





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



A great place to live, work & play

Scarborough Borough Council Draft Report

August 2011

Contents

Preamble		i
1. Introduc	ction	1
1.1	Study Area	1
1.2	Methodology	1
2. Analysis	s of Survey Data	16
2.1	Staithes	16
2.2	Runswick Bay	17
2.3	Sandsend Beach, Upgang Beach and Whitby Sands	17
2.4	Robin Hood's Bay	20
2.5	Scarborough North Bay	21
2.6	Scarborough South Bay	23
2.7	Cayton Bay	26
2.8	Filey Bay	28
3. Problen	ns Encountered and Uncertainty in Analysis	
4. Recomi	nendations for 'Fine-tuning' the Monitoring Programme	
5. Conclus	sions and Areas of Concern	

Appendices

Appendix A	Beach Profiles
Appendix B	Topographic Survey
Appendix C	Cliff Top Survey

List of Figures Figure 1 Survey Locations

List of Tables

Analytical, Update and Overview Reports Produced to Date Table 1

Authors	
Nick Pettitt	Halcrow
Amy Woodget	Halcrow

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
AOD	Ordnance Datum Newlyn

Water Levels Used in Interpretation of Changes

	Water Level (m AOD)			
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 HAT MHWS MLWS	3.41 2.85 2.15 -2.15	3.44 2.88 2.18 -2.12	3.66 3.18 2.48 -1.92	3.91 3.30 2.70 -1.90
	Water Level (m A	AOD)		
Water Level Parameter	Hartlepool Headland to Saltburn Scar	Skinningrove	Hummersea Scar to Sandsend Ness	Sandsend Ness to Saltwick Nab
1 in 200 year HAT MHWS MLWS	3.87 3.25 2.65 -1.95	3.86 3.18 2.68 -2.13	4.1 3.15 2.65 -2.15	3.88 3.10 2.60 -2.20
	Water Level (m A	AOD)		
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 HAT MHWS MLWS	3.88 3.10 2.60 -2.20	3.93 3.05 2.45 -2.35	3.93 3.05 2.45 -2.35	4.04 3.10 2.50 -2.30

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

Glossary of Terms

Term	Definition
Beach	Artificial process of replenishing a beach with material from another
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 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 inter-tidal 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 long shore 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 300 km of the northeast coastline of England, 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. Reports produced to date are summarised in Table 1.

Table 1 Analytical, Update and Overview Reports Produced to Date

Year		Full Measures		Partial Measures		Cell 1
		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	Aug-Nov 10	Feb 11	Feb-April 11	August 11 ^(*)	-

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

Scarborough Borough Council's frontage extends from Staithes Harbour in the north to Speeton in Filey Bay to the south. For the purposes of this report, it has been sub-divided into eight areas, namely:

- Staithes¹
- Runswick Bay
- Sandsend Beach, Upgang Beach and Whitby Sands
- Robin Hood's Bay
- Scarborough North Bay
- Scarborough South Bay
- Cayton Bay
- Filey Bay

1.2 Methodology

Along Scarborough Borough Council's frontage, the following surveying is undertaken:

- Full Measures survey annually each autumn/early winter comprising:
 - Beach profile surveys along 20 no. transect lines
 - Topographic survey at Runswick Bay
 - o Topographic survey along the Sandsend to Whitby frontage
 - Topographic survey at Robin Hood's Bay
 - Topographic survey at Scarborough North Bay
 - Topographic survey at Scarborough South Bay
 - Topographic survey at Cayton Bay
 - Topographic survey at Filey Bay
- Partial Measures survey annually each spring comprising:
 - Beach profile surveys along 20 transect lines
 - Topographic survey at Runswick Bay
 - Topographic survey at Robin Hood's Bay
 - Topographic survey at Filey Bay (Town coverage)
- Cliff top survey bi-annually at:
 - o Staithes
 - Robin Hoods Bay (new addition Spring 2010)
 - o Scarborough South Bay (new addition Spring 2010)
 - Cayton Bay
 - Filey

The location of these surveys is shown in Figure 1, Maps 1-8. This information has also previously been provided in a digital file, which can be viewed in Google Earth.

The current Partial Measures survey was undertaken between February and April 2011. In addition to the planned topographic surveys undertaken at Runswick Bay, Robin Hood's Bay and Filey Town, surveys were also carried out along the Sandsend to Whitby frontage and within Scarborough's North and South Bays. Additional data were collected at Sandsend-Whitby following concerns about exceptionally low beach levels fronting the cliff toe revetments observed in January 2011. Additional data were also collected at Scarborough to support potential project appraisal reports (PARs) in north and south bays. For further details refer to Note 9T6403 from Royal Haskoning 29 March 2011.

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

The weather was fine and dry, with a calm sea state in all areas except for Scarborough North Bay when conditions were overcast and breezy.

This 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
- conclusions that highlight any areas of concern (Section 5).

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

















2. Analysis of Survey Data

2.1 Staithes

Survey	Description of Changes Since Last Survey	Interpretation
Date		

Cliff Top Survey:

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 100m (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.

04-2011

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.

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. Ten locations (points 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19) have shown an increase in distance to the cliff edge of between 0.2 and 1.4m, suggesting that the cliff top has advanced. It is noted that points 3 and 12 (all to the west of Staithes) have consistently shown an increase in distance from the control point to the cliff edge.

The markers which have shown no change since the baseline survey suggest a relatively stable local cliff face in these locations (points 1, 2, 6, 7, 11, 14, 15, 20). Cliff top recession was observed at points 4 and 13. Point 4 is located to the west of Staithes, along Cowbar Lane, a well known site of cliff top recession. Point 13 is located above Staithes harbour itself. The specific processes responsible for this recession would need to be determined by a dedicated field inspection. 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. These data are therefore considered to be erroneous and resulting from differing interpretation of the exact position of the cliff edge between surveys. This suggests that a review of the survey technique including a site visit would be beneficial in order to consider how the data collection could be made more reliable.

Survey Date	Description of Changes Since Last Survey	Interpretation
	Topographic Survey:	
	Runswick Bay is covered by a 6-monthly topographic survey. Data have been used to create a digital ground model (DGM) (Appendix B - Map 1) using a Geographic Information System (GIS) computer software package.	The beach at Runswick Bay appears to have experienced landward transport of material and some shore parallel erosion mid-beach over the 2010-2011
04-2011	The GIS has also been used to calculate the differences between the current topographic survey DGM (April 2011) and the earlier topographic survey DGM (August 2010), which are presented as 5m resolution raster grids (as shown in Appendix B – Map 2), to identify areas of net erosion and accretion.	winter period. This is a similar pattern of beach change as that recorded over the preceding 2010 summer period, albeit less pronounced. However, it is in contrast to the observations at the same time period in 2010 where offshore movement of material was
	Appendix B - Map 2 shows a linear band of deposition at the back of the beach which extends along most of the survey length except for the beach area fronting the rock armour defences. This deposition is particularly marked (>1m) immediately to the north and south of the rock armour. A clear erosional band runs parallel to the band of deposition in the middle of the survey area suggesting a net increase in beach angle in this area. The pattern of change in the south of the survey area is generally dominated by minor deposition, with occasional pockets of minor erosion such as near the Sailing Club.	recorded over the last winter period (2009-2010). This suggests a departure from the previously observed seasonal cycle of onshore swell dominated movement of beach material in the summer and offshore storm dominated movement in the winter.

2.3 Sandsend Beach, Upgang Beach and Whitby Sands

Survey Date	Description of Changes Since Last Survey	Interpretation
03-2011	Beach Profiles: The frontage spanning Sandsend Beach, Upgang Beach and Whitby Sands is covered by three beach	WB 1- Erosion at the back of the beach has increased resulting in increased exposure of the cliff toe and defences. Should this trend continue, the risk to the road above should be considered.

Description of Changes Since Last Survey

profile lines, spaced between Sandsend and Whitby West Cliff (Figure 1 - Map 2).

WB 1 - The beach level has risen since the last survey (November 2010) by up to 1m at the seaward extent of the profile (from a chainage of c. 70m onwards). This has resulted in a beach level higher than that recorded during any other previous survey. Further landwards, this pattern is reversed with the beach level at the back of the beach (beneath the road) being lower than during the last survey by c.0.75m. As a result, the beach gradient has become shallower. This pattern of beach change is also shown in the difference between the November 2010 and March 2011 topographic surveys (see Appendix B – Map 4a).

WB 2 - There has been negligible change along the face of the cliff since the last survey, although the photographs appear to show ongoing activity within the mudslides from the cliffs that back this frontage. The back of the beach appears to have experienced significant accretion of up to 2m between chainage 145 and 195m. The beach elevation at this location (3.8m AOD at chainage of c.155m) is in excess of MHWS (2.6m AOD), and therefore acts to provide some protection to the cliff toe. From c.200m seawards, the March 2011 survey shows there has been erosion of up to c. 0.5m since November 2010. Consequently there is an increase in the overall beach gradient. This pattern of beach change matches that shown in the comparison of the November 2010 and March 2011 topographic surveys (see Appendix B – Map 4a).

WB 3 - The March 2011 survey for this profile shows a distinctive 'stepped' cliff profile which is markedly different from any previous surveys. This has resulted in significant changes in elevation down the cliff face since the last survey – in places up to 8m erosion is observed and elsewhere up to 5m of accretion. It is not clear whether this represents a real change to the cliff face (possibly resulting from cut/fill activities) or whether some error has occurred. Given that the top and base of the cliff have remained in the same place it is suggested that this data does not represent natural cliff change. The profile of the beach section (from c.90m chainage onwards) is initially slightly higher than the previous survey but reduces in elevation with distance seaward so that by a chainage of c.105m it is lower than previous surveys by up to 2m. This does not match the difference DGM shown on Appendix B – Map 4b which shows deposition on the beach along most of the profile length. This suggests an error in the cliff profile

Interpretation

WB 2- The accumulation of material at the back of the beach has afforded some additional protection to the cliff toe.

WB 3- Significant change to the cliff and beach profiles are shown by the data and it is not certain whether this represents real change or an error within the data. The pattern of change on the beach does not appear to match that recorded by the full topographic survey.

The pattern of change from profiles WB1 and WB2 suggest that there may have been some transfer of sediment from the northwest towards the southeast (i.e. from Sandsend towards Whitby). This matches the net south easterly sediment transfer reported in the March 2010 Full Measures report, but it should be noted that this observation relates to information from only a small number of beach profiles and therefore may not give the full picture of beach change.

Description of Changes Since Last Survey

Interpretation

data or perhaps that it was not measured in the correct location.

Topographic Survey:

The Sandsend to Whitby frontage was surveyed as an additional task due to concern about the exceptionally low beach levels fronting the toe defences at Sandsend Beach (for further details refer to Note 9T6403 from Royal Haskoning 29 March 2011). Data have been used to create a DGM (Appendix B – Map 3a and 3b) using a Geographic Information System (GIS) computer software package.

The GIS has also been used to calculate the differences between the current topographic survey DGM (March 2011) and the earlier topographic survey DGM (November 2010), with 5m raster grids (as shown in Appendix B – Map 4a and 4b), to identify areas of erosion and accretion.

Appendix B – Map 4a shows areas of erosion and deposition generally distributed as linear shoreparallel strips across the survey area. The pattern of change is more complex fronting Sandsend Beck and the beach to the north, where the impact of fluvial discharge may have interacted with the coastal system. Further south, from Sandsend village to Upgang, the beach is characterised by linear bands of erosion and deposition that are aligned approximately NW to SE, and is slightly different to the WNW to ESE alignment of the coastline. This means the pattern of change at back of the beach alternates from erosion to deposition. In this area, the magnitude of change between surveys is significant and often exceeds 1m. The concern for exceptionally low beach levels at the back of Sandsend Beach is confirmed by the presence of a band of significant erosion of up to 1.3m.

Appendix B – Map 4b shows a similar pattern of change at Whitby Sands. The pattern of alternating linear strips of erosion and deposition is repeated, but here the alignment better reflects that of the coastline. The back of the beach is therefore characterised by a broad zone of deposition of up to 1m, while the seaward part of the beach is characterised erosion of a similar magnitude. This pattern continues towards Whitby, although the magnitude of change is more limited, with change greater than 0.5m rarely being seen, the pattern is slightly complicated by the harbour groyne and the back of the beach fronting Whitby west town is characterised by a thin band of erosion.

This frontage exhibits a complicated pattern of beach change between November 2010 and March 2011 that may reflect movement of sand bars across the beach. The beaches at East Sandsend and Upgang appear to show a combination of both landward and seaward movement of materials, and notable erosion is evident beneath the road at Sandsend Beach. The pattern observed between Sandsend and the westerly extent of the Upgang mudslides is broadly opposite to that observed previously, between Oct 2009 and Nov 2010. Yet deposition beneath the western extent of the Upgang mudslides is present in both datasets and may relate to slumping and sliding of material from the cliffs onto the beach. This deposition is also shown by profile WB2 between November 2010 and March 2011 At Whitby Sands the previous trend to erosion at the back of the beach is reversed in this survey. It is likely that these overall patterns of change along this frontage reflect the migration of sand bars.

Survey Date

Description of Changes Since Last Survey

Interpretation

Topographic Survey:

Robin Hood's Bay is covered by a 6-monthly topographic survey. Data have been used to create a DGM (Appendix B - Map 5) using a GIS computer software package.

The GIS has also been used to calculate the differences between the current topographic survey DGM (April 2011) and the earlier topographic survey DGM (September 2010), with 5m raster grids (Appendix B - Map 6), to identify areas of erosion and accretion.

Appendix B - Map 6 highlights that the majority of the foreshore has experienced very limited change, with small strips of erosion and deposition of under 0.5m that appear to be aligned with outcrops of bedrock on the shore platform. Change is more apparent along the back of the beach, where deposition is common, particularly at Dungeon Hole and West Scar. There is localised erosion at the back of beach at the area protected by rock armour.

04-2011

Cliff Top Survey:

Thirteen ground control points have been established at Robin Hood's Bay (since 3 March 2010) to monitor the cliff top The separation between any two points is around 200m. The cliff top surveys at Robin Hood's Bay are undertaken bi-annually. Data collection involves a distance offset measurement from the ground control point to the cliff edge along a fixed bearing.

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 (Appendix C- Map 2) and changes in position since the last survey in September 2010 and the baseline survey in March 2010.

Taking into account the survey accuracy of +/-0.1m, seven of the thirteen markers show no change in cliff top position since the baseline March 2010 survey. Of the other six markers, four show cliff recession of 0.3 to 0.4m/yr, one shows more significant recession of 3.3m (Marker 1) and one shows cliff top advance (Marker 10).

Areas of minor erosion & deposition are located throughout the bay, with no clear overall pattern. This most likely relates to the limited supply of sediment to the bay and the resistant rocky shore platform.

During the last survey period (March 2010-Sept 2010) the general observation of little change was also made, with the areas below Dungeon Hole and West Scar exhibiting erosion rather than accretion.

A number of profiles show no change in position suggesting the cliffs at these locations have been stable over this time period. Elsewhere, some markers (Numbers 5, 7, 8, 11) show recession of the cliffs which may relate to ongoing erosion. Marker 1 shows a significant amount of cliff recession over a short timescale. Marker 10 shows cliff top advance - which may relate to toppling and cliff top extension or measurement error. Further surveys are required to identify reliable patterns of cliff top recession.

2.5 Scarborough North Bay

Survey Date

02-2011

Description of Changes Since Last Survey

Interpretation

Beach Profiles:

Scarborough North Bay is covered by five beach profile lines, located between the Sea Life Centre at Scalby Mills to Clarence Gardens (Figure 1 - Map 5).

SBN 1- The whole profile lies below MHWS (2.45m AOD). Comparison of the profile data from September 2010 (the previous survey) and February 2011 indicates that the back of the beach has experienced accretion between 10-70 m chainage by up to 1m so that it is now at a higher elevation than any previous surveys undertaken since spring 2009. There has been little change further seawards. The upper and middle beach has therefore steepened. The survey did not extend as far seaward as previous surveys. This pattern of change matches that shown by the topographic surveys in this area.

SBN 2- The profile indicates that the back of the beach adjoining the seawall, between c. 8 and 25 m chainage has experienced erosion of up to 0.5m. As a result the top of beach elevation (2.4m) is below MHWS (2.45m AOD). Seaward of the 25 m chainage mark the beach has accreted since the last survey, by up to 1.0m. This pattern matches that shown by the DGM of difference (Appendix B – Map 8).

SBN 3- Compared with the previous survey, this profile has experienced some lowering, with the back of the beach showing erosion of up to 0.4m at c. 22m chainage distance. This will have helped to further expose the seawall at the back of the beach to marine action. The beach elevation in this location (c.1.2m) is below MHWS (2.45m AOD). Further seaward, between chainage c.30m and c.70m, there has been little change in beach elevation. After 70m chainage there has been further erosion of up to 0.5m. This pattern of change is strongly correlated with that shown on the DGM of difference in Appendix B – Map 8 for this location.

SBN 4- This beach profile shows a net gain of material since the last survey. The uneven topography of the rock platform and boulder deposits remains largely unchanged but there has been notable deposition of materials between rock ridges. This includes the areas between chainage c. 25m and 35m and between c.40m and c.48m. Further seaward there has been negligible change in the beach profile. This pattern broadly matches that observed from the DGM of difference shown in Appendix B – Map 8.

SBN 5- This beach profile shows mostly subtle changes in elevation since the previous survey. At the

SBN 1- Shows some beach accretion fronting the seawall, and little change elsewhere. This change provides some degree of extra protection to the seawall and promenade.

SBN 2- This profile shows a reduction in beach profile with erosion noted near the seawall. Overall however, the entire profile shows that beach elevation is notably higher (by up to 1m) than it was during the baseline survey of November 2008.

SBN 3- Shows minor erosion in front of the seawall, and on the lower beach, but otherwise there is little change.

SBN 4- Net gain of material overall. This represents a departure from the typical winter beach profile adjustment.

SBN 5- Indicates a subtle landward transfer of beach sediments, which may act to provide additional protection to structures at the back of the beach.

These profiles largely match the patterns of change shown by the topographic surveys.

Survey Date

Description of Changes Since Last Survey

very back of the beach between chainage c.30m and c.40m there has been some minor deposition of less than 0.5m. Beyond c.40m chainage there is a trend towards erosion which increases with distance seaward, so that by chainage c.75m the graph shows erosion of 0.5m. This broadly matches the pattern of change shown on the DGM of difference in Appendix B – Map 8. The profile does not extend as far as MLWS and therefore comparison of the seaward part of the beach with previous surveys is not possible.

Topographic Survey:

Data were collected from the Scarborough North Bay frontage to support a potential PAR scheme (for further details refer to Note 9T6403 from Royal Haskoning 29 March 2011). Data have been used to create a DGM (Appendix B – Map 7) using a Geographic Information System (GIS) computer software package.

The GIS has also been used to calculate the differences between the current topographic survey DGM (February 2011) and the earlier topographic survey DGM (September 2010), with 5m raster grids (as shown in Appendix B – Map 8), to identify areas of erosion and accretion.

Appendix B – Map 8 shows that change to the beach within North Bay has been mostly minor. The northern part of the survey area shows two linear, shore parallel bands of deposition. The middle section of the survey is dominated by erosion which is particularly intense at the back of the beach near Peasholm Gap where over 1m beach reduction was recorded. Further to the southeast, accretion prevails at the back of the beach with little change shown further seaward, with the exception of a small pocket of erosion at the southerly extent of the survey, adjacent to the rock armour protecting Marine Drive.

Interpretation

Areas of minor erosion & deposition are located within North Bay, with no clear overall pattern of beach growth or loss. In contrast, the previous survey indicated a general movement of material seawards.

2.6 Scarborough South Bay

Description of Changes Since Last Survey

Interpretation

Beach Profiles:

Scarborough South Bay is covered by four beach profile lines, situated between the Old Harbour in the north and The Spa Complex in the south (Figure 1 - Map 6).

SBS 1- The previous survey revealed an undulating profile which has now been flattened out – this is typical of a storm response, leading to bands of accretion or erosion of up to 0.75m. The overall gradient of the resulting beach profile has not changed significantly.

SBS 2- This profile shows erosion of the beach surface along most of its length. This is particularly marked near the back of the beach and seawall (up to 0.75m erosion). At the seaward end of the profile (beyond chainage c.160m) there is some deposition shown on both the profile graph and the corresponding DGM of difference.

02-2011

Survey

Date

SBS 3- The beach fronting the seawall has been eroded by c.0.5m since the last beach survey (up to chainage length of c.50m) resulting in the lowest levels recorded during the current monitoring programme. Consequently the beach level (c.1.1m AOD) remains below MHWS of 2.45m AOD. Between c.50 and c.130 m chainage there is little change. Further seaward however, there is another band of erosion, but this is generally less than 0.5m. This pattern of change is clearly reflected in the DGM of difference shown in Appendix B – Map 10.

SBS 4- This profile shows a subtle change in beach elevations since the previous survey. At the base of the seawall there has been erosion of up to 0.75m which is concentrated to within 2-3m of the wall itself. Further seaward (between c.10m and c.90m chainage) there has also been some minor erosion of the order of c.0.1m. However, this is not so great as to expose the previously noted rock platform beneath the sand (noted in the March 2010 survey). Beyond c.90m chainage there is little change since the last survey. The DGM of difference clearly shows the same pattern of change, as displayed in Appendix B – Map 10.

SBS 1- There has been little overall change in the beach profile.

SBS 2- There has been a notable lowering of the beach along this section, especially fronting the seawall.

SBS 3- There has been a notable lowering of the beach fronting the seawall. Reference to past surveys indicates this may be a seasonal trend related to winter storm activity.

SBS 4- Beach levels in front of the seawall have been lowered and there has also been minor erosion midbeach. Elsewhere there has been little change.

Taken together these profiles suggest there has been an overall loss of beach materials, especially in the centre and south of the Bay (SBS 2- 4). There is no evidence to suggest a clear direction of long-shore sediment movement.

Survey Date

Description of Changes Since Last Survey

Cliff Top Survey:

Thirteen ground control points have been established at Scarborough South Bay- extending through Cornelian Bay and to Knipe Point within Cayton Bay for the purposes of cliff top monitoring. The separation between any two points is around 300m. The cliff top surveys at Scarborough South Bay are undertaken bi-annually. Data collection involves a distance offset measurement from the ground control point to the cliff edge along a fixed bearing.

Appendix C provides results from the March 2010 baseline survey, the subsequent September 2010 and the most recent February 2011 survey, showing the distance from the ground control point to the edge of the cliff top along the defined bearing (Appendix C- Map 3).

Of the 13 survey points, seven show no change in cliff top position outside of the +/-0.1m error bands (between March 2010 and February 2011). No measurement was taken for Point 2 during the February 2011 survey. The remaining five point markers show recession of the cliff edge by between 0.2m and 0.9m since March 2010.

Interpretation

No change can be currently reported from point markers 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9 and 10. These are located throughout the Bay (as shown on Appendix C – Map 3) and indicate relatively stability of the cliff face in these locations.

Point markers 5, 6, 11, 12 and 13 show recession of the cliff top outside the bounds of measurement error. Points 5 and 6 are located immediately southeast of the Holbeck landslide lobe and points 11-13 are located in the south of Cornelian Bay and around Knipe Point. The latter have all shown consistent cliff top recession since the baseline survey of March 2010. The largest amount of recession (0.9m) is observed for point 13 at Knipe Point. It is highly likely that this recession relates to the landslide activity in the north of Cayton Bay that began in April 2008.

Survey Date

Description of Changes Since Last Survey

Interpretation

Topographic Survey:

The Scarborough South frontage was included during the Spring 2011 survey to support works at the Spa Complex (for further detail refer to Note 9T6403 from Royal Haskoning 29 March 2011). Data have been used to create a DGM (Appendix B – Map 9) using a Geographic Information System (GIS) computer software package.

The GIS has also been used to calculate the differences between the current topographic survey DGM (February 2011) and the earlier topographic survey DGM (September 2010), with 5m raster grids (as shown in Appendix B – Map 10), to identify areas of erosion and accretion.

Appendix B – Map 10 shows that the northern part of the survey area is characterised by a number of shore parallel linear bands of change in beach elevation. This includes a strip of erosion along the back of the beach which extends from the Harbour to the Clock Café near the southern extent of the survey. Heading seaward, this erosion band is followed by a small band of deposition, another band of less intense erosion and finally another band of deposition extending southwards from the Harbour wall. The southern part of the survey area shows a more complex pattern of change, with pockets of erosion and deposition present within an area characterised by rocky outcrops on the beach. The beach fronting the Spa Complex shows erosion of up to 1m in places.

The Scarborough South topographic survey shows an overall pattern of erosion at the back of beach and a complex pattern elsewhere. This generally suggests that there has been a seaward movement of material between September 2010 and February 2011. This change is considered to reflect beach responses to seasonal wave types, where beach materials move onshore in the summer during periods of swell dominance and offshore in the winter during periods of storm dominance.

2.7 Cayton Bay

Survey

Date

Description of Changes Since Last Survey

Interpretation

Beach Profiles:

Cayton Bay is covered by three beach profile lines, located between Tenants' Cliff and the south of Cayton Sands (Figure 1 – Map 7).

CY 1- The cliff face is largely vegetated at this location and shows no change since the previous survey. The back of the beach also shows very little change, with some minor erosion (0.25m or less) between chainage c.30m and c.50m. Further seaward there is a greater trend towards erosion, with a maximum beach lowering of approximately 1m at c.100m chainage. The beach profile in this location is rough and undulating suggesting that the underlying rock platform may have been exposed.

03-2011 CY 2- The cliff top position is unchanged since the last survey though there has been some change on the cliff face. Between chainage c.50m and c.95m, the cliff face appears to have been eroded by up to 4m. However, this is related to access constraints during the comparative surveys leading to different interpolations of the cliff slope and it does not represent real change. There has been some minor erosion at the very back of the beach (max 0.5m) and the cliff toe appears to have been eroded by about 2m since the last survey. There has been little change elsewhere.

CY 3- The cliff toe appears to have advanced by about 2m (from chainage c.123m to 125m). Between chainage c.150m and c.180m there has been minor accretion of the beach surface by a maximum of 0.2m. Further seaward this trend is reversed so that from chainage c.200m onwards there has been erosion of up to 0.7m. This means that the beach elevation here is now the lowest it has been during the current monitoring programme.

CY 1- Shows erosion of the middle of beach (seaward extent) but little change elsewhere. This erosion may be related to winter storm activity.

CY 2- Erosion at the back of the beach is evident, likely related to winter storm activity. There has been little change elsewhere on the cliffs or beach.

CY 3- Shows no change to the cliff profile. A band of accretion is evident towards the back of the beach and a band of erosion towards the front.

Taken together these profiles suggest that there has been a seaward transfer of beach materials since the last survey, as might be expected under a winter storm system.

Description of Changes Since Last Survey

Interpretation

Cliff Top Survey:

Eight ground control points have been established within Cayton Bay for the purposes of cliff top monitoring. The separation between any two points is typically around 300m. The cliff top surveys at Cayton Bay are undertaken bi-annually. Data collection involves a distance offset measurement from the ground control point to the cliff edge along a fixed bearing.

Appendix C provides results from the March 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.

Considering the survey accuracy of +/-0.1m, one of the eight marker points shows no change between the baseline survey and the most recent March 2011 survey. Five marker points have exhibited an advance in cliff top position by between 0.2 and 1.0m and two points have shown a recession of the cliff top by 0.5 and 5.1m.

General stability of the cliff face is expected in the vicinity of marker point 6 where no change is observed outside the bounds of error.

In contrast marker points 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8 have shown an apparent advance of the cliff top. Whilst this may be a result of cliff toppling activity it is more likely a consequence of measurement error or an inconsistent interpretation of the true cliff edge between surveys.

Marker points 1 and 2 have shown cliff top recession of 0.5m and 5.1m respectively since the baseline survey. These markers are located at Tenants Cliff, in the northern part of Cayton Bay, where rockfalls have been observed previously. A site inspection is required to determine whether rockfalls are responsible for the observed cliff recession.

2.8 Filey Bay

Survey Date	Description of Changes Since Last Survey	Interpretation
03-2011	Beach Profiles: Filey Bay is covered by five beach profile lines, spaced between Filey Sands and Speeton Sands (Figure 1 – Map 8).	FB 1- The profile shows erosion at the back of the beach as is typical following the winter storm season. This results in reduced protection to the seawall. There has been little change elsewhere.
	FB 1- The back of the beach has experienced erosion of up to 0.5m between chainage c.20m and c.50m, so that this part of the beach is now at the lowest level it has been during this monitoring programme. Further seaward the amount of erosion reduces gradually down to chainage c.130m. Beyond this point there has been very little change in beach elevation. As a result, there has been a	FB 2- This profile shows two bands of minor erosion, one at the cliff toe and one further seaward. Otherwise there has been little change.
	slight reduction of the beach gradient. FB 2- The cliff face has shown little change since the previous survey, although the data resolution is greater from this survey than previously, lending more detail to the cliff face. The back of the beach	FB 3- Minor erosion of the beach surface is observed in two bands, including one at the back of the beach resulting in reduced protection to the cliff toe.
	between chainage c.70m and c.100m shows some minor erosion; this does not exceed 0.2m. Between c.100m and c.225m there is no change in beach elevation. Further seaward however there is another band of erosion of typically 0.3m.	FB 4- Shows accretion of beach materials, which increase in thickness with distance seaward. This is does not match the usual winter storm pattern of
	FB 3- The change in beach elevation shown for this profile strongly reflects that shown for profile FB 2. This includes little change to the cliff face and two bands of minor erosion on the beach – one at the cliff toe (chainage c.40m to c.100m) of magnitude 0.1 to 0.2m and one further seaward (chainage c. 220m onwards) also of magnitude 0.1 to 0.2m.	beach erosion. FB 5- The beach shows a pattern of undulating change, with the exception of the very back of the beach which has experienced little change.
	FB 4- For the most part, the beach survey shows deposition which is relatively low at the cliff end (c.0.1m) and increases gradually with distance seaward (to c.0.2m) so that from a chainage of about 130m there are record high beach levels. At the very back of the beach (at the cliff toe) there is a small pocket of greater deposition – this is located at chainage distance c.30m and represents an elevation of beach levels by up to 0.6m.	
	FB 5- The survey of the cliff face is interpolated between survey points at the cliff top and cliff	

28

Survey Date

Description of Changes Since Last Survey

bottom, and therefore no real changes in cliff profile can be observed. The back of the beach (between chainage c.220m and 310m) shows very little change in elevation since the last survey. Between c. 310m and c.380m is a pocket of erosion as great as 1m which is then followed by a pocket of deposition (between c. 380m and 415m chainage) of up to 0.9m. Beyond this there is another patch of erosion which is up to 0.7m.

Topographic Survey (Filey Town):

In addition to the annual full topographic survey of Filey Bay, a smaller sub-section fronting Filey Town was also surveyed during the partial measures programme allowing bi-annual analysis of beach change. Data have been used to create a DGM (Appendix B - Map 11) using a Geographic Information System (GIS) computer software package.

The GIS has also been used to calculate the differences between the current topographic survey DGM (March 2011) and the earlier topographic survey DGM (September 2010) with 5m raster grids to identify areas of erosion and accretion.

Appendix B - Map 12 shows a linear, shore parallel band of minor erosion (under 0.5m change) running along of the beach, immediately beneath the seawall. Elsewhere, the survey suggests that there has been little significant change in beach elevation.

Cliff Top Survey:

Twenty-three ground control points were established within Filey Bay for the purposes of cliff top monitoring in November 2008. Additional points were added in September 2010 and March 2011 (as shown in Appendix C – Maps 5a and 5b) taking the total number of ground control points within Filey Bay to twenty-eight. The maximum separation between any two points is nominally 300m. The cliff top

Interpretation

The back of the beach fronting Filey town has experienced erosion with little change observed elsewhere. This pattern of elevation change supports the findings shown by the beach profile FB1 and may represent the recognised offshore movement of material during winter wave conditions.

The nine points which have shown no clear change in cliff top position since the baseline survey suggest that there has been general stability of the cliff face at these locations (9, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21 and 23). These points are mostly situated in the southern part of Filey Bay between Flat Cliffs and Speeton Sands.

The ten markers showing an apparent advance of the cliff line are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 13, 20 and 22 and show advance between 0.2m and 0.4m since November 2008. The markers are scattered through the Bay, with a noticeable cluster between the Brigg and Filey Town itself. Whilst these advances may result from cliff toppling activity, they are more likely a consequence of measurement error or an inconsistent

Survey Date	Description of Changes Since Last Survey	
	surveys at Filey Bay are undertaken bi annually. Data collection involves a distance offset measurement	interpretatio

Interpretation

surveys at Filey Bay are undertaken bi-annually. Data collection involves a distance offset measurement interpretation of the true cliff edge between surveys. from the ground control point to the cliff edge along a fixed bearing.

Appendix C provides results from the March 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.

Four of the twenty-eight ground control markers in Filey Bay show recession of the cliff line between November 2008 and March 2011. Of the remaining points, five were not established in 2008, nine show no apparent change in cliff top position (given consideration of survey accuracy) and ten points show an advance in the cliff top position by between 0.2m and 0.4m.

The four ground control point markers which do appear to be showing cliff top recession are numbered 5, 7, 10 and 14, all located to the south of Filey town. The amount of recession recorded varies from 0.2m at points 7 and 10 to 5.5m at point 5. This marker is located immediately south of the seawall at Filey town and has shown consistent cliff top retreat between the baseline survey of November 2008 and March 2010, although there has been little change since then. It is likely that activity relates to outflanking of the Filey seawall. Such activity is currently being examined in the Filey Coastal Stability and Outflanking Study.

3. Problems Encountered and Uncertainty in Analysis

Topographic survey

As outlined in Analytical Reports 2 (March 2010) and 3 (February 2011).

Survey accuracy of beach/ cliff profiles

Determining the amount of change on cliff faces from the beach profile data is difficult in steep and inaccessible locations. This is because the profile represents interpolation between survey data at the top and bottom of the cliff. Survey photographs can provide information on the nature of change on the cliff, but do not allow the change to be measured. As a result, further consideration to improving data capture for steep and unstable cliff locations would assist interpretation and reporting.

The length of the beach profiles often varies between surveys. This means that some extend much further seaward than others. As a result, it is not always possible to assess beach change down the entire length of the beach or around the MLW mark.

Cliff top erosion errors & data capture techniques

The cliff top surveys are assumed to have an accuracy of ± 0.1 m due to the techniques used. However, at a large number of locations apparent advance of the cliff top position has been calculated. This result may represent toppling failures that lead to extension of the cliff top, but this interpretation is not supported by site inspections. It is more likely that the result is due to differing interpretations of the cliff edge which can be hampered by seasonal vegetation cover. This problem is most evident at Staithes, Cayton Bay and Filey Bay. Analysis of orthorectified aerial imagery is likely to be a more reliable method for determining long-term cliff recession rates. Repeat terrestrial laser scan surveys of cliff faces would allow the precise volumes of sediment produced by cliff recession to be quantified. GPS measurements collected in a line along the cliff edge also offer an alternative method of measuring cliff top change with a more continuous spatial coverage.

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

The following recommendations are suggested:

- Consider measures to improve the accuracy of cliff top and cliff face survey data capture. This could include a site visit by a cliff geomorphologist to confirm failure mechanisms, or analysis of repeat aerial survey data. A programme of targeted terrestrial laser scanning would provide very detailed information on the mechanism and rates of cliff recession.
- Further consideration could be given to analysis and reporting of the longer term beach behaviours as shown by the earliest and most recent topographic survey data. For example, this could include the calculation of change in relative beach volumes or the calculation of cross sectional area change using beach profile data..

5. Conclusions and Areas of Concern

The majority of the patterns of beach change along the Cell One frontage reflect seasonal movements of sediment both on- and off-shore that match previous years' observations. Areas where there has been significant erosion, which may reflect a long-term trend rather than a seasonal cycle, include beaches fronting sea defences at Robin Hoods Bay and Scarborough North Bay. Generally there is good agreement between the beach profiles and the DGMs.

The measurements of cliff top change are frequently erroneous. This is an issue that relates to misinterpretation of the true cliff top position. Some data suggests that typical recession rates are 0.2 to 0.3m/yr with maximum values reaching 2.2m/yr and 3.3m/yr in soft till cliffs immediately south of Filey town and at the northern end of Robin Hoods Bay respectively.

Site specific conclusions are:

- The cliff top markers 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.
- The Runswick Bay topographic survey indicates a band of deposition running along the back of the beach suggesting that there has been a landward migration of beach materials since the previous survey. This is not typical of the usual winter storm type system.
- The Sandsend to Whitby frontage shows dynamic shifts in the beach profile with laterally extensive bands of both accretion and erosion. The beach profiles suggest there may have been some movement of material eastwards towards Whitby. There has been an accumulation of material at the back of the beach beneath the Upgang mudslides.
- Robin Hood's Bay shows a largely stable foreshore, especially in areas dominated by rock platforms. Cliff top markers show a mixed pattern of no change and recession at one location in the north of the Bay.
- The topographic survey for Scarborough North Bay shows a mixed pattern of beach elevation change, with deposition dominating the northern section and erosion more prevalent in the middle section of the Bay. This erosion is particularly intense in the area of Peasholm Gap. However there is no clear overall pattern of beach growth or loss.
- At Scarborough South Bay there has been notable erosion at the back of the beach, thereby reducing protection of the base of the seawall. There also been some deposition further seaward, to the southwest of the Harbour. Hotspots of cliff top recession are located just south of the Holbeck Hall landslide run out lobe and in the vicinity of Knipe Point. The latter is most likely related to recent landslide activity at the northern end of Cayton Bay.

- The overall pattern of change observed within Cayton Bay suggests there has been a seaward migration of beach materials, with erosion observed at the back of the beach. The cliff top markers show little movement of the cliff edge position, with the exception of a couple of markers located within Tenants Cliff.
- Erosion of the back of the beach is notable from the topographic survey within Filey Bay, suggesting that there has been seaward movement of materials. The cliff top marker survey indicates that the cliff face is relatively stable in most places, with the exception of a few locations to the south of Filey town. Of particular note is the large amount of recession recorded by marker 5, immediately south of Filey itself. This marker is located just south of where the Filey seawall ends and therefore probably represents ongoing outflanking activity at this location.

Appendices

Appendix A

Beach Profiles

Beach Profile

1dWB1



Chainage (from	Level AOD (m)	
base station)		
0	11.819	
0.019	11.819	
3.638	11.841	
6.305	11.767	
6.635	11.616	
8.025	11.567	
8.084	11.449	
11.946	11.488	
15.765	11.458	
17.41	11.386	
17.47	11.5	
19.199	11.506	Ê
19.411	11.604	evel (r
19.868	11.508	
20.44	11.391	
21.45	10.84	
22.123	10.312	
22.919	9.618	
23.671	8.902	
23.857	8.326	
24.18	8.221	
31.861	4.661	
32.209	4.511	
33.081	3.882	
34.341	3.11	
35.099	3.06	
36.528	2.981	
40.541	2.765	
46.452	2.231	
55.549	1.475	
63.797	0.894	
68,918	0.819	

79.568	0.523
93.637	0.052
113.377	-0.634
129.935	-1.281
146.264	-1.648
156.652	-1.675
166.671	-1.675




1dWB2

Date 04/03/2011 Wind Summary Slight Breeze		Inspector Sea State Calm			Low Tid Visibility	e (m) / -	Low Tide Time 09:00 to 10:00. Rain No		
Easting 4	87550.221	Northing	511927.90)2	Bearing	16			
Chainage (from base station) 0 0.193 11.09 20.142 27.975 31.54 34.279 35.988 40.247 45.182 47.98	Level AOD (m) 36.505 36.505 36.165 35.947 35.862 35.768 35.465 35.173 35.047 34.915 34.803	85.237 85.693 86.766 88.522 89.859 90.049 90.807 91.01 91.341 133.818 135.815 136.565 137.458 138.476 139.555	31.198 31.353 31.588 32.3 32.685 32.931 33.08 33.284 33.301 8.787 8.21 8.273 8.106 7.759 7.269		142.081 142.906 144.128 147.271 153.62 161.303 166.099 168.69 171.836 180.292 190.216 197.863 218.598 236.094 245.748	5.203 4.443 4.3 4.128 3.872 3.724 3.053 3.054 3.036 2.929 2.111 1.476 -0.031 -0.984 -1.547			
50.645 53.297 53.716 55.341 56.696	34.787 34.497 34.372 33.693 32.624	140.122 140.31 140.917 141.356	6.925 6.541 6.219 5.754		254.749 268.018 279.064 283.652	-1.86 -1.929 -1.91 -1.833			
57.634	32.244			Beac	h Profiles: 1dWE	2	17 II 7		
58.329 59.313 61.514 63.033 65.158 66.81 68.081 69.009 71.837 74.362 76.343 77.138 78.932 81.346 83.67	32.066 31.882 30.665 29.96 29.323 28.829 28.234 27.905 27.471 27.451 27.512 27.569 28.442 30.051 30.597	34 33 32 30 28 26 24 22 26 24 22 22 9 16 14 12 10 8 6 4 2 0						□ 26/11/2008 □ 24/04/2009 □ 19/10/2009 □ 2903/2010 □ 24/11/2010 ▼ 04/03/2011 ▼	



1dWB3

Date 04/03/2011 Wind Summary Slight		Inspector Sea State Calm				Low Tide Visibility	e (m) -	Low Tide Time 09:00 to 10:00.		
Easting 4	188983.57	Nort	hing 5	511527.04	7	Bearing	19	nali	ΙΝΟ	
					I			1		
Chainage	Level AOD (III)		43.034	16.339		78.616	6.672		106.227	0.336
(from			45.208	16.316		79.232	6.386		106.366	0.006
base station)			47.754	15.934		80.529	6.18		106.72	-0.107
15 554	47 494		53.199	15.759		81.503	5.767		109.18	-0.416
-15.554	47.424		57.44	14.837		82.508	5.674		112.343	-0.669
-14.393	47.457		64.174	14.316		83.174	5.571		124.723	-1.11
-13.415	47.421		67.746	13.907		87.083	5.553		134.833	-1.589
-12.326	47.5		68.579	13.828		88.749	2.167			
-11.299	47.478		69.275	13.829		90.721	2.09			
-9.821	47.566		71.115	13.651		91.194	1.951			
-7.229	47.544		71.392	13.466		91.698	1.957			
-5.282	47.472		72.785	13.208		92.566	1.814			
-0.451	47.348		73.232	12.277		95.766	1.827			
1.161	46.235		74.213	11.807		98.849	1.634			
2.139	42.296		74.975	11.5		103.086	1.433			
3.228	38.284		75.805	11.09		103.862	1.253			
4.255	38.09		76.459	8.721		104.421	1.028			
5.733	37.832		78.204	7.878		105.098	0.823			
8.325	35.777		78 278	7 106		106 141	0 566			
10.272	34.958		10.210	7.100		100.141	0.000	1		
15.103	34.679					Beach Profiles: 1d	WB3			
15.554	34.587	46	<u> </u>]
17.156	34.444	44								
23.91	34.379	42	Į							□ <u>-</u> 24/04/2009 □ <u>-</u> 19/10/2009
30.908	34.2	38 36	<u>\</u>							29/03/2010
31.011	33.973	34	<u> </u>							04/03/2011
31.793	33.75	32	I							
35.557	32.862	28 _ 26	t							
36.76	31.575	E 24	+	+						
37.035	30.062	22 20	Į				····}····}			
37.69	26.772	18 16	1	<u> </u>						1
39.5	24.045	14		~	5					
40,206	19,655	12 10	1		1					
40 924	17 146	8	1		L					
41 005	16 758	4			7					
/1 66	16 552	2	 							
41.00	10.000	1	0	20 40 60	80	100 120 140 Chainage (m)	160 180 20	0 220	240 260 280	Caupo



91.357

99.974

114.968

124.012

-1.086 -1.131

-1.165

-1.19

Date 25/02/2011 Wind Summary Breezy		Inspector Sea State Calm	Low Tide (m) Visibility -	Low Tide Time 14.45 Rain No
Easting 5	503543.363	Northing 490470.74	Bearing 79	
	Level AOD	Bea	ch Profiles: 1dSBN1	
Chainage (from base station)	(m)	4 38 38 38 34 32		□ 1dSBH 15/11/2008 □ 1dSBH 3004/2009 □ 1dSBH 06/10/2009 □ 1dSBH 06/10/2009
0	4.151	3 2.8	<u>++++++++++</u>	□ 1dSBN1 07/09/2010
0.082	4.151	2.6 2.4	·····	
3.664	4.05	2.2	·····	
7.746	3.964	E 18		
7.813	3.915		····	
8.217	1.57	1		
8.952	1.55	0.6		
8.953	1.321	0.4		
10.181	1.278	-0.2	++++++++++-	
15.361	1.09	-0.4	·····	
24.016	0.851	-0.8		
30.479	0.668		30 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160	170 180 190 200
39.636	0.267		Chainage (m)	SANDS
47.698	-0.057			
52.676	-0.441			
58.885	-0.629			
68.056	-0.831			
76.821	-1.012			













Date 25/02/2011 Wind		Inspector Sea State Calm			Low Tide Visibility	e (m) ′ -	Low Tide Time 14.45		
Summary	Breezy						Rai	n No	
Easting 5	504111.79	Northing 489397.699			Bearing	38	Tial		
Chainago	Level AOD (m)	21.727	2.91		38.599	-0.093		54.333	-0.332
(from		21.729	2.58		38.898	0.075		54.477	-0.257
base		21.977	2.58		39.516	-0.03		54.664	-0.194
station)		21.979	2.25		40.036	-0.279		54.925	-0.294
0	7.781	22.227	2.25		40.066	-0.809		55.372	-0.189
0.007	7.781	22.266	1.924		40.085	-0.808		55.523	-0.312
3.744	7.638	22.482	1.898		40.704	-0.641		55.568	-0.504
3.785	7.717	22.54	1.584		42.035	-0.329		55.667	-0.491
5.615	7.784	22.782	1.54		43.313	-0.246		55.678	-0.18
5.69	7.945	22.79	1.242		44.499	-0.21		56.421	-0.284
5.915	7.94	22.945	1.229		46.589	-0.401		56.464	-0.212
6.03	7.239	23.129	0.906		47.851	-0.708		56.621	-0.214
6.115	7.246	23.29	0.896		48.244	-0.698		56.748	-0.307
6.22	7.072	23.301	0.826		48.309	-0.483		57.036	-0.32
11.017	6.929	23.635	0.726		48.786	-0.317		58.055	-0.225
16.156	6.776	24.102	0.339		48.932	-0.151		61.475	-0.204
16.474	6.757	25.01	0.373		49.479	-0.108		69.141	-0.324
16.479	5.781	28.214	0.194		49.6	-0.206		79.899	-0.497
16.678	5.78	31.062	0.025		49.692	-0.296		89.991	-0.652
16.678	5.45	32.539	-0.238		49.915	-0.444		104.014	-0.875
16.927	5.45	33.054	-0.159		50.181	-0.418		115.098	-1.05
16.928	5.12	33.38	-0.196		50.23	-0.242		127.381	-1.253
17.178	5.12	34 388	-0 379		50 561	-0 230			
17.178	4.79	34 854	-0.379		50.649	-0.239			
17.428	4.79	35 091	-0 196		51 097	-0 151			
17.428	4.46	35 647	-0 188		51 186	-0 423			
17.678	4.46	35 749	-0 511		51 282	-0 444			
17.679	4.13	35 926	-0 499		51 425	-0 267			
17.928	4.13	36.016	-0.433		52 083	-0.207			
17.929	3.8	26 121	-0.133		52.003	-0.330			
18.178	3.8	30.131	-0.023		52.103	-0.237			
18.178	3.57	27 224	-0.15		53.50	-0.307			
21.228	3.57	37.331	-0.100		53.010	-0.310			
21.229	3.24	37.472	-0.632		53./2/	-0.322			
21.476	3.24	38.037	-0./14		53.734	-0.261			
21.478	2.91	38.568	-0.767		53.962	-0.222			















Date 24/02/2011 Wind Summary Strong Wind		Inspector Sea State Calm	Low Tide (m Visibility -	1)	Low Tide Time 13.42 Rain No		
Easting 5	504443.218	Northing 488326	0.371 Bearing	105			
	Level AOD (m)	I	Beach Profiles: 1dSBS2			_	
Chainage (from base station)		4.5				□ - 14/11/2008 ▲ □ - 30/04/2009 □ - 05/10/2009 □ - 01/03/2010	
0	4.93	3					
0.028	4.93	2.5					
2.896	4.901	2					
3.461	4.885	Ē 1.5		<u> </u>			
3.5	3.456	1					
6.713	2.829	0.5					
10.688	2.38	0					
12.809	2.213	-0.5					
17.447	1.78	-1					
21.923	1.6	-1.5					
31.857	1.253	-2			++		
47.451	1.016	0 10 20 30 40	50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 1: Chainage (m)	30 140 150 1	160 170 180 190 200 210		
69.64	0.593		chainage (n)			SANDS	
90.826	0.134						
107.985	-0.25						
125.009	-0.615						
142.001	-0.97						
170.192	-1.486						











1dCY1

Date 23/03/2011 Wind Summary Fine		Inspec Sea St	Inspector Sea State Calm			de (m) ty -	Low Tide Time 11:51 Rain No		
Easting {	506420.41	1 Northi	na 484793	3.941	Bearing	u 43			
Lucting			ig lo li oc		Doaling				
Ohainana	Level	3.766	3.721		55.951	-0.023	137.42	-1.339	
(from	AOD (m)	3.889	3.885		62.042	-0.108	138.114	-1.316	
base		4.415	2.823		64.115	-0.105	138.23	-1.546	
station)		5.43	2.771		64.41	-0.023	138.503	-1.581	
-40.44	26.581	5.767	2.978		69.162	0.005	138.717	-1.235	
-39.472	26.87	5.982	2.294		76.313	-0.261	138.931	-1.347	
-39.204	26.942	7.335	2.352		84.758	-0.517	141.071	-1.516	
-38.823	26.982	8.42	2.217		93.275	-0.868	143.086	-1.533	
-38.465	27.04	8.568	2.256		99.033	-1.181	145.768	-1.536	
-37.81	27.068	9.069	2.586		99.063	-1.194	147.157	-1.541	
-37.615	27.138	9.924	2.462		104.116	-1.251	148.582	-1.524	
-37.124	27.143	10.206	2.328		105.911	-1.356	149.659	-1.557	
-36.722	27.226	10.628	1.773		106.297	-1.172	151.252	-1.653	
-36.393	27.211	11.323	1.779		106.709	-1.133	151.737	-1.583	
-36.174	27.166	11.503	2.135		107.897	-1.341	153.156	-1.571	
-35.98	27.068	13.142	1.62		109.483	-1.359	154.903	-1.687	
-35.926	26.653	14.836	1.329		111.126	-1.112	155.567	-1.763	
-35.79	26.433	15.489	1.593		112.466	-0.998	156.623	-1.629	
-35.654	26.336	16.071	1.291		114.982	-1.021	157.25	-1.622	
-35.409	26.136	18.115	0.921		115.263	-1.13	157.32	-1.511	
-35.073	26.206	19.387	0.738		117.276	-1.324	157,706	-1.768	
-34.893	26.122	20.908	0.62		119.465	-1.421	157.806	-1.428	
-34.782	26.04	22 189	0.539		120 846	-1 522	158 226	-1 336	
-34.567	25.585	23 338	0.535		120.040	-1.522	158 267	-1 695	
-34.549	25.371	23.330	0.520		122.000	-1.524	150.207	-1 739	
-33.597	24.836	24.113	0.566		125 734	-1.010	159.655	-1 783	
-1.482	6.164	25 177	1 028		125.734	-1.472	160 976	-1 78	
-0.844	6.119	25.117	0.095		123.330	1.247	165 622	1 900	
0.186	5.01	25.415	0.905		127.010	-1.21	100.022	-1.099	
0.866	5.039	20.301	0.49		130.068	-1.449	109.550	-2.007	
1.516	4.631	27.578	0.465		131.558	-1.598	173.077	-2.139	
1.693	4.254	31.865	0.391		133.526	-1.707			
2.418	4.175	35.832	0.335		134.435	-1.626			
2.523	4.382	38.534	0.279		134.653	-1.469			
3.271	4.319	42.92	0.151		135.817	-1.559			
3.29	4.299	48.814	0.067		135.884	-1.225			



SAND



1dCY2

Date 23/03/2011 Wind Summary Fine		Inspe Sea S	Inspector Sea State Calm			Tide (m) pility -		Low Tide Time 11:51 Rain No		
Easting 5	506712.583	3 North	ing 48432	5.966	Bear	ring	38			
	Level								1	
Chainage	AOD (m)	79.536	16.586		109.116	8.448		336.831	-1.928	
(from	- ()	80.658	16.418		109.552	8.114		345.262	-2.056	
base station)		82.122	16.298		109.976	8.038		353.503	-2.151	
Station	26.21	82.594	16.201		111.042	7.885		360.349	-2.325	
0.000	30.31	83.242	15.963		111.08	7.428				
0.023	30.31	94.53	14.25		116.64	4.534				
3.355	36.261	95.883	13.99		116.662	4.389				
7.509	36.177	96.93	13.713		118.475	3.279				
9.375	36.22	97.947	13.602		120.813	3.059				
11.025	36.138	98.66	13.478		126.547	2.494				
12.41	36.191	99.209	13.351		132.856	2.037				
14.522	36.104	99.217	13.307		139.381	1.78				
15.561	36.063	99.356	13.087		145.535	1.586				
18.046	36.2	99.488	13.22		152.431	1.401				
20.425	36.216	100.45	12.921		159.202	1.295				
22.273	36.103	100.474	12.767		166.067	1.07				
24.581	35.828	101.014	12.577		173.516	0.928				
28.09	35.751	101.536	12.401		179.653	0.794				
31.269	35.721	101 543	12 275		187 382	0 602				
35.288	35.698	101 751	12 136		194 933	0.001				
37.39	35.731	102 042	12 147		202 806	0.322				
39.589	35.757	102.383	11 610		210 22	0.164				
41.333	35.858	102.303	11.655		210.33	0.104				
43.557	35.934	102.900	11.000		217.022	0.09				
45.047	36.008	103.412	11.417		223.923	-0.049				
46.095	36.085	103.54	11.418		233.807	-0.172				
46.329	36.102	104.443	10.755		243.093	-0.357				
46.596	36.073	104.81	10.01		253.291	-0.547				
46.749	35.572	104.92	10.46		263.529	-0.765				
46.91	35.611	105.44	10.206		272.814	-0.929				
75.792	17.131	106.285	9.826		281.872	-1.089				
76,368	17,145	107.22	9.468		291.709	-1.23				
76 703	17 223	107.296	9.54		300.741	-1.367				
77 224	17 002	108.03	9.052		309.635	-1.486				
77 004	17.002	108.223	8.853		318.341	-1.617				
77.891	17.036	108.878	8.61	:	327.433	-1.761				
78.232	16.696						•			







1dCY3

Date 23/03/2011 Wind Summary Fine		Inspector Sea State	Calm		Low Visib	Tide ility -	(m)	Lov 11: Rai	v Tide T i 51 n No	ime
Easting 5	507242.203	Northing	484080.89	6	Bear	ing	42			
Chainage (from base station)	Level AOD (m)	126.598 129.925 137.718 145.771	3.174 2.807 2.012 1.51							
0 0.052 3.594 5.141 7.331 10.384 13.508 17.261 19.533 21.596 24.004 26.915 29.941 33.251 36.648	48.558 48.558 48.523 48.472 48.4 48.298 48.189 48.16 48.11 48.063 48.029 47.963 47.935 47.911 47.817	143.771 154.043 159.102 166.332 175.004 185.31 196.033 205.421 215.78 224.437 234.42 244.064 253.944 263.777 275.345	1.043 0.862 0.777 0.678 0.52 0.353 0.162 -0.014 -0.15 -0.382 -0.69 -0.996 -1.251 -1.787							
39.508 43.059 45.223	47.764 47.705 47.695	283.723 288.924	-2.247 -2.525							
46.872	47.715	48		- <u>†</u>	each Protile	s: 1dCY3				-1
49.298 51.003 52.281	47.699 47.698 47.701	46 44 42 40 38 36								☐ 17/11/2008 ☐ 27/04/2009 ☐ 08/10/2009 ☐ 02/03/2010 ☐ 08/09/2010
53.726 55.336 56.196	47.737 47.783 47.964	34 32 30 28 26								23/03/2011
57.074 57.117	47.823 47.819	€ 24 22 20 18 16								
57.132 57.783 58.078	47.818 47.894 47.902	14 12 10 8 6								
58.428 125.005	47.853 3.315	4 2 -2 -2 0 20	40 60 80	100	120 140 Chaina	160 18 ge (m)	30 200 22	0 240	260 280 30	0 0

SANDS



1dFB1





1dFB2

Date 24/ Wind Summary	Date 24/03/2011 Wind Summary fine		r e Calm	Low Tide Visibility	- (m)	Low Tide Time 12.36 to 13.36 Rain No		
Easting 5	512005.564	Northing	479181.575	Bearing	77			
Chainage (from base station)	Level AOD (m)	31.46 32.069 32.479 33.27	20.551 20.443 20.196 20.014	50.283 50.392 50.922 52.396	11.37 11.163 11.084 10.084	112.53 124.711 138.484 155.737	0.891 0.619 0.407 0.237	
0 0.181 1.423 3.561 4.906 6.602 8.042 8.684 8.921 9.464 10.429 11.287 11.968	26.833 26.833 26.761 26.598 26.522 26.445 26.413 26.531 26.398 26.286 26.137 26.066 26.002	34.212 34.53 34.982 35.36 35.497 36.375 36.797 36.864 37.225 37.321 37.454 37.931 38 308	19.808 19.672 19.344 19.008 18.581 18.345 18.217 18.099 17.781 17.786 17.889 17.72 17.455	53.162 53.991 55.098 56.449 56.949 57.678 58.785 59.405 60.187 60.484 61.001 61.861 62.619	9.316 8.753 7.986 7.256 7.004 6.683 6.335 6.155 6.022 6.102 5.911 5.435 5.275	171.591 190.145 207.378 224.467 243.39 264.237 281.752 294.77 311.936 330.075 339.184	0.058 -0.269 -0.509 -0.725 -0.99 -1.329 -1.619 -1.818 -1.976 -2.158 -2.373	
20.58 21.35 21.751 21.916 22.493 22.808 23.755 24.306 24.557 25.046 25.805 26.477 27.049 27.637 28.24	25.733 25.671 25.386 25.066 24.954 25.472 25.509 25.471 25.401 23.921 23.217 22.818 22.534 22.518 22.339	38.806 39.252 39.564 41.046 41.622 42.38 43.276 43.809 44.503 45.247 46.144 47.012 47.153 47.44	17.225 16.855 16.571 16.018 15.554 15.326 14.976 14.661 14.486 14.068 13.909 13.237 13.339 13.212	62.984 63.232 63.284 63.293 63.905 64.102 64.719 65.074 65.664 65.824 66.787 68.508 70.316 72.107	5.33 5.232 4.694 4.7 4.409 4.024 3.78 3.46 3.261 3.138 2.991 2.712 2.576 2.311			
28.823 29.048 29.936 30.371	22.104 21.868 21.357 21.262	47.446 48.367 48.876 49.282	13.292 12.284 12.089 12.033	72.17 79.543 90.101 100.621	2.266 1.777 1.461 1.189			




Beach Profile

1dFB3

Date 24/ Wind Summary	03/2011 y fine	Inspector Sea State Calm			Low Tide Visibility	e (m) -	Low Tide Time 12.36 to 13.36 Rain No		
Easting 5	512429.303	Northing 4	478202.148	3	Bearing	61			
							_		
Chainage	Level AOD (m)	29.783	6.802		54.784	1.723			
(from		30.539	6.133		74.324	1.197			
base station)		30.887	5.901		94.418	0.668			
Station	10.640	30.899	6.048		115.772	0.339			
0 077	10.649	31.371	5.569		135.659	0.144			
0.077	10.649	31.982	5.346		156.57	-0.093			
0.704	10.511	32.082	5.119		175.336	-0.309			
1.065	10.445	32.95	4.513		195.263	-0.574			
1.532	10.385	33.117	4.407		217.286	-0.922			
1./21	10.396	33.15	4.341		237.971	-1.201			
13.975	10.188	33.727	3.946		261.499	-1.488			
14.013	10.194	33.929	3.756		276.874	-1.658			
14.064	10.164	35.135	3.547		292.695	-1.878			
14.068	10.065	36.569	3.33		292.723	-1.909			
14.612	10.093	38.124	3.011		314.817	-2.283			
14.953	10.071	40.07	2.723		327.013	-2.522			
15.423	10.05	42.979	2.431			-	-		
15.788	10.053								
15.915	10.034			E	Beach Profiles: 1dl	B3			
15.999	10.004	11							
16.927	10.022	10				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
17.82	10.035	9							□ - 19/10/2009 □ - 03/03/2010
18.571	10.041	8							
19.516	10.031	7+			·			+	24/03/2011
20.073	10.032	6							
20.546	10.002	£.5			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
21.222	9.978	0 4.5 0 4.5 0 4 0 4 0	·			++++			
24.412	10.603	3.5	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			++++			
25.29	10.591	2.5		-+	+	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		·	
25.754	10.791	1.5				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
26.296	10.777	0.5				·			
26.495	11.048	-0.5							
27.612	7.835	-1.5							
28.342	7,509	-2.5		+					
28 365	7 521	0 20	4U 6U 8O	100 [1]	20 140 160 1 Chainage (m	συ 200 220)	∠4U 260 1	280 300 320	SANDS
29.139	7.206								



Beach Profile

1dFB4

Date 24/0 Wind Summary	03/2011 y fine	Inspector Sea State Calm	Low Tie Visibilit	de (m) ty -	Low Ti 12.36 to Rain N	de Time o 13.36 No		
Easting 5	513165.53	Northing 47718	82.418	Bearing	g 51			
Chainage (from base station) 0 0.4 0.839 1.362 1.735 1.982 2.271 2.519 2.799 3.217 3.499 3.902 4.312	Level AOD (m) 27.799 27.799 27.811 27.816 27.765 27.725 27.696 27.684 27.684 27.709 27.758 27.783 27.783 27.762 27.794	125.171 0. 134.189 0 143.97 0. 153.546 0. 163.761 -0. 173.817 -0. 183.407 -0. 193.736 -0. 205.037 -0. 215.135 -0. 225.041 -1. 237.017 -1. 246.738 -1. 259.711 -1. 269.593 -1. 279.657 -1. 288.802 -1.	301 .19 094 041 087 233 379 512 582 386 066 282 403 476 521 784 979					-
4.658 4.928	27.745 27.593	298.123 -2	.13					
26.86 27.262	3.671 3.536		<u> </u>	leach Profiles: 1d	IFB4			
27.647	3.407 3.376	26					□ — 26/11/20	008 🔺
31.101	3.041	24					□ — 28/04/20 □ — 19/10/20	009
35.593	2.582	22					□ — 03/03/20 □ — 24/09/20	010 010
39.956	2.263	20					24/03/20	011
47.705	1.951	16						
52.814	1.825	Ê 14						
60.921	1.647) a 12						
69.35	1.42	10						
77.131	1.236	8		+				
85.321	1.031	6						
92.653	0.813	4						
100.022	0.666	2						
108.018	0.512	-2						
116.555	0.367	0 20 40 60	80 100	120 140 160 Chainage (m	180 200 22) 240 260 :	280 300	SAND

SANDS



Beach Profile

1dFB5

Date 24/0 Wind Summary	03/2011 / fine	Inspector Sea State	Calm	Low Tide Visibility	e (m) -	Low Tide Time 12.36 to 13.36 Rain No
Easting 5	514207.792	Northing	476001.334	Bearing	47	
Chainage	Level AOD (m)	61.285	38.879	340.374	-0.974	
(from base		62.539 63.583	38.714 38.52	348.231 355.097	-1.244 -1.435	
station)		210.602	8.859	361.1	-1.612	
0	43.657	211.115	8.421	366.641	-1.692	
0.129	43.657	212.698	7.523	367.175	-1.594	
2.76	43.482	214.448	6.567	368.662	-1.527	
4.953	43.362	215.567	6.026	373.15	-1.409	
5.248	43.364	216.651	5.499	377.881	-1.399	
5.487	43.351	217.112	5.256	379.72	-0.991	
5.986	43.341	217.59	4.957	381.4	-0.849	
6.534	43.256	218.218	4.762	387.929	-0.755	
8.574	42.88	218.89	4.462	394.957	-0.731	
11.175	42.537	219.103	4.357	402.251	-0.734	
13.418	42.197	219.407	4.117	409.388	-0.803	
15.538	41.874	220.572	3.912	416.851	-0.928	
17.308	41.549	223 345	3 43	424 314	-1 085	
20.48	41.216	225 198	3 296	431 378	-1 222	
22.934	41.001	225 829	3 122	437 811	-1 377	
26.445	40.631	220.023	3.122	437.011	1 662	
30.649	40.392	229.307	2.777	445.956	1 005	
33.441	40.238	234.045	2.41	453.105	-1.905	
36.999	39.978	238./39	2.083	400.933	-2.2/4	
39.773	39.927	244.644	1.836	462.582	-2.351	
41.413	39.815	250.095	1.646			
43.057	39.697	257.436	1.409			
45.771	39.697	264.356	1.214			
46.967	39.702	2/2.0/3	1.022			
51.947	39.661	279.074	0.834			
53.581	39.636	286.405	0.703			
54.056	39.573	294.909	0.554			
55.185	39.489	303.097	0.402			
56.577	39.452	310.748	0.212			
57.778	39.354	318.35	-0.011			
58.889	39.343	326.063	-0.305			
59.975	39.123	333.426	-0.681			





SA





Appendix B

Topographic Survey





























Appendix C

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.

	Groun	d Control Pe	oint Details		Dista	ince to Cliff Top	o (m)*	Total Ero	Erosion Rate (m/year)*	
Ref	Easting	Northing	Level (mAON)	Bearing (º)	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
13	478501	518809	50.260	15	11.4	9.3	9.4	-1.9	0.1	-0.8

Table C1 – Cliff Top Surveys at Staithes

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. Where the cliff line shows advance this is likely to be the product of differing survey interpretation, and less likely to be a toppling cliff edge. *Note that all values have been rounded to 1 decimal place.

Robin Hoods Bay

Thirteen ground control points have been established at Robin Hoods Bay (Appendix C- Map 2). The maximum separation between any two points is nominally 100m.

The cliff top surveys at Robin Hoods Bay 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 C2 provides baseline information about these ground control points and results from the previous and present surveys showing the position from the ground control point to the edge of the cliff top along the defined bearing.

	Groun	d Control Pe	oint Details		Dista	nce to Cliff To	p (m)*	Total Ero	Erosion Rate (m/year)*	
Ref	Easting	Northing	Level (mAOD)	Bearing (º)	Baseline Survey (Mar 2010)	Previous Survey (Sept 2010)	Present Survey (April 2011)	Baseline (Mar 2010) to Present (April 2011)	Previous (Sept 2010) to Present (April 2011)	Baseline (Mar 2010) to Present (April 2011)
1	495799	506002	65.437	130	11.6	11.4	8.3	-3.3	-3.1	-3.3
2	495549	505807	77.314	135	9.3	9.3	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	495456	505739	76.778	130	5.0	5.1	4.9	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1
4	495389	505683	73.900	140	6.3	6.2	6.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
5	495259	505342	55.041	130	11.3	11.1	11.0	-0.3	-0.1	-0.3
6	495231	505315	53.693	95	5.9	5.8	5.8	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
7	495184	505210	44.946	85	6.4	6.2	6.1	-0.3	-0.1	-0.3
8	495206	505153	34.093	75	5.0	4.9	4.7	-0.4	-0.3	-0.4
9	495287	505060	20.932	80	4.3	4.4	4.3	0.0	-0.1	0.0
10	495187	504708	43.446	70	3.1	3.3	3.3	0.2	0.0	0.2
11	495226	504615	44.665	120	3.8	3.6	3.6	-0.3	-0.1	-0.3
12	495297	504380	44.859	80	11.0	10.9	11.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
13	495350	504193	45.630	55	3.7	3.7	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table C2 – Cliff Top Surveys at Robin Hoods Bay

Note: It is assumed that the accuracy of cliff top monitoring using this technique is ±0.1m. Where the cliff line shows advance this is likely to be the product of differing survey interpretation, and less likely to be a toppling cliff edge. *Note that all values have been rounded to 1 decimal place.

Scarborough South Bay

Thirteen ground control points have been established at Scarborough South Bay (Appendix C- Map 3). The maximum separation between any two points is nominally 300m.

The cliff top surveys at Scarborough South Bay 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 C3 provides baseline information about these ground control points and results from the most recent February 2011 survey 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.

	Groun	d Control Pe	oint Details		Dista	nce to Cliff Top	o (m)*	Total Ero	Erosion Rate (m/year)*	
Ref	Easting	Northing	Level (mAOD)	Bearing (º)	Baseline Survey (Mar 2010)	Previous Survey (Sept 2010)	Present Survey (Feb 2011)	Baseline (Mar 2010) to Present (Feb 2011)	Previous (Sept 2010) to Present (Feb 2011)	Baseline (Mar 2010) to Present (Feb 2011)
1	504339	487887	53.707	70	7.0	7.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	504422	487603	52.670	80	4.8	4.9		-	-	-
3	504534	487318	64.346	40	15.1	15.2	15.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
4	504730	487137	56.299	55	9.6	9.6	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	504922	486837	61.272	60	8.8	8.3	8.6	-0.2	0.3	-0.2
6	505071	486652	68.935	75	3.8	3.8	3.6	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2
7	505284	486479	68.091	35	7.0	6.9	7.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
8	505597	486363	56.836	30	8.6	8.5	8.7	0.1	0.3	0.1
9	505758	486005	61.483	45	9.1	9.1	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	505895	485889	60.324	15	14.8	14.7	14.8	0.0	0.1	0.0
11	505990	485657	60.520	80	4.7	4.6	4.3	-0.4	-0.3	-0.4
12	506024	485421	69.863	55	6.1	6.0	5.9	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2
13	506035	485315	78.327	90	7.0	6.2	6.1	-0.9	0.0	-0.9

Table C3 – Cliff Top Surveys at Scarborough South Bay

Note: It is assumed that the accuracy of cliff top monitoring using this technique is ±0.1m. Where the cliff line shows advance this is likely to be the product of differing survey interpretation, and less likely to be a toppling cliff edge. *Note that all values have been rounded to 1 decimal place.

Cliff Top Survey

Cayton Bay

Eight ground control points have been established within Cayton Bay (Appendix C- Map 4). The maximum separation between any two points is nominally 300m.

The cliff top surveys at Cayton Bay 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 C4 provides baseline information about these ground control points and results from the March 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.

	Ground Control Point Details					nce to Cliff Top	o (m)*	Total Erc	Erosion Rate (m/year)*	
Ref	Easting	Northing	Level (m AOD)	Bearing (º)	Baseline Survey (Nov 2008)	Previous Survey (Sept 2010)	Present Survey (Mar 2011)	Baseline (Nov 2008) to Present (Mar 2011)	Previous (Sept 2010) to Present (Mar 2011)	Baseline (Nov 2008) to Present (Mar 2011)
1	506325	484850	32.079	50	4.0	3.3	3.5	-0.5	0.2	-0.2
2	506459	484716	28.227	65	5.0	-0.2	-0.1	-5.1	0.1	-2.0
3	506597	484539	28.204	65	5.0	6.2	6.0	1.0	-0.2	0.4
4	506778	484345	38.944	21	9.0	9.0	9.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
5	507019	484222	38.816	342	7.7	8.0	8.1	0.4	0.0	0.1
6	507242	484122	46.544	2	7.4	7.4	7.3	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
7	507518	484008	69.549	25	7.5	7.3	7.7	0.2	0.4	0.1
8	507819	484006	80.135	1	5.5	5.9	5.8	0.3	0.0	0.1

Table C4 – Cliff Top Surveys at Cayton Bay

Note: It is assumed that the accuracy of cliff top monitoring using this technique is ±0.1m. Where the cliff line shows advance this is likely to be the product of differing survey interpretation, and less likely to be a toppling cliff edge. *Note that all values have been rounded to 1 decimal place.

Cliff Top Survey

Filey Bay

Twenty-three ground control points were established within Filey Bay (Appendix C- Maps 5a and 5b) for the baseline survey in November 2008. The maximum separation between any two points is nominally 300m. The cliff top surveys at Filey Bay are undertaken bi-annually. Measurements are taken from a fixed ground control point along a fixed bearing to the edge of the cliff top.

Additional ground control points were established in September 2010 and March 2011, taking the total number of locations up to 28. Ground control point 12a was established in September 2010 as a replacement for point 13 as it was inaccessible at this time. New points 24 and 25 were also established in September 2010. In March 2011, new points 26 and 27 were added to the monitoring programme and both points 12a and 13 were accessible at this time.

Table C5 provides baseline information about these ground control points and results from the March 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.

	Ground Control Point Details					ince to Cliff Top	o (m)*	Total Ero	Erosion Rate (m/year)*	
Ref	Easting	Northing	Level (m AOD)	Bearing (º)	Baseline Survey (Nov 2008)	Previous Survey (Sept 2010)	Present Survey (Mar 2011)	Baseline (Nov 2008) to Present (Mar 2011)	Previous (Sept 2010) to Present (Mar 2011)	Baseline (Nov 2008) to Present (Mar 2011)
1	512445	481631	42.54	130	8.7	8.8	9.0	0.3	0.2	0.1
2	512307	481490	37.54	144	7.6	7.6	7.8	0.2	0.1	0.1
3	512154	481235	34.61	122	8.3	8.5	8.5	0.2	0.1	0.1
4	512029	480960	33.03	112	7.4	7.6	7.8	0.4	0.2	0.1
5	511895	479888	28.76	89	7.1	1.6	1.6	-5.5	0.0	-2.2
6	511908	479597	31.80	48	6.7	6.9	7.1	0.4	0.2	0.2
7	511991	479310	29.20	69	6.7	6.5	6.5	-0.2	0.0	-0.1
8	512083	478981	27.18	66	10.2	10.4	10.5	0.3	0.1	0.1
9	512121	478786	30.90	76	8.3	8.5	8.5	0.1	-0.1	0.1

Table C5 – Cliff Top Surveys at Filey Bay

10	512226	478548	32.96	74	7.5	7.3	7.3	-0.2	0.0	-0.1
11	512471	478153	11.30	53	6.6	6.3	6.6	0.0	0.3	0.0
12	512559	477902	20.25	66	7.7	7.8	7.9	0.2	0.1	0.1
12a	512656	477822	11.34	67	-	13.7	13.9	-	0.2	-
13	512698	477719	20.22	34	4.2	Unable to measure	4.4	0.2	-	0.1
14	512939	477401	31.74	66	8.0	7.4	7.3	-0.7	-0.1	-0.3
15	513157	477193	27.61	51	5.2	5.1	5.4	0.1	0.2	0.1
16	513299	477025	27.97	30	7.7	7.8	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
17	513508	476821	36.78	34	10.7	10.8	10.7	0.0	-0.1	0.0
18	513721	476602	39.68	31	7.2	7.3	7.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
19	513917	476354	48.85	51	6.6	6.7	6.6	0.0	-0.1	0.0
20	514175	476179	41.83	32	7.0	7.1	7.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
21	514472	475966	43.23	66	7.6	7.6	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
22	514656	475729	56.55	101	8.1	8.2	8.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
23	514889	475538	68.50	60	9.1	9.1	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
24	512604	481666	41.90	14	-	19.8	19.9	-	0.1	-
25	512607	481649	42.51	184	-	17.2	17.2	-	0.1	-
26	512302	481826	50.48	18	-	-	11.0	-	-	-
27	512476	481712	44.63	20	-	-	11.6	-	-	-

Note: It is assumed that the accuracy of cliff top monitoring using this technique is ±0.1m. Where the cliff line shows advance this is likely to be the product of differing survey interpretation, and less likely to be a toppling cliff edge. *Note that all values have been rounded to 1 decimal place.










