and explain 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			
I can use an example of a flood management scheme in the UK ~ e.g. Yarm, on the River Tees to describe and explain :			
• why the scheme was required • the management strategy			
• the social, economic and environmental issues.			