

Dune	Upper dune	Coastal sub-section
	Upper dune level	Fixed height level which is highly responsive to dune erosion or human-made reinforcement. The minimum level of dune crests over time must be taken into account.
	Middle dune	Coastal sub-section
	Mid dune level	Fixed height level where aeolian sand transport and aggregation of sand should be of minor relevance. Changes at this level should be likely ascribed to acute dune erosion or man-made dune reinforcement. However, on longer time scales, natural dune growth can be visible, as a response to a positive or negative sediment budget.
	Lower dune	Coastal sub-section
	Dune toe level	Fixed height level where the slope is distinctly changing. Dune growth on shorter time scales can be the result of human-built sand traps or of natural dune growth such as aeolian sand transport.
Beach	Dry beach	Coastal sub-section
	Mean high water level (MHWL)	Fixed height level: $MWL + \frac{1}{2}$ Tidal Range. (If MWL is not available use the astronomical MHW, which is representative for the period after the nourishment was assessed)
	Wet beach	Coastal sub-section
	Mean low water level (MLWL)	Fixed height level: $MWL - \frac{1}{2}$ Tidal Range, (If MWL is not available use the astronomical MHW, which is representative for the period after the nourishment was assessed)
Shoreface	Inner shoreface	Coastal sub-section
	Bar system	<p>Morphological feature: Bar: sand accumulation created by currents and waves. A bar has the following characteristics:</p> <p>Bar top: maxima in the shoreface profile where the slope profile changes from ascending to descending</p> <p>Bar trough: depression between two bar crests, or in between a bar top and a point landward from the bar, at the same depth.</p> <p>Bar height: difference in height between bar top and the deepest point of the bar trough.</p>