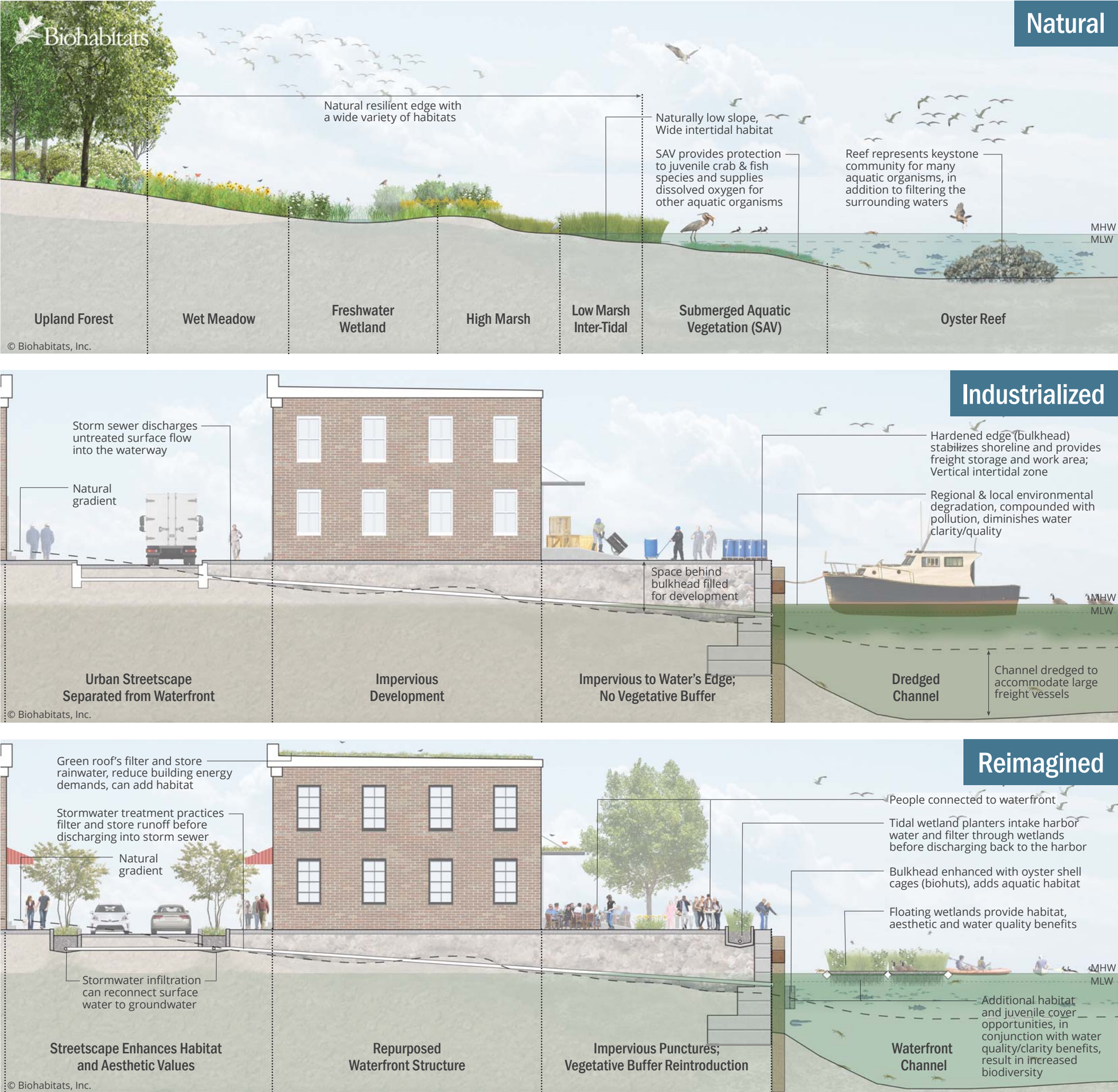
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Natural
Natural resilient edge with a wide variety of habitats
Naturally low slope, Wide intertidal habitat
SAV provides protection to juvenile crab & fish species and supplies dissolved oxygen for other aquatic organisms
Reef represents keystone community for many aquatic organisms, in addition to filtering the surrounding waters
MHW
MLW
Upland Forest
Wet Meadow
Freshwater Wetland
High Marsh
Low Marsh Inter-Tidal
Submerged Aquatic Vegetation (SAV)
Oyster Reef
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Industrialized
Storm sewer discharges untreated surface flow into the waterway
Natural gradient
Hardened edge (bulkhead) stabilizes shoreline and provides freight storage and work area; Vertical intertidal zone
Regional & local environmental degradation, compounded with pollution, diminishes water clarity/quality
Space behind bulkhead filled for development
MHW
MLW
Channel dredged to accommodate large freight vessels
Urban Streetscape Separated from Waterfront
Impervious Development
Impervious to Water's Edge; No Vegetative Buffer
Dredged Channel
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Reimagined
Green roof's filter and store rainwater, reduce building energy demands, can add habitat
Stormwater treatment practices filter and store runoff before discharging into storm sewer
Natural gradient
People connected to waterfront
Tidal wetland planters intake harbor water and filter through wetlands before discharging back to the harbor
Bulkhead enhanced with oyster shell cages (biohuts), adds aquatic habitat
Floating wetlands provide habitat, aesthetic and water quality benefits
Stormwater infiltration can reconnect surface water to groundwater
MHW
MLW
Additional habitat and juvenile cover opportunities, in conjunction with water quality/clarity benefits, result in increased biodiversity
Streetscape Enhances Habitat and Aesthetic Values
Repurposed Waterfront Structure
Impervious Punctures; Vegetative Buffer Reintroduction
Waterfront Channel
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