Fowl River Marsh and Shoreline Stabilization and Restoration





Design Alternatives

February 8, 2020

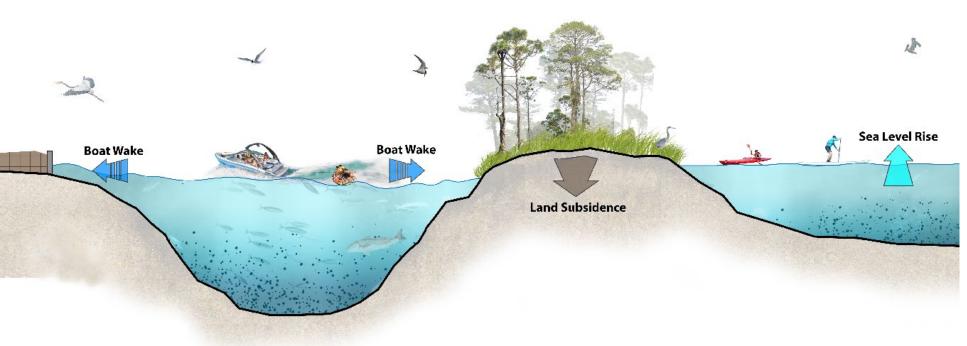




Understand the system to inform design

Stressors/Issues

- Sediment delivery—more coming from bay than upstream
- Subsidence and sea level rise—marshes drowning in place
- Salinity
- Boat wakes
- Existing bulkheads

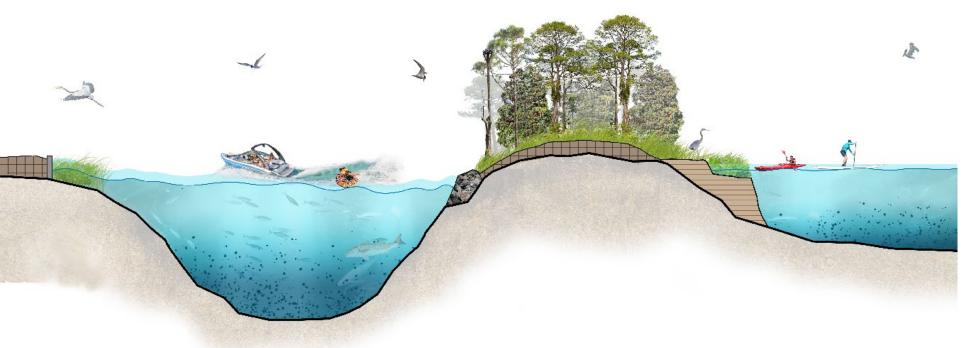






Vision

- A holistic, nature-based engineering approach to:
 - Stabilize coastal spits and shorelines
 - Restore and enhance habitat
 - Provide long-term sustainability of ecosystem services
 - Support estuarine living resources and the Fowl River Community





Fowl River Main Channel Spit Embayment

Project Schedule

- Data review
- Environmental assessment
 - Topographic and bathymetric surveys
 - Geotechnical investigations
 - Habitat assessments
- Permitting
- Engineering
 - 30% Design
 - Alternatives Analysis



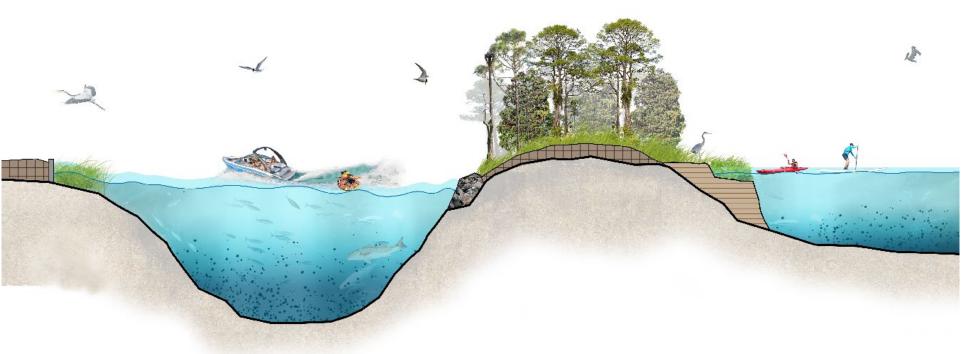






Challenges

- Extensive SAV footprint around priority spits
- Regulatory agencies concern over SAV impacts
- Geotechnical investigations revealed soft sediments
- Funding considerations

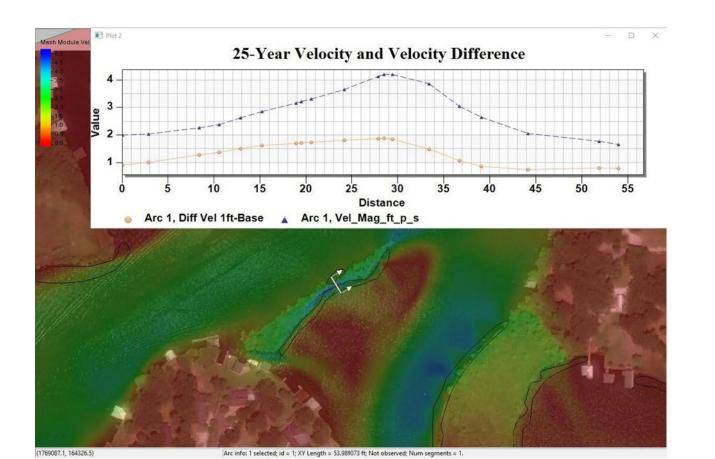




Addressing Challenges

Funding considerations

- Original project footprint had high cost per acre construction fees
- Modeling analysis to prioritize restoration locations

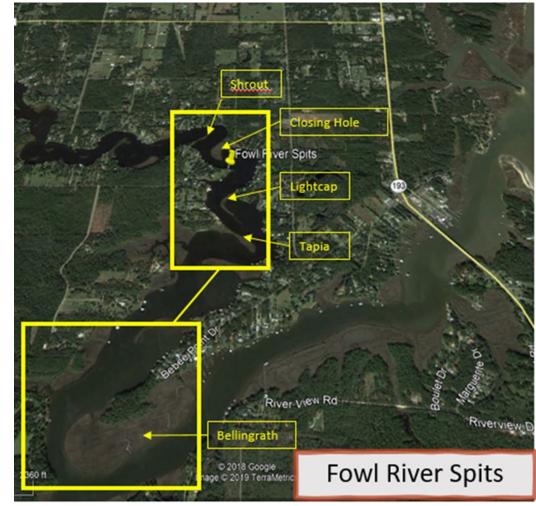




- Protect 7,600 12,600 feet of shoreline
- Restore and enhance 52 acres coastal marsh

Addressing Challenges

- Extensive SAV footprint around priority spits
 - Regulatory agencies concern over SAV impacts
 - Potential loss to SLR and increased velocities
- Geotechnical investigations revealed soft sediments
- Modeling Supported Decisions
 - Engineer with nature approach to assist marsh health
 - Stabilization structures only where needed
 - Phased and adaptive approach to construction







Phased Adaptive Approach

Thin layer sediment placement

Limited shoreline stabilization

Coir logs and hay bales

• Timber wave screens

Riprap





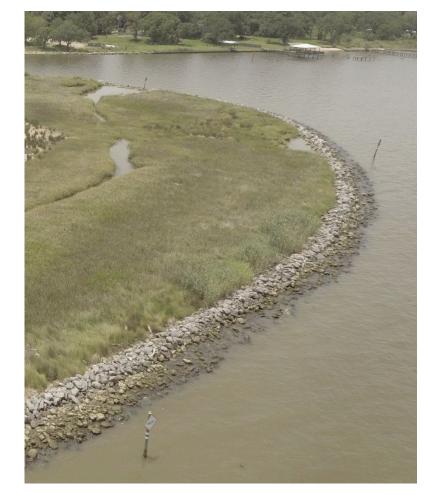
- Phased adaptive approach:
- Construction Phase I
 - Initial treatment:
 - 6"-8" thin layer sediment placement at all spits
 - Rip rap and timber structures at Shrout
 - Partial timber structures at Lightcap, Tapia, and Bellingrath
 - Secondary treatment after monitoring:
 - 6"-8" of thin layer placement on all spits after 2 years
 - Additional structure installation is dependent upon monitoring results







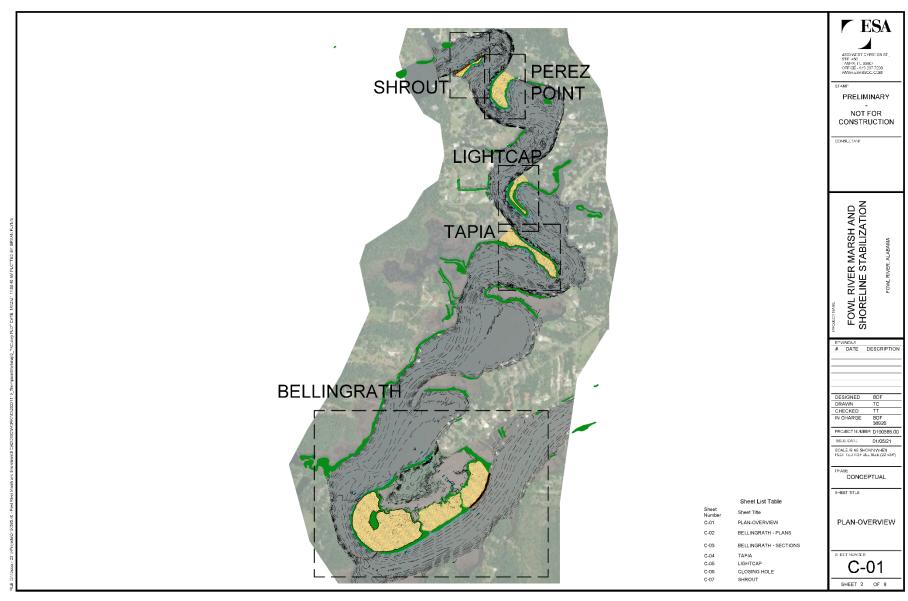
- Phased adaptive approach:
 - Construction Phase II Adaptive Management
 - Third treatment:
 - 6"-8" of thin layer placement on all spits 1-2 years after second treatment is complete
 - Additional structure installation is dependent upon monitoring results
 - Fourth treatment:
 - If necessary, thin layer placement on select spits 1 2 years after third treatment is complete.
 - Additional structure installation is dependent upon monitoring results







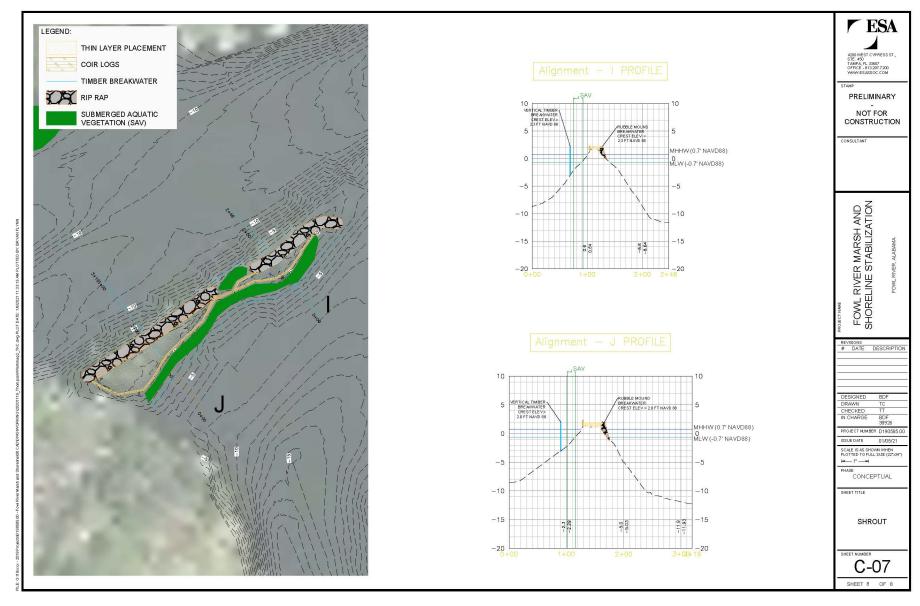
Proposed Solutions - Overview







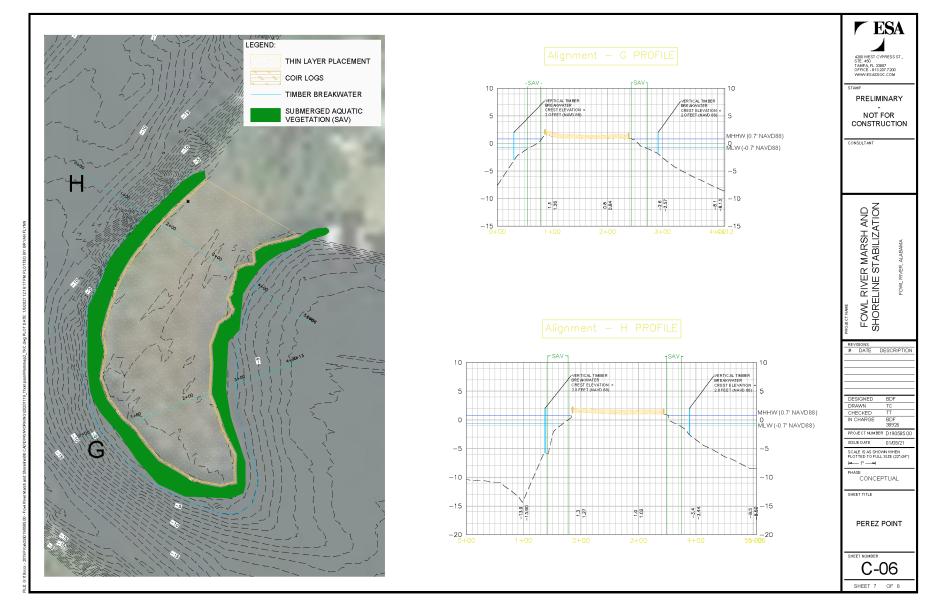
Proposed Solutions - Shrout







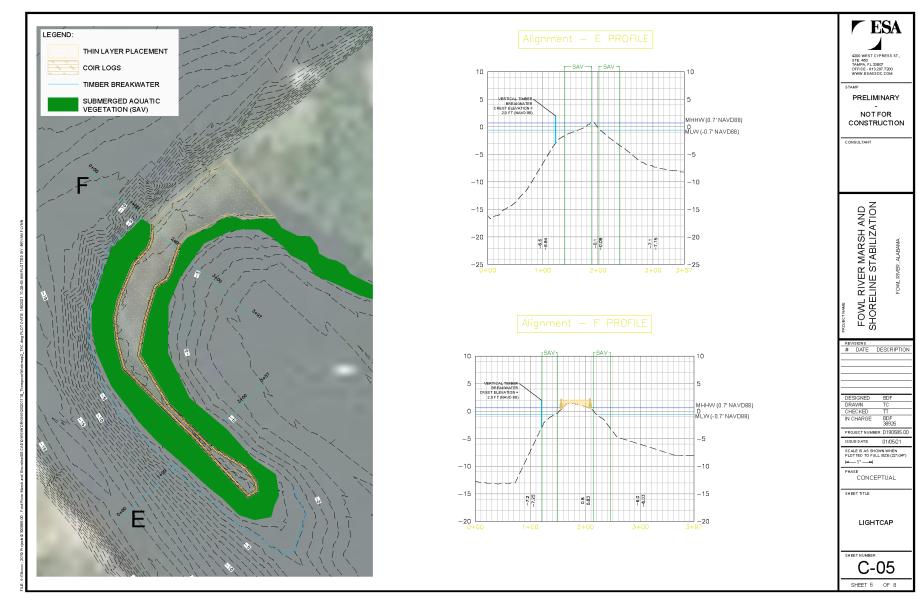
Proposed Solutions – Perez Point







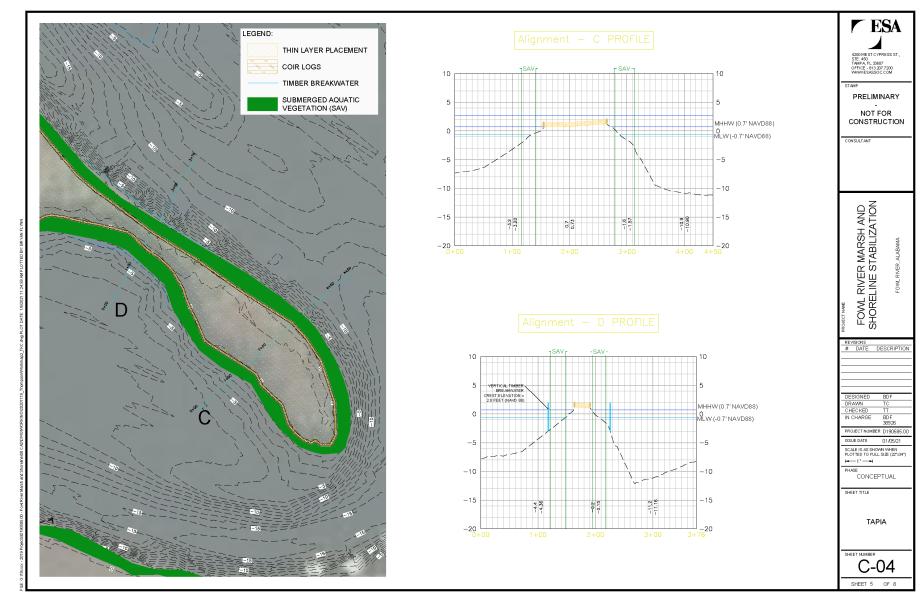
Proposed Solutions – Lightcap







Proposed Solutions – Tapia



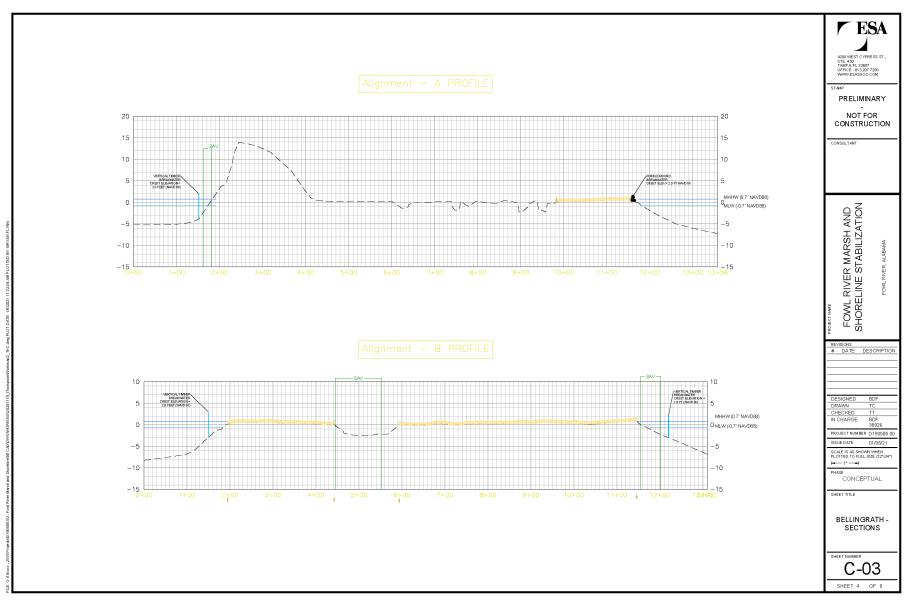
















Next Steps

- Submit permit application
- Move to 60% and 100% design

