Landslip activity present along coastal cliffs with extensive undercliff in places although Jurassic strata at sea-level, rock platform protection and rear cliff rural land use reduce process activity risk.

Present day process activity limited but risk factor high due to combination of lithology, cliff type and Staithes village

Dominant solid lithology in cliff, rock platform toe-slope protection and rural land use at cliff top maximise risk from geomorphological process activity.

Lithology and cliff type promote landslip activity, extensive in places, although risk is small due to predominantly rural landuse at cliff top. Higher process activity risk around Runswick Bay village.

Significant potential for slope movements due to dominating drift geology and cliff type, although overall process activity risk is low due to rural land use. High risk around Runswick Bay village.

Much landslip activity along cliffs, rock platform and pocket beaches at sea-level.
Despite slope instability, process activity risk factor is low due to compound cliff lithology, rural land use and moderate toe slope erosion.

Landslip activity in low cliffs. Beach and sea front susceptible to wave and tide action but engineering protect coast.
Potential risk moderate due to houses at Sandsend and proximity of road to beach.

Landslip activity in drift sediments with no rock platform or protection.
Rural land use reduces contemporary process activity risk although hazard increases in east on margin of Whitby urban area.

Cliffs in drift sediments with potential marine erosion and high slope failure potential, in association with Whitby urban area, result in high process activity risk factor.

Whitby Harbour with harbour mouth at the coast delimited by East and West Piers.
Process activity entirely contained within harbour engineering structures.

Activity low for most of this coastal unit due to predominantly Jurassic lithology, protective rock platform and rural land use. Process activity risk high around margin with unit 15 due to potential cliff instability and urban area.

Relatively stable, steep cliffs in Jurassic sediments and rural land use with moderate susceptibility to marine processes, results in low process activity risk.

Rock platform protects toe of cliffs in predominantly Jurassic rocks with rural landuse, resulting in low process activity risk.

Cliffs predominantly in boulder clay susceptible to marine processes, particularly where unprotected,
in combination with Robin Hood's Bay urban area results in high process activity risk despite extensive sea wall in places.

Extensive landslip activity in cliffs of predominantly drift sediments.
Extensive rock platform in Robin Hood's Bay and rural land use reduces process activity risk despite slope instability

Despite high susceptibility to marine processes and extensive landslip activity in the undercliff zone,
process activity risk is low due to rural land use and steep vertical cliffs in Jurassic sediments at sea level.

Process activity risk relatively small despite landslip activity, particularly where a rock platform fronts a cliff oriented away from the direction of maximum wave energy attack.

Factors contributing to process activity risk vary spatially, partly due to remedial engineering works.
Potential for slope failure, combined with rural land use other physical factors, such as geology and cliff type, result in high risk.

Composite cliffs of Jurassic sediments overlain by Quaternary drift, susceptible to wave action,
results in high process activity risk on margin of urban area but with risk dropping with change to rural landuse.

Landslips common in composite Jurassic and quaternary drift sediments and high potential susceptibility to wave erosion.
Rural land use lowers process activity risk despite slumping in cliffs.

Composite cliffs in Jurassic and Quaternary sediments with some rock platform toe slope protection and sea level cliff instability with small undercliff and some process activity risk but generally low due to adjacent land use.

Low process activity risk north of Filey Brigg due to lithology and Jurassic sediments along cliff base. Process activity risk increases south of the Brigg due to urban development around Filey and cliffs susceptible to slumping.

Soft predominantly boulder clay cliffs reducing in height from Filey Brigg to Filey. Cliffs show signs of slippage and are subject to groundwater effects as well as the toe erosion by wave action.

Low soft boulder clay cliffs. Toe of the cliff is rapidly eroding extending in mudslides on to the beach sands. Toe of cliff is vulnerable to wave action.

Cliffs developed in the easily eroded clays with many signs of landslip. Toe of the cliff is rapidly eroding extending in mudslides on to the beach sands.

High, near vertical cliffs formed from Cretaceous chalk sediments overlain by a thin cap of boulder clay. Process activity is generally limited to occassional rock falls and landslip activity in the boulder clay cap. Low susceptibility to erosion by wave

Staithes
Runswick
Lythe
Sleights
Goathland
Levisham
Scalby, N York
Scarborough
East Ayton
Pickering
Thornton Dale
Seamer, N York
Snainton
Staxton
Sherburn, N York
Rillington
Reighton
Flamborough
Rudston
Bridlington
Sledmere