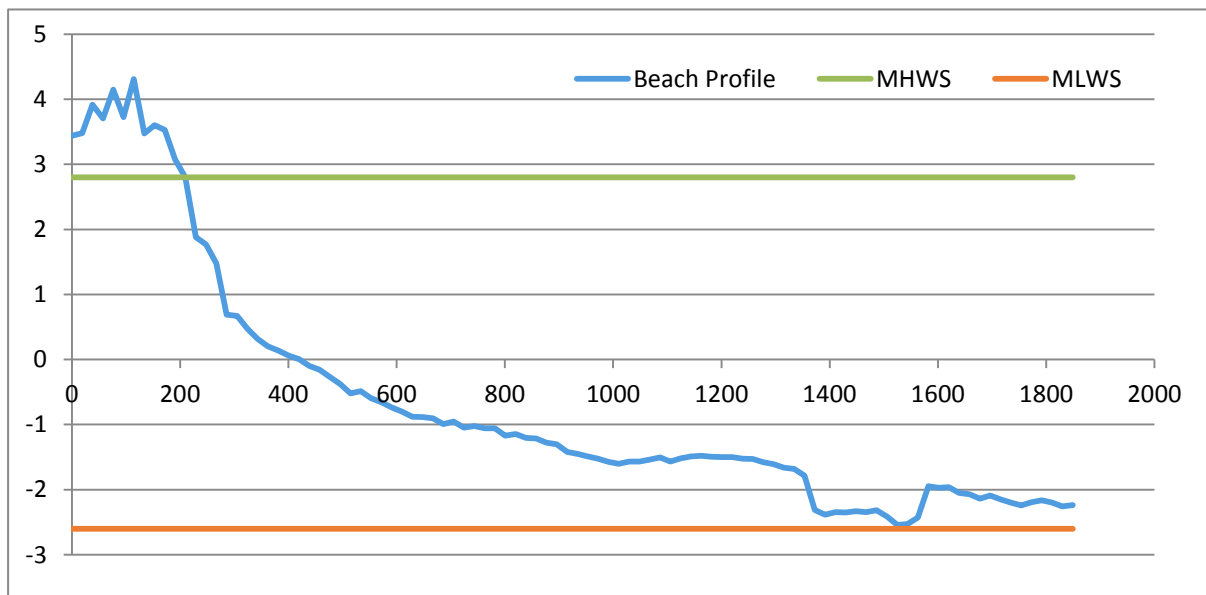


## North Sandwich

Description	North Sandwich covers the estuary of the River Stour to Princes Golf Course.
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	Back Beach	Beach	Foreshore
Beach Sediment	Sand/shell/vegetation	Shingle/Sand	Sand
MHWS	2.8mOD	MLWS	-2.6mOD
Intertidal Zone	1-2km	Access Times	24/7
Vegetation Coverage	Dense scrub at the back of the beach		
Environmental Designations	Sandwich Bay SAC; Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA/Ramsar; Sandwich Bay to Hacklinge Marshes SSSI; Sandwich & Pegwell Bay NNR; Prince's Beachlands LNR; North Kent Plain NCA113.		
Pedestrian Access	Princes Golf Course, will have to walk further north		
Vehicular Access	Princes Golf Course		



### Site specific guidance

Due to the sensitivity of this frontage English Nature should be consulted from the outset to ensure that the SSSIs and SACs have not been affected and for possible post monitoring of the area.

- The northern section of Sandwich has restricted access onto the sand shell beach due to nesting birds. Extra care must be taken if an oil spill occurs within breeding season. Keep clear of the dunes outside of the affected area, so as to prevent disturbance to the wildlife.
- Sand beaches are particularly sensitive and manual collection of oil is preferable to mechanical removal.
- If there is a light to moderate covering of oil then cold seawater at a very low pressure may be used to encourage oil off the beach.
- It would be advised that experienced staff deal with the removal of oil from this sandy beach.
- If possible, access through the dunes should be avoided to prevent damage to this habitat.
- If small numbers of birds or animals are discovered that are covered in oil, carefully place them in a suitable container and take them to the nearest RSPCA centre. If there are large numbers of affected birds/animals, or the wildlife resists capture, or is nesting, or nests are discovered that are affected, contact the RSPCA and Natural England and request their attendance on site.
- Due to the offshore location of the mudflats, more damage would be inflicted by trying to clean them. These should naturally recover over time.

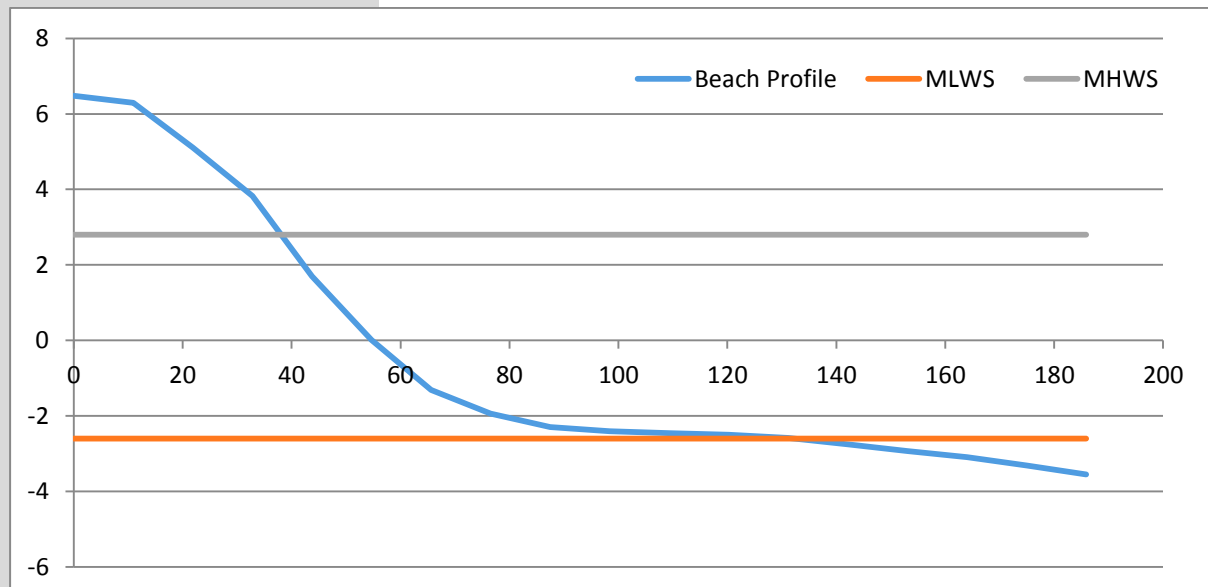
## South Sandwich

### Description

Sandwich Bay, south, includes the Princes Golf Course to Sandown Castle.



	Back Beach	Beach	Foreshore
<b>Beach Sediment</b>	Vegetation/Shingle	Shingle	Shingle/Sand
<b>MHWS</b>	2.8mOD	<b>MLWS</b>	-2.6mOD
<b>Intertidal Zone</b>	90m	<b>Access Times</b>	24/7
<b>Vegetation Coverage</b>	Some scrub at the back of the beach, reduces towards the south		
<b>Environmental Designations</b>	Sandwich Bay SAC; Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA/Ramsar; Sandwich Bay to Hacklinge Marshes SSSI; Sandwich & Pegwell Bay NNR; North Kent Plain NCA.		
<b>Pedestrian Access</b>	Sandown Castle & Cambridge Avenue can walk along the private estate		
<b>Vehicular Access</b>	Sandown Castle & Cambridge Avenue		



## Site specific guidance

Due to the sensitivity of this frontage Natural England should be consulted from the outset to ensure that the SSSIs and SACs have not been affected and for possible post monitoring of the area.

- The rock revetment north of Sandown Castle can be cleaned by high pressure jets on exposed surfaces.
- The shingle sand beach which covers most of the intertidal zone would be best cleaned manually where possible.
- Sand/shingle beaches are particularly sensitive and manual collection of oil is preferable to mechanical removal.
- Extra care must be taken if an oil spill occurs within breeding season, in order to avoid disturbing nesting birds as much as possible.
- If there is a light to moderate covering of oil then cold seawater at a very low pressure may be used to encourage oil off the beach.
- It would be advised that experienced staff deal with the removal of oil from the sandy beach.
- If small numbers of birds or animals are discovered that are covered in oil, carefully place them in a suitable container and take them to the nearest RSPCA centre. If there are large numbers of affected birds/animals, or the wildlife resists capture, or is nesting, or nests are discovered that are affected, contact the RSPCA and Natural England and request their attendance on site.
- The coarser shingle beach by Sandown Castle can be cleaned by mechanical clean up and to a degree could be left to natural recovery if the covering is light to moderate.
- Move slightly oiled material down to the surf zone to be naturally cleaned.
- Access to South Sandwich is via Sandown Castle. This area is fairly heavily vegetated so care is needed to protect vegetation at access points.

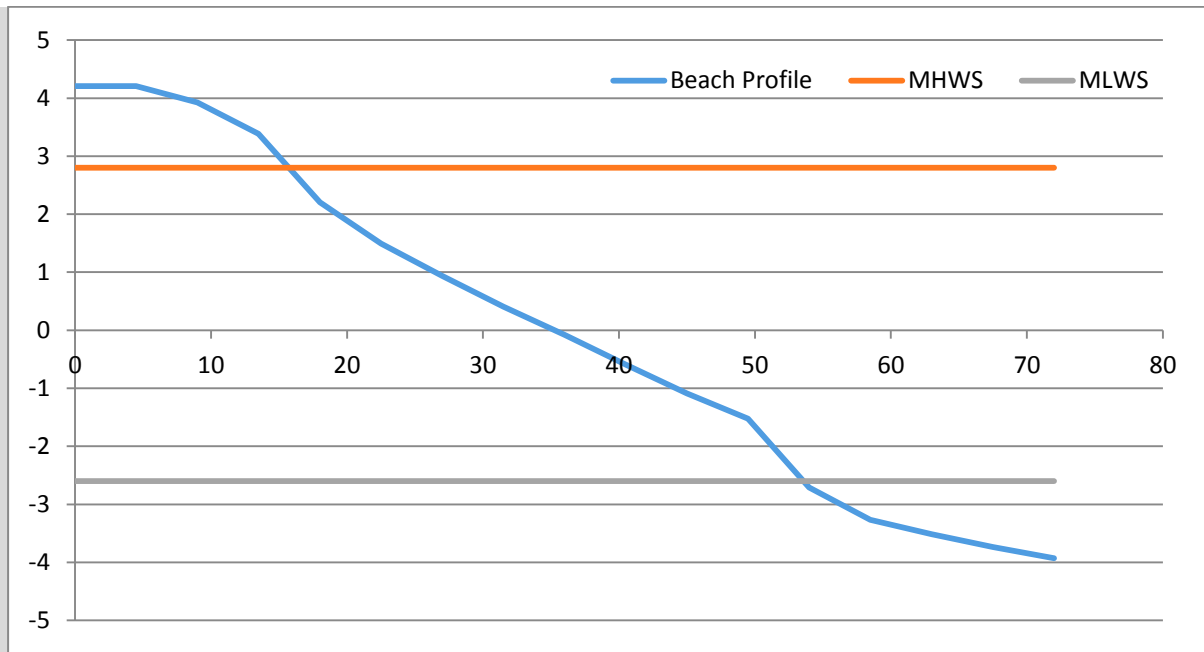
## North Deal

### Description

North Deal includes Sandown Castle to the Lifeboat Station.



	Back Beach	Beach	Foreshore
<b>Beach Sediment</b>	Shingle	Shingle	Shingle
<b>MHWS</b>	2.8mOD	<b>MLWS</b>	-2.6mOD
<b>Intertidal Zone</b>	35m	<b>Access Times</b>	24/7
<b>Vegetation Coverage</b>	Sparse vegetation		
<b>Environmental Designations</b>	North Kent Plain NCA.		
<b>Pedestrian Access</b>	Access along whole frontage		
<b>Vehicular Access</b>	A few access paths onto the beach off the road.		



### Site specific guidance

The northern half of Deal is characterised by coarse shingle with little vegetation.

- Oil will inevitably enter the body of shingle beaches and may take a few weeks to leach out as sheen and tar balls.
- Shingle can be naturally cleaned if moved down the beach into the surf zone.
- If there is a light to moderate covering of oil then cold seawater at a very low pressure may be used to encourage oil off the beach.
- Light to moderate oil coverage may be vacuumed if necessary.
- If small numbers of birds or animals are discovered that are covered in oil, carefully place them in a suitable container and take them to the nearest RSPCA centre. If there are large numbers of affected birds/animals, or the wildlife resists capture, or is nesting, or nests are discovered that are affected, contact the RSPCA and Natural England and request their attendance on site.
- Access to North Deal is available at several locations along the frontage. If using vehicles or plant, avoid disturbing vegetation at access points and do not drive along the crest.

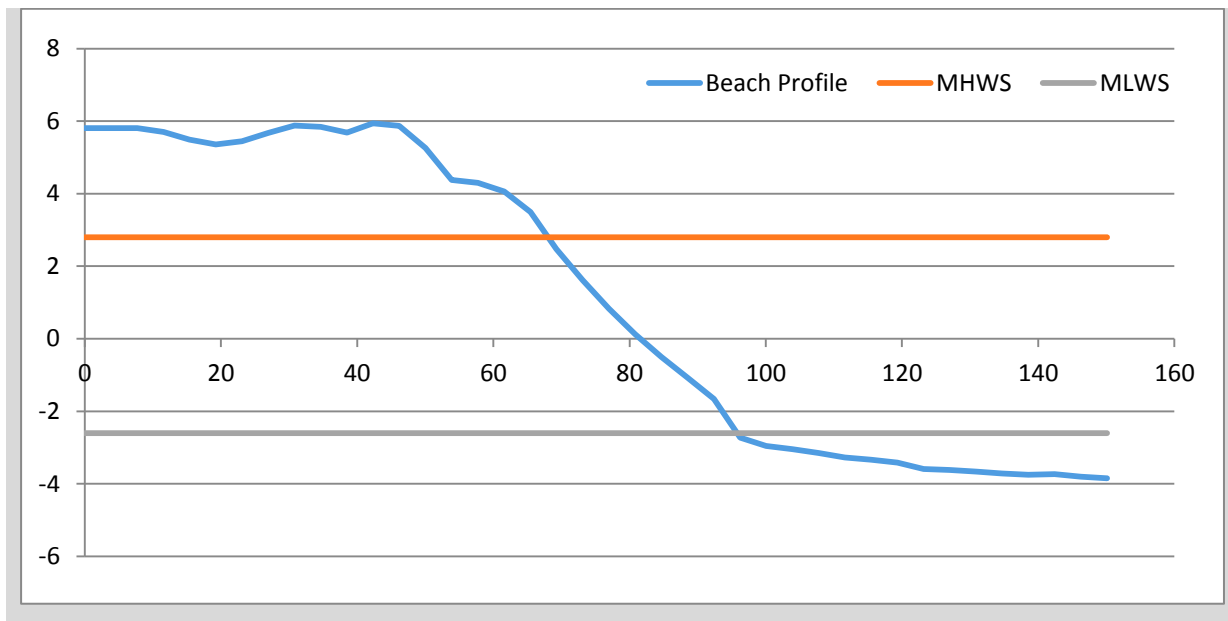
## South Deal

### Description

Inclusive of the Lifeboat Station and Oldstairs Bay.



	Back Beach	Beach	Foreshore
<b>Beach Sediment</b>	Shingle	Shingle	Shingle
<b>MHWS</b>	2.8mOD	<b>MLWS</b>	-2.6mOD
<b>Intertidal Zone</b>	30m	<b>Access Times</b>	24/7
<b>Vegetation Coverage</b>	Sparse vegetation across the large back beach, inc. trees and bushes		
<b>Environmental Designations</b>	Dover to Kingsdown Cliffs SAC; Dover to Kingsdown Cliffs SSSI; North Downs NCA		
<b>Pedestrian Access</b>	Access along whole frontage		
<b>Vehicular Access</b>	Access to the beach via Kingsdown. Large plant access marked on access map		



### Site specific guidance

South Deal includes Kingsdown and Oldstairs Bay. The beach is vegetated towards the back of the beach but it is unlikely to be affected during an oil spill.

Oil will inevitably enter the body of shingle beaches and may take a few weeks to leach out as sheen and tar balls.

Shingle can be naturally cleaned if moved down the beach into the surf zone.

If there is a light to moderate covering of oil then cold seawater at a very low pressure may be used to encourage oil off the beach.

Light to moderate oil coverage may be vacuumed if necessary.

If small numbers of birds or animals are discovered that are covered in oil, carefully place them in a suitable container and take them to the nearest RSPCA centre. If there are large numbers of affected birds/animals, or the wildlife resists capture, or is nesting, or nests are discovered that are affected, contact the RSPCA and Natural England and request their attendance on site.

Access to South Deal is available at several locations along the frontage. If using vehicles or plant, avoid disturbing vegetation at access points and do not drive along the crest; particularly at Wellington Parade.

If exposed, the rock revetment within Oldstairs Bay can be cleaned by high pressure jets on the exposed surfaces.



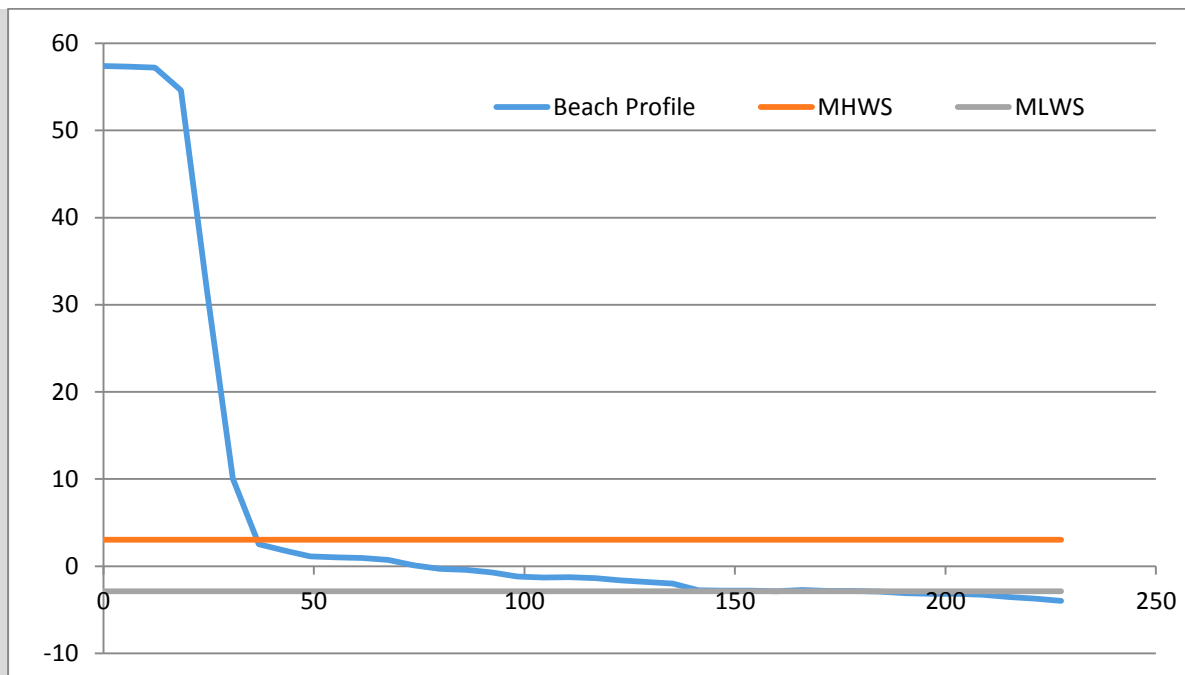
## Hope Point

### Description

The chalk cliff coastline between Oldstairs Bay and St Margaret's at Cliff. Danger of being cut off by the tide.



	Back Beach	Beach	Foreshore
<b>Beach Sediment</b>	Chalk Cliff	Shingle Sand	Chalk Platform
<b>MHWS</b>	2.8mOD	<b>MLWS</b>	-2.6mOD
<b>Intertidal Zone</b>	100m	<b>Access Times</b>	Low Tide Only
<b>Vegetation Coverage</b>	None		
<b>Environmental Designations</b>	Dover to Kingsdown Cliffs SAC; Dover to Kingsdown Cliffs SSSI; North Downs NCA; Kent Downs AONB.		
<b>Pedestrian Access</b>	No		
<b>Vehicular Access</b>	No		



### Site specific guidance

There is little beach material in front of Hope Point and access is poor. Any clean-up operation must be realistic and managed around the tides; beware of that it is possible to be cut off by the high tide.

- Chalk cliffs are easiest to clean with warm seawater or high pressure jets. However, care should be taken not to disturb nesting birds.
- Avoid abrasion of rock surface
- Avoid disturbing nesting birds.
- If small numbers of birds or animals are discovered that are covered in oil, carefully place them in a suitable container and take them to the nearest RSPCA centre. If there are large numbers of affected birds/animals, or the wildlife resists capture, or is nesting, or nests are discovered that are affected, contact the RSPCA and Natural England and request their attendance on site.
- Chalk platform can only be cleaned with seawater so it does not harm the marine life.
- The preferred method of cleaning chalk is to wipe away the excess oil and then let nature and wave actions take its course to do the remaining cleaning.
- All activities which could have a detrimental effect on the protected species and habitats in this area should be kept to a minimum.

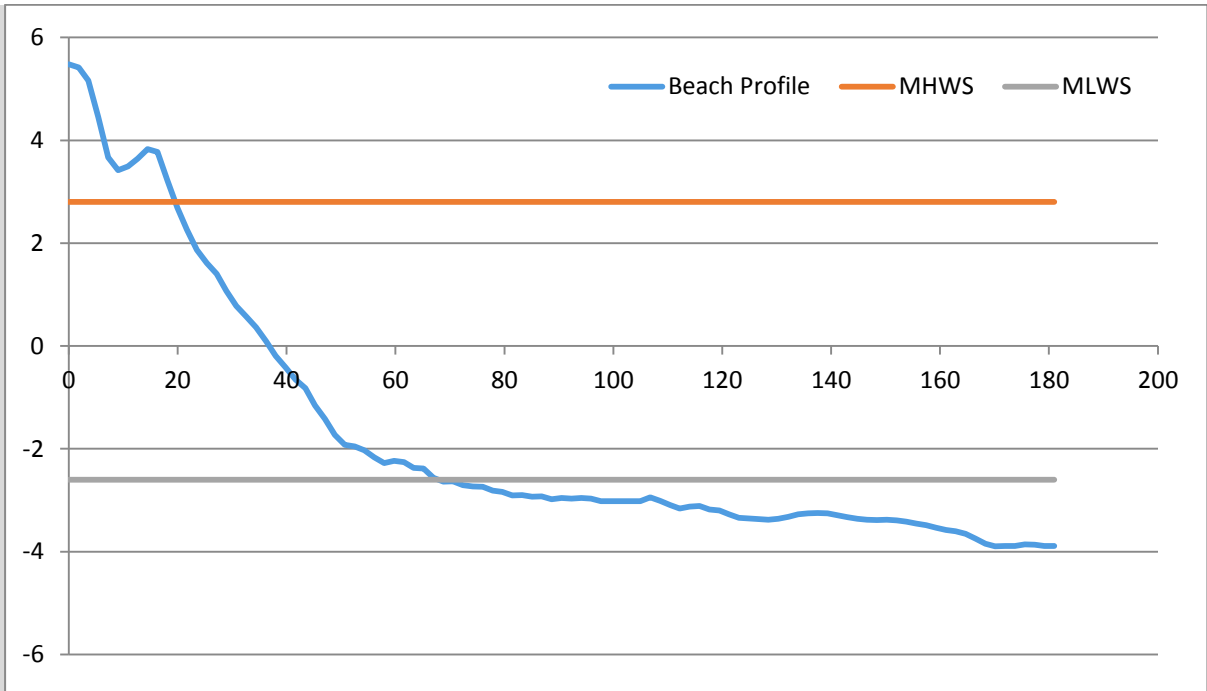
## St Margaret's at Cliff

### Description

St Margaret's at Cliffe is a small pocket beach of shingle defended by a concrete seawall.



	Back Beach	Beach	Foreshore
<b>Beach Sediment</b>	Shingle	Shingle/Sand	Chalk Platform
<b>MHWS</b>	2.8mOD	<b>MLWS</b>	-2.6mOD
<b>Intertidal Zone</b>	30m	<b>Access Times</b>	24/7
<b>Vegetation Coverage</b>	None		
<b>Environmental Designations</b>	Dover to Kingsdown Cliffs SAC; Dover to Kingsdown Cliffs SSSI; North Downs NCA; Kent Downs AONB.		
<b>Pedestrian Access</b>	St Margaret's Bay car park		
<b>Vehicular Access</b>	St Margaret's Bay car park		



Site specific guidance

St Margaret's is a shingle sand and chalk beach. Access to the beach is available for both pedestrian and vehicles. Some small plant may also access the beach.

- Chalk cliffs are easiest to clean with warm seawater or high pressure jets. However, care should be taken not to disturb nesting birds.
- Avoid abrasion of rock surface.
- Avoid disturbing nesting birds.
- If small numbers of birds or animals are discovered that are covered in oil, carefully place them in a suitable container and take them to the nearest RSPCA centre. If there are large numbers of affected birds/animals, or the wildlife resists capture, or is nesting, or nests are discovered that are affected, contact the RSPCA and Natural England and request their attendance on site.
- Chalk platform can only be cleaned with seawater so it does not harm the marine life.
- The preferred method of cleaning chalk is to wipe away the excess oil and then let nature and wave actions take its course to do the remaining cleaning.
- All activities which could have a detrimental effect on the protected species and habitats in this area should be kept to a minimum.
- Oil will inevitably enter the body of shingle beaches and may take a few weeks to leach out as sheen and tar balls.
- Shingle can be naturally cleaned if moved down the beach into the surf zone.
- If there is a light to moderate covering of oil then cold seawater at a very low pressure may be used to encourage oil off the beach.
- Light to moderate oil coverage may be vacuumed if necessary.

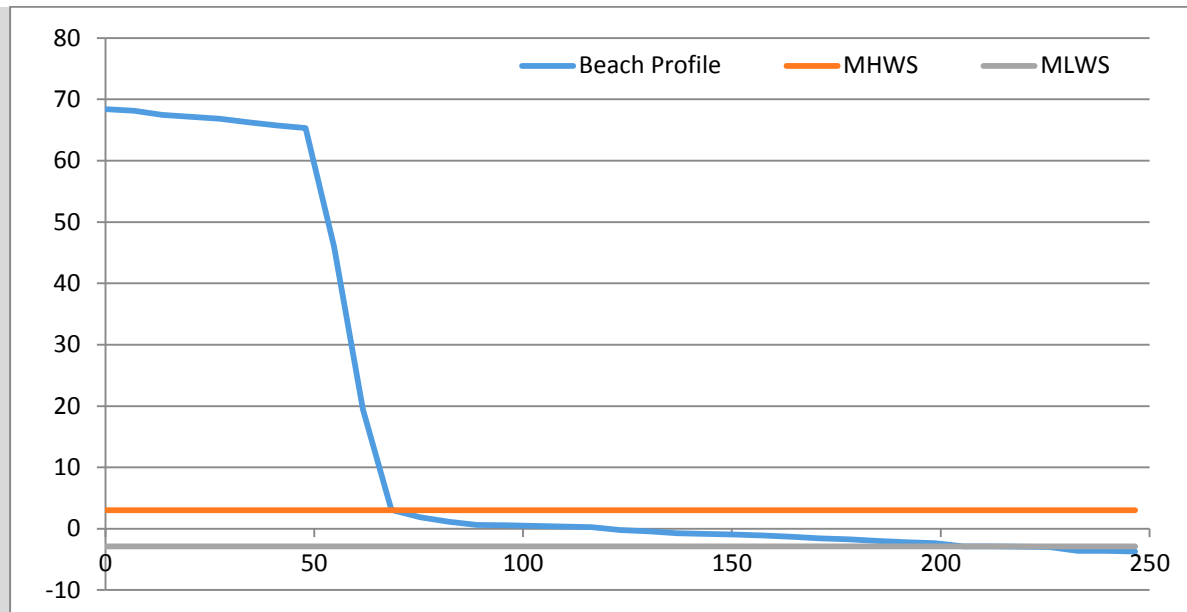
## South Foreland

### Description

A cliffed section of coastline between St Margaret's at Cliff and Dover Harbour.



	Back Beach	Beach	Foreshore
<b>Beach Sediment</b>	Chalk Cliff	Shingle/Sand	Rocky/Chalk Platform
<b>MHWS</b>	3.04mOD	<b>MLWS</b>	-2.88mOD
<b>Intertidal Zone</b>	170m	<b>Access Times</b>	Low Tide Only
<b>Vegetation Coverage</b>	None		
<b>Environmental Designations</b>	Dover to Kingsdown Cliffs SAC; Dover to Kingsdown Cliffs SSSI; North Downs NCA; Kent Downs AONB.		
<b>Pedestrian Access</b>	No		
<b>Vehicular Access</b>	No		



### Site specific guidance

There is little beach material in front of South Foreland and access is poor. Any clean-up operation must be realistic and managed around the tides; beware of that it is possible to be cut off by the high tide.

- Chalk cliffs are easiest to clean with warm seawater or high pressure jets. However, care should be taken not to disturb nesting birds.
- Avoid abrasion of rock surface
- Avoid disturbing nesting birds.
- If small numbers of birds or animals are discovered that are covered in oil, carefully place them in a suitable container and take them to the nearest RSPCA centre. If there are large numbers of affected birds/animals, or the wildlife resists capture, or is nesting, or nests are discovered that are affected, contact the RSPCA and Natural England and request their attendance on site.
- Chalk platform can only be cleaned with seawater so it does not harm the marine life.
- The preferred method of cleaning chalk is to wipe away the excess oil and then let nature and wave actions take its course to do the remaining cleaning.
- All activities which could have a detrimental effect on the protected species and habitats in this area should be kept to a minimum.

## Dover Harbour

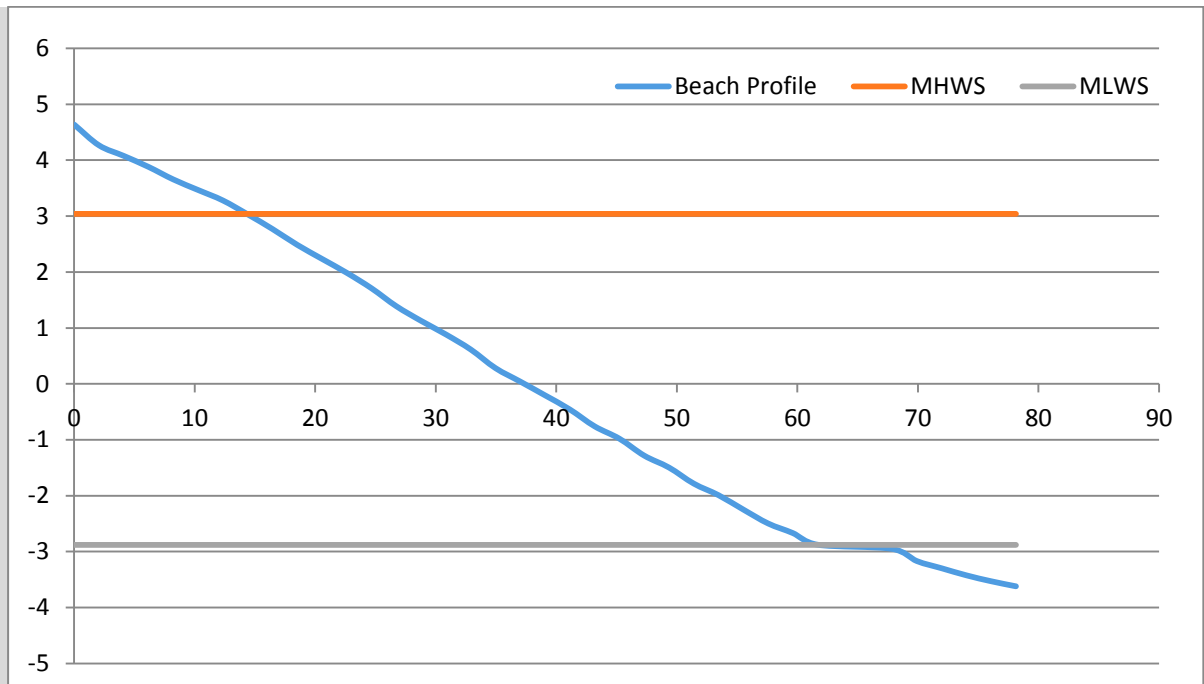
### Description

The beaches to the south and within Dover Harbour.



	Back Beach	Beach	Foreshore
<b>Beach Sediment</b>	Shingle	Shingle/Sand	Shingle/Sand
<b>MHWS</b>	3.04mOD	<b>MLWS</b>	-2.88mOD
<b>Intertidal Zone</b>	45m	<b>Access Times</b>	24/7
<b>Vegetation Coverage</b>	None		
<b>Environmental Designations</b>	Dover to Kingsdown Cliffs SAC; Dover to Kingsdown Cliffs SSSI; North Downs NCA; Kent Downs AONB.		
<b>Pedestrian Access</b>	Yes		
<b>Vehicular Access</b>			





#### Site specific guidance

Dover Harbour is split into two bays, one within the harbour and a bay to the west. Both beaches are characterised by coarse shingle and little to no foreshore is exposed at low tide.

- Oil will inevitably enter the body of shingle beaches and may take a few weeks to leach out as sheen and tar balls.
- Shingle can be naturally cleaned if moved down the beach into the surf zone.
- If there is a light to moderate covering of oil then cold seawater at a very low pressure may be used to encourage oil off the beach.
- If small numbers of birds or animals are discovered that are covered in oil, carefully place them in a suitable container and take them to the nearest RSPCA centre. If there are large numbers of affected birds/animals, or the wildlife resists capture, or is nesting, or nests are discovered that are affected, contact the RSPCA and Natural England and request their attendance on site.
- Light to moderate oil coverage may be vacuumed if necessary.

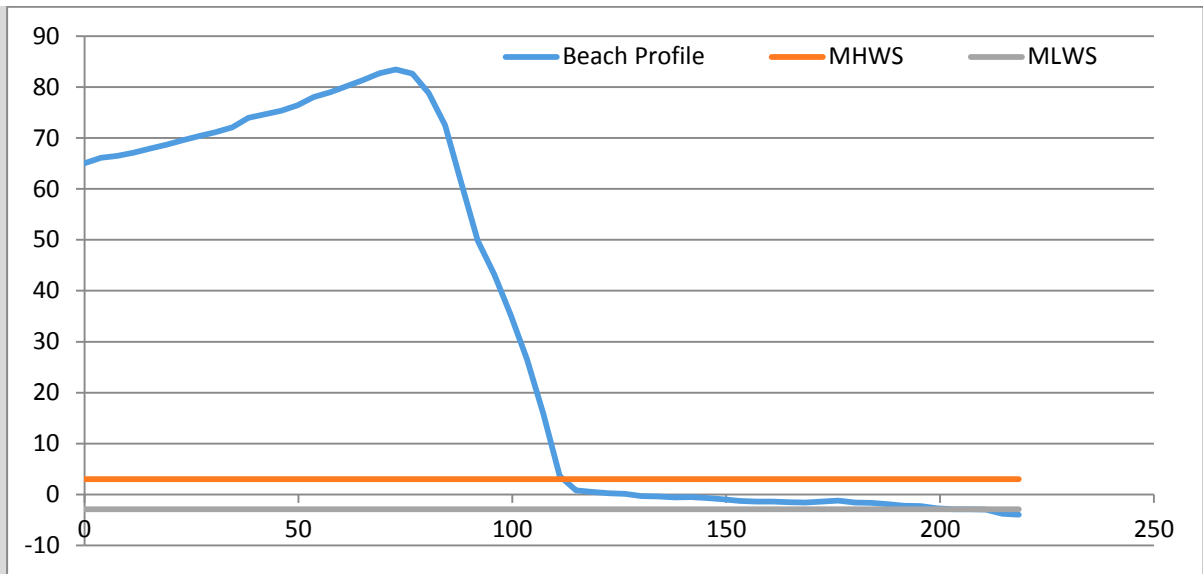
## Shakespeare Cliff to Abbot's Cliff

### Description

The chalk cliff coastline south of Dover Harbour to the Abbot's Cliff.



	Back Beach	Beach	Foreshore
<b>Beach Sediment</b>	Chalk cliff	Shingle/Sand	Rocky/Chalk platform
<b>MHWS</b>	3.04mOD	<b>MLWS</b>	-2.88mOD
<b>Intertidal Zone</b>	75m	<b>Access Times</b>	Low Tide Only
<b>Vegetation Coverage</b>	None		
<b>Environmental Designations</b>	Folkestone Warren SSSI; North Downs NCA; Kent Downs AONB.		
<b>Pedestrian Access</b>	Yes, from Dover. Beware of tidal windows		
<b>Vehicular Access</b>	No		



### Site specific guidance

There is little beach material between Shakespeare Cliff and Abbot's Cliff and access is poor. The beach may be accessed on foot but there is a danger of being cut off by the tide. Any clean-up operation must be realistic and managed around the tides; beware of that it is possible to be cut off by the high tide.

- Chalk cliffs are easiest to clean with warm seawater or high pressure jets. However, care should be taken not to disturb nesting birds.
- Avoid abrasion of rock surface
- Avoid disturbing nesting birds.
- If small numbers of birds or animals are discovered that are covered in oil, carefully place them in a suitable container and take them to the nearest RSPCA centre. If there are large numbers of affected birds/animals, or the wildlife resists capture, or is nesting, or nests are discovered that are affected, contact the RSPCA and Natural England and request their attendance on site.
- Chalk platform can only be cleaned with seawater so it does not harm the marine life.
- The preferred method of cleaning chalk is to wipe away the excess oil and then let nature and wave actions take its course to do the remaining cleaning.
- All activities which could have a detrimental effect on the protected species and habitats in this area should be kept to a minimum.
- The shingle sand beach which covers most of the intertidal zone would be best cleaned manually where possible.
- Sand/shingle beaches are particularly sensitive and manual collection of oil is preferable to mechanical removal.
- If there is a light to moderate covering of oil then cold seawater at a very low pressure may be used to encourage oil off the beach.

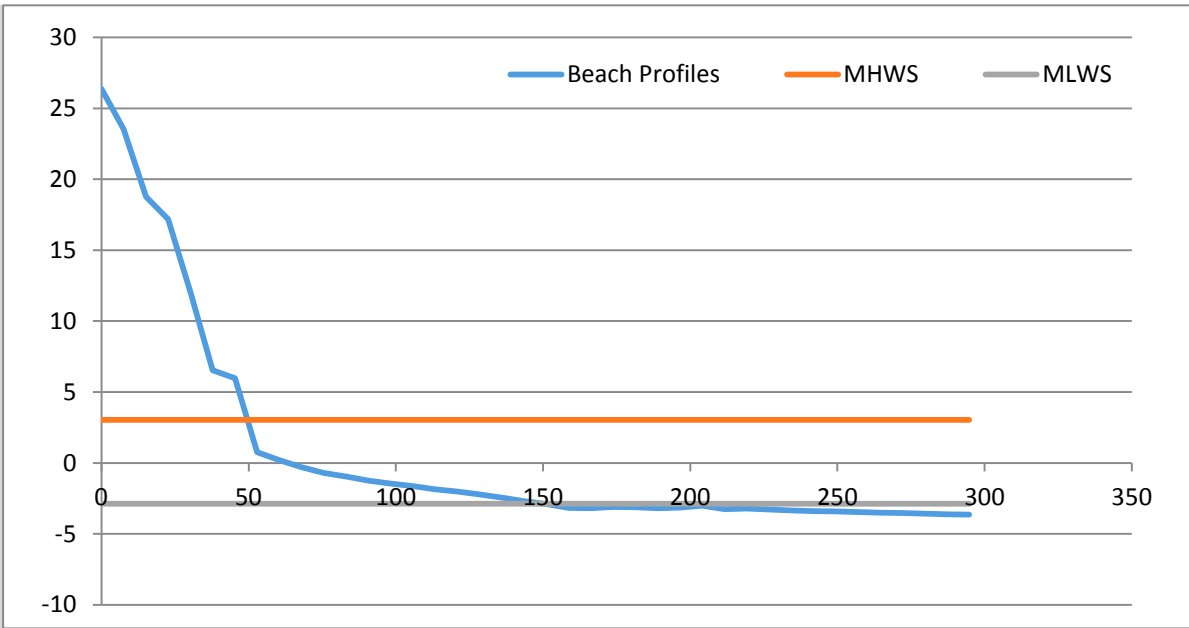
## Abbot's Cliff to Folkestone

### Description

The beach in front of the rock revetment to the boundary of Shepway/Dover DC.



	Back Beach	Beach	Foreshore
<b>Beach Sediment</b>	Chalk cliff	Shingle(east) Sand (west)	Rocky/Chalk platform
<b>MHWS</b>	3.04mOD	<b>MLWS</b>	-2.88mOD
<b>Intertidal Zone</b>	85m	<b>Access Times</b>	Low Tide Only
<b>Vegetation Coverage</b>	None		
<b>Environmental Designations</b>	Folkestone Warren SSSI; North Downs NCA; Kent Downs AONB.		
<b>Pedestrian Access</b>	Yes. Beware of tidal window		
<b>Vehicular Access</b>	Yes. Only via private road to Folkestone Caravan Club.		



## Site specific guidance

There is little beach material between Abbot's Cliff and The Warren. Access is available to the Folkestone Camping and Caravan Club which leads to the beach at The Warren. Access to Abbot's cliff is on foot within tidal windows. Any clean-up operation must be realistic and managed around the tides; beware of that it is possible to be cut off by the high tide.

- Chalk cliffs are easiest to clean with warm seawater or high pressure jets. However, care should be taken not to disturb nesting birds.
- Avoid abrasion of rock surface
- Avoid disturbing nesting birds.
- If small numbers of birds or animals are discovered that are covered in oil, carefully place them in a suitable container and take them to the nearest RSPCA centre. If there are large numbers of affected birds/animals, or the wildlife resists capture, or is nesting, or nests are discovered that are affected, contact the RSPCA and Natural England and request their attendance on site.
- Chalk platform can only be cleaned with seawater so it does not harm the marine life.
- The preferred method of cleaning chalk is to wipe away the excess oil and then let nature and wave actions take its course to do the remaining cleaning.
- All activities which could have a detrimental effect on the protected species and habitats in this area should be kept to a minimum.
- The shingle sand beach which covers most of the intertidal zone would be best cleaned manually where possible.
- Sand/shingle beaches are particularly sensitive and manual collection of oil is preferable to mechanical removal.
- If there is a light to moderate covering of oil then cold seawater at a very low pressure may be used to encourage oil off the beach.
- The rock revetment at The Warren can be cleaned by high pressure jets on the exposed surfaces.



