

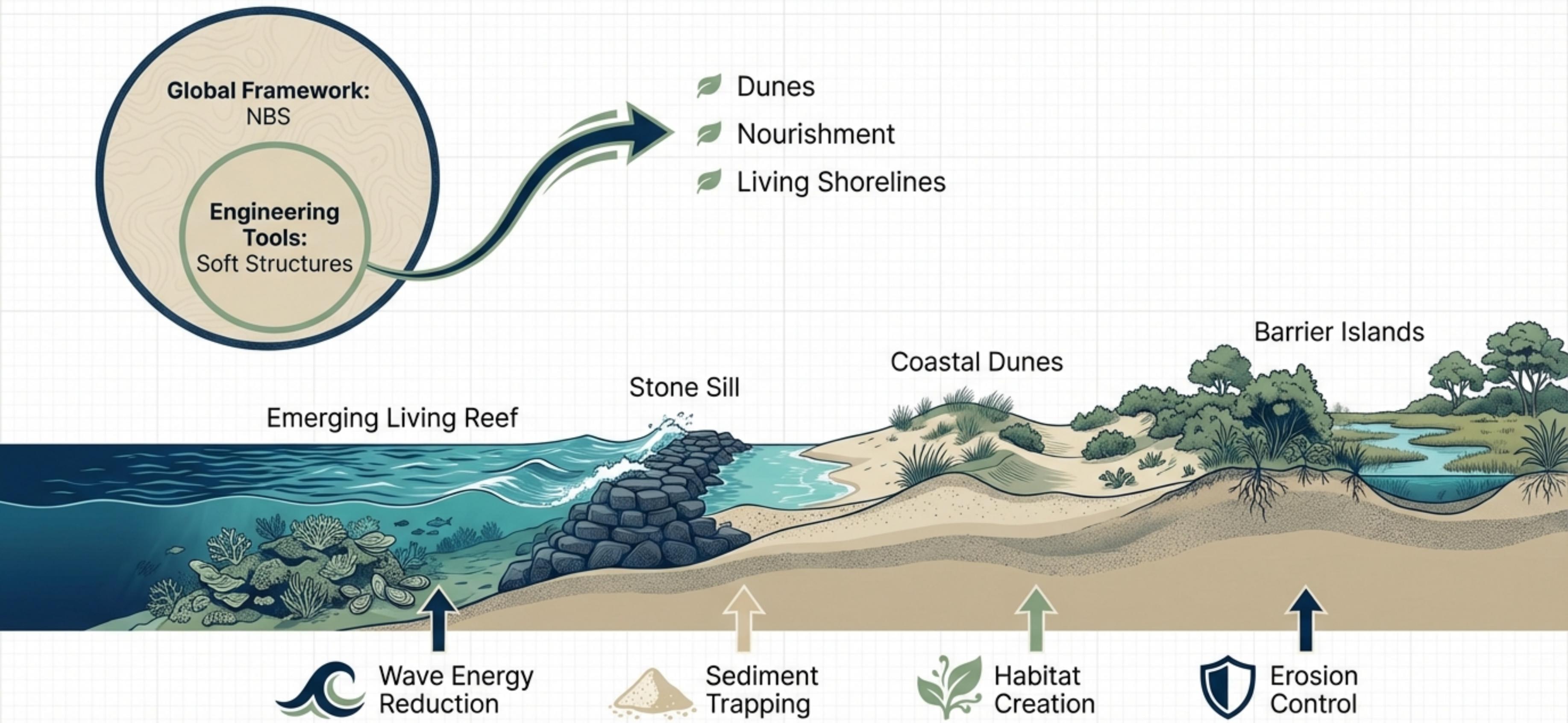
# Soft Coastal Structures & Nature-Based Solutions

*Principles, Physical Processes,  
and Engineering Design*

Soft/Green coastal structures are the engineering tools used to implement the broader Nature-Based Solutions (NBS) philosophy—working with nature to build long-term resilience.



# The Nature-Based Solutions (NBS) Framework



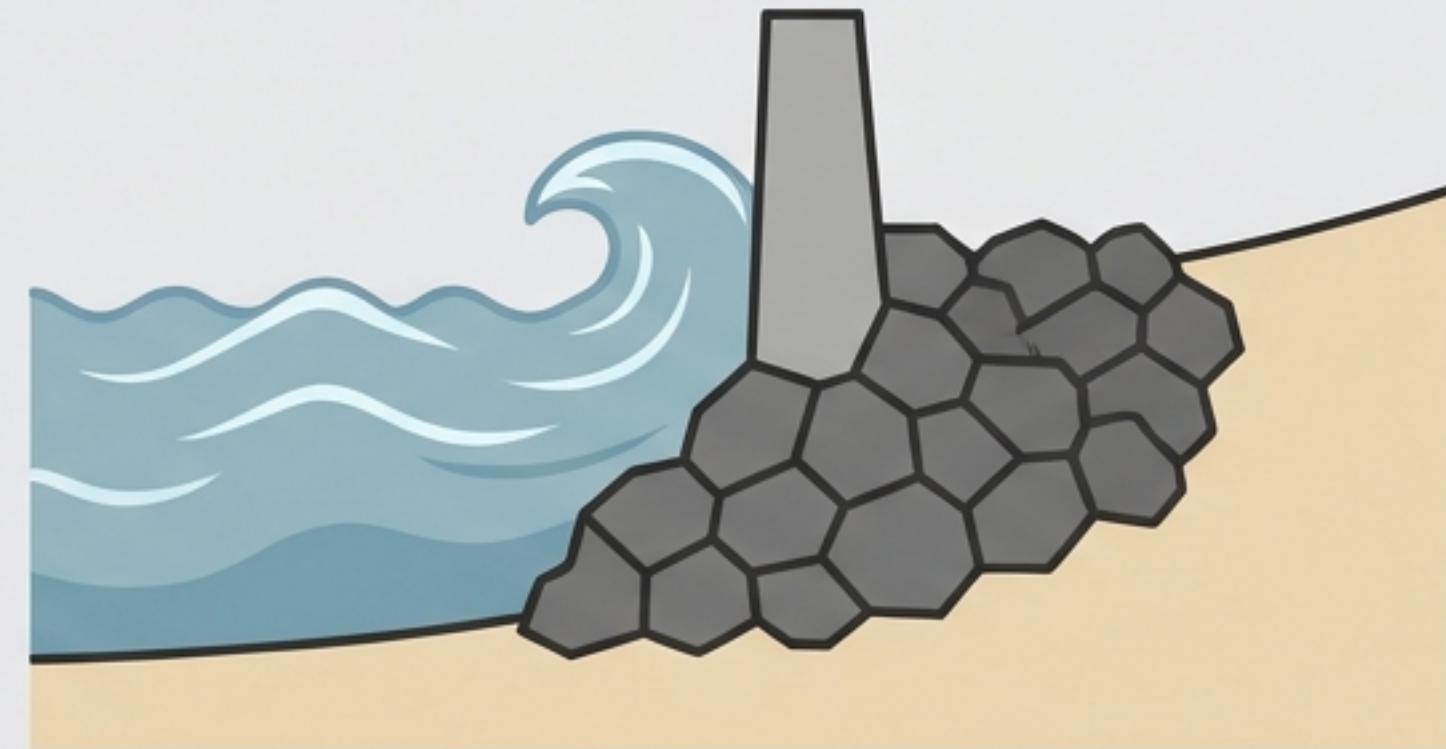
# Comparative Analysis: Soft vs. Hard Structures

## Soft (Green / Nature-Based)



- Material: Natural (sand, vegetation, reefs)
- Response: Dynamic & Adaptive
- Mechanism: Dissipates energy (drag, friction)
- Failure Mode: Gradual adjustment
- Co-Benefits: Habitat, Carbon Storage

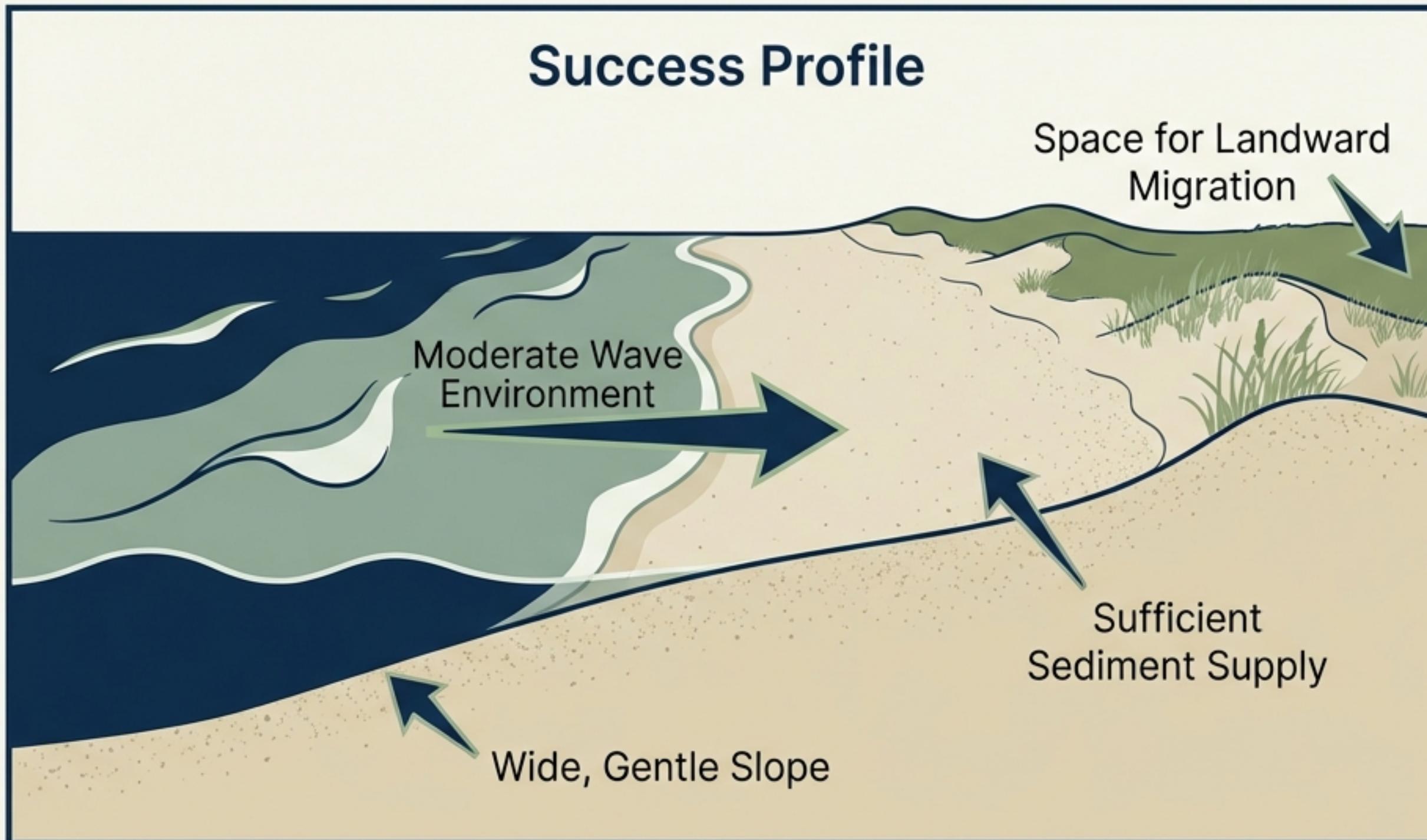
## Hard (Gray / Engineered)



- Material: Concrete, Rock, Steel
- Response: Rigid & Static
- Mechanism: Reflects/Redirects energy
- Failure Mode: Sudden/Catastrophic
- Co-Benefits: Minimal or Negative

**Key Takeaway:** Soft structures are process-based; Hard structures are resistance-based.

# Feasibility: When to Go Soft



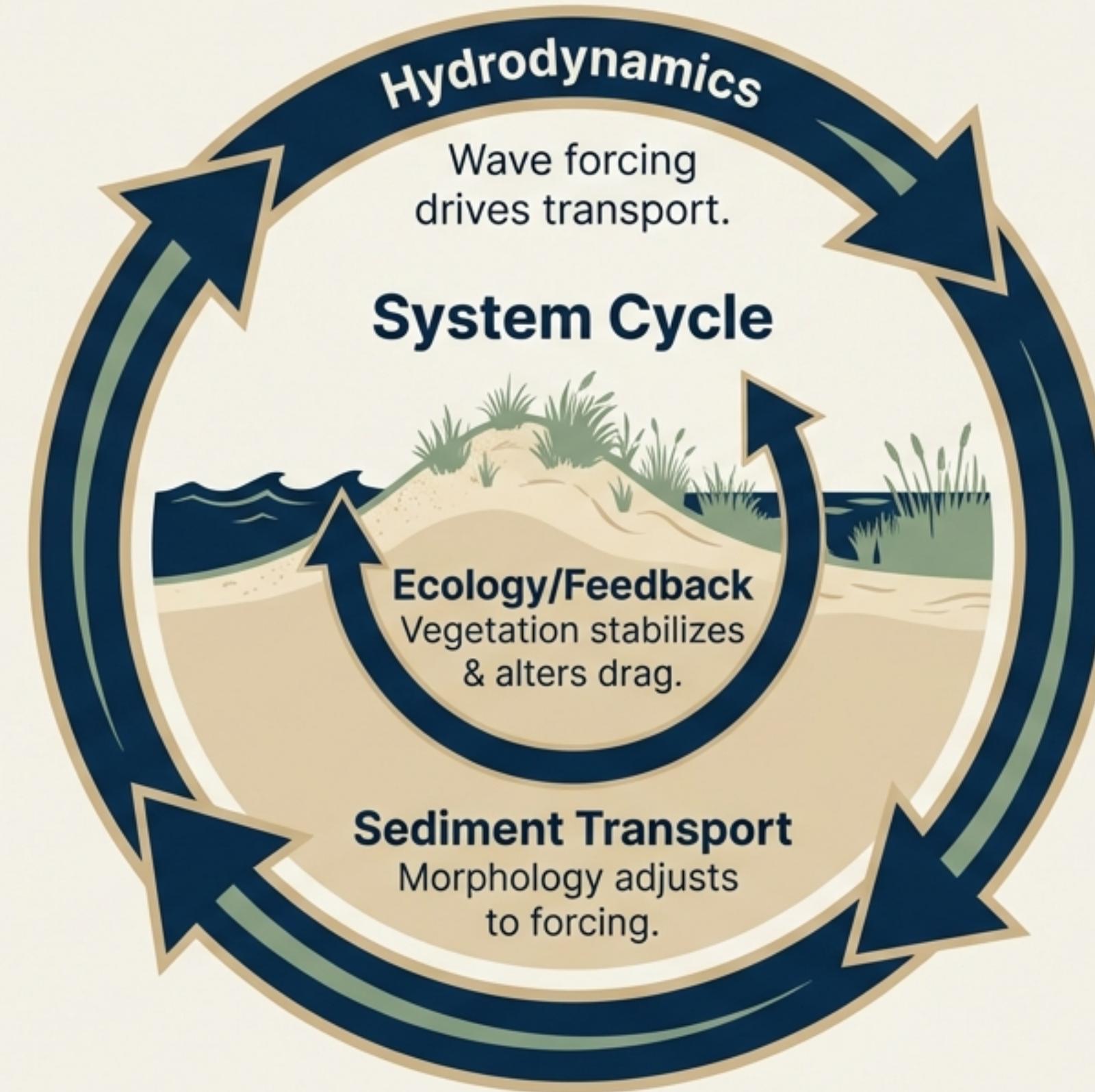
## Warning Box

### Failure Conditions (When NOT to use)

- High-energy open coasts (cyclones/swell)
- Steep nearshore profiles
- Sediment-starved systems
- Critical infrastructure requiring zero overtopping

# The Engine Room: Governing Processes

**Pillar**  
Hydrodynamics  
(Waves, Currents,  
Surge)

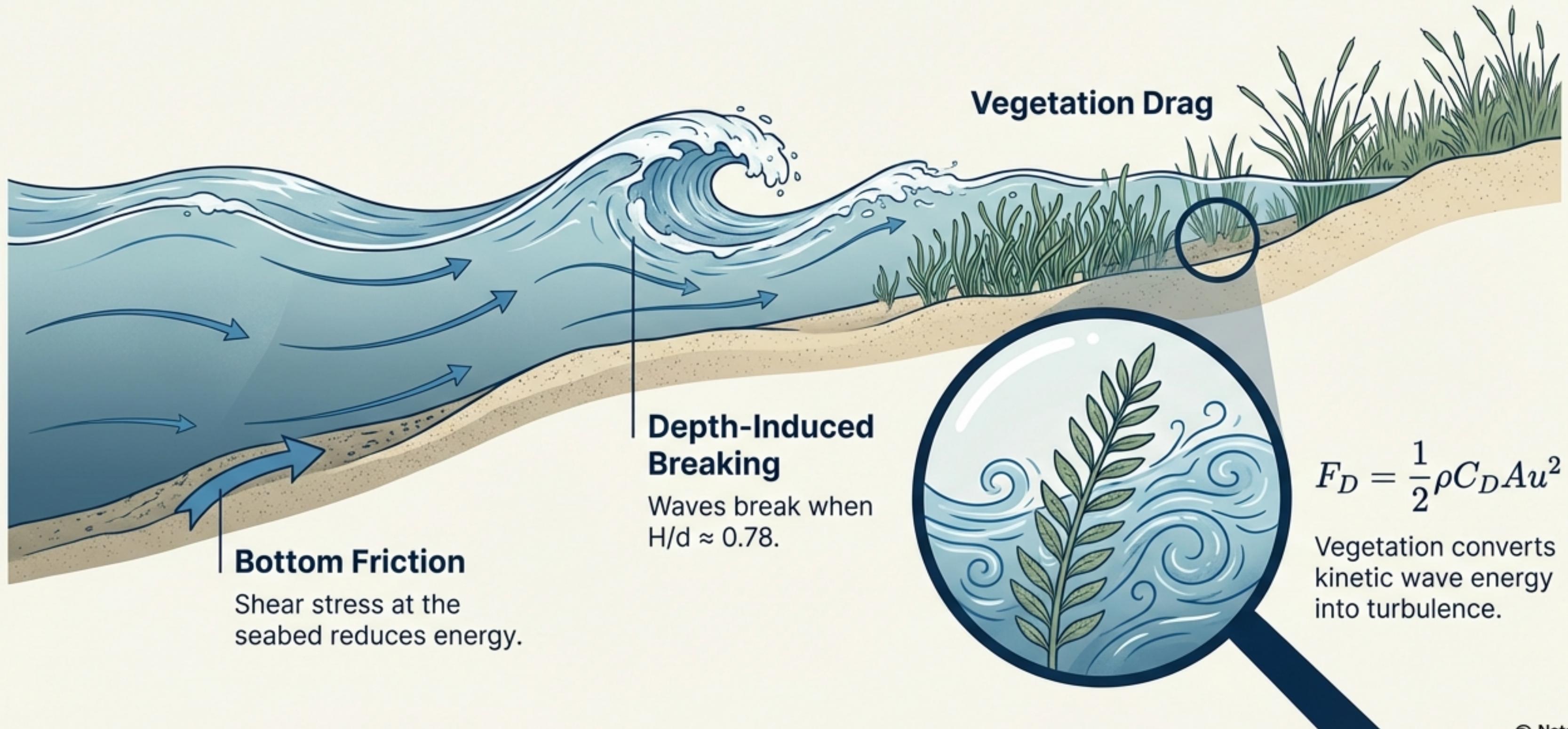


**Pillar**  
Ecology  
(Vegetation,  
Biogenic Reefs)

**Pillar**  
Sediment Transport  
(Cross-shore,  
Longshore)

**Pillar**  
Morphodynamics  
(Profile adjustment)

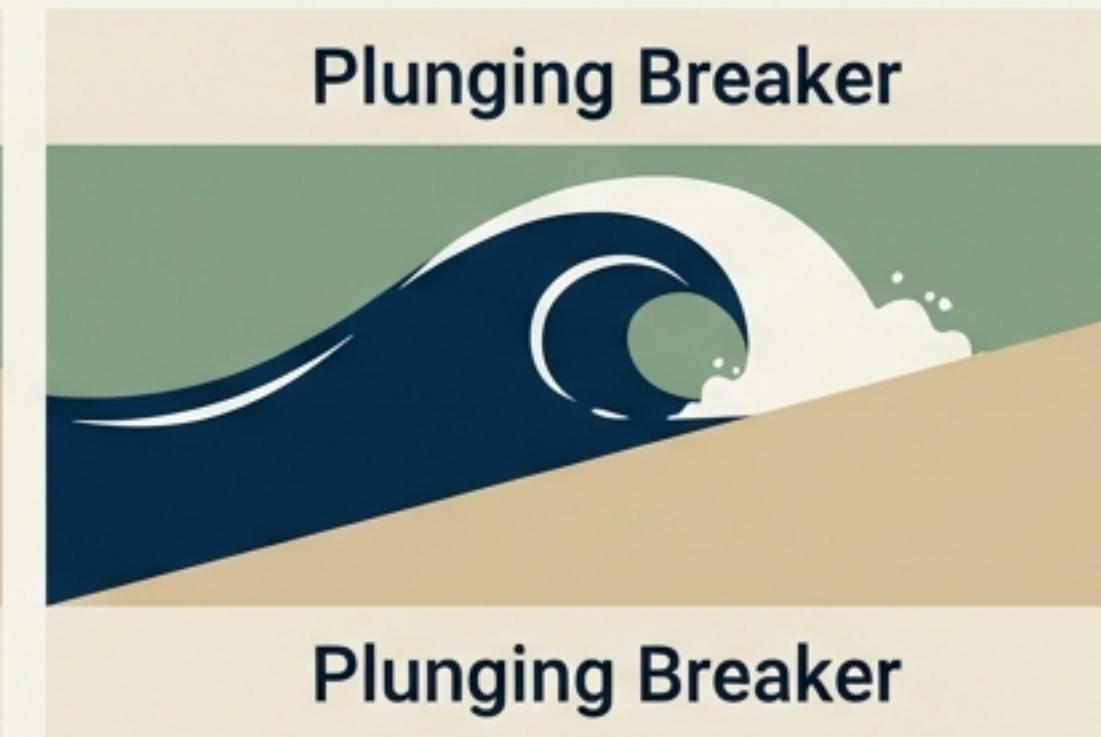
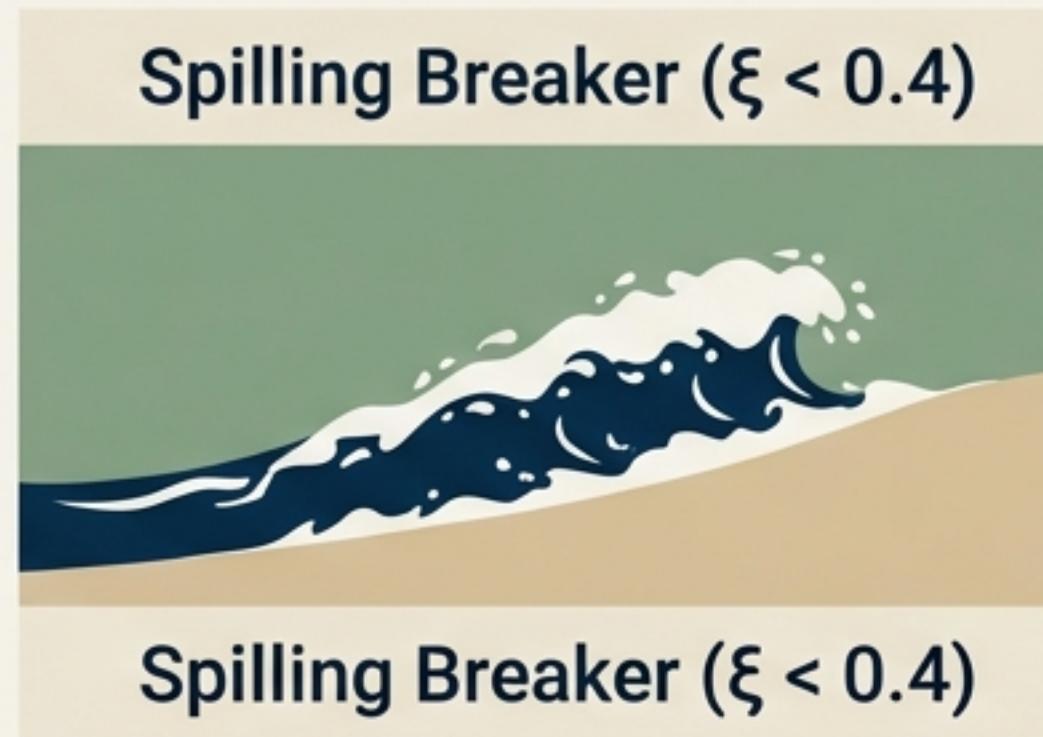
# Mechanics of Wave Energy Dissipation



$$F_D = \frac{1}{2} \rho C_D A u^2$$

Vegetation converts kinetic wave energy into turbulence.

# The Physics of Slope: Surf Similarity & Run-Up



High Dissipation. Desired for NBS.

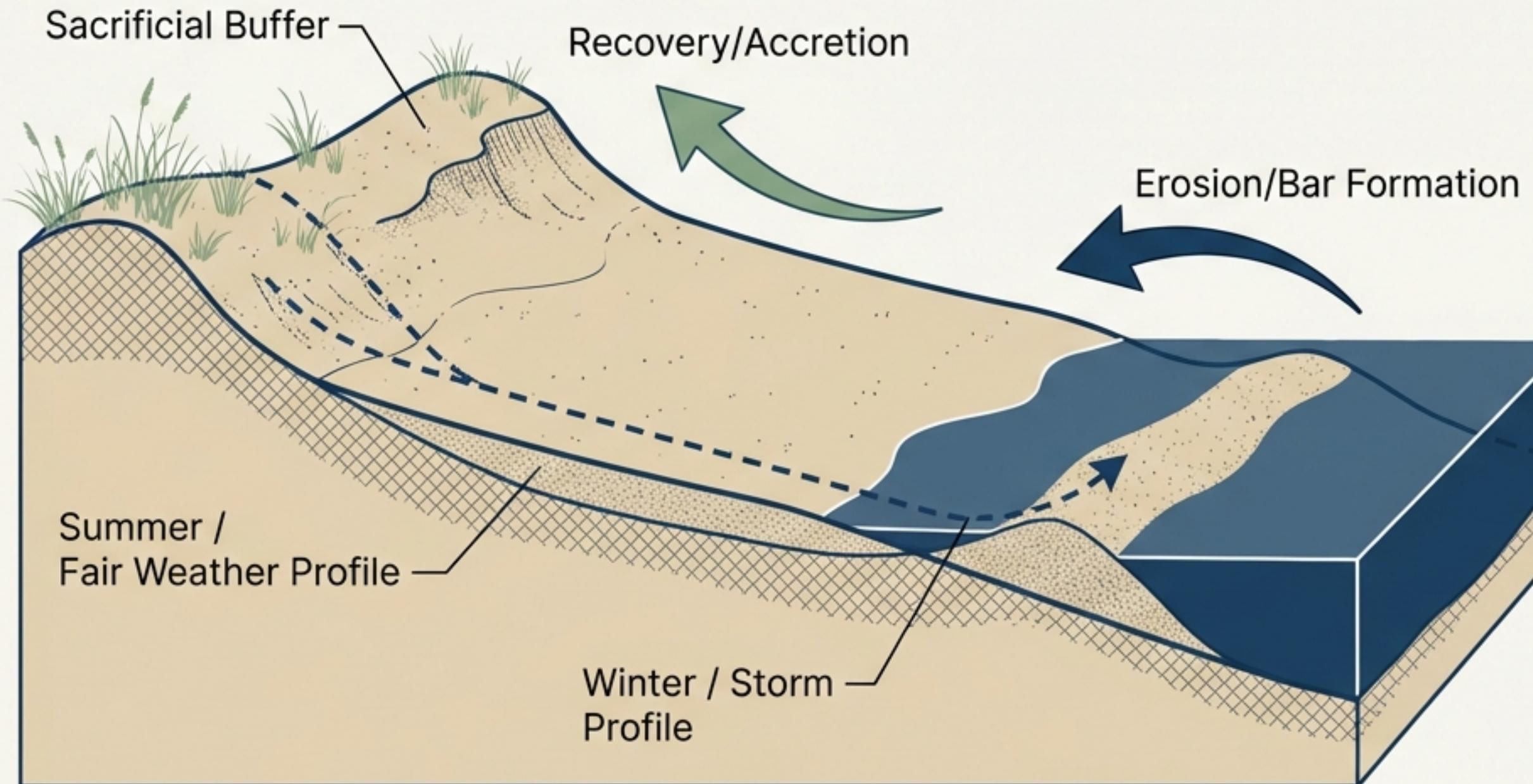
High Reflection/Run-up.

SLOPE STEEPNESS

**Surf Similarity Parameter:**  $\xi = \frac{\tan \beta}{\sqrt{H_0/L_0}}$

NBS function by flattening the profile ( $\tan \beta$ ), converting dangerous surging waves into dissipative spilling breakers.

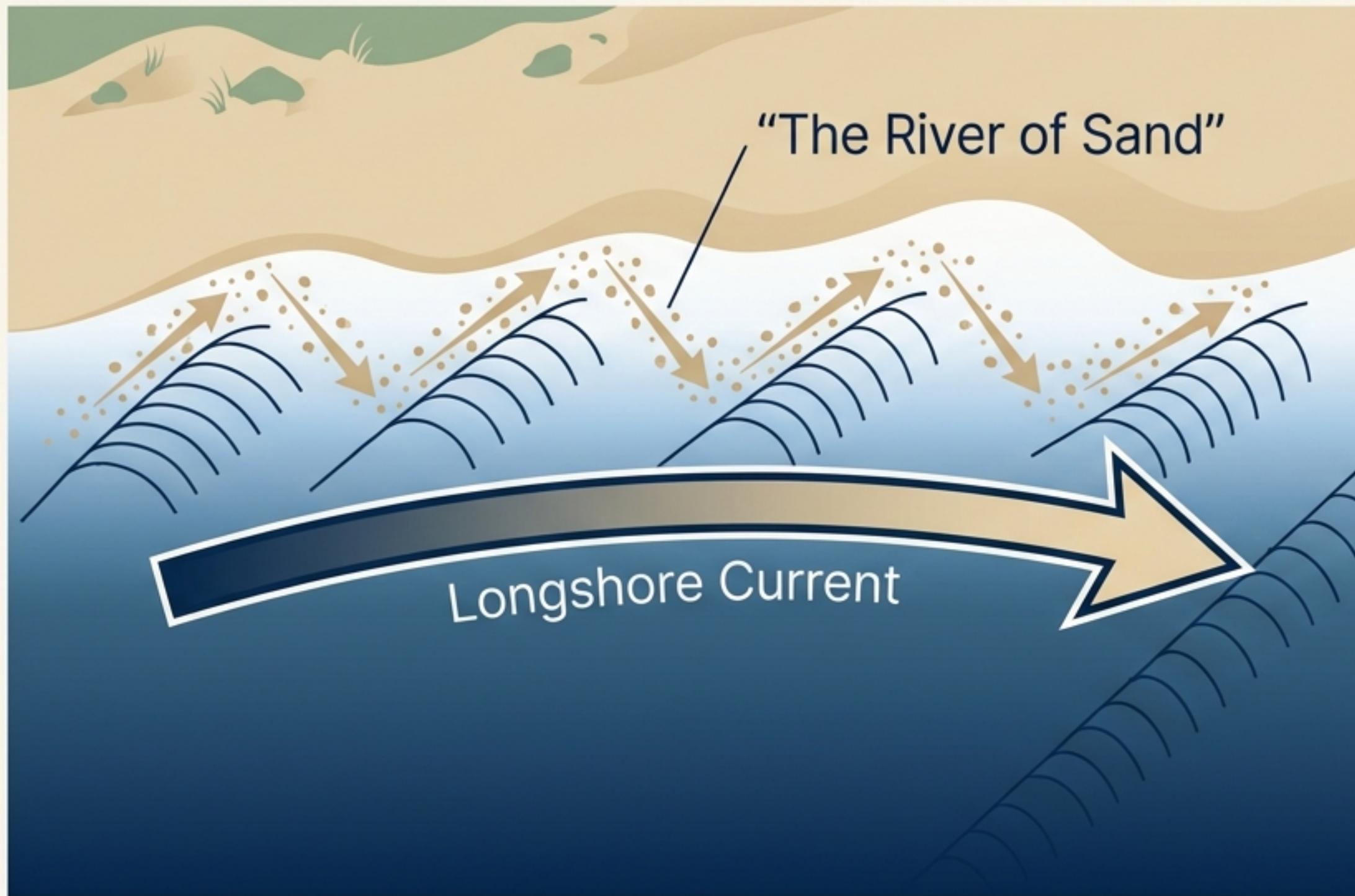
# Sediment Transport I: Cross-Shore Dynamics



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**The Battle of Forces:**  
Storms move sand offshore to trip waves; fair weather moves sand back to rebuild the beach.

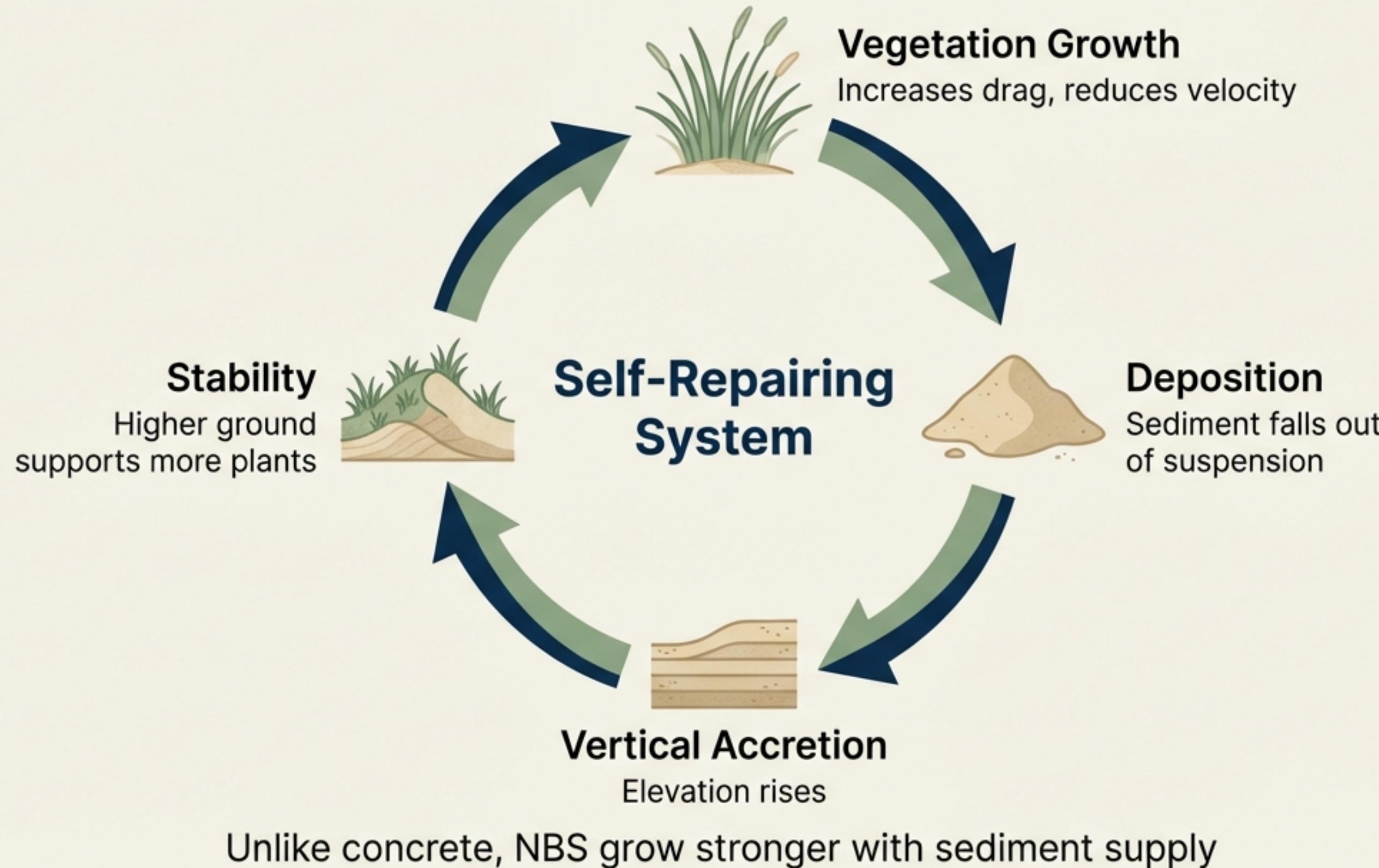
# Sediment Transport II: Longshore Drift



## Littoral Drift Dynamics:

- Driven by oblique wave angles.
- Suspended Load vs. Bedload.
- Grain Size Control: Loss rate scales with  $1/D_{50}$ .
- Engineering Implication: Nourishment is not static; it flows downstream.

# The Multiplier Effect: Eco-Geomorphic Feedbacks



# Engineering Application: Beach Nourishment



## **Definition:**

A soft engineering structure designed to widen the dissipative buffer ( $W$ ).

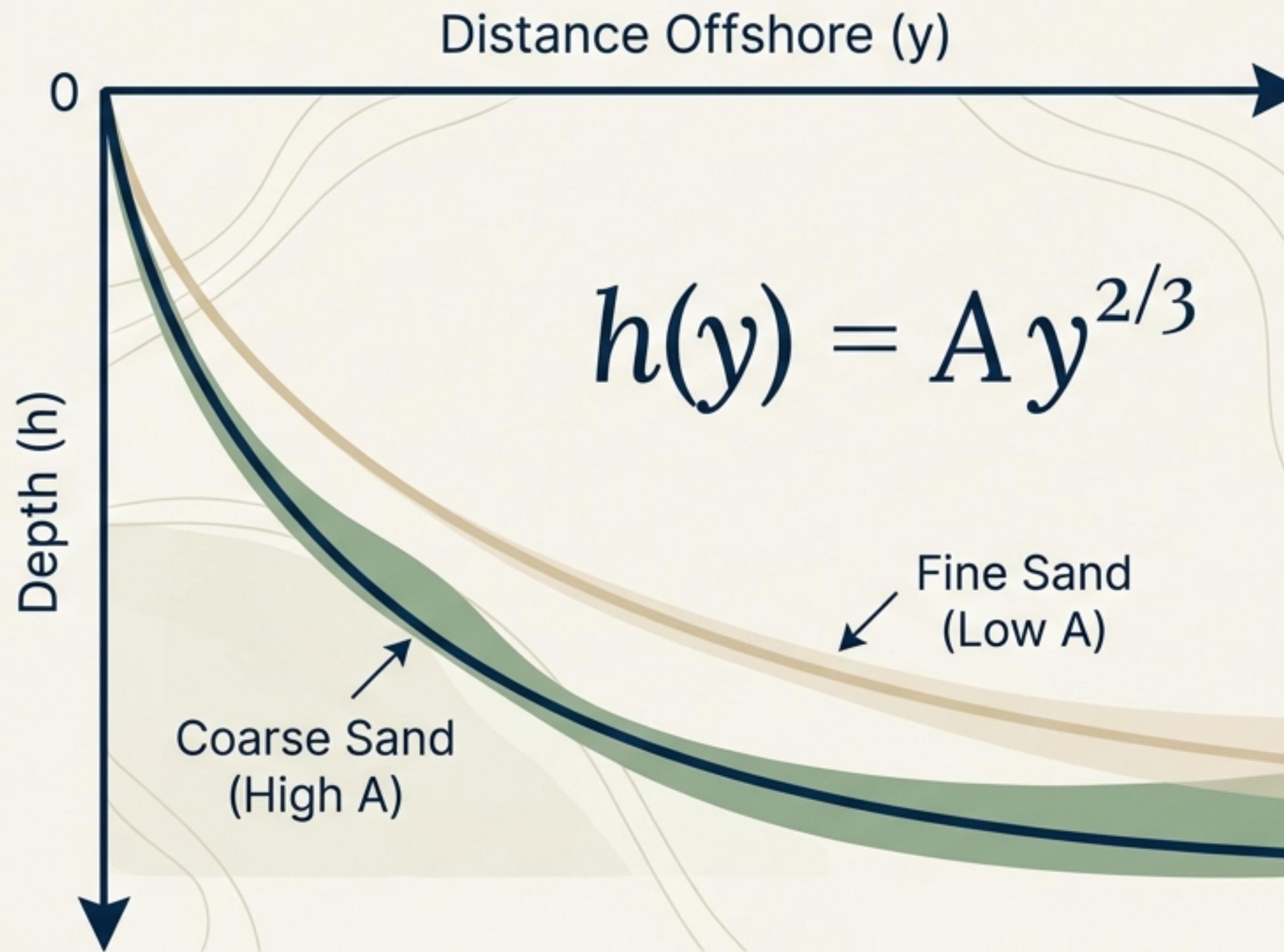
## **Key Reality:**

It is not permanent protection; it is a maintenance strategy.

## **Methods:**

- Dredging & Pumping
- Truck Haul
- Nearshore Feeder Berms

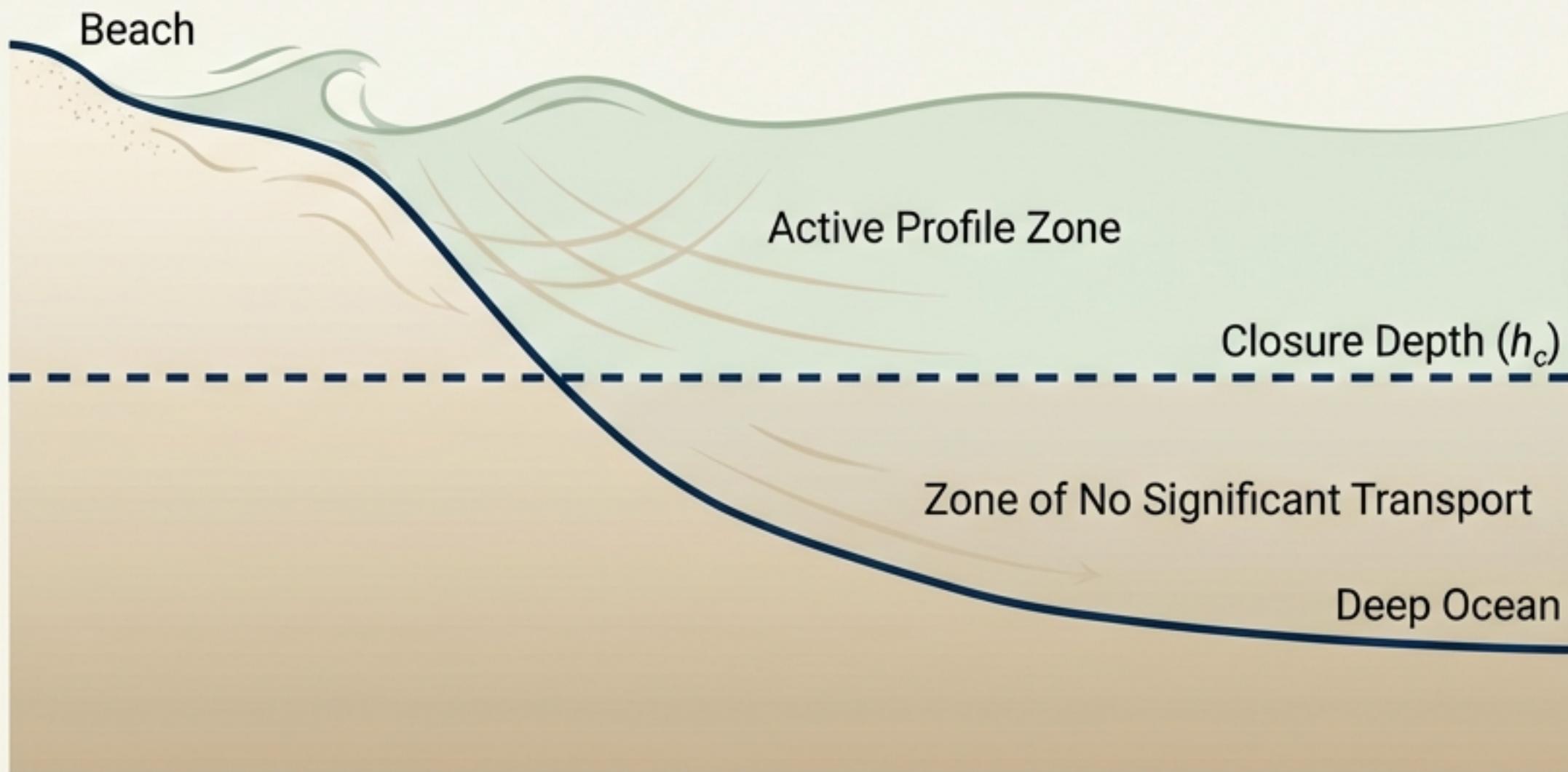
# Design Tool: The Dean Equilibrium Profile



## The Law of Beach Shape:

- Nature dictates profile shape based on grain size ( $D_{50}$ ).
- Engineering Risk: Using sand finer than native = flatter profile = much higher volume required.

# Determining Project Boundaries: Closure Depth ( $h_c$ )

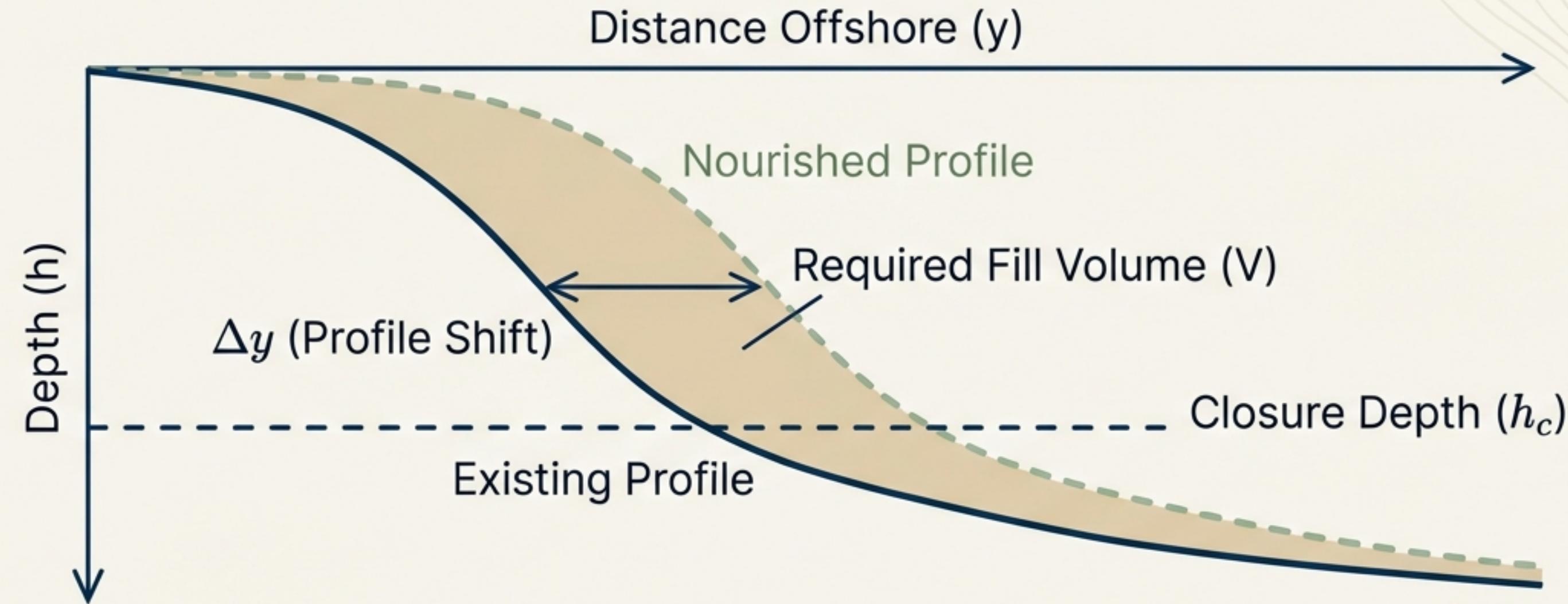


**Definition:** The theoretical depth where the beach profile stops adjusting to surface waves.

**Formula (Hallermeier):**  
$$h_c \approx 1.6 \times H_{s,\text{annual}}$$

**Significance:** This is the "bottom line" for volume integration.

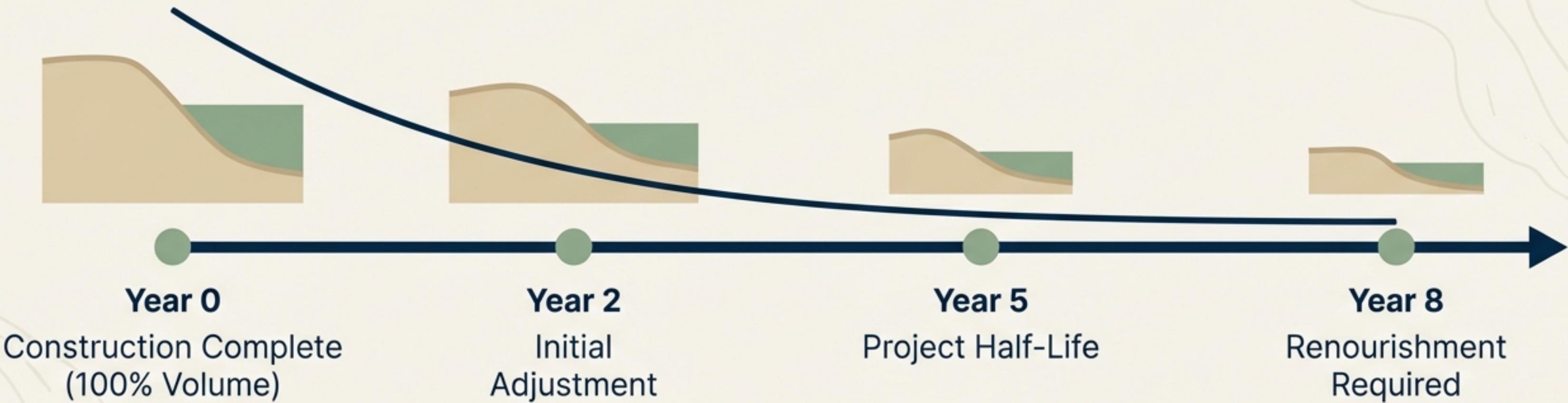
# Calculating Volume: The Profile Shift Method



$$V \approx A \frac{3}{5} (h_c + \Delta y)^{5/3} - \text{Native Terms}$$

**Note:** Volume depends non-linearly on the desired width increase.

# Project Longevity & The Fate of Sand



## Factors in Project Life:

- Grain Size: Coarser lasts longer.
- Wave Angle: High drift removes sand faster.
- Equation:  $Q_{eff} = (1 - F) Q$  (Interception reduces loss)

**Soft structures are living systems requiring ongoing management, not static monuments.**