Unit 1c

Physical Landscapes in the UK

Relief of the UK

Relief of the UK can be divided into uplands and lowlands. Each have their own characteristics.

Key

Lowlands

Uplands

Areas +600m: Peaks and ridges cold, misty and snow common. i.e. Scotland

Areas -200m: Flat or rolling hills. Warmer weather. i.e. Fens

Types of Erosion

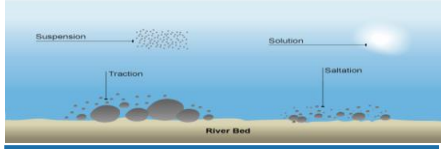
The break down and transport of rocks – smooth, round and sorted.

Attrition	Rocks that bash together to become smooth/smaller.
Solution	A chemical reaction that dissolves rocks.
Abrasion	Rocks hurled at the base of a cliff to break pieces apart or scraped against the banks and bed of a river.
Hydraulic Action	Water enters cracks in the cliff, or river bank, air compresses, causing the crack to expand.

Types of Transportation

A natural process by which eroded material is carried/transported.

Solution	Minerals dissolve in water and are carried along.
Suspension	Sediment is carried along in the flow of the water.
Saltation	Pebbles that bounce along the sea/river bed.
Traction	Boulders that roll along a river/sea bed by the force of the flowing water.



Types of Weathering

Weathering is the breakdown of rocks where they are.

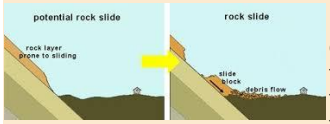
Biological	Breakdown of rock by plants and animals e.g. roots pushing rocks apart.
Mechanical	Breakdown of rock without changing its chemical composition e.g. freeze thaw

What is Deposition?

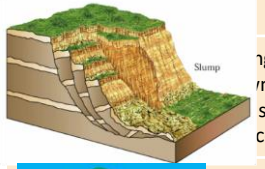
When the sea or river loses energy, it drops the sand, rock particles and pebbles it has been carrying. This is called deposition. Heaviest material is deposited fi

Mass Movement

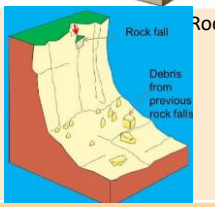
A large movement of soil and rock debris that moves down slopes in response to the pull of gravity in a vertical direction.



Rock slides occur when there is a failure along the bedding plane.



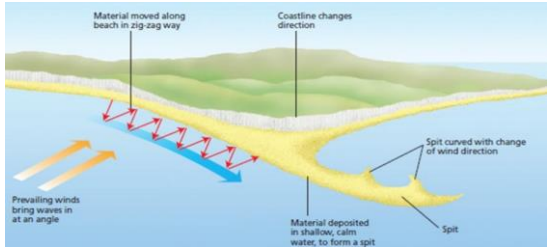
ng occurs when there is nward rotation of sections of cliff. Often ccur after heavy rain.



Rockfall is the rapid free fall of rock from a steep cliff face because of gravity.

Formation of Coastal Spits - Deposition

Example: Spurn Head, Holderness Coast.



1) Swash moves up the beach at the angle of the prevailing wind.
2) Backwash moves down the beach at 90° to coastline, due to gravity.
3) Zigzag movement (Longshore Drift) transports material along beach.
4) Deposition causes beach to extend, until reaching a river estuary.
5) Change in prevailing wind direction forms a hook.
6) Sheltered area behind spit encourages deposition, salt marsh forms.

Formation of Bays and Headlands

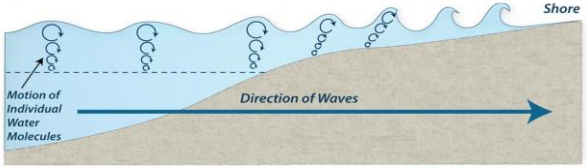
1) Waves attack the coastline.
2) Softer rock is eroded by the sea quicker forming a bay, calm area cases deposition.
3) More resistant rock is left jutting out into the sea. This is a headland and is now more vulnerable to erosion.

How do waves form?

Waves are created by wind blowing over the surface of the sea. As the wind blows over the sea, friction is created - producing a swell in the water.

Why do waves break?

1	Waves start out at sea.
2	As waves approaches the shore, friction slows the base.
3	This causes the orbit to become elliptical.
4	Until the top of the wave breaks over.



Mechanical Weathering Example: Freeze-thaw weathering

Stage One

Water seeps into cracks and fractures in the rock.

Stage Two

When the water freezes, it expands about 9%. This wedges apart the rock.

Stage Three

With repeated freeze-thaw cycles, the rock breaks off.

Size of waves

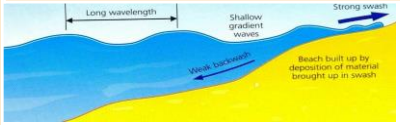
Affected by:

- **Fetch how far the wave has travelled**
- **Strength of the wind.**
- **How long the wind has been blowing for.**

Types of Waves

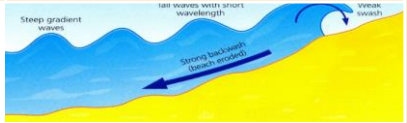
Constructive Waves

This wave has a **swash that is stronger** than the backwash. This therefore builds up the coast.

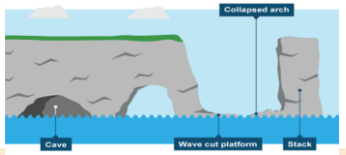


Destructive Waves

This wave has a **backwash that is stronger** than the swash. This therefore erodes the coast.



Formation of Coastal Stack



Example: Old Harry Rocks, Dorset

1) Hydraulic action widens cracks in the cliff face over time.
2) Abrasion forms a wave cut notch between high tide and low tide.
3) Further abrasion widens the wave cut notch to from a cave.
4) Caves from both sides of the headland break through to form an arch.
5) Weather above/erosion below –arch collapses leaving stack.
6) Further weathering and erosion eaves a stump.

River profiles

Long profile	River long profiles illustrate the gradient and elevation change downstream. A river becomes less steep as elevation drops.
Cross profile	Cross profile shows the change in the valley and river channel at various points down a river. A river valley becomes wider and less steep with distance downstream. The river channel becomes wider, deeper from the upper to lower stages. River velocity also increases downstream

Case Study: Holderness Coast (Withernsea)

Location and Background
Located in North East England along the Yorkshire North Sea coastline from Flamborough Head to Spurn Head. It has one of the highest coastal erosion rates in Europe (2-10m per year)

Why is it Eroding?
1. SOFT ROCK – Coast is made of boulder clay which erodes easier
2. DESTRUCTIVE WAVES – Large fetch and prevailing winds mean high energy waves will erode quickly
3. NARROW BEACHES – Narrow beaches offer less protection
4. PEOPLE - Coastal defences have been built further up the coast.

Management
- Withernsea has 2km of coastline protected by sea walls, groynes and rock armour
- Sea wall and groynes replaced and strengthened in 2017/18
-Reduces sediment transportation and increased erosion south
- £7m scheme to reprofile cliff and extend rock armour south.

Interlocking spurs

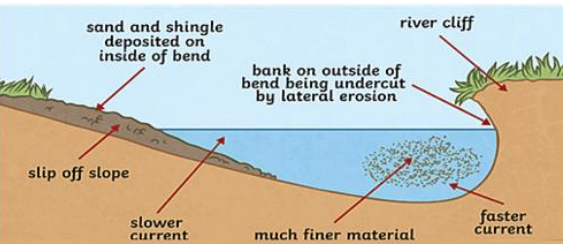
1) River in upper course has a low discharge and therefore limited energy to erode laterally.

2) The river is forced to erode around areas of more resistant rocks.

3) The areas of more resistant rocks are left as spurs, which interlock as the river wears away the soft rock around them.

Middle Course of a River

Here the gradient gets gentler, so the water has less energy to erode vertically. The river will begin to erode laterally as the discharge increases, making the river wider.



Water Cycle Key Terms

Precipitation	Moisture falling from clouds as rain, snow or hail.
Interception	Vegetation prevents water reaching the ground.
Surface Runoff	Water flowing over the surface of the land into rivers
Infiltration	Water absorbed into the soil from the ground.
Transpiration	Water lost through leaves of plants.

Physical and Human Causes of Flooding.

***Physical:* Prolong & heavy rainfall**
Long periods of rain causes soil to become saturated leading runoff.

***Physical:* Geology**
Impermeable rocks causes surface runoff to increase river discharge.

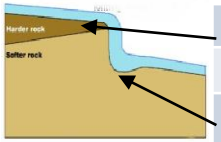
***Physical:* Relief**
Steep-sided valleys channels water to flow quickly into rivers causing greater discharge.

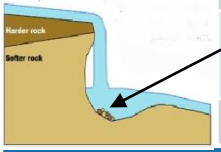
***Human:* Land Use**
Tarmac and concrete are impermeable. This prevents infiltration & causes surface runoff.

Upper Course of a River

Near the source, the river flows over steep gradient from the hill/mountains. This gives the river a lot of energy, so it will erode the riverbed vertically to form narrow valleys.

Formation of a Waterfall





1) River flows over alternative types of rocks.

2) River erodes soft rock faster creating a step.

3) Further hydraulic action and abrasion form a plunge pool beneath.

4) Hard rock above is undercut leaving cap rock which collapses providing more material for erosion.

5) Waterfall retreats leaving steep sided gorge.

Formation of Ox-bow Lakes

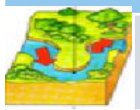
Step 1

Erosion of outer bank forms river cliff. Deposition inner bank forms slip off slope.

Step 2

Further hydraulic action and abrasion of outer banks, neck gets smaller.

Step 3



Erosion breaks through neck, so river takes the fastest route, redirecting flow

Step 4

Evaporation and deposition cuts off main channel leaving an oxbow lake.

Case Study – Boscastle, 2004

Boscastle is a small village in Cornwall. It has a permanent population of under 8000. It lies at the confluence of the Rivers Derwent and Cocker

Causes of flood – 89mm of rain fell in one hour, prior wet weather, steep valley, vegetation removal, low level bridge **Effects of flood** - 75 cars/ 5 caravans, 6 buildings and several boats washed into the sea, 100 homes and businesses destroyed, some trees uprooted and debris were scattered
Responses to flood – River embankment, channel straitened, new flood wall, deepened and widened river channel, new higher bridge, river gauge, raised car park

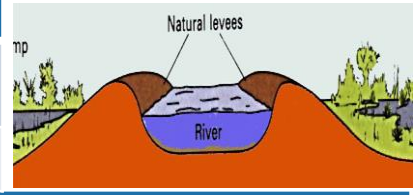
Lower Course of a River

Near the river's mouth, the river widens further and becomes flatter. Material transported is deposited.

Formation of Floodplains and levees

When a river floods, fine silt/alluvium is deposited on the valley floor. Closer to the river's banks, the heavier materials build up to form natural levees.

- Nutrient rich soil makes it ideal for farming.
- Flat land for building houses.



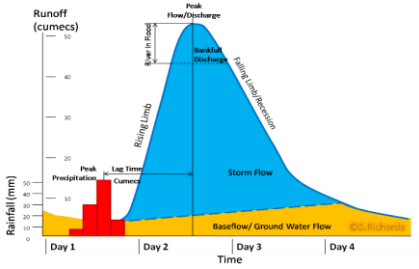
River Management Schemes

Soft Engineering	Hard Engineering
Afforestation – plant trees to soak up rainwater, reduces flood risk. **Demountable Flood Barriers** put in place when warning raised. **Managed Flooding** – naturally let areas flood, protect settlements.	**Straightening Channel** – increases velocity to remove flood water. **Artificial Levees** – heightens river so flood water is contained. **Deepening or widening river** to increase capacity for a flood.

Hydrographs and River Discharge

River discharge is the volume of water that flows in a river. Hydrographs who discharge at a certain point in a river changes over time in relation to rainfall

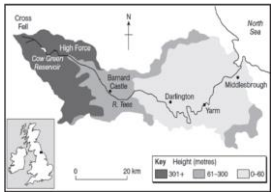
1. **Peak discharge** is the discharge in a period of time.
2. **Lag time** is the delay between peak rainfall and peak discharge.
3. **Rising limb** is the increase in river discharge.
4. **Falling limb** is the decrease in river discharge to normal level.



Case Study: The River Tees

Location and Background
Located in the North of England and flows 137km from the Pennines to the North Sea at Red Car.

Geomorphic Processes
Upper – Features include V-Shaped valley, rapids and waterfalls. Highforce Waterfall drops 21m and is made from harder Whinstone and softer limestone rocks. Gradually a gorge has been formed.
Middle – Features include meanders and ox-bow lakes. The meander near Yarm encloses the town.
Lower – Greater lateral erosion creates features such as floodplains & levees. Mudflats at the river's estuary.



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