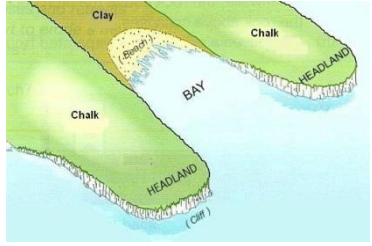


Key Words

- 1** **Backwash** - When the water runs back down the beach, pulled by gravity.
- 2** **Deposition** - Occurs when material being transported by the sea is dropped due to the sea losing energy.
- 3** **Erosion** - When the coast is worn away and moved elsewhere by gravity or another moving force - wind, water or ice
- 4** **Fetch** - How far a wave has travelled. A long fetch results in bigger waves.
- 5** **Stack** - An isolated pillar of rock left when the top of an arch has collapsed.
- 6** **Swash** - When a wave breaks, water is washed up the beach.
- 7** **Transportation** - The movement of eroded material.

Headlands and beaches

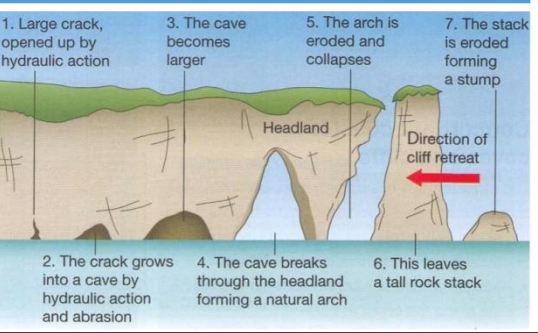
Headlands are formed when the sea attacks a section of coast with **alternating bands of hard and soft rock**.



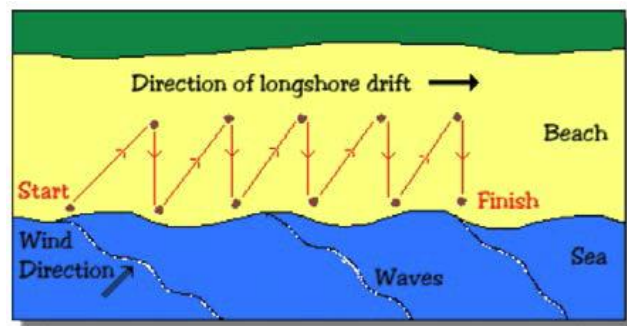
Beaches The sediment eroded from the headland is deposited in the bays as the waves slow down and lose their energy. Constructive waves build up the beach.

The UK's coastline is 7,723 miles long. The coastline along Holderness in East Yorkshire is one of the fastest eroding coastlines in Europe with an average of 1.5 metres lost each year!

Cave, Arch, Stack & Stump

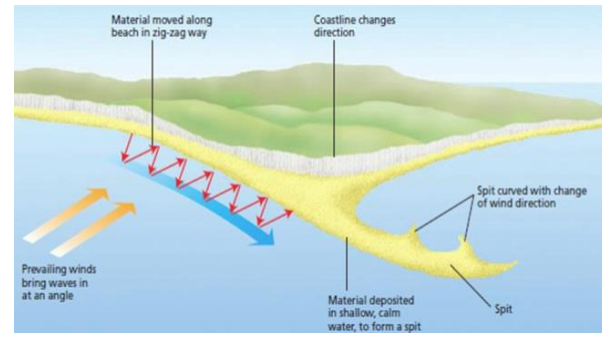


Longshore Drift



The **prevailing wind** blows waves carrying sediment into the beach at an **angle**, the waves break on the shore and as the water runs back into the sea it carries the sediment back down the beach, perpendicular to the angle of the shoreline under the influence of **gravity**. This results in a **zigzag motion** as sediment is **transported along** the coastline. **Longshore drift can form spits** where **longshore drift** is happening and the **line of the coast changes sharply**, for example at a river estuary. Spits are also created by **deposition**. **A spit is an extended stretch of beach material that projects out to sea and is joined to the mainland at one end**. An example of a spit is **Spurn Head**, found along the Holderness coast in Humberside.

Spits and bars



Coastal Defences

<p>Sea Wall Concrete or rock barrier built at the bottom of a cliff. It is curved to deflect the waves back into the sea. 3-5m high. £10,000 per metre.</p>	<p>Beach Nourishment Adding sand or shingle to an existing beach to make it higher or broader. This means the beach can protect the land behind it from the force of the waves. £3,000 per metre.</p>	<p>Rock Armour Piles of large boulders dumped at the bottom of a cliff. The rocks force the waves to break and absorb their energy, which protects the cliffs. £2,500 per metre.</p>	<p>Groynes Constructing wooden or stone groynes at right angles out to sea will trap the sediment being moved along the beach by longshore drift. This will keep the beach in place & prevent erosion of the cliffs behind the beach. £3,000 per metre.</p>
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Command Words

1	Define	State or describe exactly the nature, scope, or meaning of something / establish the character of something; mark out the boundary or limits of something
2	Summarise	Give a brief statement of the main points of something.
3	Suggest	Used with another command word, e.g. Suggest an explanation. Suggest tells you that you need to apply your knowledge to a new situation, and in this case to give a possible explanation
4	Which	Asking for information specifying one or more people or things from a definite set.
5	Why	Giving a reason or explanation to support the answer of the question.
6	Interpret	Ascribe meaning.
7	Evaluate	Look at the information in the question and bring it together to make a decision and come to a conclusion with evidence from the question. You may be asked to give a personal response.