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coastal classification		
code	class and description	diagram(s)
Bc	CONTEMPORARY BEACH COMPLEX. High energy depositional environments, which are usually extensive. Spits, bars, lagoons, former beach ridges and storm beaches are common as are gravel forelands and raised beaches inland. Coarse sands and gravel are typical materials.	
Br	RAISED BEACH SEQUENCE. Sequences of beach ridges typically occurring on 5-10° slopes extending up to 2 km inland. Surface materials are gravel. Narrow contemporary beaches of low energy are ubiquitous. Wider beaches are classed as Bc.	
Ca	CLIFFS WITH NO TALUS. Precipitous rock slopes, that range from 65° slopes - to vertical - to often vertical, sometimes overhanging. The cliff face may include prominent rock ledges. The class has no beach and occurrence is very limited.	
Cb	CLIFFS WITH LESS THAN ONE-THIRD TALUS COVER. As class Ca, but with up to one-third of height covered by talus, free-fallen from the precipitous rock slope above. The talus itself may be of variable thickness, including only blankets or veneers on bedrock. Narrow (1-3 m) coarse gravel and boulder beaches are typical.	
Cc	CLIFFS WITH ONE-THIRD TO TWO-THIRDS TALUS COVER. As class Cb, with more talus.	
Cd	CLIFFS WITH MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS TALUS. As class Cb, but mostly talus covered. As talus approaches complete cover, this class grades into class Hc.	
Gl	GLACIER. Glacier ice which reaches the sea, and results in calving. Where the ice has retreated to leave a gravel plain, classes Ps or Pt take precedence. This class includes associated lateral moraines as bluffs of till with small gravel beaches. Classes Cb, Cc and Cd are normally found juxtaposed.	
Hc	COLLUVIAL HILLSLOPES. Smooth, sloping colluvium, typically undergoing sheet wash or solifluction, extending to narrow gravel beaches. This class occurs mostly in sheltered waters - exposure to significant wave action would quickly erode these materials and create beach or foreland conditions. This class grades into class Cd with increasing slope and class Hr with reducing extent.	
Hr	ROCKY HILLS. Mainly rock slopes, over 5-10°, which extend from over 50 m elevation. Pockets of colluvium and raised beaches are common, either reaching the sea or perched on the backshores. Small fans occur throughout, and give rise to narrow gravel beaches extending along shore. Small sections of precipitous rock slopes may also be present. Islands are common offshore.	
Pc	ROCKY PLAIN WITH LOW CLIFFS. These normally occur as low rock forelands in front of rocky hills or high cliffs with talus. These rock forelands range from 10% of metres to 1-2 km wide, and are typically several metres to 10's of metres high. Near vertical cliffs at the seaward end are common. Beaches of any kind are rare.	
Pm	MARINE PLAIN. Emergent marine deposits which are unmodified by wave action. Large tidal flats are common. This class appears to be very similar to Pt on air photos, and is distinguished by inference from inland terrain.	
Pr	ROCKY PLAIN. Rocky slopes of low elevation, are usually less than 50 metres, and of 5-10°. Colluvial pockets and fans occur occasionally, and narrow gravel beaches occur in their vicinity. This class grades into Hr with increasing elevations. Islands and reefs are common offshore.	
Ps	GRAVEL PLAIN AND SLOPING BACKSHORE. Forelands consist of unconsolidated sediments, usually fans, raised beaches or storm beach gravels. Gravel backshores have a slope of 5-10° and a narrow contemporary beach (except at storm beaches). This class grades into Br and Rf.	
Pt	TILL PLAIN. Similar to Pm in outward appearances; and is inferred from presence of till plain inland. Comprised of gently sloping submerged plains, with no beach activity, and a typically wide tidal zone. Occurs in sheltered waters.	
Rf	RIVER-MOUTH AND FLUVIAL COMPLEXES. Includes features associated with river-mouths: fans, deltas, estuaries, tidal flats, marshes, baymouth bars, spits, etc. Smaller fans grade into class Ps where isostatic rebound exceeds the streams debris supply, causing the fan to be raised and the stream to incise.	

