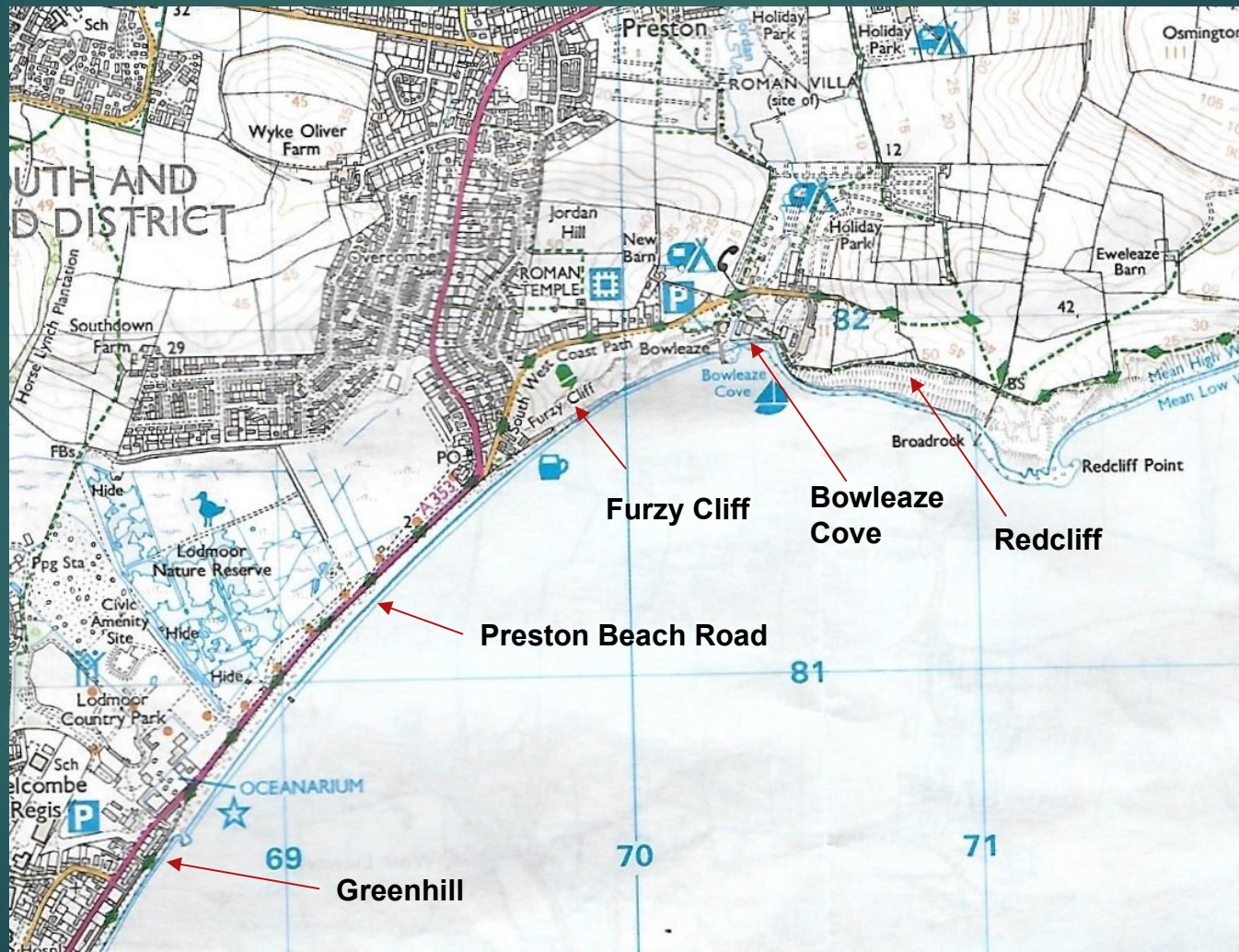


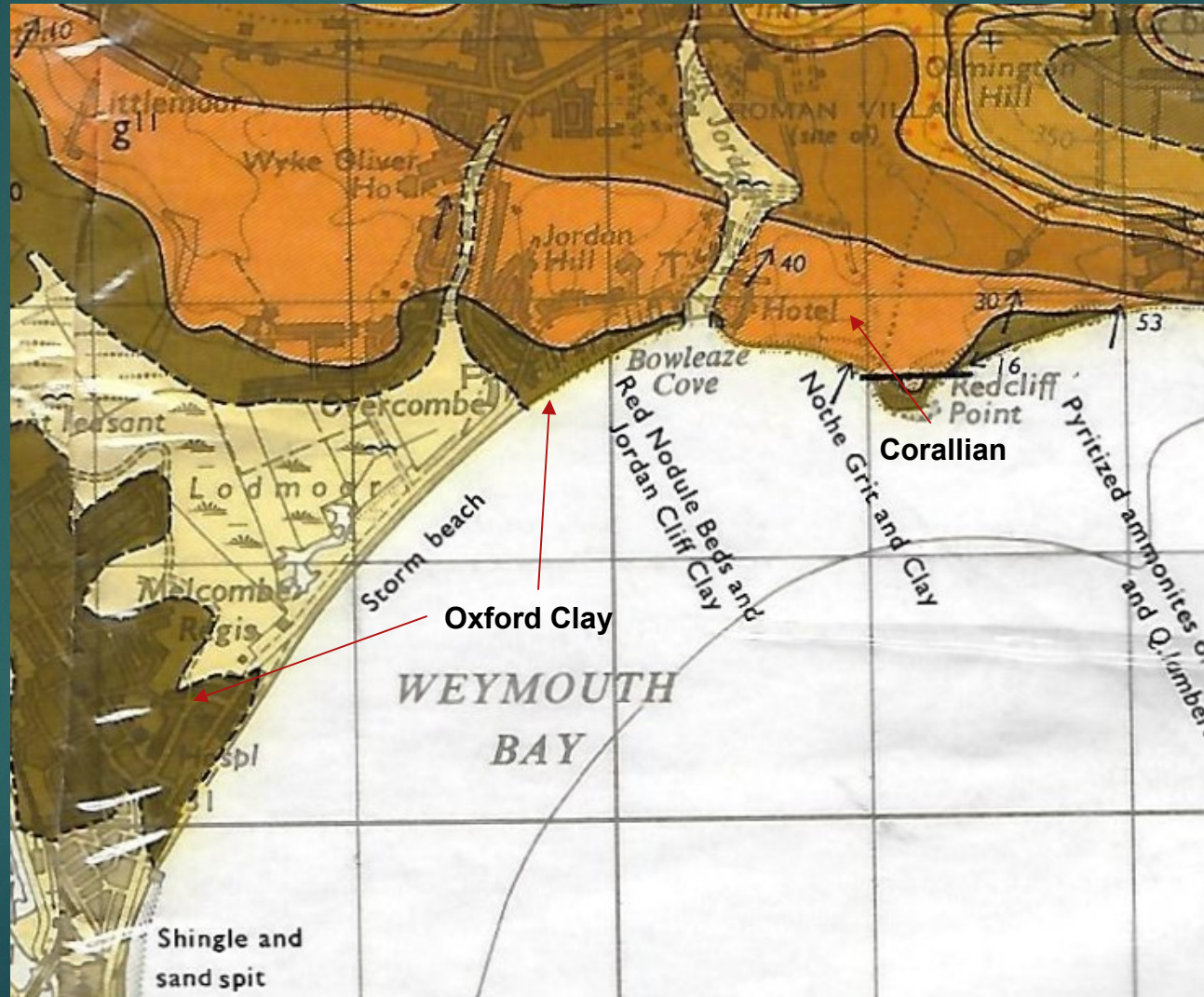
Local coastal defences:

varying degrees of success!

The area under consideration – Weymouth Bay from Greenhill to Redcliff Point.



Part of 1:50,000 BGS map.



Aerial view looking south west June 2011.

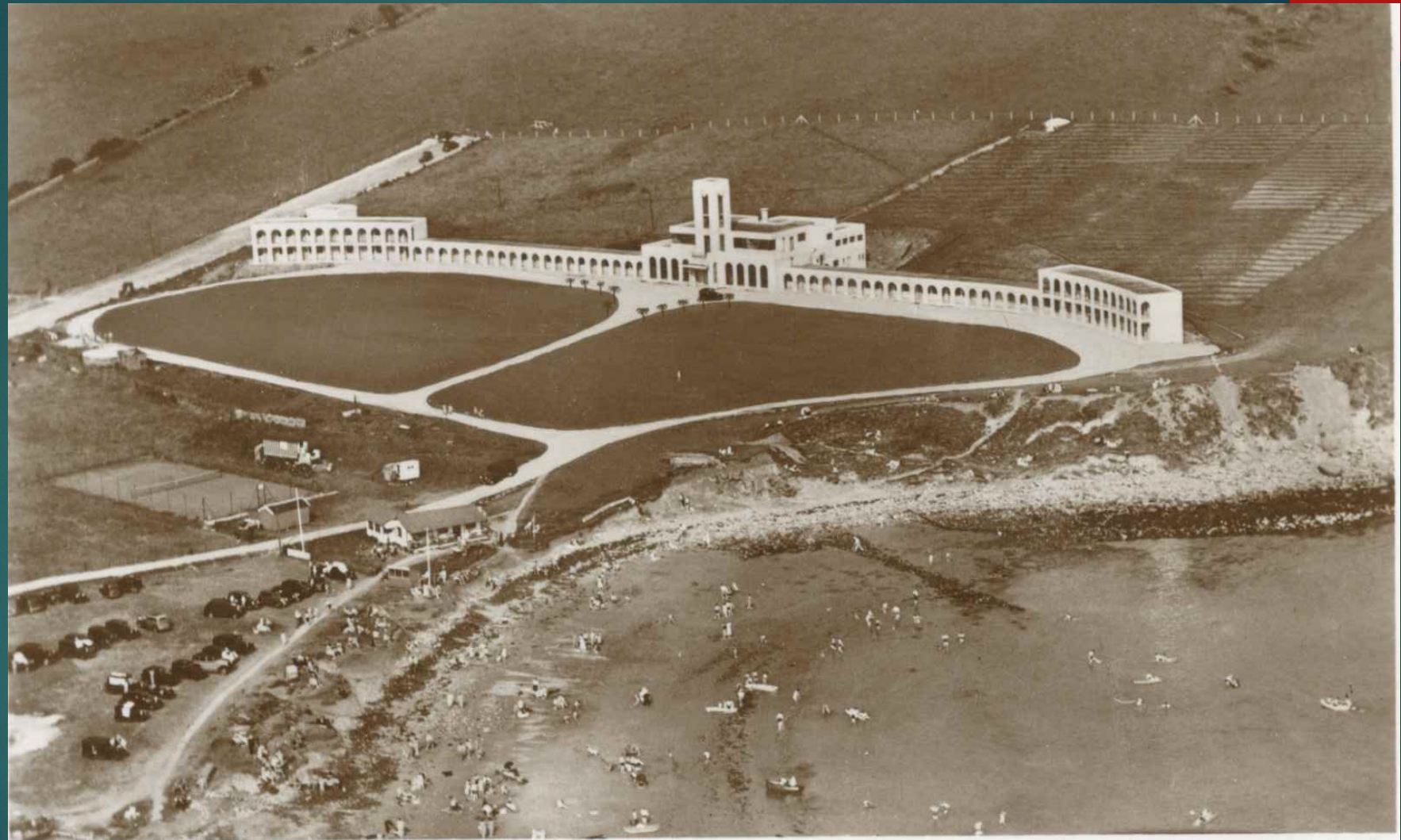


Bowleaze Cove and Redcliff.

As it was prior to
1920s, pre Riviera
Hotel.



As it was,
possibly 1930s,
after the Riviera
Hotel was built.

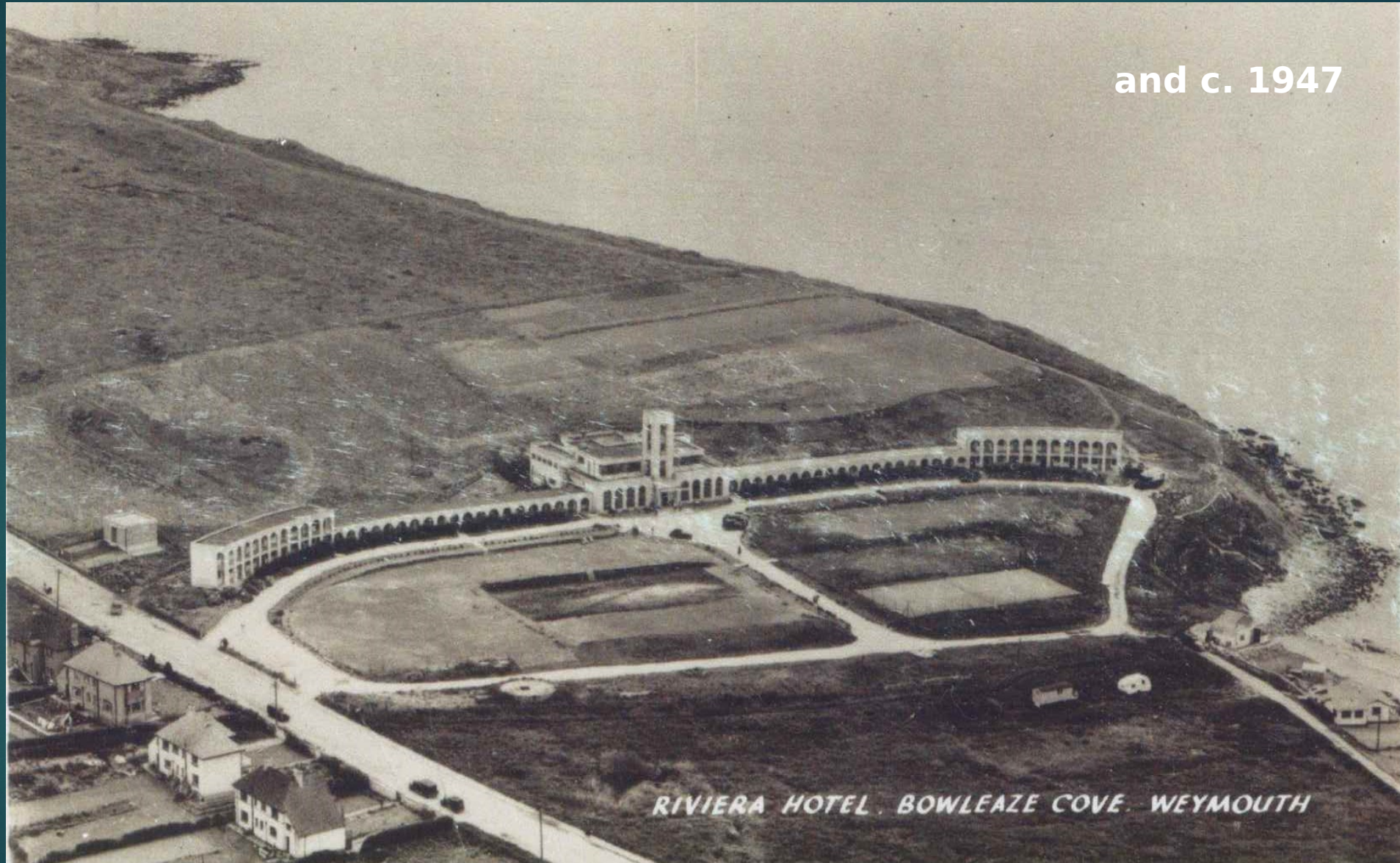


4567

BOWLEAZE COVE, WEYMOUTH.

AERO PICTORIAL LTD.
136 REGENT STREET, W.1

and c. 1947



RIVIERA HOTEL. BOWLEAZE COVE. WEYMOUTH

As it was in 2017 courtesy of the Coastguard helicopter.



Note the Redcliff landslip area, very different to 1947.

View of Redcliff from
Redcliff Point looking
NW in December 2018.



**The problem with no
protection!**

View of Redcliff taken in 2011, note the fence on the left of picture.



View of Redcliff
taken April 2016 –
note position of
fence.



View taken 30th
January 2019 –
fence well and truly
in the landslip!



View in December 2019.



View of Bowleaze
Cove, autumn 1978
with gabions at back
of beach and hard
engineering.



High tide in
stormy
conditions
1970s



November 1980,
construction of
new defences
about the start.



Bowleaze Cove November 2018.



Protection for
Riviera Hotel,
gabions,
drainage and
slope grading
November
1980.
Cost £60,000.



Similar view
October
2003



.....and
February 2018.
So nearly 40
years on, a
success if not
very attractive!



Furzy Cliff

High tide and
stormy
conditions
1970s? Serious
marine erosion
of the Oxford
Clay.





More peaceful
conditions 1978 and
early 1980s, steep
slope of the clay cliff
means it was unstable.



Another view
looking from
Overcombe Corner,
1970s. Evidence of
old coastal
defences
offshore.....



...and even older,
off shore evidence
of rock armour
from late
Victorian
attempts to limit
erosion.



High tide at Overcombe
resulting in further
erosion particularly of
the Oxford Clay.



Oxford Clay
slumping across the
beach, 1980s
picture.



View taken
24.7.1996
following
Preston Beach
Road Scheme
beach
replenishment.
Furzy Cliff now
protected from
marine erosion
except in
extreme
circumstances.



View 27.1.2013,
slumping still
occurs after wet
weather but it is
not as severe as
it was.



View from top of
Furzy Cliff of clay
flow / slide!



All change,
situation
8.4.2016. Beach
replenishment at
Preston Beach
Road has now
provided
protection for the
cliff so marine
erosion is unlikely
and subaerial
slumping has
created a more
stable slope



Eastern end of Furzy
Cliff April 2016, clear
evidence of greater
stability with well
established
vegetation.



Similar view in winter 2019/20

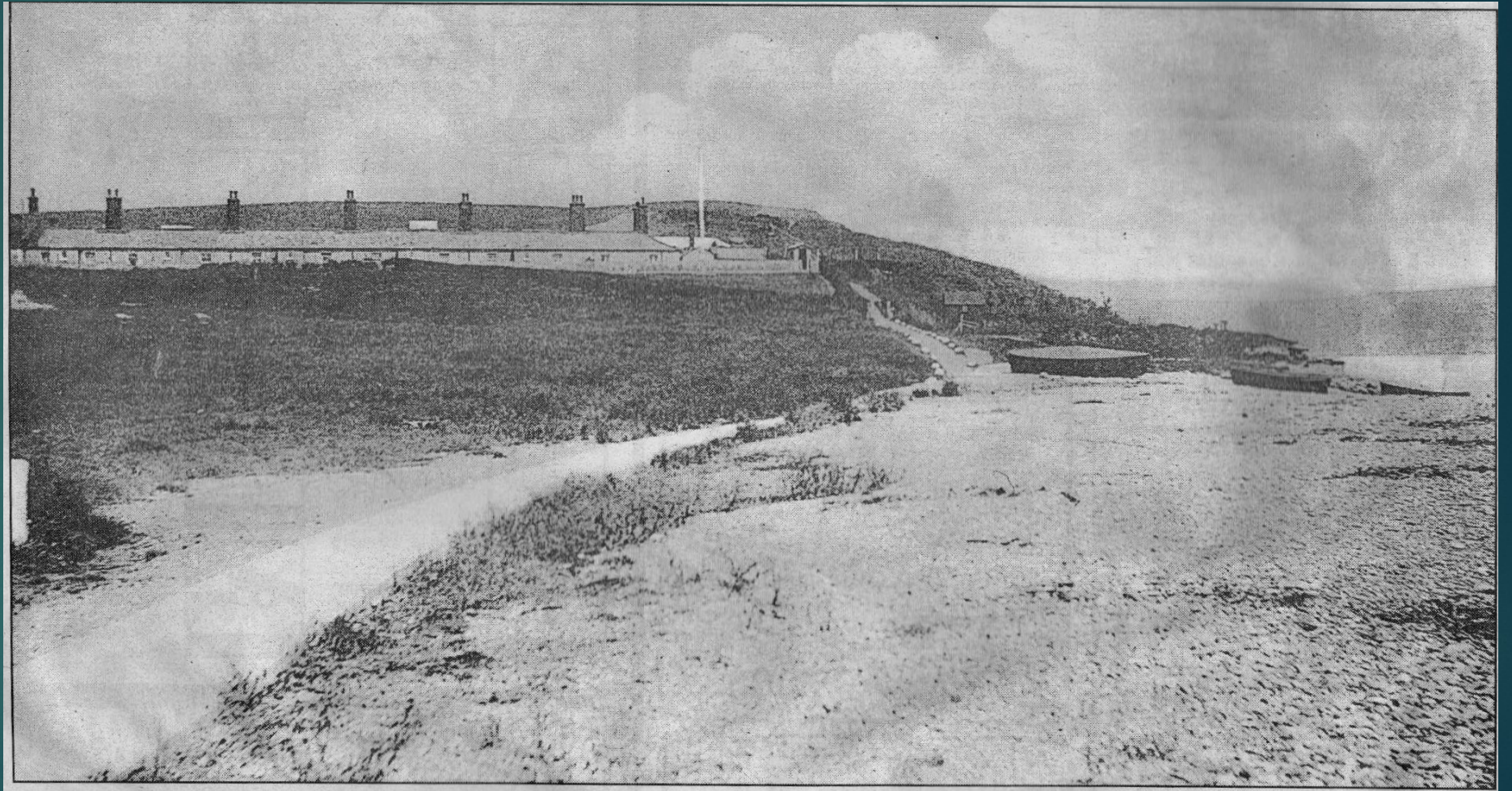


Over-view from
Redcliff.



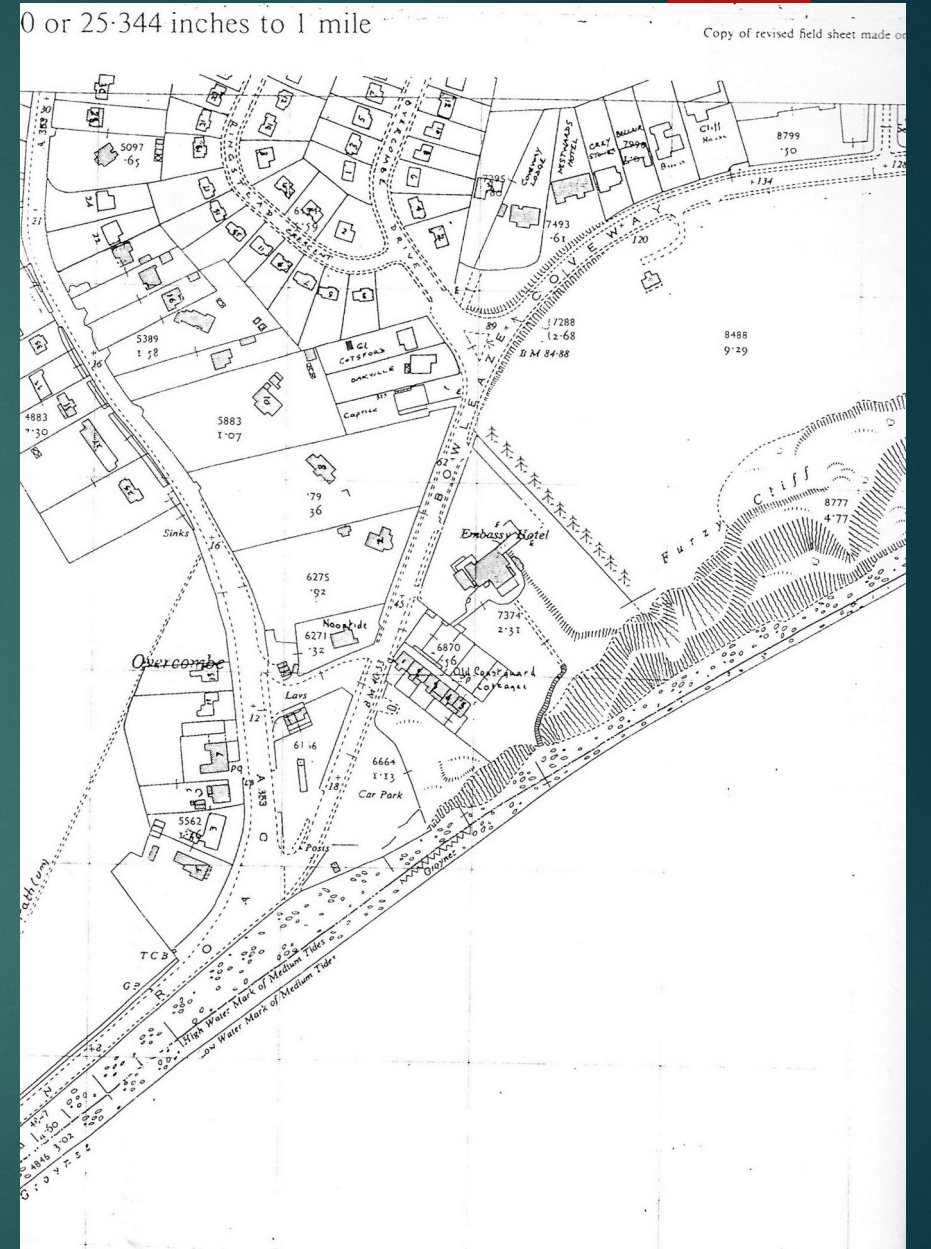
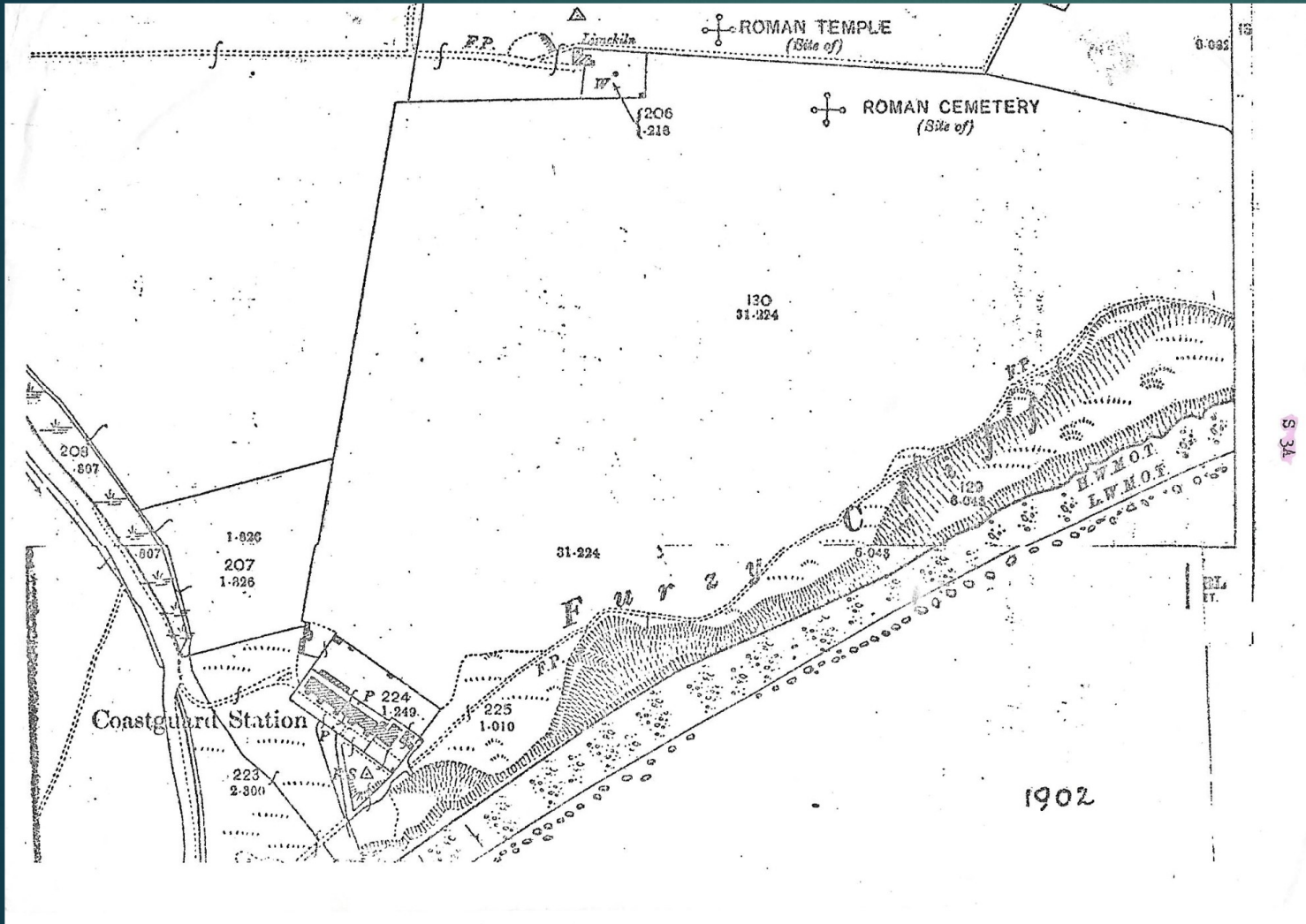
Overcombe.

Overcombe Corner
c.1909, with fine view
of the coastguard
cottages.



Further to the pictures of the old Preston beach sea wall featured on this page last month, today's second picture from Mike Venning goes even further back in time — so far, in fact, that the wall hadn't even been built. The picture, a postcard printed for J.B.Gray and Sons who ran Lennox Street Post Office, carries the date July 6 1909 on the reverse side. The picture was probably taken just before work began on the construction of the wall in the early 1900s. Featured in the picture on the left is the old coastguard station at Preston, part of which fell into the sea after years of cliff erosion.

Large scale maps of Overcombe area 1902 and 1971.



Overcombe
Corner 1978



Closer view of
the defences,
date of
construction
unknown.



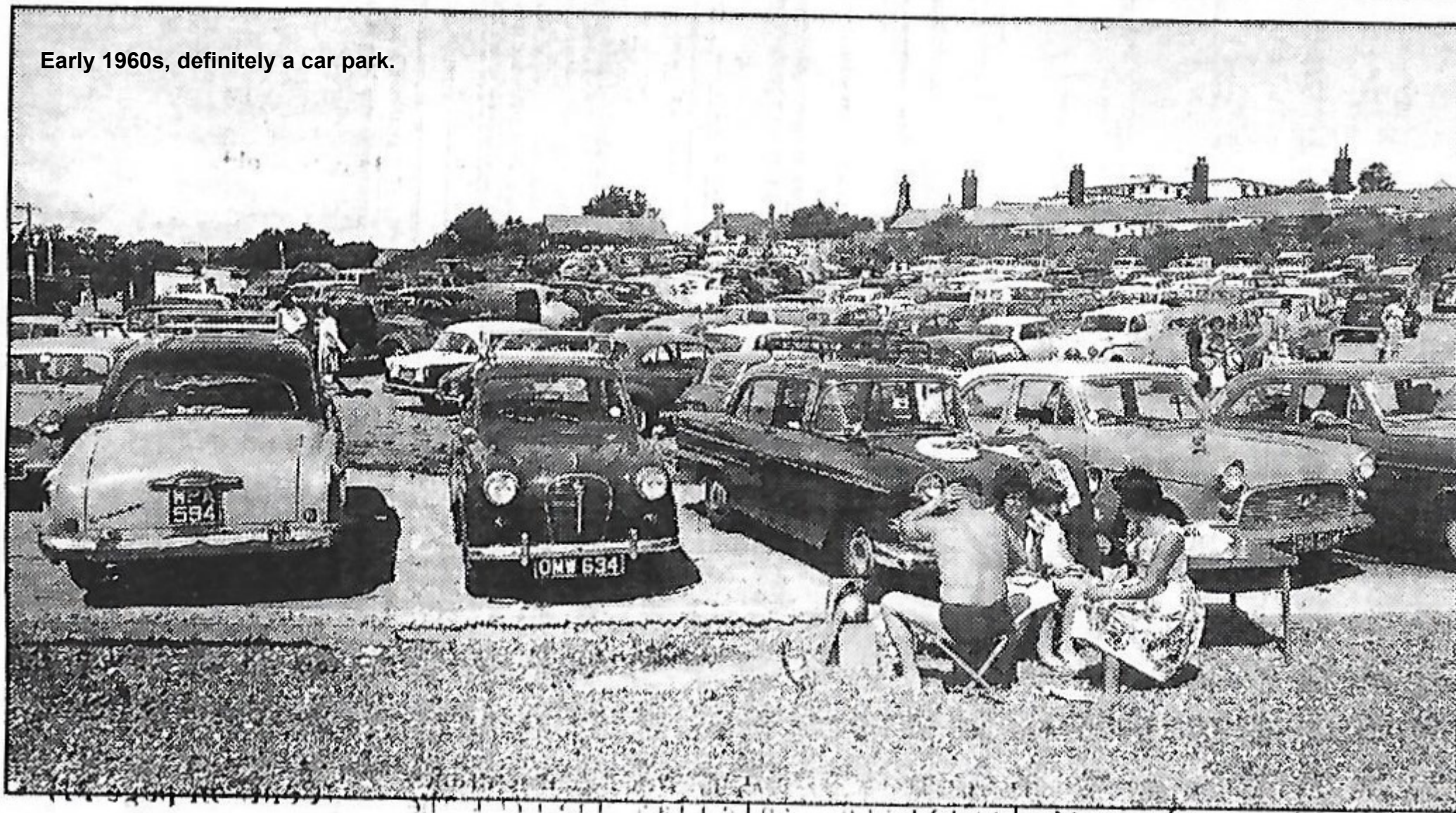
Damaged
coastguard
cottages 1978



View of the 'car
park' at
Overcombe Corner
c.1979.



Early 1960s, definitely a car park.



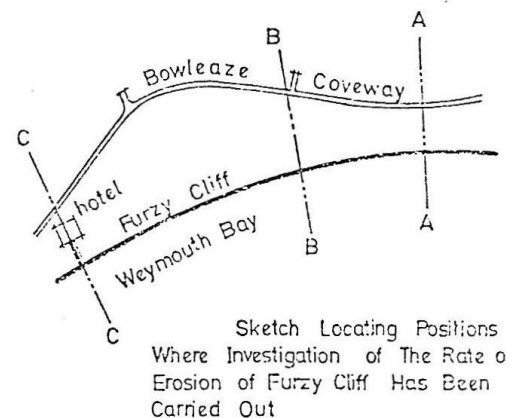
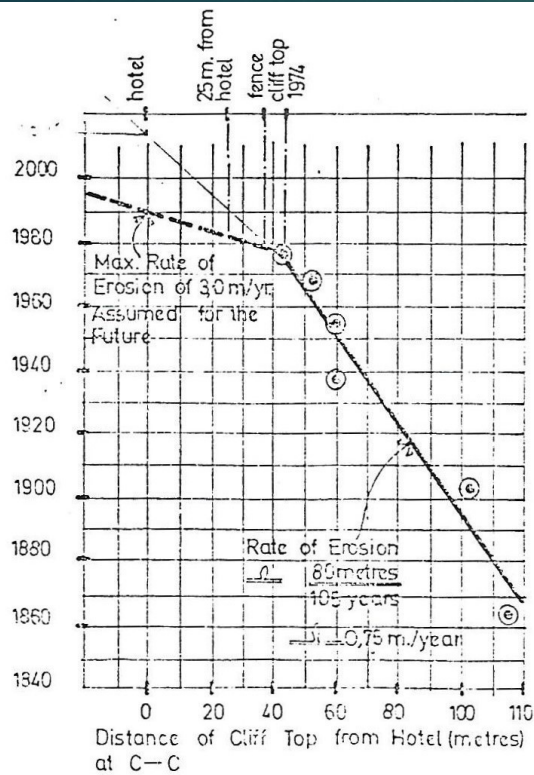
Another view
1970s



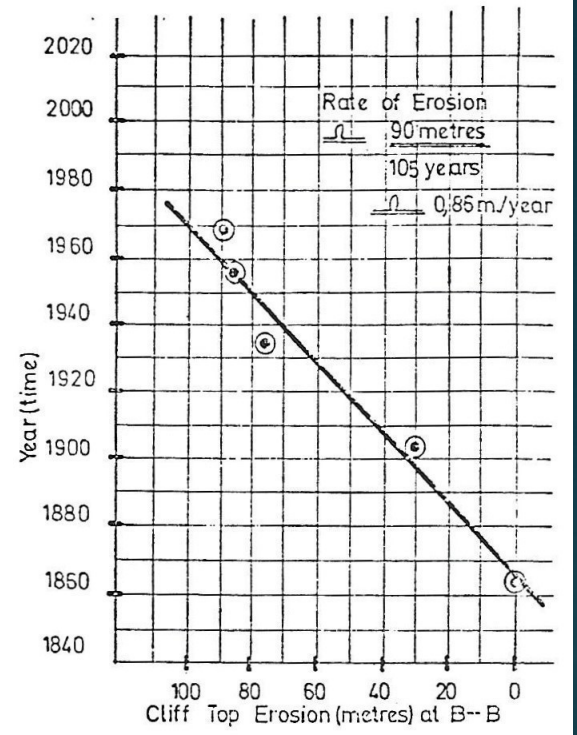
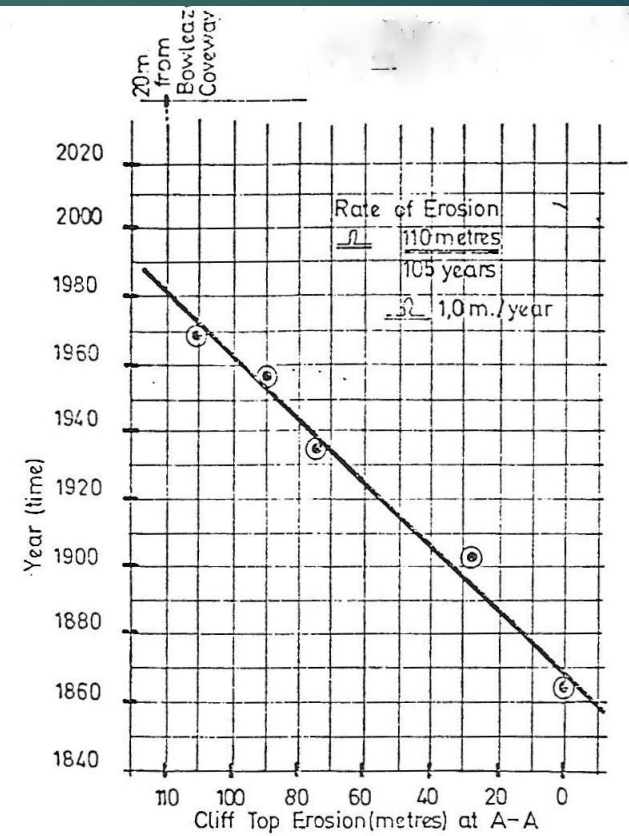
Another view
November 1980.



Projected erosion rates along Furzy Cliff during preparation for Overcombe Corner protection 1983-4



L.G. MOUCHEL & PARTNERS
CONSULTING ENGINEERS.

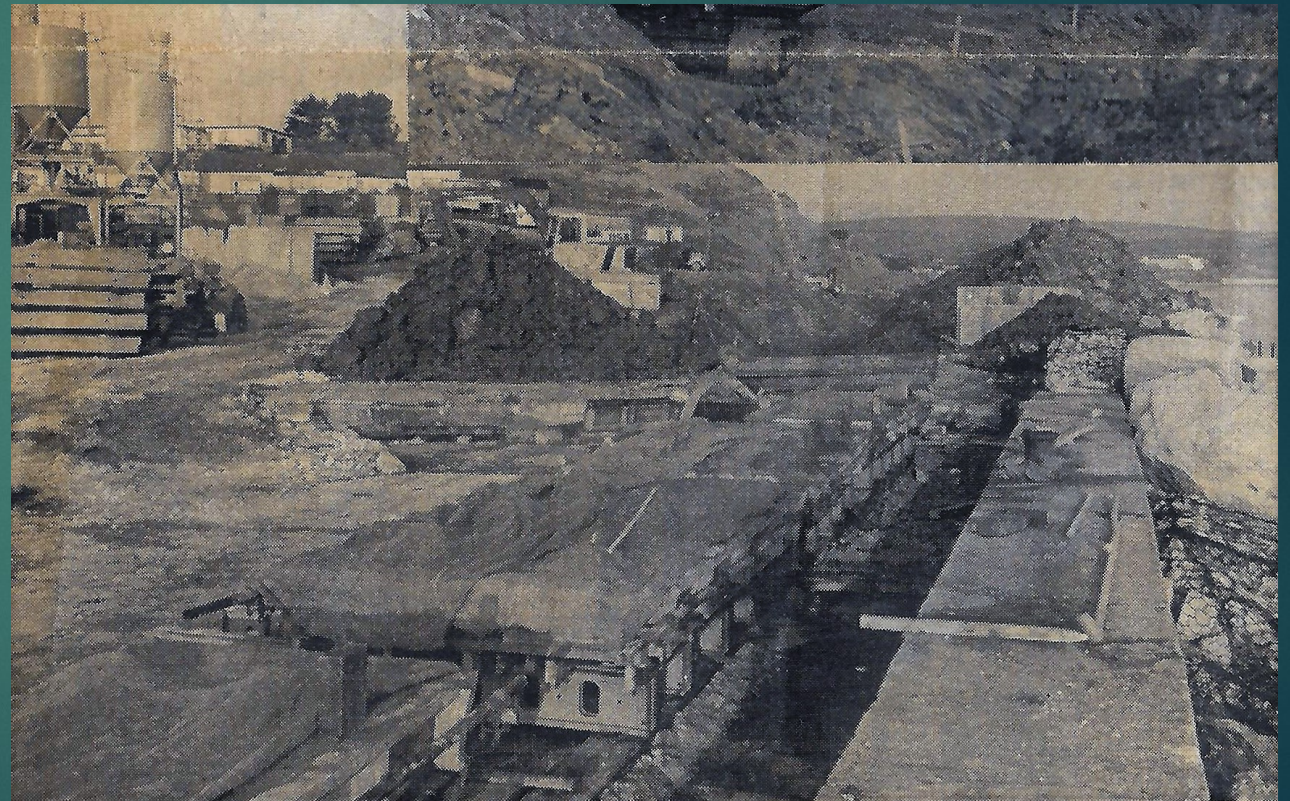


Rates of Erosion of Furzy Cliff

6009/1170 2



Coastal protection work
November 1983.



Picture taken in
March 1985 just
after protection
was finished.



1983-4 defences cost c. £400,000. This view taken in 1996. The beach had built up due to the beach replenishment scheme along Preston Beach Road.



View taken April 2016.



Land that had
no value had
become prime
real estate!



The last of the
coastguard cottages
spruced up!



Preston Beach Road.

View at Greenhill end early 1960s.





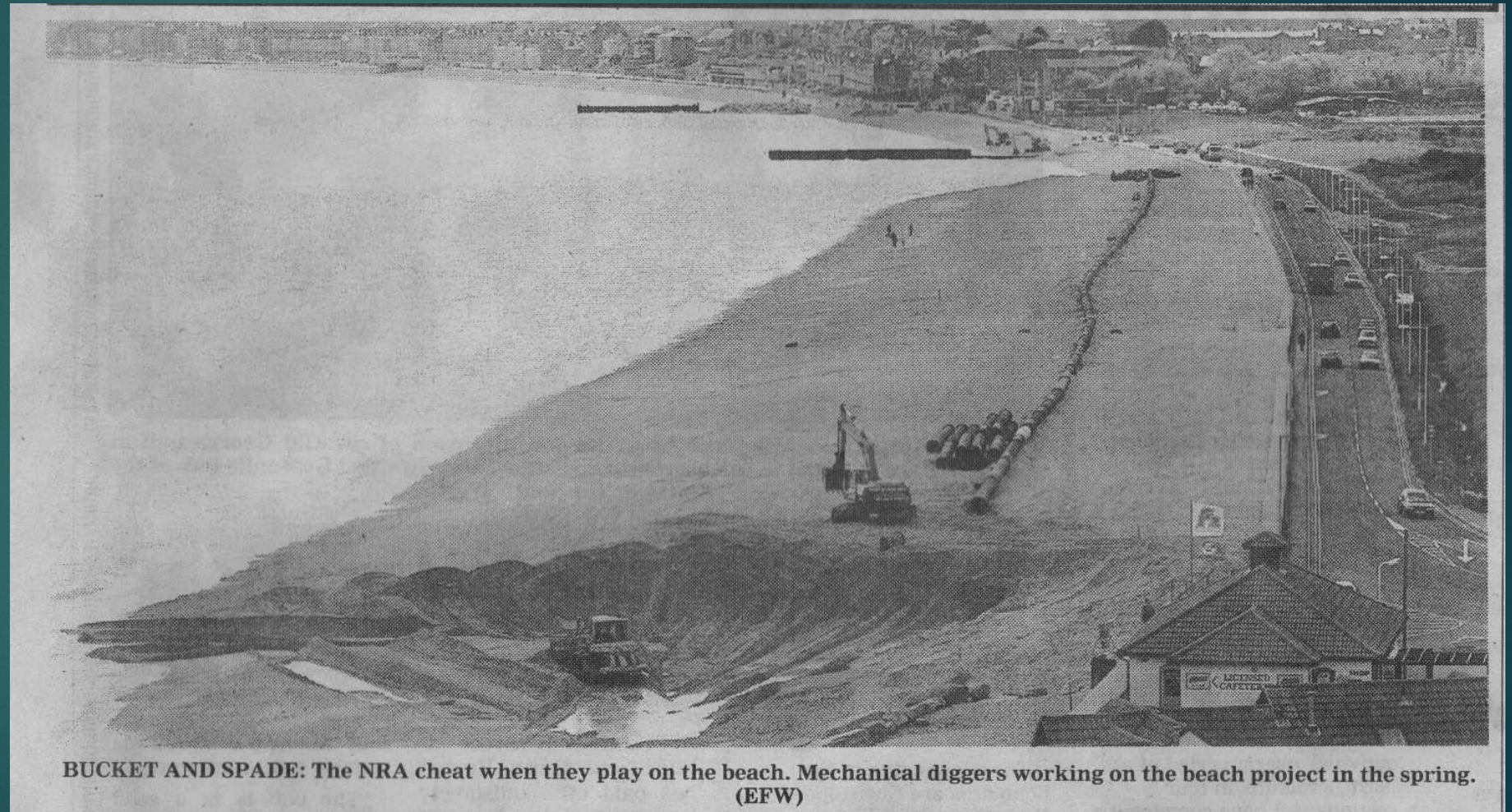
The road was closed several times a year during storms which tossed shingle over the old sea wall onto the A353 causing major congestion on the A354!



Preston Beach from
Greenhill end pre
1984.



Beach
replenishment
work 1995.
214,000 cubic
metres of shingle
derived from
Needles area off
the Isle of Wight
borrow area off
the Isle of Wight.



New sea wall being built,
cost around £6 million.



View taken
24.7.1996,
construction nearly
complete.





The wrong kind of shingle,
Greenhill, above, and Preston
Beach Road, right.



Sieving the shingle!



Storm damage in 2013-2014

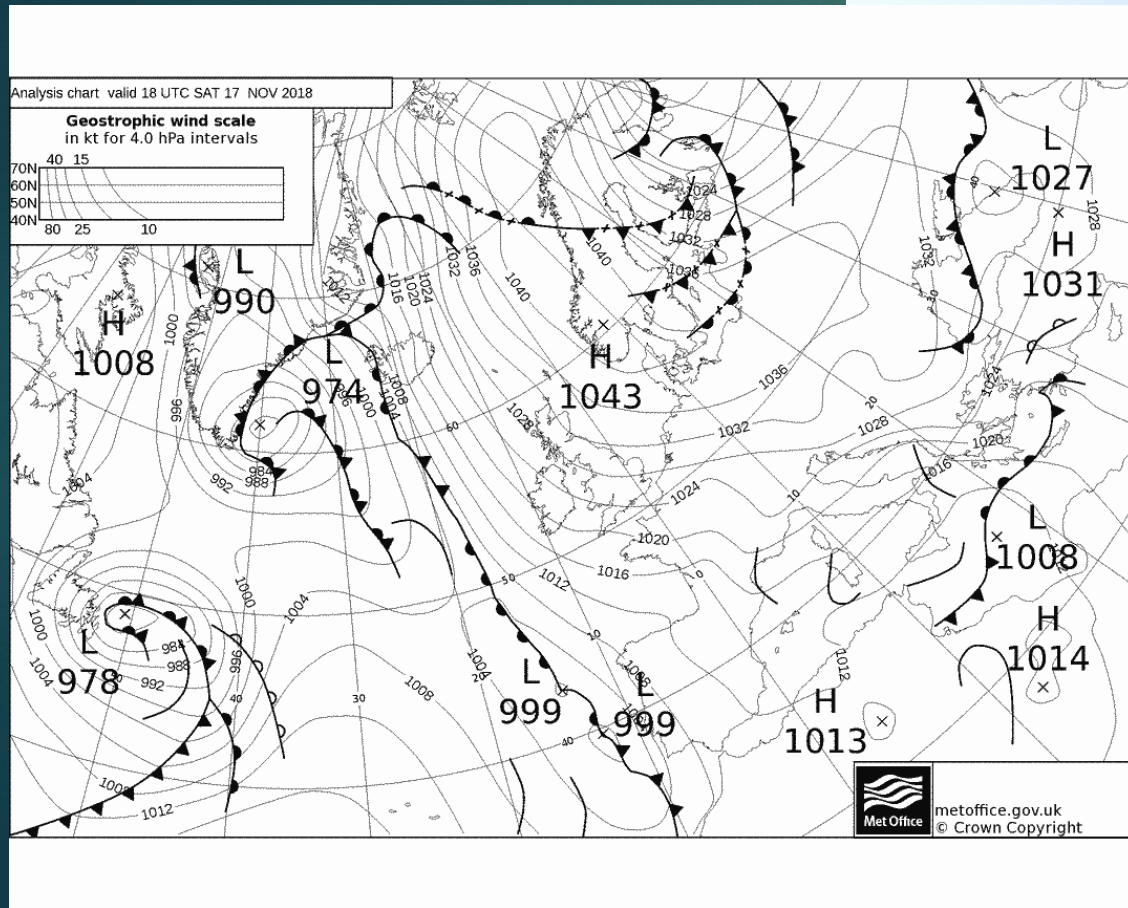
- ▶ **Preston Beach: works cost £544,713.58 and consisted of burying rock armour in front of the seawall and extensive re-profiling of the beach to return it to its design profile, this was paid for by the EA. The rock was sourced from Portland and the shingle was “native” and won back from the foreshore after constructive waves had brought some of the material back. In total works took about 6 weeks at Preston, it was a considerably smaller job than the repairs required at Chiswell. (information from EA)**

Regular maintenance is essential to retain the shingle.



View taken on 18.11.18
following strong easterly
winds and synoptic chart
for 17.11.18.

Rock armour put in place in 2014



View taken 23.11.18



View taken
during S.E.
gales on
31.1.19



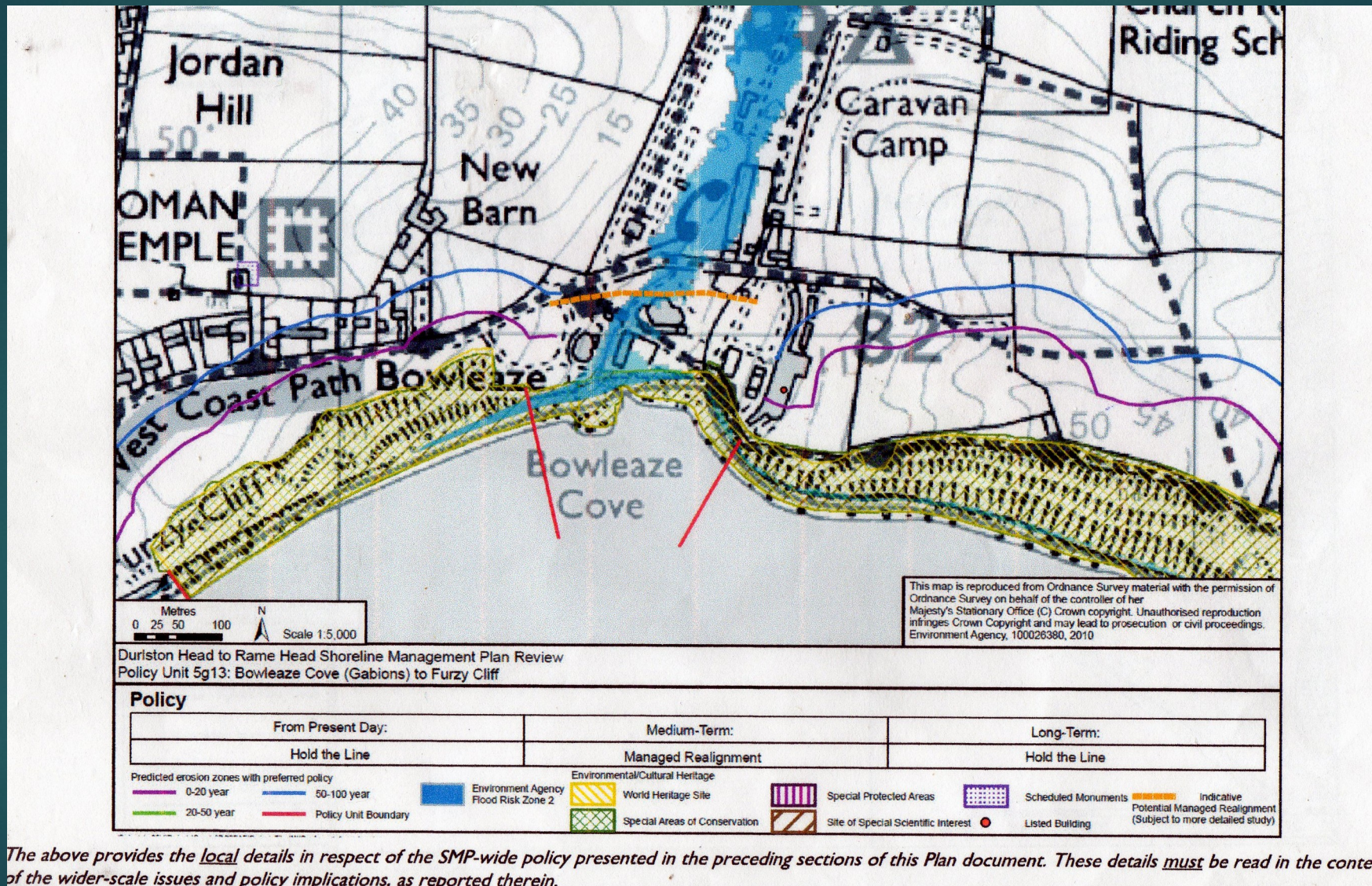
6,200 tons of Portland Stone.



The groyne at Greenhill designed to stop shingle moving towards Weymouth. Why didn't they put a groyne at Overcombe?

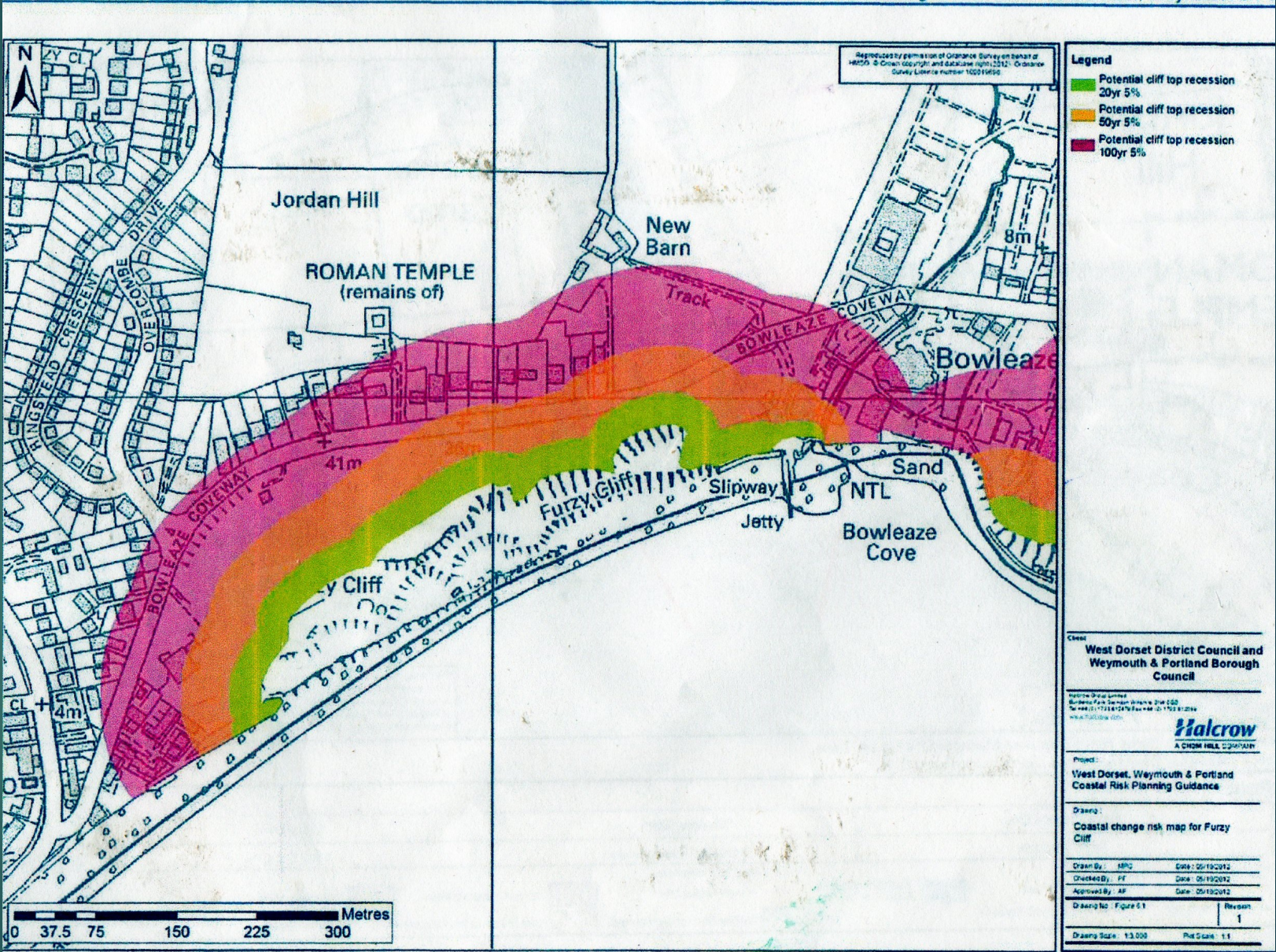


An on going saga – what impact sea level rise and stormier conditions – coastal management plans in place for up to 50 years.

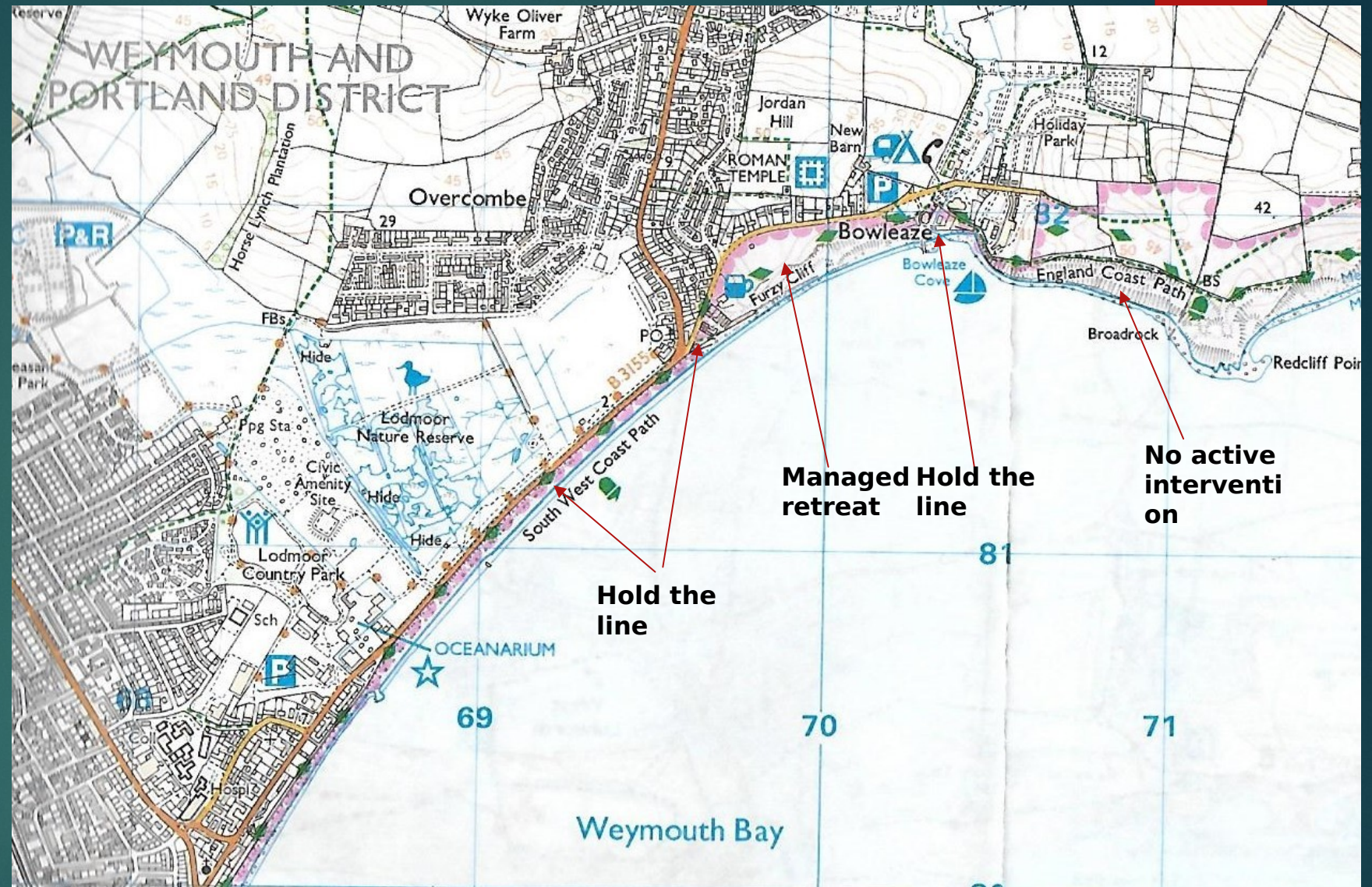


The above provides the local details in respect of the SMP-wide policy presented in the preceding sections of this Plan document. These details must be read in the context of the wider-scale issues and policy implications, as reported therein.

Possible long term erosion projected in 2013



Likely long term coastal management strategy for this section of coast



The End?
Not likely!

