

### UPPER COURSE – vertical erosion

Here erosion is dominant. Near Llanidloes we find interlocking spurs and a narrow, steep V-shaped valley. Erosion occurs vertically (downwards)



### UPPER COURSE -- vertical erosion

The 'Severn breaks its neck' is a waterfall near Llanidloes. The soft rock at the bottom eroded leaving the hard rock above it. Eventually this hard layer collapsed, leaving the waterfall.



### UPPER COURSE

The **source** of the Severn is 610 m above sea level on **Plynlimon**, the highest point of the Cambrian Mountains in Wales



It is a waterlogged deep layer of peat

### SEVERN RIVER VALLEY – RIVER LANDFORMS



### LOWER COURSE – deposition

The river meets the sea at the Severn Estuary to the east of Cardiff. The river deposits silt to form mudflats which are an important habitat for wildlife.

The Severn bore is formed when the rising tide moves into the funnel-shaped Bristol Channel and Severn Estuary and the surging water forces its way upstream in a series of waves, as far as Gloucester



### MIDDLE COURSE – lateral erosion and deposition

At Leighton the river forms meanders. The water flows fastest on the outside of the bends and erodes them laterally (sideways) into river cliffs. It flows slowest on the inside of the bends and deposits sediment as a river beach.



### LOWER COURSE - lateral erosion and deposition

The floodplain is found at Tewkesbury. It is formed by lateral (sideways) erosion and deposition of sediment when the river floods. Walls of sediment build up on the banks every time it floods and these are called levees

