| Key Knowledge | | | |
|---------------|--|--|--|
| 1 | Types of Waves | | |
| | Constructive waves: low frequency, long wavelength, gentle slope, deposition of material | | |
| | Destructive waves: high frequency, short wavelength, steep slope, erosion of material | | |
| 2 | Weathering and erosion Weathering is the breakdown of material in situ (in its original place) Erosion is the breakdown of material | | |
| 3 | Types of weathering Mechanical weathering – a physical process where a change in physical conditions cause rocks to break down. The two main types are freeze-thaw and wetting and drying | | |
| 4 | Fetch, Swash, and Backwash Fetch: the distance that wind has travelled across open water Swash: when a wave breaks and rushes up the shore Backwash: when the water recedes back into the sea | | |
| 5 | Transportation of Material Waves can transport materials like sand, sediment, and rocks along the coast This can lead to changes in beach shape and size | | |

| | Longshore Drift | | |
|----|---|--|--|
| 6 | The movement of sediment along the beach due to waves hitting the coast at an angle Sediment is carried along the beach by the swash and backwash of waves | | |
| 7 | Landforms of Erosion | | |
| | Caves: formed when waves erode the coastline and create holes in the rock Arches: when a cave is eroded through a headland, creating a bridge-like structure Stacks: when an arch collapses, leaving a single isolated column of rock | | |
| | Landforms of Deposition | | |
| 8 | Spits: a narrow strip of land extending from the coast into the sea, formed by longshore drift Beaches: areas of sand or pebbles that have been deposited by waves | | |
| | Hard Engineering | | |
| 9 | Hard engineering: using man-made structures to protect the coast from erosion, such as sea walls and groynes Soft engineering: using natural methods to protect the coast, such as beach nourishment and dune regeneration | | |
| 10 | Soft Engineering | | |
| | Soft engineering: using natural methods to protect the coast, such as beach nourishment and dune regeneration | | |

Think Like a Geographer – Big Ideas

The Physical World

Land, water, air and ecological systems and the processes that bring about change in them

Earth is the home of human kind

Linking the physical world to human environments

Questions

| What is erosion? | Erosion is the process by which rock, soil, and other earth materials are worn away by natural elements, such as wind and water. |
|--|---|
| What are the four types of erosion? | Abrasion Hydraulic action Solution Attrition |
| What are the two types of waves? | Constructive waves Destructive waves |
| What is longshore drift? | Longshore drift is the movement of sediment along the beach due to waves hitting the coast at an angle. Sediment is carried along the beach by the swash and backwash of waves. |
| What is the difference between swash and backwash? | Swash refers to the water rushing up the shore after a wave breaks, while backwash refers to the water receding back into the sea. Swash moves material up the beach, while backwash moves material back down towards the sea. |
| What is hard engineering? | Hard engineering refers to the use of man- made structures to manage and protect the coast from erosion. |
| What is soft engineering? | Soft engineering refers to the use of natural methods and techniques to manage and protect the coast from erosion |

| | A cave is a landform created when waves |
|---|---|
| What is a cave? | erode the coastline and create holes or |
| | hollow spaces in the rock. |
| | A spit is a narrow strip of land that extends |
| | from the coast into the sea. It is formed by |
| What is a spit? | longshore drift, where sediment is |
| | transported along the beach by the action of |
| | waves |
| | The primary cause of coastal erosion is the |
| | action of waves. Waves, influenced by |
| What is the primary cause of coastal crosion? | factors such as wind strength, tides, and sea |
| what is the primary cause of coastal erosion? | level changes, erode the coast through |
| | processes like abrasion, hydraulic action, |
| | solution, and attrition. |