

WHAT WE HEARD



CLIMATE READY SOUTH BOSTON OPEN HOUSE #2 MARCH 6, 2018



OPEN HOUSE OVERVIEW

WHO PARTICIPATED?



South Boston North End Saugus South Boston Fenway Waterfront Mission Hill Quincy Seaport Back Bay East Boston

City Hall Roslindale

EARLY ACTION AND LONG-TERM OPTIONS

Open House participants were asked to rate proposed design options, divided between early-action flood protection options in Fort Point Channel and Seaport Boulevard, and long-term flood protection options within all five study areas. Reacting to maps depicting Probable Future Storm Flooding in 100-year storm events, articipants indicated their opinion via thumbs up and thumbs down stickers, and were asked to leave additional comments via comment card. The preferred option for each geographic area are displayed below in relation to their overall alignment.

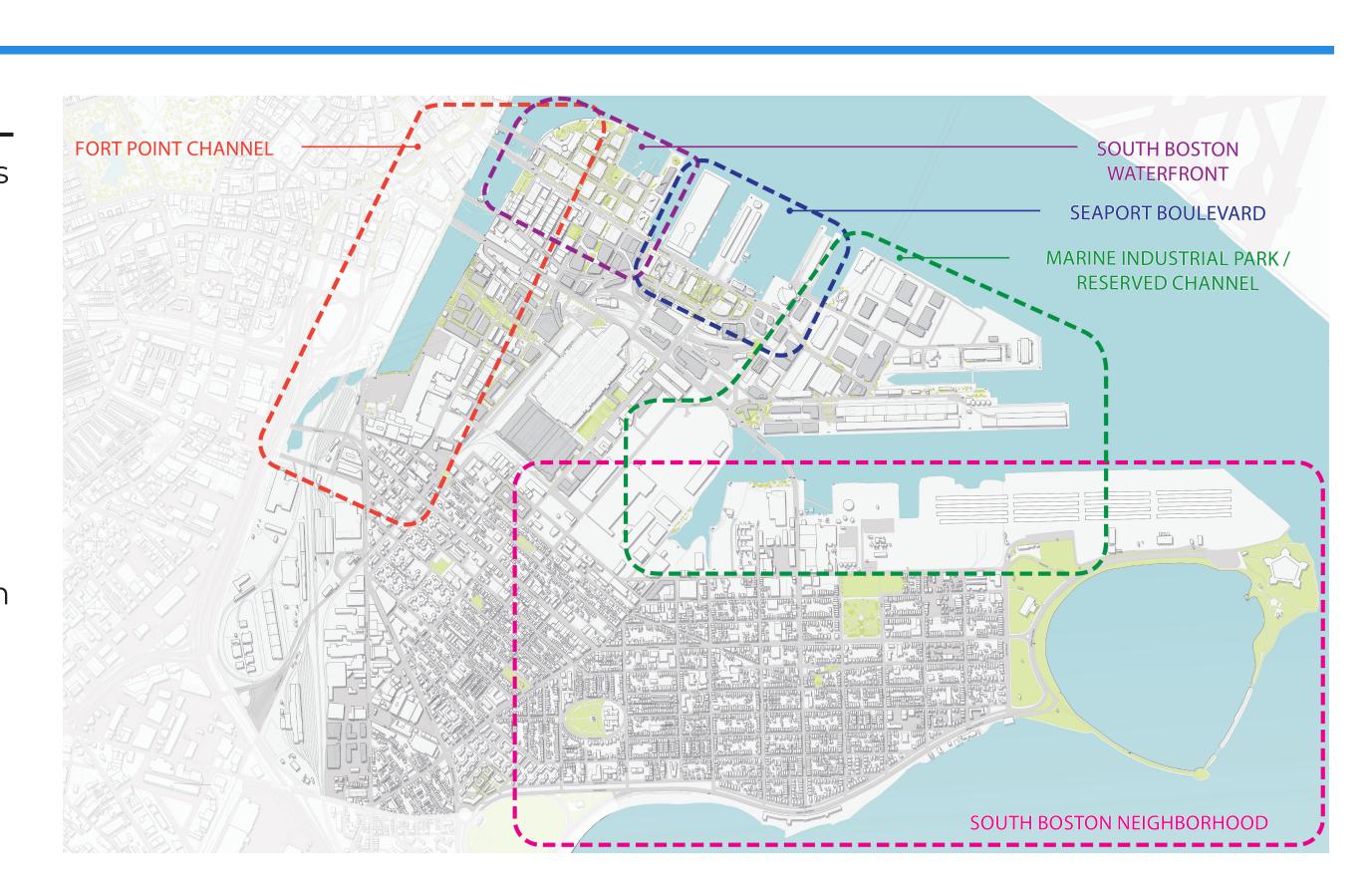
FLOOD PROTECTION OPTIONS





STUDY AREAS

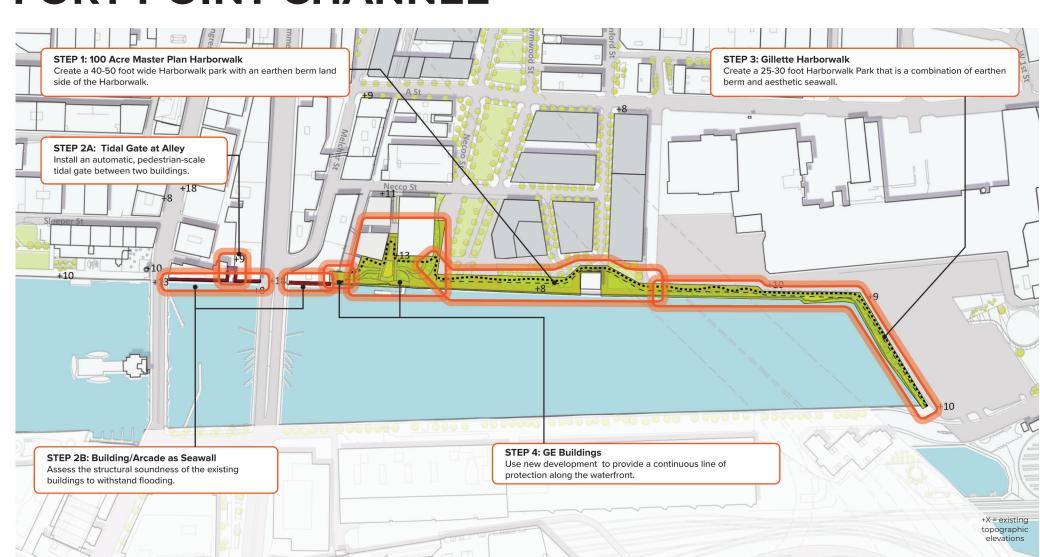
Five geographic focus zones have been identified in South Boston in response to the differing flood risks, waterfront conditions, and ownership patterns found in the area. The public feedback from the Open House will be used to inform the development and refinement of climate resilience strategies for each of these zones.



EARLY-ACTION OPTIONS

FORT POINT CHANNEL

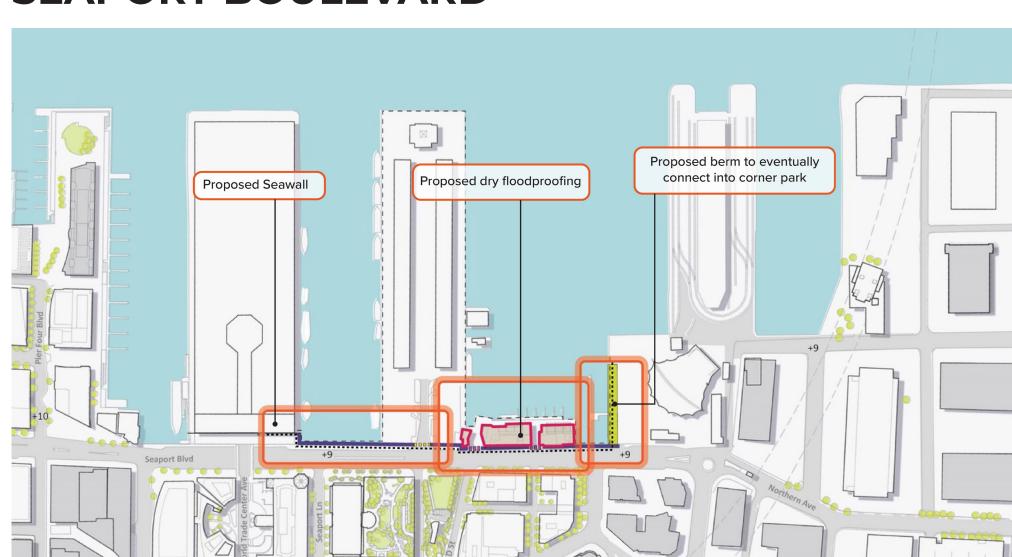
Dorchester



These early action projects, shown to the left in sequenced steps 1 through 4, focus on areas that take advantage of existing or planned development/ construction to help address future flooding.



SEAPORT BOULEVARD



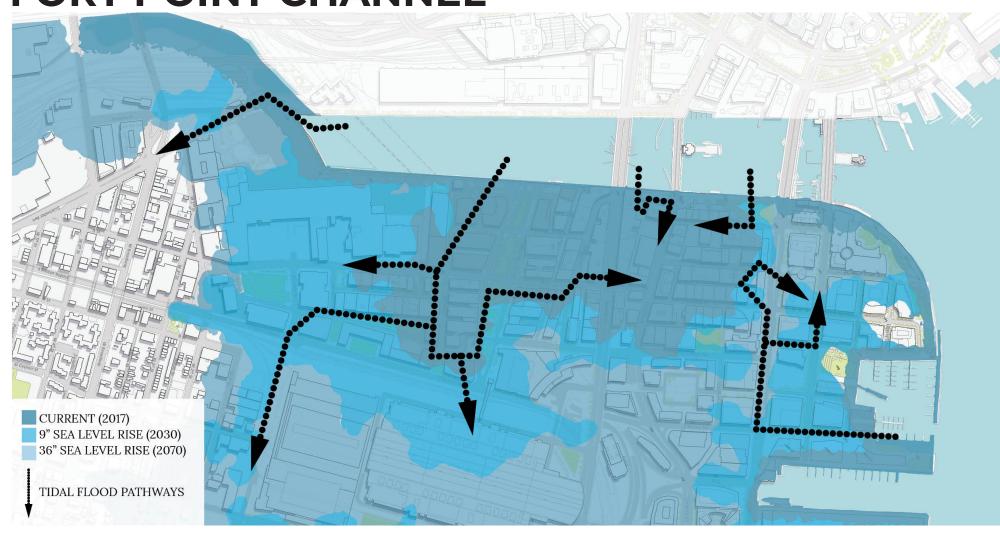
Early action in Seaport seeks to protect the Seaport **Boulevard while making use of existing available** open space.

Love the solutions, want to know tangible costs of implementation: will taxes go up? Commute times get longer? Long construction time?

> I like the natural approach in combination with walls where applicable

PREFERRED LONG-TERM FLOOD PROTECTION OPTIONS BASED ON PUBLIC MEETING #2 FEEDBACK

FORT POINT CHANNEL



Fort Point Channel represents the area of highest risk in the district. Current coastal flood exposure is high, but the Channel is also expected to form a flood pathway to the South End later in the century. Fort Point Channel neighbors also face high stormwater outfalls in the channel.



TOP OF 3'-5' TALL FLOOD PROTECTION

Option A uses both planned development as well as opportunities for recreation to increase flood protection along Fort Point Channel.









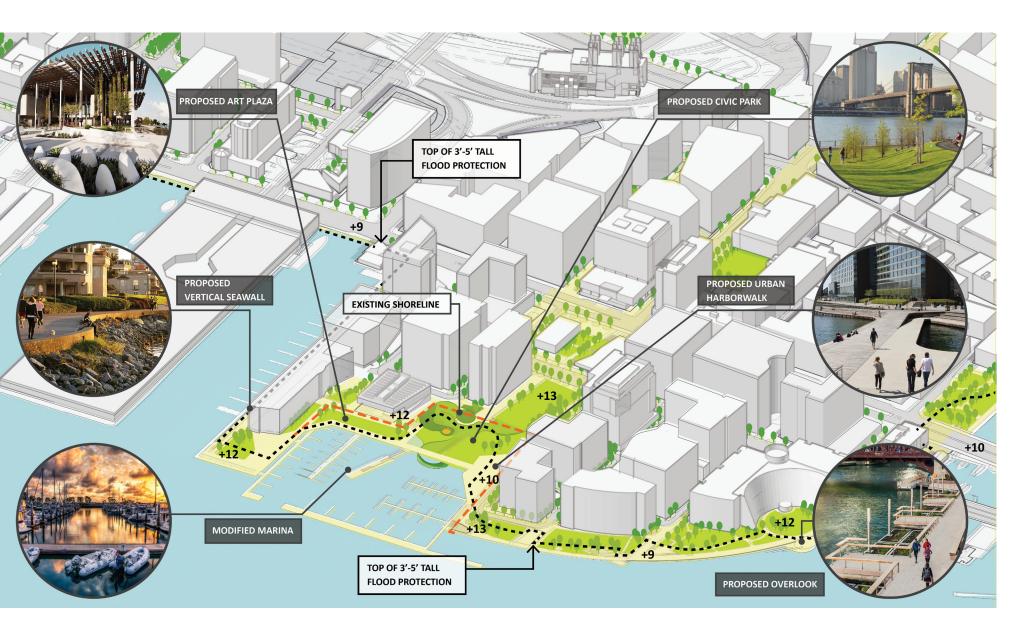


SOUTH BOSTON WATERFRONT



The South Boston Waterfront, which includes the **Federal Courthouse, the Institute of Contemporary** Art, and a mix of restaurants and new residential space, has been an area of focused development in recent years. While much of this development has been built to higher standards and has reduced risk, space constraints represent technical challenges for protecting existing properties using existing land.





Option B seeks to protect the Fan Pier Civic Park Area, while building out into the existing marina to expand public space and recreation areas.



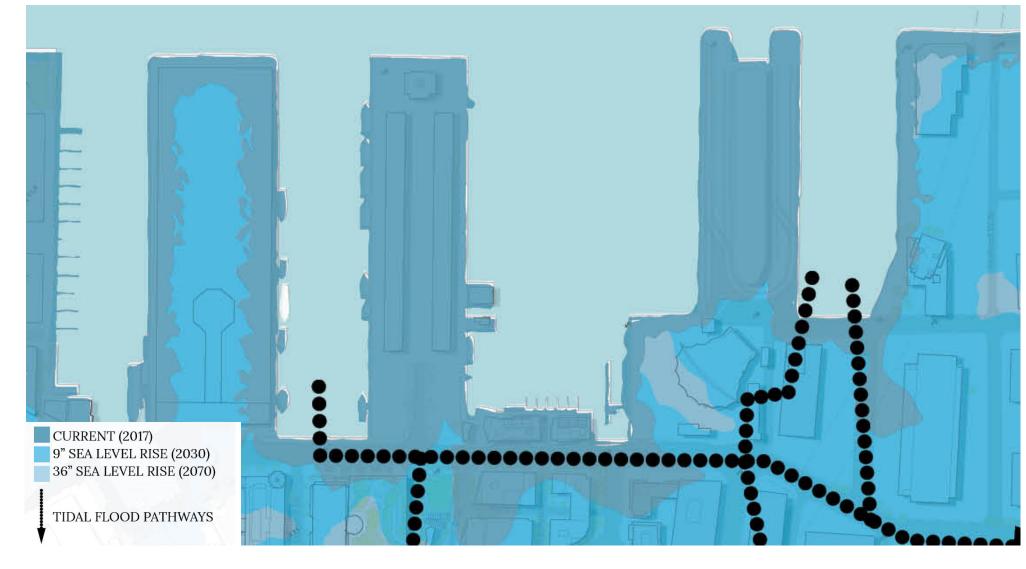
Like the expanded shoreline into Fan Pier Cove!





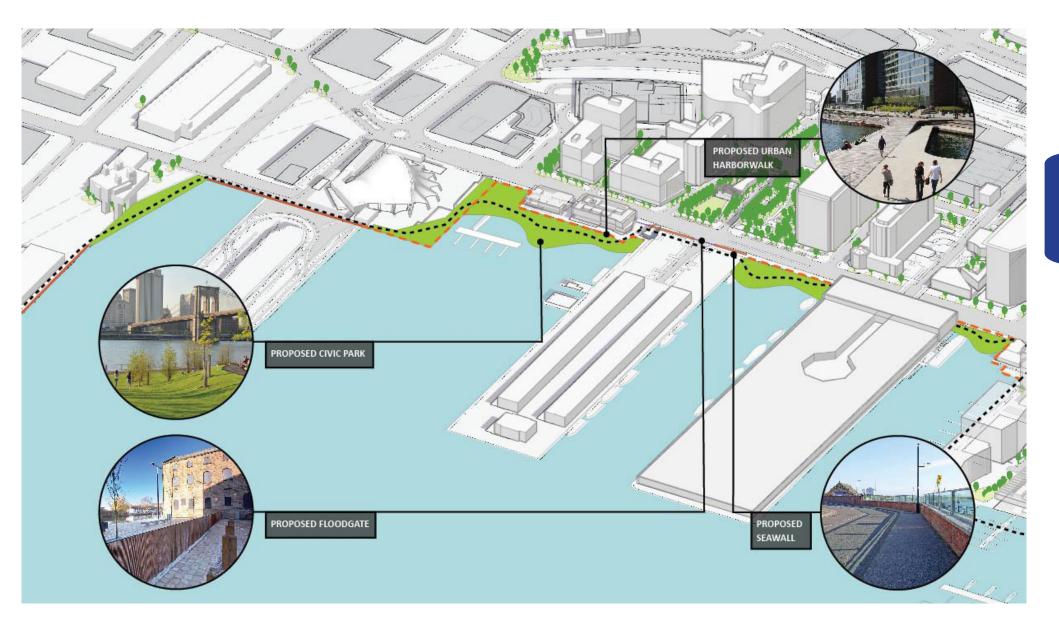


SEAPORT BOULEVARD



The Seaport Boulevard area is significantly spaceconstrained between the existing waterfront and the roadway, which leads to technical and permitting complexities, depending upon the option selected. The World Trade Center and Fish Pier are two major destinations in the area, which also serves as a critical transportation corridor for the larger district.





Option B seeks to protect the Seaport Boulevard Area by building out into the water to expand public park space.

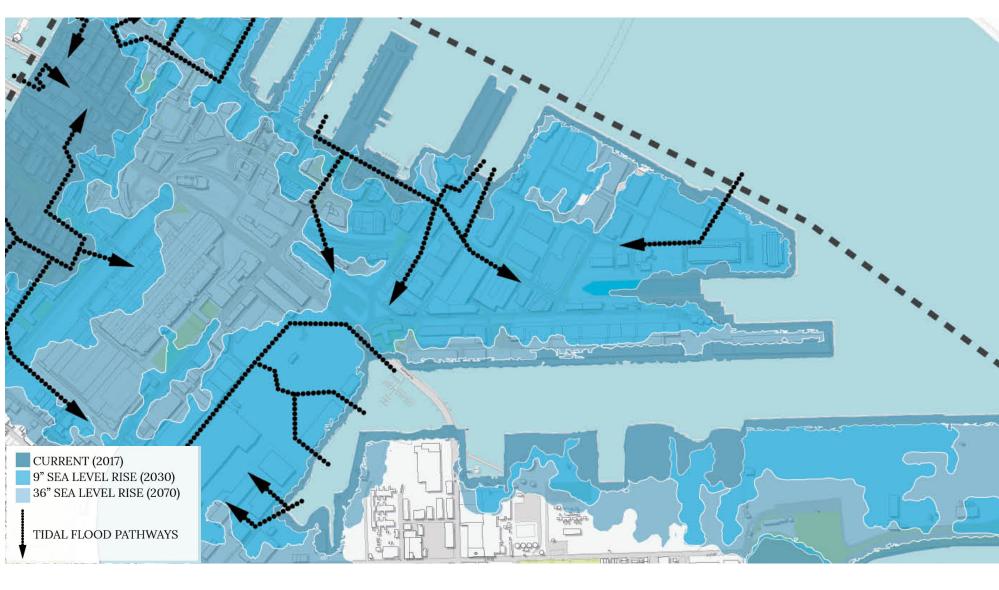


The options with fill are unlikely to be feasible under current regulatory environment.





MARINE INDUSTRIAL PARK + RESERVED CHANNEL

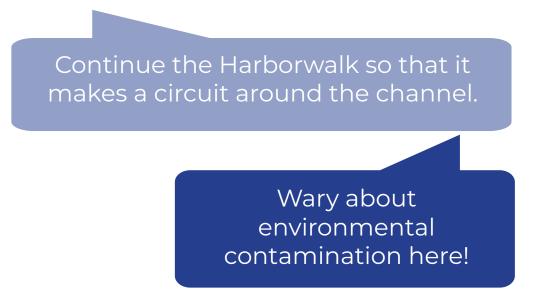


SOUTH BOSTON NEIGHBORHOOD

9" SEA LEVEL RISE (2030) 36" SEA LEVEL RISE (2070)

TIDAL FLOOD PATHWAYS

The Marine Industrial Park and Reserved Channel are currently characterized by a concentration of water dependent industries with heavy reliance on key primary and secondary transportation routes through the district. With the majority of the shoreline dominated by industrial facilities, significant planned development in the area presents a potential opportunity to build resilience over time.



The South Boston Neighborhood has lower current

and future expected flood risk than the rest of the

district as most of the community is built on high

ground. The areas most at-risk are the waterfront

beach and walkway areas of the neighborhood.

Add elements that keep Curley

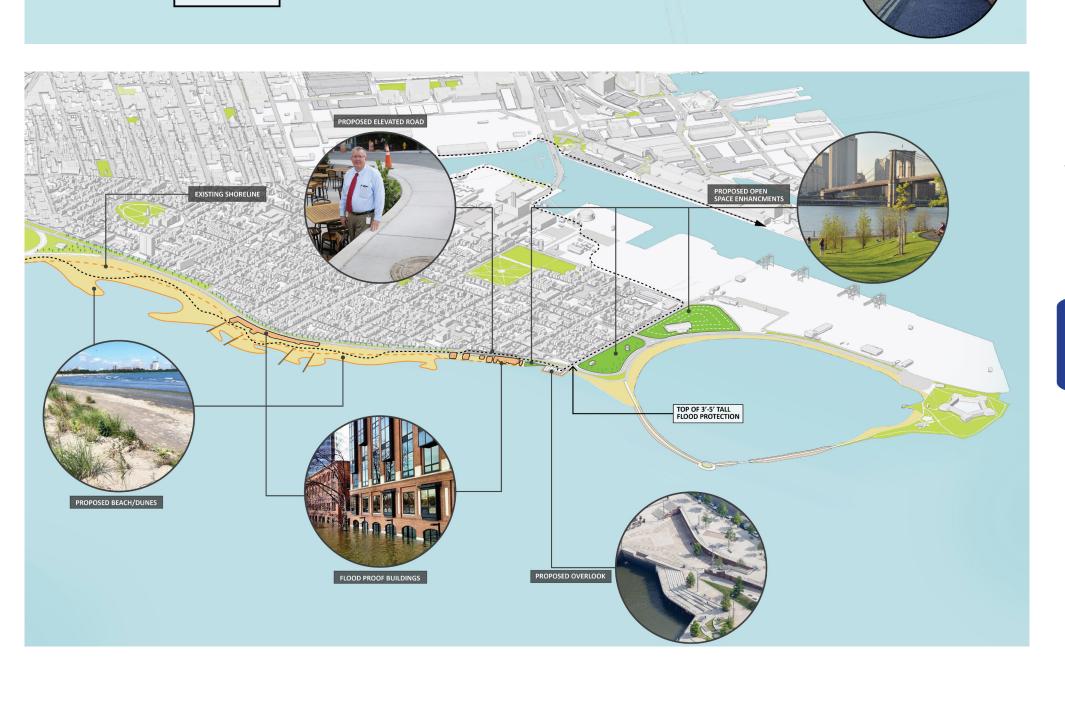
relevant to residents of all ages

something

with Kelly's

Landing.

TOP OF 3'-5' TALL FLOOD PROTECTION



Option A involves a perimeter water's edge solution (e.g.; flood wall, sea wall, stepped access) to resist flooding within the Marine Industrial Park.

Along the Reserved Channel, the approach maximizes environmental benefit and potential added park space.

Appreciate the barrier approach, but would like to see more areas where water collects, buildings which deal with flooding

> Will the green space be civic space open to the public?





Option B includes berm adaptations in the park along Farragut Rd rather than perimeter protection around Pleasure Bay. Along Day Blvd, Option B would move the line of flood protection seaward and incorporate restored beach and dune features instead of elevating the harbor walk.



Living with water and buildings/areas designed to flood seem most realistically effective.









Medford Jamaica Plain Syracuse Germany South End



