## SCAPE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE DPC

# HAYWARD SHORELINE MASTER PLAN **STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP #1**

### PHASE 1: PROJECT INITIATION MAY 16, 2019



# I. MEET THE TEAM **II. PROJECT TIMELINE III. PROJECT OBJECTIVES IV. FINDINGS V. NEXT STEPS** VI. TODAY'S WORKSHOP

# MEET THE TEAM

### MEET THE CLIENT TEAM











# PROJECT OVERVIEW

Aller Mileret



### **MEET THE PROJECT TEAM**

# SCAPE OCUS Convey PARCADIS SEE

HAYWARD SHORELINE MASTER PLAN MAY 16, 2019

re





PROJECT SCHEDULE



		2019					)19												2020							2021				
			J F	м	I	Α	м	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D	J	F	М	Α	м	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D	J	F	м	
z	TASK 01: PROJECT INITIATION		*																											
SHORELINE MASTERPLA	TASK 02: SLR MODELING + MAPPING								•																					
	TASK 03: PUBLIC OUTREACH						Ò		•				$\bigcirc$		0															
	TASK 04: ADAPTATION RESPONSE								•												•									
AYWARD	TASK 05: DRAFT MASTERPLAN																				•		*							
Ŧ	TASK 07: ADOPTION OF PLAN								•												•									
	Community or Stakeholder Workshop																													
	Task Duration																													

Final Masterplan Report Submission

WE ARE HERE

#### SCAPE

# MASTER PLAN OBJECTIVES

# **ASSESS AND VISUALIZE** RISK TO ECOLOGICAL AND **RECREATIONAL ASSETS**



# ASSESS AND VISUALIZE RISK TO BUILT SHORELINE ASSETS



# DEVELOP ADAPTATION RESPONSES BASED ON BEST AVAILABLE SCIENCE



# CREATE MEANINGFUL AND IMPLEMENTABLE ADAPTATION RESPONSES



# ENGAGE SHORELINE COMMUNITIES THROUGHOUT THE PLANNING PROCESS

# HAYWARD MASTER PLAN PROJECT INITIATION



#### SCAPE ARCADIS CONVEY **RE:FOCUS** SFEI

### HAYWARD REGIONAL **SHORELINE MASTER PLAN**

FOR THE HAYWARD AREA SHORELINE PLANNING AGENCY

### **TASK 1 BACKGROUND REPORT & EXISTING CONDITIONS ANALYSIS**

### SUBMITTED 05/03/2019

#### TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	CON
<b>Project overview</b>	

**EXISTING CONDITIONS Study Area Project Area** 

ECOLOGICAL RESOURCES **Baylands Today Historic Baylands Watersheds** Water Connectivity **Bayland Profiles Endangered Species** Sediment Groundwater Geology

- **INFRASTRUCTURE** Levee Types Levees at Risk **Critical Infrastructure FEMA Flood Hazard Zones Inundation Depths**
- **CULTURAL RESOURCES Historical Resources** Social Infrastructure Recreation A Network of Parks

#### **INECTIONS AND ACCESS**

- Land Use
- **Ownership**
- **Transportation**

#### **DEMOGRAPHICS**

- **Racial Distribution**
- **Population Density**
- Median Age
- **Social Vulnerabilities**

#### PAST PLANS AND STUDIES

#### **ONLINE SURVEY AND INTERVIEW SUMMARIES**

#### **FINANCE CONSIDERATIONS**

#### **SUMMARY OF FINDINGS**

# HAYWARD REGIONAL **SHORELINE HISTORY**



### US COASTAL SURVEY 1850-1860



HAYWARD'S LANDING Navigating shallow waters of The Bay required landing structures to facilitate the transportation of goods. These landings leveraged natural features that r in elevation to cross into Duilt struc res such as

SAN LORENZO CREEK

NARROW MARSHLAND

Most of the Hayward historic bay were composed of naturally occurring salt ponds. Narrow portions of salt marsh ed tidal channels branchina into dead end slouah

BROAD TIDAL MUDFLATS Continuous shallow mudflats e miles out into the bay.



SAN LORENZO ALLUVIAL PLAIN he Hayward Shoreline had no

() i

CRYSTAL SALT POND ne of the largest naturally o alinas in the South Bay.

.......

MT. EDEN CREEK

### HISTORICAL LANDINGS







### **OLIVER SALT WORKS- CIRCA 1910**





### ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION



SAFETY AND



# SITE WALKTHROUGH







### **ORO LOMA MARSH**













### **FILLED BAYLANDS VULNERABLE LANDFILL INFRASTRUCTURE AT THE BAY'S EDGE**







### **THE BAYLAND SQUEEZE INFRASTRUCTURE PREVENTING MARSH MIGRATION**







#### WEST WINTON LANDFILL

Mary Stole

TRIANGLE MARSH
## COGSWELL MARSH

1



### **BREACHED AND CONTAINED BAYLANDS BAYLANDS FOR WATER ABSORPTION AND STORAGE**





## HAYWARD MARSH

6

 


### **TREATMENT MARSH MOSAIC BAYLANDS SUPPORTING WASTEWATER FILTRATION AND ENDANGERED SPECIES**

BRACKISH HAYWARD MARSH PONDS TIDAL MUDFLAT MARSH MOUND HAYWARD MARSH FRINGE MARSH





## **OLIVER SALT PONDS + HARD MARSH**





### **BAYLAND HABITAT GRADIENTS DIVERSE ECOSYSTEMS AS EDUCATIONAL TOOLS**





# HAYWARD REGIONAL **SHORELINE ECOLOGY**





## HYDROLOGIC CONNECTIVITY



SAN FRANCISCO BAY

 $\bigcirc$ 

-0=

Portions of salt pond levees were removed and tidal flows from the bay were allowed to enter areas for reestablishment of salt marsh.



Channels wind through marsh vegetation and facilitate the flows of water and mud



Wind and wave energy suspend sediment from mudflats into the water column. Tides then transport muddy waters into adjacent marshes.

> J Water Conservation Dight: WaterSneis, Uphi 1, 2019) 9 Water Conservation Dight: Kareans, Uphi 1, 2019, 0(6) 60 March Conservation District Schemans, Uphi 1, 2019, 0(6) 60 March Conservation District, Aming Stations, (April 1, 2019) (6 Water Conservation District, Gate, (April 1, 2019) (6 Water Conservation District, Gate, (April 1, 2019) (6 Water Conservation District, Gate, (April 1, 2019)



## **CONTRASTING WATER FLOWS**



### **ENDANGERED SPECIES HABITAT**

HAYWARD SHORELINE MASTER PLAN SHORELINE ECOLOGY + **ENDANGERED SPECIES** ( ) °

#

t 362 unique species sightings (2008 - 2018

for birds and mice during high tides

Past Ten Years. (April 18, 201 ast Ten Years. (April 18, 2019

÷

+

PACIFIC FLYAWAY

SAN FRANCISCO BAY





# HAYWARD REGIONAL **SHORELINE INFRASTRUCTURE**



## NON ENGINEERED BERMS





### **OUTBOARD LEVEE CONDITIONS**

### MARSH NON-ENGINEERED BERM

ENGINEERED BERM RIPRAP(APPROX 20% SLOPE) (CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS) BAY TRAIL SERVICE ROAD VEGETATED SLOPE BORROW PIT MHW (ELEV 6.36 NAVD89) NVD 88 \_\_\_\_\_\_TIDAL FLAT

### LANDING

### WETLAND NON-ENGINEERED BERM







WAVE-EXPOSED SECTION

SURFACE CONDITION



WAVE-EXPOSED SECTION

SALT POND NON-ENGINEERED BERM





WAVE-EXPOSED SECTION

MAY 16, 2019

LANDFILL

### SCAPE

### SURFACE CONDITION

### RIPRAP(APPROX 15% SLOPE) (ROCKS, CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS) SERVICE ROAD SPARSELY VEGETATED SLOPE







## LEVEE FAILURE



## SHORELINE EROSION



## **CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE**



LAVWMA VALVE BOX

ᢤᡗ᠋ᡅ

CROW SPIKER PUMP STATIC









171.473: 1741

7

GUL

11

## **RECREATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE**





SAN LORENZO TRAIL ENTRAC

P

HAR

Ρ

? P

# HAYWARD REGIONAL SHORELINE CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS

## SEA LEVEL RISE



2.0





CITY OF HAYWARD

----

.....

212

EDEN CREEK





MT. EDEN CREEK

1

CITY OF HAYWARD

0.5 MI

### **SEDIMENT/ EROSION**



FRINGE MARSH 4FT SLR BY 2100: 26,000 Cubic Yards 7FT SLR BY 2100: 58,000 Cubic Yards

-----

TRIANGLE MARSH

4FT SLR BY 2100: 26,000 Cubic Yards 7FT SLR BY 2100: 58,000 Cubic Yards



COGSWELL MARSH 4FT SLR BY 2100: 780,000 Cubic Yards 7FT SLR BY 2100: 1,750,000 Cubic Yards

H.A.R.D. MARSH 4FT SLR BY 2100: 286,000 Cubic Yards 7FT SLR BY 2100: 650,000 Cubic Yards

SAN FRANCISCO BAY

San Francisco Estuary Institute and Aquatic Science Center 201 lifornia Aquatic Resource Inventory. (April 18, 2019)



## GROUNDWATER

NILES CONE GROUNDWATER BASIN

S.



0

0.5 MI

 $\bigcirc^{\mathbb{N}}$ 

### **GROUNDWATER AQUIFER CROSS SECTION**





### SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Maria M.

Many Bert for



rinh

WASTEWATER AND BAYLAND NFRASTRUCTURE AT RISK

NHANCED ACCESS



rinh.



### HAYWARD SHORELINE MASTER PLAN SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

SHORELINE ARKING LOT	LEGEND INFRASTRUCTURE: ACCESS ENTRANCE INFRASTRUCTURE AT FLOOD RISK SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE & ACCESS: S.F. BAY TRAIL CITY + REGIONAL BIKE NETWORK RESIDENTIAL LANDUSE EDUCATIONAL LANDUSE	HABITAT & SEDIMENTS: PUBLIC GREEN SPACE TIDAL MARSH & MUDFLAT POTENTIAL RESTORATION INFRASTRUCTURE: CRUCIAL INDUSTRIAL ZONE CRUCIAL INDUSTRIAL ZONE TRANSMISSION LINE EBDA PIPELINE LEVEE WWTP PUMP STATION SOLAR FIELD POWER PLANT
CROLOHA MARSH RECREAT		WEST WINTON AVENUE
OXUDATION STORAGE PONDS		CITY OF HAVWARD
HARD MARSH	HATWARD WAFE POLIUTION CONTROL FACILITY ENERGY AND WASTEWATE INFRASTRUCTURE AT RISK ENHANCED ACCESS	ER EDEN GREI ARDEN ROAD
TRAINER OF THE TRAINER OF	NSPORTATION CASTRUCTURE AT RISK	

# **ONLINE SURVEY** SUMMARY OF FINDINGS



### **OVERVIEW**

- •Completed in Spring 2019
- •23 questions
- •900 responses
- •Shared via:
  - Email
  - Newsletters
  - Social media
  - City of Hayward's website
  - EBRPD's website

### SCAPE

- •Very important or important to be protected against flooding.
- •Wetlands are vital to the health of the Bay.
- •Recreation creates a bond with ecological resources.
- Shoreline views do not perform in any way to alleviate the impacts of climate change.
- Access is more important than views.



SCAPE

- Very important to conserve the shoreline's natural environment.
- •Biodiversity, in both native plant species and native animals, maintaining natural habitats, preserving the wetlands, and having clean water and air are important for a healthy environment.
- •Using landscaping would be a good way to help reduce the impact of sea level rise.
- Relocate at-risk infrastructure to higher ground, or that using vacant land as a place to "store" excess floodwater would be best.

**SCAPE**
### Q4 Have you or anyone close to you ever been personally affected by a flood, either here or elsewhere?



### Q3 Do you live or work near any of the major creeks or channels in the area?



### Q15 Are you aware of rising sea level in the San Francisco Bay?



90% 100%

# Q18 Are you aware of any infrastructure in this area (such as levees, tide gates, pump stations) to help reduce flooding?



### Q9 How important is it for people to take part in shoreline recreation?



### Q11 How important is it to conserve the shoreline's natural environment?



Skipped: 63 Answered: 750

NEXT STEPS

### **NEXT STEPS**



### **SCAPE**

### 0 MASTER PLAN DEVELOPMENT

# **WINTER 2021**

### **ADOPTION OF PLAN**

END OF SUMMER 2020

TODAY'S WORKSHOP



## WORKSHOP

### •1 hr: Breakout Session with Stakeholders

+Ecology +Infrastructure +Recreation

### •15 min: Report Back

•Refreshments and Sunset Viewing!

## **OVERALL QUESTIONS:**

- What are your aspirations for the Hayward Regional Shoreline Master Plan?
- When do you foresee sea level rise becoming an issue along the Hayward **Regional Shoreline?**
- What are the most critical elements of the shoreline at risk?
- How can the Master Plan balance ecological assets, infrastructural assets, and recreational assets?
- How can the Master Plan create adaptation strategies that can be replicable opportunities for other sites around the bay?

### **ECOLOGY QUESTIONS:**

- What are the biggest ecological threats to the shoreline? For example, shoreline erosion, limited marsh migration space, low sediment supply.
- Are there opportunities for the Master Plan to not only protect built assets, but enhance the ecology along the shoreline?
- Should the Master Plan prioritize soft (marshes and mud flats) or hard (levees and sea walls) to mitigate the effects of sea level rise? Or should there be a combination?
- Are there opportunities for expanded ecological connectivity along the shoreline? If so, where?
- Should we be planning for today's ecosystems or for ecosystems projected to exist in the future? Or should we consider some hybrid?

### **INFRASTRUCTURE QUESTIONS:**

- What infrastructural assets are most at risk from sea level rise? For example, the State Route 92 bridge approach, engineered drainage channels, non-engineered shoreline levees, and stormwater channels.
- What infrastructural assets along the shoreline need to remain in place?
- What infrastructural assets have the flexibility to adapt with sea level rise?
- Have there been any infrastructural failures along the Hayward Regional Shoreline? If so, where?
- Have any plans been developed for the adaptation of critical infrastructures?

## **RECREATION QUESTIONS:**

- What are the most popular recreational activities along the Hayward Regional Shoreline? How can they be enhanced?
- How is recreation currently impacted on along the shoreline during extreme tide events?
- What features of the current Bay Trail alignment are critical to preserve? Could some portions be realigned over time?
- Are there other Bay Trail alignments that can facilitate the same recreational experience while mitigating the impacts of sea level rise?
- Are there opportunities to add additional access points along the shoreline? How can these additional access points connect back to the Hayward Community?
- Are there opportunities to enhance connectivity between the shoreline and the city of Hayward?

# THANK YOU!