

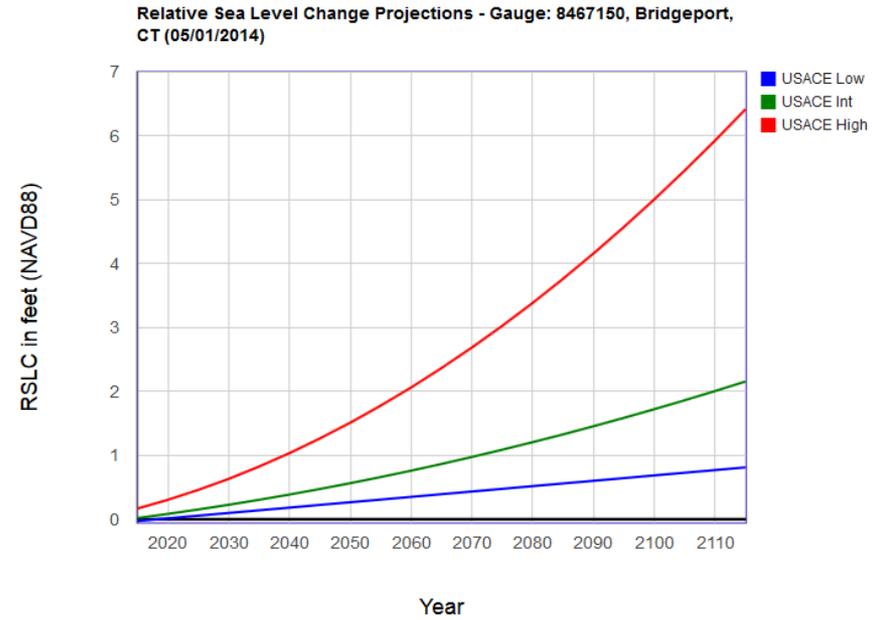
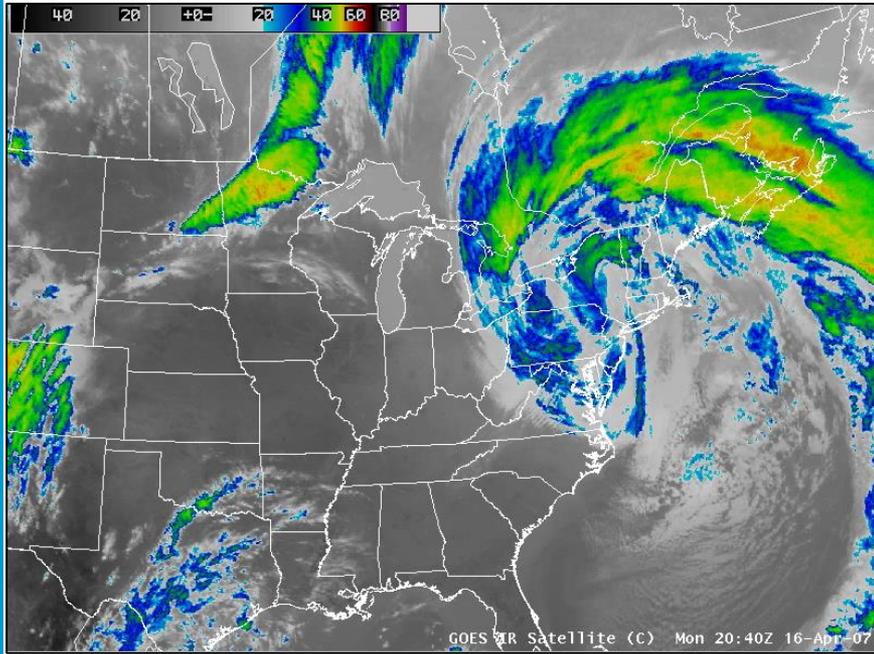


Proactive By Design.
Our Company Commitment

Setting Priorities for Nature – Based Solutions

Hande Caliskan - McCaw, P.E.

CHANGING CLIMATE...



Westerly, RI



Layer List

Layer Visibility

- NACCS Risk Areas
 - NACCS Vulnerable Area
 - NACCS Vulnerable Area
- Sandy Storm Impact Data
 - FEMA Inundated School
 - FEMA County Storm Im
 - FEMA Sandy Storm Sur
 - FEMA Storm Impact Ana



Westerly, RI



Enter address

More... Basemap



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 - FEMA Storm Impact Ane

0.5 mi 0.8 km





**SUPERSTORM SANDY - STORM IMPACTED AREAS OF WINNAPAUG POND
FROM EVENT SEDIMENTATION - NRCS DSR APPLICATION**

PREPARED BY THE TOWN OF WESTERLY ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT
AS PART OF A COOPERATIVE PARTNERSHIP WITH RICRMC - DATED DECEMBER 12, 2013



Westerly, RI



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More... Basemap



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0.5 mi 0.8 km



Project Goals

- Dredge the channel to allow navigation
- Restore Winnapaug Pond to Pre-Sandy conditions
- Nourish Town Beach



Westerly, RI



Layer List

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COASTAL RESILIENCY

Natural and Nature Based Solutions can:

- ✓ attenuate wave heights
- ✓ attenuate storm surge
- ✓ stabilize sediment



Reduce Coastal Flood Risk

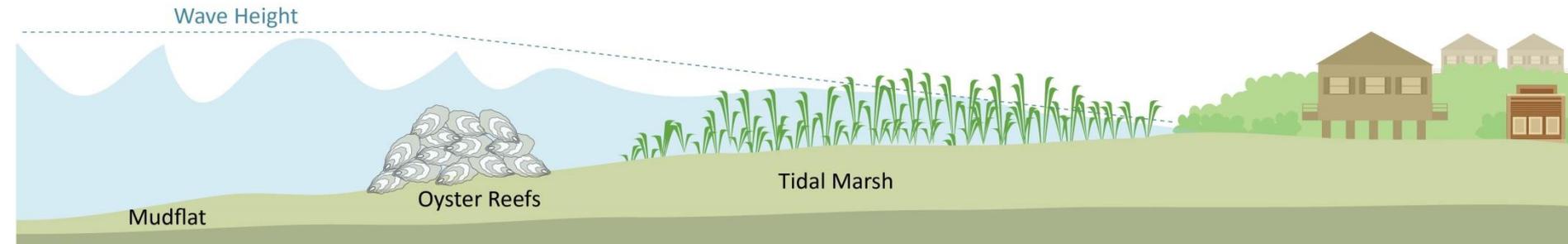
Establishing Nature-Based Solutions for Coastal Resilience

Waves with degraded coastal habitats.



© 2013 Copyright The Nature Conservancy

Waves decreased with healthy coastal habitats.



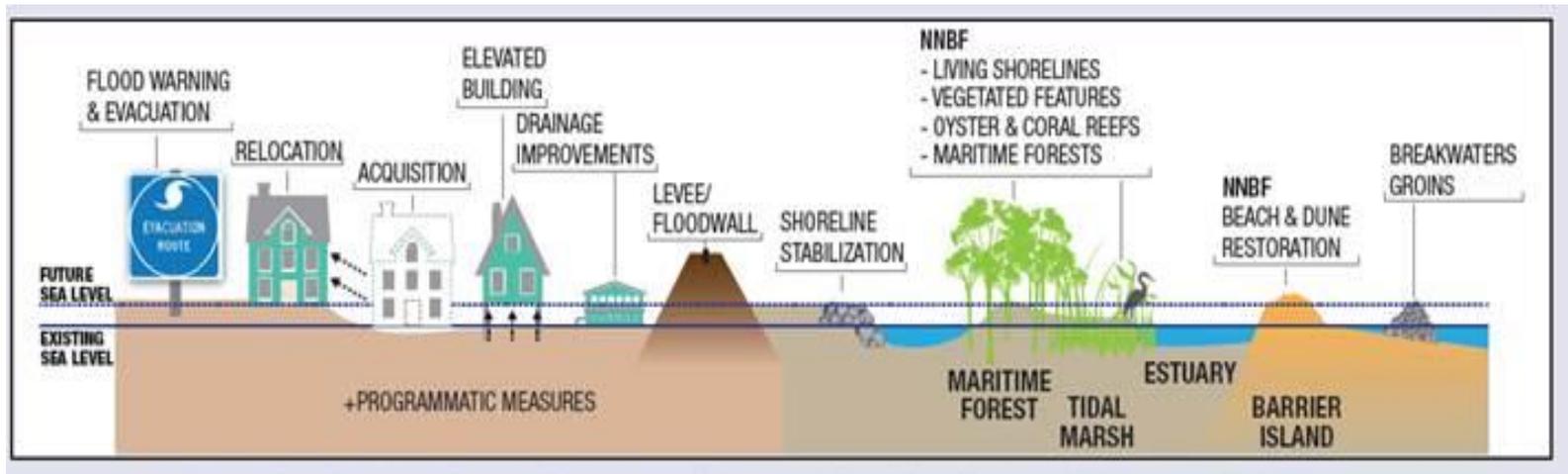
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Table 1. Examples of NNBF relevant to coastal systems (USACE 2013).

NATURAL AND NATURE-BASED FEATURES AT A GLANCE				
				
Dunes and Beaches	Vegetated Features (e.g., Marshes)	Oyster and Coral Reefs	Barrier Islands	Maritime Forests/Shrub Communities
Benefits/Processes Breaking of offshore waves Attenuation of wave energy Slow inland water transfer	Benefits/Processes Breaking of offshore waves Attenuation of wave energy Slow inland water transfer Increased infiltration	Benefits/Processes Breaking of offshore waves Attenuation of wave energy Slow inland water transfer	Benefits/Processes Wave attenuation and/or dissipation Sediment stabilization	Benefits/Processes Wave attenuation and/or dissipation Shoreline erosion stabilization Soil retention
Performance Factors Berm height and width Beach slope Sediment grain size and supply Dune height, crest, and width Presence of vegetation	Performance Factors Marsh, wetland, or SAV elevation and continuity Vegetation type and density Spatial extent	Performance Factors Reef width, elevation, and roughness	Performance Factors Island elevation, length, and width Land cover Breach susceptibility Proximity to mainland shore	Performance Factors Vegetation height and density Forest dimension Sediment composition Platform elevation
General coastal risk reduction performance factors include: Storm surge and wave height/period, and water levels				

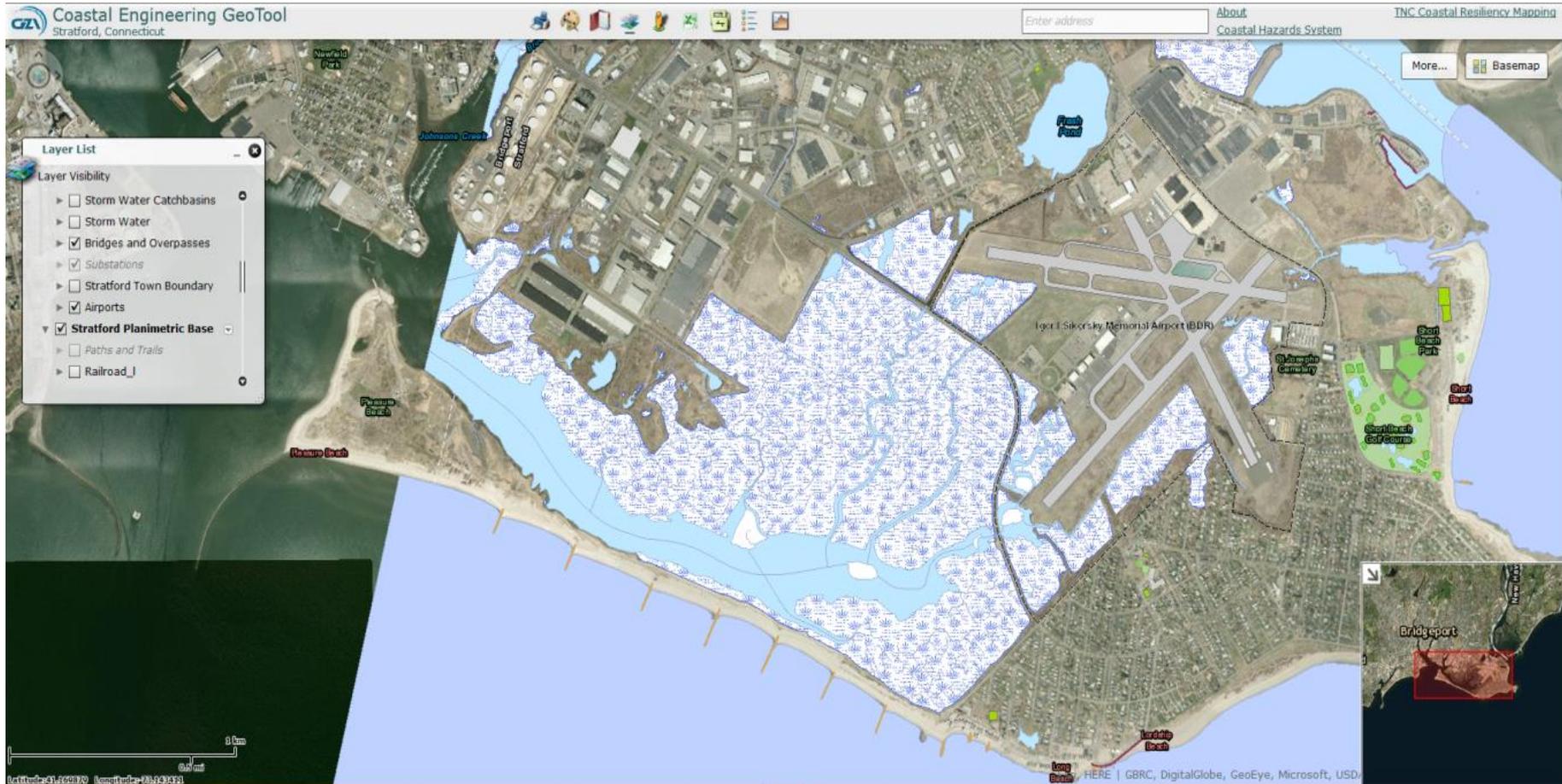
Ref. USACE

They also work as hybrid systems:



from, NACCS 2015

STRATFORD, CT



STRATFORD, CT

USACE Sea Level Rise Scenarios

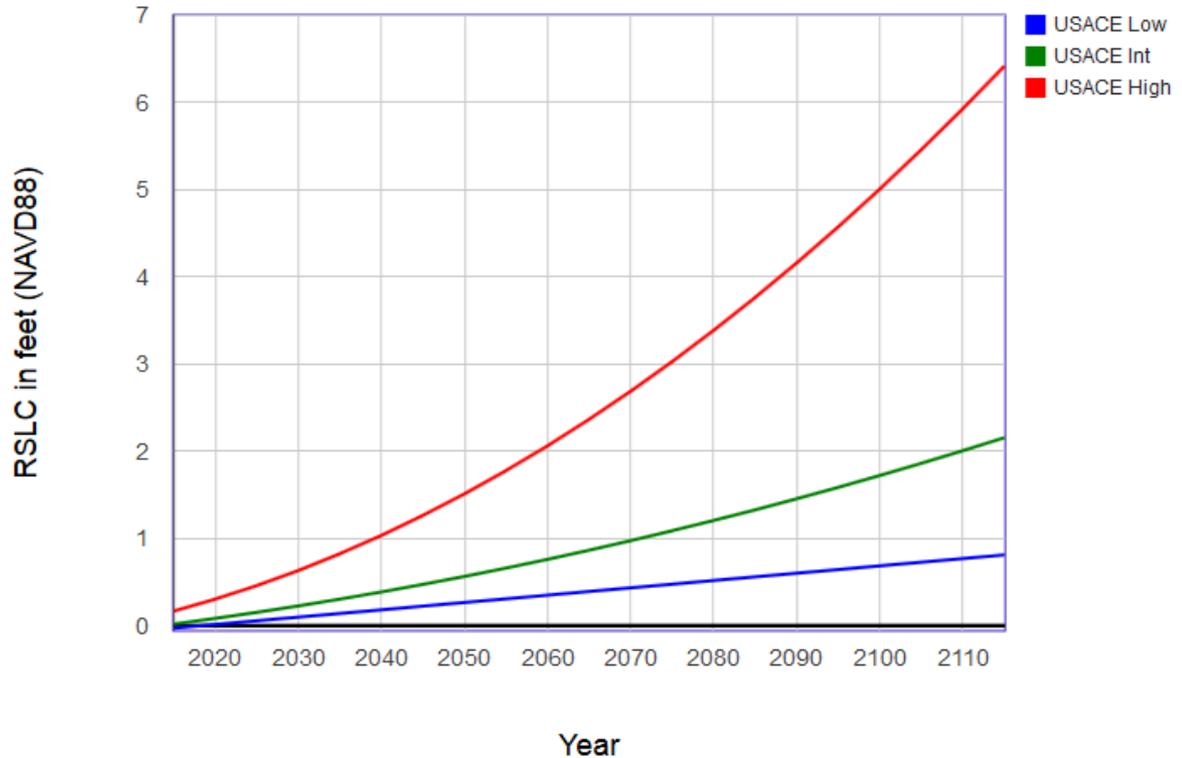
8467150, Bridgeport, CT
 NOAA's Published Rate: 0.00840 feet/yr
 All values are expressed in feet relative to NAVD88

8467150, Bridgeport, CT
 NOAA's Published Rate: 0.00840 feet/yr

Year	USACE Low	USACE Int	USACE High
2015	-0.03	0.02	0.17
2020	0.02	0.09	0.31
2025	0.06	0.15	0.46
2030	0.10	0.23	0.63
2035	0.14	0.31	0.83
2040	0.18	0.39	1.04
2045	0.23	0.48	1.27
2050	0.27	0.57	1.51
2055	0.31	0.66	1.78
2060	0.35	0.76	2.07
2065	0.39	0.87	2.37
2070	0.44	0.98	2.69
2075	0.48	1.09	3.03
2080	0.52	1.21	3.39
2085	0.56	1.33	3.77
2090	0.60	1.46	4.16
2095	0.65	1.59	4.58
2100	0.69	1.72	5.01
2105	0.73	1.86	5.46
2110	0.77	2.01	5.93
2115	0.81	2.16	6.42

Print Table

Relative Sea Level Change Projections - Gauge: 8467150, Bridgeport, CT (05/01/2014)

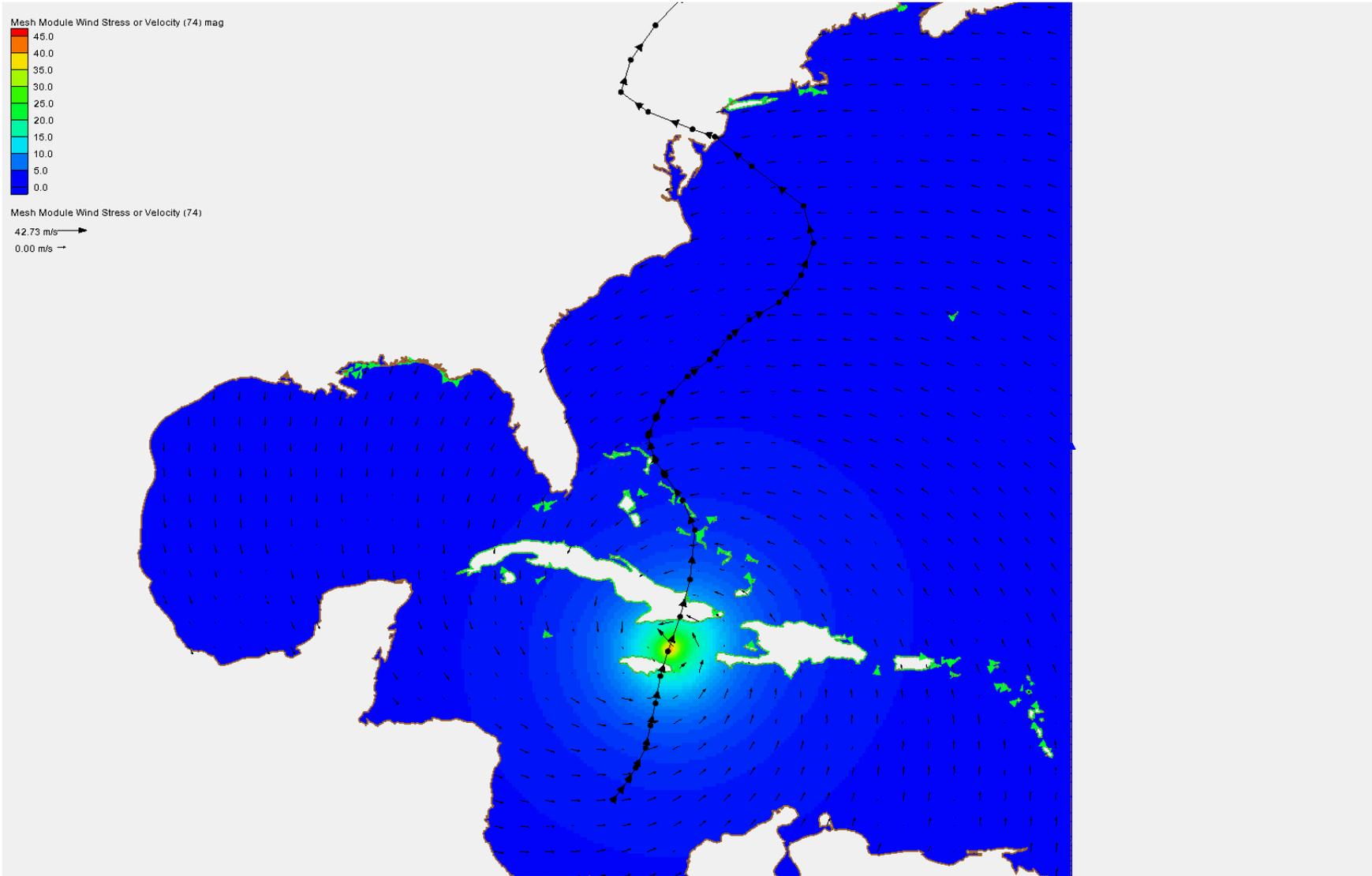


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Maximum Water Level: 2115 HAT SLR High

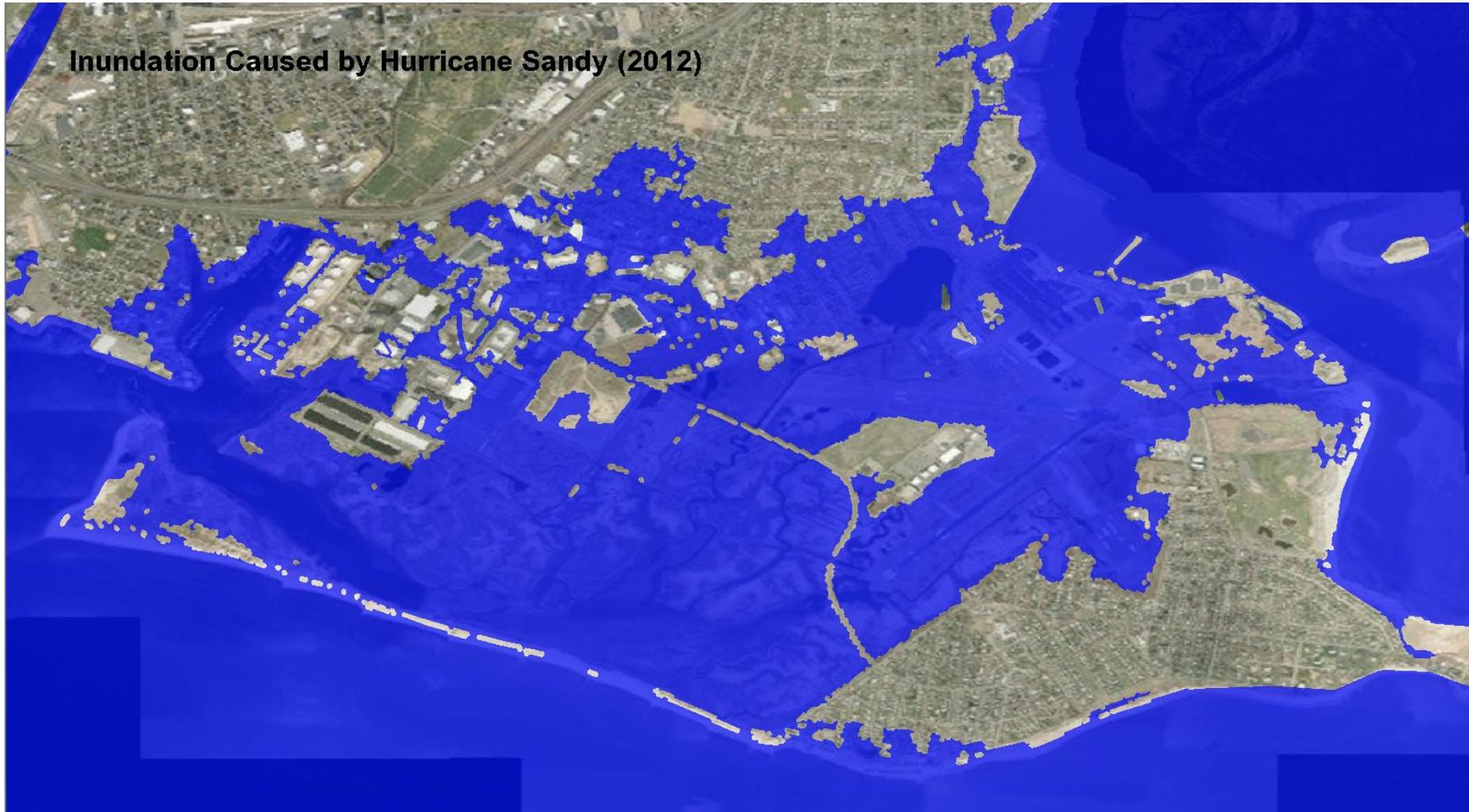


ADCIRC Model “Sandy” Simulation



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Sandy Maximum Storm Surge



STRATFORD, CT

Maximum Water Level: 2115 HAT SLR High



STRATFORD, CT

Sandy Storm surge simulations (Snapshot 1)



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Sandy Storm surge simulations (Snapshot 2)



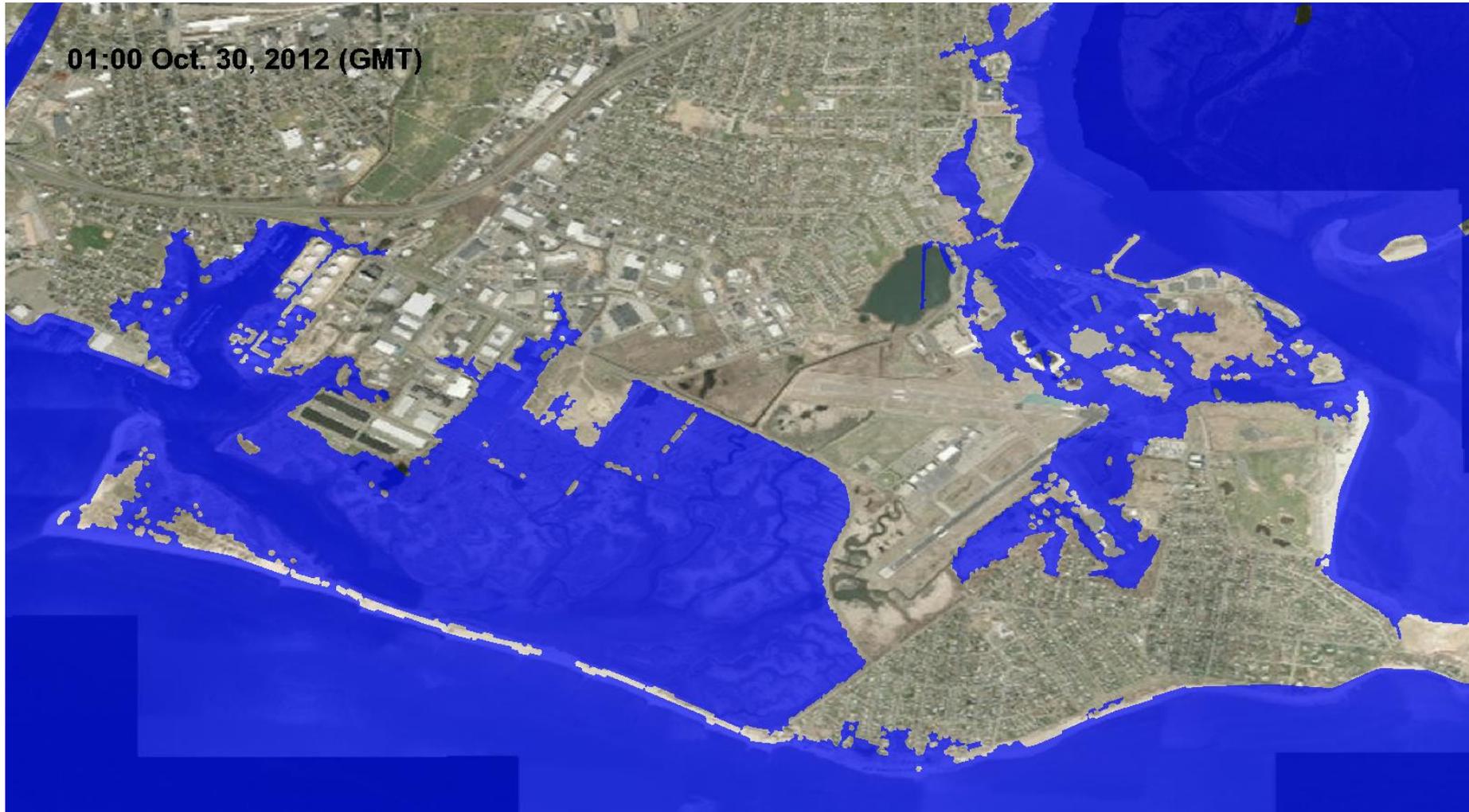
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Sandy Storm surge simulations (Snapshot 3)



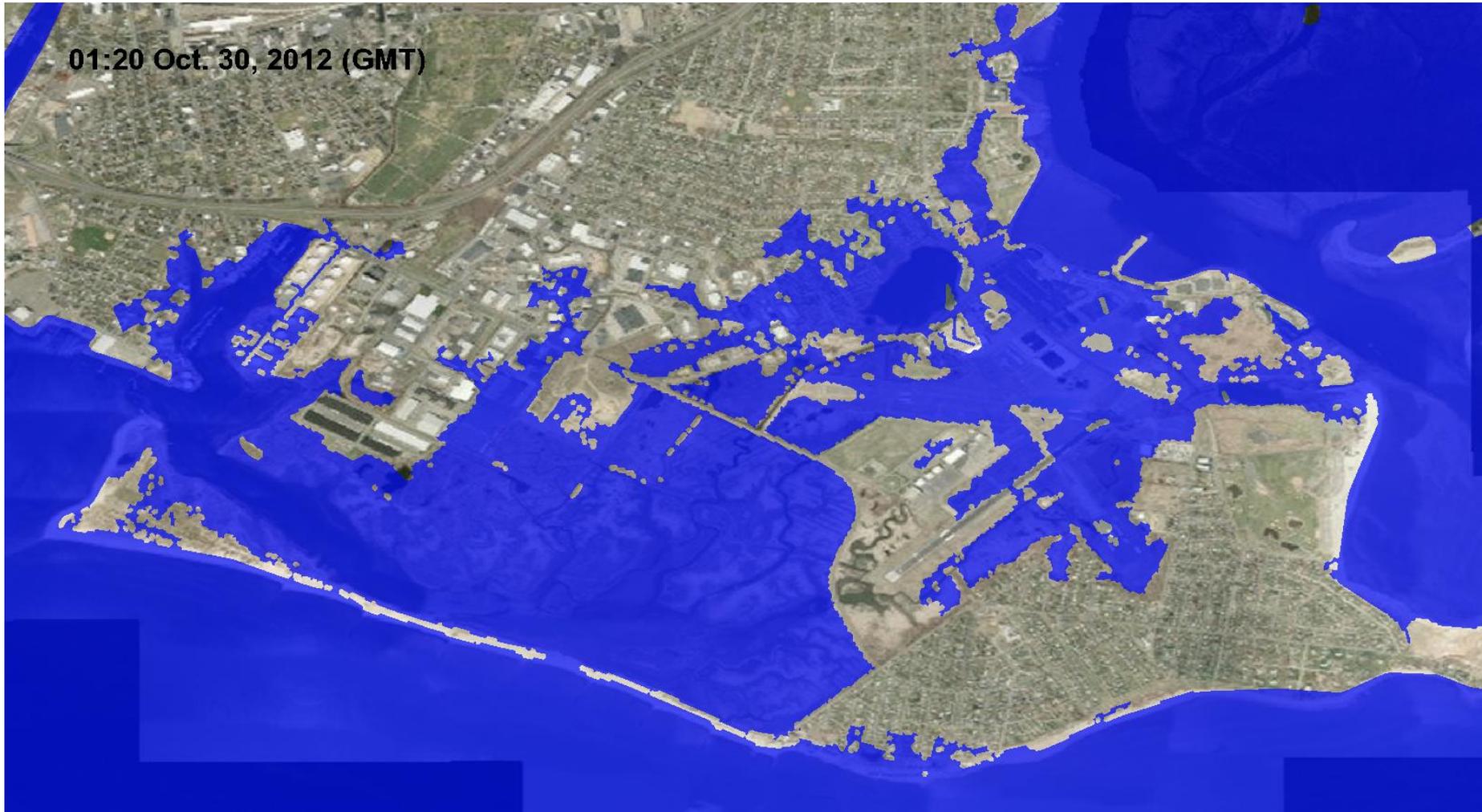
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Sandy Storm surge simulations (Snapshot 4)



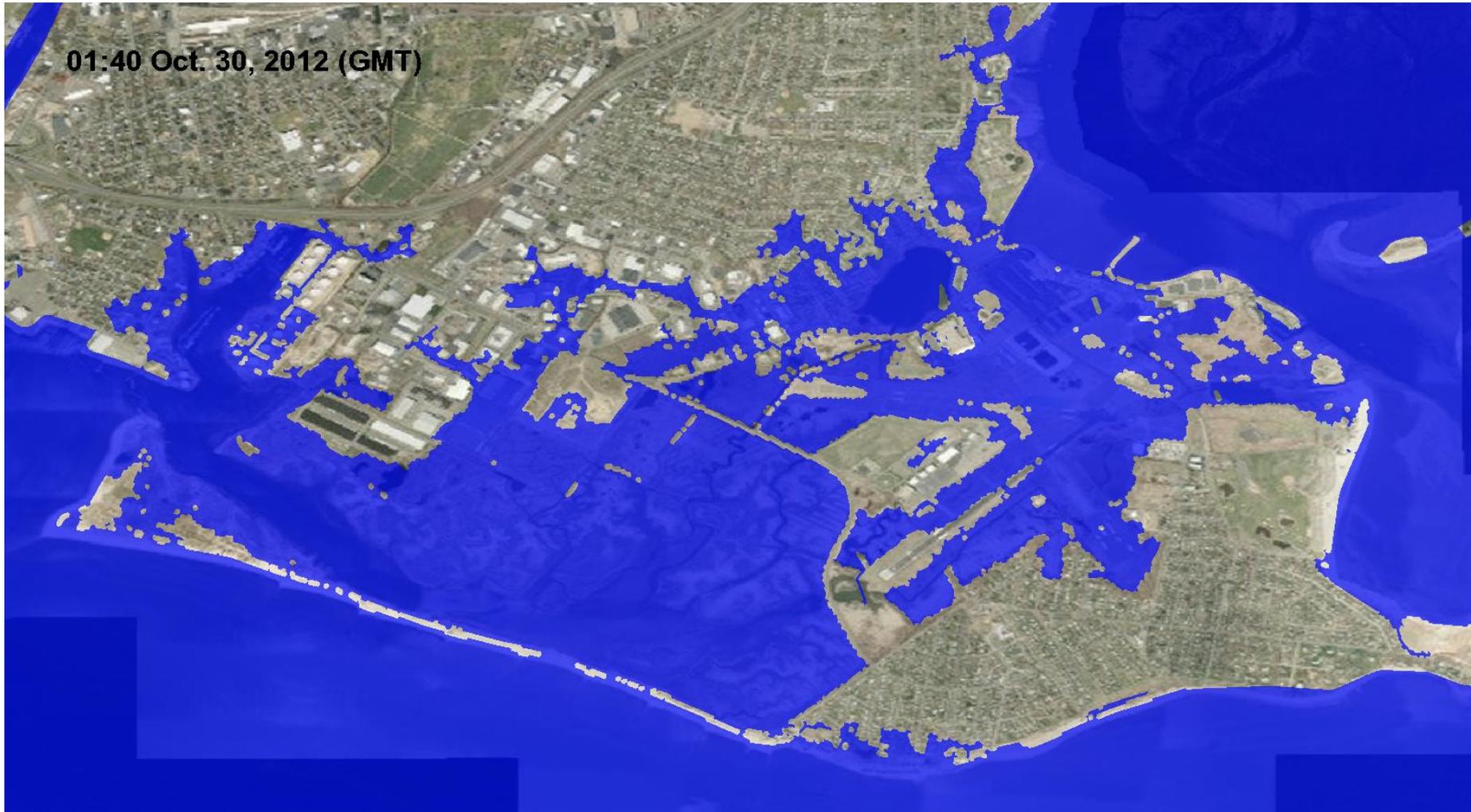
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Sandy Storm surge simulations (Snapshot 5)



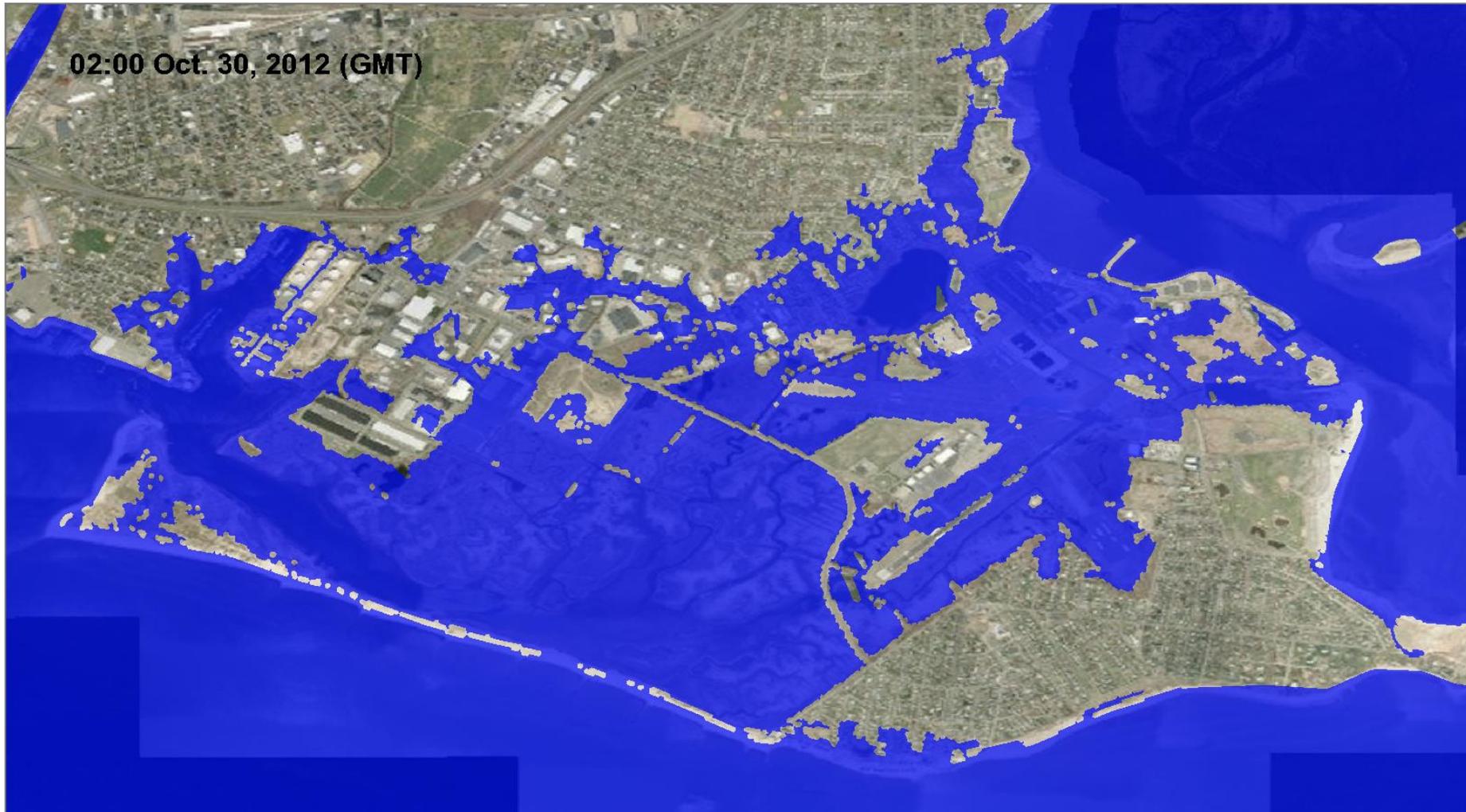
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Sandy Storm surge simulations (Snapshot 6)



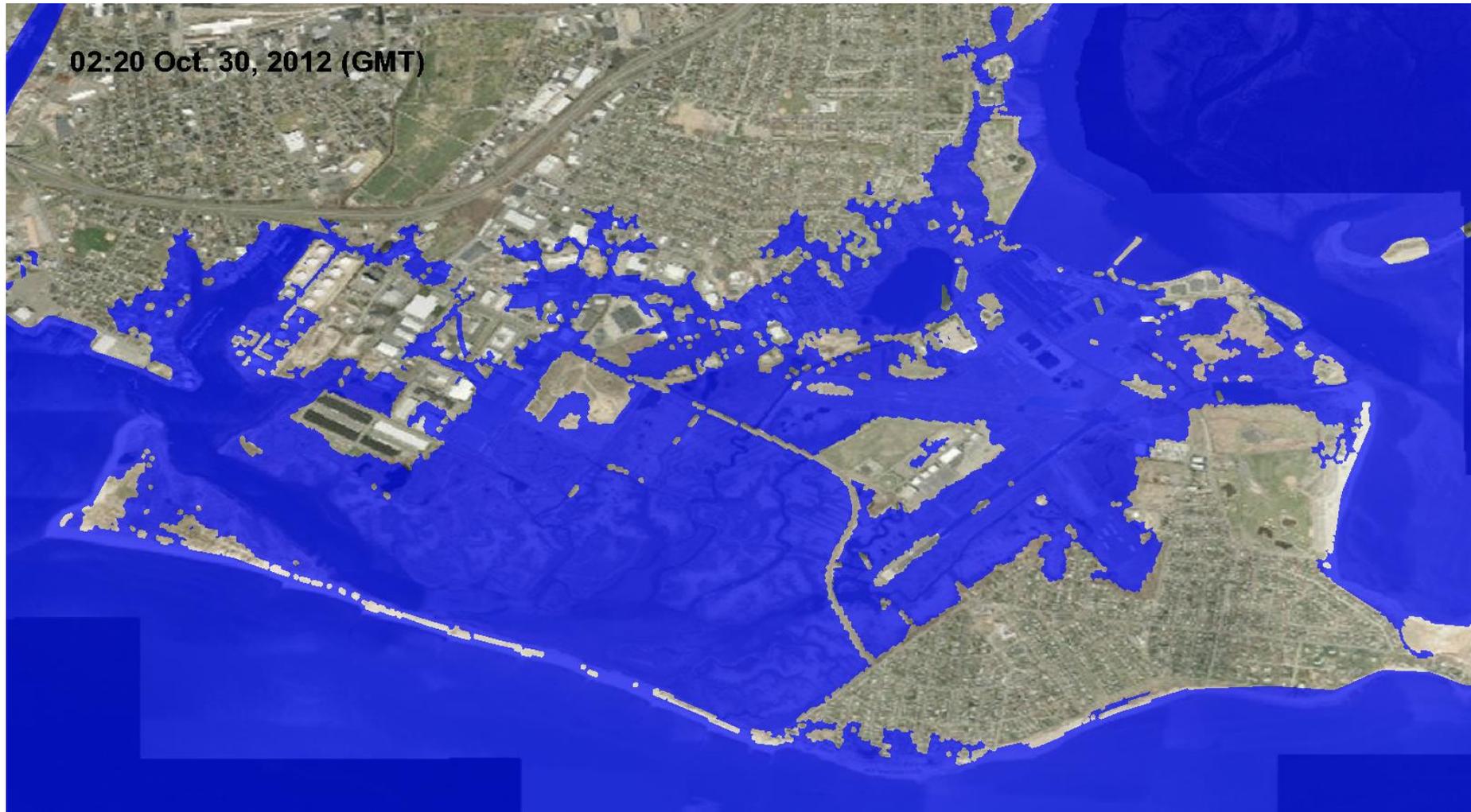
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Sandy Storm surge simulations (Snapshot 7)



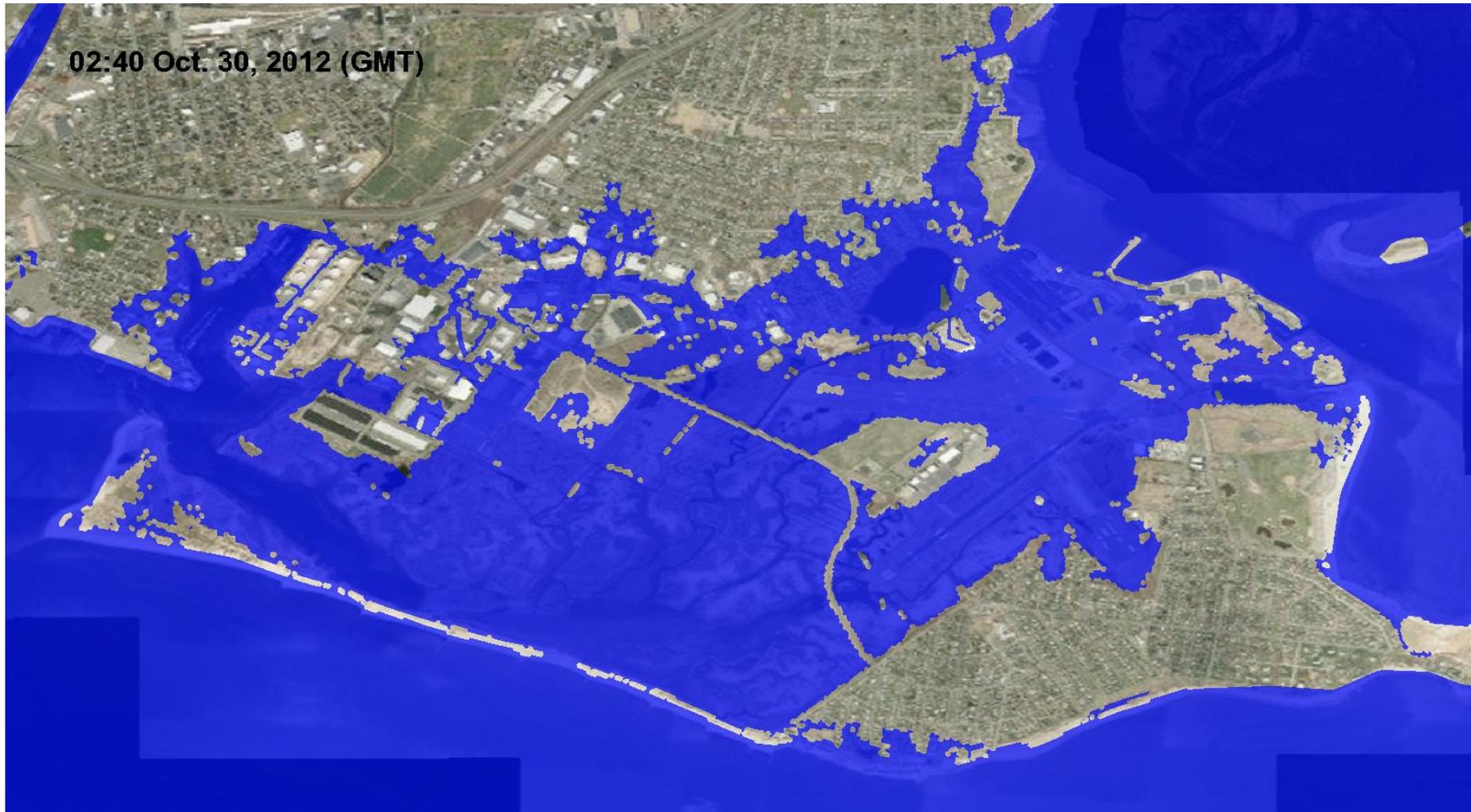
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Sandy Storm surge simulations (Snapshot 8)



STRATFORD, CT

Sandy Storm surge simulations (Snapshot 9)



While designing Nature-Based Solutions for coastal resilience, it is important to :

- Identify vulnerable areas,
- Determine level of risk,
- Select features that are suitable to the site geomorphology.

QUESTIONS?

