

By the Sea - Class 6 Spring 2024

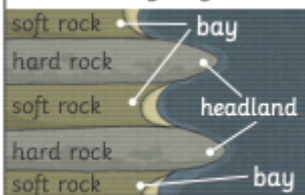
Sheringham, on the Deep History Coast, is a traditional seaside town with an award winning family friendly beach, heritage steam railway, shops selling local produce and fantastic coastal and countryside walks.

Sheringham was once an old fishing village and that heritage is still evident today in museums and on murals that decorate the promenade. Sheringham's Blue Flag beach is family friendly offers scenic walks along the promenade, which houses a row of colourful beach huts (some are available for hire). The pebble beach reveals sand when the tide is out and the large boulders lining the beach make for great rock pooling.

Features of Coastlines

Bays and Headlands

Where there is harder and softer rock, the softer rock will erode more quickly and can form bays. The harder rock erodes more slowly and can form headlands surrounding bays.



Arches, Stacks and Stumps

Softer or weak sections of the rock are eroded more easily.

1. Over time, waves cause cracks to open forming caves.
2. If a cave forms in a headland, it may break through causing an arch to form.
3. The top of the arch can weaken and may collapse into the sea leaving a stack.
4. Over time, the stack will erode leaving a small stump of rock.



Spits

Formed by deposition.

1. The tide carries eroded material along the coastline.
2. Deposits form a long, thin sandy area of land.
3. Changing winds may cause the spit to form a hook shape.
4. Mud flats develop on the inland side of the spit.



Weathering and Erosion

Weathering is the process of wearing away rocks by the weather.

There are three different types of weathering:

- physical weathering
- chemical weathering
- biological weathering

Erosion is where natural materials are worn away and transported by environmental features such as water, wind and ice.



Erosion - Wind blows loose particles away or into other rocks causing the rock to be worn away.

