

# Carpinteria Living Shoreline Dune & Shoreline Management Plan

PUBLIC MEETING NO. 1  
SEPTEMBER 23, 2020

# Today's Agenda

- Team Introductions
- Background
- Project Overview
- Living Shoreline Basics
- Timeline
- Q & A



# Introductions

- **Erin Maker**, Environmental Program Manager, City of Carpinteria
- **Erika Leachman**, Principal Planner, Wood
- **Marie Laule**, Planner and Grant Program Manager, Wood
- **Chris Webb**, Coastal Engineering Project Manager, Moffatt & Nichol
- **Conor Ofsthun**, Asst. Project Manager and Coastal Analyst, Moffatt & Nichol
- **Dave Hubbard**, Dune Designer & Restoration Ecologist, Coastal Restoration Consultants
- **Matt James**, Dune Designer & Restoration Ecologist, Coastal Restoration Consultants



# Sea Level Rise (SLR) in Carpinteria

- Projections range, however, the reasonable worst case in the City is **5 feet by 2100**
- Increases in coastal flooding at low-lying areas and coastal erosion at base of bluffs
- Damages could be devastating to:
  - Residents and local business owners;
  - Widespread economic impacts to the City;
  - Disruption of regional rail and transit services;
  - Loss of important coastal access and recreational resources.

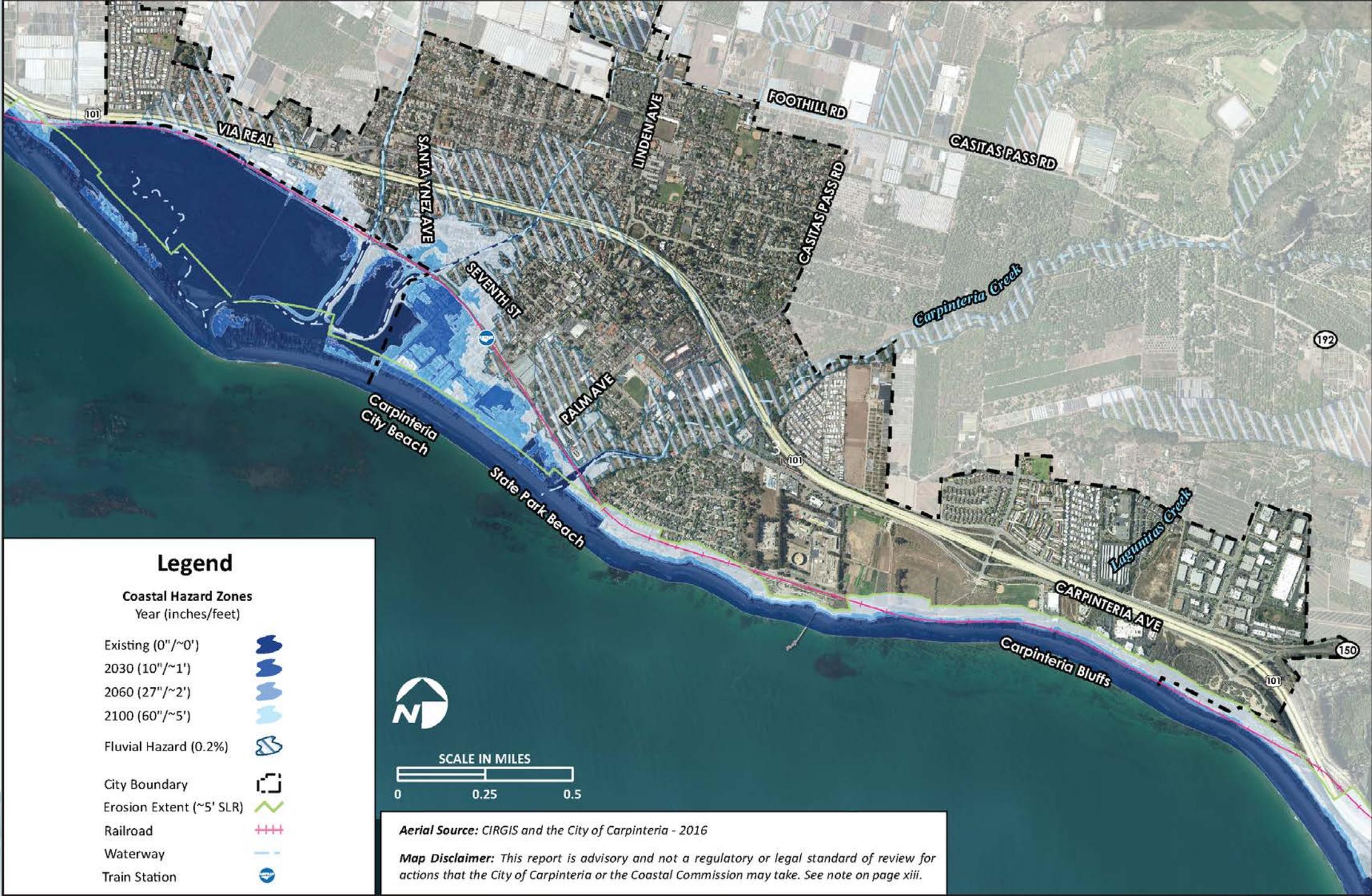


*Coastal erosion and damage during historically large El Niño of 1982-83.*

# Key SLR Vulnerabilities in Carpinteria

- Downtown commercial corridor
- Beach Neighborhood and shorefront properties
- Regional and local infrastructure, including roads, rail, parks, utility lines, and storm drains
- Unprotected low-lying coastline is where the most vulnerable and some of the most valuable assets are
  - 41 affordable housing units
  - 213 campsites within Carpinteria State Park
- Combination of fluvial and coastal flood hazards





## Legend

### Coastal Hazard Zones Year (inches/feet)

- Existing (0"/~0') 
- 2030 (10"/~1') 
- 2060 (27"/~2') 
- 2100 (60"/~5') 
- Fluvial Hazard (0.2%) 
- City Boundary 
- Erosion Extent (~5' SLR) 
- Railroad 
- Waterway 
- Train Station 



SCALE IN MILES



*Aerial Source:* CIRGIS and the City of Carpinteria - 2016

**Map Disclaimer:** This report is advisory and not a regulatory or legal standard of review for actions that the City of Carpinteria or the Coastal Commission may take. See note on page xiii.

# Existing Shoreline Protection

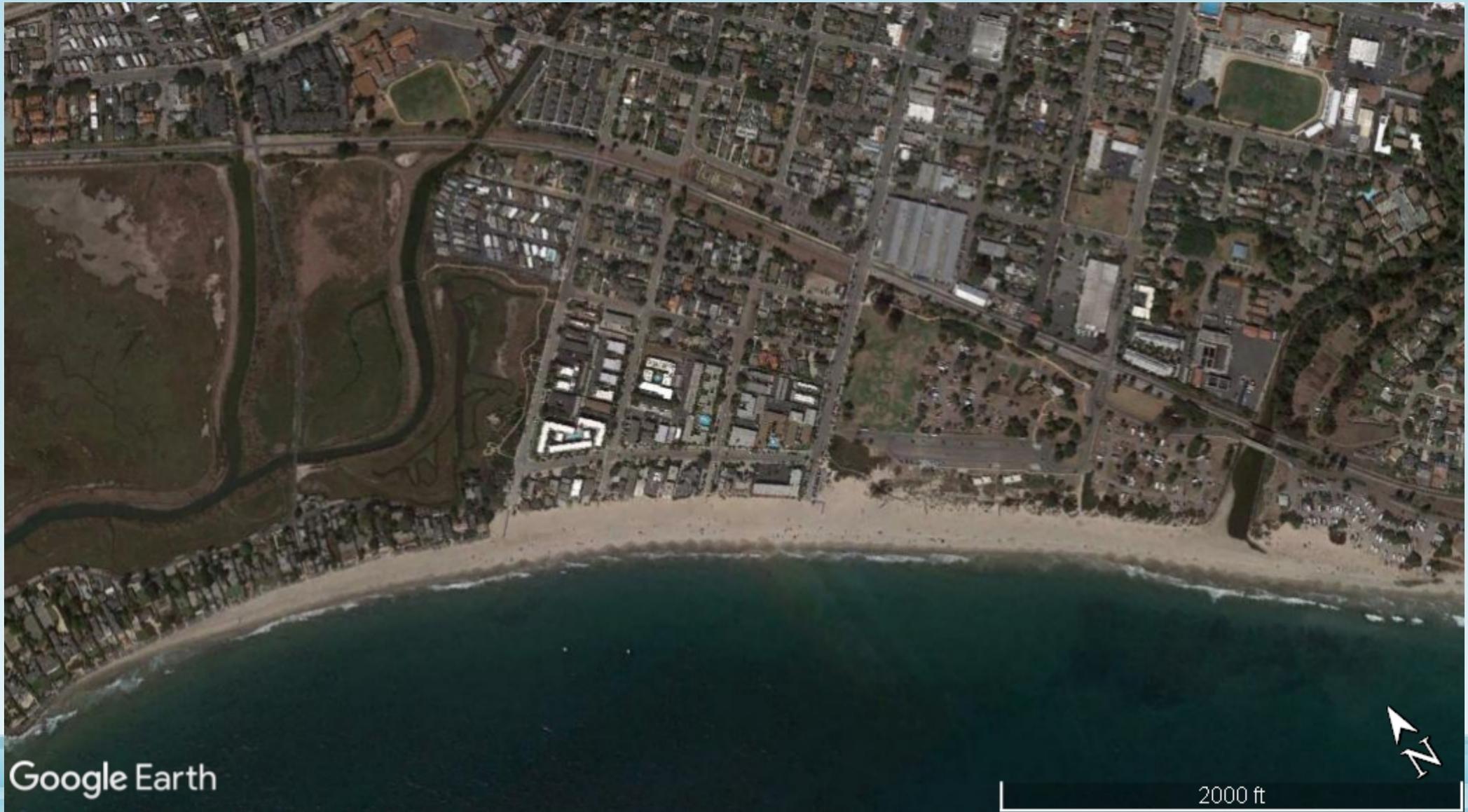


*Rock revetment upcoast on County property*



*Vegetated dunes downcoast on State Parks property*

# Existing Shoreline Protection



Google Earth

2000 ft

# City Beach Shoreline

- Low-lying area currently unprotected majority of the year
- Blockage of natural sediment flow and movement of sediment upland is contributor to narrow beach width
- Winter storm berm program
- Recent major sediment disposal activities



*Source: Coastal View News 2020*

# Planning for Shoreline Protection

- City Sea Level Rise Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Plan
- City General Plan/ Local Coastal Plan Update
- City Winter Storm Berm Program
- **City Dune and Shoreline Management Plan**
- County Flood Control Sediment Disposal Program\*



# Goals and Key Drivers of the Project

- Protect vulnerable areas and resources of the City
- Achieve important co-benefits to public health and recreation, the local economy, and natural ecosystems along Carpinteria coast
- Involve a variety of stakeholders to meet shared interests
- Identify possible funding sources for ongoing maintenance



# Dune and Shoreline Management Plan

- Analyze living shoreline alternatives to build resiliency to coastal hazards
- Investigate constraints and feasibility of different living shoreline designs
- Perform cost-benefit analysis of design and maintenance tradeoffs
- Develop a conceptual living shoreline design with a longer-term plan for regional management



# Project Phases

**Phase 1:** Living shoreline for most vulnerable low-lying areas along City Beach frontage

**Phase 2:** Long-term shoreline management for entire Carpinteria shoreline stretching from Carpinteria Marsh slough mouth to Tar Pits Park

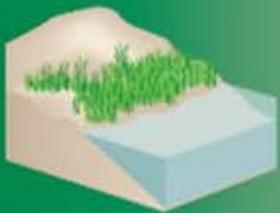


# Shoreline Protection Techniques

## GREEN - SOFTER TECHNIQUES

## GRAY - HARDER TECHNIQUES

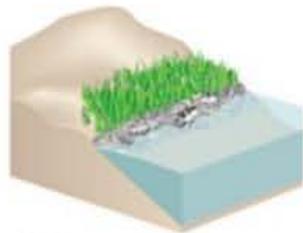
### *Living Shorelines*



**VEGETATION ONLY -**  
Provides a buffer to upland areas and breaks small waves. Suitable for low wave energy environments.



**EDGING -**  
Added structure holds the toe of existing or vegetated slope in place. Suitable for most areas except high wave energy environments.



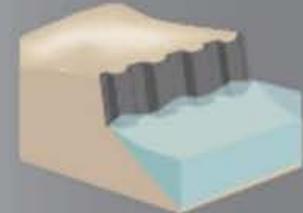
**SILLS -**  
Parallel to vegetated shoreline, reduces wave energy, and prevents erosion. Suitable for most areas except high wave energy environments.



**BREAKWATER -**  
(vegetation optional) - Offshore structures intended to break waves, reducing the force of wave action, and encourage sediment accretion. Suitable for most areas.



**REVETMENT -**  
Lays over the slope of the shoreline and protects it from erosion and waves. Suitable for sites with existing hardened shoreline structures.



**BULKHEAD -**  
Vertical wall parallel to the shoreline intended to hold soil in place. Suitable for high energy settings and sites with existing hard shoreline structures.

# Different Types of Shoreline Protection

## Hard Structures

- Seawalls, revetments, groins
- Can alter natural shoreline processes
- Can increase erosion on adjacent properties
- Do not provide habitat



*Top left: Revetment in Carpinteria.  
right: Revetment at Goleta Beach.  
Bottom left: Seawall in Summerland  
(Source: UCSB The Current 2017).*

# Different Types of Shoreline Protection

## Soft/Natural Structures

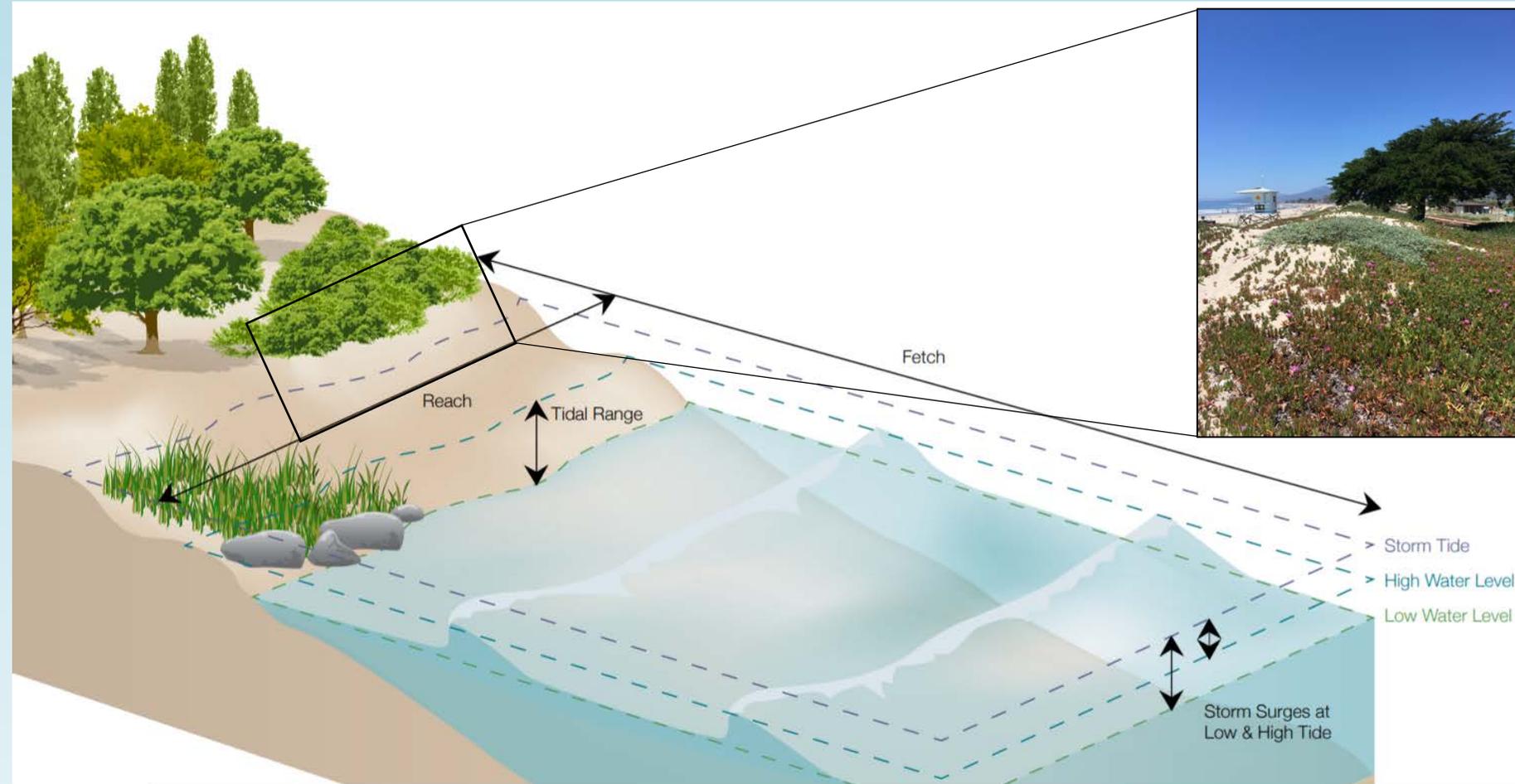
- Living shorelines, dunes, berms, beach nourishment
- Can provide shoreline habitat
- Not always best-suited for high-energy environments
- More aesthetically pleasing than hard structures



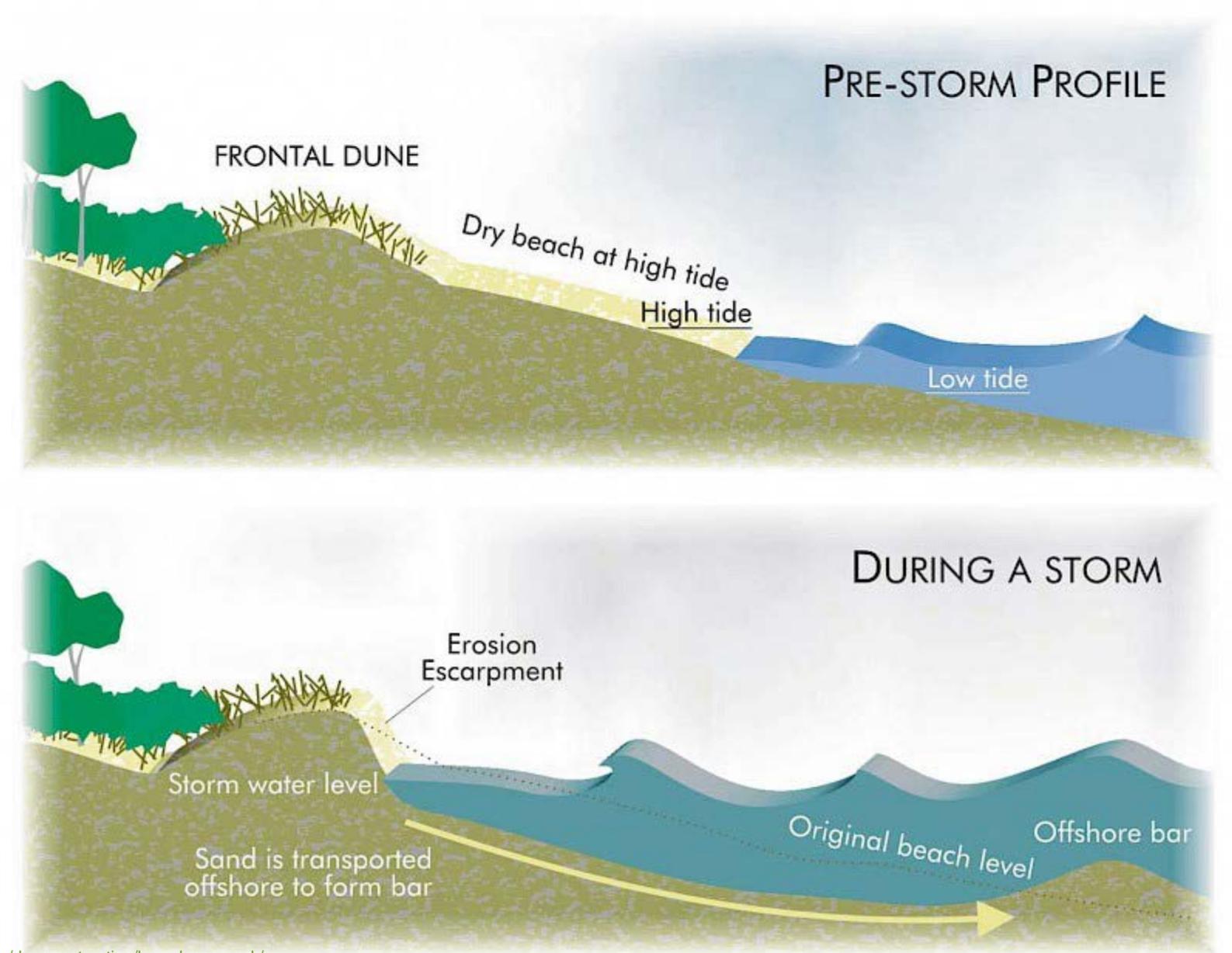
*Vegetated dunes and winter berm in Carpinteria*

# What is a Living Shoreline?

- Stabilized coastal edge made of natural materials
- Dune system that protects shoreline and landward infrastructure against coastal hazards and sea level rise
- Adaptation strategy to shoreline management with dune restoration

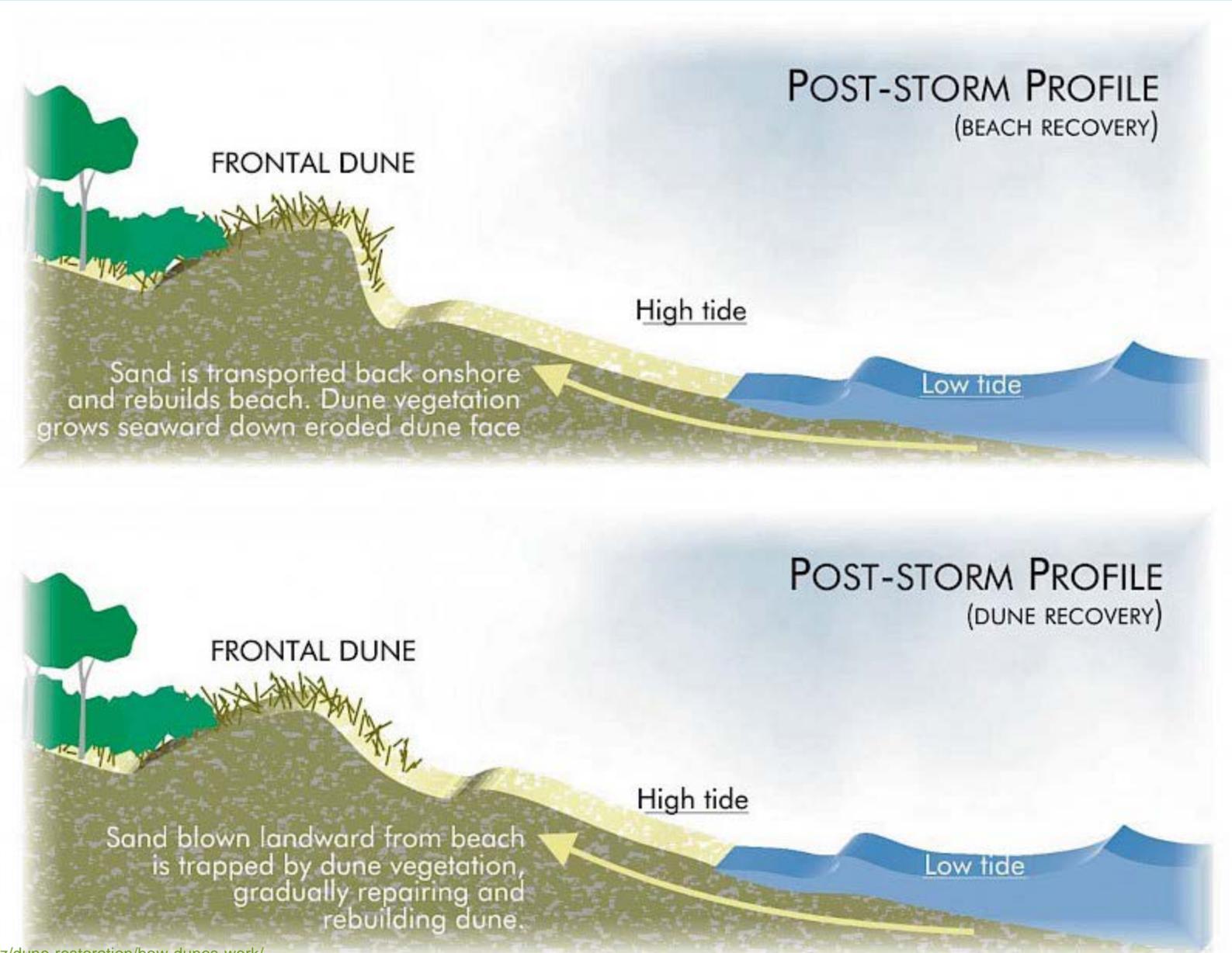


# Coastal Dune Processes



Source: <https://www.coastalrestorationtrust.org.nz/dune-restoration/how-dunes-work/>

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# Example Project



BEFORE

AFTER

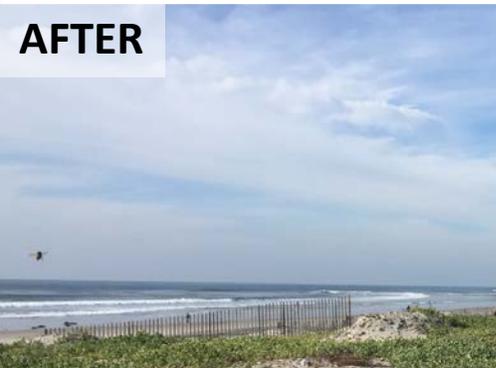


# Cardiff Beach Living Shoreline





BEFORE



AFTER



# Cardiff Beach Living Shoreline



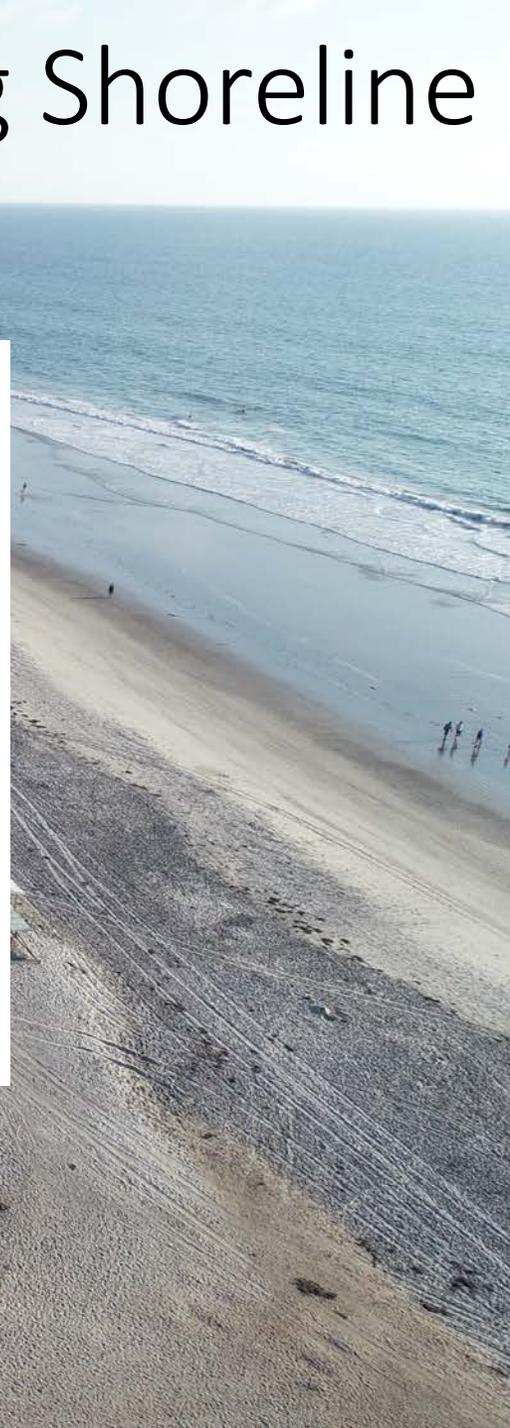
American Shore and Beach Preservation Association

May 25 · 🌐

Congratulation to The Cardiff State Beach, a 2020 #BestRestoredBeach.



The #LivingShoreline Project is the first Southern California project to test this unique nature-based solution to provide beach erosion and flood protection of a vulnerable coastal asset. The project created a coastal dune with 300,000 cubic yards of sand dredged from the San Elijo Lagoon; the dune was then planted with native vegetation. The project extends 2,900 feet and protects Highway 101 from storm events.



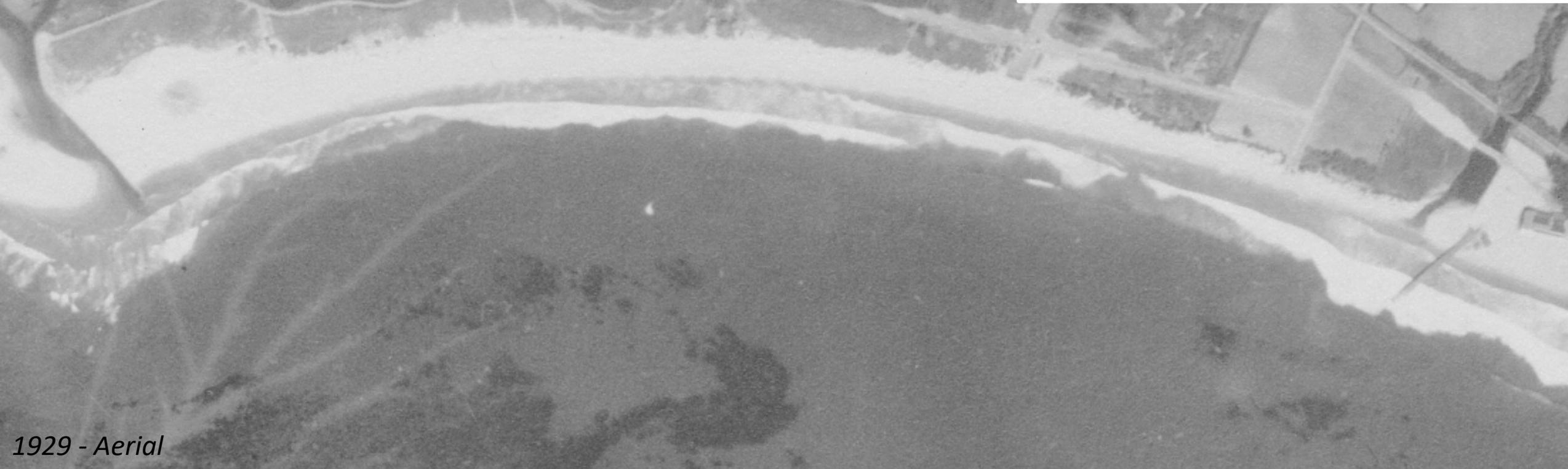
# Another Example Project – Surfers Point

- Surfer's Point Managed Shoreline Retreat Project, Ventura
- The vegetated site survived the high energy impact and prevented erosion during strong El Niño storms during the 2015-2016 winter season
- Exemplifies a different approach to dune restoration and solving issues relevant to Carpinteria



*Photo from 2014 shows Surfers Point with native plants and boardwalk*

# Opportunities in Carpinteria



# Opportunities in Carpinteria



# Project Timeline

Public  
Outreach and  
Agency  
Coordination

Coastal  
Hazards  
Modeling

Constraints  
and  
Feasibility  
Analysis

Conceptual  
Living  
Shoreline  
Design

Dune and  
Shoreline  
Management  
Plan

# Questions?



# Thank You!

Questions, comments, concerns:

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