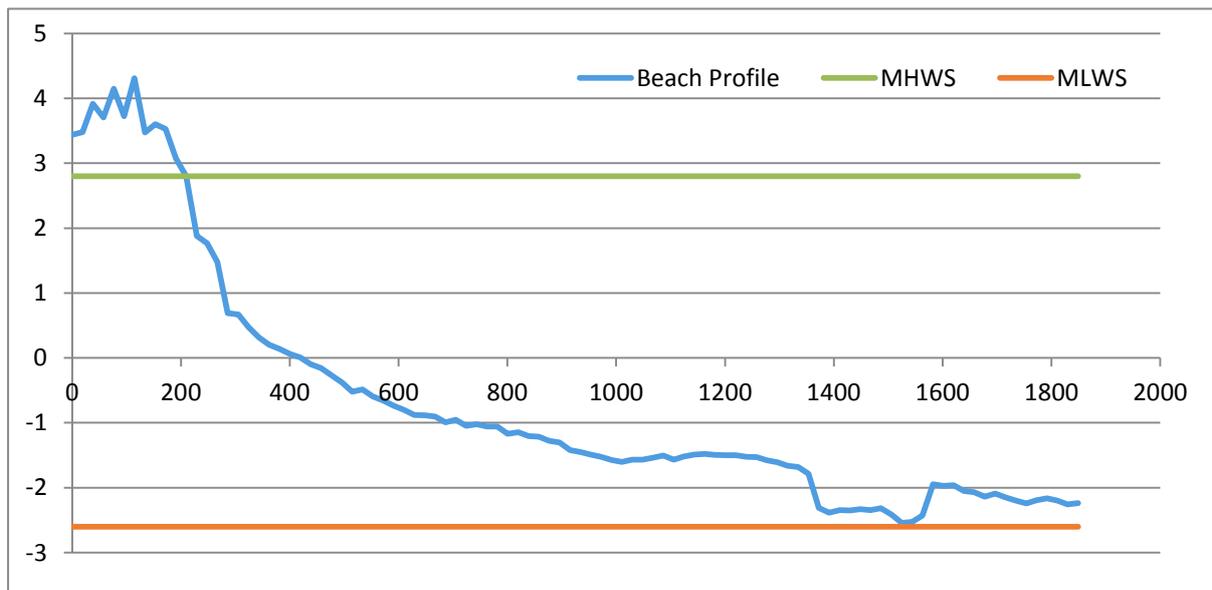


North Sandwich

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.

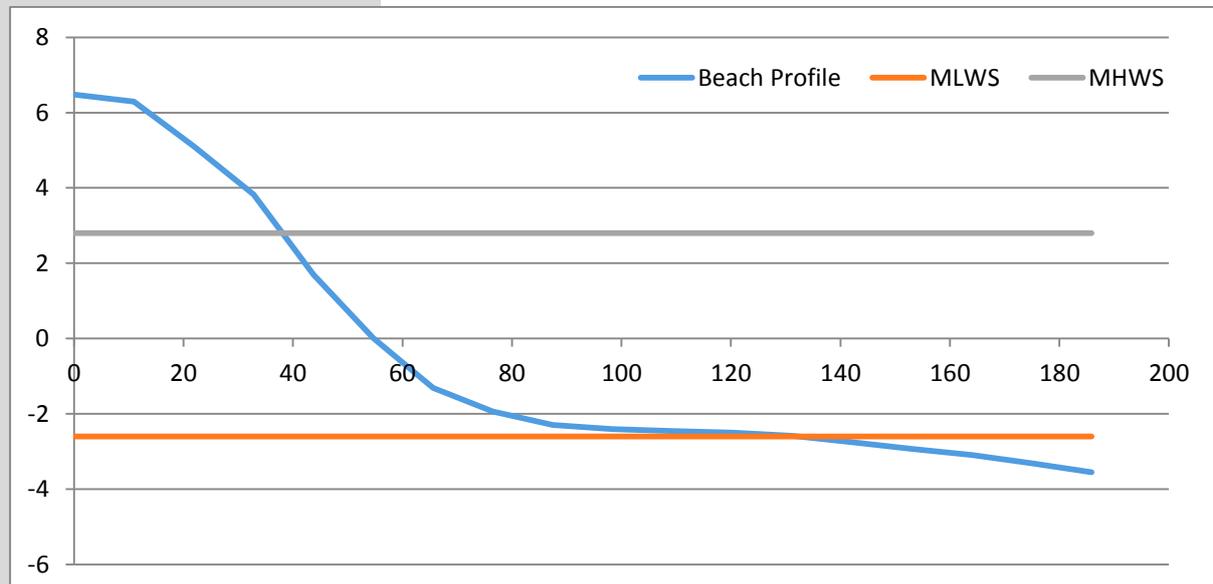
South Sandwich

Description

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



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

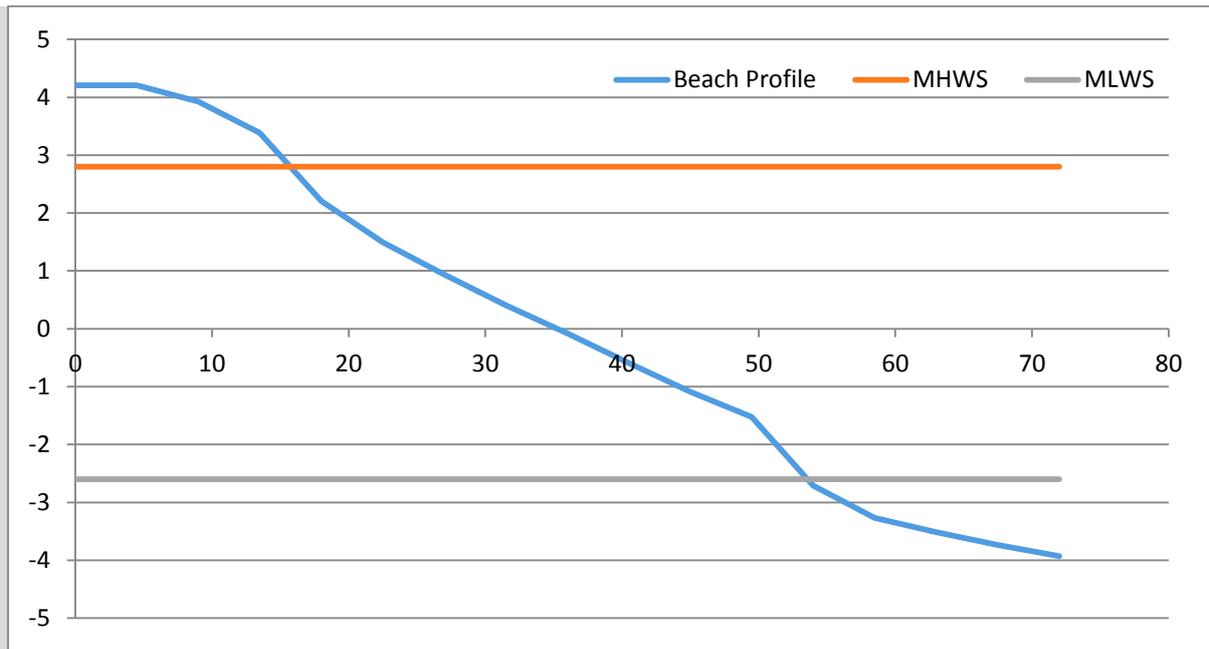
North Deal

Description

North Deal includes Sandown Castle to the Lifeboat Station.



	Back Beach	Beach	Foreshore
Beach Sediment	Shingle	Shingle	Shingle
MHWS	2.8mOD	MLWS	-2.6mOD
Intertidal Zone	35m	Access Times	24/7
Vegetation Coverage	Sparse vegetation		
Environmental Designations	North Kent Plain NCA.		
Pedestrian Access	Access along whole frontage		
Vehicular Access	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.

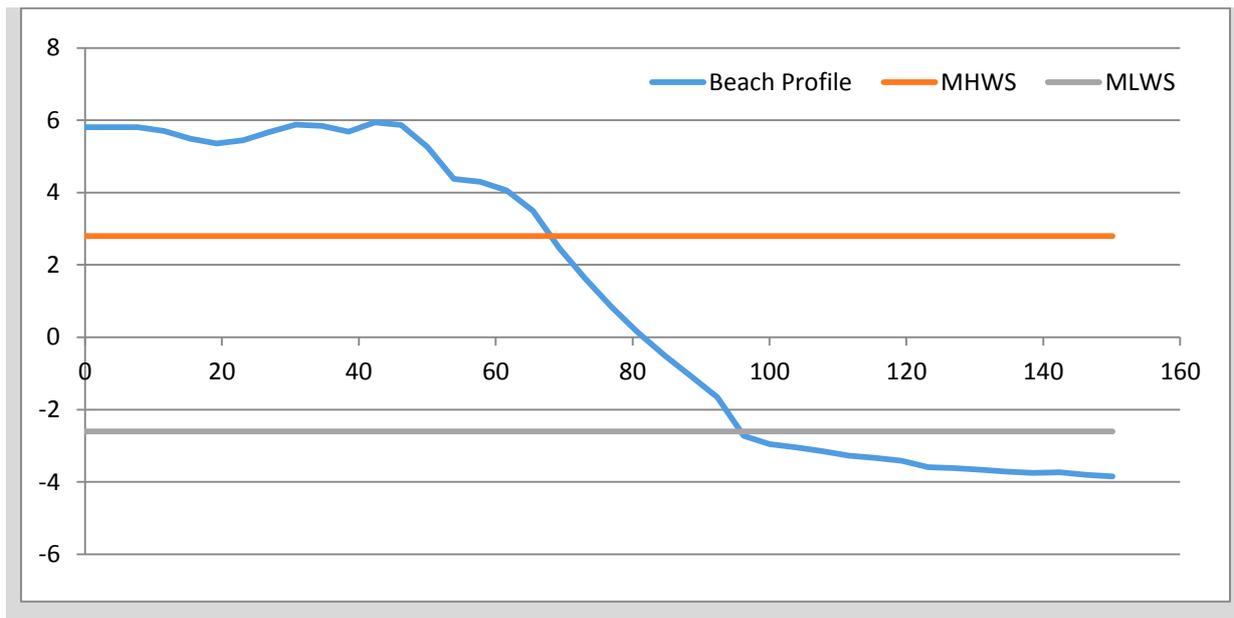
South Deal

Description

Inclusive of the Lifeboat Station and Oldstairs Bay.



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

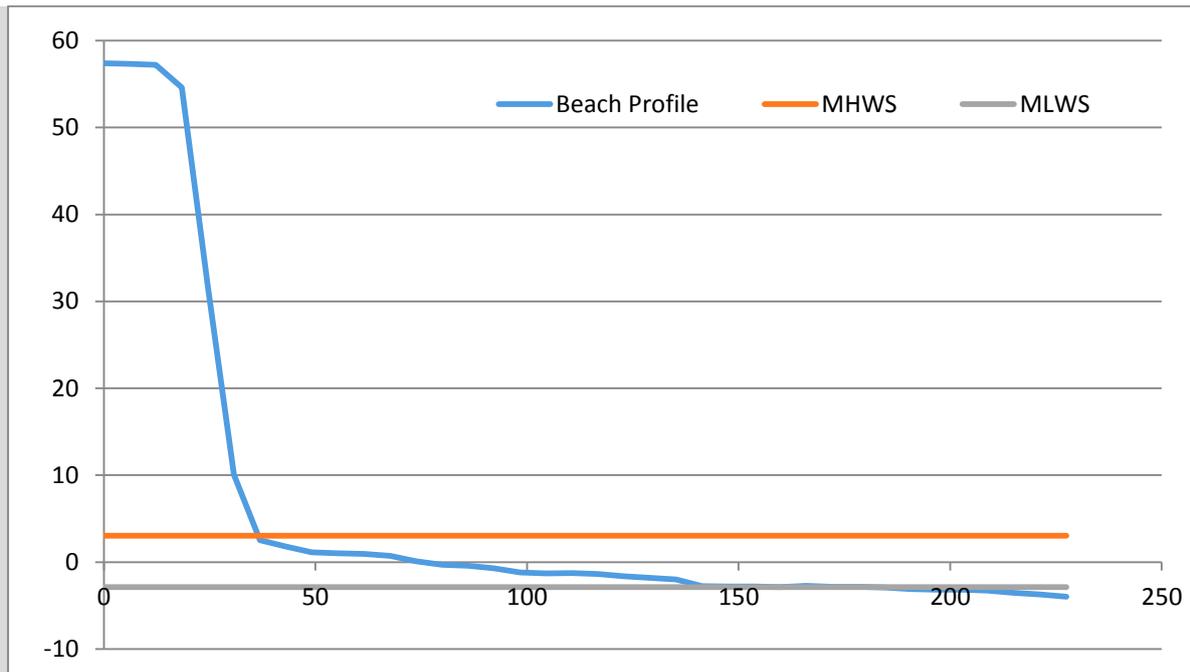
Hope Point

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

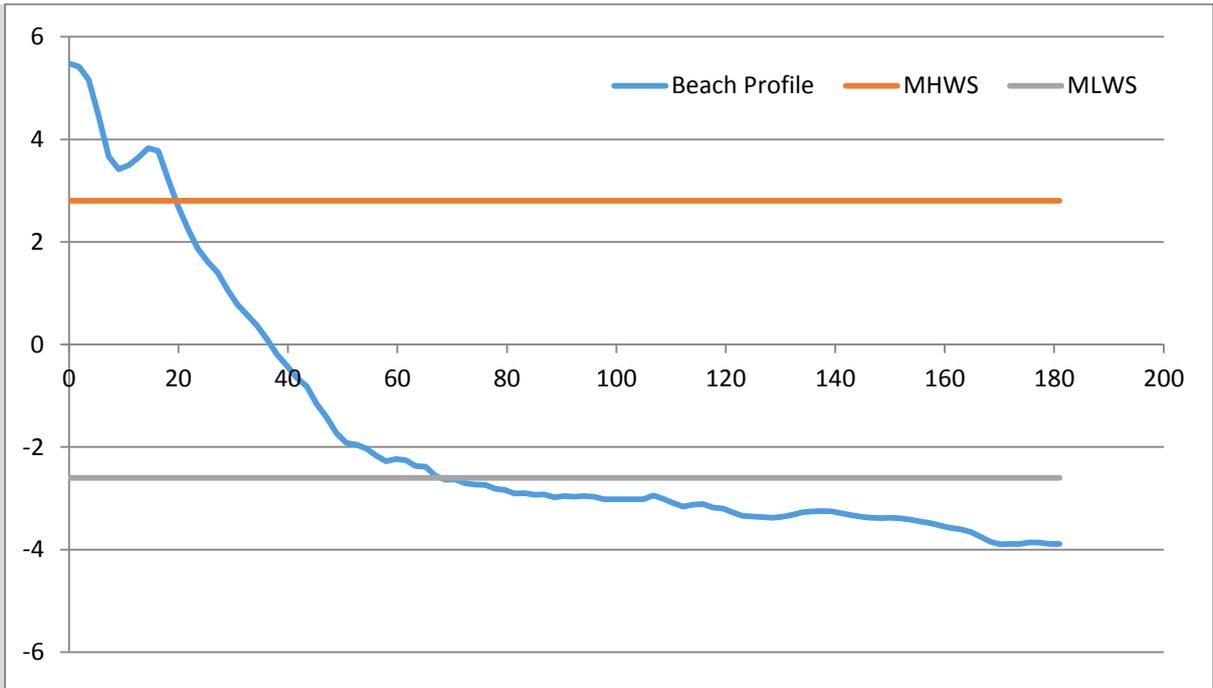
St Margaret's at Cliff

Description

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



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

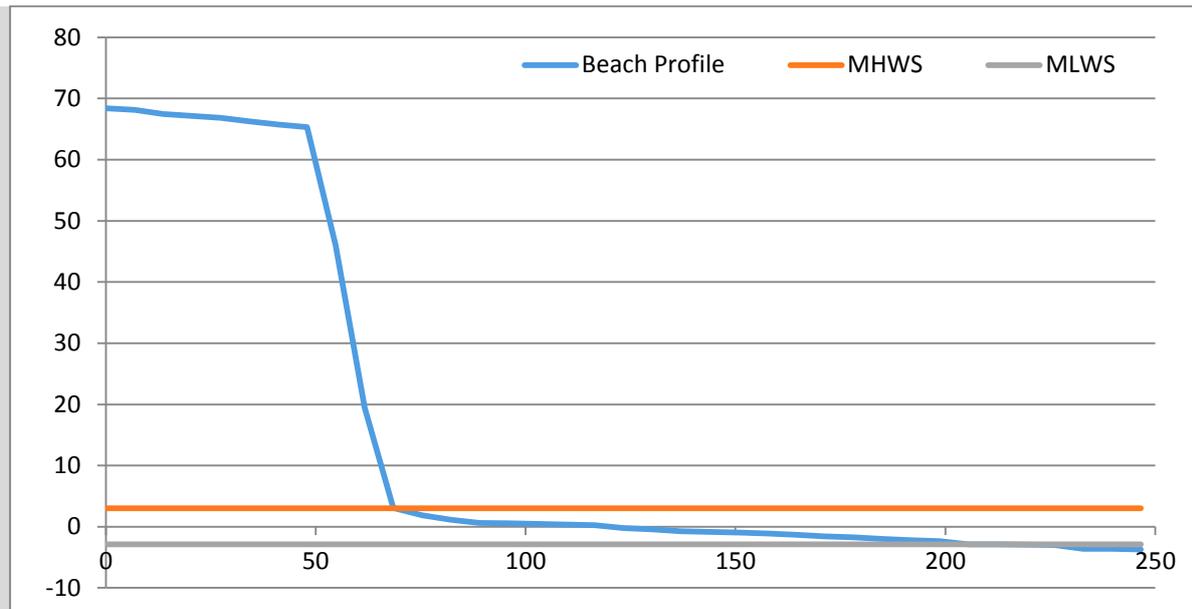
South Foreland

Description

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



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

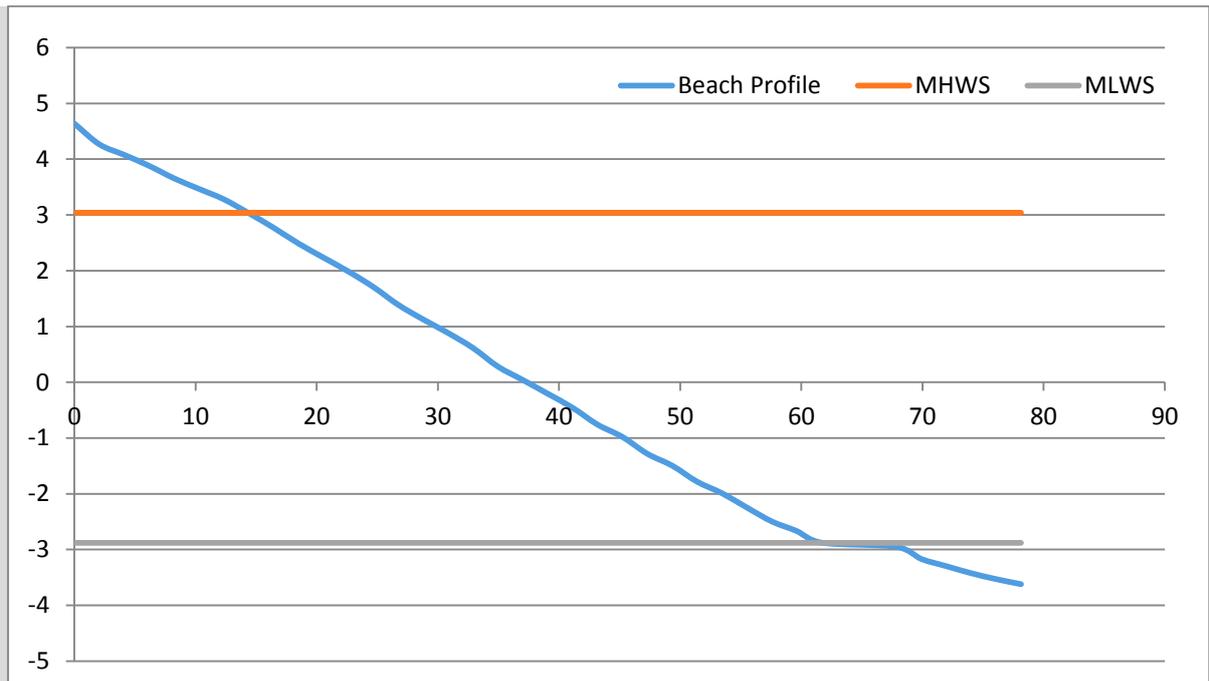
Dover Harbour

Description

The beaches to the south and within Dover Harbour.



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



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.

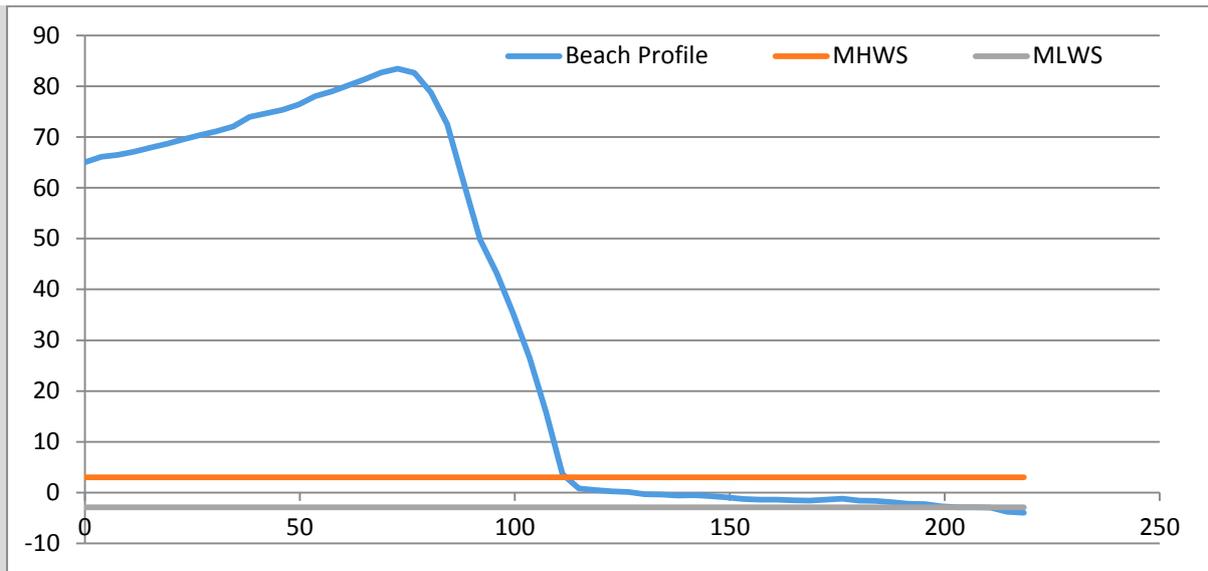
Shakespeare Cliff to Abbot's Cliff

Description

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



	Back Beach	Beach	Foreshore
Beach Sediment	Chalk cliff	Shingle/Sand	Rocky/Chalk platform
MHWS	3.04mOD	MLWS	-2.88mOD
Intertidal Zone	75m	Access Times	Low Tide Only
Vegetation Coverage	None		
Environmental Designations	Folkestone Warren SSSI; North Downs NCA; Kent Downs AONB.		
Pedestrian Access	Yes, from Dover. Beware of tidal windows		
Vehicular Access	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.

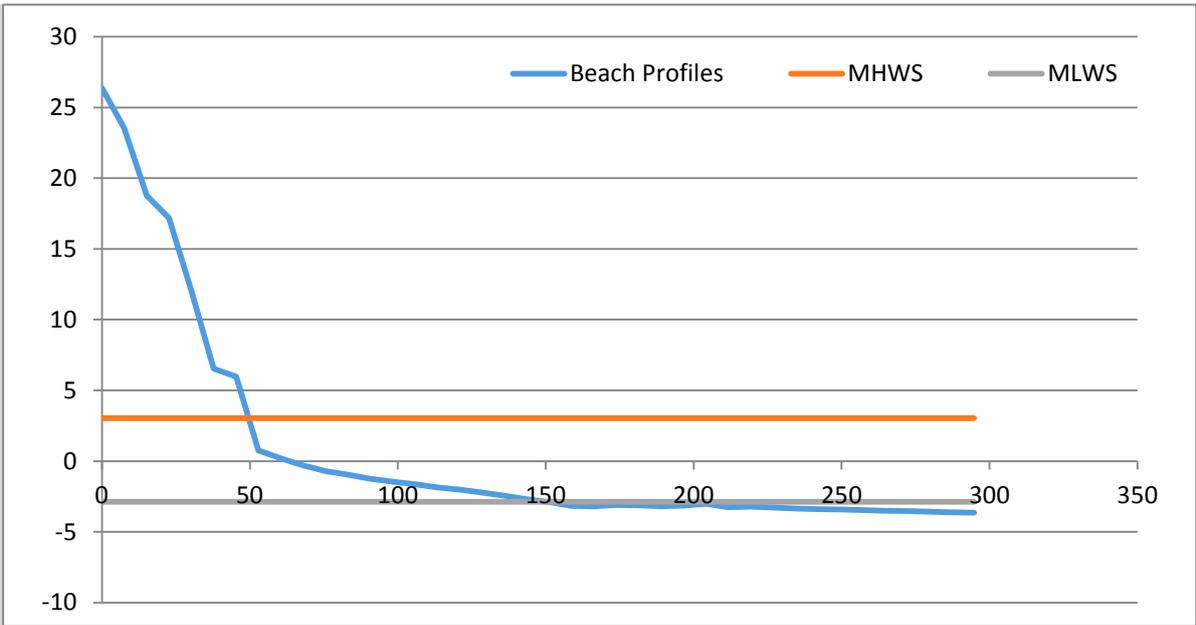
Abbot's Cliff to Folkestone

Description

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



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

