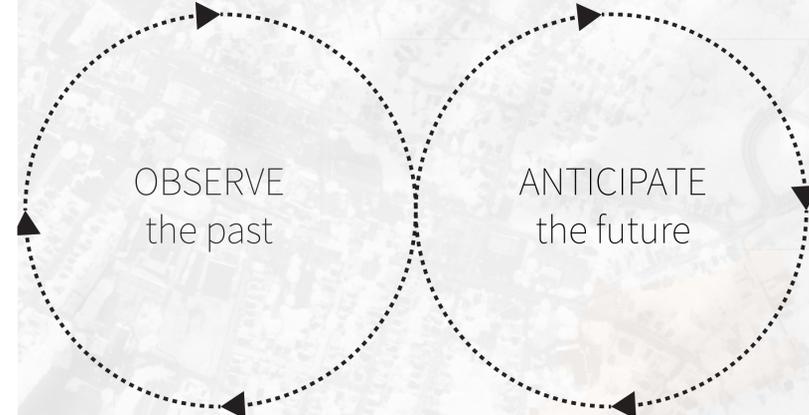


TRACING TIME

Tess Russwick and Daisy Hoyt

Our vision for Kingston Point Park gives no resistance to climate change and sea level rise. Instead, the park uses strategies that include tracing, evolving, migrating, adapting, and fortifying to transform with rising waters. For instance, the fields behind the beach will become tidal sometime between 2060 and 2080, and our plan adapts to this change with walkway berms which are designed to become gradually inundated. Similar moments are created throughout that memorialize former water levels and foreshadow a more inundated future, demarcating time and change. Furthering this theme, we look backwards in time to when the park was an amusement destination, and forward to when fossil fuels are phased out of use. Each of these moves is integrated also with everyday value for visitors, including a maintained north-south pedestrian and bike route, upland active recreation, a preserved but re-located beach, tidal wetlands, small boat access, and a scenic/historic park area.

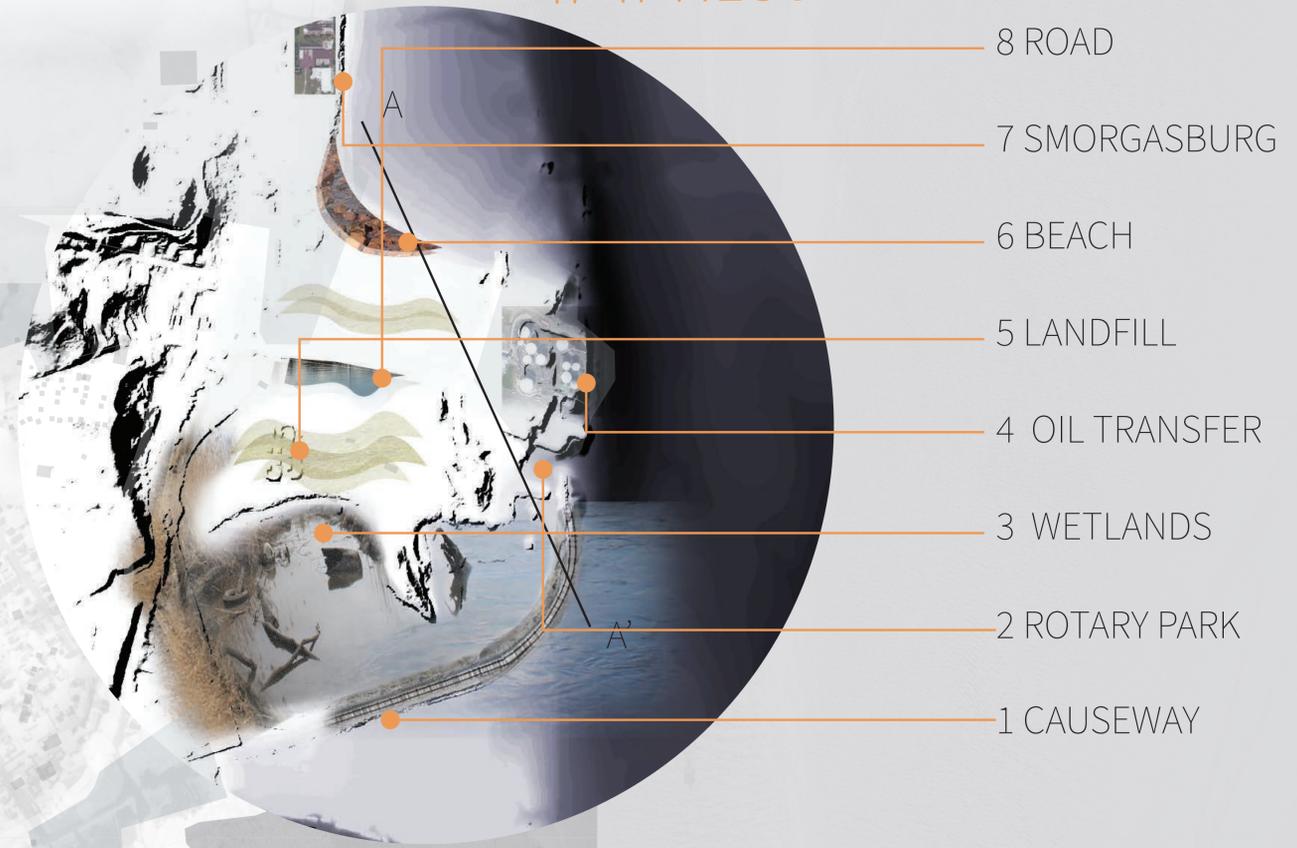
CONCEPT



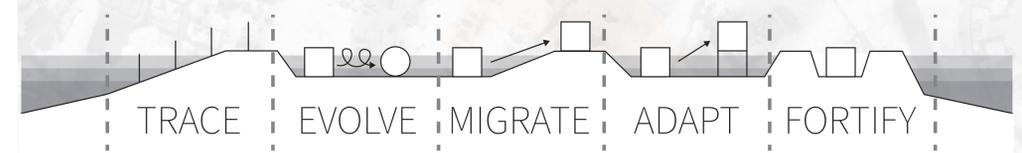
FEATURES

- RECREATION
- INDUSTRY
- WETLANDS
- CIRCULATION

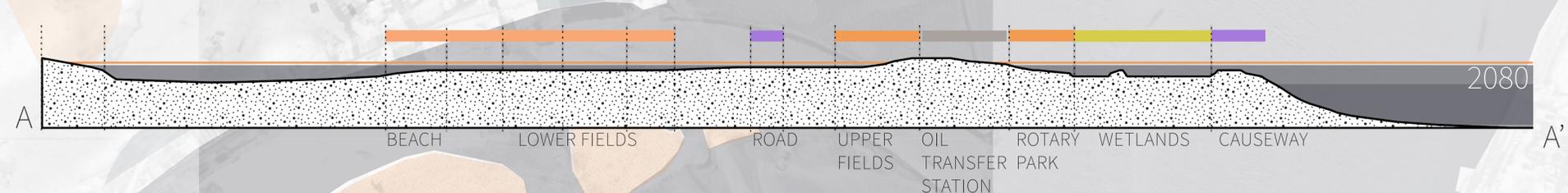
IMPRESSIONS



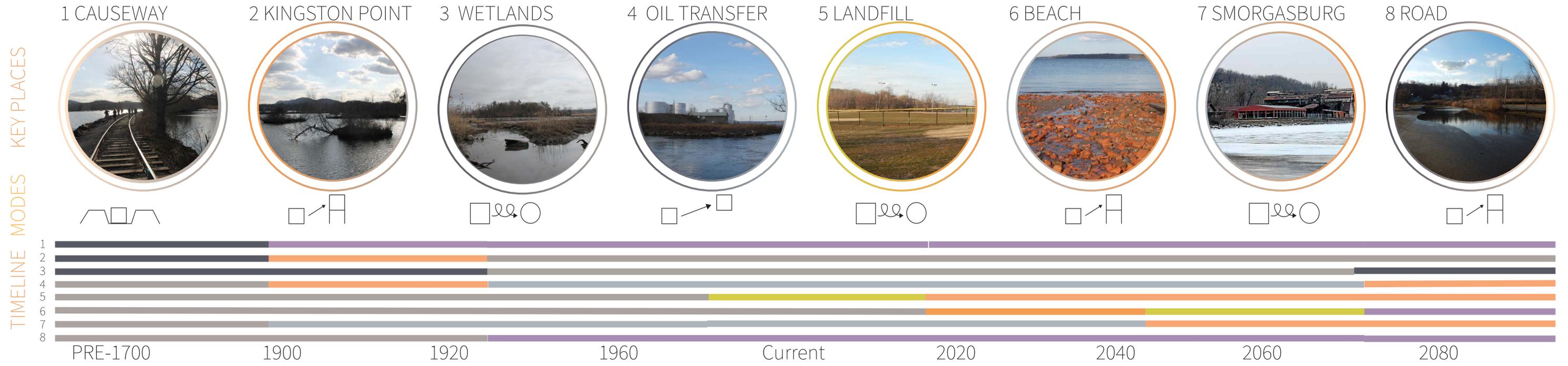
STRATEGIES



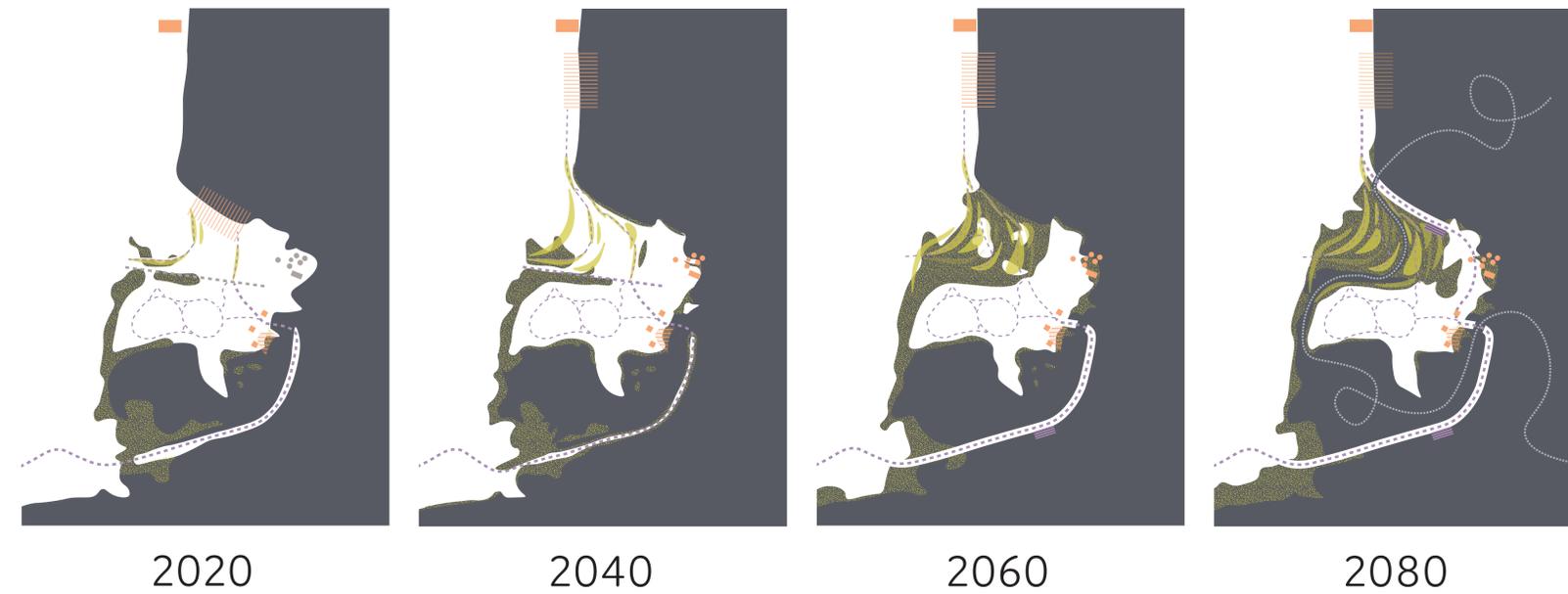
SEA LEVEL RISE



ANALYSIS OF CHANGE



PHASING:

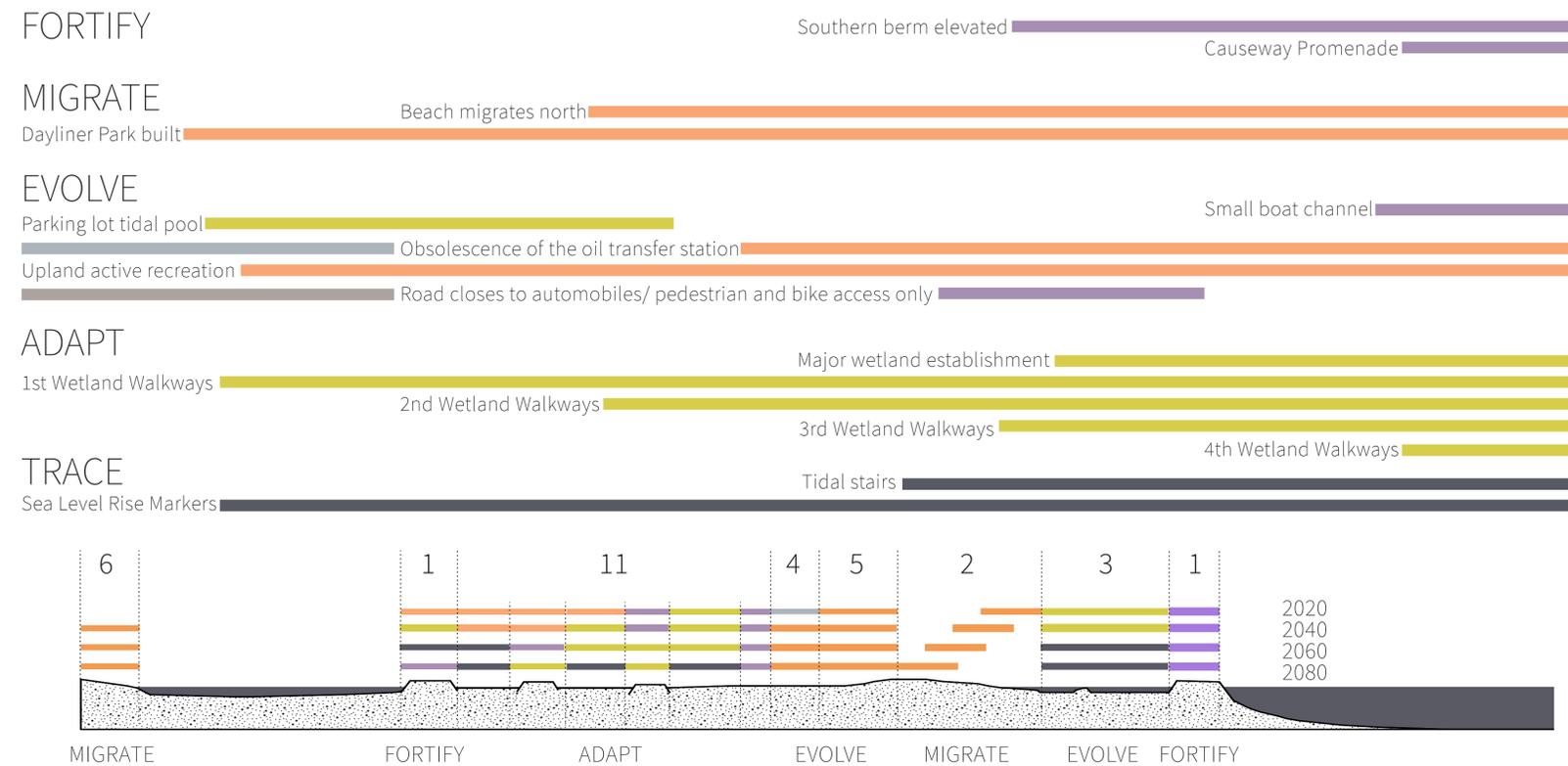


2020

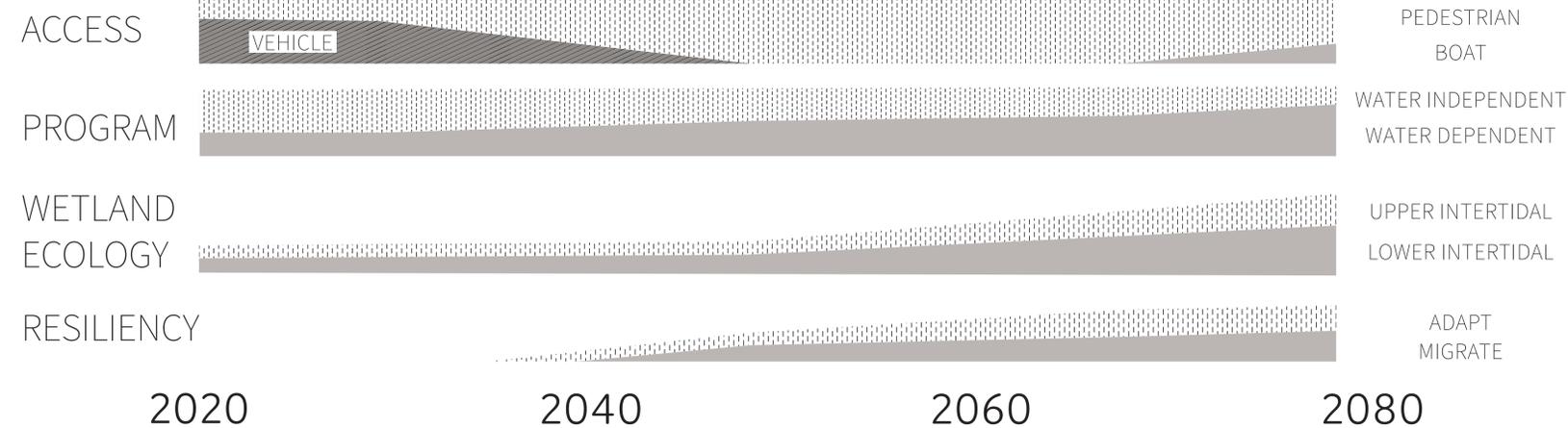
2040

2060

2080



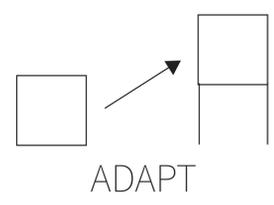
METRICS:



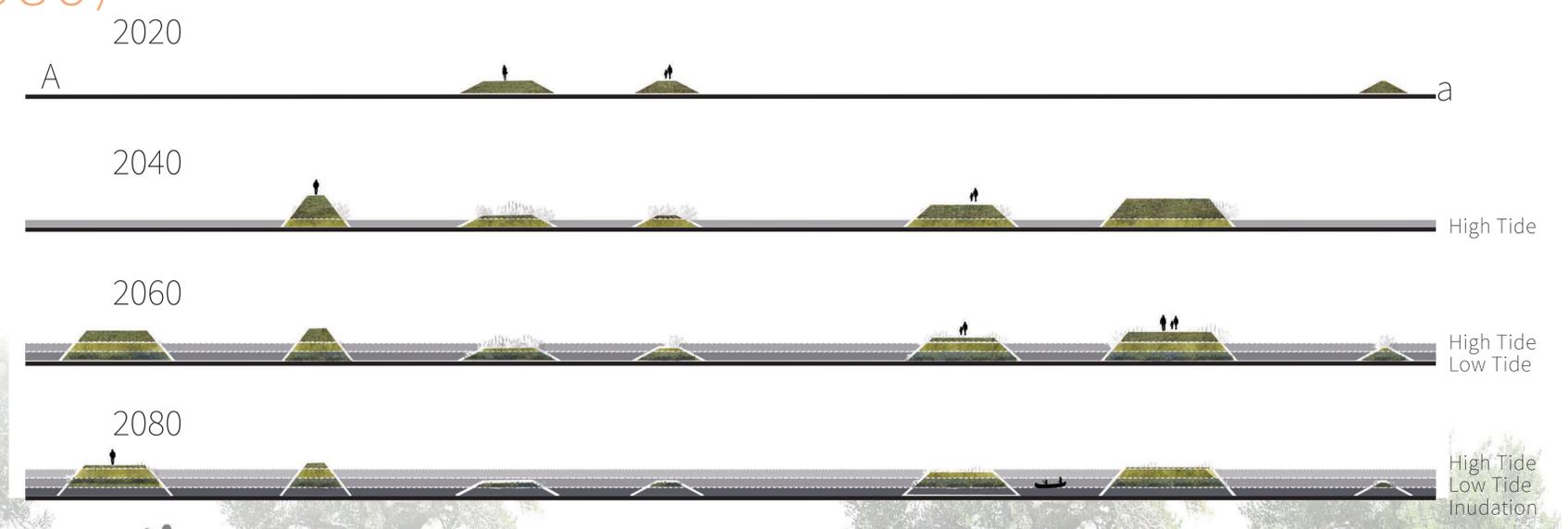
SITE PLAN (2080)



WETLAND WALKWAYS AND HABITATS (2080)



WATER FLOW DIAGRAM

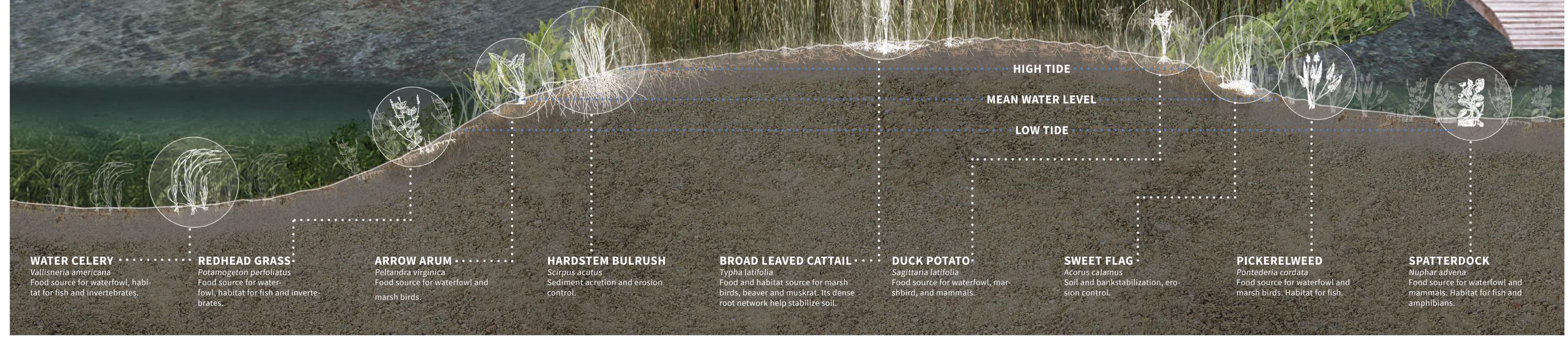


CAUSEWAY PROMENADE
This elevated berm both maintains a north-south pedestrian and bike route and protects the wetland from the erosive force of the Hudson River.

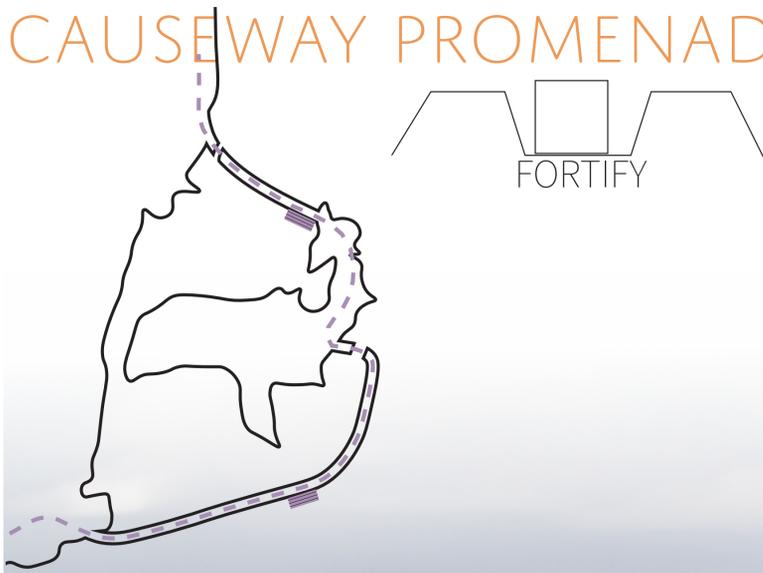
SMALL BOAT CHANNEL
The boat channel provides another mode of access and recreation. It also allows water to circulate in and out of the wetlands.

TIDAL STAIRS
These stairs maintain access to water as sea levels change.

The staggered wetland walkways are designed to adapt with sea level rise. The berms will first increase pedestrian circulation and access through the site, then transition to habitat and allow for wetland migration and eventual inundation. Walkways on the berms will migrate to higher ones as inundation occurs. Through these walkways, visitors can experience sea level rise as it happens, as well as anticipate the future and observe the past. Additionally, the final causeway created in 2080 will allow for continued circulation across the site, while protecting the wetlands behind. This big berm was inspired by the southern causeway on site, and similar causeways along the Hudson River which unintentionally allowed for marsh creation.



CAUSEWAY PROMENADE (2060)



The causeway promenade will eventually wrap around Kingston Point; the revetment will provide continued access to the site and protect the formed wetlands. This form was inspired by the revetment on site, as well as the causeways located throughout the Hudson River. These causeways have inadvertently allowed tidal wetlands to form and thrive in area protected from the river currents. On the river side, the revetment will be comprised of large limestone bolders, and hardy plants and vines. On the protected side, live willow and dogwood stakes will provide soil stability. Tidal stairs will allow access to water's edge, and serve as a reminder of the rising waters.

HUDSON WETLAND CAUSEWAYS



- WETLANDS
- INUDATION
- CAUSEWAY



LIVE STAKES

Roots provide stabilization in areas with low erosive action.

PURPLE-STEMMED WILLOW
Salix purpurea

RED-OSIER DOGWOOD
Cornus sericea

REVETMENT

Provides soil stabilization and protection against erosive wave action.

LIMESTONE ROCKS
Crevices and rough textures provide shelter for fish and spawning habitat.

FINE GRAINED SEDIMENT
Best substrate for revetment vegetation.

VIRGINIA CREEPER
Parthenocissus quinquefolia

COMMON JEWELWEED
Impatiens capensis

HIGH TIDE
MEAN WATER LEVEL
LOW TIDE