David Provencher <> 6/13/2018 4:42 PM

RE: RE: Followup to Meeting for Discussion on Groyne Work in Madison Thursday 6/8/18

To GUY S <>

Hi Guy,

Here are my thoughts (in italics). Please keep in mind that these comments are based only on our meeting and site visit; no additional review of aerial photographs or site documents has been conducted. Feel free to call if you have any questions.

1) Groins accumulate sand on the updrift side usually accompanied by accelerated erosion of the downdrift beach. *Largely true, but I would substitute the word erosion with depletion.*

2) The photographic evidence from USGS years 1980 through 1995 clearly show that the updrift side of the groin in question (herein called the west groin) is on its western side. *This is true based on my recollection of the aerials reviewed at our meeting.*

3) The reconstruction of the west groin may accelerate erosion to the east (the downdrift side). *Based on its historical function, if the groin is reconstructed to the same length and elevations, it is likely to result in depletion on the east side that is consistent with past conditions. However, the future effects will be subject to changing weather patterns and water currents.*

4) Based upon observations from the past, the reconstruction of the west groin will have little to no effect on the groin located to the east over 100' away (herein called east groin). *This seems like a fair statement if the groin is rebuilt to the same length and elevations, but the future effects will be subject to changing weather patterns and water currents.*

5) Based upon observations from the past, the reconstruction of the west groin will have little to no effect on the sea walls located to the east. *This seems like a fair statement, but the future effects will be subject to changing weather patterns and water currents.*

6) Based upon observations from the past, the reconstruction of the west groin in question may accelerate erosion or will have no effect at all on the beach located to the east about 60' away. *This statement requires further study.*

7) The west groin was permitted in 1969 and constructed in 1970. *You may know better than I; I don't have copies of the permits.*

8) USGS photographs from 1934 to 1965 show a sandy shoreline from the east groin going west for several properties. *This statement requires further study of the aerials.*

9) The loss of the dunes due to the construction of houses closer the shoreline between 1934 and 1980

appears to have contributed to the loss of the sandy shoreline observed in the photographs. *This statement requires further study.*

10) In place of reconstructing the west groin, DEEP may be petitioned to allow the construction of an alternative structure that carries a similar or smaller environmental impact in the same or adjacent location, for example a pier or a break water. *This statement requires further study. You can ask DEEP and the Army Corps to consider any project, but should be prepared to provide various studies to demonstrate a new structure's influence on coastal resources, navigation, and public trust lands.*

11) The 1934 photographs show evidence of an off shore breakwater adjacent to the east groin. DEEP may be petitioned to reconstruct this off shore breakwater to its original state. *This statement requires further study. You can ask DEEP and the Army Corps to consider any project, but should be prepared to provide various studies to demonstrate the new structure's influence on coastal resources, navigation, and public trust lands.*

12) The east groin was constructed prior to 1934 and is critical for maintaining the sandy beach. *This statement requires further study. Based on a cursory review of the aerials during our meeting, it appeared that the pre-39 groin, together with the boulder field, helped to accumulate sand on the west side.*

13) At the seaward end of the east groin is a curved break water composed of large rocks. *This statement requires further study to determine if the grouping of boulders is a natural occurrence or the remains of a built coastal structure.*

14) The east groin appears to have remained intact and effective for at least 36 years from 1934 until 1970, and from 1970 to the present. *This statement requires further study of the aerials. As we discussed, it appears that the original pre-39 groin no longer exists and was replaced around 1966 with a timber groin along the shared apparent property line.*

15) The preservation of the east groin for almost 100 years appears to be assisted by the large rocks comprising the break water on its seaward end. *It appears that the pre-39 groin no longer exists and was replaced (in ~1966) with a timber groin to its west. It appears that the boulder field located immediately offshore provides protection for this stretch of shoreline and the groin.*

David R. Provencher

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From: GUY S [mailto:guyzag@comcast.net]
Sent: Tuesday, June 12, 2018 8:53 AM
To: David Provencher <david@coastlineconsulting-ct.com>
Subject: Fwd: RE: Followup to Meeting for Discussion on Groyne Work in Madison Thursday 6/8/18

Good morning David,

Below are 15 summary points that were discussed in my meeting with Brian G. of DEEP on Thursday, May 24, 2018.. Please examine this list and indicate whether you concur. One point of clarification we found when you and I met on Friday June 8 was that the east groin was moved to the west a few feet and reconstructed we believe in 1966.

Feel free to add any items.

Guy Simonian
guyzag@comcast.net

> ---------- Original Message ----------
> From: GUY S <guyzag@comcast.net>
> To: "Golembiewski, Brian" <Brian.Golembiewski@ct.gov>
> Date: June 12, 2018 at 8:44 AM
> Subject: RE: Followup to Meeting for Discussion on Work in Madison Thursday 5/24/18
>
> Thank you for your response Brian.
>
> Let me rephrase item #11. What I meant to say was that at the seaward end of the east groin is a number of large rocks. We could petition DEEP to restore those large rocks that have moved from there and have been displaced (for example those that have movedinto the protected swimming area) back to that original location.
>
> Guy Simonian
> guyzag@comcast.net
>
> > On June 11, 2018 at 8:45 AM "Golembiewski, Brian" <Brian.Golembiewski@ct.gov> wrote:
> >
> > Guy,
> >
> > Sorry that I have been delayed in responding to you. I believe you have summarized our discussion and my observations of the beach and groins in the aerial photos. I would caution any interest in an off-shore breakwater structure (mentioned in 11), since we do not generally permit these types of structures.

Thanks,

Brian

From: GUY S [mailto:guyzag@comcast.net]
Sent: Thursday, June 07, 2018 3:52 PM
To: Golembiewski, Brian <Brian.Golembiewski@ct.gov>
Subject: Followup to Meeting for Discussion on Work in Madison Thursday 5/24/18

Hello Brian,

Based upon our meeting I wrote up the following summation points. Can you please reply to confirm the following?

1) Groins accumulate sand on the updrift side usually accompanied by accelerated erosion of the downdrift beach.

2) The photographic evidence from USGS years 1980 through 1995 clearly show that the updrift side of the groin in question (herein called the west groin) is on its western side.

3) The reconstruction of the west groin may accelerate erosion to the east (the downdrift side).

4) Based upon observations from the past, the reconstruction of the west groin will have little to no effect on the groin located to the east over 100' away (herein called east groin).

5) Based upon observations from the past, the reconstruction of the west groin will have little to no effect on the sea walls located to the east.

6) Based upon observations from the past, the reconstruction of the west groin in question may accelerate erosion or will have no effect at all on the beach located to the east about 60' away.

7) The west groin was permitted in 1969 and constructed in 1970.

8) USGS photographs from 1934 to 1965 show a sandy shoreline from the east groin going west for several properties.

9) The loss of the dunes due to the construction of houses closer the shoreline between 1934 and 1980 appears to have contributed to the loss of the sandy shoreline observed in the photographs.

10) In place of reconstructing the west groin, DEEP may be petitioned to allow the construction of an alternative structure that carries a similar or smaller environmental impact in the same or adjacent location, for example a pier or a break water.

11) The 1934 photographs show evidence of an off shore breakwater adjacent to the east groin. DEEP may be petitioned to reconstruct this off shore breakwater to its original state.

12) The east groin was constructed prior to 1934 and is critical for maintaining the sandy beach.

13) At the seaward end of the east groin is a curved break water composed of large rocks.

14) The east groin appears to have remained intact and effective for at least 36 years from 1934 until 1970, and from 1970 to the present.

15) The preservation of the east groin for almost 100 years appears to be assisted by the large rocks comprising the break water on its seaward end.

Guy Simonian
guyzag@comcast.net

> On May 24, 2018 at 8:23 AM "Golembiewski, Brian" <Brian.Golembiewski@ct.gov> wrote:
>
> Guy,

I found that we just issued a COP (copy attached) on 5/21/18 for the repair of the wooden groin located between 61 and 69 Soundview Ave., Madison. Do we still need to meet? Or can we just follow-up with a phone call. I have meetings door to door today.

Brian

Brian Golembiewski

Supervising Environmental Analyst

Southeast Regulatory Section

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