

# FODDERING FARM CAUSEWAY SCOPING STUDY

Assessing Road Raising Alternatives to  
Reduce Flood Risk

NARRAGANSETT, RI

OCTOBER 2024

**FUSS &  
O'NEILL**

# FODDERING FARM CAUSEWAY

## Public Workshop

Assessing Road Raising Alternatives  
to Reduce Flood Risk

October 29, 2024



**FUSS &  
O'NEILL**

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# PROJECT TEAM & PARTNERS

## TOWN OF NARRAGANSETT

Jill Sabo	Town Planning Director
Ryan DiPanni	Environmental Planning Specialist
Jonathan Gerhard	Town Engineer
Jim Tierney	Town Manager
Patty Roosa	Director of Human Resources and Executive Assistant

## HARBOUR ISLAND IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

Tony Brunetti	Property Chair, Resident
Ryan Moore	President, Resident

## SALT PONDS COALITION

Alicia Shaffner	Executive Director
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## CONSULTANT TEAM

### FUSS & O'NEILL

Dean Audet	Project Principal
Fraser Walsh	Project Manager
Katherine Cretella	Assistant Project Manager
Jennifer O'Donnell	Coastal Engineer
Stefan Bengtson	Modeling Engineer
Connor Agro	Roadway Engineer





# 1. ABOUT THE STUDY

Project Description  
Project Background

# PROJECT DESCRIPTION

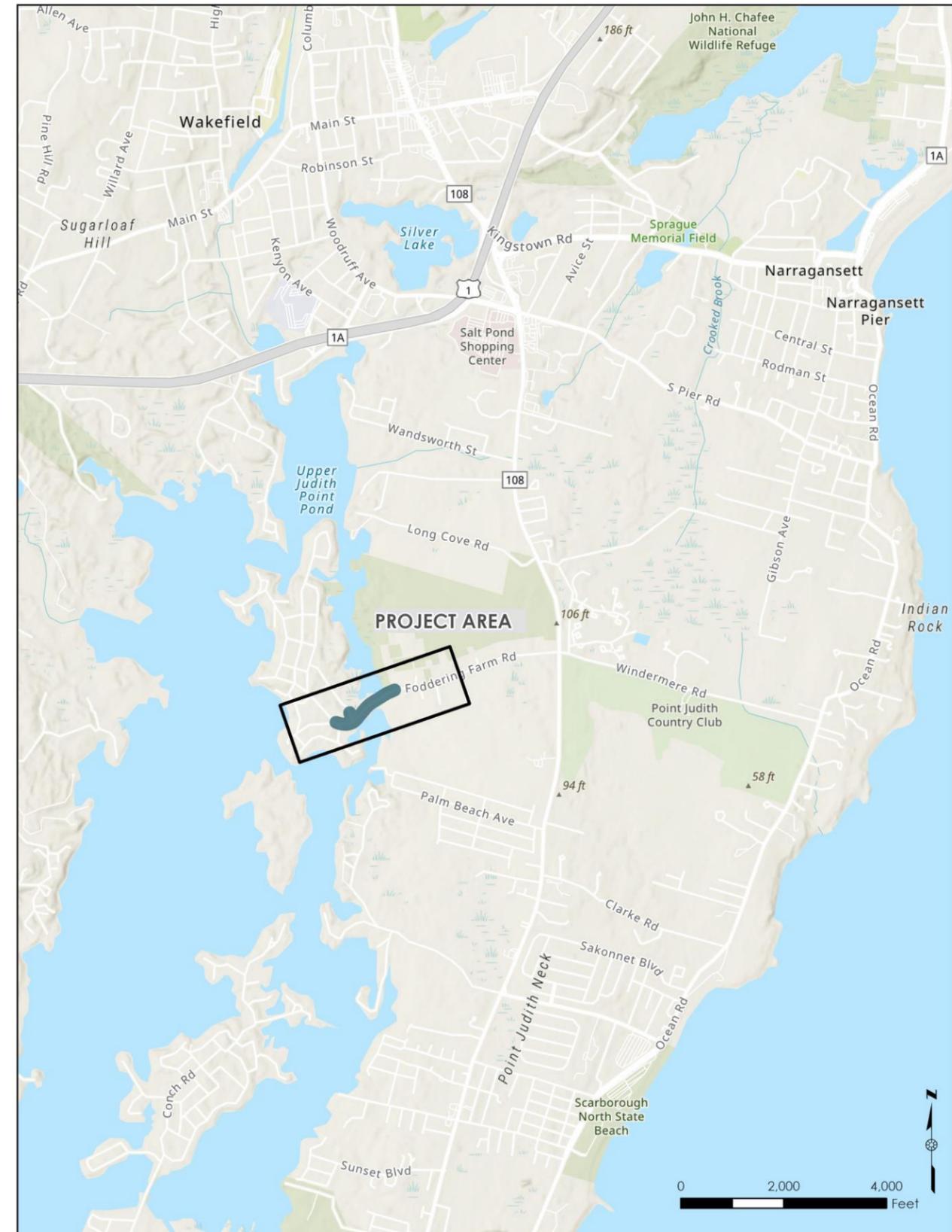
The Foddering Farm Causeway provides the only road connection, evacuation route and emergency access to Harbour Island, which contains approximately 325 to 350 homes.

The roadway currently experiences flooding caused by coastal storms and extreme high tides.

The frequency of high tide flooding is predicted to increase in the coming decades, as is the risk of inundation from increasingly severe coastal storms.

The Town of Narragansett retained Fuss & O'Neill to:

- Develop two previously identified alternative concepts with further detail to facilitate the selection of a preferred alternative;
- Assess how nature-based approaches can be incorporated into the project to improve overall sustainability of the road.



# PROJECT BACKGROUND

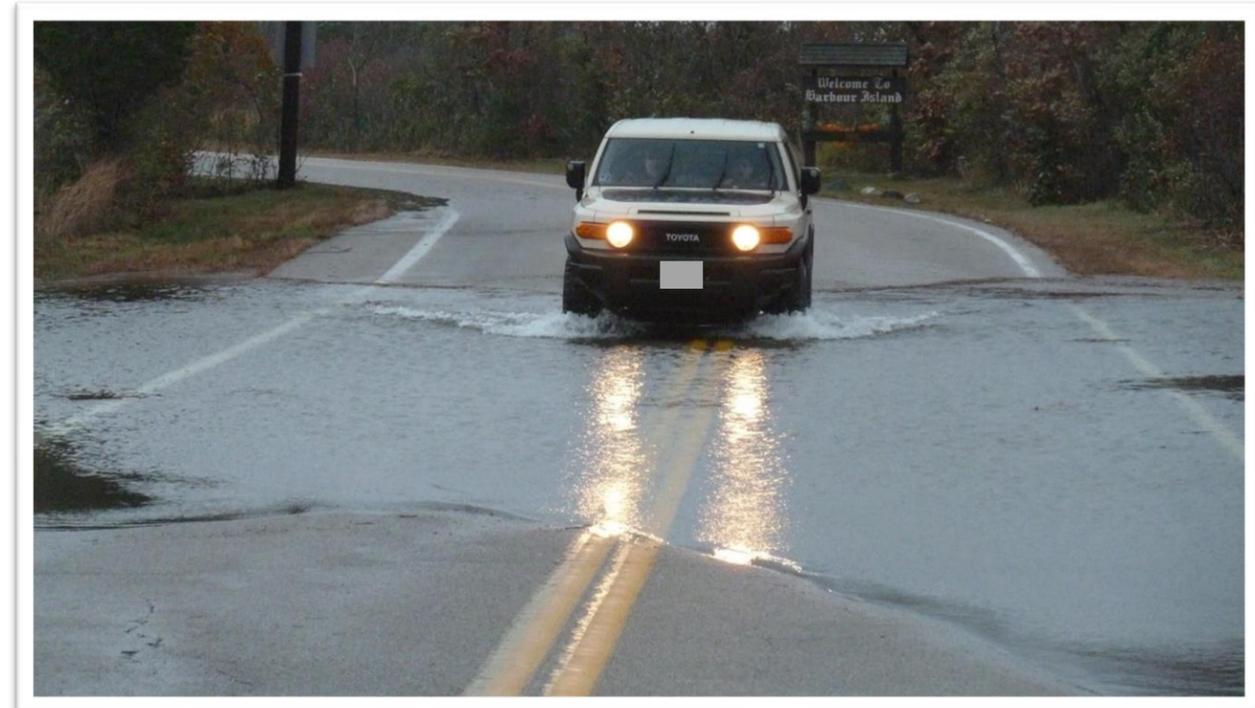
A vulnerability assessment of Foddering Farm causeway, completed in December 2021, identified future flood risks from sea level rise (SLR) and coastal storms.

The following results were identified from the original vulnerability assessment:

- Tidal flooding would begin to occur daily between 2030 – 2050<sup>1</sup>
- Under present day conditions, nominal flooding may be experienced during the annual coastal flood<sup>1</sup>
- Under present day conditions, up to 1.3 feet of flooding is anticipated during a 5-year storm event, making the road impassible by passenger vehicle<sup>1</sup>

**Figure 2 (Top):** Water adjacent to Foddering Farm Road under high tide on 10/8/2021 (Credit: Rick Black)

**Figure 3 (Bottom):** Flooding on Foddering Farm Road in October 2012 (Credit: Jill Sabo)



<sup>1</sup> NOAA 2017 Relative Sea Level Change Scenario curve for Newport, RI, high curve

# PROJECT BACKGROUND

The 2021 study offered three road raising alternatives to manage risks and improve the long-term resilience of the causeway:

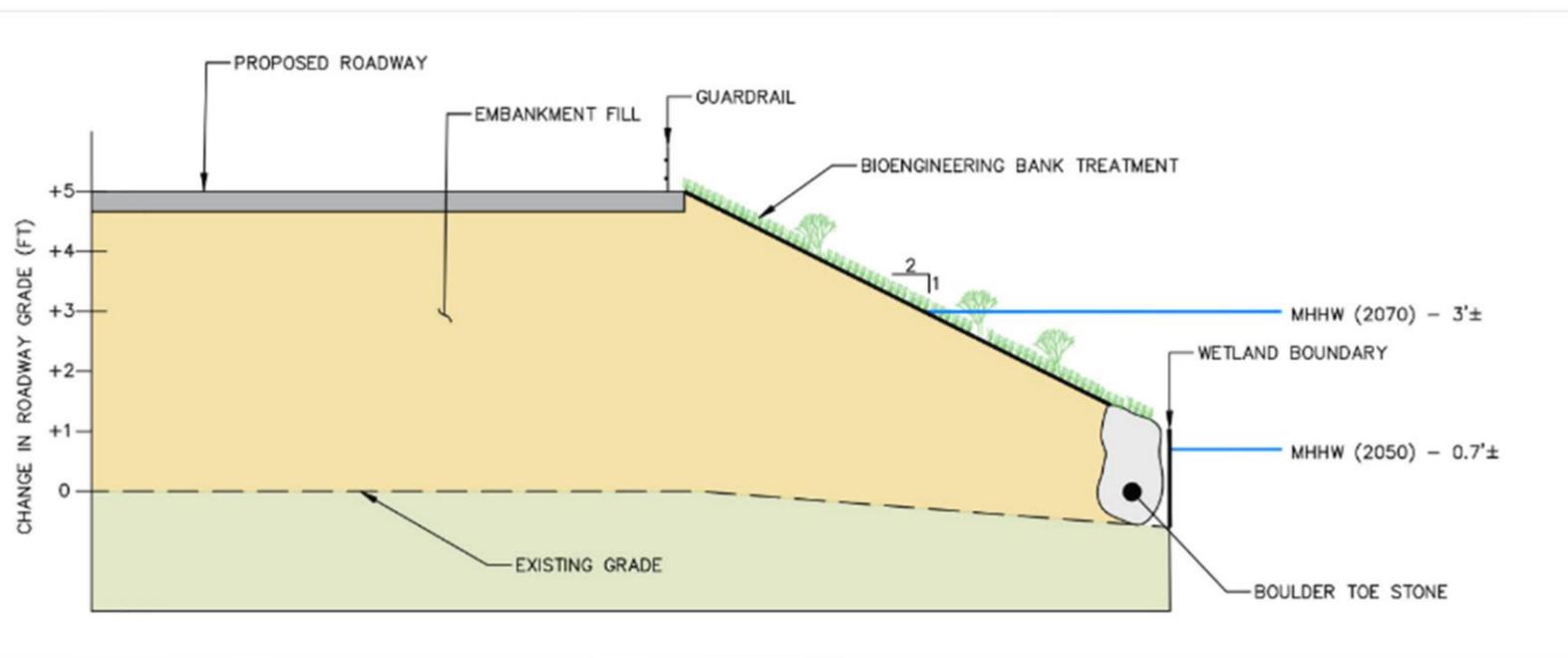
- Alternative 1 – Raise the Roadway to El. 7.0 ft (+3 feet maximum grade change)
- **Alternative 2 – Raise the Roadway to El. 9.0 ft (+5 feet maximum grade change)**
- **Alternative 3 – Raise the Roadway to El. 11.0 ft (+7 feet maximum grade change)**

Working with stakeholders, it was decided to further develop road raising **Alternatives 2 and 3**, as Alternative 1 would still result in more limited resilience benefits. The development of these two alternatives will allow the selection of a preferred alternative that will best satisfy Benefit-Cost Ratio goals, as well as address the community's overall needs.

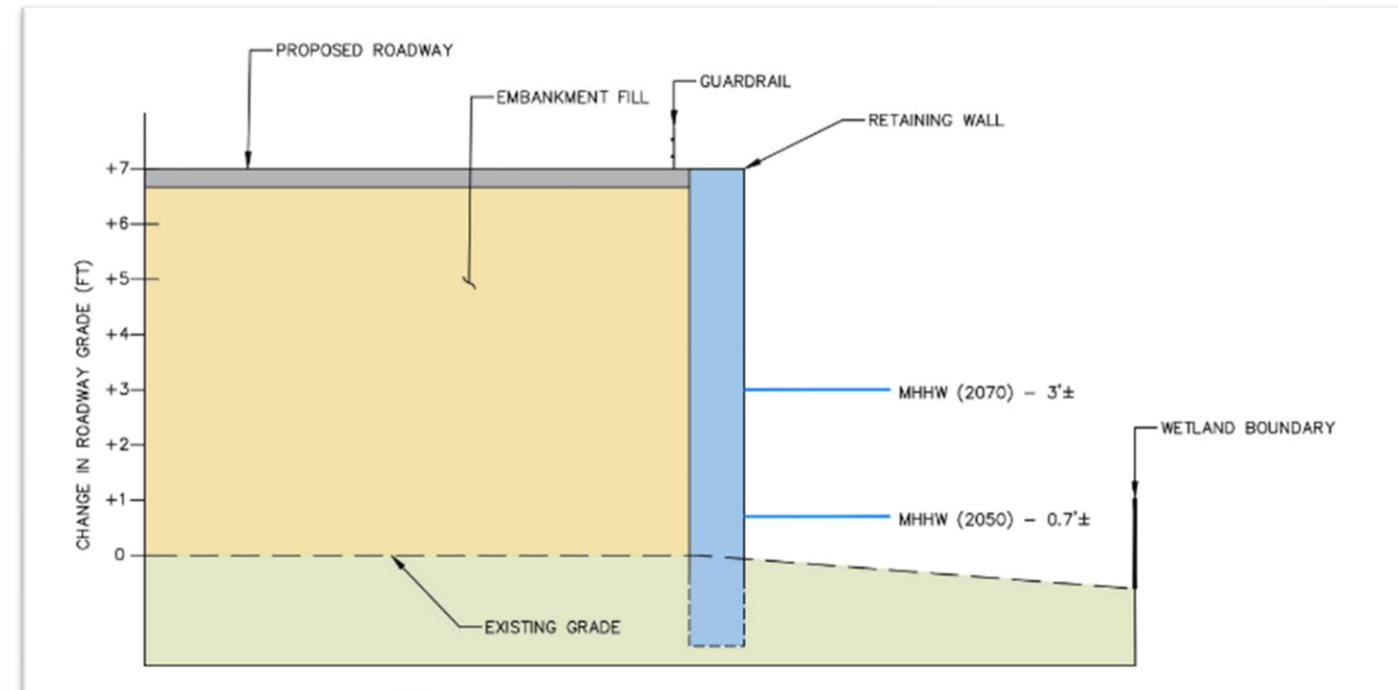
# PROJECT BACKGROUND

In developing these alternatives, we sought a broad range of possible roadway enhancements that would reduce the probability and depth of inundation through the planning horizon utilizing the then current StormTools data.

These alternatives would improve long-term resilience of the roadway infrastructure, reduce the frequency of roadway closures, and improve access and safety for residents and emergency vehicles.



**Figure 4:** Representative cross section of previously developed Alternative 2: raising the road to elevation 9'



**Figure 5:** Representative cross section of previously developed Alternative 3: raising the road to elevation 11'

## **2. VULNERABILITY UPDATES**

**Updates to Sea Level Rise Predictions  
2050 Sunny Day Flooding  
2050 Projected Storm Inundation Depths  
Estimated Present Day Water Levels  
Cumulative Risk**

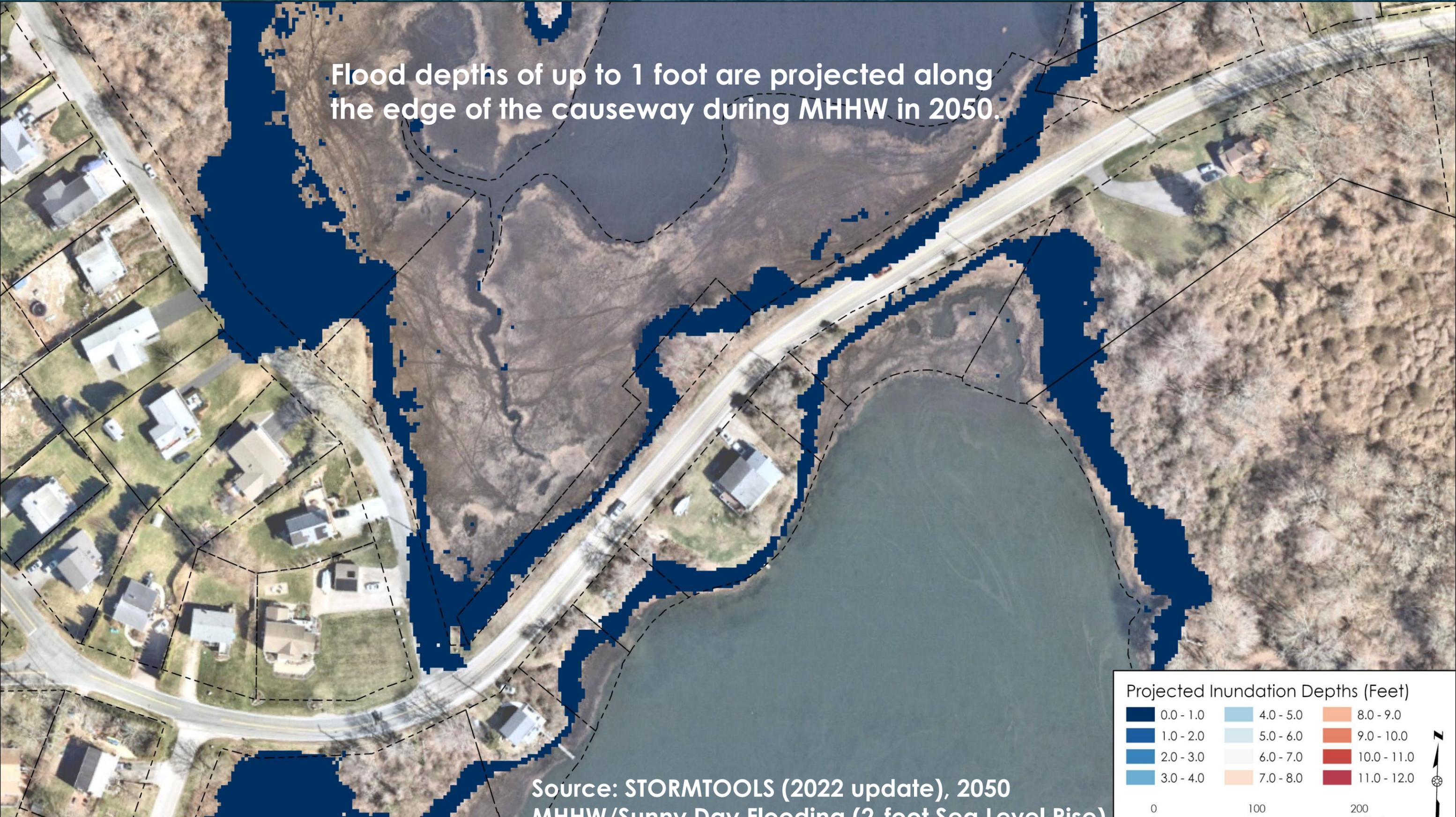
# UPDATES TO SEA LEVEL RISE PREDICTIONS

- ❑ The previous report, completed in December 2021, utilized NOAA relative sea level rise (SLR) scenario curves, developed in 2017.
- ❑ In 2022, NOAA updated the relative sea level change scenario curves (High Scenario) resulting in a 1ft lower projected sea level rise for 2050 and a 2ft lower projected sea level rise for 2070

		Present Day	2050	2070
STORMTOOLS map layer to predict flooding due to SLR (ft)	2021 Report	+1ft	+3ft	+5ft
	Current Analysis	+1ft	+2ft	+3ft

# 2050 SUNNY DAY TIDAL - MEAN HIGHER HIGH WATER (MHHW) FLOODING (+2 FEET SLR)

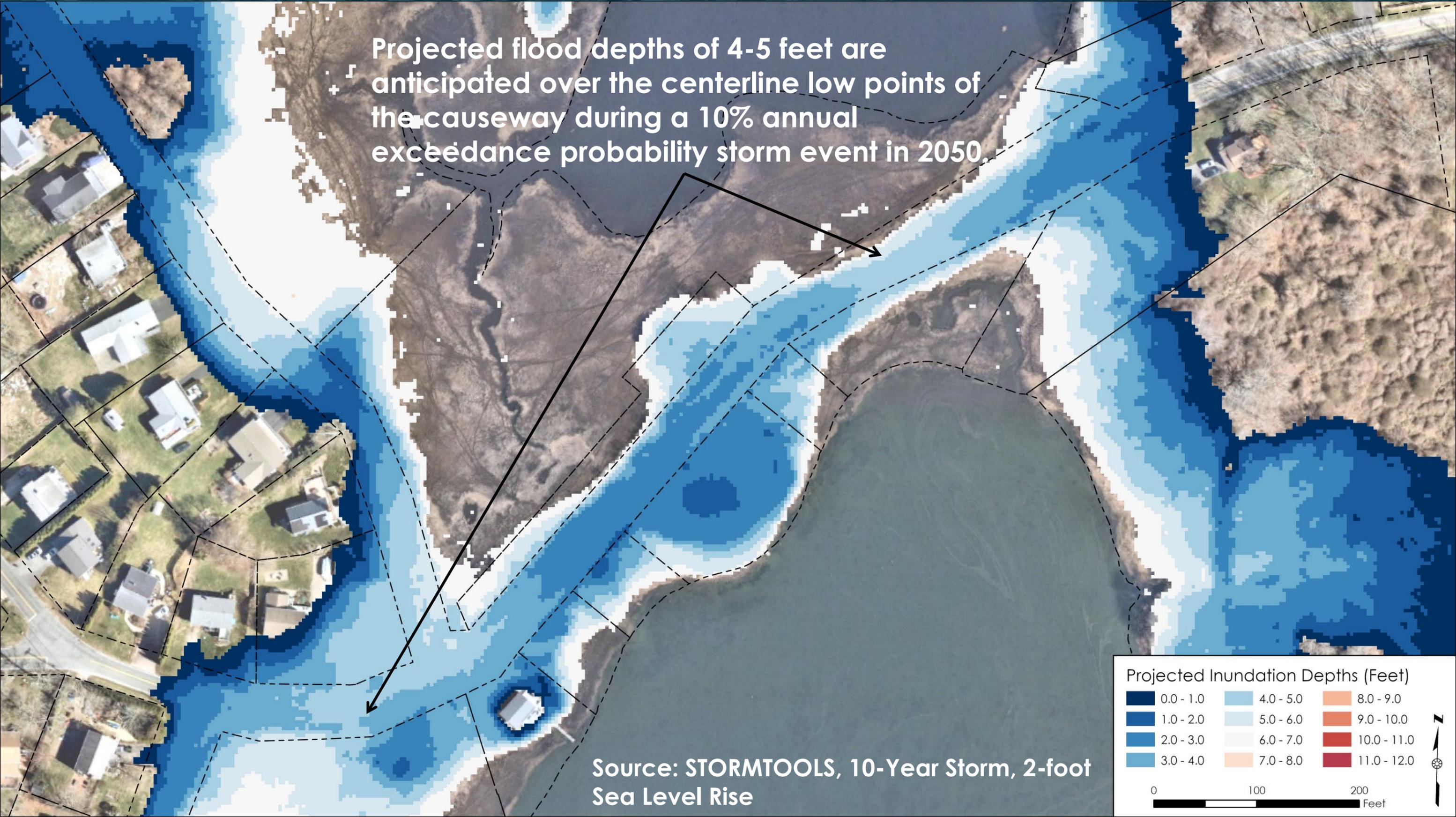
Flood depths of up to 1 foot are projected along the edge of the causeway during MHHW in 2050.



Source: STORMTOOLS (2022 update), 2050  
MHHW/Sunny Day Flooding (2 foot Sea Level Rise)

# 2050 – 10% ANNUAL EXCEEDANCE PROBABILITY STORM SURGE

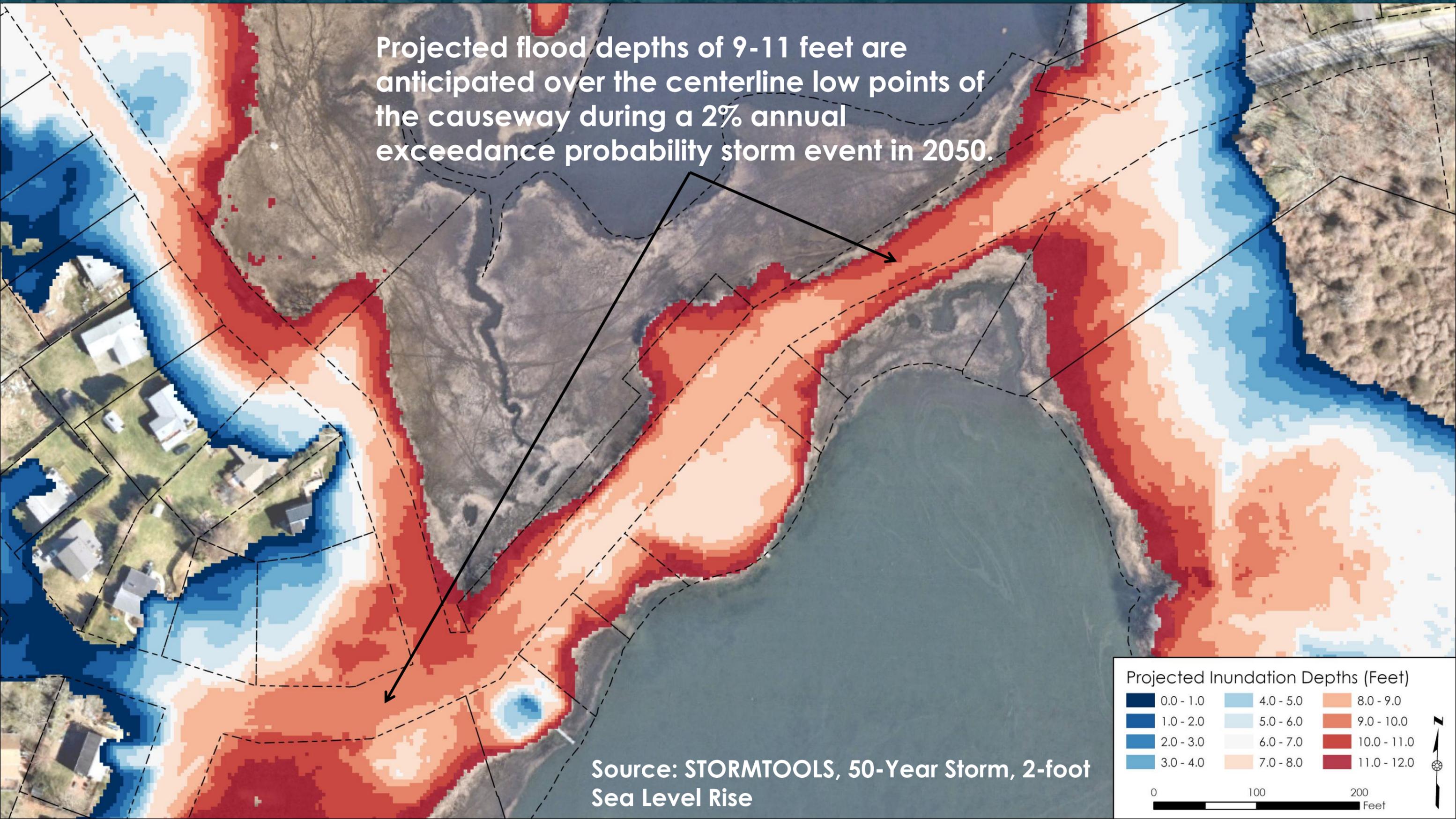
Projected flood depths of 4-5 feet are anticipated over the centerline low points of the causeway during a 10% annual exceedance probability storm event in 2050.



Source: STORMTOOLS, 10-Year Storm, 2-foot Sea Level Rise

# 2050 – 2% Annual Exceedance Probability STORM SURGE

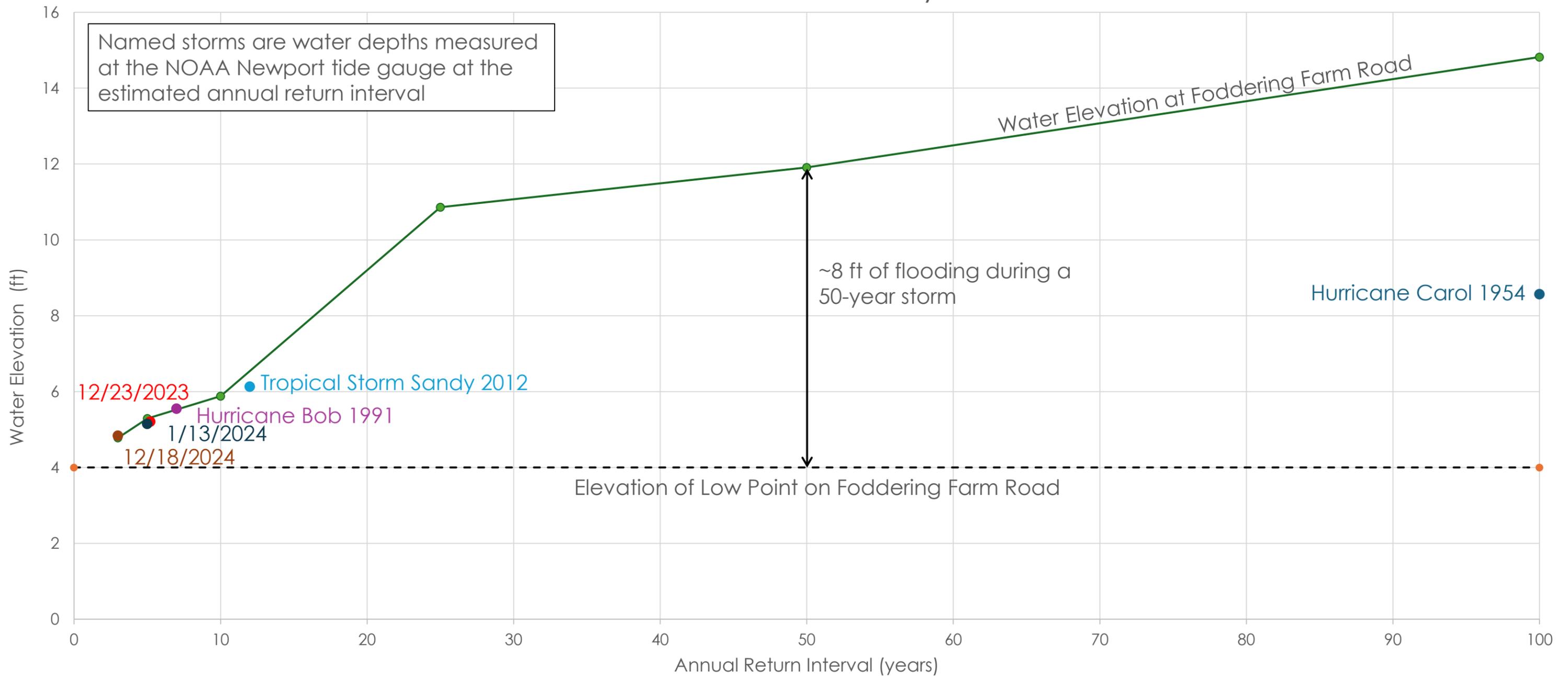
Projected flood depths of 9-11 feet are anticipated over the centerline low points of the causeway during a 2% annual exceedance probability storm event in 2050.



Source: STORMTOOLS, 50-Year Storm, 2-foot Sea Level Rise

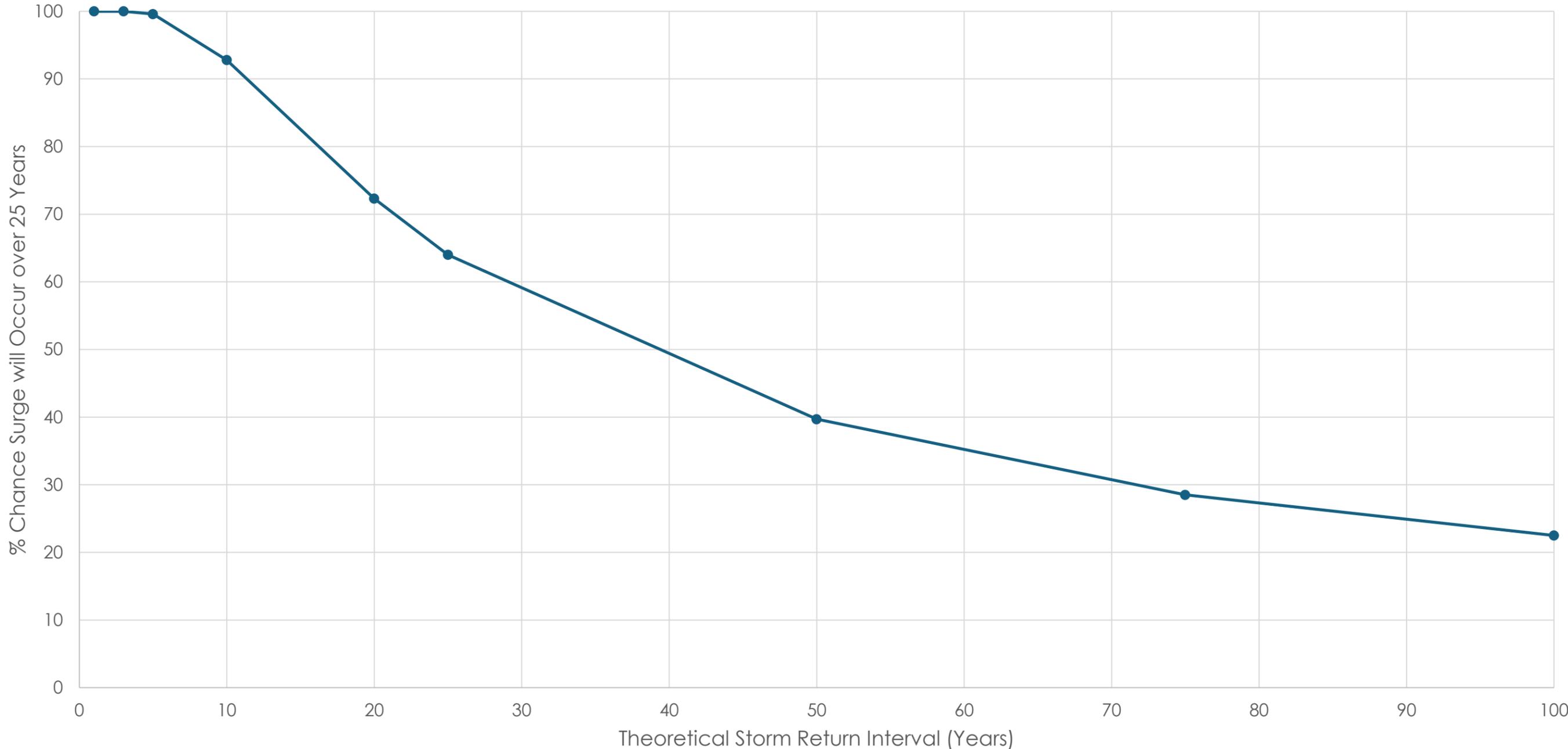
# ESTIMATED PRESENT DAY WATER LEVELS

## StormTools Estimated Present Day Water Levels



# CUMULATIVE RISK

Present Day Probability of Theoretical Storm Occurrence in the Next 25 Years



For Example:

- The probability of a 10-year storm occurring in the next 25 years is over 90%
- The probability of a 50-year storm occurring in the next 25 years is 40%
- The probability of a 100-year storm occurring in the next 25 years is over 20%

# 3. PRELIMINARY DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

Natural Resource Impacts  
Drainage and Utility Impacts  
Road Raising to 9.0' NAVD88 – Plan and Profile  
Representative Cross Section of Road Raising to Elevation 9.0

# NATURAL RESOURCE IMPACTS

One of the project goals is to minimize impacts to natural resources



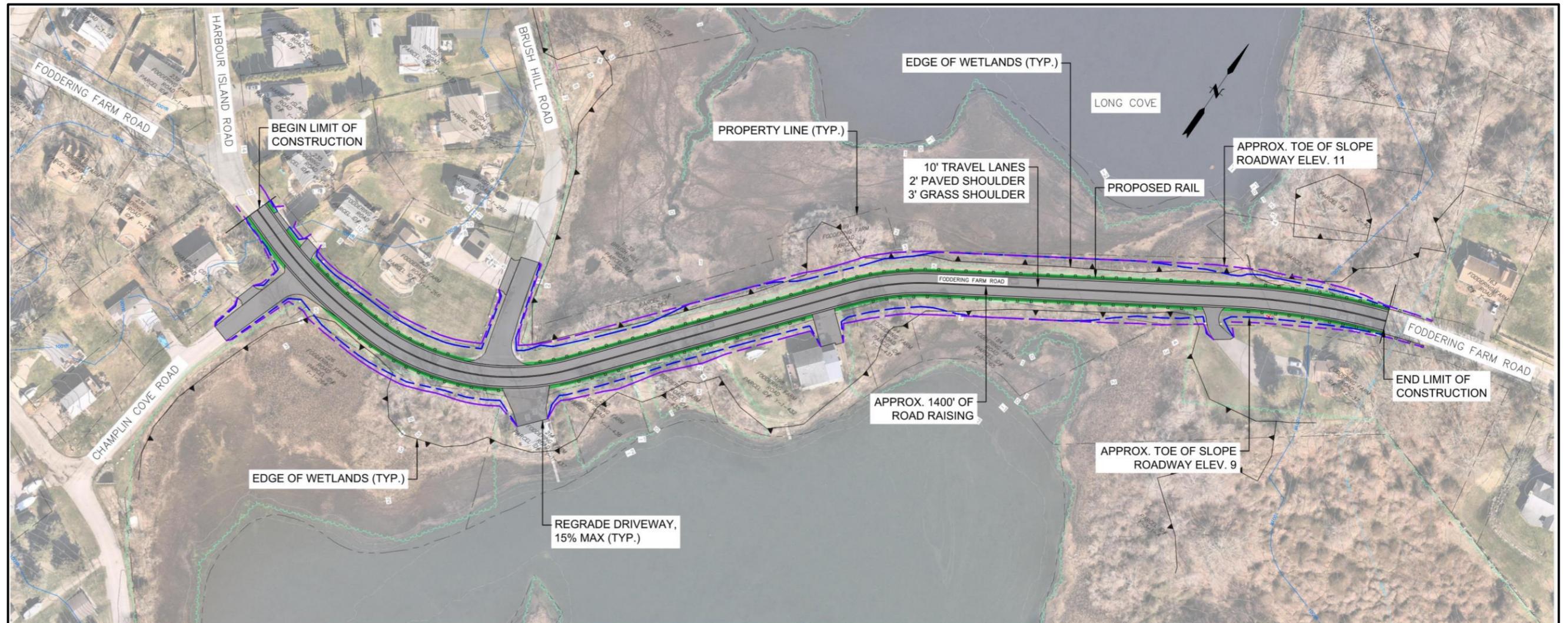
# DRAINAGE AND UTILITY IMPACTS

Both road raising alternatives would result in replacing and/or relocating:

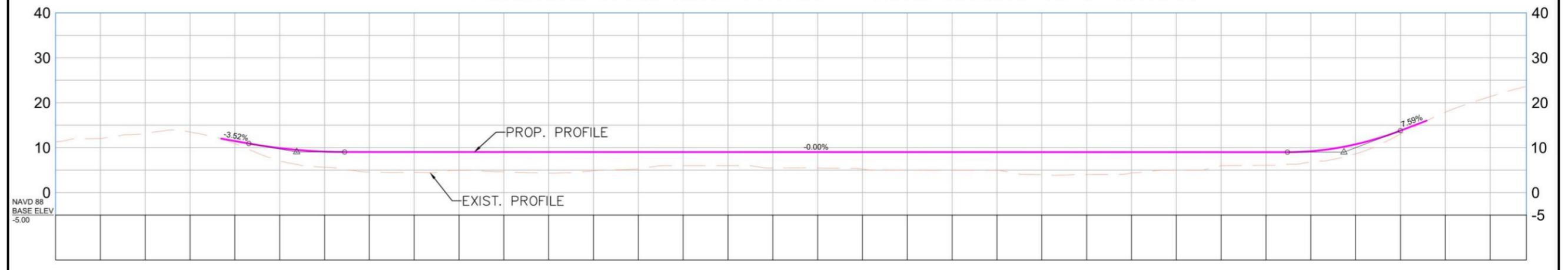
- Two utility poles
- Three catch basins



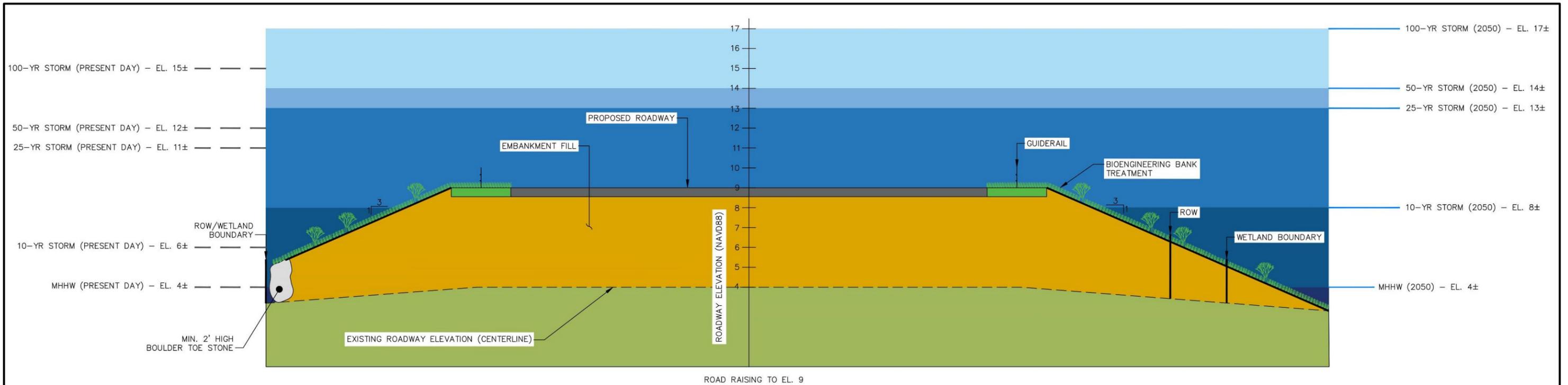
# ROAD RAISING TO 9' NAVD88 – PLAN AND PROFILE



FODDERING FARM ROAD PROFILE – ROAD RAISING TO 9' NAVD88

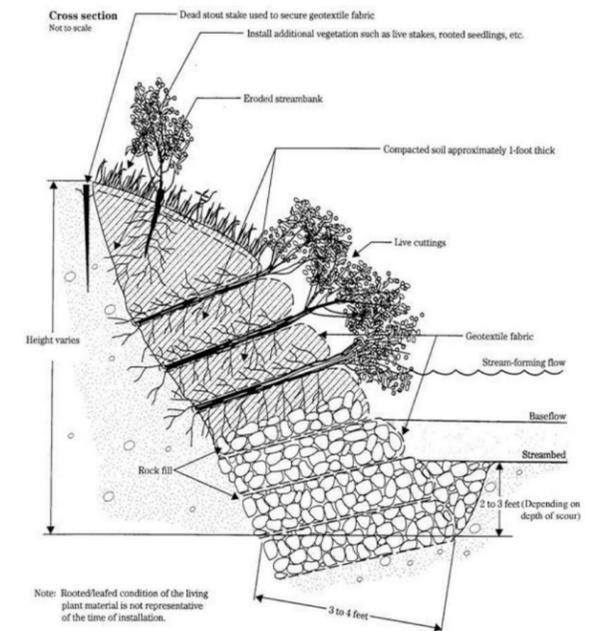
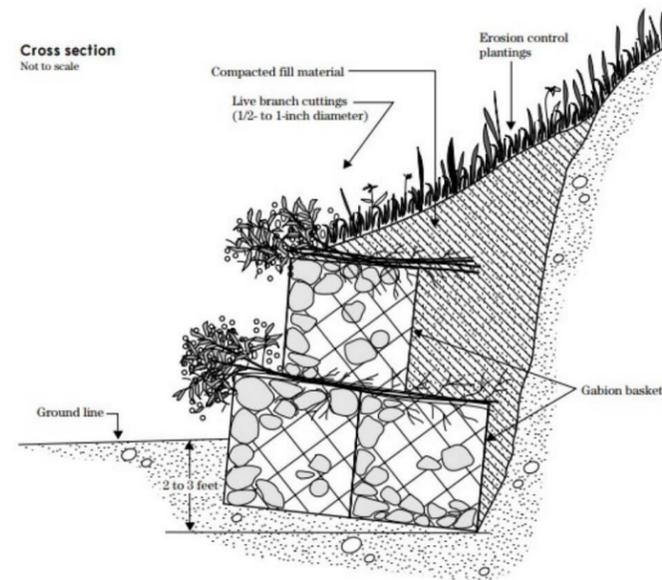


# REPRESENTATIVE CROSS SECTION OF ROAD RAISING TO ELEVATION 9.0



## Slopes above Mean High Water (MHW)

- Vegetated slope
- Vegetated slope with toe protection
  - Coir logs
  - Rock toe
  - Vegetated rock gabion toe
- Vegetated slope with engineered core
- Vegetated geogrid



# FUSS & O'NEILL

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comments.