Clyde is located 3 miles from downtown Concord on the east side of the Port Chicago Highway, north of Highway 4. The community is entirely within the City of Concord's Sphere of Influence and is also included in the Concord General Plan, although Concord has no plans to annex Clyde at this time.



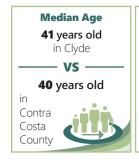




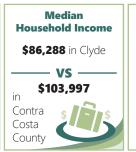
The community was founded in 1917 as a company town for the Pacific Coast Shipbuilding Company. In the waning years of World War I, worker housing was needed to support the Port Chicago shipyards a few miles to the north. Bernard Maybeck was the supervising architect; he oversaw the design of 140 of the initial homes as well as a 176-room hotel. Clyde was designed along a rectangular grid roughly two blocks wide and four blocks long, with north-south alleys between the blocks. The town was named for the River Clyde in Scotland, a place renowned for its shipyards.

Clyde's future was imperiled by the 1944 Port Chicago explosion and subsequent decline of the Port Chicago community. Following the closure of the shipyards, Clyde became a residential enclave surrounded by industrial and military uses. While these uses isolated Clyde from Concord and Bay Point, they also contributed to its strong sense of identity. The community added about 70 homes during the 1990s in the Clyde Commons subdivision, but otherwise has remained stable. There are a few small parks, a community center, and roughly 370 homes. County Service Area M-16 maintains Clyde's parks, recreation areas, and landscaping.

#### WHO LIVES IN CLYDE?

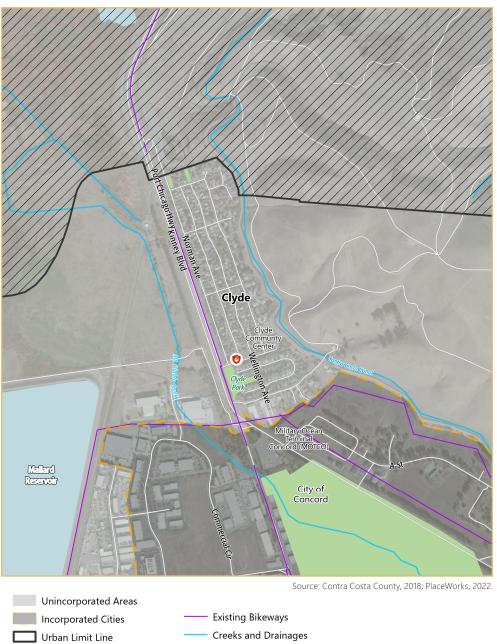






# Race & Ethnicity > 37% White > 31% Hispanic or Latino > 16% Black or





Fire Stations

Scale (Miles

The information on this page presents a summary of hazards and vulnerabilities in Clyde based on the Contra Costa County Vulnerability Assessment; please see the **online Vulnerability Assessment** for a full description of these hazards and vulnerabilities.

#### **HAZARDS**

Air quality

Coastal flooding

Drought

Extreme heat

Flooding

Human health hazards

Severe storms

Sea level rise

Wildfire

#### **MAJOR VULNERABILITIES**

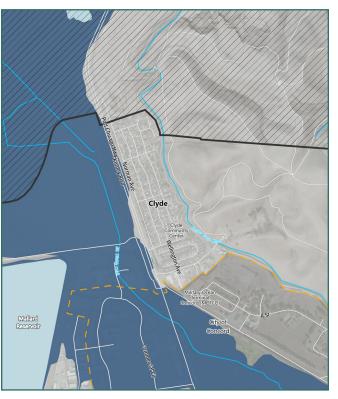
The entire community is on a single access road, and thus is vulnerable to coastal flooding, flooding, severe storms, and wildfire.

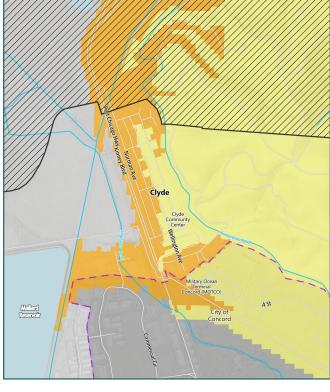
Persons with chronic illnesses are vulnerable to poor air quality, extreme heat, and human health hazards such as potentially contaminated soil.

Cost-burdened households and low-income households are vulnerable to all hazards in the community.

Public safety and emergency medical response are vulnerable to coastal flooding, flooding, severe storms, and wildfire.

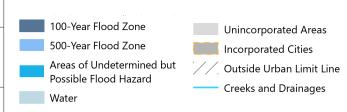
Water and wastewater services are vulnerable to coastal flooding, drought, flooding, and sea level rise.





## FLOOD ZONES

Source: FEMA, 2019; Contra Costa County, 2018; PlaceWorks, 2022.



A 100-year flood zone represents a 1% chance of flooding in any given year.

A 500-year flood zone represents a 0.2% chance of flooding in any given year



## **WILDFIRE**

Source: CAL FIRE, 2018; Contra Costa County, 2018; PlaceWorks, 2022.





## IMPACTED COMMUNITY

The County has identified Clyde as an Impacted Community under Senate Bill (SB) 1000, which requires the County to integrate environmental justice into the General Plan. This law is based on the understanding that some communities have experienced a combination of historic discrimination, negligence, and political and economic disempowerment. Often, this has resulted in a disproportionate burden of pollution and health impacts and disproportionate social and economic disadvantages in these communities.

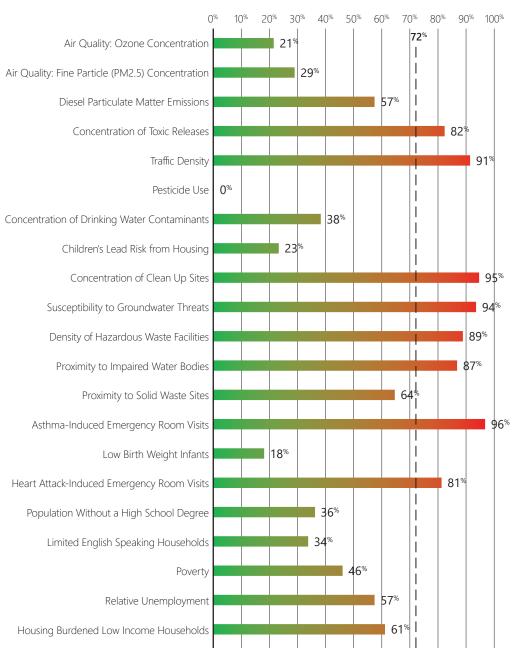
The 21 indicators that contribute to Clyde's identification as an Impacted Community are highlighted in the chart to the right, with additional details provided in the maps that follow, based on State data from **CalEnviroScreen**. The chart shows how the Census tract encompassing Clyde ranks for each indicator compared to the rest of the state. The County identifies Impacted Communities as those where the combined ranking for all factors is 72 percent or higher.

Clyde has been close to heavy industrial land uses since its founding. Chemical pollutants from these industries have contaminated the surrounding soil and water, and there is a high concentration of clean-up sites near the community. The community also has high rates of asthma-related hospital visits compared to the rest of the state; this is often associated with proximity to heavy industry and traffic.

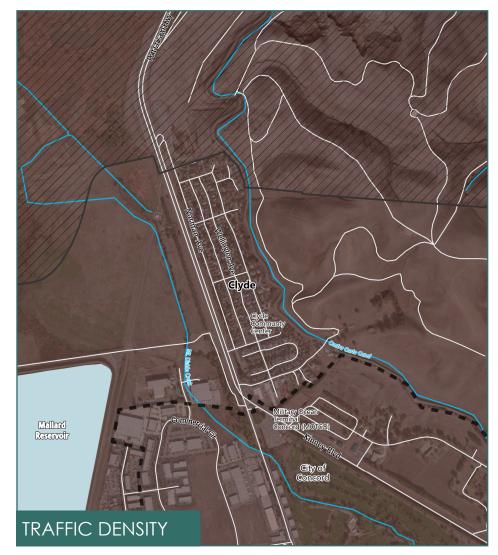
Major industrial facilities near Clyde include the Martinez Refinery Company, the Contra Costa Hazardous Materials disposal facility, and the Military Ocean Terminal – Concord (MOTCO). Residents have raised concerns about foul odors coming from the refinery along with poor air quality caused by heavy industrial land uses. Also among the top concerns for residents are the lack of affordable housing in the area and the resulting increase in homelessness, lack of access to nearby open space, and poor drainage near Port Chicago, resulting in standing water and associated health risks, including mosquitos.

### IMPACTED COMMUNITY INDICATORS (2021)

Ranking of Most Impacted Census Tract in Clyde Relative to the State



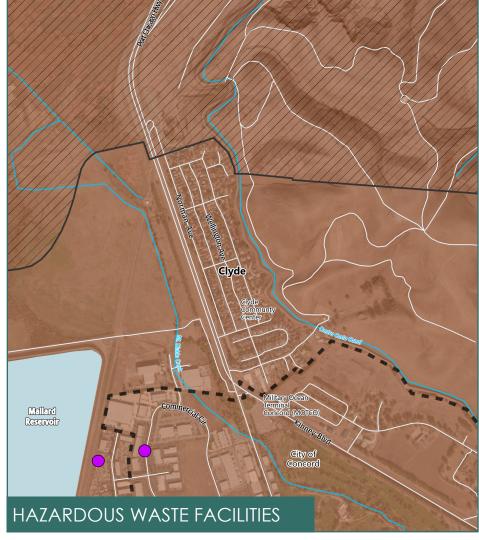
Scale (Miles)



This map ranks Census tracts based on the density of traffic, which is a measure of the number of vehicles on the roads in an area. Traffic density is associated with poor air quality. Parts of Clyde are ranked at 91 percent, meaning that the area has a traffic density that is worse than 91 percent of the state.



Source: CalEnviroscreen, 2021; Contra Costa County, 2018; PlaceWorks, 2022.



This map ranks Census tracts based on the concentration of hazardous waste facilities and generators, considering each facility's type and permit status and generator activities. Parts of Clyde are ranked at 89 percent, meaning that the area has a concentration of hazardous waste facilities and generators that is worse than 89 percent of the state.



Source: CalEnviroscreen, 2021; Contra Costa County, 2018; PlaceWorks, 2022.

# PLANNED LAND USE

Land use designations for Clyde are shown on Figure LU-1, General Plan Land Use Map, and are defined in the Land Use Element. Most of the community is planned for continued residential use at a density consistent with existing development. This community is primarily residential, with a handful of light industrial parcels at its southern edge. Heavy industrial lands directly west of Clyde are buffered through an open space designation along the west side of Port Chicago Highway. This buffer zone is intended to remain undeveloped. Directly east of Clyde are large agricultural parcels owned by the United States government and private landowners. These lands, characterized by primarily undeveloped rolling hills, are planned to remain in agricultural use.



Single-family housing in Clyde.



Community park in Clyde.



Adjacent agricultural land.



Industrial uses in Clyde.

# **GUIDING PRINCIPLES**

The following guiding principles articulate the values, priorities, and aspirations for the future shared by Clyde community members:

- Clyde is a quiet and cohesive community. Its small-town community-mindedness, relative affordability, and family-friendly amenities should be preserved and supported.
- 2. Residents enjoy Clyde's central location within Contra Costa County and the Bay Area. Quality access to local and regional destinations via multiple transportation modes and major highways should be maintained and enhanced.
- **3.** The rolling hills adjacent to Clyde provide an inviting natural backdrop to the community and should be maintained in a generally undeveloped state.
- **4.** Clyde residents should be safe and healthy while living adjacent to both heavy industry and MOTCO. Risks from industrial or military accidents and exposure to air pollutants and odors should be monitored and mitigated.

# **POLICIES**

- 1. Prioritize the health and safety of Clyde residents living adjacent to heavy industry and MOTCO.
- 2. Expand access to local and regional parks and recreational facilities, such as the Delta de Anza Regional Trail and future Concord Hills Regional Park.
- 3. Require new residential development to be compatible with existing architecture to the extent possible, and to plant trees while preserving views of the bay and other natural landscapes.

# **ACTIONS**

- 1. Establish a comprehensive, long-term strategy that coordinates efforts from all regulatory agencies to mitigate the impacts of surrounding uses on the community, both acute and long-term.
- 2. Improve pedestrian and community safety, including closing sidewalk gaps and incorporating better lighting.
- 3. Coordinate with East Bay Regional Park District and Contra Costa Water District to enhance Clyde's bicycle and pedestrian connections to local and regional trails and open spaces. This should include a bikeway along Port Chicago Highway connecting to the countywide bicycle network.
- **4.** Work with the Public Works Department to improve maintenance of County parks in the vicinity of Clyde.
- **5.** Encourage tree planting, beautification projects, and a bicycle and pedestrian path along the Contra Costa Canal, including a future connection to Concord Hills Regional Park.