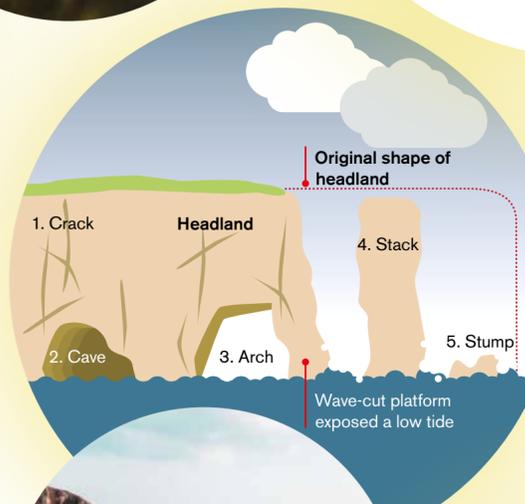
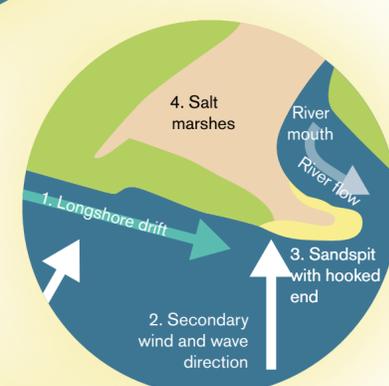


**Headlands** and bays result from coastlines that are formed of alternate sections of hard and soft rock.   
■ For example, Beachy Head in Sussex.

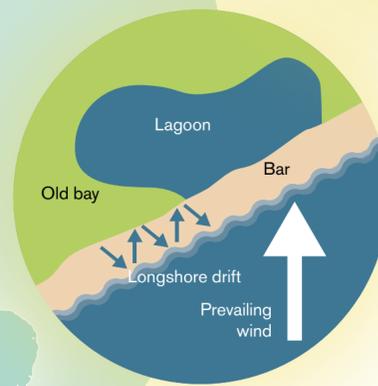
**Wave cut platforms** are created as a cliff retreats, due to weathering at the top of the cliff and sea erosion at the base.   
■ For example, the White Cliffs of Dover.



**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.



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 deposition.   
■ For example, Spurn Head in Humberside.



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

**What are coastal landforms?**

**Coastal landscapes**



**Shingle beach** These are formed 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.

**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.

**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

**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?

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

