

Assisted Living Shorelines and High Bank Stabilization in Chesapeake Bay

C. Scott Hardaway, Jr.

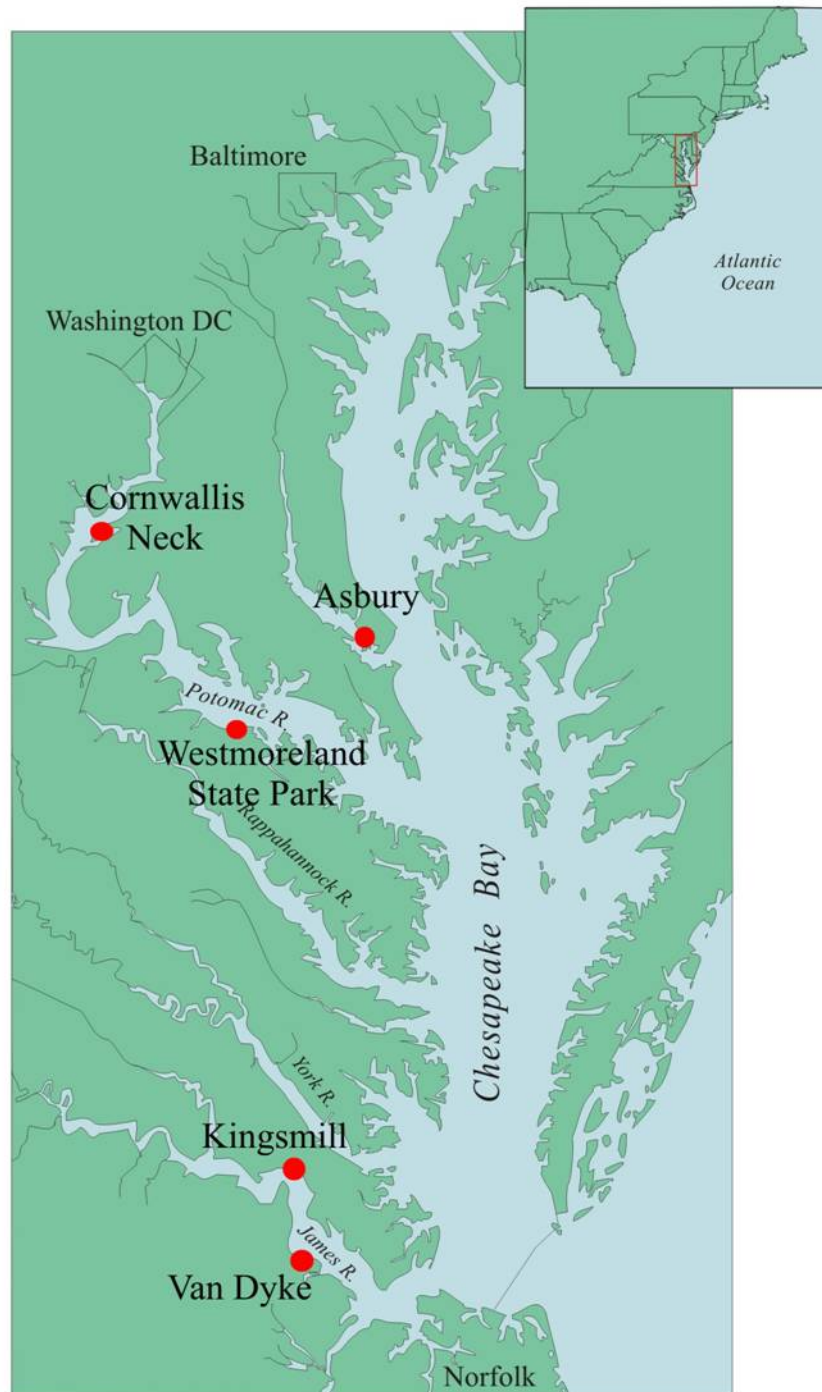
VIMS

High Bank Erosion Factors

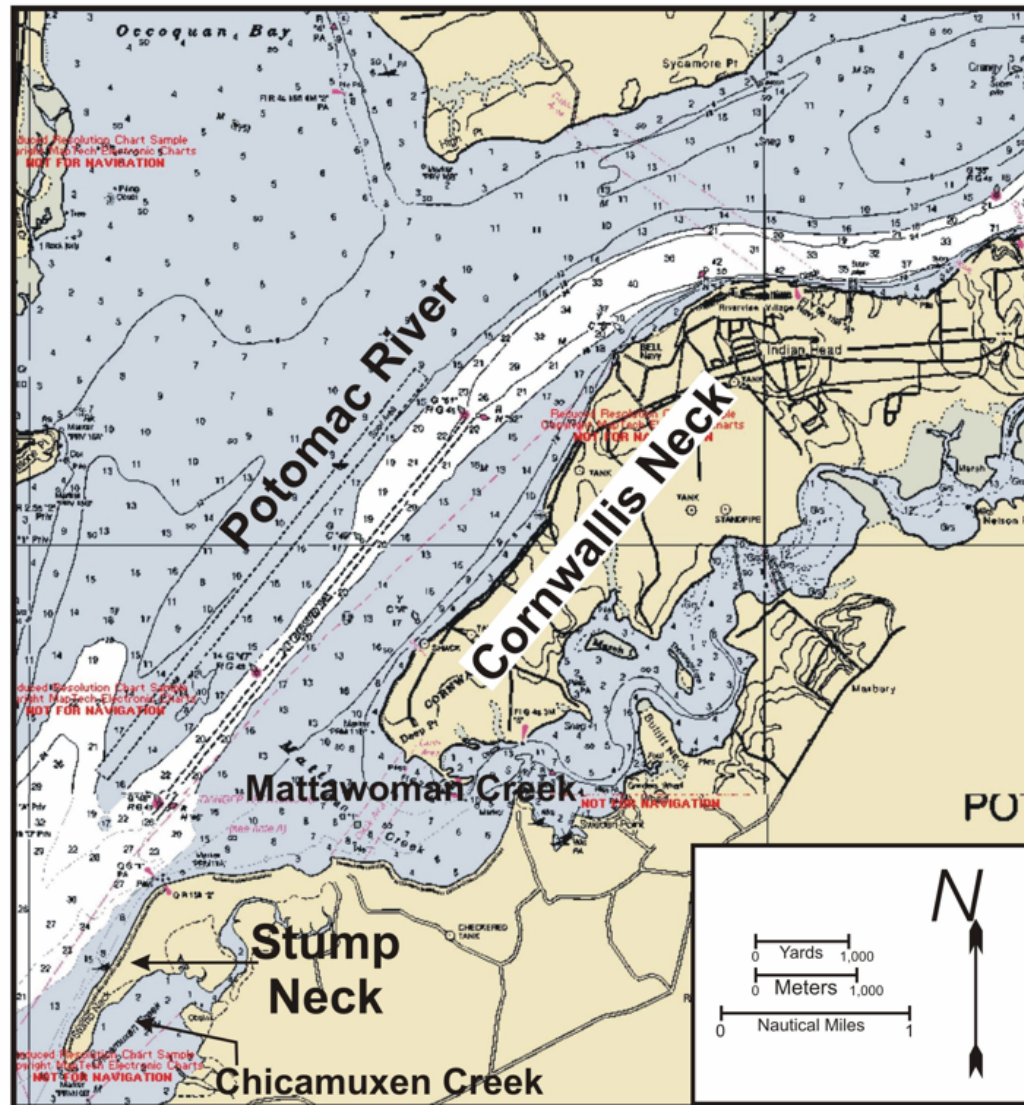
- Bank Geology/composition
- Bank Height
- Fetch exposure/wave climate
- Bank Toe factors
 - Width and Height of Beach
 - Impinging Wave Climate
- Bank face factors
 - Runoff/groundwater
 - Freeze thaw
 - Sloughing/Slumping

Shoreline Sites

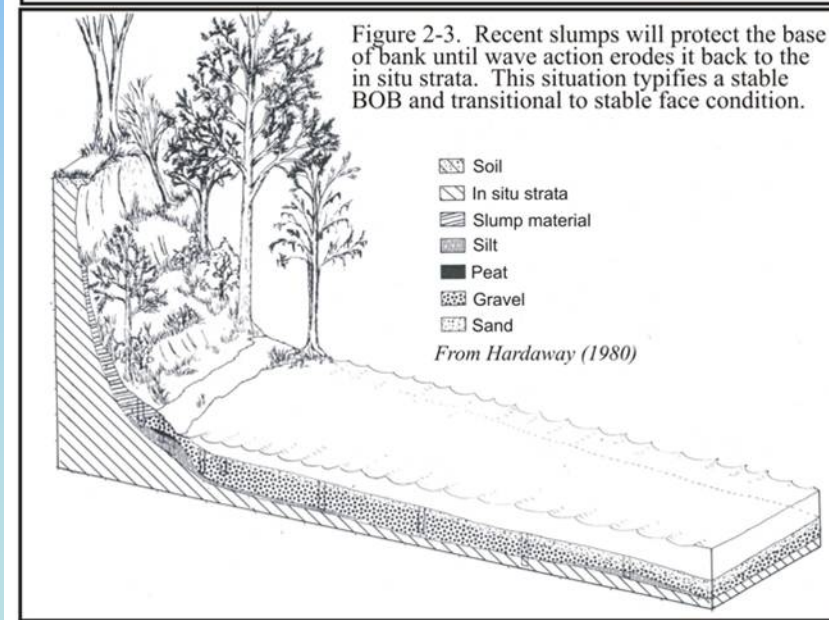
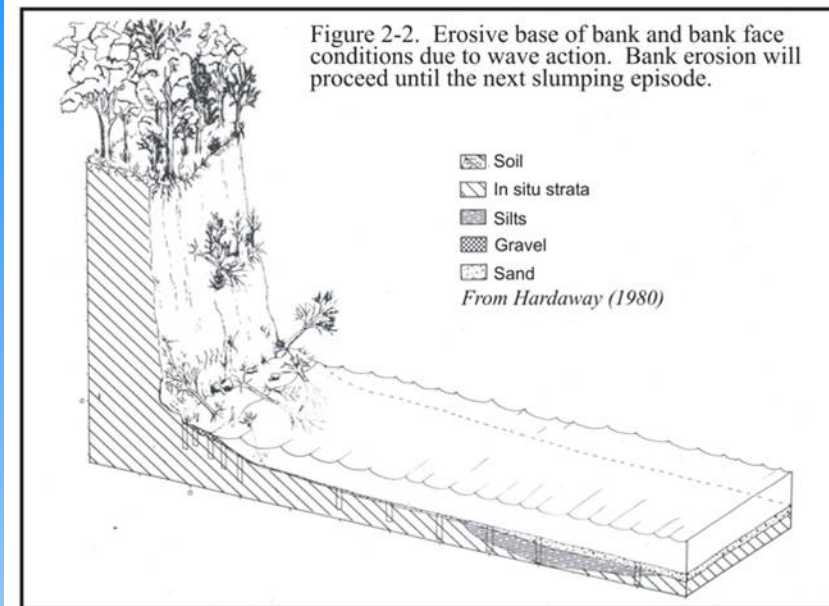
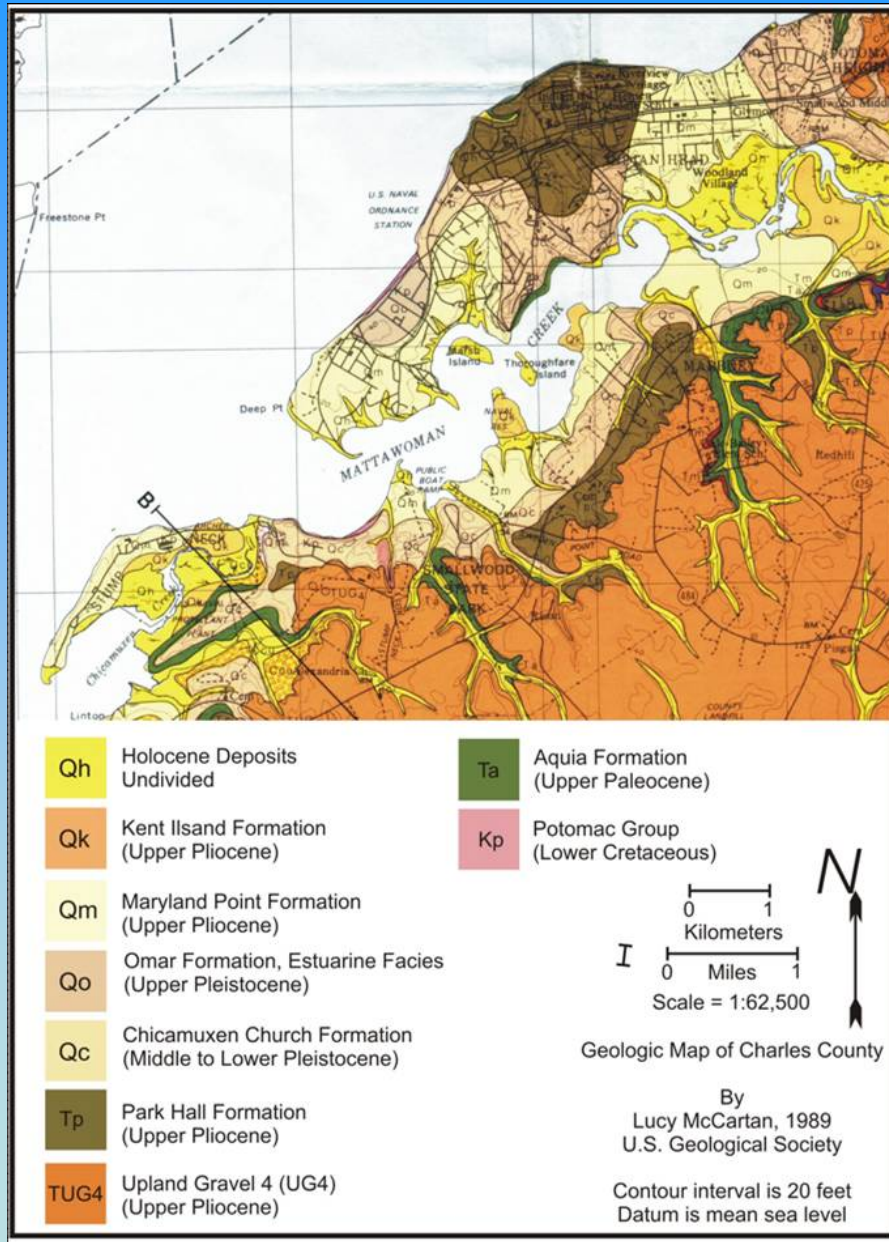
- Cornwallis Neck, MD: Bank heights 50 to 100 ft. Longest Fetch: NW- 6 miles. Installed 2008
- Van Dyke on the James: Bank ht 65 ft. Fetch: NNW- 12 miles. Installed 1997.
- Asbury on the Patuxent: Bank Ht 60 ft. Fetch: NW-9 miles. Installed 1994.
- Kingsmill on the James: Bank ht 75 ft. Fetch : S-12 miles. Installed 1998
- Westmoreland State Park, Potomac River: Bank Ht 150 ft. Fetch: E-10 miles. Design phase.



Management Plan Study Area



Geology and Slope Dynamics



Cornwallis Neck, MD

Bank Height



Cornwallis Neck



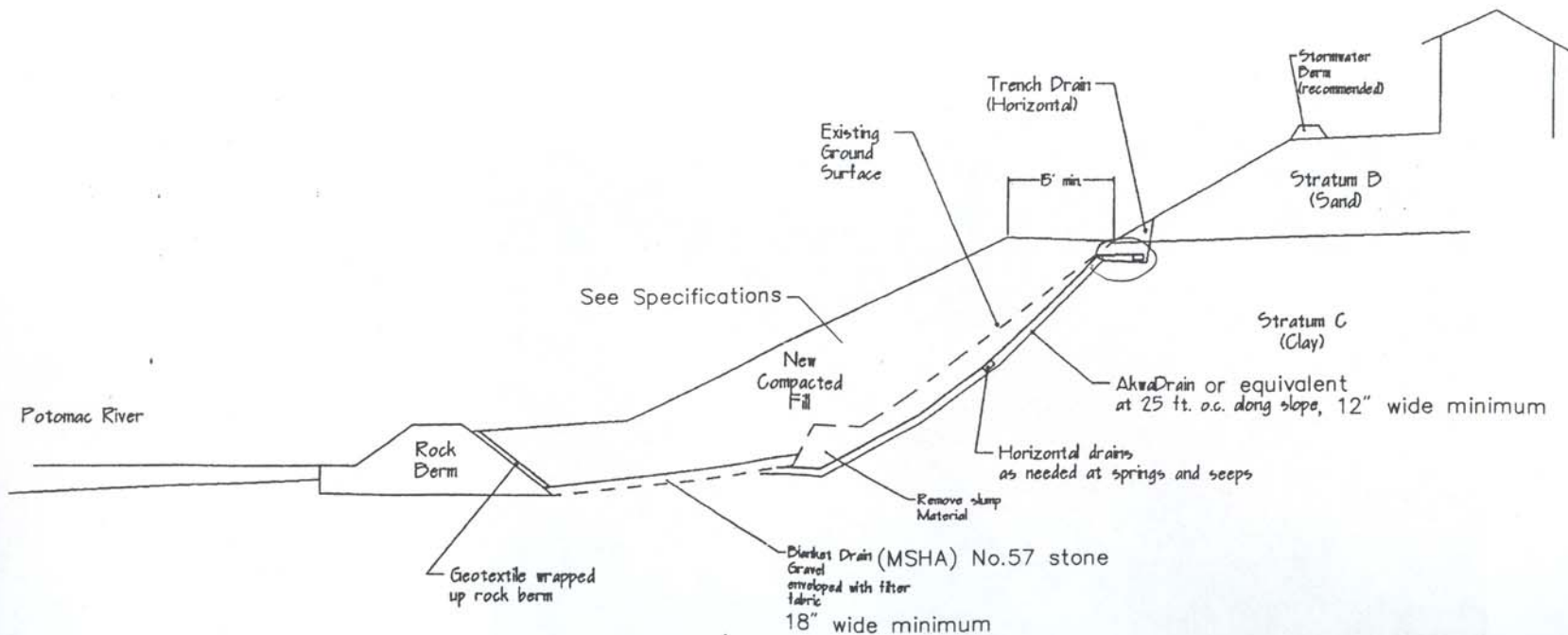
Cornwallis Neck



Cornwallis Neck



BANK FACE DEWATERING SYSTEM



Schematic Section Through Slope

Indian Head NSWC, Slope Section 17+00 to 22+00, Indian Head, Maryland

D. W. KOZERA, INC.
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS & GEOLOGISTS

CONTRACT NO:

03123.D

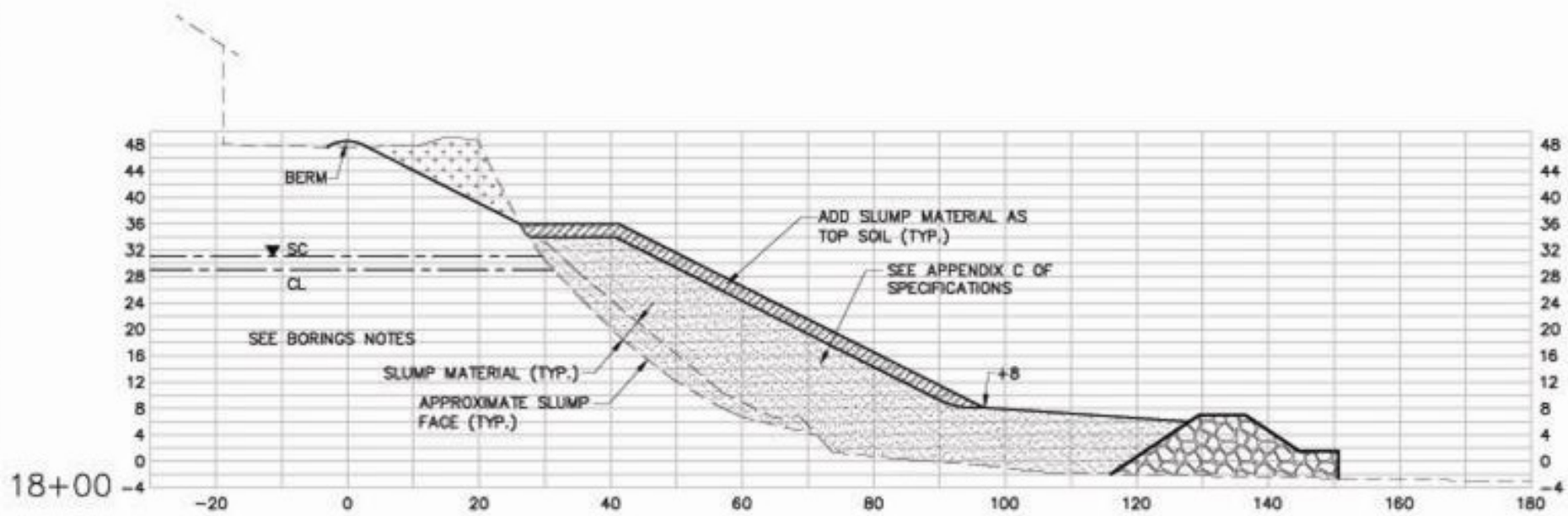
FIGURE NO:

SCALE:

NONE

DATE: 9-29-04 Rev 12-7-04

High Sill/Breakwater with Gravel Fill, lateral and Vertical Drains



Cornwallis Neck

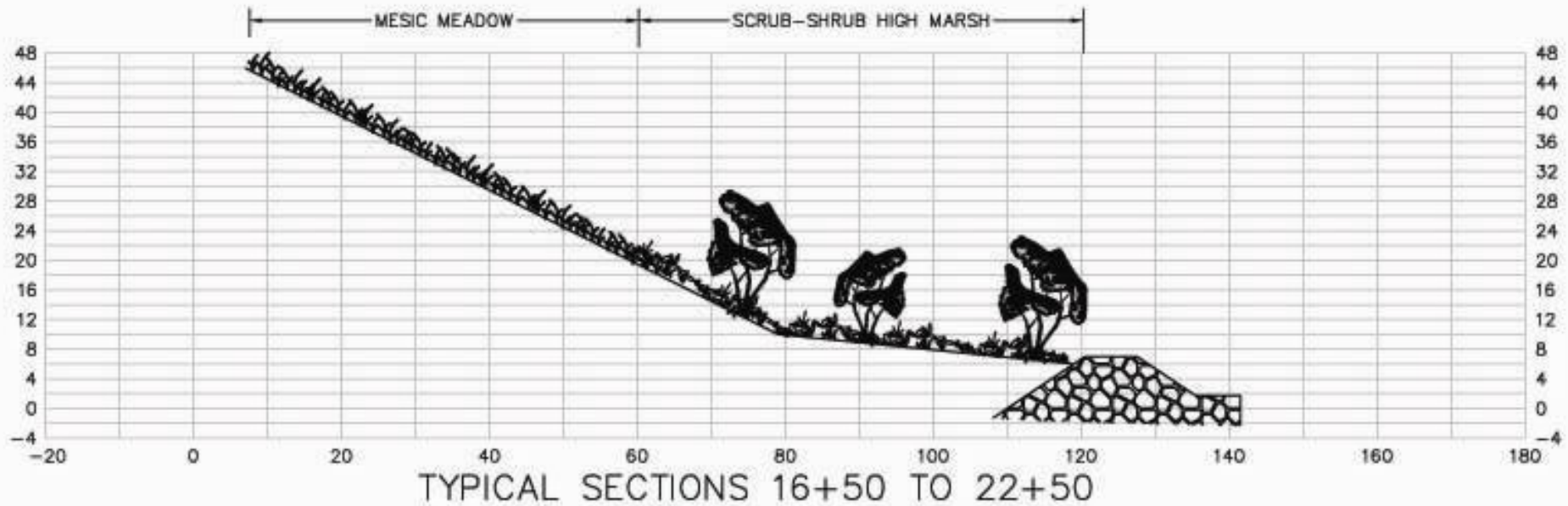


Cornwallis Neck

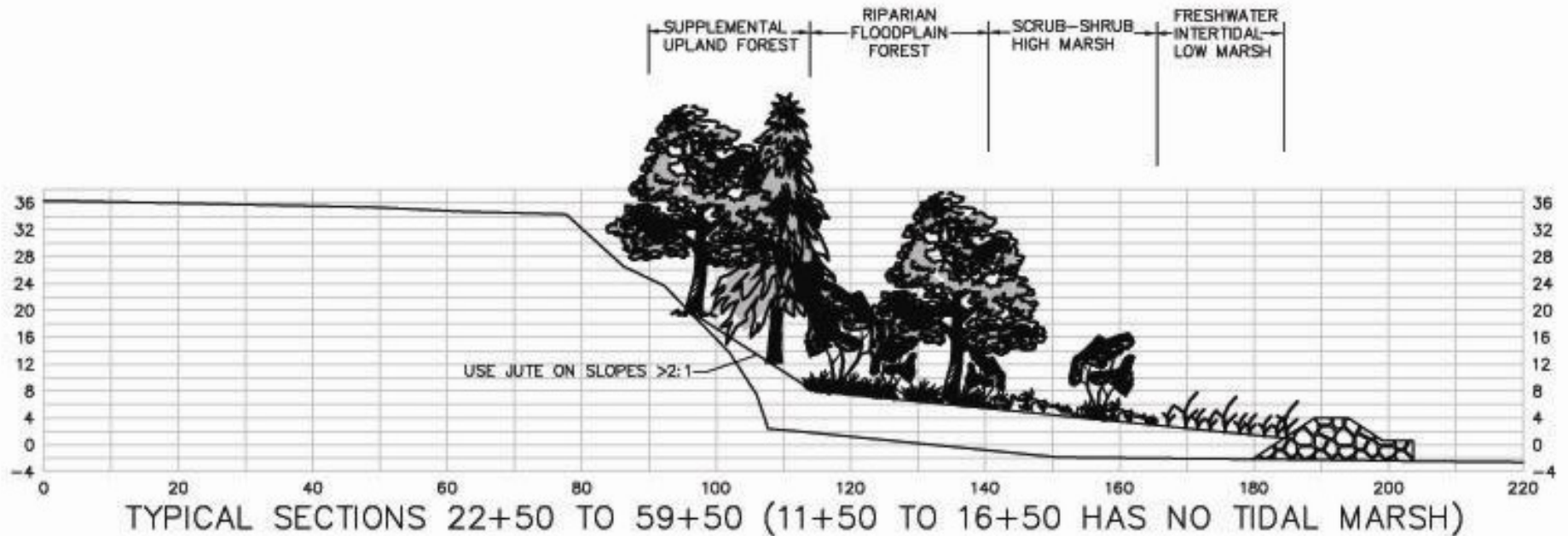


AUG 5 2008

Breakwater Vegetation Scheme



Sill Vegetation Scheme

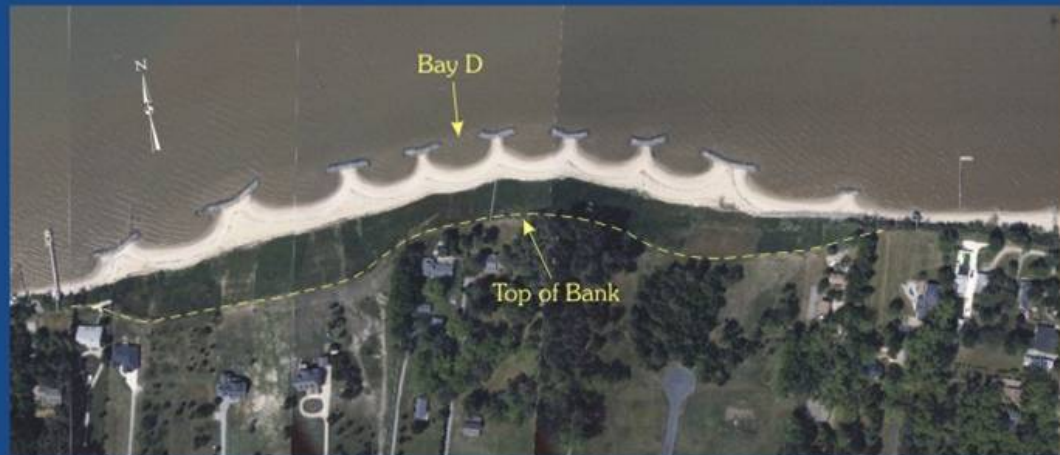


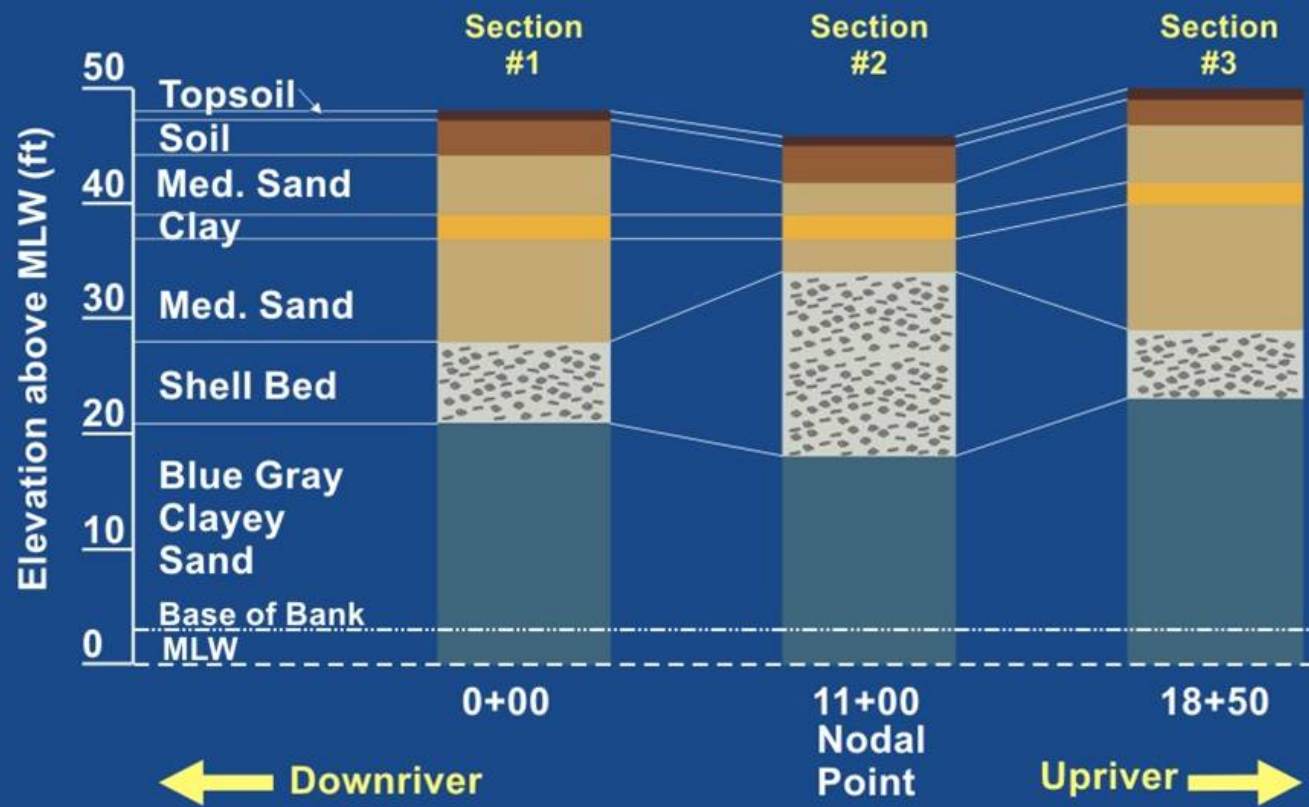


VanDyke Project
Pre-Construction
1994



VanDyke Project
Two Years After
Construction
1999





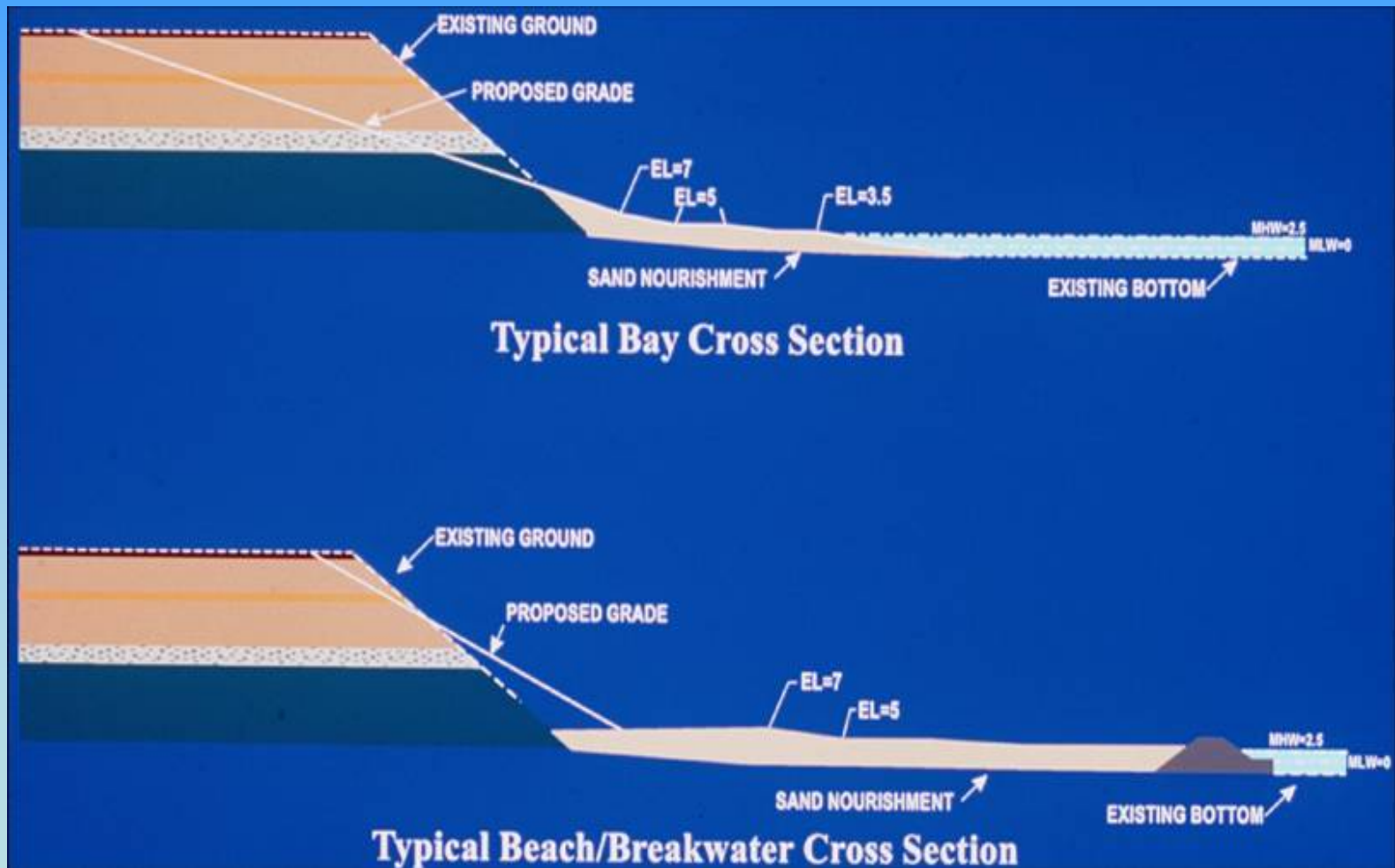
Vertical Scale: 1"=20'

Van Dyke



Shore Protection

Typical breakwater and bay cross-sections.



Pre Isabel
20 Aug 2003



Post Isabel
21 Oct 2003



Van Dyke

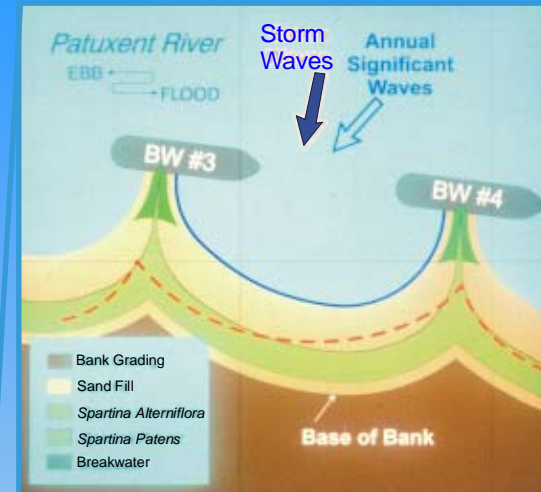
Post Isabel
21 Oct 2003



Little impact to the breakwaters and beach.
The banks were eroded in areas with steep
bank slopes in several embayments.

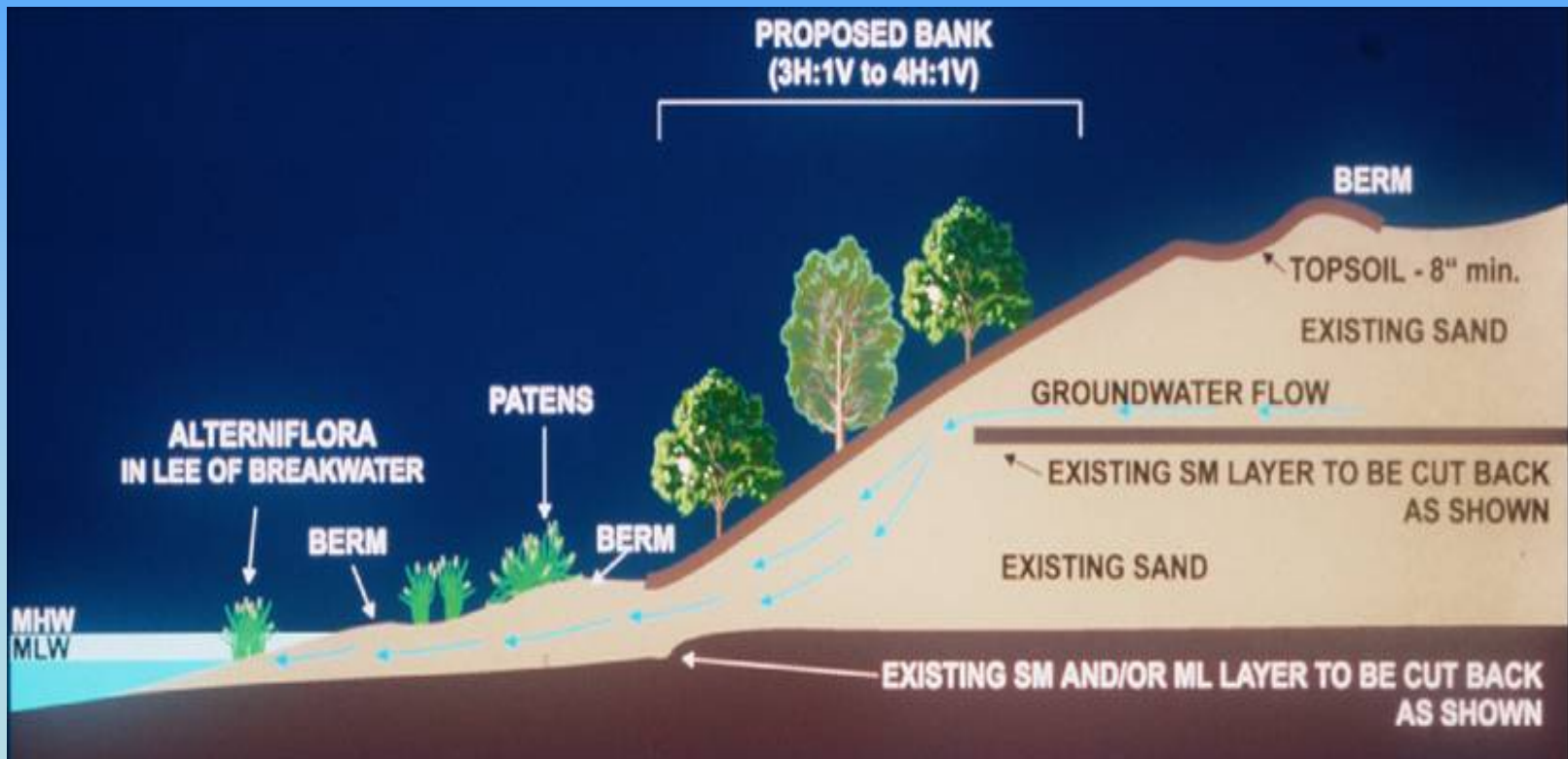
Shore Protection

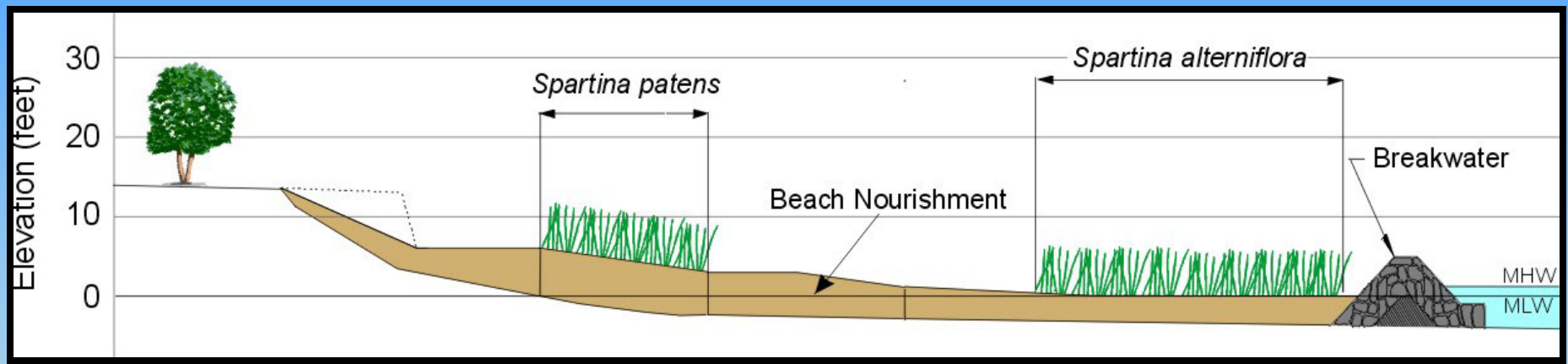
Asbury project located in a coastal embayment with a unidirectional wind/wave climate demonstrating shore planforms resulting from annual and storm waves which approach from the same quadrant.



Shore Protection

Typical cross-section of a project with a high, upland bank.



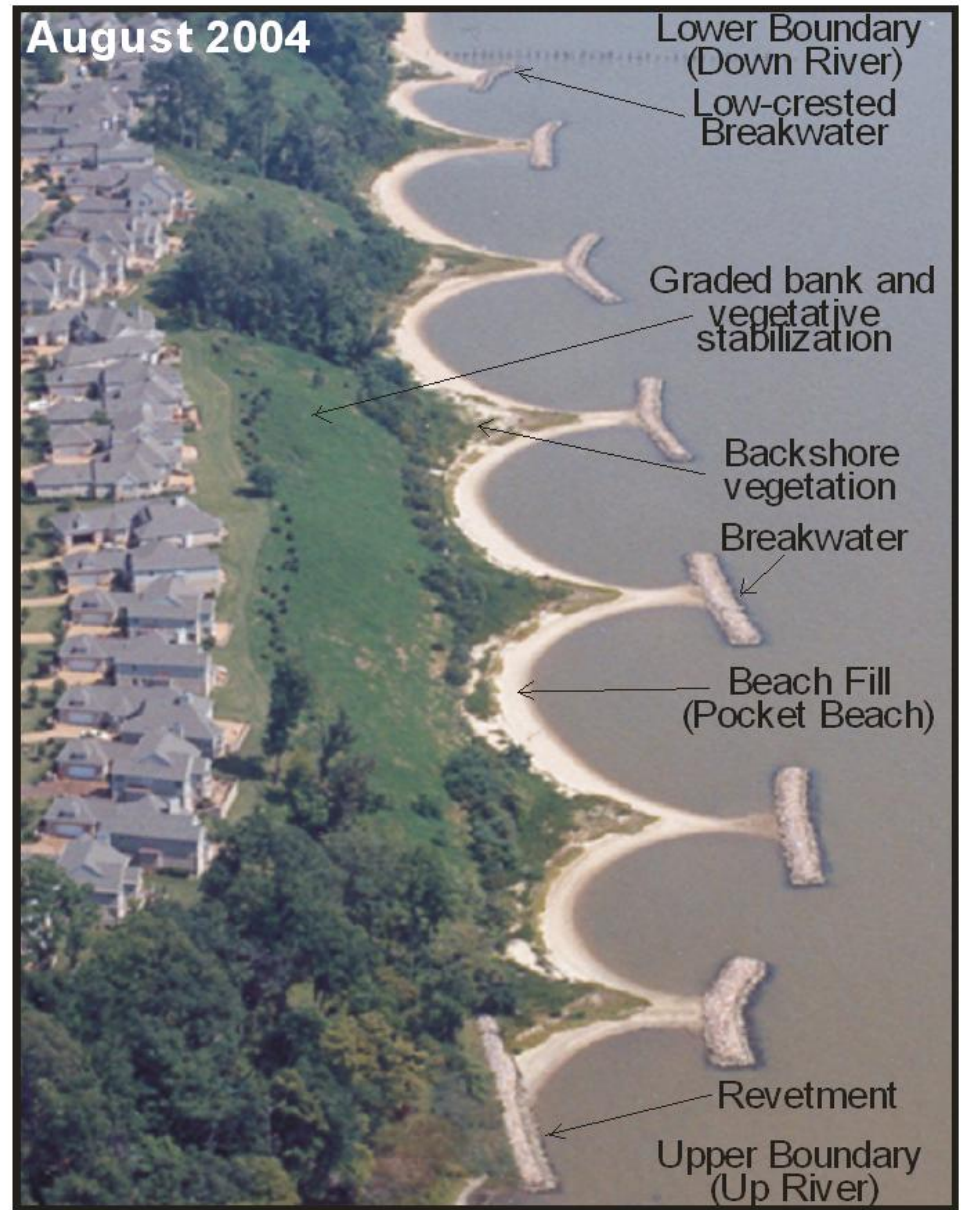


Shore Protection



Asbury site before the project (November 1994), after the project (October 1998), and in August 2000.

Kingsmill on the James



Kingsmill



Kingsmill





Kingsmill
AUG 21 2003

Kingsmill



AUG 21 2003

Kingsmill



AUG 21 2003

Westmoreland State Park

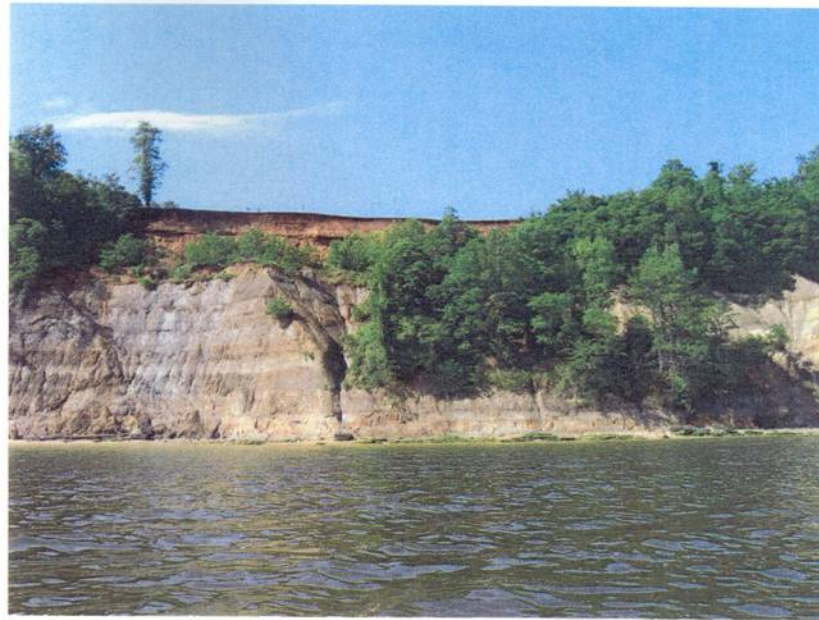


Photo No. 1: View of Horsehead Cliffs



Photo No. 2: Upper Sand Portion of the Bluff

**Westmoreland
State Park**



JUN 5 2008

**Westmoreland
State Park**



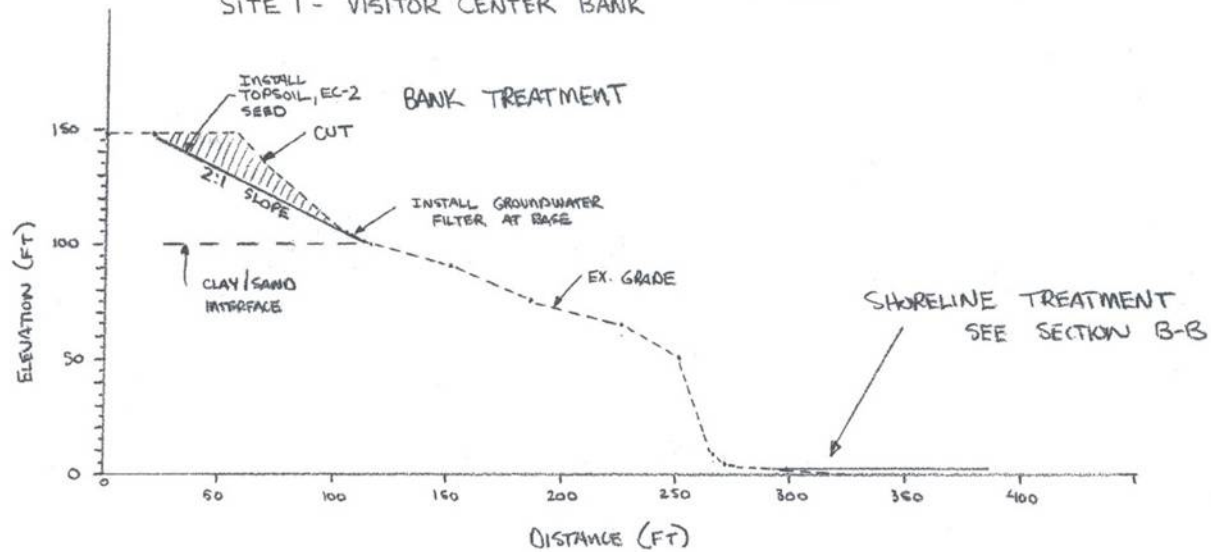
JUN 5 2008

WESTMORELAND

SECTION A-A

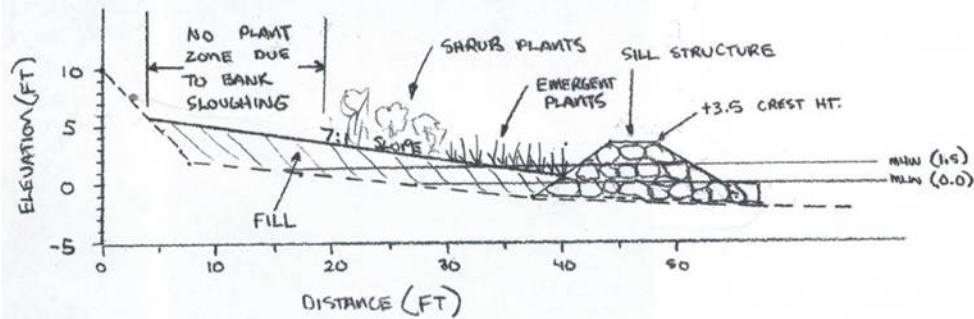
SITE 1 - VISITOR CENTER BANK

1" = 50'



SECTION B-B

1" = 10'



Summary of Bank Modifications and Type of “Living Shoreline” Application.

- **Cornwallis Neck:** Blanket drain/bank grading with continuous breakwater and semi-continuous sill with fresh water wetlands and riparian buffer. Non graded bank expected to continue sloughing onto planted terrace of sill system.
- **Van Dyke:** Bank grading to use bank sands for breakwater system.
- **Asbury:** Bank grading to use banks sands for breakwater system. Mature vegetation of wetlands and uplands vegetation on bank.
- **Kingsmill:** Bank grading, bank sands partially unsuitable and had to be moved offsite. Borrow sand required for full filling of breakwater system. System planted with grasses and trees have come in.
- **Westmoreland State Park:** Design phase. Bank grading along top strata with small revetment to address groundwater and wide sill system along the base. Continued slumping expected.

