

Fwd: HERCC Beach asset assessment meeting June 13, 2018 followup-resend

To

resent with corrected email address

Guy Simonian

----- Original Message -----

From: GUY S <>

To: [rt](#) Date: June 14, 2018 at 7:34 AM Subject:
HERCC Beach asset assessment meeting June 13, 2018 followup

To: John Lust & Robert Sonnichsen,

Thank you for meeting with me to review our groin replacement project and to discuss our beach nourishment and stabilization efforts. We first reviewed the historical photographs, discussed the 15 bullet points discussed with Brian Golembiewski of DEEP, and then we conducted an on-site analysis.

Can you please reply to this message and confirm or modify these summarization points I recall from our conversation?

The beach's recreational use could be improved with an effort that involves beach nourishment and stabilization.

- 1) The three essential steps recommended for the beach nourishment program include the repair and enhancement of the eastern groin, augmenting the crescent shaped breakwater, and the addition of more sand and the proper grading of the beach to a ratio of 1:10.
- 2) The eastern groin is stable overall but there are troubling separation gaps being formed between many of the vertical planks on the landward end. These gaps are permitting valuable sand to leach through to the area to the east.
- 3) An effort to stabilize the beach and minimize the loss of sand to the east would include raising the vertical height of the eastern groin by perhaps a foot along with replacing the vertical planks that are distressed with open gaps.
- 4) The slope of the current beach is too shallow on the grass end and too steep on the

seaward end, the ideal slope should be consistent throughout and mimic what we see at the Buffalo Bay beach which is 1:10.

5) Once the eastern groin is stabilized, additional sand should be introduced, graded to 1:10, and deposited to a height of a foot below the top of the groin.

6) The crescent shaped breakwater at the seaward end of the eastern groin should be maintained or enhanced as it provides protection especially from nor'easter storms.

7) Large stones and boulders currently underwater in the recreational swimming area should be harvested and placed back on the crescent shaped breakwater found on the seaward end of the eastern groin.

8) Maintaining the crescent shaped breakwater at the seaward end of the eastern groin will help stabilize the beach especially against nor'easter storms.

9) It may be possible for us to continue maintenance on the eastern groin, including the replacement of the vertical boards without obtaining a permit from DEEP, as there are other communities that replace sections of their groins on an annual basis.

*****The Western Groin:*****

10) While we did pursue and engineer the COP to replace the western groin, it was done without any impact analysis.

11) The money it would take for the HERCC community to rebuild and maintain the western groin would be better spent elsewhere.

12) The western groin does not have a large body of sand to the west of it to draw upon so it is unlikely to be able to build up very much sand.

13) Rebuilding the western groin will build up sand for about one property lot to the west of it to the expense of one property lot to its east.

14) While there is talk of global warming and rising sea levels, the historical photos we evaluated are relevant because the wind, the tides, and the currents remain the same over time.

15) The HERCC community may be better served by not rebuilding the western groin as it holds great value as an implement of "barter" with DEEP.

16) Raising the height of the eastern groin would typically not be permitted by DEEP, as would augmenting the crescent shaped breakwater, however by using the elimination of the western groin as ecological barrier we may be able to do so.

Guy Simonian