

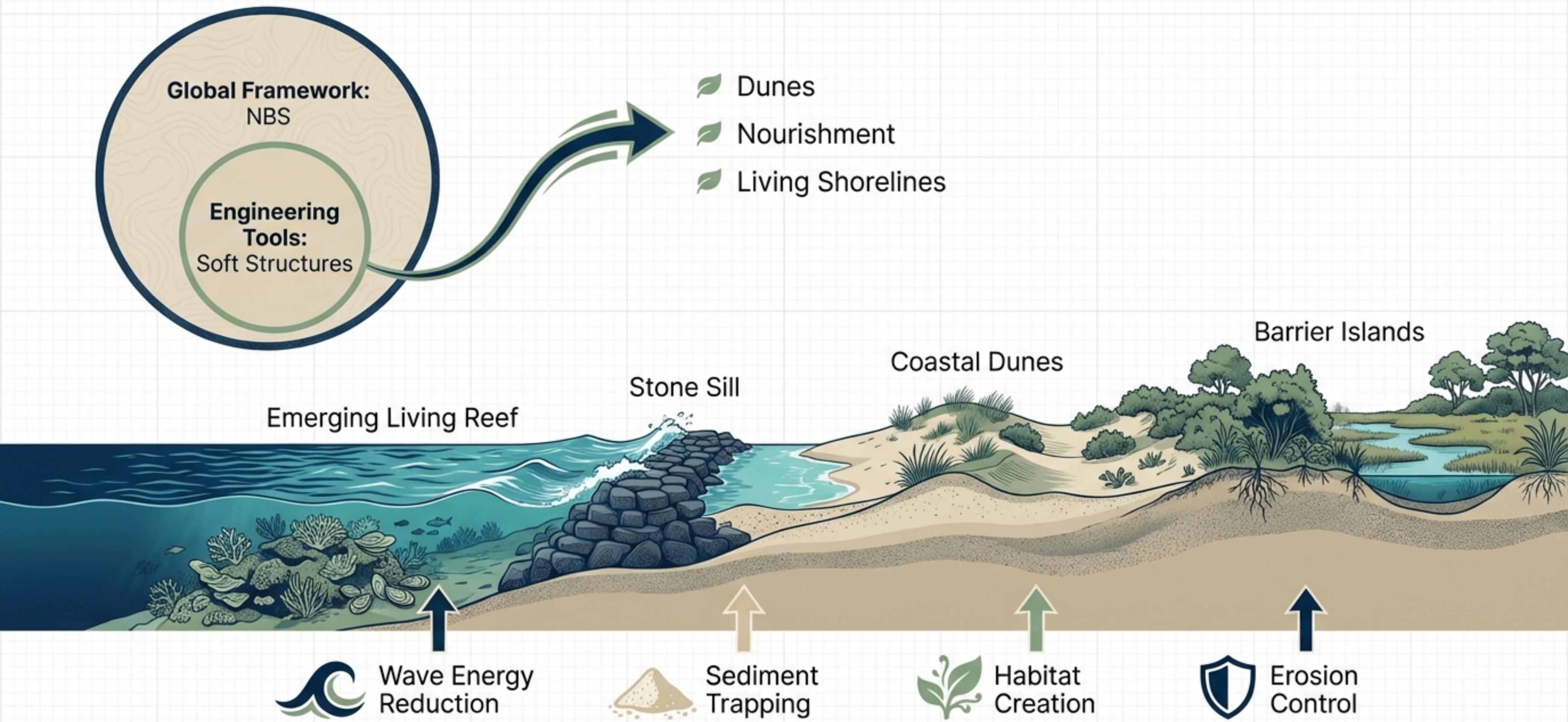
Soft Coastal Structures & Nature-Based Solutions

*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



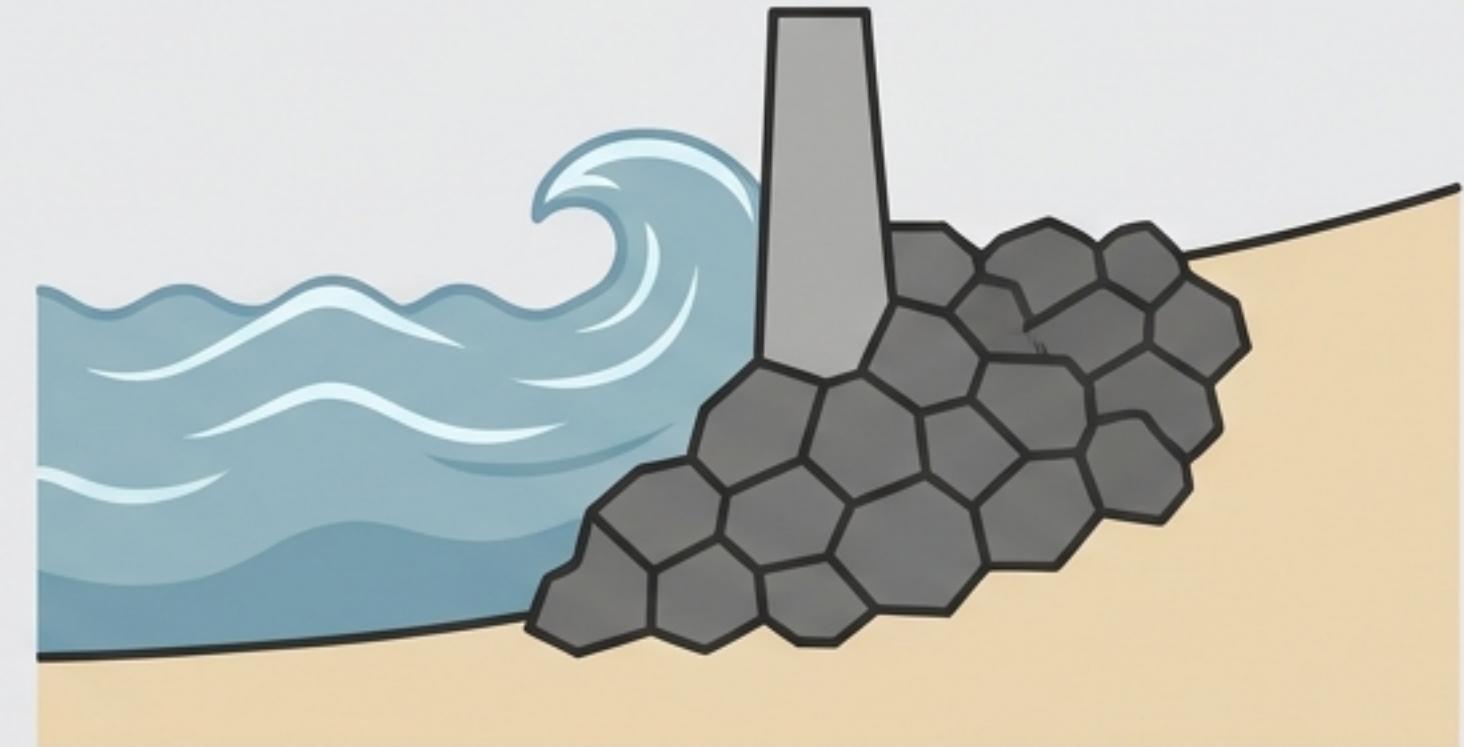
Comparative Analysis: Soft vs. Hard Structures

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

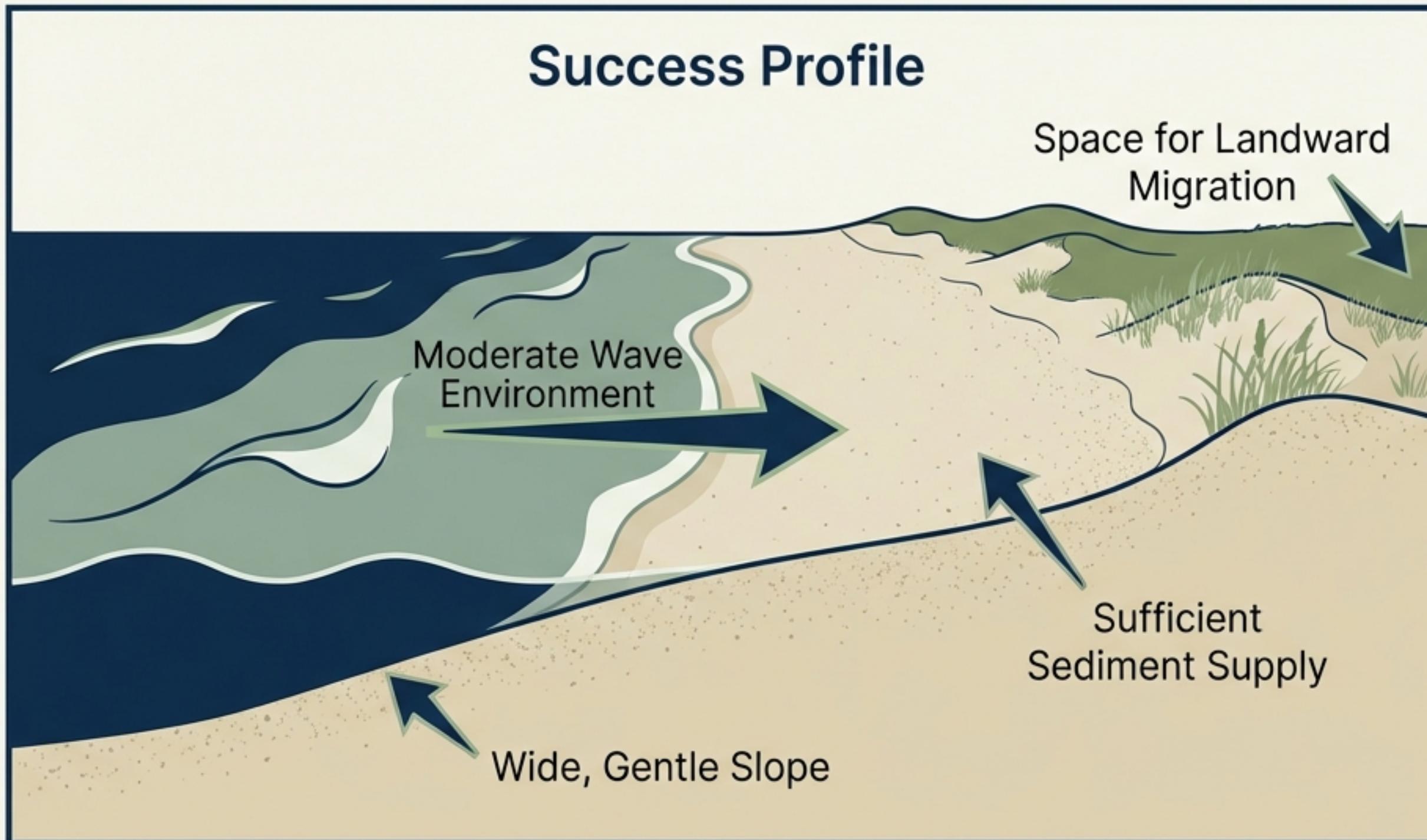
Hard (Gray / Engineered)



- **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



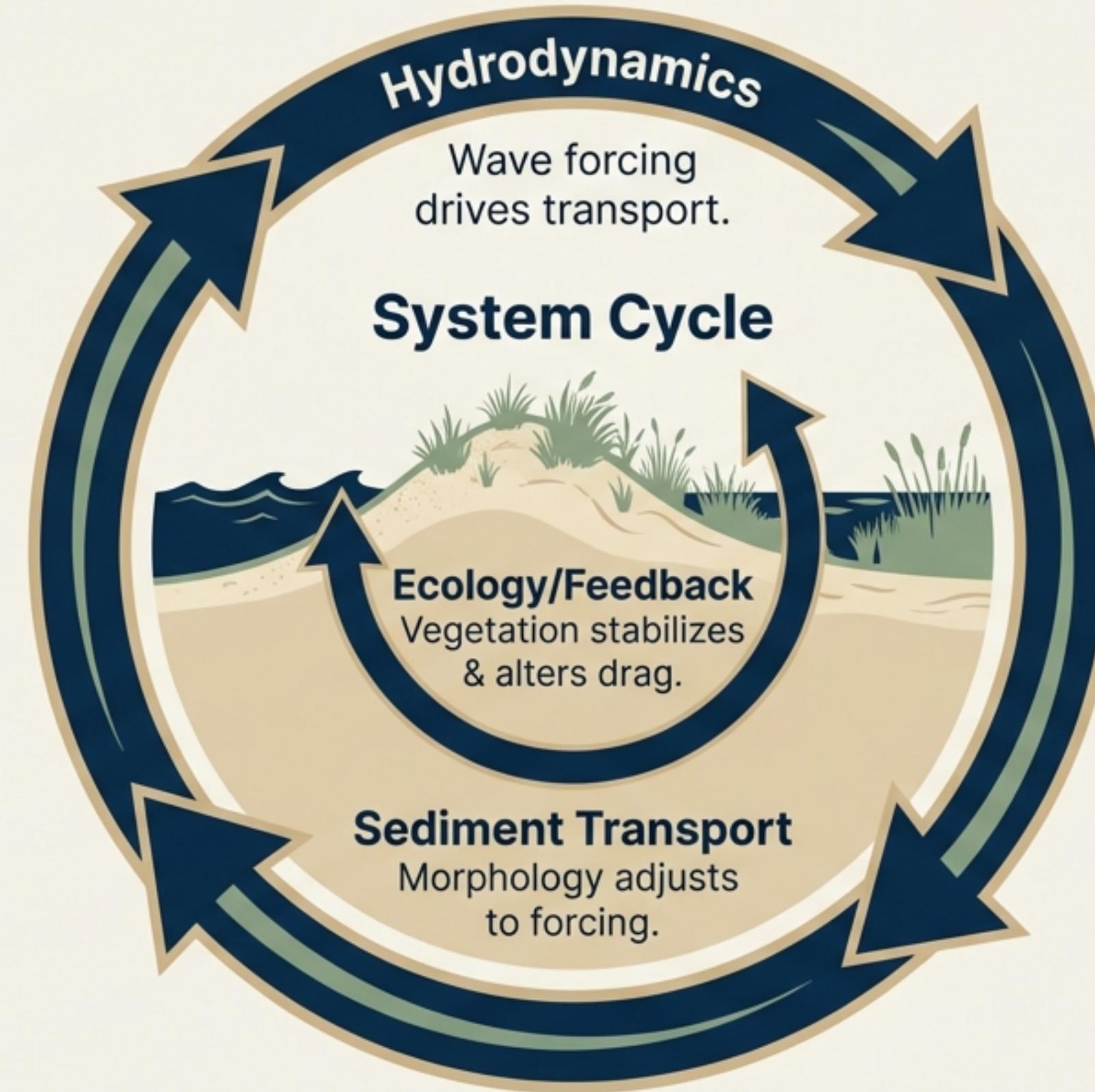
Warning Box

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)

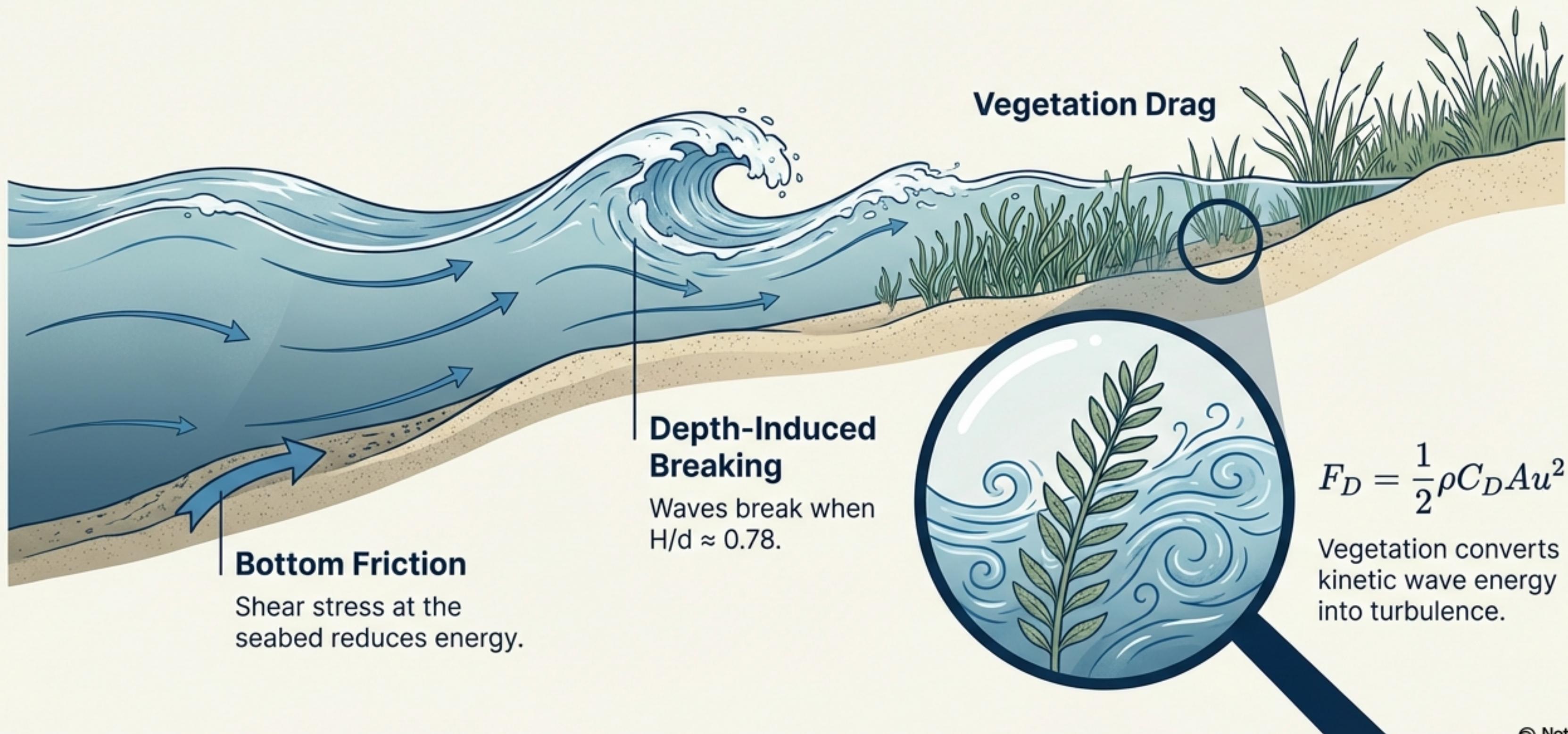


Pillar
Ecology
(Vegetation,
Biogenic Reefs)

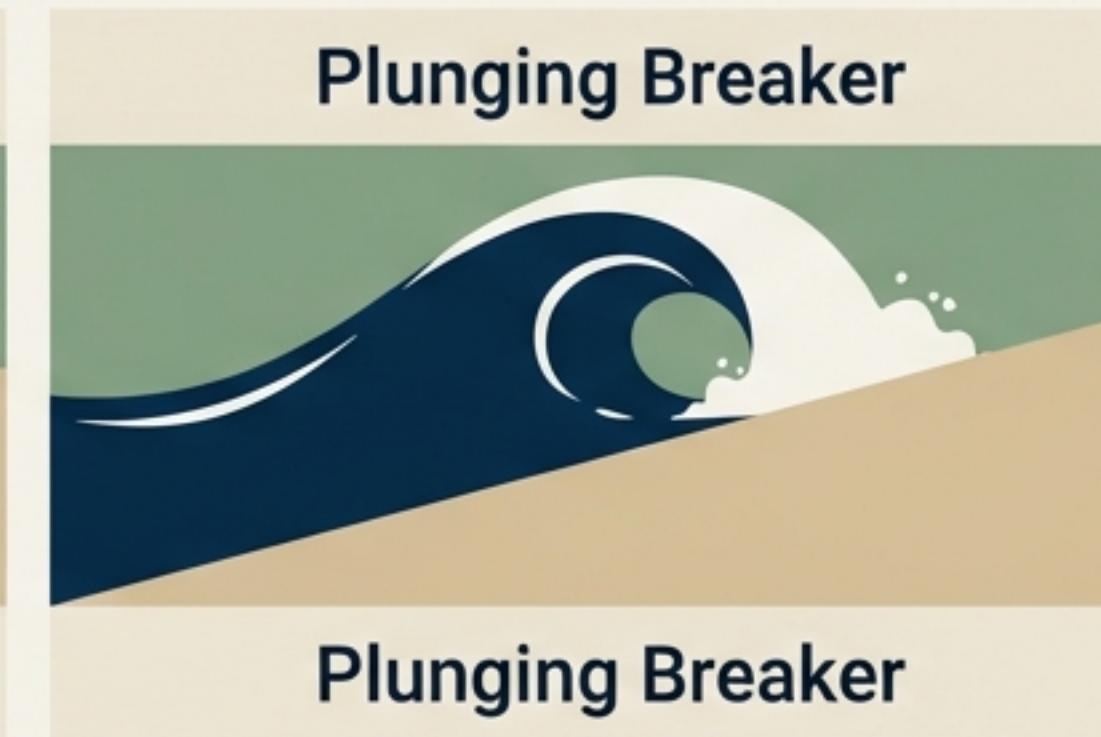
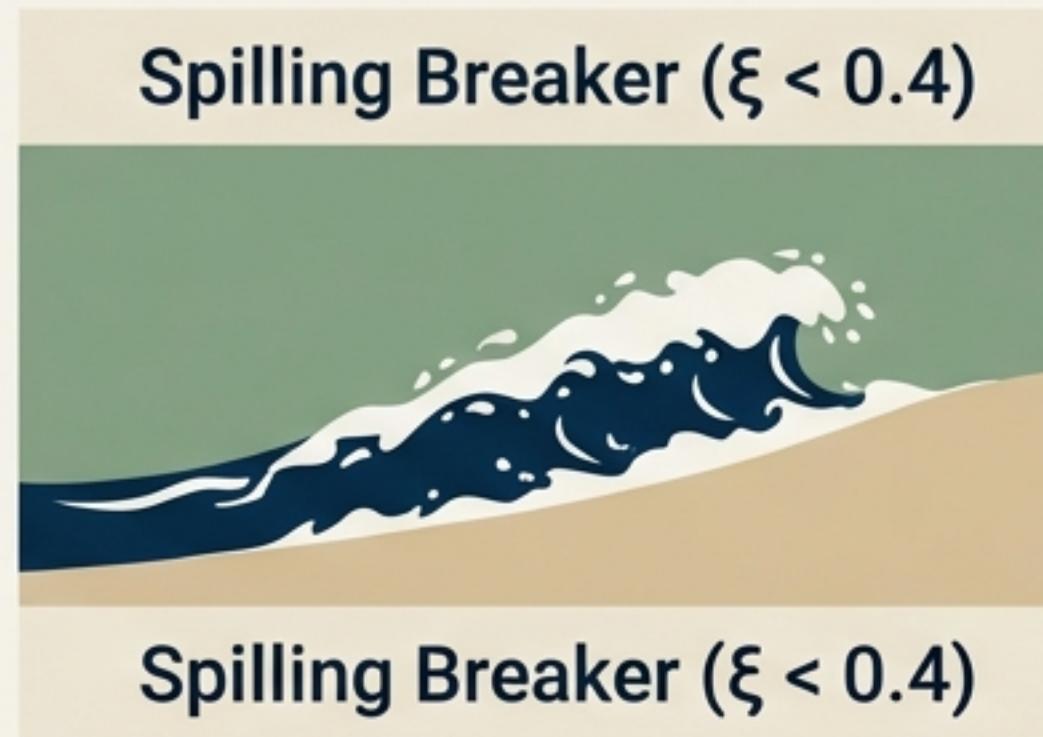
Pillar
Sediment Transport
(Cross-shore,
Longshore)

Pillar
Morphodynamics
(Profile adjustment)

Mechanics of Wave Energy Dissipation



The Physics of Slope: Surf Similarity & Run-Up



Spilling Breaker ($\xi < 0.4$)

High Dissipation. Desired for NBS.

Plunging Breaker

Surging Breaker ($\xi > 2$)

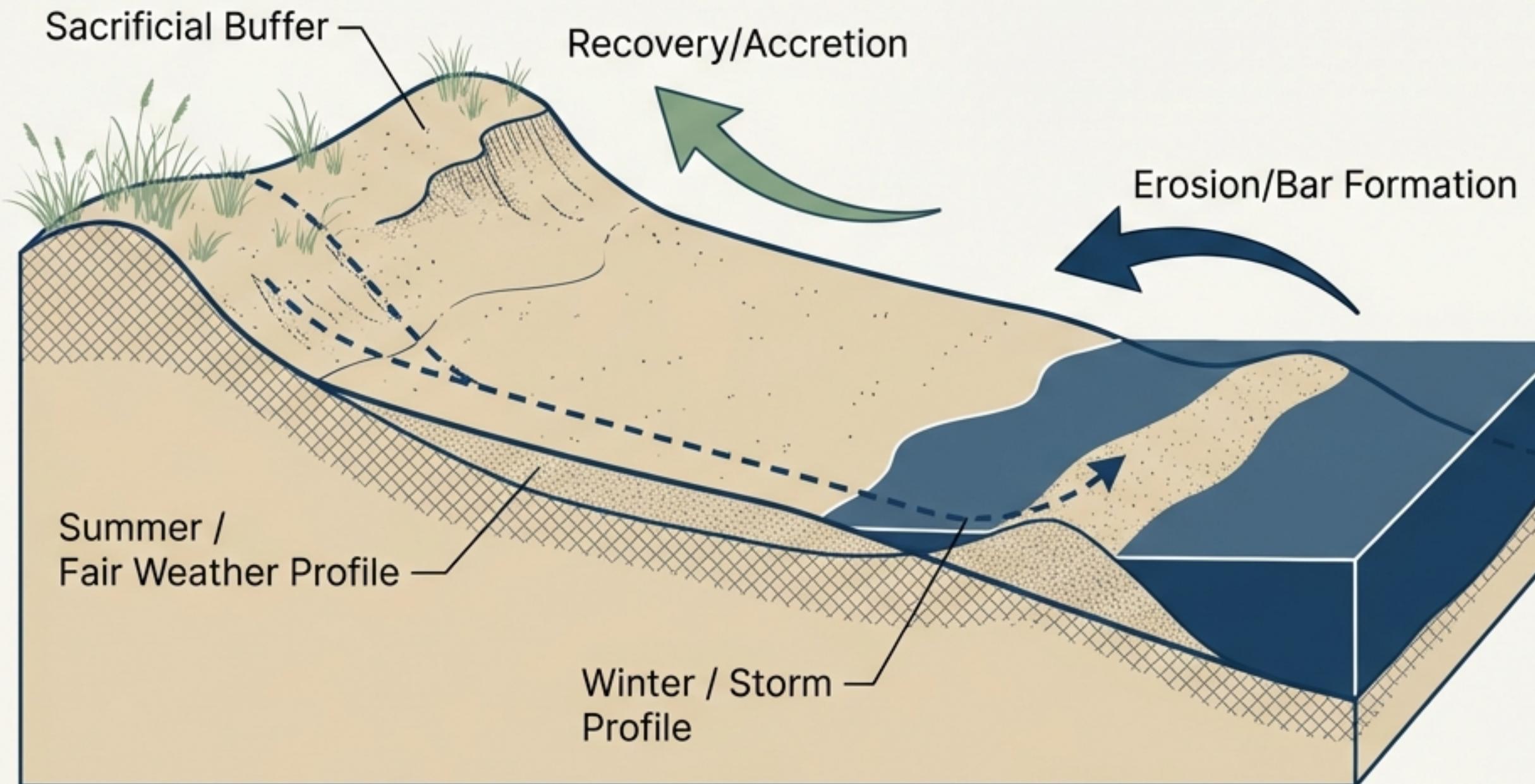
High Reflection/Run-up.

SLOPE STEEPNESS

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

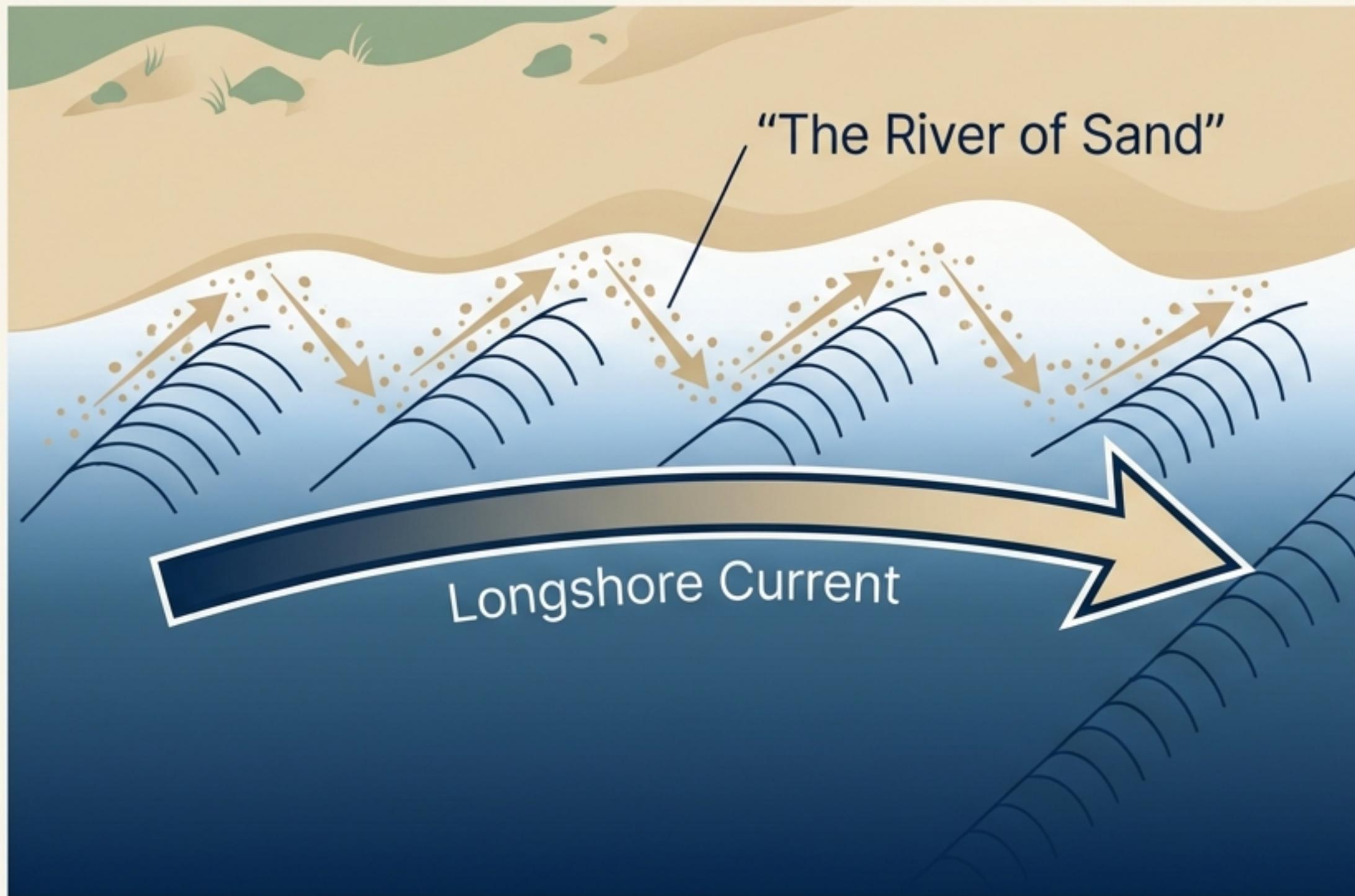
NBS function by flattening the profile ($\tan \beta$), converting dangerous surging waves into dissipative spilling breakers.

Sediment Transport I: Cross-Shore Dynamics



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

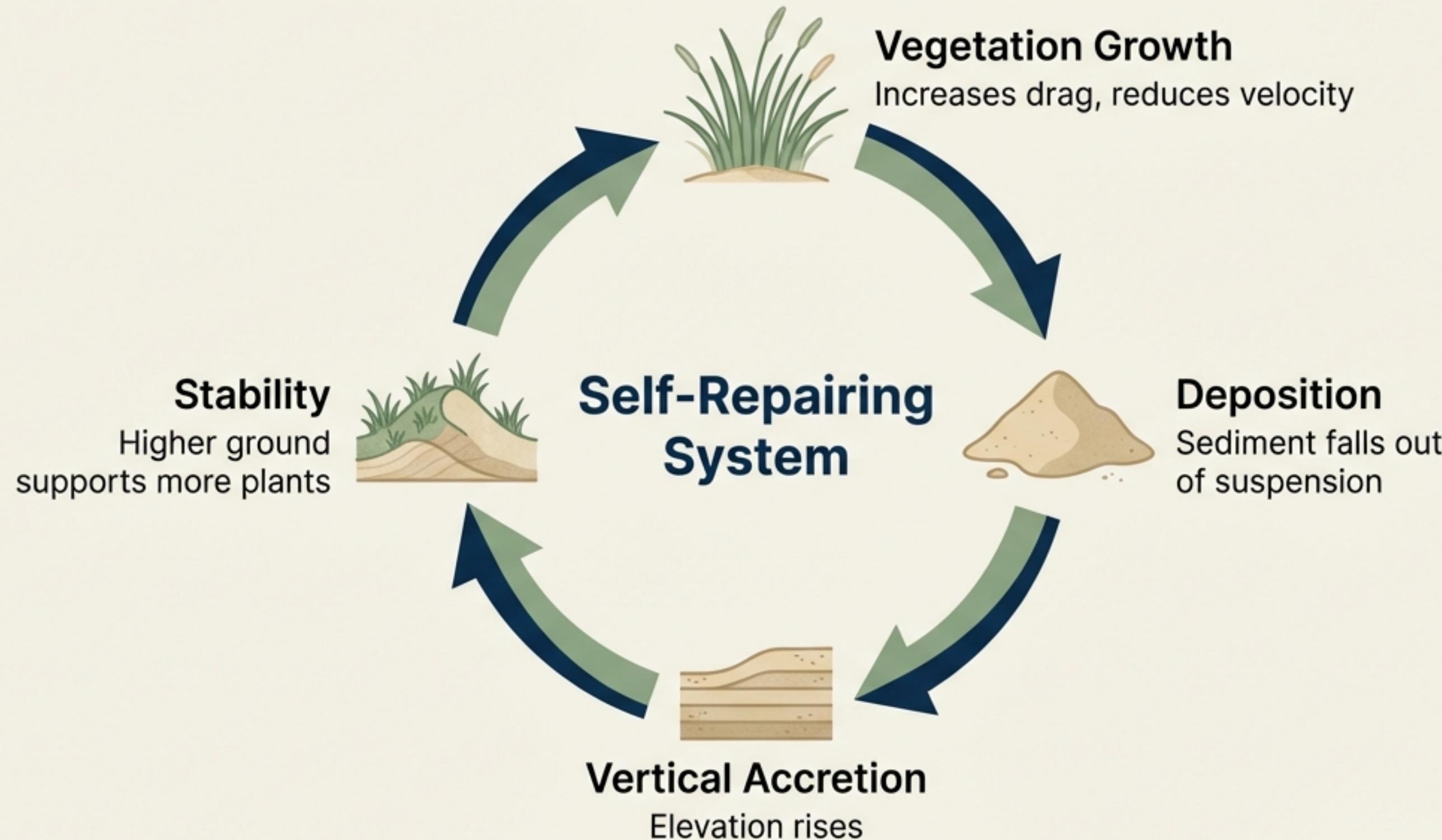
Sediment Transport II: Longshore Drift



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



Unlike concrete, NBS grow stronger with sediment supply

Engineering Application: Beach Nourishment



Definition:

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

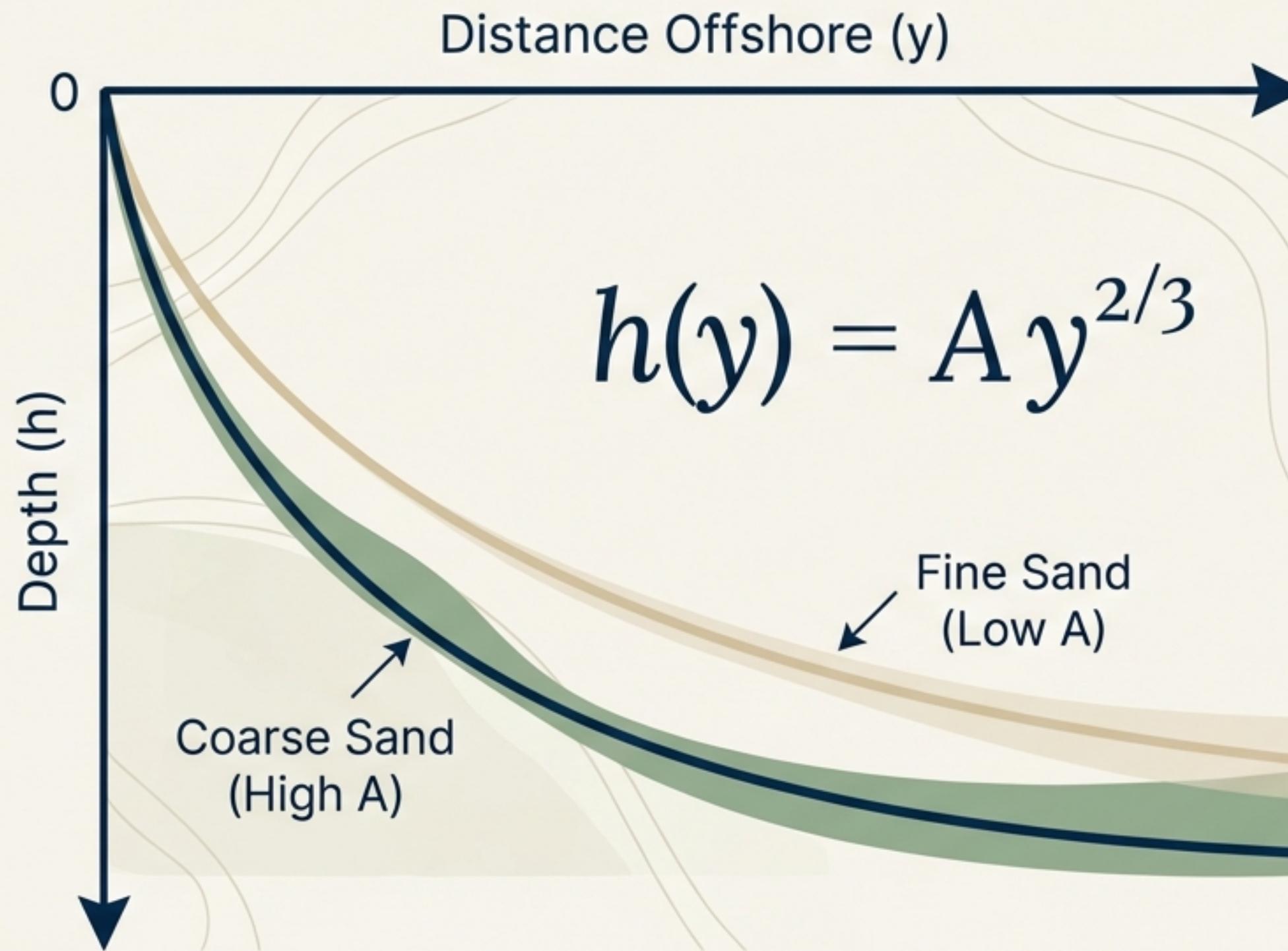
Key Reality:

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

Methods:

- Dredging & Pumping
- Truck Haul
- Nearshore Feeder Berms

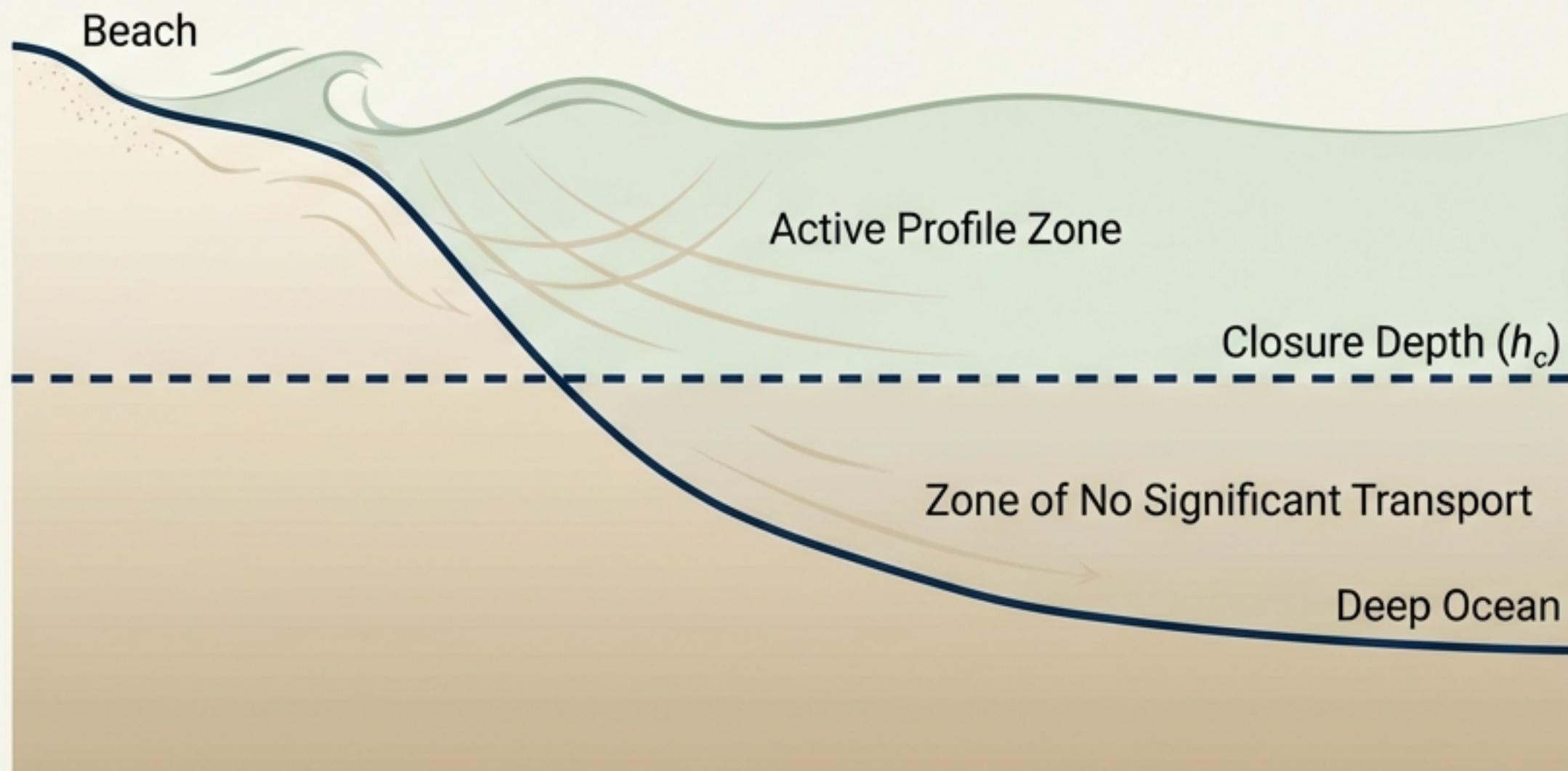
Design Tool: The Dean Equilibrium Profile



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)

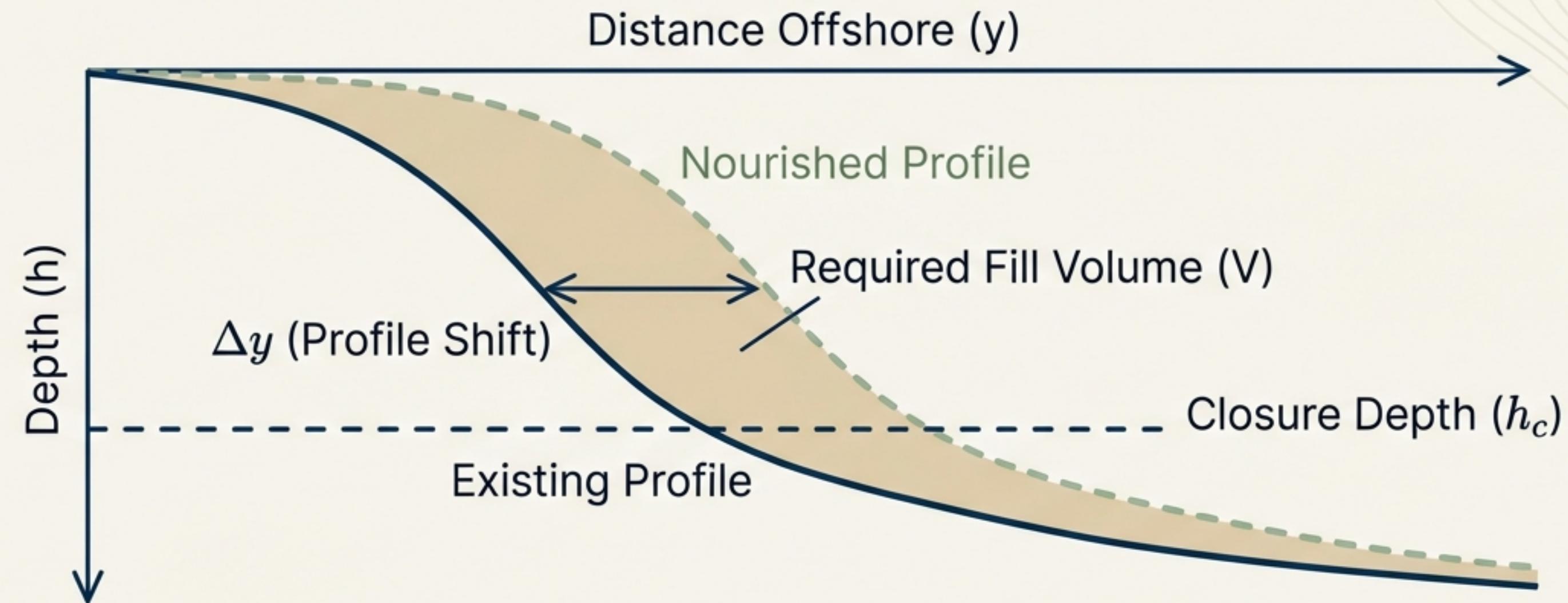


Definition: The theoretical depth where the beach profile stops adjusting to surface waves.

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

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

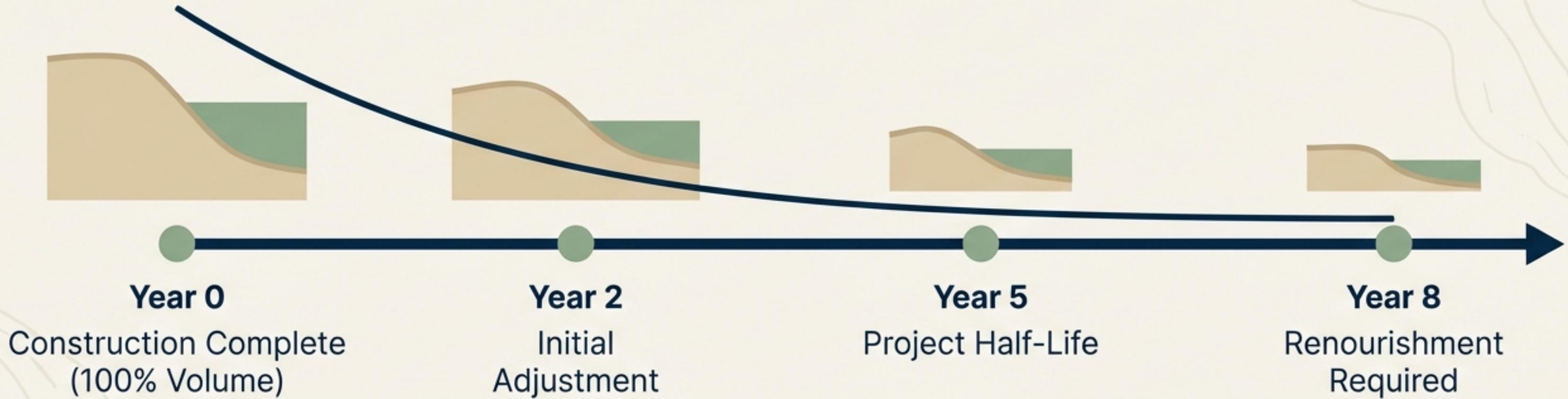
Calculating Volume: The Profile Shift Method



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

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.