



**Cell 1 Regional Coastal Monitoring Programme
Update Report 2: 'Partial Measures' Survey 2010**

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Authors	
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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
MLWS	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 Parameter	Water Level (mODN)			
	River Tyne to Frenchman's Bay	Frenchman's Bay to Souter Point	Souter Point to Chourdon Point	Chourdon Point to Hartlepool Headland
1 in 200 year	3.41	3.44	3.66	3.91
HAT	2.85	2.88	3.18	3.30
MHWS	2.15	2.18	2.48	2.70
MLWS	-2.15	-2.12	-1.92	-1.90
Water Level Parameter	Water Level (mODN)			
	Hartlepool Headland to Saltburn Scar	Skinningrove	Hummersea Scar to Sandsend Ness	Sandsend Ness to Saltwick Nab
1 in 200 year	3.87	3.86	4.1	3.88
HAT	3.25	3.18	3.15	3.10
MHWS	2.65	2.68	2.65	2.60
MLWS	-1.95	-2.13	-2.15	-2.20
Water Level Parameter	Water Level (mODN)			
	Saltwick Nab to Hundale Point	Hundale Point to White Nab	White Nab to Filey Brigg	Filey Brigg to Flamborough Head
1 in 200 year	3.88	3.93	3.93	4.04
HAT	3.10	3.05	3.05	3.10
MHWS	2.60	2.45	2.45	2.50
MLWS	-2.20	-2.35	-2.35	-2.30

Source: *River Tyne to Flamborough Head Shoreline Management Plan 2*.
Royal Haskoning, February 2007.

Glossary of Terms

Term	Definition
Beach nourishment	Artificial process of replenishing a beach with material from another 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 squeeze	The reduction in habitat area which can arise if the natural landward migration of a habitat under sea level rise is prevented by the fixing of the high water mark, e.g. a sea wall.
Downdrift	Direction of alongshore movement of beach materials.
Ebb-tide	The falling tide, part of the tidal cycle between high water and the next 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 low tide, typically taken for mean spring tides.
Tide	Periodic rising and falling of large bodies of water resulting from the gravitational 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 moves into shallow water.

Preamble

The Cell 1 Regional Coastal Monitoring Programme 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.

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

- beach profile surveys
- topographic surveys
- cliff top recession surveys
- real-time wave data collection
- bathymetric and sea bed characterisation surveys
- 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.

To date the following reports have been produced:

Table 1 Analytical, Update and Overview Reports Produced to Date

Year		Full Measures		Partial Measures		Cell 1 Overview Report
		Survey	Analytical Report	Survey	Update Report	
1	2008/09	Sep-Dec 08	May 09 ⁽⁺⁾	Mar-May 09	June 09	-
2	2009/10	Sep-Dec 09	Mar 10	Mar-Apr 10	May10 ^(*)	-

⁽⁺⁾ An Analytical Report was not produced in May 2009 for Sunderland City Council as part of the Cell 1 Regional Monitoring Programme because the survey data collection and reporting was coordinated under an existing 5-year local monitoring programme which Sunderland City Council had commissioned other consultants to undertake.

^(*) The present report is **Update Report 2** and provides an analysis of the 2010 Partial Measures survey for Sunderland City Council's frontage. It is intended as a brief update of the key findings from this survey to maintain an understanding of ongoing changes.

1. Introduction

1.1 Study Area

Sunderland City Council's frontage extends from The Bents to Ryhope Dene. For the purposes of this report, it has been sub-divided into three areas, namely:

- Whitburn Bay (also referred to as Sunderland North or 'SNN')
- Sunderland Harbour and Docks (also referred to as Sunderland Central or 'SNC')
- Hendon to Ryhope (also referred to as Sunderland South or 'SNS')

1.2 Methodology

Along Sunderland City Council's frontage, the following surveying is undertaken:

- Full Measures survey annually each autumn/early winter comprising:
 - 58 no. beach profile lines
 - Topographic survey at Whitburn Bay
 - Topographic survey at Hendon to Ryhope
- Partial Measures survey annually each spring comprising:
 - 14 no. beach profile lines
- Cliff top survey bi-annually at:
 - Hendon to Ryhope

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 Partial Measures survey was undertaken along this frontage in March 2010, when weather conditions for the Sunderland North surveys were fine with calm winds and the sea state was flat, and the weather conditions for the Sunderland South surveys were dry and breezy and the sea state was calm.

The Update 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.

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TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY LOCATIONS

- Bi-Annual Profile
 - Cliff Top Survey @ 50m centres
 - Cliff Top Survey @ 100m centres
 - Cliff Top Survey @ 300m centres
- (Indicative Survey Extents shown)*

Client: North East Coastal Group
 Project: Cell 1 Regional Coastal Monitoring Programme

**Figure 1 - Map 1
 Sunderland
 Council Frontage**

Update Report 2
 'Partial Measures' Survey 2010

Drawing Scale 1:15,000 at A4



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TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY LOCATIONS

- Bi-Annual Profile
- Cliff Top Survey @ 50m centres
- Cliff Top Survey @ 100m centres
- Cliff Top Survey @ 300m centres

(Indicative Survey Extents shown)

Client: North East Coastal Group
 Project: Cell 1 Regional Coastal Monitoring Programme

**Figure 1 - Map 2
 Sunderland Council Frontage**

Update Report 2
 'Partial Measures' Survey 2010

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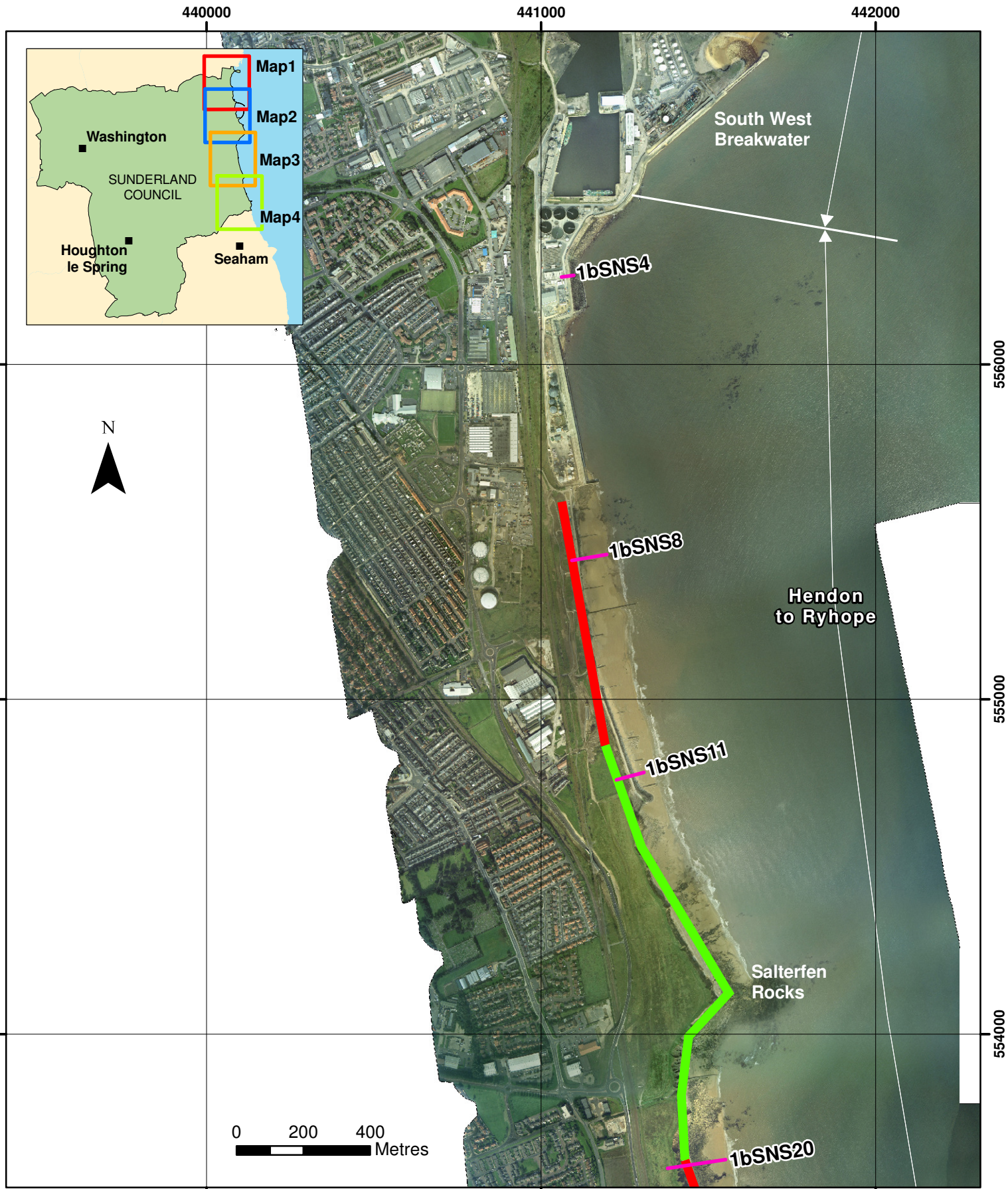
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TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY LOCATIONS

- Bi-Annual Profile
 - Cliff Top Survey @ 50m centres
 - Cliff Top Survey @ 100m centres
 - Cliff Top Survey @ 300m centres
- (Indicative Survey Extents shown)*

Client: North East Coastal Group
 Project: Cell 1 Regional Coastal Monitoring Programme

**Figure 1 - Map 3
 Sunderland
 Council Frontage**

Update Report 2
 'Partial Measures' Survey 2010

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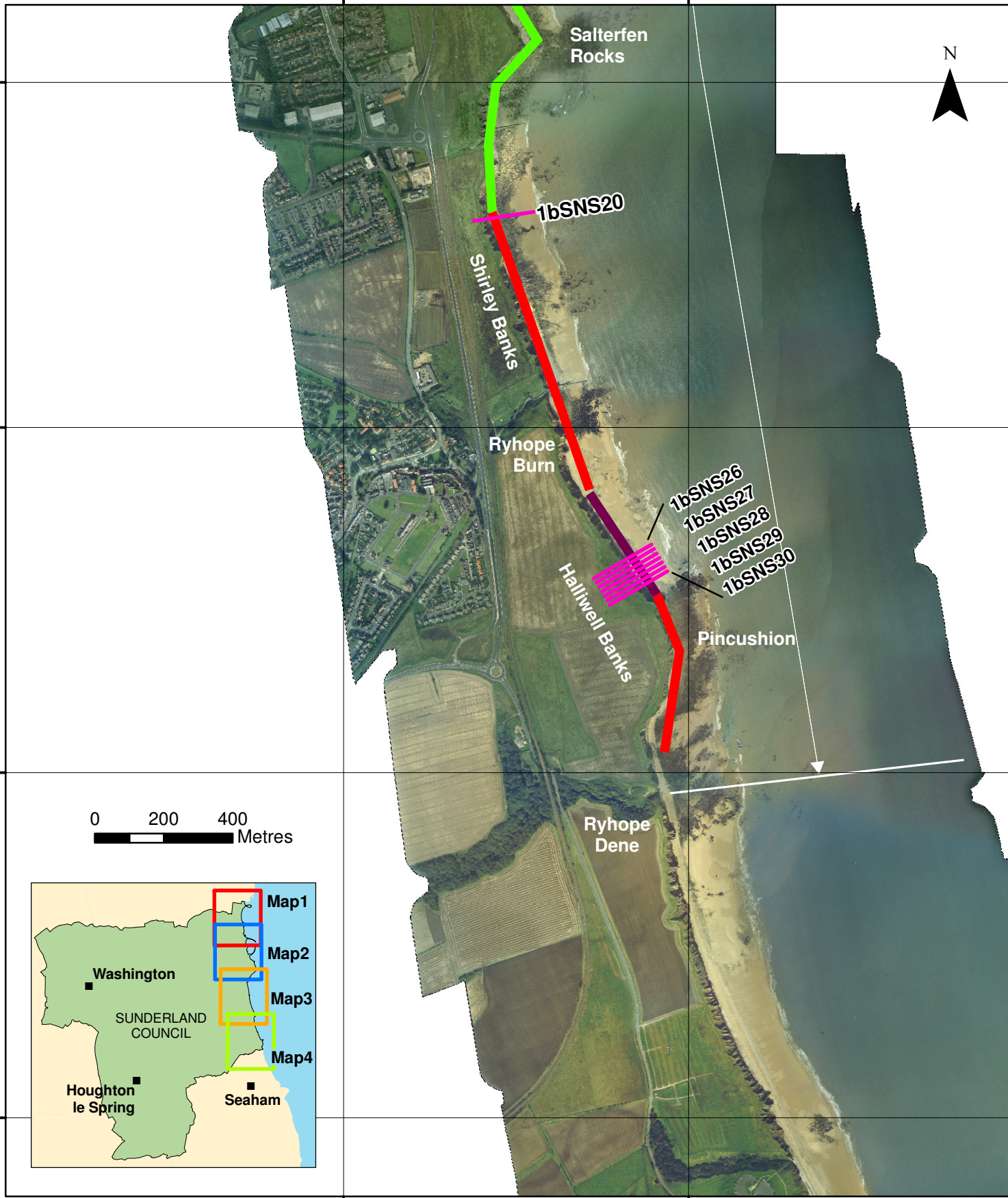
442000

554000

553000

552000



551000



0 200 400 Metres



TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY LOCATIONS

-  Bi-Annual Profile
 -  Cliff Top Survey @ 50m centres
 -  Cliff Top Survey @ 100m centres
 -  Cliff Top Survey @ 300m centres
- (Indicative Survey Extents shown)*

Client: North East Coastal Group
Project: Cell 1 Regional Coastal Monitoring Programme

**Figure 1 - Map 4
Sunderland
Council Frontage**

Update Report 2
'Partial Measures' Survey 2010

Drawing Scale 1:15,000 at A4



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2. Analysis of Survey Data

2.1 Whitburn Bay

Survey Date	Description of Changes Since Last Survey	Interpretation
03-2010	<p>Beach Profiles:</p> <p>Whitburn Bay is covered by three beach profile lines during the Partial Measures survey (Appendix A).</p> <p>SNN1 is just to the south of Sunderland City Council's northerly boundary of jurisdiction. The profile form shows general consistency in the area of scrub by the boat yard. Along the beach, levels did show change, with the upper gravel beach becoming eroded to low levels to a chainage of around 80m, but with the seaward profile remaining similar in form and level to that recorded in September 2009 to around a chainage of 180m. Seaward of here, rock outcrops on the lower foreshore were exposed, with no sand coverage.</p> <p>SNN7 is at Seaburn, just to the north of Parson's Rock. The profile extends across the crest of the sea wall, which is at an elevation of 5.6mODN, and down the vertical face to the toe. At the toe, sand had been eroded from the upper foreshore to a chainage of around 45m, with a water-filled trough evident running roughly parallel to the toe of the wall. Seaward of a chainage of 45m the foreshore levels were relatively high.</p> <p>SNN10 is located approximately mid-way between Parson's Rock and Roker Pier. It extends across the beach access slope and fronting sea wall before dropping to beach level. The profile then extends across the sandy foreshore down to low water. The survey in March 2010 shows the profile to adopt a similar form to that observed in September 2009, but the levels were universally lower by around 0.5m along the majority of its length. The only exception was directly at the toe of the wall, where levels dropped but only marginally.</p>	<p>North of Parson's Rock, the two profiles exhibited similar tendencies, with upper beach erosion and mid and lower beach accretion, suggesting a degree of profile flattening in response to the stormier wave climate over the winter of 2009/2010.</p> <p>South of Parson's Rock, profile SNN10 is different in that it tends to experience a net change (in between the two most recent surveys this has been one of lowering) across its length, rather than a redistribution of sediment from upper to lower (or <i>vice versa</i>) sections of the profile. This <i>may</i> be associated with discharge through Northumbrian Water's stormwater overflow and across the beach. This issue will be considered further in summer 2010 during the 2-yearly walk-over inspections.</p>

2.2 Hendon to Ryhope

Survey Date	Description of Changes Since Last Survey	Interpretation
03-2010	<p>Beach Profiles:</p> <p>Hendon to Ryhope is covered by twelve beach profile lines during the Partial Measures survey (Appendix A). Seven of these are closely spaced and located at Halliwell Banks to specifically monitor erosion rates along the cliffs fronting the former landfill area.</p> <p>SNS4 crosses the concrete boundary wall of the Hendon Sewage Treatment Works, which has an elevation in excess of 7.0mODN, and extends a further 5m across the concrete deck to the edge of the near vertical wall face. The profile then crosses the fronting rock revetment until it intercepts water. There is very little foreshore exposed along the frontage as the profile soon extends into deeper water, but the short length of foreshore that is present at the toe of the revetment did exhibit accretion between September 2009 and March 2010.</p> <p>SNS8 and SNS11 both start at the coastal slope/cliff backing the Hendon Sea Wall and extend across the wall and fronting rock armour before reaching sand levels and then extending down to low water. SNS8 experienced lowering of the beach profile between the toe of the revetment and a chainage of around 55m. The lower foreshore, seaward of a chainage of 55m, experienced accretion by around 0.4m.</p> <p>SNS11 experienced accretion between September 2009 and March 2010 along the upper section of the narrow foreshore zone that extends seawards from the toe of the rock revetment.</p> <p>SNS20 is located at Shirley Banks. The profile extends across the cliff top, which is at an elevation in excess of 25mODN, and drops over 21m in height down the steeply-sloping cliff face to the toe. The profile then extends across the foreshore down to low water, with some rock outcrops captured towards the landward end. Whilst there was no significant change in position of the cliff top along this profile, the toe of the cliff did experience cut-back of some 2.5m at the toe of the cliff. This has resulted in a steeper cliff profile which will lead to subsequent cliff failures and recession of the cliff top position.</p> <p>Profiles SNS26 to SNS32 are all located at close spacings at Halliwell Banks. Each profile exhibits a broadly similar form, with a gentle downward slope across the first 50m or so of cliff top followed by a slightly steeper upward slope to around 10m or so from the cliff edge. The profile then has a near-horizontal or very gently downward sloping form to the very cliff edge, which generally is around 26.8mODN, although slightly lower in elevation at SNS31 and SNS32. There is then a drop of around 22-24m down the steep cliff face to the upper foreshore. Each profile then extends a short distance across the gravelly foreshore to low water.</p>	<p>The accretion along the short length of foreshore at profile SNS4 is likely to be due to sediment mobilised and transported during storms over the winter of 2009/2010 becoming deposited in the lee of the harbour structures and remaining on the foreshore due to the relative shelter that the structures provide to this frontage.</p> <p>There appears to have been no consistent trend in profile response along the southern end of the Hendon Seawall, although some of the material liberated from SNS8 may have become deposited along SNS11.</p> <p>The profiles measured along the undefended cliffs of Shirley Banks and Halliwell Banks have generally experienced erosion at the toe of the cliffs, resulting in undercutting. This has resulted in a steeper cliff profile which in many cases has triggered a cliff failure and recession of the cliff top position and in other cases may lead to a subsequent failure following similar mechanisms.</p>

Survey Date	Description of Changes Since Last Survey	Interpretation
03-2010	<p>All profiles show signs of change since the September 2009 surveys, either at the toe of the cliff, the top of the cliff or both. Along profiles SNS26, SNS27 and SNS28, the cliff top position has eroded by around 1m, probably triggered by erosion at the cliff toe. Along profiles SNS29, SNS30, SNS31 and SNS32 the foreshore and toe of the cliffs have suffered some erosion, although the cliff top position has either not changed or only experienced minor change.</p>	
	<p>Cliff Top Survey:</p> <p>Thirty-five ground control points have been established along the cliff top between Hendon and Ryhope (Figure B1). Note: the numbering of control points is <u>not</u> intended to correlate with that of the beach profile lines and reference should be made to Figure B1 for locations of control points.</p> <p>Measurements are taken from each ground control point along a fixed bearing to the edge of the cliff top. These cliff top surveys are undertaken bi-annually and are intended to inform on erosion rates of the sea cliffs extending from the defended industrial areas at Hendon southwards along the undefended cliffs to Ryhope Dene.</p> <p>Points 1 to 3 have been affected by cliff landscaping works that were undertaken in 2009. All three cliff top positions recorded in March 2010 are somewhat landward of those recorded in September 2009 and these now represent a new 'baseline' against which future surveys will be compared now that the earthworks are complete.</p> <p>Points 4 to 23 are located along the undefended sea cliffs extending from the end of the Hendon Seawall south to Ryhope Burn (sometimes known as Ryhope Beach Road), which separates Shirley Banks from Halliwell Banks. Here, the changes recorded to date have been within the bands of accuracy of the surveying technique, so no net trends have been identified.</p> <p>Points 24 to 32, which extend along Halliwell Banks to Ryhope Dene, have generally experienced changes greater than the accuracy of the surveying technique and therefore must be considered as true records of recession. In some cases, such as at points 25, 27, 28 and 31, the recession has been of the order of metres since the first survey in March 2009.</p>	<p>Recession rates along the undefended cliffs appear greatest to date along Halliwell Banks (which fronts the former land fill) and immediately south of Pincushion. The surveyors have recorded undercutting of the cliff toe, leading to conditions that have triggered cliff failures or are likely to do so under future conditions. At the most extreme (point 27), the cliff top has eroded 4.6m between March 2009 and March 2010, giving rise to concern about the integrity of the rock barrier which retains the waste within the land fill.</p>

3. Problems Encountered and Uncertainty in Analysis

Cliff Top Surveys

Surveying any cliff top is difficult due to the Health and Safety risks posed to surveyors, especially during adverse weather, and the 'apparent' changes that can arise due to surveyors interpreting different points as the cliff edge on successive surveys (Plate 1). This has previously been identified as affecting most of the cliff top surveys.

Plate 1 – Cliff Top Surveying



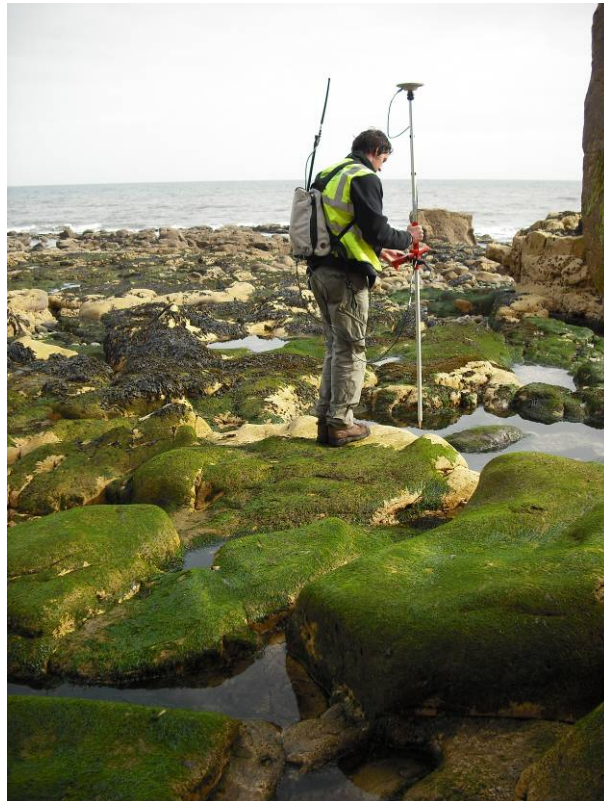
In addition to surveyor interpretation, cliffs along this frontage have a characteristic tendency to heave seawards prior to a toppling failure, leading to apparent discrepancies in the data.

It is also known that along cliff top monitoring points 1 – 3 the cliff top was re-landscaped in late 2009 behind the coastal defences, giving rise to the apparent massive increase in distance to the cliff edge recorded in the September 2009 survey.

Rock Foreshores

Surveys of foreshore areas that are covered by inter-tidal rock outcrops present some problems to our surveyors (Plate 2). It is logistically difficult for staff to access across the foreshore but more importantly it is very difficult to ensure that identical rock features are re-surveyed on each occasion. Due to the fragmented, creviced and 'rocky' nature of the foreshore it is extremely likely that different features will be recorded on successive surveys due to this. We would expect that the rock foreshore would not experience significant down-weathering over short timescales and therefore any apparent changes between successive surveys are likely to be due to surveying different features rather than erosion.

Plate 2 - Survey of Rock Foreshore



Notwithstanding this, the rock foreshore areas may periodically be covered with a thin veneer of beach sand, which due to its mobility, can be absent on subsequent surveys. Such changes are identified through inspection of the photographs that are taken by the surveyors along each transect line and analysis of the sediment coding that is included in the raw data file, depicting areas of 'sand' or 'rock'.

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

Following the cliff top surveys undertaken in March 2010 during this Partial Measures campaign, it is recommended that these surveys are retained in the programme. It should be recognised, however, that a long-term record will yield the most accurate results.

The surveyors have now added a further 3 ground control points (now named 28A, 28B and 28C) between points 28 and 29 to extend the cliff top surveys further south towards Pincushion.

5. Conclusions and Areas of Concern

- The sections of undefended cliff appear to be eroding quite rapidly, especially along Halliwell Banks, with several metres of cliff top recession recorded between March 2009 and March 2010.
- The mechanism for failure is initiated by undercutting at the base of the cliffs (Plate 3) by wave action. This has occurred on a quite widespread basis across the frontage during the winter of 2009/2010 because the weather conditions were severe, coinciding with a prolonged period of easterlies and high sea states.



Plate 3 – Cliff Undercutting

- Once such conditions have been created at the base of the cliffs, cliff failures can more readily be triggered by waves, rainfall, freeze-thaw cycles or additional loading (such as heavy snow during the winter of 2009/2010).
- Such failures generally take the form of material falling from the cliff face with the debris becoming deposited on the foreshore at the toe of the cliff (Plate 4). Here, the debris will provide some protection until it is removed by marine action and the process starts again.



Plate 4 – Debris at the Cliff Toe

- Such processes lead to landward recession of the cliffs. This is of most concern at Halliwell Banks where annual recession rates are now commonly of the order of several metres along the cliffs fronting the former land fill area and at one point (Control Point 25) has reached 5.2m between March 2009 and March 2010.

Appendices

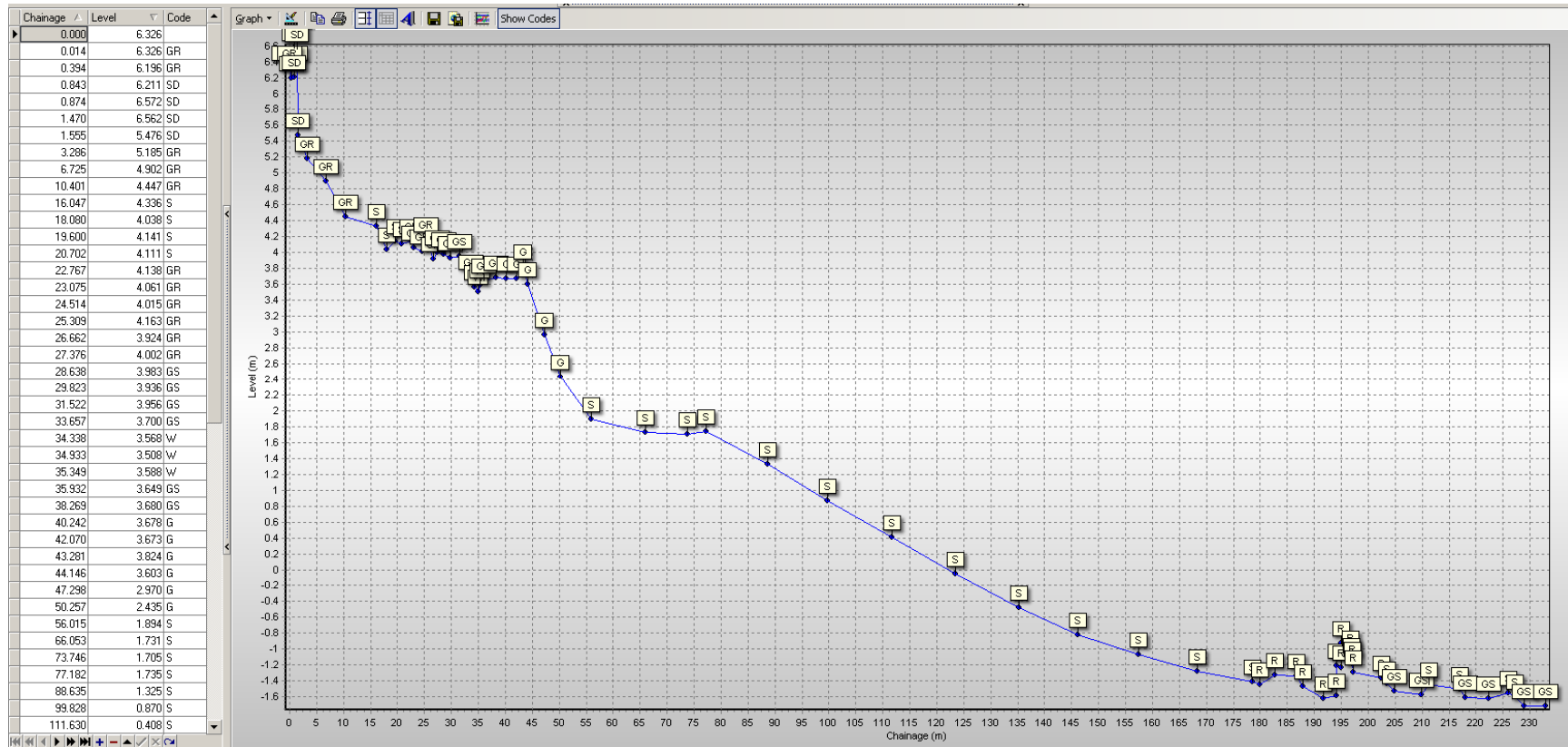
Appendix A
Beach Profiles

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
B	Boulders
R	Rock
SD	Sea Defence
SM	Salt Marsh
GR	Grass
D	Dune (non-vegetated)
DV	Dune (vegetated)
F	Forested
X	Mixture
FB	Obstruction
CT	Cliff Top
CE	Cliff Edge
CF	Cliff Face
SH	Shell
W	Water Body
ZZ	Unknown

Sunderland North

1bSNN1 - 18/03/2010

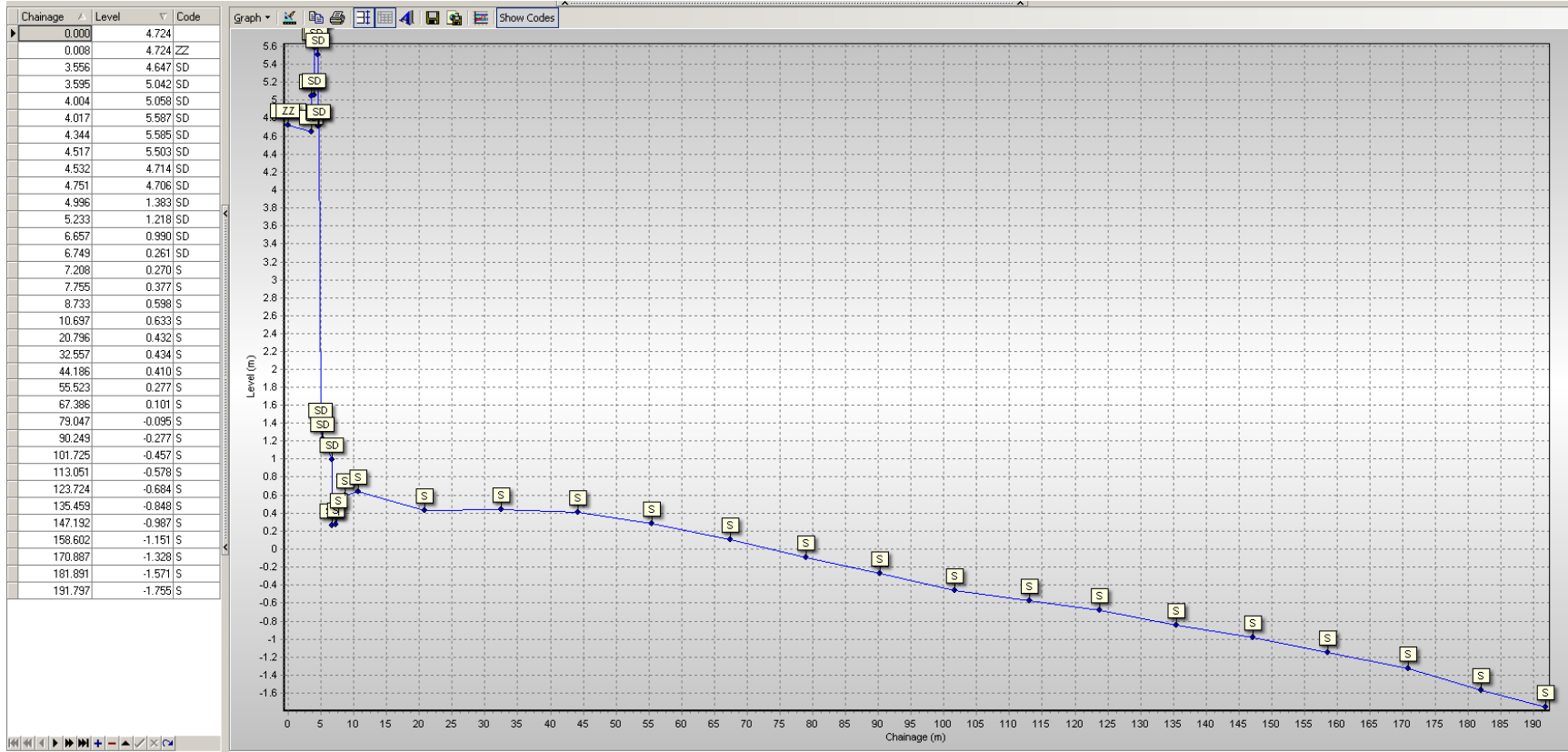


Beach Profiles: 1bSNN1



- Profiles Envelope
- 10/11/2006
- 27/04/2009
- 07/09/2009
- 18/03/2010

1bSNN7 - 18/03/2010

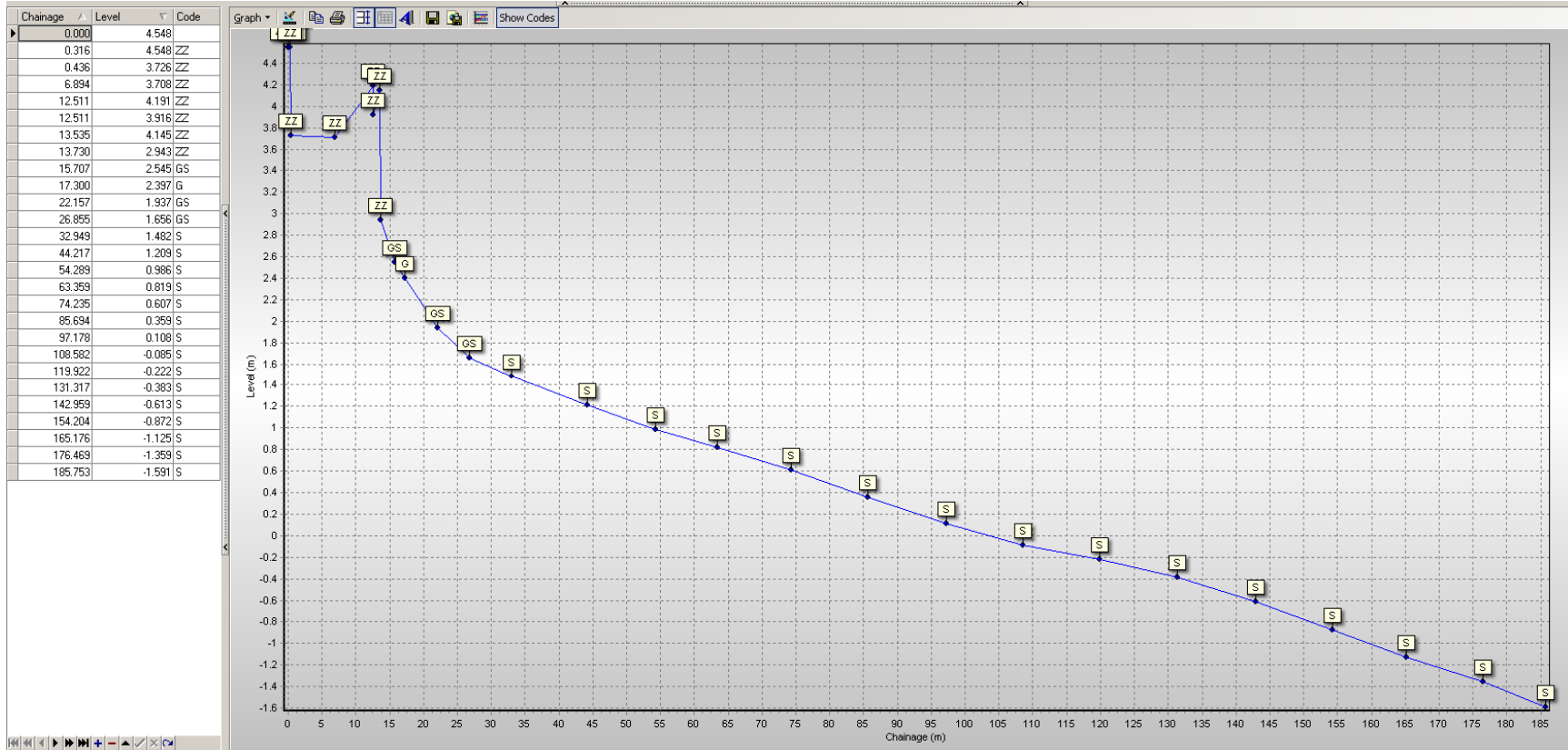


Beach Profiles: 1bSNN7



- Profiles Envelope
- 10/11/2006
- 27/04/2009
- 07/09/2009
- 18/03/2010

1bSNN10 - 18/03/2010



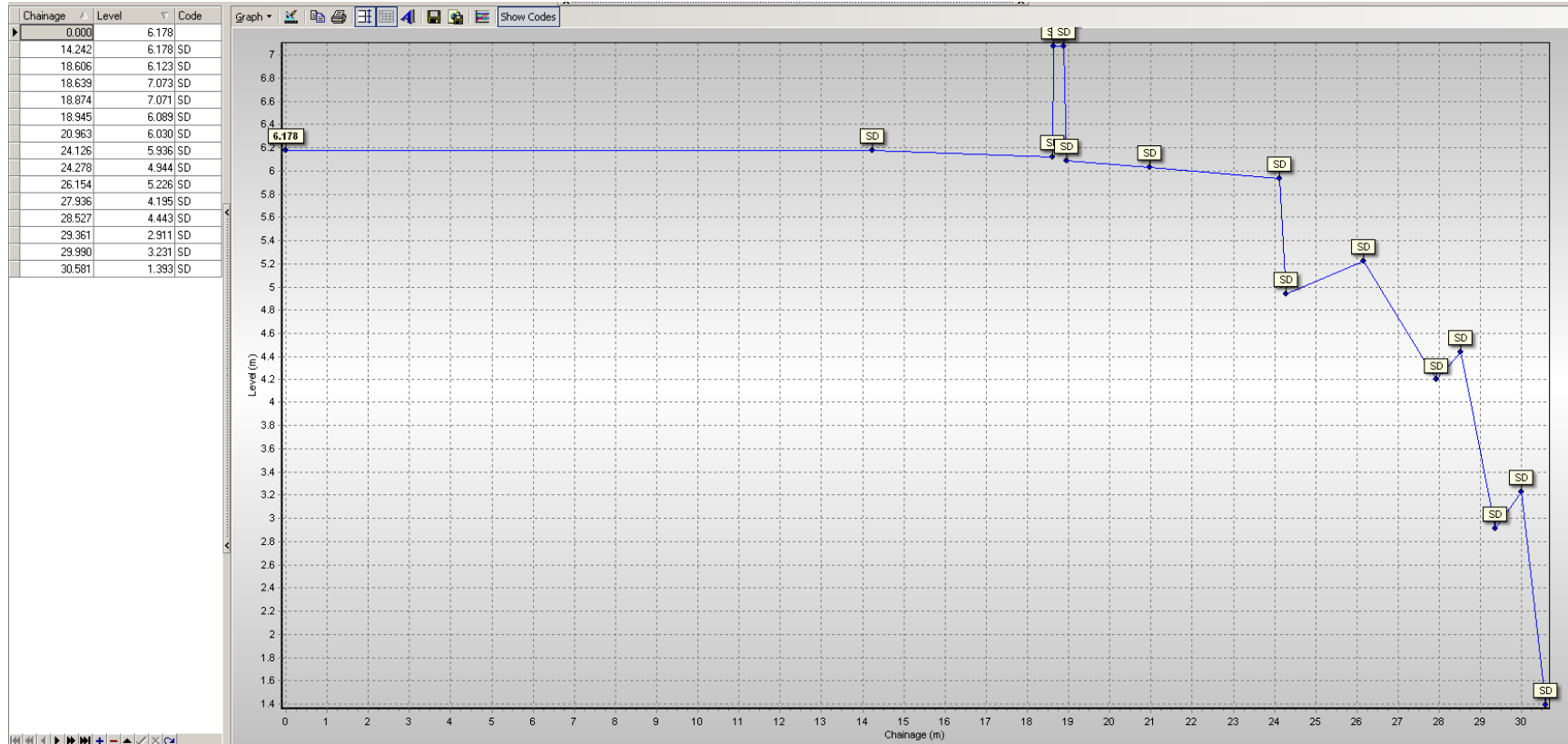
Beach Profiles: 1bSNN10



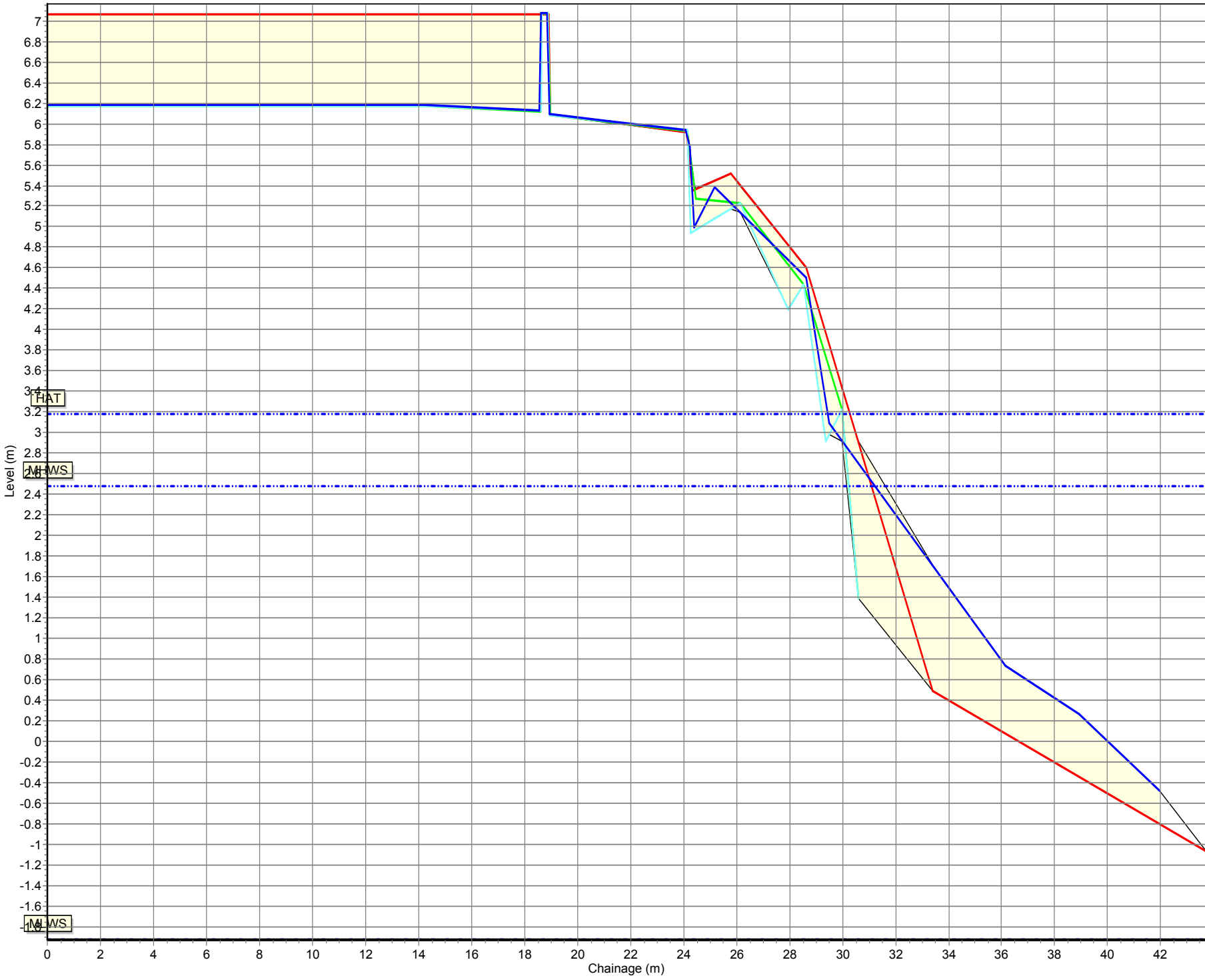
- Profiles Envelope
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- 27/04/2009
- 07/09/2009
- 18/03/2010

Sunderland South

1bSNS4 - 18/03/2010



Beach Profiles: 1bSNS4



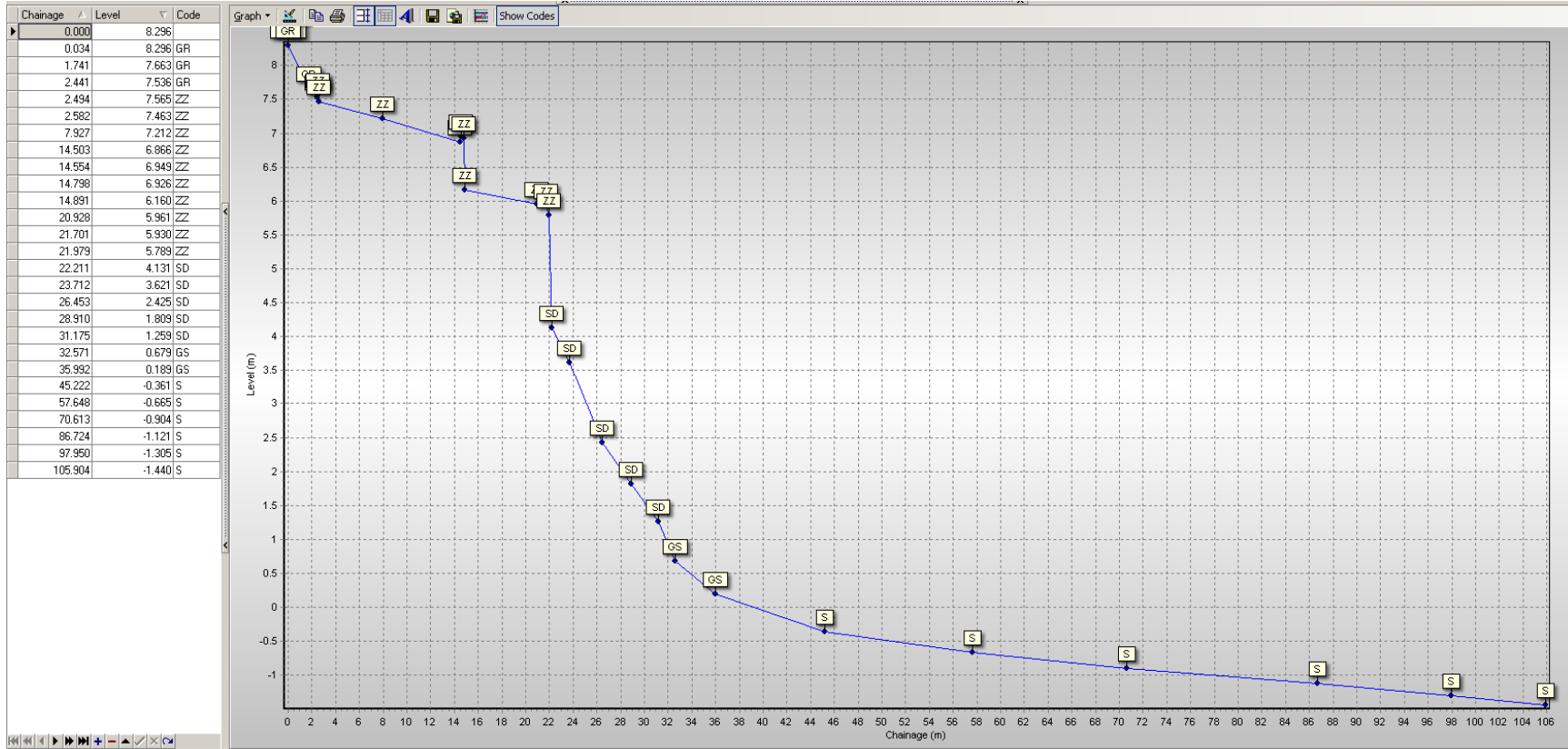
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- 25/03/2009
- 16/09/2009
- 18/03/2010

FLAT

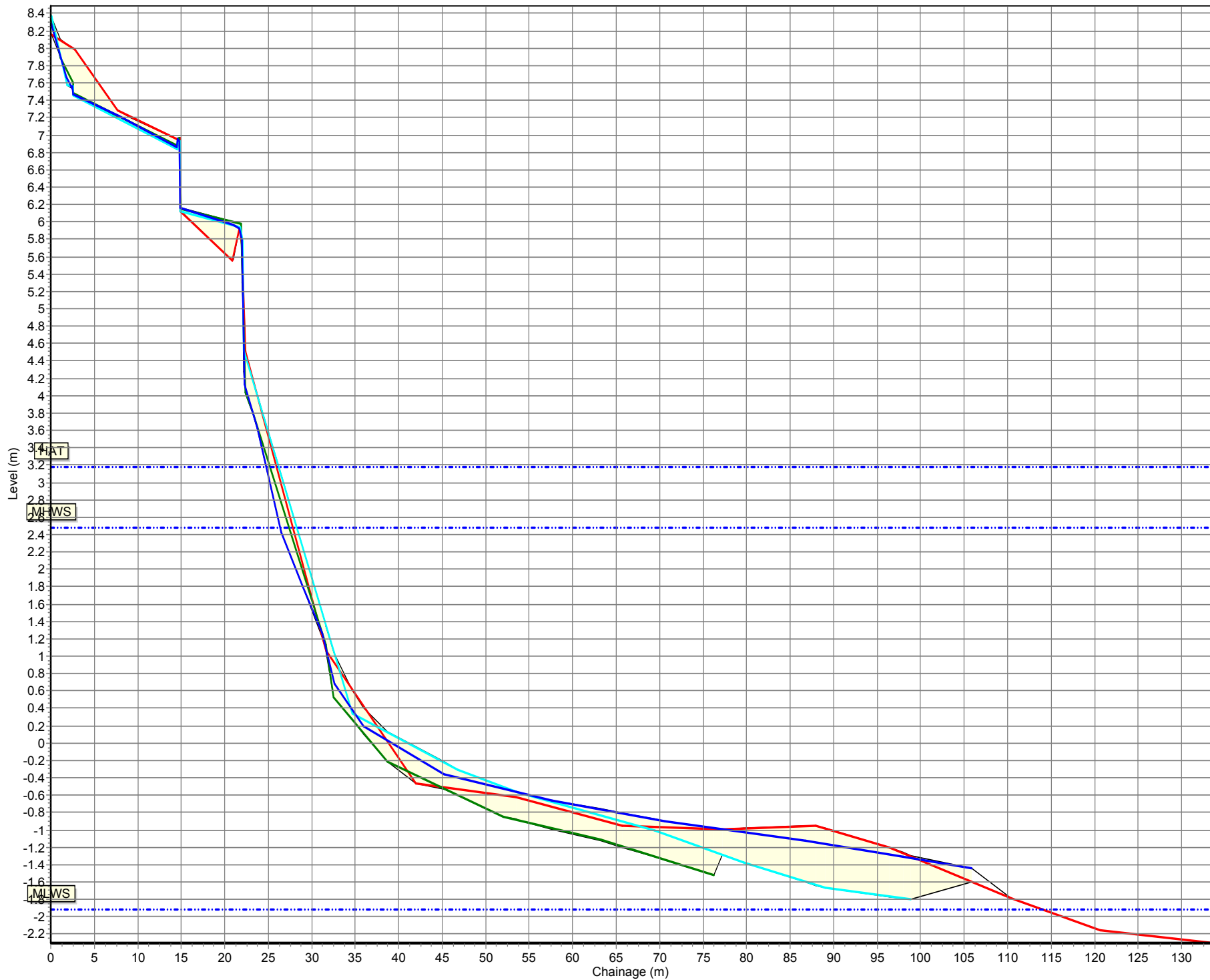
MWS

MWS

1bSNS8 - 18/03/2010



Beach Profiles: 1bSNS8



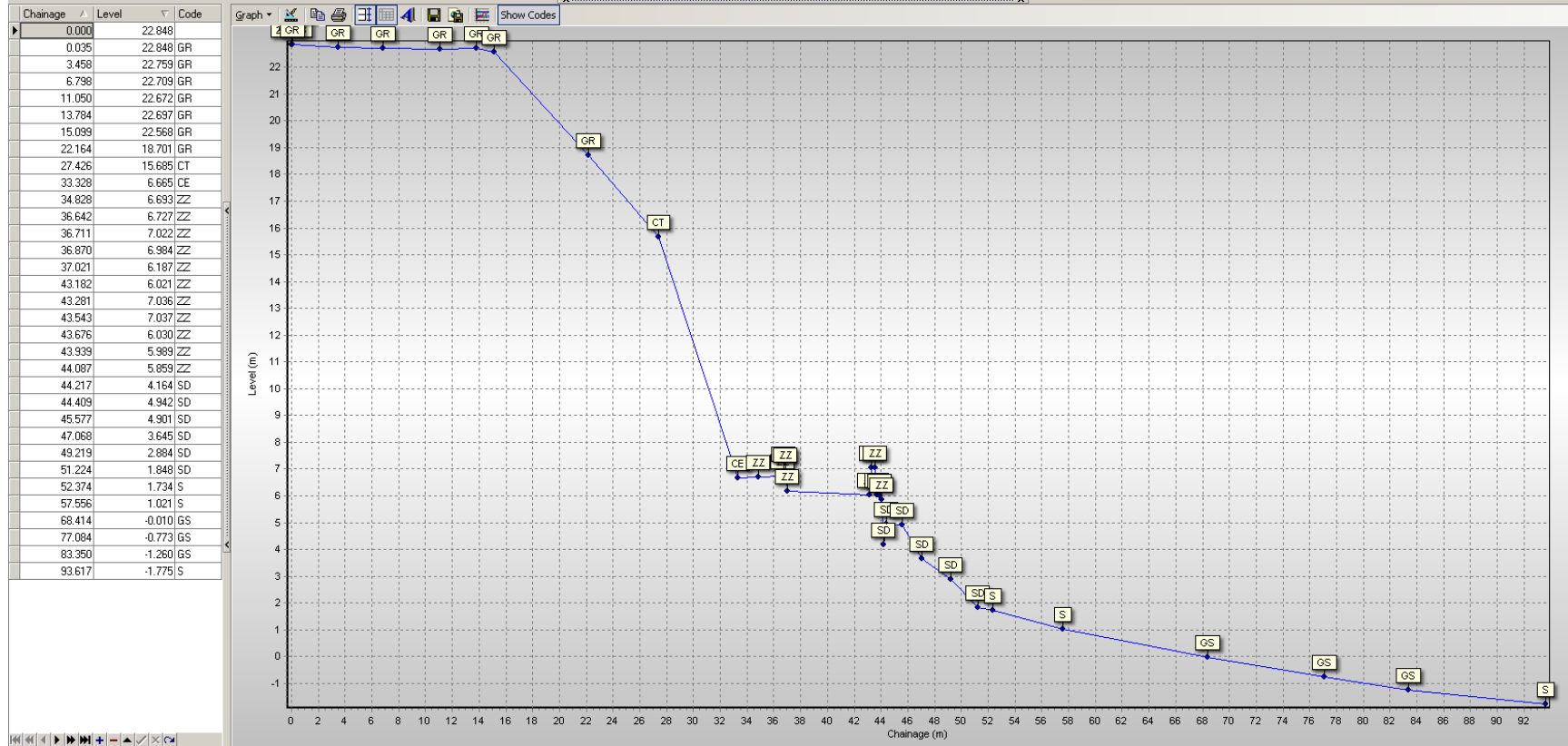
- Profiles Envelope
- 10/11/2006
- 25/03/2009
- 16/09/2009
- 18/03/2010

3.4
MWL

2.5
MWL

-1.8
MWL

1bSNS11 - 18/03/2010



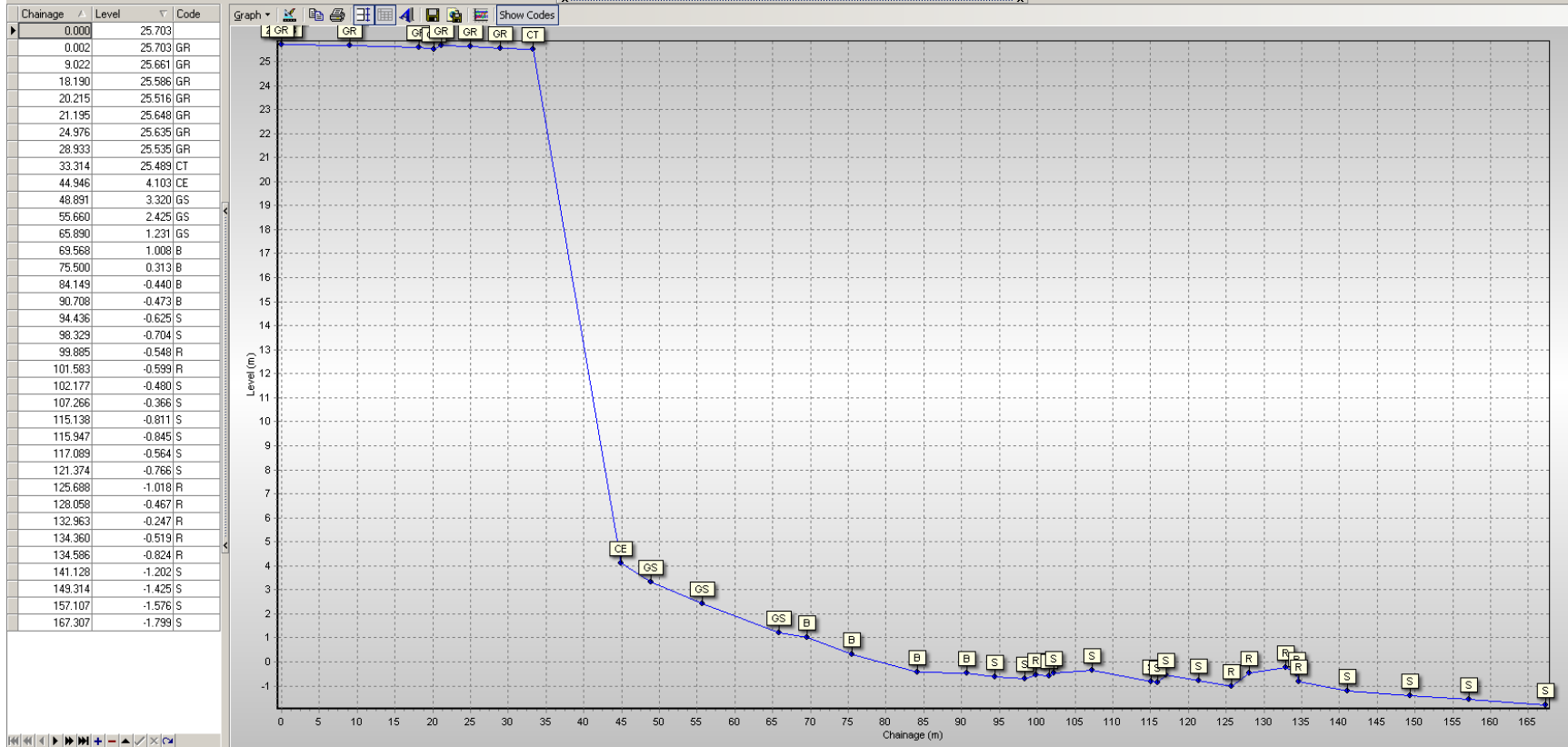
Beach Profiles: 1bSNS11



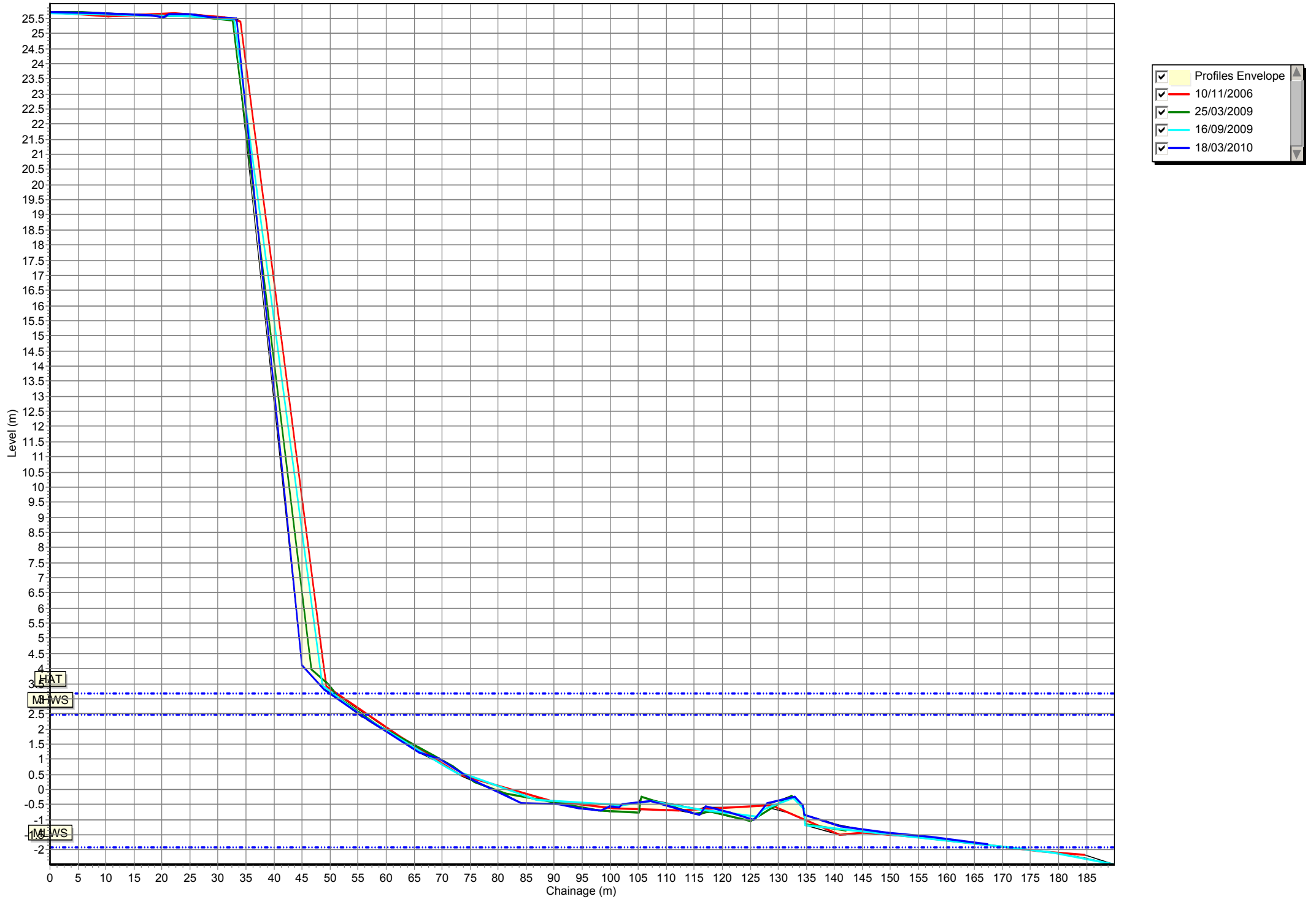
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- 25/03/2009
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- 18/03/2010

HAT
MWS
MLWS

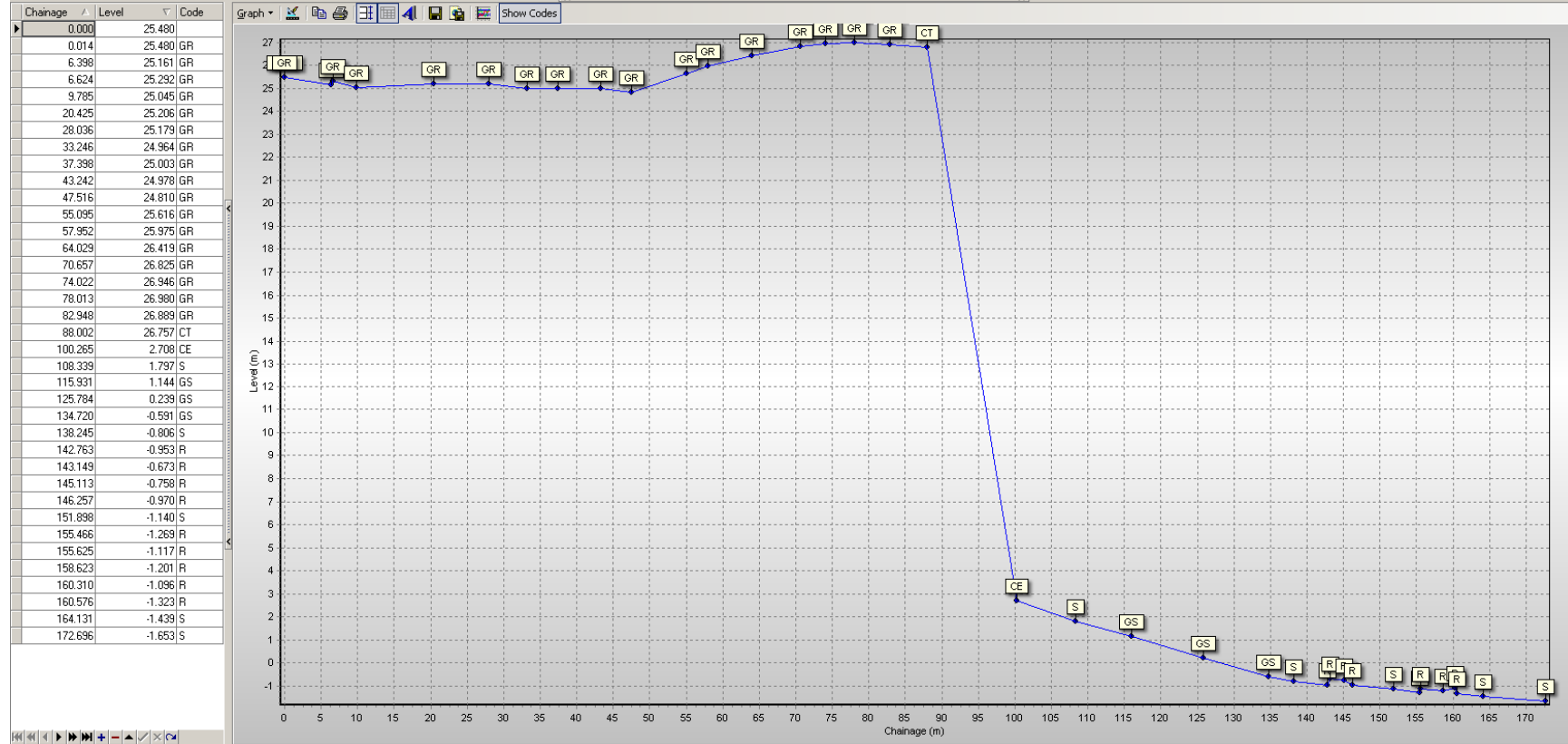
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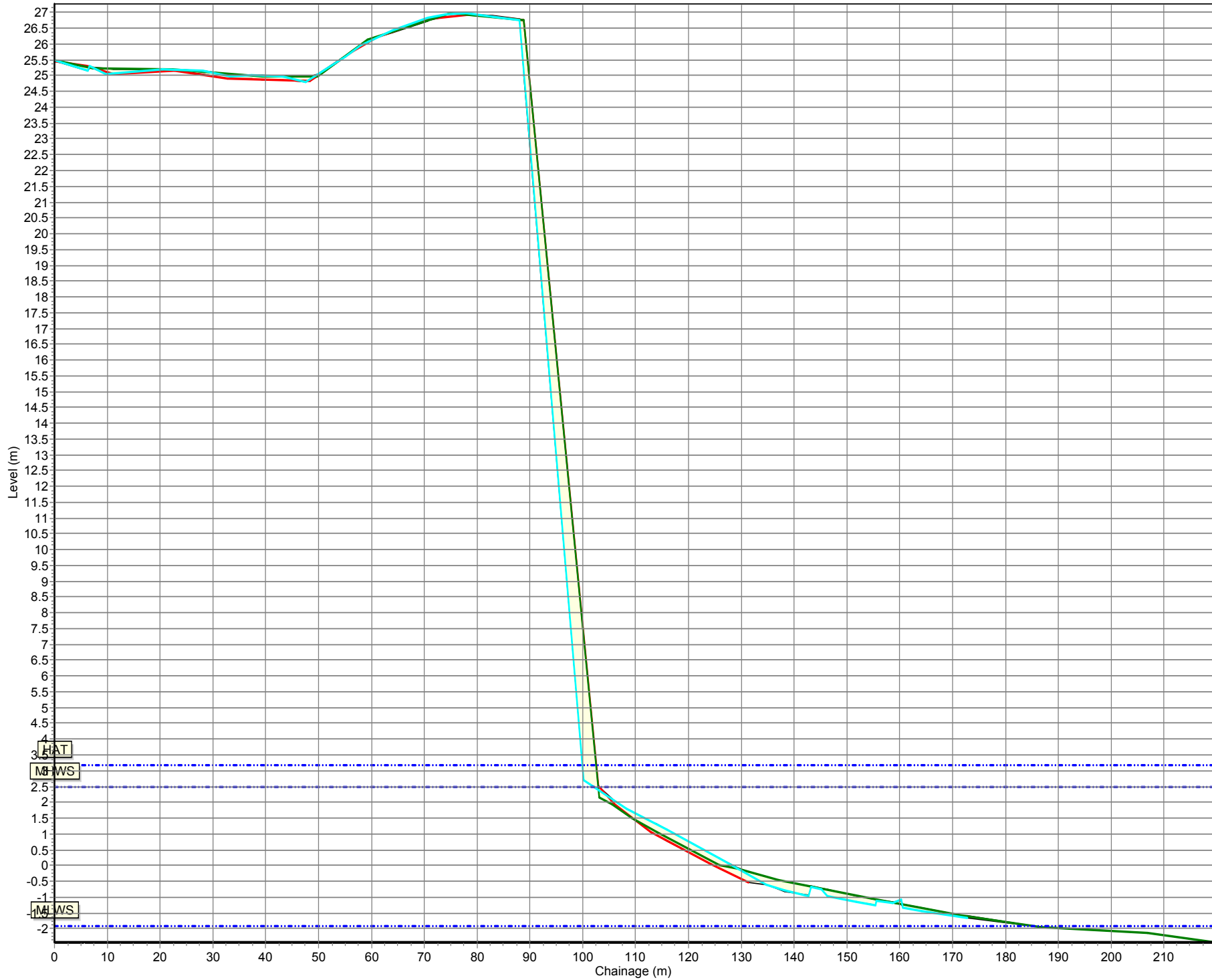
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1bSNS26 - 18/03/2010



Beach Profiles: 1bSNS26



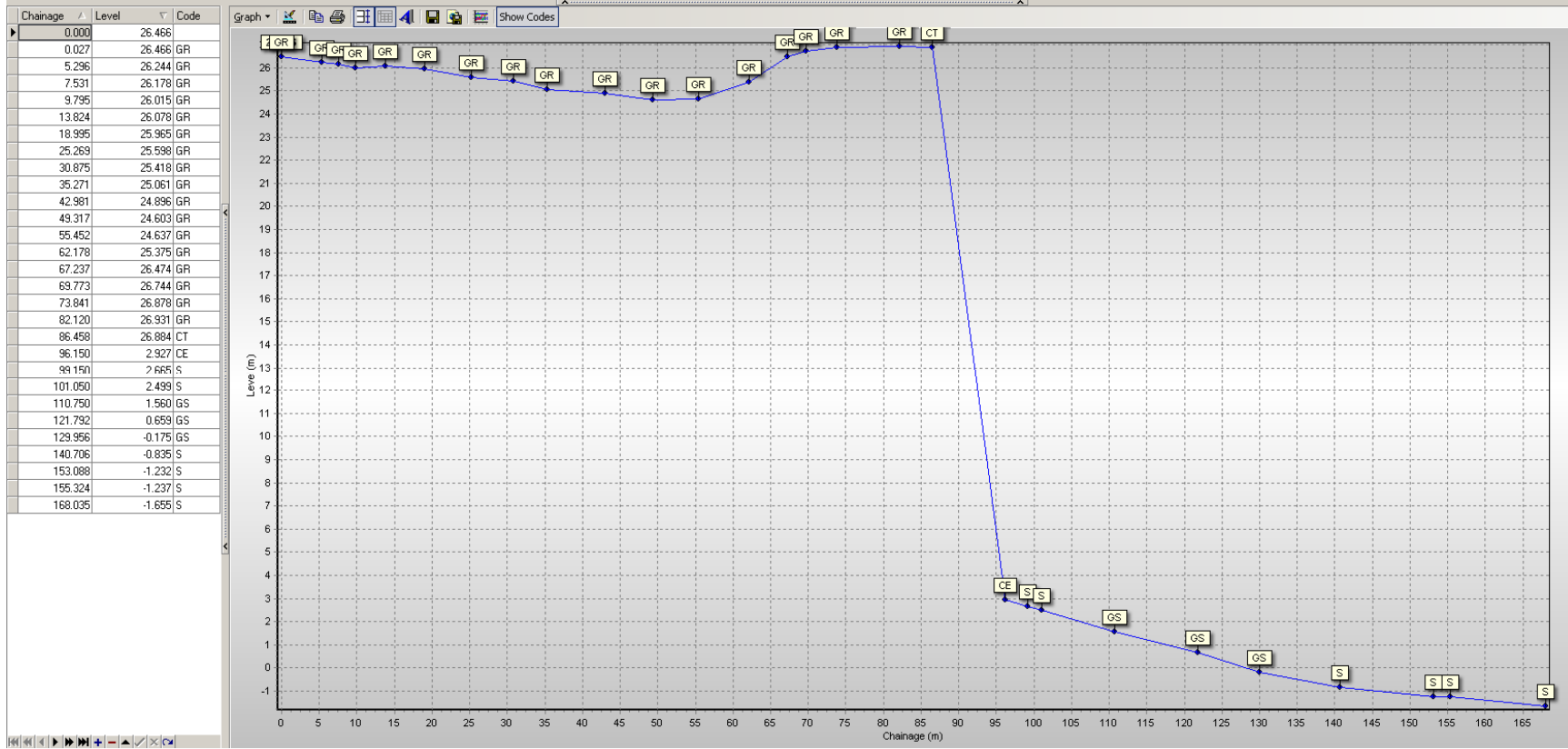
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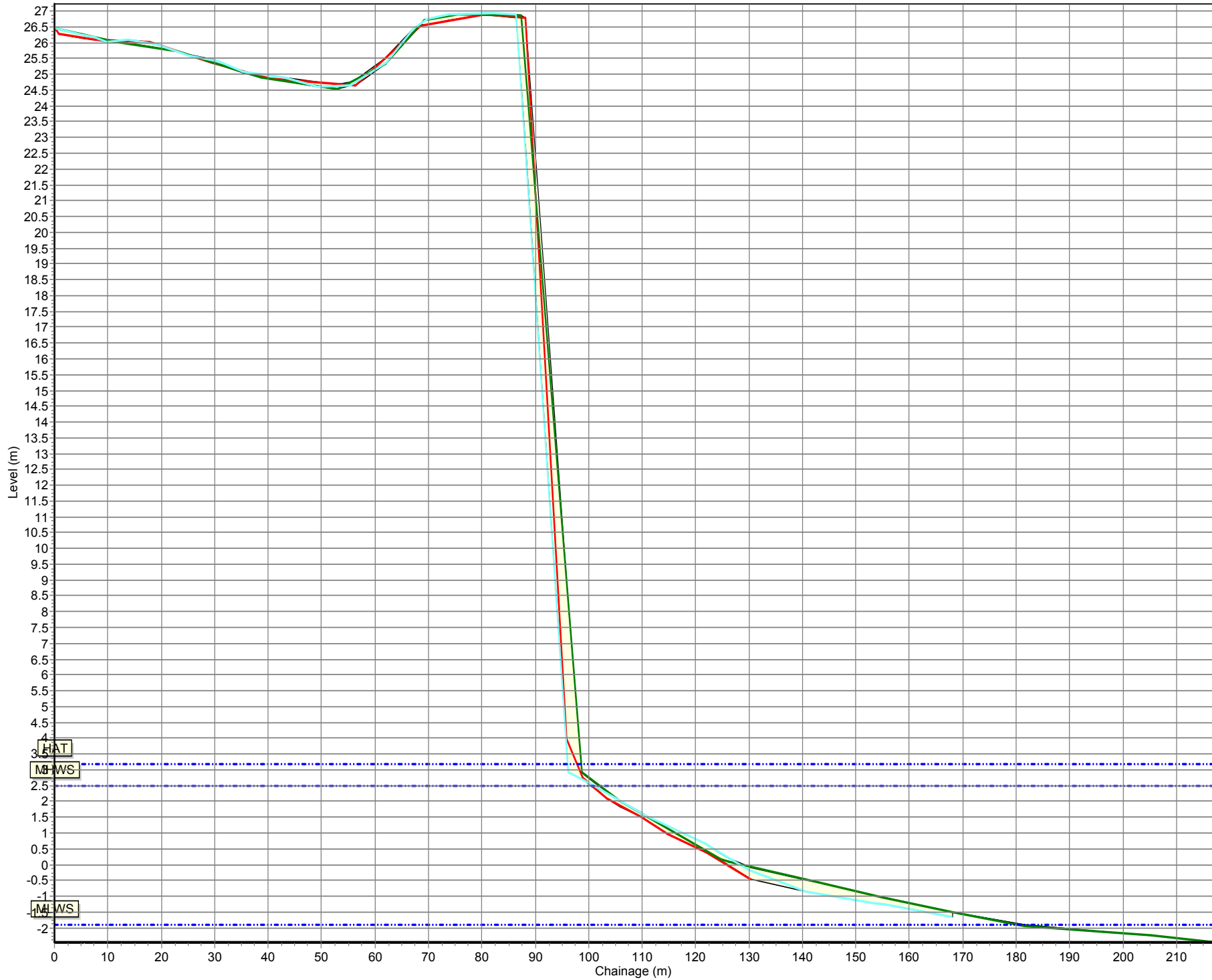
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LWS

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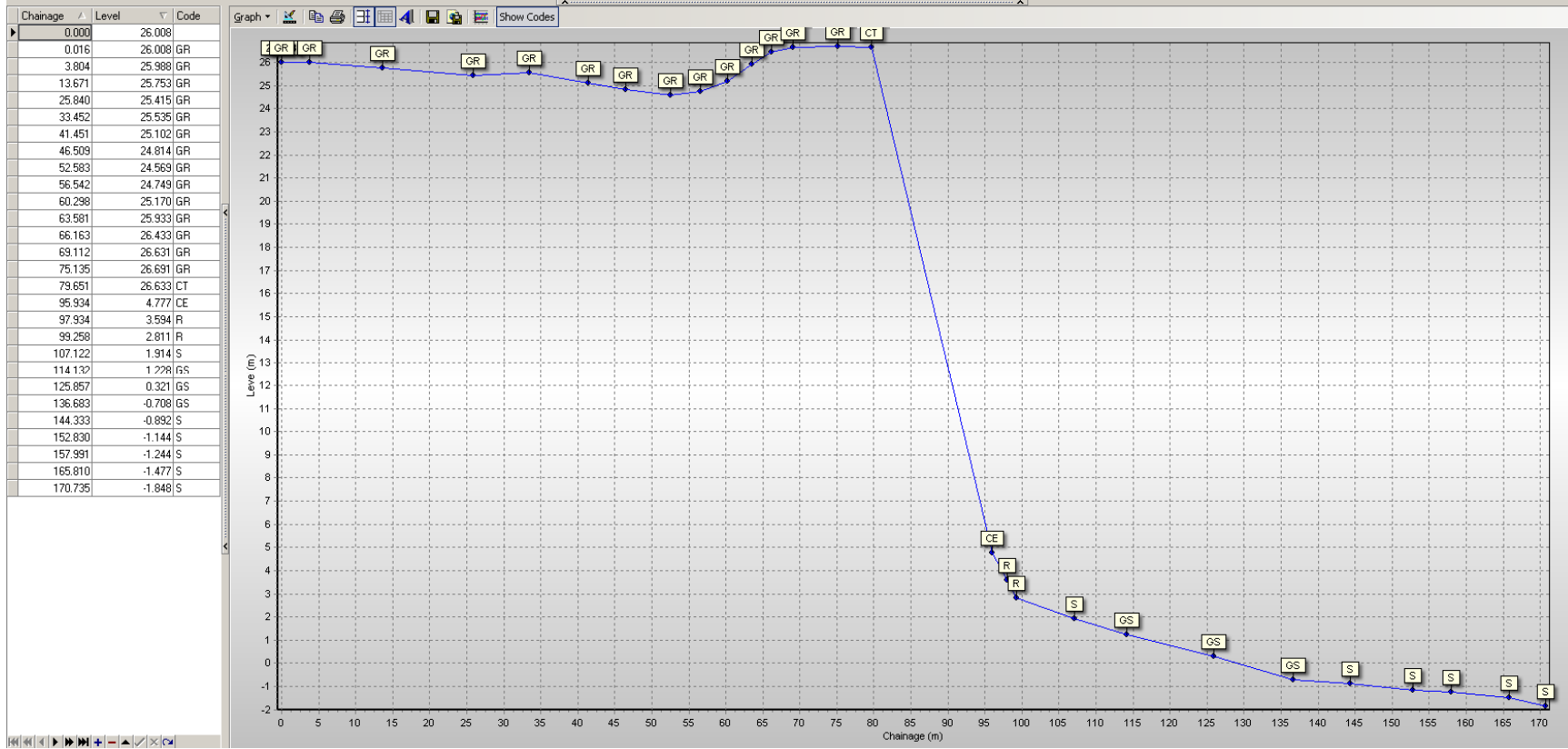


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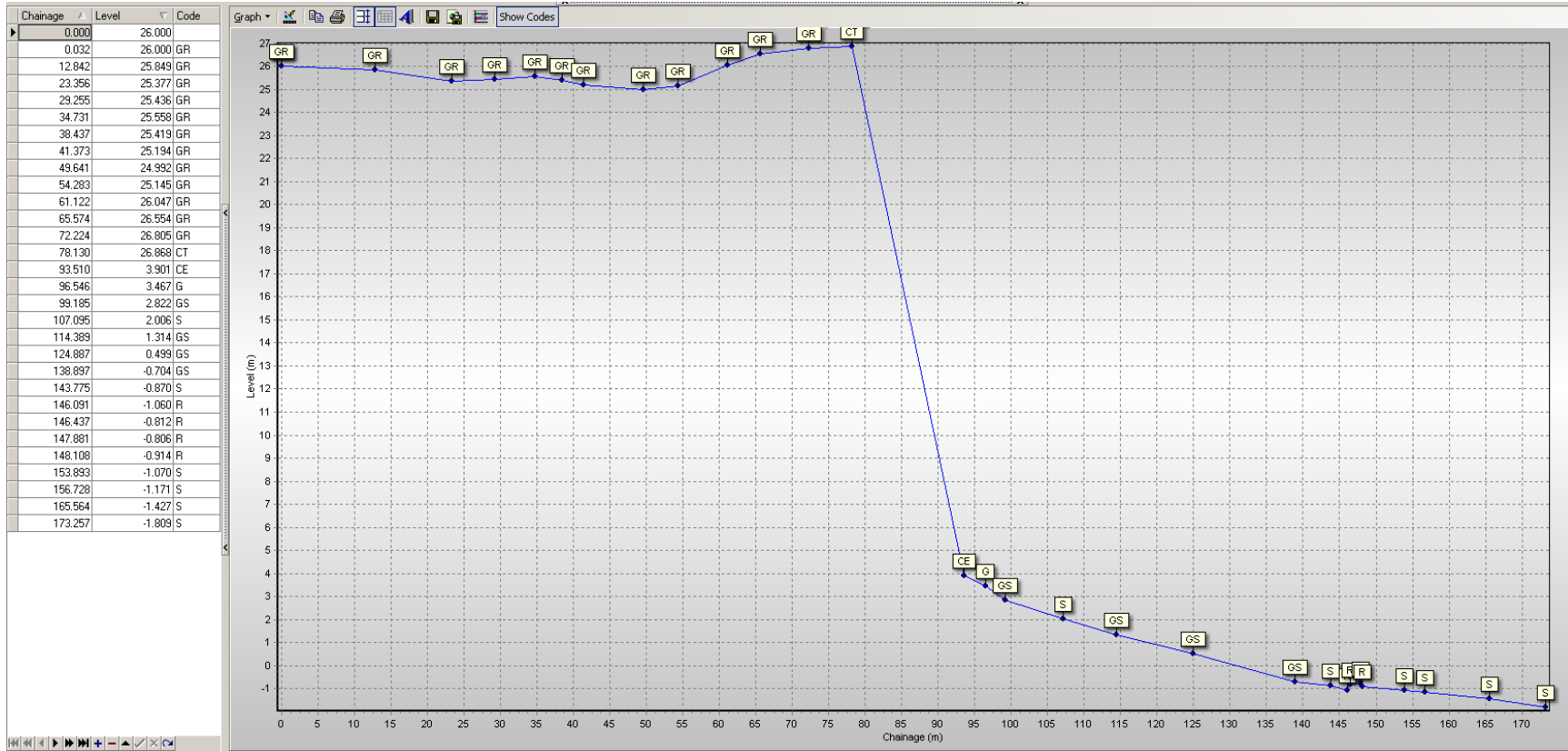


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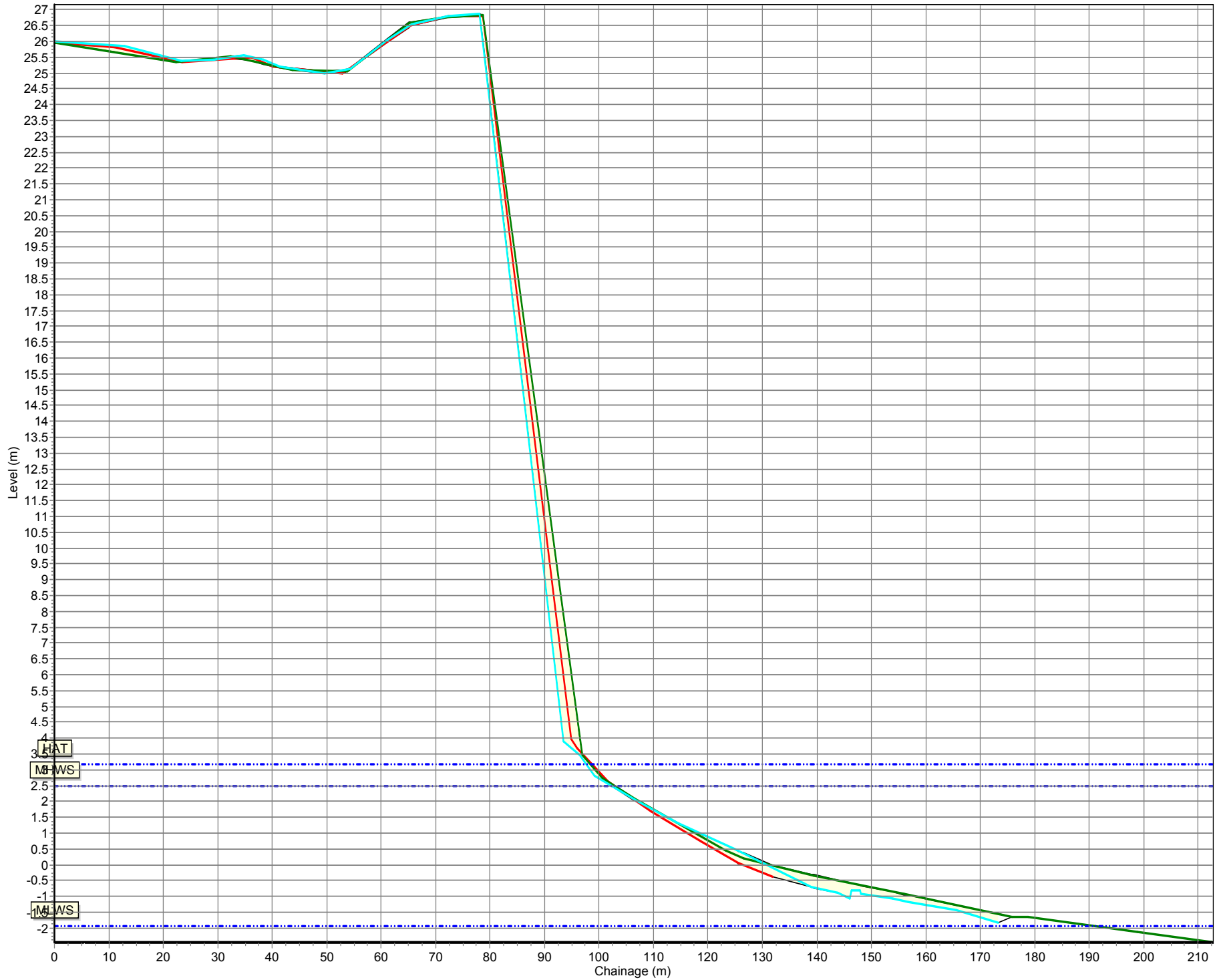


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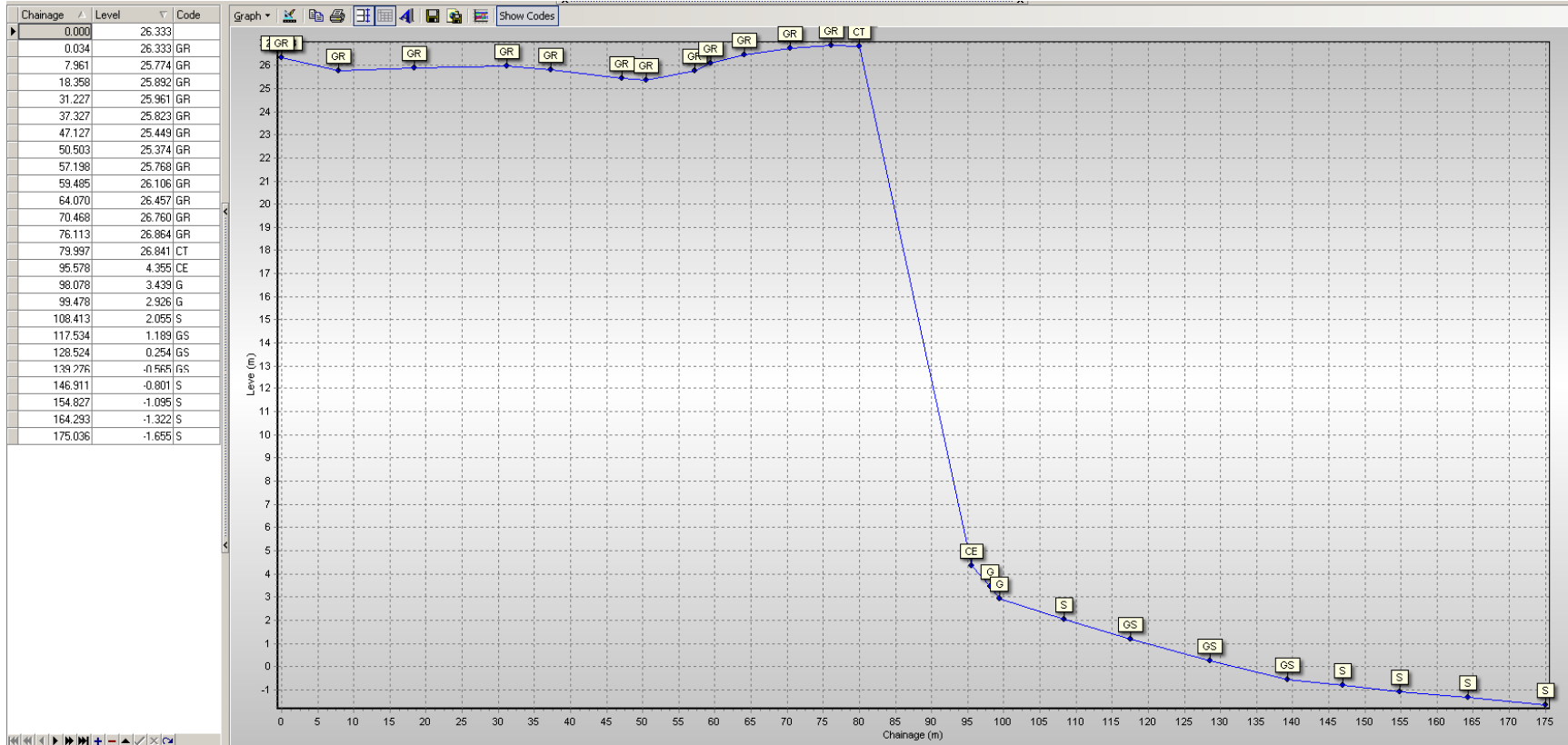


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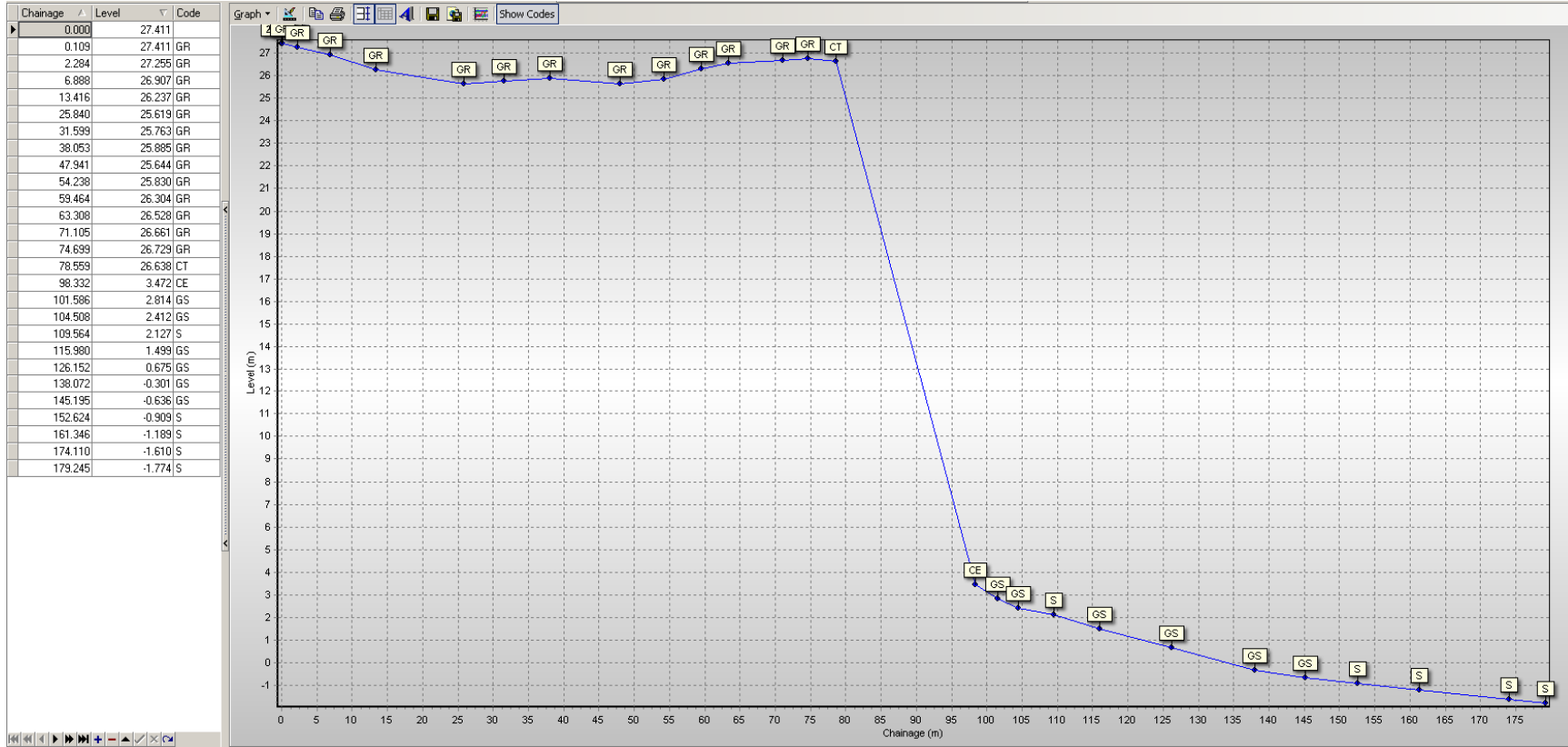


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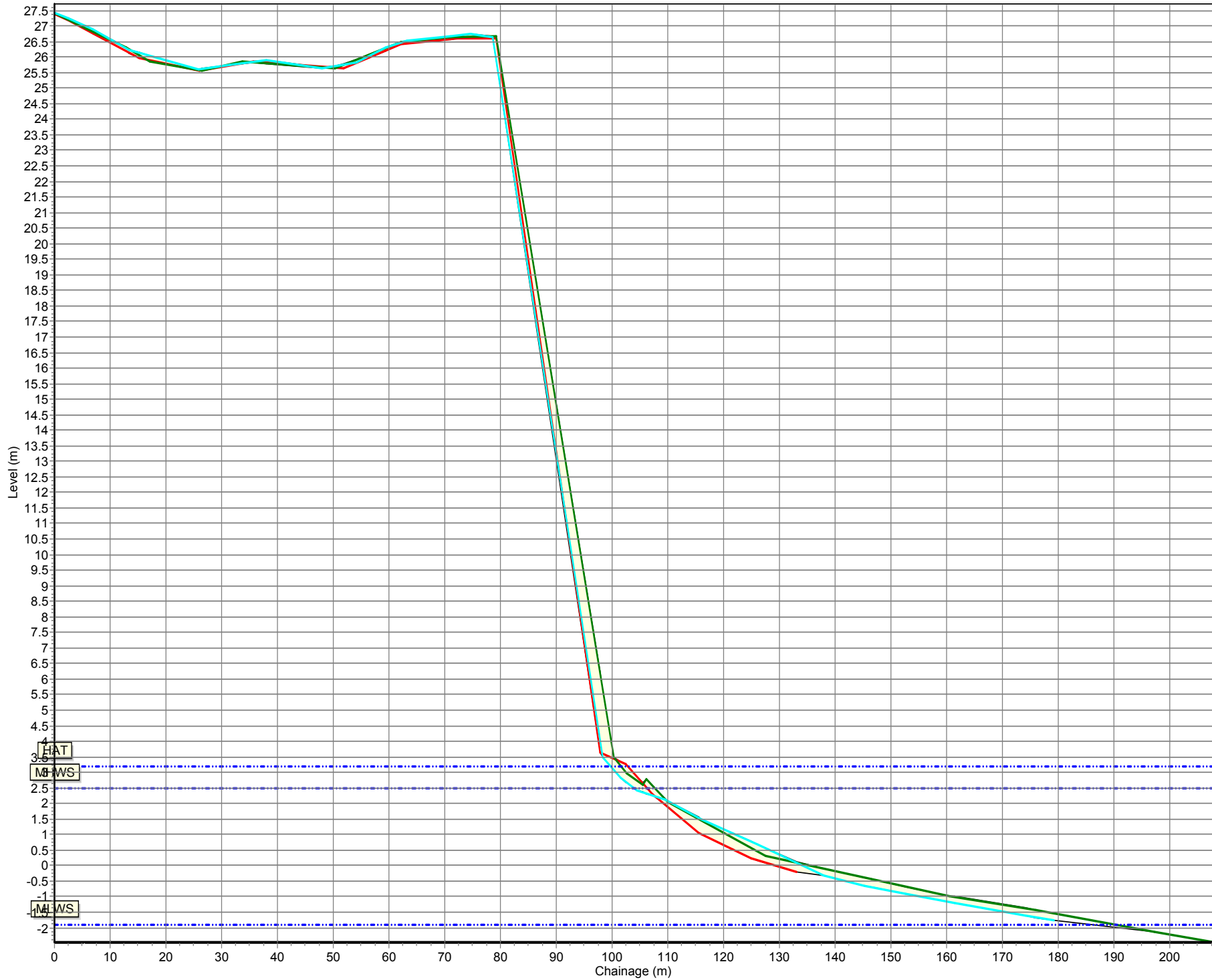


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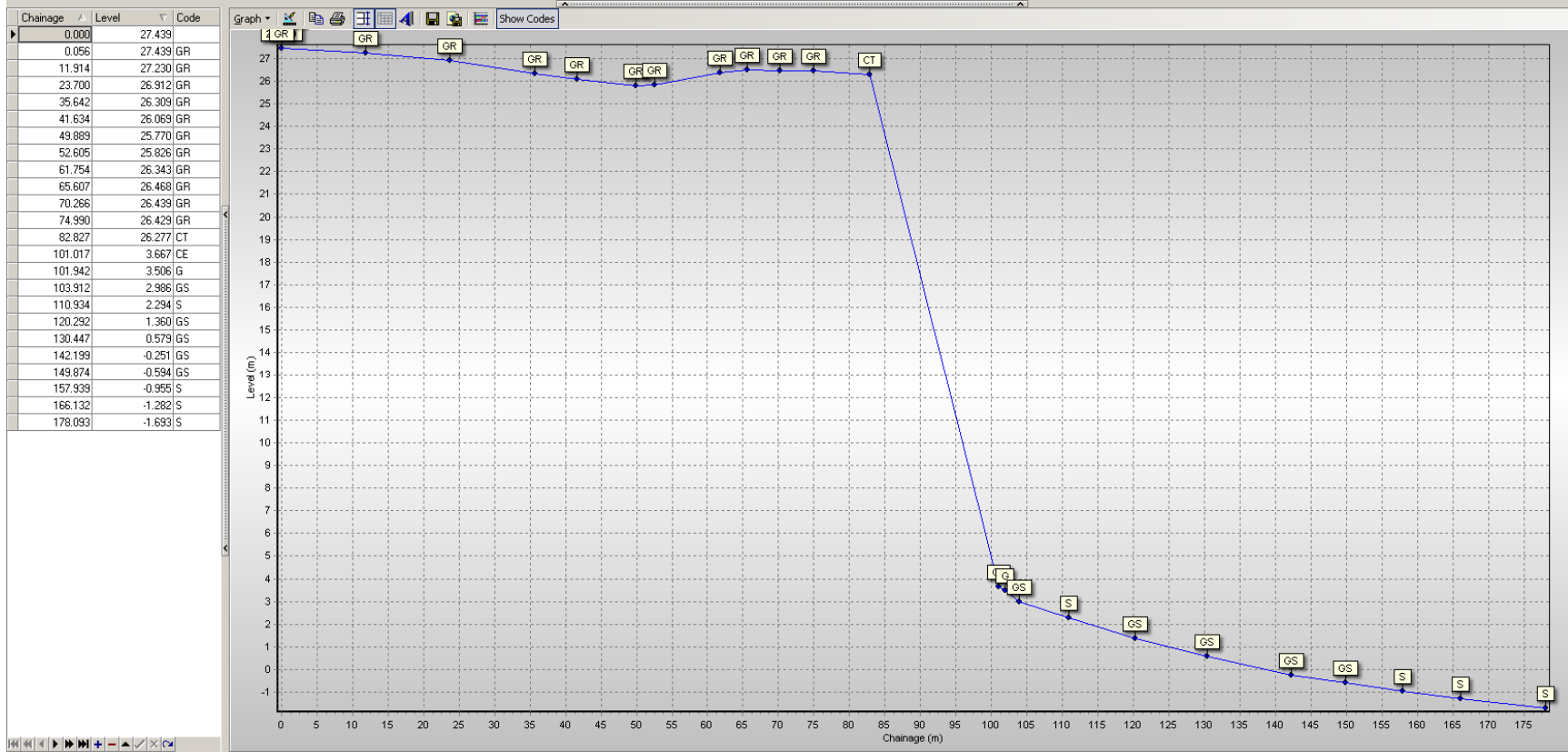


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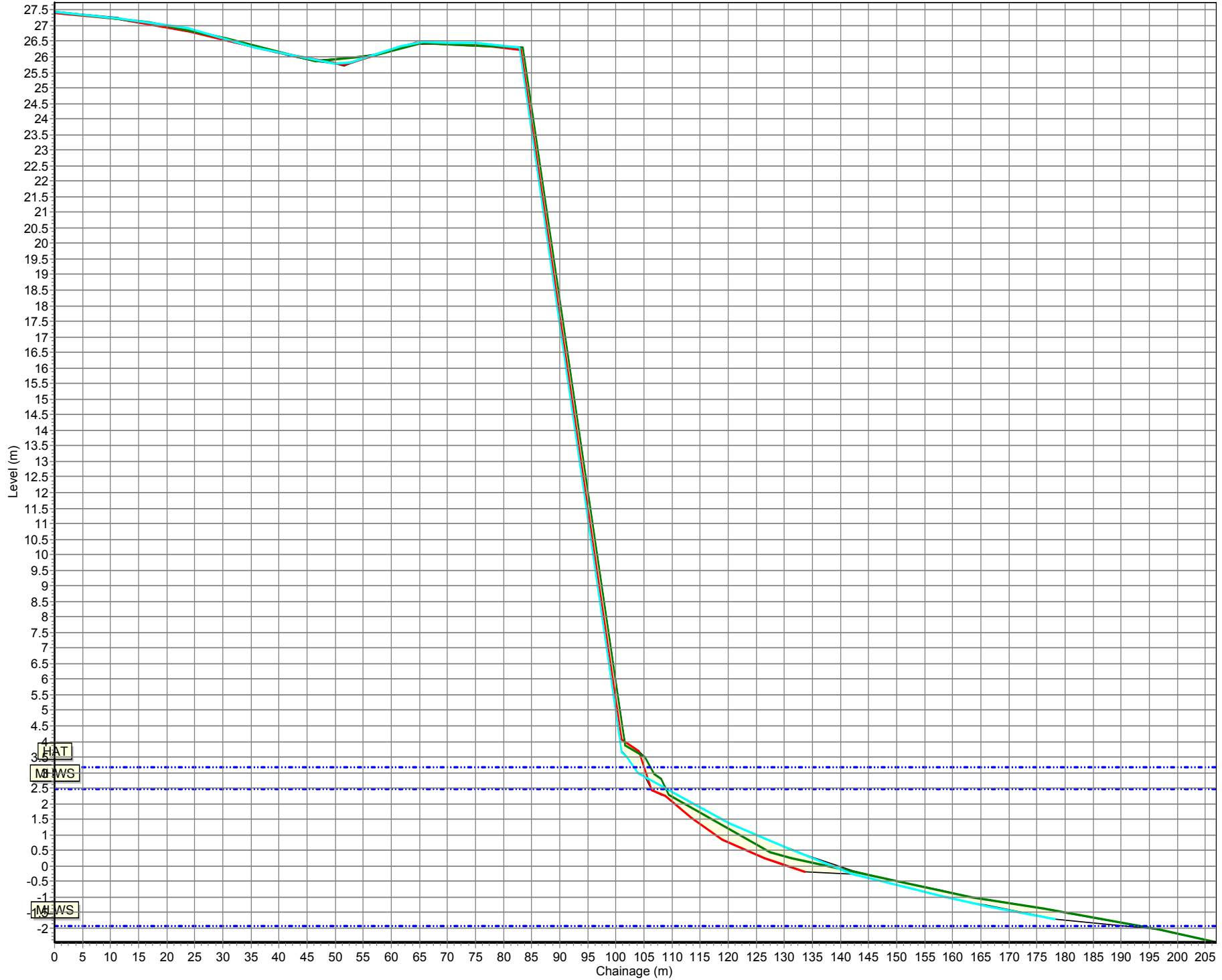


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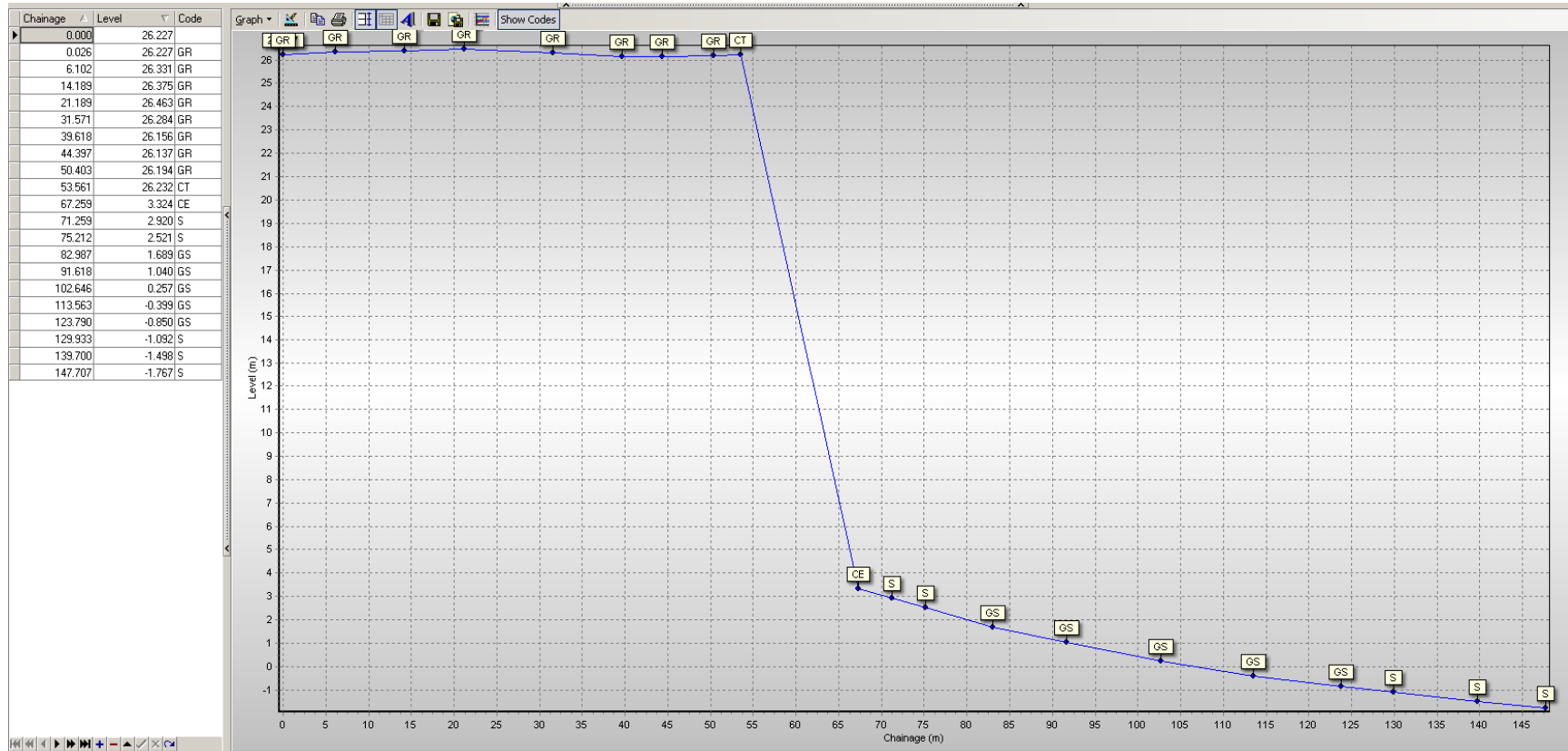


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- 18/03/2010

1bSNS33 - 18/03/2010



Beach Profiles: 1bSNS33



- Profiles Envelope
- 16/09/2009
- 18/03/2010

Appendix B
Cliff Top Survey

Cliff Top Survey

Hendon to Ryhope

Thirty-two ground control points have been established between Hendon and Ryhope (Figure C1). The maximum separation between any two points varies along the coast, reflecting the degree of risk from the erosion.

The cliff top surveys between Hendon and Ryhope are undertaken bi-annually. Measurements are taken from a fixed ground control point along a fixed bearing to the edge of the cliff top. It is assumed that the accuracy of cliff top monitoring using this technique is $\pm 0.2\text{m}$. Therefore this should be taken into account when considering the calculated erosion rates in the table below.

Table B1 provides information about these ground control points and results from the 2009 (baseline), previous and present cliff top surveys showing the position from the ground control point to the edge of the cliff top along the defined bearing. Future reports will show results from subsequent surveys and provide a means of assessing erosion since the baseline survey.

Table B1 – Cliff Top Surveys between Hendon and Ryhope

Ground Control Point Details					Distance to Cliff Top (m)			Total Erosion (m) Negative values = retreat Positive values = advance (heave prior to collapse)		Erosion Rate (m/year)
Ref	Easting	Northing	Level (mODN)	Bearing (°)	Baseline Survey (Mar 2009)	Previous Survey (Sep 2009)	Present Survey (Mar 2010)	Baseline (Mar 2009) to Present (Mar 2010)	Previous (Sep 2009) to Present (Mar 2010)	Baseline (Mar 2009) to Present (Mar 2010)
1	441026	555571	75	18.9	8.2	11.0	7.8	Landscaping (earthworks) behind the sea wall was undertaken in 2009. March 2010 now represents the new baseline.		
2	441064	555355	85	17.3	7.1	8.0	7.2			
3	441098	555124	82	17.9	10.0	10.6	10.4			
4	441174	554939	65	17.0	10.3	10.2	10.0	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3
5	441199	554861	65	20.0	7.7	7.7	7.5	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
6	441224	554774	71	22.4	10.8	11.0	10.7	-0.2	-0.4	-0.2
7	441248	554690	74	22.8	10.2	10.4	10.4	0.2	0.0	0.2
8	441259	554597	101	22.5	10.1	9.9	10.1	0.0	0.2	0.0
9	441276	554513	66	23.0	10.5	10.6	10.5	0.0	-0.1	0.0
10	441309	554421	58	22.0	8.8	9.1	9.0	0.2	-0.1	0.2

Ground Control Point Details					Distance to Cliff Top (m)			Total Erosion (m) Negative values = retreat Positive values = advance (heave prior to collapse)		Erosion Rate (m/year)
Ref	Easting	Northing	Level (mODN)	Bearing (°)	Baseline Survey (Mar 2009)	Previous Survey (Sep 2009)	Present Survey (Mar 2010)	Baseline (Mar 2009) to Present (Mar 2010)	Previous (Sep 2009) to Present (Mar 2010)	Baseline (Mar 2009) to Present (Mar 2010)
11	441354	554346	68	19.9	8.2	8.3	8.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0
12	441400	554248	56	20.5	6.2	6.3	6.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
13	441452	554175	63	22.9	11.6	11.6	11.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
14	441472	554081	127	23.3	7.3	7.5	7.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
15	441413	554005	122	22.9	7.8	7.9	7.9	0.1	0.0	0.1
16	441385	553913	90	23.6	9.9	9.9	10.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
17	441404	553815	93	21.2	6.3	6.5	6.4	0.0	-0.1	0.0
18	441404	553724	119	24.6	8.1	8.1	8.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
19	441398	553633	78	25.4	8.2	8.4	8.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
20	441438	553453	71	26.8	10.1	10.2	10.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
21	441506	553256	62	27.7	8.6	8.7	8.6	0.0	-0.2	0.0
22	441550	553159	103	26.5	6.6	6.6	6.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
23	441585	553076	64	18.7	8.1	8.2	8.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
24	441624	552871	69	28.1	7.5	7.9	7.4	-0.2	-0.5	-0.2
25	441689	552758	70	28.0	14.6	10.5	9.4	-5.2	-1.0	-5.2
26	441715	552713	54	28.0	12.9	12.9	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
27	441749	552674	62	27.4	14.6	15.0	10.4	-4.2	-4.6	-4.2
28	441777	552630	57	26.9	8.6	8.7	5.0	-3.6	-3.7	-3.6
28A	441799	552586	56	26.8	-	13.6	13.2	-	-0.4	-0.8
28B	441817	552542	64	26.5	-	12.3	11.9	-	-0.5	-0.9
28C	441852	552503	52	26.3	-	13.1	13.1	-	-0.1	-0.1
29	441880	552472	83	26.1	15.5	15.5	15.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
30	441921	552269	97	25.1	8.6	8.6	7.9	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6
31	441853	552094	75	26.4	11.2	9.8	9.0	-2.2	-0.8	-2.2
32	441883	551988	96	27.4	9.8	9.8	9.6	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2

440000

441000

442000



South West Breakwater

Hendon to Ryhope

Salterfen Rocks

0 200 400 Metres



555000

555000

554000

● Cliff Top Monitoring Points

Client: North East Coastal Group
Project: Cell 1 Regional Coastal Monitoring Programme

Appendix B - Map 1 Sunderland Council Frontage

Update Report 2
'Partial Measures' Survey 2010

Drawing Scale 1:15,000 at A4



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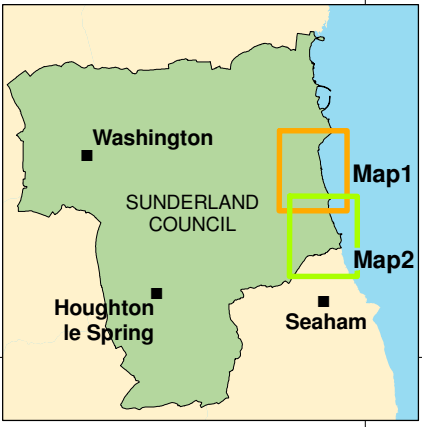
Approved by: NC Date: 04/06/2010

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441000

442000

443000



● Cliff Top Monitoring Points

Client: North East Coastal Group
 Project: Cell 1 Regional Coastal Monitoring Programme

**Appendix B - Map 2
 Sunderland
 Council Frontage**

Update Report 2
 'Partial Measures' Survey 2010

Drawing Scale 1:15,000 at A4



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