OUP GEOGRAPHY GCSE AQA 9-1
PAPER 1, SECTION 1C
PHYSICAL LANDSCAPES IN THE UK
LEARNING CHECKLIST

CHESTERTON
COMMUNITY COLLEGE

UK PHYSICAL LANDSCAPES

KEY IDEA 1: The UK has a range of diverse landscapes	
1. An overview of the major upland/lowland areas and river systems	CGP 54, OUP 90-91, CUP 110-113
(a) upland areas	CGP 54, OUP 91, CUP 112
(b) lowland areas	CGP 54, OUP 91, CUP 112
(c) major river systems	CGP 54, OUP 91, CUP 112

COASTAL LANDSCAPES IN THE UK

KEY IDEA 1: The coast is shaped by a number of physical processes	
1. Wave types and characteristics	CGP 55,57, OUP 92-93, CUP 114-116
(a) swash	CGP 55, OUP 93, CUP 115
(b) backwash	CGP 55, OUP 93, CUP 115
(c) constructive waves	CGP 57, OUP 93, CUP 115
(d) destructive waves	CGP 55, OUP 93, CUP 116
2. Coastal processes	CGP 55,57, OUP 94-97

1. Weathering processes	CGP 55, OUP 94-95, CUP 118-119
(a) Mechanical	CGP 55, OUP 94-95, CUP 118
(b) Chemical	CGP 55, OUP 94-95, CUP 119
2. Mass movement	CGP 55, OUP 95, CUP 121
(a) Sliding	CGP 55, OUP 95, CUP 121
(b) Slumping	CGP 55, OUP 95, CUP 121
(c) Rock falls	CGP 55, OUP 95, CUP 121
3. Erosion	CGP 55, OUP 96, CUP 119
(a) Hydraulic power	CGP 55, OUP 96, CUP 119
(b) Abrasion	CGP 55, OUP 96, CUP 119
(c) Attrition	CGP 55, OUP 96, CUP 119
4. Transportation - longshore drift	CGP 57, OUP 96-97, CUP 117
5. Deposition - why material is deposited	CGP 57, OUP 97, CUP 122

KEY IDEA 2: Distinctive coastal landforms are the result of rock type, structure and physical processes	
1. How geological structure and rock type influence coastal landforms	CGP 56, OUP 98-99, CUP 120
(a) Geological structure	CGP 56, OUP 98-99, CUP 120
(b) Rock type	CGP 56, OUP 98-99, CUP 120
2. Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion	CGP 56, OUP 98-99, CUP 120,123
(a) Headlands	CGP 56, OUP 98, CUP 123
(b) Bays	CGP 56, OUP 98, CUP 123
(c) Cliffs	CGP 56,59, OUP 98

(d) Wave cut platforms	CGP 56,59, OUP 98
(e) Caves	CGP 56, OUP 99, CUP 120
(f) Arches	CGP 56, OUP 99, CUP 120
(g) Stacks	CGP 56,59, OUP 99, CUP 120
3. Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from deposition	CGP 58, OUP 100-101, CUP 100-101,116, 122
(a) Beaches	CGP 58-59, OUP 100, CUP 116, 122
(b) Sand dunes	CGP 58, OUP 100, CUP 122
(c) Spits	CGP 58-59, OUP 101, CUP 122
(d) Bars	CGP 58, OUP 101
4. An example of a section of coastline in the UK to identify its major landforms of erosion and deposition - Isle of Purbeck, Dorset (CUP: Holderness)	CGP 60, OUP 102-105, CUP 123-125
(a) Swanage Bay and The Foreland - bay and headland	CGP 60, OUP 102,105
(b) Old Harry Rocks - cave, arch, stack	CGP 60, OUP 102,104-105
(c) Studland sand dunes	CGP 60, OUP 103,105
(d) Poole Harbour spits (Sandbanks)	OUP 102,105

KEY IDEA 3: Different management strategies can be used to protect coastlines from the effects of physical processes	
1. Costs and benefits of the following management strategies:	CGP 61, OUP 106-109, CUP 126-129
1. Hard engineering	CGP 61, OUP 106-107, CUP 126-127
(a) Sea walls	CGP 61, OUP 106, CUP 127
(b) Rock armour	CGP 61, OUP 107, CUP 127
(c) Gabions	CGP 61, OUP 107, CUP 127

(d) Groynes	CGP 61, OUP 106, CUP 127
2. Soft engineering	CGP 61, OUP 109-110, CUP 128-129
(a) Beach nourishment	CGP 61, OUP 109, CUP 128
(b) Beach reprofiling	CGP 61, OUP 109, CUP 128
(c) Dune regeneration	CGP 61, OUP 110, CUP 128
3. Managed retreat	CGP 61, OUP 110-111, CUP 128-129
2. An example of a coastal management scheme in the UK: Swanage Bay (OUP Lyme Regis; CUP Isle of Wight):	CGP 62, OUP 112-113, CUP 130-131
(a) the reasons for management	CGP 62, OUP 112, CUP 130
(b) the management strategy	CGP 62, OUP 112,13, CUP 130-131
(c) the resulting effects and conflicts	CGP 62, OUP 113, CUP 131

RIVER LANDSCAPES IN THE UK

KEY IDEA 1: The shape pf river valleys changes as rivers flow downstream	
1. The long profile and changing cross profile of a river and its valley	CGP 66, OUP 114-115, CUP 132-133
1. The long profile	CGP 66, OUP 114, CUP 132-133
(a) upper course	CGP 66, OUP 114, CUP 132-133
(b) middle course	CGP 66, OUP 114, CUP 132-133
(c) lower course	CGP 66, OUP 114, CUP 132-133
2. How the cross profile changes	CGP 66, OUP 114-115, CUP 133
(a) upper course	CGP 66, OUP 114-115, CUP 133
(b) middle course	CGP 66, OUP 114-115, CUP 133

(c) lower course	CGP 66, OUP 114-115, CUP 133
2. Fluvial processes	CGP 67, OUP 116, CUP 134-135
1. Erosion processes	CGP 67, OUP 116, CUP 134
(a) hydraulic action	CGP 67, OUP 116, CUP 134
(b) abrasion	CGP 67, OUP 116, CUP 134
(d) attrition	CGP 67, OUP 116, CUP 134
(e) solution	CGP 67, OUP 116, CUP 134
(f) vertical erosion	CGP 66, OUP 116, CUP 134
(g) lateral erosion	CGP 66, OUP 116, CUP 134
2. Transportation processes	CGP 67, OUP 117, CUP 135
(a) traction	CGP 67, OUP 117, CUP 135
(b) saltation	CGP 67, OUP 117, CUP 135
(c) suspension	CGP 67, OUP 117, CUP 135
(e) solution	CGP 67, OUP 117, CUP 135
3. Deposition processes – why rivers deposit sediment	CGP 67, OUP 117, CUP 135

KEY IDEA 2: Distinctive fluvial landforms result from different physical processes	
1. Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion	CGP 68, OUP 118-119, CUP 136-137
(a) interlocking spurs	CGP 68, OUP 118, CUP 136
(b) waterfalls	CGP 68, OUP 119. CUP 137
(c) gorges	CGP 68, OUP 119, CUP 137
2. Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion and deposition	CGP 69, OUP 120, CUP 138

(a) meanders	CGP 69, OUP 120, CUP 138
(b) oxbow lakes	CGP 69, OUP 120, CUP 138
3. Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from deposition	CGP 70, OUP 121, CUP 139
(a) levees	CGP 70, OUP 121, CUP 139
(b) floodplains	CGP 70, OUP 121, CUP 139
(c) estuaries	CGP 70, OUP 121, CUP 139
An example of a river valley in the UK to identify its major landforms of erosion and deposition – The River Tees (CGP: River Clyde)	CGP 72, OUP 122-123, CUP 132-139
(a) High Force waterfall and gorge	CGP 72, OUP 122-123, CUP 137
(b) Meanders, levees and floodplains near Darlington	CGP 72, OUP 122-123, CUP 138-139
(c) Estuary at Middlesborough	CGP 72, OUP 122-123, CUP 139

KEY IDEA 3: Different management strategies can be used to protect river landscapes from the effects of flooding	
1. How physical and human factors affect the flood risk	CGP 73, OUP 124, CUP 141
(a) Precipitation – intensity and duration	CGP 73, OUP 124, CUP 141
(b) geology	CGP 73, OUP 124, CUP 141
(c) relief	CGP 73, OUP 124, CUP 141
(d) land uses – urbanisation, deforestation, agriculture	CGP 73, OUP 124, CUP 141
2. The use of hydrographs to show the relationship between precipitation and discharge	CGP 73, OUP 125, CUP 140
(a) rising limb	CGP 73, OUP 125, CUP 140
(b) peak discharge	CGP 73, OUP 125, CUP 140
(c) recession limb (falling limb)	CGP 73, OUP 125, CUP 140

(d) peak rainfall	CGP 73, OUP 125, CUP 140
(e) lag time	CGP 73, OUP 125, CUP 140
3. The costs and benefits of the following management strategies:	CGP 74-75, OUP 126-127, CUP 141
1. Hard engineering	CGP 74, OUP 126, CUP 141
(a) dams and reservoirs	CGP 74, OUP 126, CUP 141
(b) straightening	CGP 74, OUP 127, CUP 141
(c) embankments	CGP 74, OUP 127, CUP 141
(d) flood relief channels	CGP 74, OUP 127, CUP 141
2. Soft engineering	CGP 75, OUP 128-129, CUP 141
(a) flood warnings and preparation	CGP 75, OUP 129, CUP 141
(b) flood plain zoning	CGP 75, OUP 128, CUP 141
(c) planting trees	CGP 75, OUP 128, CUP 141
(d) river restoration	CGP 75, OUP 129
3. An example of a flood management scheme at Boscastle in the UK (OUP: Banbury) to show:	CGP 76-77, OUP 130-131, CUP 142-145
(a) why the scheme was required	CGP 76, OUP 130, CUP 144
(b) the management strategy	CGP 76, OUP 130-131, CUP 144
(c) the social issues	CGP 77, OUP 131, CUP 144-145
(d) the economic issues	CGP 77, OUP 131, CUP 144-145
(e) the environmental issues	CGP 77, OUP 131, CUP 144-145