# Using Managed Retreat to Address Coastal Erosion in Brewster

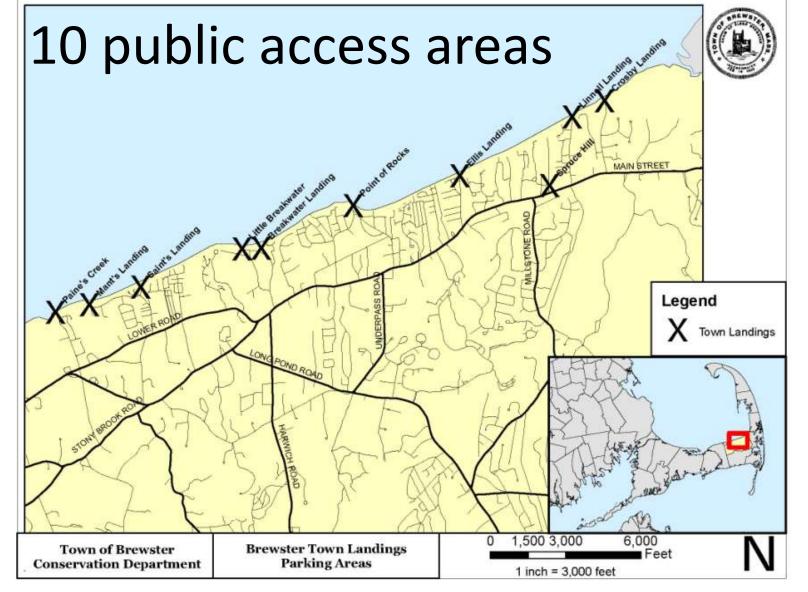


## Brewster, Massachusetts





Almost 1/3 of town preserved as open space, including water department lands and Nickerson State Park. Many shorefront cottages being converted to larger or year round homes.



**Parking spaces**: Crosby 60, Linnell 25, Spruce Hill 12, Ellis 19, Point of Rocks 3 + 8, Breakwater 62, Little Breakwater 6, Saints 38, Mants 44, Paines Creek 15 = 292.

#### The Brewster Flats

At low tide there are approximately 12,000 acres of exposed tidal flats extending up to two miles off shore in Brewster.





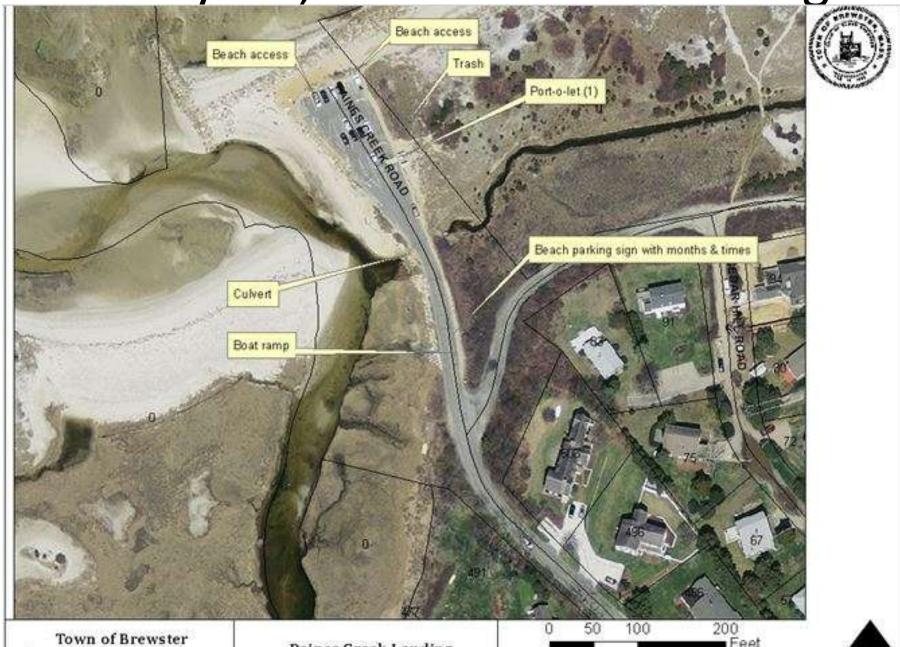
#### The Problems...

- Repetitive losses
- Erosion rates of up to 2 feet/year (15' in Sandy and related storms)
- Now, little or no buffer between infrastructure and the beach
- Loss of parking while increasing demand for access
- Rising sea level
- More severe storms, increasing frequency
- Higher rainfall amounts poor stormwater infrastructure

### Progress to date

- Purchase of coastal salt marsh and extensive open space
- Removal/restoration of coastal restrictions
  - Namskaket under bike trail, new culvert in 2007
  - Quivett Creek culvert under Sea Street in 2006
  - Rt. 6A culvert at Paines Creek 2009 (ARRA grant)
  - Freemans Pond culvert 2013
- Paines Creek parking lot project
- NRCS, state stormwater grants
  - Watershed approach, protect shellfish beds.
  - From headwater Mill Pond complex to shore at Stony Brook/Paines Creek

Old layout, Paines Creek Landing



Conservation Department

Paines Creek Landing

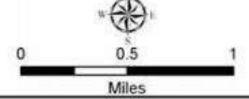
200 Feet 1 inch = 100 feet





# Longshore Sediment Transport Barnstable County, Massachusetts

Basemap: MassGIS 2009 Horizontal Datum: NAD 1983 Projection: StatePlane MA Mainland



WW



September 1, 2009

Mr. Robert Bersin, P.E., Supt. Town of Brewster DPW 201 Run Hill Road Brewster, MA 02631

Re: Feasibility Study for Paine's Creek Beach Parking Area Protection and Improvements, Brewster, MA

Dear Mr. Bersin,

Woods Hole Group is pleased to present this initial evaluation of existing conditions and potential improvements to the Paine's Creek Beach area in Brewster, MA. We understand that the area is subject to erosion and there is a degraded culvert structure at the site which connects Stony Brook with Freemans Pond. We also understand that you are interested in learning more about the feasibility of expanding the Town beach's parking area and potential alternatives to address erosion at the site so that the beach facility can be protected and used as a recreational resource for years to come.

Woods Hole Group visited the beach facility on January 23, 2009 to observe the local physical processes and to assess the Town's areas of concern. During the site visit, we photographed the site and investigated the existing erosion problem on the western end of the parking lot. We also investigated the existing culvert structure that connects Stony Brook with Freemans Pond, and gathered information pertaining to the existing conditions at the site.

Based on the observations made during our site visit and our conversations, a set of tasks were defined for the feasibility study to better understand the existing conditions and potential improvements for the Paine's Creek Beach area. This letter report serves to summarize the results of this study and to provide the following:

- · A brief overview of the present conditions and site description
- Details of site-specific research and data collection
- An evaluation of options for expanding resident parking
- An evaluation of potential shore protection alternatives
- An assessment of the Freemans Pond culvert



Figure 1. 2005 aerial of Paines Creek Beach, Brewster, MA (Mass GIS).



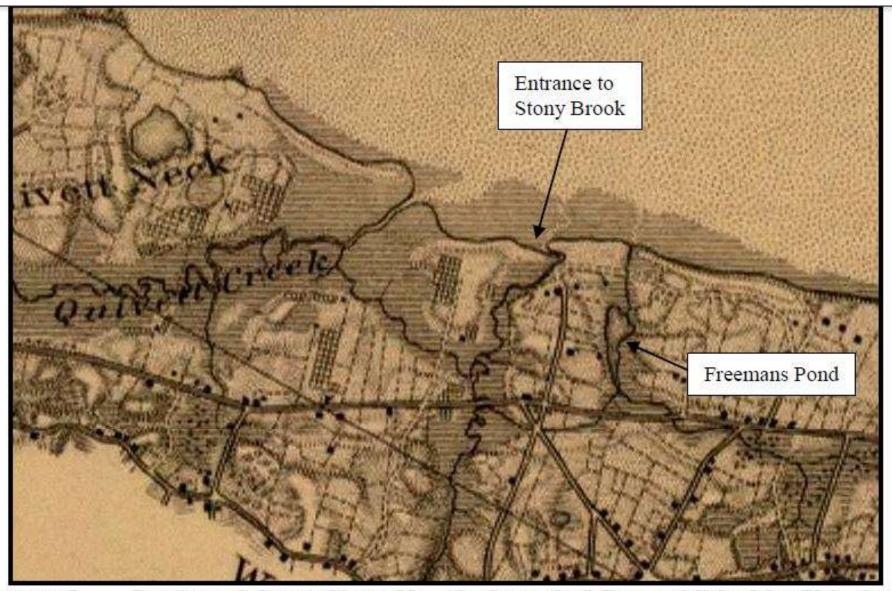


Figure 15. Portion of Coast Chart No. 10, Cape Cod Bay published by U.S. Coast Survey in 1872 (Mass GIS).

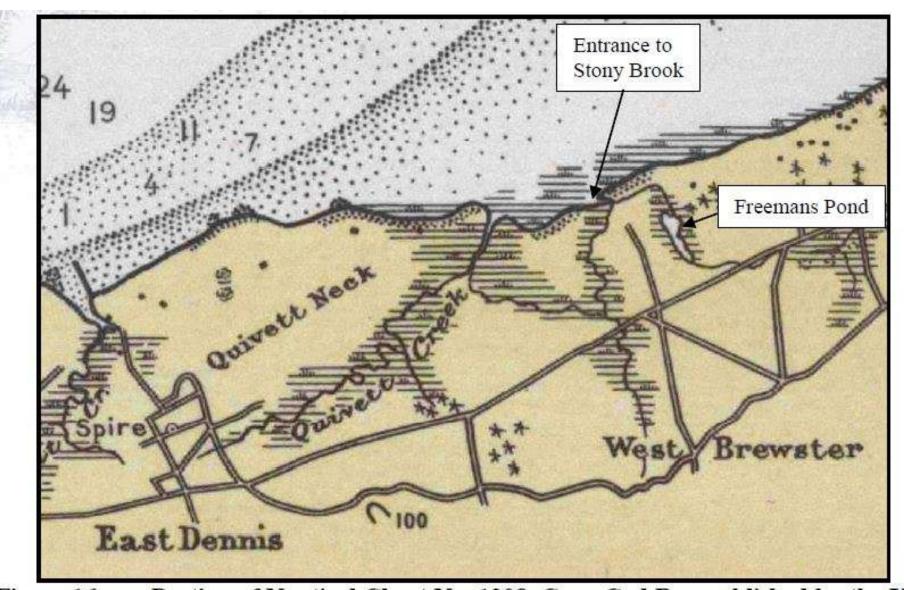


Figure 16. Portion of Nautical Chart No. 1208, Cape Cod Bay published by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1933 (Mass GIS).

# 



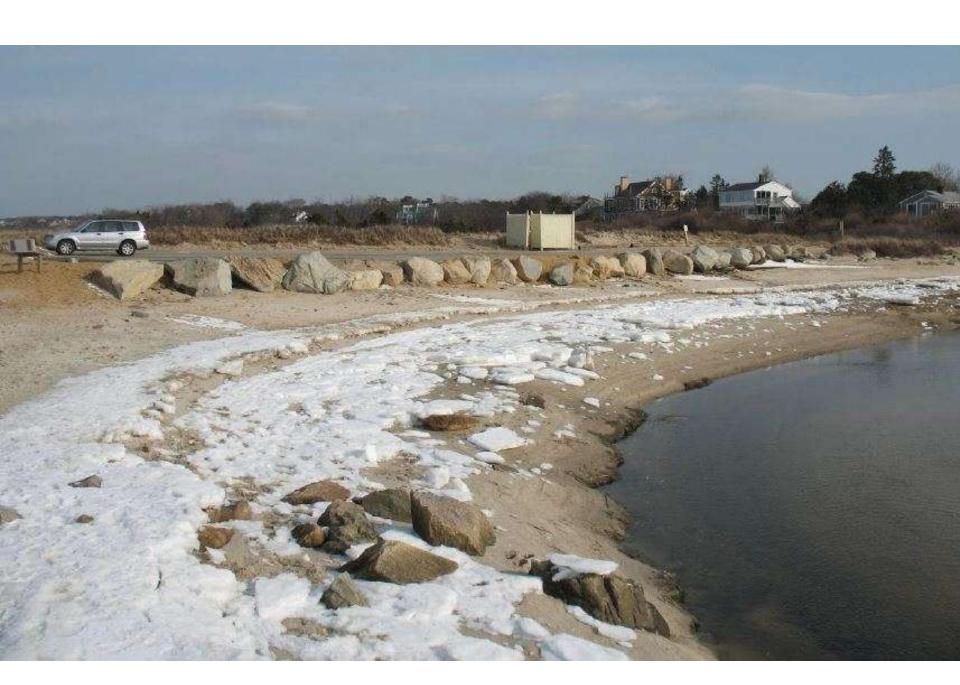






Figure 6. Replenishment of sand material at western end of Paines Creek Beach parking area (photo taken January 23, 2009).



Figure 7. Progressive erosion occurring at western end of Paines Creek Beach parking area. Panel (a) is photo taken on February 13, 2009 (looking southeast) while panel (b) shows same view taken on March 26, 2009.

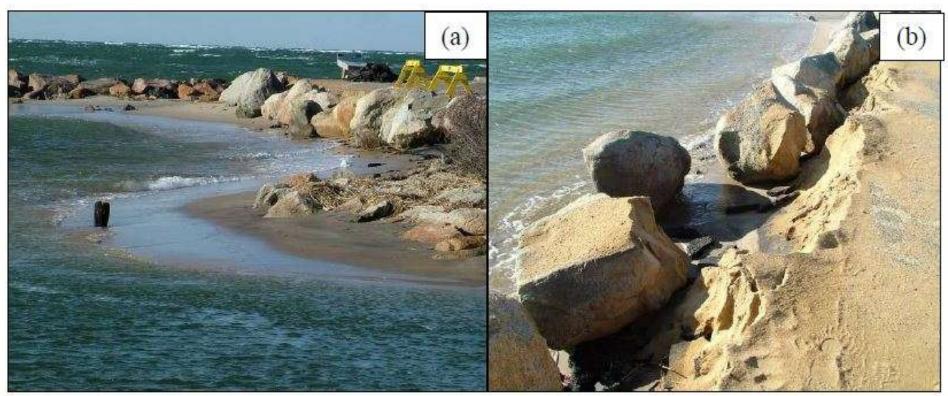


Figure 8. Elevated water level and ensuing erosion at western end of Paines Creek Beach parking area. Panel (a) shows elevated water level encroaching on parking area while panel (b) shows displaced boulder and erosion of sand fill.

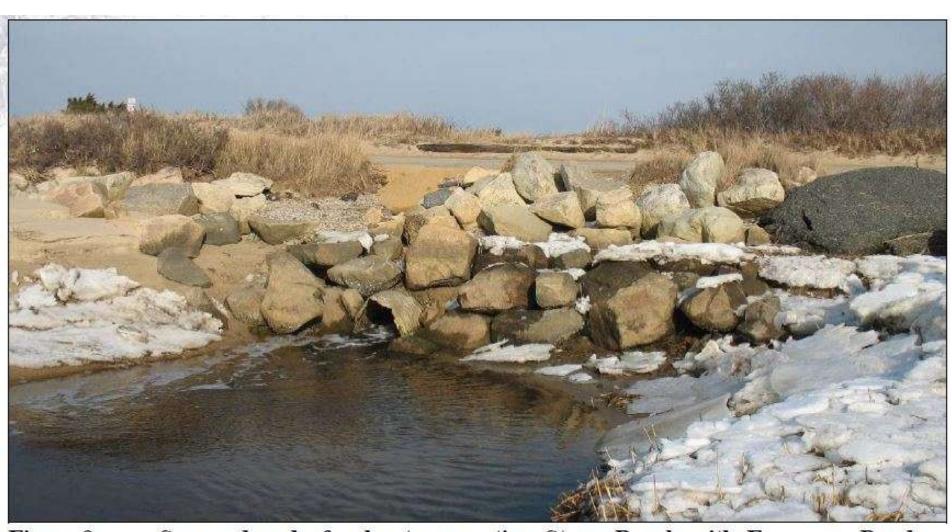
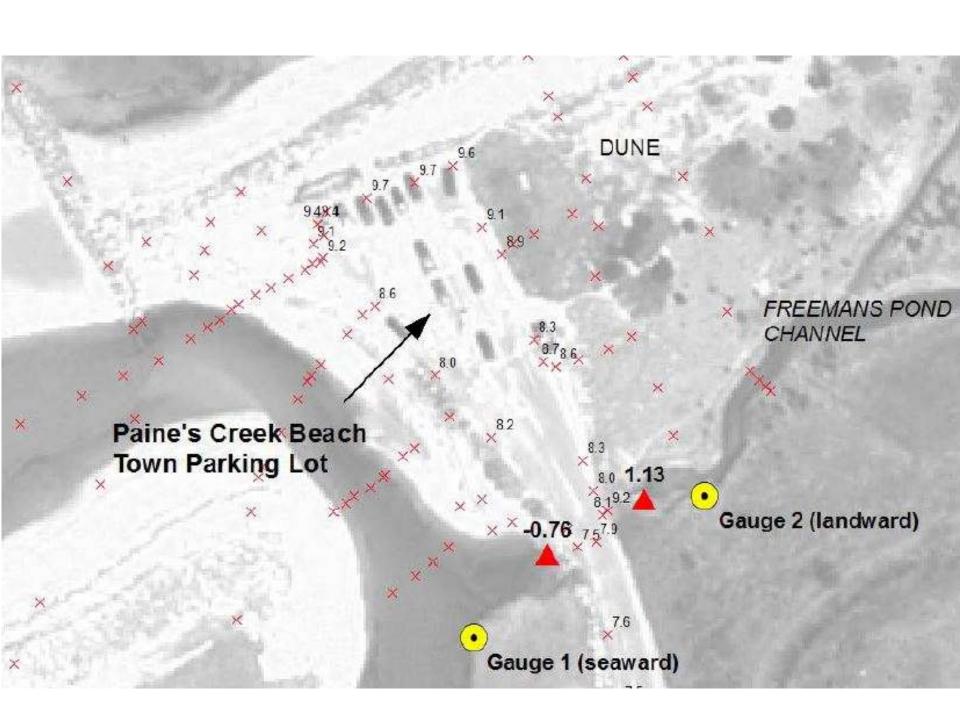


Figure 9. Seaward end of culvert connecting Stony Brook with Freemans Pond showing deteriorating embankment protection (photo taken January 23, 2009).



ALTERNATIVE	Overall Effectiveness	Shoreline Stabilization	Structural Lifetime *	Permitability	Permitting/ Engineering Cost	Construction Cost *	Construction Feasibility	Maintenance Requirements
1. Do Nothing	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/N	N/A	0
2. Stone Revetment	•	•	•	0	0	0	•	•
3. Vertical Wall/bulkhead (timber/steel/composite)	•	•	•	0	0	0	0	•
4. Rock-filled Gabion Baskets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. Coir Logs	0	0	0	•	•	•	0	0
6. Cobble Berm	0	0	0	0	0	0	•	0
* = Relative to other alternatives,  • = Good • = Medium • = Poor N/A = Not Applicable	varies depend	ing on alterna	ative items and	local costs				















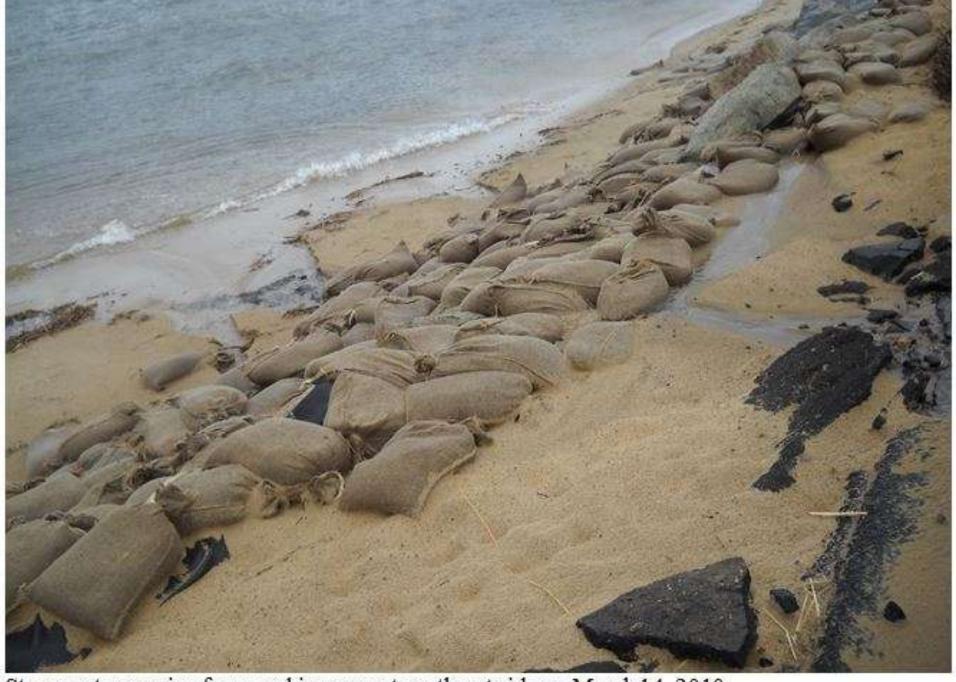












Stormwater erosion from parking area at southeast side on March 14, 2010.

















#### 2011

- Repeat of 2010: extensive damage to parking area, loss of pavement and asphalt fragments throughout beach and creek.
- AmeriCorp helps install another 1000 sandbags to shore up area.
- Very short term repair, additional damage in spring.

#### **NRCS Stormwater Grants**

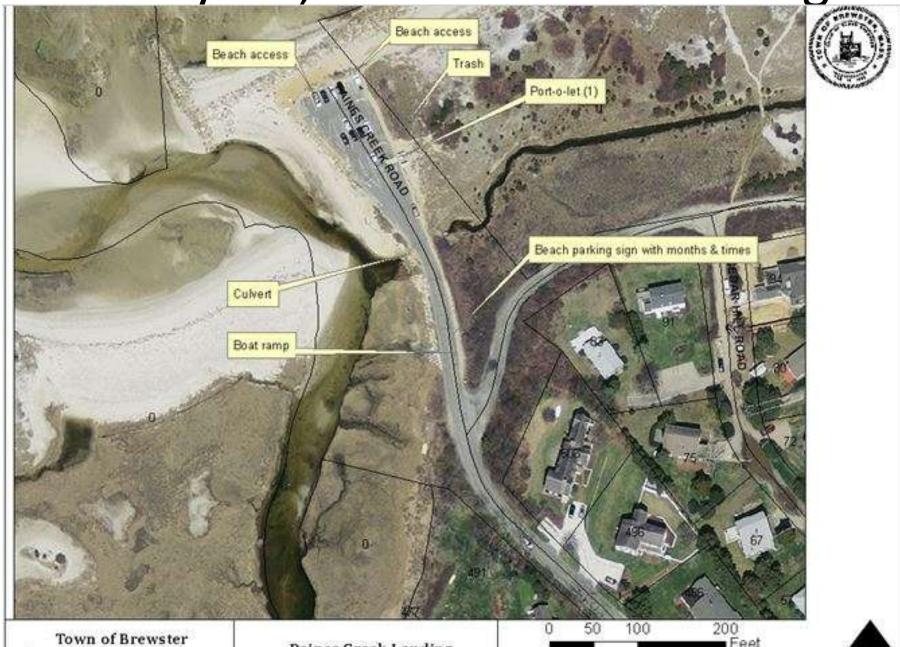
- Saints Landing
- Paines Creek Road North
- Paines Creek Road South, including town landing
  - Instead of capturing and infiltrating stormwater at beach parking lot, we considered the retreat alternative, restoring the dune and building a similar sized lot in the road layout further inland.



#### **Coastal Retreat**

- Repetitive losses, high cost
- Environmental damage (asphalt/fill etc.)
- Long term likelihood of failure with rising seas and increasing storm intensity
- Hard solution would not be allowed
- Any permanent wall would result in loss of beach

Old layout, Paines Creek Landing



Conservation Department

Paines Creek Landing

200 Feet 1 inch = 100 feet



#### Stormwater

- NRCS grant requires 75 year life for structure.
- Stormwater basins in a dune?
- Instead, repurpose grant to remove asphalt, restore to natural habitat, reconstruct a smaller and better designed and resilient parking area.









# Sandy and Nemo

- Since parking lot retreat, several severe storms.
- Old parking lot would have likely suffered extensive damage, if not completely destroying it.
- Restored area lost a lot of beach sand.
- New parking area inundated but minimal damage.

#### Freemans Pond Culvert

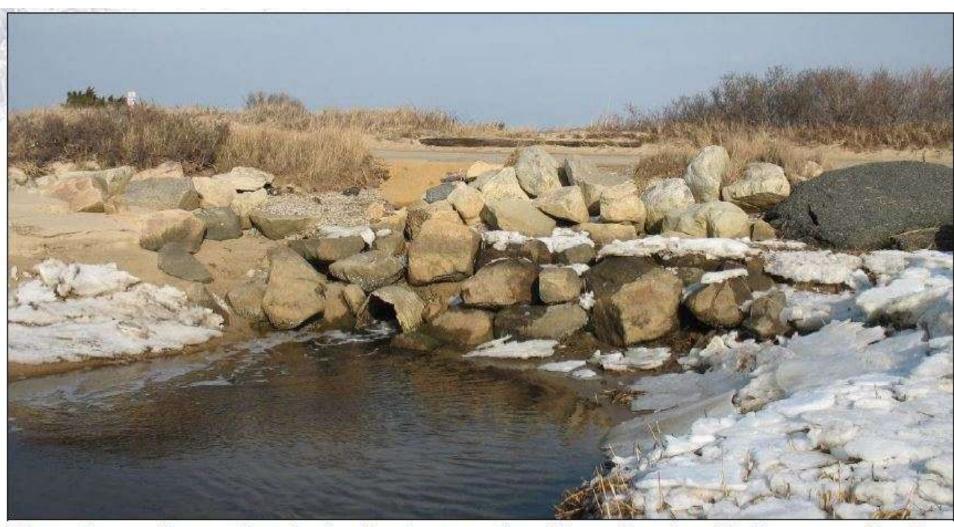
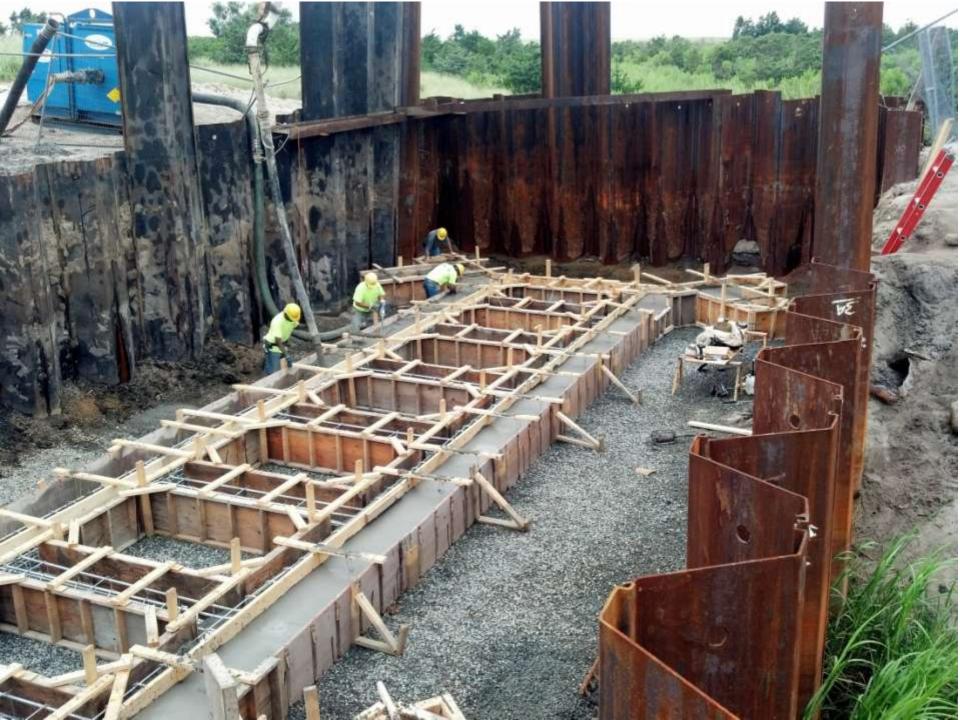


Figure 9. Seaward end of culvert connecting Stony Brook with Freemans Pond showing deteriorating embankment protection (photo taken January 23, 2009).







## COASTAL COMMUNITY RESILIENCE GRANT PROGRAM FY14

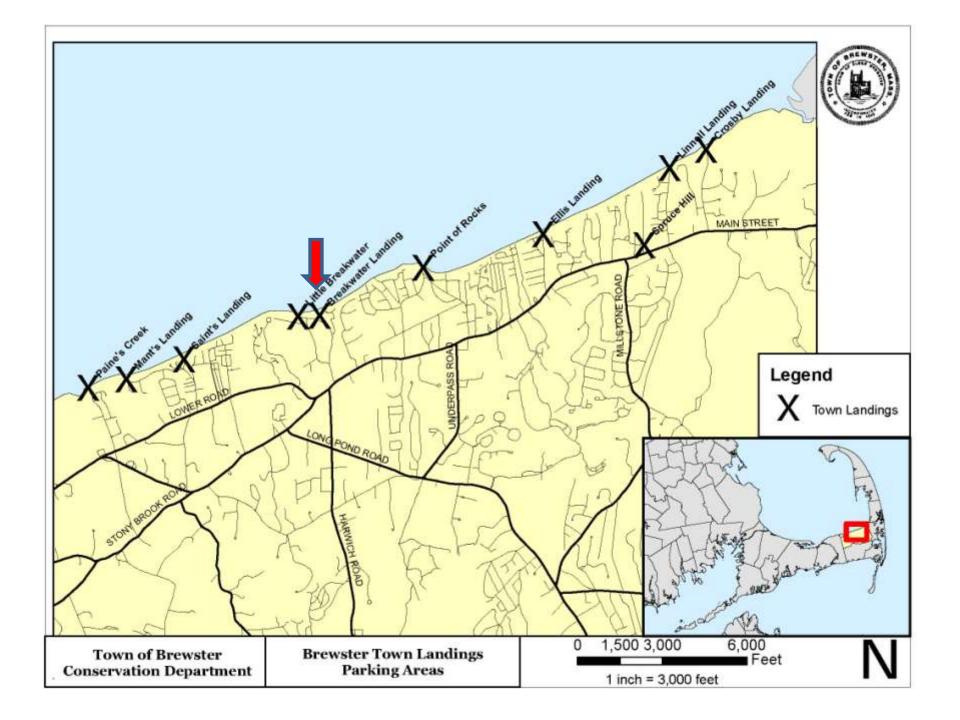
- Brewster's Coastal Adaptation Project
  - Public education or other communication initiatives;
  - Assessing vulnerability and risk;
  - Identifying and implementing management measures;
  - Redesigning to accommodate changing conditions;
     and
  - Enhancing natural storm-damage protection.
  - Straight from the CZM "Stormsmart Coasts" guidance.

#### Coastal Resilience Grant

- Total Project Cost: \$298,925
- Match Amount \$98,925 (33%)
  - Town & Partner Match (\$50,000 cash, \$18,000 inkind by Town, \$10,000 match in other work by Town, \$10,925 In-Kind match by the Association to Preserve Cape Cod (APCC), \$10,000 match in grant funds by APCC)
- Grant Amount Awarded: \$200,000

### Breakwater Beach Resiliency Design

- Relocation of Breakwater Landing Beach Parking Area, Restoration of Beach and Dune Habitat, Green Stormwater Infrastructure:
  - Outputs: 100% design plans and bidding documents for removal and relocation of the parking lot, restoration of habitat, and improved access paths.
- Green Infrastructure grant awarded for implementation: \$155,000 plus town match of \$69,000.



## Breakwater Bath house c.1900



#### **Breakwater Beach Bath Houses c.1900**

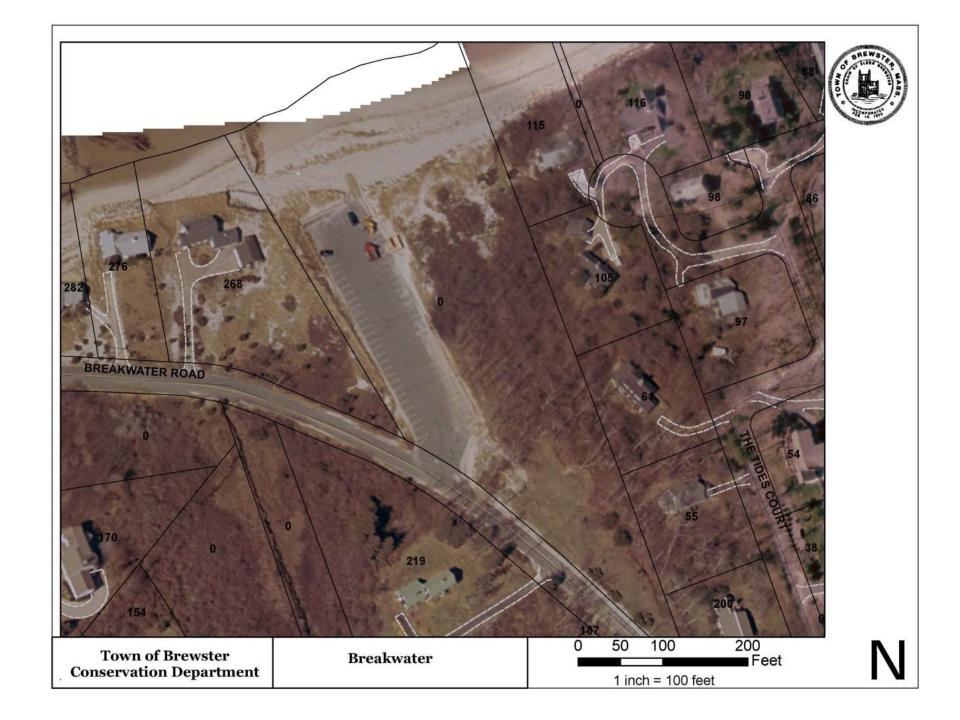


Some of these bath houses were owned by the town, with the town collecting the rent (in 1930 about \$7 for the summer), and some were privately owned. The last bath houses were torn down in 1945 when the property was sold.











# Breakwater March 2010



Breakwater Mav 2010



#### **Since 2010**

- Much larger sacrificial dune supported by sturdy sand fence
- Beach grass planted on dune to add resiliency
- Size of dune allows infiltration of stormwater without a "blow out" through dune or entrance.
- Neighbor to west improves end of revetment with reinforced coir logs, sand nourishment, sturdy sand fence.

# Planting beach grass







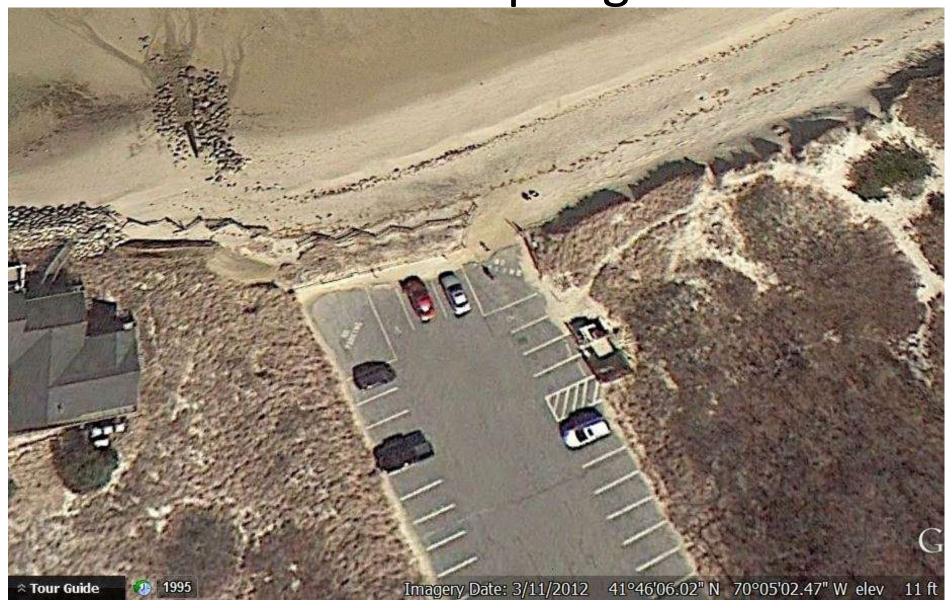
# Breakwater February 2013



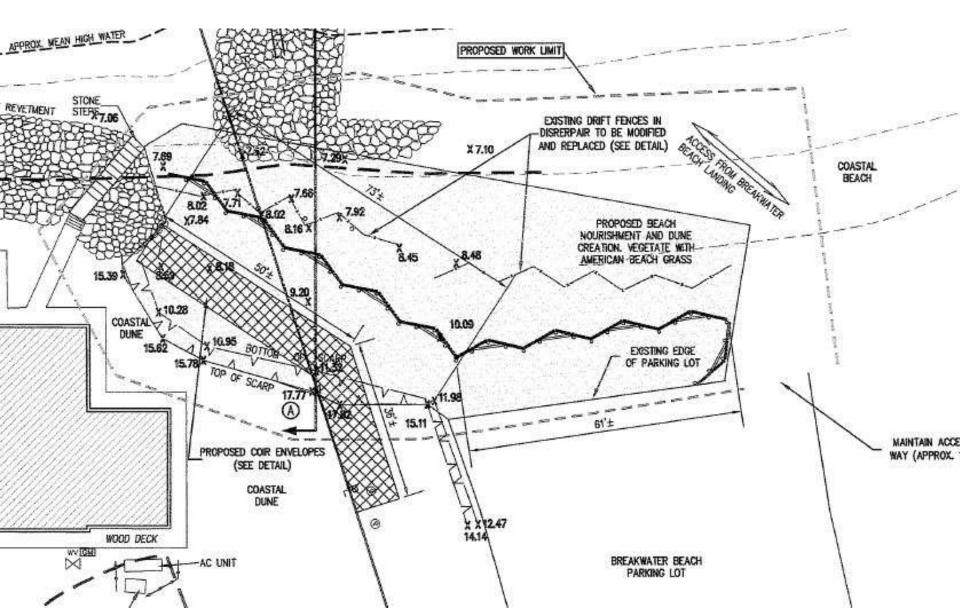
# Breakwater February 2013



Breakwater spring 2013



## End scour from revetment to west

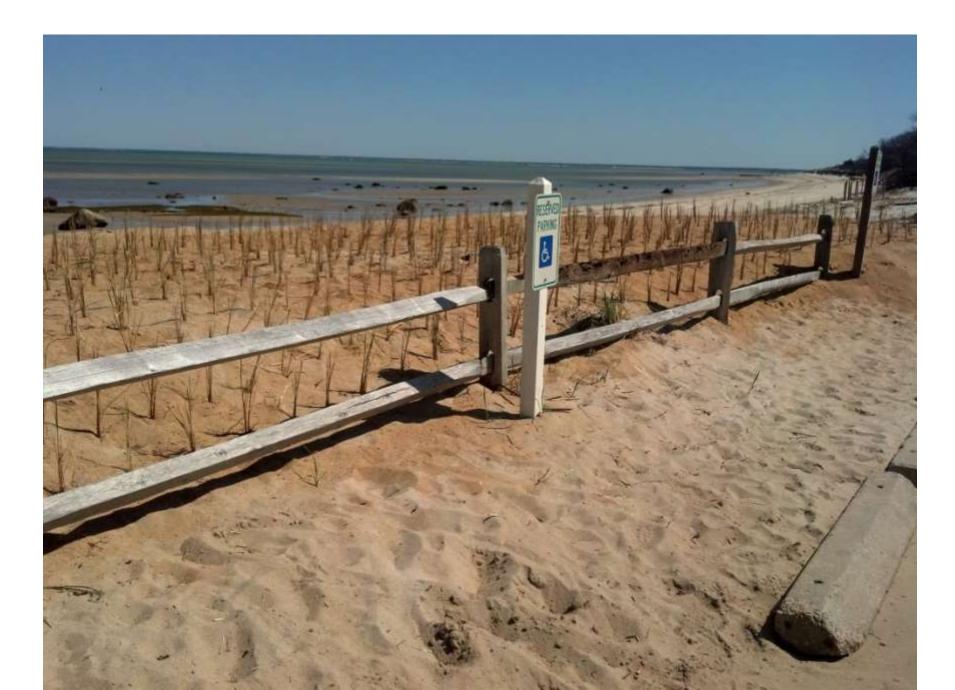


# Sturdy sand fence in sacrificial dune at Breakwater

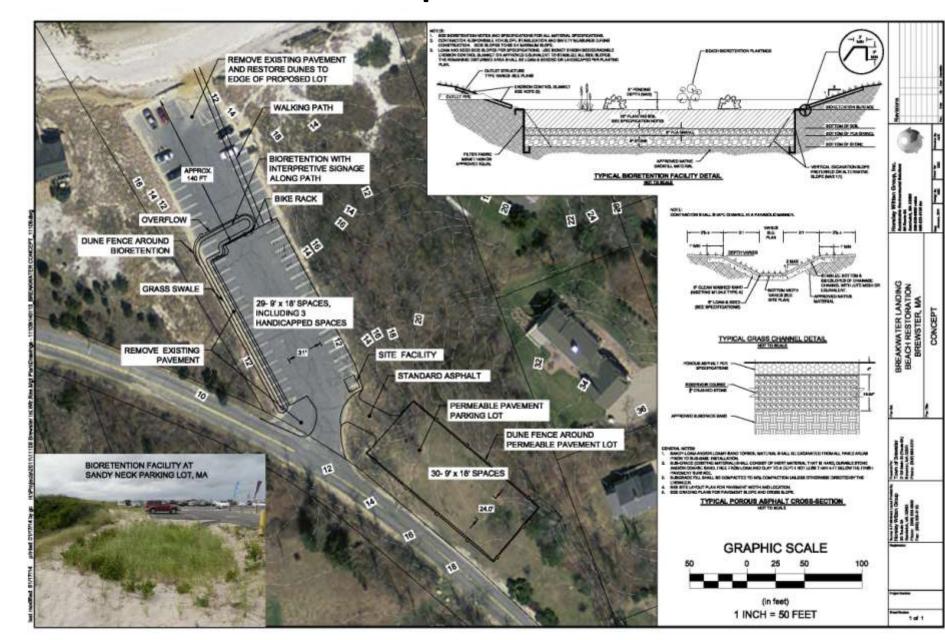




Sturdy fence buried under new dune located slightly further from active beach.



# Conceptual Plan



## Concept: Retreat and rebuild



# New replacement lot



#### **Details**

- Restore area to coastal dune, add beach sand to increase elevation to match surrounding, plant beach grass and shrubs.
- Articulating concrete mat under sand to allow vehicle traffic access through dunes for emergency response, coastal nourishment projects.
- Seasonal boardwalk through dunes to beach.
- Interpretive displays.