

INLET SUMMARY SHEET

INLET: Briggs Marsh (#10)

DATE AND TIME SURVEYED AND TIDE STAGE: 23 March 1999, 10:20-11:00. Low at 05:41 (-0.1), High at 12.12 (+2.9) at Sakonnet Station #1145.

INLET CLASS: C/D

GEOMORPHOLOGY: Small, permanent channel through bayhead pocket beach that shelters a coastal pond. Large flood-tidal delta with three major channels

PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AT RISK: Extensive marshes and tidal flats are associated with Briggs Marsh. Numerous birds, including waterfowl (mergansers, buffleheads, canada geese, black ducks, puddle ducks, gadwalls, seaducks), shore birds (piping plover), raptors (osprey), common and least terns, and gulls utilize the area which is also a principal nesting habitat for geese and ducks. Alewife, winter flounder and freshwater bass are present. Some of the area around Briggs Marsh is farmed, and there are a few residences around the marsh. The beach associated with Briggs Marsh (Briggs Beach) is used for recreational swimming and surfing.

PRELIMINARY PROTECTION STRATEGY: The objective is to prevent oil from entering the pond by constructing a sediment dike (approximately 200 ft. long) between the vegetated dunes, across the channel that connects the pond with the ocean, using sediment from the intertidal zone along the beach. Care should be taken not to disturb any birds that may be nesting on the beach. Dune sand and vegetation should not be disturbed during this process. Protection boom should be deployed around the flood-tidal delta to prevent oil from entering the main body of Briggs Marsh in the event that the sediment dike should fail during a storm.

Collection Point	Description	Access	Proposed Equipment
	Sand and mixed sand and gravel beach; with vegetated dunes	Take Hwy. 77 (West Main Rd.) south, turn south on Warren Pt. Rd. Approximately 1/2 mile south of the intersection of Hwy. 77 & Warren Pt. Rd., turn west on to private road. Access inlet by driving on the beach.	Bulldozer, front-end loader.
	Flood-tidal delta	As above	Approx. 2,800 ft. of protection boom, 28 anchor sets

RESOURCES REQUIRED (if full strategy is implemented): Construction equipment (such as front-end loaders, bulldozers, or other similar equipment that are available) for construction of the sediment dike. Standard beach cleaning equipment and personnel necessary for beach clean-up operations. Approximately 2,800 ft. of protection boom; 28 anchor sets minimum.

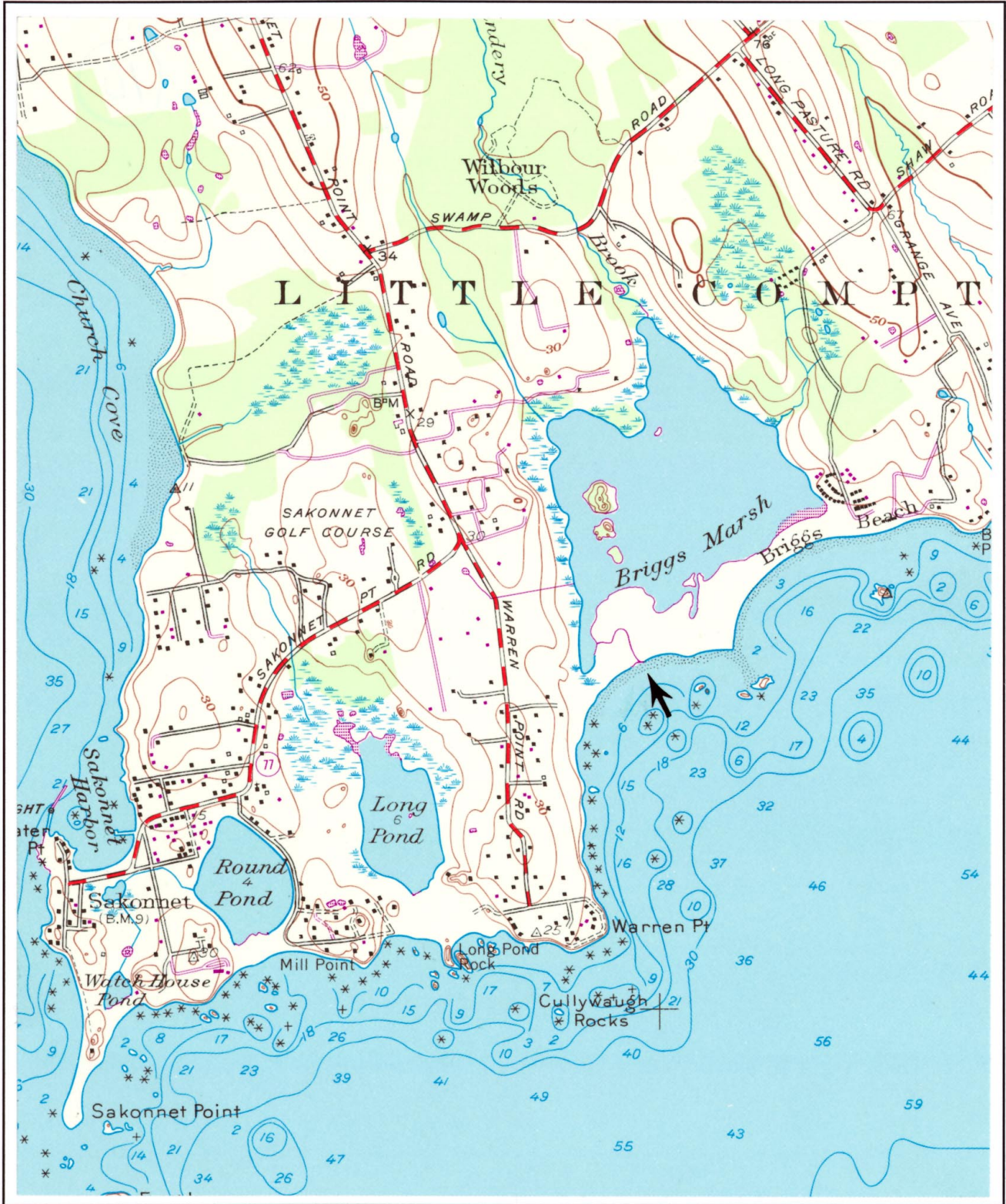
CONTACT INFORMATION:

Rhode Island Dept. of Env. Mgmt. Emergency Response:	(401) 222-3070
U.S. Fish and Wildlife:	(401) 364-9124
U.S. Coast Guard:	(401) 435-2300
Coastal Resources Management Council:	(401) 783-3370
Little Compton EMA Director:	(401) 635-4529

OTHER COMMENTS:

Possible location for an underflow dam.

10 - BRIGGS MARSH

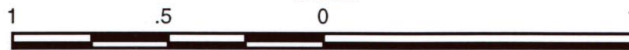


From USGS 7.5' topographic quad: Sakonnet Point, Rhode Island, published: 1955, photorevised 1970

SCALE 1 : 24,000



MILES



KILOMETERS

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INLET SKETCH MAP

Inlet Name BRIGGS MARSH

Inlet Number 10

Recorder(s) MOH/LC/TH

Date/Time 23 MARCH 1999; 1053

Tide Stage FLOOD








Inlet Classification C/D

CHECKLIST




- North Arrow
- Scale
- Substrate Type

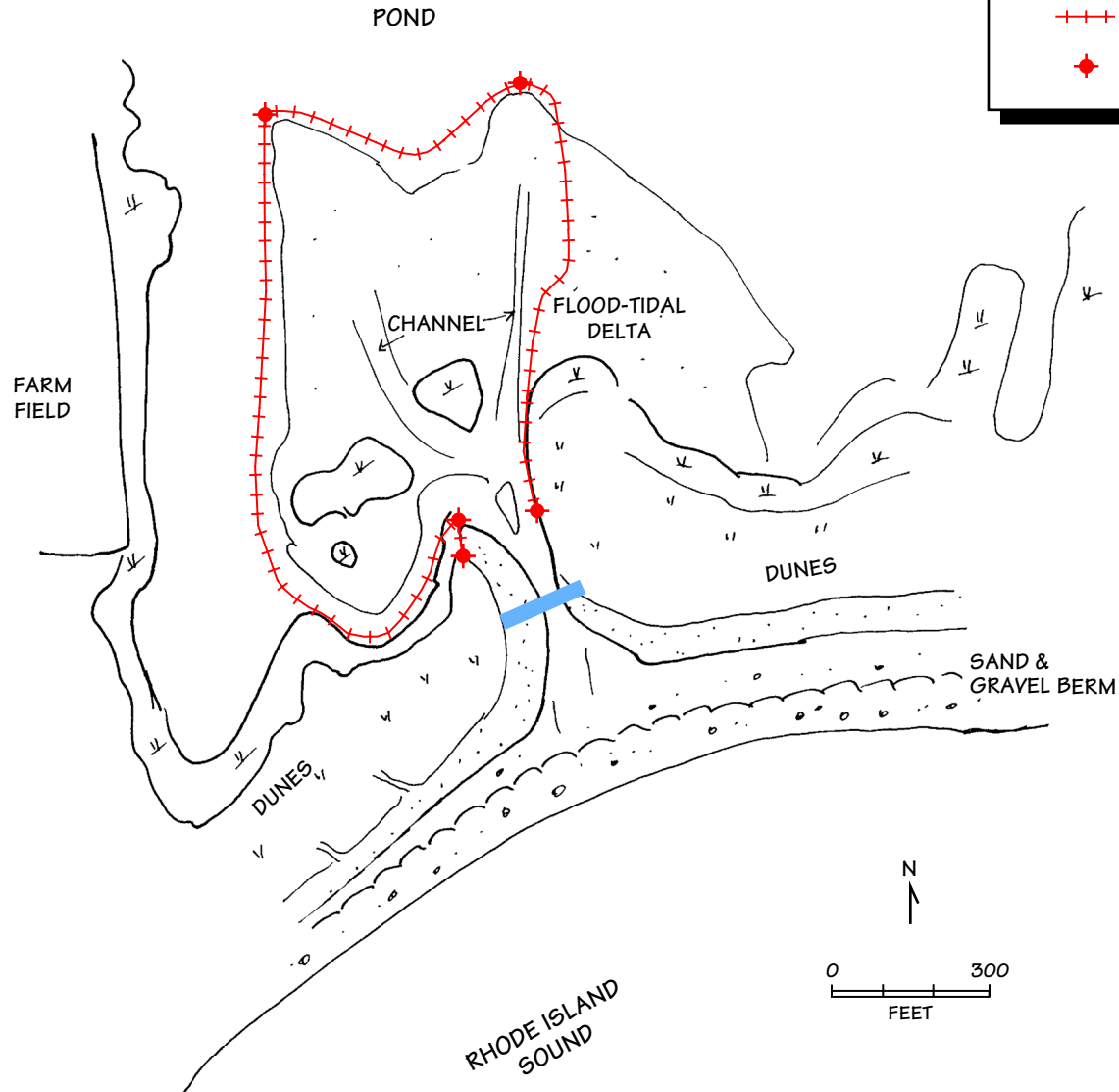
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LEGEND

-  Red Channel Marker Buoy
-  Green Channel Marker Buoy
-  Marsh
-  Riprap
-  Sand
-  Sand & Gravel
-  Gravel

POTENTIAL PROTECTION STRATEGY (FLOOD TIDE)

-  Sediment Dike
-  Protection Boom
-  Anchor Point



10 - BRIGGS MARSH



From USGS NAPP: roll #8356, frame #45; March 1995; scale -1:40,000
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0 1 2 MILES



Looking NE at channel near proposed location for sediment dike at low tide on 23 March 1999, Briggs Marsh (#10).



Looking east at low tide on 17 March 1999, Briggs Marsh (#10).