2016 Beach Renourishment

The Town of Hilton Head Island recognizes that its beaches are a vital asset to its residents and the Island's economy. As part of the Town's long-term strategy for beach restoration and maintenance, the Town began its 2016 \$20.7 million renourishment project in June 2016. The funding source of the project is a longstanding 2% fee imposed on overnight lodging.

The 2016 renourishment of the Atlantic oceanfront shoreline was similar to the projects constructed in 1990, 1997 and 2006, with the exception that no sand was placed between The Folly and The Westin Resort. The project construction lasted about 6 months. Because the project was extremely large, construction operations proceeded around the clock and, on average, moved along the shoreline at a rate of about 200 to 300 feet per day. Only about 1,000 feet of beach access was restricted per day.

For more information regarding this project including maps, photos, FAQ's, updates and more, please visit our website at www.hiltonheadislandsc.gov. Please visit our website for the latest beach renourishment project information as well as a variety of other topics.

Our Beach is Open for Business!

This Map displays the total area that was addressed during the 6 month renourishment project.

Complete

1

Fish Haul Creek

2

Complete

5 Complete

Complete

Complete

The basics to replenishing Hilton Head Island beaches

Three years before the start date, engineers began surveying the ocean floor off the coast of Hilton Head

Complete

BEFORE

"Template"

not to scale

area to be filled

NOTE: Artist's rendering

In the Town of Hilton Head

of beachfront that it wanted

Island's original survey plans, the Town created templates AFTER

The contractors pump the

slurry onto the beach, and

the "template" to re-estab-

then push the sand into

Island to find which areas had the right sand consistency and quality to be used on the beaches.

A. Dredge is placed offshore above a sand-borrow site. A rotating device called a cutterhead cuts into the ocean floor, drawing sand into a pipe.

B. Tugs and Global Posi-

Area determined

through core

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testing to have

optimum quality

tioning Satellite data are used to keep the dredge in place while taking sand from predetermined areas in the borrow site.

C. The sand and sea-water slurry travels through a 30-inch-diameter pipe.

D. As the distance from the borrow site increases, a jack-up booster will maintain optimum output.

The cutterhead

E. A survey crab makes sure the placement of sand takes into account current survey information.

F. The slurry is passed through a diffuser, spraying the mixture upward on the beach. Dikes allow the salt water to return while the sand settles on the beach.

G. Bulldozers push the sand into the right spots.

H. More pipes are added to the line so the project can progress along the beach. Sand from Barrett Shoals Borrow Area Sand from
Bay Point
Borrow Area

Join our Facebook page for project updates http://facebook.com/TownofHiltonHeadIslandSC

The Folly

