



**Cell 1 Regional Coastal Monitoring Programme
Update Report 3: 'Partial Measures' Survey 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
MLWS	Mean Low Water Neap
MLWS	Mean Low Water Spring
MSL	Mean Sea Level
ODN	Ordnance Datum Newlyn

Water Levels Used in Interpretation of Changes

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

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

Glossary of Terms

Term	Definition
Beach nourishment	Artificial process of replenishing a beach with material from another source.
Berm crest	Ridge of sand or gravel deposited by wave action on the shore just above the normal high water mark.
Breaker zone	Area in the sea where the waves break.
Coastal squeeze	The reduction in habitat area which can arise if the natural landward migration of a habitat under sea level rise is prevented by the fixing of the high water mark, e.g. a sea wall.
Downdrift	Direction of alongshore movement of beach materials.
Ebb-tide	The falling tide, part of the tidal cycle between high water and the next low water.
Fetch	Length of water over which a given wind has blown that determines the size of the waves produced.
Flood-tide	Rising tide, part of the tidal cycle between low water and the next high water.
Foreshore	Zone between the high water and low water marks, also known as the intertidal zone.
Geomorphology	The branch of physical geography/geology which deals with the form of the Earth, the general configuration of its surface, the distribution of the land, water, etc.
Groyne	Shore protection structure built perpendicular to the shore; designed to trap sediment.
Mean High Water (MHW)	The average of all high waters observed over a sufficiently long period.
Mean Low Water (MLW)	The average of all low waters observed over a sufficiently long period.
Mean Sea Level (MSL)	Average height of the sea surface over a 19-year period.
Offshore zone	Extends from the low water mark to a water depth of about 15 m and is permanently covered with water.
Storm surge	A rise in the sea surface on an open coast, resulting from a storm.
Swell	Waves that have travelled out of the area in which they were generated.
Tidal prism	The volume of water within the estuary between the level of high and low tide, typically taken for mean spring tides.
Tide	Periodic rising and falling of large bodies of water resulting from the gravitational attraction of the moon and sun acting on the rotating earth.
Topography	Configuration of a surface including its relief and the position of its natural and man-made features.
Transgression	The landward movement of the shoreline in response to a rise in relative sea level.
Updrift	Direction opposite to the predominant movement of longshore transport.
Wave direction	Direction from which a wave approaches.
Wave refraction	Process by which the direction of approach of a wave changes as it moves into shallow water.

Preamble

The Cell 1 Regional Coastal Monitoring Programme covers approximately 300km of the north east coastline, from the Scottish Border (just south of St. Abb's Head) to Flamborough Head in East Yorkshire.

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

- beach profile surveys
- topographic surveys
- cliff top recession surveys
- real-time wave data collection
- bathymetric and sea bed characterisation surveys
- aerial photography
- walk-over surveys

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

To date the following reports have been produced:

Table 1 Analytical, Update and Overview Reports Produced to Date

Year		Full Measures		Partial Measures		Cell 1 Overview Report
		Survey	Analytical Report	Survey	Update Report	
1	2008/09	Sep-Dec 08	May 09	Mar-May 09	June 09	-
2	2009/10	Sep-Dec 09	Mar 10	Mar-April 10	May 10	-
3	2010/11	Sep-Nov 10	Nov 10	Mar-May 11	June 11 ^(*)	July 2011

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

Durham County Council's frontage extends from Ryhope Dene to Crimdon Beck. For the purposes of this report, it has been sub-divided into five areas, namely:

- Featherbed Rocks
- Seaham (Dawdon)
- Blast Beach
- Hawthorn Hive
- Blackhall Colliery

1.2 Methodology

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

- Full Measures survey annually each autumn/early winter comprising:
 - Beach profile surveys along 8 no. transect lines
- Partial Measures survey annually each spring comprising:
 - Beach profile surveys along 5 no. transect lines
- Cliff top survey bi-annually at:
 - Seaham (Dawdon)

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

The Partial Measures survey was undertaken along this frontage in March 2011, when weather conditions were dry and calm, and the sea state was flat and 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.

442000

443000

444000

0 200 400 Metres

N

550000

549000

548000

547000

546000



TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY LOCATIONS

- Annual Profile
 - Bi-Annual Profile
 - 6 monthly Survey
 - Yearly Survey
 - 5 yearly Survey
 - Cliff Top Survey @ 50 centres
 - Cliff Top Survey @ 100 centres
 - Cliff Top Survey @ 300 centres
- (Indicative Survey Extents shown)*

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

**Figure 1 - Map 1
 Durham County
 Council Frontage**

Update Report 3
 'Partial Measures' Survey 2011

Drawing Scale 1:20,000 at A4



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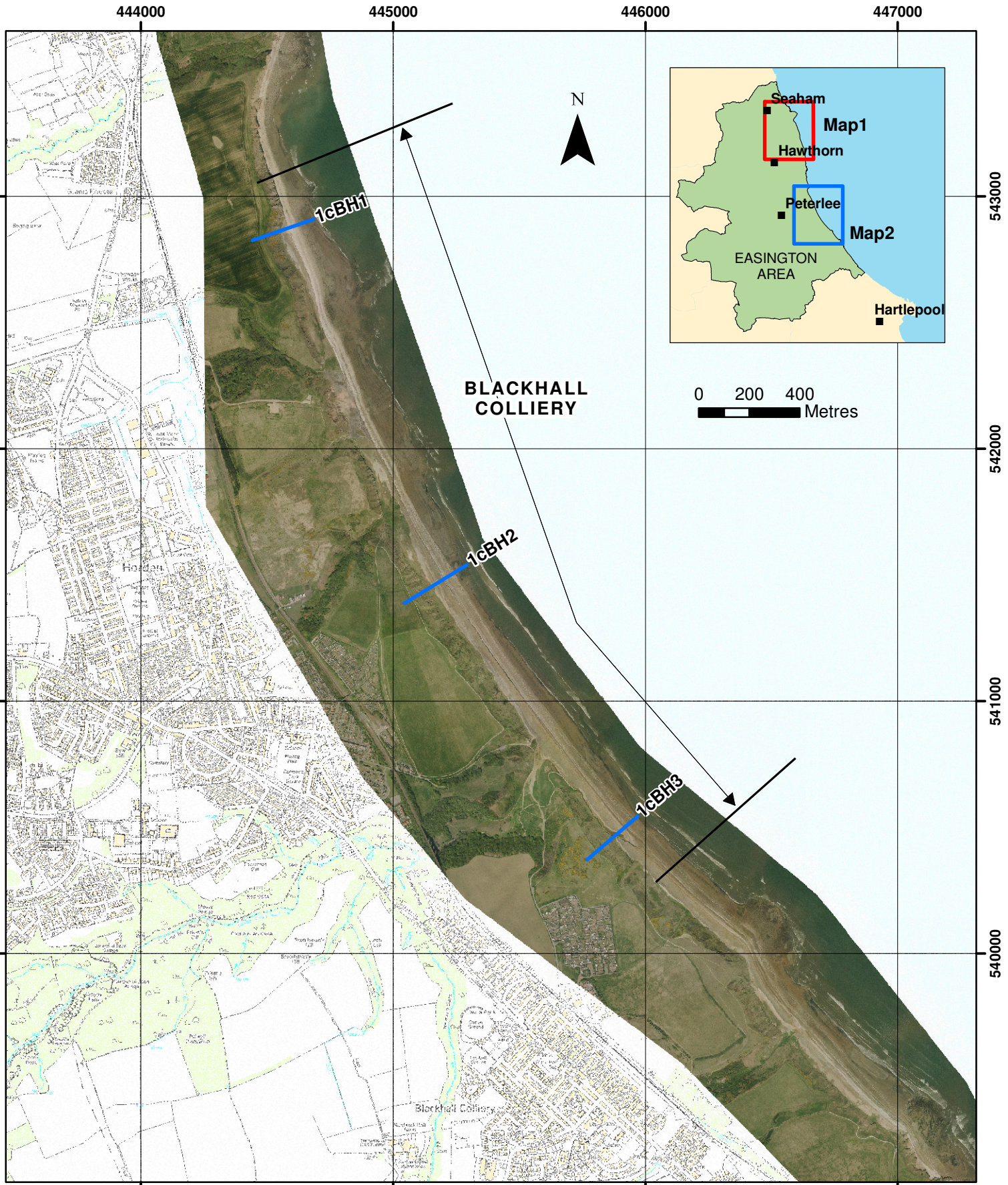


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Drawn by: TC Date: 05/05/2011
 Checked by: MD Date: 12/05/2011
 Approved by: NC Date: 12/05/2011

Photography courtesy of
 North East Coastal Observatory
www.northeastcoastalobservatory.org.uk



- TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY LOCATIONS**
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**Figure 1 - Map 2
 Durham County
 Council Frontage**

Update Report 3
 'Partial Measures' Survey 2011

Drawing Scale 1:20,000 at A4



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2. Analysis of Survey Data

2.1 Featherbed Rocks

Survey Date	Description of Changes Since Last Survey	Interpretation
03-2011	<p>Beach Profiles:</p> <p>Featherbed Rocks is covered by one beach profile line (EA1) during the Partial Measures survey (Appendix A).</p> <p>Whilst the rocks were exposed at the lower foreshore, there was a veneer of sand covering the mid profile. The irregular form of the upper beach was due to the surveyors picking out individual rocks within the armour at the toe of the sea wall, whereas these are often surveyed more coarsely. The cliff behind the promenade remains stable in position and form.</p>	<p>A sand veneer has (temporarily) covered the rocks along the mod beach, but along the lower foreshore the rocks are exposed.</p>

2.2 Seaham (Dawdon)

Survey Date	Description of Changes Since Last Survey	Interpretation
03-2011	<p>Cliff Top Survey:</p> <p>Three ground control points have been established along the cliff top at Dawdon (Figure B1).</p> <p>The separation between any two points is nominally 300m. These cliff top surveys are intended to inform on erosion rates of the undefended sea cliffs extending south of the rock armour revetment to the south of Seaham Harbour. The cliff top surveys at Dawdon are undertaken bi-annually. Measurements are taken from a fixed ground control point along a fixed bearing to the edge of the cliff top.</p> <p>Appendix B provides 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 since the November 2008 baseline survey.</p>	<p>At Point 1 there has been slight further erosion of the cliff top position, resulting in 0.9m erosion since surveys began in November 2008. There were no changes recorded along Points 2 and 3, which suggests that Point 2 remains stable and Point 3 has stabilised following recent erosion episodes.</p>

2.3 Blast Beach

Survey Date	Description of Changes Since Last Survey	Interpretation
03-2011	<p>Beach Profiles:</p> <p>Blast Beach is covered by three beach profile lines during the Partial Measures survey (Appendix A). Two of these commenced in November 2008, with SH1a being added in October 2009.</p> <p>SH1a shows stable foreshore levels on the upper beach, with relatively high levels mid beach and stable levels along the lower, boulder-strewn foreshore. The cliff in the colliery spoil has remained stable at this transect.</p> <p>SH1 shows stable levels landward of the beach berm and relatively high levels seaward.</p> <p>SH2 shows stable levels landward of the beach berm and moderate levels seaward. The cliff in the colliery spoil does seem to have retreated landwards by around 3m.</p>	<p>There are no major concerns along Blast Beach, although the colliery spoil has cut back by around 3m along SH2.</p>

2.4 Hawthorne Hive

Survey Date	Description of Changes Since Last Survey	Interpretation
03-2011	<p>Beach Profiles:</p> <p>Hawthorne Hive is covered by one beach profile line (EA2) during the Partial Measures survey (Appendix A). The foreshore levels were the lowest values recorded to date, although this does not appear to have triggered any change in the backing cliffs.</p>	<p>Foreshore levels along EA2 were very low compared with previous surveys, suggesting temporary loss of material. It is likely that this is storm related and the foreshore will recover by the next survey.</p>

3. Problems Encountered and Uncertainty in Analysis

Beach profiles SH1, SH2 and EA2 extend across cliff tops, each with difficult access to the cliff edge. This has led to slightly different levels of detail being picked up in these difficult areas between successive surveys. This gives rise to minor 'apparent' changes in the cliff face or cliff top which are not true. However, once crossing the foreshore there are no such problems and the survey accuracy is restored.

The cliff top position surveys at Dawdon are assumed to have a limit of accuracy of $\pm 0.1\text{m}$ due to the techniques used. Whilst an annual erosion rate has been calculated from these cliff top survey data, it is really too early in the monitoring for this to be a meaningful rate at present. This will improve with longevity of the data record, however, to yield a more meaningful longer-term mean rate.

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

No changes are recommended at the present time.

5. Conclusions and Areas of Concern

- There are no major causes for concern, although the cut back of the colliery spoil along SH2 within Blast Beach was notable and the beach levels along EA2 at Hawthorne Hive were particularly low.

Appendices

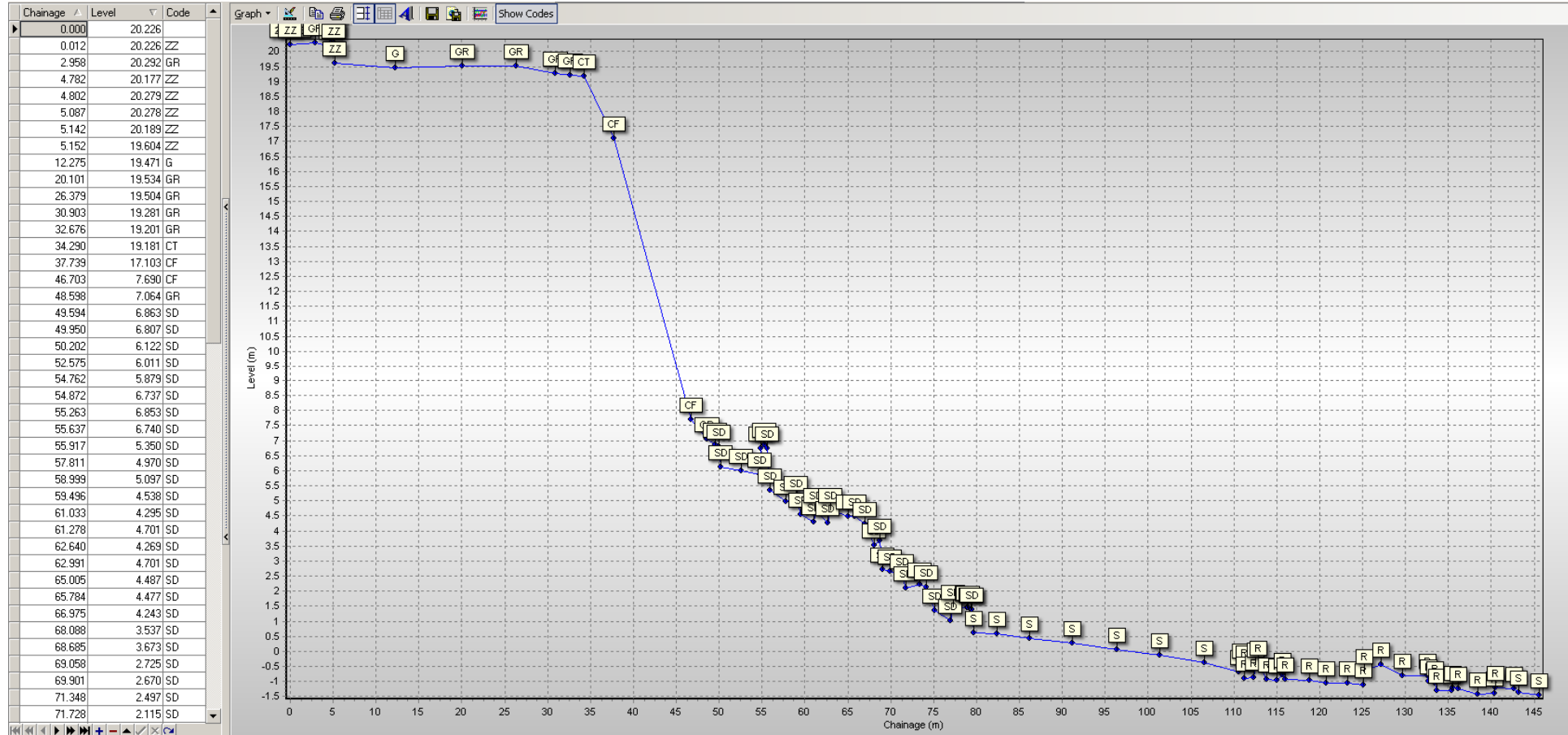
Appendix A
Beach Profiles

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

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

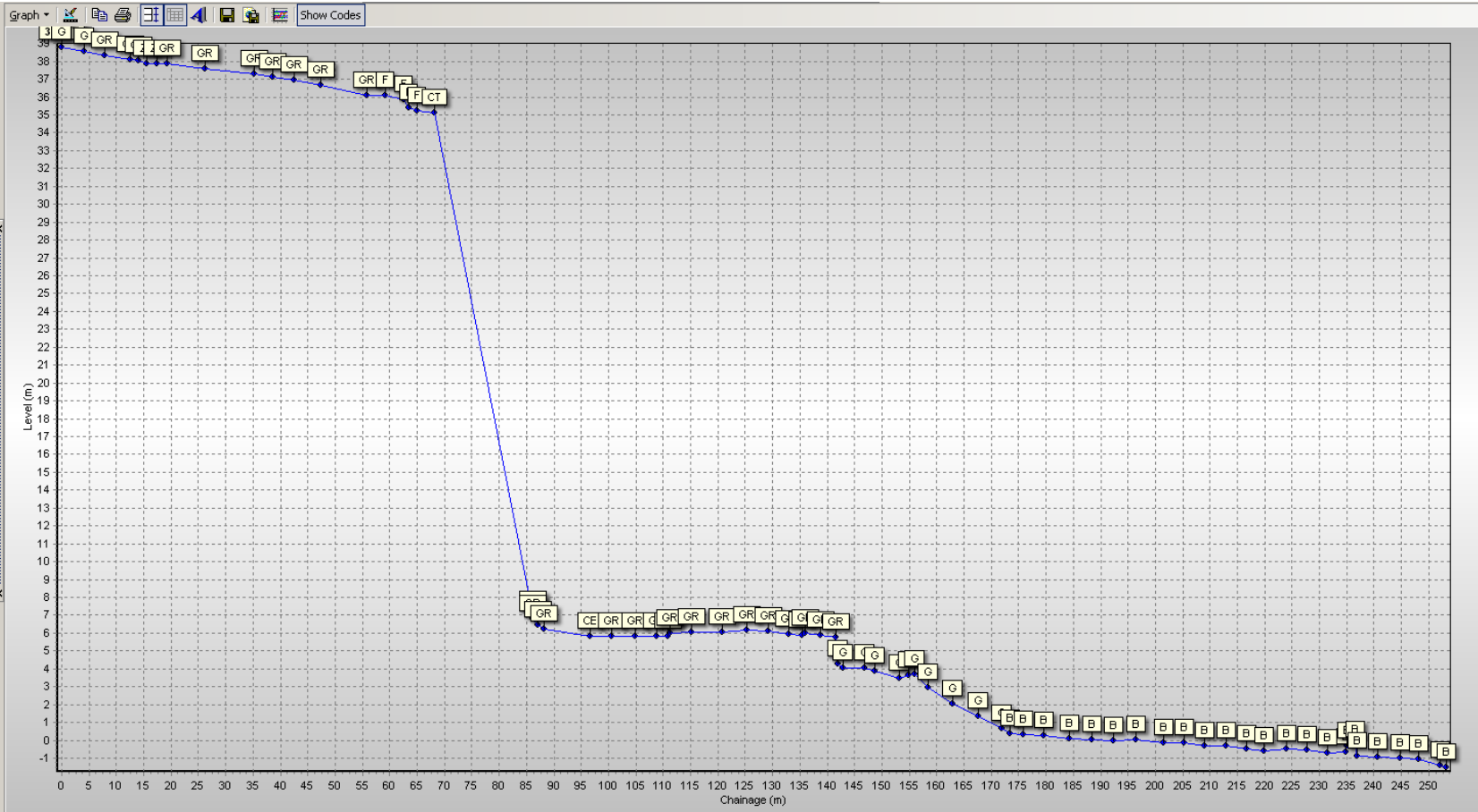
Durham

1bEA1 – 18/03/2011

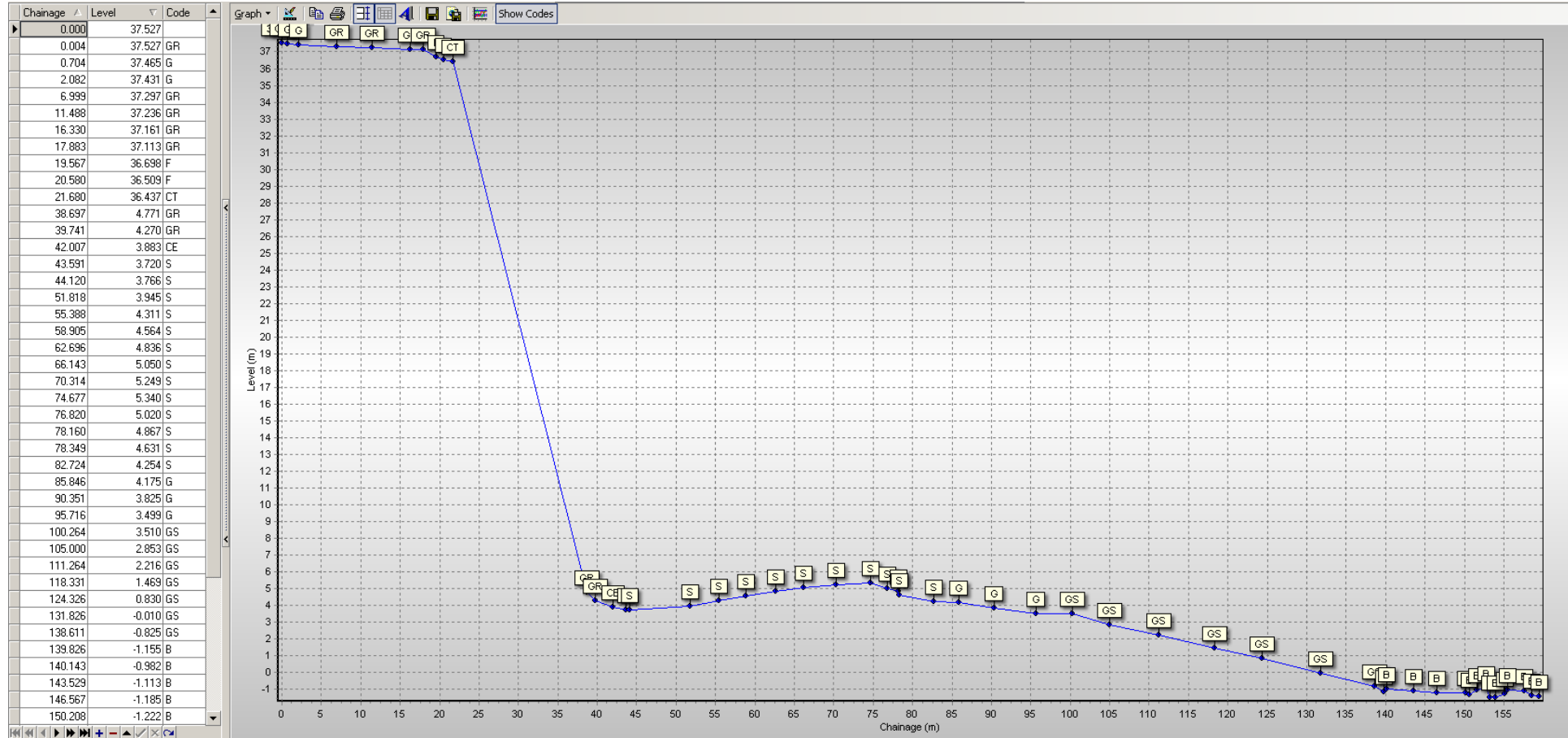


1bSH1a – 18/03/2011

Chainage	Level	Code
0.000	38.787	
0.036	38.787	G
4.151	38.561	G
7.852	38.345	GR
12.458	38.105	GR
14.017	38.058	GR
15.477	37.854	ZZ
17.346	37.860	ZZ
19.247	37.864	GR
26.297	37.574	GR
35.176	37.300	GR
38.535	37.121	GR
42.530	36.940	GR
47.436	36.666	GR
55.890	36.100	GR
59.205	36.072	F
62.632	35.881	F
63.456	35.390	F
64.934	35.240	F
68.134	35.124	CT
86.089	7.034	GR
86.097	6.816	GR
87.049	6.449	GR
88.123	6.221	GR
96.635	5.845	CE
100.635	5.820	GR
104.846	5.794	GR
108.802	5.807	GR
110.829	5.814	GR
111.217	5.982	GR
115.150	6.050	GR
120.860	6.041	GR
125.287	6.185	GR
129.203	6.112	GR
132.901	5.953	GR
135.323	5.876	GR
136.014	5.986	GR
138.777	5.895	GR
141.549	5.741	GR
141.894	4.301	G
142.960	4.034	G
146.768	4.056	G

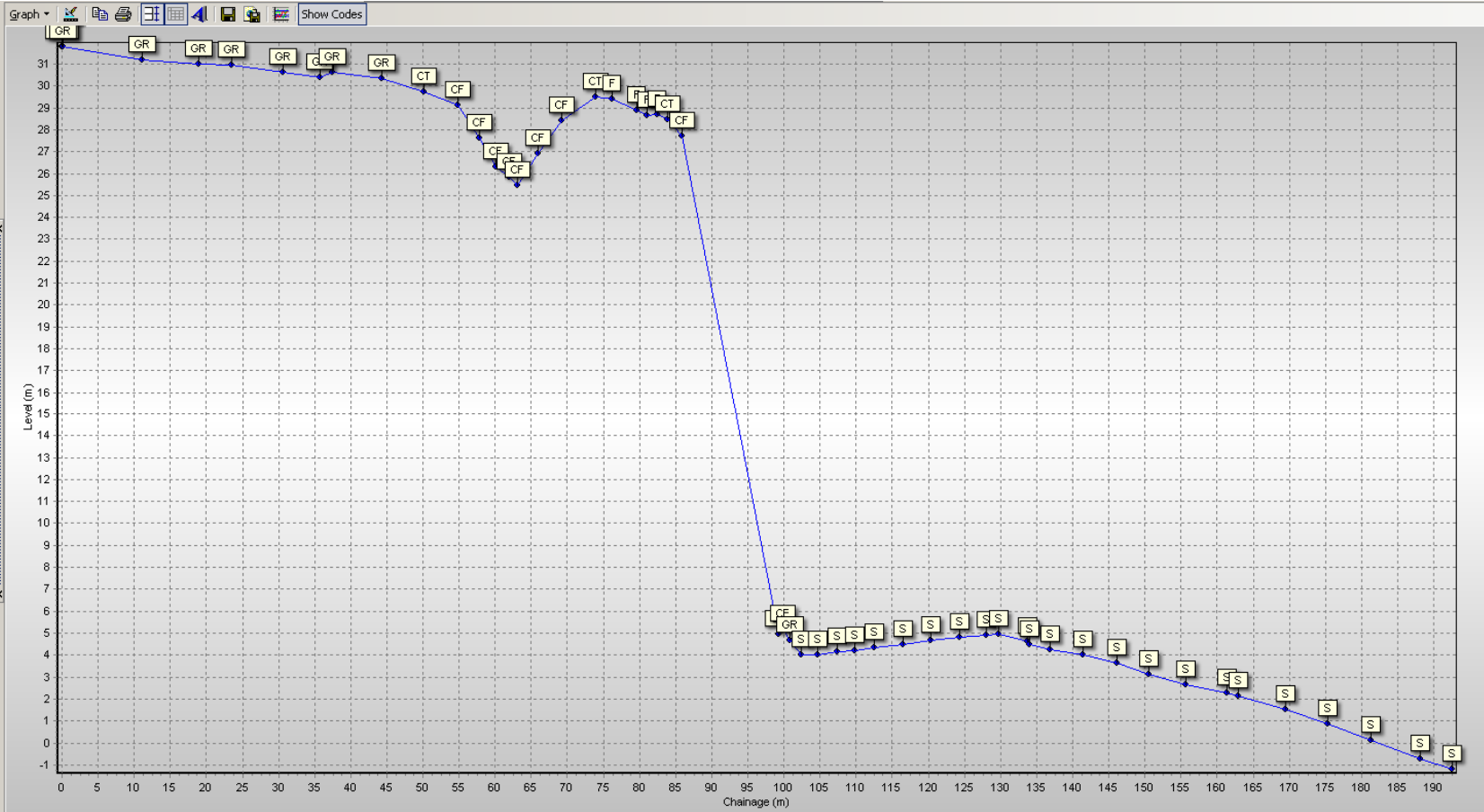


1bSH1 – 18/03/2011

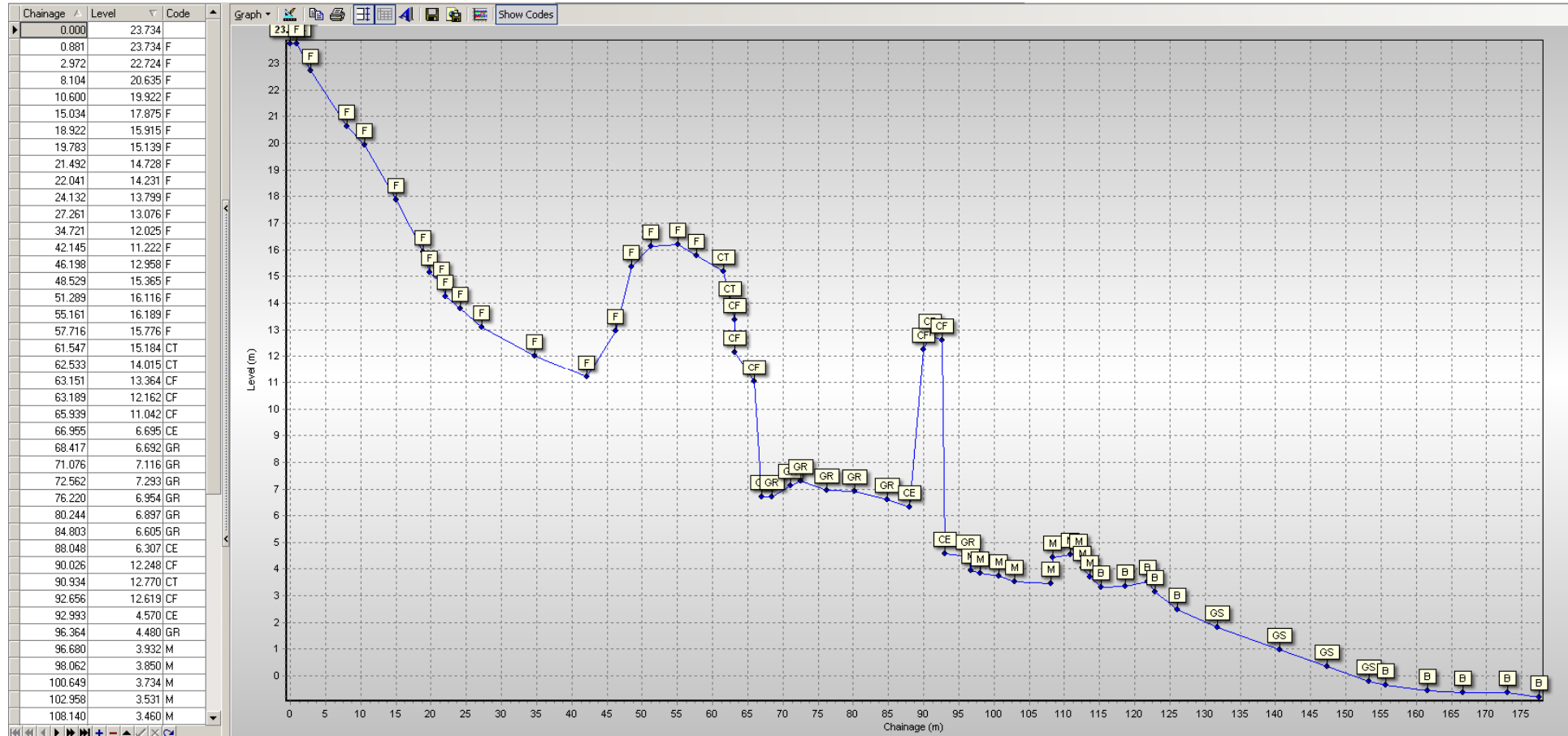


1bSH2 – 18/03/2011

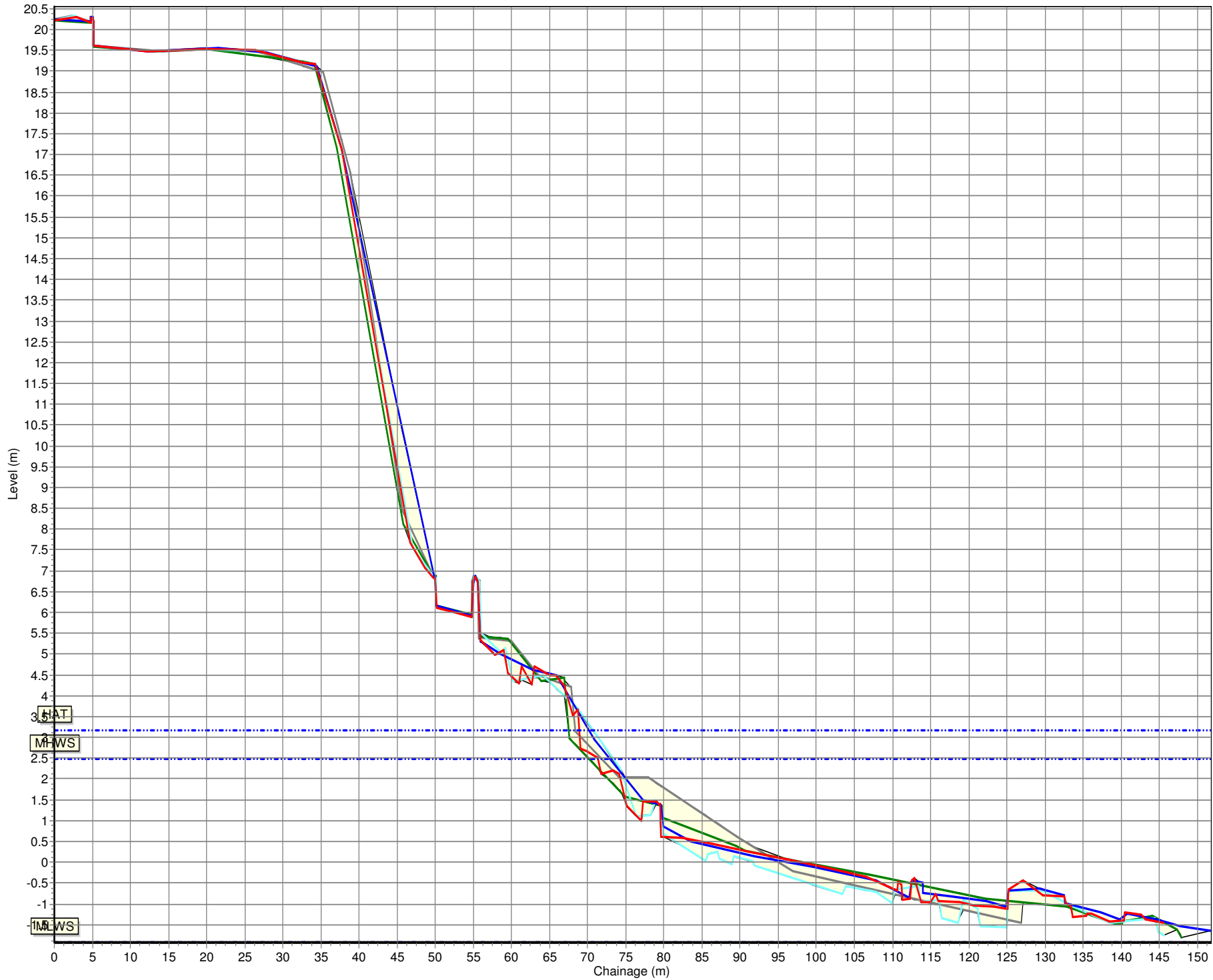
Chainage	Level	Code
0.000	31.800	
0.090	31.800	GR
11.132	31.173	GR
18.906	30.995	GR
23.536	30.934	GR
30.692	30.645	GR
35.684	30.392	GR
37.428	30.617	GR
44.344	30.332	GR
50.138	29.726	CT
54.867	29.143	CF
57.768	27.624	CF
60.157	26.288	CF
62.012	25.837	CF
63.083	25.454	CF
65.894	26.942	CF
69.264	28.440	CF
73.948	29.503	CT
76.265	29.384	F
79.627	28.909	F
80.989	28.645	F
82.491	28.681	F
83.862	28.467	CT
85.819	27.717	CF
99.253	4.956	GR
99.778	5.181	CE
100.850	4.686	GR
102.406	4.025	S
104.679	4.012	S
107.320	4.173	S
109.830	4.207	S
112.573	4.351	S
116.522	4.481	S
120.295	4.660	S
124.351	4.811	S
128.027	4.920	S
129.746	4.951	S
133.758	4.627	S
133.983	4.491	S
136.679	4.246	S
141.463	4.006	S
146.153	3.632	S



1cEA2 – 18/03/2011



Beach Profiles: 1bEA1



- Profiles Envelope
- 22/04/2009
- 21/10/2009
- 19/03/2010
- 13/09/2010
- 18/03/2011

Beach Profiles: 1bSH1A



- Profiles Envelope
- 21/10/2009
- 19/03/2010
- 13/09/2010
- 18/03/2011

Beach Profiles: 1bSH1



- Profiles Envelope
- 25/11/2008
- 22/04/2009
- 21/10/2009
- 19/03/2010
- 13/09/2010
- 18/03/2011

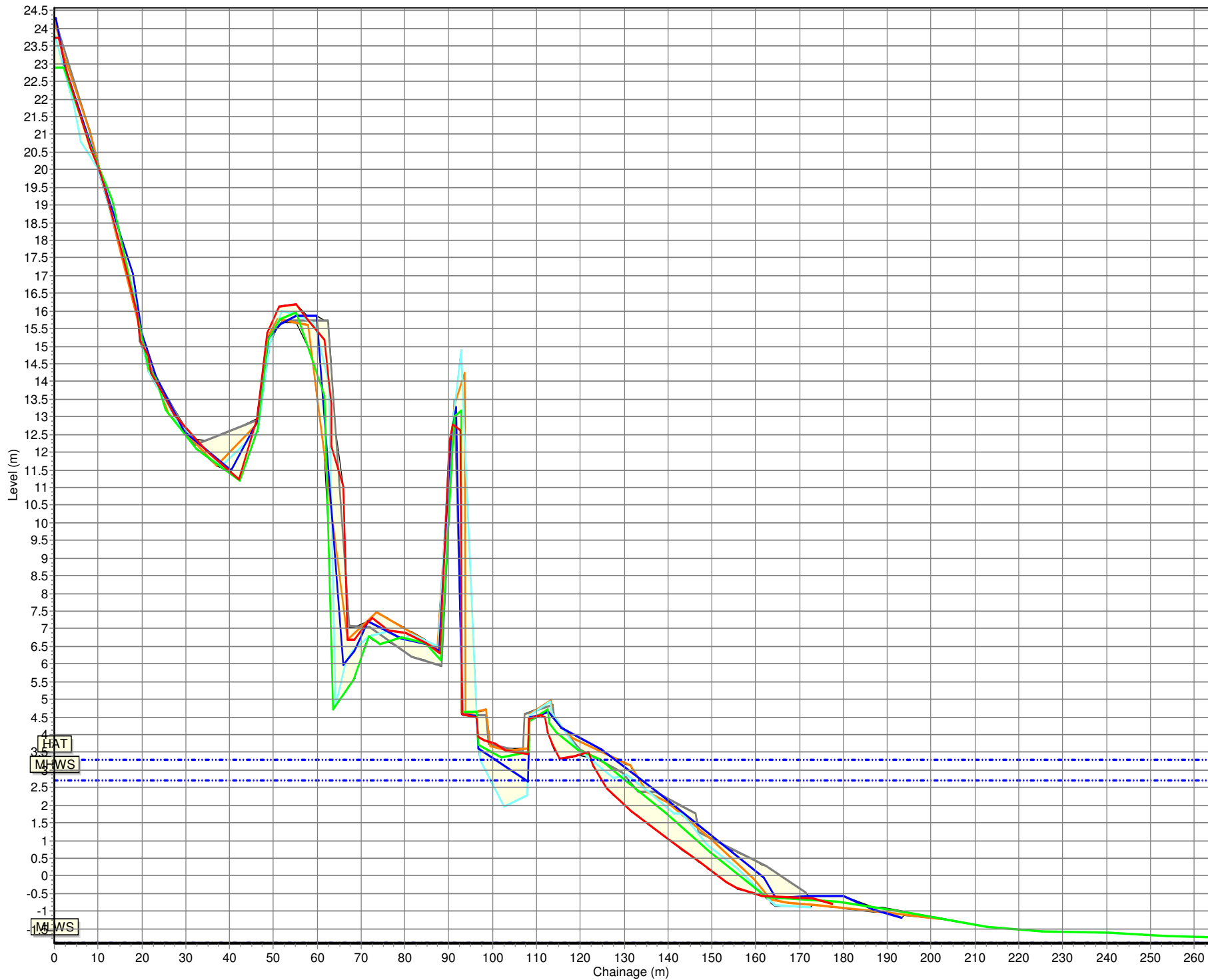
HAT
MHW
MLWS

Beach Profiles: 1bSH2



- Profiles Envelope
- 22/04/2009
- 21/10/2009
- 19/03/2010
- 13/09/2010
- 18/03/2011

Beach Profiles: 1cEA2



- Profiles Envelope
- 03/12/2008
- 22/04/2009
- 21/10/2009
- 19/03/2010
- 13/09/2010
- 18/03/2011

Appendix B
Cliff Top Survey

Cliff Top Survey

Seaham (Dawdon)

Three ground control points have been established along the cliff top at Dawdon (Figure B1). The separation between any two points is nominally 300m. These cliff top surveys are intended to inform on erosion rates of the undefended sea cliffs extending south of the rock armour revetment to the south of Seaham Harbour.

The cliff top surveys at Dawdon 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 B1 provides information about these ground control points and results from the 2008 (baseline), previous and present cliff top surveys showing the position from the ground control point to the edge of the cliff top along the defined bearing. Future reports will show results from subsequent surveys and provide a means of assessing erosion since the baseline survey.

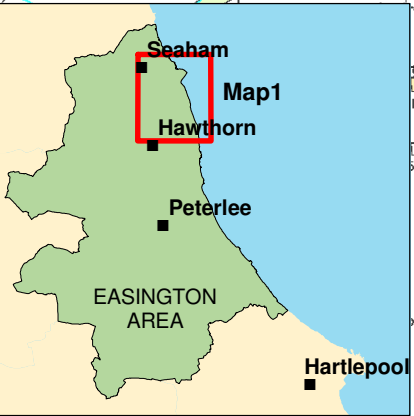
Table B1 – Cliff Top Surveys at Dawdon

Ground Control Point Details					Distance to Cliff Top (m)			Total Erosion (m)		Erosion Rate (m/year)
Ref	Easting	Northing	Level (mODN)	Bearing (°)	Baseline Survey (Nov 2008)	Previous Survey (Sep 2010)	Present Survey (Mar 2011)	Baseline (Nov 2008) to Present (Mar 2011)	Previous (Sep 2010) to Present (Mar 2011)	Baseline (Nov 2008) to Present (Mar 2011)
1	443515	548422	25.1	70	16.1	15.3	15.2	0.9	0.1	0.4
2	443608	548136	28.0	90	13.3	13.3	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	443756	547859	27.6	95	14.8	13.5	13.5	1.2	0.0	0.5

Note: It is assumed that the accuracy of cliff top monitoring using this technique is ± 0.1 m. Therefore observed changes have been altered by this amount, where necessary, prior to calculation of annual erosion rates.

443000

444000



● Cliff Top Monitoring Points

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

**Appendix B - Map 1
 Durham County
 Council Frontage**

Update Report 3
 'Partial Measures' Survey 2011

Drawing Scale 1:10,000 at A4



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