

Lowman Beach Shoreline Restoration

Public Meeting 02.28.2019







Purpose of the Meeting

- Provide an Update on the Lowman Beach Park Plans.
- 2. Explain the Process of the Design and Plans.
- 3. Answer Questions from the Community.





Outline

- 1. Purpose of the Meeting
- 2. Summary of the Project History
- 3. Design Alternatives Evaluated
- 4. Factors that Influence the Design
- 5. Proposed Design
- 6. Benefits
- 7. Q&A





Summary of the Project History

Project History

- Tennis court constructed by WPA in 1930's along with seawall
- Original seawall replaced in the 1950s
- Southern end of the seawall removed in 1995 and replace with a gravel beach and retaining wall
- North section of the remaining 1950's wall start to fail early 2015.







Summary of the Project History

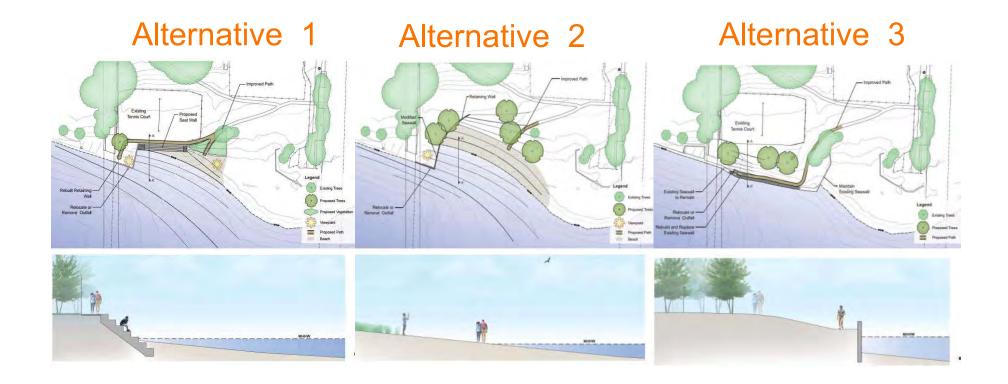
Next Steps

- 1. 30% Design Complete
- 2. Coastal Process Evaluation of the New Design.
- 3. Take Into account feedback on the Park design.
- 4. Move towards a 60% Design.





Design Alternatives Evaluated







Factors That Influence the Design

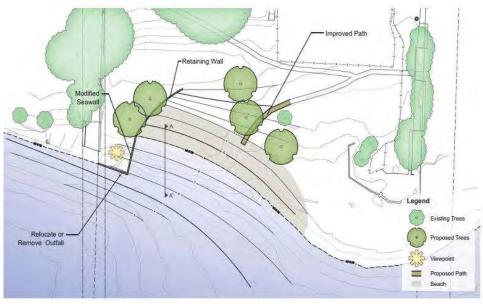
- 1. Park Experience
- 2. Habitat
- 3. Sustainability
- 4. Coastal Processes
- 5. Aesthetics
- 6. Recreation
- 7. Permittability
- 8. Cost and Feasibility





Design Alternatives Evaluated

Alternative 2





DRAFT Lowman Beach Alternative 2 Modify Seawall



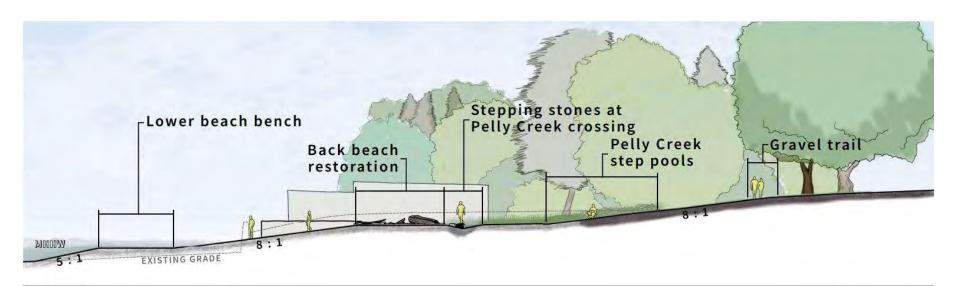




Illustrative Plan







Section A - A' Scale: 1" = 10'







Perspective 1 - Beach View - Looking South







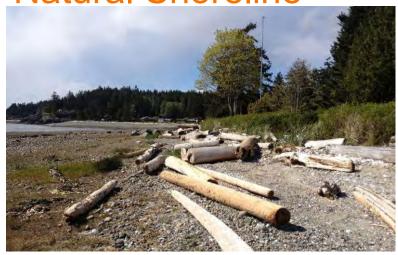
Perspective 2 - Pelly Creek View - Looking East





Project Benefits

Natural Shoreline



Habitat



Park Experience



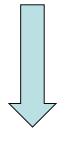






Shore Protection Design

Shoreline Hardening



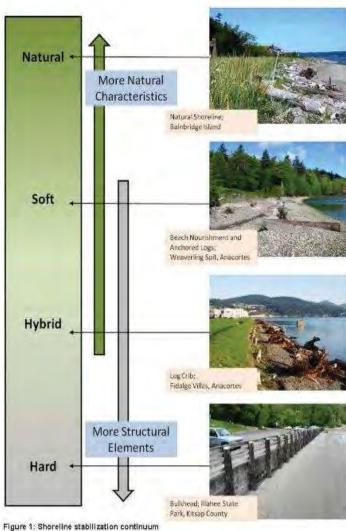


Figure 1: Shoreline stabilization continuum (Hugh Shipman photos.)





Shoreline Hardening



Pros

- "Holds the line"
- Protects homes, roads, utilities in place... for a while
- Technically feasible and permit-able

Cons

- Beach loss over time
- Higher impacts, changed shore type
- Future costs to adjust to sea level rise
- Potential catastrophic failure

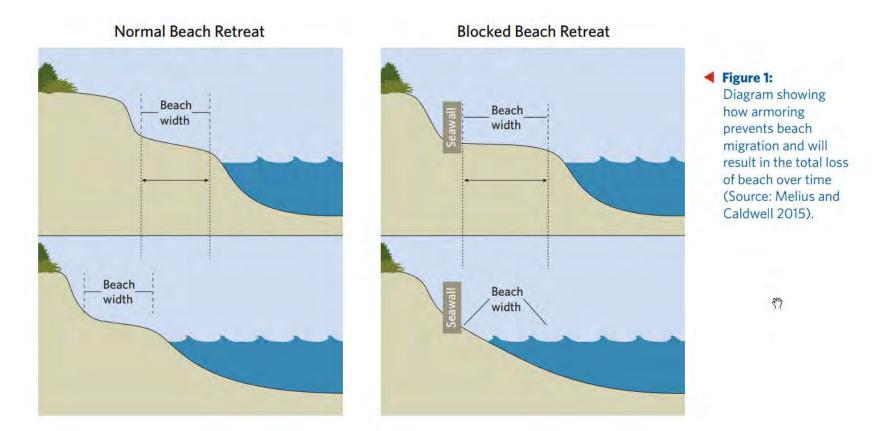


Armoring can fail





Natural Shorelines vs Seawalls





Habitat Benefits through Restoration

- Bulkhead is built on upper beach
- Removing bulkhead will restore the high intertidal zone portion of the beach
- Daylighted creek can produce prey for juvenile salmon and potentially habitat









Benefits Many Species



Chinook salmon juveniles



Forage Fish top - Pacific Sandlance bottom – Surf Smelt



Juvenile Chinook salmon

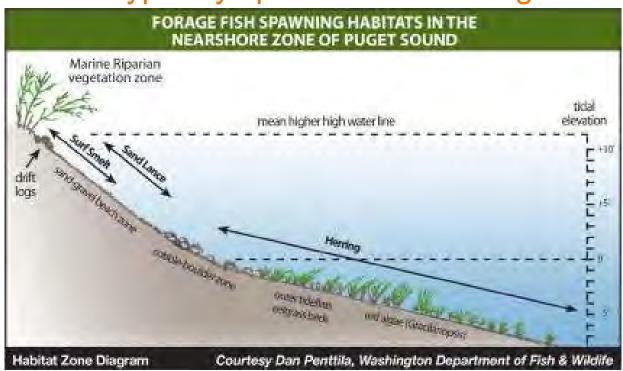
- Among most dependent on estuaries and marine nearshore
- Tend to stay close to shoreline during early marine stage
- Use shoreline areas for foraging, refuge from predators, and migratory corridors
- Feed on amphipods, copepods, terrestrial-origin insects





Forage Fish

- Intertidal spawning by surf smelt and sand lance
 - Mid to upper intertidal
 - Sand lance typically spawn in sand
 - Surf smelt typically spawn in sand and gravel





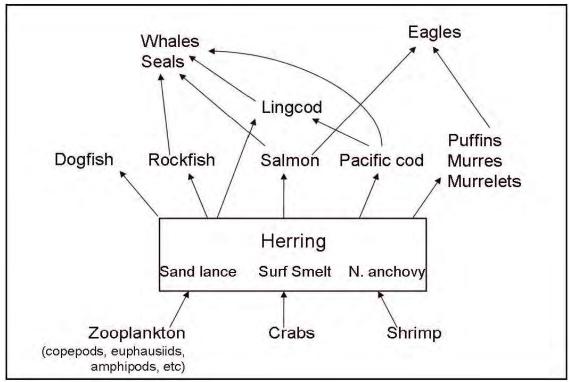
Forage Fish

Sand lance



Surf smelt



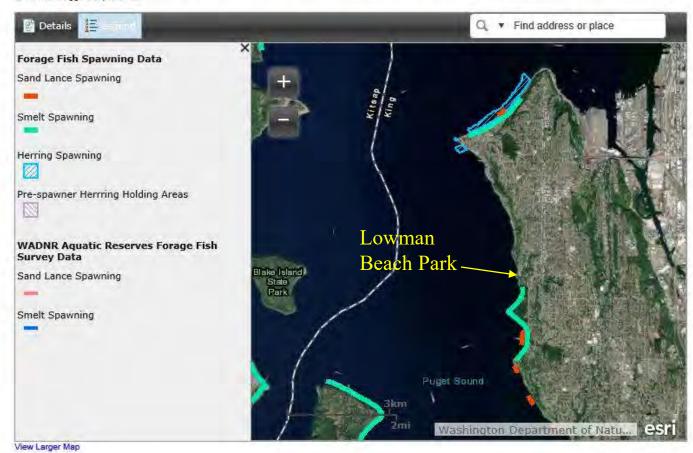




Forage Fish Documented Spawning Locations

Spawning Location Map NEW

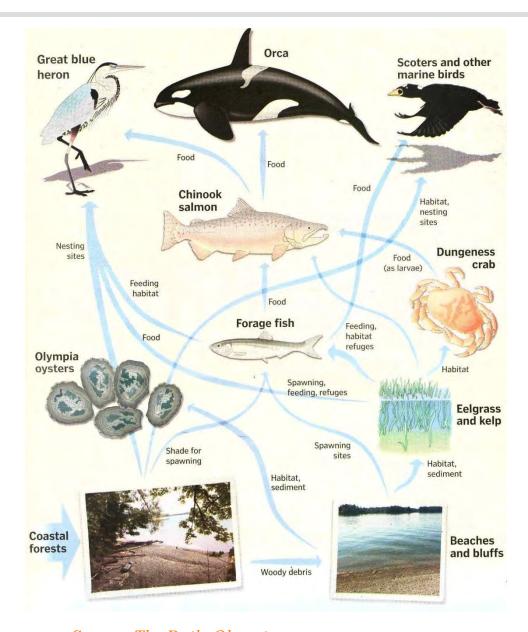
The map below shows the documented spawning locations of Pacific Sand Lance, Surf Smelt, and Pacific Herring in Washington State. This map should not be considered all inclusive of spawning habitat because not all potential spawning habitat has been surveyed, and it is possible for surveys to fail to detect eggs even when eggs are present.



• WDFW data (http://wdfw.wa.gov/conservation/research/projects/marine_beach_spawning/)



It's All Connected!



Source: The Daily Olympian



Park Benefits



Illustrative Plan





Q&A

David Graves Contact:

Email: <u>David.Graves@seattle.gov</u>

Work Phone: 206-684-7048

