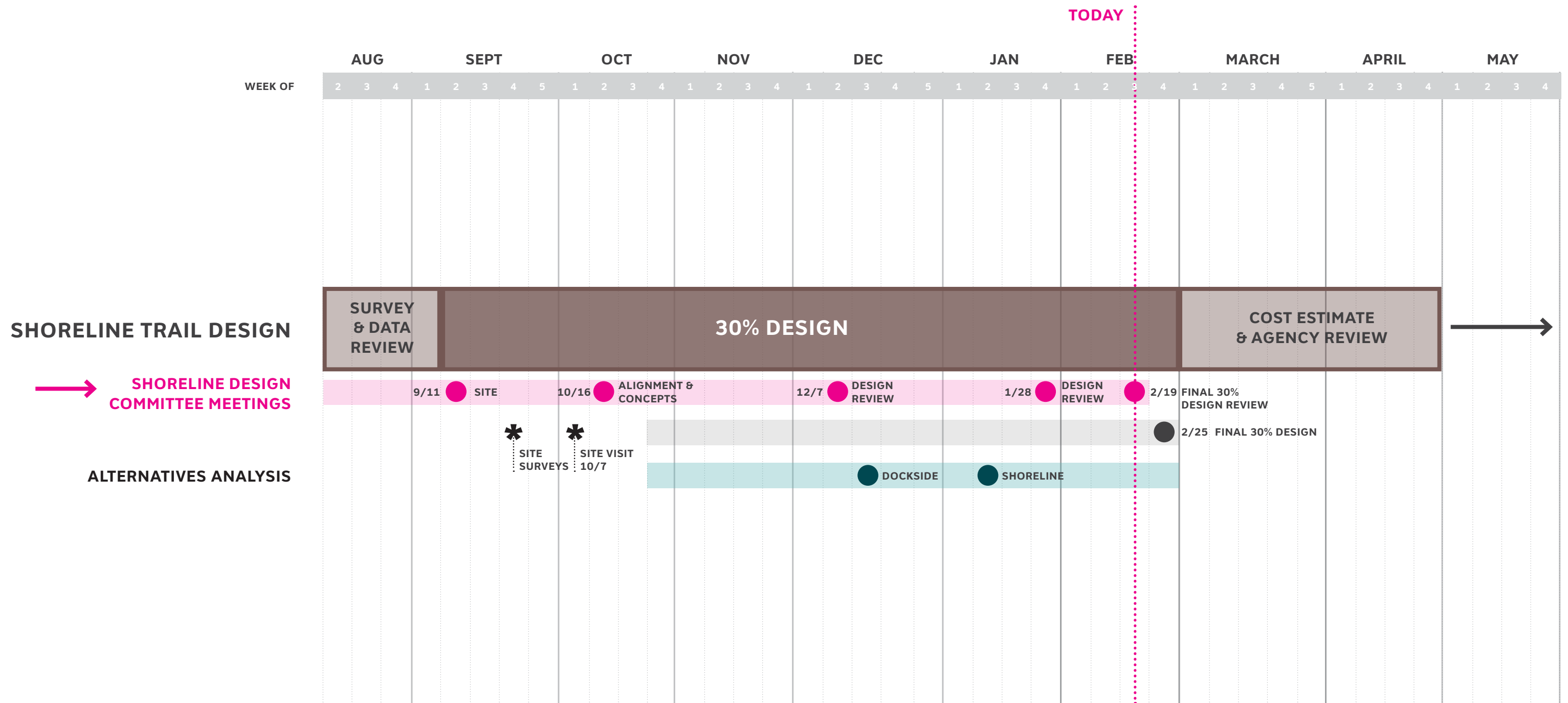




SHORELINE TRAIL

SHORELINE DESIGN COMMITTEE MTG #5
2/19/2021

PROJECT TIMELINE



AGENDA

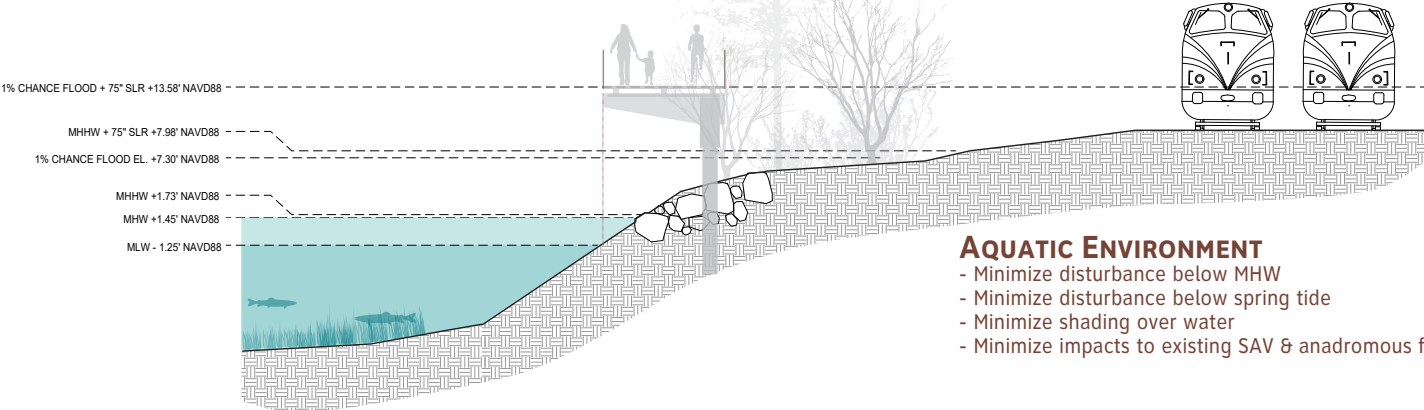
DESIGN REVIEW

- **Mtg #1: Review Design Parameters**
- **Mtg #3: Review Criteria for Developing a Successful Shoreline**
- **Mtg #2 - 4: Review Alignment & Design**
- **Mtg #4 - Review the Lower Overlook**

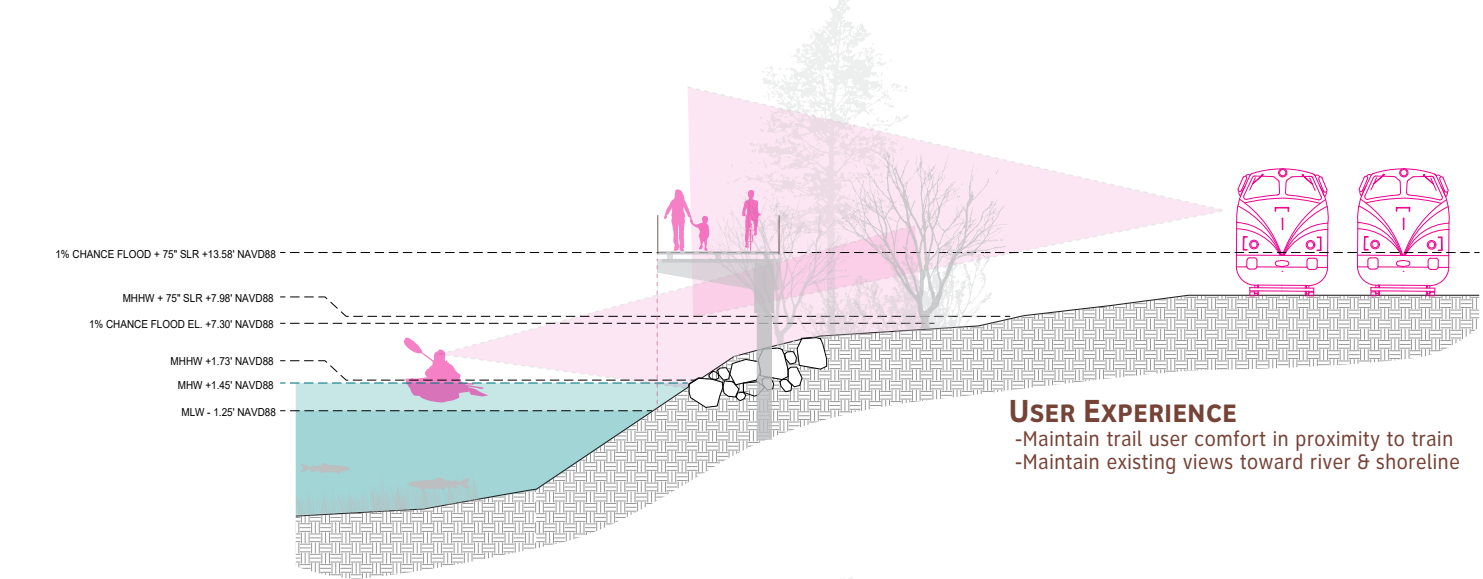
DESIGN UPDATE

- **30% Design Alignment**
- **Dockside Alignment Design**
- **Design Summary and Next Steps**

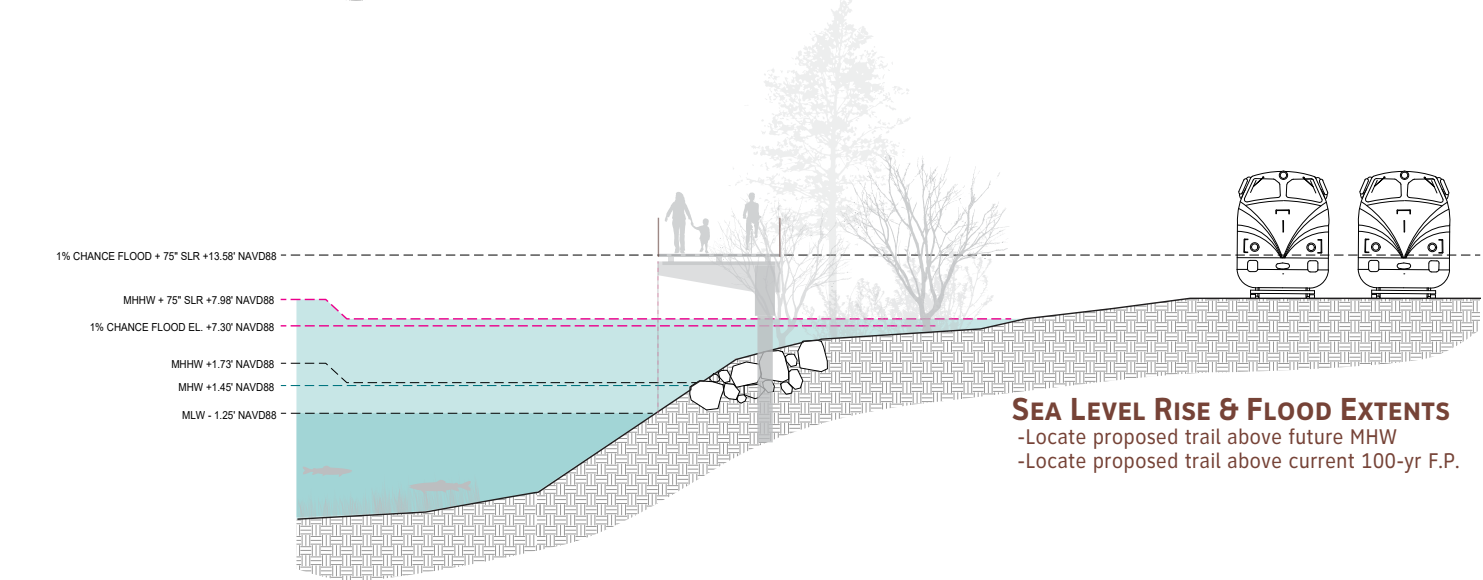
DESIGN PARAMETERS



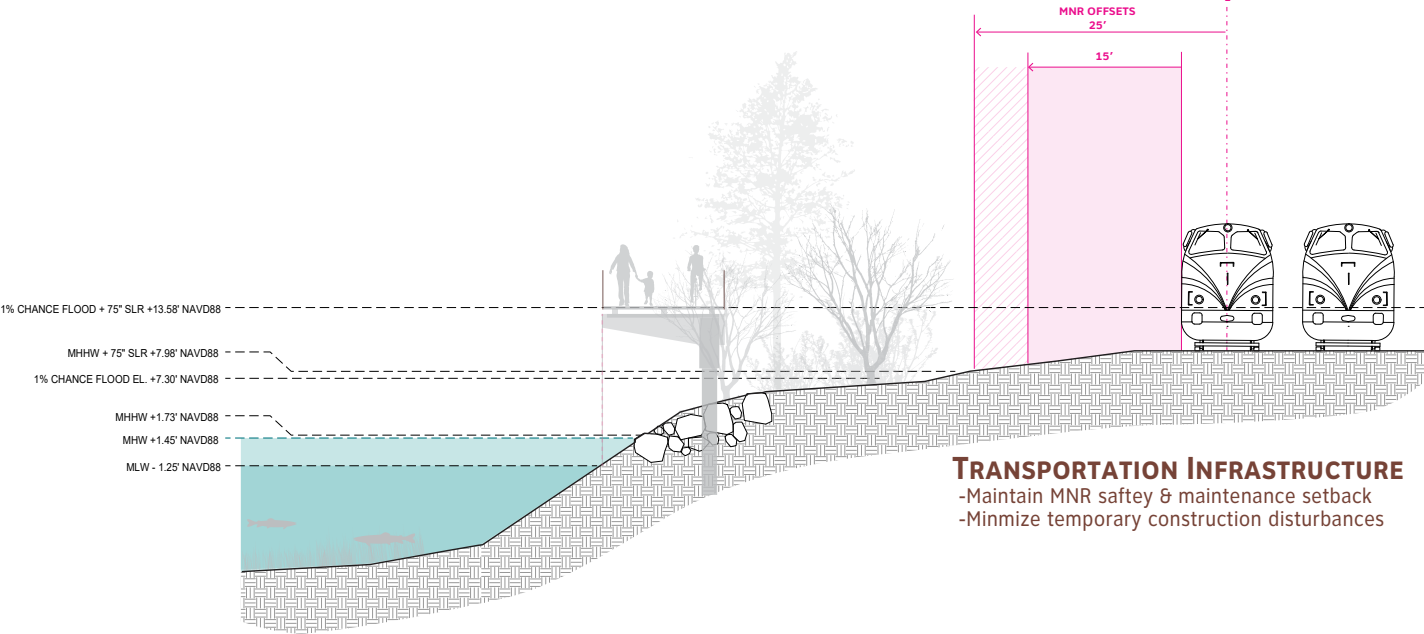
AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT
 - Minimize disturbance below MHW
 - Minimize disturbance below spring tide
 - Minimize shading over water
 - Minimize impacts to existing SAV & anadromous fish



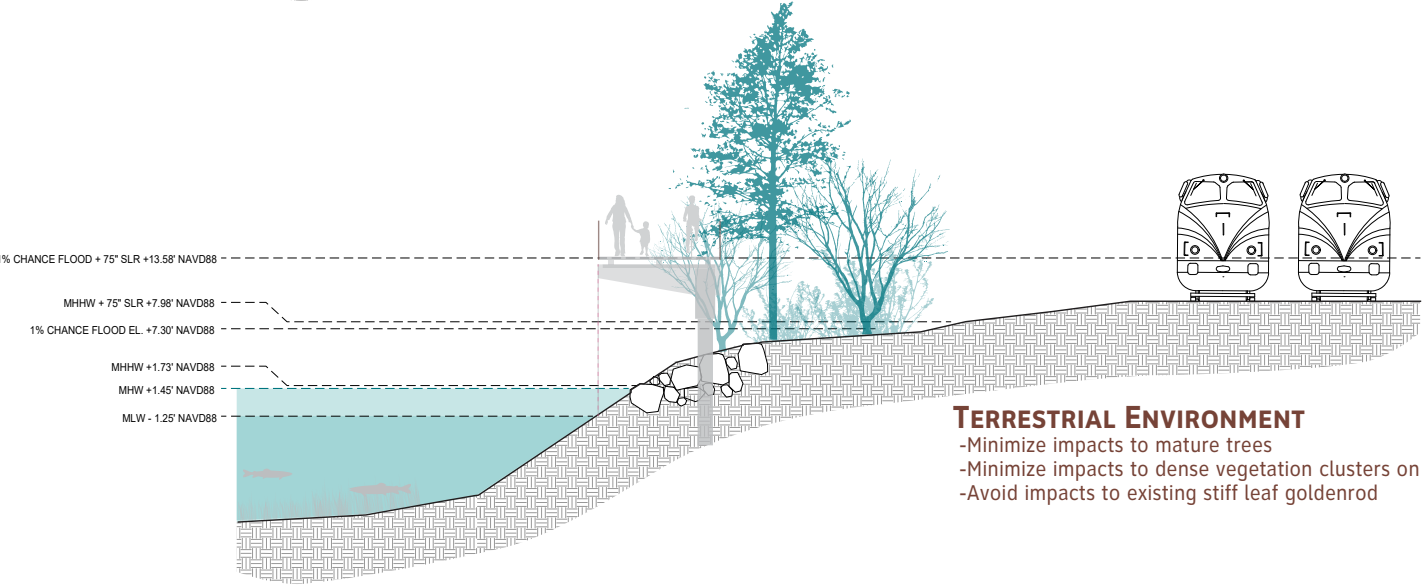
USER EXPERIENCE
 - Maintain trail user comfort in proximity to train
 - Maintain existing views toward river & shoreline



SEA LEVEL RISE & FLOOD EXTENTS
 - Locate proposed trail above future MHW
 - Locate proposed trail above current 100-yr F.P.



TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE
 - Maintain MNR safety & maintenance setback
 - Minimize temporary construction disturbances



TERRESTRIAL ENVIRONMENT
 - Minimize impacts to mature trees
 - Minimize impacts to dense vegetation clusters on slc
 - Avoid impacts to existing stiff leaf goldenrod

CRITERIA FOR DEVELOPING A SUCCESSFUL SHORELINE

SHORELINE STABILITY

- Visual evidence of erosion, causes to be determined
- Washout
- Vegetation cover, type, quantity, root exposure
- Level of exposure to environmental impacts
- Misalignment, settlement, bulging



ECOLOGICAL INTEGRITY

- Robust upland provides shoreline stability and habitat
- SAV protects soft sediments and critical fish habitat
- Vegetations provides cover for juvenile fish to escape predation and supports invertebrates that are an important food source for fish
- SAV beds act as a carbon sink
- Surface hydrology and sediment processes are a natural condition of Hudson River ecology
- Driftwood pile-up provides habitat



CLIMATE CHANGE VULNERABILITY

- Balance current shoreline vulnerability with sea level rise planning
- Identify areas of the shoreline more vulnerable to sea level rise
- Sea level rise will impact vegetation
- Sea level rise will increase ice scour and erosion along the shoreline

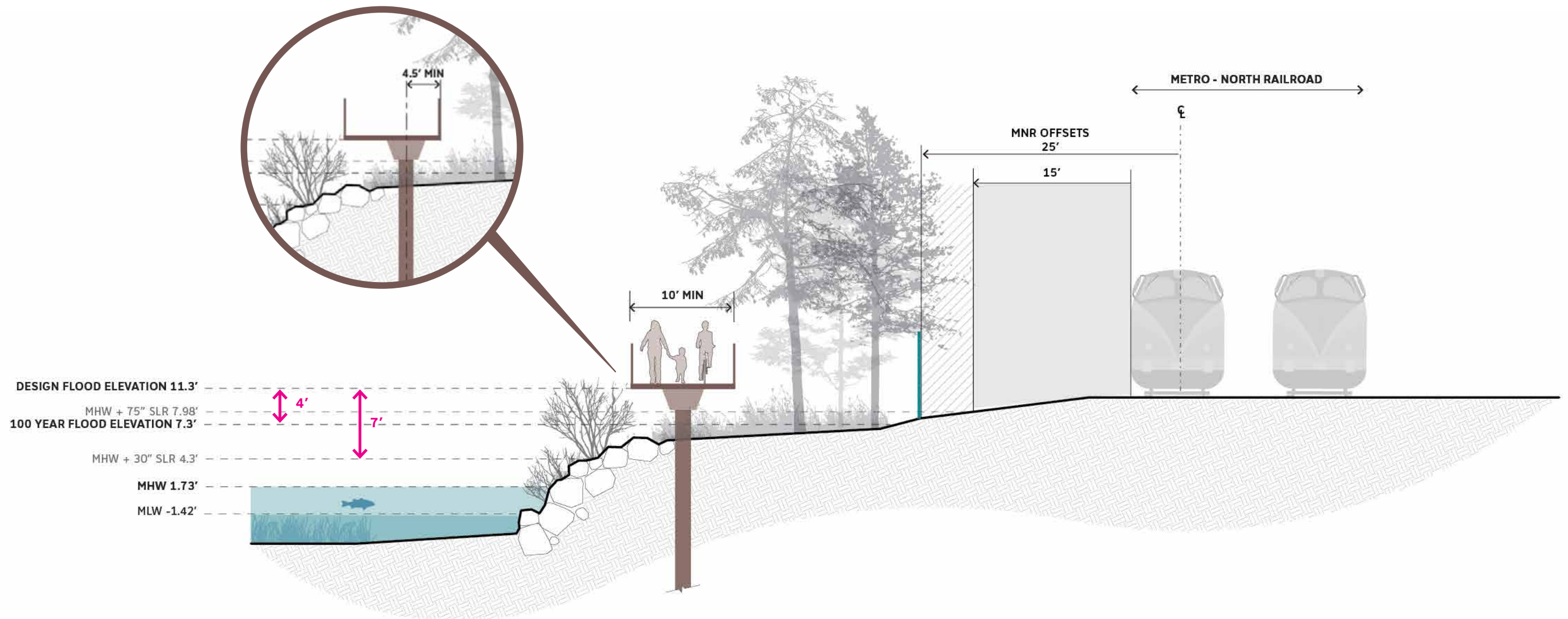


ELEVATED TRAIL DESIGN

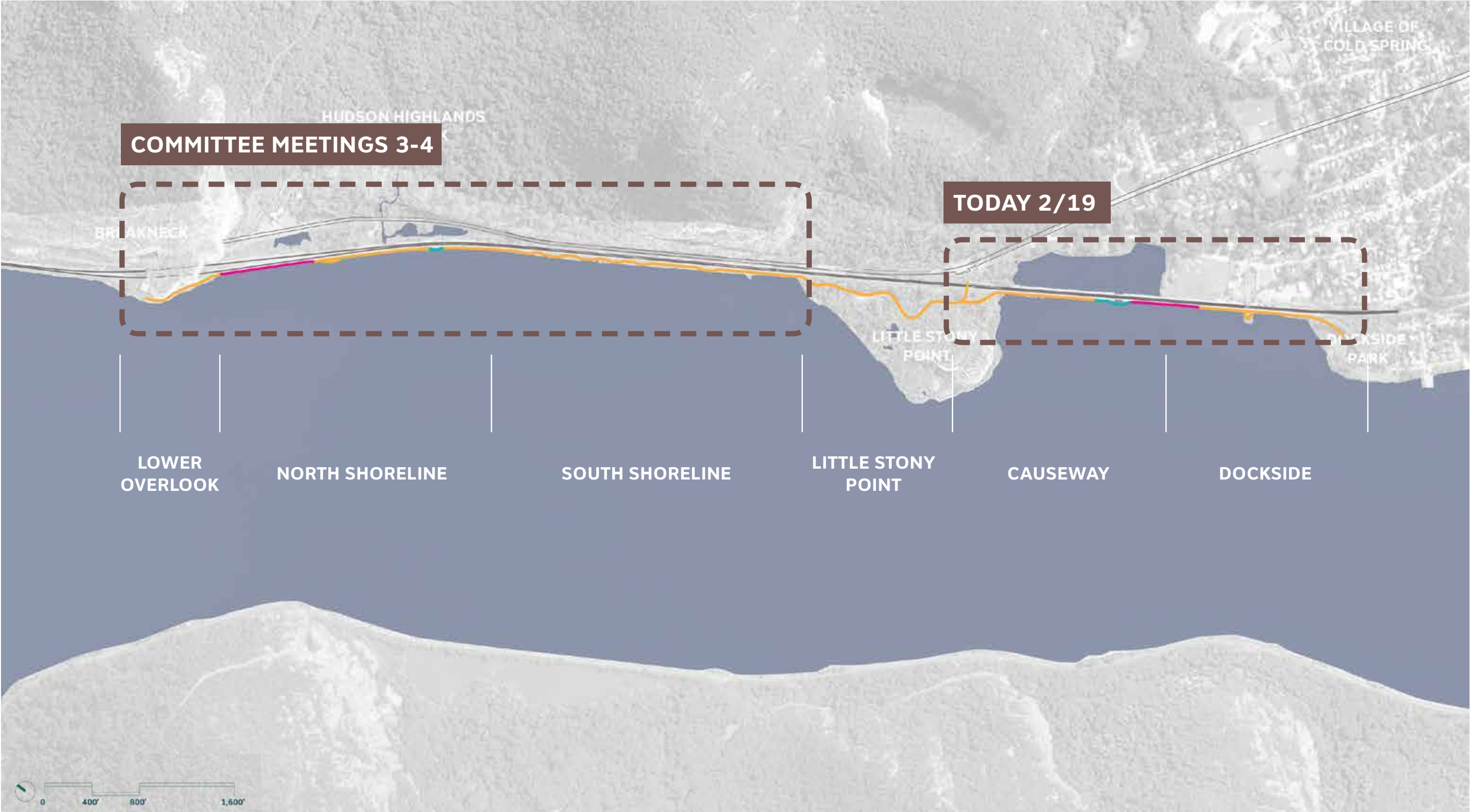
- Bottom of trail deck designed with 4' of freeboard above the FEMA 100 YR Base Flood Elevation
- Bottom of trail deck provides 7' of freeboard above MHW with 30" SLR (5' of freeboard + additional 2' for future rip rap maintenance)
- Trail structure above MHW in 75" of SLR

Time Interval	Low Projection	Low-Medium Projection	Medium Projection	High-Medium Projection	High Projection
2020s	2 inches	4 inches	6 inches	8 inches	10 inches
2050s	8 inches	11 inches	16 inches	21 inches	30 inches
2080s	13 inches	18 inches	29 inches	39 inches	58 inches
2100	15 inches	22 inches	36 inches	50 inches	75 inches

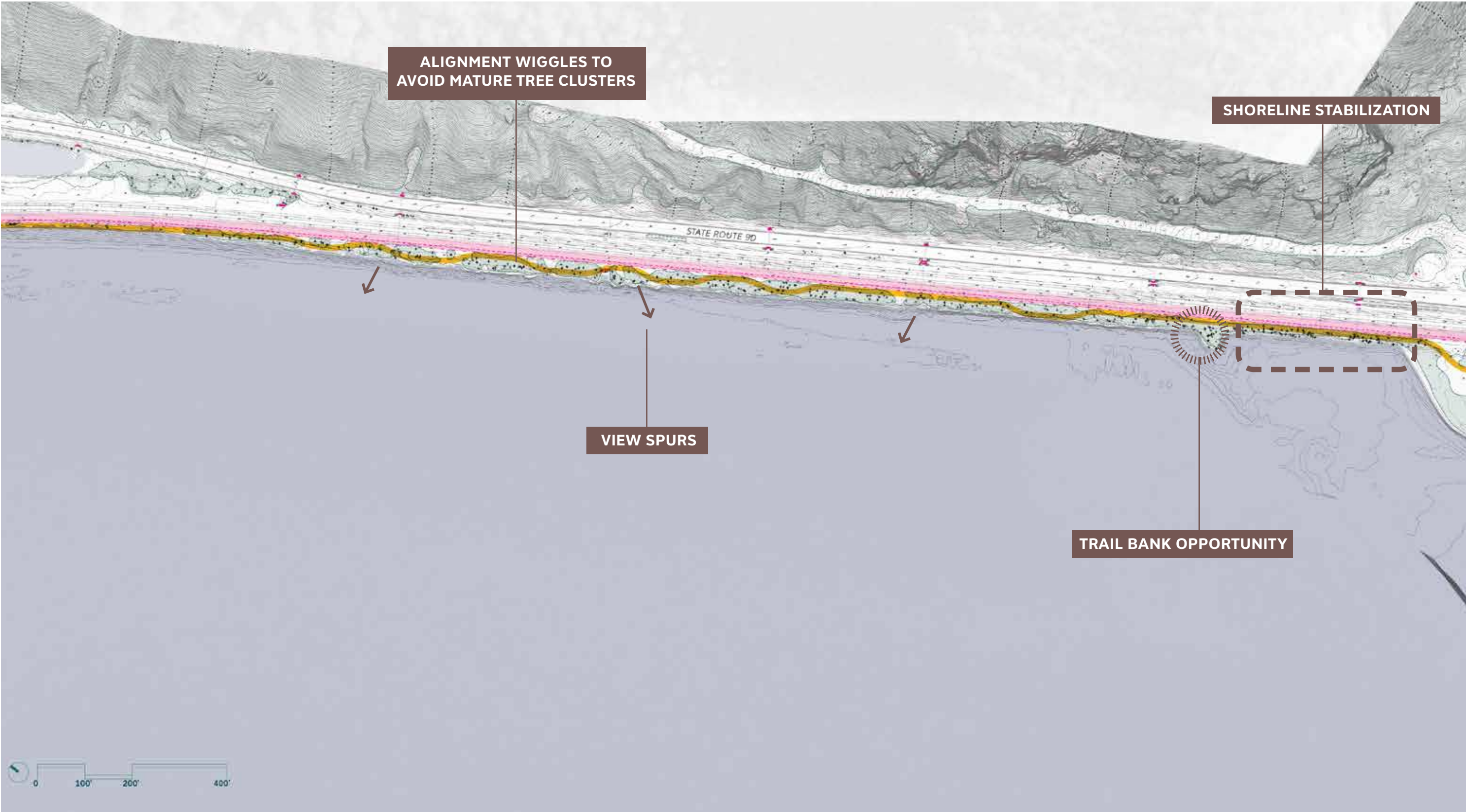
CANTILEVERED SECTION



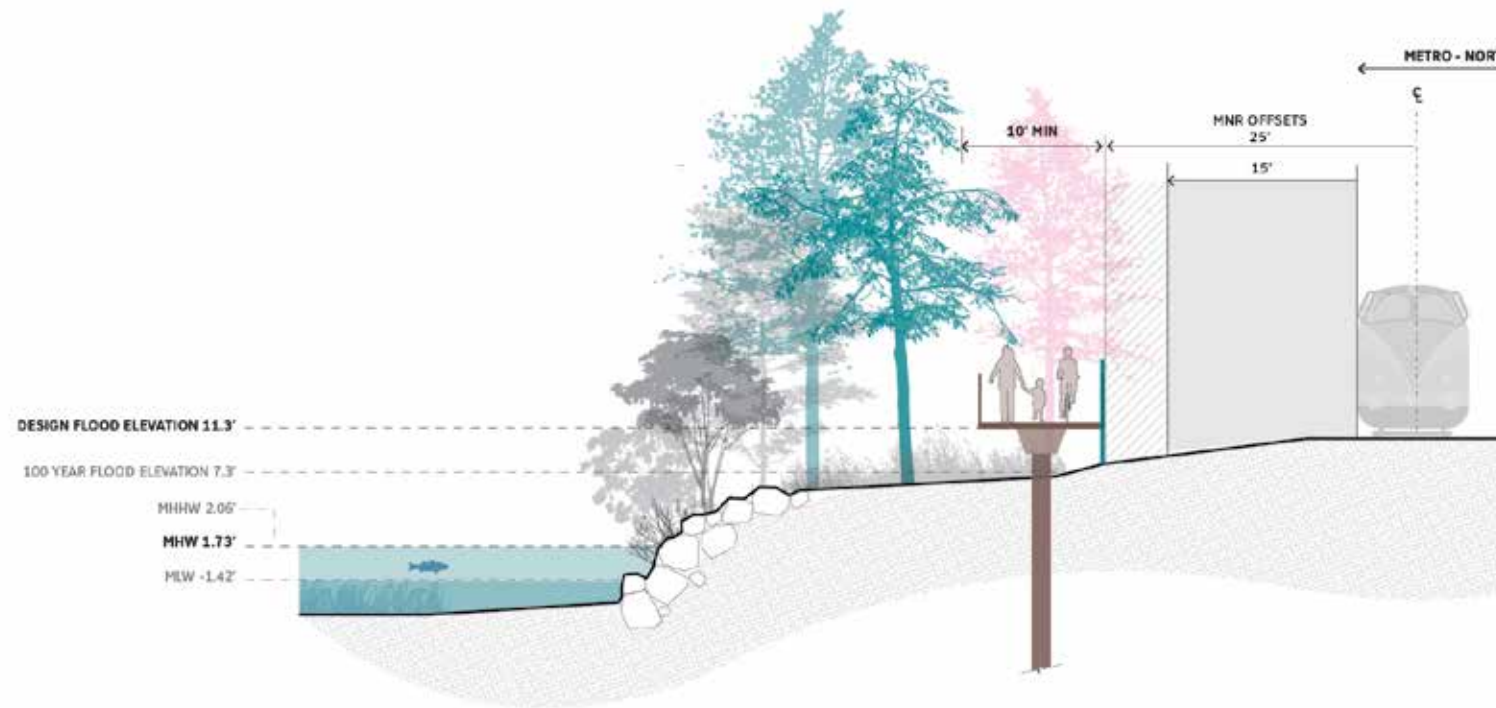
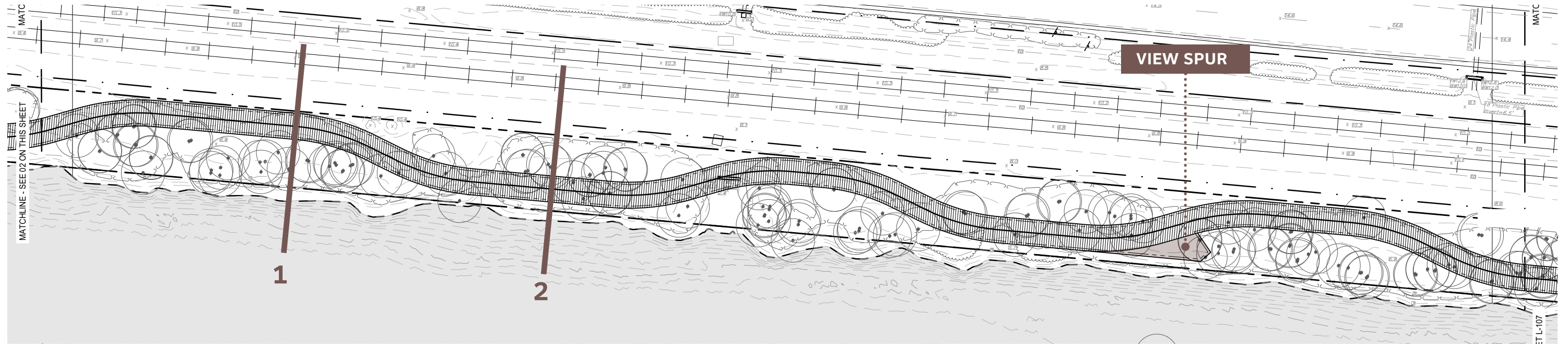
30% DESIGN ALIGNMENT



SOUTH SHORELINE ALIGNMENT

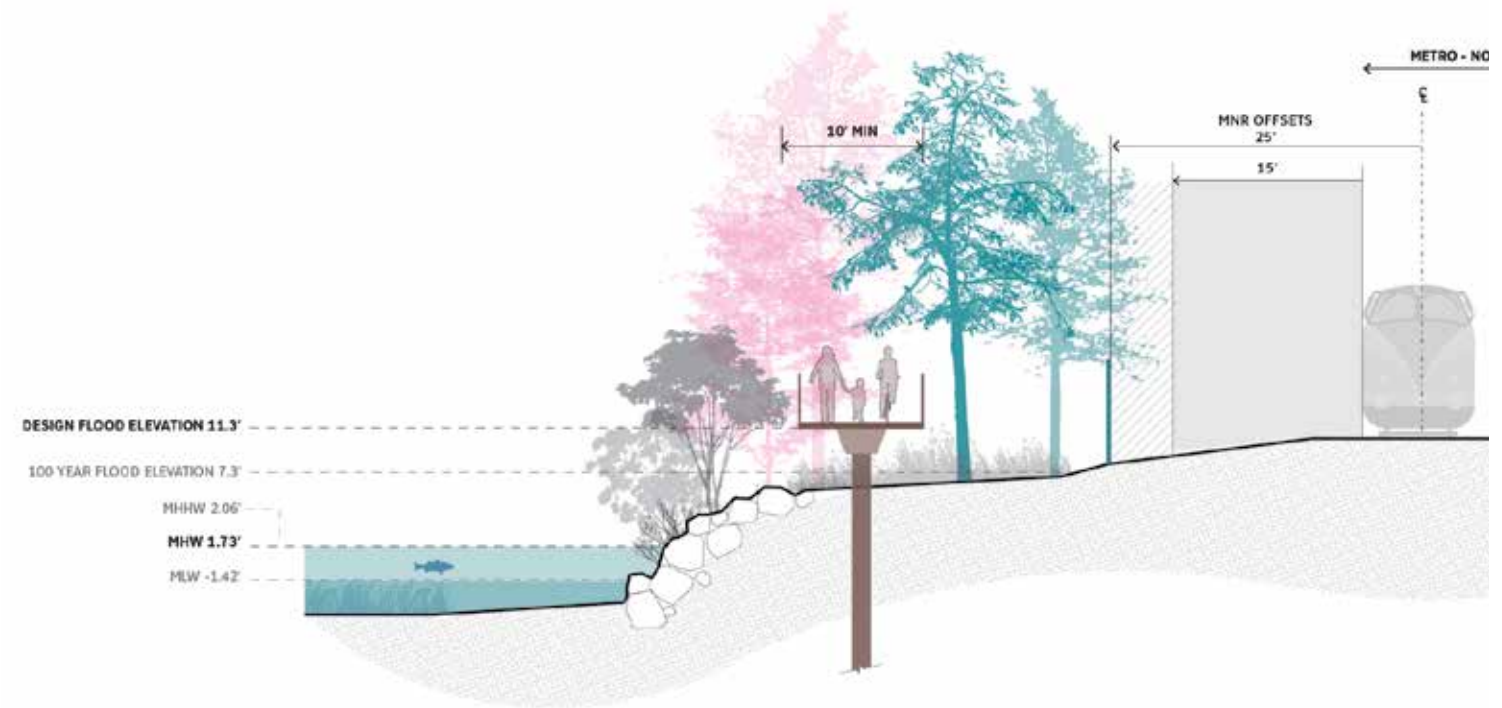


TYPICAL WIGGLE STRATEGY: AVOID MATURE TREE CLUSTERS



ELEVATED TRAIL AT 25' SETBACK FROM MNR

- Trail meets minimum setback requirements at MNR railroad
- Preserves mature tree clusters that are closer to the shoreline



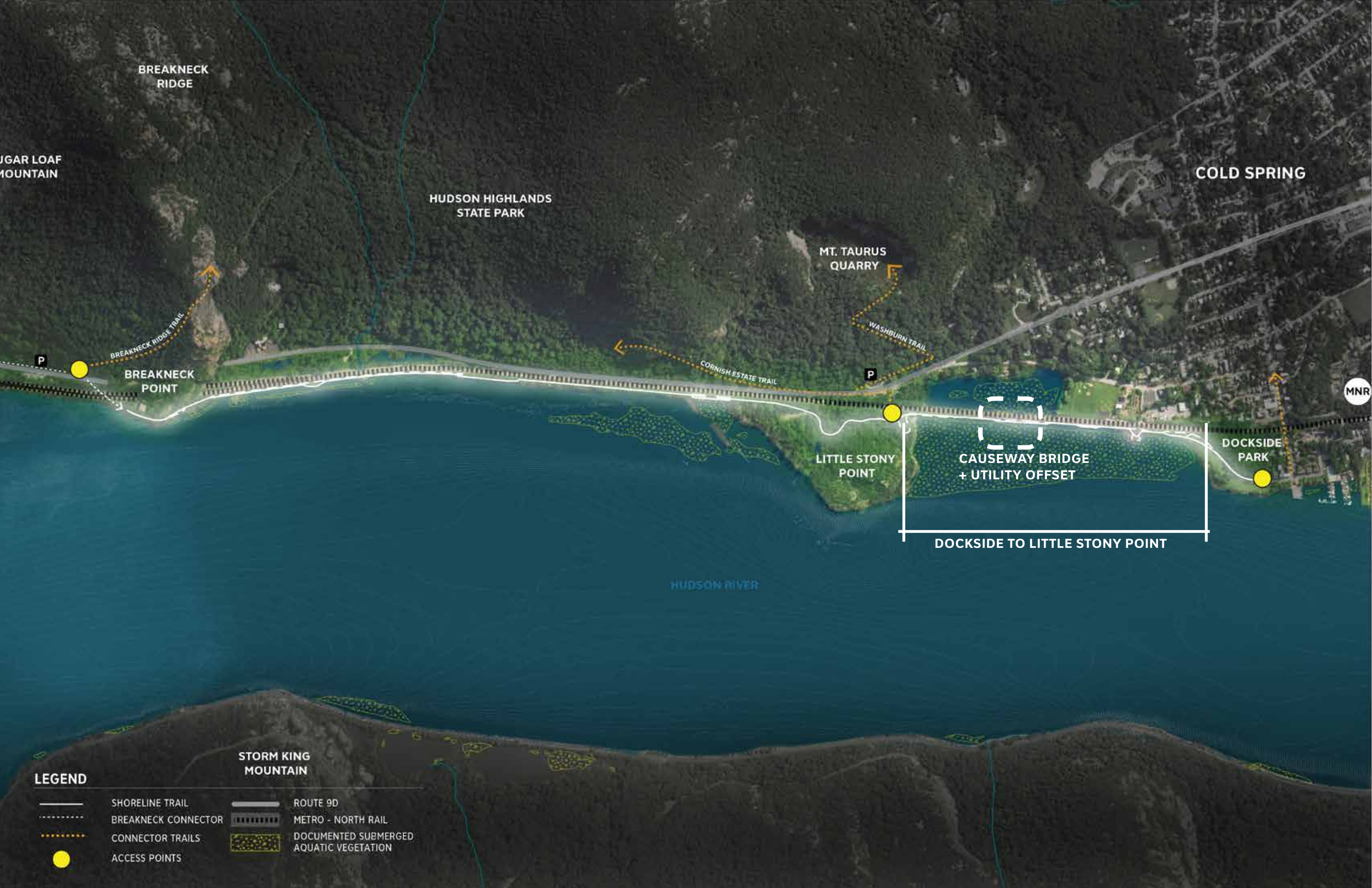
ELEVATED TRAIL AT TOP OF BANK

- Trail meets minimum setback requirements at MNR railroad
- Trail pile located at top of bank
- Preserves mature tree clusters closer to MNR railroad

HOLLOW TRAIL BANKS / SPURS

IMAGE FROM HHFT MASTERPLAN





BREAKNECK RIDGE

SUGAR LOAF MOUNTAIN

HUDSON HIGHLANDS STATE PARK

COLD SPRING

MT. TAURUS QUARRY

P

BREAKNECK RIDGE TRAIL

P

BREAKNECK POINT

CORNISH ESTATE TRAIL

WASHBURN TRAIL

LITTLE STONY POINT

CAUSEWAY BRIDGE + UTILITY OFFSET

DOCKSIDE PARK

MNR

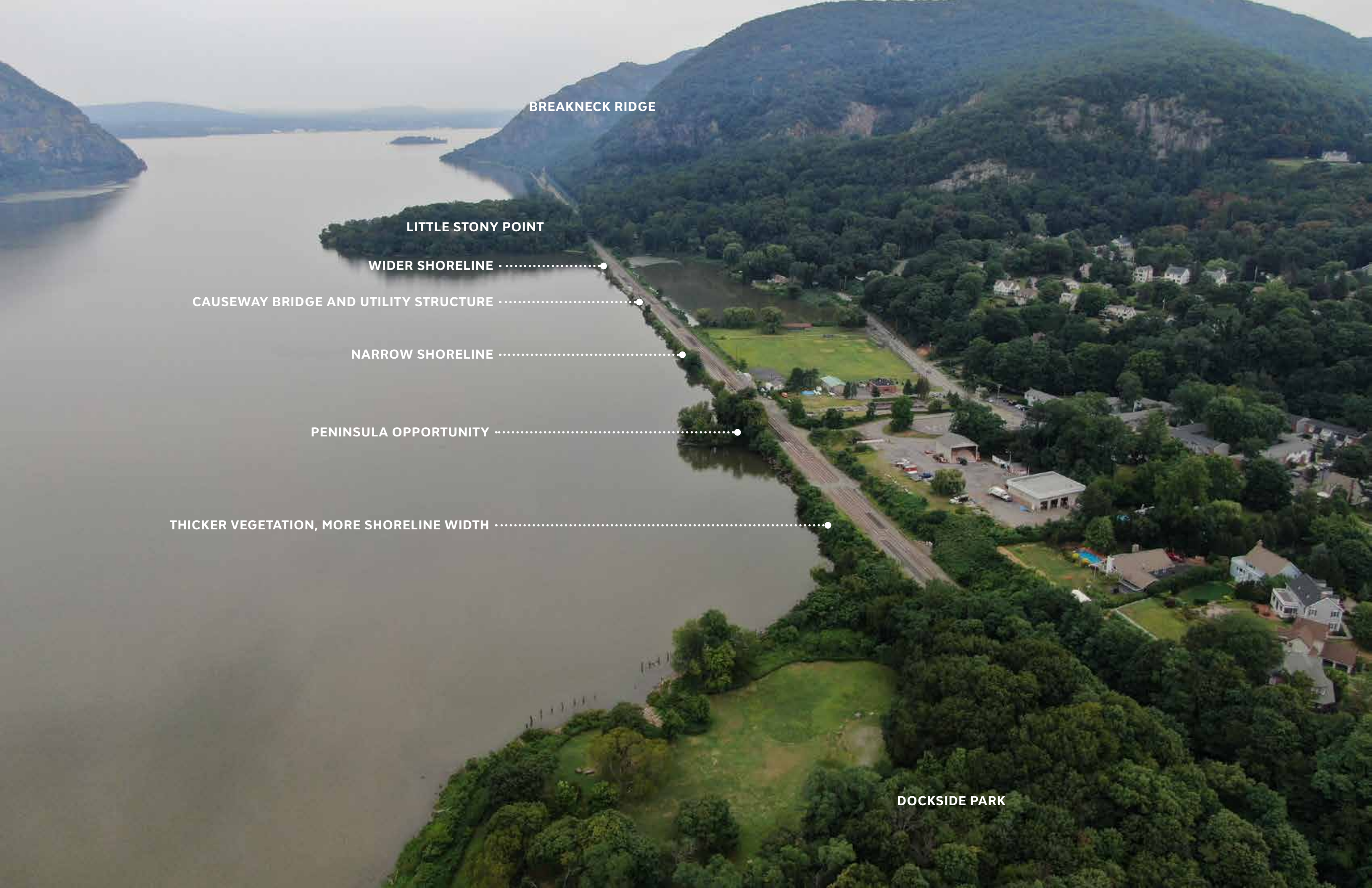
DOCKSIDE TO LITTLE STONY POINT

HUDSON RIVER

STORM KING MOUNTAIN

LEGEND

- SHORELINE TRAIL
- - - BREAKNECK CONNECTOR
- · · · · CONNECTOR TRAILS
- ACCESS POINTS
- ROUTE 9D
- ▬ METRO - NORTH RAIL
- DOCUMENTED SUBMERGED AQUATIC VEGETATION



BREAKNECK RIDGE

LITTLE STONY POINT

WIDER SHORELINE

CAUSEWAY BRIDGE AND UTILITY STRUCTURE

NARROW SHORELINE

PENINSULA OPPORTUNITY

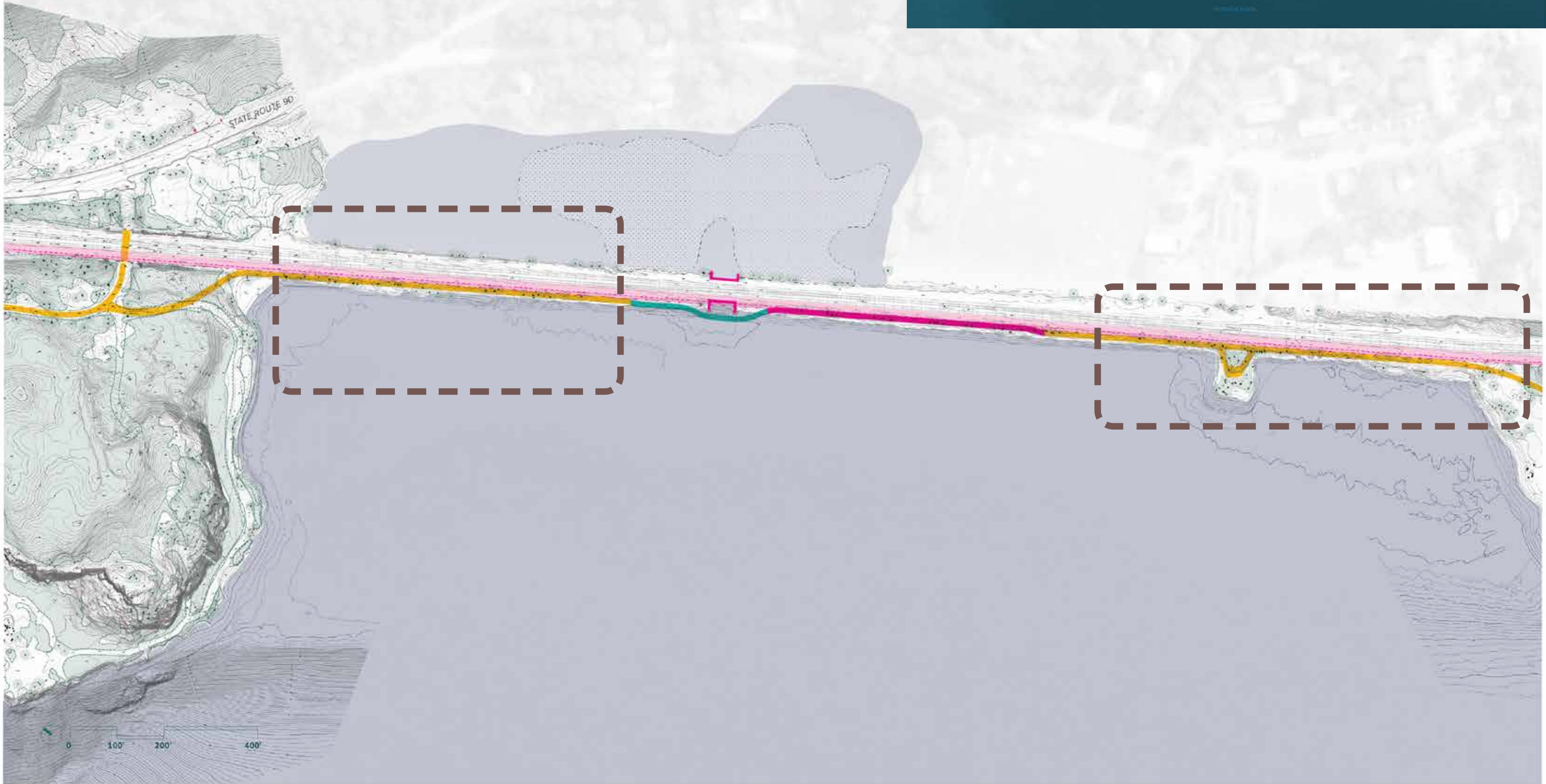
THICKER VEGETATION, MORE SHORELINE WIDTH

DOCKSIDE PARK

DOCKSIDE ALIGNMENT



DOCKSIDE ALIGNMENT: TYPICAL STRATEGIES





WIDER SHORELINE

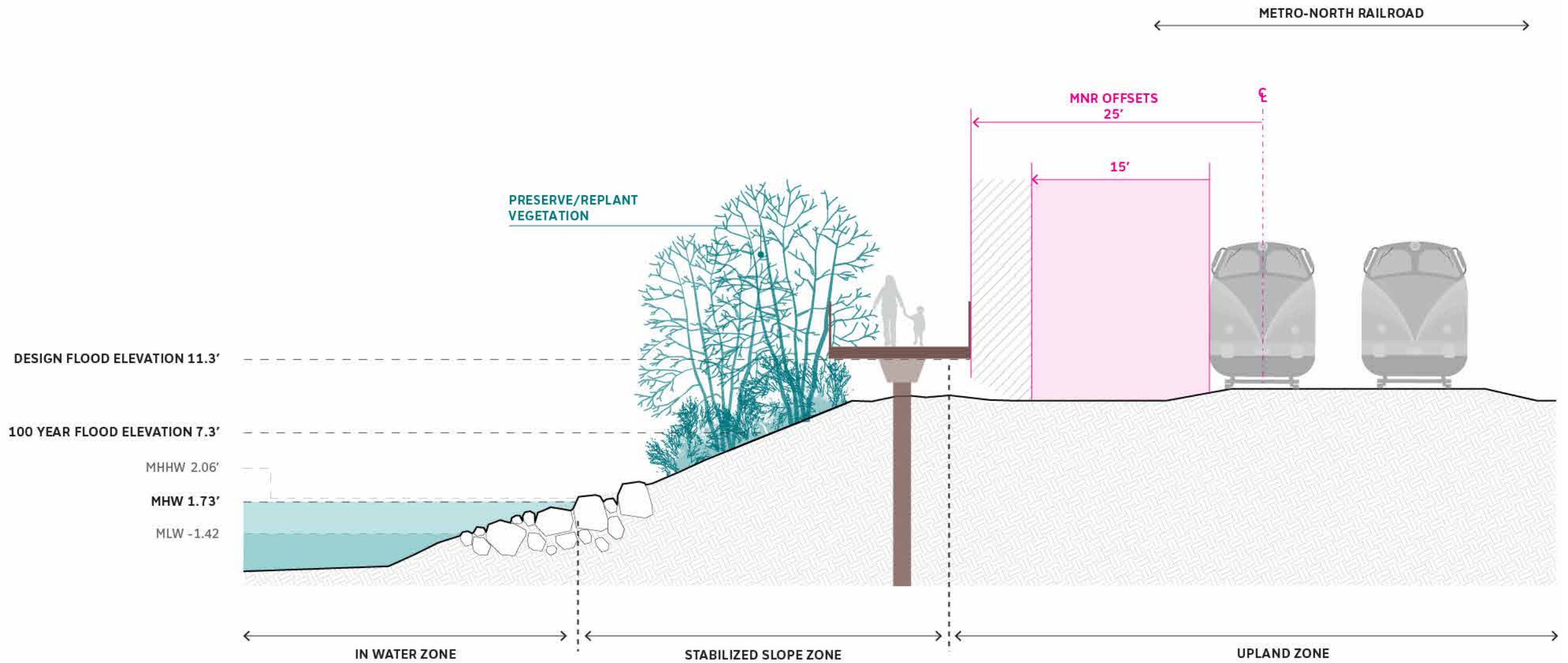
LAND PROTRUSION



THICK, LOW WOODY VEGETATION

TRAIL AT 25' OFFSET

- MAXIMIZES PRESERVATION OF VEGETATION
- TRAIL CLOSER TO MNR RAIL





WIDER SHORELINE



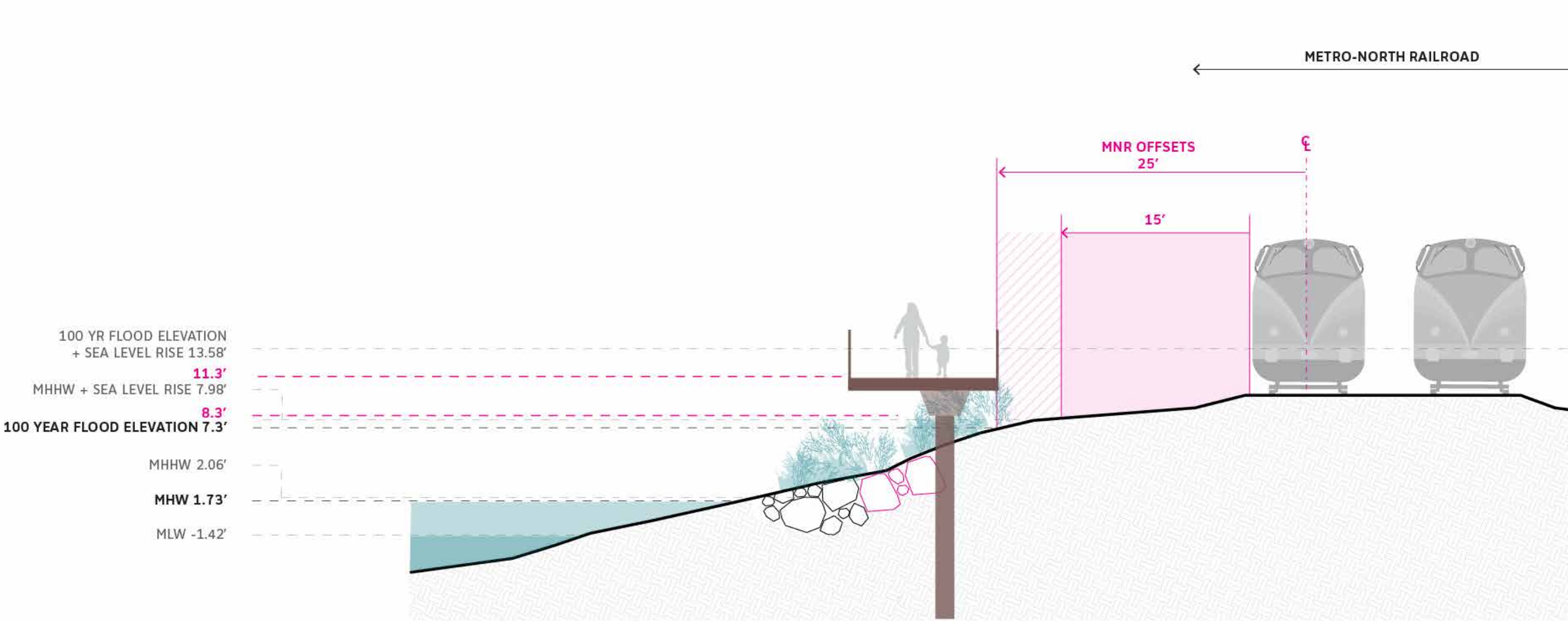
WIDER SHOULDER

SCATTERED TREES

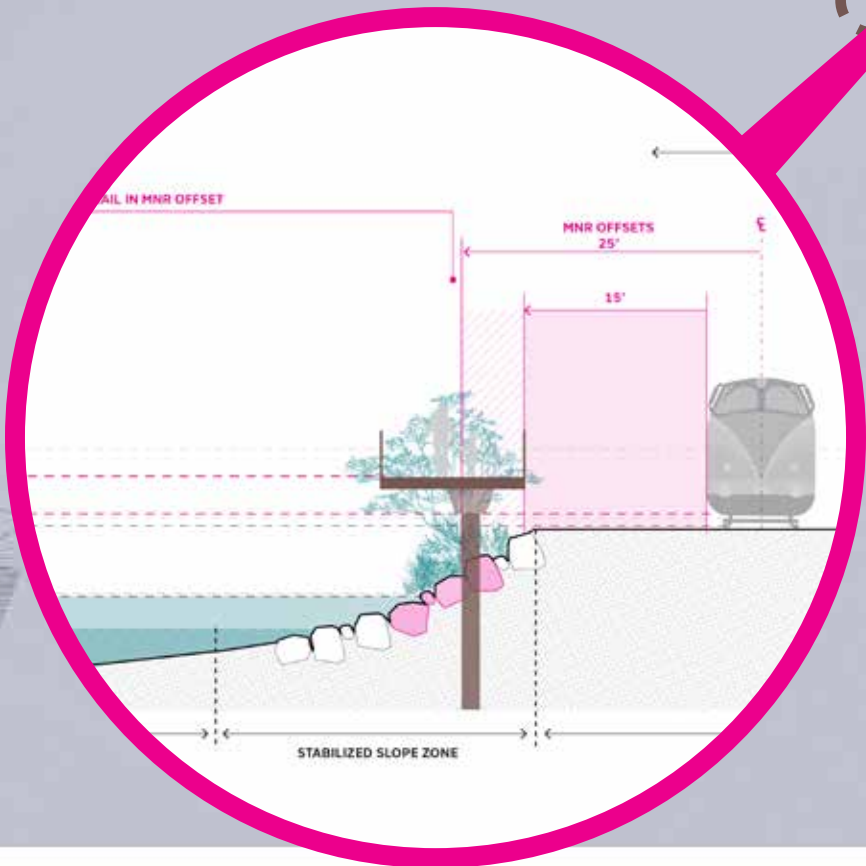
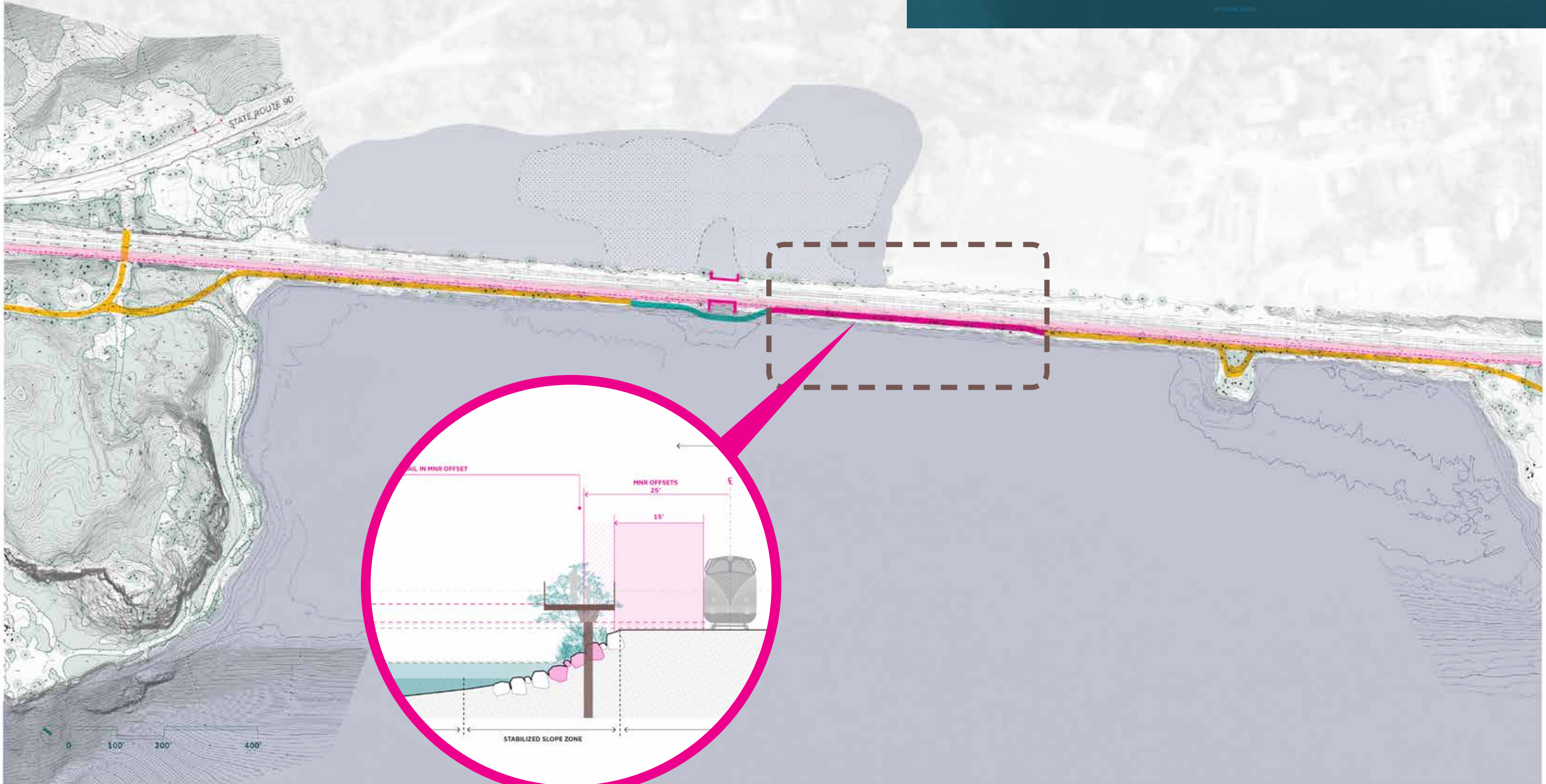
LOW SHRUB EDGE

SECTION AT WIDER REVETMENT

- TRAIL MAINTAINS 25' CLEARANCE FROM METRO-NORTH RAILROAD
- PILES REMAIN ABOVE MHW



DOCKSIDE: PINCH POINTS





NARROW SHORELINE

SMALL BRIDGE

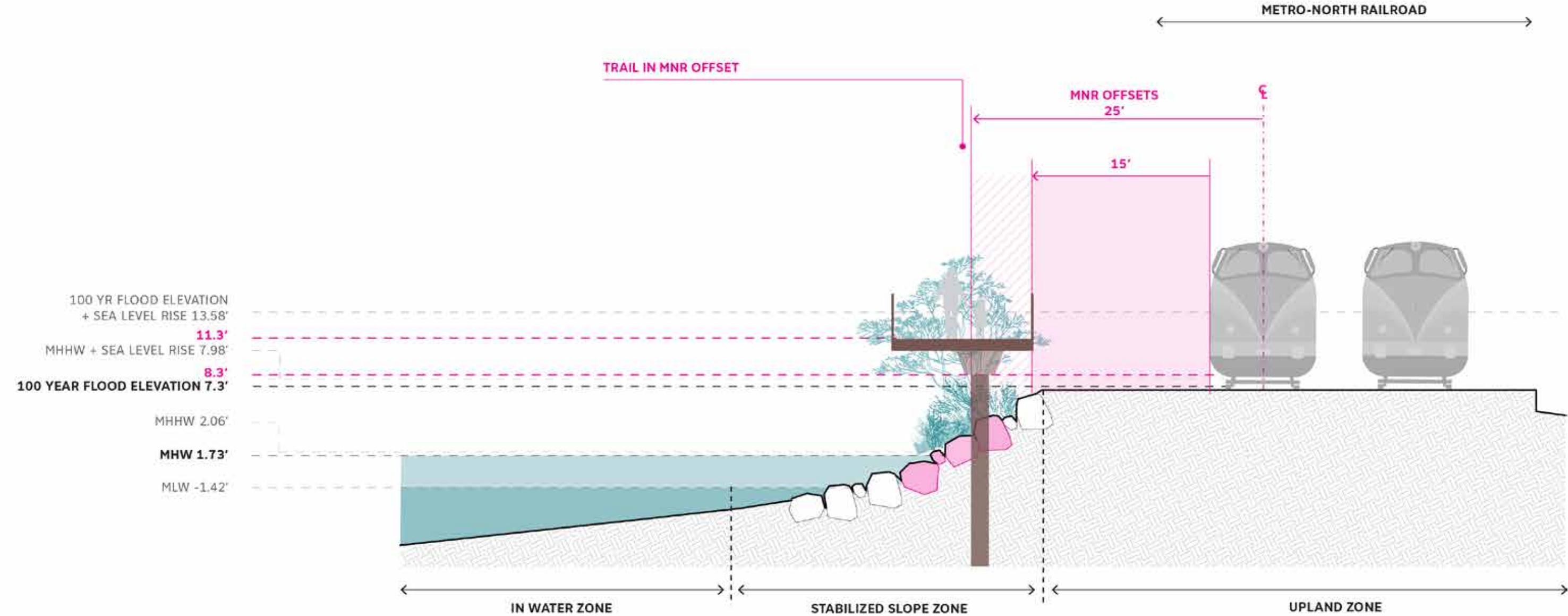
UTILITY STRUCTURE

SCATTERED TREES

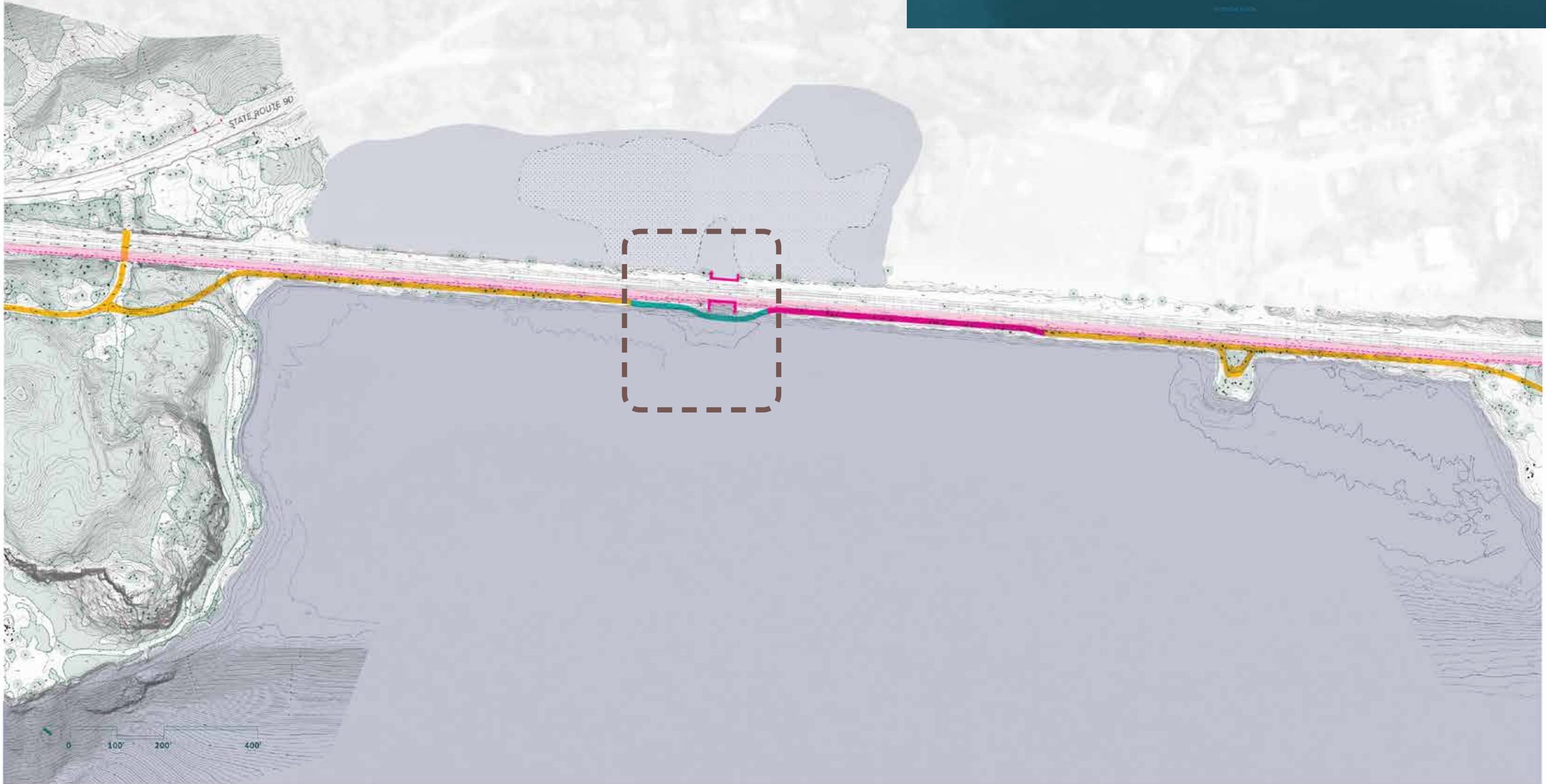
NARROW SHORELINE

CANTILEVERED TRAIL AT NARROW REVETMENT

- CANTILEVERED SECTION KEEPS PILE ABOVE MHW
- NARROW REVETMENT CREATES A PINCH POINT ALONG THE RAILROAD



DOCKSIDE: IN- WATER SECTION

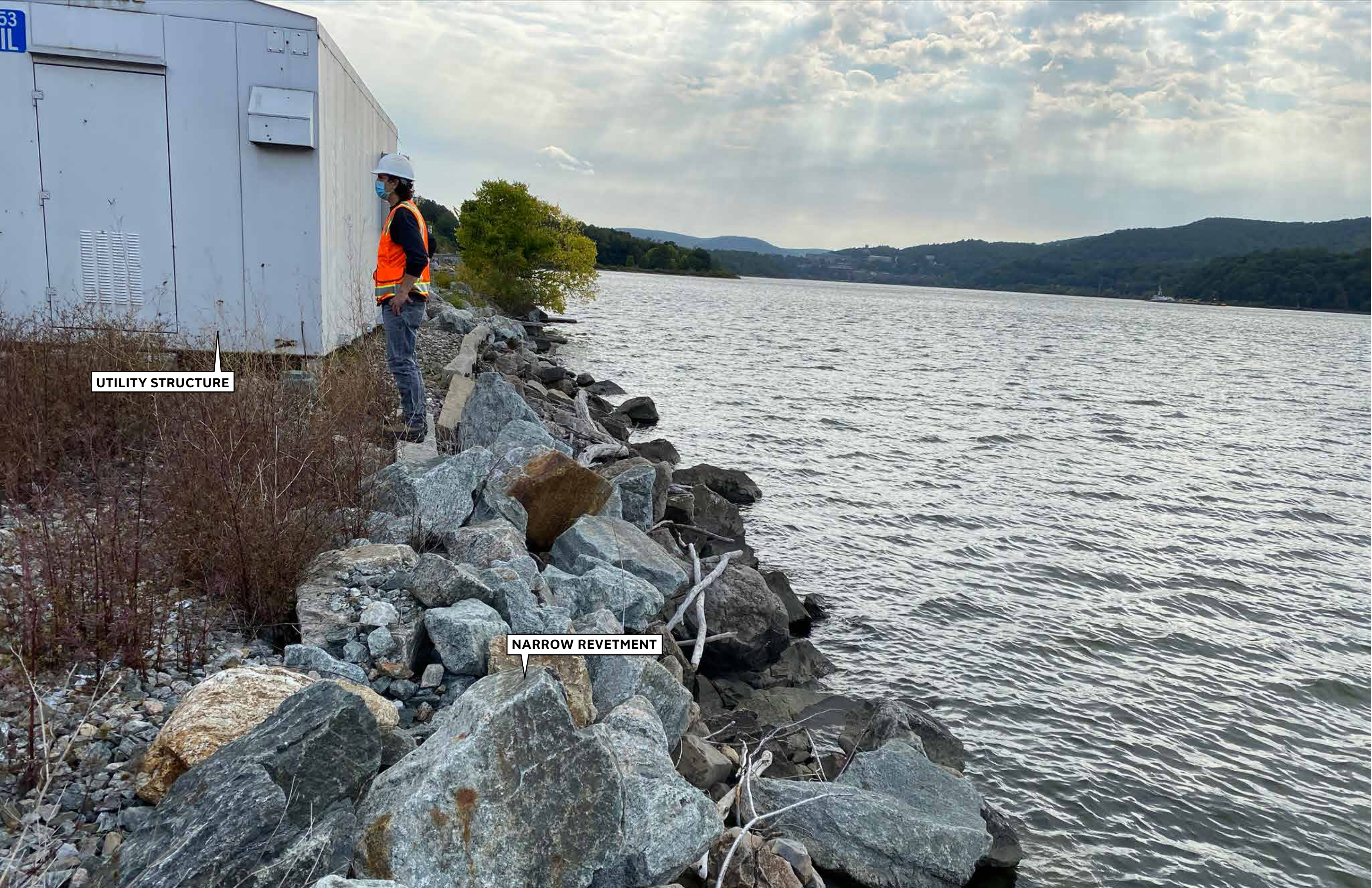




BRIDGE STRUCTURE

NARROW REVETMENT

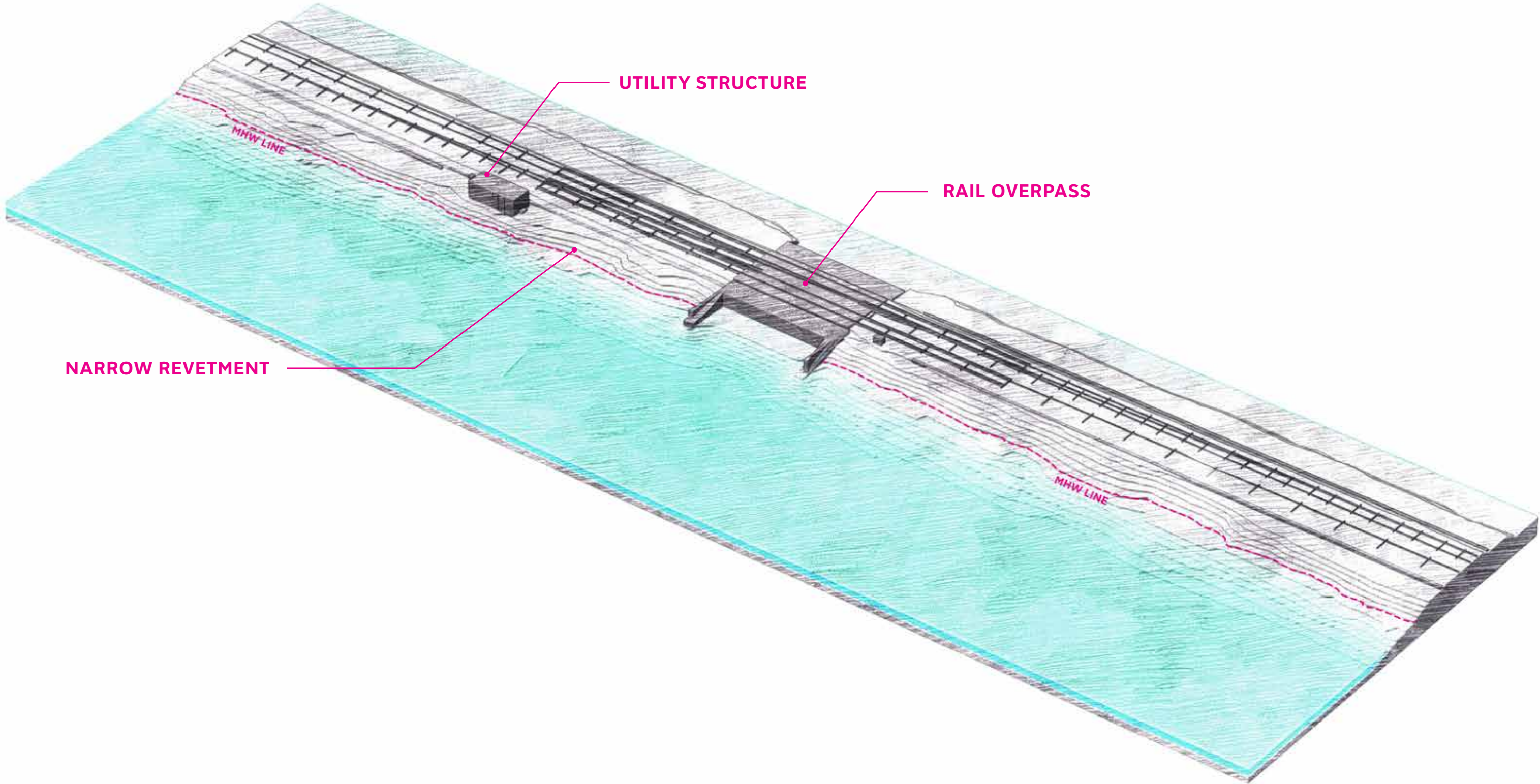
53
IL



UTILITY STRUCTURE

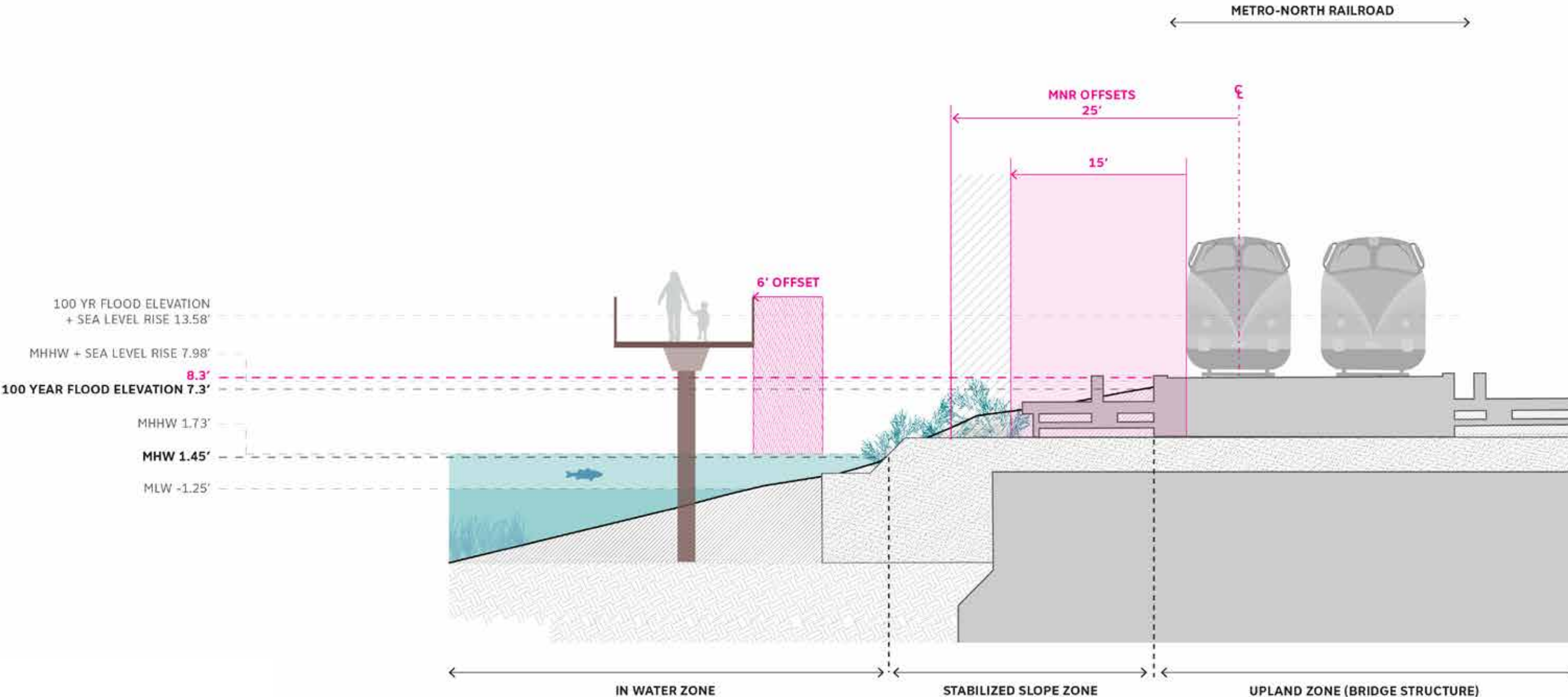
NARROW REVETMENT

EXISTING CONDITIONS

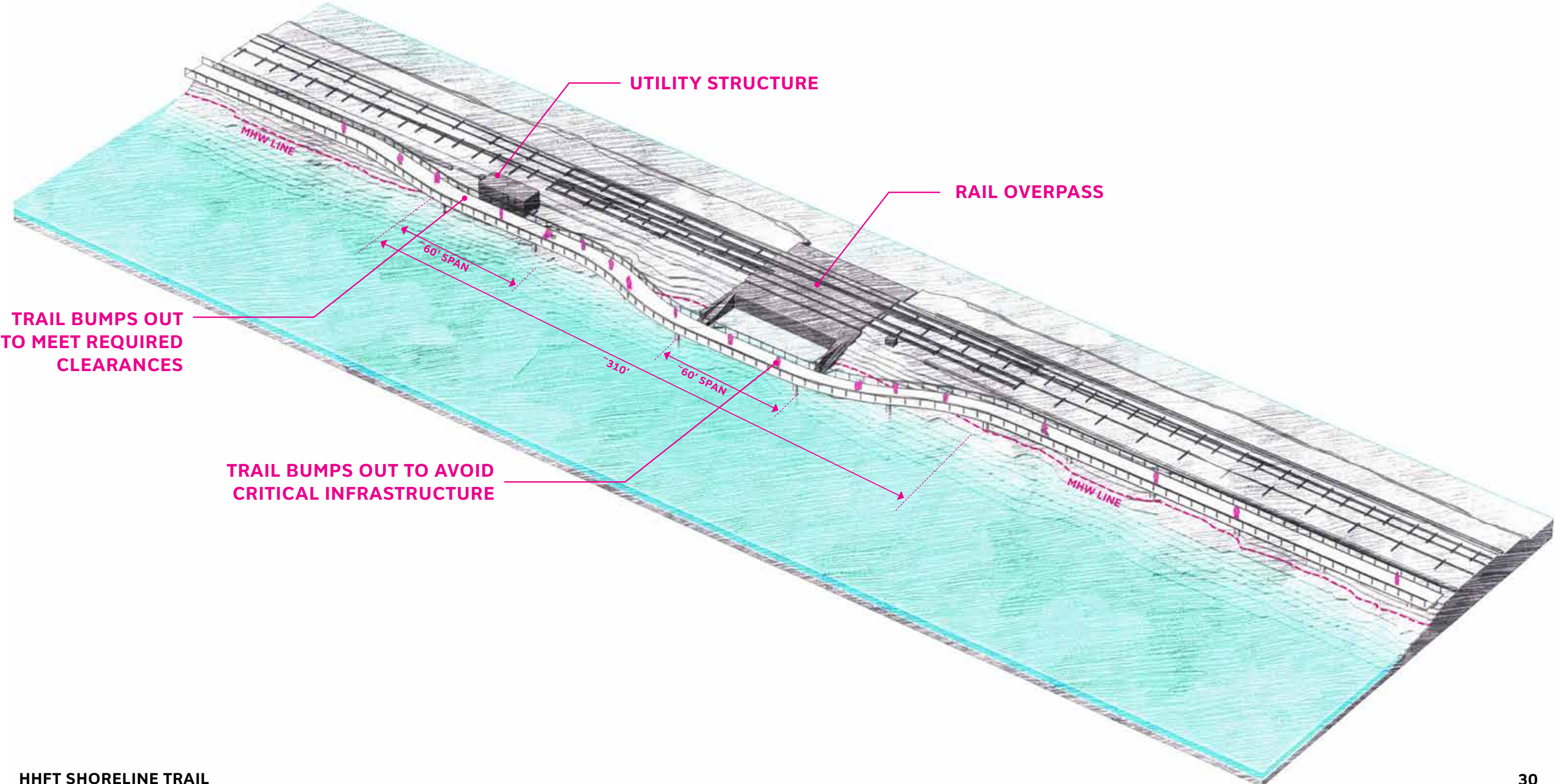


BASELINE: PILES IN WATER

- RIVER BOTTOM AT RISK OF SCOURING AROUND PILES
- MINIMIZES RIVER BOTTOM DISTURBANCE

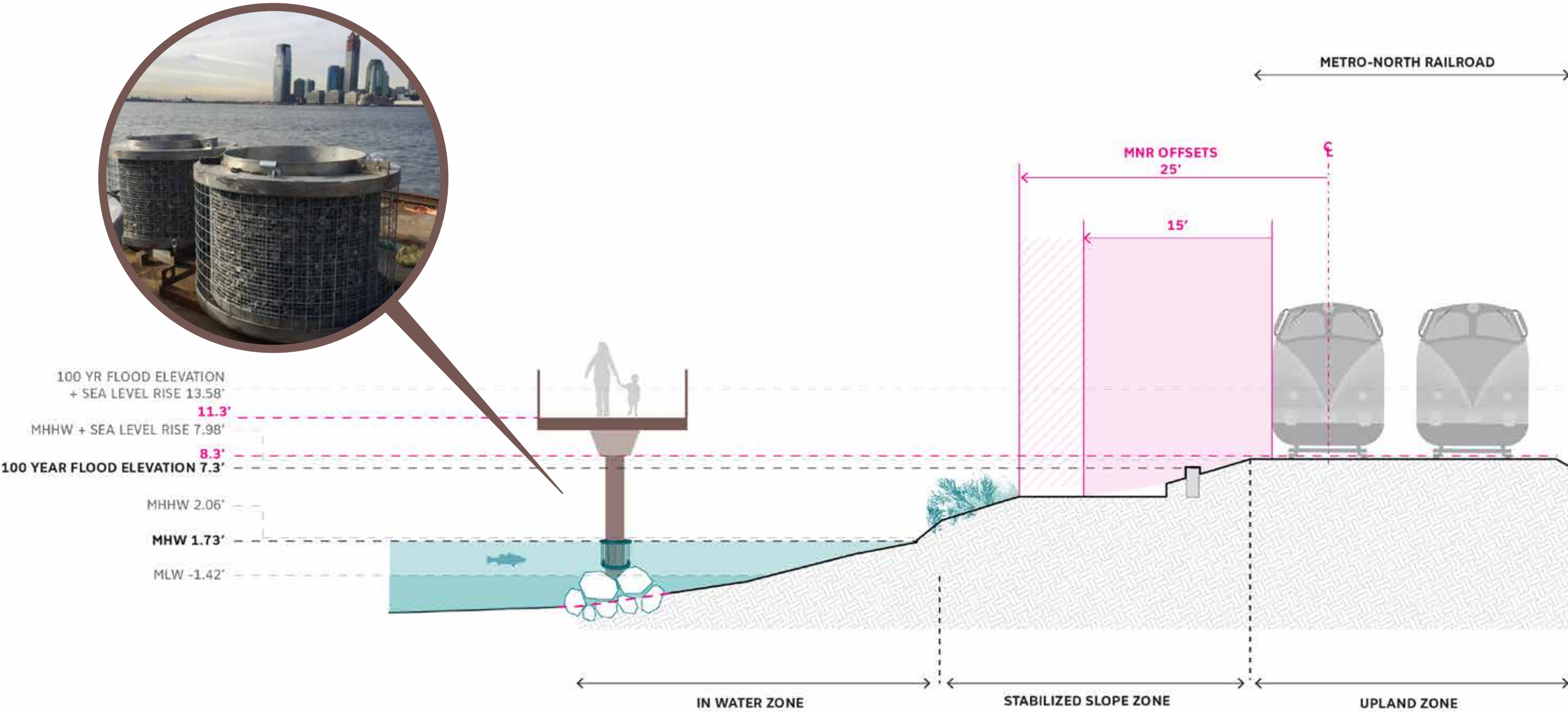


BASELINE: PILES IN WATER

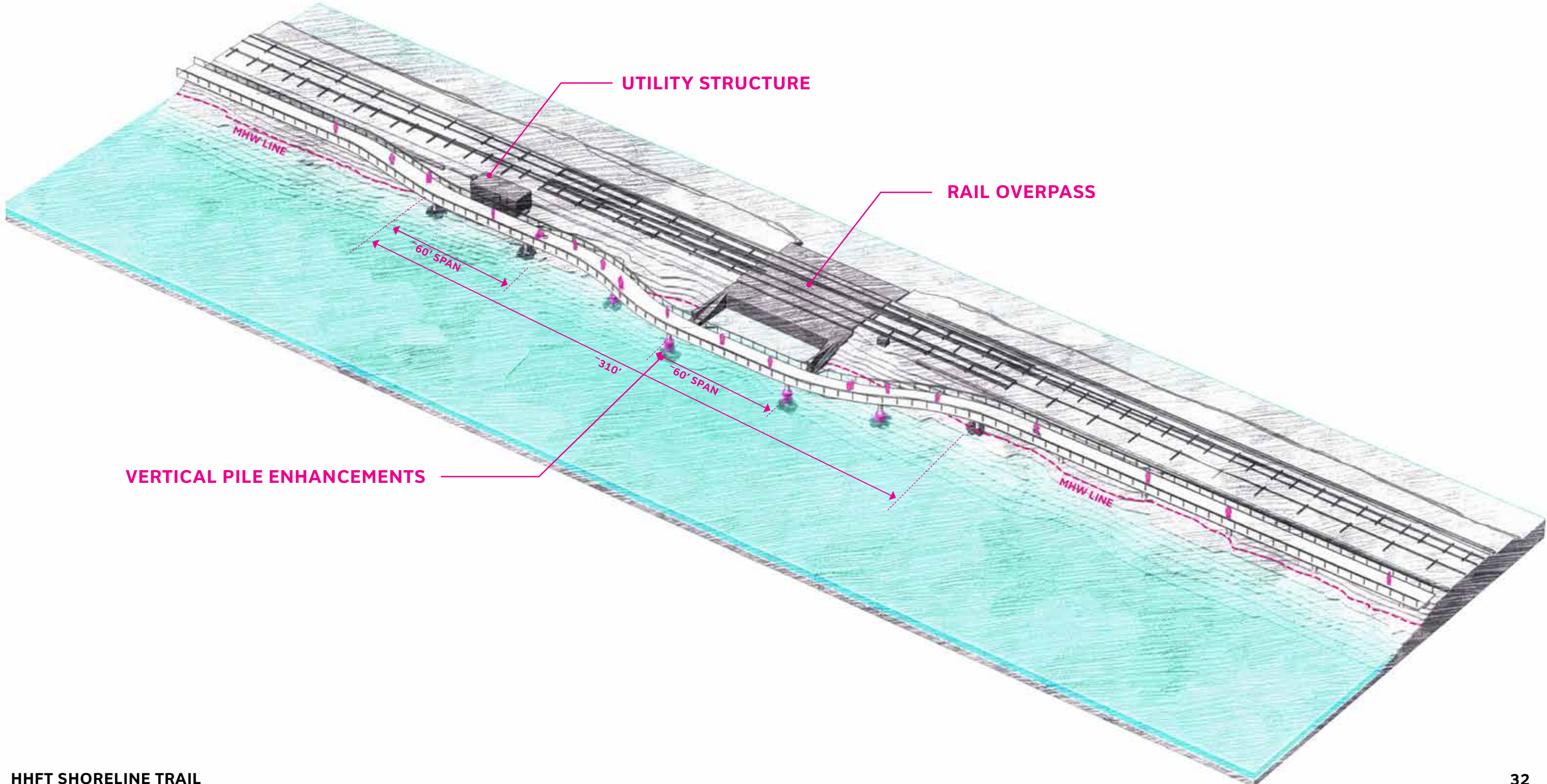


OPT 1: VERTICAL PILE ENHANCEMENTS

- MINIMIZES RIVER BOTTOM DISTURBANCE
- REDUCE SCOUR AND INCREASE RIVER BOTTOM STABILITY AROUND PILE
- PROVIDE VERTICAL ECOLOGICAL ENHANCEMENTS THAT DO NOT DISPLACE RIVER BOTTOM HABITAT

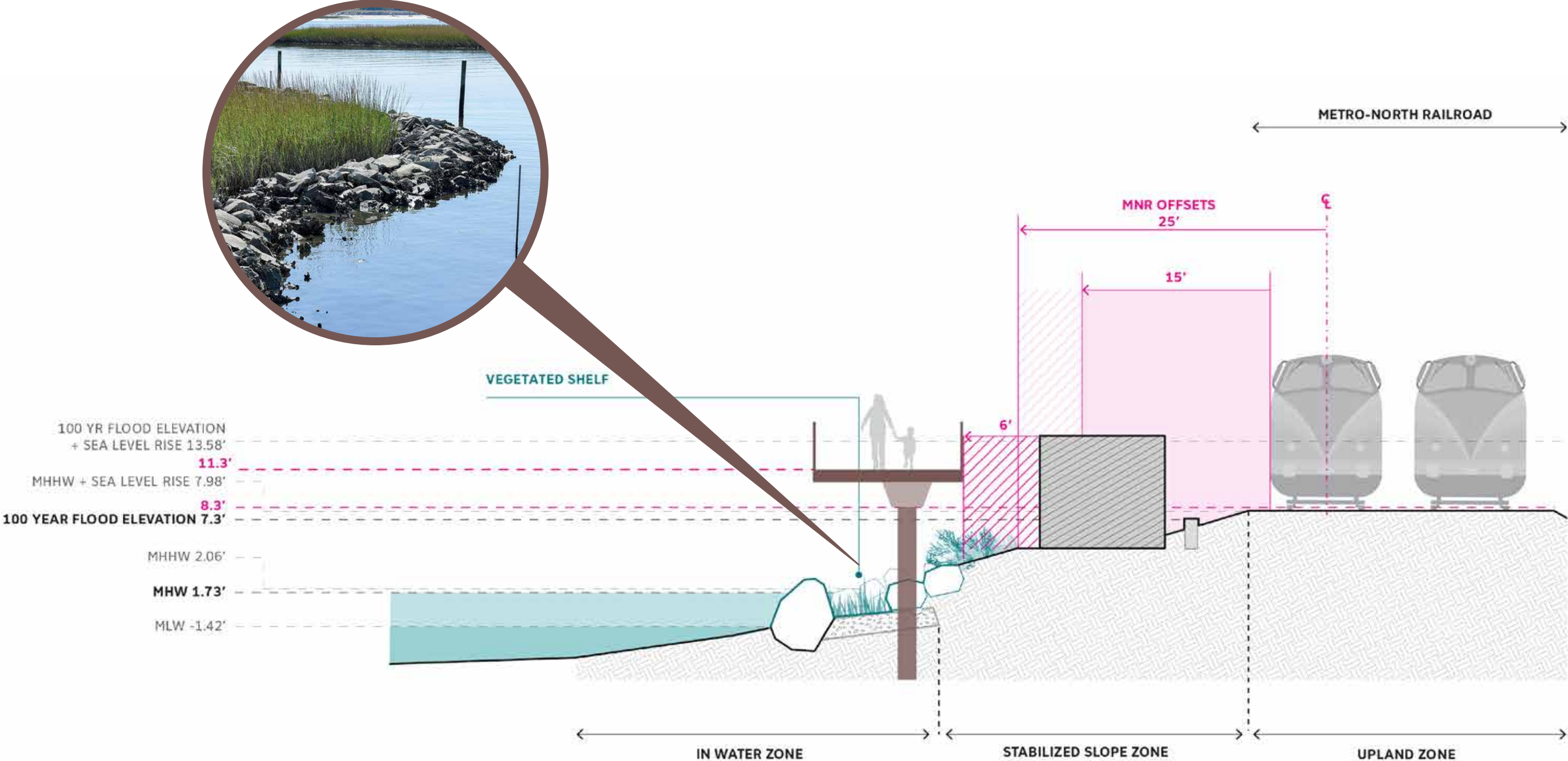


OPT 1: VERTICAL PILE ENHANCEMENTS

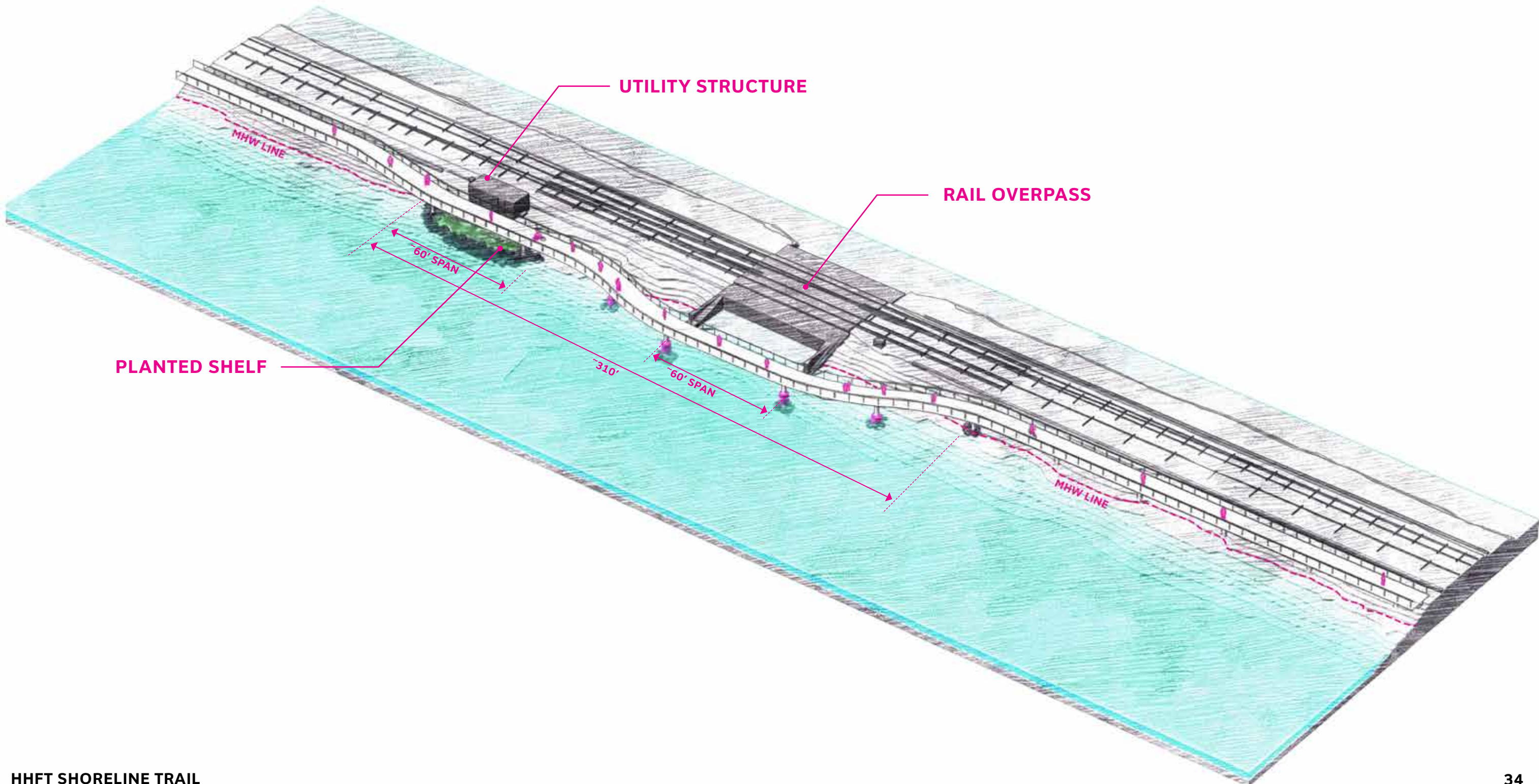


OPT 2: PLANTED SHELF AT UTILITY STRUCTURE

- PROVIDES MORE SHORELINE STABILITY AT CRITICAL RAIL INFRASTRUCTURE
- MAINTAINS REQUIRED CLEARANCES FROM RAIL UTILITIES
- PROVIDES HABITAT

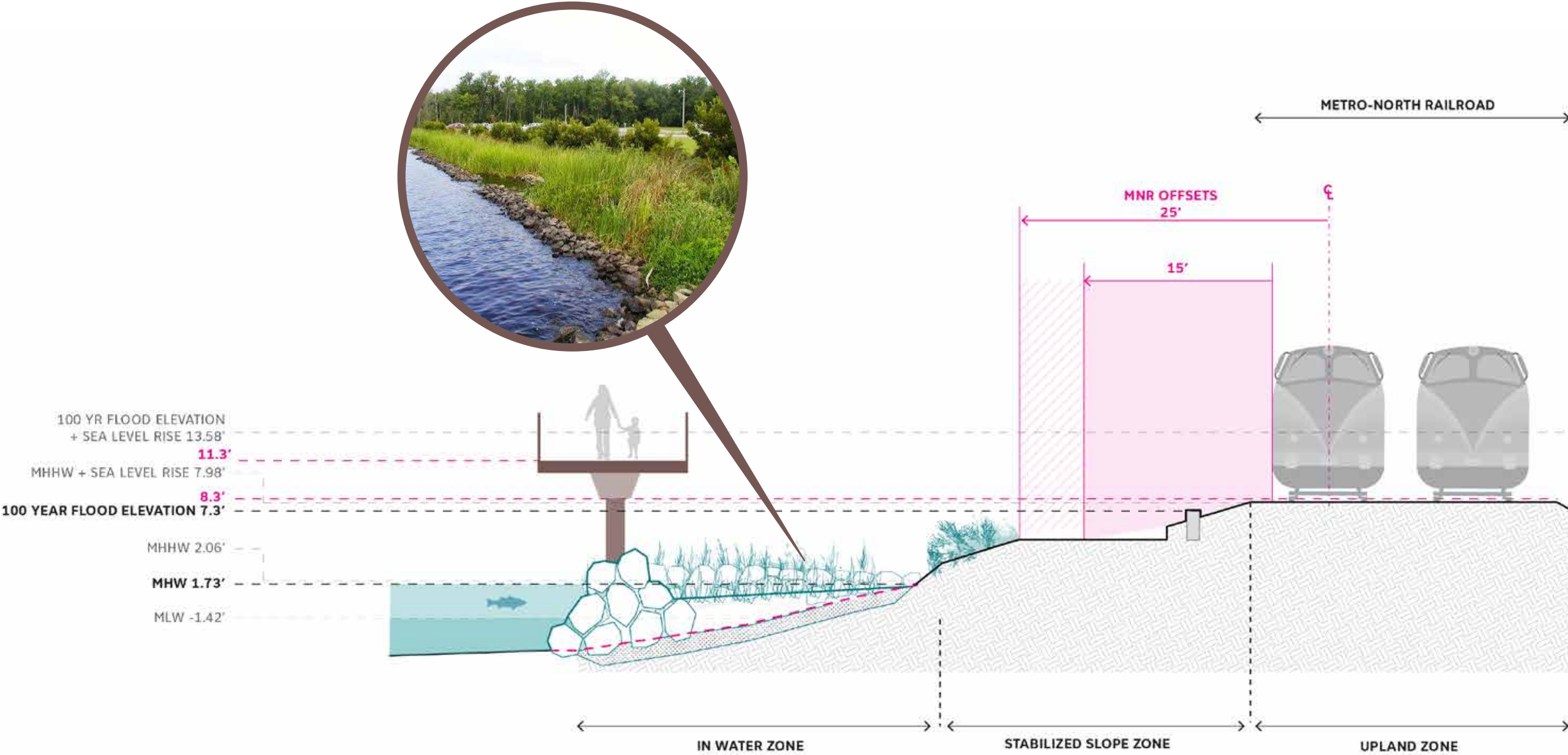


OPT 2: PLANTED SHELF AT UTILITY STRUCTURE

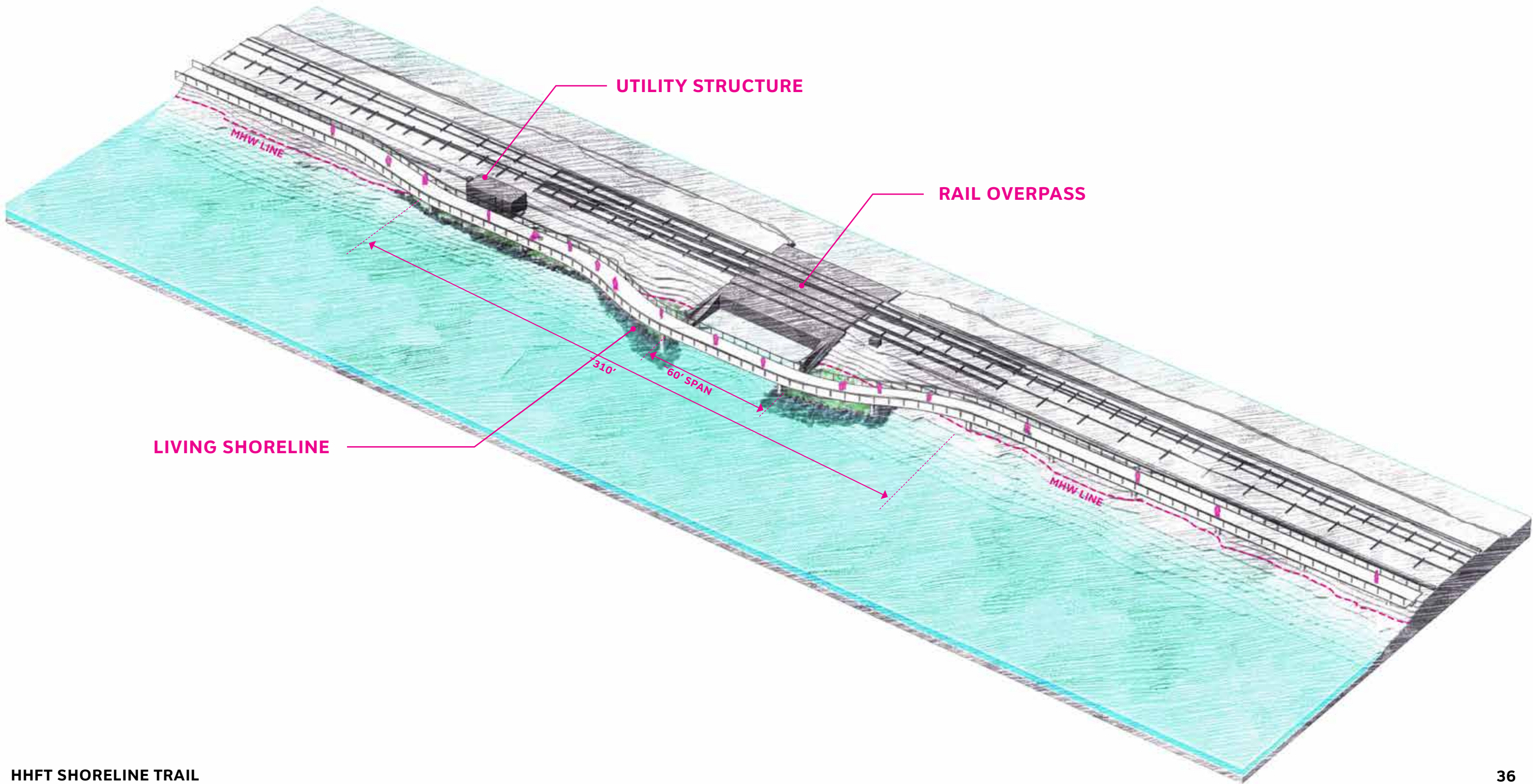


OPT 3: LIVING SHORELINE

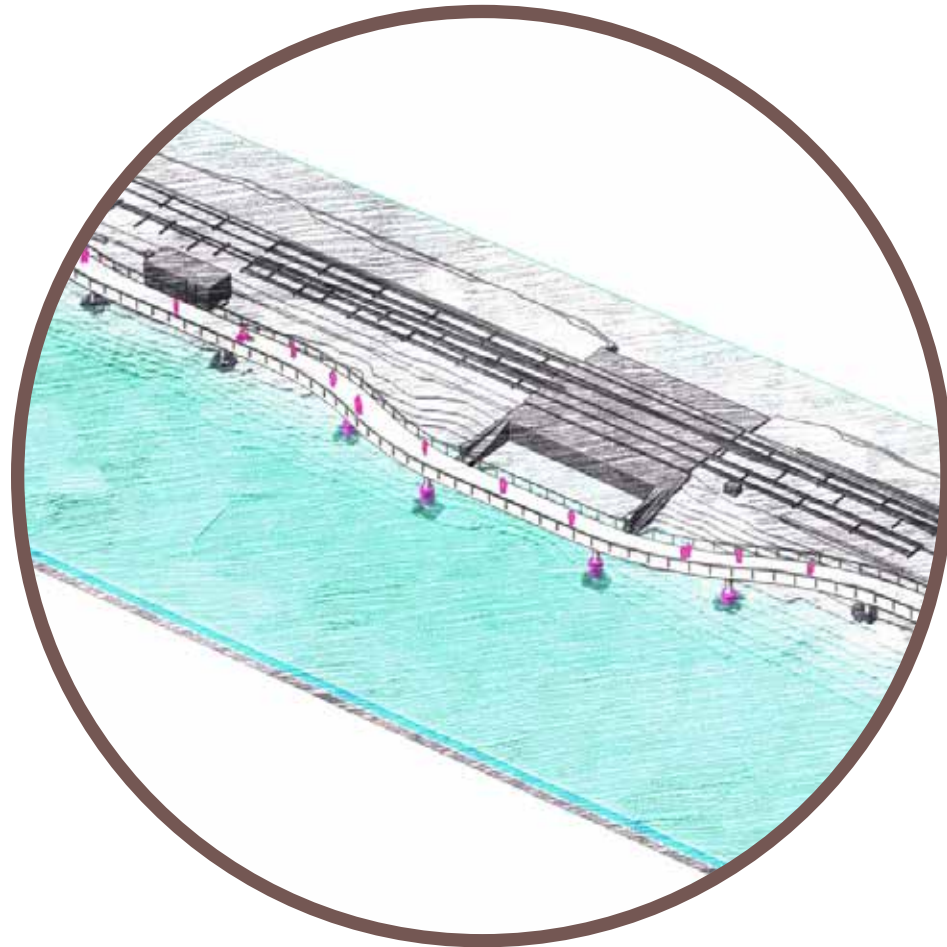
- EXPANDS HABITAT BENEFITS FROM OPTION 3
- OPPORTUNITY TO INCREASE STABILITY AROUND IN-WATER PILES AND SHORELINE STABILITY AT CRITICAL RAIL INFRASTRUCTURE



OPT 3: LIVING SHORELINE

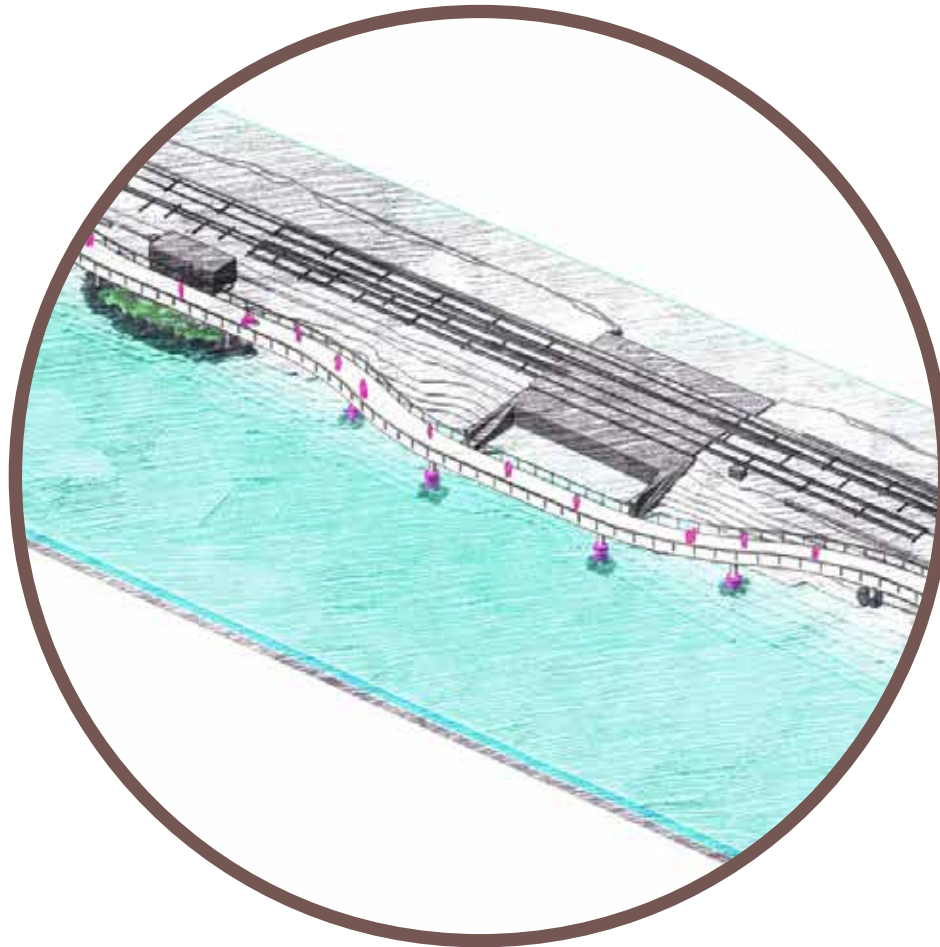


OPTIONS REVIEW



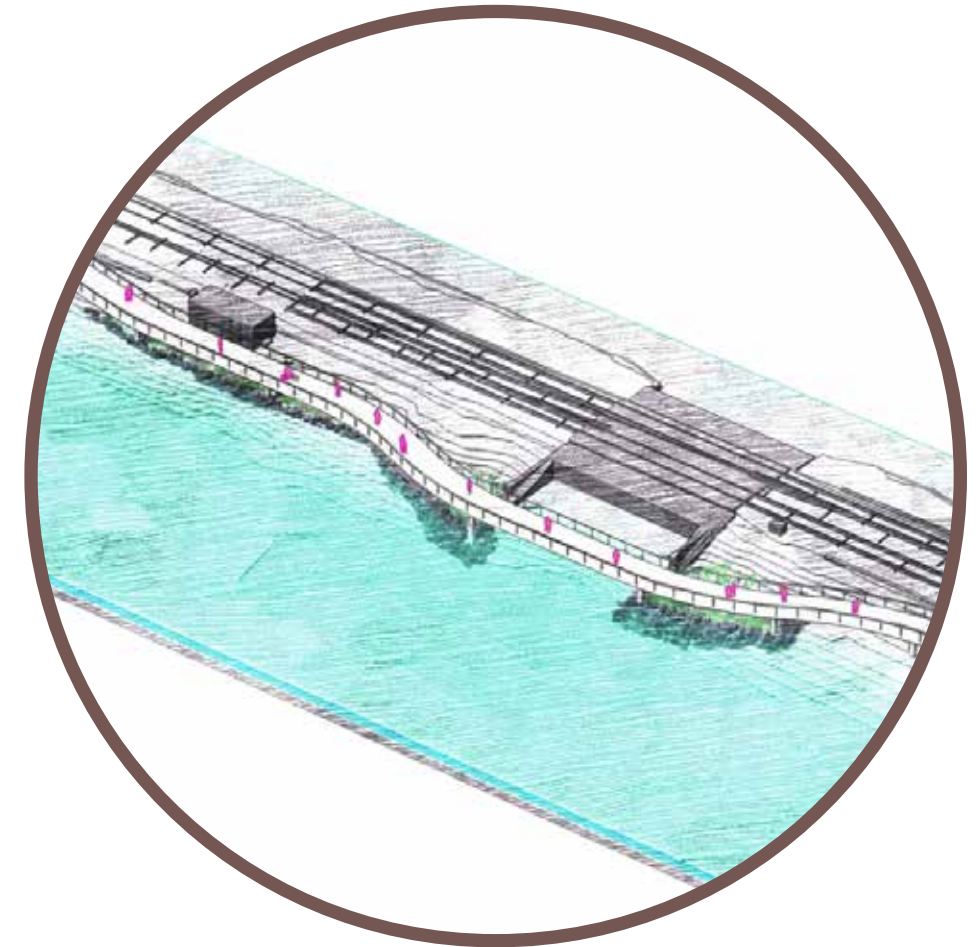
OPT 1: VERTICAL PILE ENHANCEMENTS

- MINIMIZES RIVER BOTTOM DISTURBANCE
- REDUCE SCOUR AND INCREASE RIVER BOTTOM STABILITY AROUND PILE
- PROVIDE VERTICAL ECOLOGICAL ENHANCEMENTS THAT DO NOT DISPLACE RIVER BOTTOM HABITAT



OPT 2: PLANTED SHELF AT UTILITY STRUCTURE

- PROVIDES MORE SHORELINE STABILITY AT CRITICAL RAIL INFRASTRUCTURE
- MAINTAINS REQUIRED CLEARANCES FROM RAIL UTILITIES
- PROVIDES HABITAT



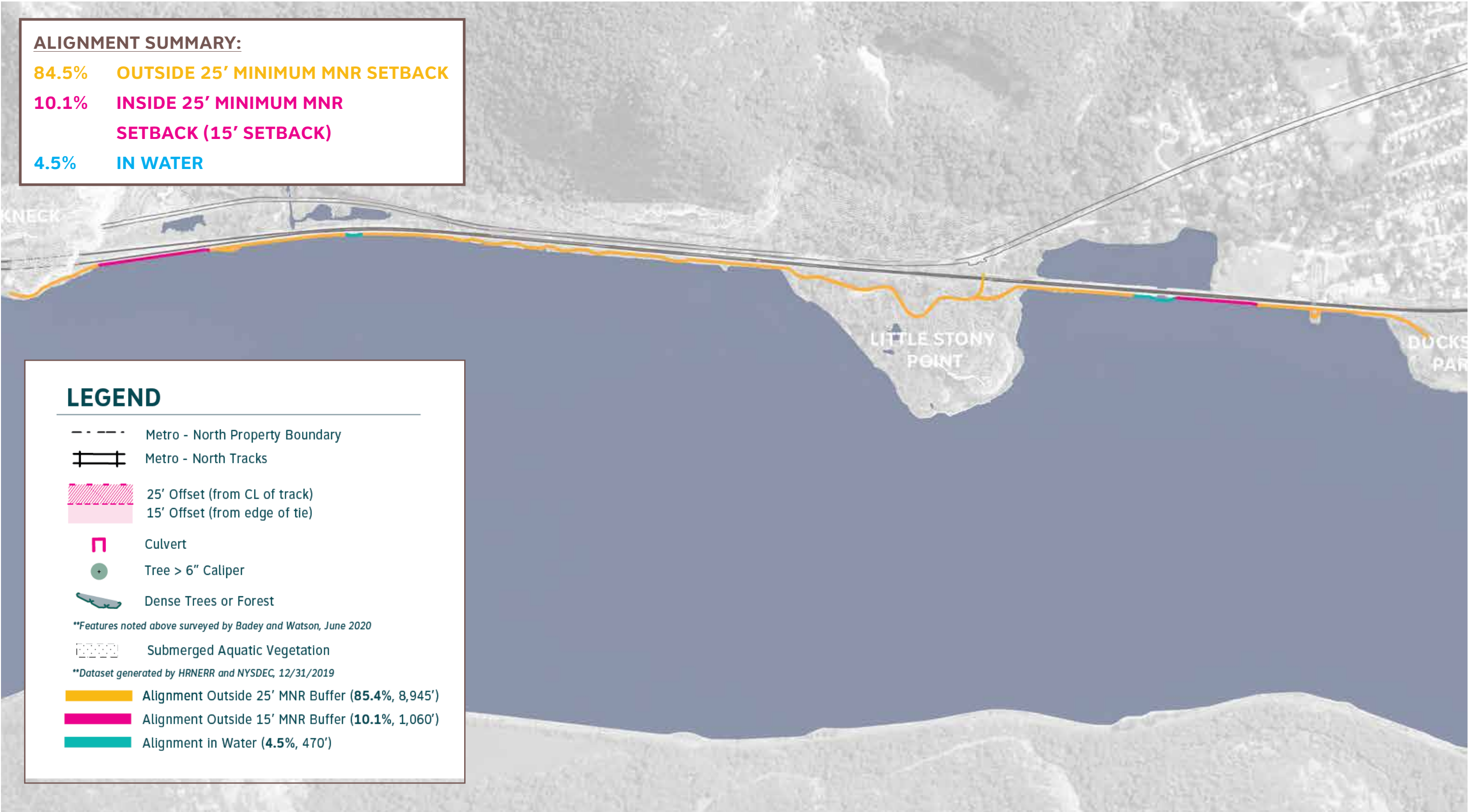
OPT 3: LIVING SHORELINE

- EXPANDS HABITAT BENEFITS FROM OPTION 3
- OPPORTUNITY TO INCREASE STABILITY AROUND IN-WATER PILES AND SHORELINE STABILITY AT CRITICAL RAIL INFRASTRUCTURE

30% DESIGN SUMMARY

30% DESIGN ALIGNMENT

RELATIONSHIP TO METRO-NORTH RAILROAD



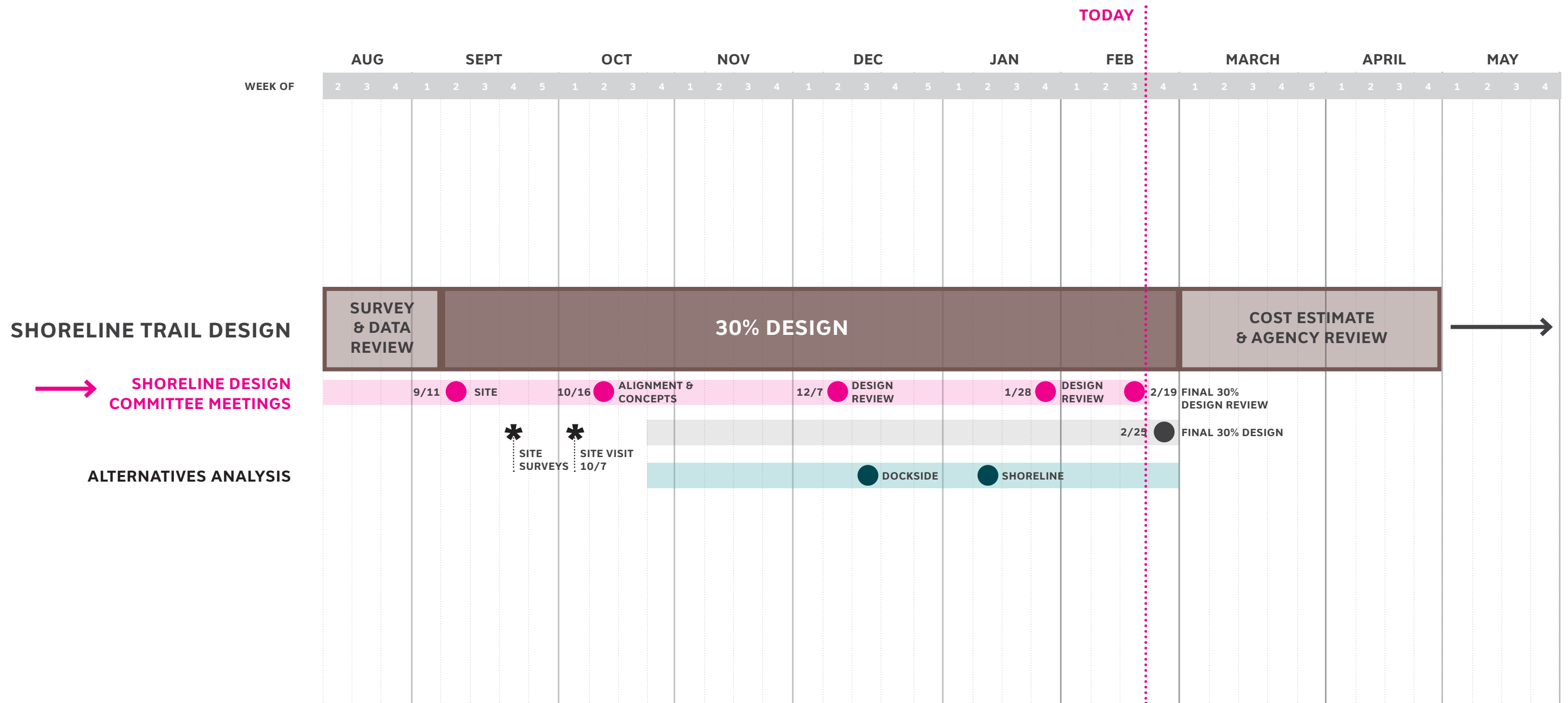
30% DESIGN ALIGNMENT

LOCATION ON SHORELINE



NEXT STEPS

NEXT STEPS

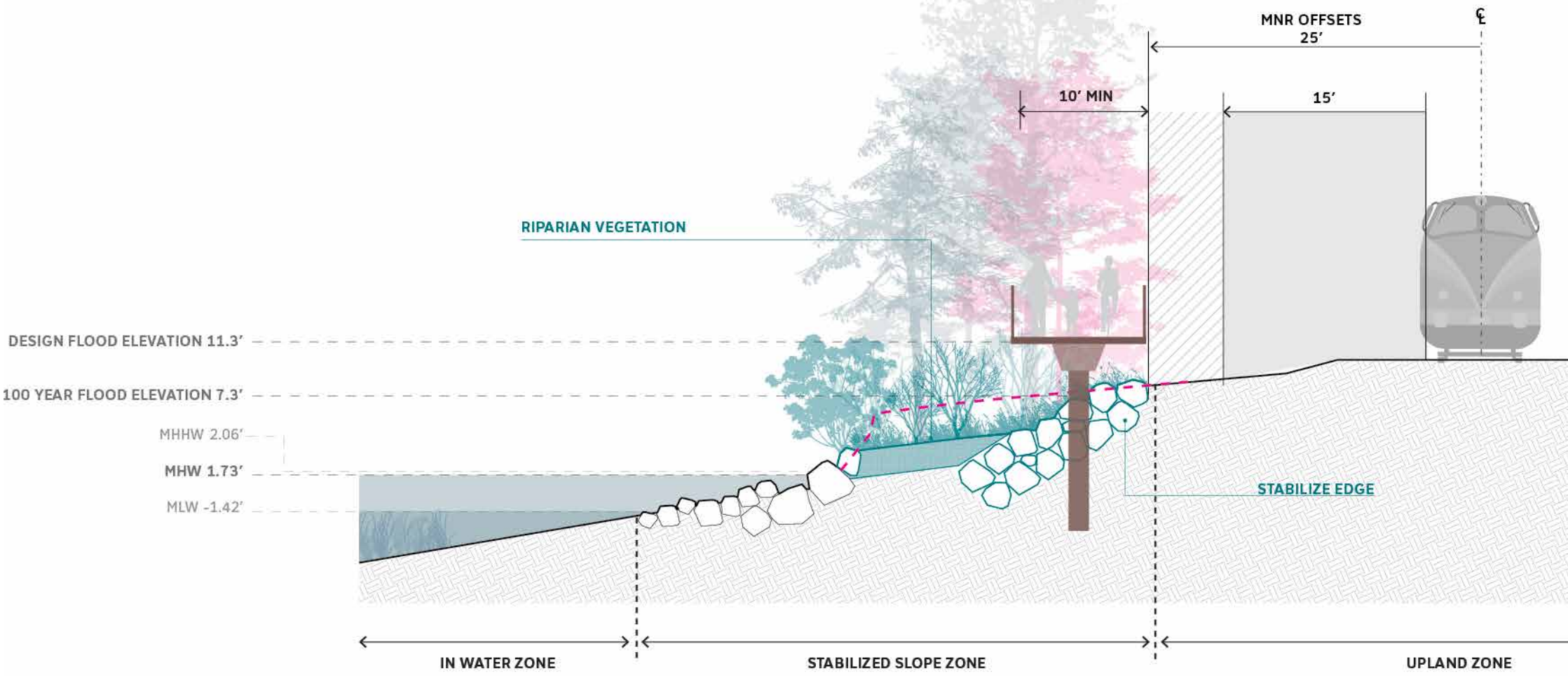
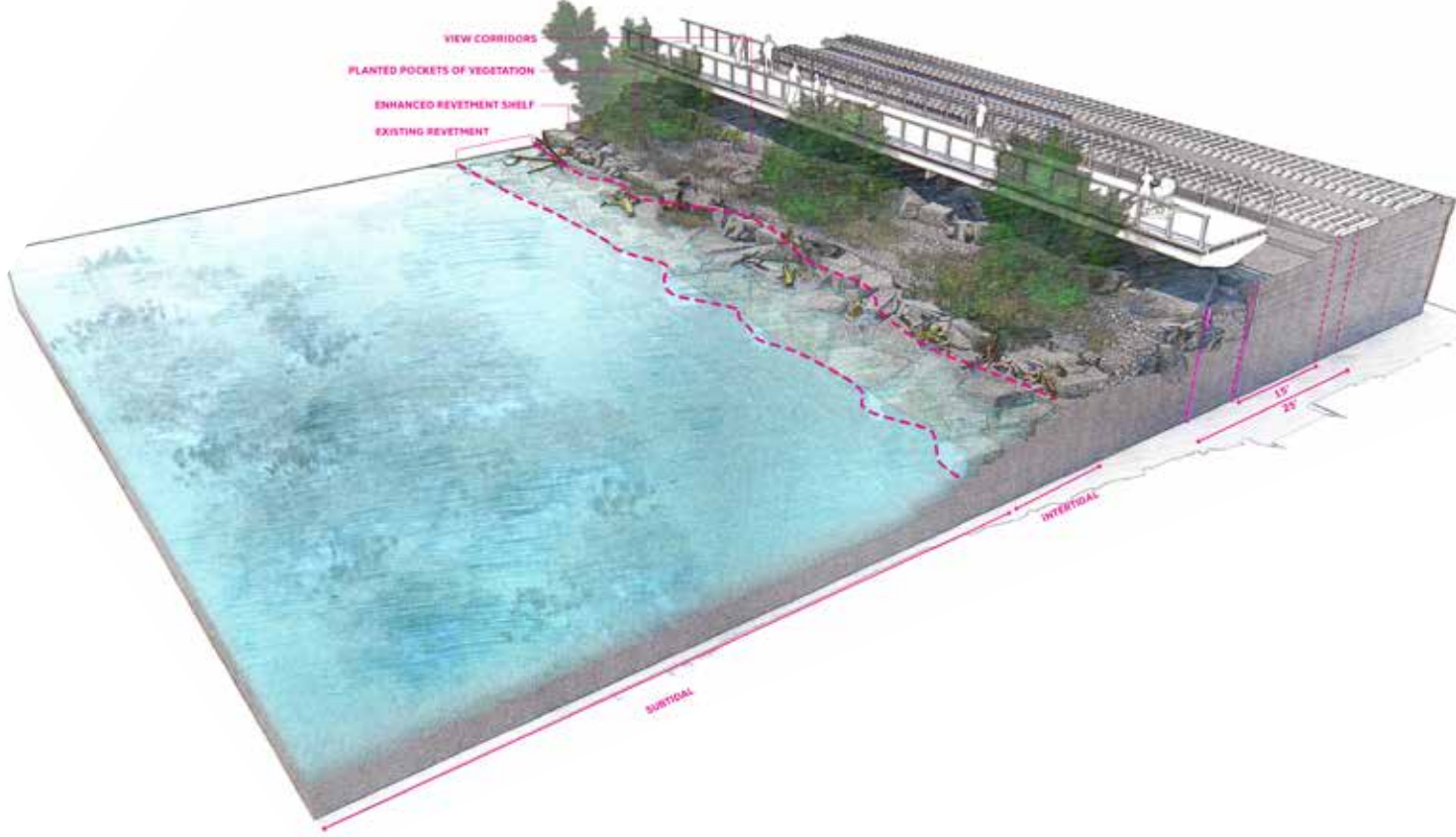


THANK YOU!

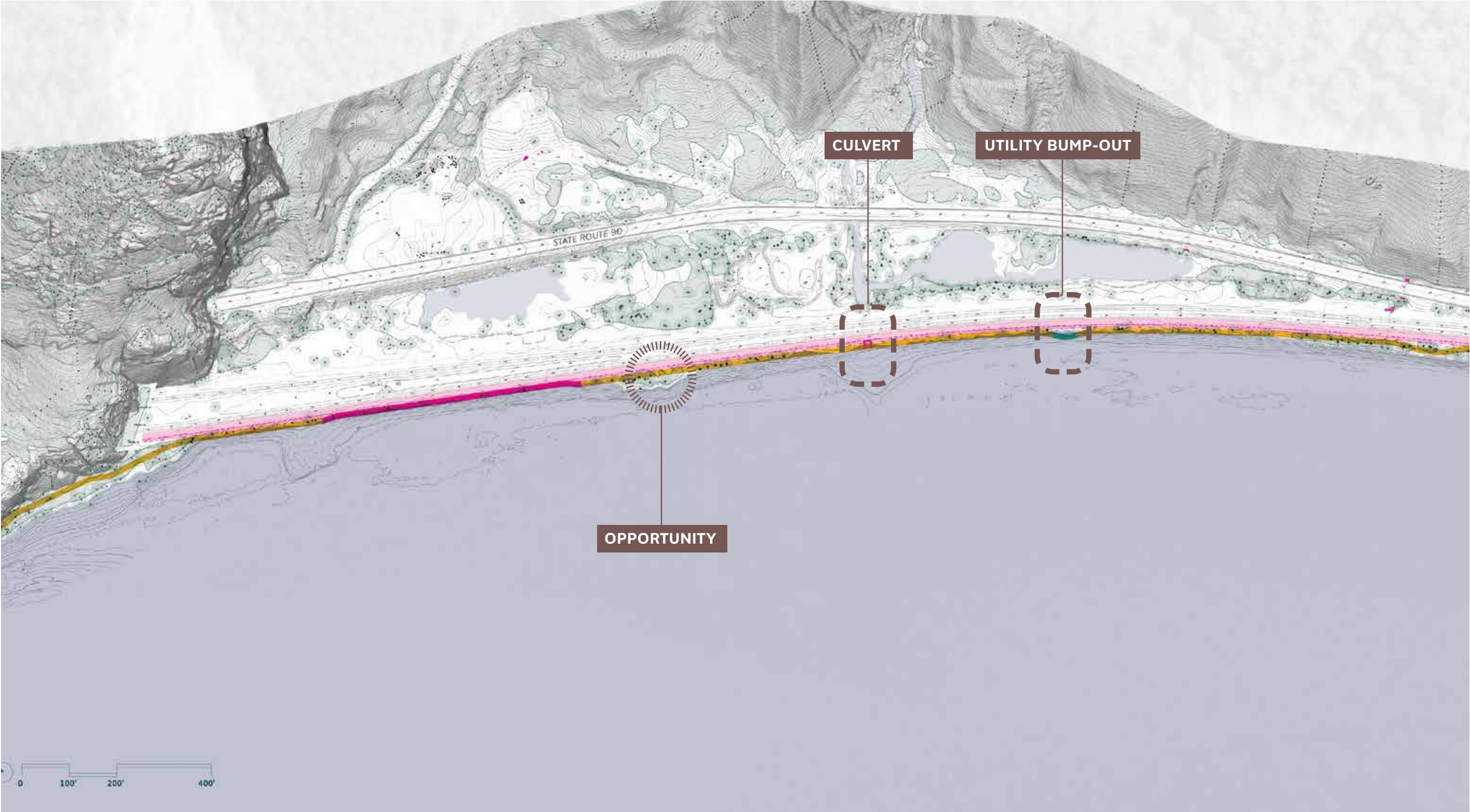
SLIDE APPENDIX

SHORELINE STABILIZATION: PLANTED SHELF

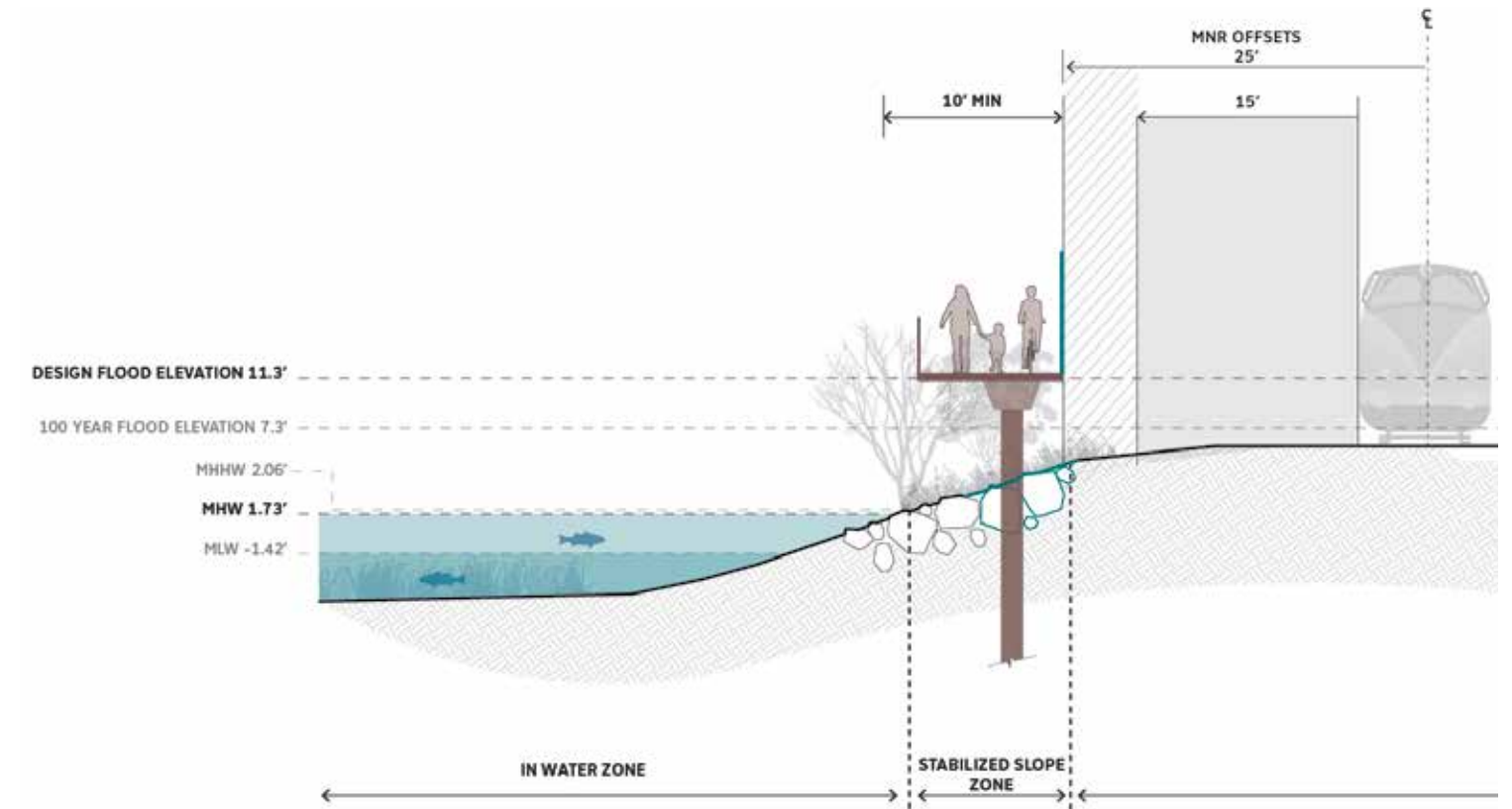
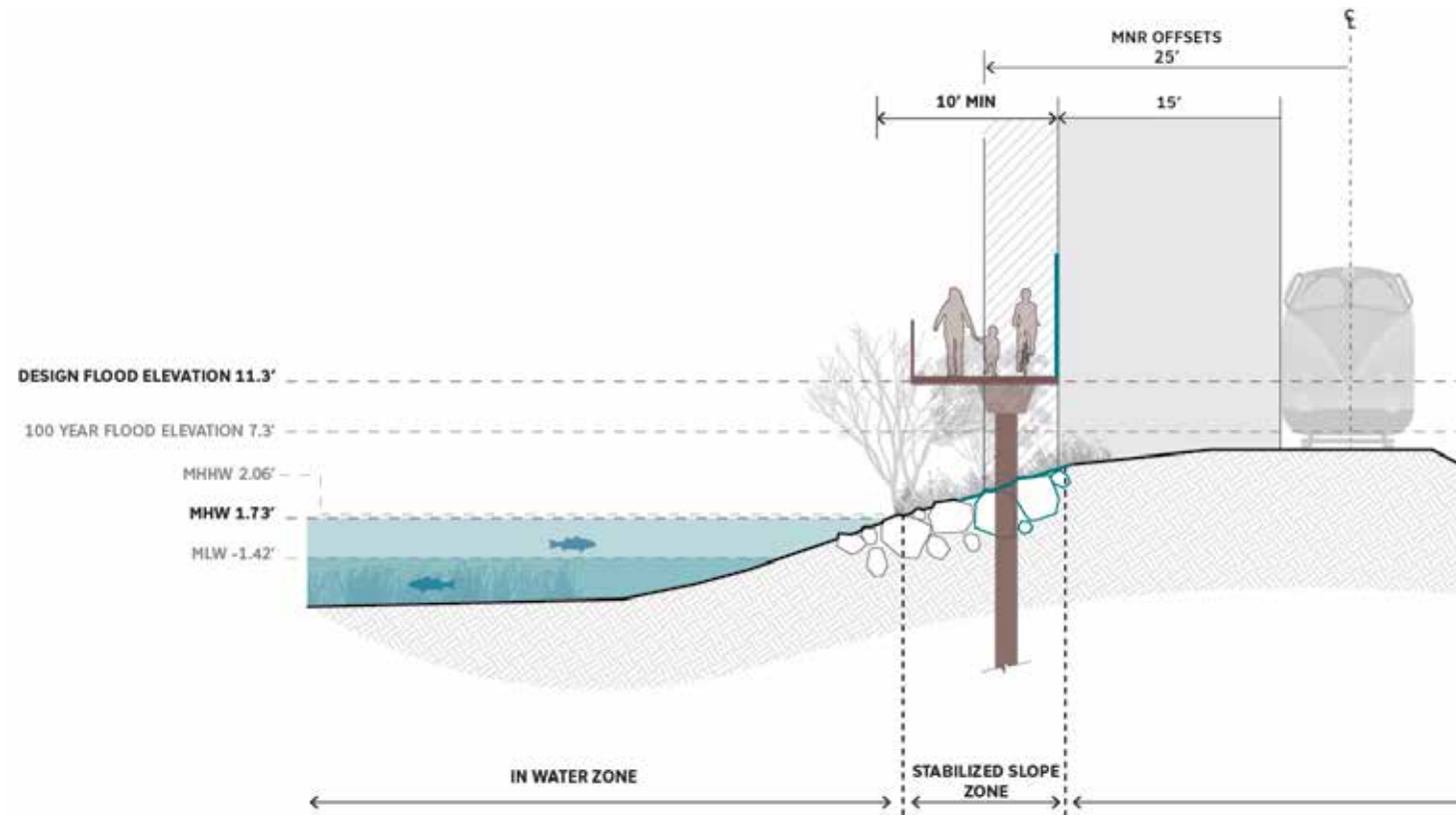
- Provides shoreline stability
- Planted shelf provides additional habitat
- Allows for shallow water habitat migration under future SLR conditions



NORTH SHORELINE ALIGNMENT



TYPICAL NORTH SHORELINE SECTIONS



CANTILEVERED TRAIL AT 15' MNR SETBACK (PINCH POINTS ONLY)

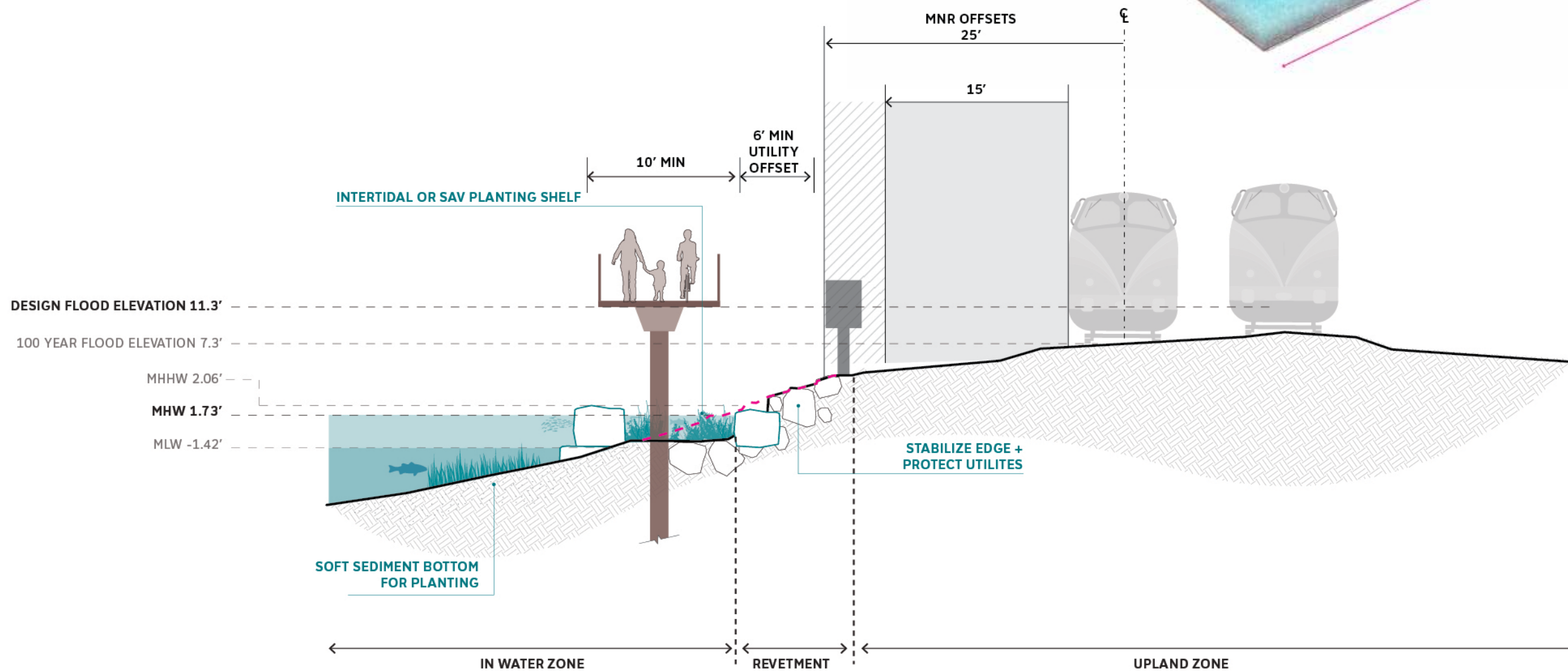
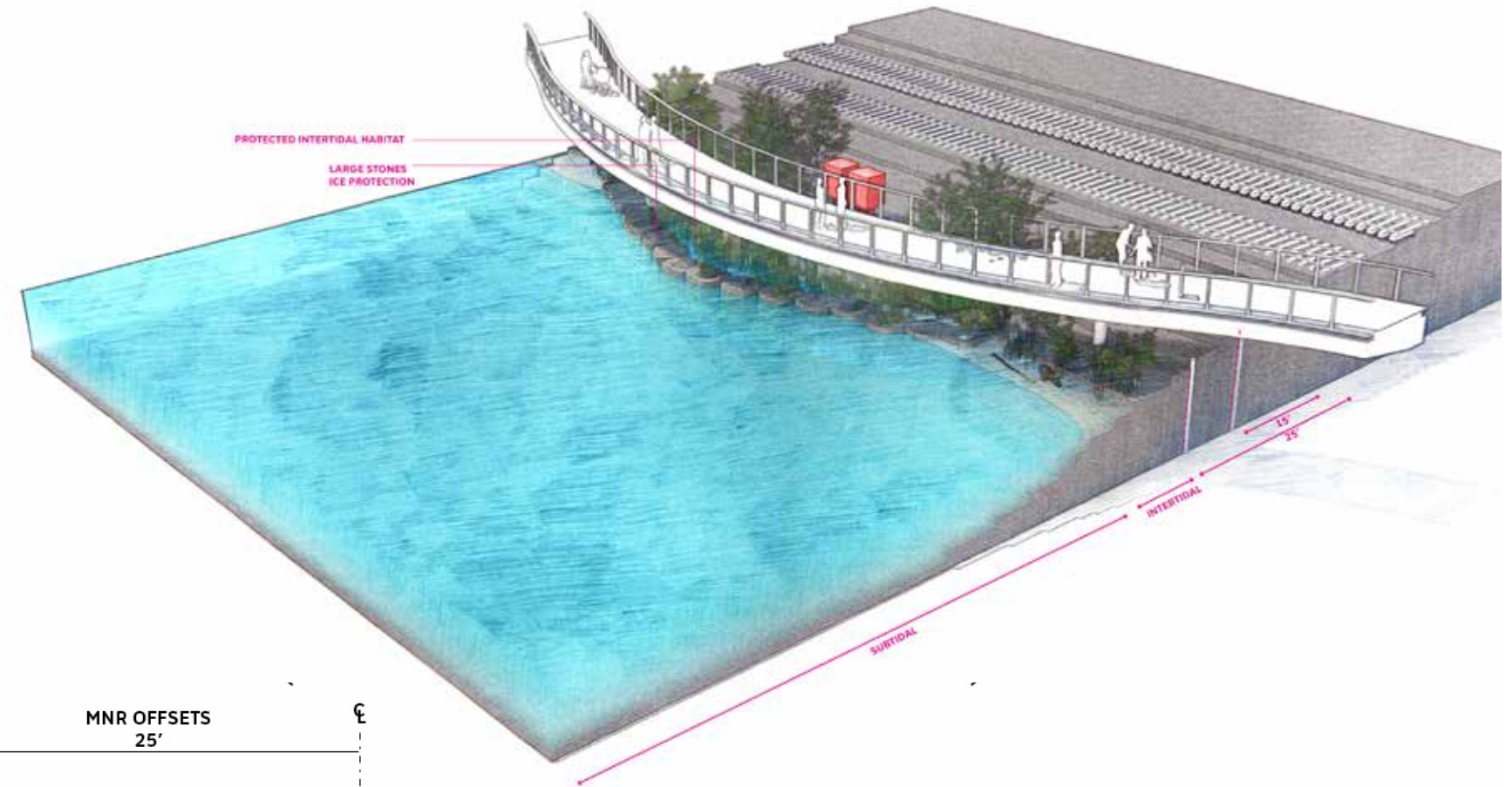
- Cantilever section keeps pile disturbance above MHW
- Required in areas with narrow revetments

CANTILEVERED TRAIL AT 25' MNR SETBACK

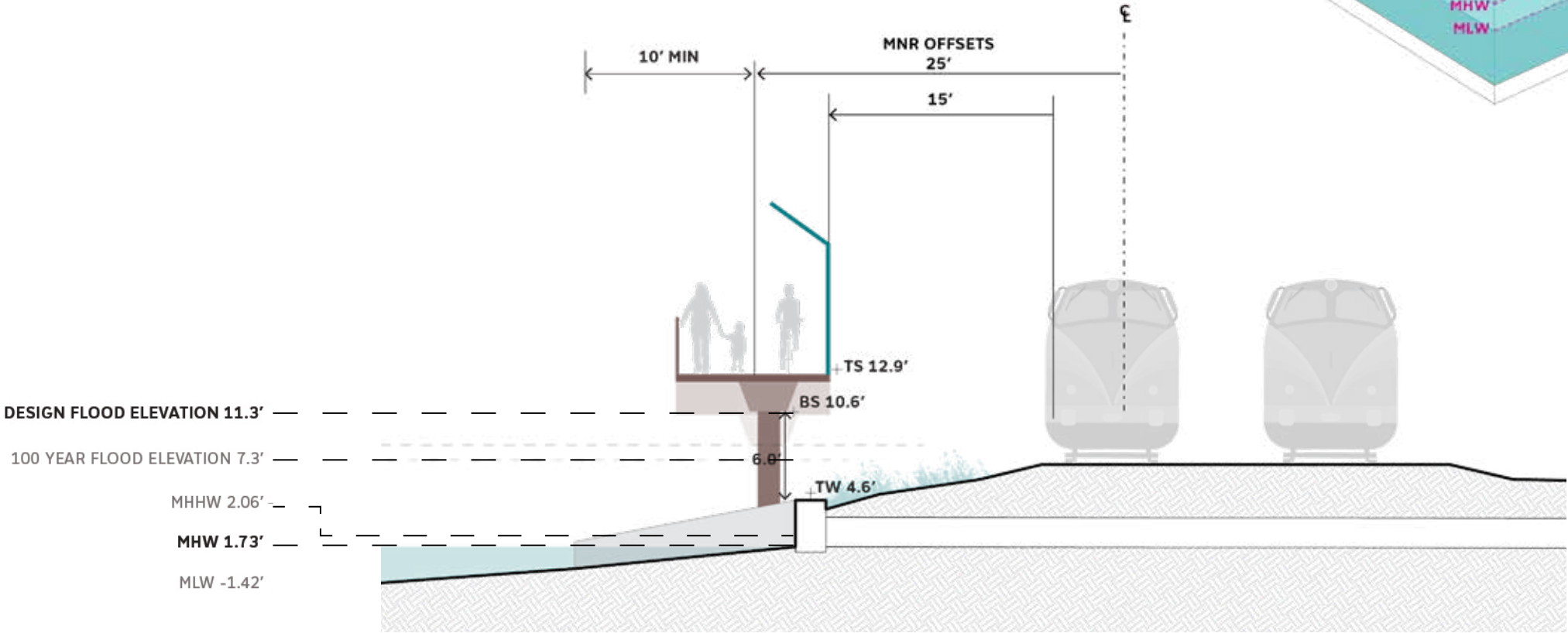
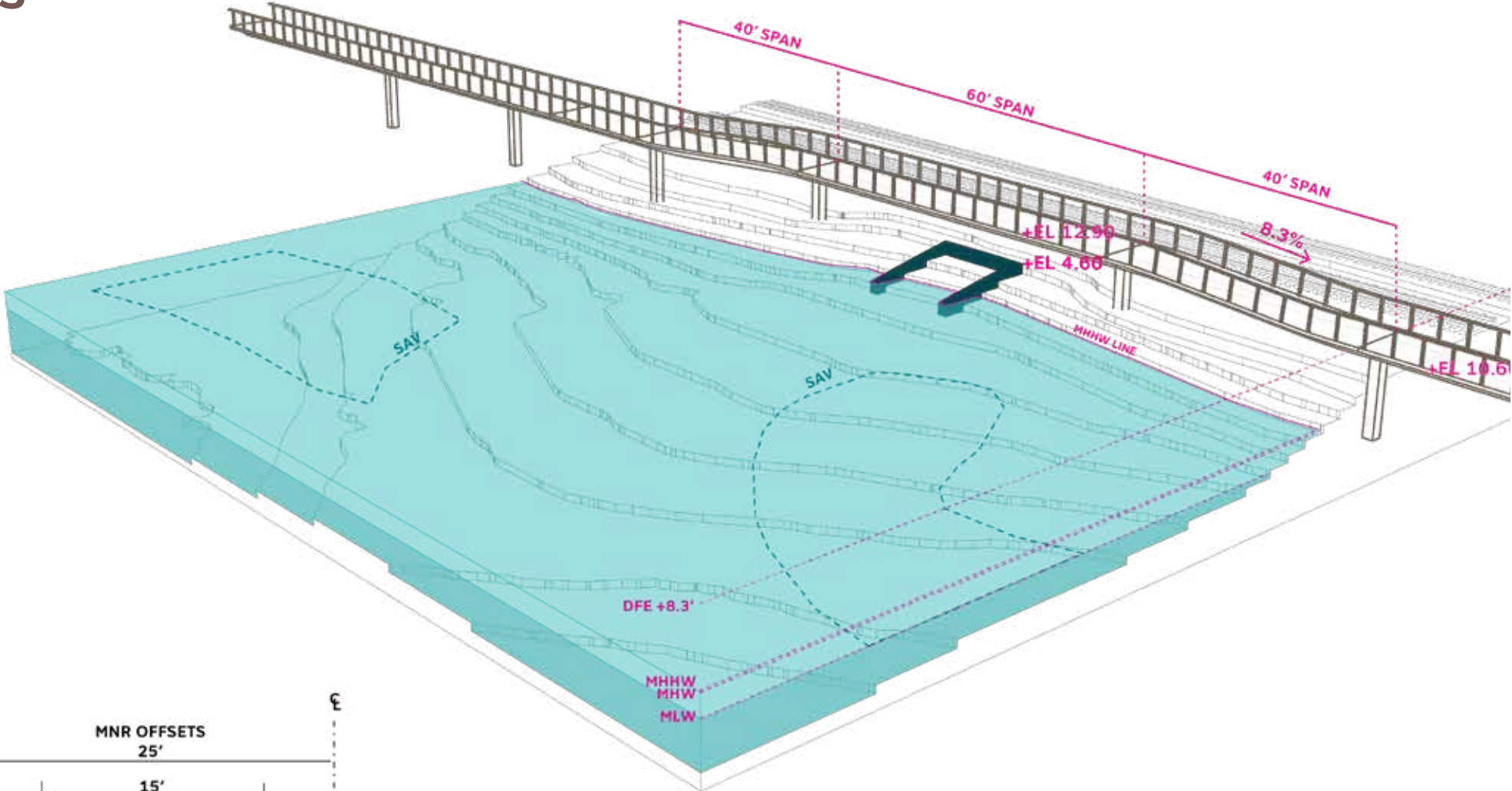
- Cantilevered section keeps pile disturbance above MHW
- Trail maintains 25' minimum required setback where revetment is wider

UTILITY BUMP-OUT: PLANTED SHELF

- Provides stability for shoreline and scour protection at pile
- Provides intertidal habitat
- Allows for habitat migration with SLR



TYPICAL STRATEGY AT CULVERTS



LOWER OVERLOOK

BOULDER EDGE

EXPANDED OVERLOOK

SHORELINE ACCESS

ELEVATED SHORELINE TRAIL

MEAN HIGH WATER (APPROX.)

PREVIOUSLY DOCUMENTED SAV BEDS

(Data represents a combination of layers from the 1997, 2002, 2007, 2014, 2016, & 2018 data sets, representing a culmination of all areas where SAV habitat has been documented.)

HUDSON RIVER



THE LOWER OVERLOOK ALTERNATIVES

PREFERRED OPTION PENDING GEOTECHNICAL INFORMATION

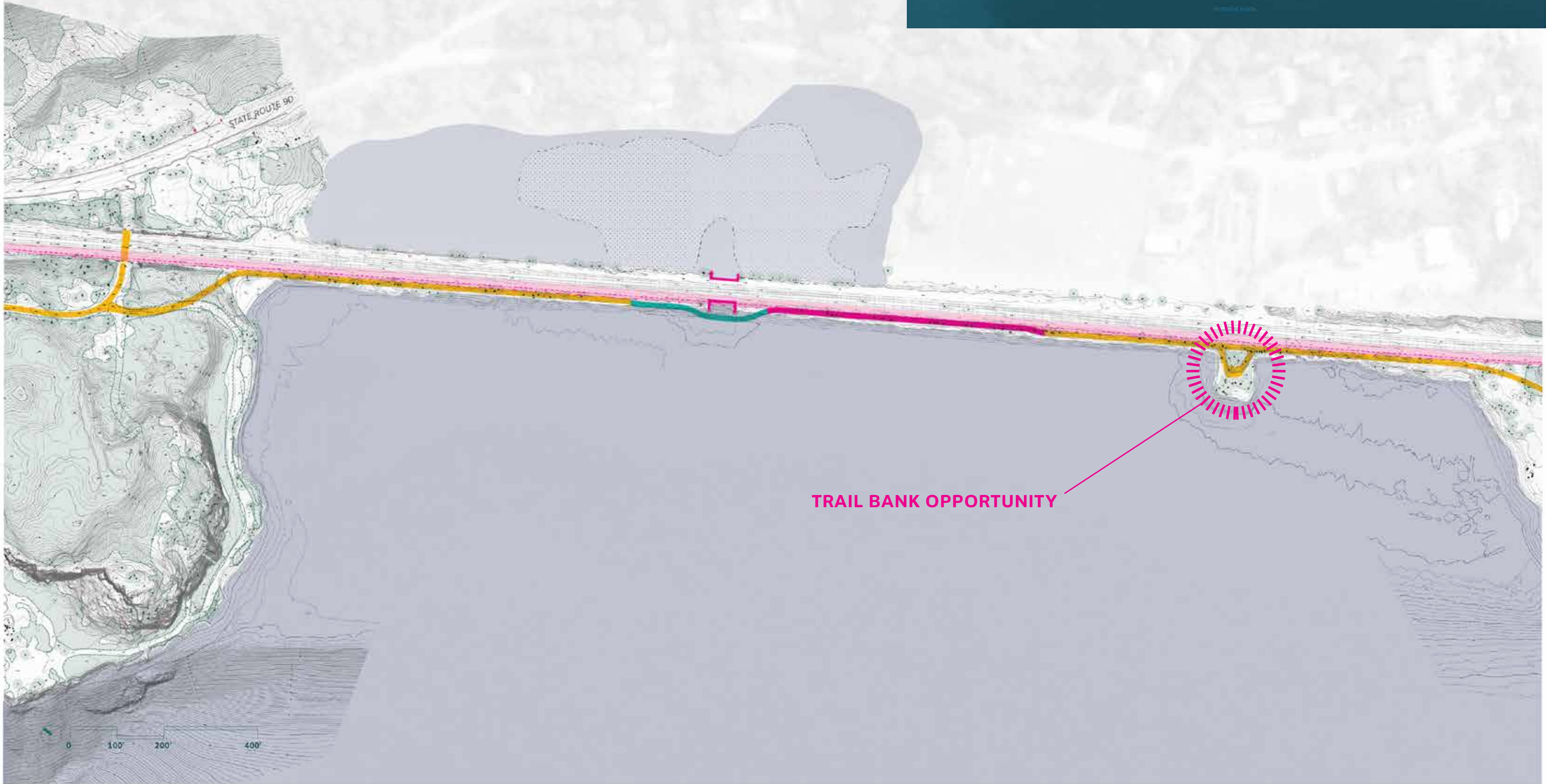
OPT 1: ON-GRADE



OPT 2: ON-STRUCTURE



PENINSULA: TRAIL BANK OPPORTUNITY



TRAIL BANK OPPORTUNITY



COMPLEXITY AT EDGE



MAKESHIFT TRAIL BANK

EMERGENT, DRY GROUND

RESTORATION OPPORTUNITIES?

ECOLOGICAL INTEGRITY

- ROBUST UPLAND PROVIDES SHORELINE STABILITY AND HABITAT
- SAV PROTECTS SOFT SEDIMENTS AND CRITICAL FISH HABITAT
- VEGETATION PROVIDES COVER FOR JUVENILE FISH TO ESCAPE PREDATION AND SUPPORTS INVERTEBRATES THAT ARE AN IMPORTANT FOOD SOURCE FOR FISH
- SAV BEDS ACT AS A CARBON SINK
- SURFACE HYDROLOGY AND SEDIMENT PROCESSES ARE A NATURAL CONDITION OF HUDSON RIVER ECOLOGY
- DRIFTWOOD PILEUP PROVIDES HABITAT



MATURE TREES

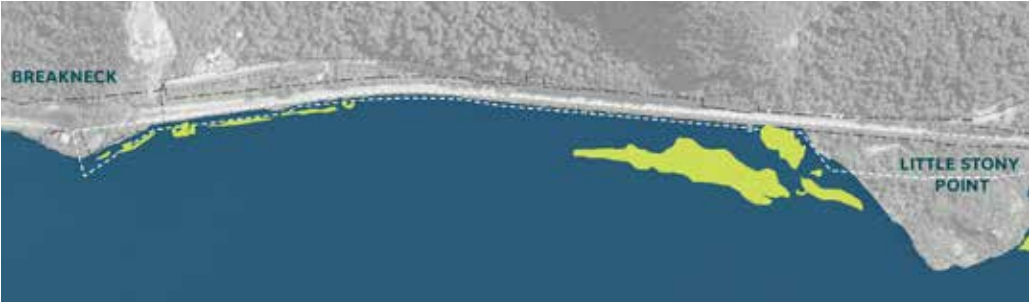


EMERGENT AND SUBMERGED VEGETATION



SOFT SHORELINES

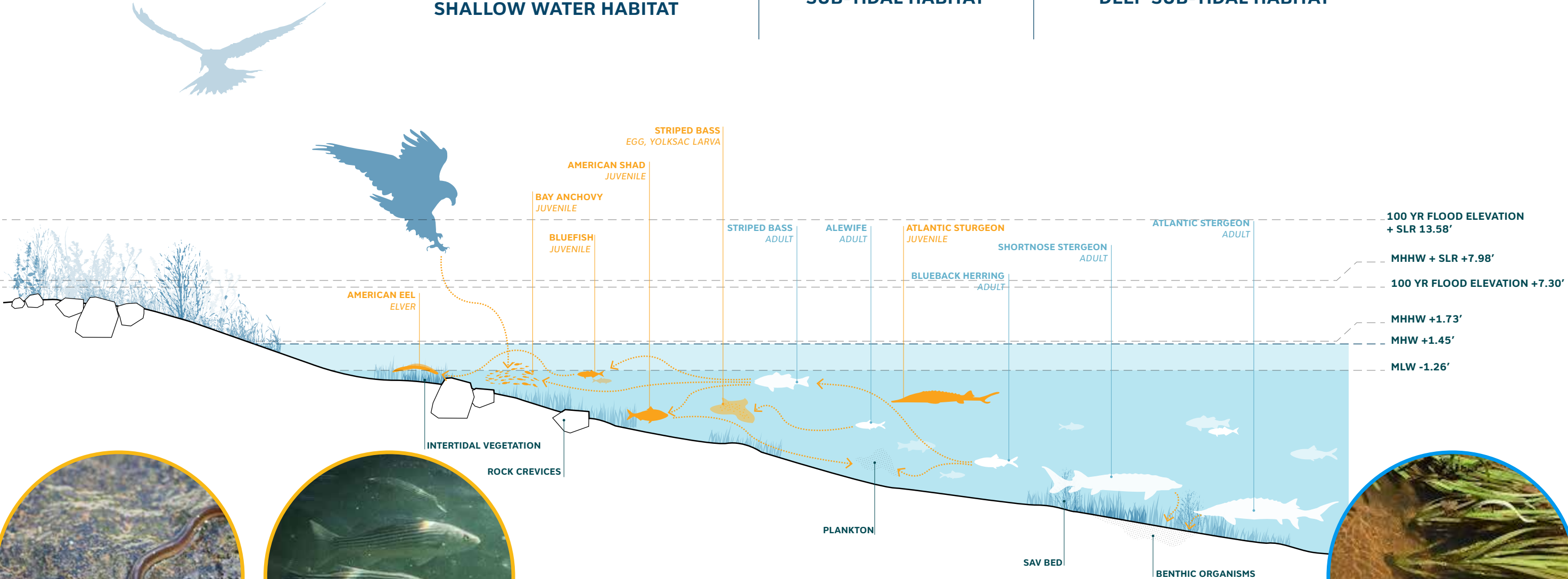
SHALLOW WATER HABITAT



"THE NURSERY" SHALLOW WATER HABITAT

SUB-TIDAL HABITAT

DEEP SUB-TIDAL HABITAT



YOUNG OF YEAR EELS



JUVENILE STRIPED BASS

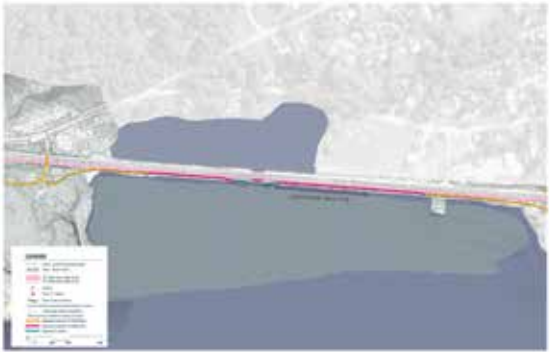


VALLISNERIA AMERICANA

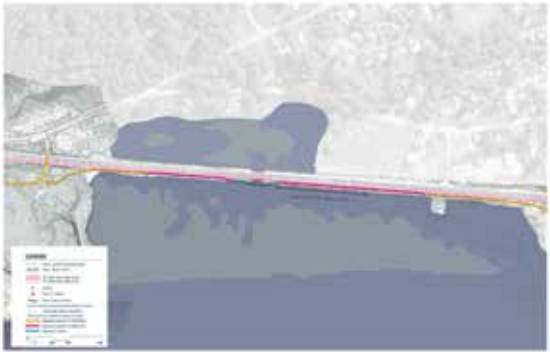
DOCKSIDE - SAV OPPORTUNITY???



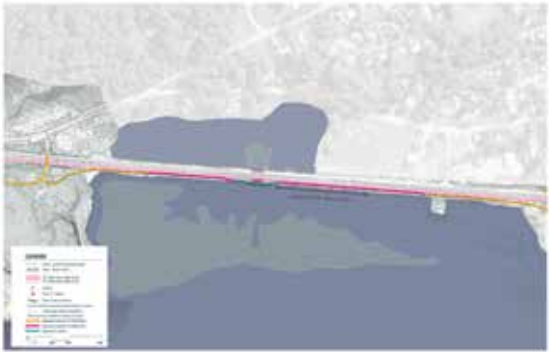
2018



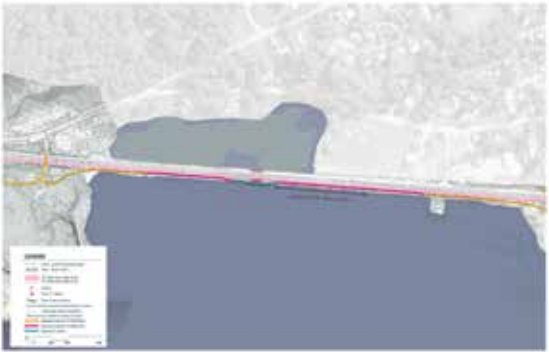
1997



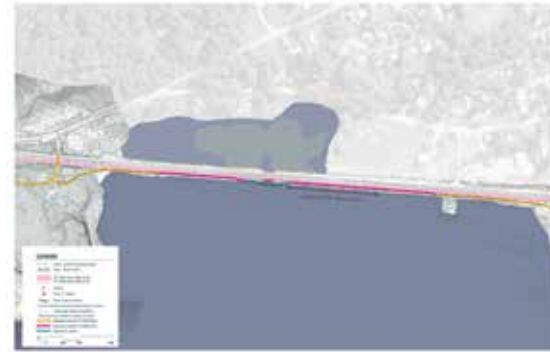
2002



2007



2014



2016