

## OPTIONS OVERVIEW

### 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.



### 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



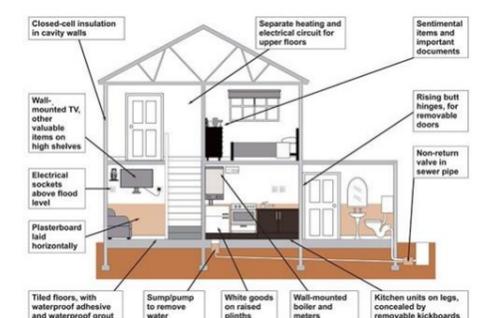
### 10: Install / enhance Inundation Protection

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



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### 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



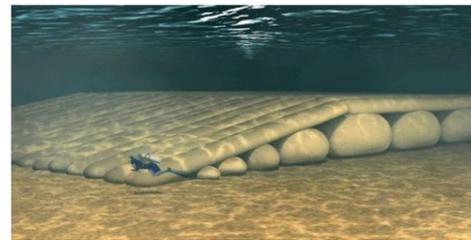
### 14: Breakwater

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.



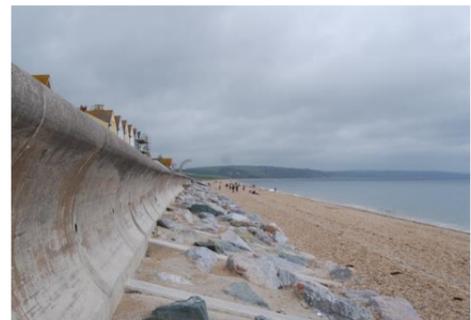
### 15: Offshore Reef

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

