The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009

Access to the English Coast for Recreational Climbing

A Study that identifies Coastal Climbing Sites that should be included within spreading room and which may fall landward of the route.
Introduction

The British Mountaineering Council (BMC) is the representative body for climbers, hill walkers and mountaineers in England and Wales. We have over 67,000 members, many of whom participate in a range of activities along the coast including walking, sea cliff climbing, coasteering (a mixture of swimming, climbing, scrambling, and traversing the coastline) and deep water soloing (participants climb and then jump into the sea). The BMC is a statutory consultee under CROW and rock climbing is included within this right of access.

The BMC interest in the Marine and Coastal Access Act (MCAA) is focussed and direct. It is focussed in that our interest is in Part 9, Coastal Access, and direct in that the BMC has been actively involved in managing access to coastal sites for rock climbing and other activities for over 30 years.

The coastal access provisions in Part 9 of the MCAA place a duty on the Secretary of State and Natural England to secure two linked objectives:

(a) that there is a route for the whole of the English coast consisting of one or more long-distance routes which the public are enabled to make recreational journeys on foot or by ferry and;

(b) that in association with the route, a margin of land along the length of the English coast is accessible to the public for the purposes of its enjoyment by them in conjunction with that route or otherwise……

The British Mountaineering Council is studying the relationship between coastal climbing sites in England and the likely route of the proposed trail, in particular those sites that may fall on the landward side. This report helps inform that study.

It is essential to the vision that the right of open air recreation over a coastal margin runs from the foreshore to an appropriate inland boundary. This will allow people to participate in a full range of foot based activities and to enjoy the recreational and landscape qualities of the coast.

Recreational resources such as cliffs and rock faces on the landward side of the route, as expressed in paragraph 4.7.9 and 4.8.1 of Natural England’s coastal access scheme are important and significant. There are numerous coastal features that currently lie on the landward side of the potential coastal route that offer significant recreational opportunities and it is essential that these are included within the new right. The BMC is keen that mistakes made during the CROW mapping process, where sites and crags were wrongly excluded and many mistakes were made in executing the methodology, are not repeated for coastal access.

Methodology

The method was a desk-top study involving the use of 1: 25000 maps in combination with climbing guidebooks and first-hand knowledge of coastal climbing from a variety of local sources. On-line resources including satellite imagery and photographs of cliffs and the coast were also utilised.

For all of the principal coastal climbing areas in England, the likely route of the new coastal trail was considered in relation to known climbing cliffs or cliffs with apparent climbing potential within or adjacent to what might reasonably described as the coastal margin. A summary of these is presented in Appendix 1, the English Coastal Climbing Access Audit.
Sites listed in the study are those that could fall *landward* of the new coastal access route and therefore might not be subject to the same rights as those seaward. The list also identifies any coastal cliffs where access for climbing is currently limited in some way and which ought to be considered during the preparation of reports.

Recommendations are made in good faith having looked closely at Natural England’s coastal access scheme. This study makes recommendations that some key coastal climbing sites should be included within ‘landward spreading room’, in line with Natural England’s coastal access scheme. Recommendations relating to coastal climbing sites that are found in disused quarries will be subject to consideration of ownership issues including statutory obligations. Sites are listed by County.

**Coastal Sites of Unknown Climbing Potential**

It is beyond the scope of this report to identify sites, hitherto without any documented climbing, which may hold some future climbing interest. Climbing is explorative in nature and the likelihood is that ‘new’ climbs will be discovered along the English coast, such as in the wilder areas of Devon and Cornwall or on less traditional rock types e.g. shale and chalk. The creation of a new coastal route together with sufficient ‘spreading room’, incorporating cliffs, will not only cement existing climbing access but also safeguard opportunities for further exploration – a fundamental characteristic of British climbing.
Climbing sites or sites with apparent climbing potential which could fall landward of a proposed new coastal access route and should be included within ‘spreading room’, or which are or could be subject to other access issues. (The South West Coast Path is abbreviated: SWCP.)

North Somerset

Site: **High Cliff**, Clevedon OS 402720

*Guidebook:* Not listed  
*Climbing Importance:* Local importance  
*Description:* Tidal sea cliffs 9m high, just north of Clevedon pier. These are the unclimbed parts of High Cliff – the section to the north holds approx. 25 climbs.  
*Access and Ownership:* The approach is along the foreshore from the Clevedon sea front.  
*Relationship to Likely Coastal Route:* The cliffs lie seaward of the coast road that would probably be the line for the route. The cliff top is occupied by private residential property, the buildings themselves extending right to the cliff edge.  
*Recommendation:* That these crags are identified as spreading room (seaward of the route), bearing in mind the burden of care befalling any future climbing activity because of adjoining private property.

Site: **Wood Lane Quarry**, Worlebury Hill, Weston-super-Mare OS 338625

*Guidebook:* Avon and Cheddar (The Climbers' Club 2004)  
*Climbing Importance:* Local importance  
*Description:* A disused limestone quarry with 15m-high walls set in woodland.  
*Access and Ownership:* The owner, North Somerset Council, has not raised any objections to climbing. Not Access Land.  
*Relationship to Likely Coastal Route:* Wood Lane Quarry is situated close to the southern edge of the wooded Worlebury Hill headland, overlooking the seaside resort of Weston-super-Mare. The wood could be included as spreading room to the route which might follow the minor coast road along its northern margin, or it might host the route itself or an alternative since the road is hazardous to walk. (Note that a second disused quarry in the wood (OS 320626) – which has potential climbing value – is currently occupied.)  
*Recommendation:* That Wood Lane Quarry is incorporated in any Worlebury Hill spreading room landward of the route.

Site: **Knightstone Island**, Weston-super-Mare OS 312618

*Guidebook:* Not listed  
*Climbing Importance:* Local importance  
*Description:* Low, tidal crags of limited extent.  
*Access and Ownership:* The ‘Island’ hosts a variety of private residential developments and is subject to North Somerset Council and private sector regeneration.  
*Relationship to Likely Coastal Route:* The crags lie to seaward; the ‘Island’ is linked to the sea front by a non-tidal causeway. They can be approached adequately from the foreshore.  
*Recommendation:* That these crags are identified as spreading room (seaward of the route), notwithstanding private property above them.
Site: **Uphill Quarry**  OS 315584

*Guidebook: Avon and Cheddar (The Climbers' Club 2004)*

*Climbing Importance:* Regional importance  
*Description:* A disused quarry with 25m-high limestone walls and top quality climbs.  
*Access and Ownership:* The owner, North Somerset Council, permits climbing on the major part of the cliff (outside a Conservation Area). Not Access Land.  
*Relationship to Likely Coastal Route:* Uphill Quarry is situated immediately to landward; or, assuming a ferry (or a new foot-bridge) crossing of the Axe Estuary, 600m to landward.  
*Recommendation:* If the line of the route allows, Uphill Quarry (exclusive of the fenced Conservation Area) should be included in the landward spreading room that would then join up with Open Access grassland above.
North Devon (The Exmoor Coast)

**Site:** Duty Point  
**OS:** 701496 – 694493

*Guidebook:* None  
*Climbing Importance:* Potentially of regional importance  
*Description:* A series of substantial tidal sandstone and slate sea cliffs up to 80m high.  
*Access and Ownership:* Not Access Land. The cliffs lie beneath land privately owned by Lee Abbey. Access to and from the cliff top is via the abbey’s grounds; fences prevent connecting the top of the principal sea cliff (OS 699496) with the nearby R-o-W to Wringcliff Bay or the SWCP that follows the toll road 300m to landward.  
*Relationship to Likely Coastal Route:* The cliffs are to seaward, albeit across private grounds. Currently the SWCP bypasses this headland.  
*Recommendation:* Solely to identify these cliffs as spreading room (since they touch the foreshore) would still leave a material access difficulty. Extending the walking route around Duty Point would create sufficient ‘climbing spreading room’ at the cliff top and enable practicable and transparent climbing access arrangements.

**Site:** Crock Point  
**OS:** 688494

*Guidebook:* Exmoor (T Cheek; unpublished)  
*Climbing Importance:* Local importance  
*Description:* A tidal sandstone and slate sea cliff 20m high.  
*Access and Ownership:* Not Access Land. The land above is privately owned by Lee Abbey. A cliff-top variant to the SWCP runs above the cliff. The owner is said to permit climbing with advance notice.  
*Relationship to Likely Coastal Route:* Crock Point lies immediately seaward of the cliff-top variant of the SWCP. (However if the route were taken along the toll road 300m to landward, access would be via the existing R-o-W across private land.)  
*Recommendation:* That the cliffs as a whole around Crock Point are identified as spreading room seaward of the cliff-top route.
Cornwall (The North Cornwall coast)

Site: Rocky Valley OS 072892

Guidebook: North Devon and Cornwall (The Climbers’ Club 2000)
Climbing Importance: Local importance
Description: Scattered small shale outcrops.
Access and Ownership: Small crags outcrop in Rocky Valley on the coastal margin. The west side and the northern part of the east side is Access Land.
Relationship to Likely Coastal Route: The outcrops are situated to landward of the SWCP and are accessible from a R-o-W that runs down the valley.
Recommendation: That landward spreading room incorporates all the open heath in this valley and its outcrops.

Site: Tintagel Head (The Island) OS 048892

Guidebook: North Devon and Cornwall (The Climbers’ Club 2000)
Climbing Importance: National importance
Description: A 60m-high tidal sea cliff and adjacent zawn on the west side of The Island; one of the south west's finest sea cliffs.
Access and Ownership: Not Access Land. Owned by English Heritage which runs Tintagel Head as an historic visitor attraction; members of the public pay an entry fee. Climbing is permitted subject to climbers making a written request in advance. A signed disclaimer is required; and access is severely limited by a requirement to check out by close of visiting hours.
Relationship to Likely Coastal Route: Tintagel Head (The Island) lies seaward of the main cliff top (containing the SWCP), to which it is connected by a R-o-W and footbridge with toll booth.
Recommendation: This is a key heritage site and climbing site subject to a long-standing, albeit rigid and limiting climbing access agreement, and any recommendations made here will probably need to avoid appearing opportunistic and unbalanced. If The Island were classifiable as spreading room, that would be of immense value from a climbing perspective.

Site: Doyden Point OS 966806

Guidebook: North Devon and Cornwall (The Climbers’ Club 2000)
Climbing Importance: Regional importance
Description: A 45m-high tidal sea cliff on the west side of the Doyden Point headland.
Access and Ownership: National Trust-owned, but not designated Access Land. A folly above the cliff is operated as a holiday let by the National Trust.
Relationship to Likely Coastal Route: The cliff is seaward of the SWCP which runs behind the back of the headland and the folly.
Recommendation: That, notwithstanding the folly holiday let, the headland and its cliff is incorporated as spreading room associated with the route.
Cornwall (West Cornwall)

**Site:** St Ives: The Island and Man’s Head (Carrick Du)  
**OS:** 502411 and 512410

**Guidebook:** North Devon and Cornwall (The Climbers’ Club 2000); Bouldering in St Ives (Barnaby Carver, 2007)

**Climbing Importance:** Local importance

**Description:** An area of many small tidal granite sea cliffs and non-tidal granite boulders on the coastal margin. They represent part of one of Cornwall’s most important sites for bouldering.

**Access and Ownership:** Not Access Land.

**Relationship to Likely Coastal Route:** Almost all the crags are tidal or otherwise seaward of the SWCP. One bouldering site (Skylight Cave, The Island) is landward of the SWCP on its circuit of The Island. A local check should be made of the exact location of all the boulders in relation to the SWCP.

**Recommendation:** That those areas of open heath/moor containing boulders and crags not already Access Land are classified as spreading room, whether seaward or landward of the route.

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**Site:** Rinsey Head and Rinsey Zawn  
**OS:** 589269

**Guidebook:** West Cornwall (The Climbers’ Club 2000)

**Climbing Importance:** Local importance

**Description:** Thirty-metre-high tidal granite sea cliffs.

**Access and Ownership:** There is a private homeowner close to the overlying cliff top who reportedly owns the land above these tidal sea cliffs. The owner has asked for climbing not to take place due to privacy issues. However, outside the homeowner’s curtilage the land including the entire cliff top is designated as Access Land.

**Relationship to Likely Coastal Route:** The cliffs lie approximately 300m seaward of the SWCP.

**Recommendation:** It seems conceivable that the route will be subject to a short detour inland behind the house. All the sea cliffs, including ‘climbing spreading room’ at the cliff top, should be classified as spreading room and therefore accessible for climbing. The level of climbing use arising would be likely to remain low and unobtrusive.

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**Site:** Trewavas Main Cliff  
**OS:** 602266

**Guidebook:** West Cornwall (The Climbers’ Club 2000)

**Climbing Importance:** Regional importance

**Description:** Granite buttresses with a high concentration of good climbs located well up on the coastal hillside away from the sea.

**Access and Ownership:** The cliffs are on Access Land and are privately owned. Climbing is permitted.

**Relationship to Likely Coastal Route:** The cliffs lie immediately seaward of the SWCP, and apparently on Access Land which would provide sufficient spreading room for climbing.

**Recommendation:** The site is flagged here only so that its exact relationship to the Access Land boundary can be verified in the consultation process. At this juncture access seems already to be safely established under the CRoW Act 2000.
Plymouth

Site: **Richmond Walk**  OS 459543

*Guidebook:* South Devon and Dartmoor (Cordee 1995)

*Climbing Importance:* Local importance

*Description:* A long limestone cliff up to 20m high, well away from the sea.

*Access and Ownership:* The crag’s coastal margin status is subsumed by its built environment and highly public surrounds; climbing is banned or at best completely impracticable for public safety reasons.

*Relationship to Likely Coastal Route:* The cliff is well to landward of the current SWCP which assumes use of a ferry from Cremyll to Stonehouse to cross Plymouth Sound, and within the Plymouth City boundary.

*Recommendation:* Evidence suggests there seems little point in expending resources on trying to achieve access to this site.

Site: **Radford Quarry**  OS 505531

*Guidebook:* South Devon and Dartmoor (Cordee 1995)

*Climbing Importance:* Local importance

*Description:* A disused limestone quarry 30m high, set back from the Cattewater.

*Access and Ownership:* Not Access Land. Ownership is unknown. The quarry lies within Plymouth City boundary and a built environment. No known access issues, possibly because it is infrequently used by climbers.

*Relationship to Likely Coastal Route:* The quarry is well to landward if the route uses the Citadel to Mount Batten Point ferry across the Tamar; or immediately to landward (100m) if the Tamar is crossed via Laira Bridge (A374).

*Recommendation:* Setting ownership issues to one side, physically the site could qualify as landward spreading room if the route follows the edge of the estuary just outside and seaward of the entrance to the quarry.

Site: **Hexton Quarry**  OS 502527

*Guidebook:* South Devon and Dartmoor (Cordee 1995)

*Climbing Importance:* Local importance

*Description:* A disused limestone quarry 20m high, well back from the sea.

*Access and Ownership:* Not Access Land; built environment. Ownership is understood to be by Plymouth City Council. No known access issues, possibly because it is infrequently used by climbers.

*Relationship to Likely Coastal Route:* The quarry is well to landward if the route uses the Citadel to Mount Batten Point ferry across the Tamar; or just landward (150m) if the Tamar is crossed via Laira Bridge (A374). A R-o-W runs above the top of the quarry, and could form part of the route (viewpoint).

*Recommendation:* Setting ownership issues to one side, if the route runs adjacent to or above the quarry, it could be incorporated as landward spreading room.
Site: **Hooe Lake Quarry**  OS 496528

*Guidebook: South Devon and Dartmoor (Cordee 1995)*

*Climbing Importance:* Local importance

*Description:* A disused limestone quarry 30m high, well back from the sea.

*Access and Ownership:* Not Access Land; built environment. Privately owned. Historically, climbing is not permitted.

*Relationship to Likely Coastal Route:* The quarry is well to landward if the route uses the Citadel to Mount Batten Point ferry across the Tamar; or just landward (100m) if the Tamar is crossed via Laira Bridge (A374) and the route sticks to the edge of the estuary around Turnchapel.

*Recommendation:* Setting ownership issues to one side, physically the site could qualify as landward spreading room if the route follows the edge of the estuary just outside and seaward of the entrance to the quarry.
South Devon

Site: **St Anchorite’s Rock and Quarry**  OS 591473

Guidebook: South Devon and Dartmoor (Cordee 1995)

Climbing Importance: Local importance

Description: An isolated outcrop concealing a small quarry behind, high on the coastal hillside.

Access and Ownership: Not Access Land, though the site is reached over open ground from the coast path. No known access issues. The quarry is accessed via a fence or wall behind the Rock and is thought to lie on private farmland.

Relationship to Likely Coastal Route: St Anchorite’s Rock is immediately landward (approx. 50m) of the SWCP at the top of the coastal strip; the quarry lies directly behind it.

Recommendation: That St Anchorite’s Rock and the adjacent quarry are incorporated in the landward spreading room. Both lie on open or rough heath, discrete of tended fields to the north. The ability to explore behind the Rock would give access to the base of the quarry.

Site: **Hazel Tor**  OS 699379

Guidebook: South Devon and Dartmoor (Cordee 1995)

Climbing Importance: Local importance

Description: An isolated hillside outcrop overlooking the sea.

Access and Ownership: Not Access Land; ownership unknown. No known access issues. An East – West R-o-W, connecting Lower Soar to the SWCP, adjoins what the map indicates is the same open heath land parcel containing Hazel Tor.

Relationship to Likely Coastal Route: Hazel Tor is 500m landward of the sea and 300m landward of the SWCP, at the top of the coastal strip.

Recommendation: That the landward spreading room extends north to include the open ground hosting Hazel Tor, a point of interest and a worthwhile diversion in its own right.

South Devon (cont)

Site: **Former sea cliffs east of Prawle Point**  OS 776355 to 785359

Guidebook: Not listed

Climbing Importance: Potential local importance

Description: This is a series of mica-schist former sea cliffs above a raised beach (providing the route of the SWCP): Fish-in-the-Well Rock, Lobeater Rock, and Sharpers Head. They are situated on open heath and they may have potential for some scrambling/climbing.


Relationship to Likely Coastal Route: The outcrops lie landward (50 – 200m) of the SWCP.

Recommendation: That the landward spreading room incorporates these outcrops.
Site: **Former sea cliffs west of Start Point**  
OS 808371

**Guidebook:** Not listed  
**Climbing Importance:** Potential local importance  
**Description:** King’s Head Rock, the most well defined crag here, is a former sea cliff above a raised beach (providing the route of the SWCP). It is situated on open heath and it may have potential for some scrambling/climbing.  
**Access and Ownership:** Not Access Land. Ownership unknown.  
**Relationship to Likely Coastal Route:** The outcrops lie landward (approx. 100m) of the SWCP.  
**Recommendation:** That the landward spreading room incorporates this outcrop and any others on similarly open heath or moor in this vicinity.

Site: **Limestone cliff west of Sharkham Point**  
OS 929549 or 932548

**Guidebook:** South Devon and Dartmoor (Cordee 1995)  
**Climbing Importance:** Local importance  
**Access and Ownership:** Not Access Land. Ownership unknown. Exact location and character unconfirmed; the map references relate to the two crags indicated on the map.  
**Relationship to Likely Coastal Route:** The crag lies landward (300 or 400m) of the SWCP.  
**Recommendation:** That local research identifies the location and character of this crag.

Site: **Ash Hole**  
OS 937567

**Guidebook:** www.javu.co.uk  
**Climbing Importance:** Local importance  
**Description:** A compact site comprising a 20m-high limestone cave set in a wood.  
**Access and Ownership:** Not Access Land; suburban environment, but on the coastal margin. No reported access problems.  
**Relationship to Likely Coastal Route:** The cliff is landward (approx. 100m) of the SWCP.  
**Recommendation:** That the cliff and its host parcel of land be classified as landward spreading room.

Site: **Freshwater Quarry**  
OS 923567

**Guidebook:** South Devon and Dartmoor (Cordee 1995)  
**Climbing Importance:** Local importance  
**Description:** A disused coastal limestone quarry with a few climbs from the nineteen sixties, now used as a car park.  
**Access and Ownership:** Not Access Land; built environment. Torbay Borough Council uses this coastal quarry as a public car park. Climbing is prohibited.  
**Relationship to Likely Coastal Route:** The quarry is immediately landward of the SWCP (which follows the promenade).  
**Recommendation:** Given current usage making any case for climbing access seems unsupportable, but that evaluation should take place on site.

South Devon (cont)
Site: **Churston Quarries**

**OS 917571 – 910572**

**Guidebook:** South Devon and Dartmoor (Cordee 1995)

**Climbing Importance:** Regional importance

**Description:** A line of disused coastal limestone quarries next to the sea and mostly set in woodland.

**Access and Ownership:** Not Access Land. Ownership unknown.

**Relationship to Likely Coastal Route:** There will be no adverse implications if the route follows the SWCP (100 – 200m from sea’s edge) landward of these coastal quarries. However if an alternative sea’s edge route is found, this would leave Churston Quarries to landward.

**Recommendation:** This stretch of coast, inclusive of the quarries and any tidal sea cliffs, should be classified as spreading room whether they end up seaward or landward of the route chosen.

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Site: **Peaked Tor Cove, Torquay**

**OS 921629**

**Guidebook:** South Devon and Dartmoor (Cordee 1995)

**Climbing Importance:** Local importance

**Description:** Low limestone tidal sea cliffs either side of a beach, traversed by the climb *Five Star Traverse*.

**Access and Ownership:** Not Access Land; built environment. The guidebook suggests that the beach in the cove is privately owned by the Imperial Hotel, yet there is no reference to this status on the hotel’s web-site and no access problems have arisen. The cove is crossed by a coasteering traverse and there is climbing at its eastern end (up to and including Saddle Rock to the east). The land between the hotel buildings and the cliffs (and the cliff-top path it contains) may well be attached to the hotel. A R-o-W links the SWCP with the beach.

**Relationship to Likely Coastal Route:** The cliffs are seaward of the SWCP which is deflected inland behind the Imperial Hotel.

**Recommendation:** If establishing a continuous cliff-top route in front of the hotel is not feasible, at least the cliffs and foreshore should be spreading room. The cliff in the south east part of the cove underlies the SWCP where that rejoins the cliff top.

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Site: **Blackball Rocks,** Oddicombe Beach

**OS 926656**

**Guidebook:** Not listed

**Climbing Importance:** Potential local importance

**Description:** Short limestone crags on the wooded coastal hillside above a popular holiday beach; no recorded climbs.

**Access and Ownership:** Not Access Land. Ownership unknown. Climbing may have not been pursued here because of public profile/safety considerations (paths to the beach underlie at least some of the rock).

**Relationship to Likely Coastal Route:** The map suggests the SWCP contours across the coastal hillside that houses the cliffs, leaving the crags to landward.

**Recommendation:** That the cliffs are incorporated in the spreading room landward (or seaward, as relevant) of the route.
South Devon (cont)

Site: The Parson and The Clerk and adjacent tidal cliffs

Guidebook: South Devon and Dartmoor (Cordee 1995)

Climbing Importance: Regional importance

Description: A headland comprising 35m-high sandstone sea cliffs characterized by the tidal stacks of The Parson and The Clerk, the former a local landmark.

Access and Ownership: Access to and egress from The Parson and The Clerk is highly problematic because of private residential property above (gardens/grounds extend right to the cliff edge). The main sea's edge railway line utilizes a tunnel through this headland, the tunnel offering the only practicable approach to The Parson and The Clerk. The other climbing here (immediately south of The Parson and The Clerk) can be gained from the foreshore SWCP to the south where it is deflected inland via a subway under the rail.

Relationship to Likely Coastal Route: The SWCP is deflected inland by private property in Holcombe at the cliff edge.

Recommendation: Currently access along the top of this important headland is not possible. From a climbing perspective, a cliff-top route would be of great value. If privacy issues are insurmountable, any revised arrangement that improves on the existing will be of benefit (e.g. R-o-W/spreading room from the north to the top of The Parson and The Clerk).

Site: Sandy Bay (Straight Point)

Guidebook: South Devon and Dartmoor (Cordee 1995)

Climbing Importance: Local importance

Description: A group of low, tidal sandstone sea cliffs next to a beach (Sandy Bay) and nearby holiday centre.

Access and Ownership: While access to the foot of the cliffs is possible at low tide from Sandy Bay, egress from the cliff-top appears to be thwarted by the Ministry of Defence Straight Point Rifle Range.

Relationship to Likely Coastal Route: The cliffs lie seaward of the SWCP which detours inland around the MoD land.

Recommendation: Ideally establish a route around the headland that would give full access to the sea cliffs. Failing that, the spreading room associated with the cliffs should include sufficient 'climbing spreading room' at the cliff top between Straight Point and Sandy Bay.
Dorset: Portland

Site: **West Wears: Pit Prop Crag** OS 681719

*Guidebook:* Portland (The Climbers’ Club 2008)

*Climbing Importance:* Local importance; though, taken together, the crags of Portland represent a nationally important climbing site.

*Description:* A non-tidal limestone cliff at the top of the coastal slope, which comprises two tiers, the lower of which has broken away from the higher parent cliff.

*Access and Ownership:* Lies under a strip of Access Land at the cliff top. The local climbing agreement permits access only to this (southern) section of West Wears which is otherwise a ‘sanctuary area’.

*Relationship to Likely Coastal Route:* The cliff lies seaward of the Portland Coast Path at the cliff top. Pit Prop Crag is flagged here since, if it is decided that the route should link the Clay Ope R-o-W to the Blacknor descent path, one or both tiers of the crag would be left to landward.

*Recommendation:* That the cliffs are incorporated in the spreading room (landward or seaward of the route, as relevant).

Site: **Blacknor Fort Quarry** OS 680717

*Guidebook:* Portland (The Climbers’ Club 2008)

*Climbing Importance:* Local importance; though, taken together, the crags of Portland represent a nationally important climbing site.

*Description:* A shallow disused limestone quarry situated at the cliff top with views over the sea.

*Access and Ownership:* Not Access Land. A quarrying company is thought to be the owner (and not local landowners involved in several reported incidents in the Blacknor North area in 2002).

*Relationship to Likely Coastal Route:* The crag extends eastwards from a point at the side of the Portland Coast Path.

*Recommendation:* That the full extent of the cliff becomes landward spreading room.

Site: **White Hole Promontory** OS 675686

*Guidebook:* Portland (The Climbers’ Club 2008)

*Climbing Importance:* Regional importance; though, taken together, the crags of Portland represent a nationally important climbing site.

*Description:* A complex tidal limestone sea cliff close to Portland Bill. Tidal considerations mean that approach can only be made from the cliff top. Not Access Land: the land above is occupied by defence research establishment QinetiQ. Substantial barbed wire fencing enclosing QinetiQ encroaches on the cliff edge making access to the climbs more problematic than it should be. Concerned by ‘tombstoners’ rather than climbers, QinetiQ is occasionally uneasy about people at the cliff top near its boundary fence.

*Relationship to Likely Coastal Route:* The cliff is seaward of the Portland Coast Path (but beneath QinetiQ).

*Recommendation:* That the cliff beneath QinetiQ is incorporated as spreading room; ideally to provide for sufficient ‘climbing spreading room’ at the cliff top.
Portland (cont)

Site: **Neddyfields Area**  OS 691700

**Guidebook:** Portland (The Climbers’ Club 2008)

**Climbing Importance:** Regional importance; though, taken together, the crags of Portland represent a nationally important climbing site.

**Description:** Neddyfields bouldering wall is the long, 4m-high limestone wall next to the coast path. Southwards from here is an extensively quarried strip of land behind tidal sea cliffs.

**Access and Ownership:** The coastal margin from Neddyfields in the north to the lower lighthouse in the south is subject to the mineral extraction rights of Stone Firms Ltd. Various low grade coastal quarries without any climbing (but possibly some climbing potential) landward of the Portland Coast Path could be re-quarried. A local petition arguing against renewed quarrying led to a Government response in June 2009. Against this background a watching brief should be maintained, though currently it is reported that planning limitations make renewed quarrying unlikely. The sea cliffs and Neddyfields bouldering wall are part of an SSSI and thus protected against future stone extraction.

**Relationship to Likely Coastal Route:** Neddyfields bouldering wall runs along the landward side of the Portland Coast Path right next to it. The remaining climbing cliffs are seaward of the path.

**Recommendation:** That all cliffs along this stretch are included in the spreading room.

Site: **The New Cuttings and The Cuttings**  OS 699714 – 702716

**Guidebook:** Portland (The Climbers’ Club 2008)

**Climbing Importance:** Regional importance; though, taken together, the crags of Portland represent a nationally important climbing site.

**Description:** A long quarried wall of limestone up to 25m high at the top of the coastal margin, overlooking but set well back from the sea.

**Access and Ownership:** Owned by Stone Firms Ltd, the crags do not lie on Access Land. They are non-tidal crags 300m from the sea but located on the coastal margin. The coastal strip between the seaward edge of the track (old railway line) under these crags and the sea’s edge (containing The Cuttings Boulderfield) is Access Land.

**Relationship to Likely Coastal Route:** The crags are seaward of the Portland Coast Path which the map identifies as running along the tops of the New Cuttings and Cuttings. However if a lower-level route is found (e.g. the old railway track under the crags), that would leave them to landward.

**Recommendation:** That the cliffs located in this stretch are incorporated in the spreading room, including sufficient ‘climbing spreading room’ at the cliff tops.
Portland (cont)

Site: **Nicodemus Knob**  OS 698732

*Guidebook:* Portland (The Climbers’ Club 2008)

*Climbing Importance:* Local importance; though, taken together, the crags of Portland represent a nationally important climbing site.

*Description:* A small isolated limestone pinnacle close to the top of the coastal margin, just downslope across open ground from a R-o-W at the top of the hillside.

*Access and Ownership:* Not Access Land; the crag is owned by Portland Port Authority which is reported not to favor climbing. The land between the pinnacle and the sea is part of the Port development. There is also a cliff running north from the pinnacle to the prison walls (no climbs).

*Relationship to Likely Coastal Route:* The Portland Coast Path tracks 200m inland of the cliffs, deflected by a combination of HM Prison The Verne and the Port development. If the route followed that path or the R-o-W at the cliff top, then the crag would be to seaward (but with private land between it and the sea). It is understood that there is a long-term campaign to establish a round-Isle path that would eliminate this deflection using a route nearer the sea; if this came about the crag could lie well to landward.

*Recommendation:* If the line of the route allows, to incorporate the cliff in spreading room associated with it. (For example: one possible route is to link the R-o-W above the crag with another that terminates to the north at OS 696738, via an existing path.)
Dorset

Site: **The Weld Estate Sea Cliffs Durdle Door, Dungy Head, Lulworth Cove**
OS 805802 – 830797

Guidebook: Portland (The Climbers’ Club 2008)

**Climbing Importance:** National importance

**Description:** A geomorphologically striking range of limestone cliffs and renowned coastal landscape features, most of which are tidal sea cliffs. This is probably England’s most important deep water soloing site.

**Access and Ownership:** The tidal and non-tidal cliffs are accessed via Weld Estate land. The land above or containing the cliffs is Access Land. An exceptional site and visitors’ attraction, the Weld Estate has registered a ban on climbing which predates Access Land declaration. It is understood that climbing has carried on with due regard to the sensitivity of the site, relatively unimpeded.

**Relationship to Likely Coastal Route:** All crags are seaward of the SWCP.

**Recommendation:** That all these cliffs are classified as spreading room (and in so doing their climbing access status is regularized).

Site: **The Lulworth Firing Range Sea Cliffs: Lulworth East, Worbarrow Tout, Gad Cliff**
OS 830797 – 843798, 869795, 880795

Guidebook: Portland (The Climbers’ Club 2008)

**Climbing Importance:** With climbing activity suppressed by access limitations the cliffs of Lulworth East (which host some classic coasteering traverses) are potentially of regional importance.

**Description:** A long line of 20m-high tidal limestone sea cliffs east of Lulworth Cove.

**Access and Ownership:** The land overlying these tidal cliffs is Ministry of Defence land, operated actively as a firing range. Though at certain times the cliff-top SWCP is open to walkers, a strict byelaw not to stray from it precludes access to and egress from any underlying cliff. It is not feasible to climb on these cliffs without access from above. Gad Cliff is a bird nesting site and climbing is not permitted for that reason.

**Relationship to Likely Coastal Route:** All crags are seaward of the SWCP (which runs through MoD land with attendant restrictions).

**Recommendation:** Any material easement at Lulworth East and Worbarrow Tout would be of climbing value e.g. strategic way-marked connections between the cliff top and the SWCP, useable during open periods.

Site: **Winspit Quarry**
OS 977761

Guidebook: Swanage and Portland (The Climbers’ Club 1995)

**Climbing Importance:** Local importance

**Description:** A 20m-high coastal limestone quarry next to and facing out to the sea.

**Access and Ownership:** This is a coastal quarry right next to the sea. Not Access Land. Private landowners have stipulated various access criteria.

**Relationship to Likely Coastal Route:** The quarry lies seaward of the SWCP. It is flagged here since it is not Access Land and there might be a possibility of taking the route beneath its eastern half.

**Recommendation:** That the whole quarry is incorporated in the spreading room associated with the route.
Sussex

Site: **Ecclesbourne Glen & Fairlight Glen**  OS 838103 & 857115, 856109

*Guidebook*: Southern Sandstone (The Climbers’ Club 2008)

*Climbing Importance*: Local importance; no recorded routes.

*Description*: These are small sandstone outcrops or quarries on the coastal margin.

*Access and Ownership*: Not Access Land.

*Relationship to Likely Coastal Route*: The outcrop below Lover’s Seat (OS 856109) is probably just seaward of the Saxon Shore Way coast path; the remaining sites are to landward.

*Recommendation*: That the outcrops are incorporated in the spreading room associated with the route.

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Site: **Toot Rock, Cliff End**  OS 887129

*Guidebook*: Southern Sandstone (The Climbers’ Club 2008)

*Climbing Importance*: Local importance

*Description*: Described as a former sea cliff, this is a 7m-high sandstone cliff close to a residential area.

*Access and Ownership*: Not Access Land.; its right-hand end overlooks residential property.

*Relationship to Likely Coastal Route*: The crag lies just landward of, and very close to, the Saxon Shore Coast Path.

*Recommendation*: That the outcrop is incorporated in the landward spreading room associated with the route.
Kent

Site: **Dover Sea Cliffs**, south of St Margaret’s Bay  
OS 368442

*Guidebook*: Southern Sandstone (The Climbers’ Club 2008)  
*Climbing Importance*: Regional importance  
*Description*: A continuous line of sheer, tidal chalk sea cliffs.  
*Access and Ownership*: Though the major length of a narrow coastal margin above the cliffs is National Trust-owned and Access Land, there is a section immediately south of St Margaret’s Bay where private dwellings encroach upon the cliff top. Also, the approach to the southern end of this section is physically problematic. The National Trust discourages climbing on the Dover to St Margaret’s Bay sea cliffs.  
*Relationship to Likely Coastal Route*: The Saxon Shore Way is deflected inland by the private dwellings along The Crescent and Beach Road (though – contrary to the advice in the guidebook – a R-o-W along the cliff edge at this point is indicated on the OS map: possibly the redundant line of the coast path).  
*Recommendation*: Cliff-top residential property, coupled with the prospect of further cliff erosion, may preclude any prospect of a continuous cliff-top path here. Spreading room running southwards from the route at St Margaret’s to pick up the finishing points of at least some of the affected climbs would be beneficial.

Site: **Sea Cliffs at Ledge Point**, Westgate-on-Sea  
OS 322705

*Guidebook*: Southern Sandstone (The Climbers’ Club 2008)  
*Climbing Importance*: Local importance  
*Description*: A sheer chalk cliff separated from the sea by an esplanade.  
*Access and Ownership*: Not Access Land. The cliff-line overlooks a concrete esplanade (which may make climbing untenable on public safety grounds).  
*Relationship to Likely Coastal Route*: The route could follow either the cliff top or the esplanade beneath, in the latter case putting the cliff immediately to landward.  
*Recommendation*: That the cliff form part of landward (or seaward) spreading room associated with the route.
Cumbria

Site: Barker Scar  OS 334783

Guidebook: Rock Climbs in Lancashire and the North West (Cicerone 1987)
Climbing Importance: Local importance
Description: A discontinuous limestone bluff 9m high.
Access and Ownership: Not Access Land. The crag lies on the privately owned Holker Estate. Approach is possible via paths along the (estuarine) foreshore, but a R-o-W is not indicated.
Relationship to Likely Coastal Route: The Cumbria Coastal Way is 3km to landward on the hills behind the Holker Estate. Barker Scar is a short line of non-tidal cliffs close (100 – 200m) to the edge of the Morecombe Bay estuary. A new coastal route along the edge of the estuary would be likely to leave Barker Scar to landward.
Recommendation: That the cliff be incorporated in landward spreading room attached to any new coastal route or alternative coastal route along the edge of the estuary.

Site: Humphrey Head  OS 390739

Guidebook: Northern Limestone (RockFax, 2004); www.lancashirerock.co.uk
Climbing Importance: Regional importance
Description: A limestone headland with non-tidal sea cliffs scattered at various levels on its west side.
Access and Ownership: Not Access Land. Approach is along the foreshore from the head of a minor road.
Relationship to Likely Coastal Route: The Cumbria Coastal Way is a km to landward, leaving the whole of the headland of Humphrey Head to seaward. The site is flagged here in case there is a possibility of establishing the route at sea level around the headland (thus leaving the cliffs to landward).
Recommendation: That the cliffs of Humphrey Head are incorporated in the spreading room.

Site: Meathop Quarry  OS 433798/432792

Guidebook: Rock Climbs in Lancashire and the North West (Cicerone 1983)
Climbing Importance: Local importance
Description: A relatively featureless disused limestone quarry near the village of Meathop.
Access and Ownership: Not Access Land. This coastal quarry lies landward of a main railway line (but which doesn’t limit access to it). It is privately owned, reportedly by an outdoor adventure activities group. (The guidebook map reference seems to be incorrect: a quarry is indicated on the map at OS 432792, this location being born out by satellite imagery.)
Relationship to Likely Coastal Route: The quarry is seaward of The Cumbria Coastal Way which follows a minor road inland to Meathop village. However the railway line runs between the cliff and the sea (Morecombe Bay estuary) and a R-o-W or equivalent across it hereabouts is not shown. A smaller crag is described as located on the beach (on the seaward side of the railway line).
Recommendation: Setting ownership issues to one side, since the likely route runs immediately adjacent to the quarry it could be incorporated as spreading room. The small crag seaward of the railway line should be part of the spreading room too, if access is not confounded by the railway line.
Lancashire

Site: **Silverdale Sea Cliffs**  OS 457753

*Guidebook:* Lancashire Rock (BMC 2006)

*Climbing Importance:* Local importance

*Description:* A line of discontinuous, non-tidal low limestone cliffs above the estuarine flats.

*Access and Ownership:* Ownership unknown; not Access Land. The guidebook recommends that the cliffs are not climbed on for conservation reasons.

*Relationship to Likely Coastal Route:* The cliffs lie immediately landward of the Lancashire Coastal Way.

*Recommendation:* That any determination that the cliff should become spreading room because it holds climbing value should be weighed up locally.

Site: **Crag Foot**  OS 481731

*Guidebook:* Lancashire Rock (BMC 2006)

*Climbing Importance:* Local importance

*Description:* A 15m-high limestone crag on a wooded hillside overlooking Morecombe Bay (Warton Sands).

*Access and Ownership:* Ownership unknown; not Access Land. The normal approach is from the road below the crag (New Road).

*Relationship to Likely Coastal Route:* The cliff lies seaward, and under, the route of the Lancashire Coastal Way, which follows the minor road (Crag Road) between Silverdale and Warton.

*Recommendation:* That, if the route follows the existing coast path, the cliff is incorporated in the spreading associated with it.

Site: **Barrow Scout Cove**  OS 482728

*Guidebook:* Lancashire Rock (BMC 2006)

*Climbing Importance:* Local importance

*Description:* A 12m-high limestone crag on a wooded hillside overlooking Morecombe Bay (Warton Sands), close to the Crag Foot site.

*Access and Ownership:* Ownership unknown; not Access Land. The normal approach is from the road below the crag (New Road).

*Relationship to Likely Coastal Route:* The cliff lies seaward, and under, the route of the Lancashire Coastal Way, which follows the minor road (Crag Road) between Silverdale and Warton.

*Recommendation:* That, if the route follows the existing coast path, the cliff is incorporated in the spreading associated with it.
Lancashire (cont)

Site: **Scout Crag Quarry** OS 483726

*Guidebook:* Lancashire Rock (BMC 2006)
*Climbing Importance:* Local importance
*Description:* An 8m-high disused limestone quarry on a wooded hillside overlooking Morecombe Bay (Warton Sands), close to the Barrow Scout Cove site.
*Access and Ownership:* Ownership unknown; not Access Land. The normal approach is from the road below the crag (New Road).
*Relationship to Likely Coastal Route:* The cliff lies seaward, and under, the route of the Lancashire Coastal Way, which follows the minor road (Crag Road) between Silverdale and Warton.
*Recommendation:* That, if the route follows the existing coast path, the cliff is incorporated in the spreading associated with it.

Site: 'Warton Hill Crags': **Warton Main Quarry** (OS 492144), **Warton Pinnacle Crag** (OS491727), **Warton Upper Crag** (OS 494728)

*Guidebook:* Lancashire Rock (BMC 2006)
*Climbing Importance:* Regional importance
*Description:* A group of limestone cliffs at different levels (the lowest is a disused quarry: Warton Main Quarry) on the part-wooded hill north west of Warton, which overlooks Morecombe Bay.
*Access and Ownership:* Variously Lancashire County Council, the RSPB, and Lancaster City Council. Not Access Land. The cliffs are approached from the road below (Crag Road).
*Relationship to Likely Coastal Route:* The Lancashire Coastal Way follows the minor road (Crag Road) beneath the hill and the main path up it before making a right-angled turn south under Warton Main Quarry.
*Recommendation:* That, if the route follows the existing coast path, landward spreading room could logically accommodate the site and its cliffs.

Site: **Heysham Head** OS 408616

*Guidebook:* Rock Climbs in Lancashire and the North West (Cicerone 1987); www.lakesbloc.co.uk
*Climbing Importance:* Local importance
*Description:* A headland that hosts small sandstone sea cliffs and inland boulders some with a coastal setting and others sited just inland in woodland.
*Access and Ownership:* Access Land. Owned by the National Trust.
*Relationship to Likely Coastal Route:* The sea cliffs are seaward of the coastal R-o-W but at least some of the boulders are to landward. The site is flagged here to prompt clarification of the exact location of the boulders in relation to the boundary of the Access Land.
*Recommendation:* That landward spreading room accommodates the full extent of the site and any crags and boulders not located on Access Land.
## Appendix 1  English Coastal Climbing Access Audit

(The South West Coast Path is abbreviated: SWCP.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section of Coast</th>
<th>Likely Route of new English Coast access path and its relationship to coastal cliffs</th>
<th>Cliffs landward of Route and not on Access Land</th>
<th>Cliffs with access issues/potential access issues</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>North Somerset 1</strong></td>
<td>The cliff-edge/coastal margin R-o-W; all coastal cliffs are to seaward.</td>
<td></td>
<td>High Cliff, Clevedon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portishead to Clevedon</td>
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<tr>
<td>OS 460769 – 390706</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>North Somerset 2</strong></td>
<td>Currently there is no continuous coastal route. However the climbing area of Middle Hope/Sand Point is Access Land, and both its crags and the tidal Toll Road Crags of Weston-super-Mare are seaward of the likely (coast road and esplanade) route. Potentially, Worlebury Hill, which contains various quarries, could be designated spreading room.</td>
<td>Wood Lane Quarry.</td>
<td>Knightstone Island.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clevedon to Uphill</td>
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<tr>
<td>OS 390706 – 312588</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>North Somerset 3</strong></td>
<td>The route is subject to the notional crossing point of the Axe Estuary: this will affect how far landward of the route Uphill Quarry (not Access Land) will lie. Brean Down is Access Land, and - in any case - all its cliffs will be seaward of the likely loop that the route will take around the headland.</td>
<td>Uphill Quarry.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uphill to Brean Down</td>
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<tr>
<td>OS 312588 – 296587</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>North Devon 1</strong> (Exmoor Coast)</td>
<td>The cliff-edge/coastal margin SWCP; all coastal cliffs are to seaward including non-tidal Coney Combe. West of Porlock (not Access Land) there is a stretch of dense woodland, but an alternative foreshore route is totally impracticable. Inland crags close to the coast above the East Lyn River between Lynmouth and Watersmeet are on Access Land.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minehead to Lynmouth</td>
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<tr>
<td>OS 971471 – 723496</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Devon 2 (Exmoor Coast)</td>
<td>The cliff-edge/coastal margin SWCP. Only the Valley of Rocks site (Access Land) is to landward. However the route is diverted from the cliff-edge by private property in two locations: Duty Point (Lee Abbey) and Martinhoe Manor. Much of the coastal margin is Access Land.</td>
<td>Duty Point (Lee Abbey).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lynmouth to Combe Martin</td>
<td>OS 723496 – 578473</td>
<td>Crock Point.</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Devon 3</td>
<td>The cliff-edge/coastal margin SWCP; all coastal cliffs are to seaward.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Combe Martin to Croyde Bay</td>
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<tr>
<td>OS 578473 – 431397</td>
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<tr>
<td>Culm Coast 1</td>
<td>The cliff-edge/coastal margin SWCP; all coastal cliffs are to seaward. There are areas of dense woodland, but a foreshore alternative is not feasible due to boulders and tidal limitations. Non-tidal crags in Sloo Wood are at a lower elevation than the SWCP (and therefore assumed to become part of the seaward spreading room).</td>
<td></td>
<td>Peppercombe to Hartland Point</td>
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<tr>
<td>OS 382243 – 230277</td>
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<tr>
<td>Culm Coast 2</td>
<td>The cliff-edge/coastal margin SWCP; all coastal cliffs are to seaward.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hartland Point to Widemouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS 230277 – 199023</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Cornwall Coast 1</td>
<td>The cliff-edge/coastal margin SWCP; all coastal cliffs are to seaward. Trebarwith Quarries are seaward of the SWCP and beneath Access Land. Doyden Point (not Access Land) hosts an NT-owned holiday let (Doyden Castle), which is situated between the cliff and the SWCP. Non-tidal crags of Pentire Head are on Access Land.</td>
<td>Rocky Valley.</td>
<td>Widemouth to Porthilly Cove</td>
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<tr>
<td>OS 199023 – 928758</td>
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<td>Tintagel Head.</td>
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<td>Doyden Point.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Region</td>
<td>Notes</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>North Cornwall Coast 2</strong></td>
<td>Padstow to Newquay OS 920757 – 817619 The cliff-edge/coastal margin SWCP; all coastal cliffs are to seaward.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>North Cornwall Coast 3</strong></td>
<td>Newquay to St Ives OS 817619 – 520403 The cliff-edge/coastal margin SWCP; all coastal cliffs are to seaward.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>West Cornwall 1</strong></td>
<td>St Ives to Sennen Cove OS 520403 – 354263 The cliff-edge/coastal margin SWCP; almost all coastal cliffs are to seaward and on Access Land, including classical non-tidal crags of Wicca Pillar, Zennor, Bosigran, Rosemergy Towers, Aire Point (Escall’s Cliff lies to landward, but it is also on Access Land). Some of the bouldering crags at St Ives need specific consideration.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>West Cornwall 2</strong></td>
<td>Sennen Cove to Legereath OS 354263 – 608268 The cliff-edge/coastal margin SWCP; all coastal cliffs are to seaward. There is a house and attached fields (not Access Land) at Carn Greeb near Land’s End (OS 344246), close to the cliff top. This does not affect access to the climbing cliffs near here and there appears to be sufficient ‘climbing spreading room’ at the cliff top. Classical non-tidal climbing sites Pedn-mên-an-mere and Cribba Head are on Access Land, while St Loy – though not on Access Land – will occupy spreading room seaward of the SWCP. Most of the coast east of Treen is not Access Land.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The Lizard 1</strong></td>
<td>Legereath to Polpear Cove OS 608268 – 701115 The cliff-edge/coastal margin SWCP; all coastal cliffs are to seaward. A continuous strip of coastal Access Land overlies the cliffs. Minor outcrops (no climbs) in valleys above Soap Rock and Kynance Cove are on Access Land.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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St Ives Bouldering: The Island and Man's Head (Carrick Du) Rinsey Head. Rinsey Zawn. Trewavas Head.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>The Lizard 2</strong></td>
<td>Polpear Cove to Dolor Point OS 701115 – 786182</td>
<td>The SWCP follows the cliff-edge/coastal margin except where deflected inland between Godrevy Cove and Porthallow Cove. This stretch of coast is peppered with active and disused coastal quarries (no known climbing interest or potential). The recorded climbing sites are seaward of the SWCP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>South Cornwall 1</strong></td>
<td>Zone Point (nr Falmouth) to St Austell OS 850309 – 040515</td>
<td>The cliff-edge/coastal margin SWCP; all coastal cliffs, including the four documented climbing sites, are to seaward. Note: the firing range indicated on the map at Black Head is disused.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>South Cornwall 2</strong></td>
<td>St Austell to Cremyll, Plymouth OS 040515 – 454534</td>
<td>The SWCP follows the cliff-edge/coastal margin except where it is deflected around MoD Tregantle Fort (OS 387533); all cliffs, including the five sites with recorded climbs, are to seaward. Sources suggest there is no climbing potential on the coastline under Tregantle Fort.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plymouth</strong></td>
<td>Cremyll to Mount Batten Point, Plymouth OS 454534 – 486533</td>
<td>The SWCP. West of the Tamar: the coastal cliffs are to seaward apart from Richmond Walk. East of the Tamar: on the assumption the route will (ferry-) cross the Tamar from The Citadel to Mount Batten Point, the crags listed in column 3 are landward of the route. Radford Quarry. Hexton Quarry. Hooe Lake Quarry. Richmond Walk. Hexton Quarry. Hooe Lake Quarry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>South Devon 1</strong></td>
<td>Mount Batten Point, Plymouth to Salcombe OS 486533 – 741388</td>
<td>The cliff-edge/coastal margin SWCP; two coastal cliffs are not to seaward. St Anchorite’s Rock and quarry. Hazel Tor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>South Devon 2</strong></td>
<td>Salcombe to Dartmouth OS 743386 – 879511</td>
<td>The SWCP; most coastal cliffs are to seaward. The non-tidal parts of Gammon Head and Prawle Point are on Access Land. Prawle Point and Start Point outcrops: Fish-in-the-Wall, Lobeater Rock, King’s Head Rock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Devon 3</td>
<td>Kingswear to Torquay OS 881510 – 904630</td>
<td>The cliff-edge/coastal margin SWCP, in which case virtually all coastal cliffs are to seaward. Berry Head Quarry would be considered landward if an alternative route were found around this headland – this seems highly improbable because of steep and unsafe ground under The Northern Redoubt fort. If a sea’s edge route were found west of Fishcombe Point, it would leave Churston Quarries to landward.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Devon 4</td>
<td>Torquay to Starcross Ferry OS 904630 – 978817</td>
<td>In the Torquay area: the cliff-edge/coastal margin SWCP; except for the higher reaches of Blackball Rocks all coastal cliffs including coastal margin quarries are on spreading room to seaward. In the Teignmouth/Dawlish area: the cliff-edge/coastal margin SWCP except where it or alternatives follow breakwaters/the railway at beach-level along the sea-fronts of Teignmouth and Dawlish. In some locations access to tidal cliffs is complicated by the combination of the sea’s edge railway line and private property above the cliffs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Devon 5</td>
<td>Exmouth Dock to Seaton OS 993806 – 235897</td>
<td>The cliff-edge/coastal margin SWCP except where diverted inland by Straight Point Rifle Range, Sandy Bay. All coastal cliffs are to seaward apart from Hooken Cliffs east of Beer Head where a ‘contouring stretch’ puts the upper tier to landward – but this strip is Access Land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland 1</td>
<td>Chesil Cove to descent to Blacknor North OS 684733 – 680718</td>
<td>Most probably the route of the Portland Coast Path: all cliffs are to seaward. However if the route extends the Clay Ope R-o-W to the climbers’ descent route, then West Wear will be to landward, as will one or both tiers of Pit Prop Crag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Portland 2</strong></td>
<td>Descent to Blacknor North to SW corner of defence research establishment (QinetiQ). OS 680718 – 675685</td>
<td>The route of the cliff-edge Portland Coast Path: all cliffs are to seaward, except one. The R-o-W marked on OS maps below Blacknor North etc. is prone to subsidence and is not a tenable walkers’ route (the same applies to any lower-level variations to the cliff-edge Portland Coast Path further south). In any event a strip of Access Land overlies the cliff-line from Blacknor Far South to the northern perimeter of QinetiQ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Portland 3</strong></td>
<td>SW corner of defence research est (QinetiQ) to Freshwater Bay OS 675685 – 691702</td>
<td>The route of the cliff-edge Portland Coast Path (Access Land up to OS 683687, Sector Pom Pom): all developed cliffs are to seaward, except one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Portland 4</strong></td>
<td>Freshwater Bay to HM Prison The Verne OS 691702 – 697734</td>
<td>Generally the route of the Portland Coast Path, which is part sea’s edge and part cliff-edge positioned. The coastal margin is broad between Church Ope and Durdle Pier and the route could diverge to seaward utilising either the R-o-W at the sea’s edge or that beneath The Cuttings. The crags outcrop at a variety of levels and some important crags do not lie on Access Land. The Ditch, a small inland quarry at OS 694713, is neither part of the coastal margin nor Access Land. A northern outlier (Nicodemus Knob, OS 698732) lies seaward of the Portland Coast Path.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dorset 1</strong></td>
<td>Whitenothe Cottages to Lulworth Firing Range OS 773809 – 831797</td>
<td>The route of the SWCP; all crags are to seaward and on or below coastal margin Access Land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dorset 2</strong></td>
<td>The Lulworth firing range OS 831797 – 904792</td>
<td>Presumably the route of the cliff-edge SWCP. All crags to seaward.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dorset 3</strong></td>
<td>Renscombe Farm to Durlston Head (Swanage)</td>
<td>The route of the cliff-edge SWCP. All crags including coastal quarries are to seaward and (apart from Winspit Quarry) in or below coastal margin Access Land.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Dorset 4</strong></td>
<td>Swanage to Handfest Point</td>
<td>The route of the cliff-edge SWCP. All crags are to seaward. (To the NW The Agglestone is sited on Access Land.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Isle of Wight</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>All cliffs are seaward of the cliff-edge coast path.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sussex 1</strong></td>
<td>Saltdean to Newhaven</td>
<td>The cliff-edge coastal R-o-W; the tidal chalk cliffs are to seaward.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sussex 2</strong></td>
<td>Seaford to Eastbourne</td>
<td>The cliff-edge coastal R-o-W; the tidal chalk cliffs are to seaward.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sussex 3</strong></td>
<td>Hastings to Cliff End</td>
<td>The Saxon Shore Way coast path; the sandstone and mudstone tidal cliffs are to seaward. However there are various small outcrops landward of the route.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kent 1</strong></td>
<td>Dover to Kingsdown</td>
<td>The Saxon Shore Way coast path; the tidal chalk cliffs are to seaward.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kent 2</strong></td>
<td>Westgate-on-Sea to Birchington</td>
<td>The Thanet Coastal Path; if the route uses the concrete promenade beneath the cliffs - that would put them to landward.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North East England 1</td>
<td>The cliff-edge/coastal margin Cleveland Way coast path; the sole documented climbing crag (Filey Brigg) is to seaward. There are various stretches where an alternative, lower-level route on an established R-o-W would put areas of cliff to landward (e.g. between Hayburn Wyke and Wine Haven: but this is Access Land and – given the geology – unlikely to be of any climbing interest; and immediately east of Skinningrove: not Access Land but likewise unlikely to be of any climbing interest).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bridport to Middlesborough</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>North East England 2</th>
<th>The cliff-edge/coastal margin Durham Coast Path/Weardale Way; the few recorded coastal climbing crags (Blackhall Rocks and Marsden Grotto) are to seaward. Castle Eden Dene, just south of Peterlee, is significantly removed (4km) from the coastal margin. Cleadon Hill and its small crags seem very unlikely to hold potential as spreading room since they are 2km from the coast and that area laid to fields.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Middlesborough to Newcastle-upon-Tyne</td>
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<tr>
<th>North East England 3</th>
<th>The cliff-edge/coastal margin Northumberland Coast Path; the three established coastal climbing crags (Crag Point, Rumbling Kern, and Cullernose Point) are to seaward. There are a number of crags in Northumberland 3km – 4km from the coast but they could not be described as having a coastal character or the potential to comprise spreading room from the coastal route.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Newcastle-upon-Tyne to Marshall Meadows (Scottish border)</td>
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<tr>
<th>Cumbria 1</th>
<th>The cliff-edge/coastal margin Cumbria Coastal Way coast path; the cliffs of St Bees and Fleswick Bay are to seaward.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Region</td>
<td>Area</td>
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<td>------------</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Cumbria 2</strong></td>
<td>Kirkby-in-Furness to Askam-in-Furness</td>
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<td></td>
<td>OS 226825 – 810782</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Cumbria 3</strong></td>
<td>Greenodd to Sand Gate</td>
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<td></td>
<td>OS 317825 – 355755</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Cumbria 4</strong></td>
<td>Sand Gate to Silverdale</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OS 355755 – 456755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lancashire 1</strong></td>
<td>Silverdale to Carnforth</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OS 456755 – 493720</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Lancashire 2</strong></td>
<td>Morecambe to Heysham</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OS 415624 – 408607</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Merseyside</strong></td>
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