# STRUCTURES, DREDGING, AND FILL AND 401 WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATE APPLICATION WALNUT/WILDEMERE BEACH NOURISHMENT AND DUNE CREATION PROJECT

April 6, 2018 MMI #5600-07-02

## **Table of Contents**

Document Title	Attachment Label
Permit Application Transmittal	Precedes Attachment A
Certification of Notice Form – Notice of Application	Attachment AA
Executive Summary	Attachment A
NDDB State Listed Species Review	Attachment C
Harbor Management Commission Consultation Form	Attachment E
Applicant Compliance Information Form	Attachment H
Project Plan Set	Attachment I
Site Photo Log	Attachment J
List of Abutters	Attachment K
Applicant Background Information Form	Attachment L
Alternatives Assessment	Attachment M1
Historic Shoreline Memorandum	Attachment M2
Dune Maintenance and Monitoring Plan	Attachment M3
Wave Analysis – Prepared by Woods Hole Group	Attachment M4
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Consultation Form	Attachment N

## **Project Summary**

The City of Milford seeks authorization to implement a beach nourishment project along an approximately 5,000-linear-foot beach face on Long Island Sound. The project will take place between Eighth Avenue and Viscount Drive and is intended to provide coastal resiliency and an increased measure of shoreline protection for approximately 400 primarily single-family dwellings. Clean sand of the appropriate grain size will be added to the beach to create a dune system and associated beach shelf. The proposed dune will be underlain with a rock core. In addition, dune areas will be vegetated with America beach grass (*Ammophilia brevigulata*) to enhance retention of deposited sediment and foster sediment deposition over time. The creation of dune areas will serve to enhance sediment trapping and increase opportunities for wildlife habitat use.



The impetus for this large-scale beach nourishment and dune creation project originated with the development of a Coastal Resilience Plan (CRP) for the City of Milford in spring 2016. This document was funded though the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery Program (CDBG-DR), which designated aid for communities affected by Hurricane Sandy. The purpose of the plan was to identify existing coastal risks, assess coastal vulnerabilities and opportunities, identify options for risk remediation, and develop and implement a plan to pursue certain identified projects. For the purposes of the document, risk was defined as the product of vulnerabilities because, due to global trends with climate and sea-level rise, the risk due to the frequency of coastal flooding events is modeled to increase. If vulnerabilities are reduced, then risk levels can either remain static or attempt to be lowered in the face of rising sea level and increased coastal storms, which is a form of resilience. Resilience is defined as the ability to resist, absorb, recover from, and adapt to disasters, and coastal resilience refers specifically to coastal hazards such as sea level rise, increased flood inundation, and increased frequency and intensity of storm surge.

The Walnut and Wildemere Beach area was identified as an at-risk community in the CRP given the density of the residential community, the damage the area sustained during Hurricane Sandy, and the geology and sediment dynamics of the land-contact beach face. In particular, the Wildemere Beach area presents challenges relative to coastal resource enhancement due to the vertical seawalls along the majority of the beach and the proximity of inhabited coastal structures to the beach. Nonetheless, the concept of a dune creation and subsequent beach nourishment was considered for this area and Walnut Beach to the east. The design was fleshed out through modeling by the Woods Hole Group, which identified that a soft feature approximately 12.5 feet in elevation (NAVD88) is viable up to storms with 10 percent annual frequency. A rock core constructed of 5- to 8-ton stones on a 2-foot-thick base of 8-to 12-inch stones supports the flood-mitigation capability of the feature and is viable in storms with a smaller percent-annual-chance frequency. The dune creation and beach nourishment design was presented to neighborhood groups during listening sessions and was favorably received.

The proposed dune creation and beach nourishment will measure approximately 5,000 feet in length. In general, the dune feature will extend to an elevation of 12.5 feet NAVD88 and span approximately 70 feet in width. At least 2 feet of sand material will lie atop a rock core. The rock core will be constructed with a subbase of 8- to 12-inch stones that will support 5- to 8-ton boulders that will support the base of the dune. At its peak, the rock will exist at 10.5 feet NAVD88 and measure 8 feet wide. The rock feature will be constructed with a 2:1 slope, with the overlying sand graded to a 3:1 slope. The landward edge of the dune will lie at the toe of the existing seawalls that bound the seaward face of the majority of the shoreline properties. At the seaward edge of the dune, the beach face will be augmented with sand of compatible grain size and extend for approximately 120 feet to tie into the existing bathymetry. Following installation, plant material will be added to the dune to encourage sediment retention and deposition. Upon completion, the new shoreline feature will occupy 880,000 feet<sup>2</sup>, of which 665,000 feet<sup>2</sup> are below the City of Milford coastal jurisdiction line (CJL) of 4.7 feet. Approximately 108,600 cubic yards (CY) of sand will be utilized and distributed between the dune and beach features below the CJL (Table ES-1). Approximately 35,450 CY of stone will be utilized to construct the rock core below the current CJL. Standard sedimentation and erosion controls, e.g., turbidity curtain and siltation fencing, will be in place throughout construction to minimize the potential for secondary impacts.

A number of stormwater outlets exist along the shoreline. With the proposed project, no new outfalls are proposed, but modifications of the 11 existing outlet pipes are necessary to prevent stormwater



from discharging on the landward side of the dune. Stormwater discharge on the landward side of the proposed feature could result in pools of stagnant standing water, which is not a desirable condition for recreation or human health. Each of the stormwater pipes will be armored with stone and extend to the terminus of the nourished beach face.

The proposed project has been evaluated relative to coastal resources impacts. A letter from the Natural Diversity Database (NDDB) dated March 9, 2017, determined that the proposed project, with the implementation of best management practices, will not impact state-listed flora and/or fauna and also may demonstrate the potential to create habitat for the state and federally threatened piping plover (*Charadrius melodus*). The proposed project also presents no adverse impact on off-shore or near-shore shellfisheries. Other coastal resources on or adjacent to the project site include a coastal flood hazard zone. The project has been designed to avoid impacts to each of these areas and to benefit the overall shoreline through the realization of coastal resolution within a designed landscape.

Public access was a primary consideration during the design phase. A series of walkways are incorporated into the site plan that will allow for pedestrian access from each of the roadways that terminate at the beach. Two types of accessways are proposed: handicap-accessible as well as lower profile access walkways to encourage public access over the dune feature to and from the beach face.

The main funding source for this project is the State of Connecticut Department of Emergency Services & Public Protection (CT ESPP). As the project is state funded, a Flood Management Certification (FMC) must be submitted to the Connecticut Department of Energy & Environmental Protection (CTDEEP) Bureau of Water Protection and Land Reuse – Inland Water Resources Division. This FMC ensures that the proposed activity is consistent with state standards and criteria for preventing flood hazards to human life, health, or property and with the provisions of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and municipal floodplain regulations that it does not adversely affect fish populations or fish passage and does not promote intensive use and development of floodprone areas.

This project has been reviewed by city and state regulators from design inception to permit submission. The city has had preapplication meetings with CTDEEP Coastal Permits staff. The coastal resiliency design plans that are being submitted as part of this application follow the recommendations that were made by CTDEEP at those meetings.

Table ES-1 provides a summary of the proposed impacts and mitigation to the coastal resources within the project site.

		Above Existing C	oastal Jurisdict	tion Line	Below Existing Coastal Jurisdiction Lin			
Total		Beach	Dune	Total	Beach	Dune	Total	
Area (Square Feet)	880,000	19,000	196,000	215,000	445,000	220,000	665,000	
Rock Core (Cubic								
Yards)	36,710	0	1,260	1,260	400	35 <i>,</i> 050	35,450	
Fill (Cubic Yards)	123,915	800	14,515	15,315	78,550	30,050	108,600	

TABLE ES-1 Summary of Regulated Resource Activities

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#### DUNE PLANTING NOTES:

BACKDUNE

PLANTING THROUGHOUT DUNE

(Ab, Sos, Lj), SUPPLEMENTED WITH

RANDOMLY DISTRIBUTED MARITIME

SHRUBS (Mp, Pm, Rc, Rv)

AND PLUGS (Pa, Pv, Sn)

SEDIMENT FENCE

- DORMANT BEACHGRASS STEMS SHALL BE HELD IN COLD STORAGE PRIOR TO DELIVERY TO SITE.
- DELIVER PLANTS IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO PLANTING ON SITE. STORE ALL PLANT 2. MATERIALS, NOT INSTALLED IMMEDIATELY AFTER DELIVERY, OUT OF DIRECT
- 3 EXPOSURE TO SUN AND WIND, MAINTAIN MOISTNESS OF PLANT CONTAINERS OR ROOT BALLS BY PERIODICALLY COVERING WITH WET STRAW OR CLOTH UNTIL TIME OF PLANTING. 4
- DO NOT STACK PLANTS DURING TRANSPORT OR TEMPORARY STORAGE TO 5. AVOID CRUSHING.
- 6 INSTALL SAND FENCE PRIOR TO PLANTING DUNE. INSTALL TWO (2) ROWS OF SAND FENCE PARALLEL TO THE SHORELINE, AS DEPICTED IN THE PLANS.
- SPACE POSTS 10 FT. APART AND SET POSTS A MINIMUM OF 3 FOOT DEPTH. 7. WEAVE SAND FENCING IN FRONT OF AND BEHIND ALTERNATING POSTS TO ATTAIN MAXIMUM STRENGTH, AND ATTACH FENCING TO EACH POST WITH FOUR (4) WIRE TIES (> 12 GA)
- STAKE OUT EDGES OF PLANTING ZONE AND CONTACT THE PROJECT ENGINEER OR LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT FOR INSPECTION PRIOR TO PLANT INSTALLATION.
- 9. PLANT HARVESTED DORMANT BEACHGRASS STEMS FROM OCTOBER 15th THROUGH APRIL 15TH; OR NURSERY-GROWN BEACHGRASS PLUGS FROM APRIL 15TH TO May 31st.
- PLANT THE DUNE STARTING FROM THE SEAWARD SIDE (TOE OF THE DUNE) 10. TOWARDS THE LANDWARD SIDE.
- INSTALL TWO (2) DORMANT BEACHGRASS (AMMOPHILA BREVILIGULATA) 11 STEMS/CULMS, OR ONE PLUG PER PLANTING HOLE, APPROXIMATELY 8"-1 O" DEEP. SPACED A MAXIMUN OF 12" ON-CENTER.
- 12. PLANT A MINIMUM OF TEN (10) PARALLEL ROWS, AND STAGGER/OFFSET THE PLANTS IN ALTERNATING ROWS TO MAXIMIZE PROTECTION.

DUNECREST & FOREDUNE:

PLANTING ZONE

THROUGHOUT DUNE

(Ab, Sos, Lj)

LIVII Y Y Y XXXXXX

DUNE PLANTING DETAIL STA. 1+50 TO 56+00

#### SAND FENCING REQUIREMENTS:

5.

- STANDARD FOUR (4) FOOT SLATTED WOOD SNOW 1. FENCING. 2. WOODEN POSTS:
  - A. POSTS SHALL BE BLACK LOCUST, EASTERN REDCEDAR ATLANTIC WHITE CEDAR OR OTHER SPECIES OF SIMILAR DURABILITY AND STRENGTH. B. WOODEN POSTS MUST BE GREATER THAN 6 1/2 FEET IN LENGTH (7 TO 8 FT. TYP.).
- 3. INSTALL POSTS IN A REPEATING ZIG-ZAG PATTERN SO THAT SAND FENCE SECTIONS ARE PLACED AT A 45 DEGREE ANGLE TO THE SHOREFRONT. THIS PATTERN WILL MAXIMIZE SAND ENTRAPMENT ALONG THE BEACHFRONT.
- SAND WILL TYPICALLY FILL FENCING TO 3/4 OF ITS 4 TOTAL HEIGHT.
  - REPLACE DAMAGED SAND FENCING AND POSTS WITHIN ONE MONTH OF STORM DAMAGE TO MAINTAIN A CONTINUOUS DUNE LINE.

Abv.	Botanical Name	Common Name	Location	Size	Spacing	Qty.
Shrubs						
BhT	Baccharis halimifolia	Groundselbush	Vegetated rip-rap, Wildemere	2 yr. tubeling	2' O.C.	
IfT	Iva frutescens	Marsh Elder	Vegetated rip-rap, Wildemere	2 yr. tubeling	2' O.C.	
Mp	Morella pensylvanica	Northern Bayberry	Backdune & Planting Berm	1 Gal. Cont.	4' O.C.	
Pm	Prunus maritima	Beach Plum	Backdune & Planting Berm	2 Gal. Cont.	4' O.C.	
Rc	Rosa carolina	Carolina Rose	Backdune & Planting Berm	1 Gal. Cont.	2' O.C.	
Rv	Rosa virginiana	Virginia Rose	Backdune & Planting Berm	1 Gal. Cont.	2' O.C.	
Herbaceous Plugs						
Ab	Ammophila breviligulata	American Beachgrass	Foredune & backdune throughout	Dormant culm	1' O.C.	
Ра	Panicum amarulum	"Atlantic" Coastal Panicgrass	Backdune & Planting Berm	2" Plug	2' O.C.	
Pv	Panicum virgatum	Switchgrass	Backdune & Planting Berm	2" Plug	2' O.C.	
Sn	Sorghastrum nutans	Indiangrass	Backdune & Planting Berm	2" Plug	2' O.C.	
Sos	Solidago sempervirens	Seaside Goldenrod	Foredune & backdune throughout	2" Plug	2' O.C.	
Vines						
Lj	Lathyrus japonicus var. maritimus	Beach Pea	Foredune & backdune throughout	2" Plug	2' O.C.	

### PLANTING TABLE NOTES:

CONT. = CONTAINER



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PARKING AREA



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#### PROJECT NOTES:

- 1. THE CONTRACTOR ULTIMATELY SELECTED SHALL COMPLY WITH THE DEEP PERMIT FOR THE DISCHARGE OF STORMWATER AND DEWATERING WASTEWATERS ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES, AND BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OVERSEEING THE INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF ALL SEDIMENTATION AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES. CONTRACTOR WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR PREPARING AND OBTAINING THIS PERMIT, AND FOR COMPLIANCE DURING CONSTRUCTION.
- 2. THE CONTRACTOR ULTIMATELY SELECTED WILL BE REQUIRED TO PROVIDE A SUBMITTAL WHICH PROVIDES DETAILS, PROCEDURES, AND WORK METHODS TO PROPERLY EXECUTE THE WORK, PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT, AND MINIMIZE DISRUPTION TO ADJACENT PROPERTIES AND PUBLIC FACILITIES. THIS PLAN SHALL INCLUDE, BUT IS NOT LIMITED TO:
  - PREPARATION OF VARIOUS PLANS AND OTHER WRITTEN SUBMITTALS REQUIRED FOR PROPER CONTROLS DURING CONSTRUCTION.
  - IDENTIFICATION OF STAGING AND STOCKPILE AREAS.
  - LOCATION AND PLACEMENT OF ANTI TRACKING PADS TO CONTROL SEDIMENTS.
  - SEQUENCING OF PLACEMENT AND REMOVAL OF TURBIDITY CURTAINS THAT WILL BE INSTALLED IN PHASES ALONG DUNE AND BEACH NOURISHMENT SECTIONS IN A "ROLLING" FASHION.
  - TRUCK ROUTES AND ACCESS POINTS FOR PORTIONS OF THE PROJECT REQUIRING OVERLAND DELIVERY OR REMOVAL OF MATERIAL.
  - FOR MATERIAL DELIVERED OR REMOVED FORM SITE USING WATERBORNE MEANS (BARGES, ETC.) A DETAILED SUBMITTAL WILL BE REQUIRED.
- 3. SEDIMENTATION AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES ARE PROPOSED TO ADEQUATELY CONTROL THE ACCLERATED EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION AND REDUCE THE DANGER FROM STORMWATER RUNOFF AT THE SITE. THE RUNOFF SHALL BE CONTROLLED BY THE INTERCEPTION, DIVERSION, AND SAFE DISPOSAL OF PRECIPITATION. RUNOFF SHALL ALSO BE CONTROLLED BY STAGING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY AND PRESERVING NATURAL VEGETATION WHENEVER POSSIBLE.
- 4. EXISTING DUNE VEGETATION SHALL BE PROTECTED AND ONLY THAT CLEARING AND GRUBBING THAT IS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY FOR THE PROPOSED DUNE CONSTRUCTION, DRAINAGE INSTALLATION, AND BEACH NOURISHMENT SHALL BE PERFORMED. ALL DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE RESTORED TO THEIR ORIGINAL CONDITION AND CONTOUR, UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED ON THE PLANS. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL TAKE SPECIAL CARE WITH HIS DUNE CONSTRUCTION, BEACH NOURISHMENT, AND DREDGING METHODS AND SHALL COMPLY WITH SPECIFICATIONS FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS.

- ALL AREAS SHALL BE PROTECTED FROM SEDIMENTATION DURING AND AFTER DREDGING, INCLUDING THE CORRESPONDING STORAGE AND HANDLING AREAS FOR DREDGED SEDIMENT. STOCKPILES MUST BE ADEQUATELY PROTECTED WITH HAY BALES AND/OR FILTER FABRIC FENCE AS INDICATED
- 6. FREQUENTLY INSPECT EROSION CONTROLS. REPAIR/REPLACE DEFICIENT EROSIONS CONTROLS PROMPTLY, AS NEEDED.
- 7. STONE STABILIZED VEHICLE ANTI-TRACKING PADS SHALL BE LOCATED AT POINTS OF VEHICULAR INGRESS AND EGRESS FROM THE CONSTRUCTION SITE TO REDUCE TRACKING OR FLOWING OF SEDIMENT INTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY. FILTER FABRIC SHALL BE PLACED ON SUBGRADE PRIOR TO PLACEMENT OF STONE. STONE SHALL BE PLACED TO THE DIMENSIONS SHOWN ON THE PLAN, PERIODIC TOP DRESSING WITH ADDITIONAL STONE OR ADDITIONAL LENGTH, AS CONDITIONS DEMAND, MAY BE REQUIRED TO ENSURE THAT THE ENTRANCE FUNCTIONS AS INTENDED. PUBLIC ROADWAYS SHALL BE CLEANED OF DIRT AND DEBRIS AS NECESSARY, OR AS DIRECTED BY THE ENGINEER.
- IN ALL AREAS, REMOVAL OF TREES, BUSHES AND OTHER VEGETATION, AND DISTURBANCE OF THE SOIL, IS TO BE KEPT TO AN ABSOLUTE MINIMUM WHILE ALLOWING PROPER DEVELOPMENT OF THE SITE.
- DURING DREDGING OPERATIONS REQUIRED FOR INSTALLATION OF DRAINAGE, ROCK CORE BASE, AND OTHER COMPONENTS, THE AREA AND DURATION OF SEDIMENT EXPOSURE SHALL BE MINIMIZED, AND THE SEQUENCE OF DREDGING OPERATION SHALL ACT TO MINIMIZE THE EXPOSURE.
- 10. ALL SEDIMENTATION AND EROSION CONTROL DEVICES SHALL BE INSPECTED DURING CONSTRUCTION AND THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN AND MAKE REPAIRS AND REMOVE SEDIMENT IF IT HAS ACCUMULATED AND RENDERED THE SEDIMENT CONTROL NON-FUNCTIONAL. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL IN ADDITION MAINTAIN AND MAKE REPAIRS AND REMOVE SEDIMENT AS REQUESTED BY THE ENGINEER. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CLEAN SEDIMENT AND DEBRIS FROM ALL DRAINAGE STRUCTURES AND PIPES AT THE COMPLETION OF THE DREDGING ACTIVITIES AND AS REQUESTED BY THE ENGINEER TO KEEP THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM PROPERLY FUNCTIONING.

STORM DRAIN DATA TABLE								
Outfall Name	Location	Approx. Pipe Size	Approx. Length	Outfall Invert EL*	Pipe Material			
Outfall #1	Hauser St.	36" +/-	150'	-1.5	RCP			
Outfall #2	Wildwood Ave.	24" +/-	160'	-3.5	RCP			
Outfall #3	Bittersweet Ave.	24" +/-	165'	-4.0	RCP			
Outfall #4	Smith Ave.	24" +/-	170'	-3.5	RCP			
Outfall #5	Waterbury Ave.	24" +/-	165'	-3.0	RCP			
Outfall #6	Bridgewater Ave.	24" +/-	170'	-3.0	RCP			
Outfall #7	Ann St.	30" +/-	170'	-2.0	RCP			
Outfall #8	Stowe Ave.	24" +/-	180'	-3.0	RCP			
Outfall #9	Park Ave.	24" +/-	160'	-2.0	RCP			
Outfall #10	Naugatuck Ave.	48" +/-	200'	-1.5	RCP			
Outfall #11	Viscount Dr	60" +/-	315'	0.5	CMP			

NOTE:

\*INVERT ELEVATIONS SET AT 1'± ABOVE SEA FLOOR.

Attention:	2	03/23/2018 03/09/2018	REVISIONS PER MILFORD FECB REVISIONS PER MILFORD FECB	JM JM	(Car)	Designed: Checked:	JM BG	Walnut & Wildemere Beach Stabilization Project Milford, Connecticut		PROJECT NOTES AND STORM DRAIN DATA TABLE
If this scale bar does not measure	0	12/12/2017	PERMIT REVIEW	JM	K. Certification	Drawn:	DE	City of Milford	Consultants	
1" then drawing is not original scale.	NO.	DATE	ISSUE/REVISION	APP	(VSEL)	Approved By:	JM	Milford, Connecticut	Project 1700458	December 2017 Fig. 2

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