Slapton Coastal Zone
Management
Main Study

Volume 2: Phase 1 Report (II)

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For Slapton Line Partnership

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Preface

The Slapton Coastal Zone Management Study has been commissioned by the Slapton Line Partnership.

The Slapton Line Partnership is made up of the following organisations:
- English Nature
- Devon County Council
- South Hams District Council
- Whitley Wildlife Conservation Trust
- Slapton Ley Field Centre
- Environment Agency
- Defra

The Partnership has been formed to decide how best to deal with potential future erosion of Slapton Line and its effect on the road, the environment, and the community.

The objective of this study is to compile a single reference document that will form the basis for all future decision-making that affects the shingle ridge.

Scott Wilson has undertaken the study collaboration with the University of Plymouth, Roger Tym and Partners and Dr Mark Lee.

The University of Plymouth provided material for the chapters on coastal processes and modelling, Roger Tym and Partners focused on the socio-economic aspects of the study and Dr Mark Lee provided specialist geomorphology information.

This report should be read in conjunction with Volumes 1, 3 and 4. Volume 3 is the Phase 2 report and Volume 4 is the overall Executive Summary.
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Figure 5.1: Summary of Geomorphology. Conceptual Model of the Future Evolution of Slapton Sands.
Figure 10.25: Summary of Coastal Processes Operating on Slaxon Shingle Ridge.
Rock armour defences and concrete topped sheet piling have protected this area from storm damage for the last 20 years. It is assumed therefore they will protect this area during another 1 in 25 year storm event.

The Torcross seawall protects this area. It is assumed this defence wall will be maintained.
Degraded rock revetment, therefore this area is weaker and could experience erosion during a storm event.
“At Risk” Areas from 1 in 25 Year Storm Event.
Section 3 of 5
Figure: 11.51(c)
Scale: 1:2,500 at A3

Legend

- Erosion from 1 in 25 year storm event (fine)

Beach is steeper here so cut back in storm is expected to be more severe.

Defences in this area are failing, therefore will not prevent cut back in a severe storm.
This section of frontage eroded 5m back in previous storms, and is only protected by recycled shingle. Therefore this area is weaker and could experience more erosion during a storm event.
This area is ‘protected’ by approximately 50m width of shingle ridge higher than 6mOD. There is no evidence of damage in this region from any of the storms.
Long-term barrier retreat would leave the northern end of Torcross exposed. Protection of the village would require extension of the existing sea wall.
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Combined Barrier Retreat Rates at High Emission Including Storm Events
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Legend
High Emission Barriers
- 20 Year (10m)
- 50 Year (30m)
- 100 Year (100m)
- 2003 Vegetation Line
Combined Barrier Retreat Rates at High Emission Including Storm Events
Section 3 of 5
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Legend
High Emission Barriers
- 20 Year (10m)
- 50 Year (20m)
- 100 Year (100m)
- 2003 Vegetation Line
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Legend
High Emission Barriers
- 20 Year (10m)
- 50 Year (30m)
- 100 Year (100m)
- 2003 Vegetation Line