



**Figure 1: Management Unit 8A (Ramsgate)**

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

The prominent feature within Management Unit 8A is Ramsgate Harbour, recognised as one of the largest marinas on the South English coast. Sediment supply to this frontage is low and the shoreline is held seawards of its natural alignment; therefore, narrowing of the beach and inter-tidal area are anticipated. Subsequently, significant amounts of beach nourishment will be required in the future if an amenity beach is to be maintained. The long term plan is to continue protecting development, which includes the residential, commercial and industrial assets (Isle of Grain to South Foreland SMP, 2007). The harbour provides protection to the coastline from storms and high wave energy.

Located to the west of the harbor, West Cliff is solely chalk and is of high geological and environmental importance. Fronting the chalk cliffs is a sand beach of high amenity value. In the west the chalk cliffs give way to a small section of geologically important sandstone cliffs, on top of which lies the village of Cliffs End. Offshore protection is provided by Goodwin Sands, located directly south of the management unit. Waves approaching from the English Channel encounter the Godwin Sands before making contact with the coastline, reducing wave energy. The orientation of this section of coastline also aids the protection from high energy waves approaching from the North Sea.

Ramsgate Harbour and West Cliff are both confirmed as 'Hold the Line' until Epoch 3, due to the economic justification in both areas. The present day policy is to continue to hold the line by maintaining the existing defence to protect the significant assets contained within the town and port; including assets that are important to the regional economy. This will be achieved by continuing to maintain the existing defences, i.e. harbour arms, jetties, seawalls. With rates of sediment feed and transportation along this frontage being low, very little change in coastal processes or impacts on evolution are likely to occur within this epoch. It must be noted that although the erosion of the cliffs is presently fairly low, it may increase during the second Epoch due to the predicted sea level rise and sub-aerial weathering. Despite ongoing sea level rise, erosion and transportation rates along this frontage will remain low (Isle of Grain to North Foreland SMP, 2007).

## Survey Regime

Survey type	Frequency	Profile spacing/survey extent
Topographic baseline	1 per Phase	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>No beach material has been recycled since 2003</b>			

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