





Cell 1 Regional Coastal Monitoring Programme Update Report 3: 'Partial Measures' Survey 2011



Redcar & Cleveland Borough Council

August 2011

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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 (mODN)			
Water Level Parameter	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 Lev	rel (mODN)	
Water Level Parameter	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 (mODN)			
Water Level Parameter	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	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	the high water mark, e.g. a sea wall. Direction of alongshore movement of beach materials.
Ebb-tide	The falling tide, part of the tidal cycle between high water and the next
Lob lide	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	The average of all low waters observed over a sufficiently long period.
Water (MLW)	
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

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

^(*) The present report is **Update Report 3** and provides an analysis of the 2011 Partial Measures survey for Redcar & Cleveland Borough 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

Redcar & Cleveland Borough Council's frontage extends from the South Gare Breakwater at the mouth of the River Tees estuary to Cowbar Nab at Staithes. For the purposes of this report, it has been sub-divided into six areas, namely:

- Coatham Sands
- Redcar Sands
- Marske Sands
- Saltburn Sands
- Cattersty Sands (Skinningrove)
- Staithes¹

1.2 Methodology

Along Redcar & Cleveland Borough Council's frontage, the following surveying is undertaken:

- Full Measures survey annually each autumn/early winter comprising:
 - Beach profile surveys along 9 no. transect lines
 - Topographic survey along Coatham Sands
 - o Topographic survey along Redcar Sands
 - Topographic survey along Marske Sands
 - Topographic survey along Saltburn Sands
 - Topographic survey at Skinningrove along Cattersty Sands
- Partial Measures survey annually each spring comprising:
 - o Beach profile surveys along 9 no. transect lines
 - Topographic survey along Redcar Sands
 - Topographic survey along Saltburn Sands
 - Topographic survey at Skinningrove along Cattersty Sands
- Cliff top survey bi-annually at:
 - o Staithes

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.

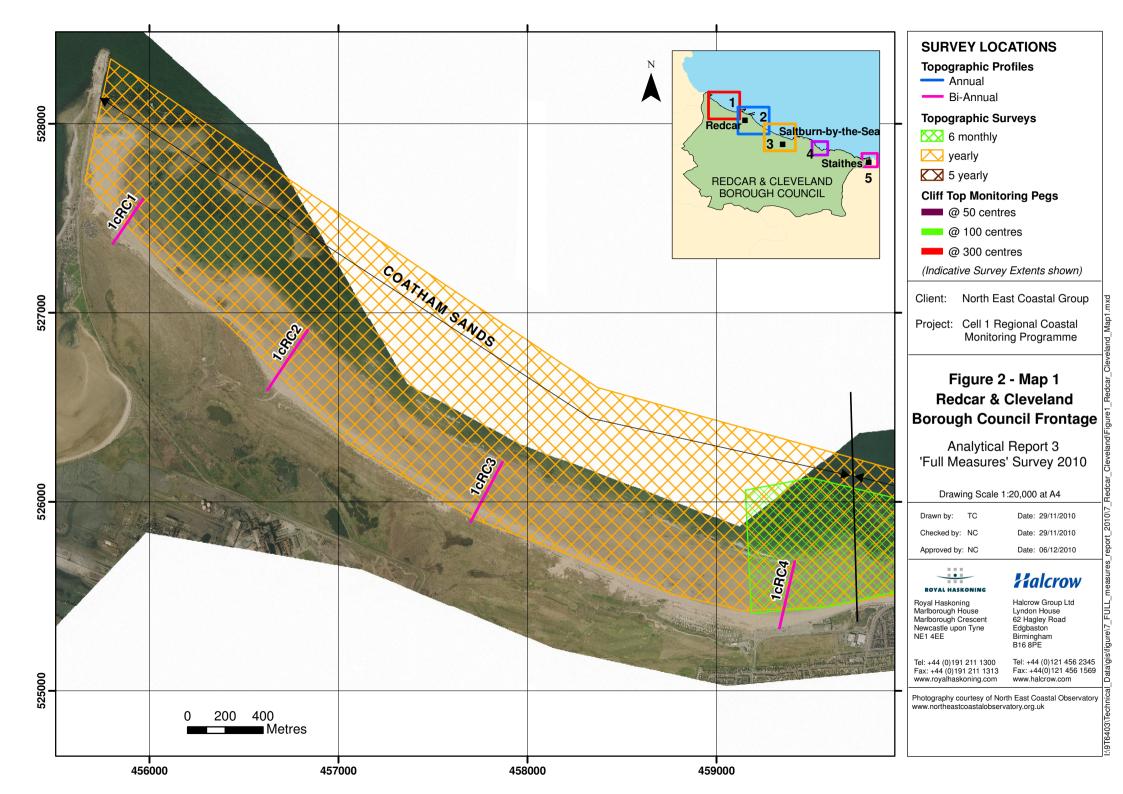
The Partial Measures survey was undertaken along this frontage in April 2011. During the Coatham, Redcar, Marske and Saltburn surveys weather conditions were fine and breezy and the sea state was calm but with a sea fret. During the Skinningrove survey weather conditions were sunny and warm and the sea state was calm. During the Staithes survey weather conditions were fine and dry and the sea state was calm.

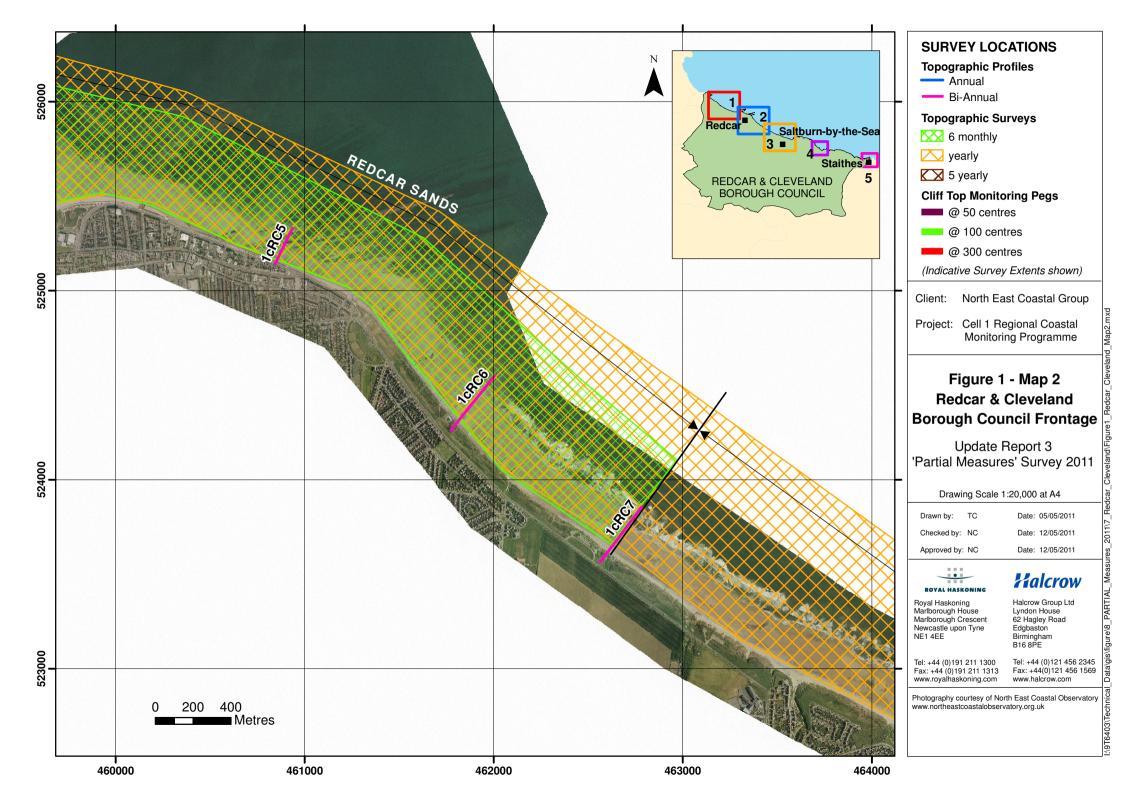
The Update Report presents the following:

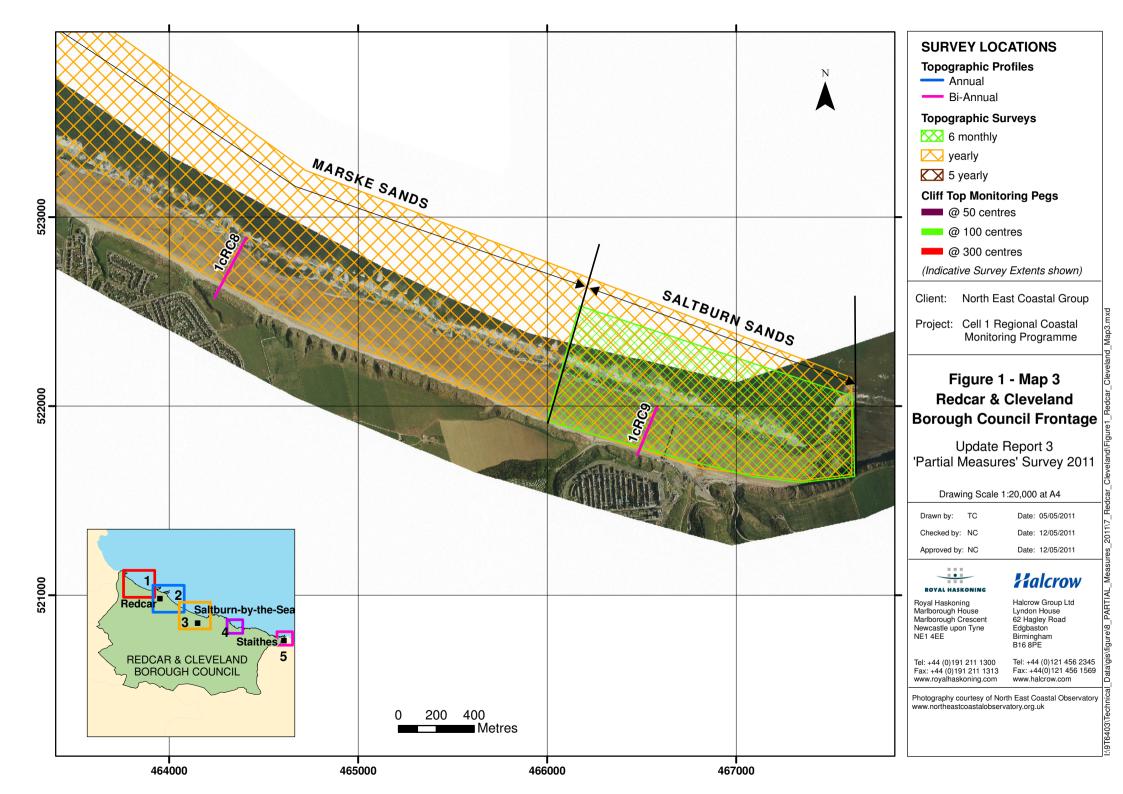
- description of the changes observed since the previous survey and an interpretation of the drivers of these changes (Section 2);
- documentation of any problems encountered during surveying or uncertainties inherent in the analysis (Section 3);
- recommendations for 'fine-tuning' the programme to enhance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

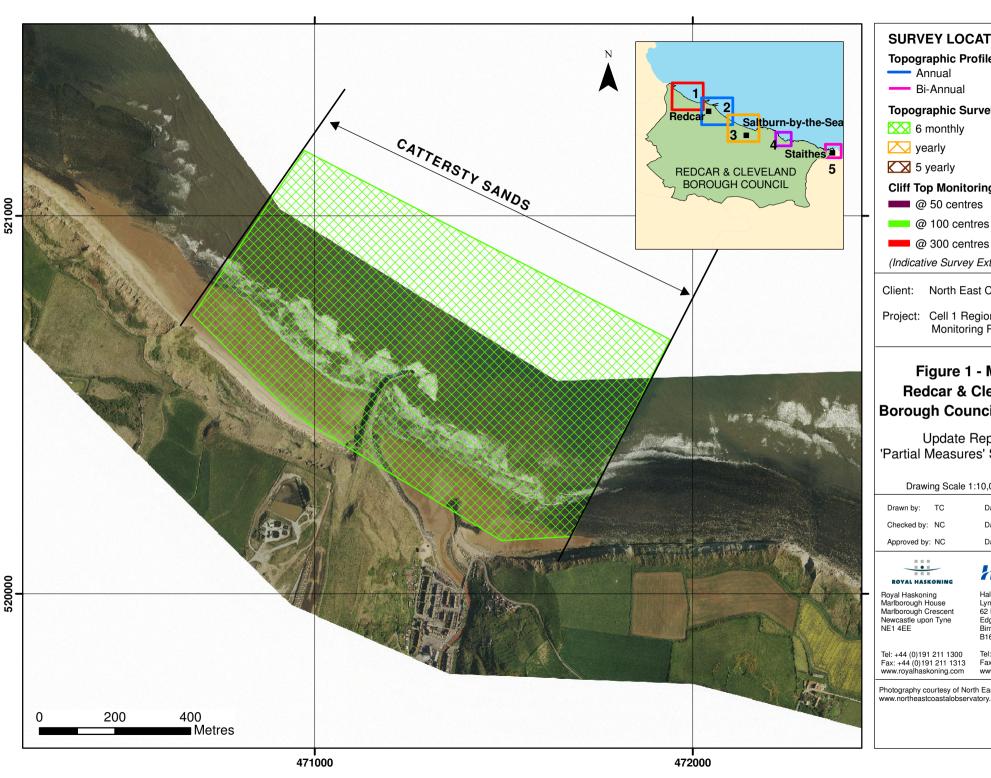
Data from the present survey are presented in a processed form in the Appendices.

¹ The Staithes frontage straddles the boundary of jurisdiction of Redcar & Cleveland and Scarborough Borough Councils.









SURVEY LOCATIONS

Topographic Profiles

— Annual

Bi-Annual

Topographic Surveys

6 monthly

yearly

5 yearly

Cliff Top Monitoring Pegs

@ 50 centres

@ 100 centres

(Indicative Survey Extents shown)

North East Coastal Group

Project: Cell 1 Regional Coastal Monitoring Programme

Figure 1 - Map 4 **Redcar & Cleveland Borough Council Frontage**

Update Report 3 'Partial Measures' Survey 2011

Drawing Scale 1:10,000 at A4

Drawn by: TC Date: 05/05/2011

Checked by: NC Date: 12/05/2011

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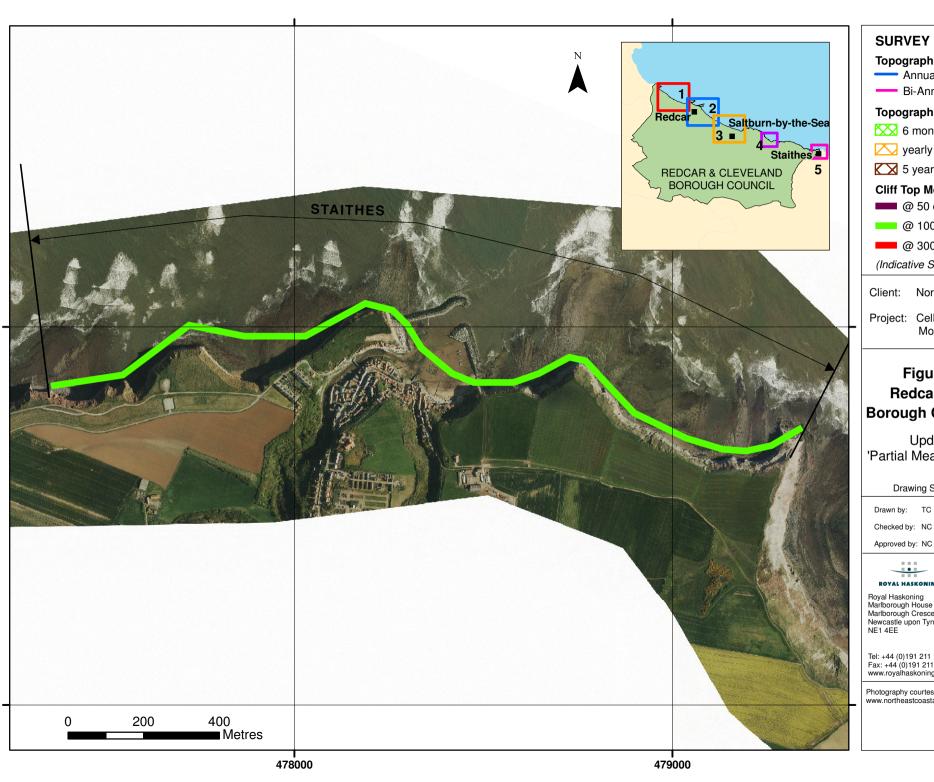
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Photography courtesy of North East Coastal Observatory



SURVEY LOCATIONS

Topographic Profiles

— Annual

Bi-Annual

Topographic Surveys

6 monthly

yearly

5 yearly

Cliff Top Monitoring Pegs

@ 50 centres

@ 100 centres

@ 300 centres

(Indicative Survey Extents shown)

North East Coastal Group

Project: Cell 1 Regional Coastal Monitoring Programme

Figure 2 - Map 5 **Redcar & Cleveland Borough Council Frontage**

Update Report 3 'Partial Measures' Survey 2011

Drawing Scale 1:10,000 at A4

Drawn by: TC Date: 05/05/2011

> Date: 12/05/2011 Date: 12/05/2011



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Photography courtesy of North East Coastal Observatory

2. Analysis of Survey Data

2.1 Coatham Sands

Survey Date	Description of Changes Since Last Survey	Interpretation
04-2011	Beach Profiles:	
	Coatham Sands is covered by four beach profiles during the Partial Measures survey (RC1 to RC4; Appendix A).	
	RC1 is located approximately 300m south of the South Gare Breakwater, immediately in the lee of the German Charlies. The profile showed some continued minor accretion at the seaward face of the dunes and stability to landward within the main body of dunes. Along the foreshore, the berm which was last present in the September 2009 survey flattened between MHWS and HAT in the September 2009 survey but absent due to flattening in the April 2010 and November 2010 surveys had re-formed, peaking in crest level at around HAT. Considerable accretion occurred along the lower foreshore.	Along most of Coatham Sands, there was accretion along the lower foreshore. Dunes were stable or accreting and the only areas of beach lowering, typically at the toe of the dunes or sea defence, were
	Along RC2 dune levels remained healthy, showing a slight redistribution of sand to form a berm at the dune toe between MHWS and HAT. The mid section of the profile experienced some lowering, but lower beach levels were high.	very local and within the bounds of previous reco behaviour since surveys began in November 2008
	Profile RC3 showed accretion on the seaward face of the dunes, but relatively low foreshore levels , similar to those recorded in November 2010, along the entire profile.	
	Along RC4 there was some local lowering at the toe of the sea defence, but accretion since November 2010 along the rest of the profile, with levels along the lower foreshore particularly high.	

2.2 Redcar Sands

Survey Date	Description of Changes Since Last Survey	Interpretation
	Beach Profiles:	
	Redcar Sands is covered by three beach profiles (RC5 to RC7; Appendix A), with RC7 being approximately on the boundary with the Marske Sands area.	
	Beach levels at the toe of the concrete wall and revetment along RC5 increased by up to 0.65m between November 2010 and April 2011 to reach record high levels since surveys began in November 2008. Further seaward along the profile, levels remained high until a chainage of 80m. After this point they dropped to low values to a chainage of 130m, where after rock remained exposed on the lower-most foreshore.	
	Along RC6 profile levels were almost identical to those recorded in November 2010 along the dunes, upper beach and lower beach, but increased by around 0.1m along the mid beach.	The profiles along Redcar Sands generally showed a
04-2011	The high dune along RC7 exhibited little change between November 2010 and April 2011, although there was accretion on the upper foreshore and erosion on the lower foreshore.	modest redistribution of sand since the last survey in November 2010. Levels at the toe of the defences along RC5 were particularly high, as also represented
	Topographic Survey:	by the topographic surveys in front of the town. There was very little change along The Stray.
	Redcar Sands is covered by a 6-monthly topographic survey. Data have been used to create a DGM (Appendix B – Map 1a). There are several areas adjacent to the sea wall showing gaps in the dataset along the Redcar town frontage. This is where construction activities are currently ongoing associated with the new sea defences and seafront regeneration (see Section 3). This DGM has been compared against the previous (November 2010) survey in Appendix B – Map 1b.	was very mue change along the onay.
	The DGMs show that most changes along Redcar Sands between November 2010 and April 2011 are	

in front of the town (where profile RC5 is located), with minimal changes further south-east along The Stray (where profiles RC6 and RC7 are located). In front of the town, the upper beach typically experienced accretion, with lowering along the lower beach, leaving the rocks on the lowest point of the

foreshore exposed of sand at low water.

2.3 Marske Sands

Survey Date	Description of Changes Since Last Survey	Interpretation
	Beach Profiles:	
04-2011	Marske Sands is covered by two beach profiles during the Partial Measures survey (RC7 to RC8; Appendix A), with RC7 being approximately on the boundary with the Redcar Sands area.	The two profiles along Marske Sands remained remarkably stable between November 2010 and April
	RC7 is located along The Stray and has been discussed in Section 2.2.	2011.
	RC8 experienced little change since November 2010.	

2.4 Saltburn Sands

modest berm observed in November 2010 was flattened. along Saltburn Sands, with some accretion at the of the sea wall and some along the lower foreshold particularly east of Skelton Beck, caused by Identification and the operation of the sea wall and some along the lower foreshold particularly east of Skelton Beck, caused by Identification and the operation of the sea wall and some accretion at the operation of the sea wall accretion of the sea wall accre	Survey Date	Description of Changes Since Last Survey	Interpretation
The DGMs show that since November 2010 the foreshore has been relatively stable, with isolated		Beach Profiles: Saltburn Sands is covered by one beach profile (RC9; Appendix A). Beach levels at the toe of the sea wall and along the upper beach increased slightly since November 2010, with a slight decrease along the mid-upper section. Towards the landward end of the profile the modest berm observed in November 2010 was flattened. Topographic Survey: Saltburn Sands is covered by a 6-monthly topographic survey. Data have been used to create a DGM (Appendix B – Map 2a). This DGM has been compared against the previous (November 2010) survey in Appendix B – Map 2b.	There has been modest change since November 2010 along Saltburn Sands, with some accretion at the toe of the sea wall and some along the lower foreshore, particularly east of Skelton Beck, caused by local erosion from typically the mid beach. All changes are

2.5 Cattersty Sands

Survey Date	Description of Changes Since Last Survey	Interpretation
	Topographic Survey:	
	Cattersty Sands is covered by a 6-monthly topographic survey. Data have been used to create a DGM (Appendix B – Map 3a). This DGM has been compared against the previous (November 2010) survey in Appendix B – Map 3b.	
04-2011	Appendix B - Map 3b reveals different behaviours either side of the jetty. Cattersty Sands to the west shows a notable near linear band of erosion at the mid section of the beach, with accretional zones both seaward (on the lower beach) and landward (on the upper beach). To the east of the jetty there was a greater tendency for accretion on the upper and mid beach sections, with erosion on the lower beach.	The changes are within the bands of previous behaviour and present no major concerns.

2.6 **Staithes**

Survey Date	Description of Changes Since Last Survey	Interpretation
	Cliff Top Survey:	The markers which have shown no change since the
	Twenty ground control points have been established at Staithes for the purposes of cliff top monitoring. The separation between any two points is typically around 100 m (although occasionally less). The cliff top surveys at Staithes are undertaken bi-annually. Data collection involves a distance offset measurement from the ground control point to the cliff edge along a fixed bearing.	baseline survey suggest a relatively stable local cliface in these locations (points 1, 2, 6, 7, 11, 14, 15, 20). Cliff top recession was observed at points 4 an 13. Point 4 is located to the west of Staithes, alon Cowbar Lane, a well known site of cliff top recession Point 13 is located above Staithes harbour itself.
	Appendix C provides results from the April 2011 survey, showing the distance from the ground control point to the edge of the cliff top along the defined bearing and changes in position since the November 2008 baseline survey and the previous September 2010 survey.	

04-2011

When survey accuracy is taken into consideration, eight of the twenty points have shown no change in cliff top position between the November 2008 and April 2011 surveys (i.e. the measured change in cliff position is less than the survey error). Only two locations (points 4 and 13) have shown recession of the cliff line, by 0.6 and 1.9m respectively, since the baseline survey (±0.1m due to survey accuracy). This equates to erosion rates of 0.2m/yr and 0.8m/yr respectively. At a large number of locations an apparent increase in distance to the cliff edge has occurred, highlighting the limits of accuracy of this cliff top monitoring technique.

Ten of the surveyed locations show an increase in distance to the cliff edge. It is possible that these data represent an extension of the cliff top due to a progressive toppling failure but this is not supported by field observations over this time. These data are therefore considered to be resulting from differing interpretation of the exact position of the cliff edge between surveys. This suggests that the Council's approach of using laser scanning to monitor cliff recession at the key points of concern is a more suitable approach.

3. Problems Encountered and Uncertainty in Analysis

The topographic survey along Redcar Sands had some gaps adjacent to the sea wall where construction activities were ongoing as part of the new sea defence and regeneration project. This did not unduly affect the analysis, however.





The cliff top surveys at Staithes are assumed to have a limit of accuracy of $\pm\,0.1$ m due to the techniques used. At a sizeable number of locations 'apparent' cliff advance is calculated, which is highly unlikely (except under a toppling mechanism of failure). It is more likely that this is due to a different point being identified as the edge of the cliff, especially with different seasonal vegetation covers. To improve the data quality, enhancing their long-term value, a visit to all measurement locations by a cliff geomorphologist would provide a useful means to evaluate this issue further.

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

It is understood that Redcar & Cleveland Borough Council is undertaking terrestrial laser scan surveys of cliff faces and cliff tops at Cowbar. The increased accuracy and resolution of data from laser scanning would enable a very detailed appreciation of changing conditions, and thereby further inform management planning.

5. Conclusions and Areas of Concern

- The foreshore changes between November 2010 and April 2011 along Coatham Sands, Redcar Sands, Marske Sands, Saltburn Sands and Cattersty Sands (Skinningrove) were relatively modest compared with some previous changes along these frontages and show no causes for significant concern.
- The cliff top surveys along the Staithes frontage show a mixed pattern of retreat and no change. Hotspots of cliff top retreat are located to the west of Staithes, adjacent to Cowbar Lane and above Staithes Harbour.

Appendices

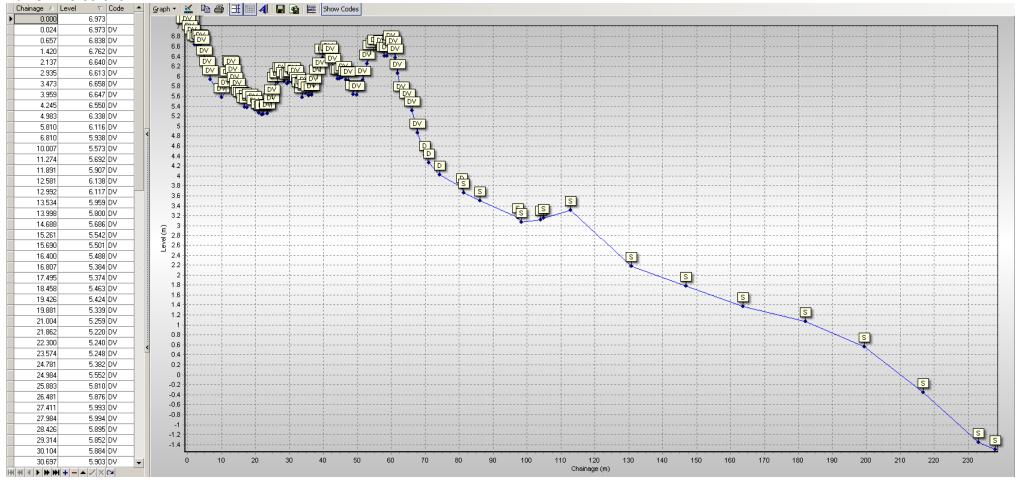
Appendix A Beach Profiles

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

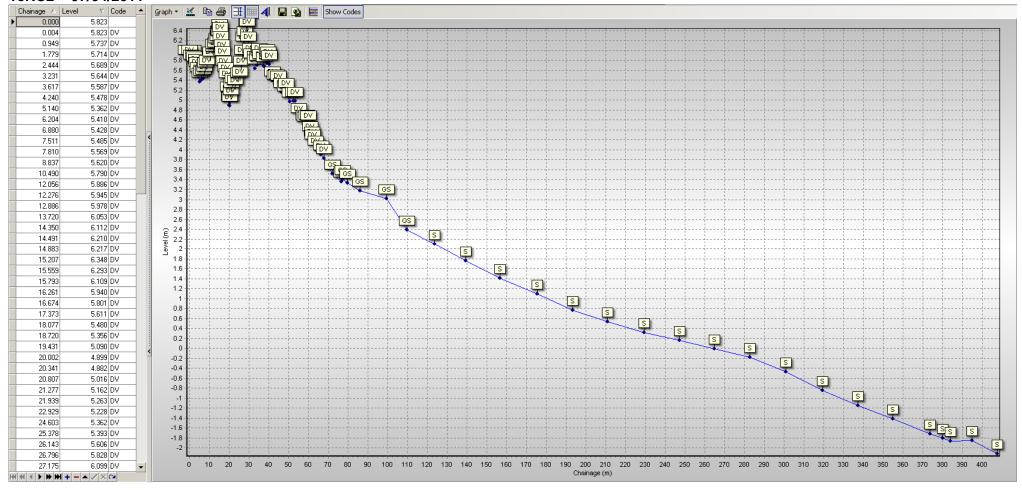
Code	Description
M	Mud
S	Sand
G	Gravel
GS	Gravel & Sand
GM	Gravel & Mud
MS	Mud & Sand
В	Boulders
R	Rock
SD	Sea Defence
SM	Salt Marsh
GR	Grass
D	Dune (non-vegetated)
DV	Dune (vegetated)
F	Forested
X	Mixture
FB	Obstruction
CT	Cliff Top
CE	Cliff Edge
CF	Cliff Face
SH	Shell
W	Water Body
ZZ	Unknown

Redcar

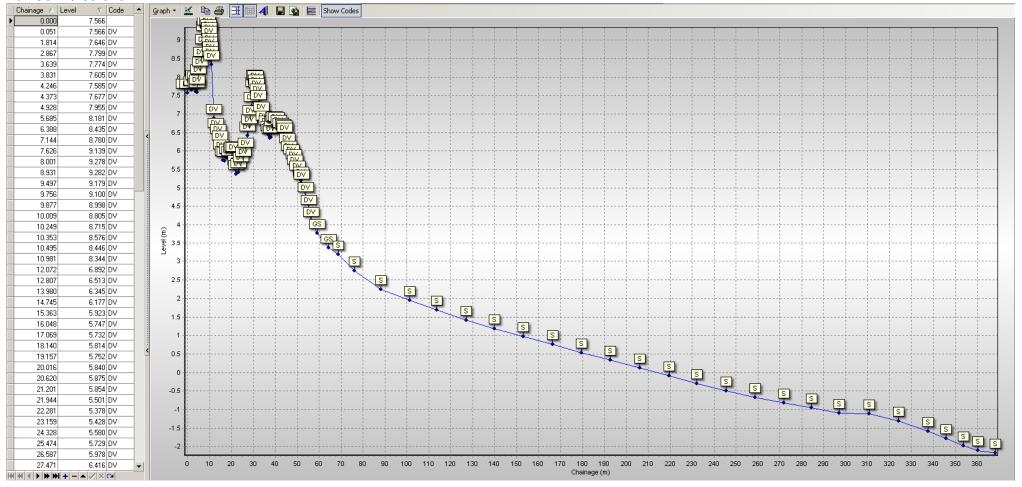
1cRC1 - 07/04/2011



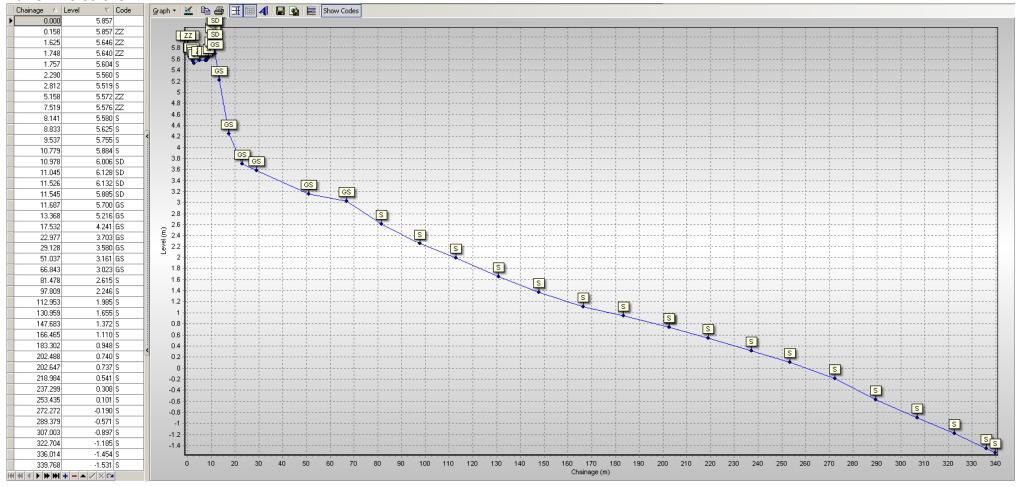
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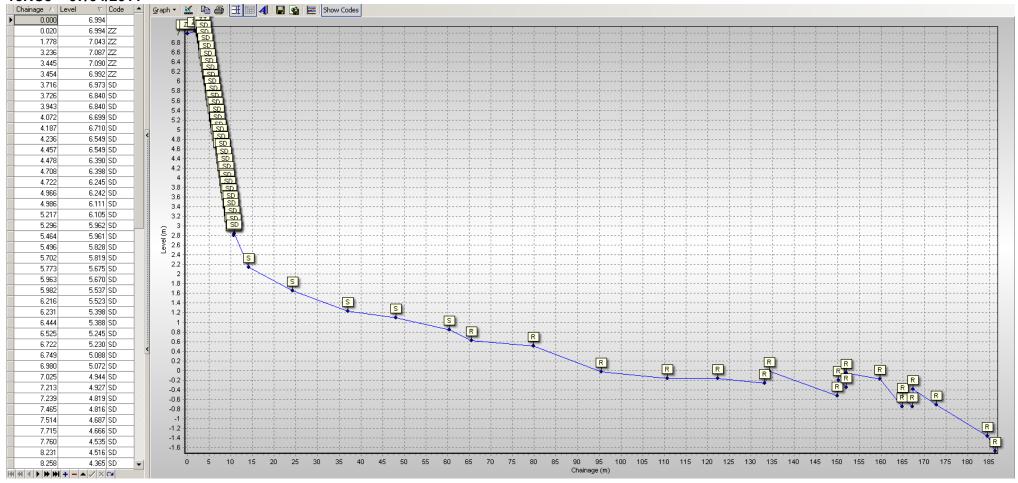
1cRC3 - 07/04/2011



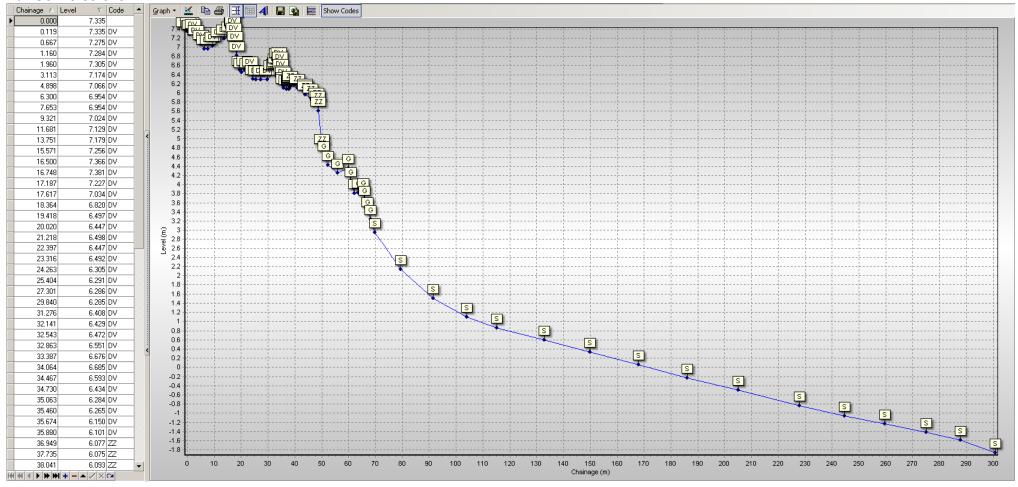
1cRC4 - 07/04/2011



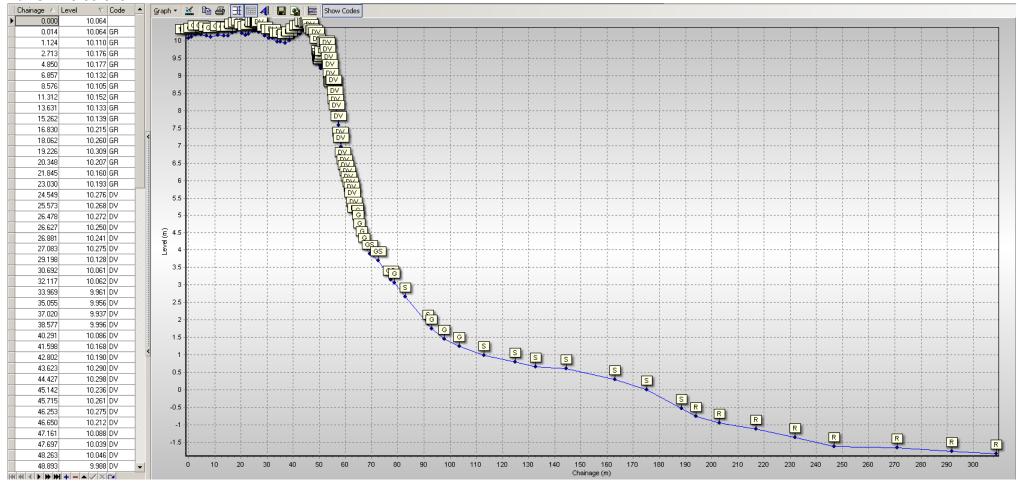
1cRC5 - 07/04/2011



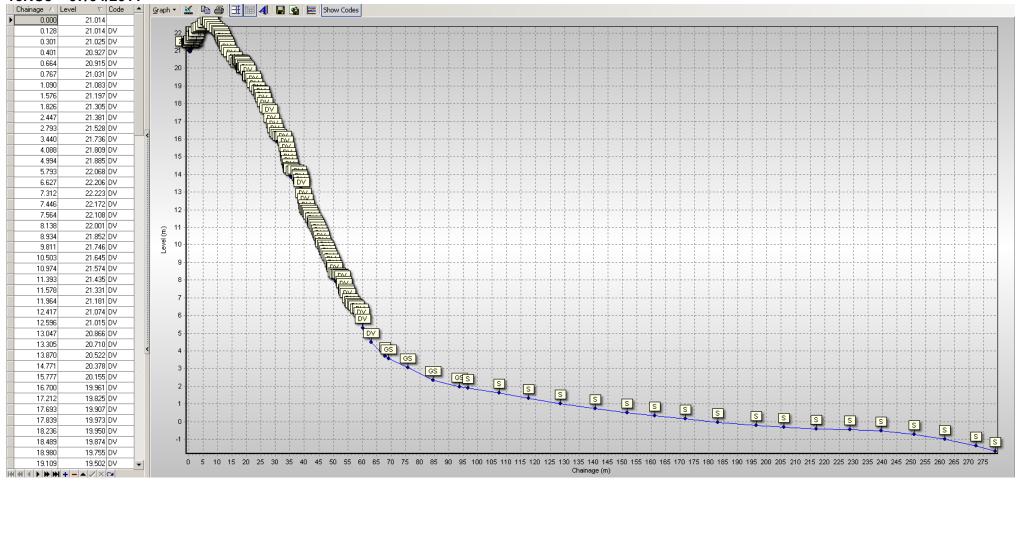
1cRC6 - 07/04/2011



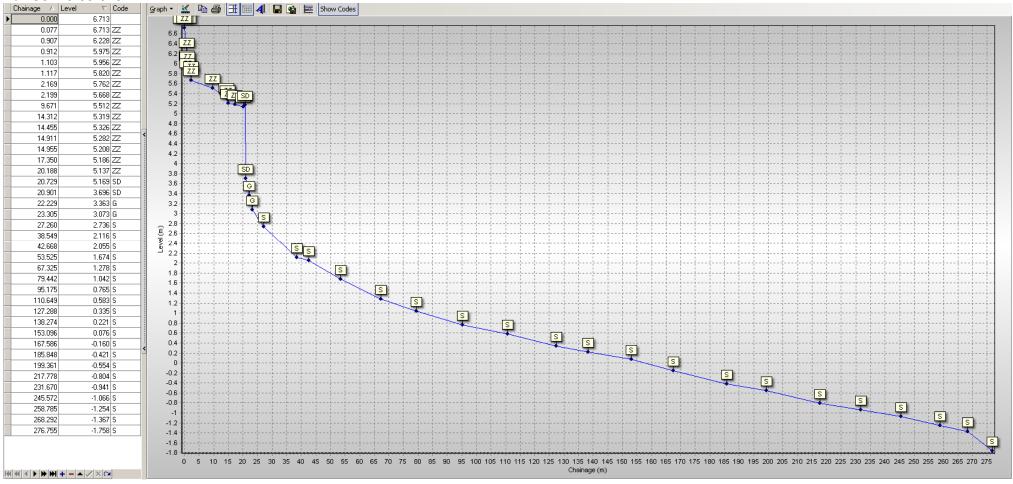
1cRC7 - 07/04/2011



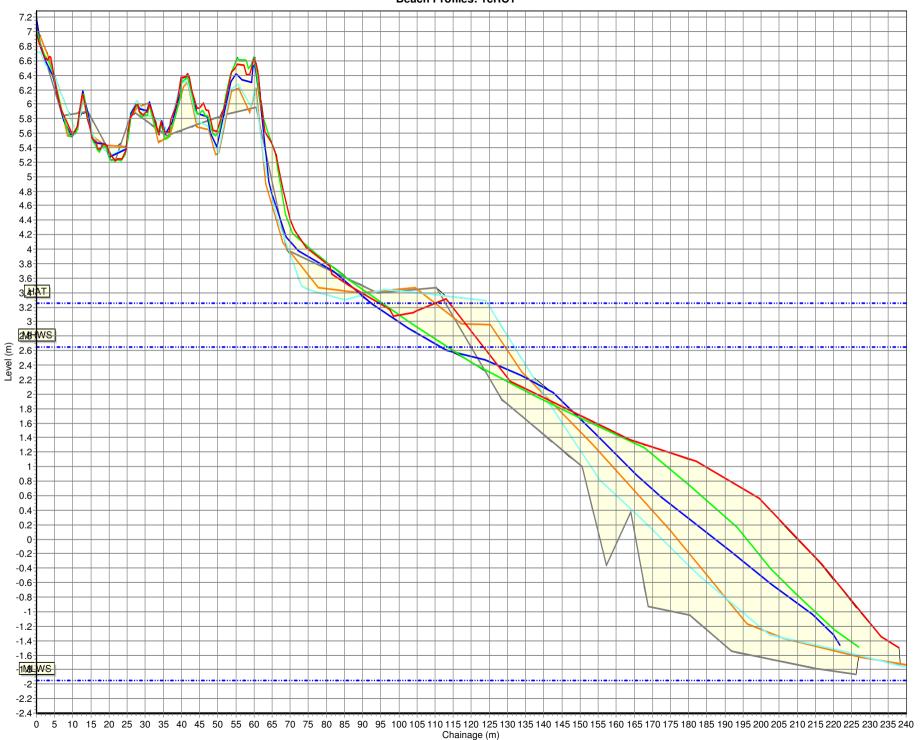
1cRC8 - 07/04/2011



1cRC9 - 07/04/2011

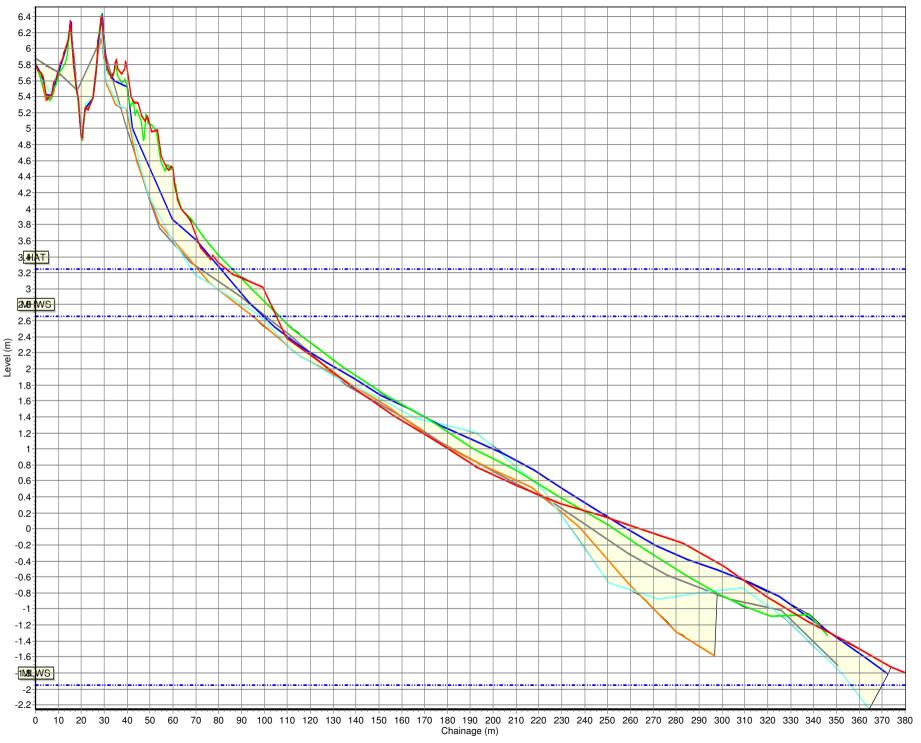






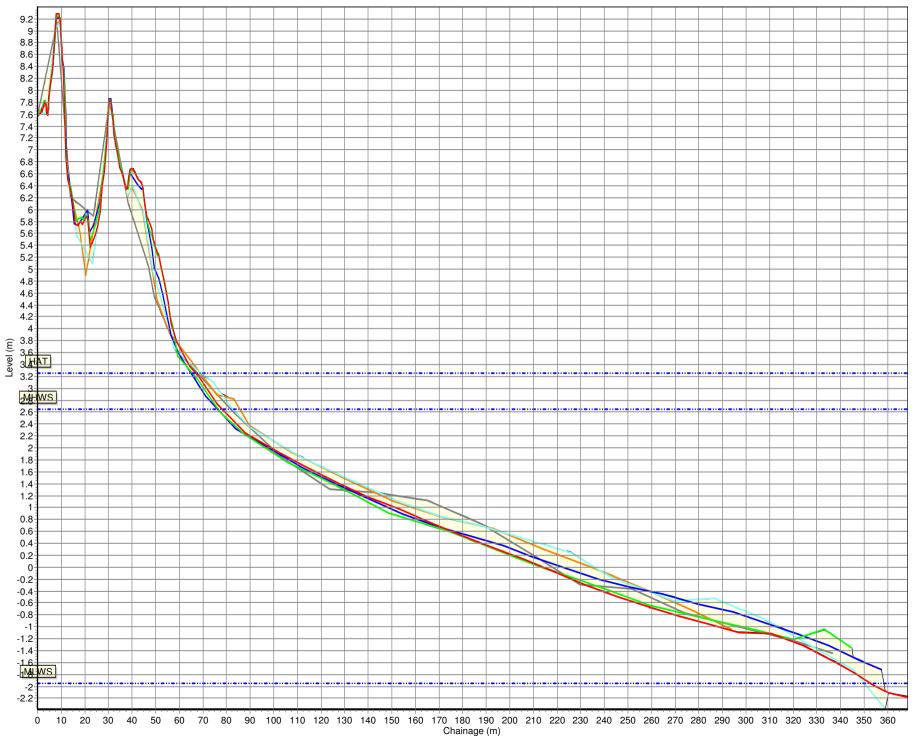


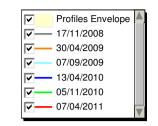




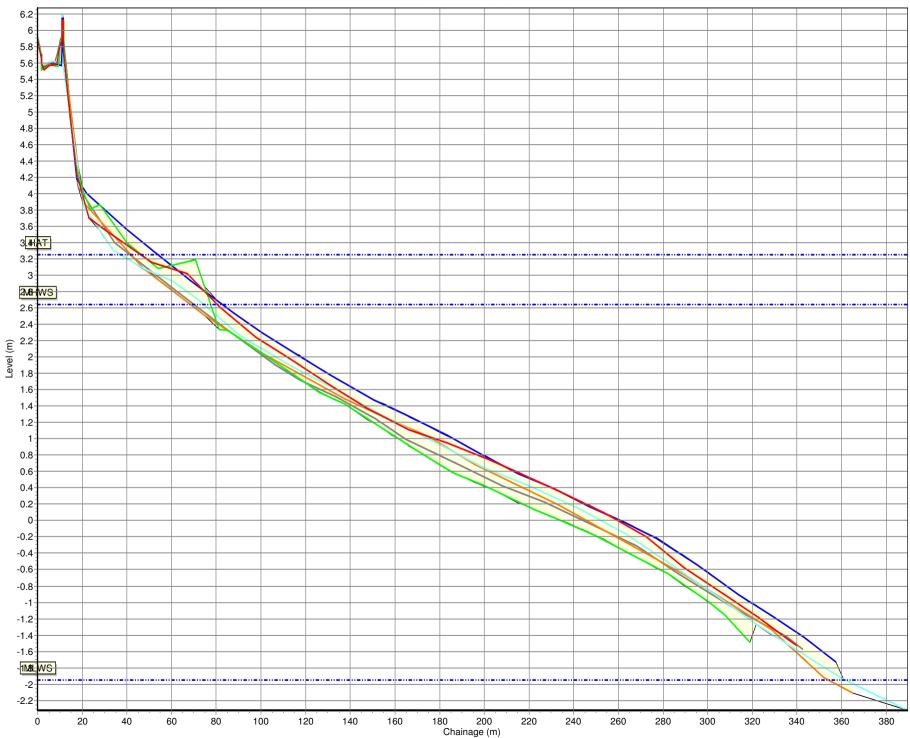








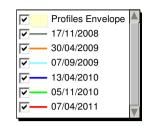




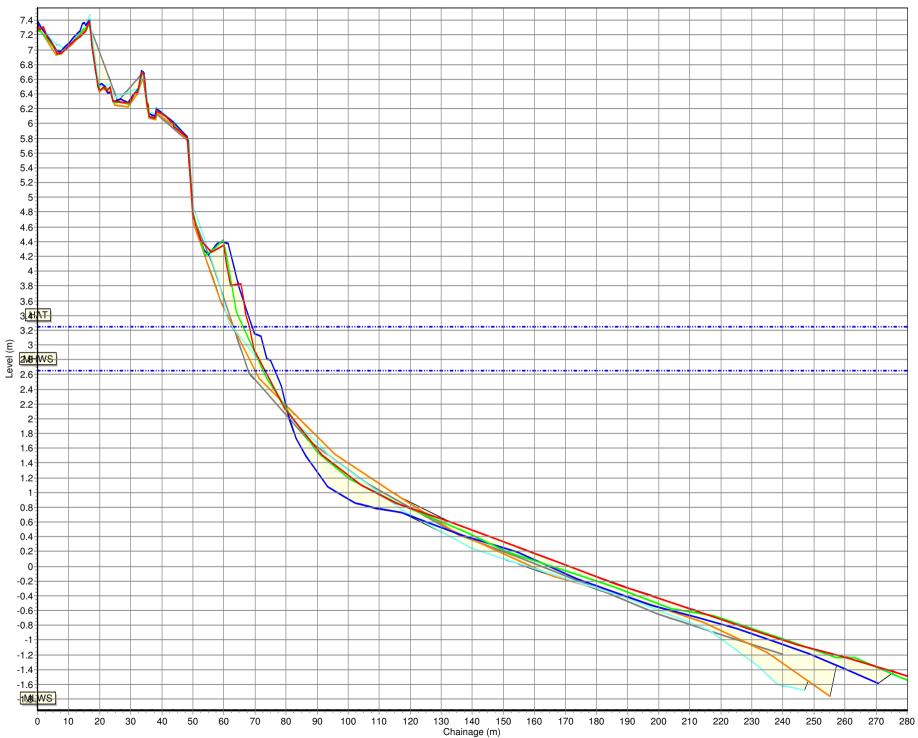


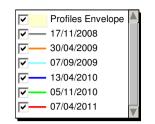






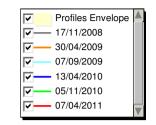




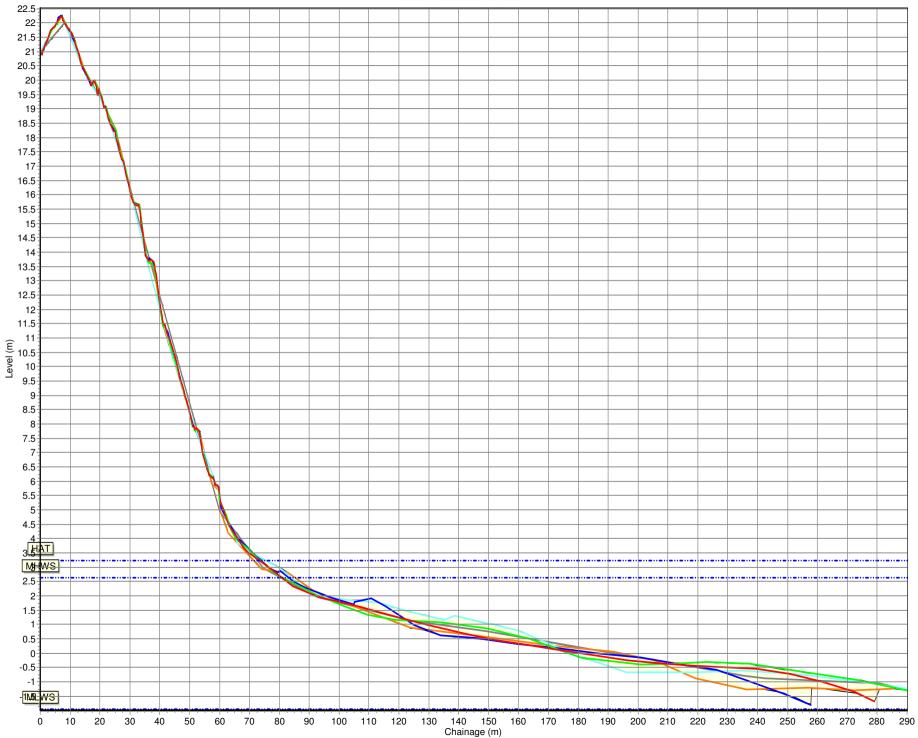


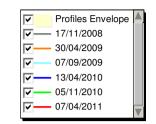




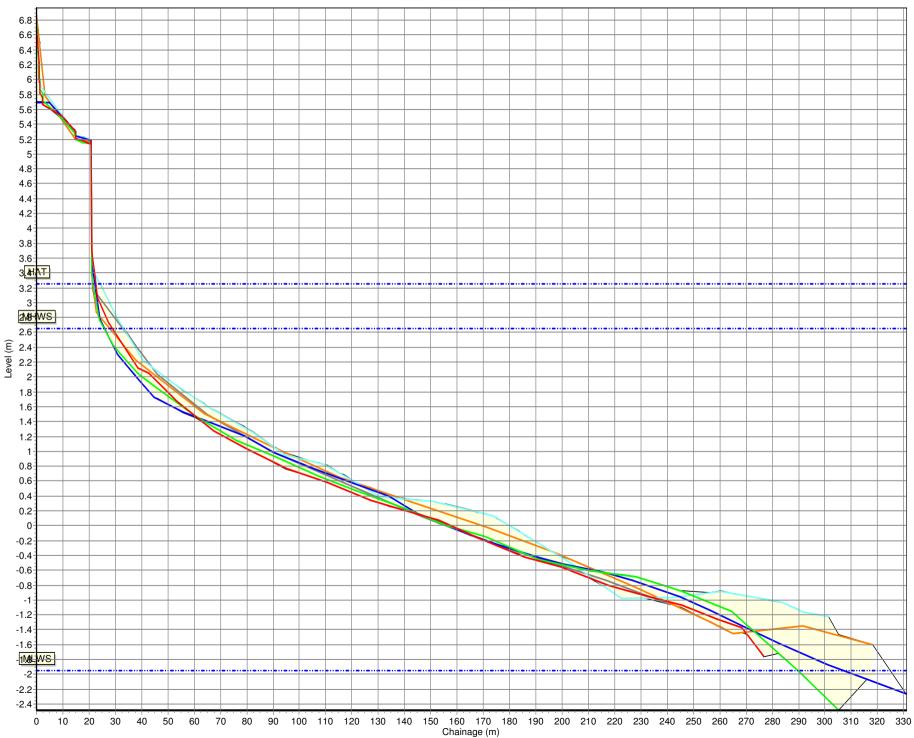


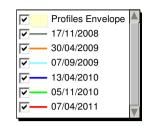




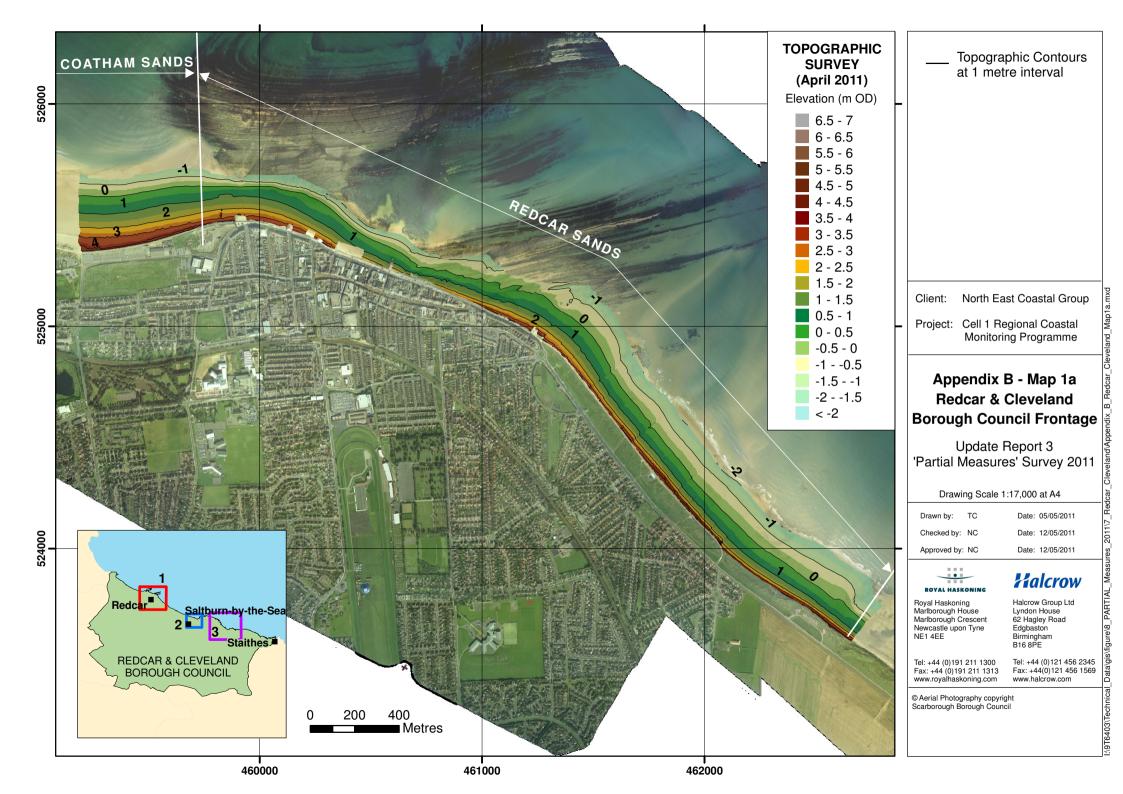


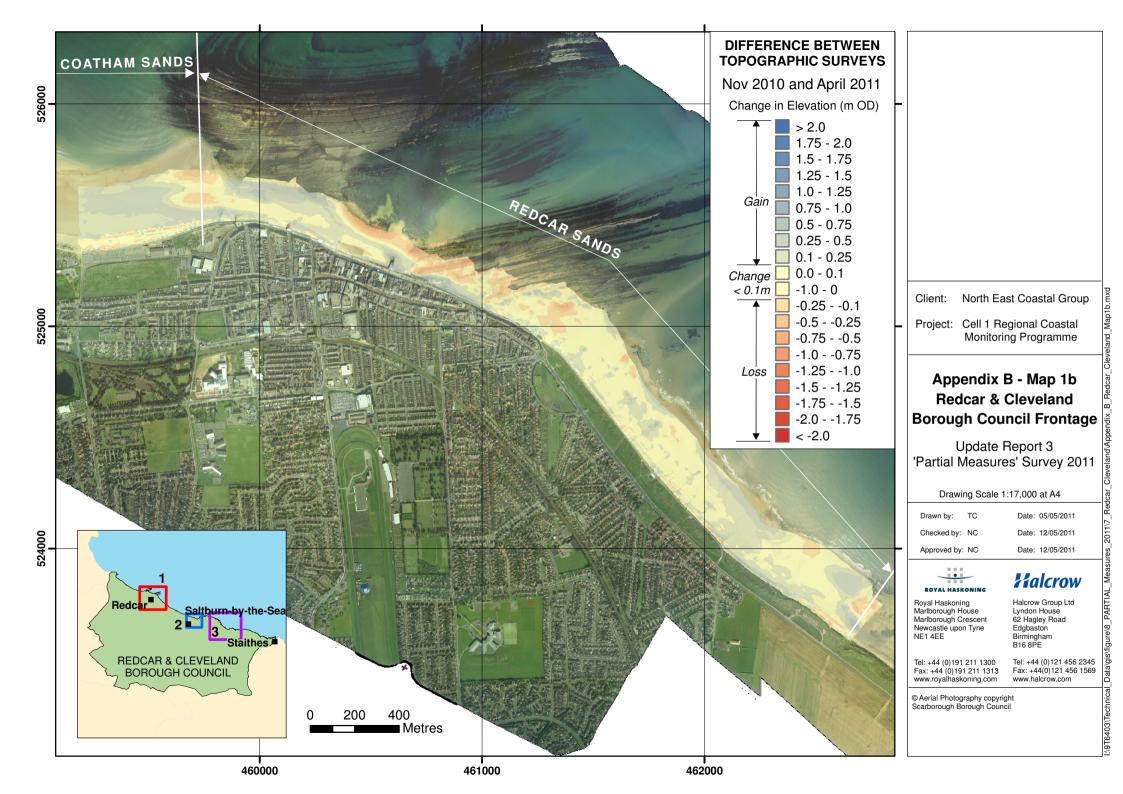


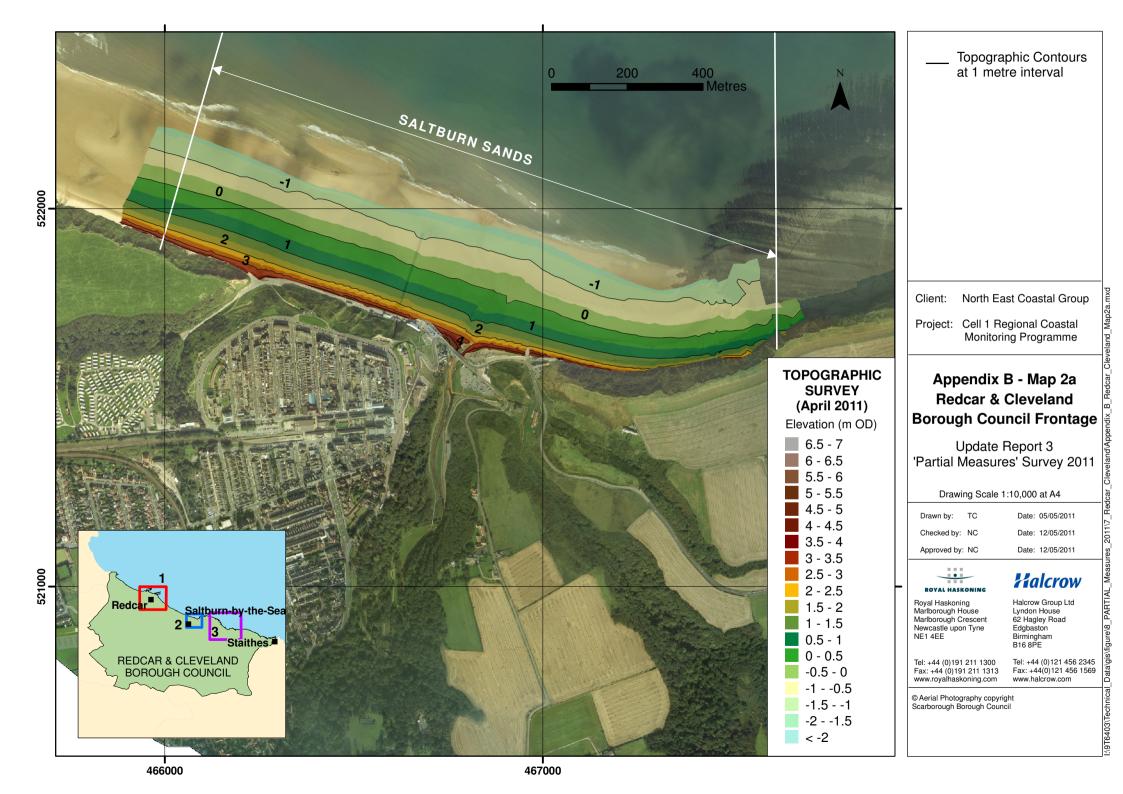


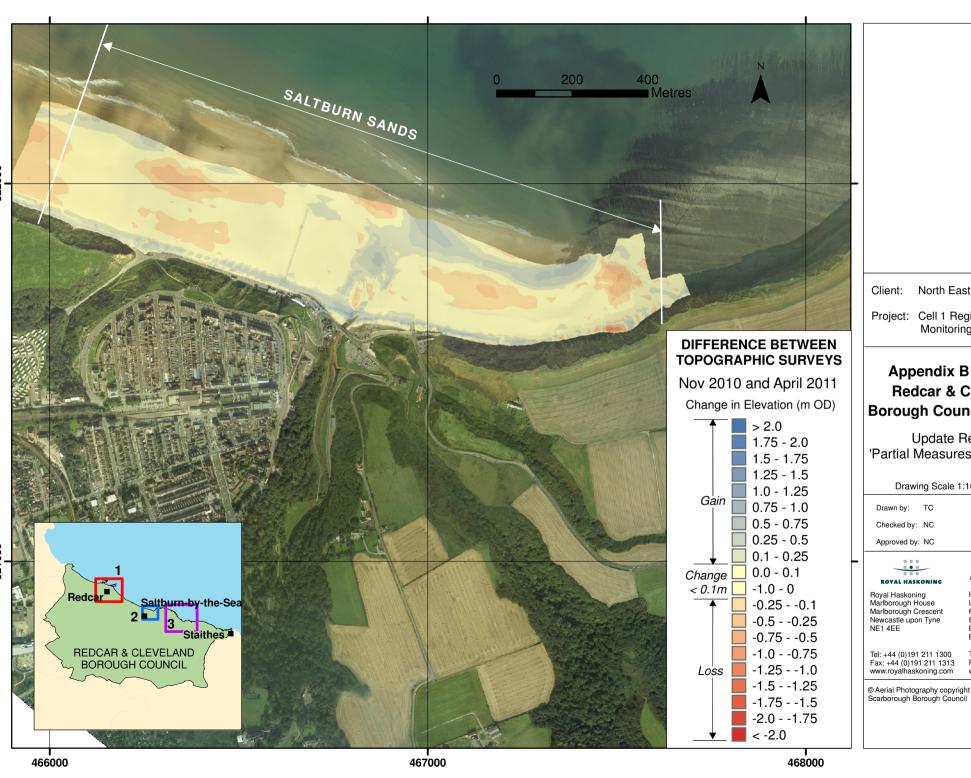


Appendix B Topographic Survey









North East Coastal Group

Project: Cell 1 Regional Coastal Monitoring Programme

Appendix B - Map 2b **Redcar & Cleveland Borough Council Frontage**

Update Report 3 'Partial Measures' Survey 2011

Drawing Scale 1:10,000 at A4

Date: 05/05/2011

Date: 12/05/2011



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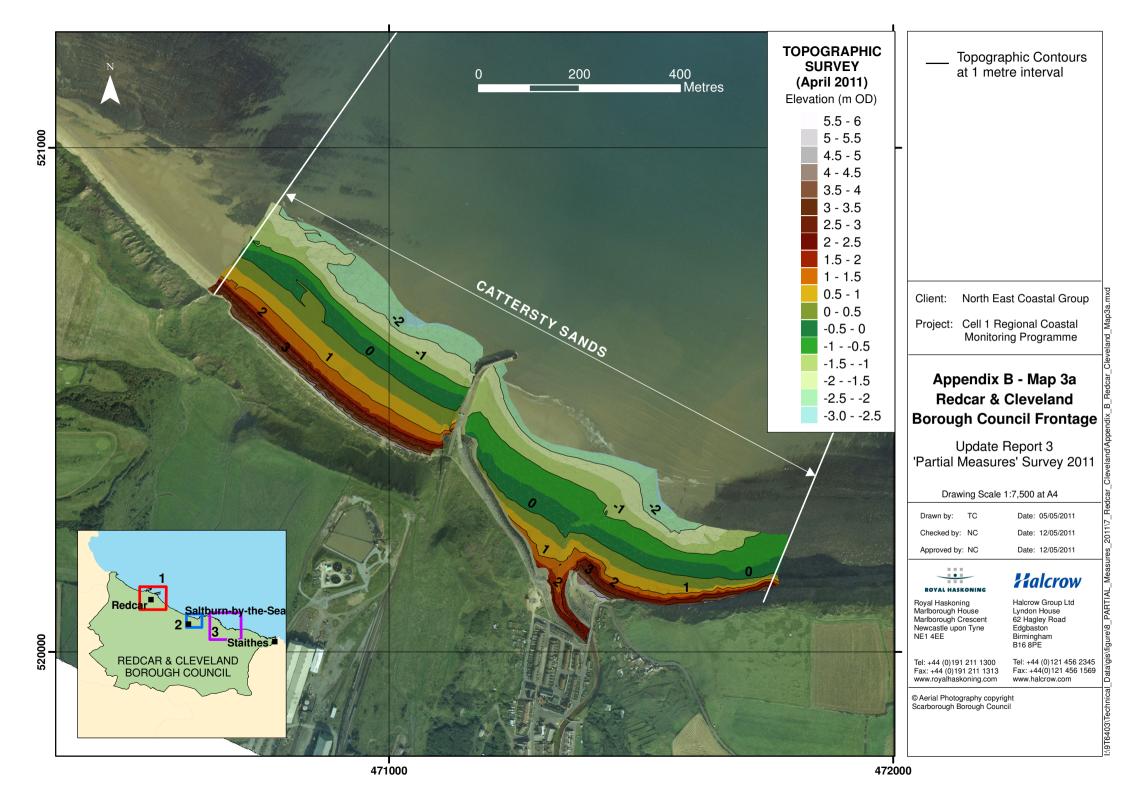
Date: 12/05/2011

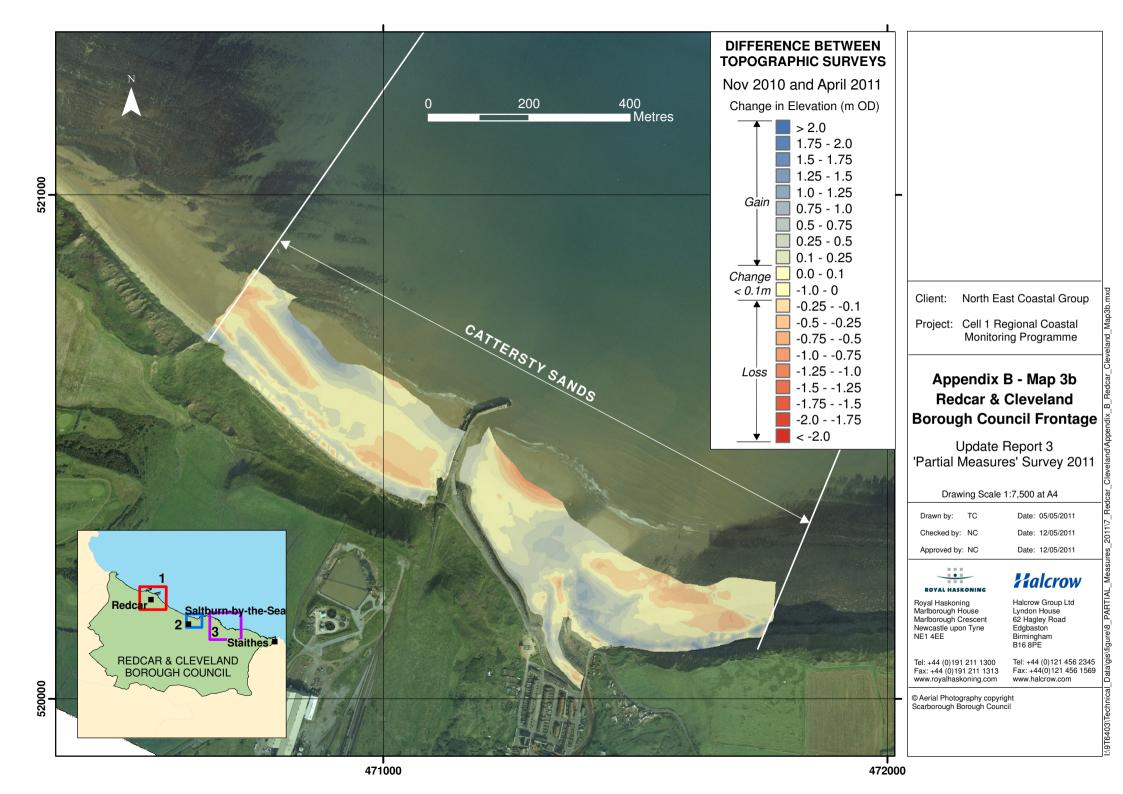
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Appendix C Cliff Top Survey

Cliff Top Survey

Staithes

Twenty ground control points have been established at Staithes (Appendix C - Map 1). The maximum separation between any two points is nominally 100m.

The cliff top surveys at Staithes are undertaken bi-annually. Measurements are taken from a fixed ground control point along a fixed bearing to the edge of the cliff top.

Table C1 provides baseline information about these ground control points and results from the April 2011 survey showing the position from the ground control point to the edge of the cliff top along the defined bearing and changes in position since the November 2008 baseline survey.

Table C1 - Cliff Top Surveys at Staithes

Ground Control Point Details			Distance to Cliff Top (m)*			Total Erosion (m)*		Erosion Rate (m/year)*		
Ref	Easting	Northing	Level (mAON)	Bearing (°)	Baseline Survey (Nov 2008)	Previous Survey (Sept 2010)	Present Survey (April 2011)	Baseline (Nov 2008) to Present (April 2011)	Previous (Sept 2010) to Present (April 2011)	Baseline (Nov 2008) to Present (April 2011)
1	477228	518769	60.587	320	1.9	1.7	1.7	-0.1	0.0	0.0
2	477334	518798	57.543	0	10.9	10.8	10.8	-0.1	0.0	0.0
3	477487	518789	54.861	350	7.1	8.3	8.5	1.4	0.2	0.6
4	477594	518801	53.636	340	5.9	5.3	5.4	-0.6	0.1	-0.2
5	477683	518911	48.371	350	8.4	8.3	9.7	1.3	1.4	0.5
6	477792	518867	47.422	30	8.6	8.5	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	477891	518828	44.602	60	7.7	7.6	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	477959	518873	39.974	350	8.7	8.7	9.8	1.1	1.1	0.4
9	478088	518950	37.281	350	7.6	8.4	8.4	0.8	0.1	0.3
10	478191	519023	42.655	340	8.4	9.9	8.9	0.5	-1.0	0.2
11	478237	519007	39.990	60	6.9	6.8	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	478213	518988	37.169	150	6.1	6.5	6.5	0.4	-0.1	0.1

Ground Control Point Details				Distance to Cliff Top (m)*			Total Erosion (m)*		Erosion Rate (m/year)*	
Ref	Easting	Northing	Level (mAON)	Bearing (°)	Baseline Survey (Nov 2008)	Previous Survey (Sept 2010)	Present Survey (April 2011)	Baseline (Nov 2008) to Present (April 2011)	Previous (Sept 2010) to Present (April 2011)	Baseline (Nov 2008) to Present (April 2011)
13	478501	518809	50.260	15	11.4	9.3	9.4	-1.9	0.1	-0.8
14	478624	518807	55.345	20	7.5	7.5	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	478737	518858	56.017	60	6.1	6.1	6.2	0.1	0.2	0.0
16	478823	518757	50.237	60	8.0	8.8	8.4	0.4	-0.4	0.2
17	478944	518671	46.764	30	9.3	9.7	9.9	0.6	0.2	0.2
18	479052	518630	47.026	20	9.2	9.1	9.4	0.2	0.4	0.1
19	479147	518610	47.108	0	14.2	14.4	14.5	0.3	0.1	0.1
20	479274	518618	44.243	20	11.4	11.5	11.5	0.1	0.1	0.0

^{*} **Note:** It is assumed that the accuracy of cliff top monitoring using this technique is ±0.1m. Therefore observed changes have been altered by this amount prior to calculation of an erosion rate. Erosion rates are not calculated where the cliff line shows apparent advance. This is likely to be the product of differing survey interpretation, and far less likely to be a toppling cliff edge.

