

Detailed summaries of the scenarios presented in text and drawings in the surveys

Beach and promenade erosion			
	Current site	Eroded site	Site with scheme option(s)
Yellow Manual Standard data: 4 sites	Limited or good beach above high tide. Mixed or sandy beach, Groynes and seawall are in reasonable or good condition,	Little or no beach at high tide, No or less sand on beach, Groynes show decay or are in poor condition. Sea wall is cracked in places.	Wide beach at high tide. Drop from promenade to beach is shorter. Beach of sand and pebbles or sand. There are no groynes visible. Seawall is in good condition.
Lee -on-Solent	NA	NA	NA
Herne Bay Visitors survey	Little or no beach at high tide. Mainly shingle beach with some sand. Steeply shelving beach is reached by steps. Sea wall and promenade are in need of some attention. There are wooden groynes,	No beach at high tide. Mainly shingle beach. There is a longer drop and stairs from promenade to beach. Promenade and seawall are in poor condition. with cracks and undermining causing total collapse in places. The groynes are in a poor state of repair.	A wide sand and shingle beach at high tide. There is a shorter drop from promenade to beach. Promenade and seawall are in good condition. Groynes have been removed. A curved rock jetty, stretching 200 yards off shore with access for fishing and walking. a) As above with jetty without watercraft. b) As above but with mooring and boat launch facilities from jetty. c) No jetty. Seawall, promenade etc. are higher and in good condition. High, wide shingle beach. Wooden groynes have been replaced by fewer higher rock groynes.
Cliftonville	There is a concrete sea wall with a wide promenade on top running along the base of most of the cliffs. Three sections of cliff are not protected by this seawall. Therefore, it is not possible to walk all the way along the base of the cliffs at high tide.	The unprotected cliff faces have been worn away and the coastline has retreated inland by several feet. Debris from the cliffs has fallen onto the beach. The cliff top promenade is fenced off and closed for safety where the cliffs are badly eroded. It is not possible to walk along the cliff tops without a detour inland.	The cliffs are stable and the cliff top promenades are protected and accessible. a) There is a concrete seawall with a wide promenade, with three new slipways providing access all along the base of the cliffs. b) Unprotected parts of the cliffs are protected at their base by a sloping rock wall with a narrow walkway on top providing access all along the base of the cliffs.

<p>Corton (Residents, staying visitors)</p>	<p>The coastal defences, seawall and walkway have collapsed in three places The access point in the centre of the village and most of the beach is closed A 500 metre section of the beach at the southern end of the village is open The beach is low and there is little beach at high tide At times there is a big drop down to the beach from the seawall The groyne are dilapidated</p>	<p>The coastal defences, seawall and walkway have collapsed along almost the whole seafront. There is no access along most of the beach because of hazards of seawall debris there. The only access to the beach is at the extreme southern end of the village. The groyne have almost decayed away. The clifftops are eroding and changing to a more natural appearance. Some clifftop visitor facilities are deteriorating with a prospect of closure.</p>	<p>a) Protect for a limited period The coastal defences have collapsed along large parts of the seafront and the cliff face is protected by rocks/rock filled baskets. It is no longer possible to walk all the way along the foot of the cliffs as only a few sections of walkway remain in place. There is only limited access to the beach at two points. The beach is low and partly covered in rocks protecting the base of the cliffs. The groyne are very dilapidated. There is only a narrow beach at high tide. b) Protect for a longer period Where the cliff protection has collapsed the cliff face is protected by rocks. There is a concrete walkway all along the base of the cliffs. Concrete steps lead from the walkway onto the beach; a wide beach is maintained. There is full access to the beach from three points in the village. There are new rock groyne along the seafront. c) Managed retreat The cliffs are faced with earth and vegetation and have a natural appearance. There are no coastal defences and no walkway at the base of the cliffs. The only access to the beach is at the extreme southern end of the village but from there the full length of the beach will be open, The beach is narrow but probably walkable at high tide, The cliff is eroding and some visitor facilities are dilapidated with a prospect of closure,</p>
<p>St Mildred's Bay</p>	<p>Good sand beach at high tide. There is minor damage to groyne and sea wall. There is safe access along the length of the promenade.</p>	<p>The beach is littered with seawall debris and reduced in size at high tide. There is severe damage to seawall and groyne. The esplanade has been undermined and is uneven and dangerous to walk on.</p>	<p>Size of the beach is protected. There is a new reinforced concrete seawall. The esplanade is resurfaced and accessible. Groyne have been repaired and more groyne added to further protect the size of the beach.</p>

Hastings	There is no beach at high tide. Beach is shingle with some sand. Seawall and breakwater are old and shows some signs of decay.	The beach is lower with less beach uncovered at low tide. There is a longer drop from promenade to beach. Breakwater is uneven and decaying. Seawall is deeply cracked, undermined in places so that the promenade could become dangerous or collapse in places.	Beach level is higher, so there is no longer a big drop from promenade to beach. There is a strengthened, renewed breakwater. The seawall supporting the promenade is faced with new material.
Breach scenarios			
Hengistbury Head	The soft cliff headland is eroding. It has varied and accessible conservation and archaeological sites. There are clifftop paths and access along the beach. The head is mainly protected by one rock groyne	The recreation area on cliff tops would be reduced in size with eventual loss of the clifftop path and access. The headland could be breached and become an island accessible only by ferry. Conservation sites would be lost through erosion and the breach.	a) Five additional rock groynes have been provided to fully control erosion of the beach, cliffs and clifftop path. The beach would be slightly wider and higher. b) Three rock groynes have been provided. This scheme would not fully protect the high cliffs and cliff top path from erosion and the cliff edge and access would eventually be lost. The beach would become slightly wider and higher. c) There are no new rock groynes. The head is protected by large amounts of additional shingle material which reduce the erosion of the cliffs and prevent a breach. A dredger and heavy equipment would have to be at work on the beach for up to five months. Work would have to be carried out every two years or in two years out of three in order to maintain the protection.
Hurst Spit	There is a wide shingle spit with Hurst Spit Castle at its extreme end.	The Spit has been worn away by the sea. Hurst Spit Castle is protected by a ring of groynes and other works. The Castle is only accessible by ferry across open water. Mooring will be lost and some areas will become less suitable for sailing.	More shingle has been added to the spit creating a slightly wider shingle spit than the current spit. Access to Hurst Spit Castle is maintained along the spit.