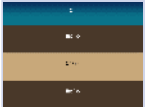
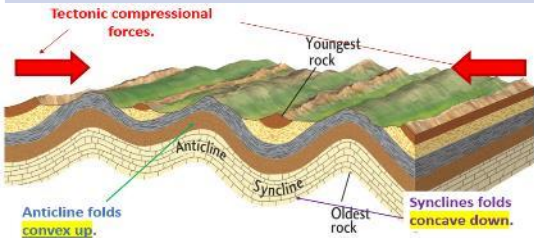


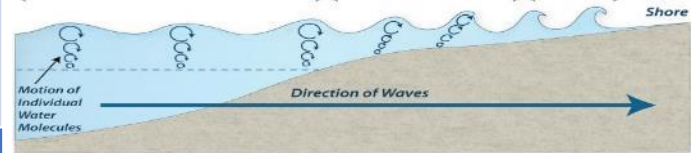
The Littoral Zone				
An area of shoreline where land is subject to wave action. It's subdivided into offshore, nearshore, foreshore and backshore.				
Coast	Backshore	Foreshore	Nearshore	Offshore
Land adjacent to the sea and often heavily populated and urbanised.	Above high tide level and only affected by waves during high tides & major storms.	Where wave processes occur between the high and low tide mark.	Shallow water areas close to land and used extensively for fishing, coastal trade and leisure.	Area of deeper water beyond the point at which waves begin to break. i.e. open sea.

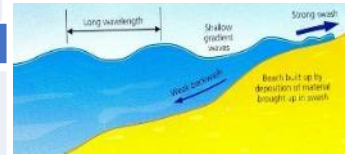
Types of Coastal Zones			
Rocky Coastlines		Coastal Plains	
Which have cliffs varying in height from a few metres to hundreds of metres; cliffs are formed from rock but the hardness of the rock varies.		The land gradually slopes towards the sea across an area of deposited sediment, with sand dunes and mud flats being the most common example.	

Types of Coastal Zones		Micro-features on a Cliff Profile		
Concordant coasts	Discordant coasts	Joints	Fissures	Fault
Sometimes referred to as 'Pacific coasts', these coastlines have alternating layers of hard and soft rock that run parallel to the coast.	Sometimes referred as 'Atlantic coasts', these coasts have alternating layers of hard and soft rock that are perpendicular to the coast.	These divide rock strata up in blocks with a regular shape.	Smaller cracks in rocks. Often they are only a few cms long.	A major line of weakness within the rock. This causes large fractures.
 	 	Factors that affect the size of Waves:		
E.g. Dalmatian coast	E.g. West Cork, Ireland	-Fetch is how far the wave has travelled. -Strength of the wind and depth of water. -How long the wind has been blowing for.		

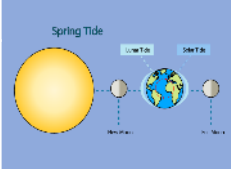
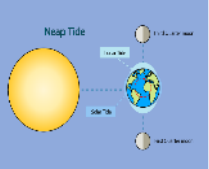
Dip on Cliff Profiles			
Dip is the angle of rock strata in relation to the horizontal. Dip is a tectonic feature.			
Horizontal dip	Seaward dip, High angle	Seaward dip, low angle	Landward dip
Steep profiles of 70 - 80° producing a very stable cliff with reduced rockfalls.	Vertical or near vertical profile with notches reflecting strata that are more easily eroded.	Sloping, low angle profile with a rock layer facing the sea; vulnerable to rock slides down the slope.	Profile may exceed 90° producing areas of overhanging rock; very vulnerable to rock falls.
			
The angle of the cliff dip profile can cause erosion to occur at different rates along the coastline.			

Anticline and Synclines	
Tectonic forces (sometimes ancient) can deform rock layers through compressional (pushed together) and tensional (pulled apart) forces. Under high pressure and heat, rocks may bend or break apart.	
 Tectonic compressional forces. Youngest rock Anticline Syncline Oldest rock Anticline folds convex up. Synclines folds concave down.	
Synclines	Anticline
A downward , U-shaped fold in the layers of rock in the Earth's surface	An upward , curved fold in the layers of rock in the Earth's surface
e.g. Dalmatian coast, Croatia	

How do waves form?	
Waves are created by wind blowing over the surface of the sea. As the wind blows over the sea, friction is created - producing a swell in the water. It is the energy within the wave and not the water that moves.	
Why do waves break?	
1	Waves start out at sea.
2	As waves approach the shore, friction slows the base.
3	This causes the orbit to become more elliptical.
4	Eventually the top of the wave breaks over.
 Motion of Individual Water Molecules Direction of Waves Shore	

Types of Waves	
Constructive Waves	Destructive Waves
This wave has a swash that is stronger than the backwash . This therefore builds up the coast.	This wave has a backwash that is stronger than the swash. This therefore erodes the coast.
	

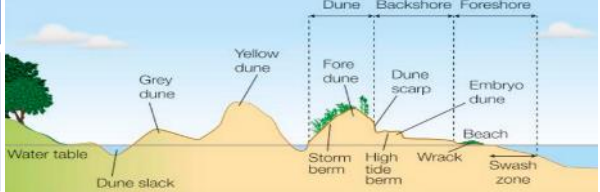
Dynamic Landscapes: Coastal Landscapes and Change

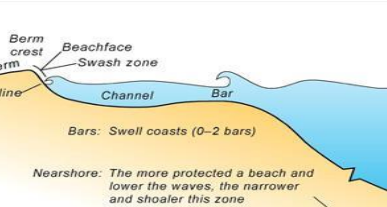
Types of Tides	
Tides are the periodic rise and fall of sea levels. They are caused by the gravitational pull of the Sun and the Moon. The moon pulls the water towards it, creating high tides One the other side of the Earth, a compensatory bulge is created causing high tides there as well. The area between the two bulges are where the tides are at their lowest.	
Spring Tides	Neap Tides
Twice in a lunar month when the sun, moon and earth are all in a straight line , the tide force is at its strongest and highest.	Twice a month the Sun and Moon are positioned at 90° to each other in relation to the Earth.
	

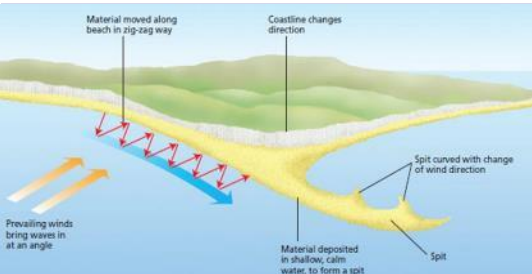
Types of Erosion		Types of Transportation		Mass Movement – e.g. Slumping	
Breaking down and removal of material by the movement of wind & water.		A natural process by which eroded material is carried/transported.		A large movement of soil and rock debris that moves down slopes in response to the pull of gravity in a vertical direction.	
Attrition	Rocks that bash together to become smooth/smaller.	Solution	Minerals dissolved in water and are carried along.	1	Rain saturates the permeable rock above the impermeable rock making it heavy.
Solution	A chemical reaction that dissolved rocks.	Suspension	Sediment is carried along in the flow of the water.	2	Waves will erode the base of the slope making it unstable.
Abrasion	Rocks hurled at the base of a cliff to break pieces apart.	Saltation	Pebbles that bounce along the seabed.	3	The weight of the permeable rock above the impermeable rock weakens & collapses.
Hydraulic Action	Water enters cracks in the cliff, air compresses, causing the crack to expand.	Traction	Boulders that roll along a seabed by the force of the flowing water.	4	The debris at the base of the cliff is then removed and transported by waves.

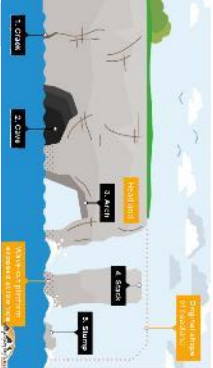
Types of Weathering		Types of Geology		
An alternation or breakdown of rock when they are exposed to the atmosphere.		Sedimentary	Metamorphic	Igneous
Carbonation	Breakdown of rock by changing its chemical composition.	Weathering and erosion of rocks exposed at the surface. e.g. Sandstone	Rocks under high temperatures & pressures change composition. e.g. Slate	Formed by the cooling and solidifying of molten rock. e.g. Granite
Mechanical	A physical change caused by the movement of water or wind.			
Biological	Rocks that have been broken down by living organisms.			

Sand Dune Succession				
Embryo dune	Yellow Dunes	Grey Dunes	Dune Slacks	Climax
Pioneer species colonise the bare sand, e.g. prickly saltwort have a high salt tolerance and leaves that retain moisture. The roots of these plants bind the sand together.	The pioneer species die and decompose, helping to form a thin soil. Other species move in, e.g. marram grass . The soil is still alkaline but will begin to tolerate a wide range of plants.	The soil deepens and becomes less alkaline as more organic matter forms. This is called humus. Small plants (e.g. hawkweed) and larger plants (e.g. gorse and heather) move in.	Dune slacks are very large depressions that are often deep enough to expose the water table. As fresh water is exposed at the surface, new types of vegetation such as reeds grow .	The soil can eventually support large trees. Fast-growing trees (e.g. pine), followed by slower growing ash and oak . These gradually become the dominant climax species.

Vegetation stabilising sediment	
- Roots bind sediment together. - Provides a protective layer to prevent exposure. - Protection from wind erosion.	 Dune Backshore Foreshore Embryo dune Beach Storm berm High tide berm Wrack zone Swash zone Grey dune Yellow dune Fore dune Dune scarp Water table Dune slack

Beach Morphology	Formation of Bays and Headlands
Beaches are shaped by waves and tides. This variation changes the morphology of a beach, with different landforms formed as a result of differing conditions. This impacts the beach in a range of ways.	1. Waves attack the coastline. 2. Softer rock is eroded by the sea quicker forming a bay, calm area cases deposition. 3. More resistant rock is left jutting out into the sea. This is a headland.
 Beaches: Swell coasts (0–2 bars) Nearshore: The more protected a beach and lower the waves, the narrower and shallower this zone	Wave Reflection
	Wave refraction is the bending of a wave due to its interaction with the seabed's topography and/or shape of the coastline.

What is Deposition?	
When the sea loses energy, it drops the sand, rock particles and pebbles it has been carrying. Deposition can occur on coastlines that have constructive waves.	
Dispositional Formation - Coastal Spits	Depositional Features
 Material moved along beach in zig-zag way Coastline changes direction Prevailing winds bring waves in at an angle Spit curved with change of wind direction Material deposited in shallow, calm water, to form a spit Spit	Bayhead Beach Waves break at 90 degrees to the shoreline and moves sediment into a bay. Tomboolo A sand or shingle bar that links the coastline to an offshore island.
Example: Spurn Head, Holderness Coast	
1) The swash moves up the beach at the angle of the prevailing wind.	

Formation of Coastal Stack	
1. Hydraulic action widens cracks in the cliff face over time. 2. Abrasion forms a wave cut notch between HT and LT. 3. Further abrasion widens the wave cut notch to form a cave. 4. Caves from both sides of the headland break through to form an arch. 5. Weather above/erosion below –arch collapses leaving stack. 6. Further weathering and erosion leaves a stump.	 1. Crack widens 2. Cave forms 3. Arch forms 4. Stack forms 5. Stump forms 6. Wave cut notch 7. Wave cut platform 8. Wave cut notch 9. Notch increases and cliff collapses 10. Cliff retreats
	1. Notch becomes deeper, the overhanging rock above is then unstable and collapses. 2. Repeated cycles of notch-cutting and collapse cause the cliffs to recede inland. 3. Former cliff position is shown by the horizontal rock platform visible at low tide. This cause a wave-cut platform.

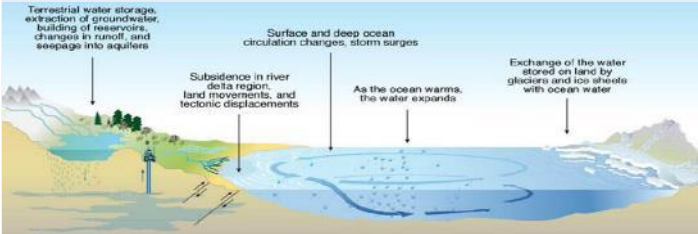
Sediment Cells of the UK



- The movement of sand and shingle in the nearshore zone by **longshore drift** (littoral drift) has been found to occur in separate sediment cells.
- There are 11 around England and Wales. Smaller ones can be found within each cell.
- Interruptions to movement of sand and shingle within one cell **should not affect** beaches in an adjacent sediment cell.

Changing Sea Levels

Sea levels are rising globally at the present time, but have changed significantly over millions and millions of years. In the past (up to 13,000 years ago) Britain was actually part of Europe and the North Sea did not exist!



Global or Local Changes in Sea Levels

Isostatic Changes	Eustatic Changes
Isostatic changes refers to local changes in land and sea levels.	Eustatic changes refers to changes which affects worldwide sea levels.

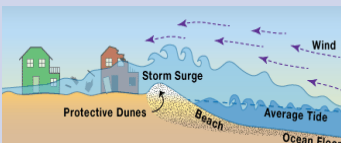
Emergent Coastlines

Emergent coastlines are formed as a result of a (relative) fall in sea level.

Feature	Examples	Photograph
Raised Beaches	Isle of Arran, Scotland	
As the coastline rises (or sea levels fall) beaches which were once at sea level are left high up in the cliffs.		
Relict Cliffs	Ayrshire, Scotland	
Caves, arches and stacks formed when they were at sea level are now left high up on the cliff face today.		

What are Storm Surges?

The main cause of a storm surge is high winds pushing the sea water towards the coast, causing it to pile up there. There's also a smaller contribution from the low pressure at the centre of the storm that "pulls" the water level up.



CASE STUDY: Kiribati and Climate Change

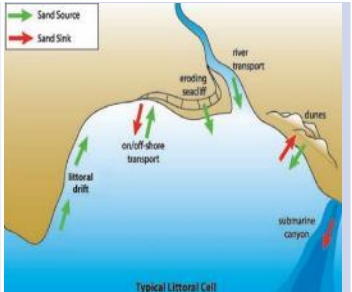
Location & Backgrounds	Why are sea levels rising?	Effects on Kiribati	What's next for Kiribati?
- Situated in the middle of the Pacific Ocean and is composed of 33 islands. - These islands are low-lying sand and mangrove atolls that are only 1 metre or less above sea level. - Many of the islands could disappear under the sea in the next 50 years. - Sea levels are rising by 1.2 cm per year (four times faster than the global average).	- Global warming is increasing average temperatures by nearly 1°C from 1880 to 2012. - Sea levels are increasing due to polar ice sheets (as well as glaciers) melting and thermal expansion (when water expands as it warms). - Scientist forecast that by 2100, average sea levels will be between 30cm – 1 metre higher than what they are presently.	- Rising sea levels are contaminating its ground water sources. - Climate Change has caused 'bleaching' of the coral reefs. - Homes and businesses are particularly damaged during king tides (exceptionally high tides). - There has been an increase in beach erosion and flooding. Food sources are becoming increasingly insecure.	- The Kiribati government has purchased land in Fiji for farming agriculture and fish-farming. - Its people could become environmental refugees. - Under a scheme supported by the government, known as the 'migration with dignity' policy, people have decided to relocate for better job opportunities in New Zealand and Fiji.

A Sediment Cell

Sediment cells act as part of a system – with **sources**, **transfers** and **sinks**.

The amount of sediment available within a sediment cell is called the **sediment budget**.

The system aims for an **equilibrium** between inputs and outputs of sediment material.



Submergent Coastlines

Submergent coastlines form as a result of sea level rise.

Feature	Examples	Photograph
Raised Beaches	Kingsbridge Devon	
Rias are drown river valleys. These landforms form funnel shaped branching inlets and decrease in depth and width the further it goes inland.		
Fjards	Isle of Islay, Scotland	
Fjards are drowned glacial lowlands. They are typically covered with scattered small islands.		
Fjords	Hardanger, Norway	
These are glaciated valleys near the coast which have been drowned by the rising sea levels at the end of the last ice age.		

Causes of Coastal Flooding

- Severe weather events create meteorological conditions that drive up the water level, creating a storm surge such as those from hurricanes.
- Large waves, whether driven by local winds or swell from distant storms, raise average coastal water levels and can cause large waves that reach land.
- When a severe storm hits during high tide, the risk of flooding increases.
- Flooding from a storm surge can combine with river flooding from rain in the upland watershed.

CASE STUDY: Coastal Flooding - Typhoon Haiyan 2013

Started as a **tropical depression** on 2nd November 2013 and gained strength. Became a Category 5 **"super typhoon"**.

Effects	Management
- Almost 4,000 deaths. 130,000 homes destroyed. - Water and sewerage systems destroyed which caused diseases. Emotional grief for lost ones.	- The UN raised £190m in aid. - USA & UK sent helicopter carrier ships to deliver aid to remote areas Education on typhoon preparedness.

Coastal Recession on Communities

The threat of climate change in regards to sea level rises and weather events is becoming an increasingly bigger challenge to the UK and other parts of the world. These **consequences** can be classified into **three broad categories**.

Social	Economic	Environmental
Impacts on people due to various emotional and financial stress.	Cost to businesses, property and jobs.	Damage to ecosystems and coastal landscapes.

Coastal Defences

Hard Engineering Defences			Soft Engineering Defences		
Groynes	Wood barriers prevent longshore drift, so the beach can build up.	✓ ✗ ✗ Beach still accessible. No deposition further down coast = erodes faster. May be an obstacle to people moving freely.	Beach Nourishment	Beaches built up with sand, so waves have to travel further before eroding cliffs.	✓ ✗ ✗ Cheap Beach for tourists. Storms = need replacing. Offshore dredging damages seabed.
	Concrete walls break up the energy of waves. Has a lip to stop waves going over.	✓ ✓ ✗ ✗ Long life span Protects from flooding Curved shape encourages erosion of beach deposits. Most expensive defence.		Low value areas of the coast are left to flood and erode naturally.	✓ ✓ ✗ ✗ Reduce flood risk Creates wildlife habitats. Compensation for land. Does not prevent land being lost. Medium term strategy.
Sea Walls	Boulders that are resistant to erosion with large surface to break up waves.	✓ ✗ ✗ ✗ Long Lasting Effective at absorbing energy. Can create access difficulties. Seawater still moves through it.	Managed Retreat	Positives and Negatives of Soft Engineering	
Rip Rap	Pebbles in wire baskets.	✓ ✗ Very flexible with placement. Need frequent repair.		✓ ✓ ✓ Relatively low cost. Less impact on the surrounding environment. A more natural appearance with limited visual intrusion.	✗ ✗ ✗ Need for regular maintenance. Less likely to be effective against extreme storm events. People may have to be compensated for property loss.

Benefits of using Hard Engineering

- It's obvious that **'something has been done'** to protect at risk people.
 - Can be a **quick/one-off solution** that could protect a stretch of coastline.
 - It can **reassure coastal communities** that properties are secure.
 - Can **reduce insurance costs of homes** in high risk areas.
- The **cost** is usually **very high** and **requires maintenance**.
 - Can make the coastline **unattractive** and **unappealing for tourists**.
 - Defences built in one place frequently have **adverse affects** downdrift.
 - The needs of the environments are **often overlooked**.

Managing Coastlines Sustainably

Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM)		Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) Decisions
National and sometimes international scale policy for a large stretch of coastline.		Coastal engineers follow a strict criteria before deciding on a strategy. Each coastal strategy needs to be socially, economically and environmentally appropriate for that specific stretch of coastline.
Shoreline Management Plan (SMP)		Cost Benefit Analysis
Regional scale management for a specific stretch of coast. Normally within a sediment cell.		This compares the cost of coastal defences with the value of land to be protected.
Management Unit		Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
Local scale management for a small stretch of coast within a sediment cell (sub cell).		This aims to identify the environmental positives and negatives of a development before it's implemented.

Options for Coastal Action

Decision Making in the UK		CASE STUDY: Coastal Management. Odisha, India	
The DEFRA have four policies available for coastal management. These vary different in terms of their costs and consequences.		Hold the Line Maintain the existing coast by building defences.	Coastal Concerns • Rapid urban industrialisation. • Tourism. • Coastal erosion • Oil and gas production. • Rising sea levels. • Fishing
Decision are based on: • Economic value of assets. • Technical feasibility of engineering solutions. • Cultural and ecological value of the land. • Pressure from communities. • The social value of communities.		Advance the Line Build new defences outwards into the sea.	
		Managed Realignment Allow the land to flood and construct a new line of defence inland.	ICZM Project Stakeholders <u>Central government</u> <i>e.g. Fisheries Department</i> <u>State and local government</u> <i>e.g. Odisha State Disaster Management Authority.</i> <u>Businesses</u> <i>e.g. Odisha Tourism Development Corporation.</i>
		No Intervention Allow natural processes to shape the coastline	Attempts at ICZM • Public and organisational consultations frequently meet and discuss issues. • Developments to facilitate eco-tourism. • Planting/replanting more mangrove forests • Building cyclone shelters.

CASE STUDY: Wash East Coastal Management Strategy – Between Wolferton Creek and Hunstanton

Location and Background	Coastal Concerns	Regional Players	East Wash SMP Strategy
West coast of Norfolk. The main town is Hunstanton with several villages which include Snettisham and Heacham. The coastline has low-lying dunes, lagoons and salt marshes with rocky cliffs towards the north. The North Sea Floods of 1953 , killed 65 people and significantly damaged hundreds of properties.	A storm surge and high tide combined caused excessive damage in 2013 . Snettisham is home to a RSPB reserve . The economy is highly dependent on seasonal tourism . Resident and businesses are extremely vulnerable to an increase in sea levels . Coastal heritage and Sites of Special Scientific Interests are threatened.	The SMP2 strategy has been developed through an Advisory Group . Stakeholders include: - Norfolk County Council - Snettisham Parish Council - RSPB - Hunstanton cliff top residents - Caravan Park Owners - Beach Bungalow Association	A 'Hold the Line' strategy has been implemented, with hard engineering in Hunstanton. Construction of a shingle ridge using beach recycling is in place between Heacham & Snettisham. Plans for cliff netting for Hunstanton's cliffs are under consideration.