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The coast of the Channel and Southern North Sea is a dynamic environment. Coastal erosion, increased storm frequency, flooding and instability are all providing challenges for managing risks associated with these threats. Understanding the long-term evolution of the coast is vital in order to understand how the present situation has arisen. From this informed position it is then possible to plan for future scenarios.

Detailed coastal monitoring data is usually only available for the past few decades, which means looking to alternative data sources to provide evidence from earlier periods. Archaeology, palaeoenvironmental data, coastal heritage, art, maps, charts and photographs can all be used to extract information on past coastal changes spanning from recent history back through hundreds of thousands of years to the earliest human use of the coast.

This is the final Technical Report for the project ‘Archaeology, art and coastal heritage: tools to support coastal management and climate change planning across the Channel Regional Sea’ (Arch-Manche). It details how data sources have been identified, ranked and analysed together to provide evidence of coastal change. Experiences of deploying a range of field investigation techniques to gather scientific data supporting understanding of past coastal change are detailed. The importance of this work in relation to coastal management is presented through a range of results from case studies within areas exhibiting different physical and geomorphological characteristics. The results demonstrate the as-yet unrealised potential within archaeological, paleoenvironmental, historical and artistic resources to inform on the scale and pace of coastal change.

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