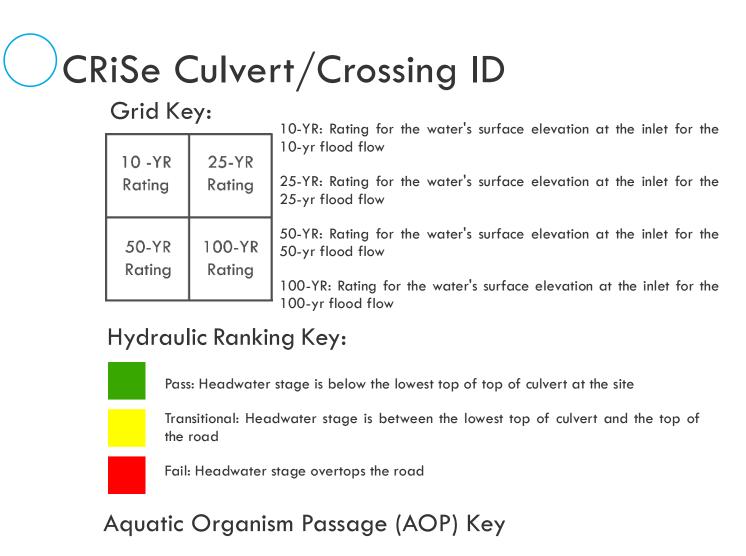


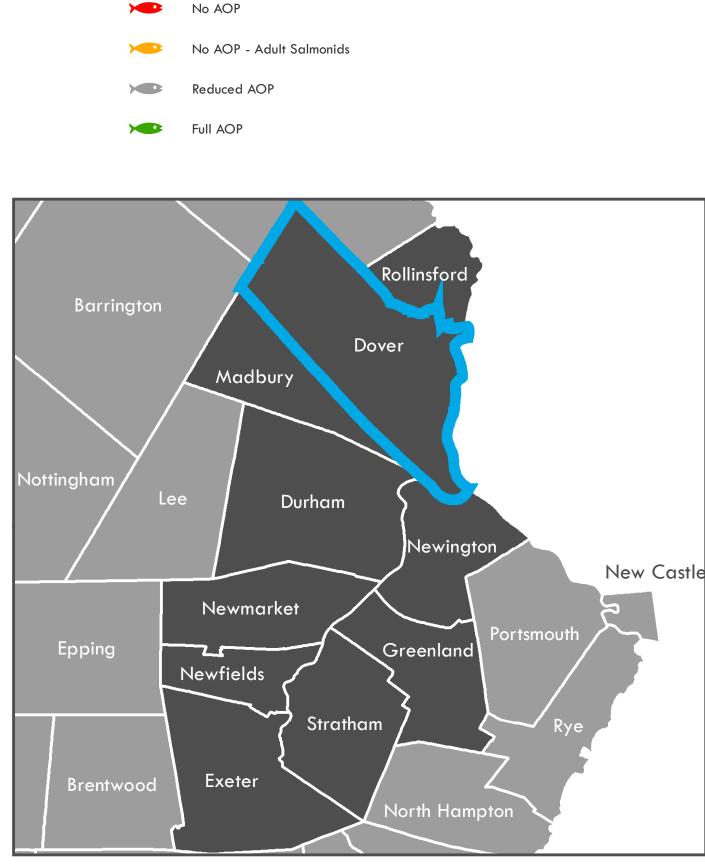


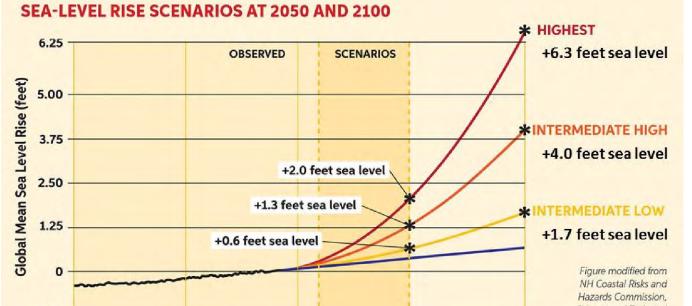
The Climate Risk in the Seacoast: Assessing Vulnerability of Municipal Assets and Resources to Climate Change (C-RiSe) project provides maps and assessments of flood impacts to infrastructure and natural resources in the coastal Great Bay region associated with projected increases in storm surge, sea level, and precipitation.

## **CITY OF DOVER**

Map 12: Climate Ready Culverts Sea-Level Rise + Storm Surge 1.7', 4.0', 6.3'







	Climate R	eady Culverts: (	City of Dover			
		*Precipitati	on Flood Flow			
Culvert Crossing ID & Location	10-YR	25-YR	50-YR	100-YR	****Aquatic Organism Passage (AOP) Rating	
	**Hydraulic Rating					
#7: Sixth Street over Blackwater Brook	Pass	Pass	Transitional	Transitional	Full AOP	
#8: Long Hill Rd over Reyners Brook	Transitional	Transitional	Transitional	Fail	Full AOP	
#9: Sixth Street over Reyners Brook	Pass	Pass	Pass	Transitional	Reduced AOP	
#10: County Farm Road over Jackson Brook	Transitional	Fail	Fail	Fail	Reduced AOP	
#11: County Farm Road over Reyners Brook	Transitional	Transitional	Transitional	Fail	Reduced AOP	
#12: Portland Ave north of Hancock Street	Transitional	Transitional	Transitional	Fail	Reduced AOP	
#13: Atlantic Ave east of Magnolia Drive	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	No AOP	
#14: Private Road over unnamed stream	Pass	Pass	Transitional	Transitional	No AOP	
#15: Bellamy Road over Bellamy River	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Reduced AOP	
#16: Drew Road over unnamed stream	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Reduced AOP	
#17: Garrison Road over unnamed stream	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Reduced AOP	
#18: Spur Road over Varney Brook	Transitional	Transitional	Transitional	Transitional	Full AOP	



## Sea-Level Rise Scenarios

Please note that the sea-level rise scenarios used in this assessment were derived from the Wake, 2011 report (refer to table of values below from this report). These scenarios were selected prior to the release of the Science and Technical Advisory Panel Report to the N.H. Coastal Risks & Hazards Commission, in August, 2014 [1]. While slightly different than the scenarios cited in that report, they yield coverage estimates that are within the mapping margin of error.

[1] Wake CP, Kirshen P, Huber M, Knuuti K, and Stampone M (2014) Sea-level Rise, Storm Surges, and Extreme Precipitation in Coastal New Hampshire: Analysis of Past and Projected Future Trends, prepared by the Science and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP) for the New Hampshire Coastal Risks and Hazards Commission.

	2050		2100		
	Lower	Higher	Lower	Higher	
Current Elevation of MHHW <sup>a,b</sup>	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	
100-Year Flood Height	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	
Subsidence	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Eustatic SLR	1.0	1.7	2.5	6.3	
Total Stillwater Elevation ac	12.2	12.9	13.7	17.5	

a - NAVD: North American Vertical Datum of 1988 b - MHHW: Mean Higher High Water at Fort Point, NH c - Total Stillwater Elevation may not equal total of components due to rounding

Table 13. Estimates (in feet) of future 100-year flood Stillwater elevations at Fort Point under lower and higher emission scenarios (relative to NAVD88) based on the statistical analysis presented in this report.

Wake CP, E Burakowski, E Kelsey, K Hayhoe, A Stoner, C Watson, E Douglas (2011) Climate Change in the Piscataqua/Great Bay Region: Past, Present, and Future. Carbon Solutions New England Report for the Great Bay (New Hampshire) Stewards."

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Date: 12/14/2016 Author: MS/RP/JL/KP

Path: M:\Region\Project\_Special\_Merit\Mapping\Culverts\_4\_6.mxd

## Data Sources:

Data sets were retrieved from the NH GRANIT database, December, 2015. Digital data in NH GRANIT represent the efforts of the contributing agencies to record information from the cited source materials. Earth Systems Research Center (ESRC), under contract to the Office of Energy & Planning (OEP), and in consultation with cooperating agencies, maintains a continuing program to identify and correct errors in these data. Neither OEP nor ERSC make any claim as to the validity or reliability or to any implied uses of these data.

The C-RiSe project is funded by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration under the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) Enhancement Program Projects of Special Merit for FY 2015, authorized under Section 309 of the CZMA



(16 U.S.C. § 1456b).