

1. Land-Use of The UK



The UK's Physical Landscape = the features of the UK that have *not been* created by humans.

What does the UK look like?



Grimsby is found in the **United Kingdom (UK)**.

But the UK is a little bit complicated...

It is split into **four nations**:

- England.
- Scotland.
- Wales.
- Northern Ireland.



Each nation has its own capital (e.g. Scotland - Edinburgh) but the **capital city** of the UK is **London**. This is where the UK government sits in the Houses of Parliament.

What is in the UK?



Houses and Gardens



Peat Bogs



Natural Grasslands

Land-Use	% of the UK
Other	8%
Houses and Gardens	5%
Natural Grasslands	6%
Sheep Graze and Heathlands	7%
Peat Bogs	9%
Woods	10%
Crops (e.g. for wheat, barley)	27%
Pastures (e.g. for cows)	28%



Houses and Gardens



Woodlands



Pastures (land for farm animals)



Sheep Graze and Moors

2. Upland and Lowland Areas

What is the difference between upland and lowland areas?



Upland Area: parts of land that are *high above sea-level*.
E.g. mountains, hills.



Lowland Area: parts of land that are at, below or near *sea-level*. E.g. grasslands, floodplains.

Lowland areas are usually drier and warmer.



Geology? Upland areas are usually made of harder rock (e.g. granite).

Upland areas can be used for generating electricity / tourism.



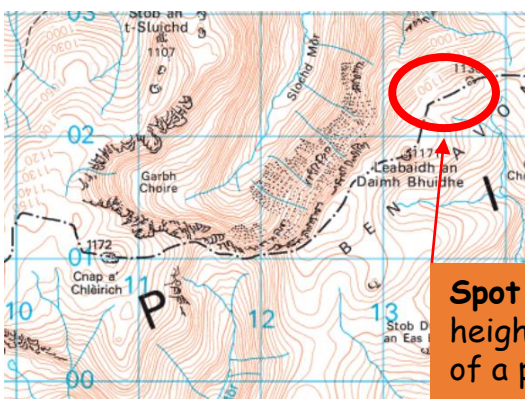
Lowland areas tend to be easier to build on.
Land is flat and softer.

Upland areas tend to have a bumpy relief.

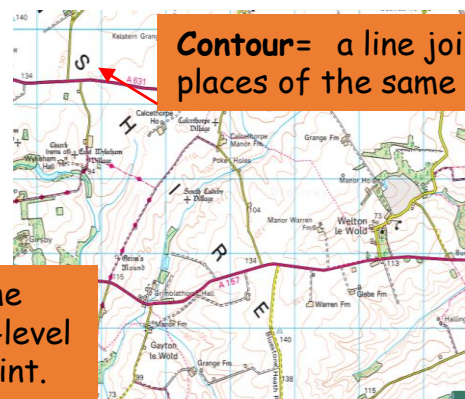
There tends to be a greater **diversity of vegetation** in lowland areas.



Identifying upland and lowland areas on an OS Map



UPLAND AREA



Contour= a line joining places of the same height.

Spot Height = the height above sea-level of a particular point.

LOWLAND AREA

3. Rivers

A River's Drainage Basin



Drainage Basin = the area that is *drained* into a river. All water in this area *should* end up in that river.



Upper Course

Middle Course

Lower Course

wider, faster, deeper, more discharge,
larger material carried

The river flows **downstream** from the **source** (usually an upland area) to the **mouth** (a lowland area). **Gravity** causes the river to flow downhill. Many rivers are started by snow melting on the top of mountains. The water flows downhill and picks up rainwater. It gets **faster**, **wider**, **deeper** and has more **energy**.

River Processes and Features



Erosion: the breakdown and removal of rock.

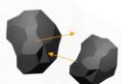
The four types of **erosion**



Hydraulic Action



Abrasion



Attrition



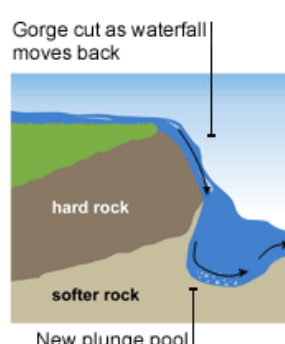
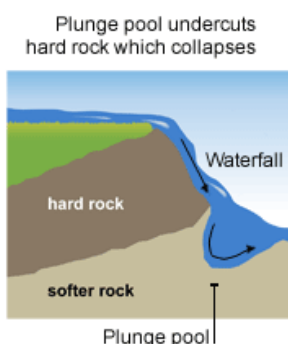
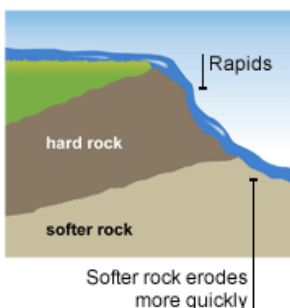
Solution



A meander
and oxbow
lake



The Formation of a Waterfall



Explaining the formation of a feature...

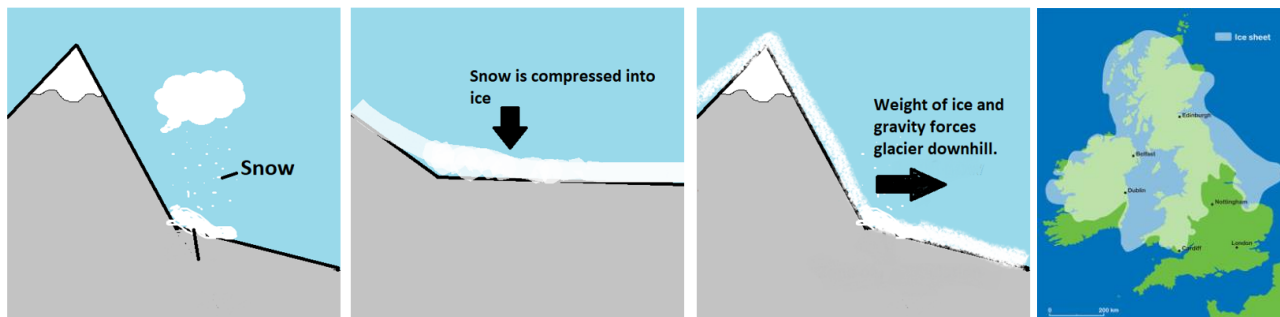
Identify a feature
Explain how it changes.



4. Glaciers

What is a glacier?

Britain has seen multiple **ice ages**. 10,000 years ago, most of the UK was covered in glaciers. This created some incredible landscapes...



Glaciers are like a big river of ice...

Formation of Upland and Lowland Areas



Plucking



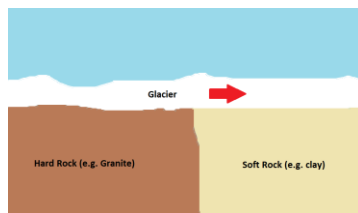
Transportation



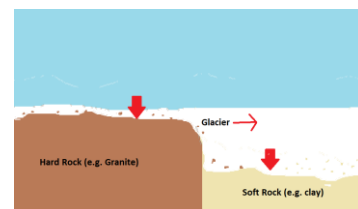
Abrasion



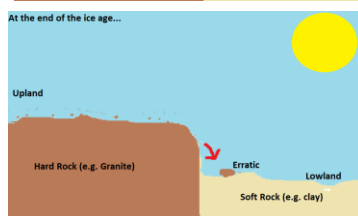
Deposition



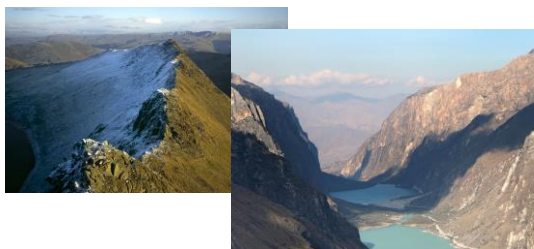
1. A glacier flows over hard and soft rock.



2. The hard rock is eroded slower than the soft rock.



3. The ice melts after the ice revealing an upland and lowland area.



Formation of Aretes, Pyramidal Peaks and Corries

