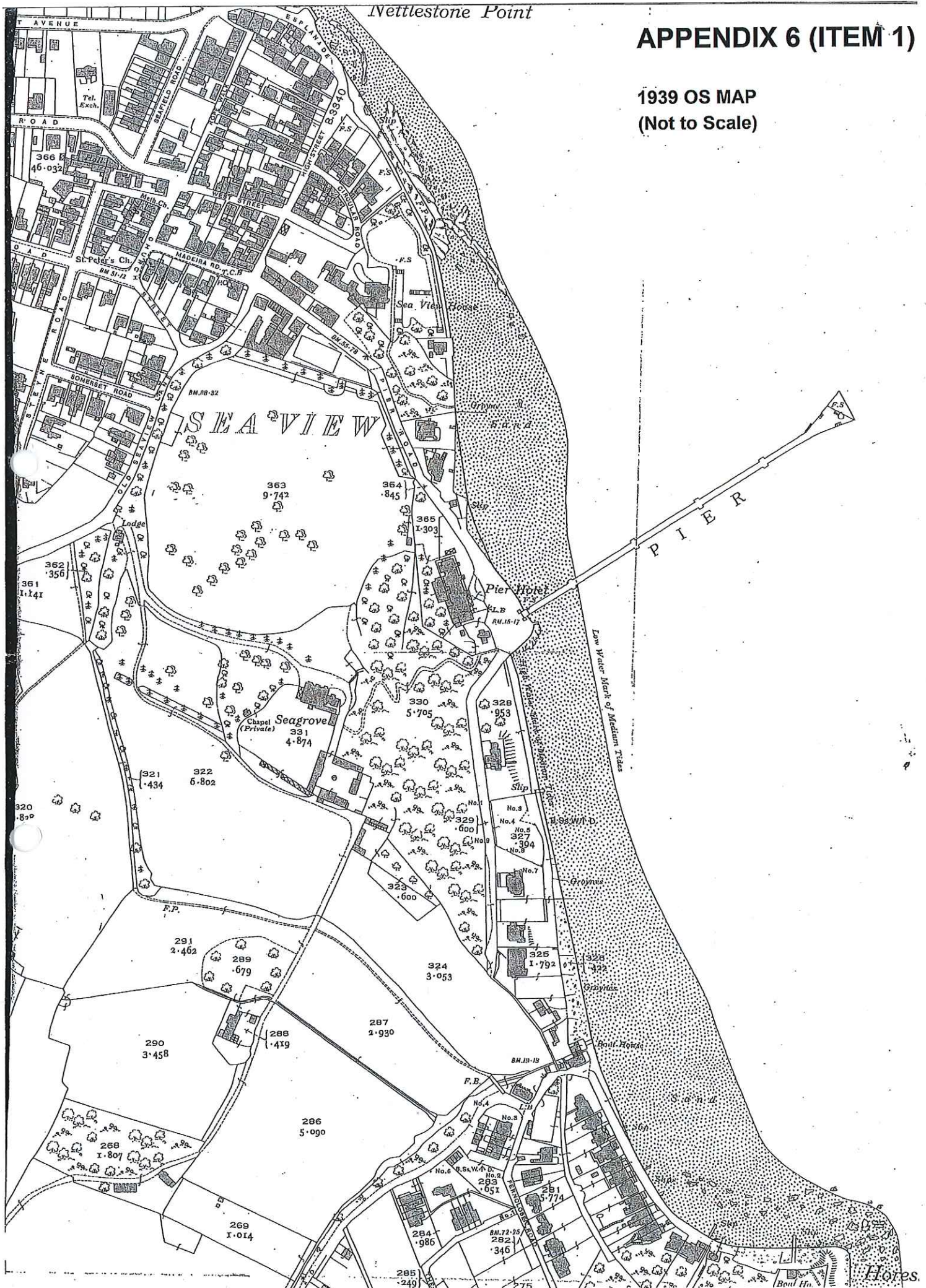


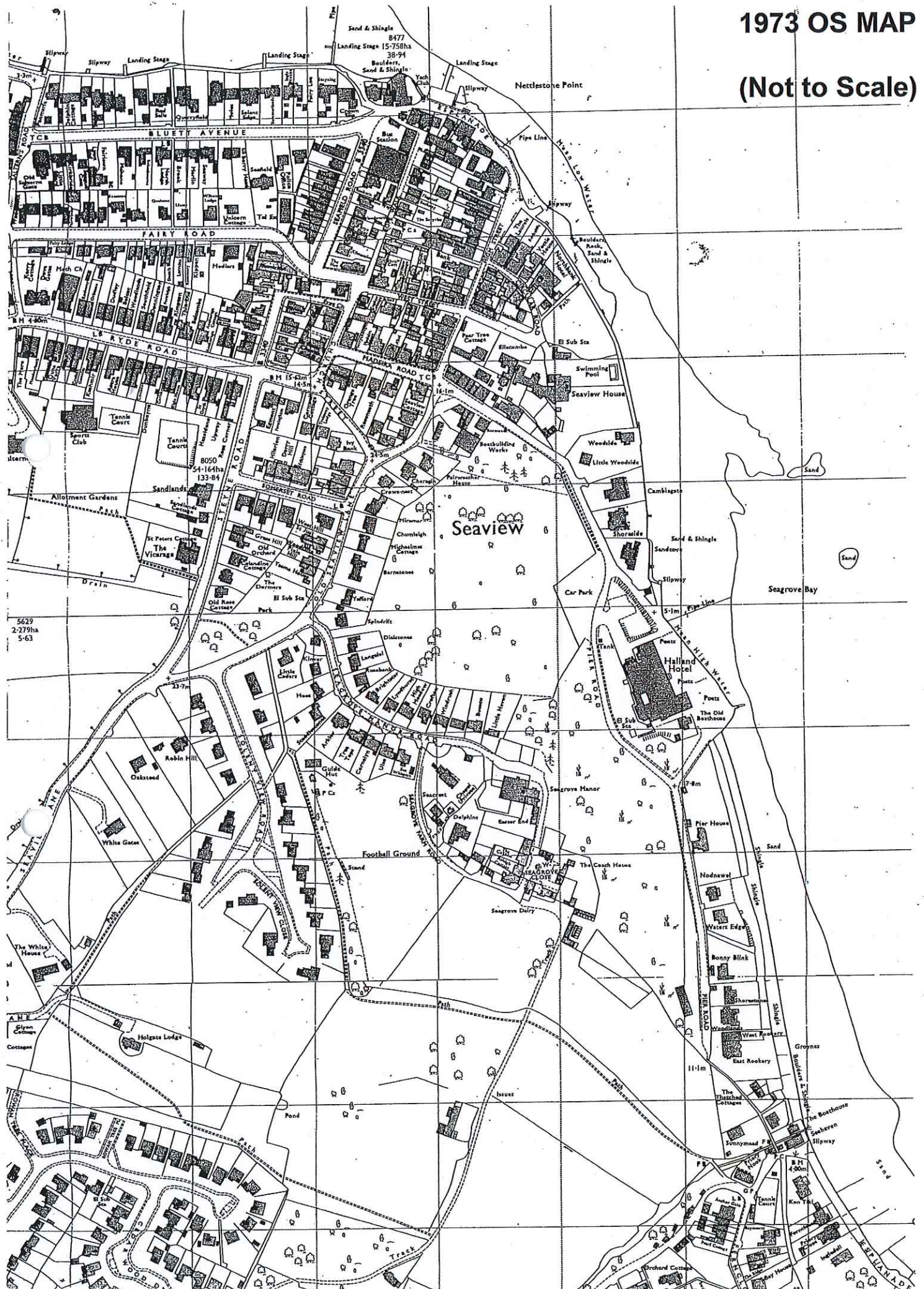
APPENDIX 6 (ITEM 1)

1939 OS MAP
(Not to Scale)



1973 OS MAP

(Not to Scale)



OS Map 1986

HEIGHTS IN METRES

1986 OS MAP
(Not to Scale)

SEAVIEW AND APPELEY RD

Seaview Bay

Seaview

13.8 700

1105

1105

1105

Isle of Wight Council – Shoreline Management Plan 2 – Defence Appraisal – Appendix C
SEAGROVE BAY
IW 12 / 011 – SMU 9 – 572 / 2954 – RYD 8 – R.8.1



NOTES:
Concrete ramp.

SEAGROVE BAY

IW 12 / 011 – SMU 9 – 572 / 2954 – RYD 8 – R.8.1

NEW
CHALET

POINT A



PIER
HOUSE
WALL

NOTES:

Access gate.

SEAGROVE BAY

IW 12 / 012 – SMU 9 – 572 / 2954 – RYD 8 – R.8.1

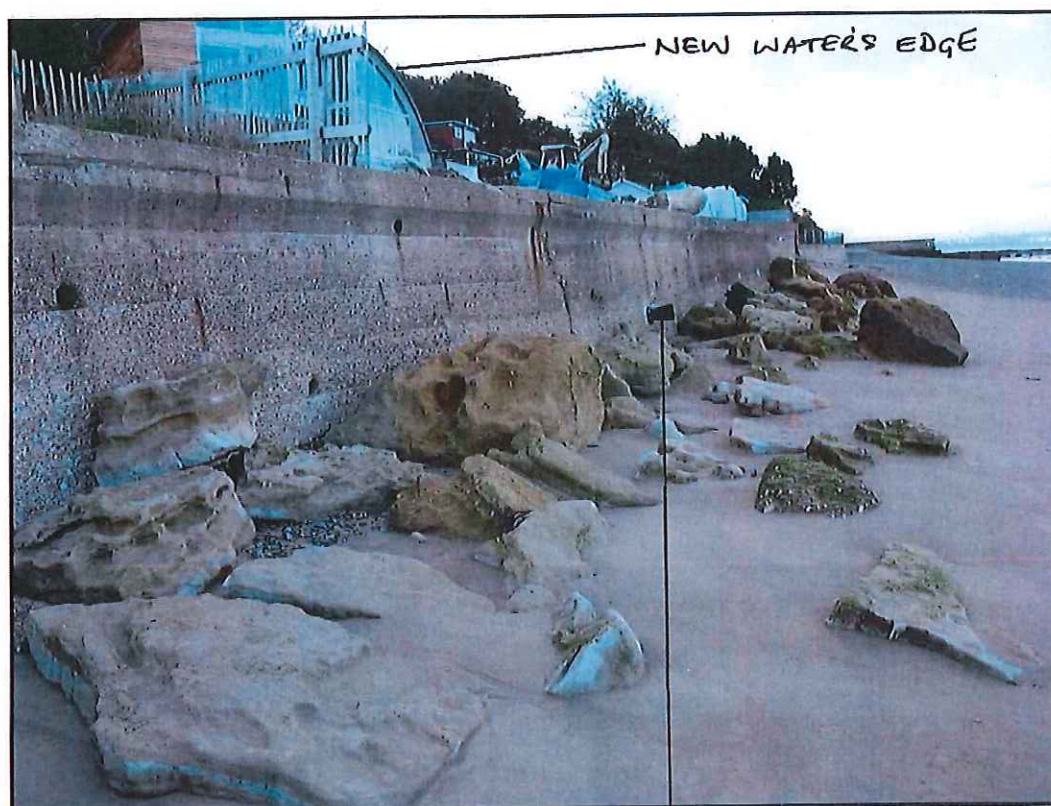


NOTES:

Concrete groyne.
Outfall.

SEAGROVE BAY

IW 12 / 012 – SMU 9 – 572 / 2954 – RYD 8 – R.8.1



NOTES:

Concrete wall.
Rock strewn foreshore.
Various outfalls.

OUTFALL OF NEW
DRAINAGE

SEAGROVE BAY

IW 12 / 012 – SMU 9 – 572 / 2954 – RYD 8 – R.8.1

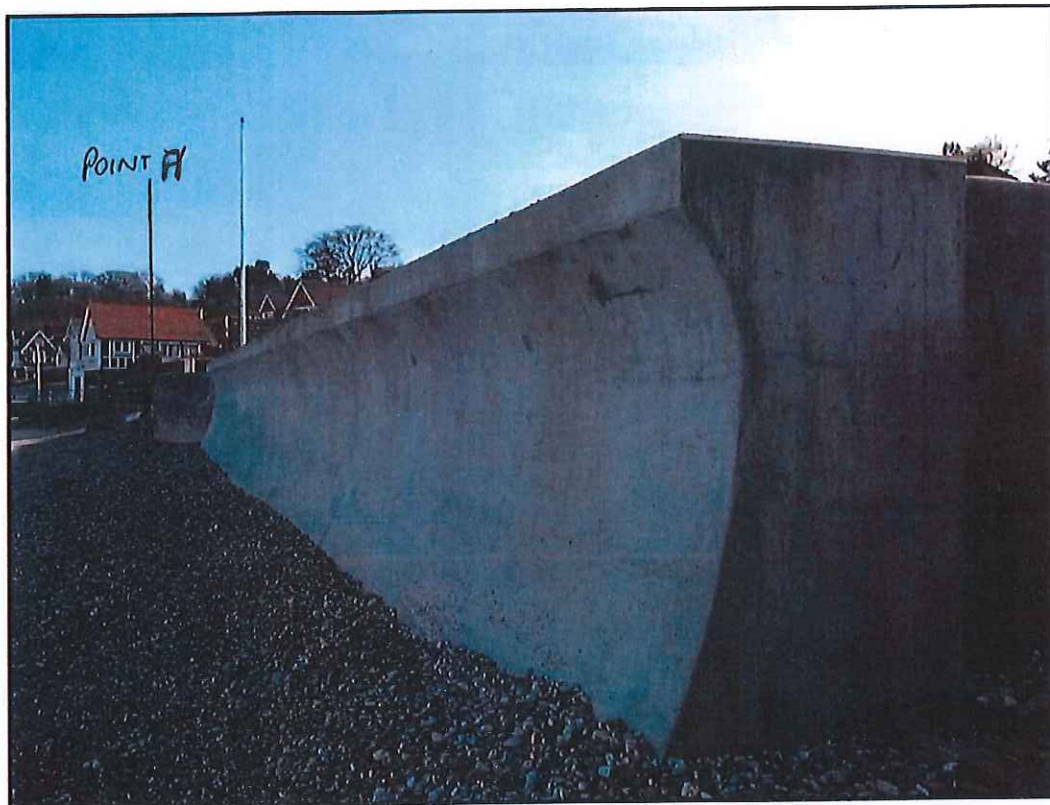


NOTES:

Concrete access steps.

STEPS AT POINT B

Isle of Wight Council – Shoreline Management Plan 2 – Defence Appraisal – Appendix C
SEAGROVE BAY
IW 12 / 013 – SMU 9 – 572 / 2954 – RYD 8 – R.8.1



NOTES:
Concrete wall.

POINT B
NEXT TO
THIS ACCESS

Isle of Wight Council – Shoreline Management Plan 2 – Defence Appraisal – Appendix C
SEAGROVE BAY
IW 12 / 016 – SMU 9 – 572 / 2954 – RYD 8 – R.8.1



Point A

NOTES:

Concrete step block.
Steel railing.

SEAGROVE BAY

IW 12 / 015 – SMU 9 – 572 / 2954 – RYD 8 – R.8.1

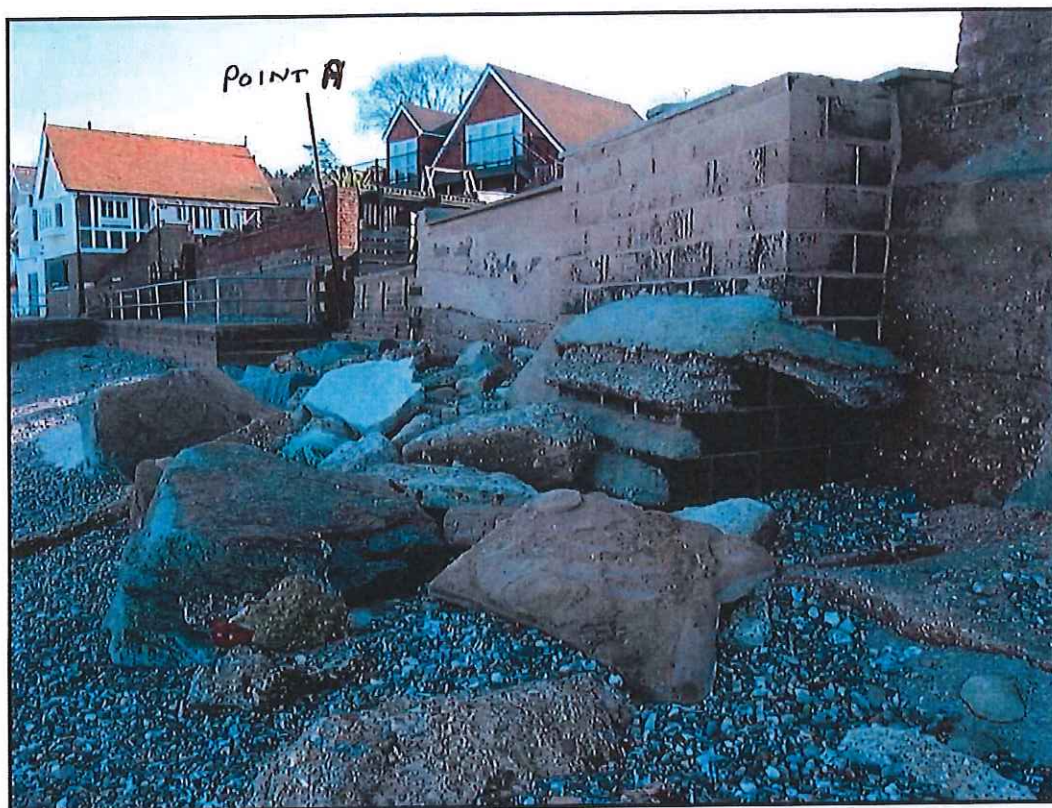


NOTES:

Concrete steps.

STEPS AT POINT A

Isle of Wight Council – Shoreline Management Plan 2 – Defence Appraisal – Appendix C
SEAGROVE BAY
IW 12 / 015 – SMU 9 – 572 / 2954 – RYD 8 – R.8.1

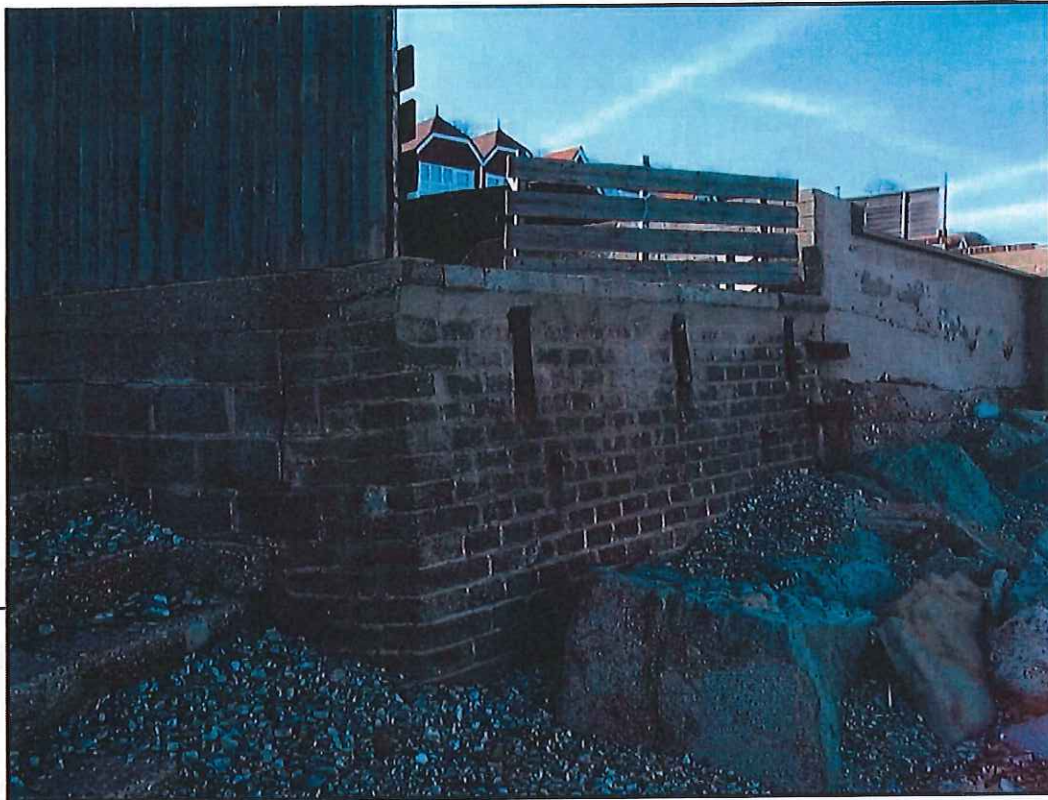


NOTES:

Rock / concrete strewn foreshore.

Isle of Wight Council – Shoreline Management Plan 2 – Defence Appraisal – Appendix C
SEAGROVE BAY
IW 12 / 015 – SMU 9 – 572 / 2954 – RYD 8 – R.8.1

POINT A

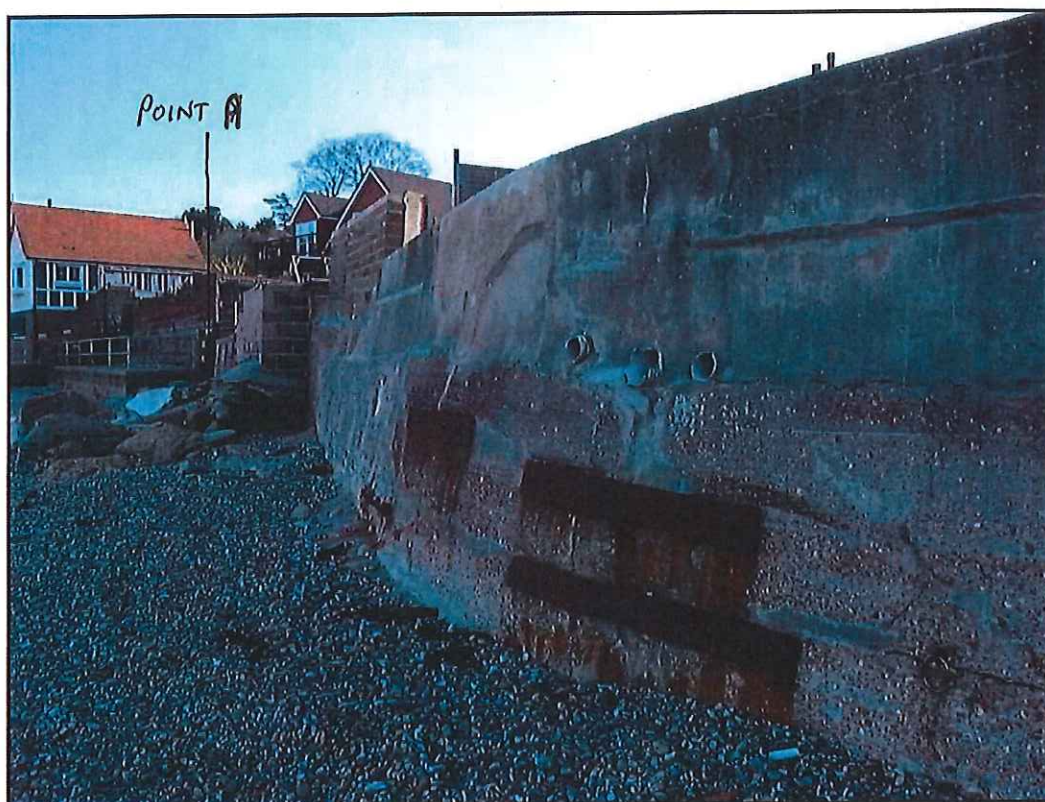


NOTES:

Concrete block masonry wall.
Steel straps.

SEAGROVE BAY

IW 12 / 014 – SMU 9 – 572 / 2954 – RYD 8 – R.8.1

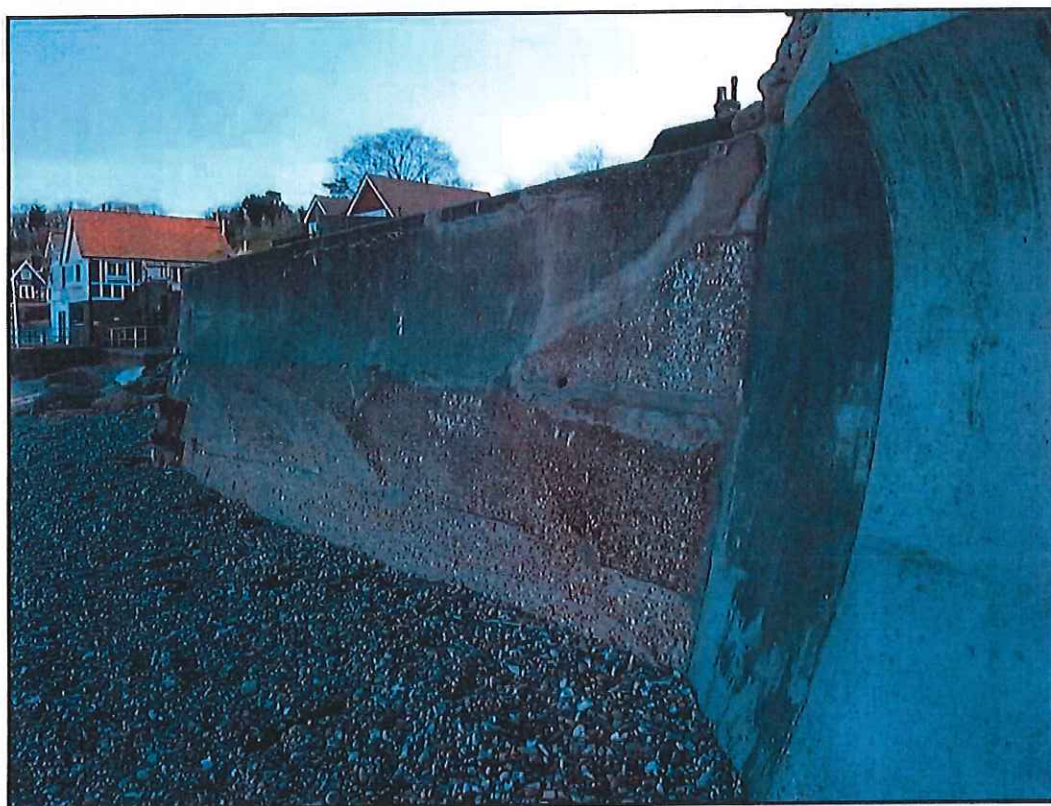


NOTES:

Concrete wall.
Outfall.
Steel straps.

SEAGROVE BAY

IW 12 / 014 – SMU 9 – 572 / 2954 – RYD 8 – R.8.1



NOTES:

Concrete wall.

SEAGROVE BAY

IW 12 / 017 – SMU 9 – 572 / 2954 – RYD 8 – R.8.1

SEAGROVE
BAY
SLIPWAY



NOTES:

Concrete wall.
Steel railing.

Isle of Wight Council – Shoreline Management Plan 2 – Defence Appraisal – Appendix C
SEAGROVE BAY
IW 12 / 017 – SMU 9 – 572 / 2954 – RYD 8 – R.8.1



NOTES:

Concrete wall.
Concrete steps.
Steel railing.

Combining Slope Stability and Coast Protection at Seagrove Bay, Isle of Wight

***Paul Winfield
(Royal Haskoning)***

***Malcolm Woodruff
(Malcolm Woodruff Ltd)***

***Emma Moses
(Royal Haskoning)***

Wave Attack – Low Beach Levels



Wave Attack – Low Beach Levels



POINT B

Ground movement / coastal slope stability



thinking in
all dimensions

Ground movement / coastal slope stability



2003

BONNY
BLINK

thinking in
all dimensions

Directional Drilling of Longitudinal Drain



thinking in
all dimensions

Path at Seagrove Bay – Council Evidence

Photographs 1-7

- Taken at spring high tide (4.9) on 22nd August 2013
- Weather: Sunny and calm
- Beach levels: high

1. Section AB 22/08/2013

Notes:

Spring high tide (4.9)

High beach level - shingle covering rocks



2. Section AB 22/08/2013

Notes:

Spring high tide (4.9)

High beach level - shingle covering rocks

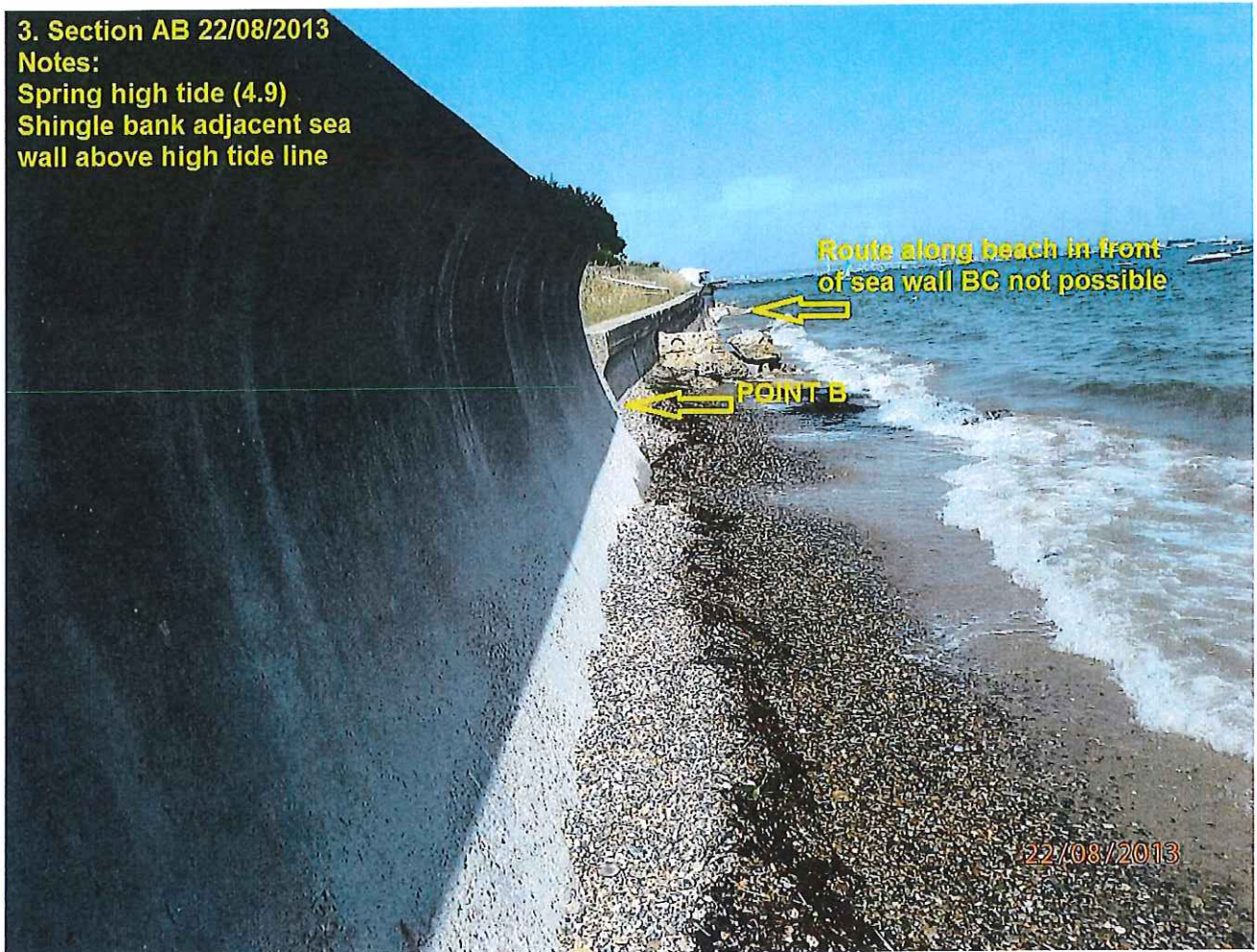


3. Section AB 22/08/2013

Notes:

Spring high tide (4.9)

Shingle bank adjacent sea wall above high tide line



4. Point C 22/08/2013

Notes:

Spring high tide (4.9)



5. Section CD 22/08/2013

Notes:

Spring high tide (4.9)

High bank of pebbles



POINT D

22/08/2013

6. Section CD 22/08/2013

Notes:

Spring high tide (4.9)



22/08/2013

7. Point C 22/08/2013

Notes

Spring high tide (4.9)

Low beach level



Path at Seagrove Bay – Council Evidence

Photographs 8-10

- Taken on 29th October 2014 from Nodnewel
- Beach levels: low



10. Section BC 29/10/2014

Notes:

Low beach levels



Path at Seagrove Bay – Council Evidence

Photographs 11-14

- **Taken on 24th January 2015, 45 minutes – 1 hour after spring high tide (4.7)**
- **Weather: clear, north-westerly wind (14mph)**

11. Section CD 24/01/2015

Notes:

45 minutes after high tide (spring 4.7)



12. Point A 24/01/2015

Notes:

1 hour after high tide (spring 4.7)



13. Section AB 24/01/2015

Notes:

1 hour after high tide (spring 4.7)

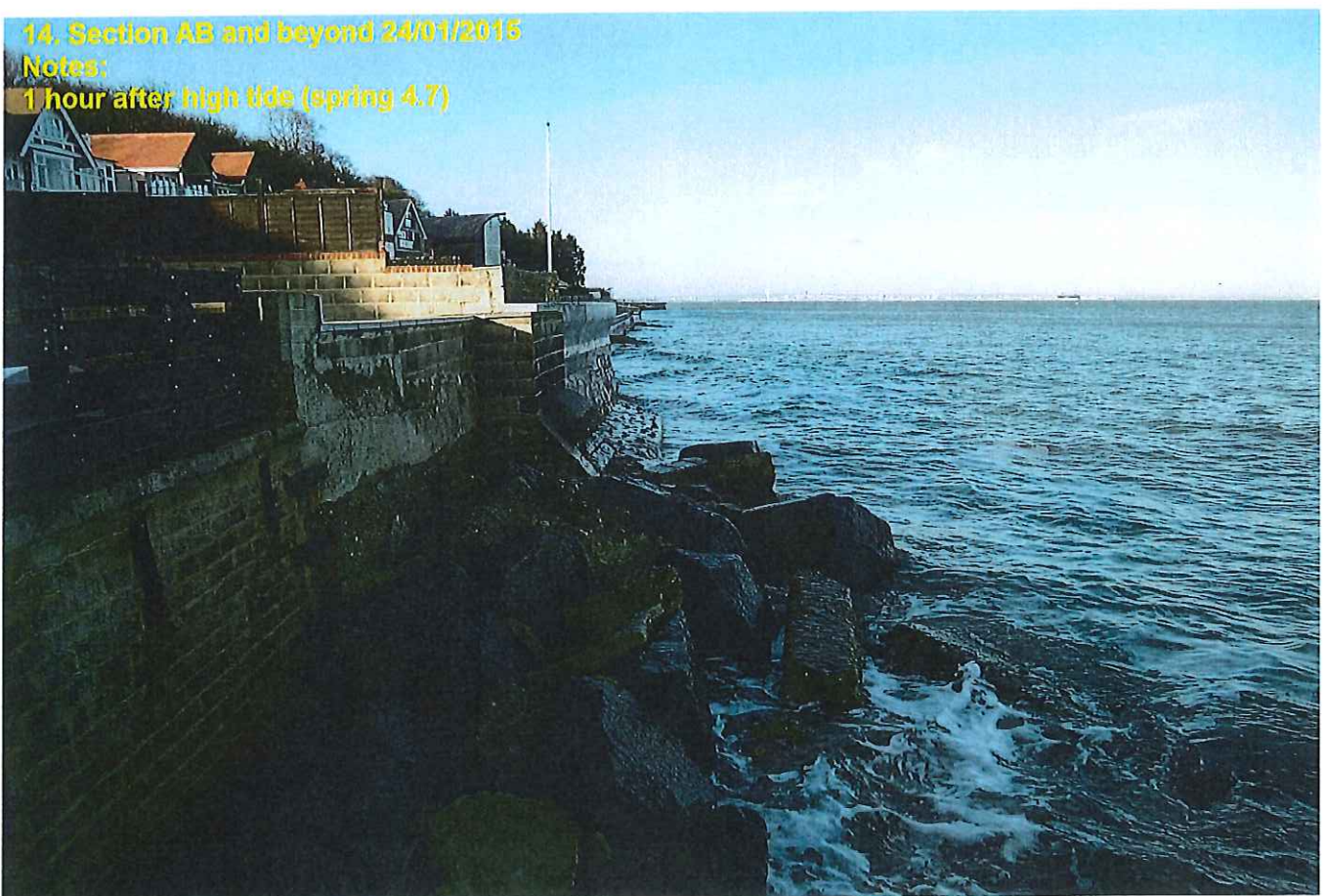
Low beach levels - exposed rocks



14. Section AB and beyond 24/01/2015

Notes:

1 hour after high tide (spring 4.7)



Path at Seagrove Bay – Council Evidence

Photographs 15-19

- Taken on 9th February 2015 at high tide (4.3)
- Weather: overcast, calm
- Beach levels: AB: low
Beach below BC: low
CD: medium

15. Section AB 09/02/2015

Notes:

High tide (4.3)

Low beach levels

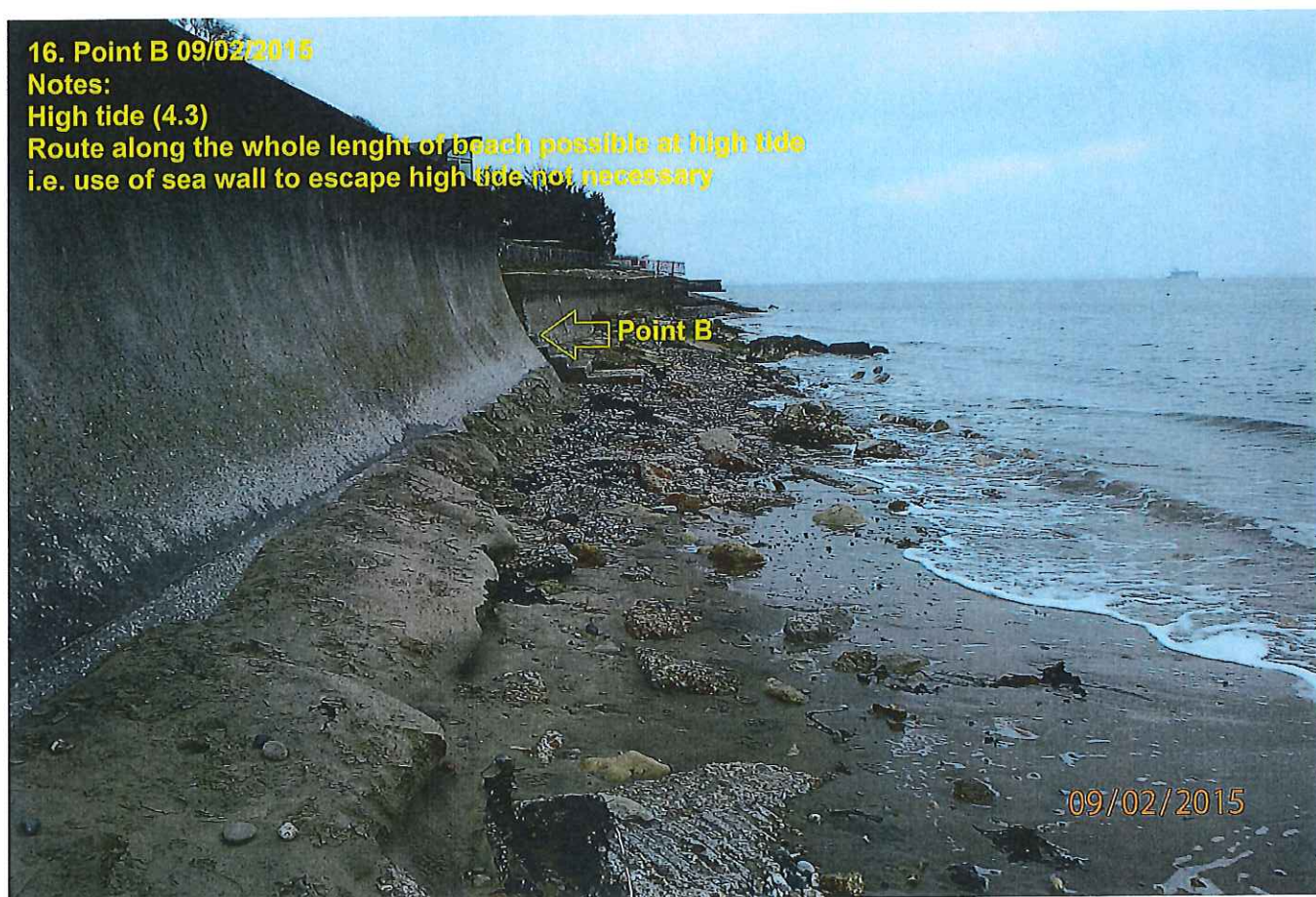


16. Point B 09/02/2015

Notes:

High tide (4.3)

Route along the whole length of beach possible at high tide
i.e. use of sea wall to escape high tide not necessary





19. Beach below sea wall (BC) 09/02/2015)

Notes:

High tide (4.3)

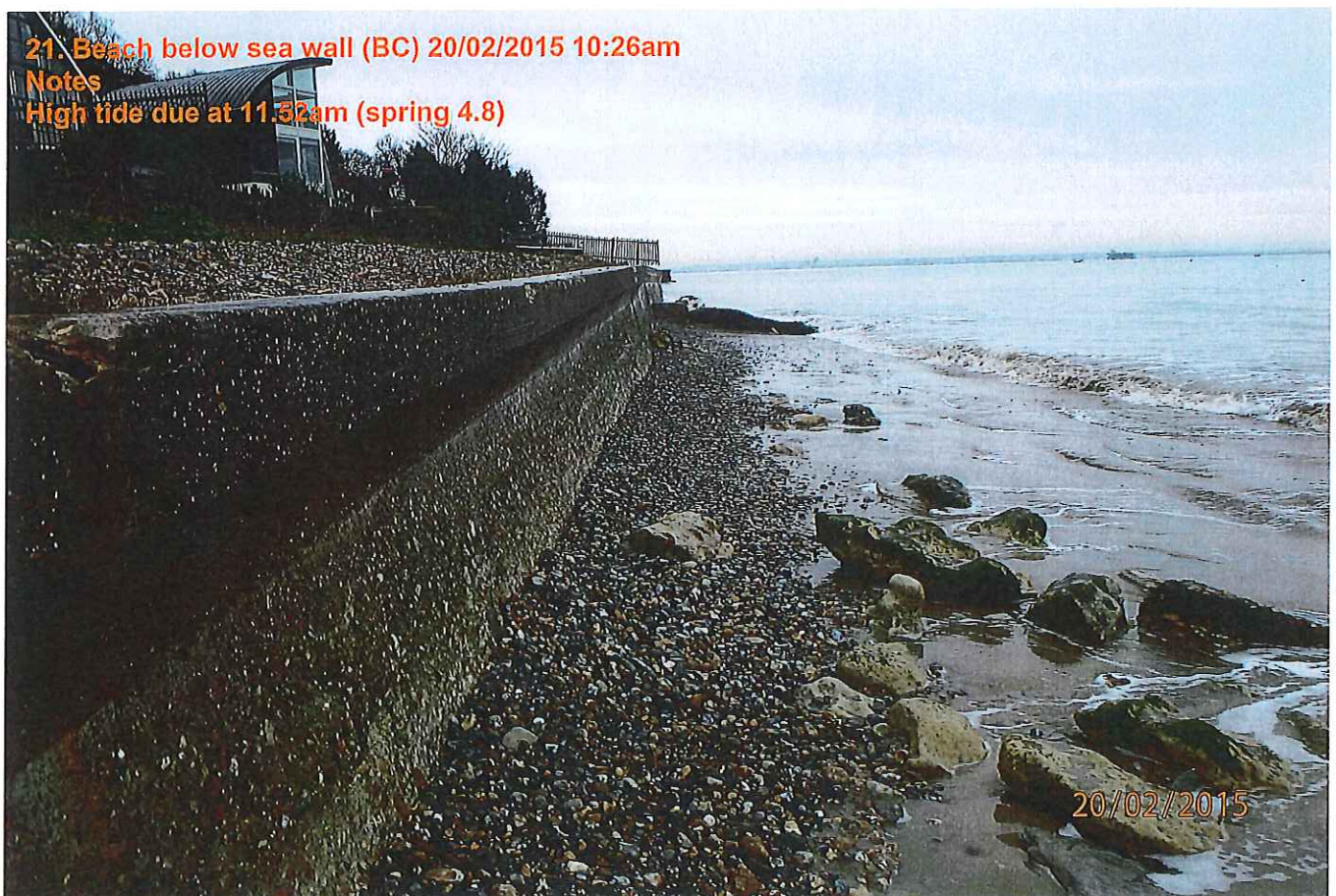
Route along beach available at high tide

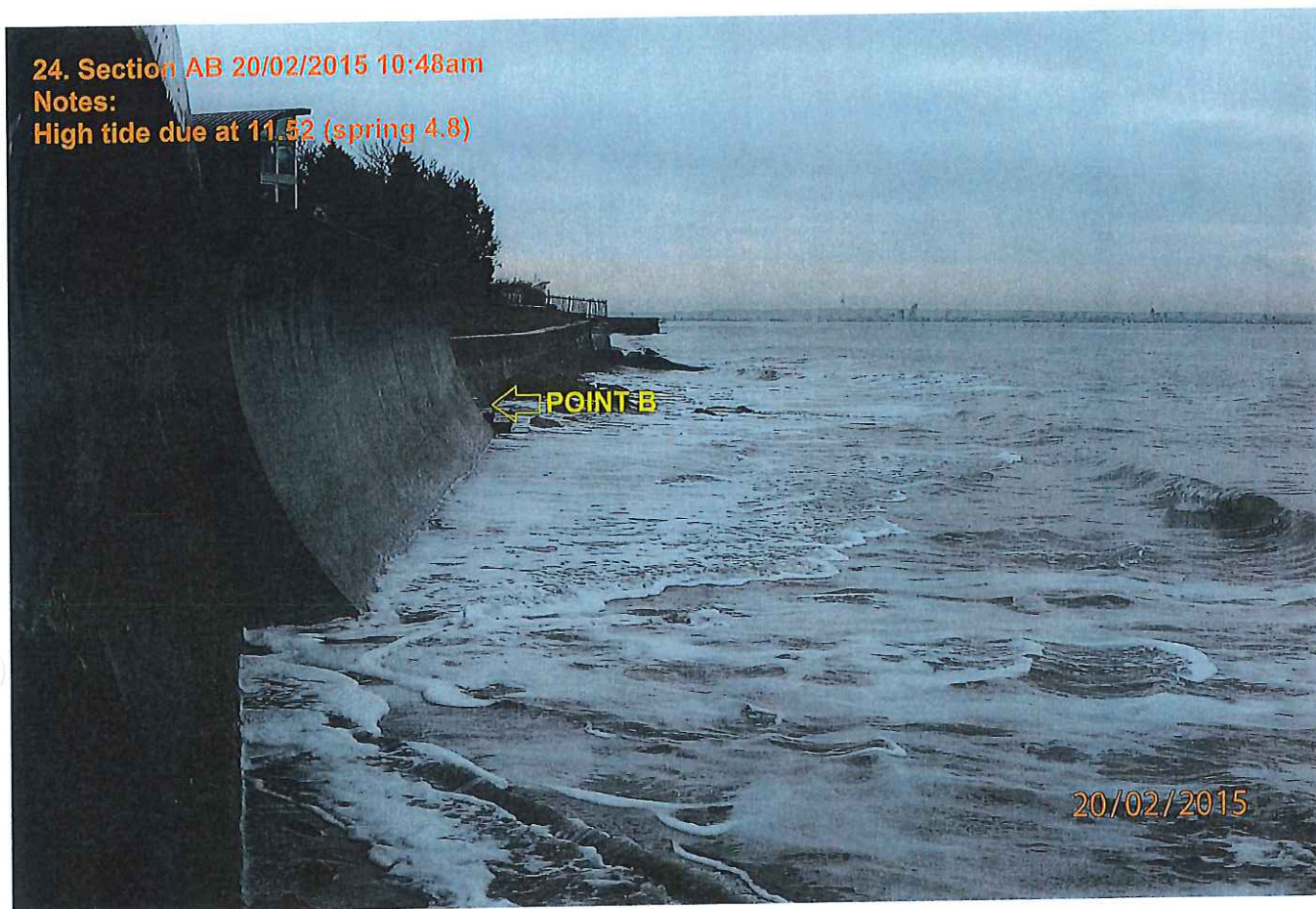


Path at Seagrove Bay – Council Evidence

Photographs 20-25

- **Taken on 20th February 2015 at approximately 10.25am and 10.50am (1 hour before spring high tide - 4.8)**
- **Weather: overcast, north north east wind (5mph)**
- **Beach levels: AB: low
Beach below BC: low
CD: medium**





22. Beach below sea wall (BC) 20/02/2015 10:27am
Notes:
High tide due at 11.52 (spring 4.8)



23. Section AB 20/02/2015 10:47am
Notes:
High tide due at 11.52 (spring 4.8)



From: Customer Services <CustomerServices@os.uk>

Date: 4 March 2015 15:21:54 GMT

To: Darrel Clarke <darrel.clarke@>

Subject: RE: GV-154864 C - Darrel Clarke - Map errors and omissions

Dear Darrel

Thank you for your email. I have received a reply from our technical team.

Various methods have been used to capture the tidal marks shown on Ordnance Survey maps. Originally ground surveys at the appropriate state of the tide were undertaken. For England and Wales this would be midway between Springs and Neaps, for Scotland at a normal Spring tide.

Increasingly from 1947 aerial photography was flown at the appropriate time to allow photogrammetric plotting of the limits of tidal water. Infra-red film was commonly used as this shows the difference between land and water more clearly. The need to capture the image at the required state of the tide meant that two flying sorties were required to capture both high and low water marks. These sorties may have been conducted some years apart.

More recently advances in photogrammetric techniques mean that contouring using pairs of images has become practical. This approach requires knowledge of the relationship between the Ordnance Survey Datum and the high water mark. This is provided by the United Kingdom Hydrographic Office. Contouring does allow the same set of imagery to be used to capture both low and high water tidal marks – assuming the low water contour is exposed.

The tide lines in current data were predominantly measured from aerial photography taken between 1960 and 1980. Since 1980 areas of significant erosion and change have been plotted using the measured contour approach. This is the technique currently used for the update of tide lines, with the exception of changes directly associated with a specific construction such as a new jetty.

I hope this helps.

Regards

Gordon Street

Customer Service Adviser

Customer Service Centre, Ordnance Survey