

# COASTS KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

## KEY QUESTIONS

What are the different types of erosion which happen at the coast?	How does geology (rock type) affect erosion?	What are the types of weathering and how does this impact the coast?
What is longshore drift and what can it create?	Discuss the positive and negatives of coastal management.	What is a SMP and why isn't every coastal area protected?
Explain how a bay, headland, wave cut notch and stump is created.	Why can coastal management create conflicts?	What are the impacts climate change is having on the UK coast and the Maldives?

## KEY WORDS

<b>Longshore Drift</b>	Process whereby beach material moves along a coastline, caused by waves hitting the coast at an angle.
<b>Shoreline Management Plan (SMP)</b>	A plan that is put in place by the local council to protect the coast. They decide whether or not to build new coastal defences. They need to weigh up the benefits of building the defences against the costs.
<b>Hold the Line</b>	Where existing coastal defences are maintained but no new defences are set up.
<b>Hard Engineering</b>	A strategy to control a natural hazard (flooding) involving man-made structures.
<b>Soft Engineering</b>	Coastal management strategies that work with the natural coastal processes.
<b>Mass Movement</b>	movement of surface material caused by gravity. Landslides and rock falls are examples of very sudden movements of this type.
<b>Fetch</b>	The distance over which the wind blows over open water.
<b>Swash</b>	The forward movements of a wave up the beach.
<b>Backwash</b>	The backward movement of water down a beach when a wave has broken.
<b>Wave-Cut Platform</b>	A wave-cut platform, or shore platform is the narrow flat area often found at the base of a sea cliff.

## DIAGRAMS

