Collaboration Restores Aquatic Connectivity in the Norwalk River



Connecticut Association of Wetland Sciences

2024 Annual Meeting Strong Pond Dam Removed!







Save the Sound Strong Pond Dam Removal Project

Norwalk River, Wilton, Connecticut; CT Dam ID#16105



2023.03.09 PROJECT NUMBER: 195601697







Save the Sound 900 Chapel St. Suite 2202 New Haven, CT 06510

SHEET 4.1-4.2

SHEET 4.3

SHEET 5.1

SHEET 5.2

SHEET 5.7

SHEET 7.1

SHEET 7.2

SHEET 7.5

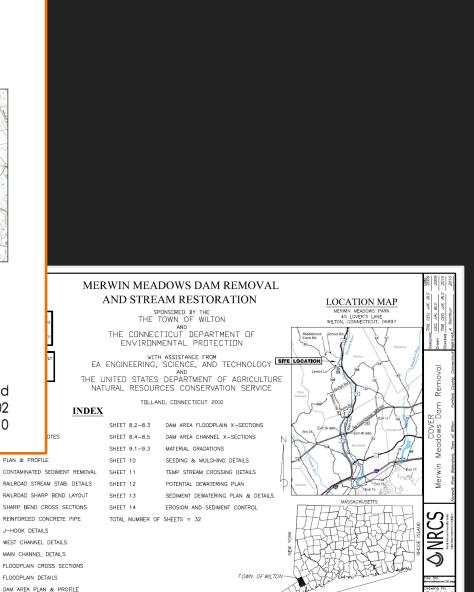
SHEET 8.1

SHEET 7.3-7.4

SHEET 6

SHEET 5 3-5

Take Me to the River



NOT TO SCALE

The Design Continuum

2010 NRCS Design

Design Objectives – 2010 NRCS Design

Primary Objective:

1. "provide fish passage"

Secondary Objectives

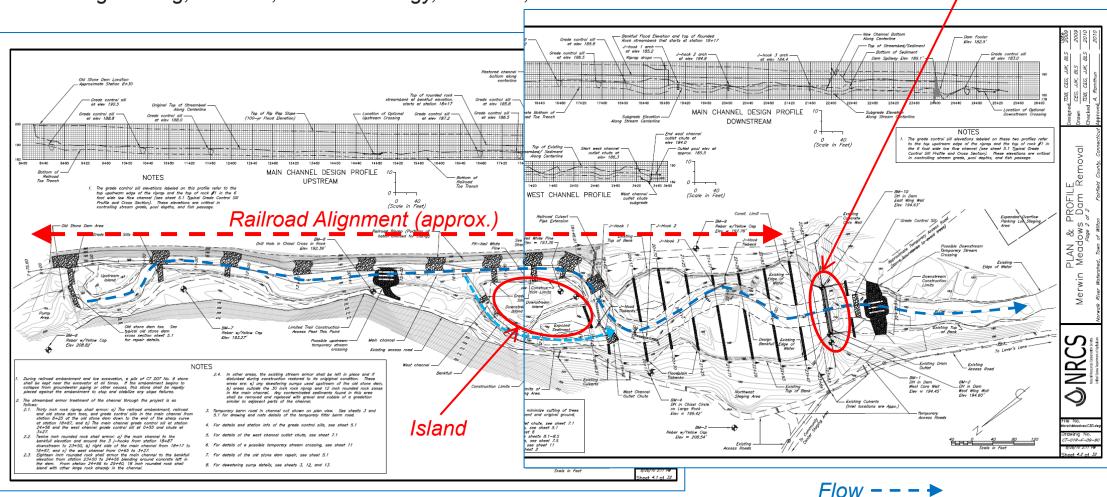
- 1. Remove contaminated sediment
- 2. Prevent piping of fine-grained material from railroad embankment
- 3. Reinforce the railroad embankment
- 4. Minimize disturbance
- 5. Stabilize the river grade
- 6. Make newly created channel as stable as upstream and downstream channel using rounded rock
- 7. Create a new floodplain
- 8. Minimize pollution during construction

2010 NRCS Design

Dam!

Design reflected the current state-of-practice – *shout out to:*

- NRCS Torrington Service Center, Torrington, CT
- EA Engineering, Science, and Technology, Warwick, RI



2023 Build Design

2019 BOD

Design Objectives – 2023 Built Design: 2019 Preliminary Basis of Design

Primary Goals:

- 1. Remove a public safety hazard
- 2. Reconnect ecosystem services between the riverine and estuarine environments
- 3. Restore natural biotic and abiotic fluxes...to enhance the aquatic ecosystem

Secondary Goals

- 1. Minimize long-term site maintenance costs
- 2. Provide opportunities to enhance public recreation
- 3. Provide educational opportunities

Design Objectives and Criteria

- 1. Protect the existing railroad embankment
- 2. Support development of a more natural channel morphology
- 3. Minimize disturbance to the upstream channel
- 4. Minimize the potential for uncontrolled release of sediment
- 5. Reduce Project construction costs relative to the 2010 NRCS Design

Design Objectives – 2010, 2019

2010 to 2019 What Changed?

2010 NRCS Design Primary Objective

1. Provide fish passage

Secondary Objectives

- 1. Remove contaminated sediment
- 2. Prevent piping of fine-grained material from railroad embankment
- 3. Reinforce the railroad embankment
- 4. Minimize disturbance
- 5. Stabilize the river grade
- 6. Make newly created channel as stable as upstream and downstream channel <u>using</u> rounded rock
- 7. Create a new floodplain
- 8. Minimize pollution during construction -

Conclusion: Not a lot changed ...other than the presentation

2019 Basis of Design

Primary Goals

- 1. Remove a public safety hazard
- 2. Reconnect ecosystem services between the riverine and estuarine environments
- 3. Restore natural biotic and abiotic fluxes to enhance the aquatic ecosystem

Secondary Goals

2.

3.

4.

- 1. Minimize long-term site maintenance costs
- 2. <u>Provide opportunities to enhance public</u> recreation
- 3. Provide educational opportunities

Design Objectives and Criteria

- Protect the existing railroad embankment
- Support development of a more natural channel morphology
- Minimize disturbance to the upstream channel Minimize the potential for uncontrolled release of sediment
- 5. <u>Reduce Project construction costs</u> relative to the 2010 NRCS Design

Let's Revisit the Goals, Objectives and Criteria

2019 Basis of Design

Primary Goals

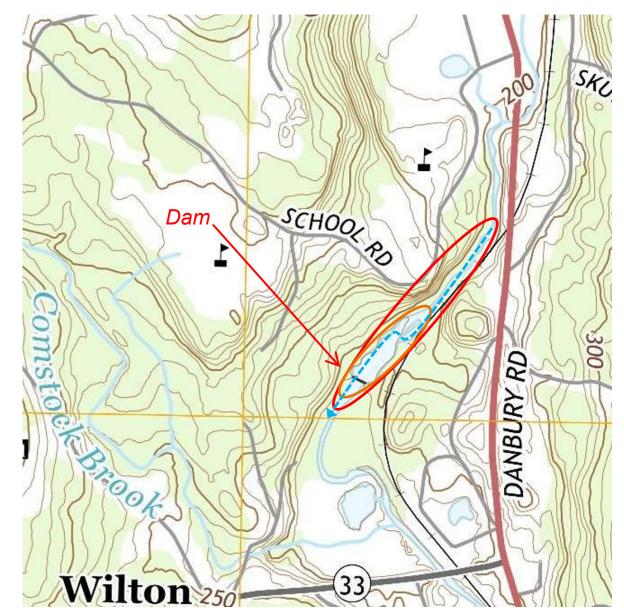
- 1. Remove a public safety hazard
- 2. Reconnect ecosystem services between the riverine and estuarine environments
- 3. Restore natural biotic and abiotic fluxes to enhance the aquatic ecosystem

Secondary Goals

- 1. Minimize long-term site maintenance costs
- 2. Provide opportunities to enhance public recreation
- 3. Provide educational opportunities

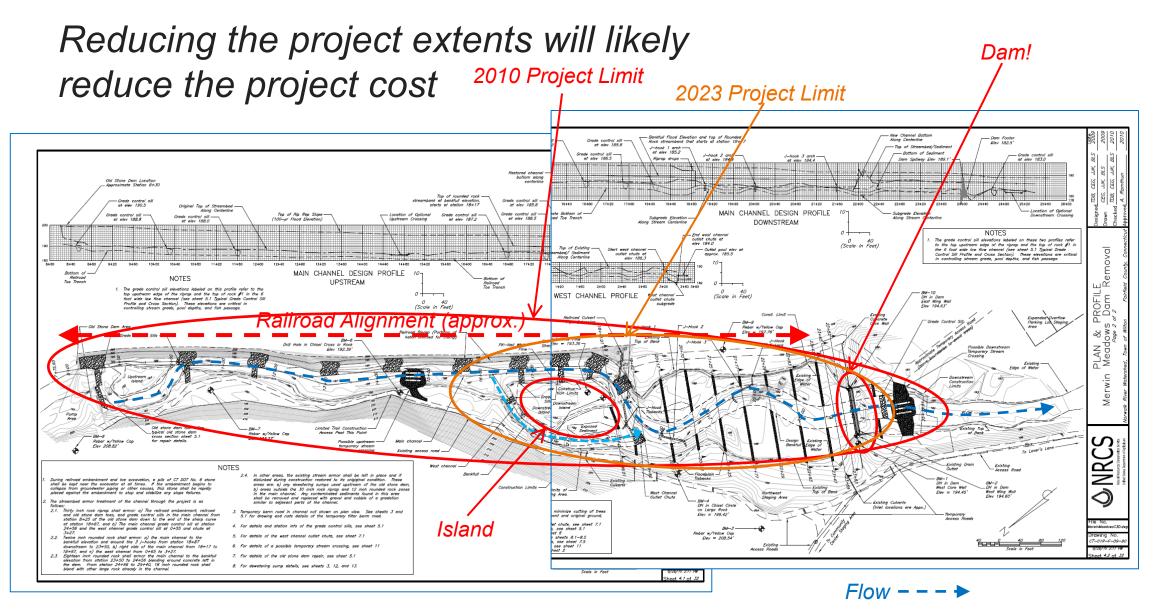
Design Objectives and Criteria

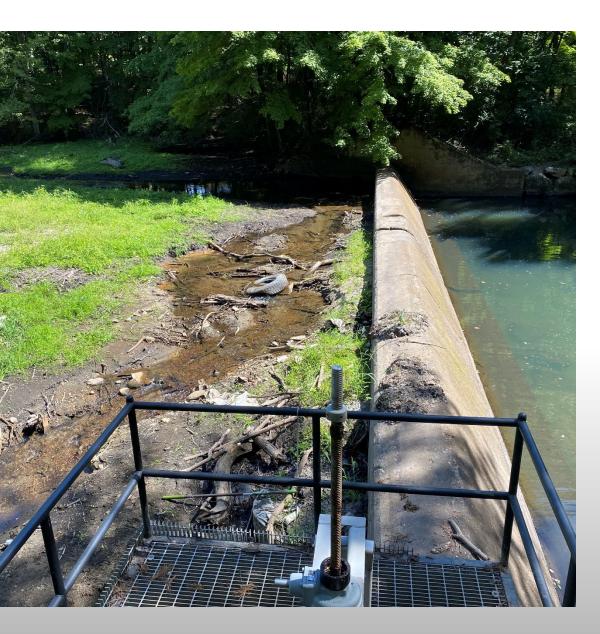
- 1. Protect the existing railroad embankment
- 2. Support development of a more natural channel morphology
- 3. Minimize disturbance to the upstream channel
- 4. Minimize the potential for uncontrolled release of sediment
- 5. Reduce Project construction costs relative to the 2010 NRCS Design



Revisiting a Previous Slide

Montage from Plan Sheet Nos. 4.1 and 4.2 of 32 from 2010 NRCS Plan Set





Rolling it up: The Big Issues Primary Constraints (Opportunities?)

Railroad Embankment

- 2010 NRCS Design Protect the Railroad Embankment
- Opportunity:
 - The dam <u>wasn't</u> constructed to protect the railroad

Sediment Management

- 2010 NRCS Design Remove ~7,500 CY of sediment and bring in ~7,500 CY of replacement material
- Opportunity:
 - The dam removal design and regulatory process has evolved



Train in Vain

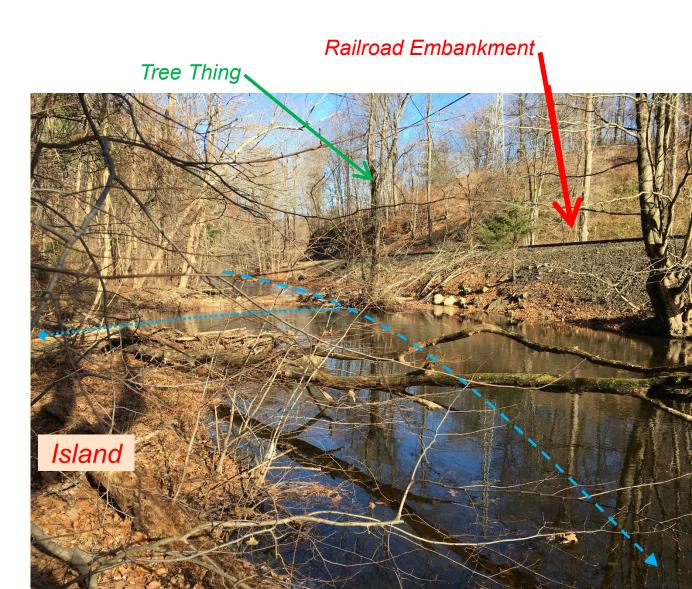
Infrastructure



Conceptual Design Elements

2019 BOD Conceptual Design

- 1. Proposed Extent of Dam Removal
- 2. Proposed Channel Alignment
- 3. Aquatic Organism Passage
- 4. Protection of the Railroad Embankment
- 5. Sediment Management
- 6. Changes to Regulated Natural Resources
- 7. Construction Access & Staging
- 8. Construction-Phase Water & Sediment Management



Railroad Embankment

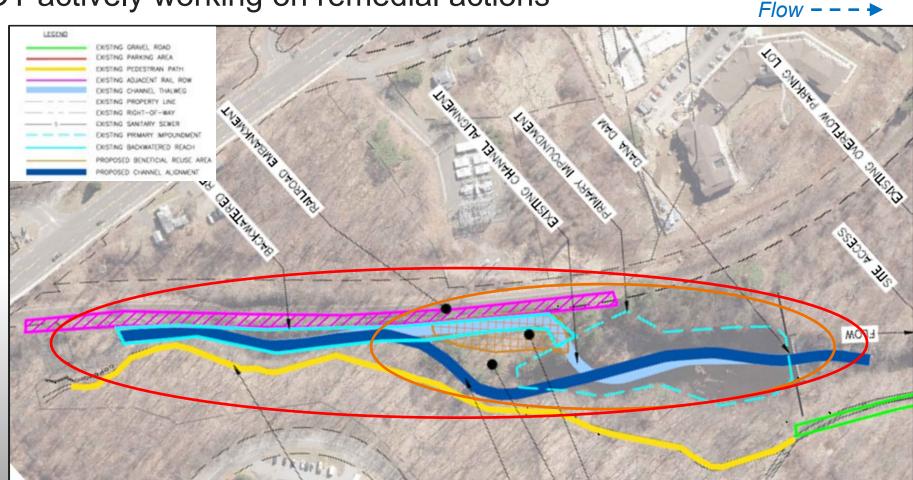
Railroad Embankment

- ~1,000 ft of Railroad Embankment along the river with...
- ~300 ft of embankment along the primary channel adjacent to an (anthropogenic) island
- CTDOT actively working on remedial actions

You can't move the railroad...

So why not move the river?

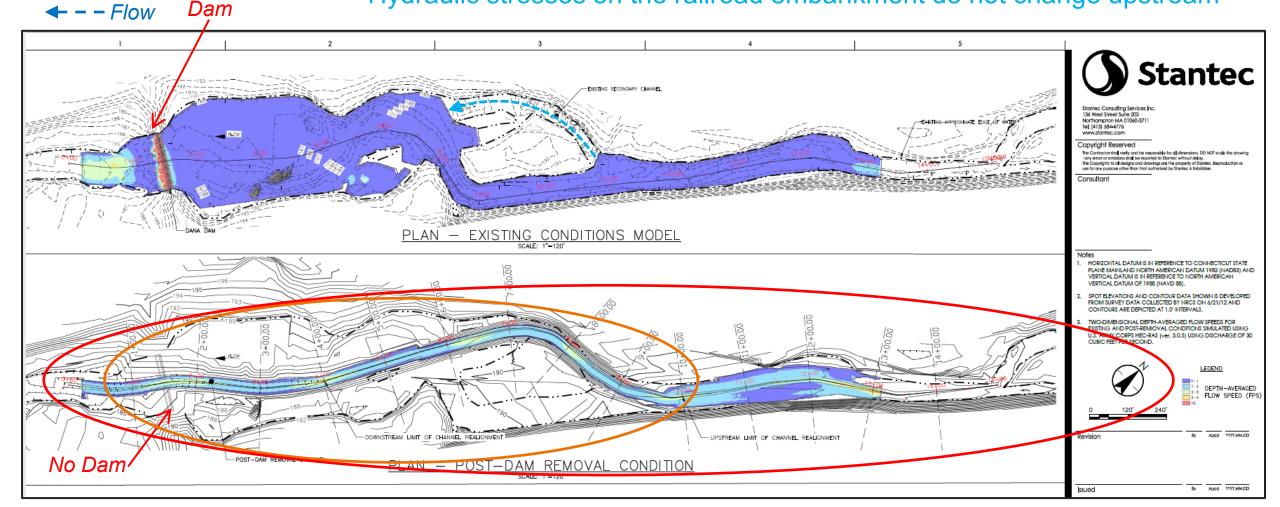
✓ Let's do it!



Another Realignment of the Norwalk River

Realign the River

- Move ~300 ft of river away from the railroad embankment
- "Hydraulic Similitude" upstream from the Project limit of work
 ✓ Hydraulic stresses on the railroad embankment do not change upstream





Adjacent Infrastructure

Previous Approach to Infrastructure Dependencies

• Part of the Dam Removal Project

An Evolved Approach

- Identify Responsibilities and Collaborate
- Address Infrastructure as Part of the Dam Removal Project <u>Process</u>



Stuck in the Middle with You

Sediment Management



Sediment Management

Sediment Management Requires Teamwork

- Lots of fieldwork
- Lots of desktop studies
- Lots of Coordination & Collaboration

Sample computer code for sediment management process:

For i = 1 to n 'note that "n" cannot be identified a priori

- 1. Coordinate and Collaborate^{<i>}
- 2. Due Diligence / Review of Previous Materials^{<i>}
- 3. Sediment Sampling and Analysis^{<i>}
- 4. Reporting on Findings^{<i>}
- 5. Alternatives Analyses^{<i>}
- 6. Sediment Management Plan^{<i>}

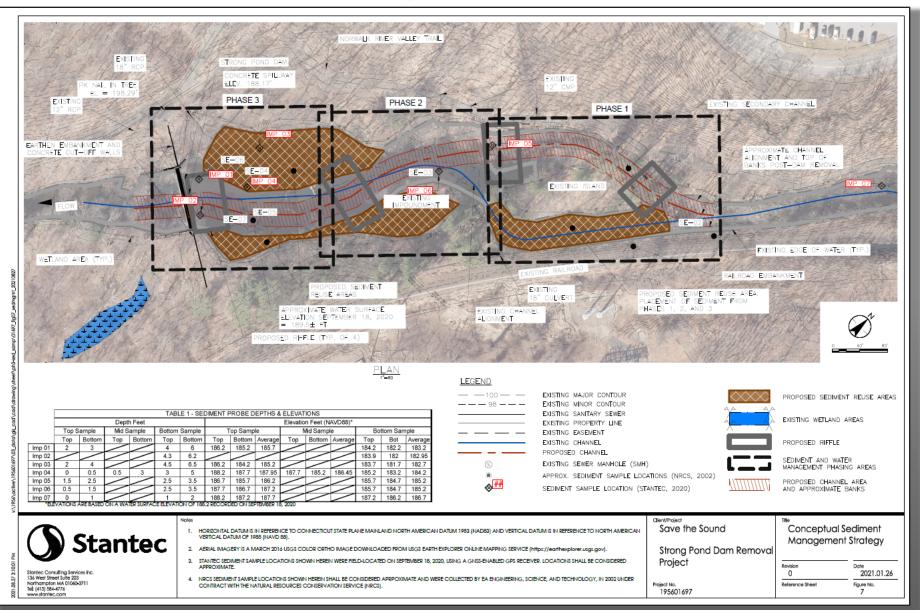
Next i

Sediment Management

Sediment Management Approach (Jan. 2022)

- Regulatory Framework Project site does not meet the definition of an "Establishment" per CGS Section 221-134 et seq. (CT Transfer Act)
- Project is regulated by CT DEEP Dam Safety Division per CGS Section 22a.
- Sediment Management Alternatives
 - 1. Alternative 1 Off-Site Disposal
 - 2. Alternative 2 Segregate Sediment with Limited Off-Site Disposal
 - 3. Alternative 3 On-Site Sediment Management (spoiler alert)
 - 4. Alternative 4 Administrative Management Plan and Restricted Access

Sediment Management Trends in Dam Removal



Dam removal projects have trended towards "instream sediment management" (ISM)

This project reflects a step backwards from ISM...

And a step to the side relative to removing and replacing material.

Lesson:

Be prepared to adapt



Scarlet Begonias – Fire on the Mountain

Putting the Pieces Together

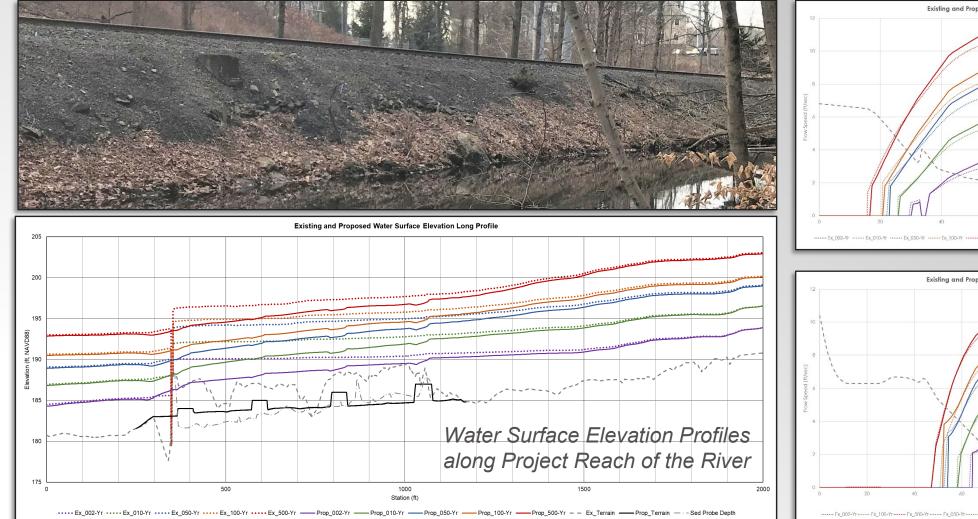


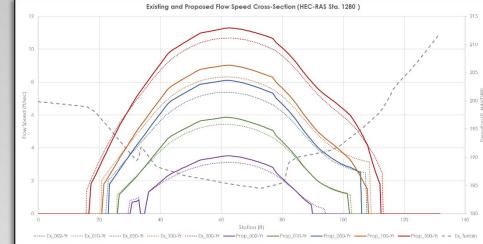
Key Element: "Hydraulic Similitude"

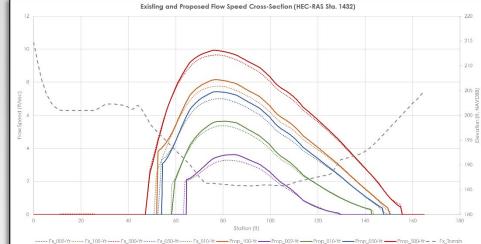
Sounds cool, right?

It means "Don't change conditions along the railroad embankment"

Flow Speeds Sections along Embankment







Key Element: "Angular Rock"

What an ugly topic...but let's be realistic.

- 1. Equivalent stability for rounded rock requires a 30% increase in rock diameter.
- 2. This results in 30% increases material thickness and volumes.
- 3. Sourcing rounded rock is difficult and will cost more.
- 4. Example "Dirty Riprap" installation at Pond Lily Dam Removal site





Pond Lily Dam Removal, West River, New Haven, CT

