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Padstow Town Council
Council Offices, Station house
Station Road, Padstow
Cornwall, PL28 8DA

Attention: Tracey Trestain

Date: 15/07/2025

Our Ref: C12831

Dear Sirs,

Land Stability Risk Assessment at Chapel Stile Field, Padstow

1. INTRODUCTION

Red Rock Geoscience Limited (Red Rock) have been instructed by Padstow Town Council (the Client) to assess the stability condition of an area of the cliffs at a site known as Chapel Stile Field and (located beneath the war memorial in Padstow) that fall under the control of the Town Council.

This assessment is based on a visual inspection of the site and via drone imagery. Roped access techniques were not utilised as part of this assessment. Where necessary, judgement and experience has been used to determine the likely condition of the cliff in areas where access is not possible.

In order to assess whether any significant change in cliff recession has occurred in recent times, a series of historic maps dating from 1881 have been reviewed. Furthermore, to assist in determining the likely future performance of the cliff, information from the Shoreline Management Plan and National Coastal Erosion Risk Mapping (NCERM) government records have been consulted.

Several figures and photographs are referred to throughout this report and these are attached in Figure 1.

It should be appreciated that it is not possible to give precise timings for recession or instability events. But we have used our judgement in this report to communicate the likely order and time periods for events to occur using the terms: Imminent (<5 years), Short Term (within 20 years), Medium Term (between 20 to 50 years) and Long Term (greater than 50 years).

2. THE SITE

The site lies approximately 700 m to the north of Padstow town centre and is comprised of the sea cliffs located below the war memorial just to the north of the Chiddleypump pier. The cliffs are east facing into the Camel estuary The site is located at approximate National Grid Reference SW 92188 76067.

The area under assessment comprises the eastward facing cliffs (into the Camel estuary), the specific length of cliff under assessment is shown in Figure 1. On top of the cliffs the site is largely flat and is comprised of grassed fields and is heavily overgrown from the top to approximately 20 m back.

The cliffs are near vertical, approximately 16 – 23 m in height (increasing to the north) and formed of several smaller bays with peninsulas of fore shore platform. The Camel estuary is tidal and at high tide approaches the base of the cliffs and at low tide is situated roughly 100m from the cliffs.

3. PUBLISHED GEOLOGY

The published geological map for the site[1] indicates that the solid geology comprises of an Unnamed Igneous Intrusion – Microgabbro surrounded by country rock of the Trevose Slate and Rosenum. The Unnamed Igneous Intrusion comprises microgranitic rock and trace agglomerate and dolerite while the Trevose Slate and Rosenum Formation is described as comprising slate with subsidiary siltstone and trace limestone and sandstone. It is expected that some areas of the near-surface geology will consist of residual soil or periglacial head deposit as a result of in-situ weathering.

Marine deposits are mapped at beach level. No other superficial deposits are mapped in the site area.

4. HISTORICAL PERFORMANCE

A series of historical Ordnance Survey maps dating from 1881 at a scale of 1:2,500 and 1:10,000 have been reviewed and selected copies are attached as Figure 2. These historical maps can provide information on past coastal instability although, in areas of relatively 'hard' rock geology, where coastal erosion takes place slowly, accurate assessment of erosion rates can sometimes be difficult due to changes in technique, clarity and mapping errors.

Historical maps from 1881 show the site is undeveloped with only empty fields to the west, the footpaths behind the cliff leading from Padstow are shown in the same position as their present layout. The site has remained relatively undeveloped since then with notable additions being the footpath to the Chiddleypump pier in 1938, creation of the tidal pool and erection of the war memorial in 1973. Over the past 122 years, the mapping reveals minimal levels of erosion across the area however it should be noted that accuracy here is likely to be difficult to gain from mapping given the poorly defined nature of the clifftop with heavy vegetation.

It is understood that landslips/rock falls have continued throughout the cliffs history, one of these was captured on video in 2013 within the bay directly beneath the war memorial. This shows a wedge failure at the crest of the slope and was identified during the slope inspection below.

5. SITE INSPECTION

A site inspection was conducted by Red Rock on Tuesday 10th June 2025, which included observations from the clifftop, the beach foreshore, and an aerial drone survey.

The cliff measures approximately 10 m to 23 m in height with increasing heights from south to north and faces due east across the Camel estuary. The beach level was accessed via a concrete footpath/steps which leads down to the Chiddleypump pier and the launch point for the Rock ferry. At the base of the steps a sign had been placed warning of unstable cliffs.

The slope top across the area was noted to be heavily vegetated and overgrown such that from the clifftop it was impossible to ascertain where the cliff top lay. From the beach the vegetation was noted to be approximately 1 –

[1] British Geological Survey. 2014. 1:50 000 geological map Sheet 335. Trevose Head & Camelford

2 m thickness and in certain areas was noted to progress far down the slope, usually at the promontories. A relatively consistent band of 2-3 m of periglacial head deposit was noted to run across the cliff top, where visible.

The geology of the area was noted to be comprised of two distinct lithologies which were microgabbro of the aforementioned igneous intrusion and the mudstones of the Trevose Slate formation. The extents of these two units are shown in the image below and were influencing the topography of the cliff face. For instance three of the bays appeared to have been formed at the contact between the microgabbro and mudstone with promontories of more competent rock being formed adjacent. Other features were noted to be formed solely within either the mudstone or the microgabbro.

The cliff has been divided into 3 distinct Areas; war memorial, chiddleypump & tidal pool. A map of the areas are attached in Figure 1.

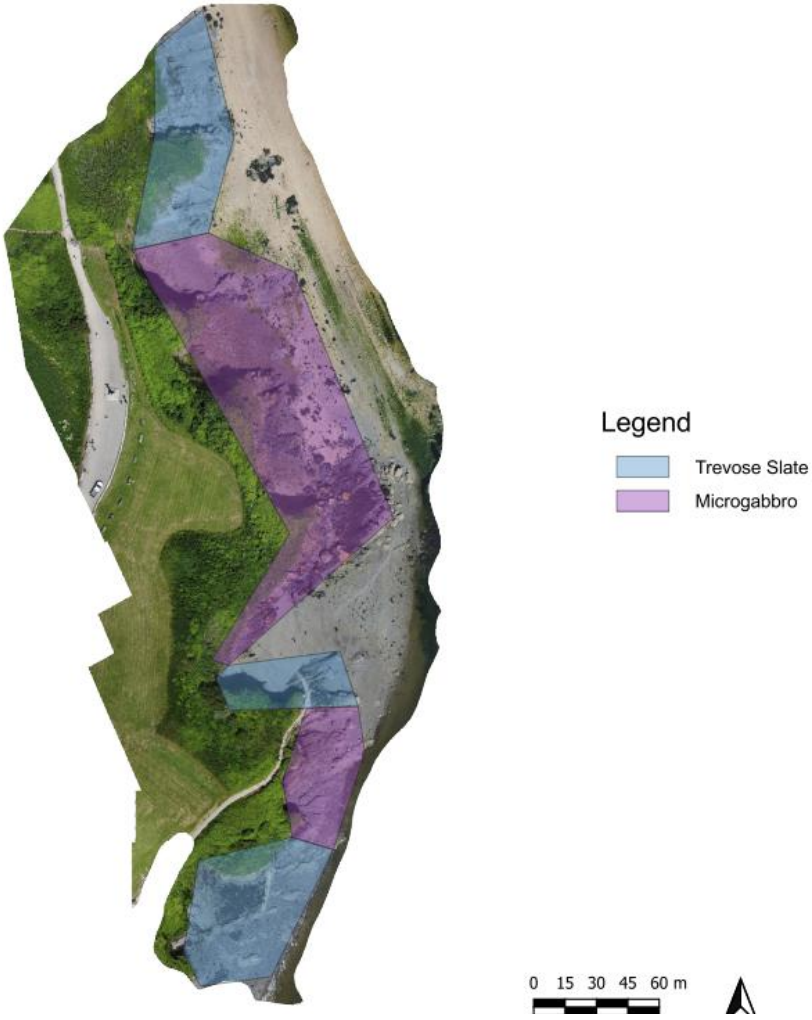

Image 1: Extents of the geological units onsite.

War Memorial Area

The war memorial area was the largest area of the site situated at its northernmost extent.

This area was noted to be comprised of a series of small bays and rocky promontories with the bays being formed by circular regressions between more competent rock and three such features were present with the middle bay largely infilled by the material from a more recent fall/slip, referenced in Section 4.

Within the southernmost bay it could be seen that wedge failure within the microgabbro formed between sub vertical jointing and a roughly 45 degree persistent joint was causing failures within the cliff that was undercutting the base by approximately 1.0m, this is shown in Figure 1. Although filled with slip material a single sub vertical slip plane could be seen within the bay to the north of this (directly east of the war memorial) on its northern side dipping roughly south to south west.

Chiddleypump Area

The Chiddleypump area was located to the south of the war memorial, a roughly 24 m promontory was present at its northern end giving way to a bay with two caves located at its rear.

Tidal Pool Area

The tidal pool area was located to the south of the site with a promontory extending from the steps leading to another bay fronted with a concrete tidal pool. A recent fall was noted in the rear of this bay.

Discontinuity Data

Discontinuities in rock masses tend to be aligned in groups with similarly trending orientations, and these are called sets. The discontinuity sets define rock block shapes and the potential for instability.

Bedding is the dominant discontinuity feature in the mudstone dominated sections of the cliff, oriented towards the south west, with a dip of between approximately 60 to 70°.

Within the microgabbro, which made up the majority of the area, bedding was not present but cross cutting joints were present in the rock mass, these were present in sets either vertically oriented or at roughly 45 degrees either dipping north or south. Minor quartz veining was also noted which was either vertical or steeply dipping.

6. Stability Condition of the Cliff

The stability of the cliff is governed and controlled by a number of variables including external forces such as wind and rain erosion, wave impact, toe erosion, vegetation impact as well as internal criteria such as soil strength and thickness, rock discontinuity orientation and strength, pore-water pressures and intact material strength. Slope exposures of the rock from aerial photography and inspection at the nearby beach indicate the rock mass to comprise either a medium strong microgabbro or weak to moderately weak mudstone.

To further assess the stability condition of the cliff, the following three aspects need to be considered:

- Intrinsic stability of the rock cliff.
- Wave erosion.
- Instability of the soft friable soils in the upper sections of the cliff.

Intrinsic Stability of the Rock Cliff

One of the fundamental factors governing the stability of the rock cliffs, such as at this site, is the orientation and strength of rock discontinuities (fractures) in the rock mass with respect to the cliff orientation. Erosion is typically greater in cliffs that have unfavourable or less stable geological configuration.

Instability of steep rock slopes is a function of the attributes and properties of the geological materials making up the slope and the forces acting on the slope.

The orientation and inter-connectivity of the rock discontinuities in relation to the slope orientation typically dictates the potential for rock blocks to be released from the slope. This is known as kinematic admissibility.

Based upon the above, we must initially consider the possibility of three basic modes of instability (illustrated in the attached drawing below) (note that circular is more applicable to soil slopes and therefore is not relevant to this site).

The three modes are: planar, wedge or toppling instability.

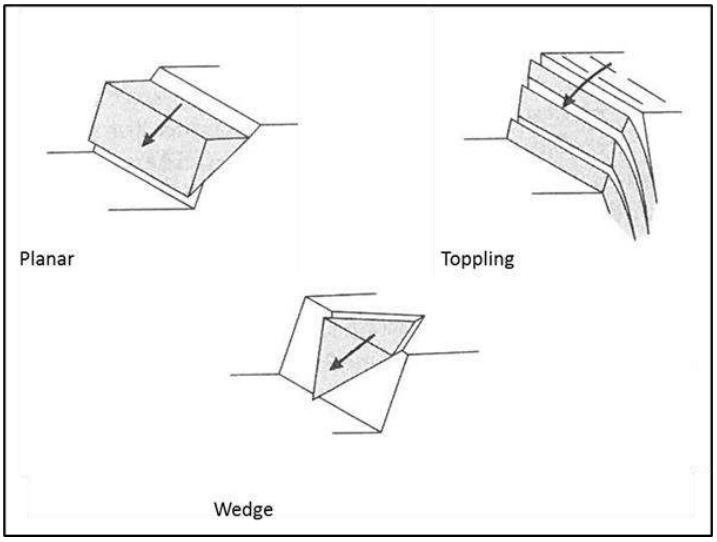

Plate 1. Typical instability models.

All three of these types of instability occur due to gravitation or other forces (such as water pressures) exceeding the shear resistance provided by the frictional and cohesive resistance of the discontinuity surface. For toppling, instability is also a function of the aspect ratio of the rock blocks. Coastal slopes are rarely regular and some rock blocks may also be undercut and overhanging.

With respect to the subject cliffs and site, the bedding (observed in the Trevose Slate formation only) is steeply oriented and strikes perpendicular to the cliff face. This has led to the formation of caves at chiddleypump and is likely a source of weakness where it meets the microgabbro as these bedding surfaces will be directly exposed to wave action and surface weathering.

Within the microgabbro, fractures tended to be on a more massive scale and frequent vertical or sub vertical joints were noted which intersected with wider spaced but persistent joint sets of 45 degrees, this was making the cliff in these areas subject to wedge failure. This was leading to the undercutting at the toe of the slope with subsequent failure of the material above, it would be anticipated that the fall material would provide some protection to the

toe of the slope but will also be eroded over time by wave action allowing the weathering process to begin anew. This was witnessed in the failure video from 2013. An image of one of these undercuts forming in the area beneath the war memorial is included in Figure 1.

Wave erosion

The cliffs face into the Camel estuary which would be expected to be protected from the predominant south westerly storms by the Stepper Point headland. While this will be of significant benefit the site would still be exposed from northerly storms and the waterline will regularly reach the foot of the cliffs. A wave cut platform offers some protection to certain areas but this tends to be those of the more competent microgabbro rock while weaker areas are left exposed.

Instability in the upper part of the slope

Periglacial head deposits and topsoil were consistently identified in the upper sections although this did not appear to be the driving factor behind areas of instability with this being driven lower down the slope. Certainly, this head material/topsoil would be expected to be of lower strength and susceptible to collapse once undercut.

7. SHORELINE MANAGEMENT PLAN

It is generally recognised that we are entering a period of time where more extreme weather events occur and global sea levels are to rise. In the coming 100 years there is predicted to be noticeable changes to the coastline and predictions of what these changes will mean and the regulatory position on managing these changes are detailed in Shoreline Management Plans.

Shoreline Management Plans (SMPs) are reports prepared primarily for Local Authorities to provide guidance and information on how they should manage the coastline on the basis of expected future erosion and sea level rise. These reports tend to provide a 'high level' (i.e. large-scale) strategic information and usually do not detail specific small cliff sections such as at this site. SMPs are used by Local Authorities to advise on planning in coastal areas and also direct Local Authorities as to what action they can, and should, take to protect developments from coastal erosion in the future.

The second Shoreline Management Plan to be published for this area is known as SMP17, dated 2019, was undertaken by Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Coastal Group (CISCAG)[2]. The SMP provides recommendations on the proposed strategy to manage coastal erosion over three epochs dating up to 2025 (Epoch 1), 2025 to 2055 (Epoch2) and 2055 to 2105 (Epoch 3). These epochs provide broad periods of expected increasing rates of sea level rise and storm event frequency in the future. For each epoch the strategy is considered in terms of:

- **No active intervention** – There is no planned investment in defending against flooding or erosion, whether or not an artificial defence has existed previously.
- **Hold the (existing defence) line** – An aspiration to build or maintain artificial defences so that the position of the shoreline remains. Sometimes, the type or method of defence may change to achieve this result.
- **Managed realignment** – Allowing the shoreline to move naturally, but managing the process to direct it in certain areas. This is usually done in low-lying areas, but may occasionally apply to cliffs.
- **Advance the line** – New defences are built on the seaward side

[2] Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Coastal Group (CISCAG) (2010) Shoreline Management Plan Review (SMP17) Rame Head to Hartland Point. Available online: https://environment.data.gov.uk/shoreline-planning/unit/SMP17/33.2#policy

The SMP for Undefended cliffs and estuary banks the stated strategy for this area with **No active intervention** stated over the short, medium and long term.

Recently updated digital data from the National Coastal Erosion Risk Mapping (NCERM)[3] for the area of SMP17 Unit 35.1 (Undefended cliffs and estuary banks), provides an estimate of likely erosion rates for this section of shoreline. Please note that 2025 is the end of the short-term epoch and that these figures have just been updated for the medium and longer term epochs. The relevant section identifies the following estimated erosion rates:

Table 1: NCERM predicted recession distances around Trevone Beach (34.4) (m)

Percentile	Medium term epoch (to 2055) – No active intervention	Long term epoch (to 2105) – No active intervention	Medium term epoch (to 2055) – Shoreline Management Plan	Long term epoch (to 2105) – Shoreline Management Plan
0th percentile confidence	**10.70**	**15.00**	**10.70**	**15.00**
70th percentile confidence	**12.10**	**20.20**	**12.10**	**20.20**
95th percentile confidence	**12.10**	**22.00**	**12.10**	**22.00**

We should state that the erosion predictions for 2105 are based on the most recent climate modelling and given the range in predictions, clearly represent a high level of uncertainty. The detail of the erosion predictions have not been released which means we have not currently able to critically assess them. The erosion observed during Epoch 1 (2005 2025), largely failed to achieve the erosion predictions in the previous version of the National Coastal Erosion Risk Mapping, indicating there was already a significant level of conservatism in the initial prediction. The most recent erosion predictions are suggesting the potential for significantly greater erosion, and we would therefore suggest these predictions are treated with some degree of caution.

8. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Firstly, it is necessary to accept that any large slope in a coastal environment is subject to erosion and instability will occur to varying degrees. This is an ongoing process which usually occurs in cycles of instability rather than a continuous gradual recession. Furthermore, on large coastal slopes it is possible for adverse geological features to be present that could contribute to large scale failures which cannot practically be identified even with extensive intrusive assessments, and it must be appreciated that there are limitations to the inspections undertaken here. There are obviously greater risks associated with living and building on cliff tops than on more level ground further inland.

The Shoreline management plans and erosion risk mapping say with 95th percentile confidence that 12.10 m of coastline will be lost by 2055, giving an approximate erosion rate of 0.40 m/yr. They further suggest with 95th percentile confidence that 22.00 m of coastline will be lost by 2105, giving an approximate erosion rate of 0.28 m/yr.

[3] Environment Agency (2018) National Coastal Erosion Risk Mapping. Available online: National Coastal Erosion Risk Mapping. Available online: https://environment.data.gov.uk/spatialdata/ncern-national-2024/wms

These figures are determined by many factors with multiple degrees of safety factored in to give a worse case scenario. Specific assessment of historical maps has shown a negligible amount of movement to have taken place over the last 122 years.

Based on the inspection and assessment, the subject slope is clearly going to experience further slope instability and coastal erosion. The rate of that erosion would appear to be relatively slow and given that the coastal path is approximately 15 m from the current cliff edge it is reasonable to suggest that significant threat to footpath and memorial would not be posed until 30 years from now.

As the overall approach for the coastline is for no active intervention and given the sites location in an Area of outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and its location close to the Harbour Cove Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) careful consideration has to be given to any recommendations for remedial measures.

It is considered that the overall risk to the public is relatively low in the Imminent and Short terms, consideration could be given to extending the fencing currently in place to cover the green to the south (the current buffers of vegetation should be sufficient mitigation), in addition to this additional signage should be installed at the base of the war memorial cliffs to warn of the possibility of rockfall.

A programme of monitoring should be undertaken for the cliff so that change analysis can be undertaken to identify and track the long term trends of the cliff slope. This would also highlight areas of more pressing concern that require remedial works. This should be undertaken on a biannual basis.

Cliff failures rarely occur without warning and prior to failure, tension cracks and ground depressions are usually observed. The cliff top should be regularly monitored for signs of such features and if identified an appropriate geotechnical specialist should be contacted.

Should you have any queries regarding this letter report and enclosures, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours faithfully,

Written by

Daryl Tilley
Senior Engineering Geologist
BSc ACSM CGeol

Checked by:

Anthony Cleeve
Associate Director
BSc (Hons) CGeol FGS EurGeol

Encs:

Figure 1 – Site Location Plan and Photographs
Figure 2 – Historical Maps
Figure 3 – NCERM Shoreline Management Plans

FIGURE 1
SITE LOCATION PLAN AND PHOTOGRAPHS

RED ROCK GEO

Red Rock Geoscience Ltd.
East Wing, Station House
Broadclyst Station
Exeter EX5 3AS

Project

C12831 - Chapel Stile Field, Padstow

Title

Site Location Plan

Drawing No.	Revision
01	R00

0 15 30 45 60 m

Figure 1 Aerial view of Chiddleypump and tidal pool areas

Figure 2 Aerial view of war memorial area.

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Figure 3 Tidal pool area to the south of the assement extent.

Figure 4 Chiddleypump area.

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Figure 5 Southern promontory with minor rock fall, wedging evident.

Figure 6 Southern end of war memorial area.

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Figure 7 Northern end of the war memorial area.

Figure 8 Drone export of overall war memorial area.

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Figure 9 Area of landslip from 2013 located in middle bay at war memorial area, slip surface evident in right hand side of FOV.

Figure 10 Undercutting section in southernmost bay in war memorial area.

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Figure 11 Drone export of undercutting section.

BLANK

Figure 12

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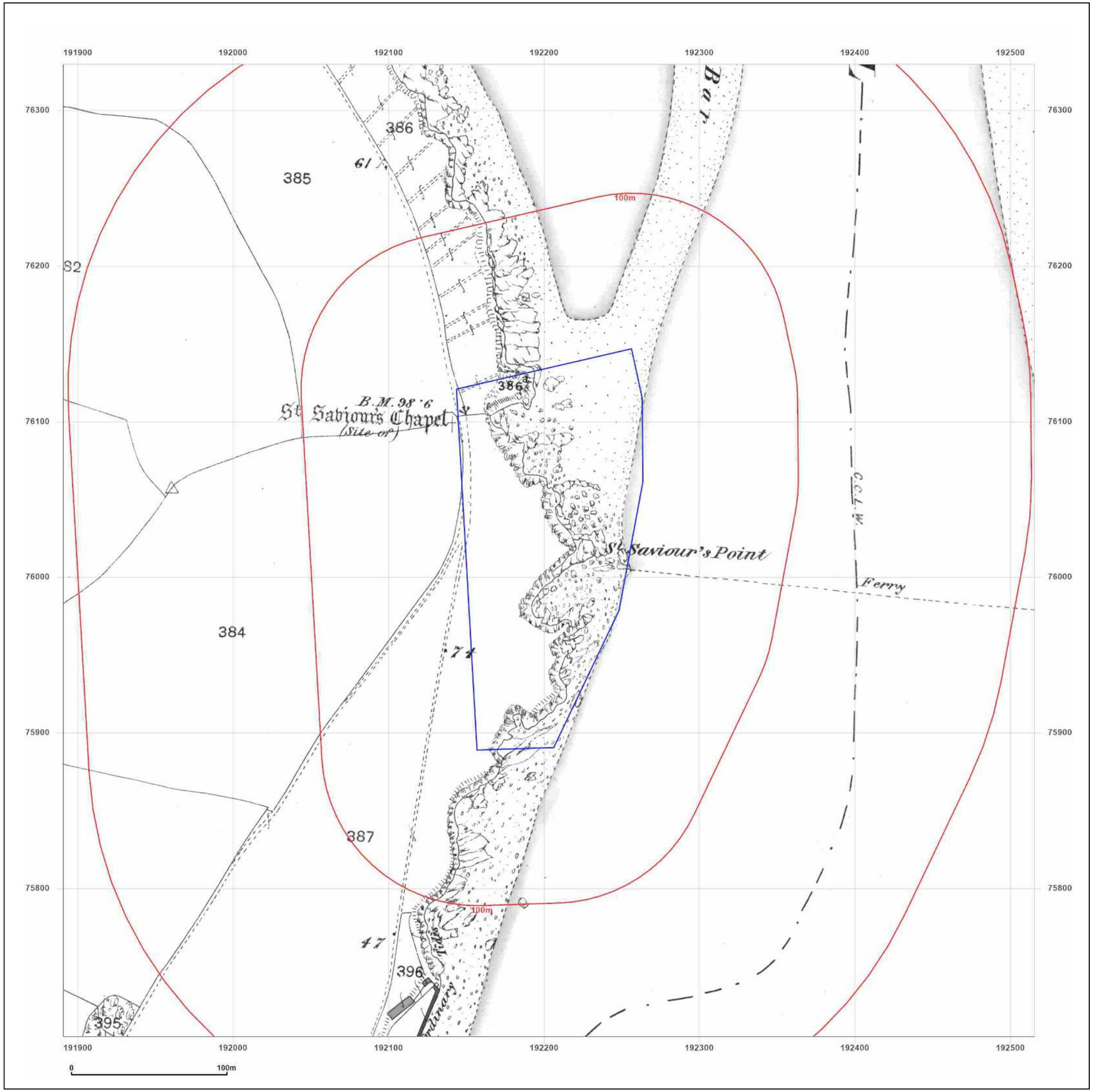
FIGURE 2
HISTORICAL MAPS



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Chapel Stile Field, Padstow

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Grid Ref: 192203, 76017

Map Name: County Series

Map date: **1881**

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500

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Surveyed 1881
Revised 1881
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
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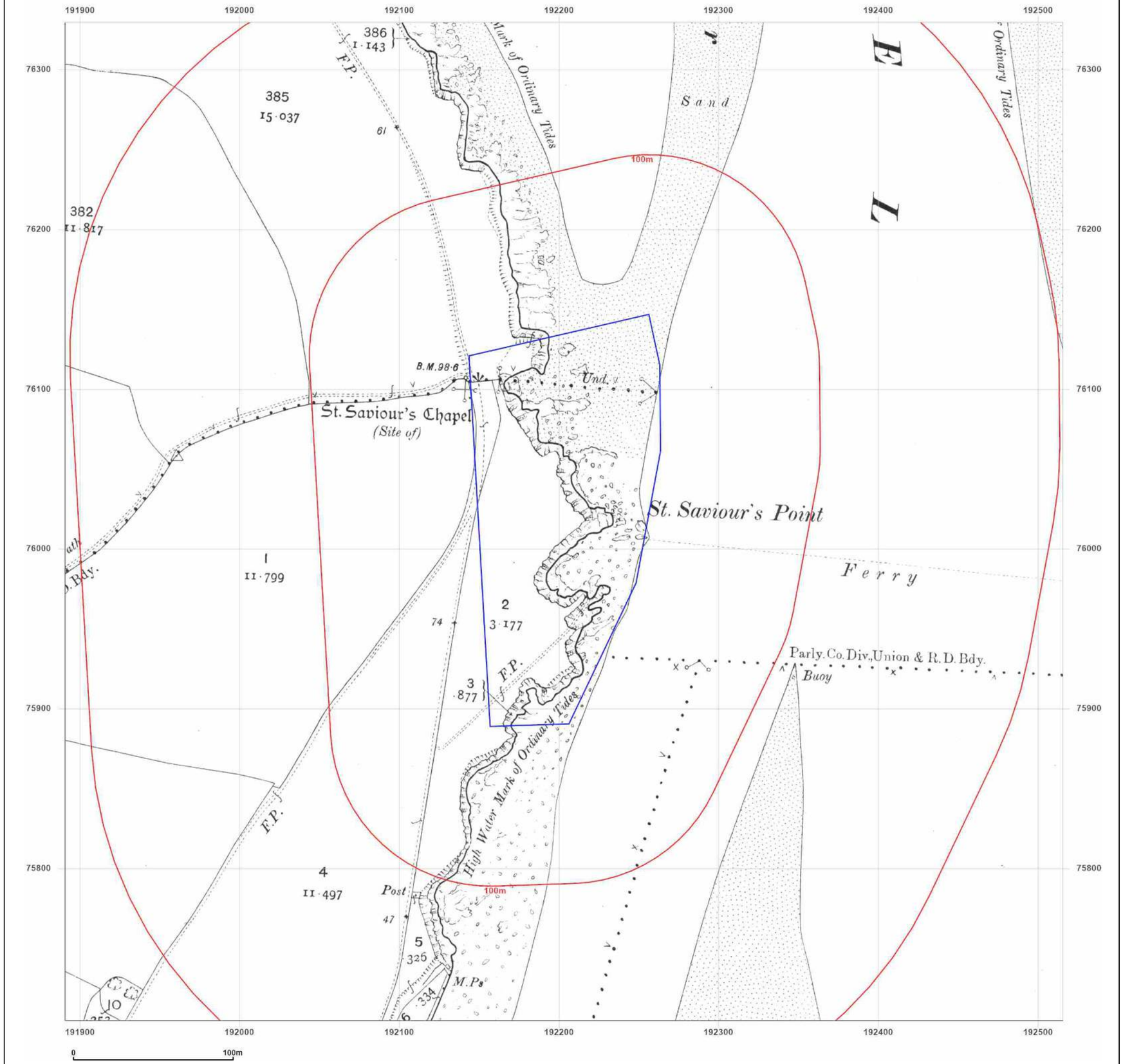

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Site Details:

Chapel Stile Field, Padstow

Client Ref: 12831
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Grid Ref: 192203, 76017

Map Name: County Series

Map date: **1907**

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500

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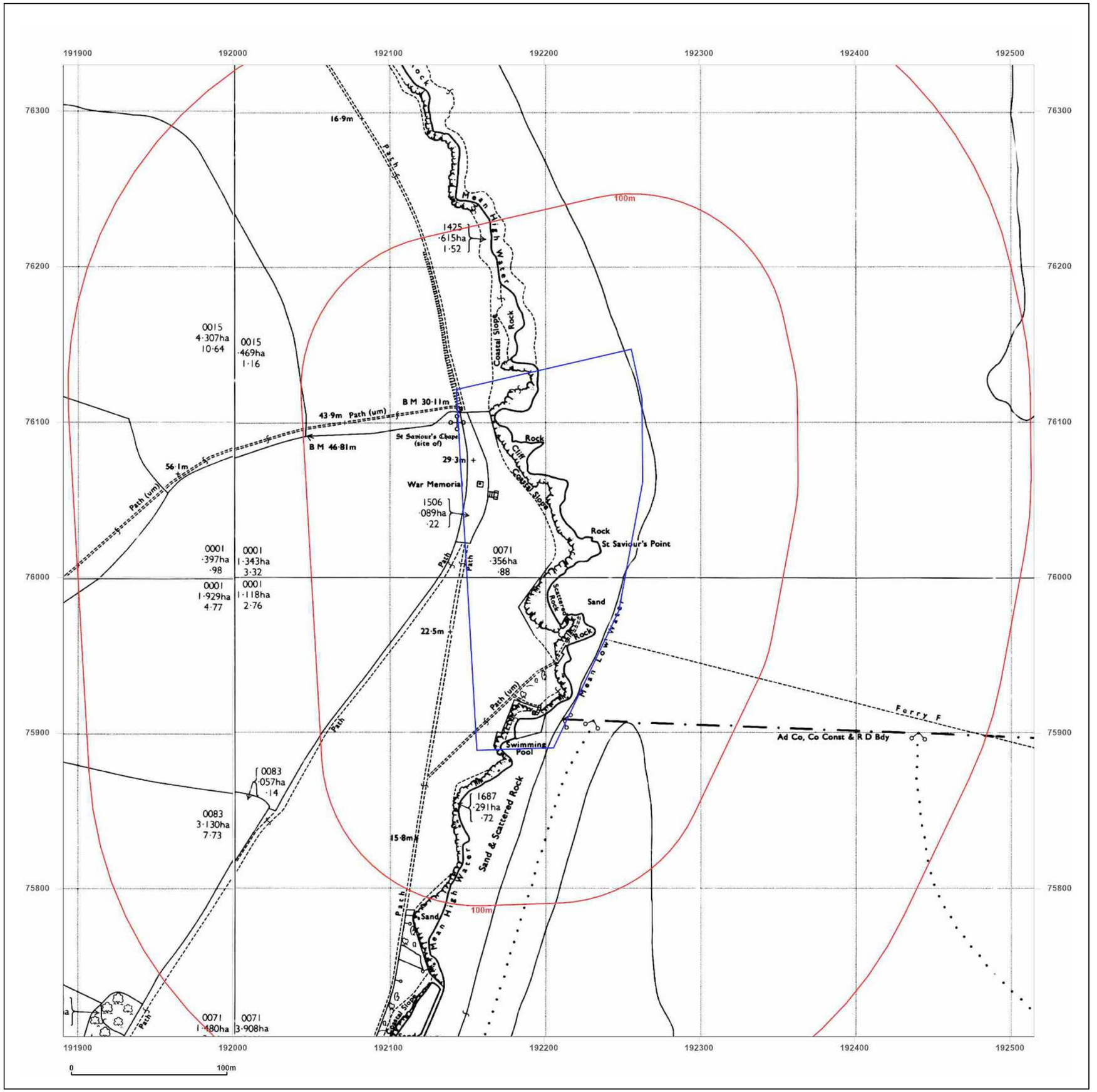

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Site Details:

Chapel Stile Field, Padstow

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Grid Ref: 192203, 76017

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: **1973-1974**

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500

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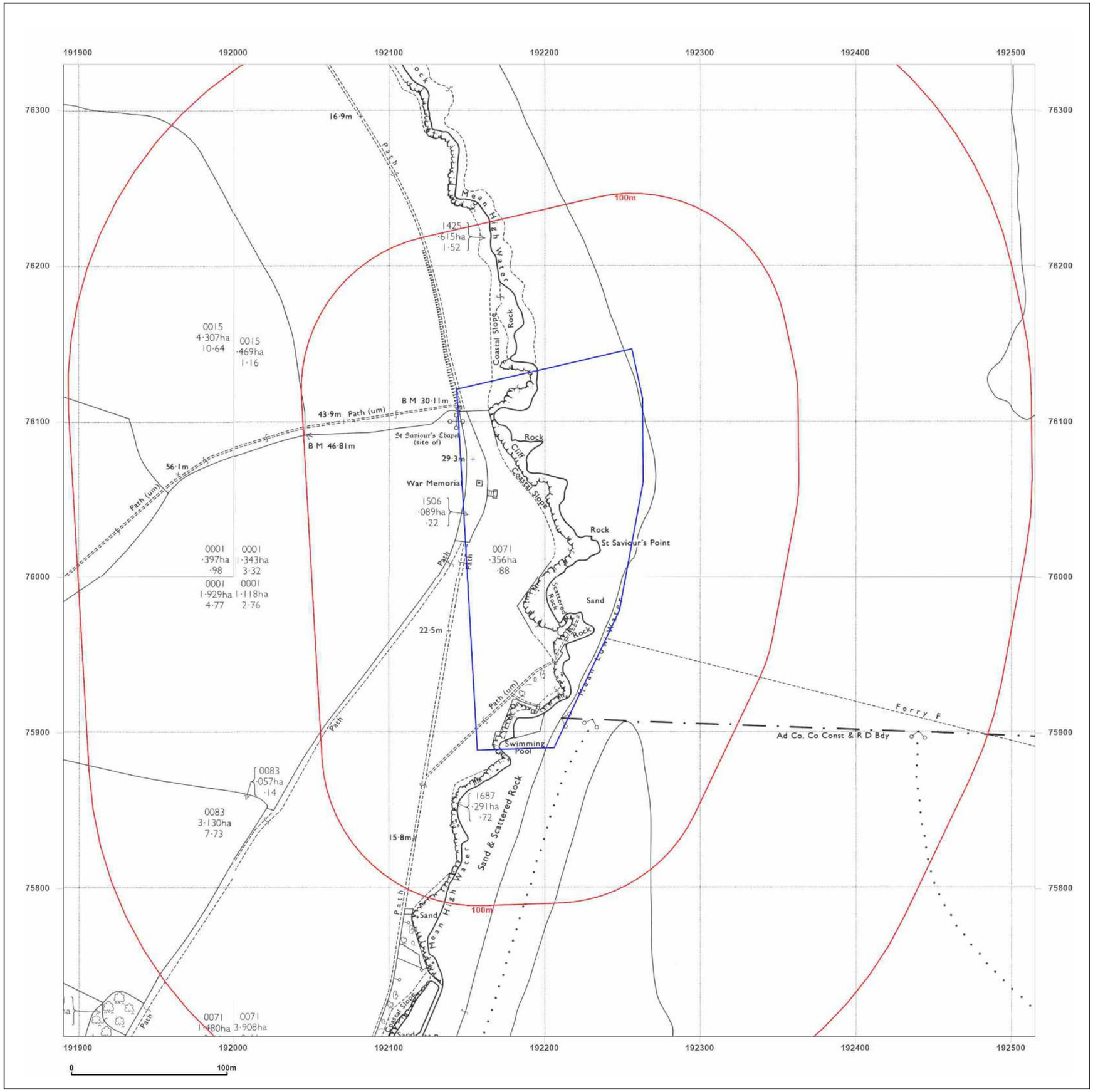

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Site Details:

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Client Ref: 12831
Report Ref: GS-DLH-DBN-BO4-C7W
Grid Ref: 192203, 76017

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: **1973-1974**

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500

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Revised 1972
Edition N/A
Copyright 1973
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Surveyed 1973
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Copyright 1974
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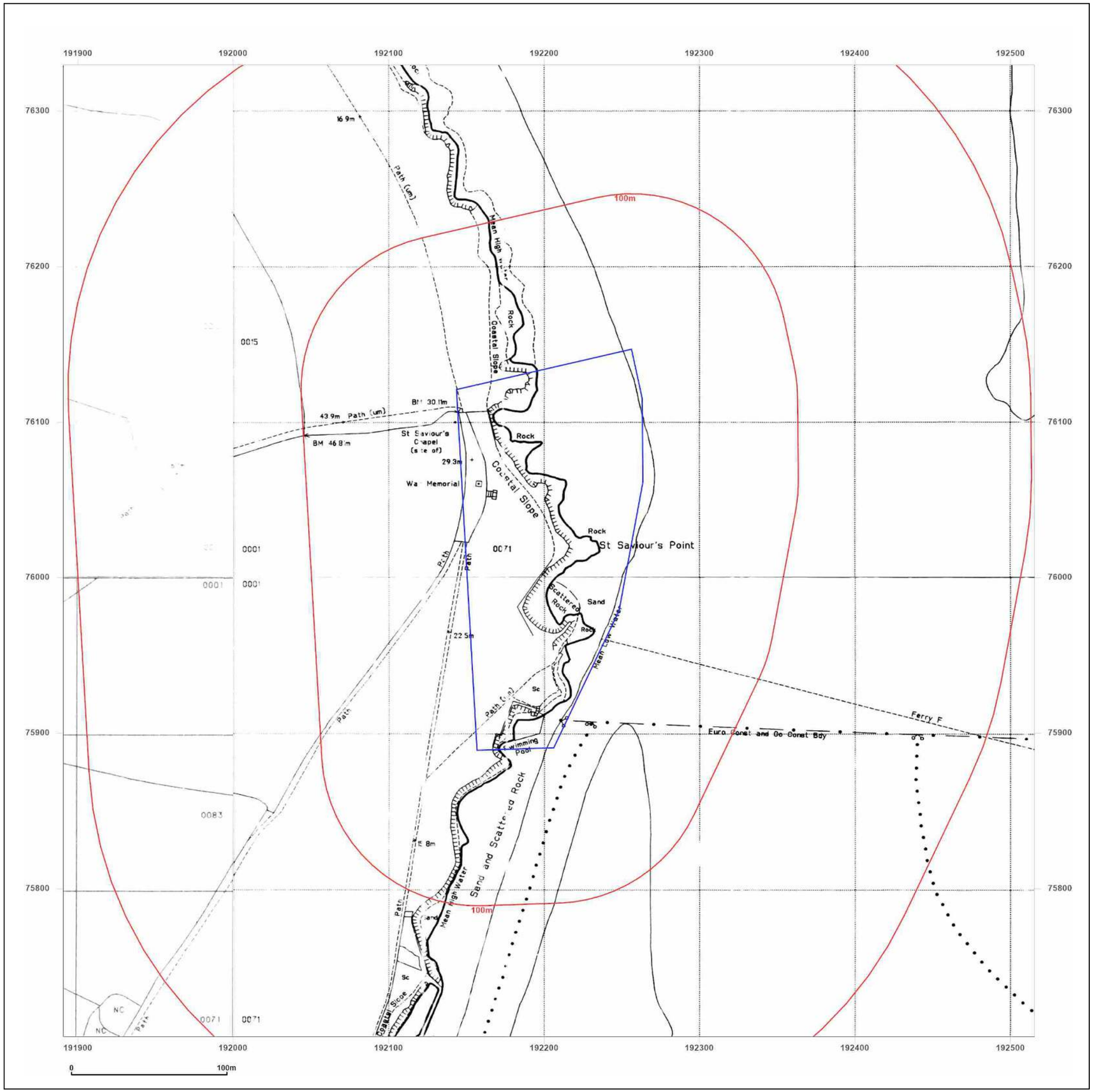

Groundsure INSIGHTS

Site Details:

Chapel Stile Field, Padstow

Client Ref: 12831
Report Ref: GS-DLH-DBN-BO4-C7W
Grid Ref: 192203, 76017

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: **1992-1994**

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500

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Edition N/A
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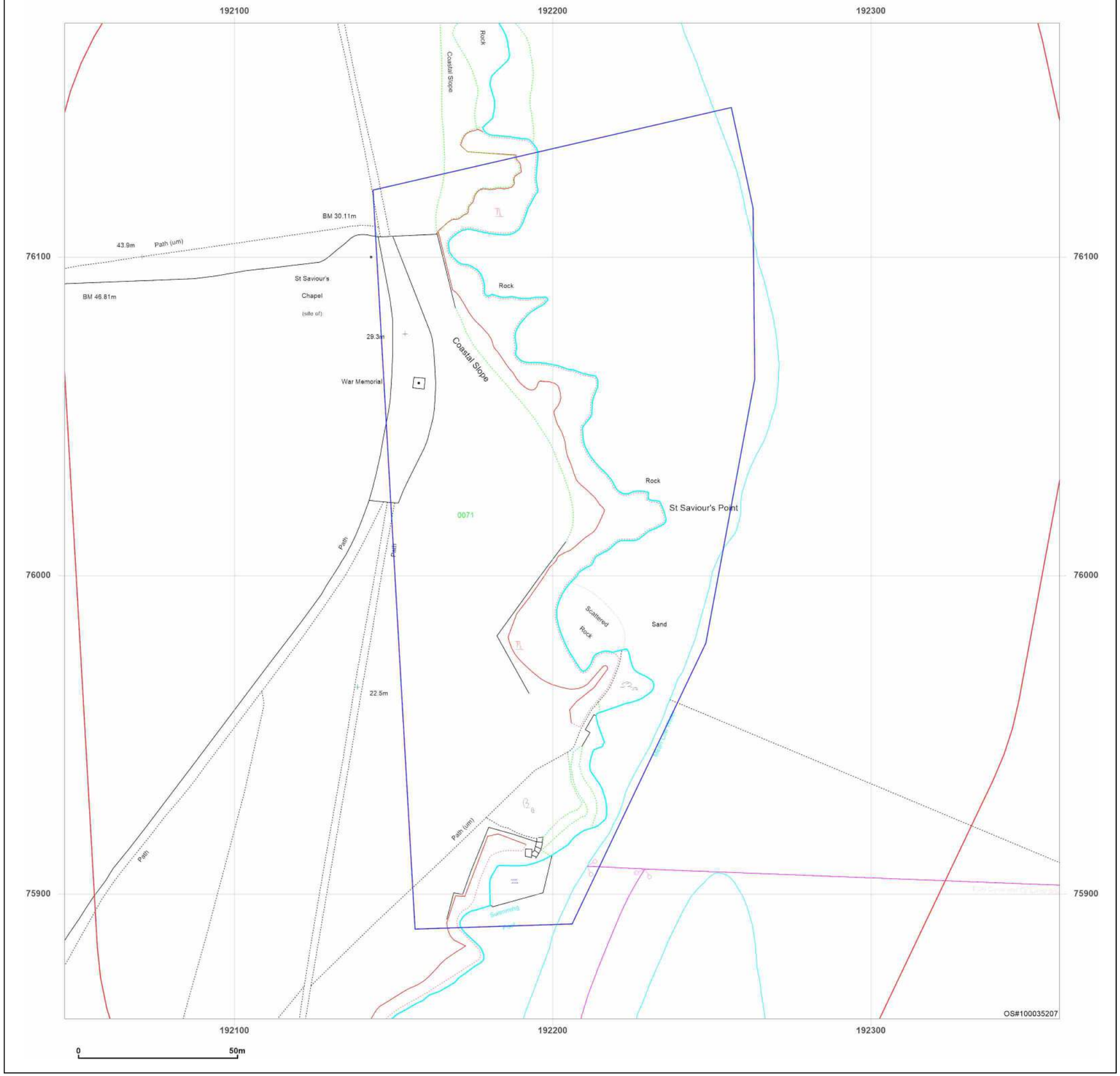

Groundsure INSIGHTS

Site Details:

Chapel Stile Field, Padstow

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Grid Ref: 192203, 76017

Map Name: LandLine
Map date: **2003**
Scale: 1:1,250
Printed at: 1:1,250

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Map legend available at:
www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf

FIGURE 3
NCERM SHORELINE MANAGEMENT PLANS

RED ROCK GEO

Red Rock Geoscience Ltd.
East Wing, Station House
Broadclyst Station
Exeter EX5 3AS

Project

C12831 - Chapel Stile Field, Padstow

Title

NCERM SMP 2055

Drawing No.	Revision
01	R00

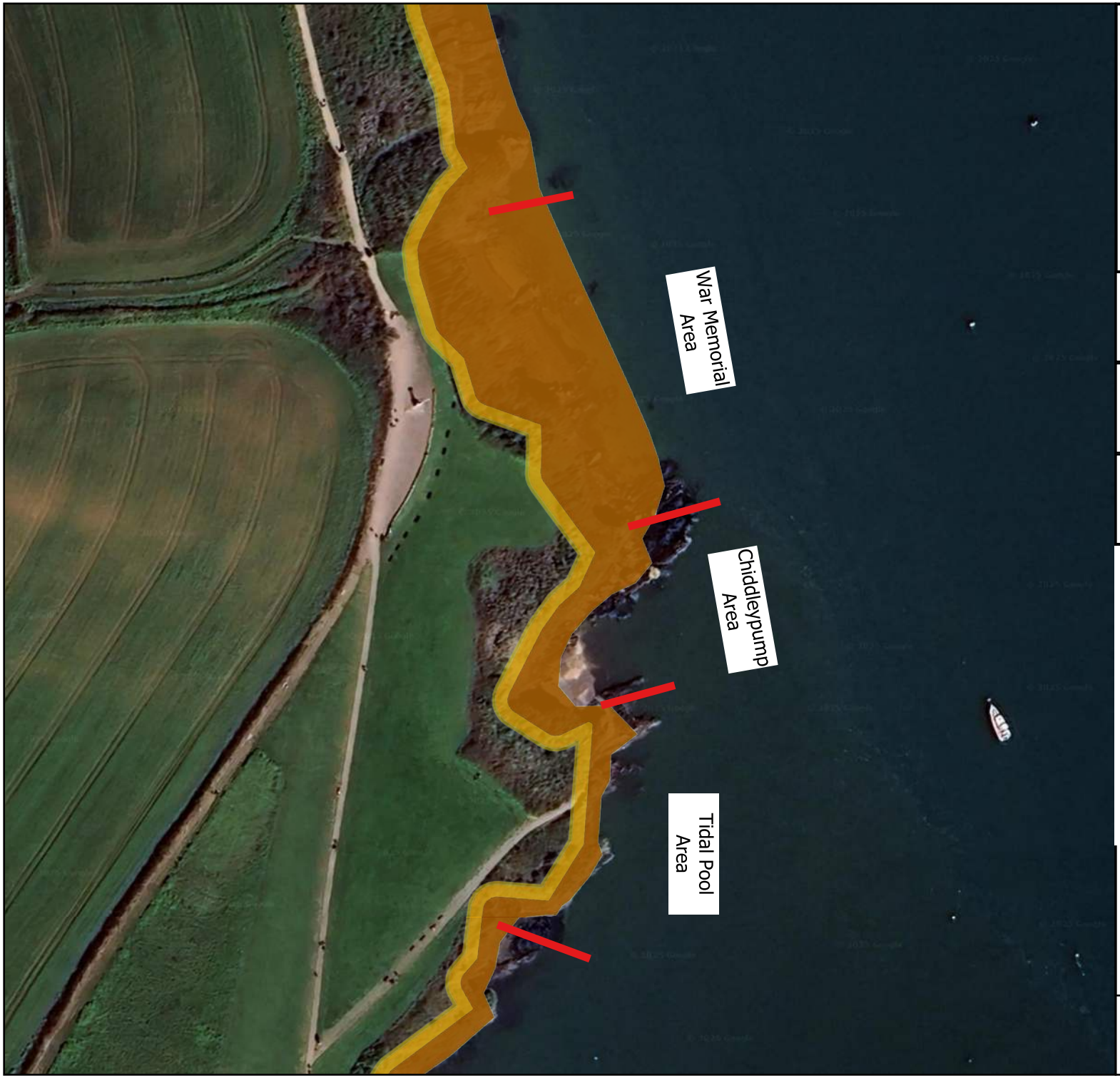
Legend

0th Percentile Confidence

70th Percentile Confidence

95th Percentile Confidence

0 15 30 45 60 m



RED ROCK GEO

Red Rock Geoscience Ltd.
East Wing, Station House
Broadclyst Station
Exeter EX5 3AS

Project

C12831 - Chapel Stile Field, Padstow

Title

NCERM SMP 2105

Drawing No.	Revision
01	R00

Legend

0th Percentile Confidence

70th Percentile Confidence

95th Percentile Confidence

0 15 30 45 60 m