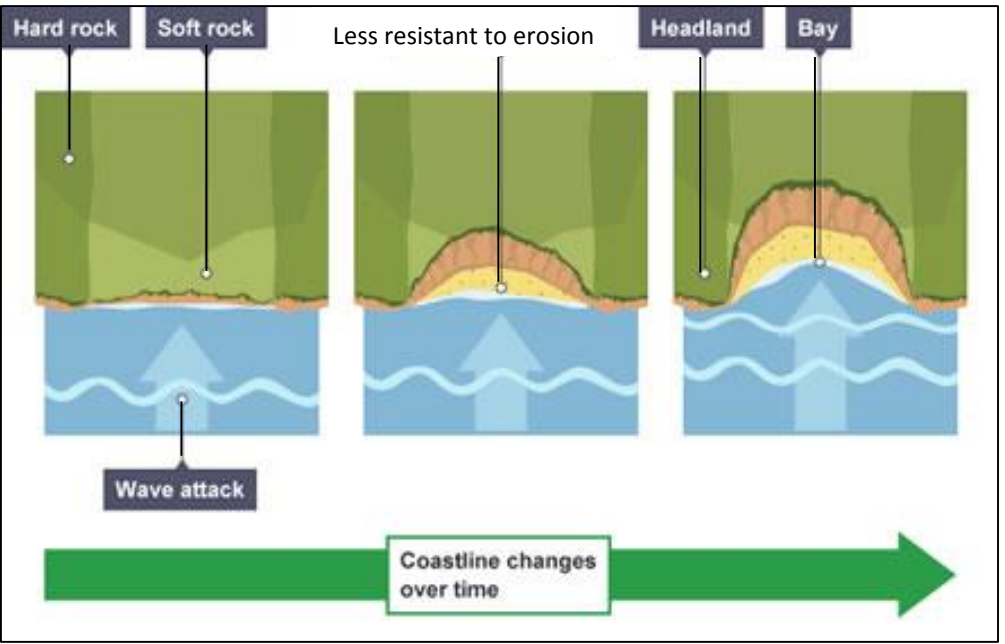
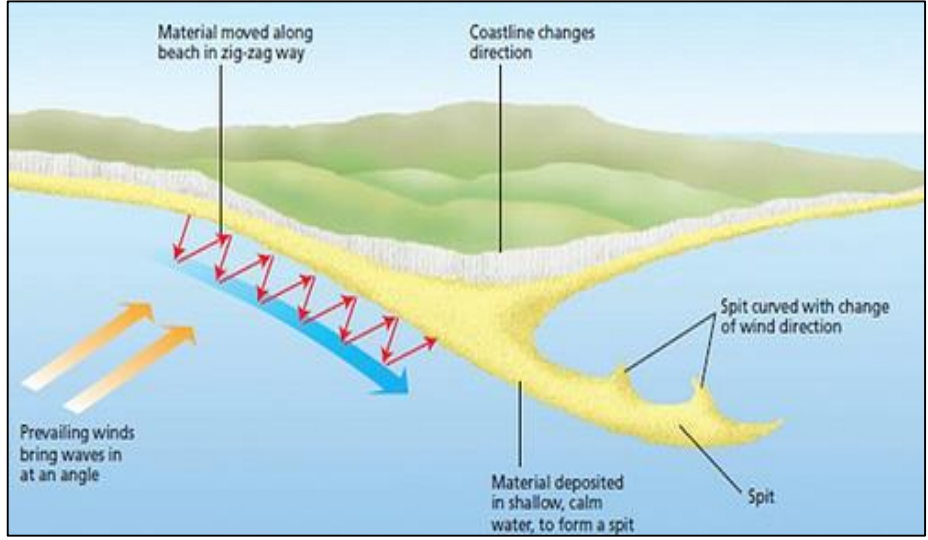
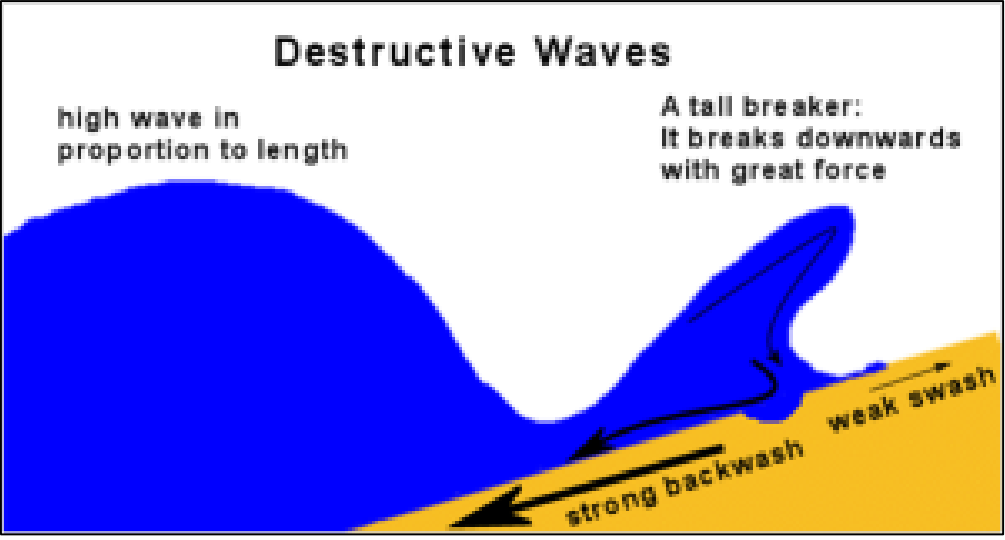
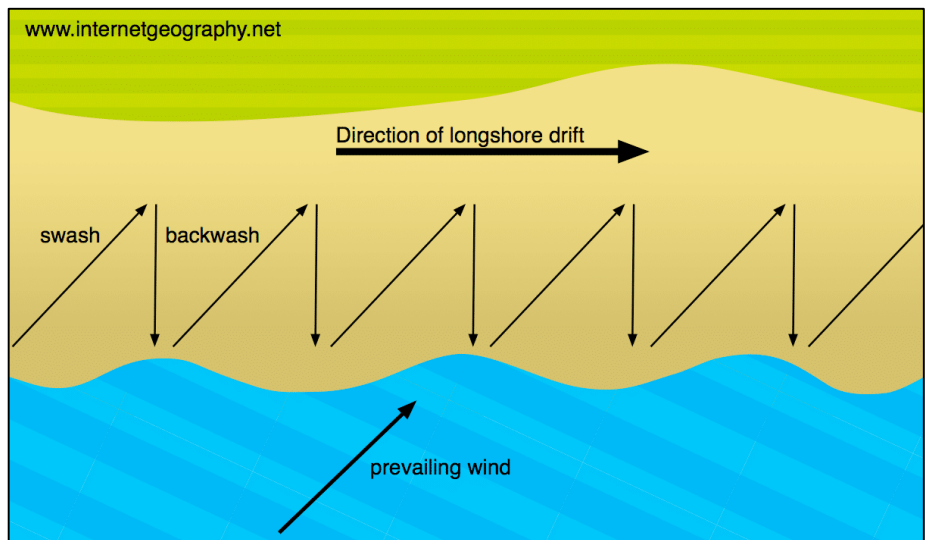
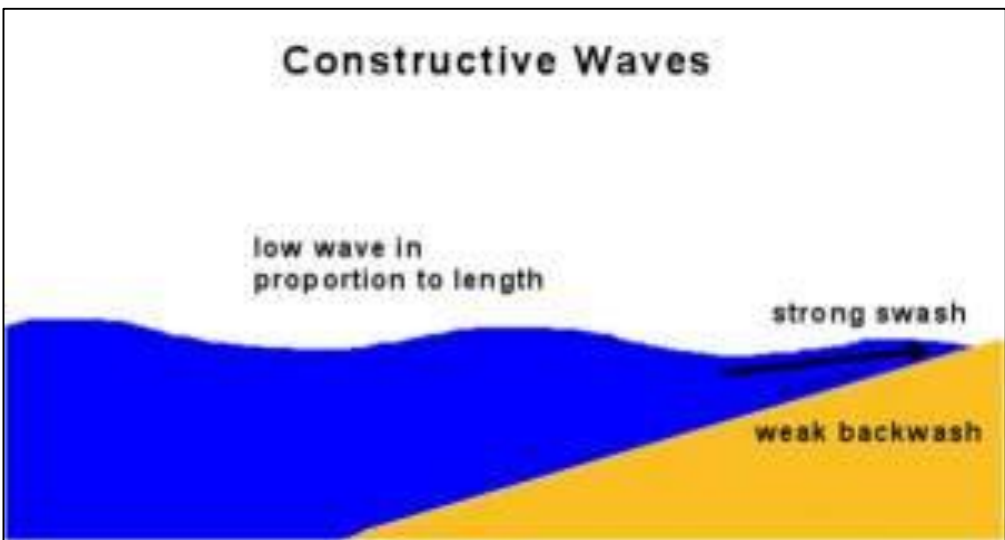




Year 7: How does the sea shape the land?

VOCABULARY LIST	
Coast	The area where the land meets the sea.
Wave	The movement of energy through water.
Fetch	The distance the wind blows over the water to create a wave.
Swash	Rushes up the beach when a wave breaks.
Backwash	Runs down the beach after a wave breaks.
Constructive wave	Where the swash is more powerful than the backwash – builds up the land.
Destructive wave	Where the backwash is more powerful than the swash – erodes the land.
Bay	An inlet of the sea where the land curves inwards.
Headland	A narrow piece of land that sticks out from the coastline into the sea.
Sediment	Naturally occurring material that has been broken down into smaller pieces.
Longshore drift	The transportation (movement) of sediment along a coastline.
Prevailing wind	The direction that the wind usually blows from.
Estuary	Where a river meets the sea.
Deposition	When water drops the sediment it is carrying.
Spit	A stretch of sediment which sticks out into the sea from the land.
Hard engineering	Man-made structures designed to prevent erosion by stopping the waves.
Soft engineering	Using a more natural approach than hard engineering, working with natural processes.



Sea wall	
Advantages	Disadvantages
Very effective	Very expensive
Can have promenades above	Needs expensive maintenance
Groynes	
Advantages	Disadvantages
Builds up a beach	Blocks the view along the beach
Does not block access	Starves beaches along the coast
Beach nourishment	
Advantages	Disadvantages
Larger beaches attract tourists	Bringing in sediment costs money
Blends in with the existing beach	Needs to be constantly replaced
Managed retreat	
Advantages	Disadvantages
Very cheap	Land is lost
Can create a salt marsh habitat	Compensation needs to be paid