



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



**Redcar & Cleveland
Borough Council
Final Report**

July 2010

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

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

Water Levels Used in Interpretation of Changes

Water Level 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	Feb-Mar 10	July 10 ^(*)	-

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

1. Introduction

1.1 Study Area

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

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

1.2 Methodology

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

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

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

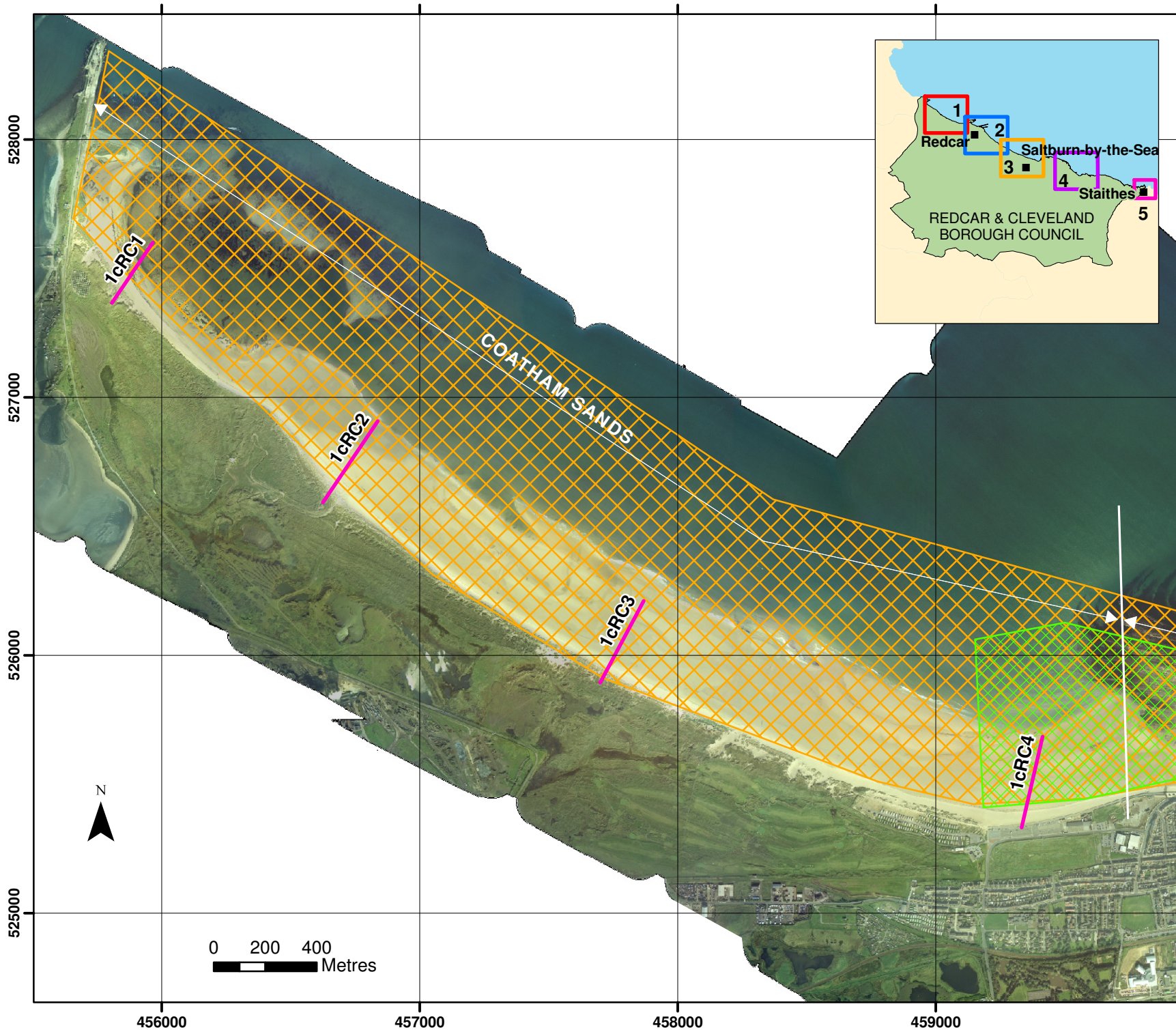
The Partial Measures survey was undertaken along this frontage between late February and April 2010. During the Coatham, Redcar, Marske and Saltburn surveys weather conditions were fine and breezy and the sea state was calm but with a sea fret. During the Skinningrove survey weather conditions were overcast and windy and the sea state was rough with a heavy swell. During the Staithes survey weather conditions were overcast and damp and the sea state was calm.

The Update Report presents the following:

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

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

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



SURVEY LOCATIONS

Topographic Profiles

- Annual
- Bi-Annual

Topographic Surveys

- 6 monthly
- yearly
- 5 yearly

Cliff Top Monitoring Pegs

- @ 50m centres
- @ 100m centres
- @ 300m centres

(Indicative Survey Extents shown)

Client: North East Coastal Group

Project: Cell 1 Regional Coastal Monitoring Programme

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

Update Report 2
'Partial Measures' Survey 2010

Drawing Scale 1:20,000 at A4

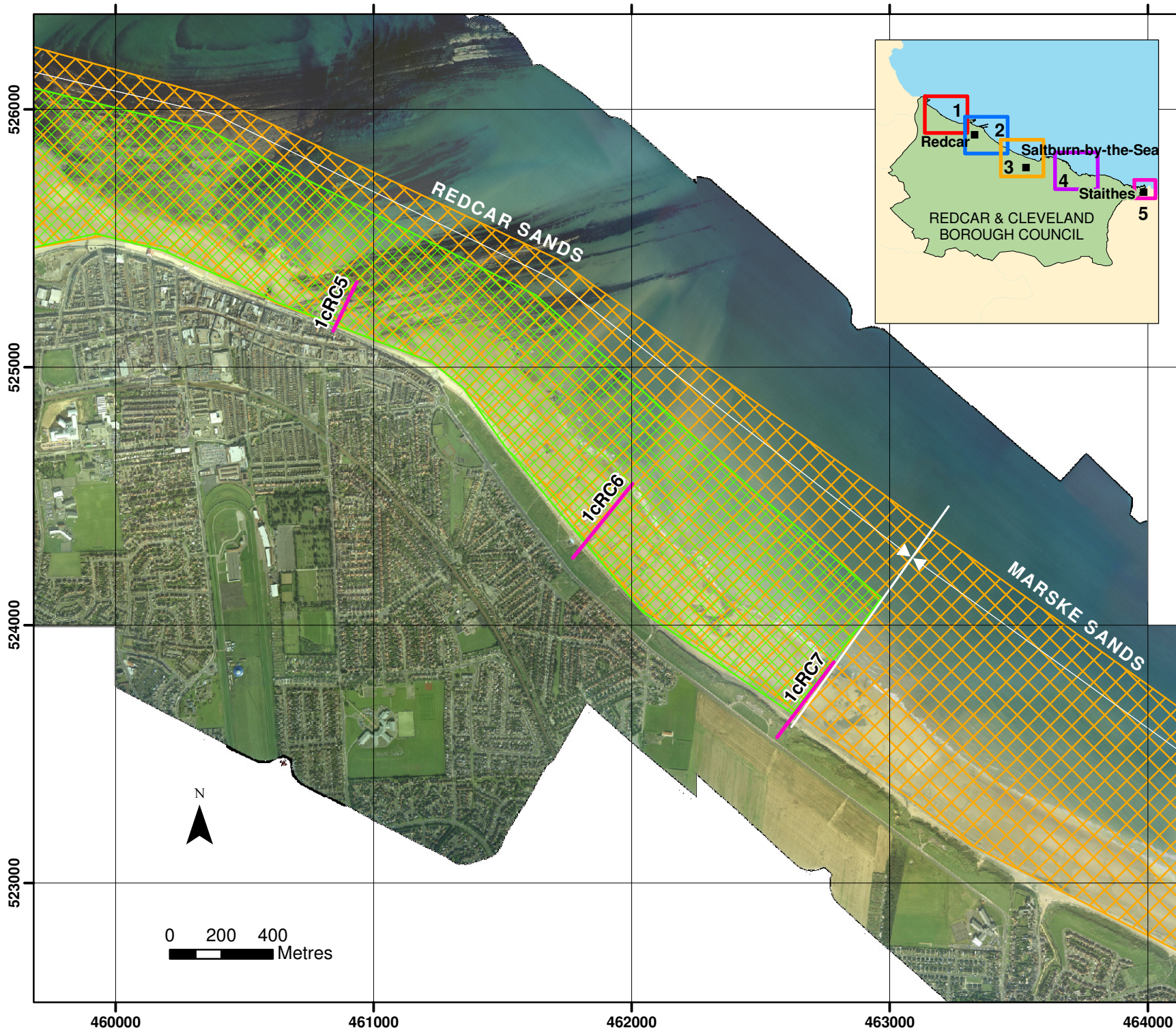
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Checked by: NC	Date: 24/05/2010
Approved by: NC	Date: 24/05/2010

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SURVEY LOCATIONS

Topographic Profiles

- Annual
- Bi-Annual

Topographic Surveys

- 6 monthly
- yearly
- 5 yearly

Cliff Top Monitoring Pegs

- @ 50m centres
- @ 100m centres
- @ 300m centres

(Indicative Survey Extents shown)

Client: North East Coastal Group

Project: Cell 1 Regional Coastal Monitoring Programme

**Figure 1 - Map 2
Redcar & Cleveland
Borough Council Frontage**

Update Report 2
'Partial Measures' Survey 2010

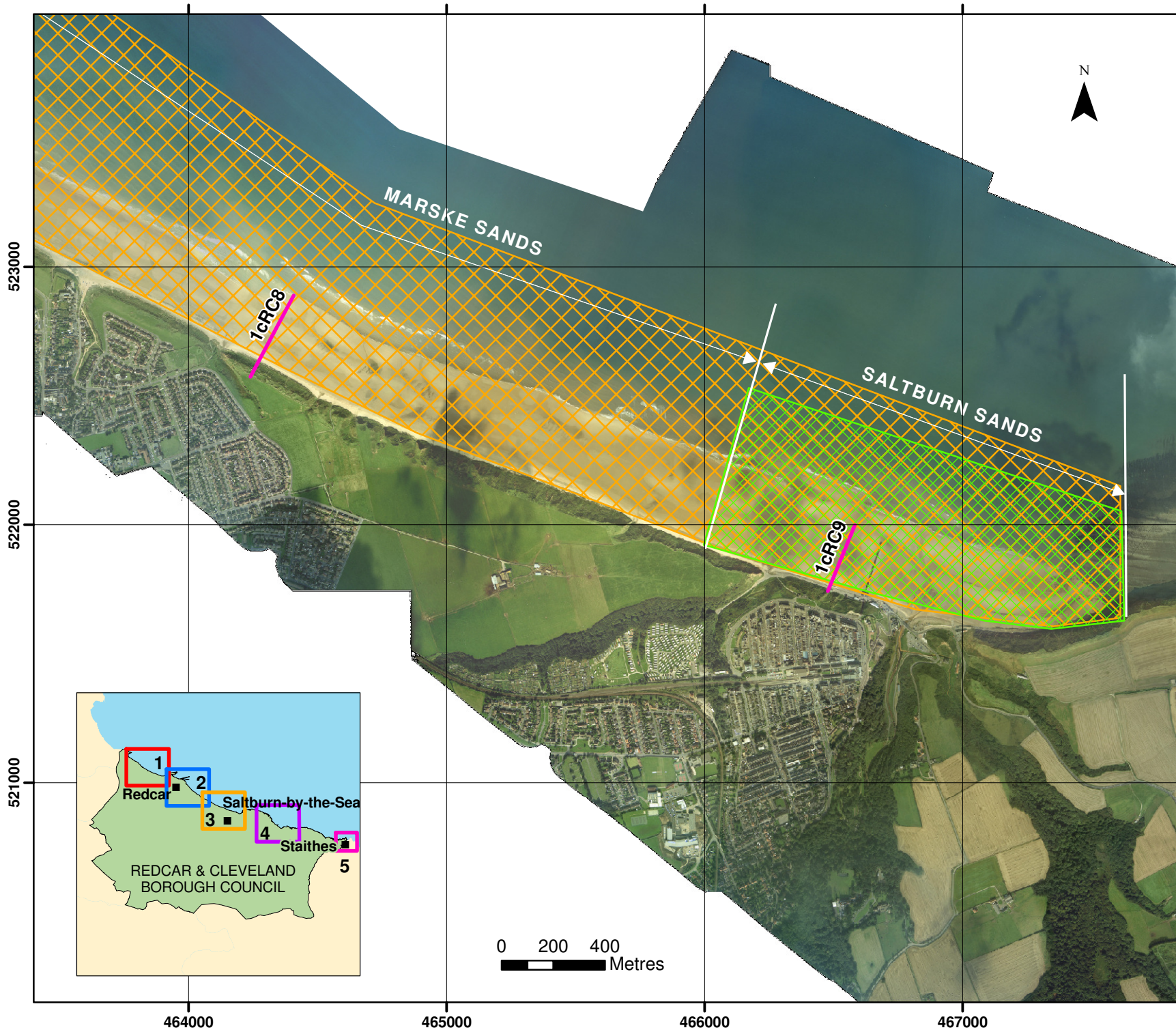
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SURVEY LOCATIONS

- Topographic Profiles**
- Annual (Blue line)
 - Bi-Annual (Magenta line)
- Topographic Surveys**
- 6 monthly (Green grid)
 - yearly (Orange grid)
 - 5 yearly (Red grid)
- Cliff Top Monitoring Pegs**
- @ 50m centres (Purple square)
 - @ 100m centres (Green square)
 - @ 300m centres (Red square)
- (Indicative Survey Extents shown)*

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

**Figure 1 - Map 3
 Redcar & Cleveland
 Borough Council Frontage**

Update Report 2
 'Partial Measures' Survey 2010

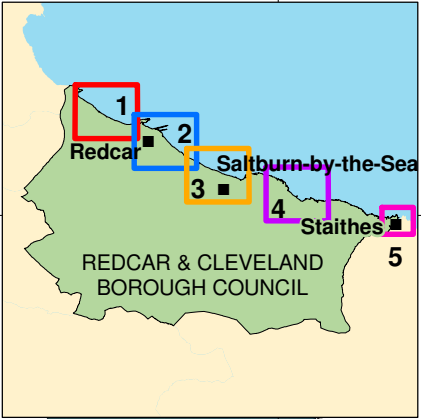
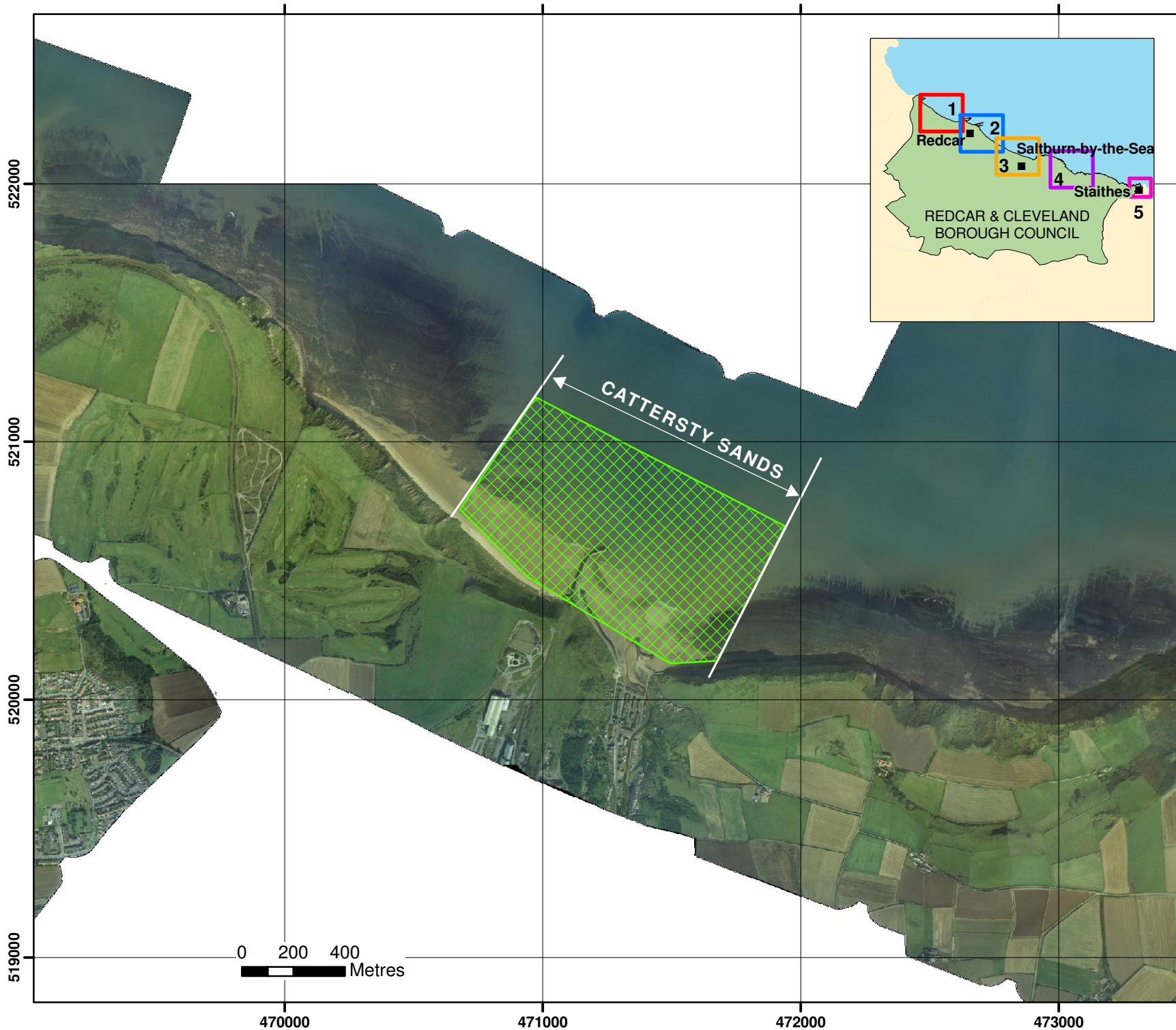
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SURVEY LOCATIONS

Topographic Profiles

- Annual
- Bi-Annual

Topographic Surveys

- 6 monthly
- yearly
- 5 yearly

Cliff Top Monitoring Pegs

- @ 50m centres
- @ 100m centres
- @ 300m centres

(Indicative Survey Extents shown)

Client: North East Coastal Group

Project: Cell 1 Regional Coastal Monitoring Programme

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

Update Report 2
'Partial Measures' Survey 2010

Drawing Scale 1:20,000 at A4

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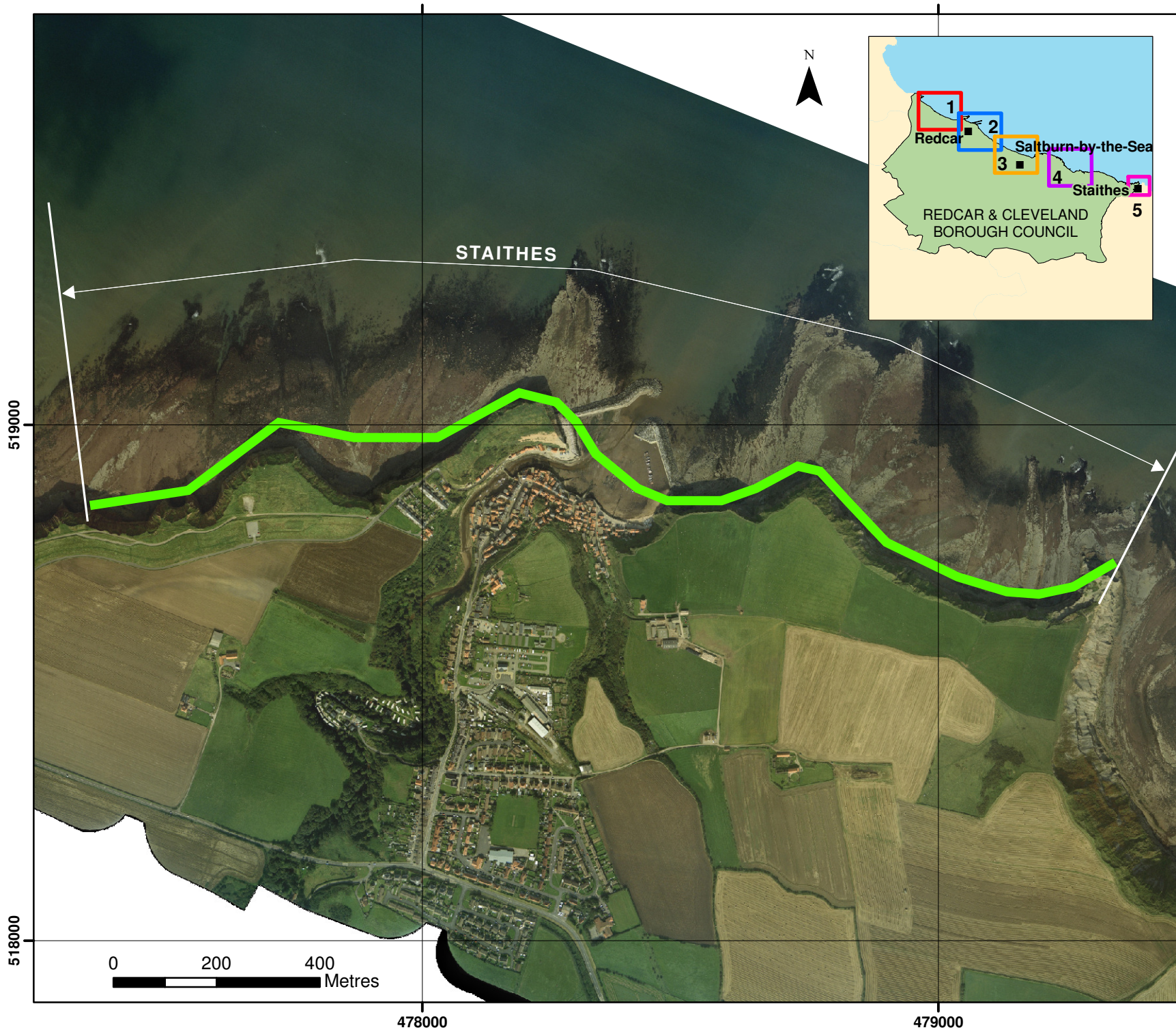
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SURVEY LOCATIONS

Topographic Profiles

- Annual
- Bi-Annual

Topographic Surveys

- 6 monthly
- yearly
- 5 yearly

Cliff Top Monitoring Pegs

- @ 50m centres
- @ 100m centres
- @ 300m centres

(Indicative Survey Extents shown)

Client: North East Coastal Group

Project: Cell 1 Regional Coastal Monitoring Programme

**Figure 1 - Map 5
Redcar & Cleveland
Borough Council Frontage**

Update Report 2
'Partial Measures' Survey 2010

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2. Analysis of Survey Data

2.1 Coatham Sands

Survey Date	Description of Changes Since Last Survey	Interpretation
04-2010	<p>Beach Profiles:</p> <p>Coatham Sands is covered by four beach profiles during the Partial Measures survey (RC1 to RC4; Appendix A).</p> <p>RC1 is located approximately 300m south of the South Gare Breakwater, immediately in the lee of the German Charlies. The profile showed some minor accretion at the crest of the dunes and stability to landward within the main body of dunes. Along the foreshore, the berm which was notable between MHWS and HAT in the September 2009 survey was flattened by April 2010, causing increases in foreshore levels at the toe of the dunes and along the lower foreshore.</p> <p>Along RC2 beach levels were quite healthy, showing an accretion of sand along much of the profile since the September 2009 survey. In contrast, lowering occurred along almost the entire length of RC3, recording levels similar to those observed in November 2008 during the first survey. The present survey included the lowest recorded levels to date at the toe of the dunes, but no significant erosion of the dune face. Along RC4 accretion of typically 0.15m but locally up to 0.35m occurred.</p>	<p>At the northern end of Coatham Sands, profile RC1 is sheltered to an extent by the presence of the German Charlies slag banks. The April 2010 survey was the first survey along this profile in which a beach berm was absent, suggesting wave-driven flattening of the profile. It is anticipated that the beach will slowly return to its characteristic profile, exhibiting a berm in future surveys.</p> <p>Further south the frontage is outwith the zone of protection of these features and there appears to have been some loss from RC3 and gain along both RC2 and RC4, perhaps indicating a longshore redistribution of sediment within the bay. It is interesting to note that the profile shape along RC2 to RC4 generally remains uniform, but the level increases or decreases relatively consistently across its length depending on the preceding wave and tidal conditions.</p>

2.2 Redcar Sands

Survey Date	Description of Changes Since Last Survey	Interpretation
04-2010	<p>Beach Profiles:</p> <p>Redcar Sands is covered by three beach profiles (RC5 to RC7; Appendix A), with RC7 being approximately on the boundary with the Marske Sands area.</p> <p>Beach levels at the toe of the concrete wall and revetment along RC5 lowered by up to 0.45m between September 2009 and April 2010 to reach record low levels since surveys began in November 2008 in places. Further seaward along the profile, subtle increases and decreases in level occurred as a result of local redistribution of sediment.</p> <p>Along RC6 a notable volume of material was ‘scalped’ from the beach at around MHWN and deposited at the toe of the dunes in the form of a new foredune. This meant that the profile exhibited a very different shape in April 2010 than has characteristically been observed in previous surveys.</p> <p>The high dune along RC7 exhibited little change between September 2009 and April 2010, although there was modest accretion along the mid foreshore.</p>	<p>RC5 is located in the lee of Redcar Rocks and is at the southerly end of a trend shown in the DGM of upper beach lowering (still notably exhibited along RC5) and lower beach accretion (not significantly exhibited along RC5). This suggests that the beach levels at the toe of the defences fronting much of Redcar town lowered notably over the winter of 2009/2010.</p> <p>South of RC5 towards Mackinlay Park, lowering continues to have been exhibited along much of the upper and all of the mid foreshore, but with a strip of material accumulation along the uppermost section of beach, as demonstrated by the new foredune development along RC6. In places the beach lowering continued all the way down the foreshore to low water, but on the north-easterly facing sections accretion along the lower foreshore occurred, suggesting some local redistribution along the Redcar Sands frontage.</p> <p>By comparing the April 2010 survey against the Partial Measures survey from the previous year, it can be concluded that the winter of 2009/2010 had a particularly notable effect on lowering beach levels along the upper foreshore.</p>
	<p>Topographic Survey:</p> <p>Redcar Sands is covered by a 6-monthly topographic survey. Data have been used to create a DGM (Appendix B – Map 1a). This DGM has been compared against the previous (September 2009) survey in Appendix B – Map 1b and the last Partial Measures survey (April 2009) in Appendix B – Map 1c.</p> <p>The DGMs show that considerable redistribution of sediment has occurred across Redcar Sands between September 2009 and April 2010. There appears to have been a general removal of material from the upper and mid beach and its deposition on the lower beach in the lee of Coatham Rocks and Redcar Rocks. Further south the lowering was more consistent across the whole foreshore width, with some material accumulation at the toe of the dunes. Further south still, towards Marske Sands, some accretion on the lower foreshore also occurred. The DGMs also show that the upper beach levels in April 2010 were generally lower than those recorded in April of the previous year.</p>	

2.3 Marske Sands

Survey Date	Description of Changes Since Last Survey	Interpretation
04-2010	<p>Beach Profiles:</p> <p>Marske Sands is covered by two beach profiles (RC7 to RC8; Appendix A), with RC7 being approximately on the boundary with the Redcar Sands area.</p> <p>RC7 is located along The Stray and has been discussed in Section 2.2.</p> <p>RC8 experienced some minor redistribution of sediment along the foreshore and general stability in the high backing dunes.</p>	<p>Marske Sands represents a continuation of Redcar Sands and seemed to be relatively stable, with changes confined to minor redistribution of sediments along the foreshore.</p>

2.4 Saltburn Sands

Survey Date	Description of Changes Since Last Survey	Interpretation
02-2010	<p>Beach Profiles:</p> <p>Saltburn Sands is covered by one beach profile (RC9; Appendix A).</p> <p>Upper beach levels dropped notably in front of the sea wall, to record new record low levels since surveying began in November 2008. There was a reduction in level of some 0.3m observed at the toe of the defence. This lowering extended from the toe of the wall to a chainage of approximately 80m from the survey origin (i.e. a width of foreshore of approximately 60m. Seaward of this limit, the foreshore became more stable.</p>	<p>Beach changes along Saltburn Sands since September 2009 included relatively consistent lowering to the west of Skelton Beck, changes around the mouth of the beck seemingly caused by changes in its alignment across the foreshore, and modest accretion to the east. This suggests a degree of redistribution of sediment from west to east across Saltburn Sands.</p> <p>Saltburn Sands is in a broadly similar condition in February 2010 to that recorded in April of the preceding year, with differences mostly focused in the vicinity of the outfall channel of Skelton Beck.</p>
	<p>Topographic Survey:</p> <p>Saltburn Sands is covered by a 6-monthly topographic survey. Data have been used to create a DGM (Appendix B – Map 2a). This DGM has been compared against the previous (November 2008) survey in Appendix B – Map 2b and the last Partial Measures survey (April 2009) in Appendix B – Map 2c.</p> <p>The DGMs show that since September 2009 the foreshore to the west of Skelton Beck exhibited general lowering (as observed along profile RC9). There were further differences around the mouth of the beck, while to the east there was general modest accretion.</p> <p>Between April 2009 and February 2010, most differences were observed along the outfall channel of Skelton Beck. East of Skelton Beck the differences in beach levels were very modest increases by April 2010, while west of the beck the changes were relatively modest decreases.</p>	

2.5 Cattersty Sands

Survey Date	Description of Changes Since Last Survey	Interpretation
02-2010	<p>Topographic Survey:</p> <p>Cattersty Sands is covered by a 6-monthly topographic survey. Data have been used to create a DGM (Appendix B – Map 3a). This DGM has been compared against the previous (November 2008) survey in Appendix B – Map 3b and the last Partial Measures survey (April 2009) in Appendix B – Map 3c.</p> <p>Appendix B - Map 3b reveals different behaviours either side of the Jetty. Cattersty Sands to the west shows a notable near linear band of erosion at the head of the beach, with two shore-normal erosional zones extending seawards. These are interspersed by areas of stasis/ slight deposition. Collectively this represents a net seaward transfer of beach materials over the winter period. To the east of the Jetty the patterns of change are more irregular, with large areas of slight erosion, mainly centred around the river mouth. There are further areas of erosion away from the river, interspersed with a few areas of beach gain, mainly at the beach head.</p>	<p>This frontage shows beach change influenced by both marine and fluvial processes. The approximate shore-parallel change to the west are indicative of the transition from a swell (summer) to storm (winter) dominated beach profile. In contrast, fluvial impacts are normal to the coastline, resulting in different patterns of beach/ river mouth change.</p>

2.6 Staithes

Survey Date	Description of Changes Since Last Survey	Interpretation
02-2010	<p>Cliff Top Survey:</p> <p>Twenty ground control points have been established at Staithes for the purposes of cliff top monitoring. The separation between any two points is typically around 100 m (although occasionally less). The cliff top surveys at Staithes are undertaken bi-annually. Data collection involves a distance offset measurement from the ground control point to the cliff edge along a fixed bearing.</p> <p>Appendix C provides results from the February 2010 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.</p>	<p>When survey accuracy is taken into consideration, eight of the twenty points have shown no change since the November 2008 survey, indicating local stability of the cliff face. Five locations (points 2, 4, 5, 6, 13) have shown cliff line recession ranging 0.2m to 2.1m (± 0.1 m due to survey accuracy).</p> <p>Points 2, 4, and 13 have consistently registered cliff erosion in each cliff top survey to date. Less consistent, but repeated, recession measurements are also determined for points 1 and 5. These survey locations are principally located in the west adjacent to Cowbar Lane.</p> <p>Seven locations (points 3, 9, 10, 12, 16, 17, 19) have shown an increase in distance to the cliff edge. It is noted that points 3, 10, 12 (all in the west) have consistently registered an advancing cliff line; whilst possibly representing a toppling failure the far more likely scenario is different interpretation of the cliff edge between comparative surveys.</p>

3. Problems Encountered and Uncertainty in Analysis

The topographic surveys along Redcar Sands and Saltburn Sands revealed that interpreting changes from the profile surveys alone may have led to under-representation of some trends. This is because some profile lines are located just at the boundary of a trend across a wider frontage and only capture the tapered-out effects of that trend.

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

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

It is understood that Redcar & Cleveland Borough Council is presently applying to the Environment Agency for funding to commission repeat terrestrial laser scan surveys of cliff faces and cliff tops at Cowbar. The increased accuracy and resolution of data from laser scanning would enable a very detailed appreciation of changing conditions, and thereby further inform management planning.

5. Conclusions and Areas of Concern

- The German Charlies slag banks are providing a degree of shelter to the northern section of Coatham Sands. However, for the first survey, the profile in the lee of the German Charlies did not exhibit a berm, suggesting some storm flattening of the profile.
- Along Redcar Sands the beach morphology continues to be variable, with a combination of cross-shore and longshore redistributions occurring dependent upon the governing tidal and wave conditions. It is envisaged that future surveys will show continued variability, but a longer term series of surveys should reveal any trends of erosion or accretion underlying the seasonal variability.
- Marske Sands showed relatively stability along the high dunes covered by the two beach profiles, and only modest changes along the foreshore.
- Saltburn Sands showed a degree of redistribution of sediment from west to east, with most notable changes being lowering at the toe of the sea wall to the west of Skelton Burn, and foreshore changes associated with varying channel alignment of the burn itself.
- Cattersty Sands (Skinningrove) experienced beach change typical of seasonal marine processes, and also showed the influence of the outflowing river. The patterns of beach change are therefore more complicated than would be anticipated by coastal processes alone.
- The Staithes frontage has shown areas of localised cliff top stasis, advance (probably due to the limitations of the survey methodology), and clear and ongoing recession. Hotspots for cliff top retreat at this time are principally to the west, adjacent to Cowbar Lane, and the cliff west of Penny Steel.

Appendices

Appendix A
Beach Profiles

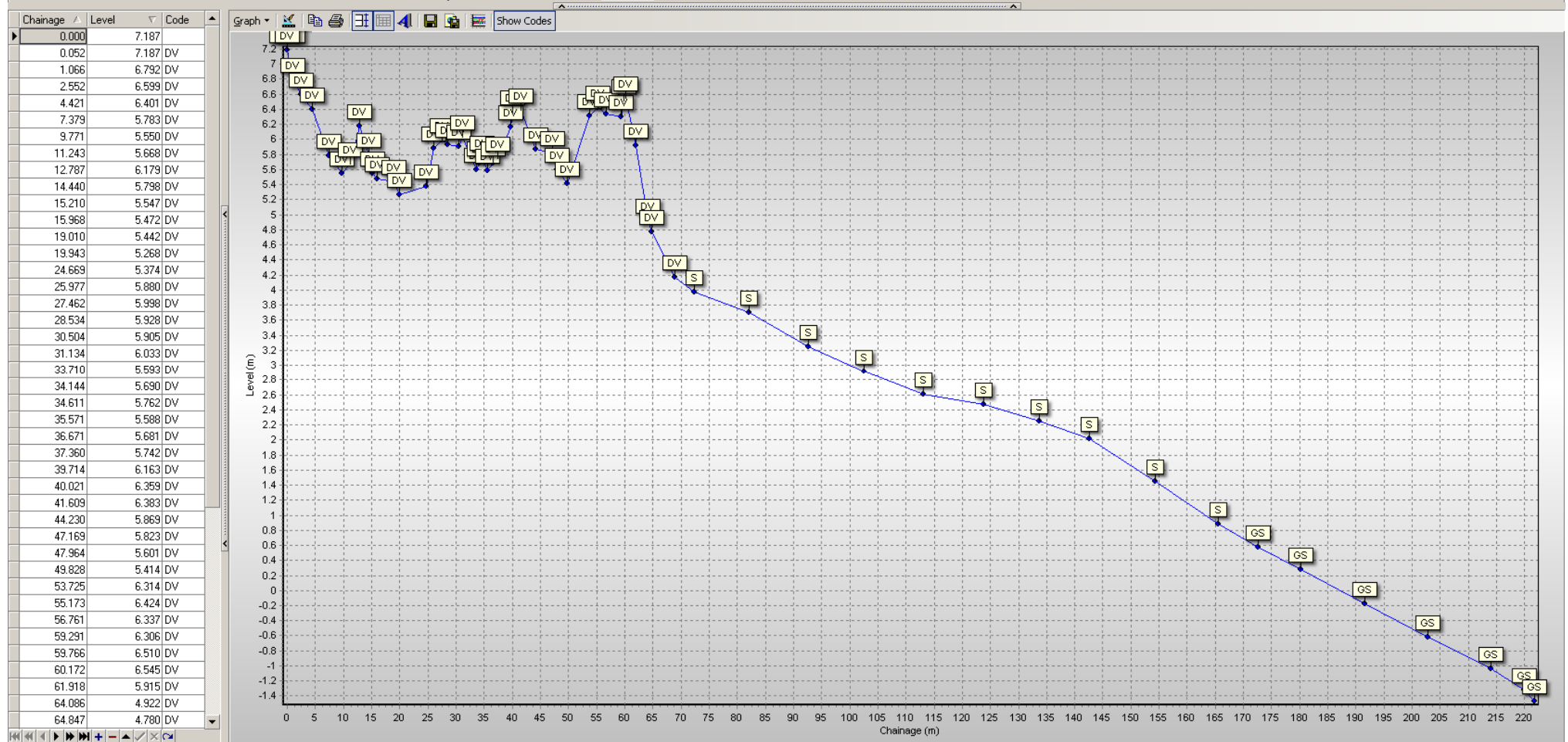
The following sediment feature codes are used on some profile plots:

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

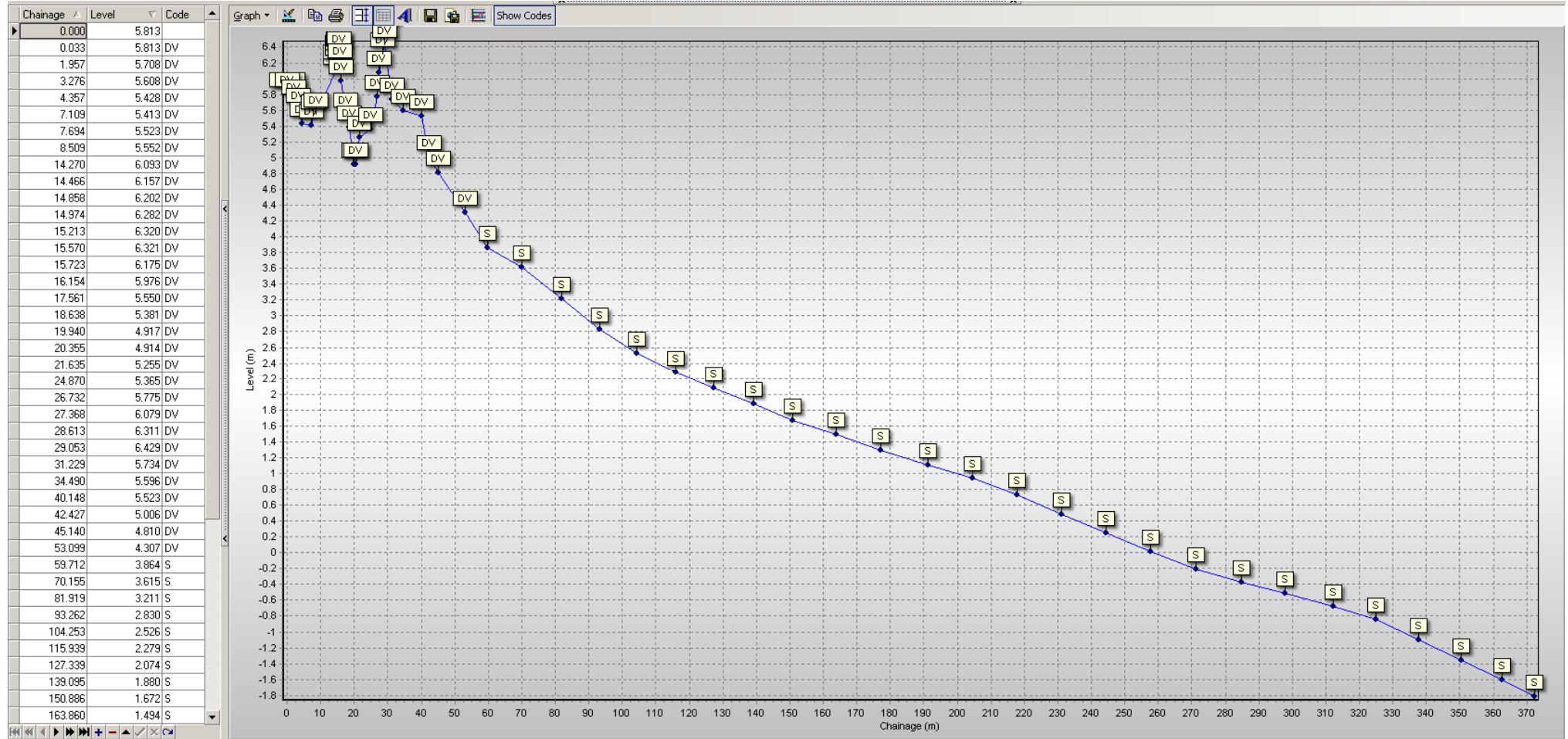
Appendices

Redcar

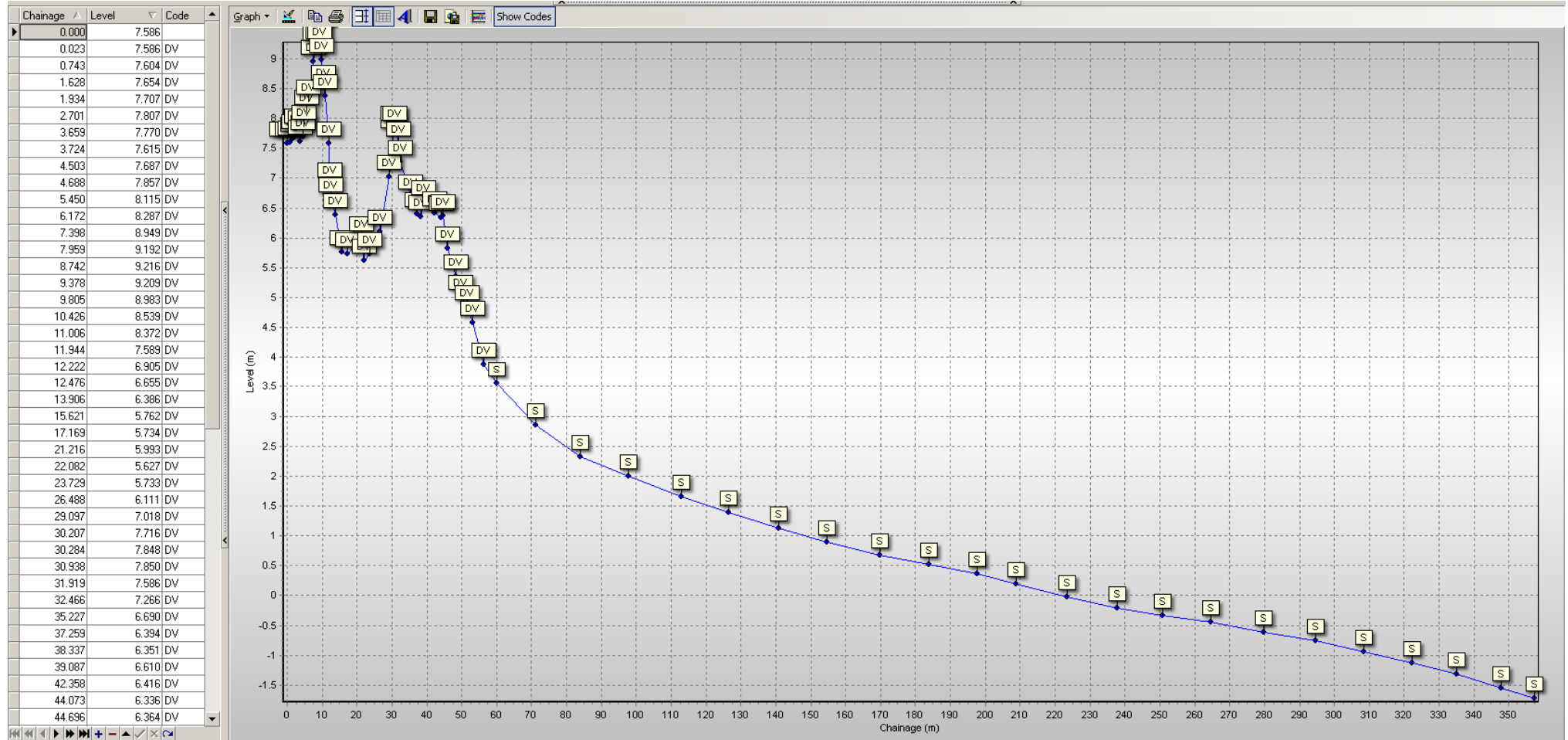
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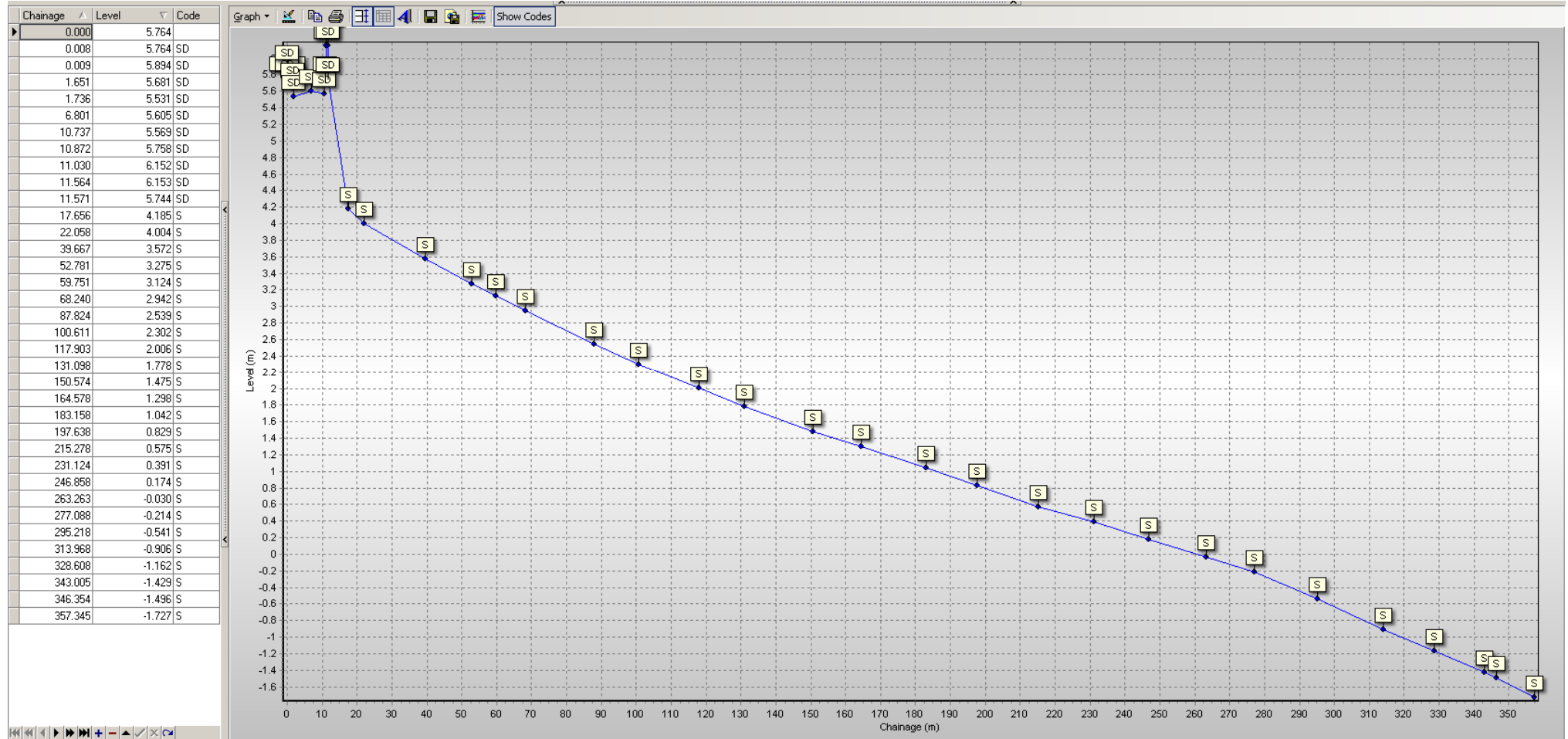
1cRC2 – 14/04/2010



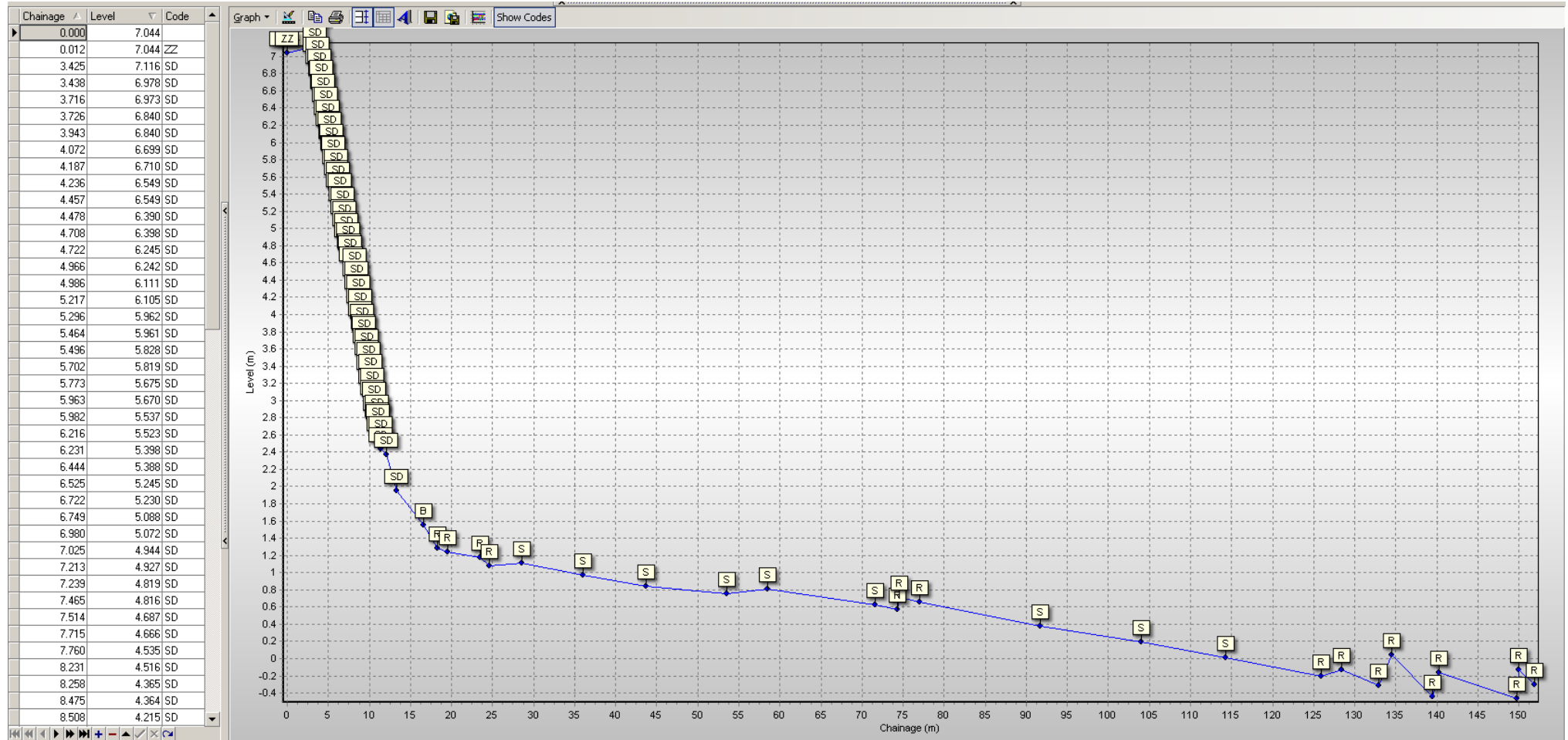
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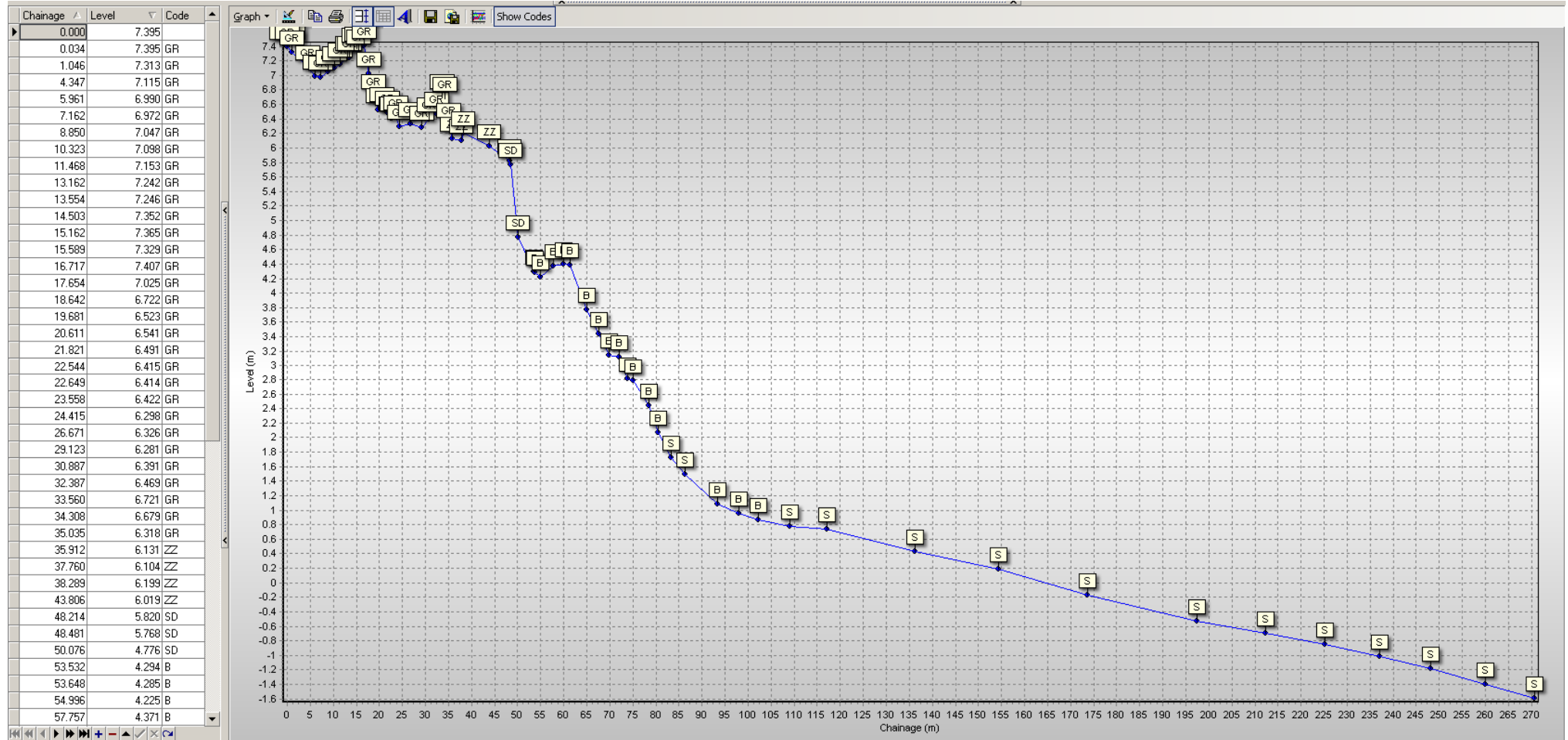
1cRC4 – 14/04/2010



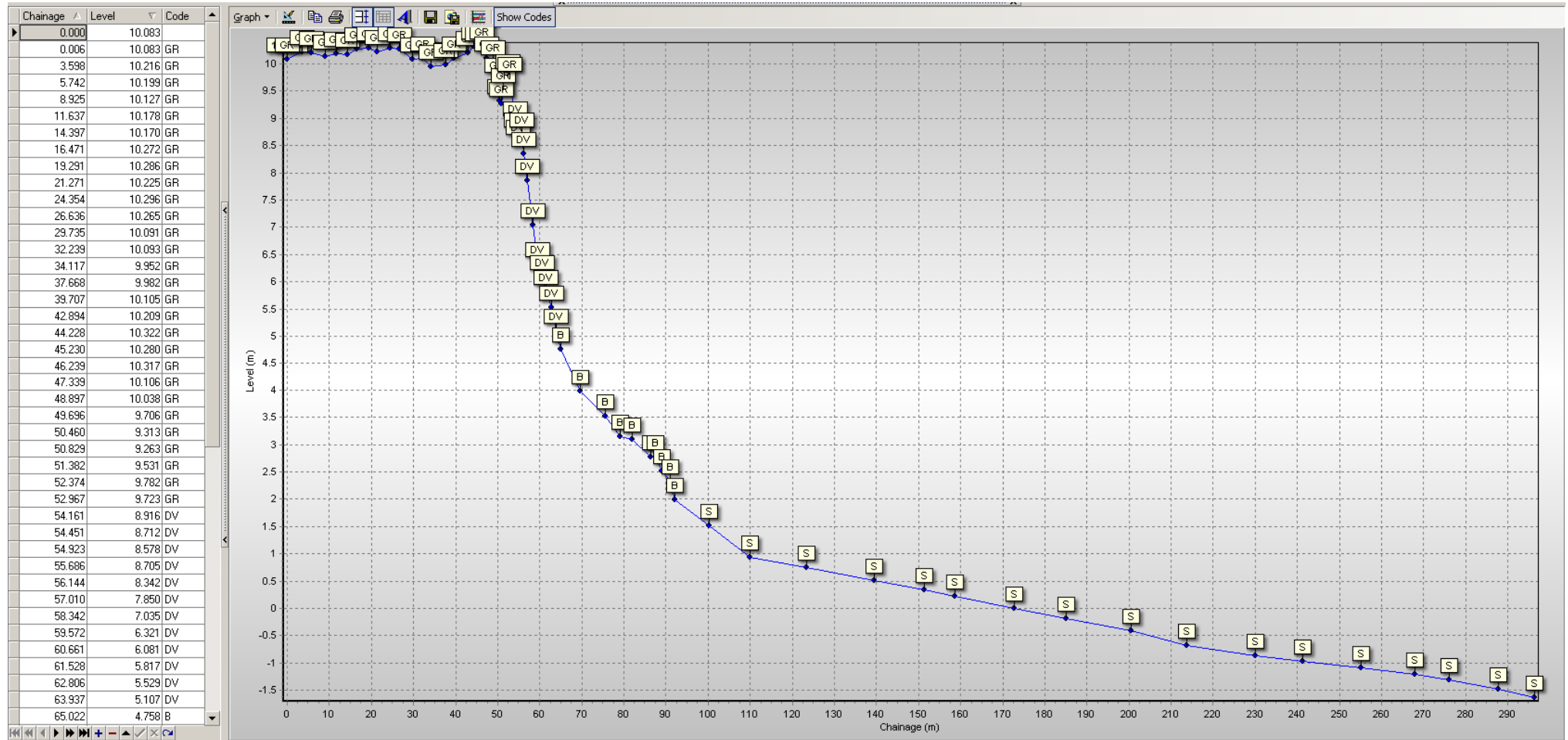
1cRC5 – 14/04/2010



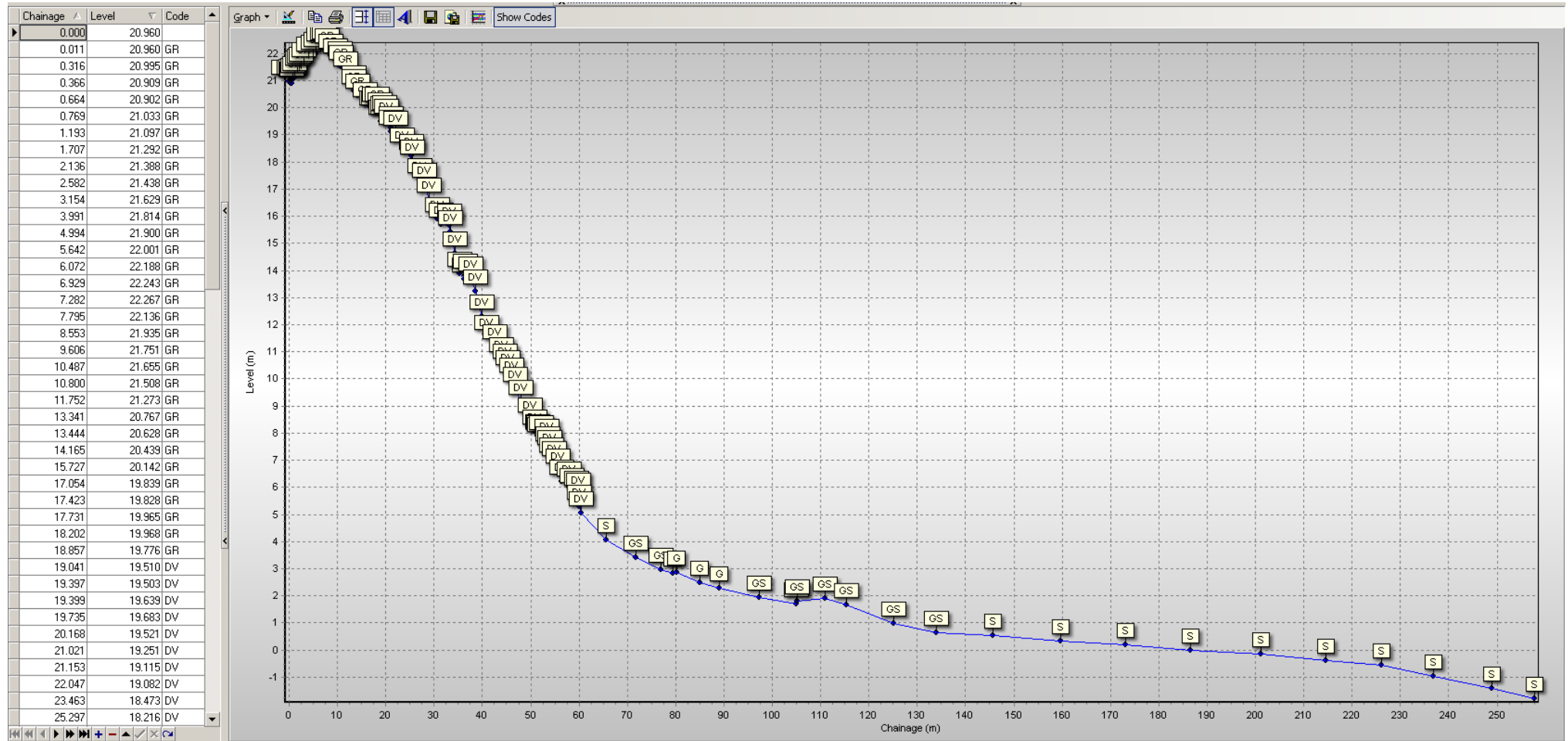
1cRC6 – 14/04/2010



1cRC7 – 14/04/2010

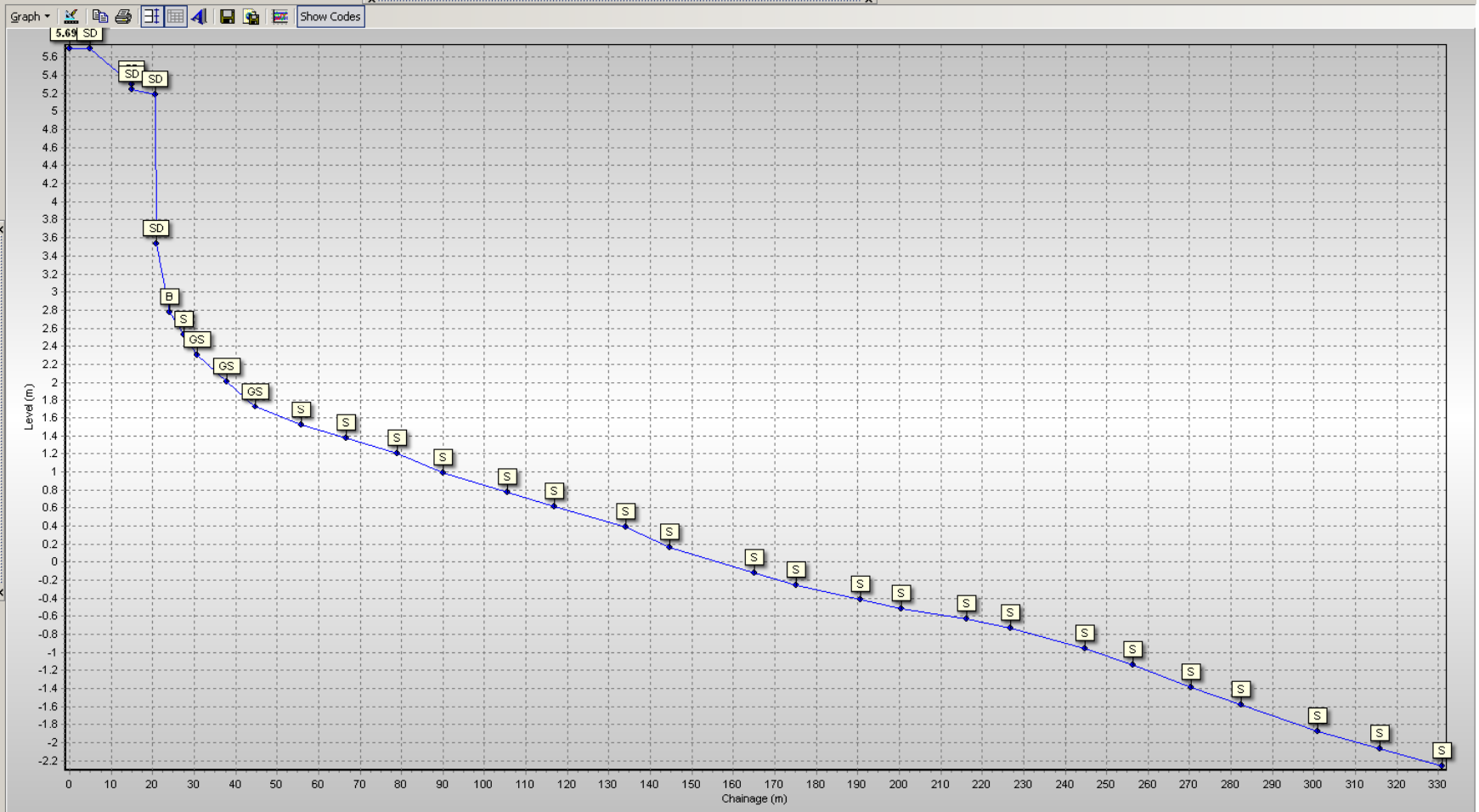


1cRC8 – 14/04/2010

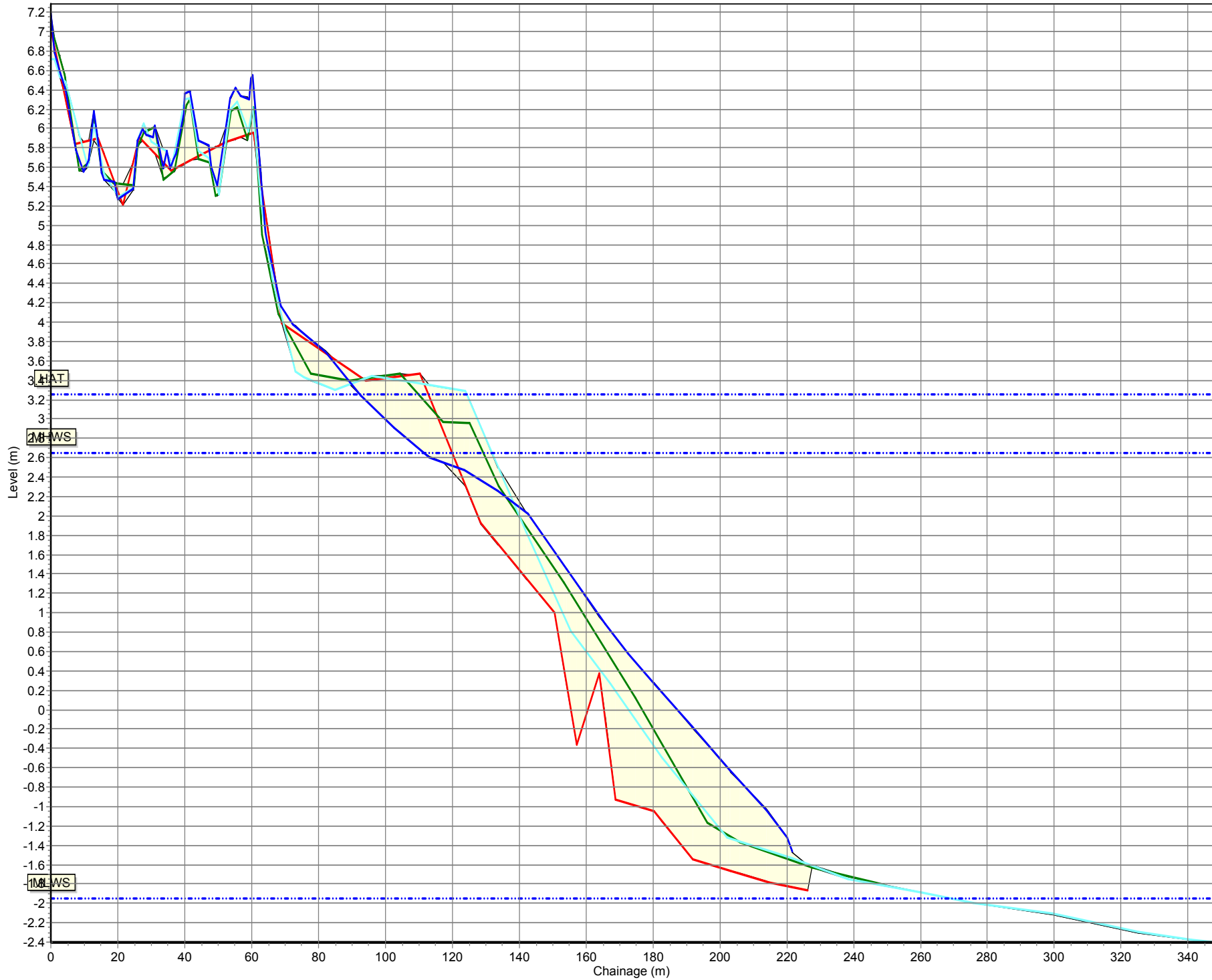


1cRC9 – 14/04/2010

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14.900	5.295	SD
14.971	5.243	SD
20.753	5.186	SD
21.015	3.534	SD
24.064	2.774	B
27.674	2.523	S
30.829	2.302	GS
37.972	2.004	GS
44.719	1.726	GS
55.769	1.524	S
66.755	1.374	S
79.057	1.205	S
90.063	0.986	S
105.530	0.769	S
116.885	0.619	S
134.170	0.393	S
144.740	0.166	S
164.982	-0.121	S
175.186	-0.251	S
190.665	-0.419	S
200.414	-0.520	S
216.305	-0.629	S
226.888	-0.736	S
244.785	-0.960	S
256.374	-1.136	S
270.504	-1.385	S
282.404	-1.578	S
300.795	-1.872	S
315.984	-2.067	S
330.904	-2.259	S



Beach Profiles: 1cRC1



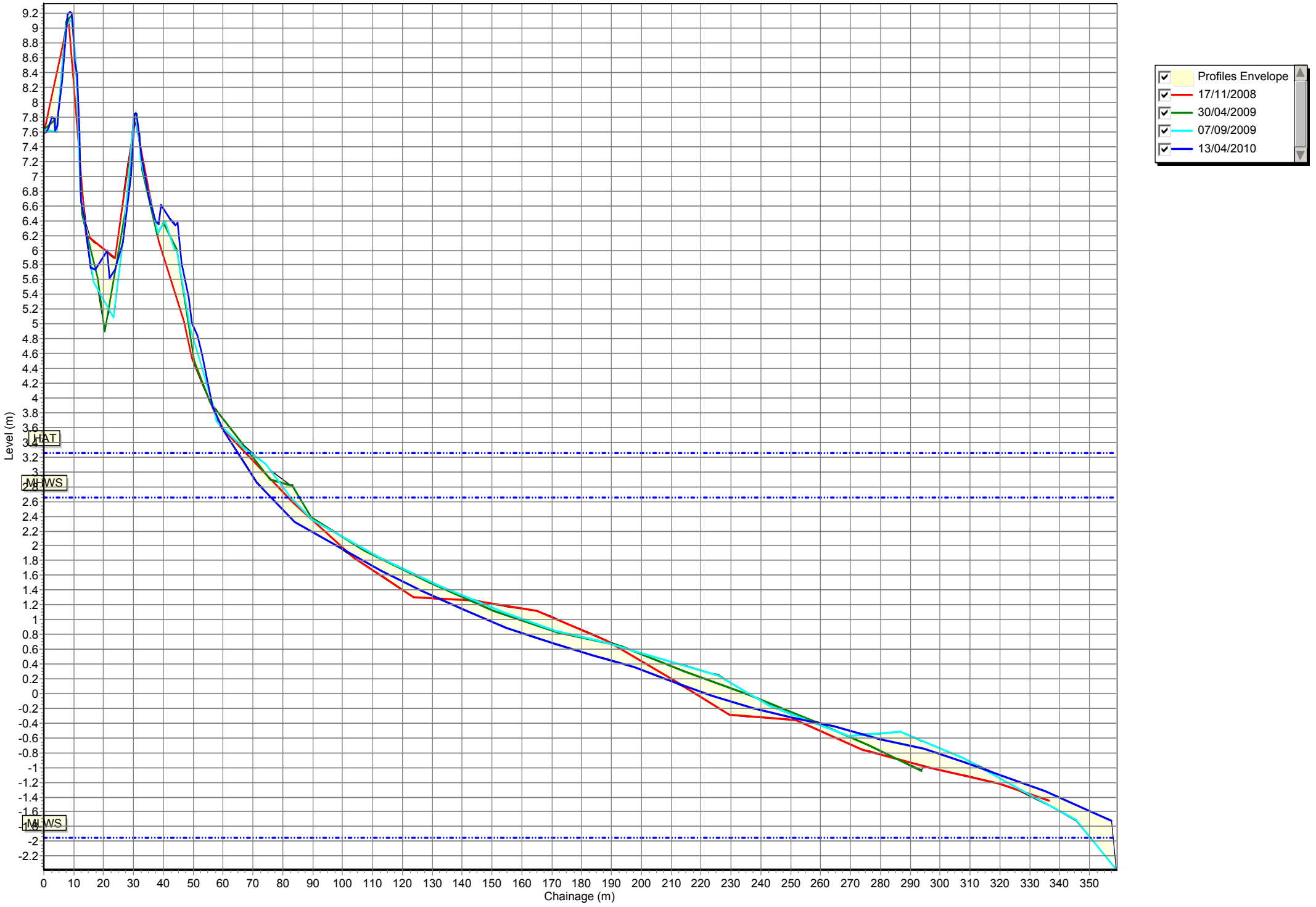
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- 13/04/2010

Beach Profiles: 1cRC2

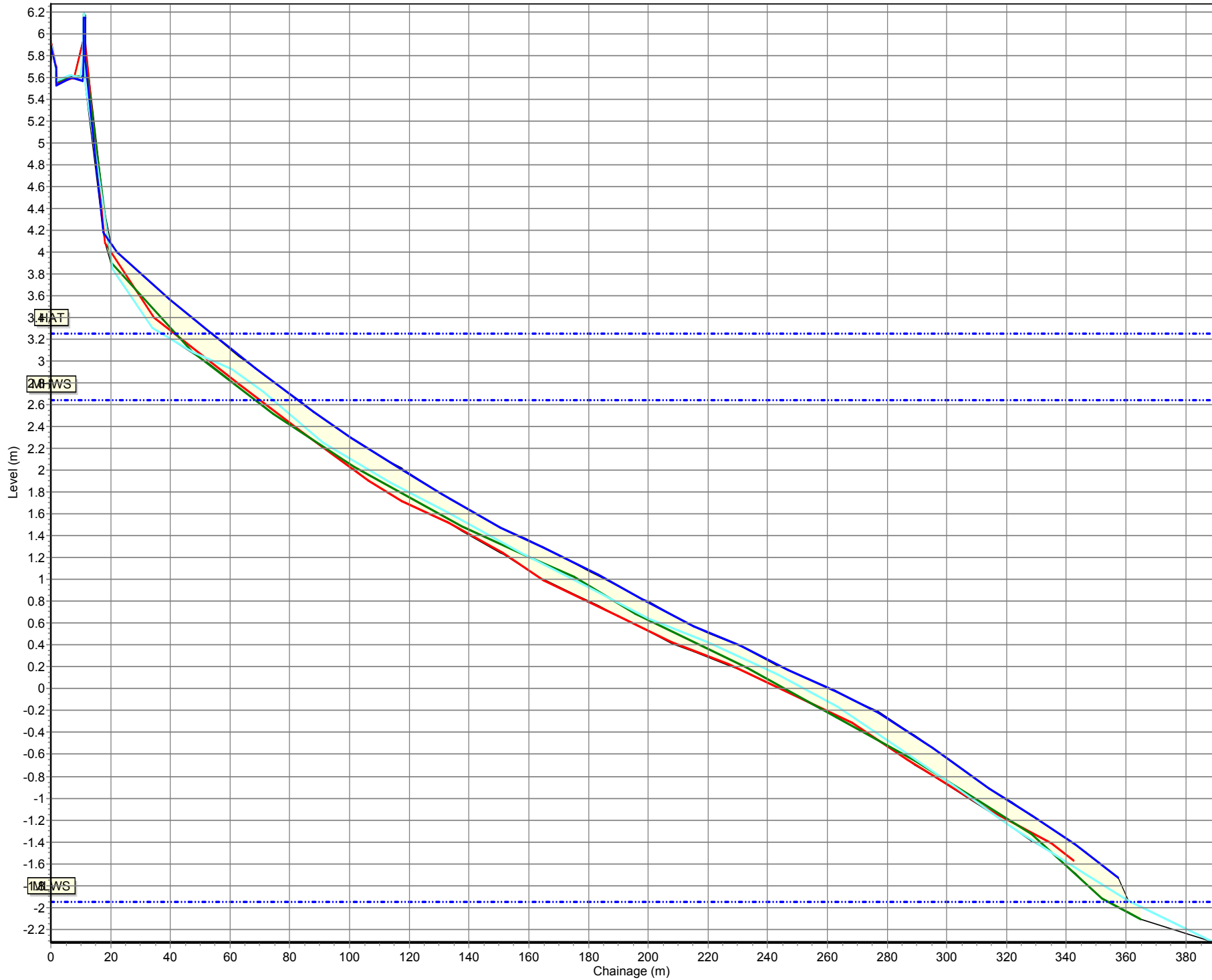


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- 13/04/2010

Beach Profiles: 1cRC3



Beach Profiles: 1cRC4



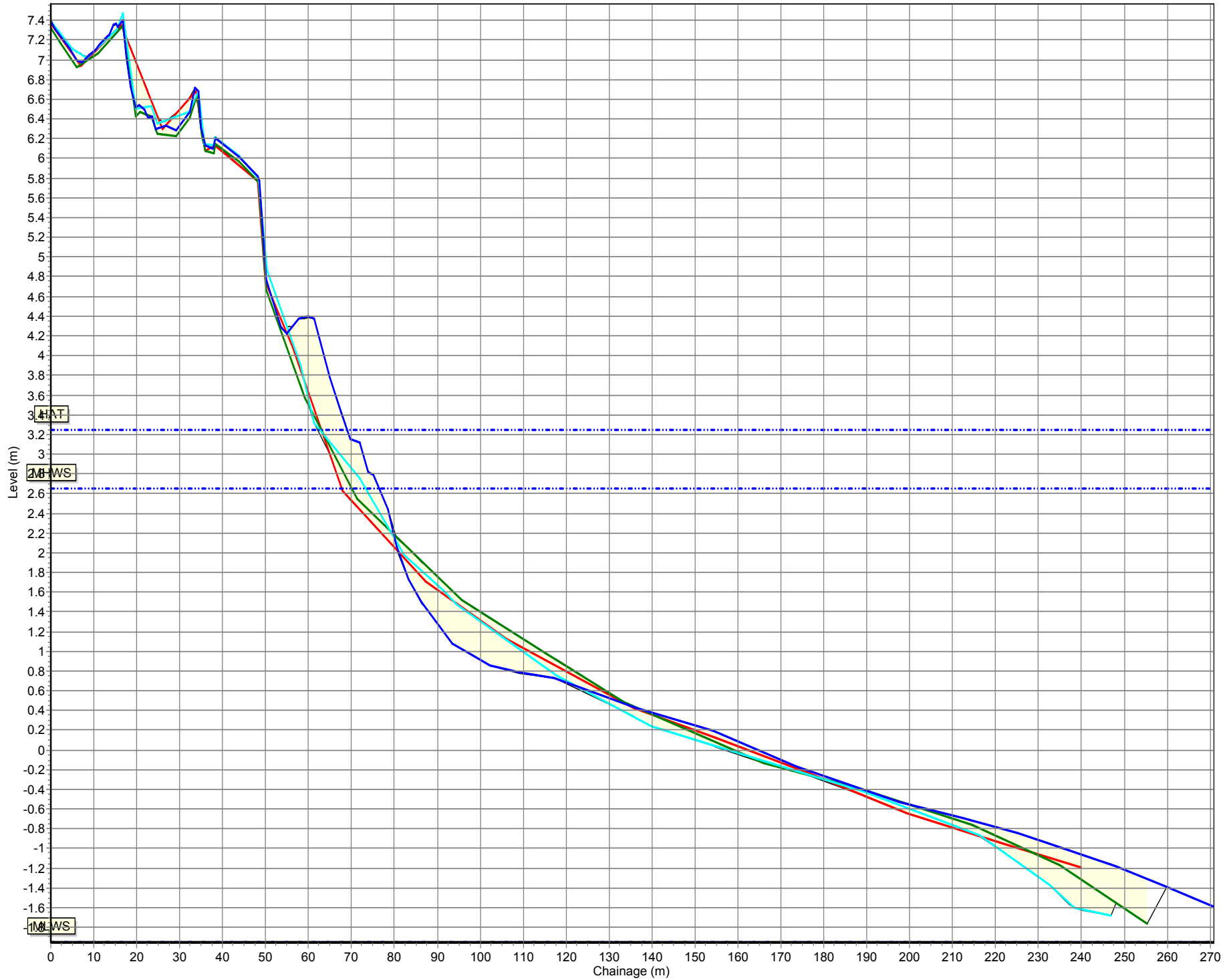
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- 13/04/2010

Beach Profiles: 1cRC5



- Profiles Envelope
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- 07/09/2009
- 13/04/2010

Beach Profiles: 1cRC6

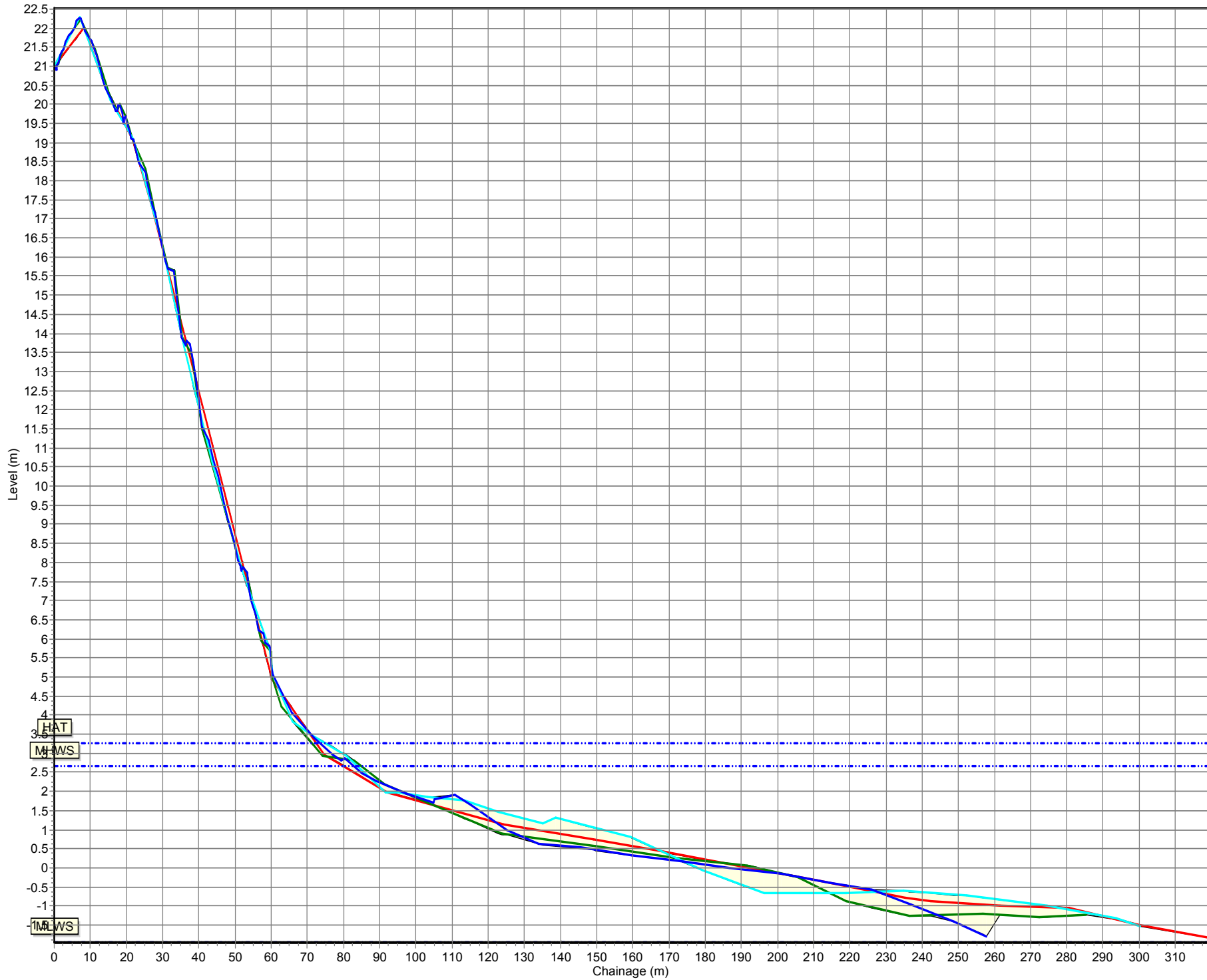


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- 13/04/2010

Beach Profiles: 1cRC7



Beach Profiles: 1cRC8



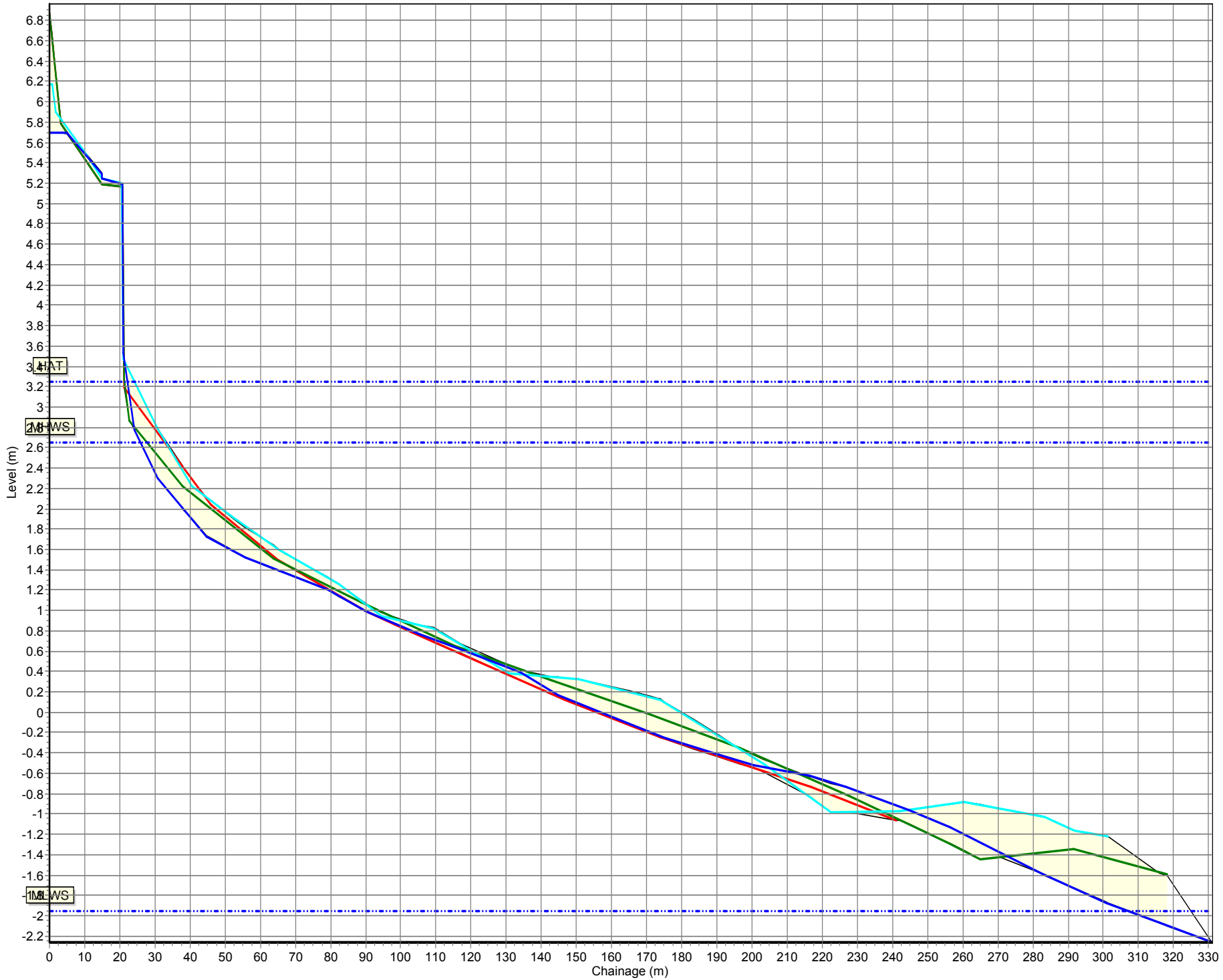
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HAT

MHW

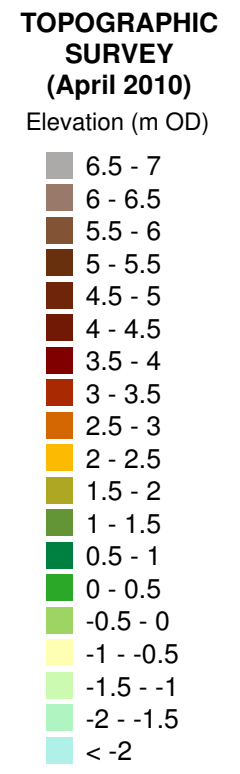
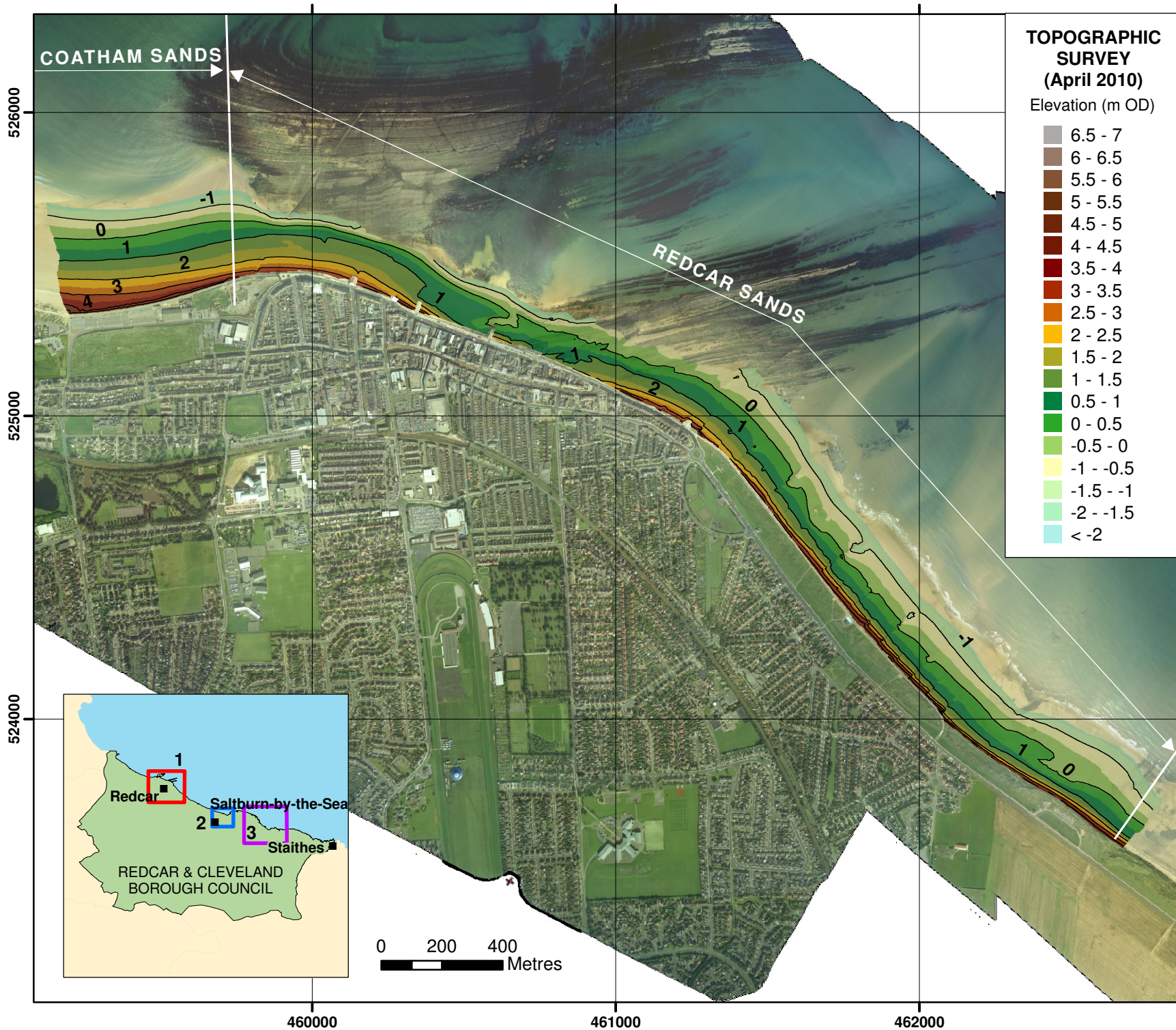
MLW

Beach Profiles: 1cRC9



- Profiles Envelope
- 17/11/2008
- 30/04/2009
- 07/09/2009
- 13/04/2010

Appendix B
Topographic Survey



— Topographic Contours at 1 metre interval

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

**Appendix B - Map 1a
Redcar & Cleveland
Borough Council Frontage**

Update Report 2
'Partial Measures' Survey 2010

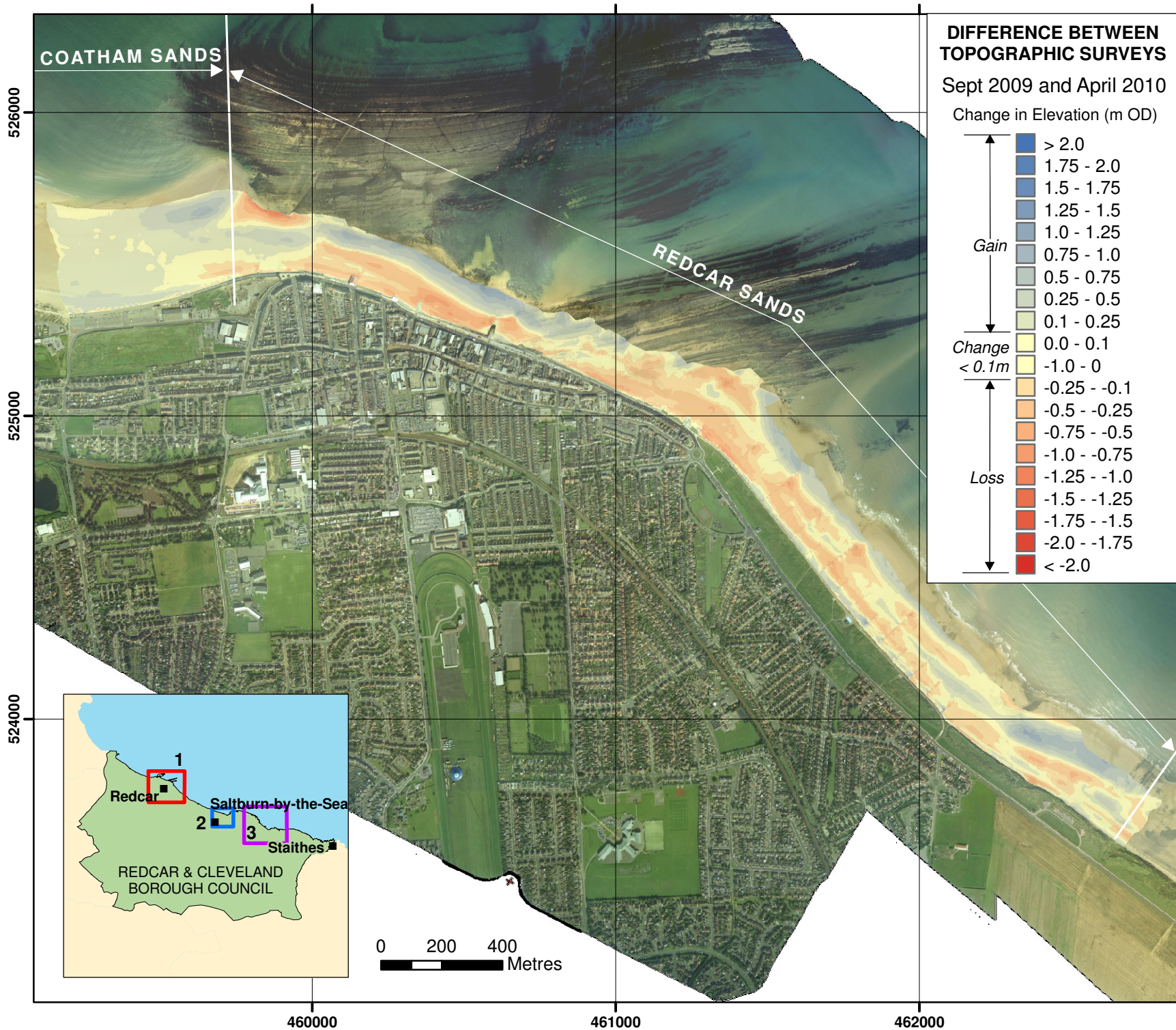
Drawing Scale 1:17,000 at A4

Drawn by: TC	Date: 18/05/2010
Checked by: NC	Date: 25/05/2010
Approved by: NC	Date: 25/05/2010

 ROYAL HASKONING Royal Haskoning Marlborough House Marlborough Crescent Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 4EE	 Halcrow Halcrow Group Ltd Lyndon House 62 Hagley Road Edgbaston Birmingham B16 8PE
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Client: North East Coastal Group
Project: Cell 1 Regional Coastal Monitoring Programme

Appendix B - Map 1b
Redcar & Cleveland
Borough Council Frontage

Update Report 2
'Partial Measures' Survey 2010

Drawing Scale 1:17,000 at A4

Drawn by: TC Date: 18/05/2010
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Approved by: NC Date: 25/05/2010

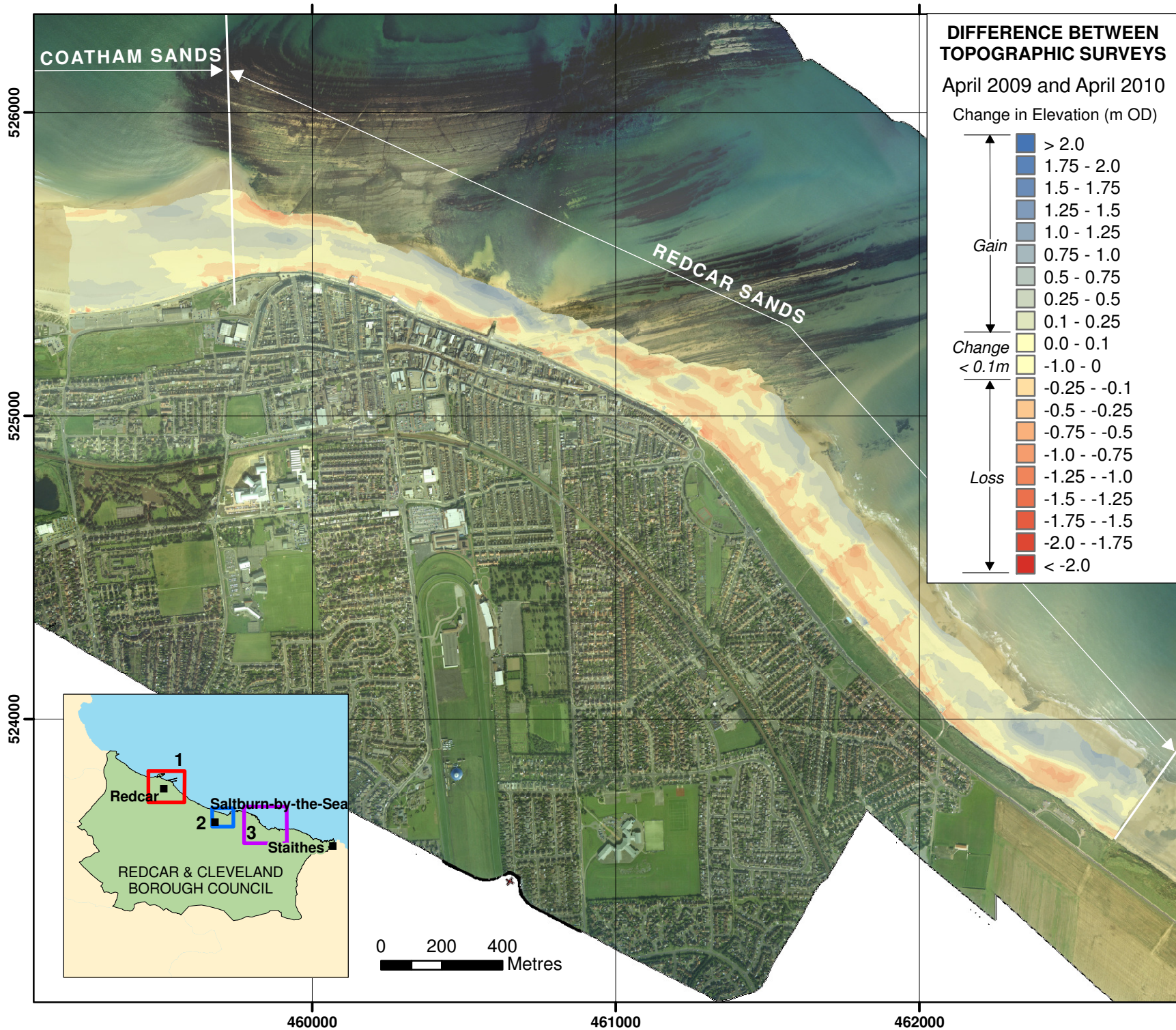
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Halcrow
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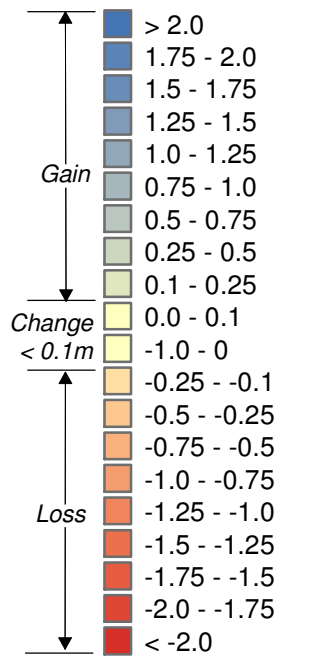
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DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEYS

April 2009 and April 2010

Change in Elevation (m OD)



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

**Appendix B - Map 1c
 Redcar & Cleveland
 Borough Council Frontage**

Update Report 2
 'Partial Measures' Survey 2010

Drawing Scale 1:17,000 at A4

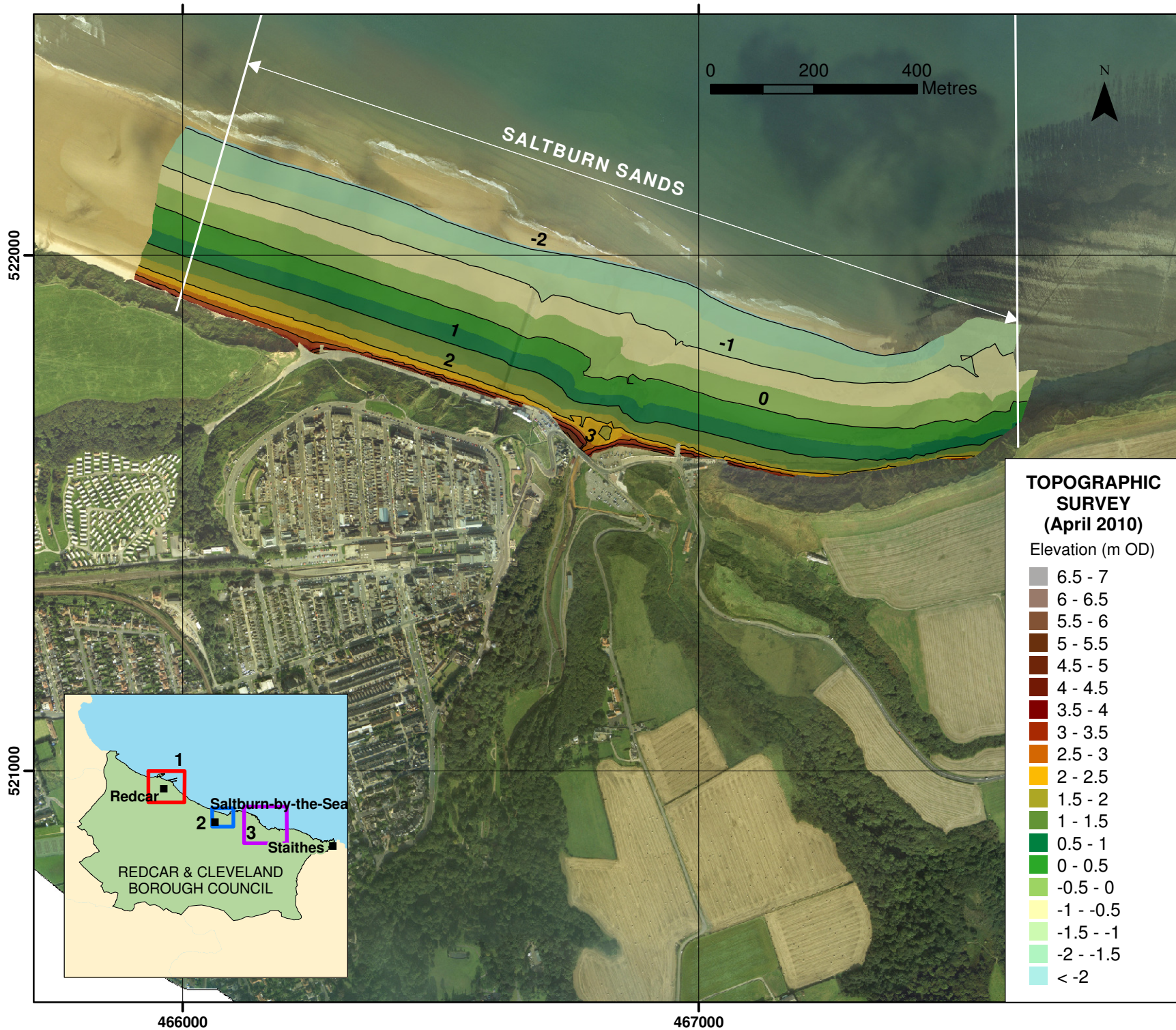
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— Topographic Contours at 1 metre interval

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

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

Update Report 2
 'Partial Measures' Survey 2010

Drawing Scale 1:10,000 at A4

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Approved by: NC	Date: 25/05/2010



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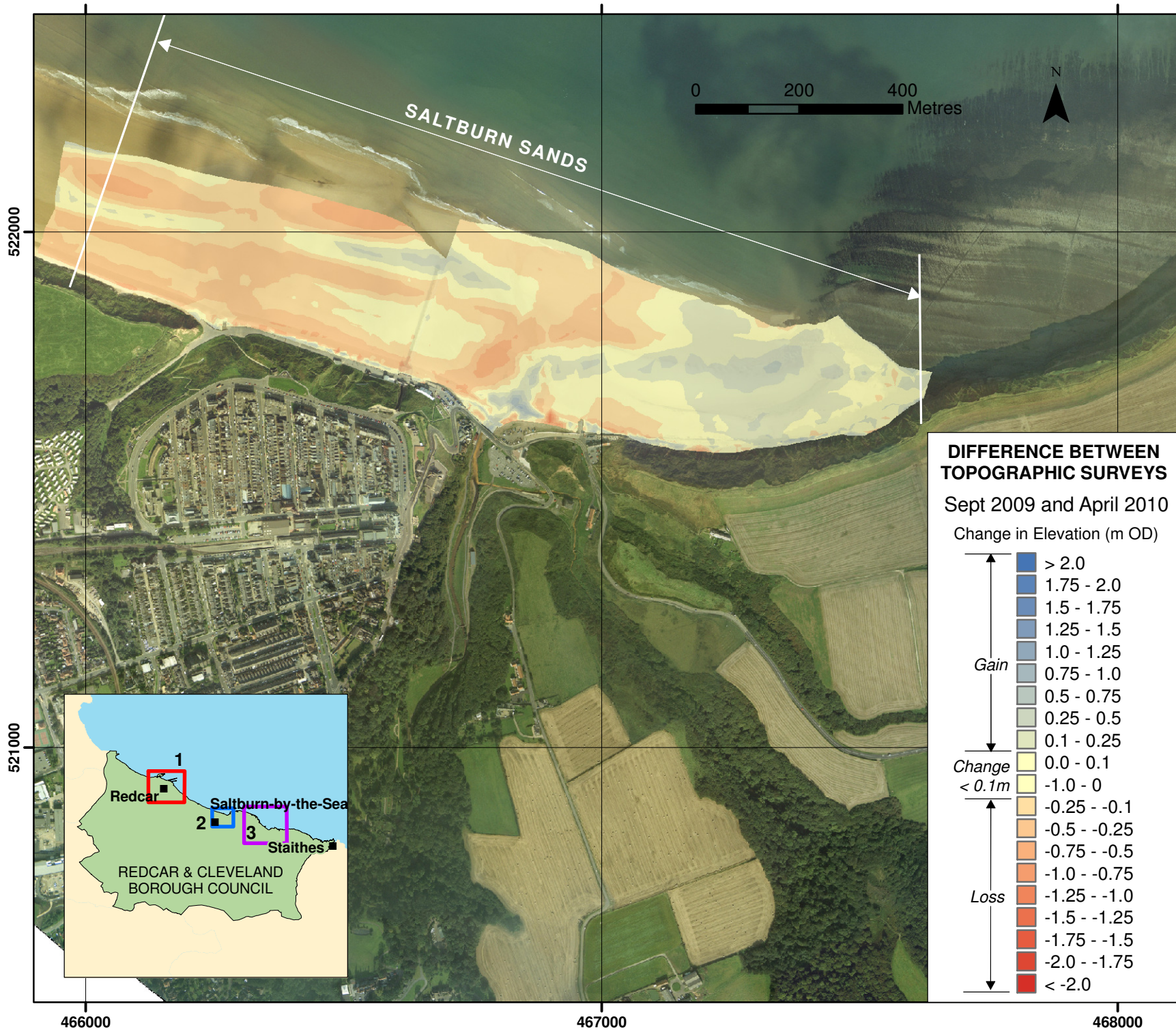
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**TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY
 (April 2010)**

Elevation (m OD)

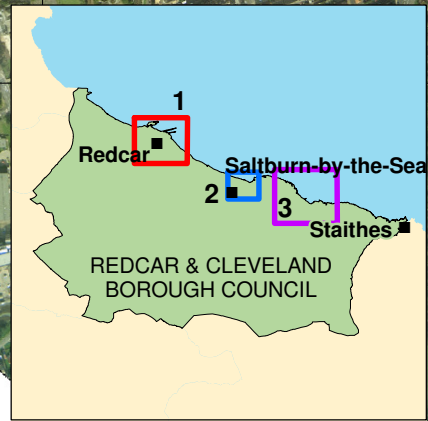
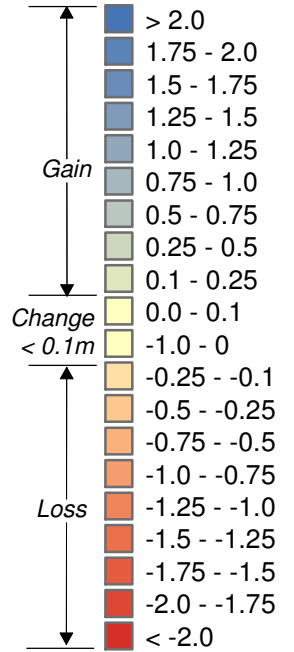
- 6.5 - 7
- 6 - 6.5
- 5.5 - 6
- 5 - 5.5
- 4.5 - 5
- 4 - 4.5
- 3.5 - 4
- 3 - 3.5
- 2.5 - 3
- 2 - 2.5
- 1.5 - 2
- 1 - 1.5
- 0.5 - 1
- 0 - 0.5
- 0.5 - 0
- 1 - -0.5
- 1.5 - -1
- 2 - -1.5
- < -2



DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEYS

Sept 2009 and April 2010

Change in Elevation (m OD)



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

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

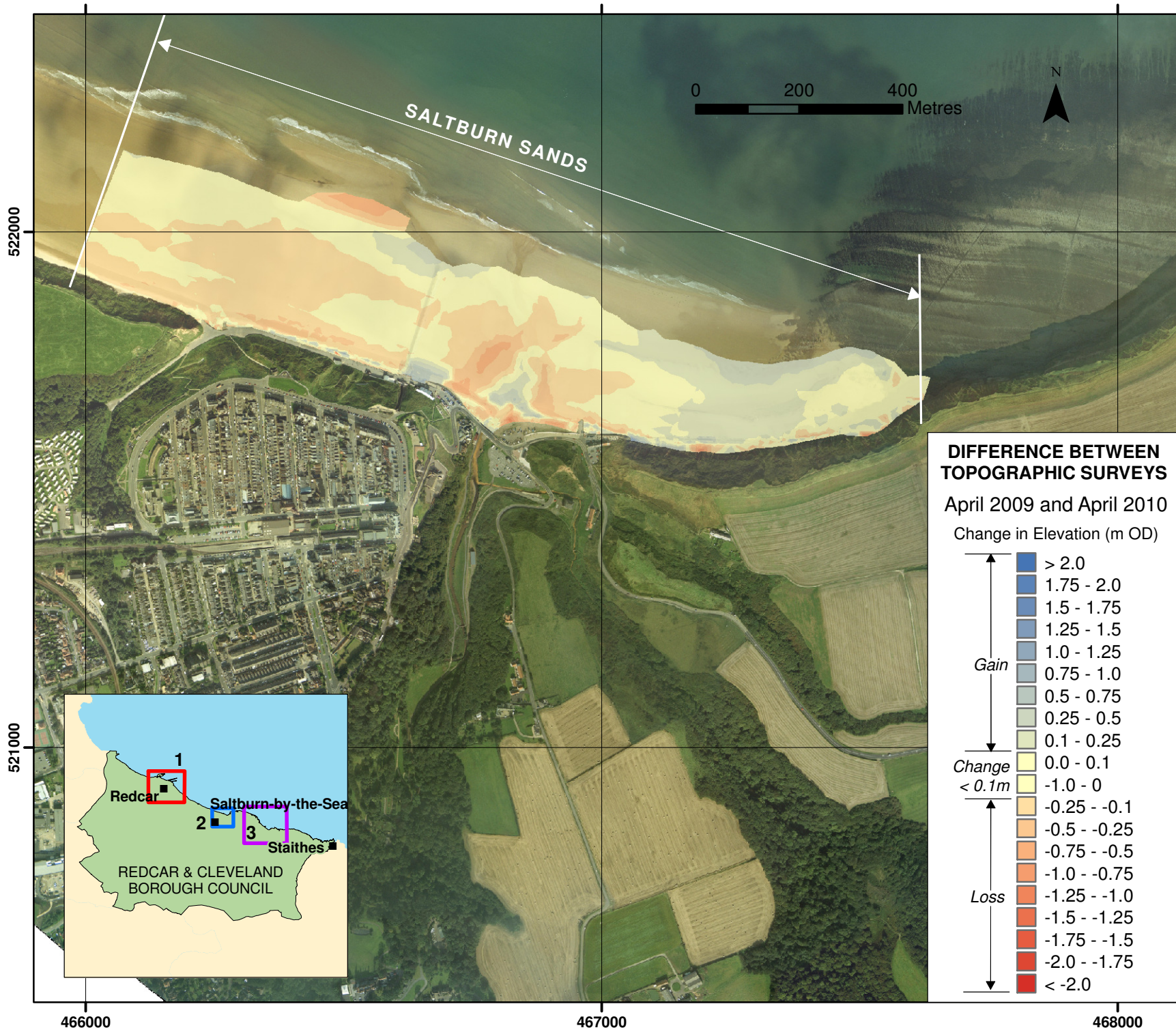
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 'Partial Measures' Survey 2010

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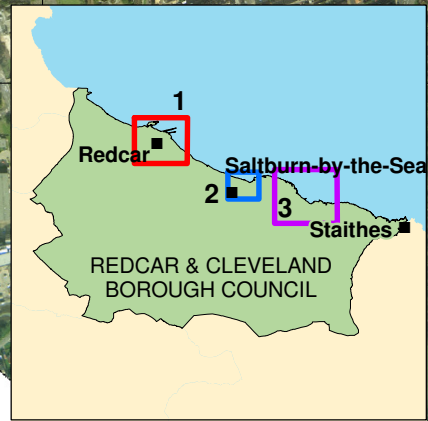
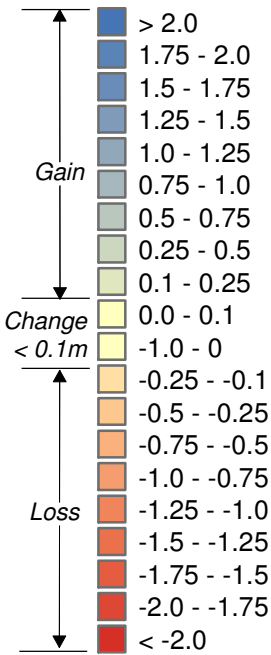
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DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEYS
 April 2009 and April 2010

Change in Elevation (m OD)



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

Appendix B - Map 2c
Redcar & Cleveland
Borough Council Frontage

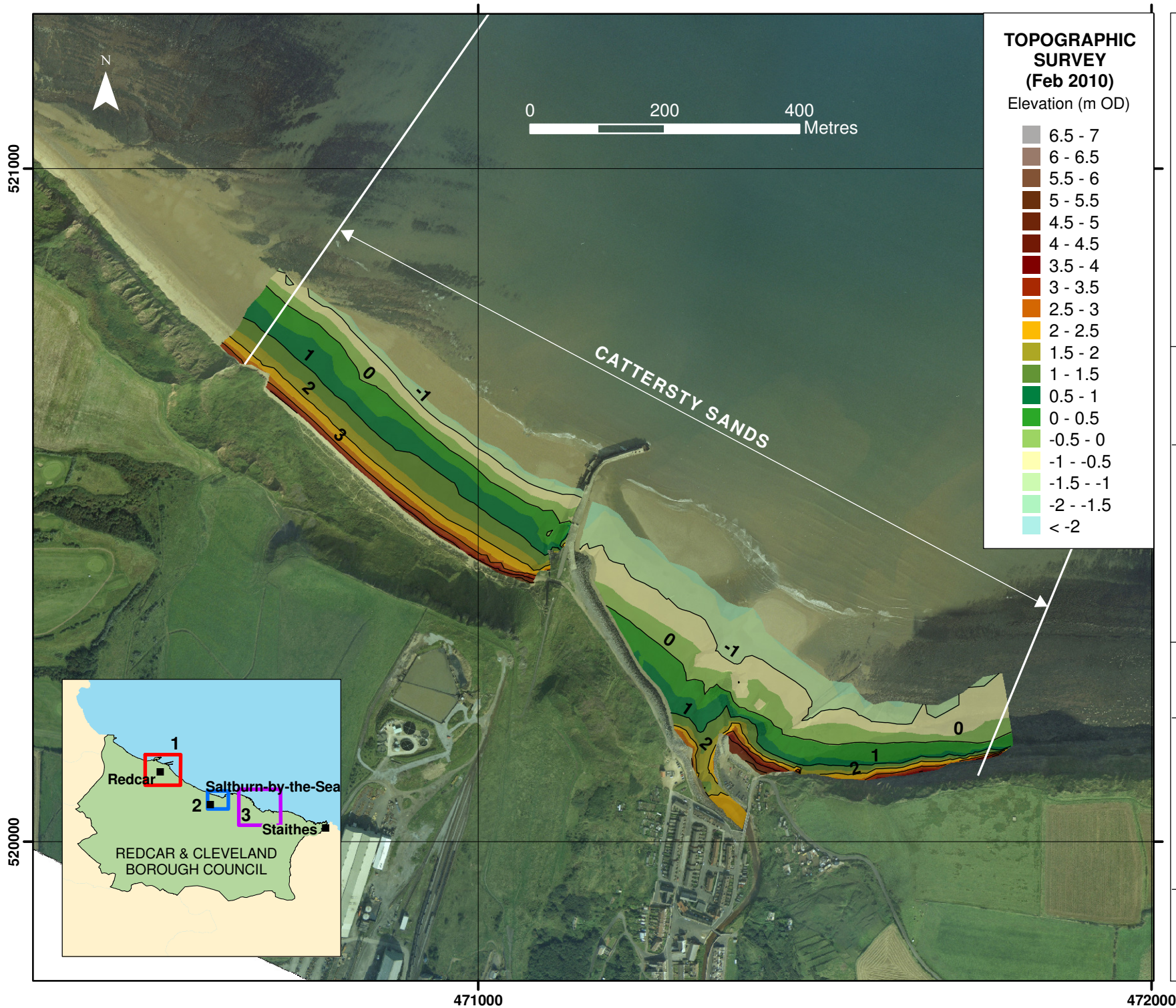
Update Report 2
 'Partial Measures' Survey 2010

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Checked by: NC	Date: 25/05/2010
Approved by: NC	Date: 25/05/2010

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TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY (Feb 2010)
Elevation (m OD)

- 6.5 - 7
- 6 - 6.5
- 5.5 - 6
- 5 - 5.5
- 4.5 - 5
- 4 - 4.5
- 3.5 - 4
- 3 - 3.5
- 2.5 - 3
- 2 - 2.5
- 1.5 - 2
- 1 - 1.5
- 0.5 - 1
- 0 - 0.5
- 0.5 - 0
- 1 - -0.5
- 1.5 - -1
- 2 - -1.5
- < -2

— Topographic Contours at 1 metre interval

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

**Appendix B - Map 3a
Redcar & Cleveland
Borough Council Frontage**

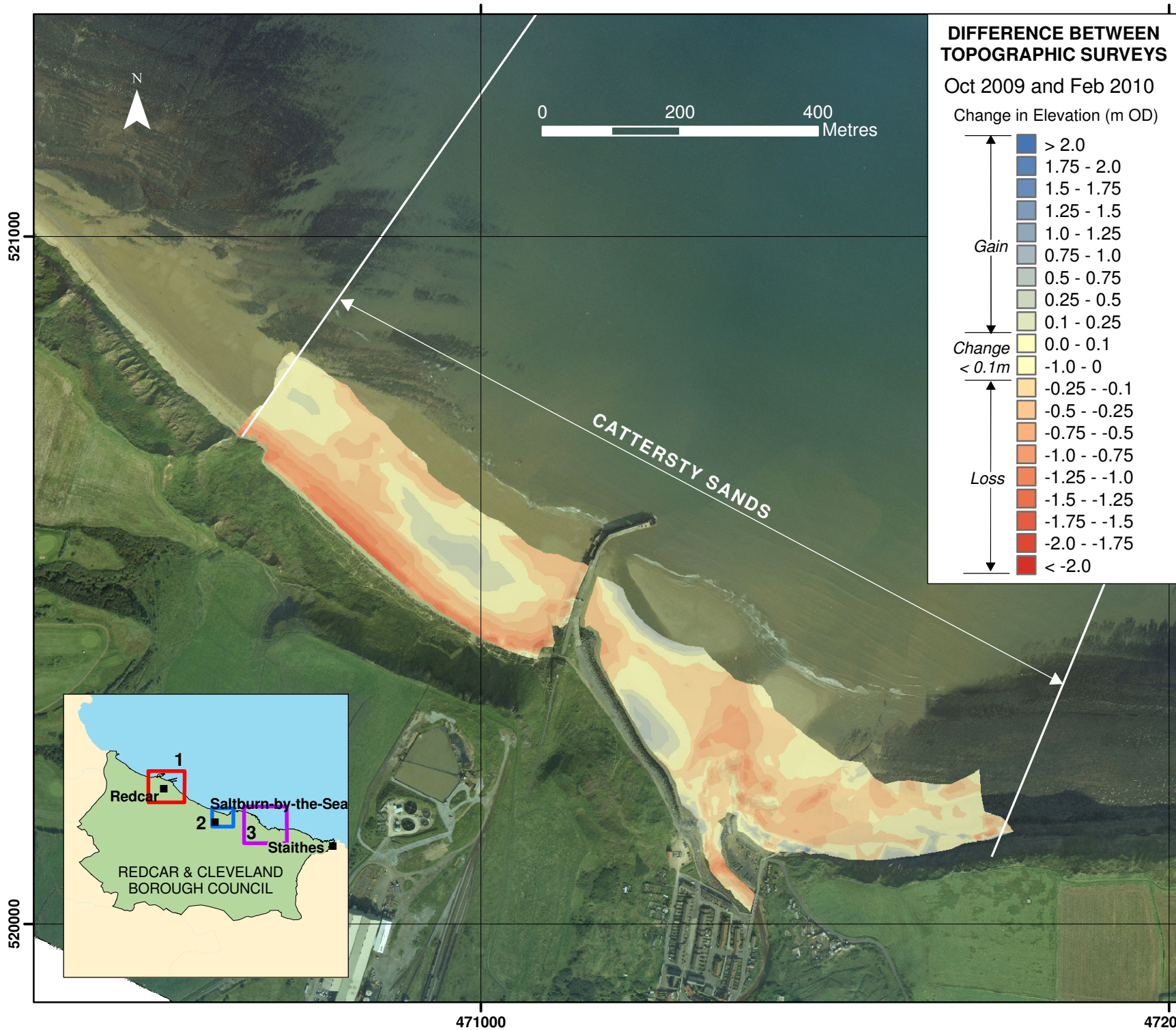
Update Report 2
'Partial Measures' Survey 2010

Drawing Scale 1:7,500 at A4

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Approved by: NC Date: 25/05/2010

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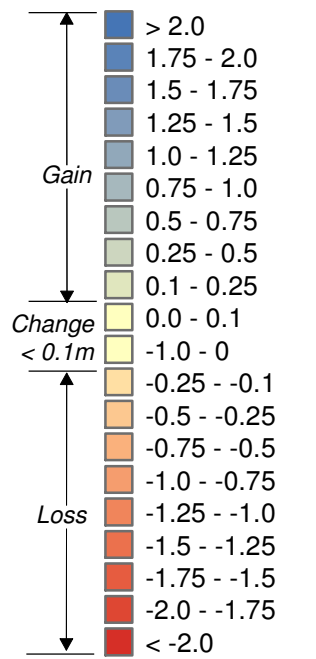
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DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEYS

Oct 2009 and Feb 2010

Change in Elevation (m OD)



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

**Appendix B - Map 3b
 Redcar & Cleveland
 Borough Council Frontage**

Update Report 2
 'Partial Measures' Survey 2010

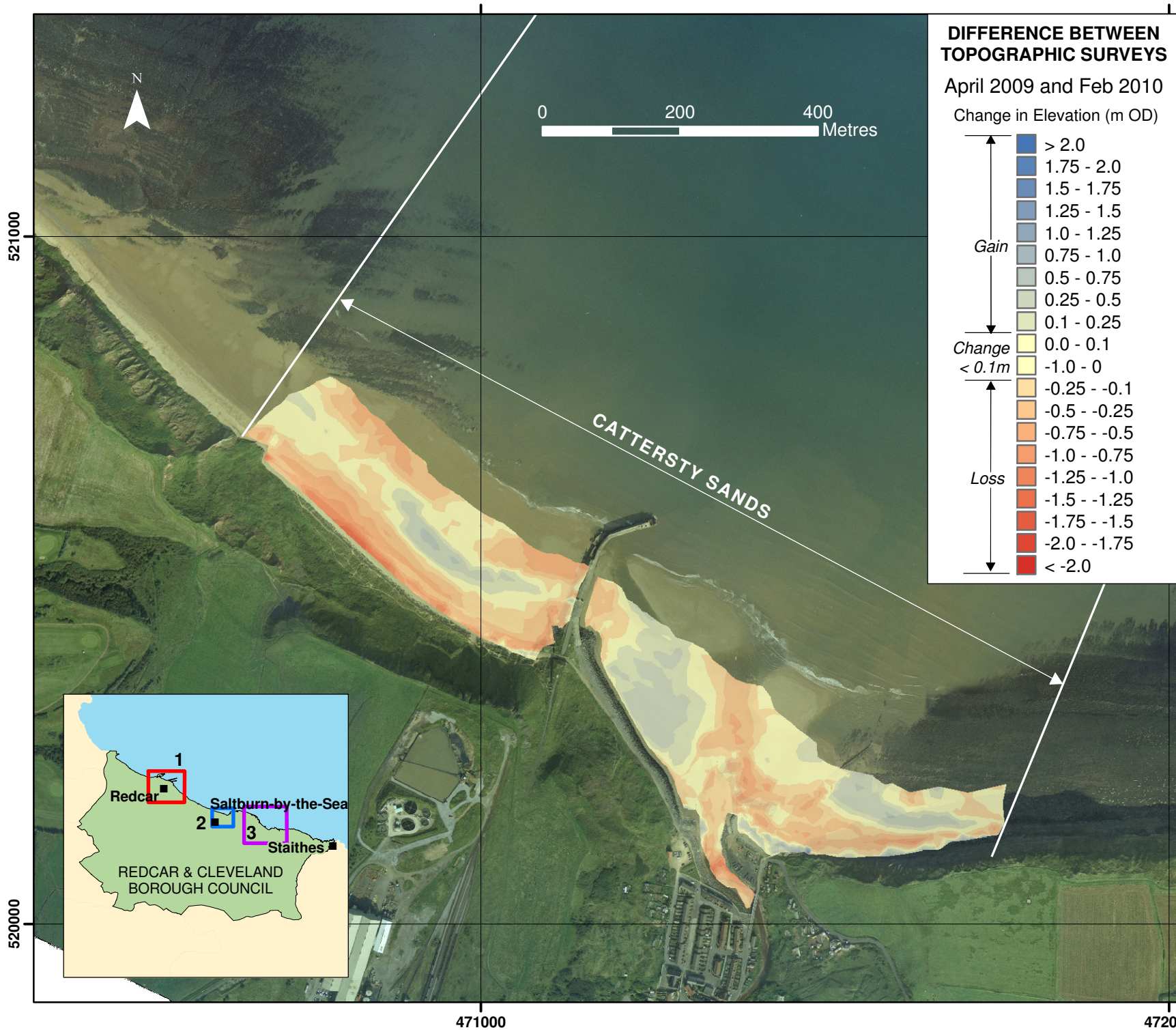
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Drawn by: TC	Date: 18/05/2010
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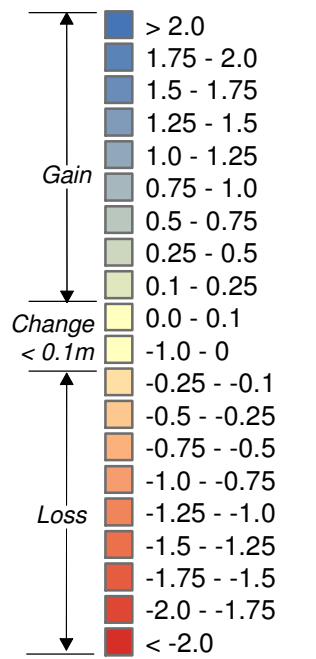
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DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEYS

April 2009 and Feb 2010

Change in Elevation (m OD)



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

**Appendix B - Map 3c
 Redcar & Cleveland
 Borough Council Frontage**

Update Report 2
 'Partial Measures' Survey 2010

Drawing Scale 1:7,500 at A4

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 Approved by: NC Date: 25/05/2010

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Appendix C
Cliff Top Survey

Cliff Top Survey

Staithes

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

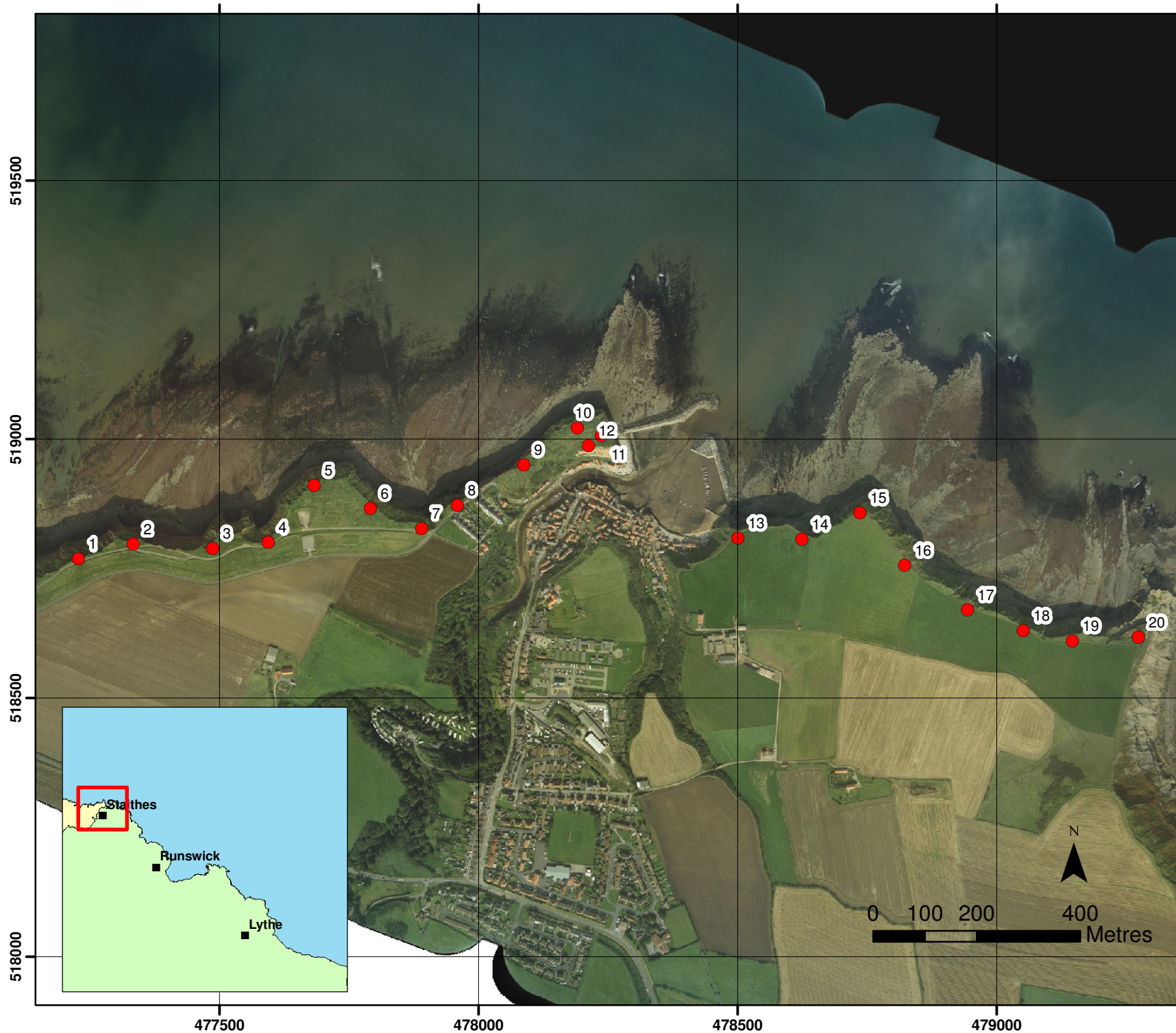
The cliff top surveys at Staithes are undertaken bi-annually. Measurements are taken from a fixed ground control point along a fixed bearing to the edge of the cliff top.

Table C1 provides baseline information about these ground control points and results from the February 2010 survey showing the position from the ground control point to the edge of the cliff top along the defined bearing and changes in position since the November 2008 baseline survey.

Table C1 – Cliff Top Surveys at Staithes

Ground Control Point Details					Distance to Cliff Top (m)			Total Erosion (m)		Erosion Rate (m/year)
Ref	Easting	Northing	Level (mODN)	Bearing (°)	Baseline Survey (Nov 2008)	Previous Survey (Sept 2009)	Present Survey (Feb 2010)	Baseline (Nov 2008) to Present (Feb 2010)	Previous (Sept 2009) to Present (Feb 2010)	Baseline (Nov 2008) to Present (Feb 2010)
1	477228	518769	60.587	320	1.9	1.7	1.8	-0.1	0.1	-0.1
2	477334	518798	57.543	0	10.9	10.6	10.7	-0.2	0.1	-0.2
3	477487	518789	54.861	350	7.1	8.4	8.3	1.2	-0.1	-
4	477594	518801	53.636	340	5.9	5.7	5.3	-0.6	-0.4	-0.5
5	477683	518911	48.371	350	8.4	8.5	8.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2
6	477792	518867	47.422	30	8.6	8.5	8.4	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2
7	477891	518828	44.602	60	7.7	7.7	7.6	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
8	477959	518873	39.974	350	8.7	9.0	8.8	0.1	-0.2	-
9	478088	518950	37.281	350	7.6	8.4	8.1	0.5	-0.3	-
10	478191	519023	42.655	340	8.4	12.7	10.7	2.3	-2.0	-
11	478237	519007	39.990	60	6.9	6.8	6.8	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
12	478213	518988	37.169	150	6.1	6.4	6.4	0.3	0.0	-
13	478501	518809	50.260	15	11.4	9.3	9.3	-2.1	0.0	-1.7
14	478624	518807	55.345	20	7.5	7.6	7.6	0.1	0.0	-
15	478737	518858	56.017	60	6.1	6.1	6.1	0.0	0.0	0
16	478823	518757	50.237	60	8.0	7.9	8.8	0.8	0.9	-
17	478944	518671	46.764	30	9.3	9.0	9.6	0.3	0.6	-
18	479052	518630	47.026	20	9.2	9.1	9.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
19	479147	518610	47.108	0	14.2	14.0	14.4	0.2	0.4	-
20	479274	518618	44.243	20	11.4	11.5	11.5	0.1	0.0	-

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



● Ground Control Points

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

**Appendix C - Map 1
 Redcar & Cleveland
 Borough Council Frontage**

Update Report 2
 'Partial Measures' Survey 2010

Drawing Scale 1:10,000 at A4

Drawn by: ES	Date: 02/06/2010
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Approved by: RJ	Date: 02/06/2010



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