



**Figure 1: Management Unit 29 (Eastbourne)**

○ Blue: Recycling Extraction Point  
○ Red: Recycling Deposition Area

Shingle beaches provide a vital element of the flood and coastal erosion defences along the Eastbourne frontage. Defences at Eastbourne (east) include a rock revetment at the base of the cliff at Holywell and a shingle beach with 90m long timber groynes at 60-70m spacing, protecting a dense urban area. A concrete wall runs along the back of beach for the majority of length.

Towards the west of Eastbourne there are low chalk cliffs declining eastwards from Holywell to low-lying land at Redoubt with a rock platform which underlies the beach. Additional defences include the breakwaters, quay wall and revetment at Sovereign Harbour. Material accumulating at the southwestern breakwater is being bypassed to the north-east of the harbour. A rock revetment north-east of Sovereign Harbour partially buried in Shingle bank. Groynes have been removed over a stretch of 440m of beach. Further north-east, low-lying area composed of tidal flats and salt marsh are being rapidly developed. The foreshore has developed through reclamation of land beyond the closed shingle ridge. The frontage in this region faces southeast so waves approaching from the southwest are generally of larger frequency and intensity, driving the net north-easterly longshore drift. However, the coastline is subject to a multi-directional wave climate, so on occasion when easterly waves are dominant, the net drift direction can reverse causing variation in the littoral transport.

Given the small amount of material that feeds into the frontage from around Beachy Head, it is likely that in the absence of beach recycling and renourishment erosion will continue on this section of coastline into the future. Further recycling and renourishment projects are recommended to maintain a stable beach. These should concentrate on the western end of the frontage and the eastern groyne bays adjacent

to the Langney Outfall. The frontage here is 'Hold the Line', to protect the economic assets behind the beach.

Recycling works have been undertaken in 2006 and 2009. During the latter scheme, excess material from seven groyne bays to the east of the town centre, and a further stockpile of shingle near Langney Point in MU28 (Sovereign Harbour), was extracted and used to renourish seven groyne bays in the vicinity of Eastbourne Pier in the centre of the management unit.

### Survey Regime

Survey type	Frequency	Profile spacing/survey extent
Topographic baseline	Annual	50m to MLWS
Topographic interim profile	Spring and Autumn	150m to MLWS
Bathymetry	5 years	50m profiles to 1km offshore
Ortho-photography	5 years	MLW
Aerial photography	Ceased in 2008	MLW
Lidar	Rolling Programme	MLW
Habitat Mapping	5 Years	As Required

*Full details of data availability and extents can be found on the Channel Coast Observatory Website ([www.channelcoast.org](http://www.channelcoast.org))*

### Summary of Beach Operations

Date	Operation	Quantity (m <sup>3</sup> )	Location/Notes
<b>2009</b>			
March	Maintenance	7,000	Deposition at the Pier
March	Maintenance	7,000	Extraction between Profiles 4c01800 & 4c01805
<b>2006</b>			
March	Maintenance	1,000	Extraction between Profiles 4c0177 & 4c01781
<b>2004</b>			
March	Maintenance	1700	Deposited at the Pier
<b>2003</b>			
March	Maintenance	850	Deposited at the Pier

*Full details of beach operations can be obtained from Canterbury City Council ([strategic.monitoring@canterbury.gov.uk](mailto:strategic.monitoring@canterbury.gov.uk))*