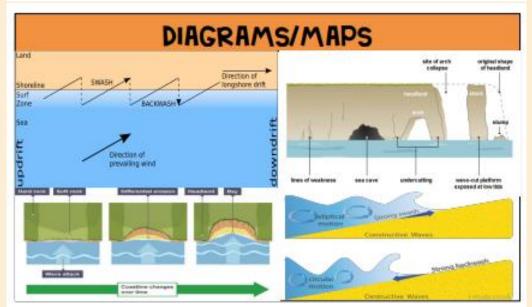
## What is a coastal erosion?

KEY QUESTIONS		
Locating different	What are the two	What are the 4
coastal locations	types of waves?	main types of
around the UK.	What are the	erosion and how do
	similarities/	they erode the
	differences?	coast?
What features are	What is Longshore	How can we protect
created as a result	Drift? How does	the coastline from
of erosional	this process impact	eroding?
processes?	the coastline?	
What conflicts can	What activities can	What is a coast?
occur at the coast	be done at the	
and why?	coast?	



<u>Unit intent</u>: Students will learn about the process which effect the landscape and coastline of Britain. They will also learn to assess the different approaches to coastal management.

KEY WORDS		
Constructive Waves	Frequently breaking, long and low waves found on gentle beaches. Swash is stronger than the backwash meaning they build up the beach.	
Destructive Waves	Infrequently breaking, high waves found on steep beaches. Backwash is stronger than swash meaning they destroy the beach.	
Swash	The forward movement of a wave up on to the beach.	
Backwash	The backward movement of the water down a beach when a wave has broken.	
Hydraulic Action	Waves hit the cliff creating a lot of pressure and eroding them away. Air is trapped in the cracks of the rock on the cliff face.	
Attrition	The knocking together of pebbles in the sea, making them gradually smaller and smoother.	
Abrasion	Sand and pebbles being thrown against the cliff face by the sea scrape off bits of rock on the cliff face using a 'grazing' motion.	
Solution	The dissolving of rocks such as limestone and chalk.	
Soft Engineering	Coastal management strategies that work with the natural coastal processes.	
Hard Engineering	Coastal management strategies that are man-made structures to protect coasts against erosive waves. Often made out of hard materials e.g. concrete.	