Dynamic Landscapes: Coastal Landscapes and Change

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

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.

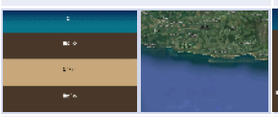
Coastal Plains

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

Concordant coasts

Sometimes referred to as 'Pacific coasts', these coastlines have alternating layers of hard and soft rock that run *parallel* to the coast.



E.g. Dalmatian coast

Discordant coasts

Sometimes referred as 'Atlantic coasts', these coasts have alternating layers of hard and soft rock that are *perpendicular* to the coast.

E.g. West Cork, Ireland

Micro-features on a Cliff Profile

Joints	Fissures	Fault
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:

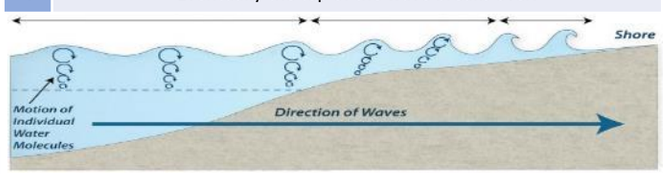
-Fetch is how far the wave has travelled.
-Strength of the wind and depth of water.
-How long the wind has been blowing for.

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?

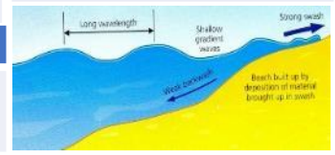
1	Waves start out at sea.
2	As waves approach the shore, friction slows the base.
3	This causes the orbit to become more elliptical.
4	Eventually the top of the wave breaks over.



Types of Waves

Constructive Waves

This wave has a swash that is **stronger than the backwash**. This therefore **builds up** the coast.



Destructive Waves

This wave has a **backwash that is stronger** than the swash. This therefore **erodes** the coast.

Sand Dune Succession

Embryo dune

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.

Yellow Dunes

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.

Grey Dunes

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

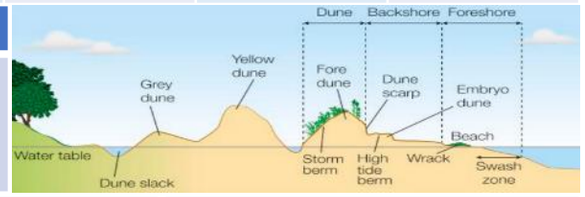
Dune slacks are very large depressions that are often deep enough to expose the water table. As fresh water is exposed at the surface, new types of vegetation such as **reeds grow**.

Climax

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.

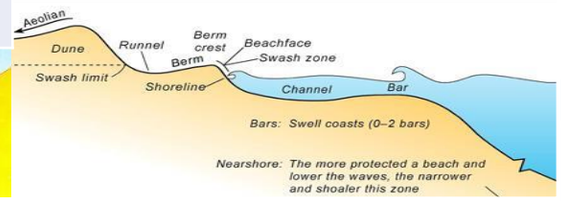
Vegetation stabilising sediment

- **Roots bind sediment together.**
- **Provides a protective layer to prevent exposure.**
- **Protection from wind erosion.**



Beach Morphology

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.



Formation of Bays and Headlands

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.

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.

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.

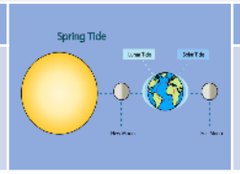
The angle of the cliff dip profile can cause erosion to occur at different rates along the coastline.

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.

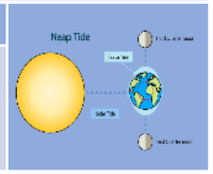
Spring Tides

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.



Neap Tides

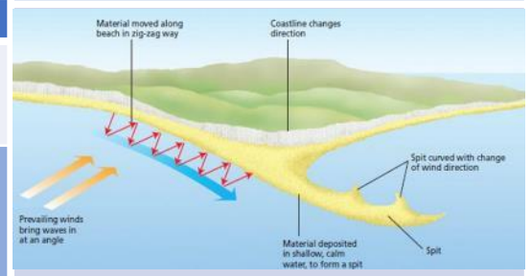
Twice a month the Sun and Moon are **positioned at 90°** to each other in relation to the Earth.



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



Example: Spurn Head, Holderness Coast

1) The swash moves up the beach at the angle of the prevailing wind.
2) Backwash moves down the beach at 90° due to gravity.
3) This creates a zig-zag motion called longshore drift. This movement transports beach material along the beach.
4) Despite a change in the coastline's direction, deposition causes the beach to extend . This will continue until reaching a river estuary/open ocean.
5) A change in the prevailing wind direction forms a hook.
6) Sheltered area behind the spit encourages deposition. This can eventually form a salt marsh.

Depositional Features

Bayhead Beach
Waves break at 90 degrees to the shoreline and moves sediment into a bay.

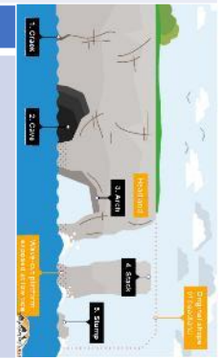
Tombolo
A sand or shingle bar that links the coastline to an offshore island.

Barrier beach/Bar
A sand or shingle beach connecting two areas of land with a lagoon behind.

Cuspate foreland
Triangular-shaped features extending out from a shoreline.

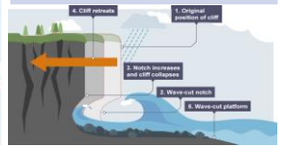
Formation of Coastal Stack

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.



Cliff Retreat

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.

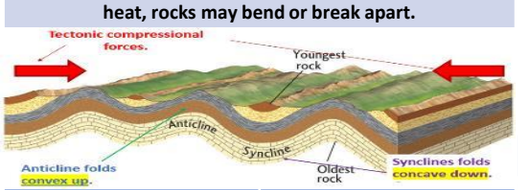


Lithology

The general physical characteristics of a rock or the rocks in a particular area.

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.



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

Types of Erosion

Breaking down and removal of material by the movement of wind & water.

Attrition	Rocks that bash together to become smooth/smaller.
Solution	A chemical reaction that dissolved rocks.
Abrasion	Rocks hurled at the base of a cliff to break pieces apart.
Hydraulic Action	Water enters cracks in the cliff, air compresses, causing the crack to expand.

Types of Transportation

A natural process by which eroded material is carried/transported.

Solution	Minerals dissolved in water and are carried along.
Suspension	Sediment is carried along in the flow of the water.
Saltation	Pebbles that bounce along the seabed.
Traction	Boulders that roll along a seabed by the force of the flowing water.

Mass Movement – e.g. Slumping

A large movement of soil and rock debris that moves down slopes in response to the pull of gravity in a vertical direction.

1	Rain saturates the permeable rock above the impermeable rock making it heavy.
2	Waves will erode the base of the slope making it unstable.
3	The weight of the permeable rock above the impermeable rock weakens & collapses.
4	The debris at the base of the cliff is then removed and transported by waves.

Types of Weathering

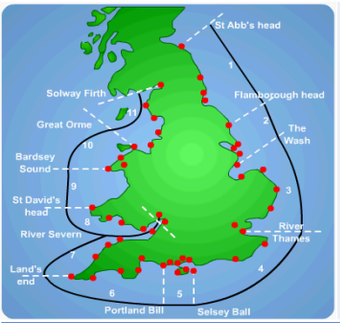
An alternation or breakdown of rock when they are exposed to the atmosphere.

Carbonation	Breakdown of rock by changing its chemical composition.
Mechanical	A physical change caused by the movement of water or wind.
Biological	Rocks that have been broken down by living organisms.

Types of Geology

Sedimentary	Metamorphic	Igneous
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***

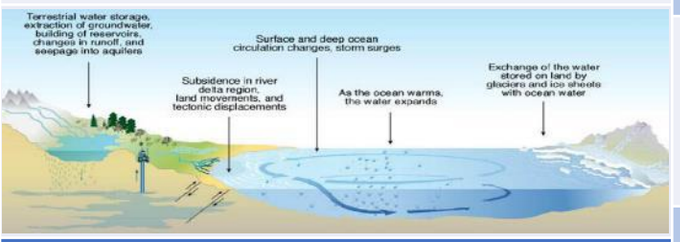
Sediment Cells of the UK



- 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.

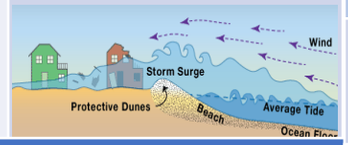
Emergent Coastlines

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

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

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.

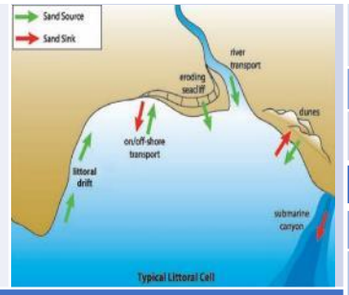


A Sediment Cell

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

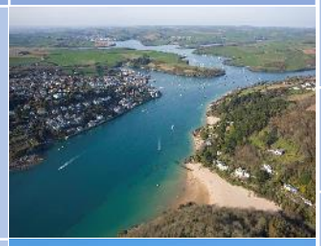
The amount of sediment available within a sediment cell is called the **sediment budget**.

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

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 2rd 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.

CASE STUDY: Kiribati and Climate Change

Location & Backgrounds

- 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).

Why are sea levels rising?

- 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.

Effects on Kiribati

- 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**.

What's next for Kiribati?

- 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**.

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
Various emotional and financial stress.	Cost to businesses, property and jobs.	Damage to ecosystems and coastal landscapes.

Coastal Defences

Hard Engineering Defences

Groynes	Wood or rock barriers slow 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.
Sea Walls	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.
Rip Rap	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.
Gabions	Pebbles in wire baskets.	✓ Very flexible with placement. ✗ Need frequent repair.

Soft Engineering Defences

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.
Managed Retreat	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.

Positives and Negatives of Soft Engineering

✓ 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.

Negatives of using Hard Engineering

- 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

Holistic Coastal Management
Coastal communities around the world face an increasing threat from the sea such as rising sea levels and frequent storms. To cope with these threats, communities need to adapt and employ sustainable coastal management.

Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM)
National and sometimes international scale policy for a large stretch of coastline.

Shoreline Management Plan (SMP)
Regional scale management for a specific stretch of coast. Normally for a sediment cell.

Management Unit
Local scale management for a small stretch of coast within a sediment cell (sub cell).

Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) Decisions

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.

Cost Benefit Analysis
This compares the cost of coastal defences with the value of land to be protected.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
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
The DEFRA have four policies available for coastal management. These vary different in terms of their costs and consequences.

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.

Hold the Line
Maintain the existing coast by building defences.

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.

No Intervention
Allow natural processes to shape the coastline

CASE STUDY: Coastal Management. Odisha, India

Location and Background
Odisha's coastal zone is on **India's north-east coast**. The coastline includes **a range unique environments** with different **marine flora & fauna**. The area has huge potential for **offshore renewable energy**.

Coastal Concerns
- Rapid urban industrialisation.
- Tourism.
- Coastal erosion
- Oil and gas production.
- Rising sea levels.
- Fishing

ICZM Project Stakeholders
Central government
e.g. Fisheries Department
State and local government
e.g. Odisha State Disaster Management Authority.
Businesses
e.g. Odisha Tourism Development Corporation.

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
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.

Coastal Concerns
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.

Regional Players
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

East Wash SMP Strategy
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.