



Cell 1 Regional Coastal Monitoring Programme Analytical Report 3: 'Full Measures' Survey 2010



Northumberland County Council Final Report

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

Acronym / Abbreviation	Definition
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
DGM	Digital Ground Model
HAT	Highest Astronomical Tide
LAT	Lowest Astronomical Tide
m	metres
MHWN	Mean High Water Neap
MHWS	Mean High Water Spring
MLWN	Mean Low Water Neap
MLWS	Mean Low Water Spring
MSL	Mean Sea Level
ODN	Ordnance Datum Newlyn

Water Levels Used in Interpretation of Changes

Water Level	Water Level (mODN)			
Parameter	Berwick upon Tweed	Holy Island	North Sunderland	
1 in 200 year	3.4	3.4	3.5	
HAT	2.8	2.8	2.8	
MHWS	2.2	2.4	2.4	
MLWS	-1.9	-1.8	-1.7	
Water Level	Water Level (mODN)			
Parameter	Amble	Blyth	River Tyne	
1 in 200 year	3.5	3.6	3.7	
HAT	3.1	3.1	3.1	
MHWS	2.4	2.4	2.4	
MLWS	-1.9	-1.8	-1.9	

Source: Scottish Border to River Tyne Shoreline Management Plan 2. Royal Haskoning, May 2009.

Glossary of Terms

Term	Definition	
Beach	Artificial process of replenishing a beach with material from another	
nourishment	source.	
Berm crest	Ridge of sand or gravel deposited by wave action on the shore just	
	above the normal high water mark.	
Breaker zone	Area in the sea where the waves break.	
Coastal	The reduction in habitat area which can arise if the natural landward	
squeeze	migration of a habitat under sea level rise is prevented by the fixing of	
Downdrift	Life high water mark, e.g. a sea wall.	
Downdrint Ebb. tide	The felling tide, part of the tidel cycle between high water and the payt	
EDD-tide	low water.	
Fetch	Length of water over which a given wind has blown that determines the	
	size of the waves produced.	
Flood-tide	Rising tide, part of the tidal cycle between low water and the next high water.	
Foreshore	Zone between the high water and low water marks, also known as the intertidal zone.	
Geomorphology	The branch of physical geography/geology which deals with the form of the Earth, the general configuration of its surface, the distribution of the land, water, etc.	
Groyne	Shore protection structure built perpendicular to the shore; designed to trap sediment.	
Mean High Water (MHW)	The average of all high waters observed over a sufficiently long period.	
Mean Low Water (MLW)	The average of all low waters observed over a sufficiently long period.	
Mean Sea Level (MSL)	Average height of the sea surface over a 19-year period.	
Offshore zone	Extends from the low water mark to a water depth of about 15 m and is permanently covered with water.	
Storm surge	A rise in the sea surface on an open coast, resulting from a storm.	
Swell	Waves that have travelled out of the area in which they were generated.	
Tidal prism	The volume of water within the estuary between the level of high and	
T ' 1.	low tide, typically taken for mean spring tides.	
lide	revitational attraction of the moon and sun acting on the rotating earth	
Topography	Configuration of a surface including its relief and the position of its	
	natural and man-made features.	
Transgression	The landward movement of the shoreline in response to a rise in	
	relative sea level.	
Updrift	Direction opposite to the predominant movement of longshore transport.	
Wave direction	Direction from which a wave approaches.	
Wave refraction	Process by which the direction of approach of a wave changes as it	
	Inoves into shallow water.	

Preamble

The Northumbrian Coastal Authorities Group (NCAG¹) Monitoring Programme began in April 2002 with a survey of profile lines along various sections of the coastline between Berwickupon-Tweed and the River Tyne. These were fully repeated in September 2002 and since then annual surveys of all profiles have been undertaken as a 'Full Measures' survey in autumn/early winter every year. Some of these surveys are then repeated the following spring as part of a 'Partial Measures' survey.

At various times, additional beach profile lines have been added and topographic surveys at Holy Island, Alnmouth, Sandstell Point and Newbiggin Bay, and cliff top surveys at Newbiggin Caravan Park, Sandy Bay Caravan Park and Cambois Bay have been introduced.

In September 2008 the monitoring became incorporated within the wider Cell 1 Regional Coastal Monitoring Programme. This covers approximately 300km of the north east coastline, from the Scottish Border (just south of St. Abb's Head) to Flamborough Head in East Yorkshire. This coastline is often referred to as 'Coastal Sediment Cell 1' in England and Wales (Figure 1). Within this frontage the coastal landforms vary considerably, comprising low-lying tidal flats with fringing salt marshes, hard rock cliffs that are mantled with glacial till to varying thicknesses, softer rock cliffs, and extensive landslide complexes.



Figure 1 Sediment Cells in England and Wales

¹ NCAG become part of the wider North East Coastal Group (NECG) in September 2008.

The Cell 1 programme commenced in its present guise in September 2008 and is managed by Scarborough Borough Council on behalf of the North East Coastal Group. It is funded by the Environment Agency, working in partnership with the following organisations.



The data collection, analysis and reporting is being undertaken as a partnership between the following organisations:



The main elements of the Cell 1 Regional Coastal Monitoring Programme involve:

- beach profile surveys (as before for Northumberland)
- topographic surveys (as before for Northumberland)
- cliff top recession surveys (as before for Northumberland)
- real-time wave data collection
- bathymetric and sea bed characterisation surveys south of the River Tyne
- aerial photography
- walk-over surveys

The beach profile surveys, topographic surveys and cliff top recession surveys are undertaken as a 'Full Measures' survey in autumn/early winter every year. Some of these surveys are then repeated the following spring as part of a 'Partial Measures' survey.

Each year, an Analytical Report is produced for each individual authority, providing a detailed analysis and interpretation of the 'Full Measures' surveys.

This is followed by a brief Update Report for each individual authority, providing ongoing findings from the 'Partial Measures' surveys.

A Cell 1 Overview Report will also be produced periodically. This will provide a region-wide summary of the main findings relating to trends and interactions along the entire Cell 1 frontage within distinct time phases of the programme, defined by specific funding allocations. The first such report is expected to be produced in spring 2011 (covering 2008 – 2011) when the initial three year funding allocation comes towards an end.

To date the following reports have been produced since incorporation within the Cell 1 Regional Coastal Monitoring Programme:

 Table 1
 Analytical, Update and Overview Reports Produced to Date

		Full Measures		Partial Measures		Cell 1
	Year	Survey	Analytical Report	Survey	Update Report	Overview Report
1	2008/09	Sep-Dec 08	June 09 ^(^)	Mar 09	June 09	-
2	2009/10	Sep-Nov 09	Mar 10	Mar-Apr 10	June 10	-
3	2010/11	Sep-Nov 10	Dec 10 ^(*)			

^(^) Combined report for Northumberland County Council and North Tyneside Council; subsequent reports have been separate.

^(*) The present report is **Analytical Report 3** and provides an analysis of the 2010 Full Measures survey for Northumberland County Council's frontage.

In addition, separate reports are produced for other elements of the programme as and when specific components are undertaken, such as wave data collection, bathymetric and sea bed sediment data collection, aerial photography, and walk-over visual inspections.

For purposes of analysis, the Cell 1 frontage has been split into the sub-sections listed in the Table 2.

Authority	Zone			
	Sandstell Point			
	Spittal			
	Goswick Sands			
	Holy Island			
	Bamburah			
	Beadpell Village			
Northumborland	Boodpoll Boy			
County				
Council	Boulmar			
oounch				
	High Hauxiey and Druridge Bay			
	Lynemouth Bay			
	Newbiggin-by-the-Sea			
	Cambois Bay			
	Blyth South Beach			
	Whitley Sands			
North	Cullercoats Bay			
I yneside Council	Tynemouth Long Sands			
	King Edward's Bay			
	Littehaven Beach			
South	Herd Sands			
I yneside Council	Trow Quarry (incl. Frenchman's Bay)			
	Marsden Bay			
Sunderland	Whitburn Bay			
Council	Harbour and Docks			
	Hendon to Ryhope (incl. Halliwell Banks)			
	Featherbed Rocks			
Durham	Seaham			
County	Blast Beach			
Council	Hawthorn Hive			
	North Sanda			
Hartlepool	Headland			
Borough	Middleton			
Council	Hartlepool Bay			
	Coatham Sands			
Redcar &	Redcar Sands			
Cleveland	Marske Sands			
Borough	Saltburn Sands			
Council	Cattersty Sands (Skinningrove)			
	Staithes			
	Runswick Bay			
Scarborough	Sandsend Beach, Upgang Beach and Whitby Sands			
Borough	Robin Hood's Bay			
Council	Scarborough North Bay			
Countries	Scarborough South Bay			
	Cayton Bay			
	Filey Bay			

Table 2Sub-divisions of the Cell 1 Coastline

1. Introduction

1.1 Study Area

Northumberland County Council's frontage extends from the Scottish Border in the north to Hartley in the south. For the purposes of this report, it has been sub-divided into fifteen areas, namely:

Beadnell Village

Beadnell Bay

- Sandstell Point
- Spittal
- Goswick Sands
- Holy Island
- Bamburgh

- Embleton Bay
- Boulmer
 - Alnmouth Bay
- Hauxley & Druridge Bay
- Lynemouth Bay
- Newbiggin-by-the-Sea
- Cambois
- Blyth South Beach

1.2 Methodology

Along Northumberland County Council's frontage, the following surveying is undertaken:

• Full Measures survey annually each autumn/early winter comprising:

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- Beach profile surveys along 88 no. transect lines (78 no. since April 2002, with 10 no. added since Full Measures 2007)
- o Topographic survey along Holy Island (since Full Measures 2004)
- Topographic survey along Alnmouth Bay (since Partial Measures 2005)
- o Topographic survey along Sandstell Point (since Full Measures 2009)
- Topographic survey along Newbiggin Bay (since Full Measures 2010)
- Partial Measures survey annually each spring comprising:
 - Beach profile surveys along 39 no. transect lines (29 no. since April 2002, with 10 no. added since Full Measures 2007)
 - Topographic survey along Alnmouth Bay (since Partial Measures 2005)
 - Topographic survey along Sandstell Point (since Full Measures 2009)
 - Topographic survey along Newbiggin Bay (since Full Measures 2010)
- Cliff top survey (bi-annually) at:
 - o Cliff top survey at Newbiggin Caravan Park (since Full Measures 2007)
 - Cliff top survey at Sandy Bay Caravan Park (since Full Measures 2007)
 - Cliff top survey at Cambois (since Partial Measures 2009)

The location of these surveys is shown in Figure 1. They have also previously been provided on a digital file which can be opened in Google Earth showing the locations of the surveys.

The Full Measures survey was undertaken along this frontage over a number of days in August, September, October and November 2010, when weather conditions were generally fine but with the odd foul day and the sea state was mostly calm.

This Analytical Report presents the following:

- description of the changes observed since the previous survey and an interpretation of the drivers of these changes (Section 2);
- documentation of any problems encountered during surveying or uncertainties inherent in the analysis (Section 3);
- recommendations for 'fine-tuning' the programme to enhance its outputs (Section 4); and
- providing key conclusions and highlighting any areas of concern (Section 5).

Data from the present survey are presented in a processed form in the Appendices.















report

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2. Analysis of Survey Data

2.1 Sandstell Point

Survey Date	Description of Changes Since Last Survey	Interpretation
09-2010	 Beach Profiles: Sandstell Point is covered by ten beach profile lines during the Full Measures survey (Appendix A). Profiles BTBC01 to BTBC03 are located in front of the dunes on the south bank of the estuary. Along BTBC01 there has been a general progressive dune retreat between successive (annual) surveys since the onset of this process a few years ago. This has previously involved the landward translation of the profile, while the same form has been maintained. However, between the September 2009 and September 2010 surveys, a small section of the dune crest has eroded further landward, by around 1m, but the material liberated from this process has been deposited on the lower profile, extending the profile width as measured at MHWS back to the position recorded in April 2002. The entire profile seaward of a chainage of around 42m has accreted sediment, with levels increasing by up to 0.6m over the year. BTBC02 is surveyed 6-monthly and between September 2009 and March 2010 the profile showed some recovery in foreshore levels since the low values recorded in September 2009, despite some continued cut back of the dunes. To September 2010, this 'recovery' process continued, with further (modest) accretion to the foreshore above MHWS and also at the seaward end. Profile BTBC03 showed significant change since the previous survey in September 2009. By September 2010 the dunes had accreted landward of the crest, at the crest and at the seaward facing toe, whilst the foreshore showed extensive accretion. It appears that a large influx of sediment has been deposited along the entire foreshore levels at the new MHWS position by around 2.8m. 	The dunes along the south bank of the River Tweed estuary had progressively eroded back in recent years and it has previously been suggested that this is associated with the main river channel of the Tweed estuary encroaching further towards the southern bank as it adopts a more sinuous flow route around Sandstell Point spit. It had been postulated previously that apparent cycles of channel migration, dune response and spit behaviour at Sandstell Point are highly interlinked and this has since been the subject of further investigation in the <i>Tweed Estuary Study</i> . Along profiles BTBC01 to BTBC03 there has been significant accretion along parts of the foreshore (most notably along BTBC03) between September 2009 and September 2010, suggesting that there may have been a major net influx of sediment along this section of estuarine shore, caused either by the channel reversing its recent shoreward migration and now instead re-diverting offshore or by part of Sandstell Point being driven onto the shore. The 6-monthly surveys along BTBC02 suggest that perhaps the majority of this process occurred between September 2009 and March 2010, although modest further accretion of the foreshore has continued since then to September 2010 along this transect, indicating that it is a process that remains ongoing.

Survey Date	Description of Changes Since Last Survey	Interpretation
	Profiles BTBC04 (longitudinal section) and BTBC05 and BTBC06 (both cross-sections) cover the spit at Sandstell Point. BTBC04 showed significant change between March 2010 and September 2010 with major accretion seaward of a chainage of around 140m forming a large new bank feature which had been absent from surveys in several recent years. The landward end of the long-section did show that low levels continue at this part of the spit, with in particular two low points that appear ridge-like or channel-like. However, the significant accretion further along the spit is tending to show it is moving back towards the healthy state that was recorded in April 2002. BTBC05 and BTBC06 are transects across the spit and both show west (i.e. the river channel) on the right hand side of the plots and east (i.e. the seaward face) on the left hand side. Along BTBC05, the more landward cross-section, the narrow high berm that formed between March and September 2009 and then became flattened to a lower wider berm by March 2010 was flattened further to a very wide berm (around 200m width) at a low level (around 0.9mODN). This, in effect, has caused the spit to grow in width on its seaward side. Along BTBC06, which is slightly beyond the centre of the spit, the reverse was observed, with some of the material stored on the seaward side in a wide berm became driven onto the spit, forming a high (2.0mODN) but narrow (20m) crest. BTBC07 to BTBC10 are located along the open coast, just south of Spittal Point. All four profiles exhibited low foreshore levels in the October 2008 and September 2009 surveys and all four demonstrated accretion of foreshore levels to September 2010.	Significant changes continue along the spit at Sandstell Point, with the longitudinal section showing low levels remain near the root of the spit but that major accretion has occurred along the central and seaward lengths. The two cross sections indicate that this process has been caused by continued flattening of a former high and narrow crest (recorded in this form in September 2009) near the landward end of the spit, but reworking of sediment from a low, wide base at central and seaward sections into a higher and narrower crest which now exists. Along the Spittal Point open coast, which is effectively an extension of the landward root of the spit, beach levels, which were previously notably low, have improved through sediment accretion along the entire surveyed foreshore.
08-2020	 Topographic Survey: Due to the significant changes that have been observed from the beach profiles along the spit at Sandstell Point, and the three dimensional nature of these changes, a topographic survey was introduced to the monitoring programme in November 2009. Data from the most recent topographic survey (August 2010) have been used to create a DGM (Appendix B – Map 1a) using a Geographical Information System (GIS). This shows that the crest level along the estuary shore dunes remains high and that there are distinct high ridges along the dune crest in its centre and seaward ends, with a lower band separating these from the shore 	The topographic survey shows that a large crest has built up on the central and seaward sections of the spit, probably associated with material generally being driven from the seaward facing flanks onto the crest. Despite this, there has been continued erosion at the landward end of the spit's crest. This process of sediment redistribution also helped the
	dune crest in its centre and seaward ends, with a lower band separating these from the shore nearer its root.	This process of sediment redistribution also helped beach profiles recover from previously low levels al seaward facing section of Spittal Point.

Survey Date	Description of Changes Since Last Survey	Interpretation
	Comparing this DGM against the previous survey from March 2010 (Appendix B – Map 1b) shows that there has been notable redistribution of sediment across the whole spit, with some erosion of the seaward face and accretion, generally, on the crest, although there is also a very distinct zone of erosion at the crest of the spit near its landward end. On the river-facing side of the spit, there has been accretion near the landward end, including along the dunes of the estuary shore, but erosion further seaward.	Along the estuary-facing flanks of the spit, the accretion near the landward end has extended across to the dunes, but at the seaward end of the spit there has been some erosion.
		The behaviour at and around the mouth of the estuary remains complex, and the inter-relationships between the changes observed along the dunes, spit and adjacent open coast shore remain strong. These inter-connectivities are being further investigated as part of the <i>Tweed Estuary Study</i> .

2.2 Spittal

Survey Date	Description of Changes Since Last Survey	Interpretation
09-2010	 Beach Profiles: Spittal is covered by four beach profile lines during the Full Measures survey (Appendix A). Along BTBC11 record low levels were recorded in February 2010, but by March 2010 had already started to recover. This trend continued to September 2010, with improved beach levels to a chainage of 70m (the point where the record low was previously set) and again at the seaward end of the transect, with a zone between chainages of around 70m and 150m where slight lowering occurred. Along BTBC12 the profile response was more mixed, with upper foreshore lowering but lower foreshore accretion, although changes were within previous envelopes of behaviour. BTBC13 showed a significant change, with upper foreshore accretion but a major trough feature formed between chainages of around 45m and 85m, resulting in new record low levels at these locations. Further seaward along the profile, there was modest accretion. BTBC14 showed foreshore lowering, by up to 1m, along its length. 	Changes along BTBC11 still appear connected to changes occurring at the mouth of the estuary. Elsewhere, there was no consistent trend along the Spittal beach, with quite significant lowering along the southern end near Bear's Head rocks (as measured along BTBC14) and a large trough formed along BTBC13.

2.3 Goswick Sands

Survey Date	Description of Changes Since Last Survey	Interpretation
09-2010	Beach Profiles: Goswick Sands is covered by six beach profile lines during the Full Measures survey (Appendix A). There was some minor beach lowering directly at the toe of the dunes along BTBC15, with relatively low foreshore levels also recorded along the remainder of the profile. The main dune ridge was unaffected since the September 2009 survey. Similar beach lowering occurred at the toe of the dunes along BTBC16, although the foreshore experienced accretion along its remaining length, by up to 0.2m since March 2010. Lowering at the toe of the dunes also occurred along BTBC17, resulting in cut back in dune position at the toe, but no other changes along the dune face or crest. In contrast, there was accretion at the dune toe along BTBC18 since September 2009, with notable foreshore accretion also occurring, raising lower foreshore levels by around 0.3m. Although there was little change since March 2010 in upper and mid beach levels along BTBC19, the lower foreshore did accrete sediment, with levels increasing by up to 0.4m locally. Along BTBC20 there was accretion of around 0.1m along the whole profile length, including directly at the toe of the dunes.	The northern section of Goswick Sands (BTBC15 to BTBC17) has always tended to be more dynamic that the section further south. The three profiles along this section all experienced some beach lowering at the dune toe which may make them vulnerable to storm erosion over the impending winter months, although at present there are no major signs of concern. The area of Goswick Sands further south, between North Low and South Low (BTBC18 to BTBC20), has remained relatively stable since the surveys began in April 2002, due mainly to a large expanse of protective sand flat that is built out towards Snook Point on Holy Island. This section generally accreted sediment since the previous surveys and remains in healthy condition.

2.4 Holy Island

Survey Date	Description of Changes Since Last Survey	Interpretation
	Beach Profiles: Holy Island is covered by eight beach profile lines during the Full Measures survey (Appendix A).	
10-2010	BTBC21 to BTBC23 are located on the north side of the island, along The Snook. There is great stability in the sand flats and sand dunes measured along these profile lines, with BTBC22 experiencing modest foreshore accretion and dune growth.	The sand flats and sand dunes around Holy Island (as measured by the eight beach profile lines) remain very stable in both form and position.
	BTBC24 to BTBC28 are located on the south side of the island in the vicinity of the castle and priory. BTBC27 actually extends out to, and across, the small island upon which the remains of a chapel stand. All profiles show very little change since the previous survey.	
	Topographic Survey:	It has previously been noted that most changes between successive surveys along Holy Island
08-2010	Holy Island causeway and a defined width of adjacent sand flats are covered by an annual topographic survey which commenced in October 2004. The purpose of this survey was to determine whether raising of the causeway had any negative impacts on the adjacent sand flats in terms of accretion or erosion.	causeway are located along the flanks of the channel of South Low. This trend continues to the current survey.
	Data from the current survey (August 2010) have been used to create a DGM (Appendix B – Map 2a) using a Geographical Information System (GIS). This figure shows that the channel of South Low is currently in a different position to that observed when the Ordnance Survey base-map was produced.	By examining the current survey against the earliest survey, some 6 years ago, a longer-term picture can now be identified. This shows most changes are associated with the natural variations in position of the
	This DGM has been compared against a similar DGM created using the October 2009 data (Appendix B – Map 2b). This shows, as in previous surveys, that changes between the two successive surveys are mostly very minor and where they do exist are mostly focused around the channel flanks of South Low, associated with changes in channel position and/or width.	South Low channel, but there is also a distinct zone to the east of the channel where modest net accretion to both the north and the south of the causeway. Since there remain numerous lengths of sandflat
	Now that there is 6 years of data in existence, the DGM has also been compared against a similar DGM created using the October 2004 data (Appendix B – Map 2c) to identify longer-term trends. This shows that the most notable changes remain adjacent to the river channel, but there is also a zone just to the east of the channel where (very modest) overall net accretion has occurred over this time.	immediately adjacent to the causeway which show no significant net change over the past 6 years, this must be considered as a natural trned and not directly attributable to the causeway raising.

2.5 Bamburgh

Survey Date	Description of Changes Since Last Survey	Interpretation
Date 10-2010	Beach Profiles: Bamburgh is covered by one beach profile line during the Full Measures survey (Appendix A), located approximately 750m south-east of the castle. Following a succession of surveys which have shown great stability in the dunes and foreshore along BTBC29, the present survey shows foreshore lowering at the toe of the dunes and some cut- back at the toe. Although the main dune face and crest are unaffected, the current profile shows the lowest levels and most seaward position at the dune toe since surveys began in April 2002 and there may be some erosion over the impending winter should beach levels not recover prior to significant storm events.	Bamburgh beach (as measured along BTBC29) suffered lowering and cut back of the dunes between September 2009 and October 2010 and due to this may be susceptible to further erosion over the impending winter months.

2.6 Beadnell Village

Beach Profiles:Beadnell Village is covered by two beach profile lines during the Full Measures survey (Appendix A).BTBC30 is around 300m to the north of the village and shows a stable dune position but upper foreshore lowering since the previous survey (September 2009). The changes remain well within the bounds of previous behaviour.BTBC31 is in Nacker Hole and extends across the promenade and seawall. The upper beach level	Survey Date	Description of Changes Since Last Survey	Interpretation
experienced a small amount of accretion at the toe of the sea wall since March 2010, but in general the profile form remained relatively stable	Date 10-2010	Beach Profiles: Beadnell Village is covered by two beach profile lines during the Full Measures survey (Appendix A). BTBC30 is around 300m to the north of the village and shows a stable dune position but upper foreshore lowering since the previous survey (September 2009). The changes remain well within the bounds of previous behaviour. BTBC31 is in Nacker Hole and extends across the promenade and seawall. The upper beach level experienced a small amount of accretion at the toe of the sea wall since March 2010, but in general the profile form remained relatively stable.	The foreshores within Beadnell Village showed minor redistribution of sediment across the profile since the previous surveys and changes were within the envelope of previously observed behaviour.

2.7 Beadnell Bay

Survey Date	Description of Changes Since Last Survey	Interpretation
10-2010	 Beach Profiles: Beadnell Bay is covered by nine beach profile lines during the Full Measures survey (Appendix A). BTBC32 to BTBC34 are located in the north of Beadnell Bay. BTBC32 is immediately in the lee of Beadnell Harbour. The most recent survey shows signs of redistribution of sand from the lower profile to the mid and upper sections of beach since the previous survey in September 2009. BTBC33 exhibited minor sediment redistribution along the main profile, but although a notable volume of sand appears to have been eroded from the dune crest this is actually due to surveyors not being able to access the same points at the crest due to the presence of dense bush vegetation. BTBC34 generally showed lowering close to the dune toe between March 2010 and October 2010, and levels remained quite low along the upper and mid foreshore, but a notable berm was present on the lower foreshore. BTBC35 to BTBC38 are located between Burn Carrs and the outfall of Brunton Burn/Long Nanny. BTBC35 and BTBC36 both showed relatively low beach levels along their entire lengths, but no major erosion at the toe of the dunes. BTBC37 showed similarly low beach levels, but with some dune cut-back, while BTBC38 showed cut-back at the dune toe but increase in upper foreshore levels. ADC01 and ADC02 are located along the frontage to the south of the outfall of Brunton Burn/Long Nanny. Profile ADC01 experienced modest accretion at the crest, seaward face and toe of the dunes, and the foreshore experienced modest accretion along almost all of its length. The only area of exception was just seaward of MSL where a previously recorded berm was flattened, locally lowering foreshore levels. Along ADC02 some accretion at the toe of the dunes offset the cut-back previously recorded. 	Changes in the north of Beadnell Bay, in the vicinity of the harbour, were generally within previous bounds of previously observed behaviour but foreshore levels remained low along some sections. Between Burn Carrs and the outfall of Brunton Burn/Long Nanny, upper foreshore levels generally recovered, although a more mixed response was observed along the lower foreshore. Furthermore, along profiles closer to the river outfall, ridge and runnel features became noted, perhaps associated with secondary drainage flow from the river outfall. South of the river, the profiles showed some modest accretion following the dune toe cut-back that was recorded in March 2010.

2.8 Embleton Bay

Survey Date	Description of Changes Since Last Survey	Interpretation
Date 10-2010	Beach Profiles: Embleton Bay is covered by two beach profile lines during the Full Measures survey (Appendix A). ADC03 is located towards the north of the bay, north of Embletonburn Mouth. ADC04 is located towards the south of the bay. A similar profile change was recorded along both ADC03 and ADC04, whereby the berm previously recorded in September 2009 at the toe of the dunes became flattened, resulting in a lowering of foreshore levels at the toe of the dunes and a related landward cut-back in the position of the dune	Along the measured profiles there was a redistribution of sand from the upper beach, where some dune cut-back occurred, to the mid and lower beach, where accretion occurred. The steep nature of the dune toe may lead to further cut back over the impending winter if beach levels remain low.
	toe by around 2 - 4m. Sand liberated from the dunes and upper beach by these processes was deposited on the mid and lower profile, where levels generally increased.	

2.9 Boulmer

Survey Date	Description of Changes Since Last Survey	Interpretation
10-2010	 Beach Profiles: Boulmer is covered by two beach profile lines during the Full Measures survey (Appendix A). These were added to the programme in October 2007. Along ADC04A the dune face accreted slightly, but directly at the toe of the dunes the foreshore lowered locally. Between around HAT and MHWS the upper foreshore accreted, but the trough located at a chainage of between 35m and 50m became deeper and wider. At the seaward end of the profile, the sand veneer evident on previous surveys had become removed, leaving bedrock exposed. Along ADC04B there was also local lowering along the upper beach, but elsewhere changes were marginal compared to the March 2010 survey. 	Whilst there are no major concerns at the present time, the persistent small-scale lowering of the beach at the dune toe needs continued observation.

2.10 Alnmouth

Survey Date	Description of Changes Since Last Survey	Interpretation
09-2010	 Beach Profiles: Alnmouth Bay is covered by ten beach profile lines during the Full Measures survey (Appendix A). ADC05 and ADC06 are located in the small pocket beach that is contained by the rock outcrops of Brady Carrs and Marden Rocks. Both profiles exhibited very minor change since the previous (September 2009) survey, although the slight accretion previously observed along the upper beach of ADC06 became reduced by September 2010, with the material being deposited lower down the profile to create a flatter form. ADC07, ADC08 and ADC09 are located between Marden Rocks and the mouth of the River Aln estuary. Along ADC07 there was slight accretion along the upper beach, with a mid zone of stability and a slight degree of lowering along part of the lower foreshore followed at the seaward end of the profile with some accretion. In contrast, there was lowering along the whole length of ADC08, although this was only of a relatively modest scale. ADC09 experienced the opposite of this, with accretion by up to around 0.5m along the whole profile length. ADC10 to ADC14 are spaced between the south bank of the River Aln estuary and the North Breakwater of Warkworth Harbour at the mouth of the River Coquet estuary. Along ADC10 the foreshore recovered from the record low levels around MSL. Profile ADC12 showed slight further cut-back of the near-vertical dune face but otherwise relatively stable form. More significant cut-back of the dune toe occurred along ADC13, where the lower dune face now remains in an over-steepened condition. Profile ADC14, in contrast, experienced some dune face accretion and relatively healthy foreshore levels. 	Profiles between Brady Carrs and Marden Rocks remain relatively stable. Between Marden Rocks and the mouth of the River Aln each of the three profiles showed different trends: redistribution of sediment along the profile (ADC07); lowering across the whole profile (ADC08); and accretion along the whole profile (ADC09). This makes interpretation of profile changes alone difficult and reinforces the value and importance of the Topographic Survey along this section of beach (see below). The most notable change along the frontage to the south of the River Aln estuary was the dune cut-back along transects ADC12 (modest) and ADC13 (more significant), with the latter likely to experience further erosion due to the presently over-steepened gradient of the lower dune face.

Survey Date	Description of Changes Since Last Survey	Interpretation
09-2010	Topographic Survey: The northern part of Alnmouth Bay (to the north of the River Aln estuary) is covered by bi-annual topographic survey which commenced in April 2005. Data from the current survey (September 2010) have been used to create a DGM (Appendix B – Map 3a). In contrast to the March 2010 survey, the position of the outflow channel of the River Aln estuary is adopting a different discharge route to sea, with an initially more direct alignment across the upper beach being followed by a section with greater sinuosity across the mid and lower beach. The DGM from the current survey has been compared against a similar DGM created using the March 2010 data (Appendix B – Map 3b). This reveals that changes in the foreshore are similar to those observed by the profiles with three clear different behaviours: a redistribution of sediment from the mid beach (erosion) to both upper and lower beaches (accretion) in the north of the surveyed area; universal erosion across the beach width in a central section of the frontage; and universal accretion across the whole beach width towards the south.	The northern section of Alnmouth Bay, between the river mouth and Marden Rocks, continues to show notable redistribution of sand, with particular areas of accretion noted in the lee of where the river channel has adopted a more direct discharge alignment, but erosion where the channel has then become more sinuous and cut-back into areas of beach. The changes between March 2010 and September 2010 are not, however, as great as those which occurred previously between September 2009 and March 2010, although in the central section of the frontage the dunes do remain susceptible to future storm damage due to relatively low beach levels and the channel incising into the beach, bring energy closer to the shore along this section.
2.11 High Hauxley and Druridge Bay

Date	Description of Changes Since Last Survey	Interpretation
Date Date	Description of Changes Since Last Survey Beach Profiles: High Hauxley to Druridge Bay is covered by nine beach profile lines during the Full Measures survey (Appendix A). Four of these (with 'A' or 'B' suffices) were added to the programme in October 2007. Profile ADC15 extends across the extensive dunes at Amble Links and then across the foreshore. Between October 2007 and October 2008 the seaward profile experienced notable landward recession, resulting in the lowest beach levels recorded to date. The main dunes field was unaffected. Between October 2008 and September 2009 and again to October 2010, further recession was not experienced, but upper and mid foreshore levels remained relatively low. Seaward of a chainage of around 140m, lower foreshore accretion occurred ADC15A, ADC16 and ADC16A are all located around Hauxley Haven. Following the storm damage at the toe of the dunes and beach lowering along upper foreshore previously observed to April 2010 along ADC15A a degree of stability resumed, with minor redistribution of sediment occurring. This resulted in healthier beach levels at the toe of the dunes, modest lowering further along the mid profile, and lower foreshore accretion. Along both ADC16 and ADC16A accretion occurred down to around MHWN, with material being moved up-profile causing lower beach lowering and upper beach accretion. ADC16B, ADC17 and ADC17A are located between Bondi Carrs and Hadston Carrs and extend seawards from Togston Links. Profile ADC16B experienced lowering the underlying bedrock, except for where outcrops protrude through the sand at three locations along the profile length. The backing dunes exhibited a stable position and form. Along ADC17 the slight cut back at the toe of the dunes observed in April 2010 remained, leaving them in a slightly over-steepened state. Additional	Interpretation Previous recession of the beach fronting Amble Links (along ADC15) has stopped, suggesting it was a single cut-back driven by a storm event rather than an ongoing trend. Beaches around Hauxley Haven showed redistribution of sediment across the profiles following the storm damage early in 2010. Generally, levels along the lower foreshore reduced, but levels along the upper foreshore and directly at the dune toe increased following the storm damage previously experienced. Between Bondi Carrs and Hadston Carrs beach profiles generally experienced changes within the bounds of previous observations.

Survey Date	Description of Changes Since Last Survey	Interpretation
	CMBC01 and CMBC02 are located in the southern sections of Druridge Bay. CMBC01 experienced lowering of the upper foreshore and landward cut-back at the toe of the dunes by around 20m between September 2009 and April 2010. Whilst no further cut-back occurred at the dune toe between April 2010 and October 2010, the dune remains in an over-steepened form and the entire foreshore suffered further lowering to new record low levels. A berm was formed at the seaward end of the profile. CMBC02 suffered a small degree of erosion along the lower part of the seaward face of the dunes, but there was accretion directly at the toe, raising beach levels at MHWS by around 0.4m. Further seaward along the profile, levels also increased, with a berm form at the seaward end.	In the southern half of Druridge Bay, the dunes along profile CMBC01 remain in an over-steepened form and the continued foreshore lowering leaves them susceptible to storm damage over the impending winter of 2010/11. CMBC02 did experience some further minor cut-back but the foreshore levels at the toe increased. Along both profiles, a berm was formed at the seaward end of the transects.

2.12 Lynemouth

Survey Date	Description of Changes Since Last Survey	Interpretation
	Beach Profiles:	To the north of Lynemouth Power Station, there remains irreversible and ongoing foreshore lowering and landward
10-2010	Lynemouth is covered by six beach profile lines during the Full Measures survey (Appendix A). Two of these, profiles CMBC03A and CMBC03B, were added to the programme in October 2007.	retreat of the slag bank along CMBC03B. This appears a clear and consistent trend over recent years. In just the
	CMBC03 is located just to the south of Snab Point headland and continues to exhibit great stability in the form and position of the cliff and rocky foreshore.	last three years, the slag bank has eroded landwards by around 17m and this process remains ongoing. Along profile CMBC03A, slightly further north, the onset of slag
	CMBC03A and CMBC03B are located to the north of Lynemouth Power Station and both extend across the extensive slag banks before reaching the foreshore. Along CMBC03A sediment redistribution occurred along the profile, with lowering of the upper foreshore down to around	bank erosion has been anticipated since there is only a very narrow upper beach width seaward of its toe.
	MHWS, slight increases in the level of the lower profile, and reduction in level at the very seaward end. At present the slag bank has not started eroding, but there remains only a very narrow width before the toe of the slag bank would start to become cut in to. Along CMBC03B the process of slag bank erosion has been progressively ongoing for some years. The most recent survey reveals a further cut back of the seaward edge of the bank, by around 5m since March 2010, and lowering at the toe of the slag bank and further lowering of the foreshore levels.	At the revetment extension in front of the coal stocking yard the foreshore has further retreated landwards. It is understood that the bank is periodically replenished with slag by Alcan to prevent undermining of the backing rock revetment extension and recent trends in foreshore behaviour suggest this is an essential management
	WDC01 extends from seaward of the rock revetment down to low water across the extensive slag banks. Further landward cut-back has occurred since the September 2009 survey. WDC02 and WDC03 are to the south of the Power Station. Along both profiles there was cut-back of the seaward face of the profile at around HAT and redistribution of this material to the landward slope of the slag heap. In the case of WDC03 in particular, some material was also carried over the crest of the structure and deposited on the landward face.	practice. To the south of Lynemouth Power Station, the slag heaps continue to experience processes of wash-over, leading to landward migration of the seaward face and deposition of liberated material on the crest and landward slope of the bank.

2.13 Newbiggin-by-the-Sea

 Beach Profiles: Newbiggin-by-the-Sea is covered by six beach profile lines during the Full Measures survey (Appendix A). Two of these, profiles WDC05A and WDC06A, were added to the programme in October 2007 specifically to help assess the performance of the capital scheme involving beach replenishment and construction of an offshore breakwater. In addition a further 26 profiles (NWB1 to NWB26) have been surveyed since September 2010 as part of the post-project evaluation, providing sufficient data to form a full Topographic Survey of Newbiggin Bay (see section below). WDC04 and WDC05 are to the north of Newbiggin Point. Along WDC04 a berm was formed at around MHWS, with upper foreshore lowering landward of this point. Along WDC05, the high upper beach levels increased by up to 0.8m, with a berm formed around MHWS. Rock outcrops remained exposed at the seaward end of both of these profiles. WDC05A is in the north of Newbiggin Bay and experienced dramatic increases in beach level between October 2007 and April 2008 following the replenishment scheme. Since then changes were that the stepped toe apron of the seawall was profuling and this represents a concern that is in need of turther investigation. In the northern-central section of the bay, as measured along WDC06, the profile experienced a modest increase in beach levels along the mid and upper beach compared with the previous (April 2010) survey, with a notably large berm still being present above HAT. In the northern-central section of the bay, as measured along WDC06, the profile experienced at the sequent advort of the bay (and evel of HAT. 	Survey Date	Description of Changes Since Last Survey	Interpretation
massive increase in sand volume by October 2007 following replenishment and then notable subsequent cut back to the present survey, which leaves a beach width of only 6m to the stepped toe apron of the sea wall, when measured at MHWS. In fact, at the upper beach, one section has cut	Survey Date	Description of Changes Since Last Survey Beach Profiles: Newbiggin-by-the-Sea is covered by six beach profile lines during the Full Measures survey (Appendix A). Two of these, profiles WDC05A and WDC06A, were added to the programme in October 2007 specifically to help assess the performance of the capital scheme involving beach replenishment and construction of an offshore breakwater. In addition a further 26 profiles (NWB1 to NWB26) have been surveyed since September 2010 as part of the post-project evaluation, providing sufficient data to form a full Topographic Survey of Newbiggin Bay (see section below). WDC04 and WDC05 are to the north of Newbiggin Point. Along WDC04 a berm was formed at around MHWS, with upper foreshore lowering landward of this point and lower foreshore accretion seaward of this point. Along WDC05, the high upper beach levels recorded in September 2009 had reduced considerably, with lowering of up to 0.75m observed by September 2010. Material liberated during this process was distributed along the mid profile where levels increased by up to 0.8m, with a berm formed around MHWS. Rock outcrops remained exposed at the seaward end of both of these profiles. WDC05A is in the north of Newbiggin Bay and experienced dramatic increases in beach level between October 2007 and April 2008 following the replenishment scheme. Since then changes have been mostly continued accretion, slowing down in rate of change to the current survey, which exhibited a modest increase in beach levels along the mid and upper beach compared with the previous (April 2010) survey, with a notably large berm still being present above HAT. In the northern-central section of the bay, as measured along WDC06, the profile experienced a massive increase in sand volume by October 2007 following replenishmen	Interpretation To the north of Newbiggin Point, beach changes were generally within normal bounds of behaviour, although the levels directly at the toe of the cliff at Newbiggin Moor (WDC04) were low. Within Newbiggin Bay, there remains ongoing redistribution of sediment from northern-central sections of the bay (profile WDC06), where cut-back of the profile continues, to the north of the bay (profile WD05A), where accretion continues. The cut-back along WDC06 is so severe that the stepped toe apron of the seawall was protruding and this represents a concern that is in need of further investigation. In the centre of the bay, the initial cut-back along WDC06A appears to have occurred and now there appears to be a successive redistribution of sediment occurring between surveys along the profile length. There remains a reasonably healthy width of beach between the sea wall and the level of HAT.

Survey Date	Description of Changes Since Last Survey	Interpretation
	WDC06A is located centrally within Newbiggin Bay and after the major replenishment (captured on the October 2007 survey) experienced notable cut-back to April 2008 and then a degree of recovery to October 2008. Subsequent cut-back to April 2009 once again recovered to the next survey (September 2009) which exhibited a similar profile to that recorded in October 2008. A further cycle of cut back to April 2010 and then (slight) recovery to September 2010 has occurred since. Along WDC07, towards the south of the bay, the width between the sea wall and the crest of the upper back horm remains consistent with that recorded in September 2009, and the profile	In the south of the bay, along WDC07, the profile has remained relatively stable over the past year.
	generally experienced a modest amount of accretion.	
09-2010	Topographic Survey: The topographic survey of Newbiggin Bay comprises a series of 26 beach profiles plus additional intervening 'spot heights' and was added to the programme in September 2010 specifically to help assess the performance of the capital scheme that was constructed in 2007, which involved beach replenishment and an offshore breakwater. Prior to incorporation in the programme, these surveys were undertaken on occasions between 2007 and 2010 as part of the scheme development.	Comparison of the present (September 2010) topographic survey against earlier scheme-related surveys is to be undertaken and reported within the following report: <i>Newbiggin Bay Beach Surveys 2007-2010</i> , Royal Haskoning, due early in 2011.
	Cliff Top Survey:	
	Data relating to the cliff top surveys are best viewed as digital 'kmz' files loaded into Google Earth.	
09-2010	Newbiggin Caravan Park:	Changes in cliff top position along Newbiggin Caravan
	This survey was introduced to the monitoring programme in September 2007 and is repeated at 6- monthly intervals. It covers the cliffs in front of Newbiggin Caravan Park, located to the immediate north of Newbiggin Point.	Park are mostly occurring in the undefended section in the north of the frontage. Between March 2010 and September 2010 one large slump has occurred, causing a local cut back in the cliff top position by around 1.5m
	The northern part of this frontage (approximately 70m in length) is unprotected by defences. Since the previous survey (March 2010), two areas of erosion have occurred. One is a small slump along a length of around 3m, where the cliff top has cut-back by aup to 0.3m. The other is along a more significant length, of around 10m, where the cut back has been up to 1.5m at the greatest point. When compared against the first survey (September 2007) recession has occurred along the whole undefended length of cliffs, typically by around 0.5m but up to 1.5m locally.	Central and southern sections of the frontage exhibit little change over time.

Survey Date	Description of Changes Since Last Survey	Interpretation
	The central section of this frontage (approximately 125m in length) is protected by concrete blocks and rubble. Due to this, most of the frontage is stable when compared against the previous (March 2010) and first (September 2007) surveys.	
	The southern section of surveyed cliff (around 80m in length) is fronted by a rocky shore platform. This section is also mostly relatively stable, when compared against the previous (March 2010) and first (September 2007) surveys.	

2.14 Cambois

Survey Date	Description of Changes Since Last Survey	Interpretation
09-2010	 Beach Profiles: Cambois is covered by seven beach profile lines during the Full Measures survey (Appendix A). Profiles WDC08 and WDC09 are located to the north of the River Wansbeck estuary in front of Sandy Bay Caravan Park. WDC08 extends from the cliff across the rock berm onto the foreshore. There are no significant changes in the cliff top position or cliff face at this profile, but seaward of the rock berm the entire profile reduced in level by up to 0.4m. This remains within the bounds of previously recorded behaviour. WDC09 extends from the cliffs at the very southern end of the Caravan Park. Here the cliff top and face has cut back very significantly since the previous (September 2009) survey, by around 5m. Since surveys began in April 2002, the cliff has now cut back by10m in total. Foreshore levels directly at the toe of the cliffs increased, with the mid section of foreshore lowering and the seaward section accreting. Profiles WDC10 to WDC14 are all located along Cambois Bay, between the River Wansbeck and River Blyth estuaries. WDC10 is located just to the south of Cambois House. The profile form exhibited a large berm between around MSL and MHWN in September 2009, but by September 2010 this had been flattened. Despite this, the profile levels were lower than those recorded in September 2009 along much of the profile and at the landward end (to a chainage of 25m) the profile cut back very severely, lowering to a record low level of 2.8mODN at the toe of the undefended cliffs. WDC11 extends across the rock revetment fronting the now disused foundry. Beach levels at the toe of the defence recovered slightly since the previous survey in September 2009, and the changes along the foreshore were within the bounds of previously observed behaviour, with a notable berm formed at the seaward limit. 	To the north of the River Wansbeck estuary, along Sandy Bay Caravan Park, the existing rock berm is providing protection to the cliffs along WDC08, but the undefended cliffs further south at WDC09 are eroding. A major recession event (or series of events) occurred between September 2009 and September 2010, most likely over the severe winter of 2009/10 (as supported by the six-monthly cliff top surveys; see relevant section below). Over the past year some 5m of cliff top has been lost along WDC09. The cumulative total erosion since surveys began in April 2002 has now been around 10m; that half of this recession has occurred in the past year shows how severe the most recent winter season has been. To the south of the River Wansbeck estuary, the severe lowering along WDC10 resulted in very low beach levels at the toe of the undefended cliffs, such that it is likely that storms will directly attack the already eroding lower cliff face.

Survey Date	Description of Changes Since Last Survey	Interpretation
09-2010	Along WDC12, situated approximately mid-way along Cambois Bay, the berm and runnel identified on the mid-beach in September 2009 had been destroyed by quite significant foreshore lowering to new record low values. Whereas previously the position and form of the backing dunes had always remained generally stable, there was cut back at the toe by around 10m since the September 2009 survey (as measured at MHWS). A notable berm had also formed at the seaward limit of this transect, similar to that along WDC11. A similar trend of foreshore lowering and berm formation at the seaward end was observed along WDC13, although this suffered no dune cutback at the landward end. For the first time since surveys began in April 2002, the sand veneer along WDC14 became entirely stripped off the beach, fully revealing the underlying bedrock. Whilst in some previous surveys rock has been observed outcropping through the sand in discrete places, the profile has been previously recorded as being entirely bare of sediment. The cliff at the landward end eroded landwards marginally.	In the central and southern sections of Cambois Bay, the profiles revealed universally low beach levels, generally with a berm formed at the seaward limit. This caused notable cut back at the toe of the dunes along WDC12, new record low beach levels to be established and, in the case of WDC14, the bedrock to become entirely exposed for the first time since records began.

Survey Date	Description of Changes Since Last Survey	Interpretation
Survey Date	Description of Changes Since Last Survey Cliff Top Surveys: Data relating to the cliff top surveys are best viewed as digital 'kmz' files loaded into Google Earth. Sandy Bay Caravan Park: This survey was introduced to the monitoring programme in September 2007 and is repeated at 6- monthly intervals. It covers the cliffs in front of the southern sections of Sandy Bay Caravan Park (i.e. the area where caravans are closets to the cliff edge), located to the immediate north of the mouth of the River Wansbeck estuary. When comparisons are made between the previous survey (February 2010) and the current survey (September 2010), there have been two main areas of change, separated by a more stable central section in the lee of the three nearshore rock berm coastal defence structures. The first area of change is at the northern end of the surveyed cliffs, where activity has occurred as three separately, but closely located, slips. The most northerly of these occurs over a length of around 12m, causing a maximum cliff top cut-back of 0.8m. The cumulative erosion here since the first survey in September 2007 is now 3.5m. Just south of there is another slip, over a length of around 7.5m and cutting back the cliff top by around 0.85m. A further length of around 6m has also eroded by up to 1.0m at a small 'headland' in the cliff top alignment. Both of these recent slips are newly active locations. South of the rock berms, extending to the southern limit of the survey, there were four areas of major change since the previous survey (February 2010). The most northerly occurred along an 8m length, cutting back the cliff top by around 1.9m (or a cumulative 3.5m since September 2007). A further length of 9m experienced some 1.6m cut-back (a cumulative 5.7m since September 2007). A third area over an 8m length cut back by around 0.6m (a cumulative 2.4m) and the entire southern frontage over a length of around 30m cut back by up to 1.5m,	Interpretation The cliffs along Sandy Bay Caravan Park continue to exhibit erosion in a number of discrete locations. Between February 2010 and September 2010 there have been a number of individual events which have resulted in quite marked cut-back in cliff top position (by up to 1.9m in places). Locally in individual slumps, mainly towards the very south of the site, recession since surveys began in September 2007 has resulted in cumulative erosion of up to 5.7m. This has particular implications for the caravans located near to the cliff edge in the south of the site. IMPORTANT NOTE: Just to the north of the surveyed area, around Coffin Rocks and Bull Rock, an angler tragically died after falling around 15m from the cliff top onto the beach when the cliff edge he was standing on collapsed. This happened on the evening of 6 th January 2010 following a prolonged period of adverse weather, including heavy snow and ice. It is likely that the freeze-thaw cycles on the cliff face weakened the rock structure and the increased loading on the cliff from
	since September 2007). A third area over an 8m length cut back by around 0.6m (a cumulative 2.4m) and the entire southern frontage over a length of around 30m cut back by up to 1.5m, representing a cumulative 3–4m of erosion since September 2007. When considering changes between the first survey (September 2007) and the current survey (September 2010), it is evident that a large length of this frontage has been actively eroding over the three years of monitoring. The most active area is to the south of the rock bunds. Even in the area fronted by rock bunds, the cliffs have eroded locally in places.	adverse weather, including heavy show and ice. It is likely that the freeze-thaw cycles on the cliff face weakened the rock structure and the increased loading on the cliff from the deep snow and ice further contributed to the rock fall. This section of cliff top is not currently surveyed.

Survey Date	Description of Changes Since Last Survey	Interpretation
	Cliff Top Surveys : Data relating to the cliff top surveys are best viewed as digital 'kmz' files loaded into Google Earth.	
	Cambois:	
10-2010	This survey was introduced to the monitoring programme in April 2009 and is repeated at 6-monthly intervals. It covers the cliffs along Cambois, extending between the mouth of the River Wansbeck estuary (south bank) and the East Pier at Blyth Harbour. Since the previous survey (March 2010), the cliff top position has remained relatively stable directly at Cambois House, despite notable erosion at the toe. Immediately south of Cambois House's garden, however, there has been further 'trimming' of the cliff top following the measureable erosion that occurred between September 2009 and February 2010, and two newly active sections. The first is along a 10m length of cliff top just to the north of the cottages where around 1.2m of recession has occurred. The second is more significant and covers a length of around 80m immediately south of the cottages where erosion of up to 1.75m has occurred. The cliff edge remains stable behind the rock revetment that was built to protect the former foundry and also stable behind the revetment that starts at North Blyth. In between these two areas of coastal defence, however, the undefended dunes have generally experienced erosion of around 0.2 – 0.3m, but there are some notable lengths where this has increased to 2m-3m and other areas where dune accretion of a similar order of magnitude has occurred.	The Cambois frontage exhibited signs of quite widespread activity, especially in the cliffs in the vicinity of the cottages towards the north of Cambois Bay and along the main undefended central dune section between the two large revetments. It is likely that some of the material released from dune erosion was retained on the foreshore and has contributed to some dune growth, thereby representing a redistribution of sediment. Areas protected by existing defence structures remain unaffected by changes in cliff top position.

2.15 Blyth South Beach

Survey Date	Description of Changes Since Last Survey	Interpretation
09-2010	 Beach Profiles: Blyth South Beach is covered by six beach profile lines during the Full Measures survey (Appendix A). BVBC01 is located towards the north of South Beach, in front of the area of land owned by Port of Blyth. Prior to the previous survey in April 2010 a storm occurred in February 2010 that resulted in lowering of the upper beach profile and cut back at the toe of the very narrow strip of dunes, leaving over-steep conditions. Whilst these conditions remain at the dunes in September 2010, the upper foreshore recovered through accretion of sand. Further accretion was also experienced along the lower profile. Following the general recovery in beach levels between September 2009 and April 2010 along BVBC02, the most recent survey reveals lowering once again, universally along the profile length, with levels directly at the toe of the sea wall reducing to March 2009 values. BVBC03 experienced notable lowering of the upper beach between September 2009 and April 2010, but this had recovered somewhat to September 2010. The dunes did not show signs of further erosion, but remain in a relatively steep condition at their seaward facing edge. BVBC04, located just to the south of Gloucester Lodge Farm in the centre of South Beach, showed modest recovery in upper foreshore levels, but quite notable lowering along the lower beach, although this generally remained within the envelope of previous change. BVBC05 exhibited general lowering along its length, although the dunes remained stable, whilst BVBC06 was very similar in level to the April 2010 survey, but with a berm formed above HAT, as was the form in most recently in March 2009. 	The vulnerability of the dunes in the north of Blyth South Beach remains an issue of concern, mainly due to the very narrow width protecting the port access road. Whilst the upper foreshore has recovered somewhat since the record low values were observed along BVBC01in April 2010, the dune front remains in an over-steep condition and the width of protective dunes is only around 20m. Further south, along central and southern sections, beach level variability becomes slightly less with progression south along the frontage, but in all sections is linked mainly with sequences of berm formation and flattening in response to dominant wave conditions.

3. **Problems Encountered and Uncertainty in Analysis**

Surveying the cliff top along Cambois Bay is more difficult than the similar surveys at Newbiggin Caravan Park and Sandy Bay Caravan Park because along Cambois Bay, especially in the northern section, the cliff edge is less distinct due to vegetation coverage and a bevelled form, rather than possessing a distinct cliffed edge. Due to this a degree of surveyor interpretation needs to be made in definition of the cliff 'top'. Consequently a long-term record is required before results from this surveying technique become truly meaningful.

4. Recommendations for 'Fine-tuning' the Monitoring Programme

No changes are recommended at the present time.

5. Conclusions and Areas of Concern

- Significant changes, and inter-relationships, continue to be observed at the mouth of the River Tweed estuary. Storm activity has driven sediment from the seaward flank of the Sandstell Point spit onto its crest along its central and seaward lengths, resulting in a high narrow crest now being present. At the landward end, however, lowering continued. On the river-facing flank accretion occurred near the root, but erosion occurred at the seaward end.
- Associated with these changes, the foreshore fronting the dunes on the south bank reversed recent trends of erosion and experienced accretion, especially notable near the root of the spit.
- Along Spittal Point (open coast frontage) the previously recorded low beach levels experience recovery through sand accretion.
- Further south along the main Spittal frontage, there was no consistent trend in behaviour and this frontage continues to be dynamic.
- Goswick Sands showed beach lowering at the dune toe in some locations, potentially leaving the frontage somewhat vulnerable to storm damage over the forthcoming winter.
- Holy Island remains stable, with no major concerns identified along the sandflats adjacent to the causeway following its raising.
- Bamburgh is only characterised by one beach profile transect, but this has shown stability until the current survey when some lowering of the upper foreshore and dune cut-back was observed for the first time.
- Beadnell Village and Beadnell Bay show no concerns at the current time.
- Embleton Bay profiles exhibited a steep dune toe, which may make them vulnerable to erosion over the impending winter months.
- Boulmer shows persistent small-scale lowering of the beach and dune toe which needs observation.
- Alnmouth Bay continues to exhibit notable change in the vicinity of the outfall of the River Aln estuary, with three distinctly different zones of behaviour noted.

- No major concerns were identified in Hauxley or Druridge Bay, although in the southern half of Druridge Bay some of the dunes how loe beach levels at their toe which leaves them vulnerable to storm-induced erosion.
- Irreversible foreshore erosion remains ongoing at Lynemouth to the north of the Power Station and significant cut back of the slag was also noted seaward of the rock revetment extension to the coal stocking yard.
- The replenished beach within Newbiggin Bay continues to exhibit redistribution of sand, and the low levels towards the centre of the bay – which revealed sections of the stepped toe apron of the sea wall – is of some concern and is currently under more detailed investigation.
- Along Newbiggin Caravan Park, the unprotected section of cliffs have cut back significantly in places, with one major slump eroding the cliff top by 1.5m.
- Erosion remains ongoing also along Sandy Bay Caravan Park, with cut-back particularly severe at the southern boundary of the site where one event triggered a set-back in cliff top position of several metres.
- Along Cambois the foreshore levels were low at the toe of the undefended cliffs in the north and along the undefended dunes in the central and southern sections. Along the undefended sections of cliff there was widespread activity, particularly in the vicinity of the cliff top cottages. The dunes experienced cut-back, but some liberated sand remained in the bay and caused dune accretion elsewhere.
- Blyth South Beach remains an area of potential vulnerability due to its relatively high exposure to incoming waves.

Appendices

Appendix A

Beach Profiles

The following sediment feature codes are used on some profile plots:

Code	Description
M	Mud
S	Sand
G	Gravel
GS	Gravel & Sand
GM	Gravel & Mud
MS	Mud & Sand
В	Boulders
R	Rock
SD	Sea Defence
SM	Salt Marsh
GR	Grass
D	Dune (non-vegetated)
DV	Dune (vegetated)
F	Forested
Х	Mixture
FB	Obstruction
СТ	Cliff Top
CE	Cliff Edge
CF	Cliff Face
SH	Shell
W	Water Body
ZZ	Unknown

Northumberland CC (Berwick)

1aBTBC01 - 23/09/2010





1aBTBC02 - 23/09/2010

1aBTBC03 - 23/09/2010



1aBTBC04 - 23/09/2010



1aBTBC05 - 23/09/2010



1aBTBC06 - 23/09/2010



1aBTBC07 - 23/09/2010



1aBTBC08 - 23/09/2010



1aBTBC09 - 23/09/2010



1aBTBC10 - 23/09/2010





1aBTBC11 - 23/09/2010

1aBTBC12 - 23/09/2010



1aBTBC13 - 23/09/2010



1aBTBC14 - 23/09/2010



1aBTBC15 - 12/10/2010



1aBTBC16 - 12/10/2010







1aBTBC18 - 29/09/2010


1aBTBC19 - 29/09/2010



1aBTBC20 - 29/09/2010



1aBTBC21 - 12/10/2010



1aBTBC22 - 12/10/2010



1aBTBC23 - 12/10/2010



1aBTBC24 - 12/10/2010



1aBTBC25 - 12/10/2010



1aBTBC26 - 12/10/2010



1aBTBC27 - 12/10/2010



1aBTBC28 - 12/10/2010



1aBTBC29 - 07/10/2010



1aBTBC30 - 07/10/2010



1aBTBC31 - 07/10/2010



1aBTBC32 - 07/10/2010



1aBTBC33 - 07/10/2010



1aBTBC34 - 07/10/2010



1aBTBC35 - 07/10/2010



1aBTBC36 - 07/10/2010



1aBTBC37 - 07/10/2010



1aBTBC38 - 07/10/2010














































































Northumberland CC (Alnwick)



1aADC01 - 07/10/2010



1aADC02 - 07/10/2010

1aADC03 - 11/10/2010





1aADC04 - 11/10/2010



1aADC04A - 11/10/2010

1aADC04B - 11/10/2010



 $HH = F + HH + - F \times C =$

1aADC05 - 21/09/2010



1aADC06 - 21/09/2010



1aADC07 - 21/09/2010



1aADC08 - 21/09/2010



1aADC09 - 21/09/2010



1aADC10 - 21/09/2010



1aADC11 - 21/09/2010



1aADC12 - 27/09/2010




1aADC13 - 27/09/2010

1aADC14 - 27/09/2010



1aADC15 - 06/10/2010



1aADC15A - 06/10/2010



1aADC16 - 06/10/2010



1aADC16A - 06/10/2010





1aADC16B - 06/10/2010

1aADC17 - 06/10/2010



1aADC17A - 06/10/2010

















































Northumberland CC (Castle Morpeth)



1aCMBC01 - 06/10/2010

1aCMBC02 - 06/10/2010


1aCMBC03 - 05/10/2010



1aCMBC03A - 05/10/2010





1aCMBC03B - 05/10/2010

Beach Profiles: 1aCMBC01



Beach Profiles: 1aCMBC02



Beach Profiles: 1aCMBC03



Beach Profiles: 1aCMBC03A



Beach Profiles: 1aCMBC03B



Northumberland CC (Wansbeck)



1aWDC01 - 05/10/2010





1aWDC03 - 05/10/2010





1aWDC04 - 22/09/2010



1aWDC05 - 22/09/2010



1aWDC05A - 22/09/2010





1aWDC06A - 22/09/2010









1aWDC11 - 22/09/2010





1aWDC12 - 22/09/2010

1aWDC13 - 22/09/2010



1aWDC14 - 22/09/2010


































Northumberland CC (Blyth)



IS

150

1aBVBC02 - 28/09/2010



1aBVBC03 - 28/09/2010



1aBVBC04 - 28/09/2010



1aBVBC05 - 28/09/2010



1aBVBC06 - 28/09/2010















Appendix B

Topographic Surveys















Appendix C

Cliff Top Surveys

Data relating to the cliff top surveys are best viewed as digital 'kmz' files loaded into Google Earth.