East Anglia

East Anglia is sediment cell 3 of the UK coastal system. Running geographically from the Wash to the Thames are eight towns of interest:

Blackney Point

- 4 mile spit, curving due to a recent change in prevailing wind direction
- Made of 97% flint
- The spit has cut off Clay-next-the-sea from the sea, causing the loss of their harbour and migration of fishermen families away.

Weybourne

- Suffers from rapid erosion, due to its cliffs. They're made from unconsolidated sands and its base consists of chalk with flint nodules.
- The permeable sand absorbs rainwater, making them unstable and causing

Sheringham

- Experiences waves of travelled 4100km from the North Pole and 600km from Denmark.
- Due to their large fetch, waves have high energy and so high eroding capacity.
- Sheringham has bull nose sea walls to reduce erosion and hold the coastline.

Happisburgh

- Cliffs consist of glacial till, which is permeable and so absorbs rainwater, causing it to slump. Its base is clay, which is vulnerable to marine erosion.
- Since wave fetch is long and Happisburgh beach is narrow, output > input.
- Wooden revetments (built 1959) became easily damaged due to frequent storms. They were going to be replaced by a sea wall in 1990s, but the value of land wasn't high enough for DEFRAs Cost-Benefit Analysis. Now, rock armour is used, but is ineffective in reducing erosion.

Sea Palling

- Installed 9 artificial reefs (costing £350 million) and 2 million cubic metres of beach nourishment.
- This has increased Sea Palling's beach, adding to its tourist attraction.
- Some would say it's a sustainable approach, since:

  Economically – high initial cost, but minimal maintenance costs after.

  Socially – Tourists and Locals happy for a long time, after beach created.

  Environmentally – no damage caused to coast, maybe increased sea life at reefs.

Great Yarnmouth

- 128m long sea wall installed to stop the land receding and prevent flooding.
- Wooden groynes used to trap sediment and create a beach in front of wall. However, there is little sediment to trap.
- Costs £7.6 million. Area is seen as high value to DEFRA, hence expensive management used.

Lowestoff & Southwolde

- Lowestoff & Southwolde are being negatively impacted by the management schemes used by northern towns.
- Groynes, artificial reefs and sea walls are reducing sediment available further along the sediment cell. With little sediment in front the cliffs are exposed to more marine erosion.
- Known as Terminal Groyne Syndrome