MALDEN RIVER WORKS

FOR WATERFRONT EQUITY + RESILIENCE

WELCOME to the 5th Public Meeting!

6:20 pm Zoom introduction

6:30 pm Meeting starts & welcome

6:40 pm Introducing a new phase in the project

7:00 pm Q&A

7:10 pm Breakout sessions

7:30 pm Return to main room

7:35 pm Close





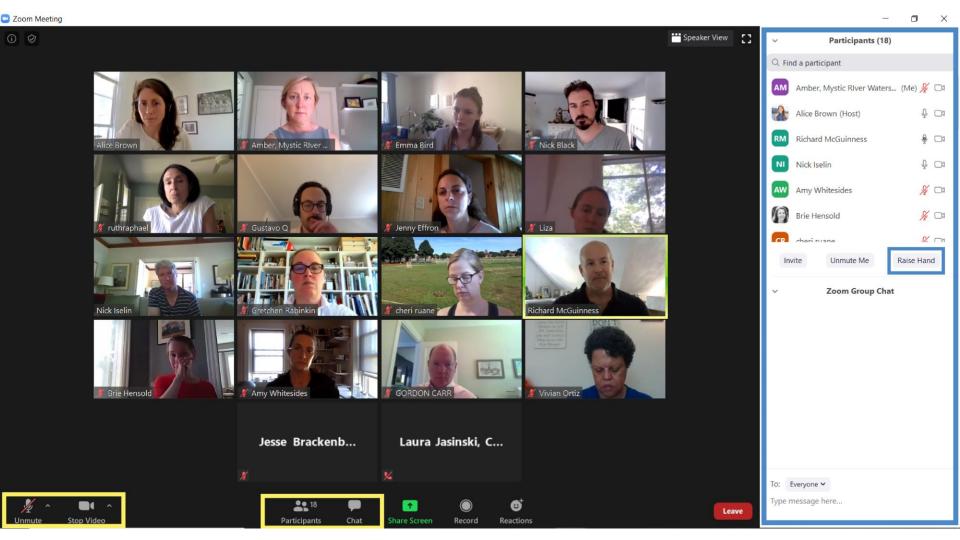












Breakout room themes

Add your preferred **theme** to your name:

Design Learn mor	e about the	Concept Design
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Engineering Learn about engineering for climate resilience

Community Connect with your community

Nature Learn about plants & animals of the Malden River

Youth Participate in the youth PhotoVoice project

Malden River Works - Project location





Design process

4 Public Meetings

- October 2019 90 attendees
- January 2020 85 attendees
- May 2020 75 attendees (virtual)
- August 2020 55 attendees (virtual)

3 Surveys

• Nearly 700 responses in total

8 Steering Committee Meetings





Design Goals

Flexibility

Accommodate a variety of different uses and types of experiences.

Connectivity

Plan for greenway connections to the north and south along the river. Identify opportunities for better public transportation to the river.

River Access

Make connections visually and physically to the river. Create public boating opportunities.

Inclusivity

Create welcoming and safe access for people of all ages and abilities.

Nature

Incorporate trees and plants, wildlife habitat, create opportunities for learning about natural systems, and create a sense of being in nature.

Celebrate Malden

Reflect the communities, stories, and cultures of Malden in the design of the park and the DPW!

Climate resilience

Use the park to improve climate resilience

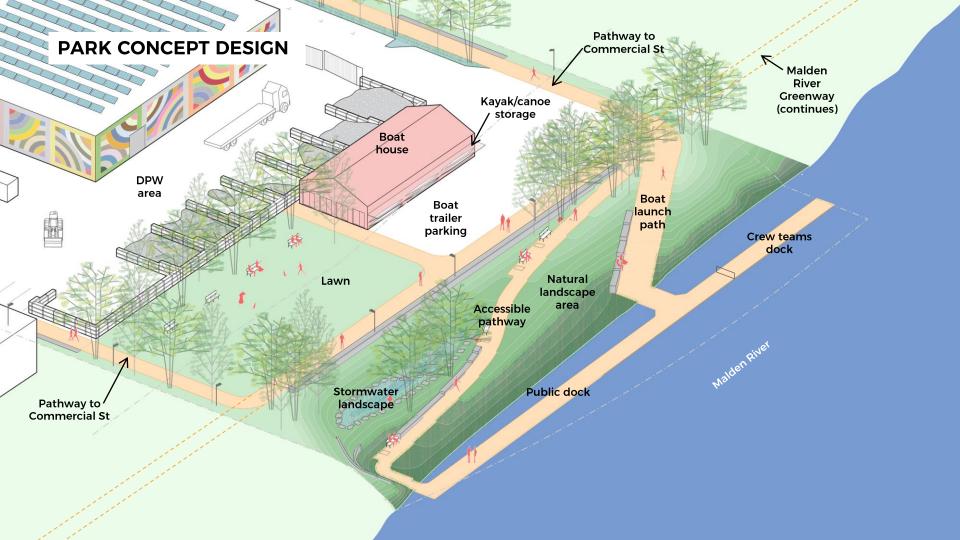
- For flooding from sea level rise: create a flood resilient Malden River Greenway
- For flooding from storms: Use nature-based processes (plants and soils) to hold and filter stormwater
- For extreme heat: Increase tree and plant coverage to lower local temperatures







Left to right: Malden River Greenway plan, elevated walkway at Hunter's Point South (NYC), nature-based water management in Toronto. See the full Concept Design Report at maldenriverworks.org



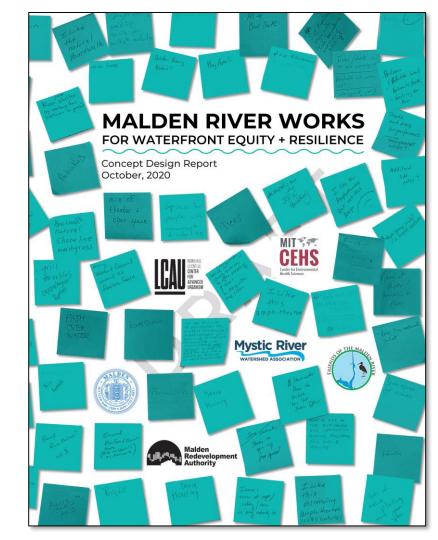






Concept Design Report

Visit <u>www.maldenriverworks.org</u> to read the report



Introducing a new phase

- Goal: Develop the Concept Design to "25% Design"
 - Gather more information about the physical features of the project site
 - Survey: grades, property lines, utilities
 - Evaluate options for historic pollutants
 - Make related updates and adjustments to the design
 - Find out more about permitting requirements and construction budget
- Funding: MVP Action Grant + 25% match

MIT Leventhal City Prize and donated staff & volunteer time MAPC & Barr Foundation Accelerating Climate Resiliency Grant

Timeline

Phase 1: The Concept Design Process



Phase 2: The Design Development & Permitting Process



Building the team

Design & engineering team:
 Landing Studio
 Horsley Witten Group
 Offshoots



Photo: The team doing a field visit in January

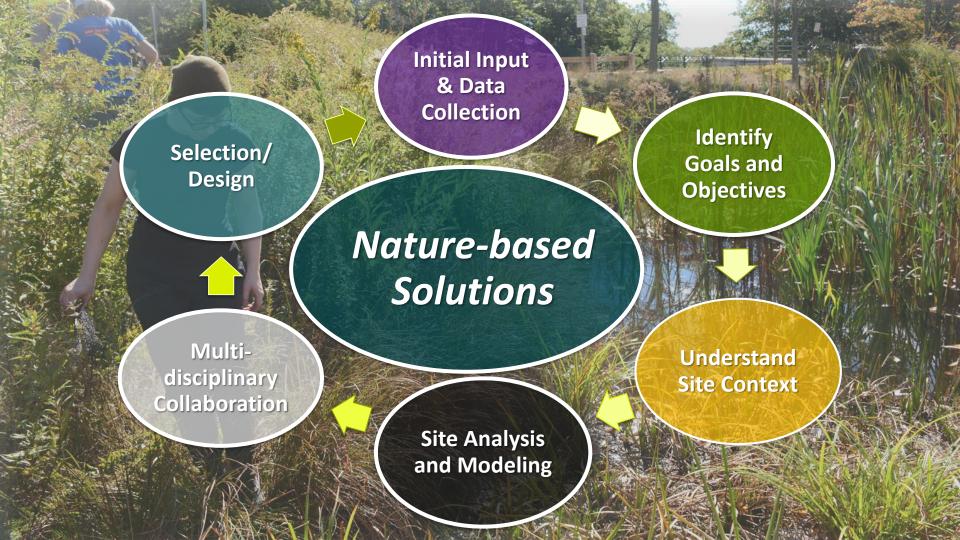
Introduction to the Engineering Team





Jen Relstab, PE Kate Kennen, RLA





What are Nature-based Solutions?

- **Designed with Mother Nature in mind**, using plants and soils to solve ecosystem challenges. Water is a <u>resource</u>, not a problem.
- **Provide economic and social benefits**, such as open spaces and parks, reduced flooding, and more trees that clean our air and cool our waterways!
- **Resilient and sustainable**, using flexible landscapes to allow ecosystems to withstand and adapt to climate impacts.

Examples of Nature-based Solutions













Salt Marsh System - Gray's Beach, Kingston MA

Floodable Park/Open Space - Veterans Memorial Park, Peabody, MA

Bioretention Area – Parking Lot Public Library, Sandwich, MA

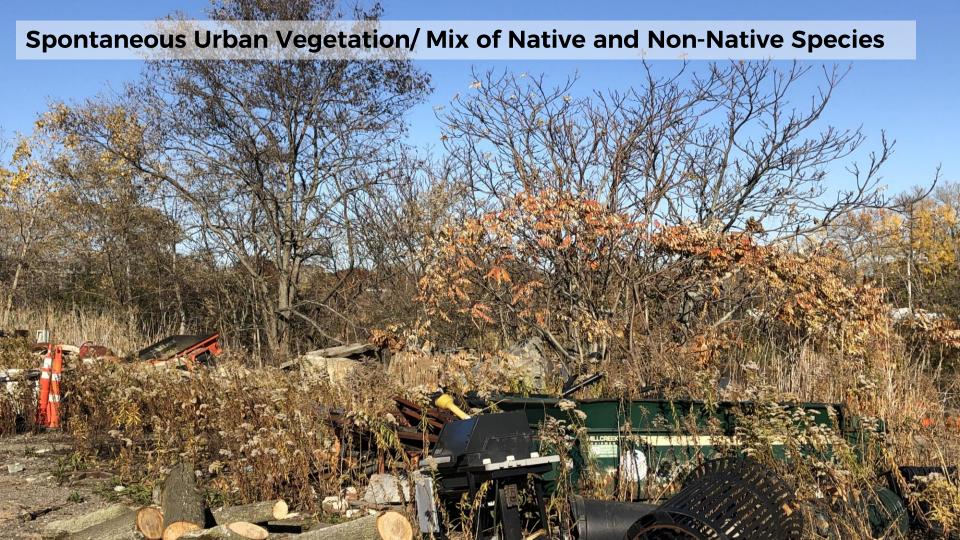


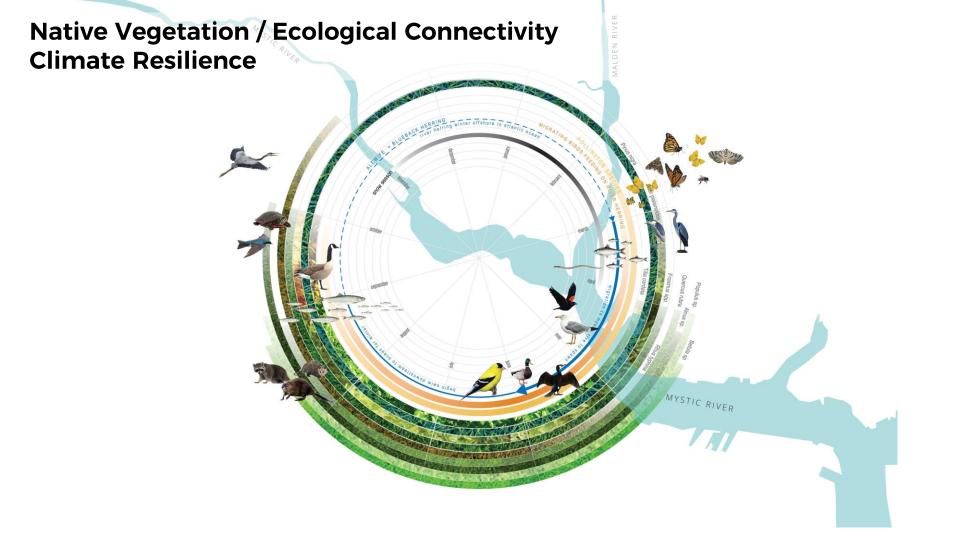
Shoreline Restoration



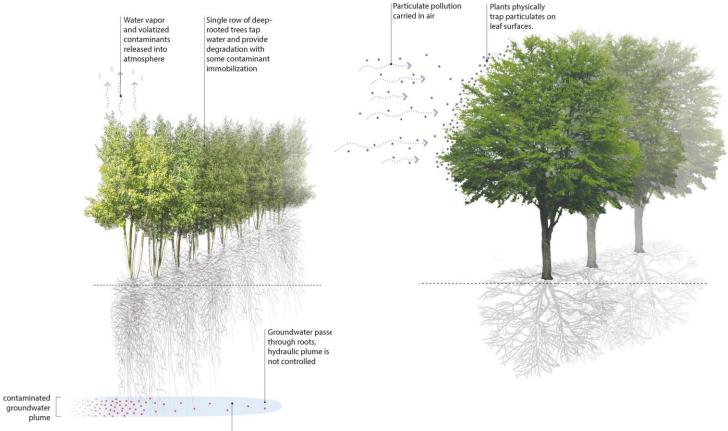








Phytoremediation



Some contaminants

Air, Soil & Groundwater Pollution Mitigation

Existing Site Photos: 11.09.20







Where are we at... and where are we going?

- ✓ Completed our site surveys, including grading and vegetation.
- ✓ Completed a survey of Malden River to capture river depths and underwater features.
- ✓ Reviewed historical reports on soil and groundwater conditions to begin to understand site pollutants and contamination risks.
- □ **Identify site appropriate nature-based solutions** and begin the modeling and sizing of green stormwater infrastructure.
- Collaborate with the City and community groups to vet the designs.
- □ Develop design details and estimate costs for the preferred concept design.

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Additional Slides

"GREEN" INFRASTRUCTURE

"GRAY" INFRASTRUCTURE

NATURAL AREAS STORMWATER PONDS + WETLANDS

RAIN GARDENS FILTRATION + INFILTRATION BASINS TEMPORARY FLOOD STORAGE UNDER-GROUND STORAGE

CONVENTIONAL DRAINAGE



Intact forests, wetlands, and other undeveloped areas





Vegetated SCMs in urban or suburban settings



Surface SCMs like sand filters with minimal vegetation



Surface SCMs like dry ponds with minimal vegetation or infiltration



Underground
SCMs, potentially
including
storage,
filtration, or
infiltration



Urban drainage strategies, primarily concretebased with limited infiltration or storage

Living Shorelines



Living shorelines use plants or other natural elements—sometimes in combination with harder shoreline structures—to stabilize estuarine coasts, bays, and tributaries.



marsh stores the tidal waters, carbon equivalent of 76,000 gal of gas annually.



Marshes trap sediments from allowing them to fisheries habitat, grow in elevation as sea biodiversity, level rises.



Living shorelines improve water quality, provide increase and promote recreation.



Marshes and oyster reefs act as natural barriers to waves. 15 ft of marsh can absorb 50% of incoming wave energy.



Living shorelines are more resilient against storms than bulkheads.



33% of shorelines in the U.S. will be hardened by 2100, decreasing fisheries habitat and biodiversity.



Hard shoreline structures like bulkheads prevent natural marsh migration and may create seaward erosion.

