



Features caused by hydraulic action

1	Crack	Natural splits in the cliffs. These can be made larger by hydraulic action (weathering by waves and rain)
2	Cave	The crack can grow into a cave
3	Arch	The cave breaks through the headland leaving an arch of land at the top.
4	Stack	The arch eventually collapses, leaving a column, or stack, of rock behind in the sea.
5	Stump	The stack will erode over time until it is just a stump of rock in the sea.

Features of a Coastline caused by *deposition* (the putting down of sandy/rocky material).

1	Bay and headland	If a coastline is made of sections of harder and softer rock, they will erode at different speeds when attacked by waves. The softer rock erodes more quickly and forms bays. The harder rock erodes more slowly and forms headlands surrounding bays.
3	Beach	A beach is formed when waves deposit sand, gravel and pebbles along a coastline.
4	Spit	A spit is a long hook shaped area of land. It is formed when the tide carries eroded material along the coastline before depositing them. Changing winds may shape this material into a hook shape. Sometimes mudflats develop along the sides of a spit.

Weathering is the process that wears away rocks...

1	Physical weathering	If rain water falls into the cracks in a rock and freezes, it will expand (get bigger). If this happens many times, it will break up and crack the rock it is in. This is also called the <i>freeze-thaw cycle</i> .
2	Chemical weathering	Rain water is slightly acidic. If acidic rain falls onto rocks such as limestone, over time it will dissolve some of the rock.
3	Biological weathering	Roots from trees and other plants may grow into or under rocks with such force that they can cause damage or even split the rock in two!
4	Erosion	Wind can blow away loose particles of rock. It can also carry away loose particles of rock. If these loose particles hit other rocks, over time they will cause the rock to wear away.

