# 36TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON COASTAL ENGINEERING 2018

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The State of the Art and Science of Coastal Engineering

## Design and Performance of a Mixed Sediment Nourishment Project along an Urban Sediment-Starved Shoreline

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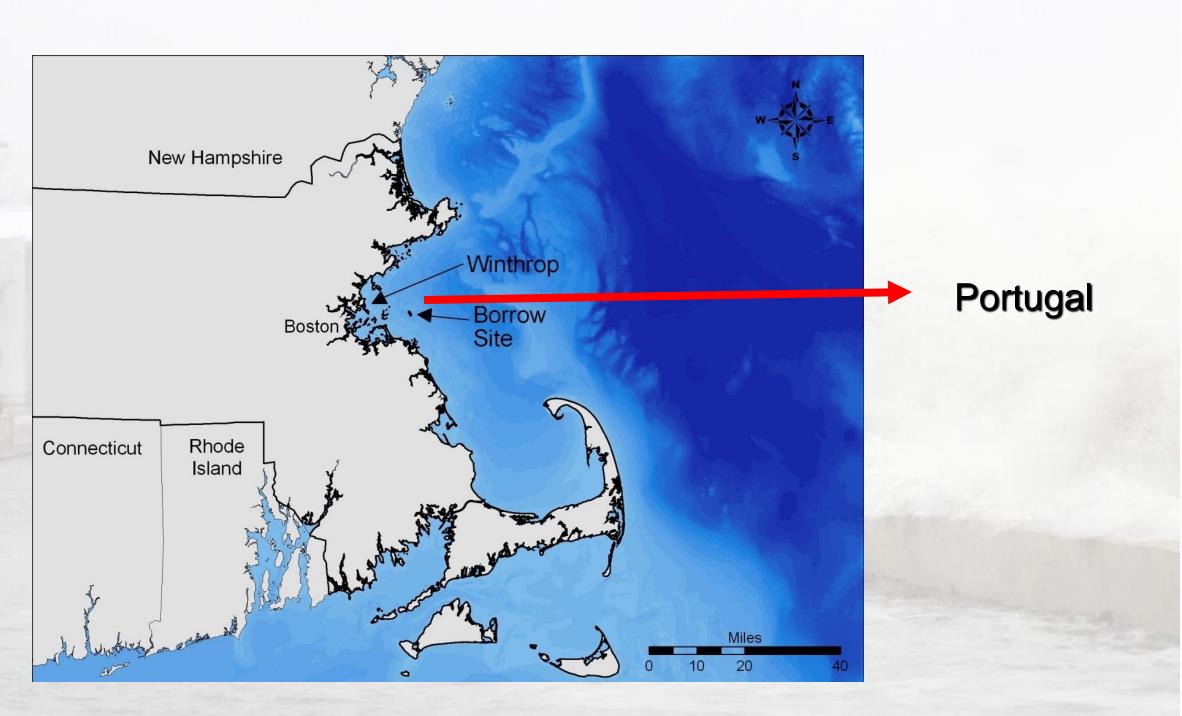
W.F. Baird & Associates















### The New York Times

SEED DOORS Too Years

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 2013

#### STORM LEAVES NORTHEAST REELING AND



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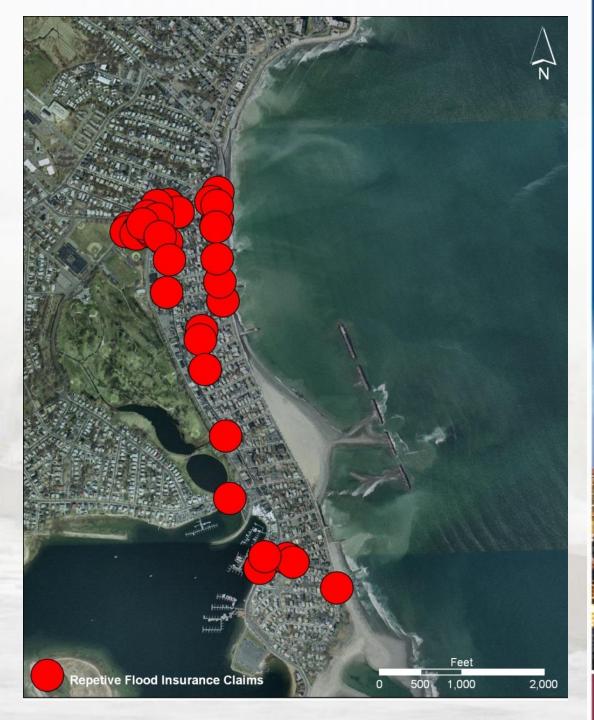




#### urban shoreline

# ~5,000 residents protected by seawall









### A Brief History

1898: Portland Gale

1899: Seawall Constructed

1933: Seawall Collapse

1933 & 1935:

The Five Sisters

1959: Groin, Toe Revetment

& Seawall Cap

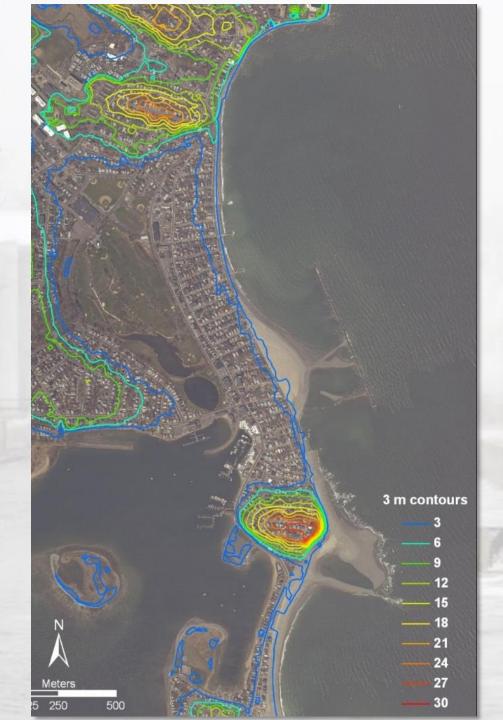
1978: Seawall Washout

1992: Shore Drive Sinkhole

2007: Shore Drive Sinkhole





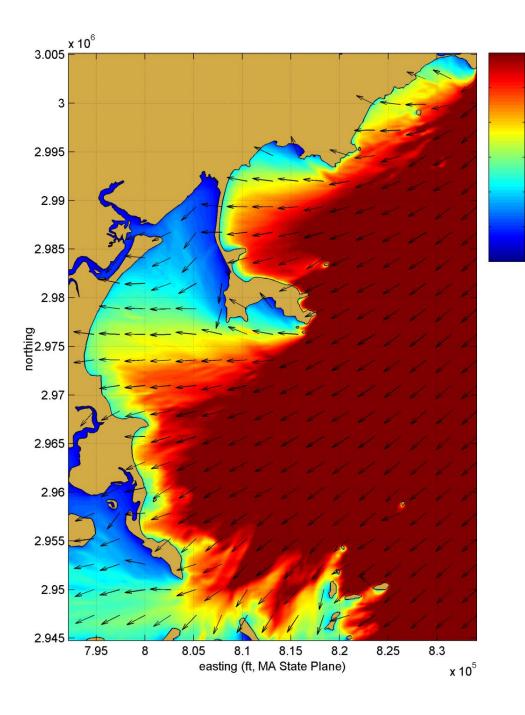


# The Seawall Remains the Highest Elevation for the Winthrop Barrier Beach System









#### **Local Wave Climate**

Dominant winds from the west, but dominant waves from the east

H<sub>s</sub> wave height (ft)

Governed by regional glacial geology

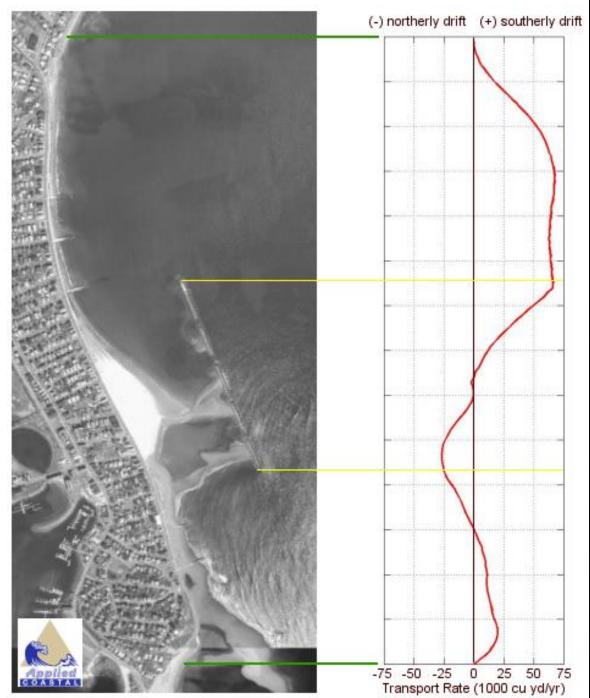
Also influenced by large-sacle coastal engineering structures (e.g. "the Five Sisters")





# Longshore Sediment Transport

Transport potential rates were computed from wave modeling Generally, littoral drift is to the south The "Five Sisters" cause the local reversal (diffraction)
Sediment transport is greatest north of the "Five Sisters"







#### Boston Storm Surge Relative to NGVD Water Level (ft, NGVD) Return Frequency (years) Boston Storm Surge Relative to Mean High Water Height Above MHW (ft) Return Frequency (years)

# Beach Nourishment Design Considerations

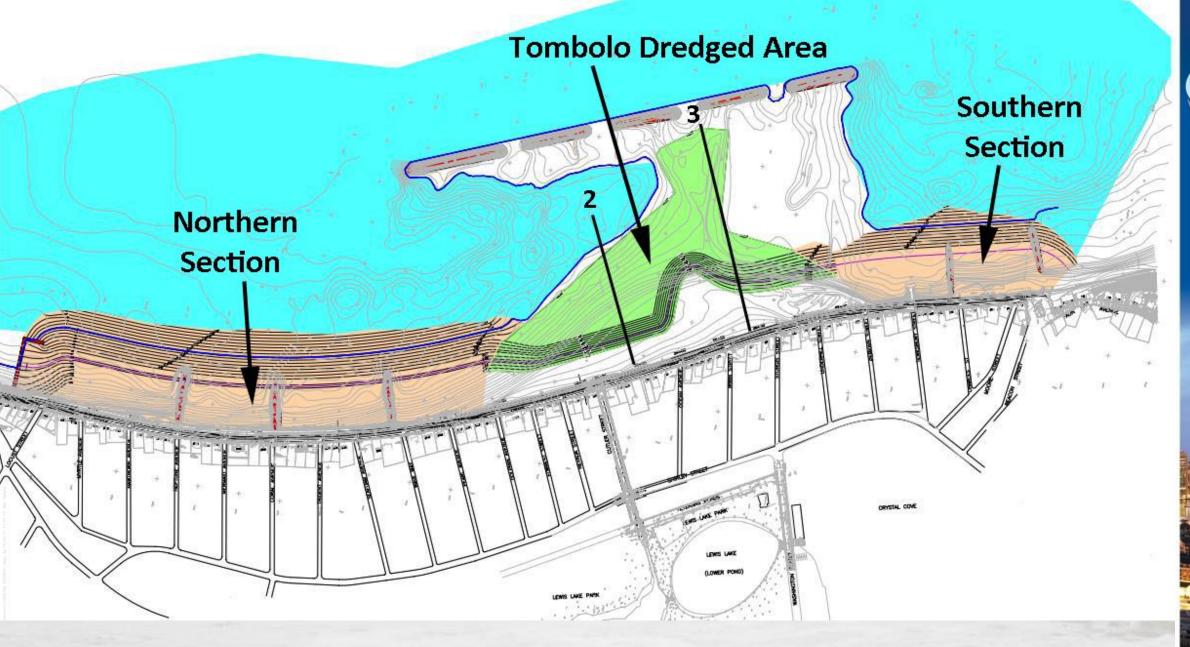
Eliminate storm wave overtopping of the seawall

Provide a design life in excess of 10 years

Preserve and/or enhance endangered species habitat

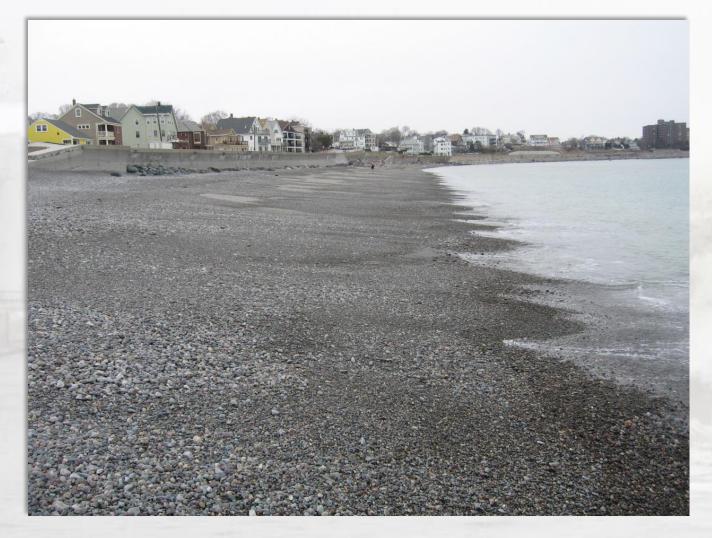












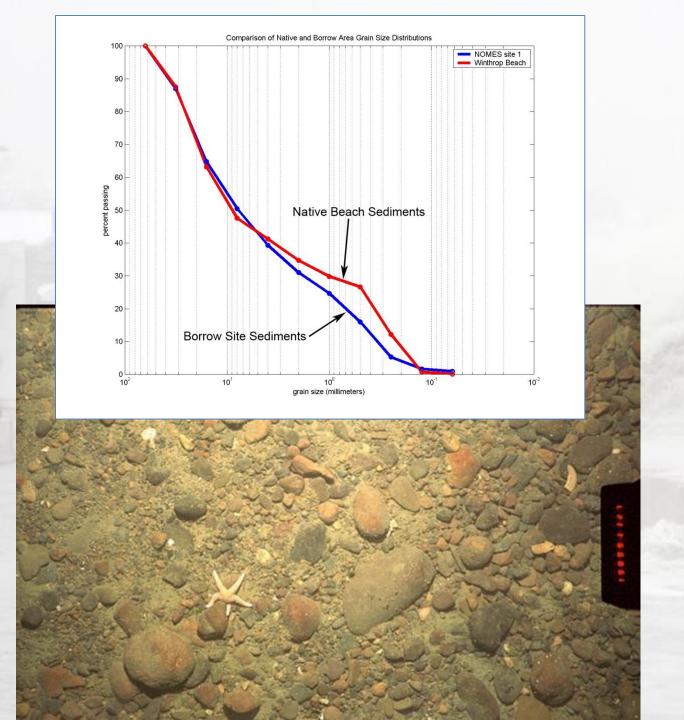
# Beach Compatible Sediment

Mixed shingle (cobble/gravel) and sand

Natural alongshore sediment supply lost, due to armoring of adjacent shorelines







# Beach Compatible Sediment

What we wanted...

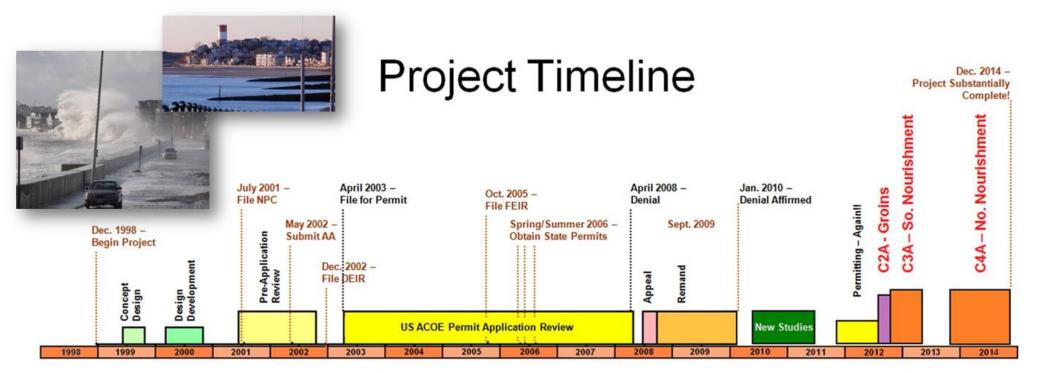
 Offshore source of nearly identical material

#### What we got...

- Gap-graded "manufactured" sediment
- 75%-80% sand with a median grain size of 0.9 mm
- 20%-25% natural gravel and cobble with median grain size of 76 mm











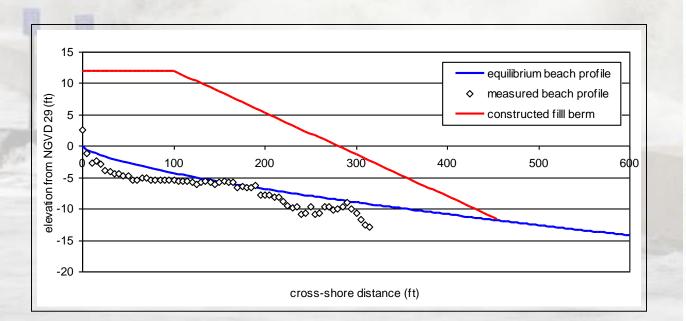








	Northern Nourishment Segment	Southern Nourishment Segment	Total
Required "in- place" Volume	350,000 cy	90,000 cy	440,000 cy
Anticipated Borrow Volume (after placement and transport losses)	420,000 cy	100,000 cy	520,000 cy







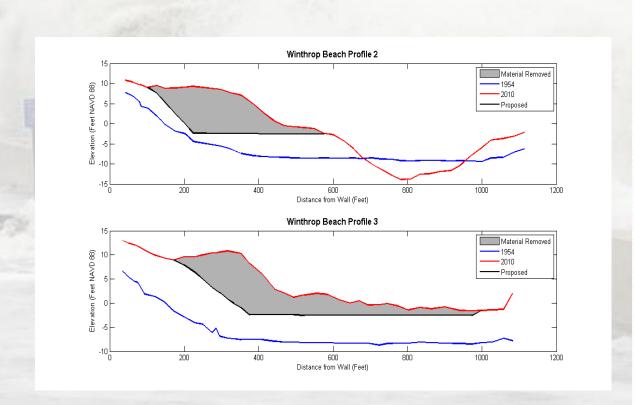


#### **Pilot Project**

**Dredging Tombolo to Provide Southern Nourishment Material** 

"Value Engineering" to Reduce Project Costs

Potential Future Borrow Source for Renourishment





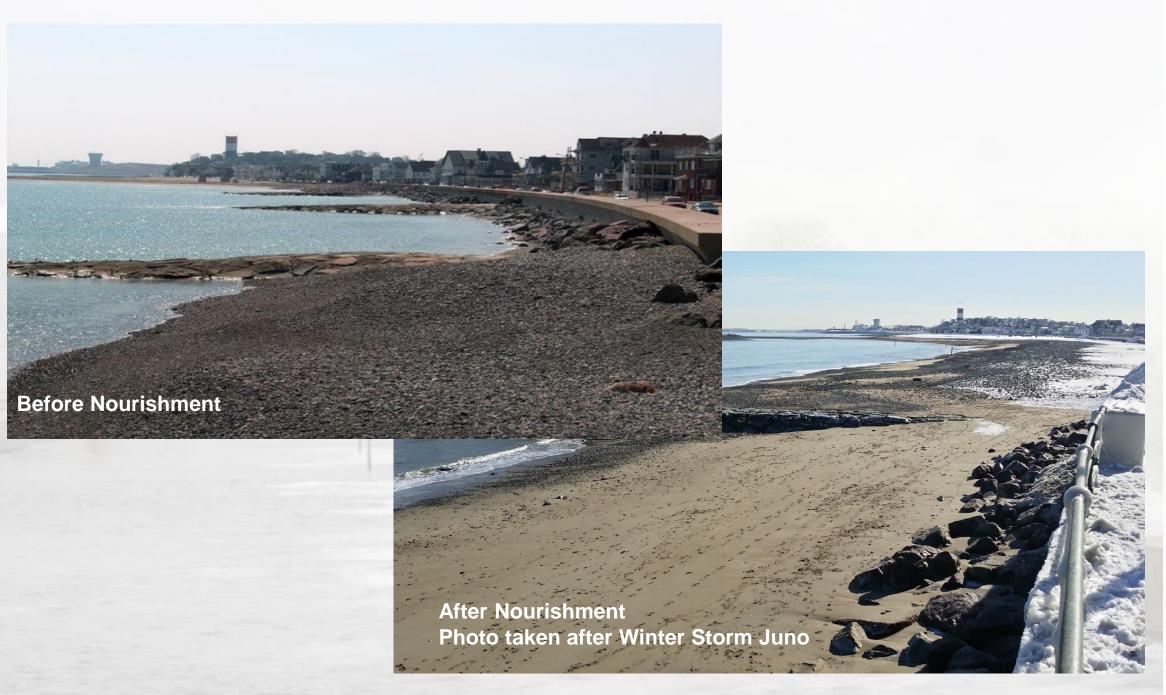














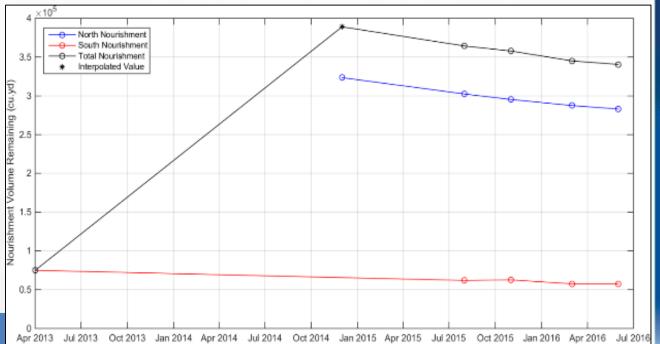








# Beach Nourishment Performance



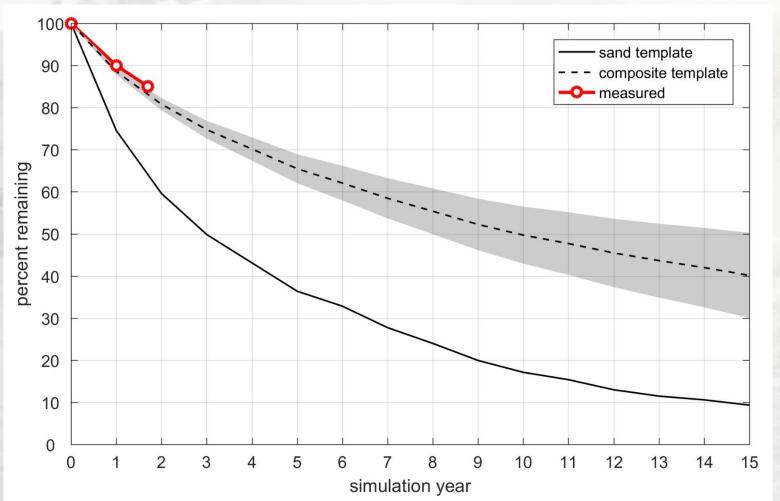


Survey Date	Nourishment Volume Remaining (%)			
	North Section	South Section	Total	
Apr 2013		100%	100%	
Dec 2014	100%	88%	98%	
Aug 2015	93%	83%	91%	
Nov 2015	91%	84%	90%	
Mar 2016	89%	77%	87%	
Jun 2016	87%	77%	85%	



### **Predicting Beach Nourishment Performance**





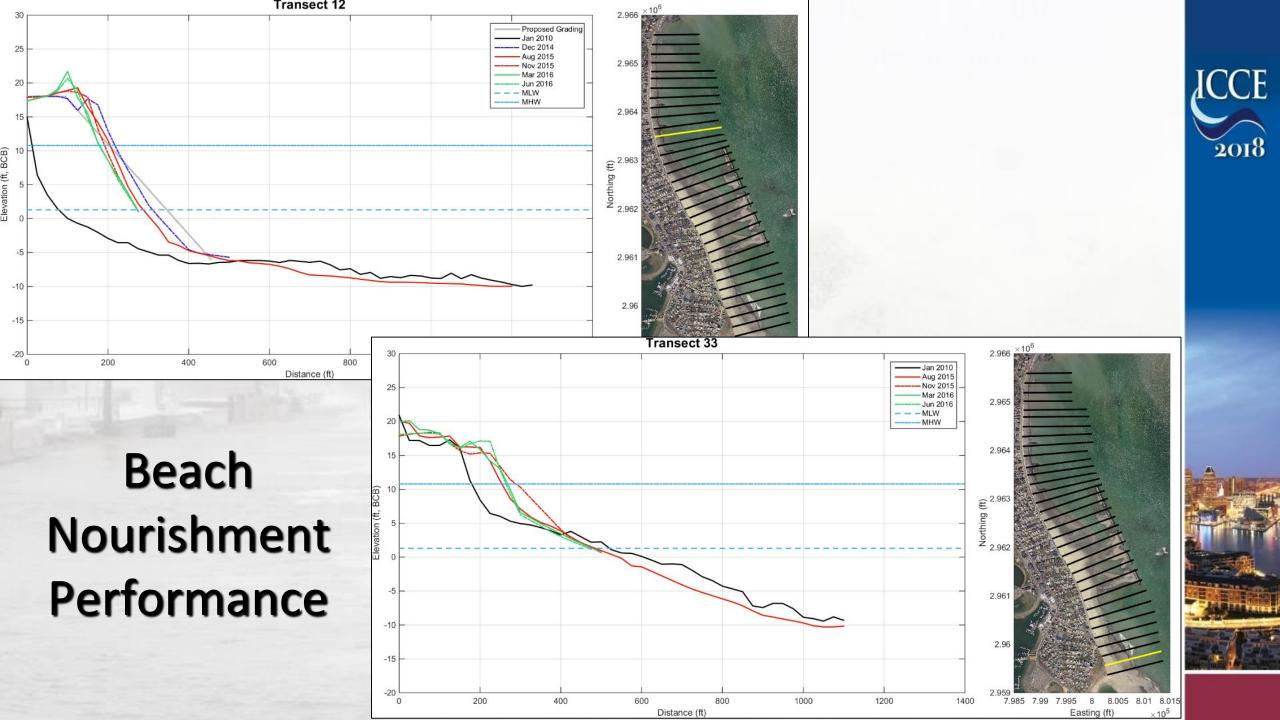
Comparisons Using Different Sediment Transport Formulations

Sand Only: Kamphuis (1990)

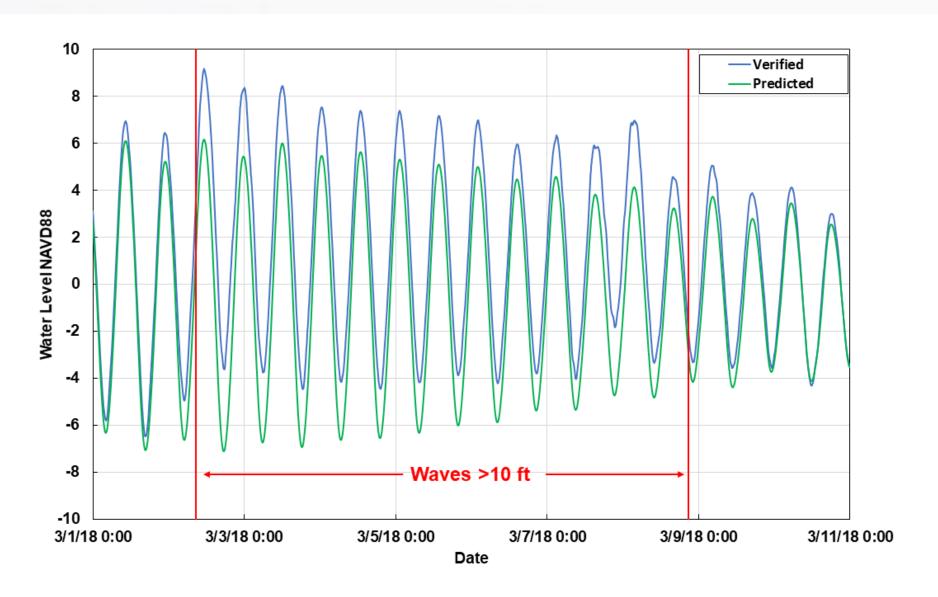
Composite: Kamphuis (1990) for sand

van Wellen, et al. (2000) for gravel/cobble





### Major Nor'easter – March 2018







### 2018 High Water Line Survey







