

GETTING THE MOST OUT OF MONITORING AND MODELING DATA: DESIGNING FOR THE 1ST RE-NOURISHMENT OF THE MULTI-TOWN PROJECT IN DARE COUNTY, NC

Ken Willson

Senior Project/Program Manager
Coastal Protection Engineering
kwillson@coastalprotectioneng.com

Adam Priest, PE

Coastal Engineer
Coastal Protection Engineering
apriest@coastalprotectioneng.com



FSBPA 35th Annual National Conference on
Beach Preservation Technology
February 2-4, 2022
St Augustine, FL

COASTAL
PROTECTION
ENGINEERING

BACKGROUND



- 4-Towns collaborative effort
- Non-federal / minimal state funding
- Address Town-specific project goals & collaborate to achieve cost savings
- Initial construction 2017
- 8 miles of beach / 4 Million CY
- \$40 Million

BACKGROUND



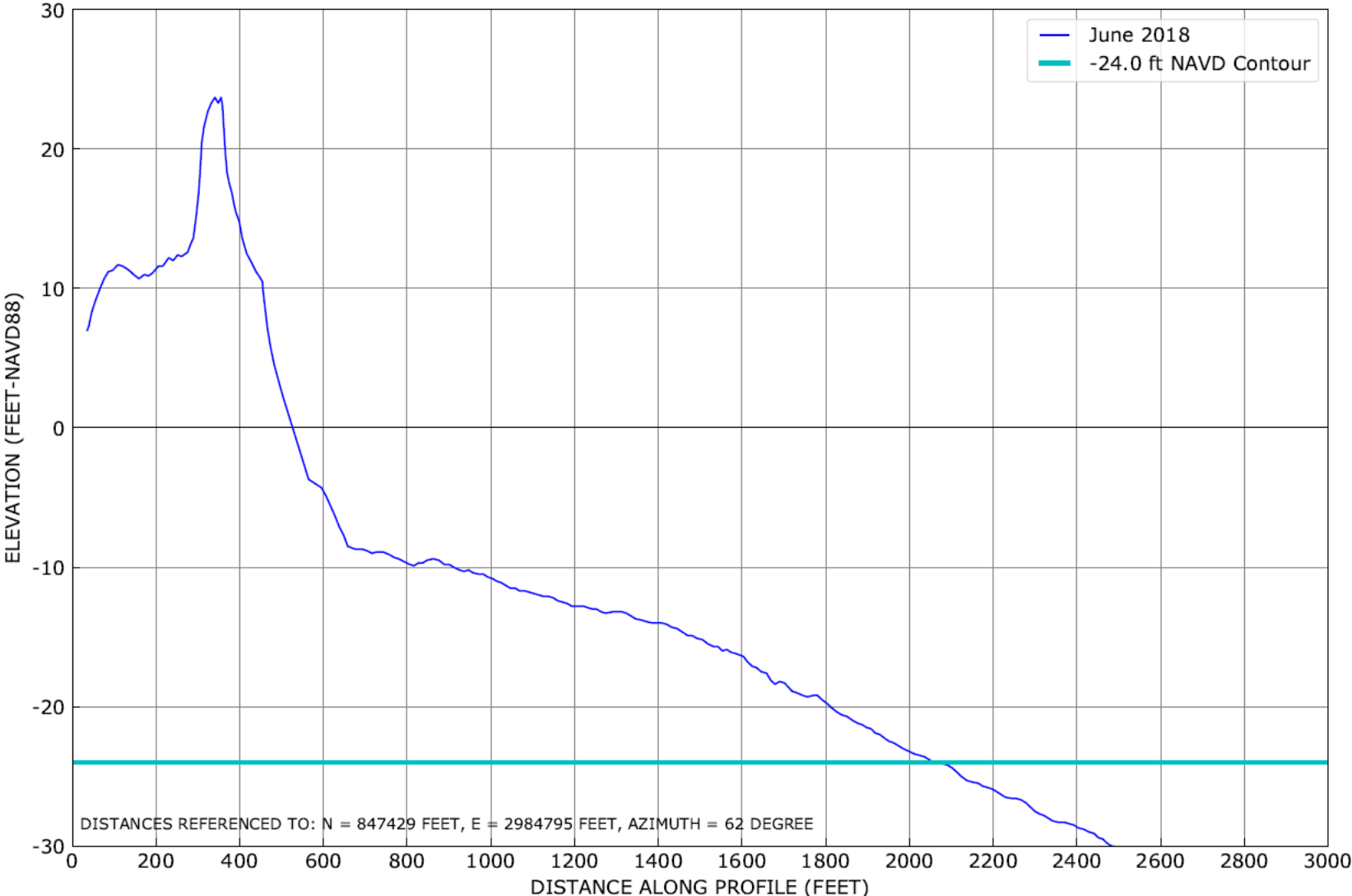
- 2017 - Post-con monitoring began
- 2019 - Hurricane Dorian impacts
- 2020 - Town of Southern Shores added
- 2020 - 2021 – Design and permitting
- May 2022 - Anticipated construction start

APPLICATION OF MONITORING AND MODELING TECHNIQUES – ENHANCE PERFORMANCE

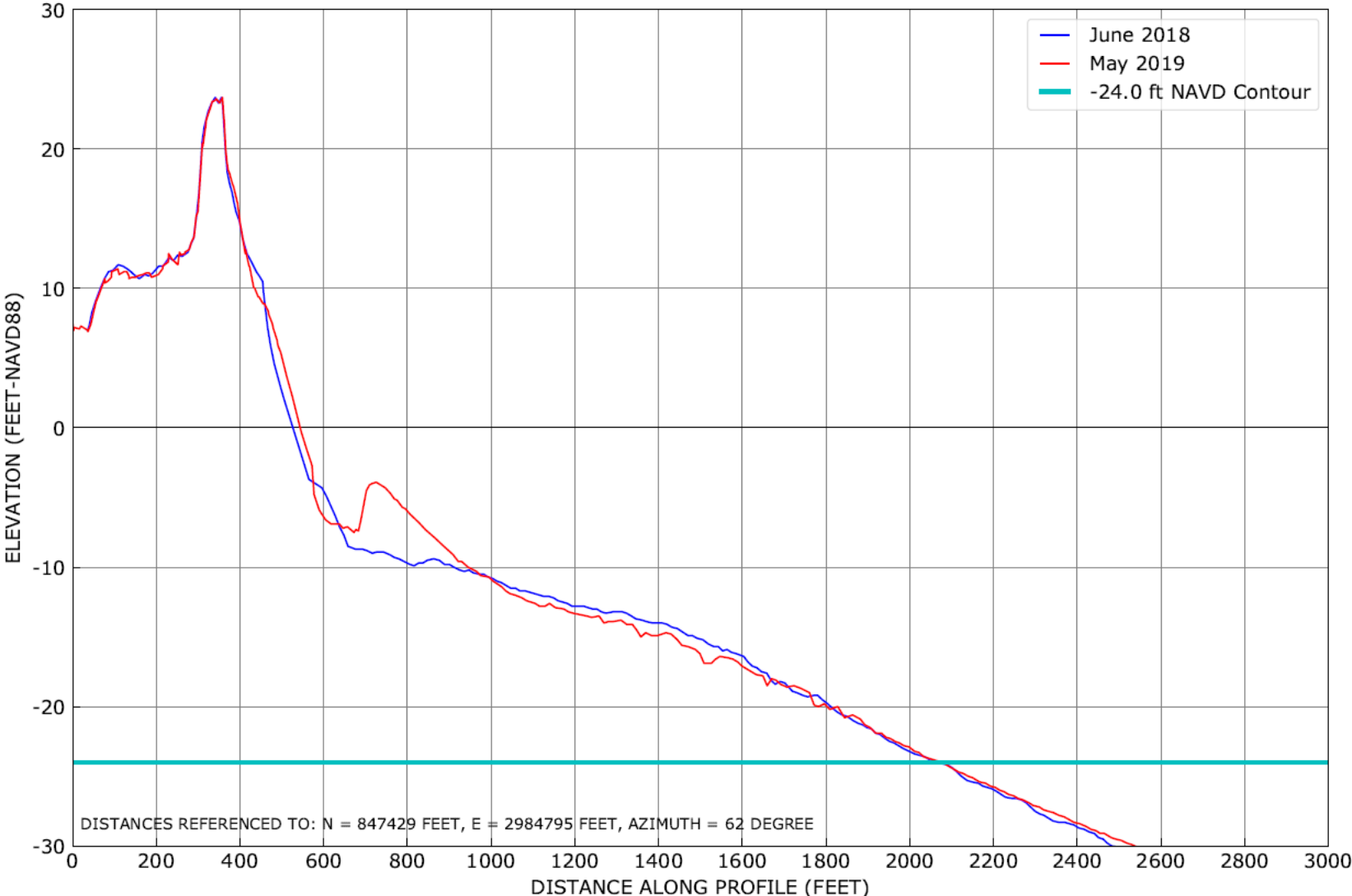


- Unique offshore geomorphology - modified monitoring techniques
- Numerical modeling - conducted jointly with the 4 Towns
- Modeling and monitoring results incorporated into unique designs
- Novel approach to post-storm assessments - drones

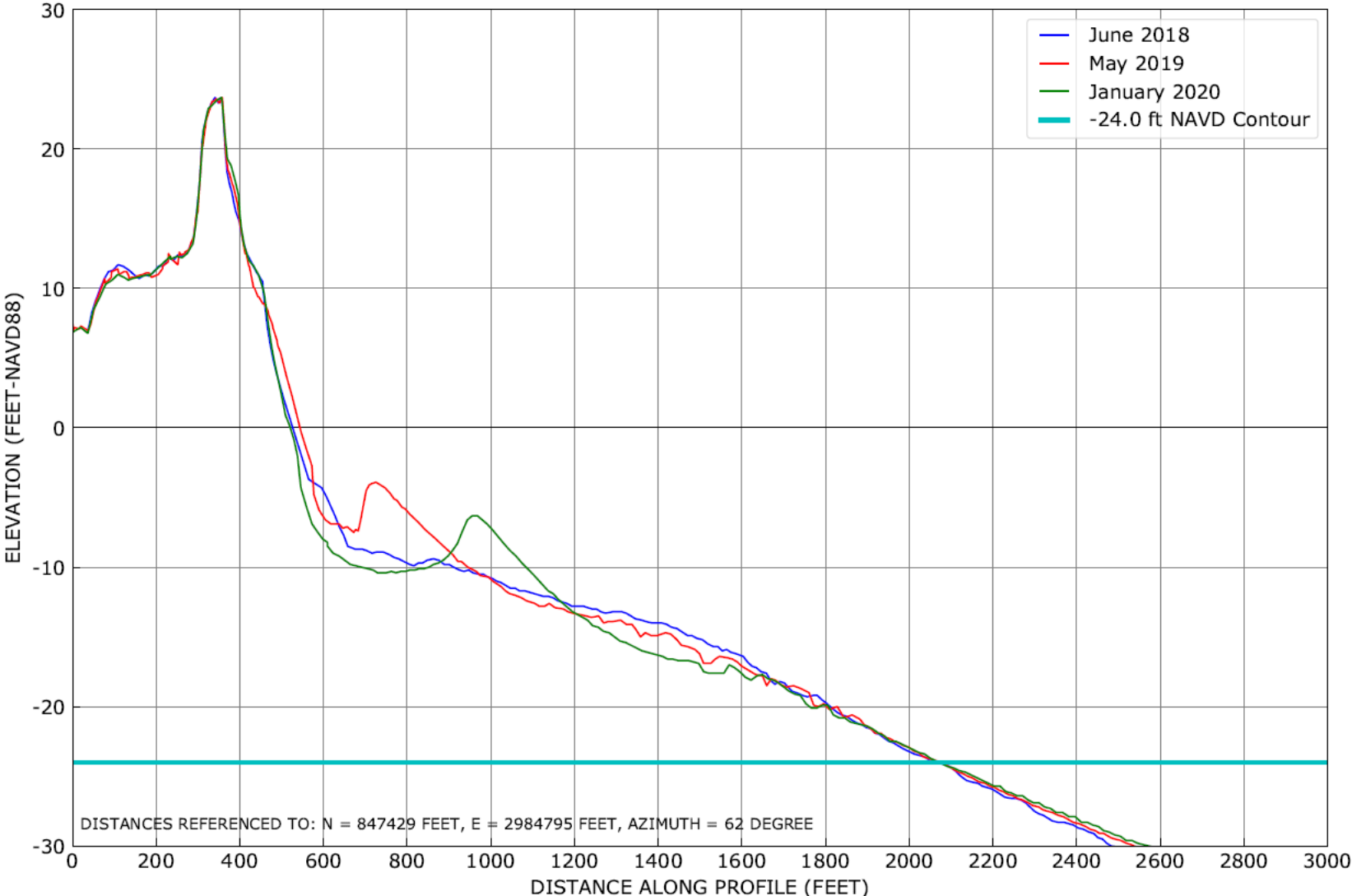
Kitty Hawk and Kill Devil Hills
STATION: 279+81



Kitty Hawk and Kill Devil Hills
STATION: 279+81

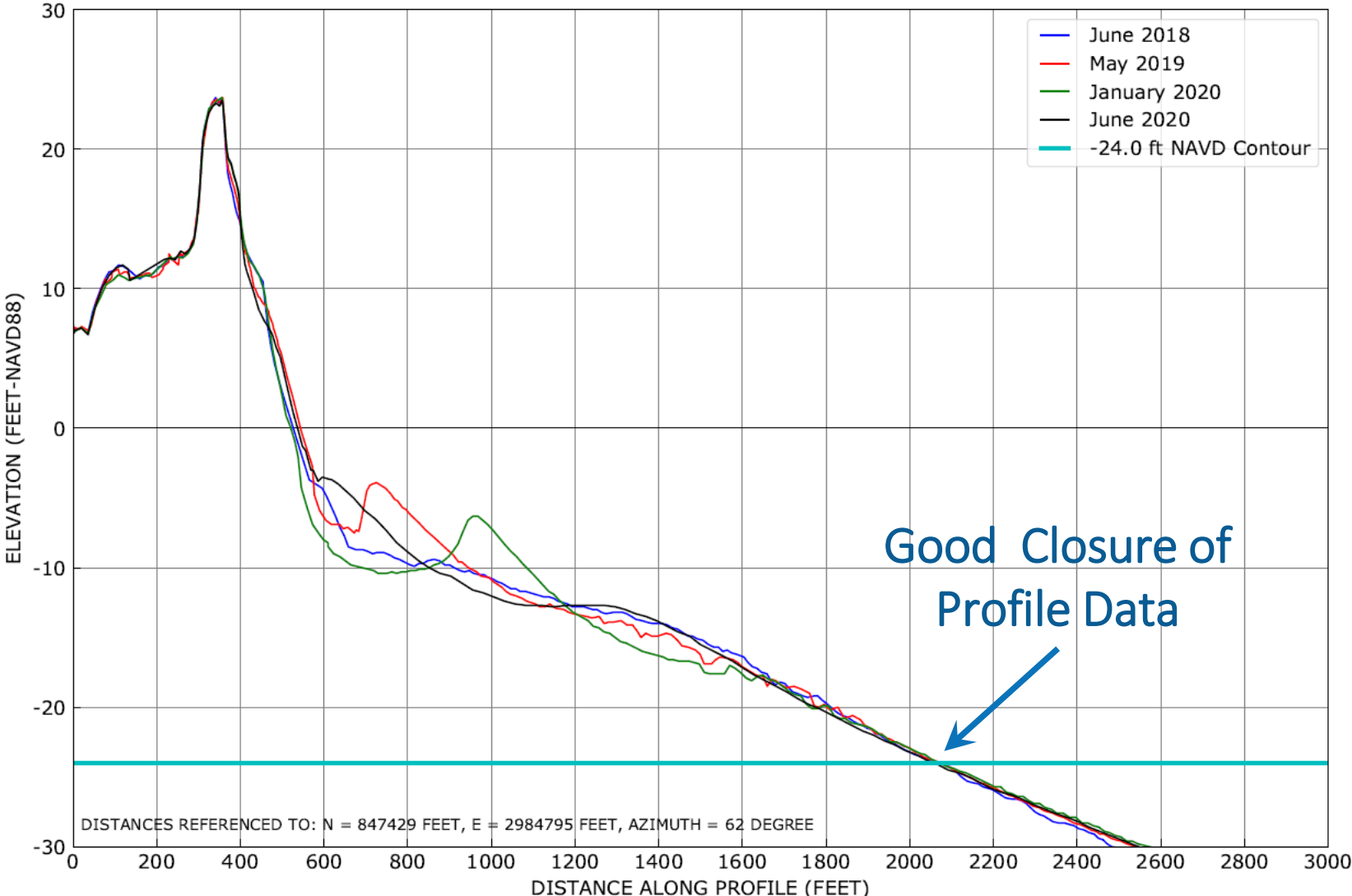


Kitty Hawk and Kill Devil Hills
STATION: 279+81

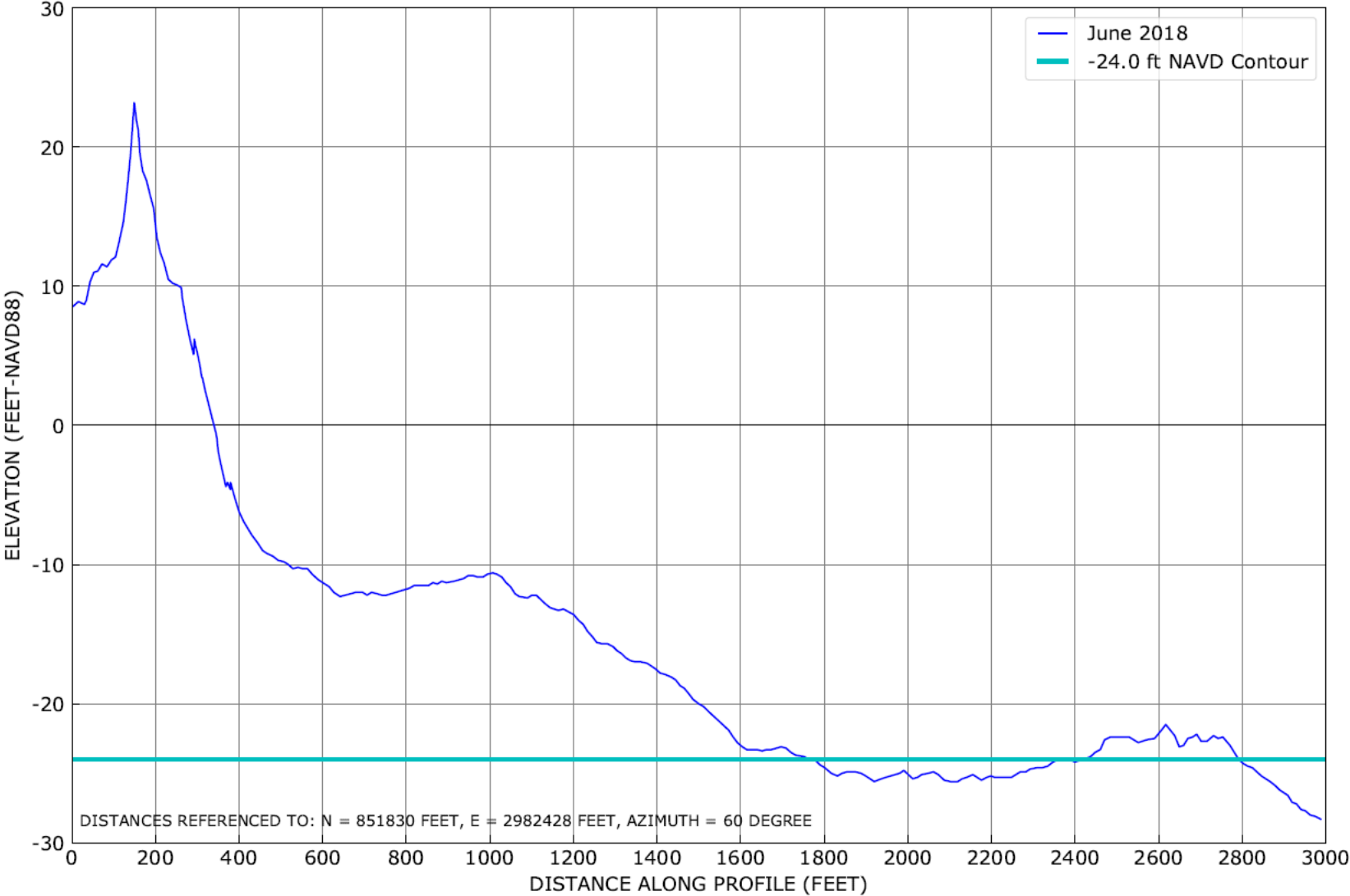


DISTANCES REFERENCED TO: N = 847429 FEET, E = 2984795 FEET, AZIMUTH = 62 DEGREE

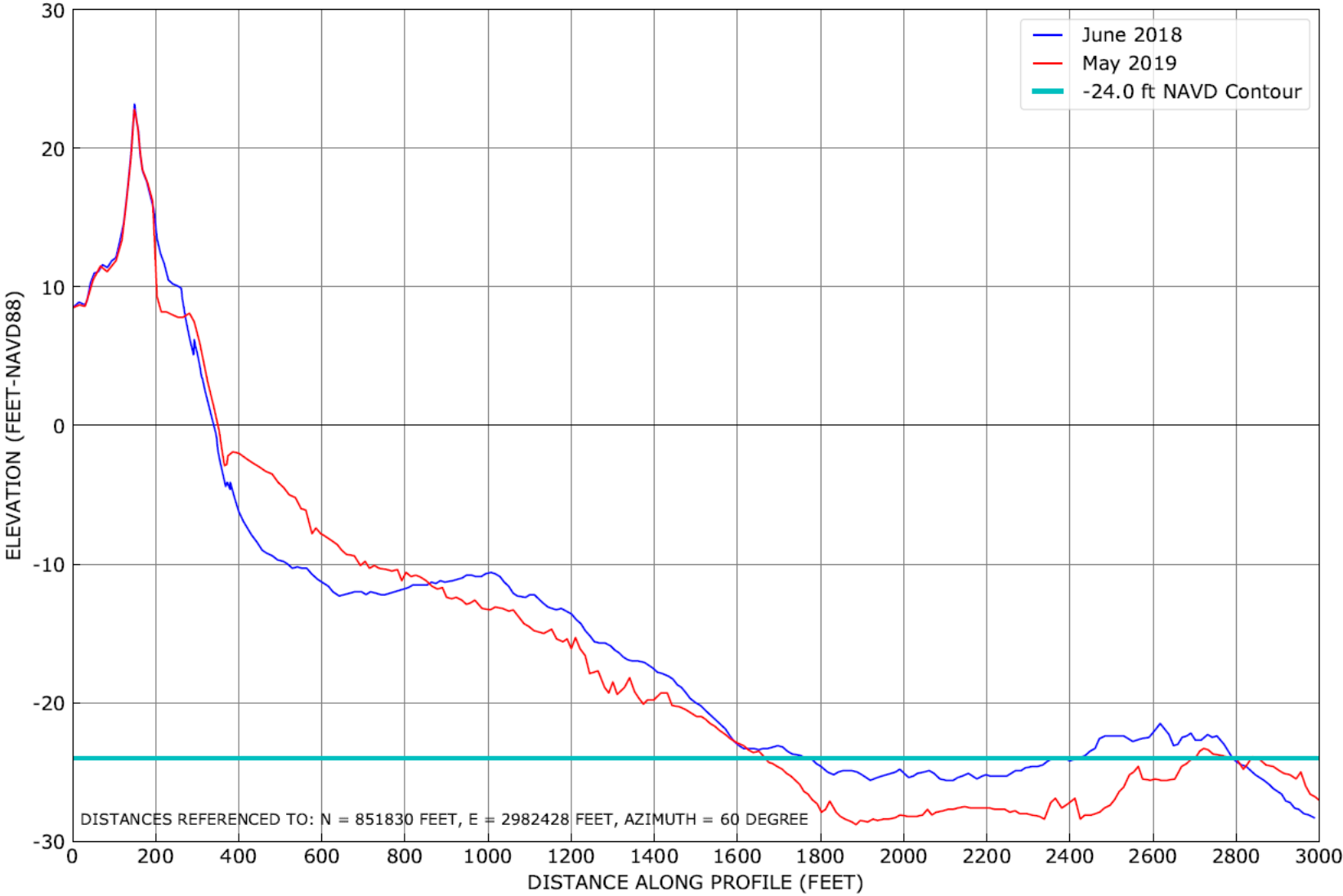
Kitty Hawk and Kill Devil Hills
STATION: 279+81



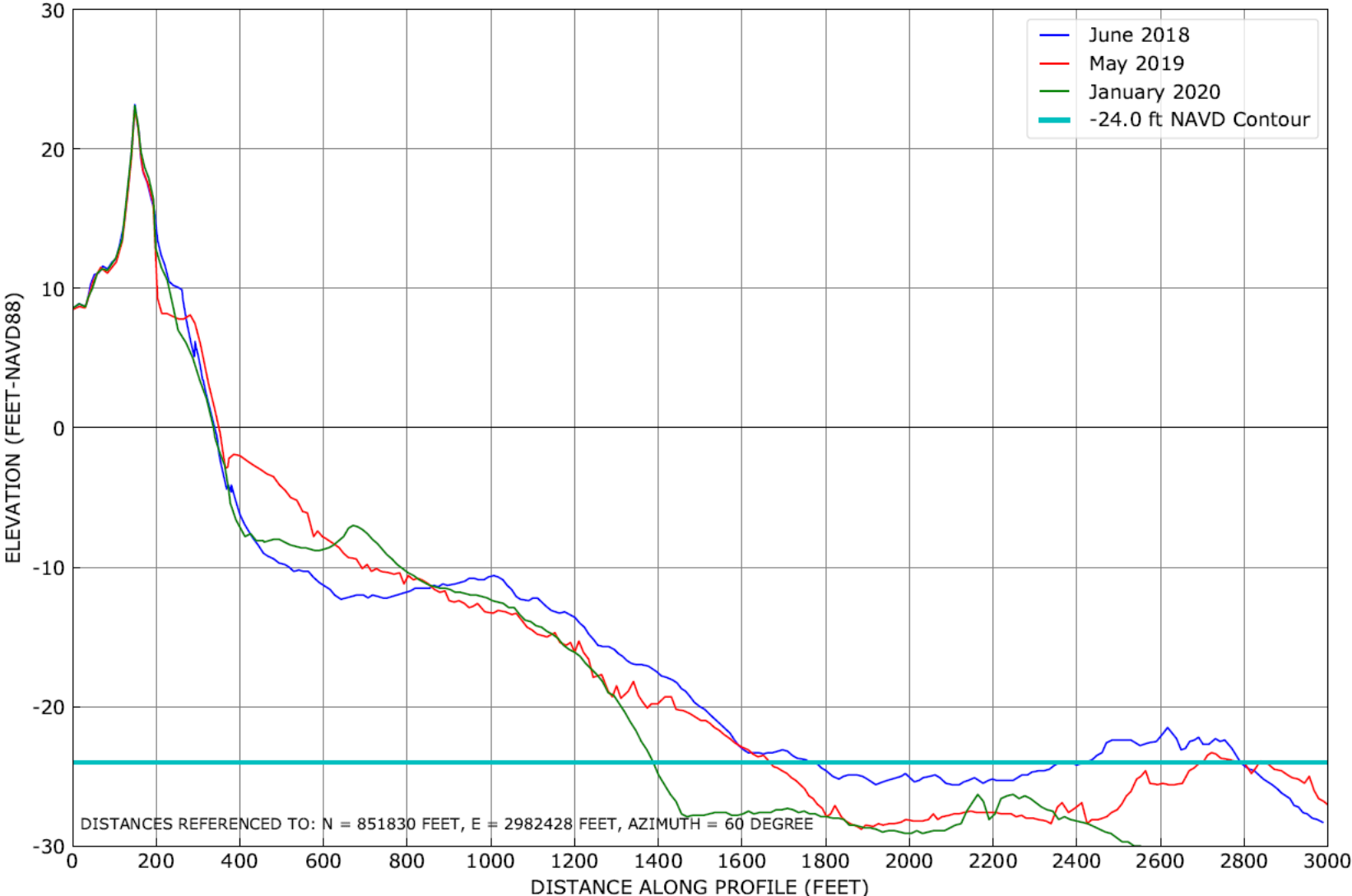
Kitty Hawk and Kill Devil Hills
STATION: 229+83



Kitty Hawk and Kill Devil Hills
STATION: 229+83

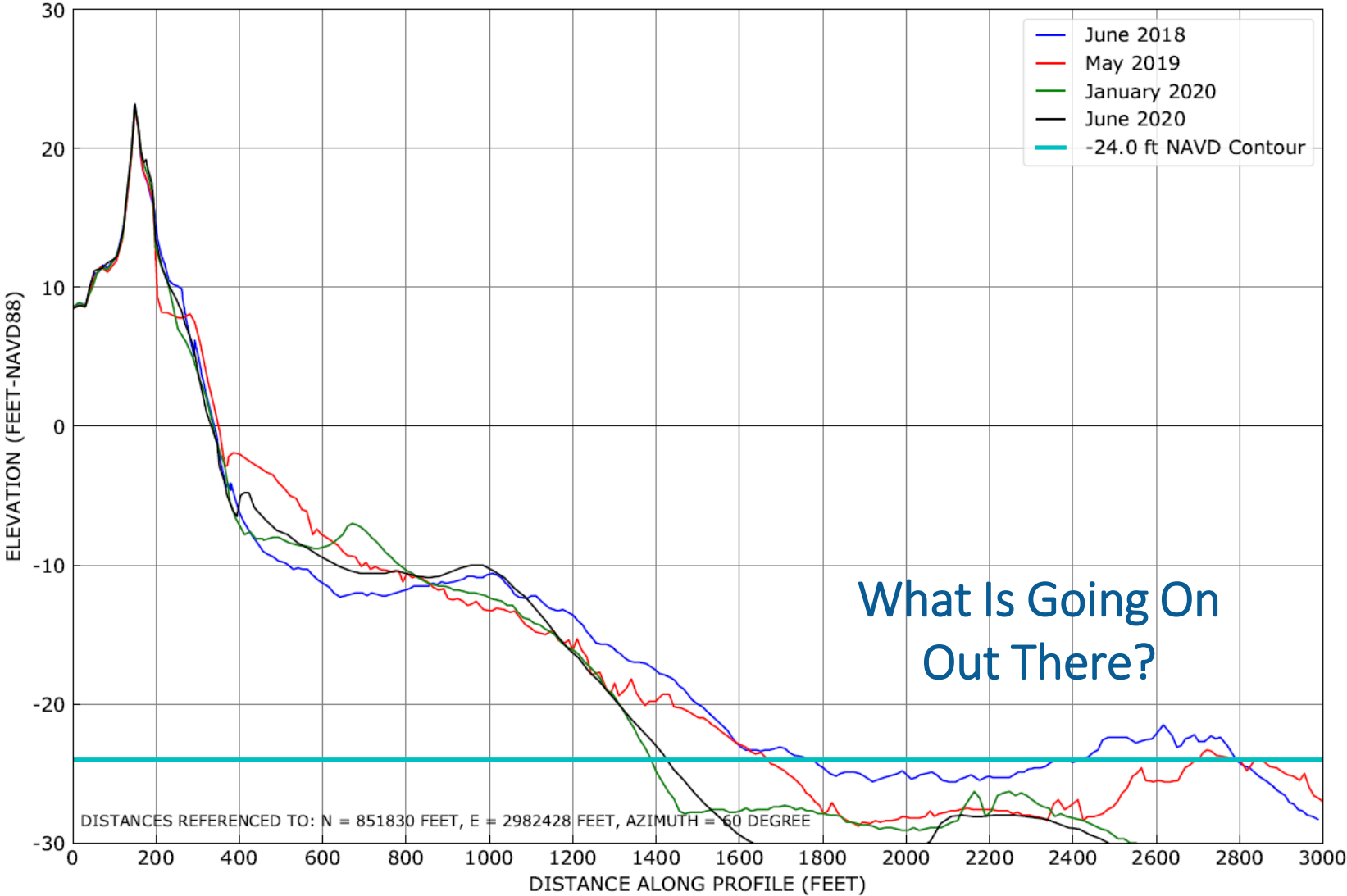


Kitty Hawk and Kill Devil Hills
STATION: 229+83

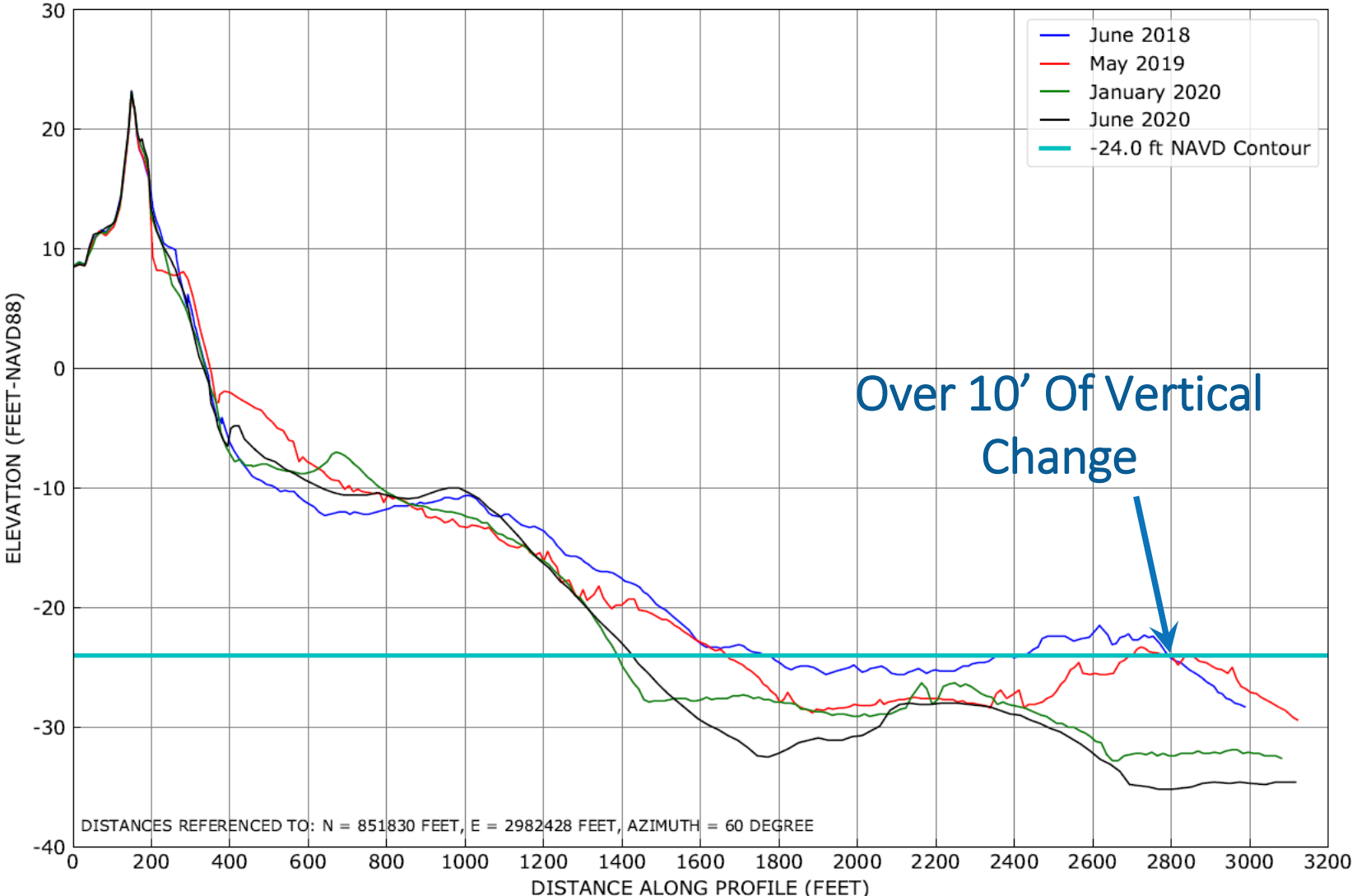


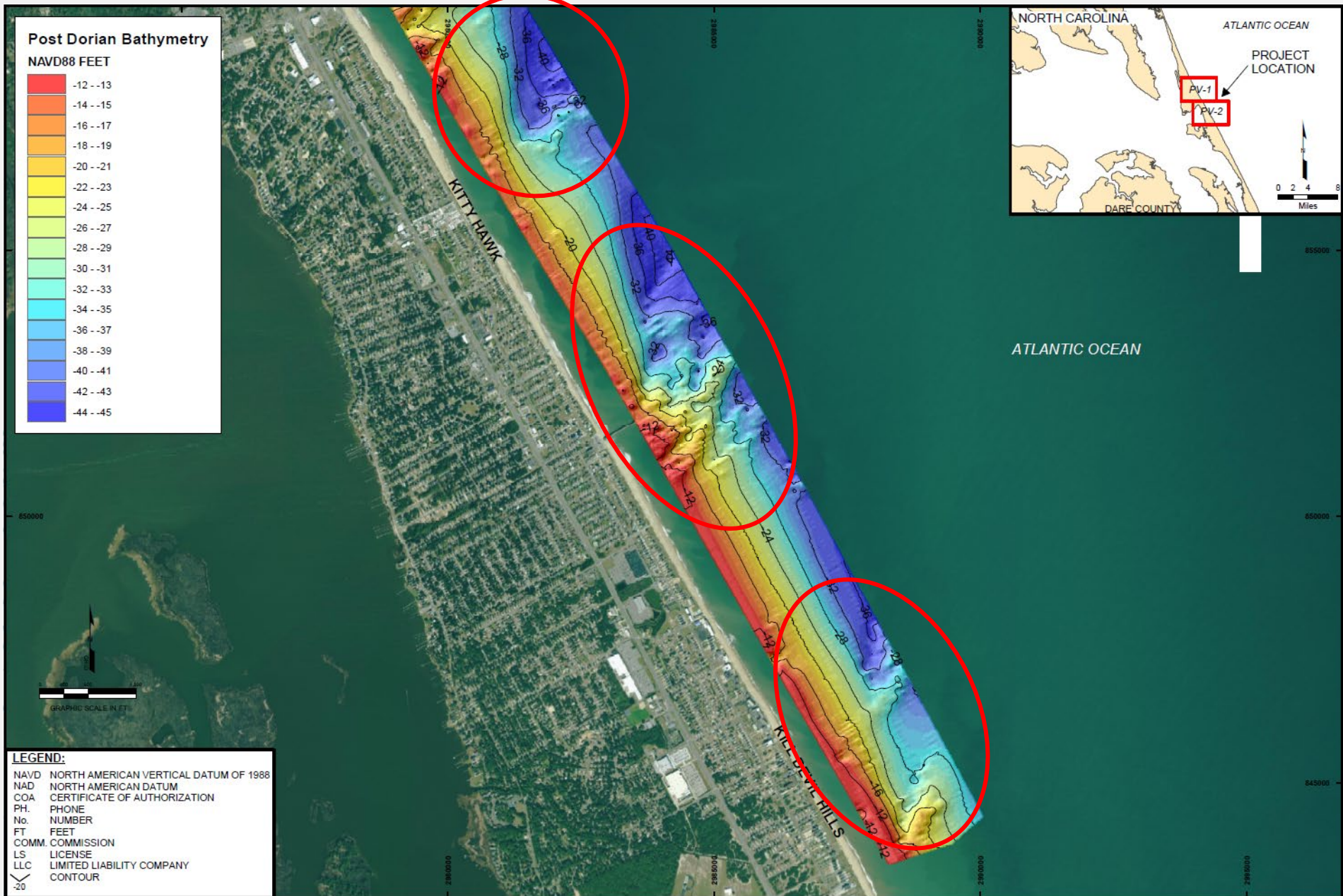
DISTANCES REFERENCED TO: N = 851830 FEET, E = 2982428 FEET, AZIMUTH = 60 DEGREE

Kitty Hawk and Kill Devil Hills
STATION: 229+83

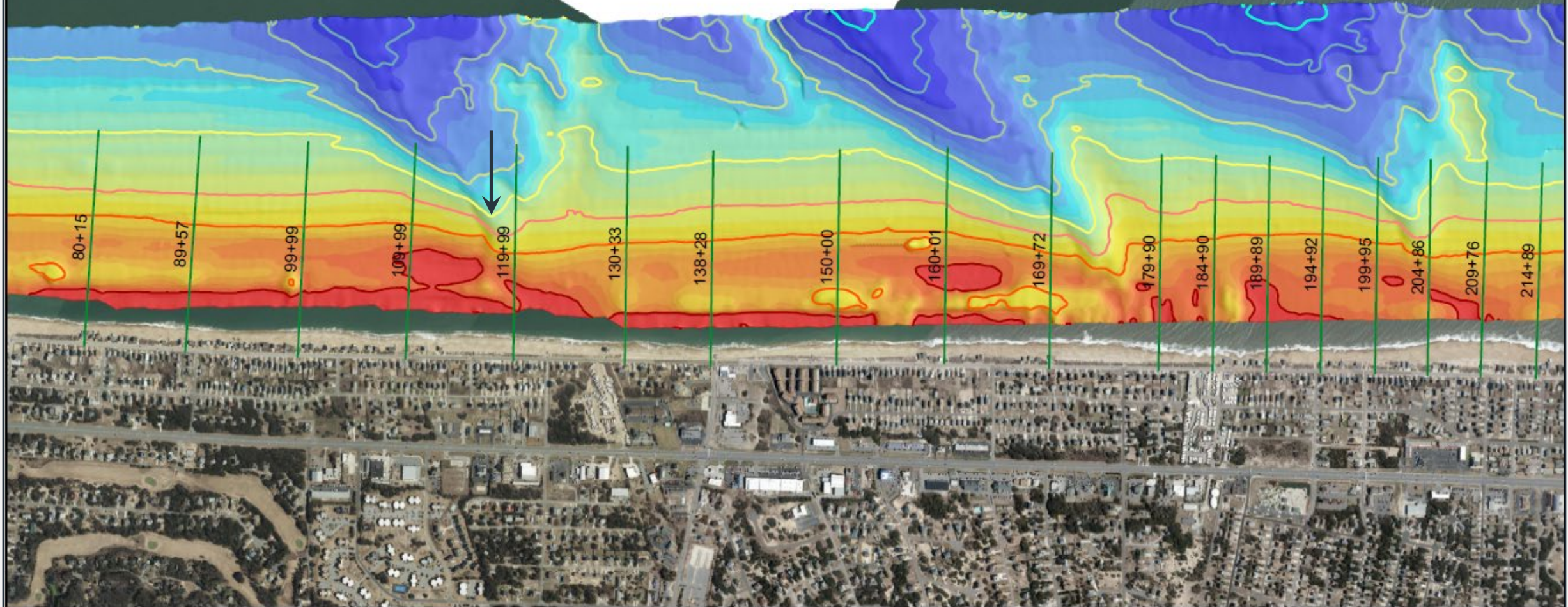


Kitty Hawk and Kill Devil Hills
STATION: 229+83

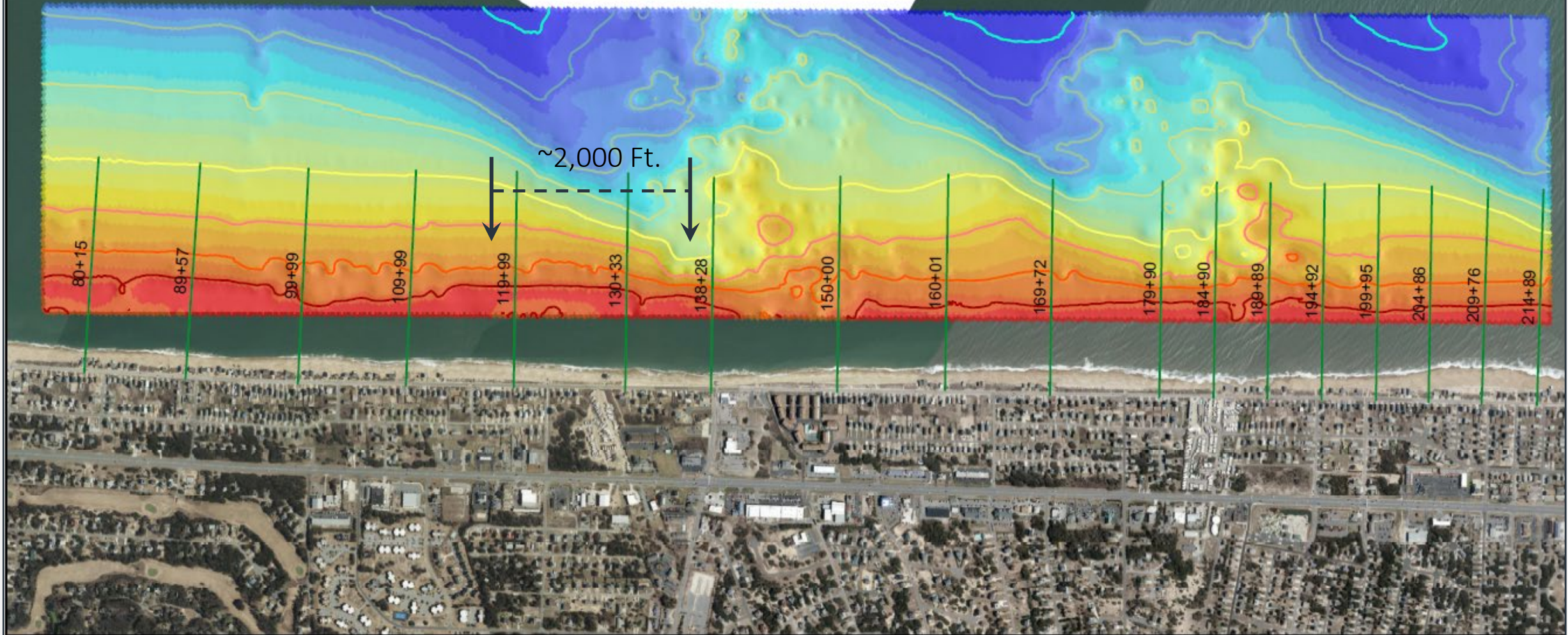


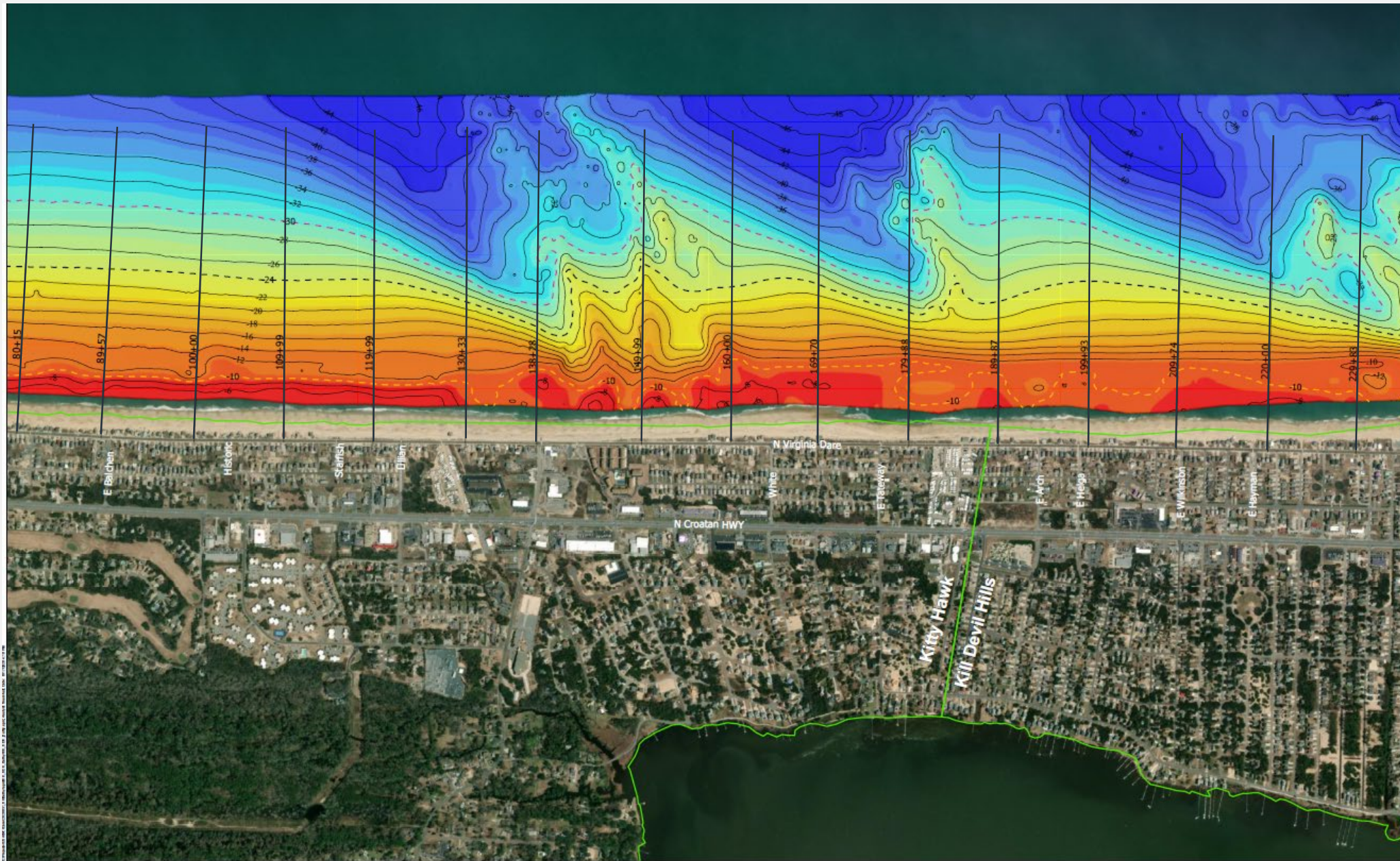


2009 Multibeam Survey (USACE FRF)

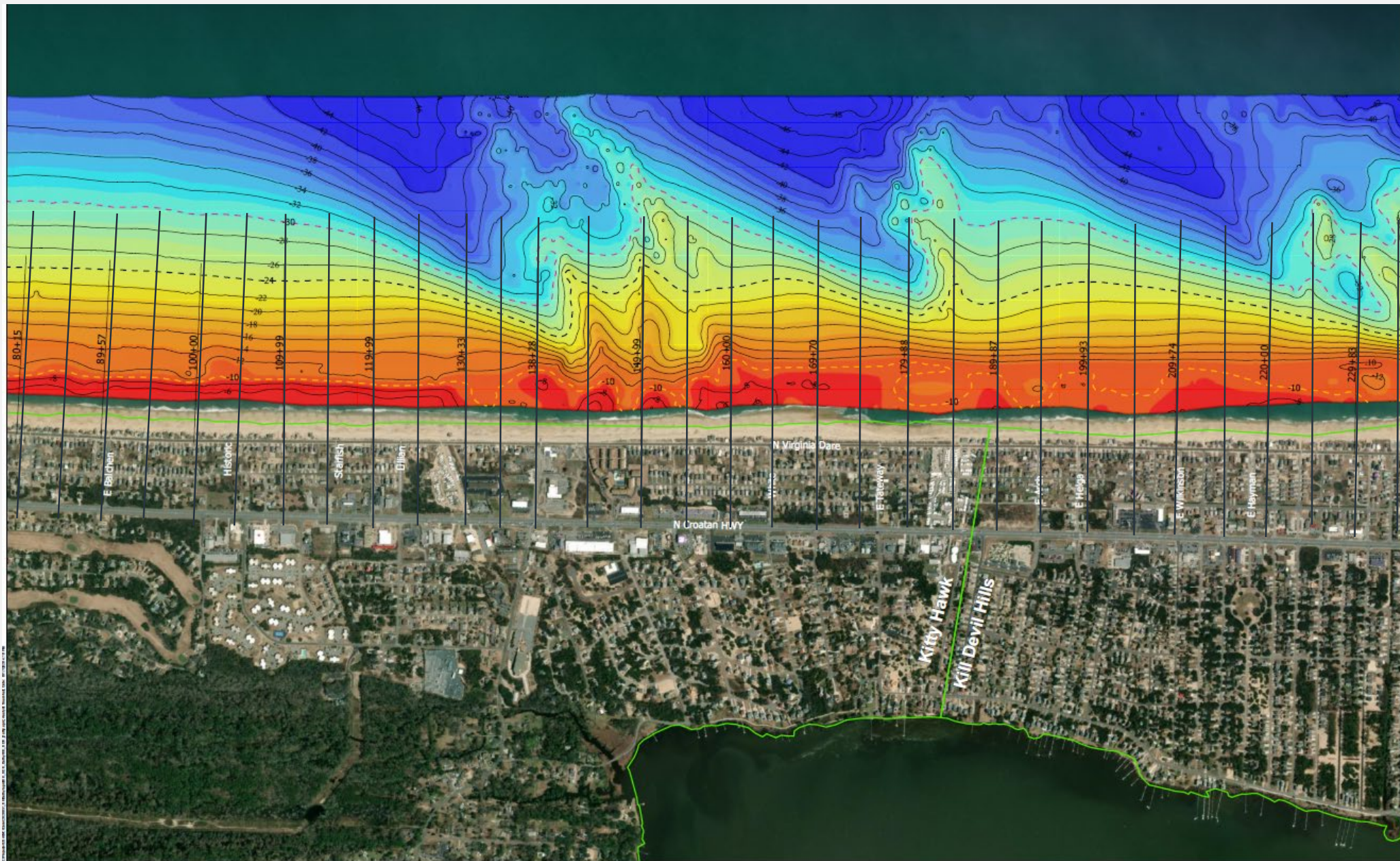


Dec. 2017/Feb. 2018 Single Beam Survey

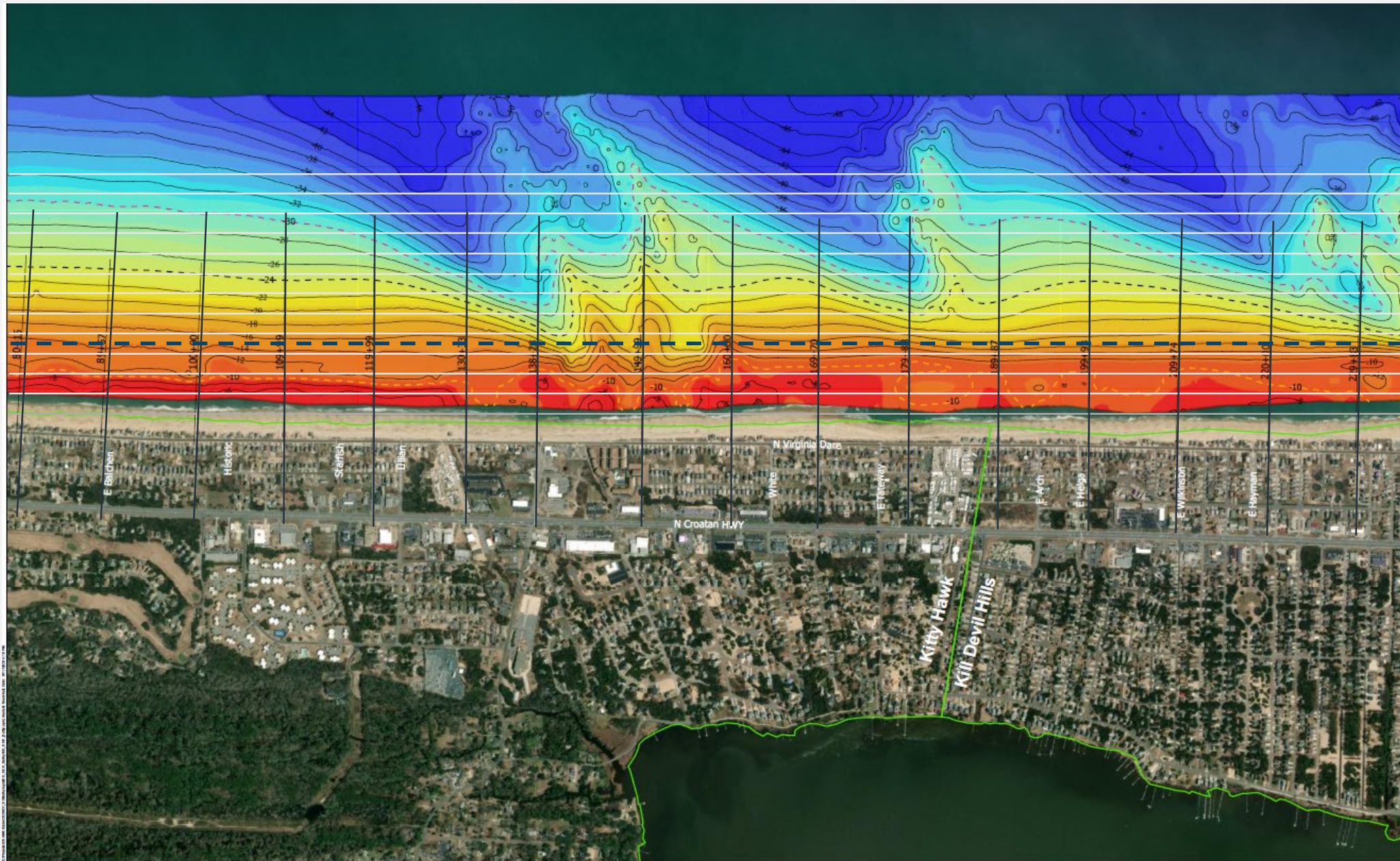




Beach profiles alone do not effectively resolve volumetric changes



Option: double line spacing of beach profiles



Offshore volumes
calculated using
surface comparison

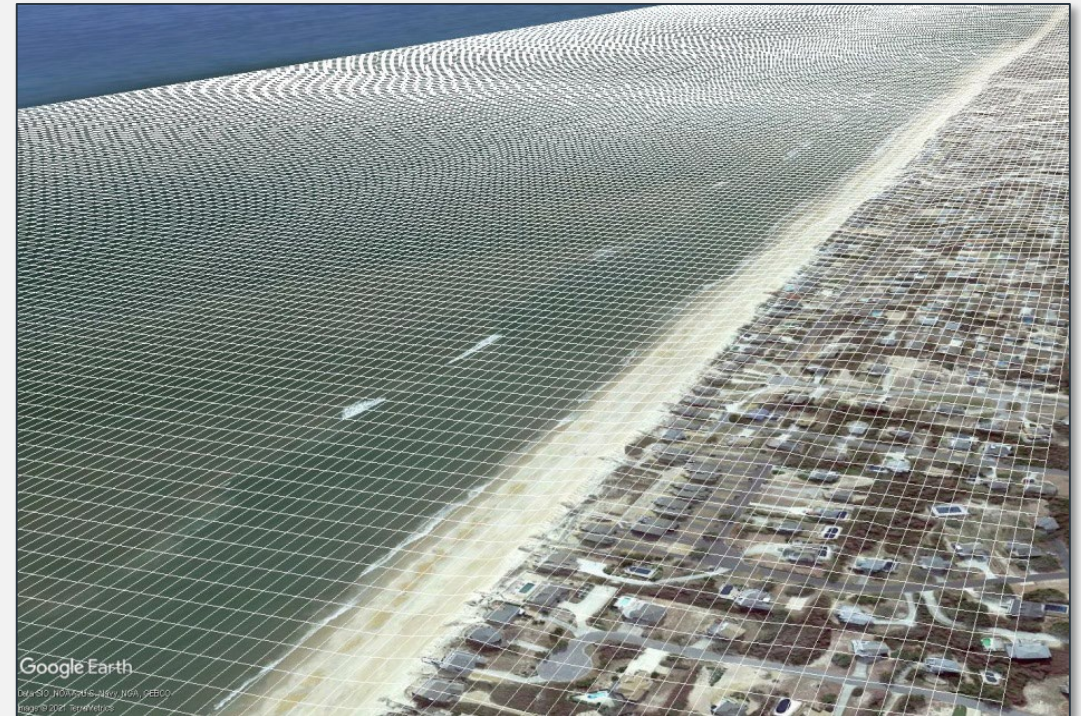
Nearshore & upland
volumes calculated
using Average End
Area Method

WHY MODEL THE BEACH PROJECTS?

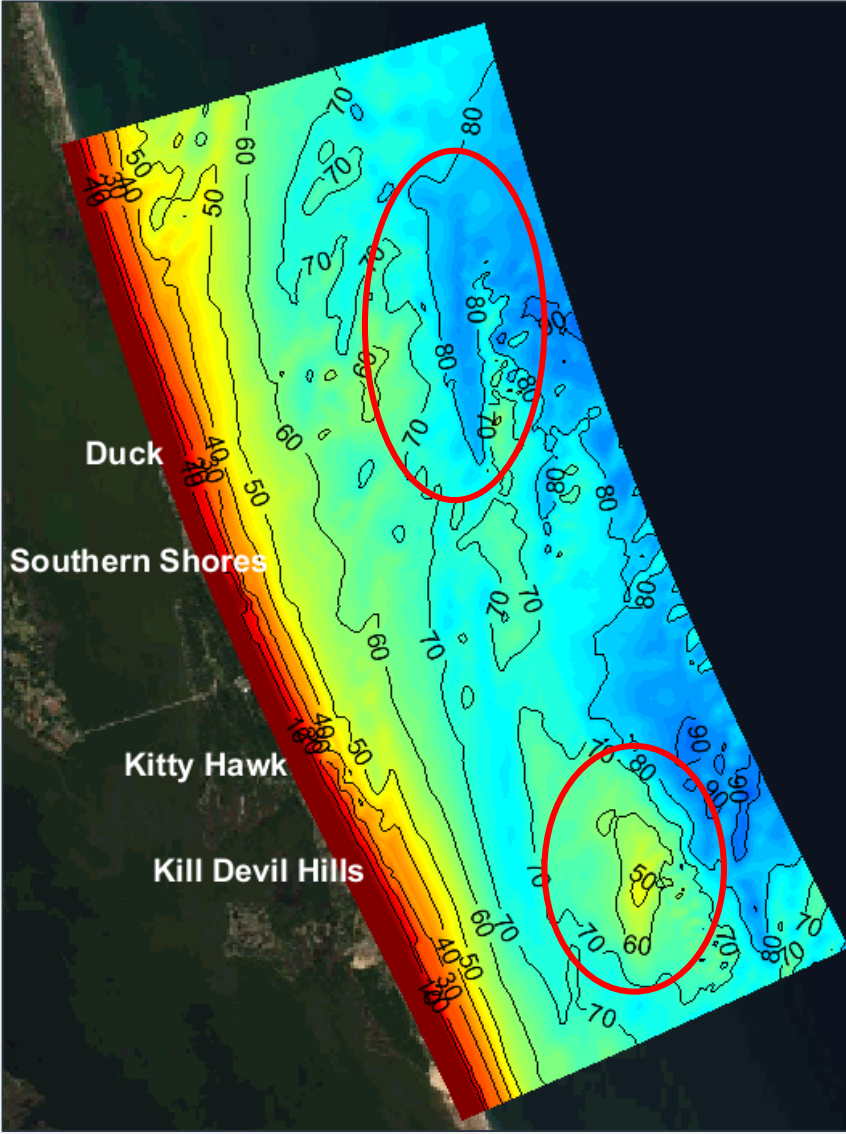
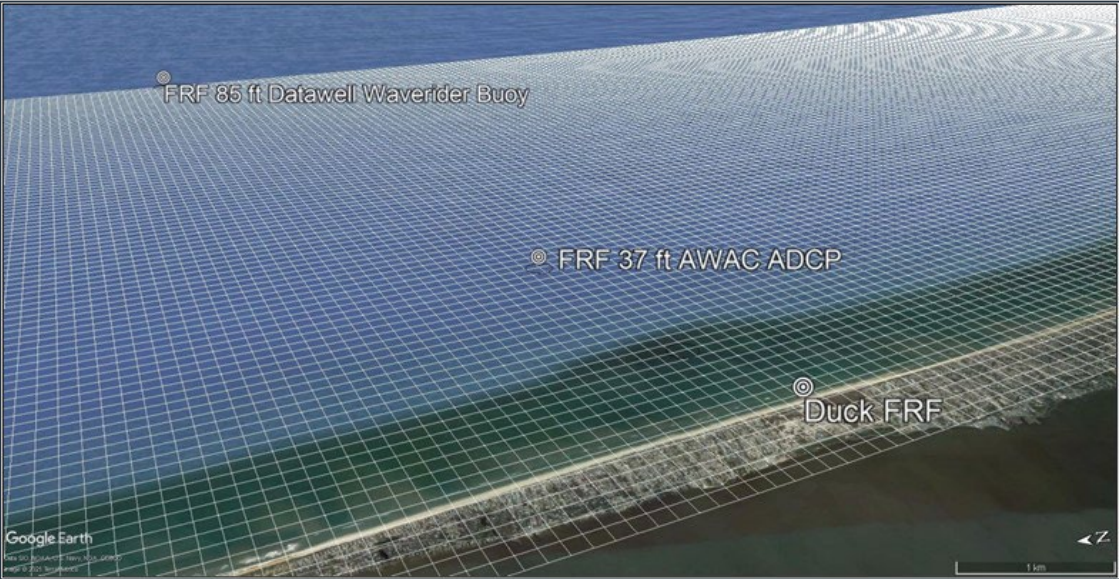
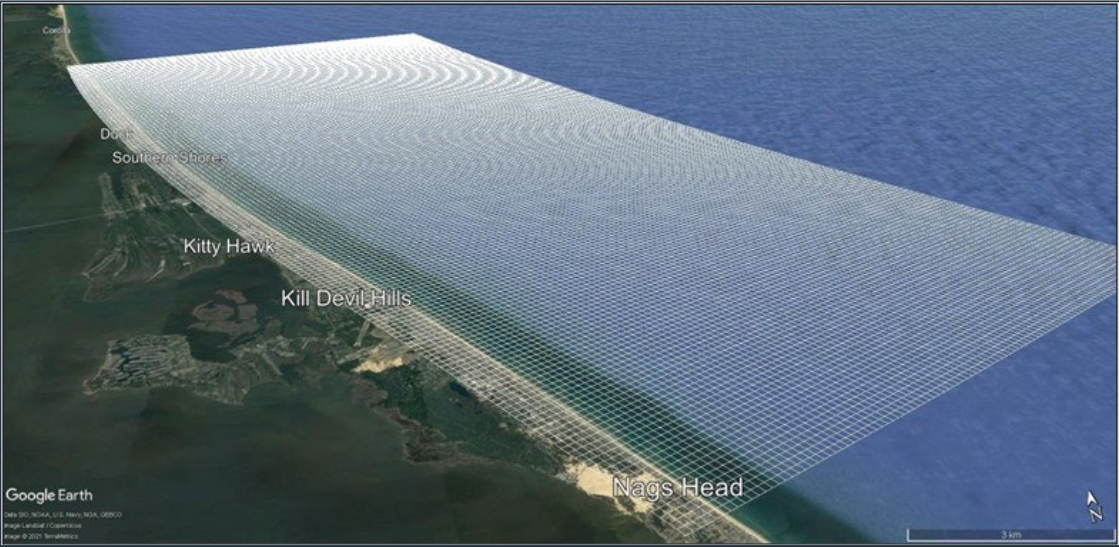
To understand performance drivers, test alternative designs, fine tune design.

Specific objectives per Town:

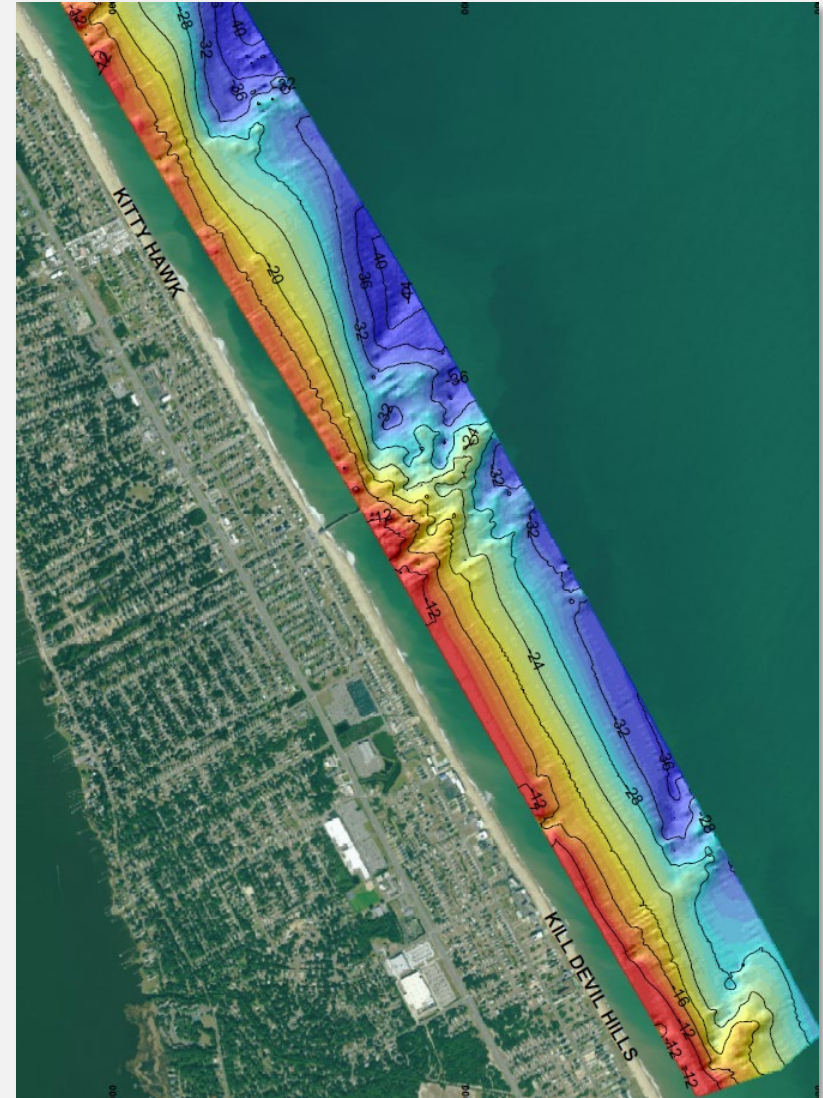
- **Duck:** Minimize end losses in the south end
- **Southern Shores:** Better understand fill diffusion rates
- **Kitty Hawk:** Help predict and mitigate erosion hotspots / provide boundary conditions for cross-shore modeling and
- **Kill Devil Hills:** Help predict and mitigate erosion hotspots



REGIONAL WAVE MODEL



LOCAL HIGH-RES MODELS

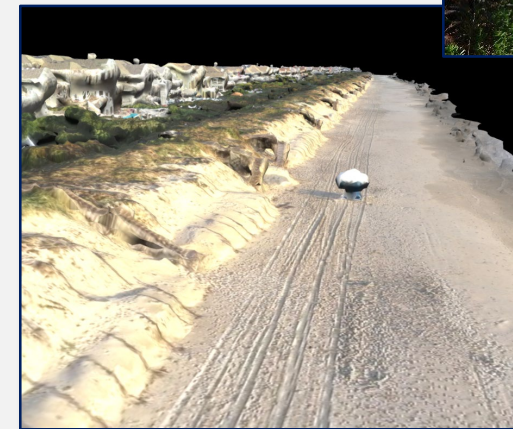


INCORPORATING MONITORING AND MODELING RESULTS INTO DESIGN

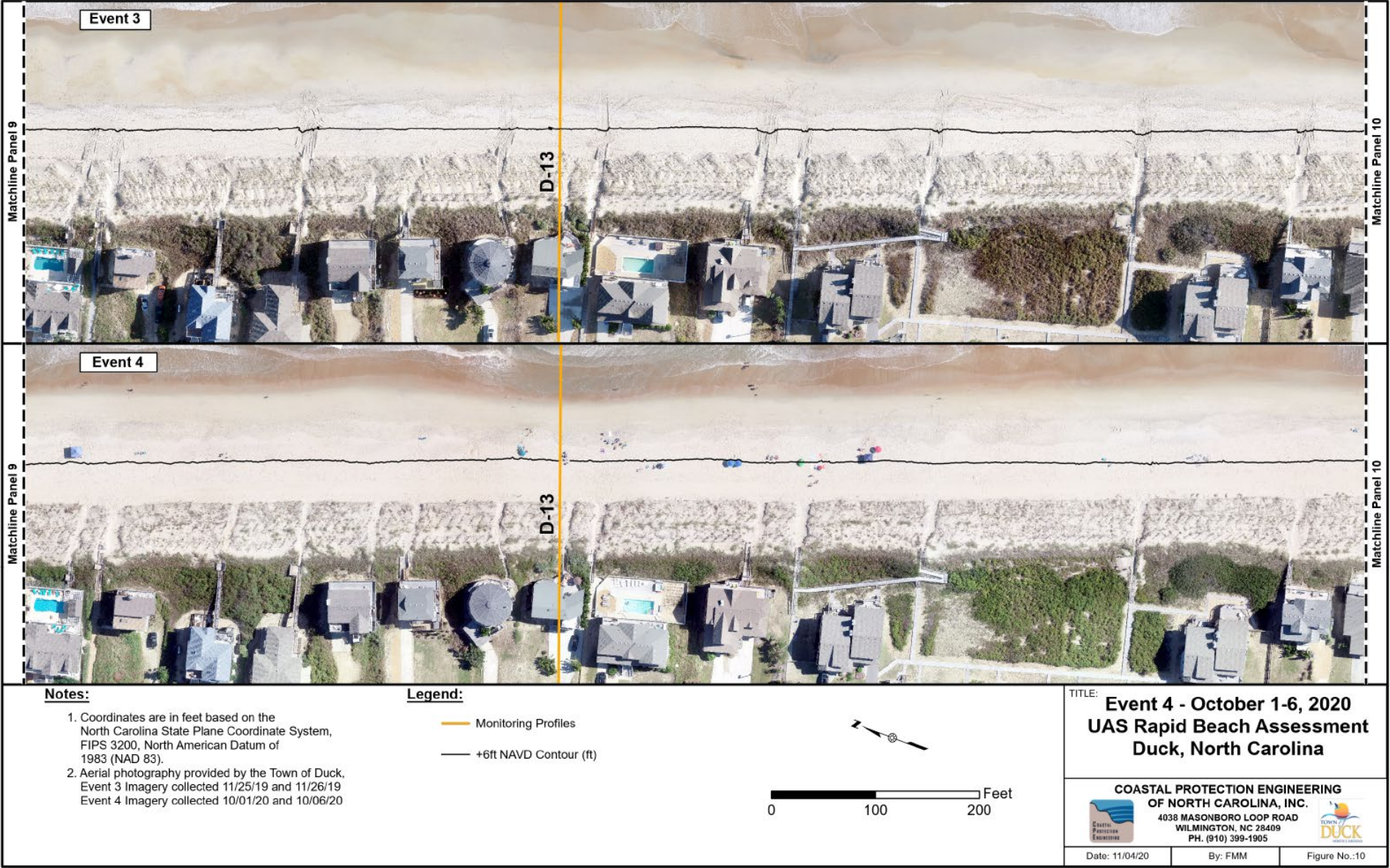
- Refining advanced fill volumes for renourishments
- Modifying the beach fill configuration at Duck to allow more fill to stay within the project area
- Refining estimates for diffusion losses along Southern Shores
- Identifying high probability hot spot areas associated with migrating features
- Designing fill configurations to mitigate hot spot erosion

UAS DUNE MONITORING PROGRAM

- Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS) - rapidly deployed, high-resolution, low-cost, and time efficient
- Used to conduct beach and dune assessment surveys prior to and following storm events.
- Ground Control Points (GCPs) installed within the project area and used to increase the absolute accuracy of a UAS survey.
- Data collected during the flight is processed to produce georeferenced orthomosaics, XYZ point clouds, and 3D surfaces of the project area.
- Allows for observations and 2D & 3D measurement and analysis of shoreline and volume changes.



Comparison view of georeferenced orthomosaics



Elevation Change Plot



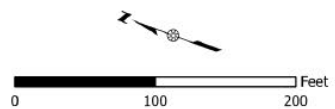
Notes:

- Coordinates are in feet based on the North Carolina State Plane Coordinate System, FIPS 3200, North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83).
- Elevation data referenced to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 U.S. Feet.
- Aerial photography provided by the Town of Duck, Event 4 imagery collected 10/01/20 and 10/06/20

Legend:

Elevation Change (ft)	Color
≤ -6	Dark Red
-6 - -5.5	Red-Orange
-5.5 - -5.0	Orange-Red
-5.0 - -4.5	Orange
-4.5 - -4.0	Light Orange
-4.0 - -3.5	Yellow-Orange
-3.5 - -3.0	Orange
-3.0 - -2.5	Light Orange
-2.5 - -2.0	Yellow-Orange
-2.0 - -1.5	Yellow
-1.5 - -1.0	Light Yellow
-1.0 - -0.5	Yellow
-0.5 - -0.5	White
0.5 - 1.0	Light Green
1.0 - 1.5	Light Green
1.5 - 2.0	Light Green
2.0 - 2.5	Light Green
2.5 - 3.0	Light Green
3.0 - 3.5	Light Green
3.5 - 4.0	Light Green
4.0 - 4.5	Light Blue
4.5 - 5.0	Light Blue
5.0 - 5.5	Light Blue
5.5 - 6.0	Light Blue
> 6.0	Light Blue

- Monitoring Profiles (Orange line)
- Event 4 +6ft NAVD Contour (Solid black line)
- Event 3 +6ft NAVD Contour (Dashed black line)



TITLE: Event 4 - October 1-6, 2020
 UAS Rapid Beach Assessment
 Duck, North Carolina

COASTAL PROTECTION ENGINEERING OF NORTH CAROLINA, INC.
 4038 MASONBORO LOOP ROAD
 WILMINGTON, NC 28409
 PH. (910) 399-1905

Date: 11/04/20 By: FMM Figure No.: 10



Summary:

- Regular beach monitoring is invaluable to the program
- Analyzing and understanding the data can lead to increased project performance and decreased project costs
- Communities can work together on monitoring and modeling efforts to achieve cost savings



THANK YOU



Contact Information

Ken Willson

Senior Project/Program Manager
Coastal Protection Engineering
kwillson@coastalprotectioneng.com

Adam Priest, PE

Coastal Engineer
Coastal Protection Engineering
apriest@coastalprotectioneng.com