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Types of soft engineering coastal management

What are the different types of coastal management. What is soft engineering coastal management. Which of the following types of coastal management is a form of soft engineering.

Why defend the coast? There are a number of reasons to protect the coast. Costa lines tend to be very densely populated. These are areas of high economic value due to tourism. Costles are particularly subject to floods. Finally, they are fragile ecosystems that take a long time to recover if they are destroyed. Engineering approaches difficult rigid engineering tend to be expensive, they last only a short period of time, they are visually unattended and unsustainable. They often increase erosion in other places below the coast. Disk engineering techniques The following table shows a series of hard engineering techniques. Technique Description Advantages Disadvantages cost approximate Groyne brushes are wooden barriers built perpendicularly to the beach to preserve the material. The material is trapped between these brushes and cannot be transported away from the longshore drift. Groynes encourage a wide beach that helps to absorb energy from waves, reducing the cliff erosion rate. Economic, preserve large sandy beaches and do not affect access to the beach. Beaches south of the defenses are hungry for beach material due to their effect on the long beach drift. £, £ 7000 each sea walls seafalls are usually built along the front of cliffs, often for protected settlements. They are often curved that means waves are reflected on themselves. £, this can cause material erosion at the base of the sea wall. They provide excellent defense in which the energy of the waves is high, reassures the public and long life. Expensive, can affect access to the beach, Recurved Dams can increase the erosion of the beach material. £, £ 3000-4000 / m REVENTEMENTS Traditionally these were wooden slatted barriers built towards the back of beaches to protect the base of the cliffs. Energy from the waves is dissipated by their rupture against the REVENTEMENTS. In recent times concrete reventments as accropodes were used in places like Scarborough. Less beach material is eroded compared to a sea wall. Cheaper and less invasive than a sea wall. Short life span and where unsuitable wave energy is high. £, £ 2000 / m Rock armor / boulder barriers It is often large boulders along the base of a cliff to absorb energy from the waves. The unattractive economic and efficient costs, dangerous access to the beach, increase when rock is imported. £, £ 3000 / m Gabblion This is where rocks and boulders are enclosed in wired network. They absorb the energy from the waves. Cheap and efficient. Reduce the duration of a sea wall. Visually unattractive. £, £ 100 / m off-shore breakwater These are large blocks of concrete and boulders located offshore to change the direction of waves and reduce longshore drift. They also help they absorb the energy of the waves. Beaches maintain natural appearance. Difficult to maintain, unattractive, it does not protect the cliffs directly and no beach material does not stop deterioration. A soft engineering soft engineering approaches are less expensive, they are more long-term, attractive and sustainable working with natural processes. Soft engineering techniques The following table shows a series of soft engineering techniques. Technique Description Advantages Disadvantages Cost Rough Ripascular beaches are made higher and larger by importing sand and gravel of an area hit by LongShore drift. Cheap, it maintains the natural appearance of the beach and retains the natural appearance of the beach. Off Shore Draggage of sand and pebbles increases erosion in other areas and affects the ecosystem. Great storms will require ripascus, increase in costs. £, £ 20 /cu.m withdrawal Managed This is when the coast areas are authorized to erode. This Usually in areas where the land is low value. Managed shelter maintains the natural balance of the coastal system. Erodic material encourages the development of beaches and saline. People lose their sustenance for example farmers. These people need to be compensated. It depends on the quantity of compensation that must be paid to the populations affected by erosion. From erosion. - 2021 Revision World Networks Ltd. Management of coastline Words Key Nutrition of the beach - addition of new material to a beach artificially, through the dumping of large quantities of sand or gravel. Beach reprocooco - changing the profile or the shape of the beach. It usually refers to the direct transfer of the material from the lower beach to the upper beach. Regeneration of the dune - action undertaken to accumulate dunes and increase vegetation to strengthen dunes and prevent excessive coastal coastal withdrawal. This includes Marram's grass repositarant to stabilize the dunes, as well as planting trees and delivering walkways. Gabion - Metal mesh filled with boulders used in coastal defenses. Groyne - A wooden barrier built in the sea to stop long sand drift and pebbles, and then grow the beach. Hard Engineering - The use of concrete artificial structures and large of civil engineers to defend the land against natural erosion processes. Managed withdrawal - Allow the cliff erosion to occur as a nature that takes its course: erosion in some areas, deposition in others. It can lead to the return or realign the coast and allowing the sea to the flood areas previously protected from embankments and sea. Rocky armor - large boulders downloaded on the beach as part as part of the coastal defenses. Sea wall - a concrete wall that aims to prevent coast erosion by providing a barrier that reflects the energy of the wave. Soft Engineering - Manage erosion working with natural processes to restore coastal beaches and ecosystems The coast is a used environment. Human beings, plants and animals use all the coast for different things. In the case of humans, we use the coast for agriculture, fishing, for the industry and the generation of energy, for transport paths and the land to live on. However, many of these land uses are incompatible with the fact that the coast is constantly changed. The erosion processes remove the land from some parts of the coast, while the deposition processes create new lands in other places. Furthermore, the fact that the sea level is increasing locally and worldwide could add to these problems of erosion and deposition even though the removal of the land from use on the coast. It is for these reasons that humans have long requested to control and manage the coast. However, there is a huge debate on how to do it, using Hard Engineering or Soft Engineering. Hard Engineering £ € á, ~ "The walls of the sea, Groynes, the rigid engineering of the ROCK armor involves the construction of entirely artificial structures that use various materials such as rock, concrete and steel to reduce or stop the impact of coastal processes . The walls of the sea are concrete walls, supported by iron pilings carved into the underlying rock designed to prevent coastal erosion. They are generally positioned at the foot of vulnerable cliffs or at the top of a beach. They can be high up to 5 meters And they can be viscous or curved dishes. The curved walls are more expensive but better dissipate energy from incoming waves. These defenses can be up to £ 6 million per kilometer to be built. Their good points are that they are very effective, They have a reasonably long life and often have walkways along the top for people to walk. However, they are very expensive and are accused of being And ugly (not aesthetically pleasing!). Furthermore, the sea walls have been known to cause current scars, where the waves cause no damage to unprotected areas. Sea walls in Redcar, England Groynes (seen in Seaton slutice!) They are fundamentally wooded fences that run at a rectum angle the beach. These fences run out in the sea, and are designed to stop long-term drift and capture sediments while moving along the coast, thus expanding a beach. This larger beach can therefore act as a swab against the waves, as there is a more beach to absorb the energy of the waves. These features can cost as much as £ 10,000 each and must be spaced at intervals of 200 m. They are good because they cause a one Beach, which not only protects the coast, but it can also be good for tourism. Moreover, they are not as expensive. However, alongside the current beaches (or drift), which make them more vulnerable to erosion, and again are not so attractive. Groynes at Blyth Rock Armor - This is a simple strategy involving the dumping of huge rock boulders at the base of a cliff. These rocks help the wave to break and so by absorbing wave energy. They cost between £ 1,000 and £ 4,000 per meter, depending on the material used, and are relatively economical and easy to maintain. However, they are unnatural and do not adapt to the geology of the cliff line and can be expensive to carry. Another type of rock armor is gabion - which are smaller rocks cages that work in the same way. The hard engineering schemes are effective but expensive, and recent attempts to manage coastal processes focused on softer engineering techniques. These techniques try to imitate the ways of nature to manage coastal processes and use natural materials and strategies to prevent erosion. In fact, these measures can be better for the environment, they cost less money to implement and maintain, but do not fully check the problem of erosion. They are a more sustainable way to manage the coast. Soft engineering £ € á, ~ "Beach nutrition, regeneration of the dune and creation of swamp. The nourishment of the beach is a measure in which additional sand and gravel are added to a beach to make it higher and broader. This material is Brought to the ground for barge and moved from large trucks and excavators. It costs about £ 3000 per km and is a cheap method. This material is the reprophyllate from huge trees to change the shape and gradient of the beach in So that it is more effective to absorb the energy of the waves. You will mix with the beach if the sediment is brought locally (such as the new sand dune to Seaton Sluice, created by dredged sediments for the Blyth river) and will benefit for l Tourists. However, this method needs constant maintenance, otherwise this new sediment is also eroded by the sea! Beach nutrition in Newbiggin Dune regeneration is any action taken to accumulate dunes And increase vegetation to strengthen dunes and prevent coastal withdrawal. This includes artificially the creation of new sand dunes along the coast to act as a buffer between the earth and the sea, the reintamer of Marram's grass to stabilize the dunes, as well as planting trees and provide walkways to prevent people from walking on plant. The sand dunes occur naturally but they are threatened because they are fragile and people walk on them, ride horses and motorcycles on them and destroy the dunes ecosystem. Using the fence to help trap sand, plant the grass marmone in the coconut mat (as it was done at Seaton slutice) and encourage the formation of dunes helps protect these systems that protect our coast and absorb the storm and l Wave Energy. This can cost £ 2,000 per 100m and helps maintain the area ecosystem that offers protection. However, it's time to take time to plant the areas of Marram grass and fence out of the areas, and is less effective than difficult engineering schemes. TYNEMOUTH DUNE RESTORATION Managed Retreat is a method in which we humans give defeat to the power of the sea and enable them to erode and create salt pans for example. We can allow cliffs to withdraw into some areas and deposition deposition in others. We can realign the coast and allow the sea to do his job as he moved the precious land uses away from the coast. We therefore monitor the coast to verify that nothing valuable is at risk of being We can also allow the erosion of the cliff in areas of low-value agricultural land and only to compensate for farmers for their losses, rather than building more expensive coastal defenses. This can only work where compensation coasts are significantly less than coasts of coastal defenses and can be an economic option. It can also be being At plants and animals by providing a new habitat. This method is highly controversial, however, since the land is lost and the human cost can be greater than a simple financial. Imagine a peasant told to stop quit of land and a family home that could have been in the family for generations because the advice does not want to build a defense of the sea - the trauma of this is huge. Realignment site managed by Tollesbury in June 2007 - Source Next topic - HatressidessEstline Coastline Coastline

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