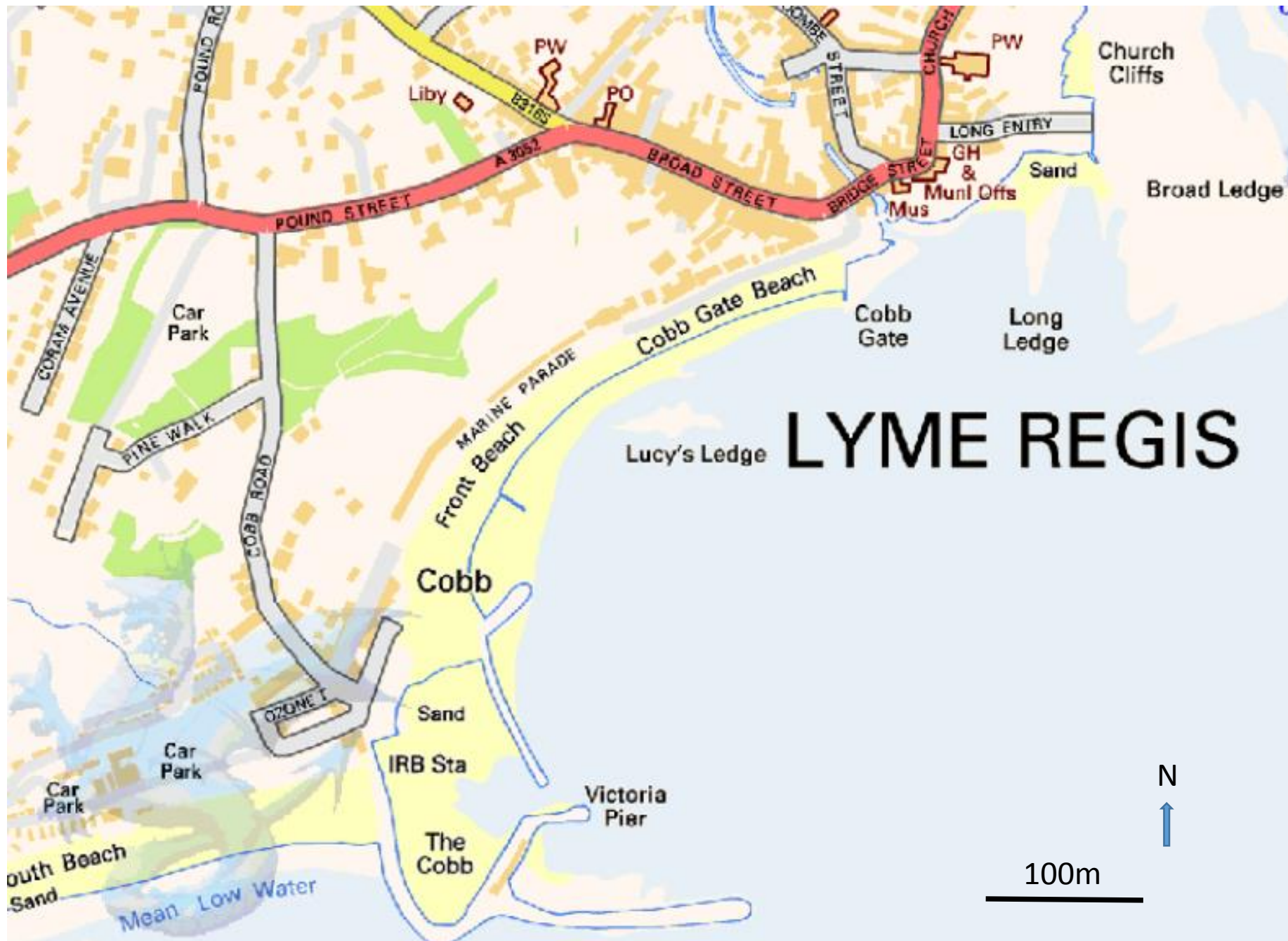


Coastal management at Lyme Regis

- Read through the statements and number them 1 - 14
- Identify and label on the map the area each statement relates to.

LYME REGIS COASTAL MANAGEMENT AND IMPROVEMENT

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| <p>Lyme Regis harbour managed by West Dorset District Council. Employed harbour master in charge of moorings, dredging, safety etc.</p> | <p>Rock armouring at eastern end of The Cobb high wall to give added protection to town beach and harbour entrance from waves from the S & SW</p> |
| <p>Phase 1 coastal defences completed in 1995 at a cost of £10m to protect the historic eastern part of the town (church, Guild Hall, museum, theatre) and house the storm water drains and pumping station for the improved sewage scheme. New granite faced sea wall and rock armouring. The line was advanced from the old sea walls by 25m.</p> | <p>Phase 4 coastal defences on East Cliff completed 2014 to protect properties and road and stabilise the cliffs. Cost £19m. Slopes stabilised and soil nailed, old groynes removed, new recurved seawall constructed. Clearing of the slopes to allow environmental survey started in January 2013. New amenity walk, access to Charmouth road car park created.</p> |
| <p>Black Ven and Spittles cliffs to the east - subject to regular slipping and mud flows. No active intervention here – natural processes take place – most of this land owned by the National Trust.</p> | <p>Part of the management by Lyme Regis Town Council and West Dorset District Council involves, providing bins, cleaning the beach and informing the public about local bye-laws.</p> |
| <p>Rock armouring at the northern end of North Wall was realigned in 2008 to provide protection for the sand bar.</p> | <p>The sand bar was enlarged by beach nourishment as part of the Phase 2 & 3 coastal protection completed in 2007 with sand shipped in from Northern France</p> |
| <p>The Phase 2 & 3 coastal protection included 2 masonry groynes, a new sea wall behind the sand bar and beach nourishment which advanced the line by up to 40m. The two groynes separate the sand from the pebbles which were brought by sea having been dredged from the near shore zone close to the Isle of Wight. Completed in 2007 at a cost of £27m</p> | <p>The beach nourishment of chert and flint pebbles has been successful in protecting the Marine Parade and the high economic value tourist facilities including hotels, restaurants, shops, cafes and rented accommodation. The winter storm waves steepen the beach forming berms and annual regarding is needed to make the beach safer as the tourist season approaches.</p> |
| <p>The coastline to the west of the Cobb has not been protected and no active intervention is taking place. Longshore drift has built Monmouth beach up against the Cobb wall which acts like a large groyne. The beach is narrower to the west where erosion, rock falls and landslips occur. A particularly large slip occurred in February 2013.</p> | <p>The cliffs inland of Monmouth beach do not have great economic value and are not being protected. They have been used for beach chalets, caravans and beach huts. Active landslips between 2013 & 2015 have badly damaged a number of chalets and beach huts which are being cleared for safety reasons (some may be replaced) - managed retreat is likely to take place.</p> |
| <p>Natural England, The World Heritage Jurassic Coast, West Dorset District Council, the RNLI (Lifeboat) and MCA (Coastguard) are all involved in the management by educating and informing the public about the geology and dangers of landslips and closing off the beach at particularly dangerous times.</p> | <p>The Cobb itself is the earliest form of coastal management at Lyme Regis. Evidence shows man-made walls to provide a safe harbour have been in existence since 1313. The earliest drawing of 1539 shows a structure of similar shape to today's. Over the years improvements have been made to strengthen and improve the harbour.</p> |



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