

Coastal systems: case study of a local coastal environment 3.1.3.6

Q1	Match the abbreviation to the coastal management description				
A	Coastal defences will be built further inland and the sea allowed to encroach				
B	The coastline will be maintained at its current position through intervention				
C	The coastline will be pushed out to extend the land into the sea				
D	Physical processes will be allowed to continue without human interference				
E	A plan to divide the coastline into sections for different approaches				
	NAI	ATL	MR	SMP	HTL

Q2	Which information source would provide you with each of the following?				
A	A series of crowd-sourced photos located according to map reference				
B	Free access contemporary Ordnance Survey maps				
C	Aerial views of the area with additional information layers that can be chosen				
D	Historical maps of an area dating from over 100 years ago				
E	The ability to use virtual GIS to 'stand in a road' and look around you.				
	Google Earth	Bing	Geograph	Google Street View	Nat. library of Scotland

Q3	Decide if each of these statements is TRUE or FALSE and insert in the last column				
A	Another name for 'longshore drift' is 'lateral drift'				
B	A form of 'spit is a 'cusate foreland', and locally may be termed a 'ness'.				
C	Suffolk is bounded by Norfolk to the south and Essex to the north				
D	The Hinkley Point nuclear power station is located on the coast in Suffolk				
E	The Suffolk Shoreline Management Plan considers likely changes up to 2105				

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Q4	<i>Classify the implications of sea level rise on the following coastal contexts</i>
Socio-economic	
Physical	
Environmental effects	
Political effects	

Q5	<i>Generate 4 possible investigation enquiry titles you could base a case study of a local coastal environment on that meet the requirements of 'what you need to know'.</i>
1	
2	
3	
4	