

OPTIONS OVERVIEW

The following represents the full range of potential options identified in Workshop 4. From this “long list”, a recommended short list of options has been developed for each Priority Unit.

1: Status Quo

Maintain current coastal management approaches – i.e. do nothing new.



2: Planting

Planting of beach crest areas to improve retention of material, reduce erosion and limit wave overtopping.



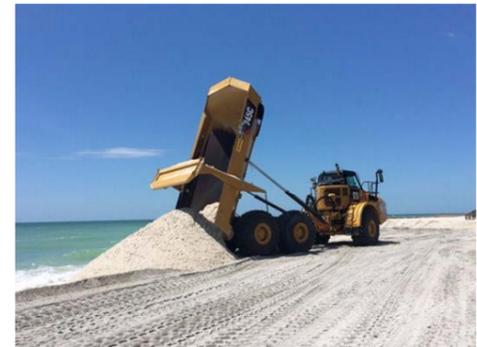
3: Renourishment – Gravel

Renourishment of gravel on foreshore area to offset erosion losses, increase beach size and potentially crest height. Larger beach can dissipate more wave energy and reduce/prevent wave overtopping.



4: Intertidal Nourishment (sand)

The placement of sand in the intertidal foreshore area (i.e. the area that is above water at low tide and under water at high tide). This helps to smooth out the beach profile and can help protect the beach by increasing wave energy dissipation



5: Beach face de-watering

The artificial lowering (through pumps / drains) of the water table within beaches to help promote the accretion of sediment.



6: Beach Scraping

Redistribution of available sediments to maximise beach crest width and standard of protection.



7: Enhance Shingle Crest

Raising of dune level at low elevations to reduce inundation risk



8: Wetland or lagoon creation

Installing or enhancing coastal marshes and wetland areas to dissipate wave energy and reduce inundation risk.



9: Flood gate

Adjustable gates used to prevent storm surges from entering existing waterways, in turn preventing upstream overtopping and flooding.



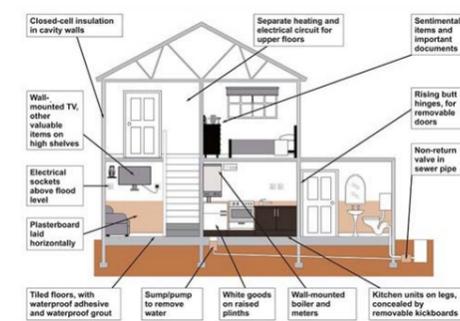
10: Install / enhance Inundation Protection

Increase existing / install new stop banks to provide greater protection from storm surge inundation



11: Inundation Accommodation

Implementation of policy to improve flood resilience of current and future properties



12: Vertical Permeable Sill

A structure within the gravel beach that dissipates wave energy, reducing erosion losses through backwash and longshore drift and promotes the retention of gravel behind the structure.



13: Groynes and Nourishment

Limits the movement of sediment (gravels and sand) along the coast through longshore drift, thereby reducing localised losses to erosion. Nourishment is used to supply sand / gravel to the area protected by the groynes



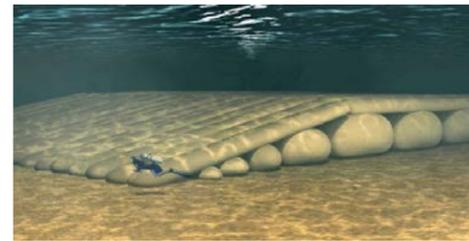
14: Breakwater

Shore parallel offshore breakwater (crest above MHWS). Structures break waves, promote the build up of sediment in the lee of the structure and reduce longshore drift.



15: Offshore Reef

Shore parallel offshore reef (crest below MHWS). Structures break waves, promote the build up of sediment in the lee of the structure and reduce longshore drift.



16: Sea Wall

A large structure of rocks and/or concrete that absorbs/reflects wave energy and provides a physical barrier to erosion. Crest height of structure designed to limit overtopping and inundation.



17: Retreat the Line

Primary defence line retreated inland providing a high standard of inundation protection to properties behind the new defence. (Situation unchanged for those in front)



18: Managed Retreat

A strategic relocation of assets and people away from areas at risk, enabling restoration of those areas to their natural state

