

## INLET SUMMARY SHEET

INLET: Sapowet Point (#49)

DATE AND TIME SURVEYED AND TIDE STAGE: 23 March 1999, 15:20-13:50. High at 12:32 (+3.6), Low at 17:48 (-0.1), at Anthony Point, Sakonnet River Station #1147.

INLET CLASS: D

GEOMORPHOLOGY: Minor headland composed of depositional spits of sand, gravel, and shell with a channel that leads to a pond/marsh. Small flood-tidal delta.

PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AT RISK: Salt marshes, especially on the east side, and tidal flats are associated with Sapowet Point. Birds, including waterfowl (black ducks, mergansers, puddle ducks, seaducks, scaup, scoters) and gulls utilize the area. This is a major finfish nursery area, with numerous species present, including winter flounder, striped bass, alewife, eels, and weakfish. Horseshoe and blue crabs, as well as oysters, clams and quahogs (*Mercenaria*) are also found in the area. Sapowet Point is part of the Sapowet Marsh Wildlife Preserve and Management Area. Recreational fishing (including striped bass) and clamming occurs in the area.

PRELIMINARY PROTECTION STRATEGY: The objective is to prevent oil from entering the pond by constructing a sediment dike (approximately 250 ft. long) across the channel that connects the pond with the ocean, using sediment from the intertidal zone and the ends of the spits.

Care should be taken not to disturb any birds that may be nesting on the beach. Do not take sediment from vegetated areas.

From an anchor point located adjacent to the parking area on the southern side of the pond, deploy protection boom in a NW direction on the east side of the washover area on the sand, shell, and gravel berm.

Collection Point	Description	Access	Proposed Equipment
	Protection boom  Sediment dike (sand, gravel shell)	From Hwy. 77 (Main St.), turn west on Neck Rd., then north on Puncatest Rd. After crossing bridge at Sapowet Creek, turn west on dirt road to access point/parking area on south side.	Approx. 1,200 ft. protection boom, 12 sets of anchors.  Bulldozer, front-end loader

RESOURCES REQUIRED (if full strategy is implemented): Approximately 1,200 ft. of protection boom; 12 anchor sets minimum. Vacuum trucks (2,000-5,000 gal. capacity) with skimmer heads, additional storage capacity, and other equipment as needed. Construction equipment (such as front-end loaders, bulldozers, or other similar equipment that are available) for constructing the dike. Standard beach cleaning equipment and personnel necessary for beach clean-up operations.

CONTACT INFORMATION:

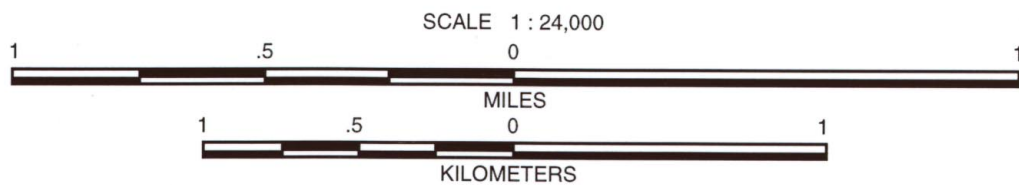
Rhode Island Dept. of Env. Mgmt. Emergency Response:	(401) 222-3070
U.S. Fish and Wildlife:	(401) 364-9124
U.S. Coast Guard:	(401) 435-2300
Coastal Resources Management Council:	(401) 783-3370
Tiverton EMA Director:	(401) 625-6741

OTHER COMMENTS:

# 49 - SAPOWET POINT



From USGS 7.5' topographic quad: Tiverton, RI-Mass published: 1949, photorevised 1970 and 1975



# INLET SKETCH MAP

Inlet Name SAPOWET POINT

Inlet Number 49

Recorder(s) MOH/LC/SM/TH

Date/Time 23 MARCH 1999; 1550

Tide Stage EBB








Inlet Classification D

## CHECKLIST

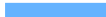


- North Arrow
- Scale
- Substrate Type

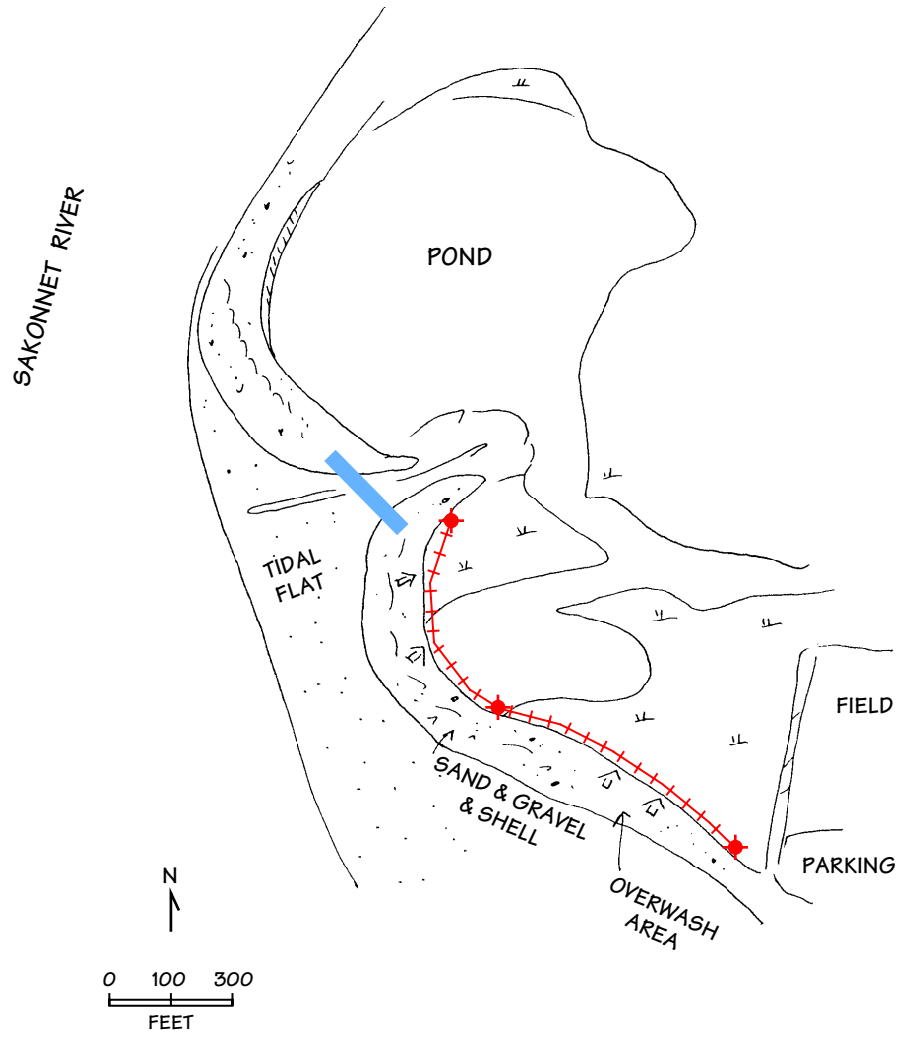
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## LEGEND

-  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



# 49 - SAPOWET POINT

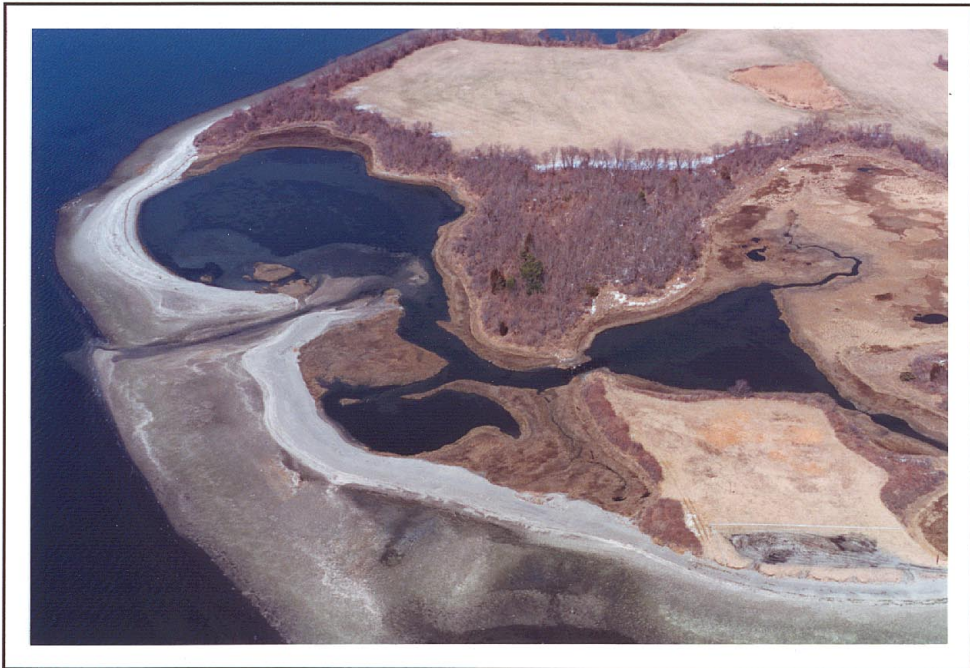


From USGS NAPP: roll #8358, frame #75; March 1995; scale -1:40,000  
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0 1 2 MILES



Looking NE into pond at the inlet channel at low tide on 23 March 1999, Sapowet Point (#49).



Looking NNE at low tide on 17 March 1999, Sapowet Point (#49).