

Royal Geographical **Society**

with IBG

Advancing geography and geographical learning

Key vocabulary

Coasts are shaped by the processes of erosion, transportation and deposition.

Erosion

The wearing away of rock along the coastline

Transportation

The movement of beach material

Deposition

When the sea loses energy and it drops the material it has been carrying

4. Wave-cut platform

Headlands and bays result from coastlines that are formed of alternate sections of hard and soft rock. For example, Beachy Head in

Sussex.

Wave cut platforms

are created as a cliff retreats, due to weathering at the top of the cliff and sea erosion at the base. For example, the White Cliffs of Dover.

Original shape of headland 1. Crack Headland 4. Stack 5. Stump . Cave 3. Arch Wave-cut platform exposed a low tide

Caves are made

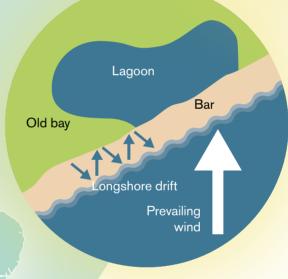
when sea water containing sand and other materials grind away at the rock. If formed in a headland, it may eventually break through to the other side to create an arch.

For example, **Durdle** Door in Dorset.

What are coastal landforms?

Coastal landscapes

4. Salt 2. Secondary



deposition. For example, Spurn Head in Humberside.

A spit is an

extended stretch of beach material

that projects out to sea and is joined to

the mainland at one

end, it is created by

A bar is a spit that has grown across a bay. For example, Slapton Ley in Devon.

How are coastal communities changing in the UK?

In the UK, more than 11 million people live in coastal communities - from cities to seaside villages.

They are centres for tourism, fishing, shipping, and renewable energy. The tourism industry alone employs 250,000 people across 150 seaside resorts, and contributes £4 billion to the UK economy.

But seaside towns have suffered as a result of decline in core industries, such as tourism, fishing, shipbuilding and port activities. How are they being regenerated?



Beaches are made up from eroded material that has been transported from elsewhere and then deposited by the sea.

Sandy beach These are found in bays where waves have **less energy** and the water is

shallow.

dune

These are formed

Shingle beach

where there is high energy waves and cliffs are being eroded.

Sand dunes

A dune is a mound of sand this is formed by the wind, usually along the beach. They become taller the more inland they are. For example,

Formby Beach in Southport.

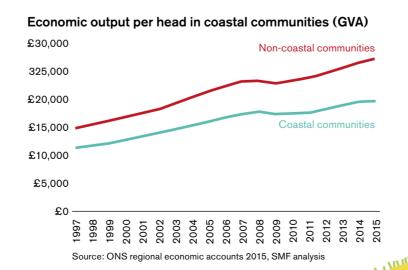
Dune slack

as and delicated the control of the

Mature

dune

Margate has seen an 84% growth in creative businesses between 2013 and 2016 following a long-term programme called Margate Arts, Creativity and Heritage.



The Royal Geographical Society (with IBG) is the home of geography. We provide a wide range of teaching resources for all Key Stages, access to CPD, advice, support and an

opportunity to join us through our membership schemes.

education@rgs.org www.rgs.org/schools @RGS IBGschools #ChooseGeography

References

https://neweconomics.org/2018/05/coastal-communities-climate-change https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/510244/Coastal_Communities_AR_2015.pdf https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/ld201719/ldselect/ldseaside/320/320.pdf

Photo of Margate © Andrew H

Fore

Water table