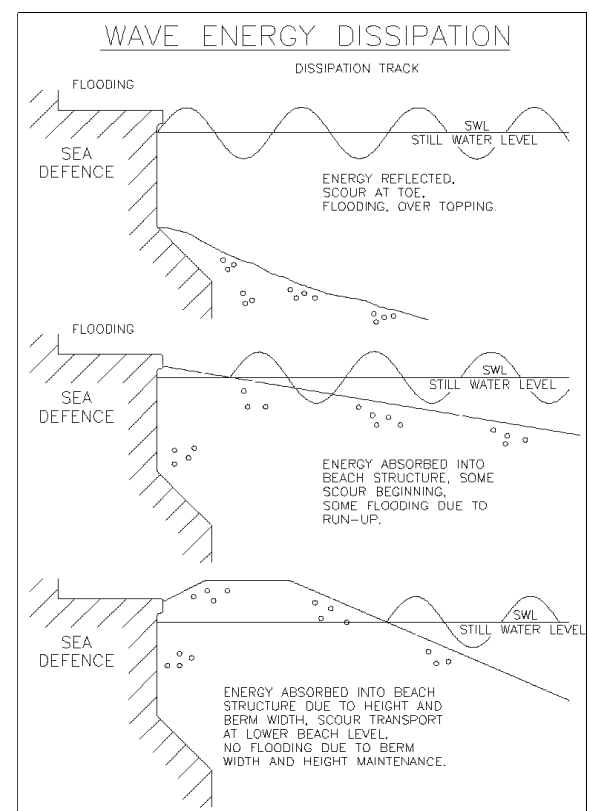


The Beach Replenishment Scheme (1985) has successfully alleviated further incidents of this nature by removing the waves energy before it is reflected by the concrete seawall. The scheme involved importing 500,000m³ of shingle from the Owers Bank and placing it on the beach over a length of 2.2km. There is a requirement for ongoing maintenance to provide the necessary level of protection.

Such a large amount of material being injected into the sediment transport system, resulted in the rapid transport of material along the frontage. In 1987 timber groynes were built in order to try and control the transport rate along the replenished area and in 1990 a rock groyne was constructed to further reduce loss of material around Eastoke Point.



In 1992 it was necessary for emergency repairs to be carried out at Eastoke Point, these works involved the construction of 150m of rock revetment and rock stub groynes. These works proved to be successful and a stable beach was maintained.



A Beach Management Plan was adopted in 1992, although now expired, the objectives of this plan included:

- Continuous monitoring of the beach.
- Immediate reaction to any rapid drawdown (rate at which sea removes material) in a groyne bay (beach compartment between two groynes).
- Carry out annual beach recycling.
- Use of material accreting (accumulation of beach sediment) at Central Beachlands as a source of material.



PRESENT

The success of the Beach Management Plan (1992), led the Council to develop and approve recommendations contained within the Beach Management Strategy Plan for the southern frontage of the Eastoke Peninsula (1999). This Plan recommended defending the frontage against a storm event with a return period (average period of time between occurrences of a given event) of 1 in 200 years, which is achieved by adopting the following:

- Annual shingle recycling operations, moving shingle from areas of accretion to depleted areas.
- Annual Coastal Management Study.
- Nourishment of the Eastoke frontage on a 5 year cycle. When appropriate, the nourishment material will be sourced, from the navigational maintenance dredging of the approach channel to Chichester Harbour.



Groynes and revetments are regularly monitored along the beach, with the profile of the groynes being adjusted by adding or reducing the number of planks to suit the changes in beach profile. Unfortunately there is a net loss of some 5,000m³ per year of shingle from the Eastoke frontage, this is due to it not being possible to recycle all the shingle that is moved out of the area; it is planned that the Nourishment operation will restore this material.



The most suitable time for undertaking the annual shingle recycling operation is around Easter; as this will avoid the severest winter storms and the summer period will allow the material to naturally sort and develop a resistance to storm events.