

Jetties Beach: The Pavilion and the Department of Natural Resources Building

Created By: Annelise Boylan and Catie DeCosmo





Site Overview

- Site Location
- 2007 PIN report
- Historic Structures Report
- Historic Development Timeline
- Cultural Landscape
- Research Statements
- Project Significance
- Built Environment
- Natural Environment

Site Location

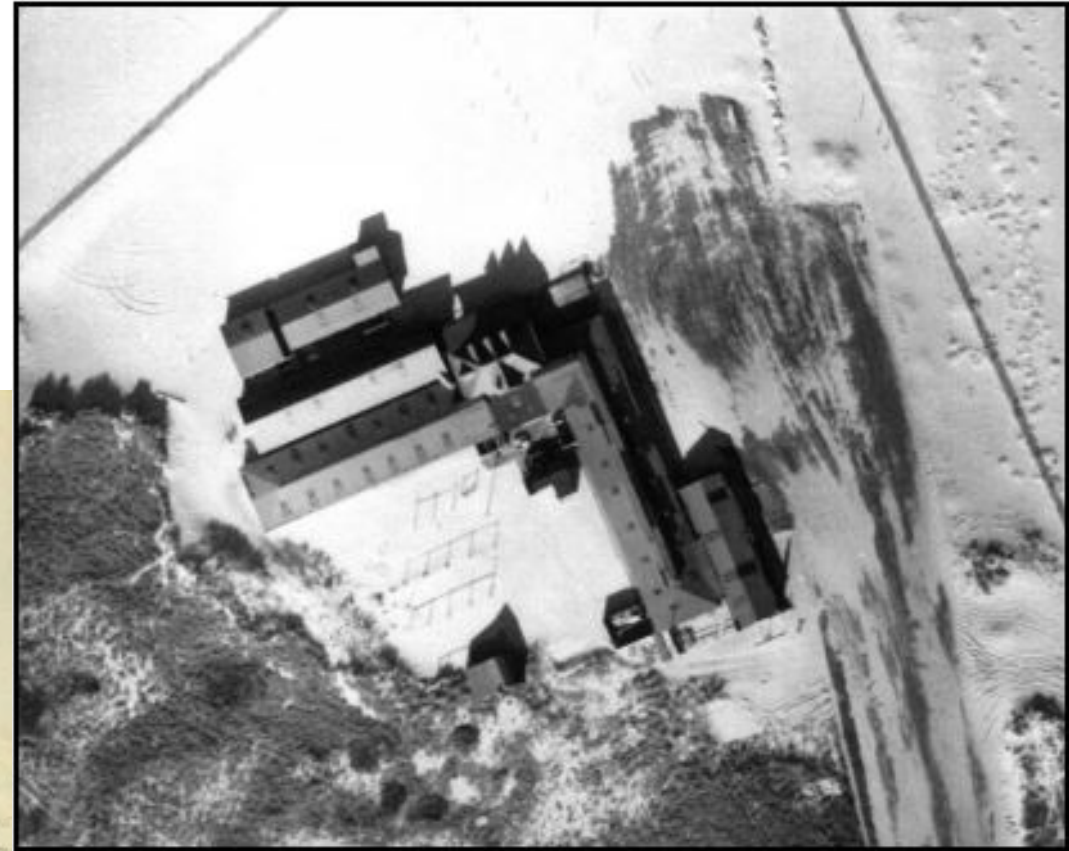


Site Images



Source: Courtesy of the Nantucket Historical Association

Site Images



Source: Courtesy of the Nantucket Historical Association

2007 PIN Report

- Historical Context
- Architectural History
- Land Transfers (1839 - 2007)
- Interior & Exterior Condition Assessment
- Social Context
- Environmental Significance
- Drawings & HABS Drawings, Photos, Maps, and Elevations

Jetties Beach Pavilion And Bath House

Historic Structures Report



Prepared by:
Preservation Institute: Nantucket
Class of 2007

Preservation Institute: Nantucket
Sherburne Hall
11 Centre Street
Nantucket, MA 02554

Appendix/VOL. II

There is mention of a previous bathing establishment that was located nearby. The 1904 structure was "located at a point farther west than the previous bathing houses, on the edge of the knoll nearest the water, and will stretch out over the sands about 300 feet." (see fig. 1)

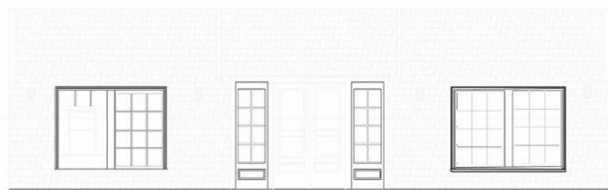


Fig. 2
Peabody and Stearns Drawing for Clifford Folger
Casino and Bath-Houses, Nantucket



Historic Structures Reports

“Provides documentary, graphic, and physical information about a property's history and existing condition.” - National Park Service, Preservation Briefs #43



North Elevation

0 1 2
FEET 3/16" = 1"

TITLE: NANTUCKET PROJECT: DATE OF THE INTERIOR	The Jetties Beach Pavilion NANTUCKET, MASSACHUSETTS	NANTUCKET COUNTY	SURVEY NO.	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 006 OF SHEETS
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Research Questions

Have any alteration been made since 2007?

What does Jetties beach mean to the community?

What are the vulnerabilities the historic structure faces?

As the most accessible beach on Nantucket, how do we preserve access?

What mitigation measure could be applied to the area to help adapt the existing structures while maintaining their historic character?

How can the protection of endangered species be emphasized?

Who is going to maintain the structures?

How can better infrastructure be incorporated for pedestrians and cyclists?

Historic Development Timeline

1872

Cliff's Beach was established by Elijah Alley

1884

The Eastern Jetty began construction

1903

Land sold to the Town of Nantucket for \$5,500 and established as a public beach

1904

The Pavilion was built

1880

The Western Jetty began construction

1889

The Western Jetty was completed

1904

Clifford Folger hired Peabody & Stern to create the Pavilion and Bathhouse

1911

The Eastern Jetty was completed

Historic Development Timeline

1904

Clifford Folger hired Peabody & Stearn to create the Pavilion and Bathhouse

1911

The Eastern Jetty was completed

1957

Bathing Rooms installed

1993

The Pavilion was renovated and the Bathhouse was rebuilt

1904

The Pavilion was built

1937

Name changed from Cliff's Beach to Jetties Beach

1991

The Perfect Storm caused extensive damage to the Pavilion and Bathhouse

2012

The Jetties began reconstruction through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Cultural Landscape



Cultural Landscapes

“A cultural landscape is defined as “a geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values.” -National Park Service, Preservation Briefs #36.

Four Types of Cultural Landscapes



Historic Sites



**Historic Designed
Landscapes**



**Historic Vernacular
Landscapes**



**Ethnographic
Landscapes**

Transition of Use

Tourism

Cliff's beach was promoted for the new sport of swimming and being accessible from downtown.

1870's

Life Saving Station

A Massachusetts Humane Society: Cliff's - station 58.

1900's

Commercial Use

With the Pavilion brought larger crowds to enjoy food, shade and bathrooms.

1904

Recreational Use

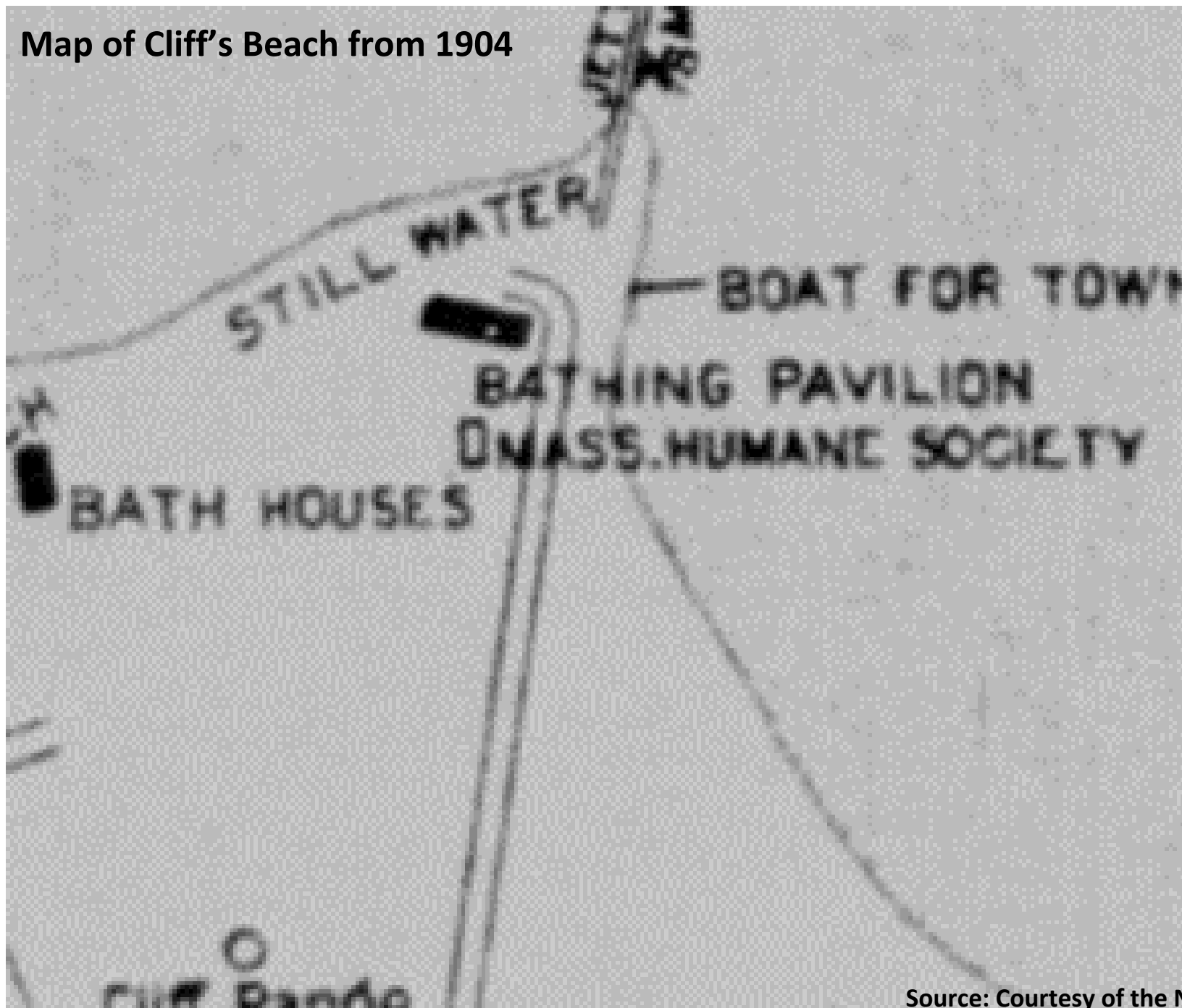
Recreation activities increased creating a demand for access to public space.

1960's

Cliff's Beach in the 1880's



Map of Cliff's Beach from 1904



Cliff's Beach in 1906



Source: Courtesy of the Nantucket Historical Association

Boys and young men in the water at Jetties Beach from 1900's



Source: Courtesy of the Nantucket Historical Association

Long line of parked bicycles and umbrellas at Jetties beach from 1960's



Source: Courtesy of the Nantucket Historical Association

Sailing at Jetties beach from 1960's



Source: Courtesy of the Nantucket Historical Association

Boston Pops for Nantucket at Jetties beach from 2019



Source: Inquirer and Mirror

Research Statements

Annelise Boylan

Jetties Beach - Pavilion
Resilient Adaptation Strategies



Catie DeCosmo

Jetties Beach - Department of
Natural Resources Building
Education Center and Green
Infrastructure





Project Significance

- Developing plans for long term use of Cultural Landscapes.
- Reimagining Jetties Beach and the buildings in a new way.
- Protect and Educate the public about Natural resources.

Built Environment

Site Amenities

- Pavilion and Bathhouse
- Restaurant
- Bar
- Restrooms
- Gift Shop
- Natural Resources Building
- Two Storage Building
- Parking
- Playground
- Six Tennis courts
- Beach access
- Sailing school area
- Bike racks
- Trash receptacles



JETTIES BEACH | EXISTING



- LEGEND
- 1 RESTAURANT
 - 2 LOAD AREA
 - 3 BEACH ACCESS
 - 4 INFORMAL PARKING
 - 5 TENNIS COURTS
 - 6 STORAGE BLDG.
 - 7 PLAYGROUND
 - 8 PIPING PLOVER NESTING AREA ('AREA TID')

Natural Environment



Catie DeCosmo, 2022



Catie DeCosmo, 2022



Vegetation



Native Plant Trust, 2022

American Beach Grass



Landstylist, 2019

Salt Spray Rose

Vegetation



Bayberry

Wild Plant Culture, 2016

Coastal Landscaping in Massachusetts Plant List

This PDF document provides additional information to supplement the Massachusetts Office of Coastal Zone Management (CZM) [Coastal Landscaping website](#).

The plants listed below are good choices for the rugged coastal conditions of Massachusetts. The Coastal Beach Plant List, Coastal Dune Plant List, and Coastal Bank Plant List give recommended species for each specified location (some species overlap because they thrive in various conditions). Photos and descriptions of selected species can be found on the following pages:

- [Grasses and Perennials](#)
- [Shrubs and Groundcovers](#)
- [Trees](#)

CZM recommends using native plants wherever possible. The vast majority of the plants listed below are native (which, for purposes of this fact sheet, means they occur naturally in eastern Massachusetts). Certain non-native species with specific coastal landscaping advantages that are not known to be invasive have also been listed. These plants are labeled “not native,” and their state or country of origin is provided. (See definitions for *native plant species* and *non-native plant species* at the end of this fact sheet.)

Coastal Beach Plant List

Plant List for Sheltered Intertidal Areas

Sheltered intertidal areas (between the low-tide and high-tide line) of beach, marsh, and even rocky environments are home to particular plant species that can tolerate extreme fluctuations in water, salinity, and temperature. The following plants are appropriate for these conditions along the Massachusetts coast.

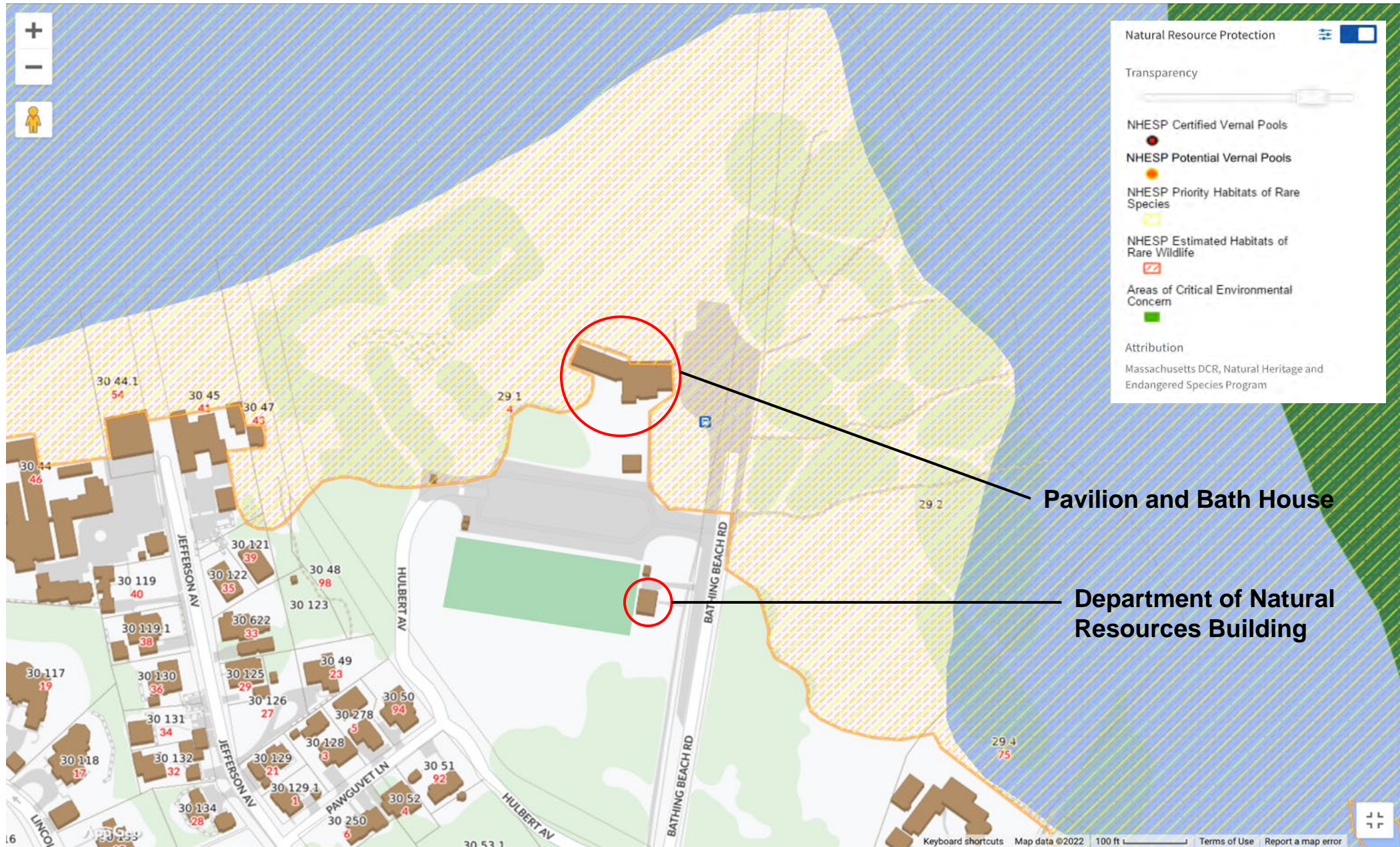
Black Grass (<i>Juncus gerardii</i>)	native
Marsh Elder (<i>Iva frutescens</i>)	native
Saltmarsh Cordgrass (<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>)	native
Saltmeadow Cordgrass (<i>Spartina patens</i>)	native
Sea Lavender (<i>Limonium carolinianum</i> or <i>nashii</i>)	native
Spike Grass (<i>Distichlis spicata</i>)	native
Switchgrass (<i>Panicum virgatum</i>)	native

Plant List for a Dry Beach

Dry beach areas are home to plants that can tolerate wind, wind-blown sand, salt spray, and regular interaction with waves and flood waters. Certain plants actually thrive on accumulations of sand to help them grow. The plants listed below are appropriate for dry beach conditions in Massachusetts.

American Beachgrass (<i>Ammophila breviligulata</i>)	native
Beach Pea (<i>Lathyrus japonicus</i>)	native
Saltmeadow Cordgrass (<i>Spartina patens</i>)	native
Sea Rocket (<i>Cakile edentula</i>)	native
Seabeach Sandwort (<i>Honckenya peploides</i>)	native
Seaside Goldenrod (<i>Solidago sempervirens</i>)	native

Natural Resource Protection Zone



Town and
County of
Nantucket,
MA GIS

Piping Plovers

- Federal Status: Threatened
- State Status: Threatened
- Main reason beaches are fenced
- Nesting overlaps the busiest months for tourism in Nantucket



Protected Ground for Plovers and Terns



Other Wildlife

Birds of Nantucket, Town and County of Nantucket, MA



Least Tern



Northern Harrier



Snowy Owl



Roseate Tern



Bufflehead



Herring Gull



American Oystercatcher



Common Tern

Dunes

- Provide natural coastal protection
- Reduce flooding and structural damage
- Provide habitat for many species, including Piping Plovers



Driving on Jetties Beach

- Open for beach driving in the off-season
- Beach driving permit required
- Must stay within established vehicle tracks
- Cannot drive through dune vegetation
- Can frighten away and kill seabirds
- Should driving be permitted at all on Jetties Beach?

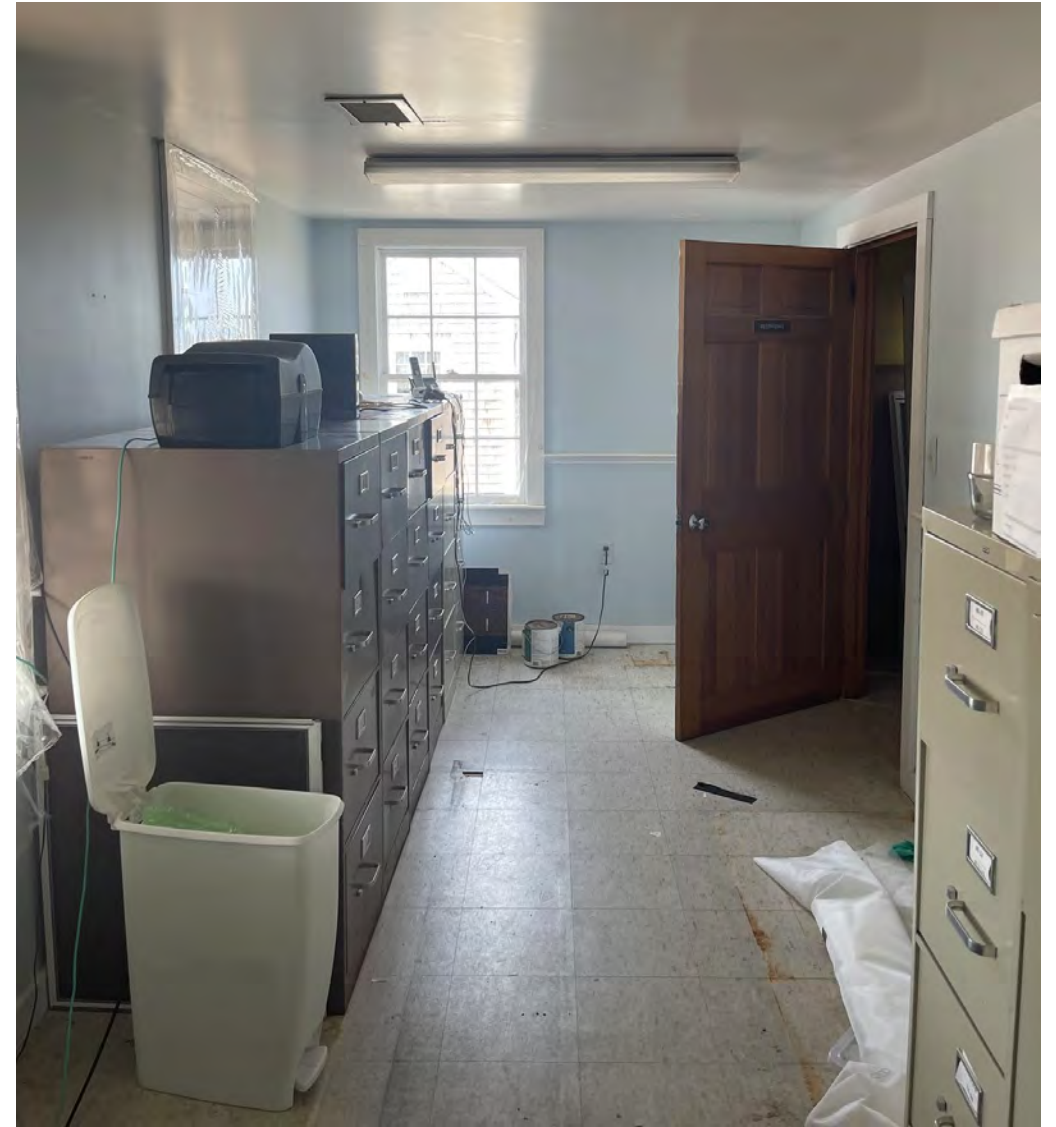


**Department of
Natural Resources
Building**

Department of Natural Resources Building



Department of Natural Resources Building

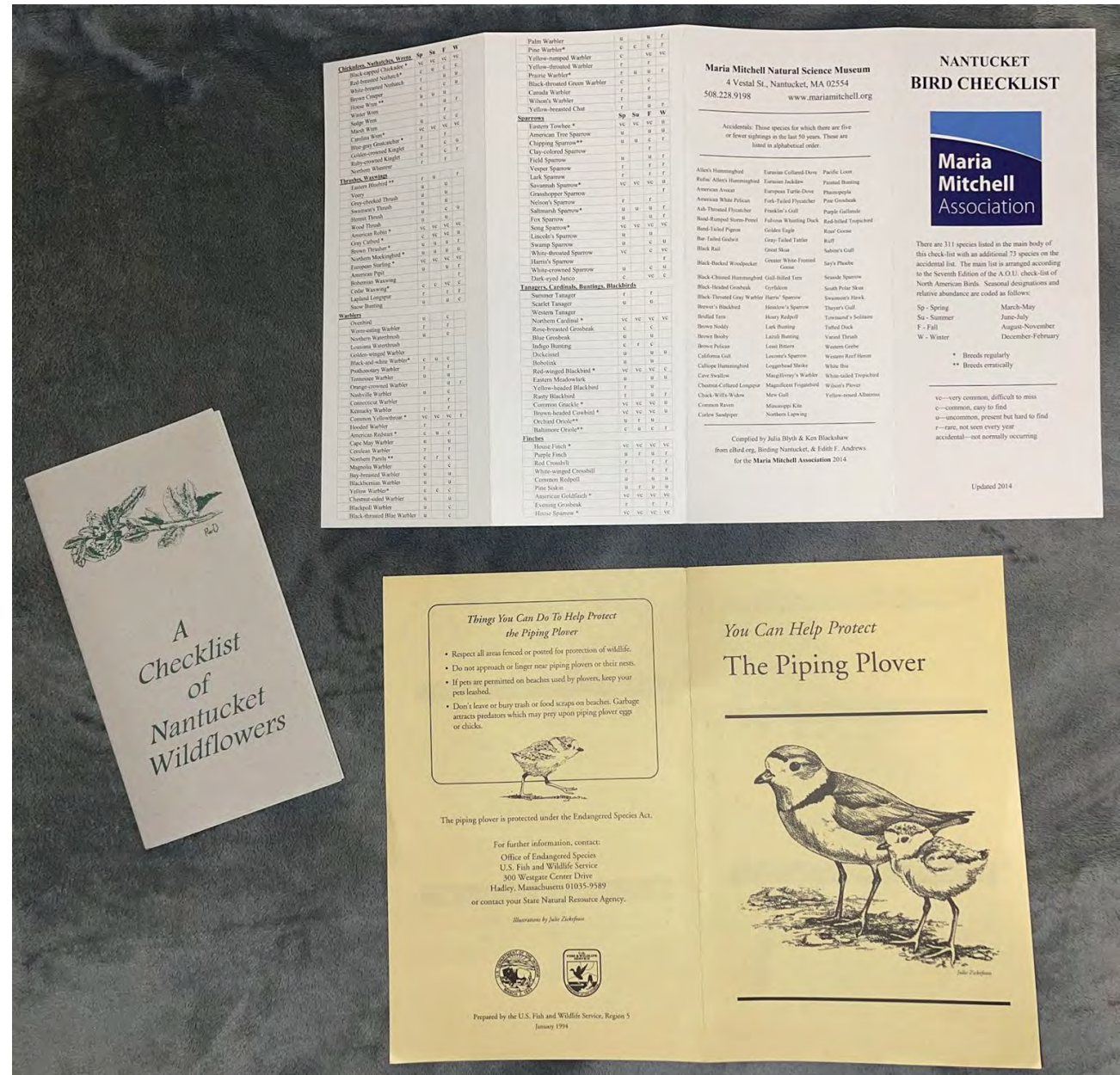


Department of Natural Resources Building



Benefits of Having an Education Center


- Access to information
- Can also provide additional information in take home pamphlets
- Interactive experience to enhance learning
- Hands-On Exhibits
- Increased Tourism
- Understanding the past, current, and futures issues of Nantucket
- Promote sustainable engagement



Linda Loring Nature Foundation

eBird Submit Explore My eBird Science About News Help

DATA FOR: Nantucket, Massachusetts, United States LIST: Nantucket, Massachusetts, US - Last seen - All years



Charadriiformes → Charadriidae

Piping Plover

Charadrius melodus

NT Near Threatened

SEEN PHOTO AUDIO YEAR

Sign in to see your badges

BREEDING ADULT © Forest Jarvis eBird 568737093 Macaulay Library ML 232920851

Identification

POWERED BY MERLIN

Small, plump, pale plover; the color of dry sand. In breeding plumage look for thin broken black collar across chest, black stripe across forehead, orange legs, and orange bill with black tip. Nonbreeding and immature birds have black bills and sandy-colored breastbands. White wingstripe visible in flight. Notably paler than other small plovers, with the exception of Snowy, from which Piping is distinguished by thicker bill and orange legs. Sometimes seen near other shorebirds, but rarely ventures far from the high, dry side of the beach. Often quite vocal; gives a sad-sounding two-parted whistle that drops in pitch: "pwee-doo." A species of great conservation concern, due to coastal development and disturbance at nesting sites on beaches.

Statistics

✓ 1,065 Observations

📷 79 With photos

🔊 0 With audio

Sign in to see your stats

Range Map

Large map



eBird Submit Explore My eBird Science About News Help

Change location All years

Nantucket

Massachusetts, US

Overview

388 Species observed

36.5K Complete checklists

1220 eBirders

76 Hotspots

Illustrated Checklist

VIEW MY...
My eBird
Life List
Target Species
Needs Alerts
Checklists

EXPLORE...
Hotspot Map
Bar Charts
Media
Top 100
Rare Bird Alerts
Printable Checklist

Sightings

Updated ~20 hrs(s) ago

Last seen First seen High counts Show all details

SPECIES NAME	COUNT	DATE	OBSERVER	LOCATION
1. Eastern Towhee	2	13 Jul 2022	Teresa Calabrese	26 Squam Rd, Nantucket US-MA 41.30945, -69.98662
2. Common Yellowthroat	1	13 Jul 2022	Teresa Calabrese	26 Squam Rd, Nantucket US-MA 41.30945, -69.98662
3. Canada Goose	4	13 Jul 2022	Toby Sackton	cotue first point
4. Rock Pigeon	1	13 Jul 2022	Toby Sackton	cotue first point
5. American Oystercatcher	6	13 Jul 2022	Toby Sackton	cotue first point
6. Piping Plover	3	13 Jul 2022	Toby Sackton	cotue first point
7. Greater Yellowlegs	2	13 Jul 2022	Toby Sackton	cotue first point
8. Willet	19	13 Jul 2022	Toby Sackton	cotue first point
9. Herring Gull	8	13 Jul 2022	Toby Sackton	cotue first point
10. Great Black-backed Gull	14	13 Jul 2022	Toby Sackton	cotue first point
11. Least Tern	5	13 Jul 2022	Toby Sackton	cotue first point
12. Double-crested Cormorant	14	13 Jul 2022	Toby Sackton	cotue first point
13. Great Egret	1	13 Jul 2022	Toby Sackton	cotue first point
14. Snowy Egret	4	13 Jul 2022	Toby Sackton	cotue first point
15. Black-crowned Night-Heron	1	13 Jul 2022	Toby Sackton	cotue first point
16. Mallard	2	13 Jul 2022	Seth Engelbourg	Smith Point
17. Mourning Dove	2	13 Jul 2022	Seth Engelbourg	Smith Point
18. Black-bellied Plover	25	13 Jul 2022	Seth Engelbourg	Smith Point
19. Whimbrel	1	13 Jul 2022	Seth Engelbourg	Smith Point
20. Short-billed Dowitcher	125	13 Jul 2022	Seth Engelbourg	Smith Point
21. Common Tern	5	13 Jul 2022	Seth Engelbourg	Smith Point
22. Osprey	2	13 Jul 2022	Seth Engelbourg	Smith Point

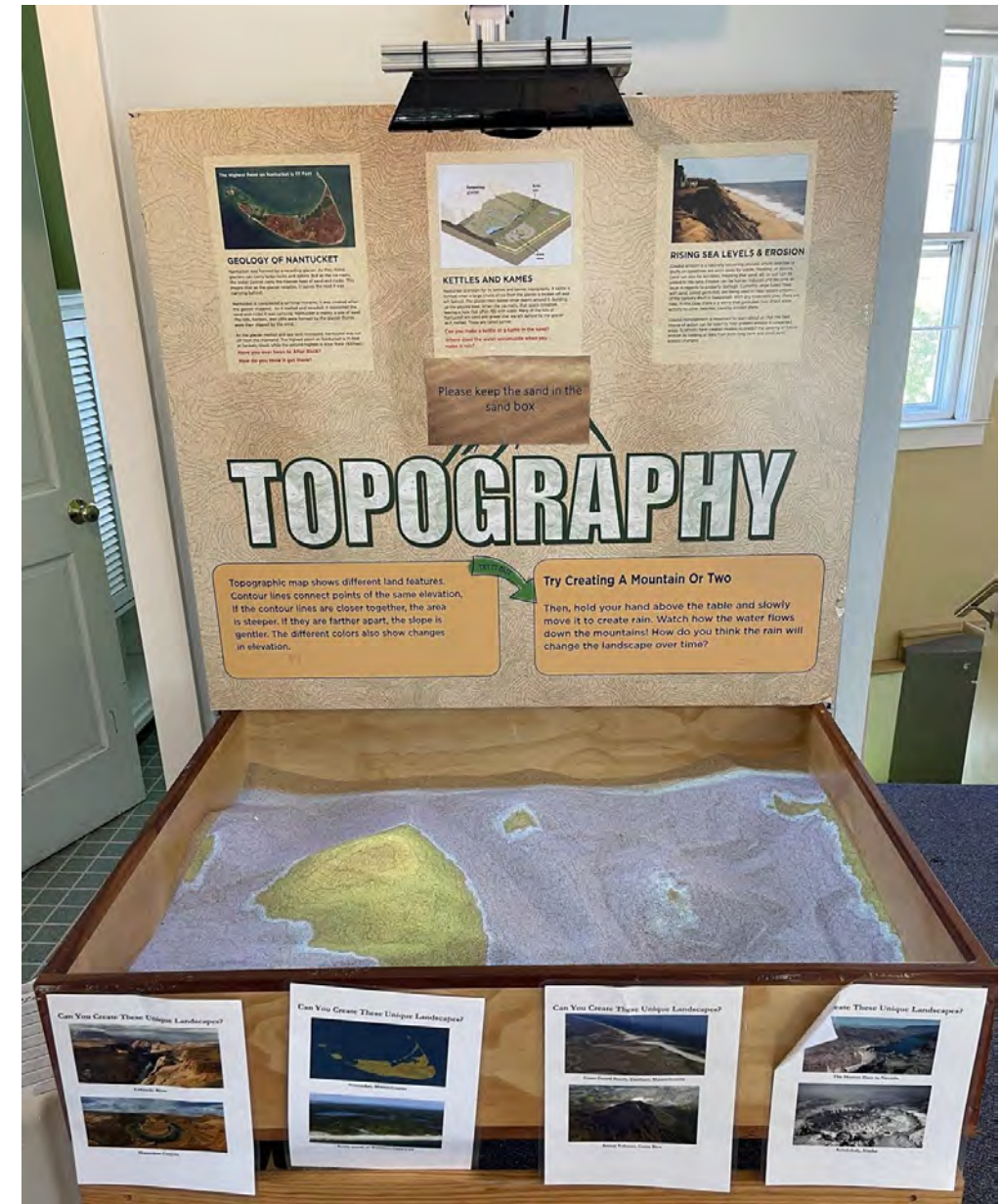


The Linda Loring Nature Foundation and eBird, 2022

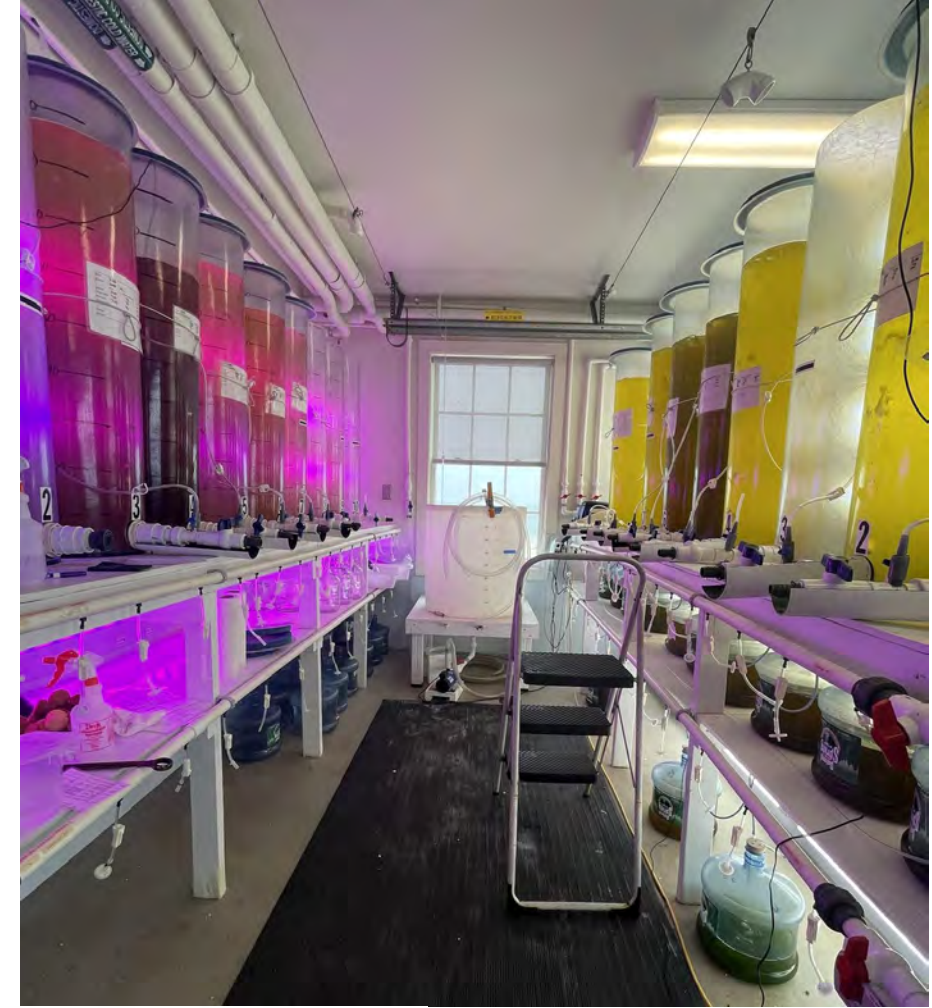
Maria Mitchell Association



Maria Mitchell Association



Brant Point Shellfish Hatchery



Include a QR-Code so people can sign up for tours and learn more

Catie DeCosmo, 2022

Envision Cedar Key Sea Level Rise Model



Jetties Beach Pavilion



Significant Contributions

There are 14 Parks owned by the Parks and Recreation Department

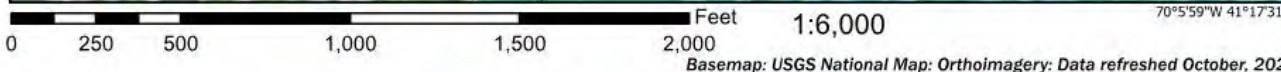
Vulnerability Assessment



National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette



70°6'36"W 41°17'58"N



Legend

SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS		Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) <i>Zone A, V, A99</i>
		With BFE or Depth <i>Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR</i>
		Regulatory Floodway
OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD		0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile <i>Zone X</i>
		Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard <i>Zone X</i>
		Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes. <i>Zone X</i>
		Area with Flood Risk due to Levee <i>Zone D</i>
OTHER AREAS		NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard <i>Zone X</i>
		Effective LOMRs
		Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard <i>Zone D</i>
GENERAL STRUCTURES		Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
		Levee, Dike, or Floodwall
OTHER FEATURES		Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance Water Surface Elevation
		Coastal Transect
		Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
		Limit of Study
		Jurisdiction Boundary
		Coastal Transect Baseline
MAP PANELS		Digital Data Available
		No Digital Data Available
		Unmapped
		The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location.

This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards

The flood hazard information is derived directly from the authoritative NFHL web services provided by FEMA. This map was exported on 7/12/2022 at 4:14 PM and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The NFHL and effective information may change or become superseded by new data over time.

This map image is void if the one or more of the following map elements do not appear: basemap imagery, flood zone labels, legend, scale bar, map creation date, community identifiers, FIRM panel number, and FIRM effective date. Map images for unmapped and unmodernized areas cannot be used for regulatory purposes.

Topography Map-Jetties Beach



Sea Level Rise

Story Map link: <https://arcgis.com/arcgis/storymaps/11Giby2>

An ArcGIS Story Map is an online tool for community engagement.



MC-FRM data

Legend

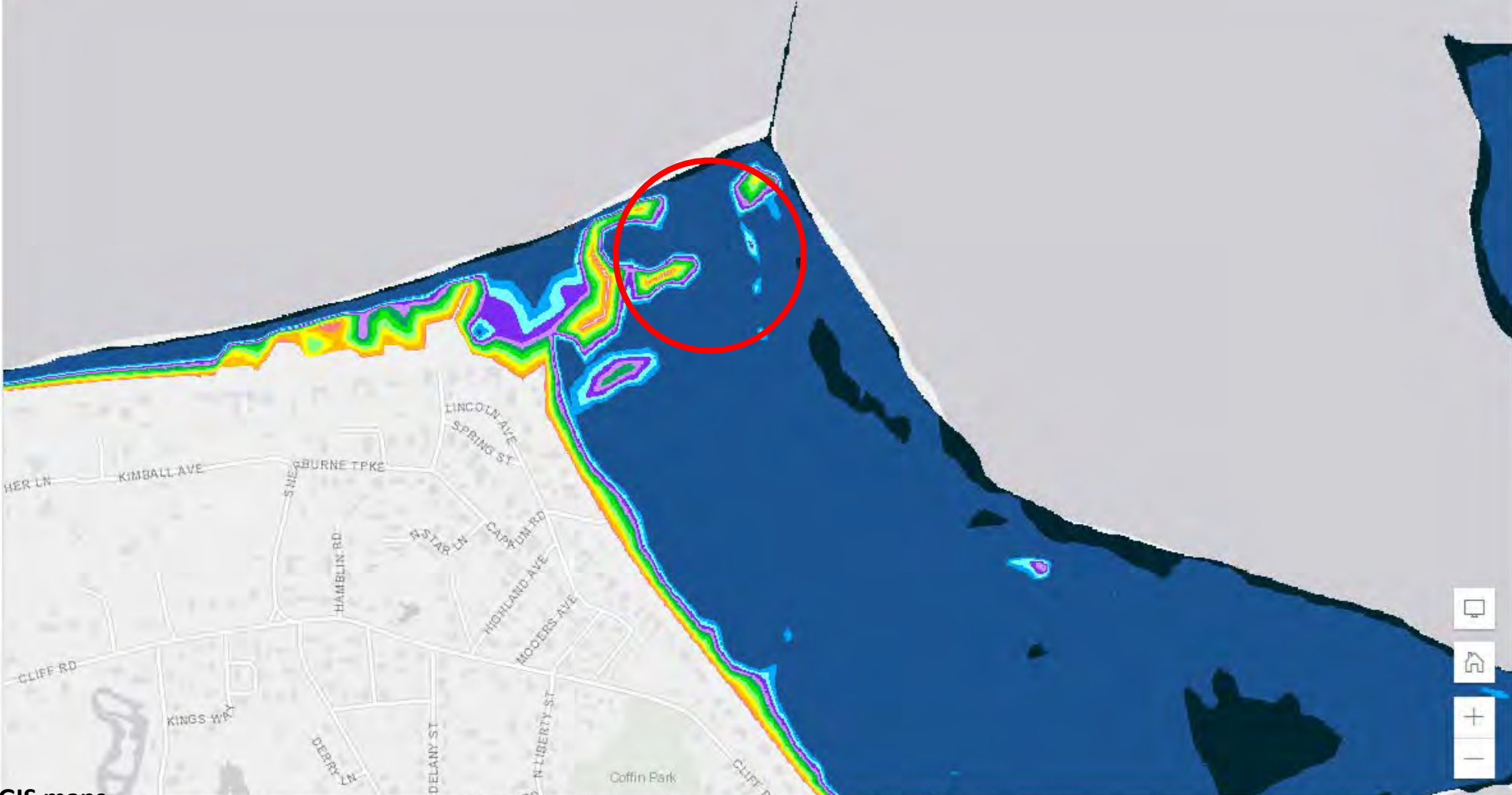
×

NANTUCKET_2070_D1_V08.tif

NANTUCKET_2070_D1_V08.tif

<VALUE>

- 0
- 1 ft
- 1.5 ft
- 2 ft
- 2.5 ft
- 3 ft
- 3.5 ft
- 4 ft
- 4.5 ft
- 5 ft
- 10 ft
- > 10 ft
- 9,999



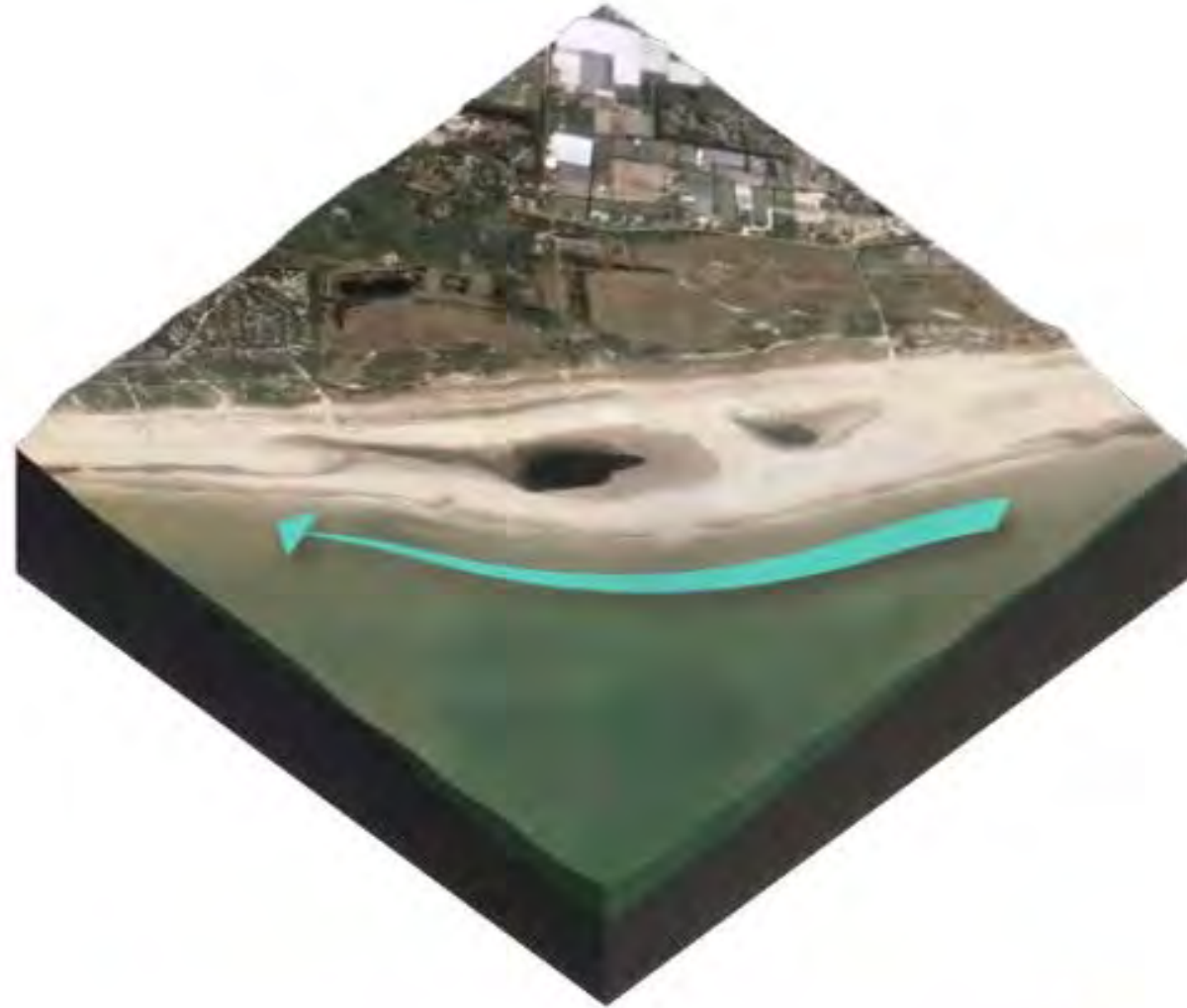
Resilient Adaptation Strategies

Natural Based Approaches



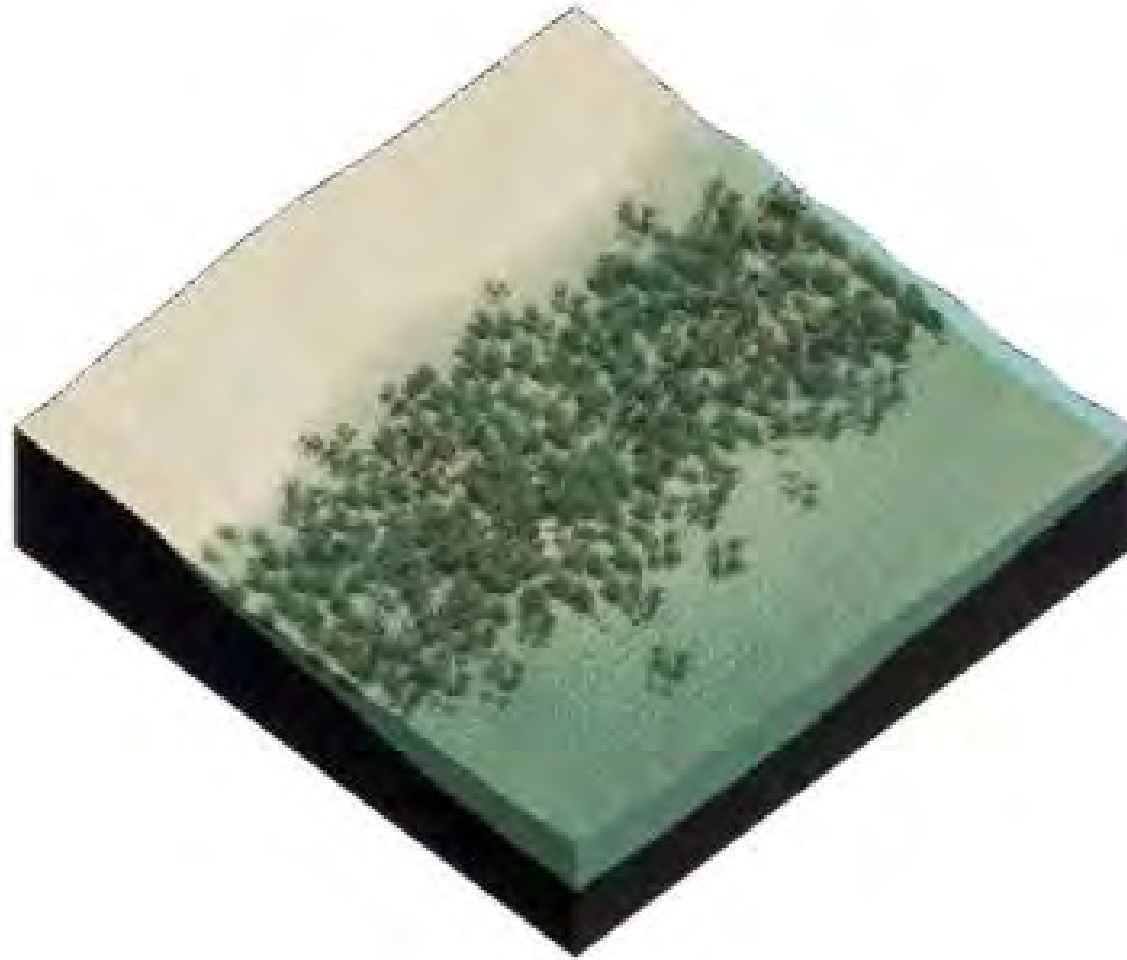
**DUNE RESTORATION &
BUILDING**

Natural Based Approaches



BEACH NOURISHMENT

Natural Based Approaches



ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION^

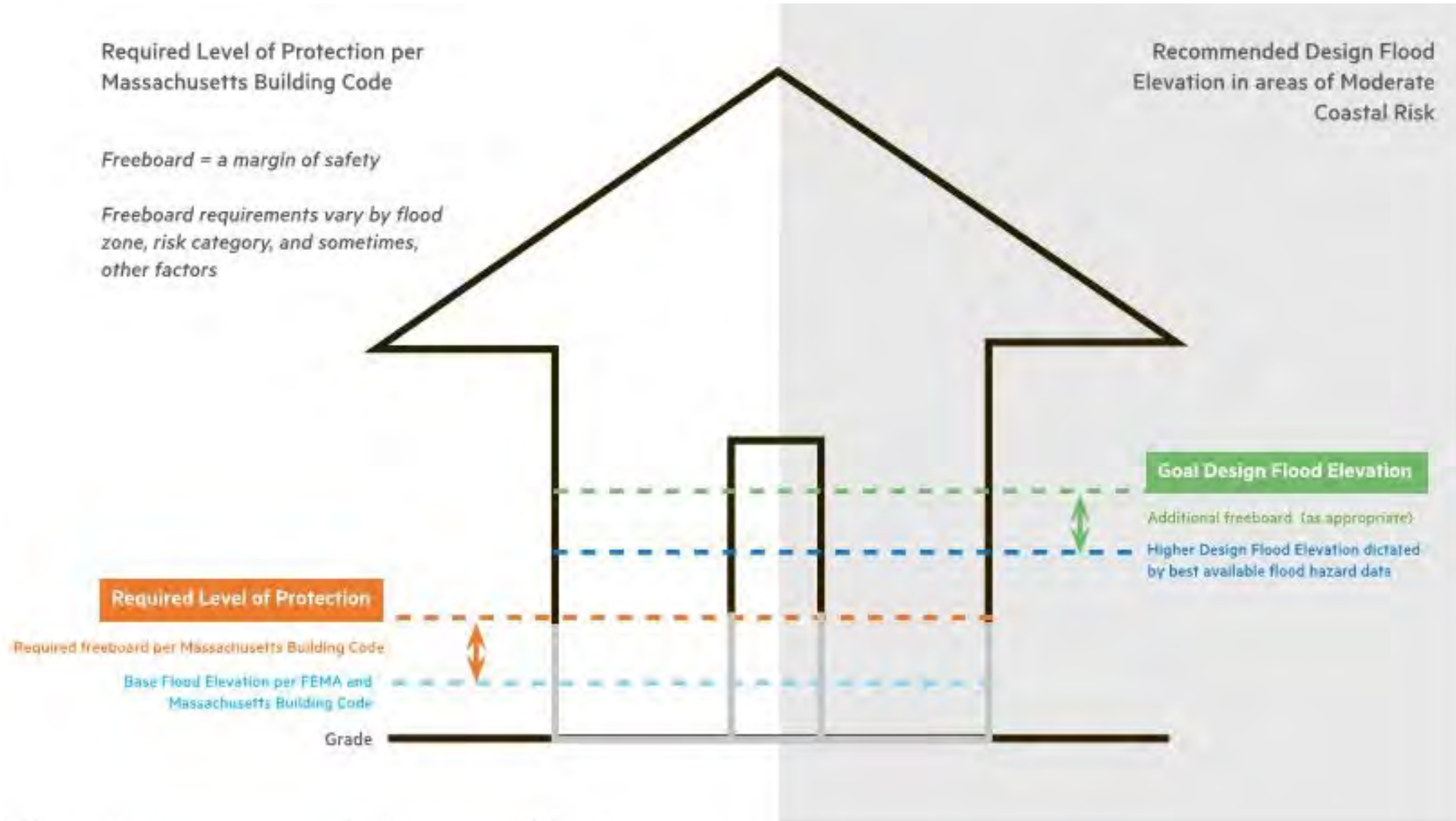
Building Elevations

Required Level of Protection per
Massachusetts Building Code

Freeboard = a margin of safety

*Freeboard requirements vary by flood
zone, risk category, and sometimes,
other factors*

Recommended Design Flood
Elevation in areas of Moderate
Coastal Risk



Phased Resilient Strategies

Jetties Beach 2050- Resilient Adaptation Strategies

Legend

Amenities

- A** Pavilion
- B** Bathhouse
- C** Natural Resource Building
- D** Storage Building
- E** Tennis/Pickle Ball Courts
- F** Playground
- G** Community Sailing

Hazard Mitigation Strategies

- 1** Dune Restoration
- 2** Dune Construction

Climate Adaption Strategies

- 1** Transportation Access
 - 1-A Cobblestone Hill
 - 1-B Jefferson Ave
 - 1-C Pawquet Lane



Jetties Beach 2070- Resilient Adaptation Strategies

Legend

Relocated Amenities

- A** Pavilion
- B** Bathhouse
- C** Natural Resource Building
- D** Storage Building
- E** Tennis/Pickle Ball Courts
- F** Playground
- G** Community Sailing

Hazard Mitigation Strategies

- 1** Dune Restoration
- 2** Dune Construction
- 3** Beach Nourishment
- 4** Ecological Restoration

Climate Adaption Strategies

- 1** Transportation Access
 - 1-A Cobblestone Hill
 - 1-B Jefferson Ave
 - 1-C Pawquet Lane
- 2** Site Circulation
- 3** Relocation of Structures
- 4** Elevated Boardwalk
 - 4-A Demolition of pavement
 - 4-B Boardwalk Access
 - 4-C Bike racks / Benches
 - 4-D Boardwalk Features



Evaluating Resilient Strategies

Jetties Beach Concept Plan- Resilient Adaptation Strategies

Legend

Relocated Amenities

- A** Pavilion
- B** Bathhouse
- C** Natural Resource Building
- D** Storage Building
- E** Tennis/Pickle Ball Courts
- F** Playground
- G** Community Sailing

Hazard Mitigation Strategies

- 1** Dune Restoration
- 2** Dune Construction
- 3** Beach Nourishment
- 4** Ecological Restoration

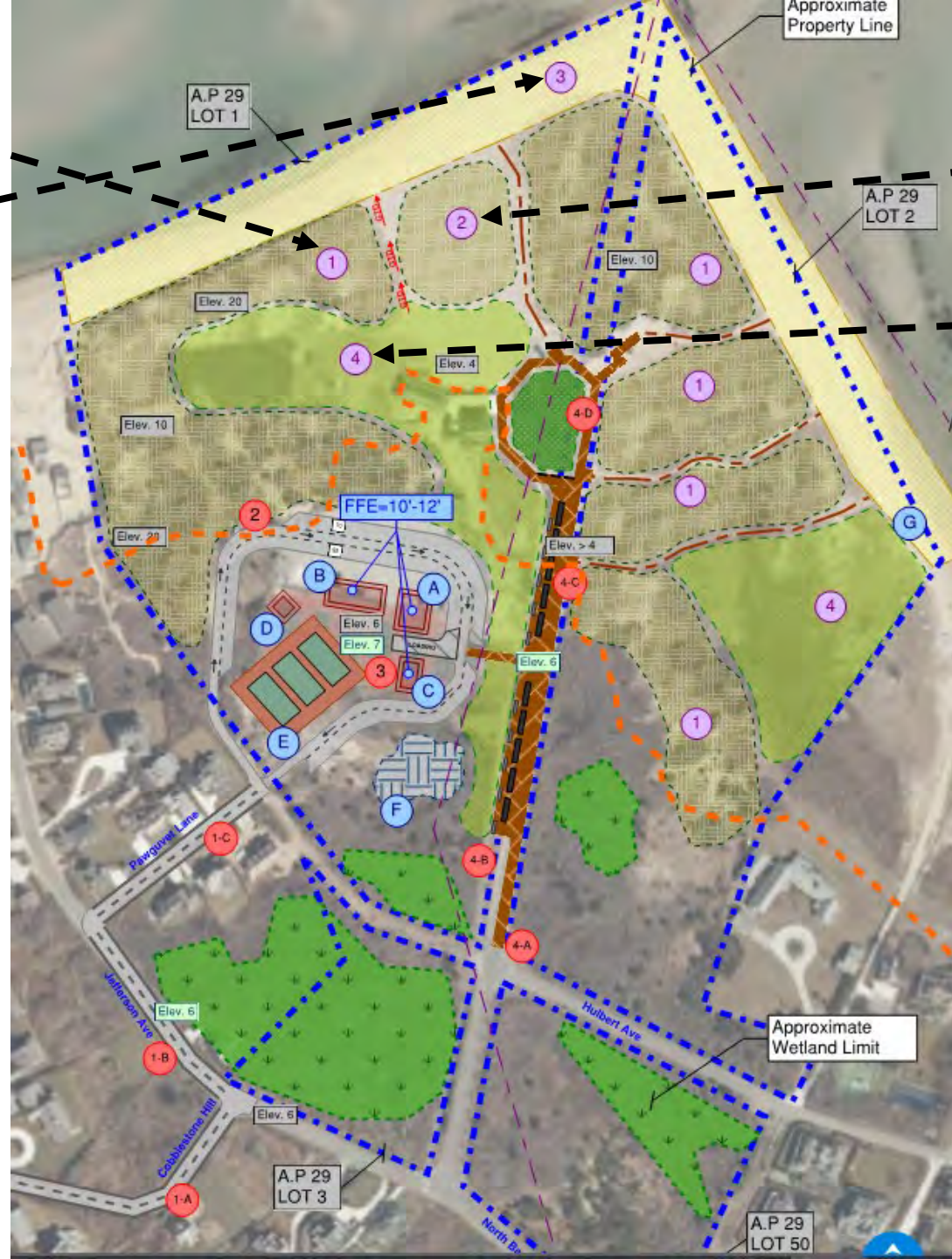
Climate Adaption Strategies

- 1** Transportation Access
 - 1-A Cobblestone Hill
 - 1-B Jefferson Ave
 - 1-C Pawquet Lane
- 2** Site Circulation
- 3** Relocation of Structures
- 4** Elevated Boardwalk
 - 4-A Demolition of pavement
 - 4-B Boardwalk Access
 - 4-C Bike racks / Benches
 - 4-D Boardwalk Features



Hazard Mitigation Strategies

- 1 Dune Restoration
- 2 Dune Construction
- 3 Beach Nourishment
- 4 Ecological Restoration



Hazard Mitigation Strategies

- 1 Dune Restoration
- 2 Dune Construction
- 3 Beach Nourishment
- 4 Ecological Restoration

Climate Adaption Strategies

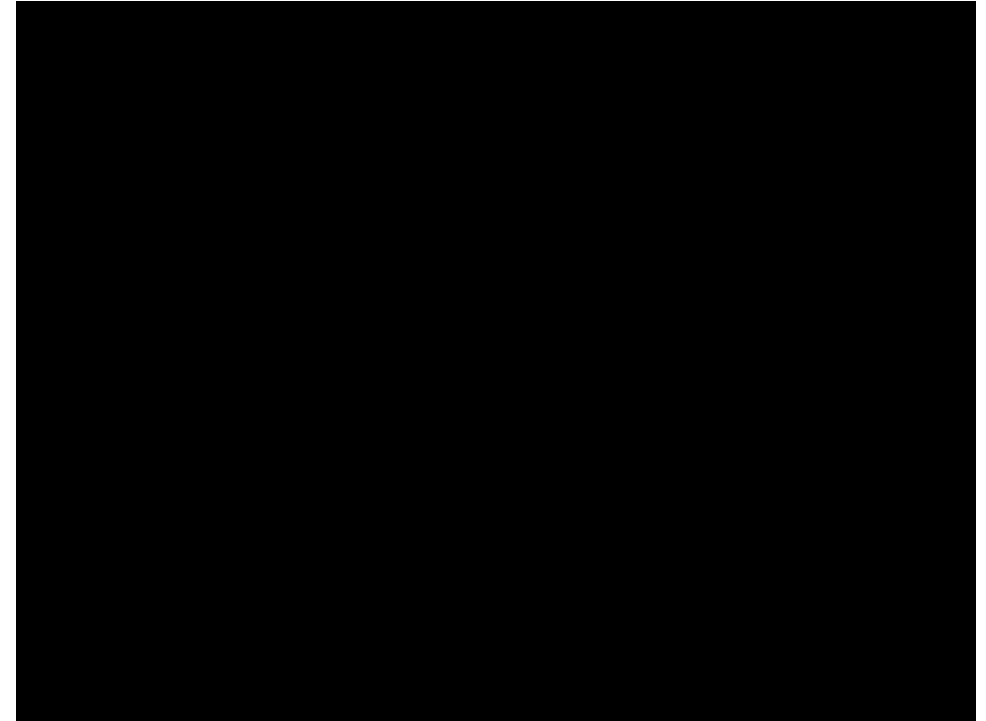
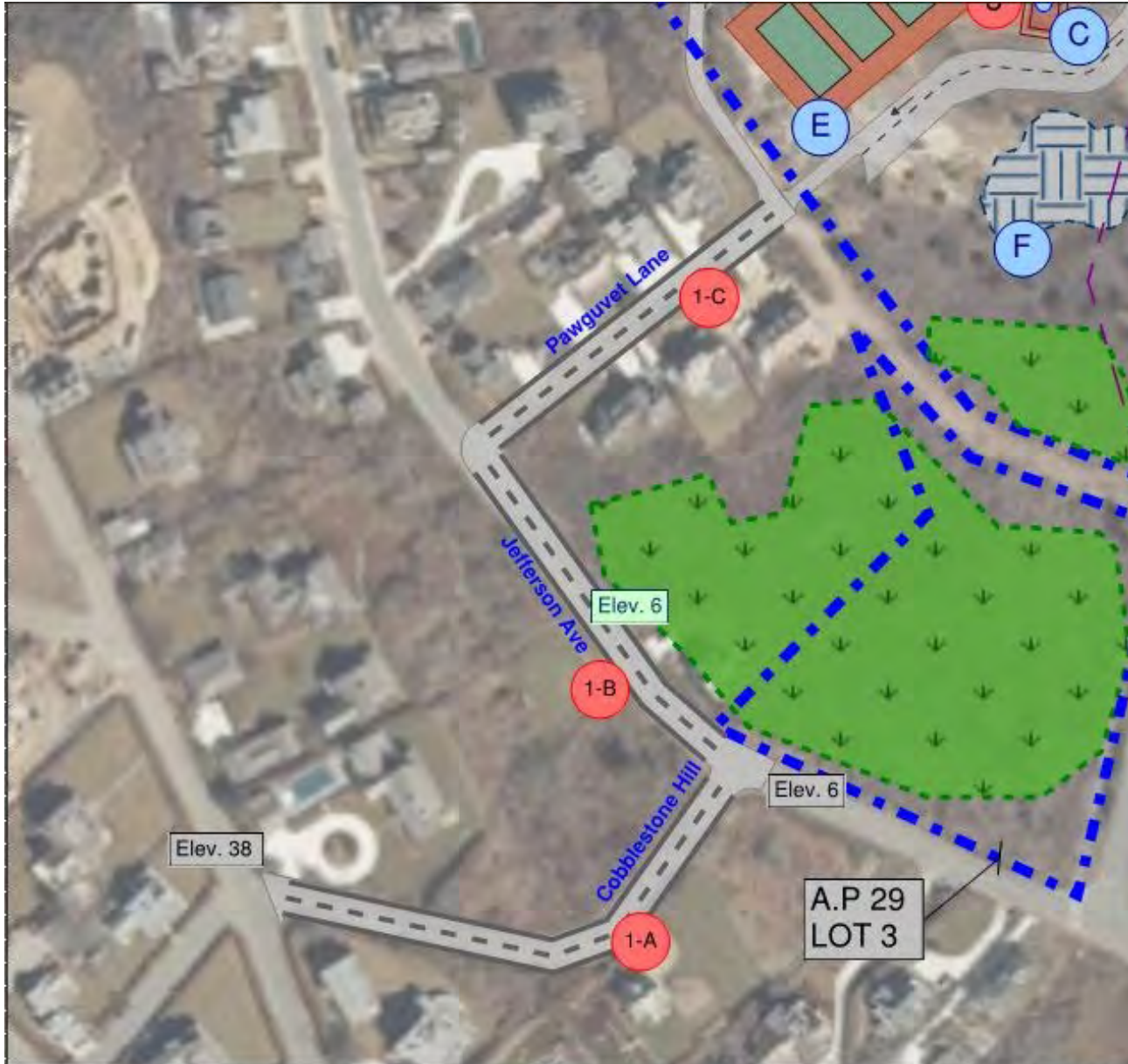
- 1 Transportation Access
 - 1-A Cobblestone Hill
 - 1-B Jefferson Ave
 - 1-C Pawquet Lane
- 2 Site Circulation
- 3 Relocation of Structures
- 4 Elevated Boardwalk
 - 4-A Demolition of pavement
 - 4-B Boardwalk Access
 - 4-C Bike racks / Benches
 - 4-D Boardwalk Features



Climate Adaption Strategies

- 1 Transportation Access
 - 1-A Cobblestone Hill
 - 1-B Jefferson Ave
 - 1-C Pawquet Lane
- 2 Site Circulation
- 3 Relocation of Structures
- 4 Elevated Boardwalk
 - 4-A Demolition of pavement
 - 4-B Boardwalk Access
 - 4-C Bike racks / Benches
 - 4-D Boardwalk Features

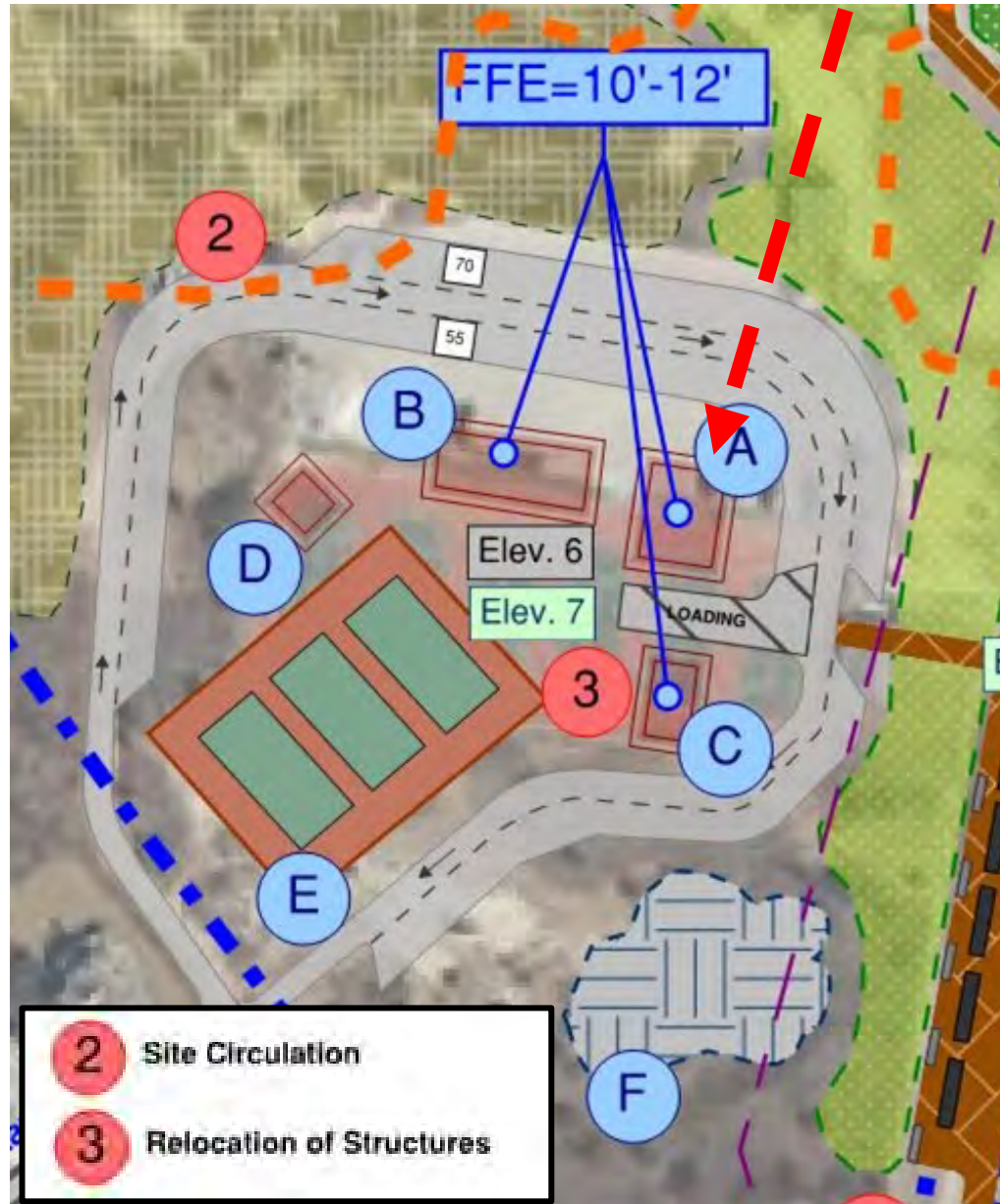
Transportation Access



Climate Adaption Strategies

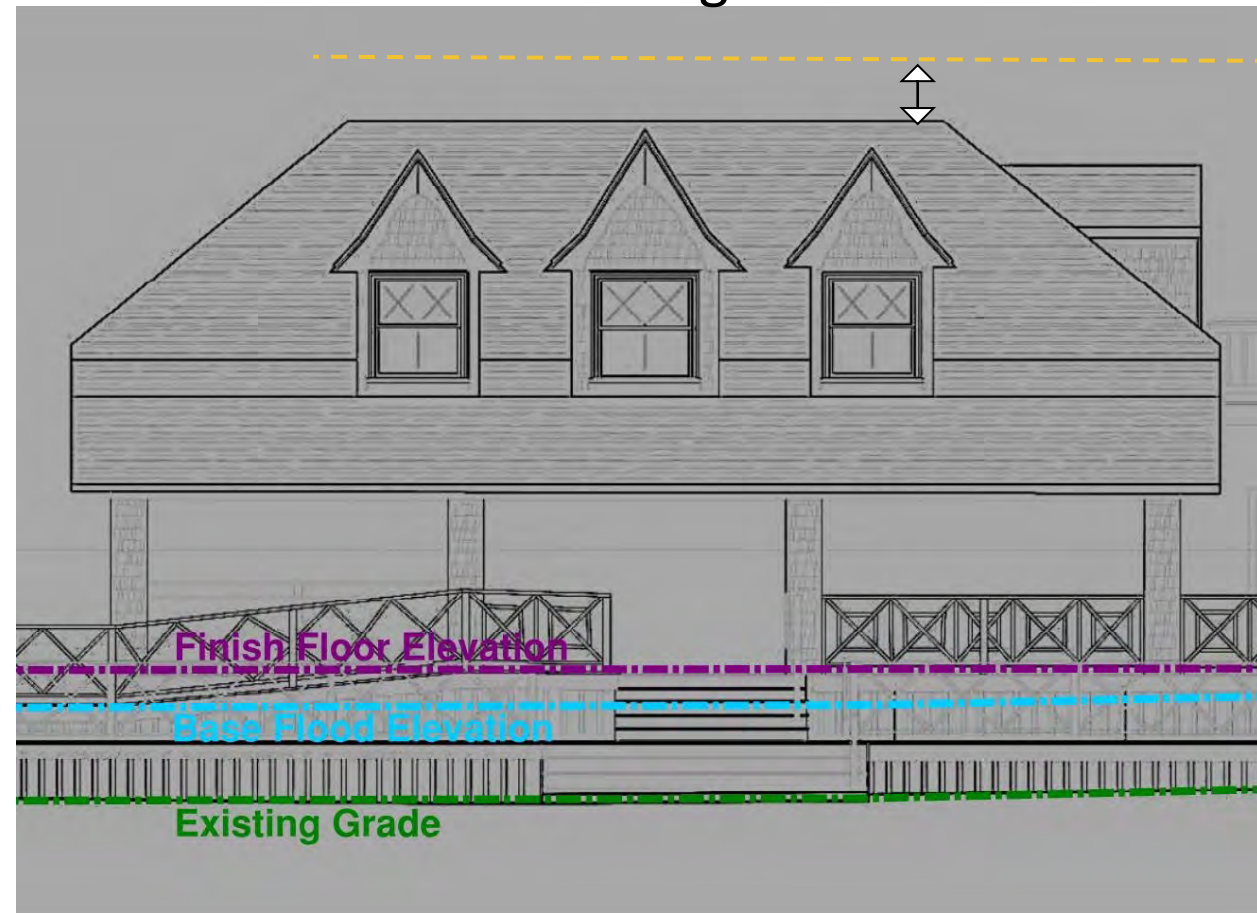
- 1** Transportation Access
 - 1-A** Cobblestone Hill
 - 1-B** Jefferson Ave
 - 1-C** Pawquvet Lane

Building Relocation

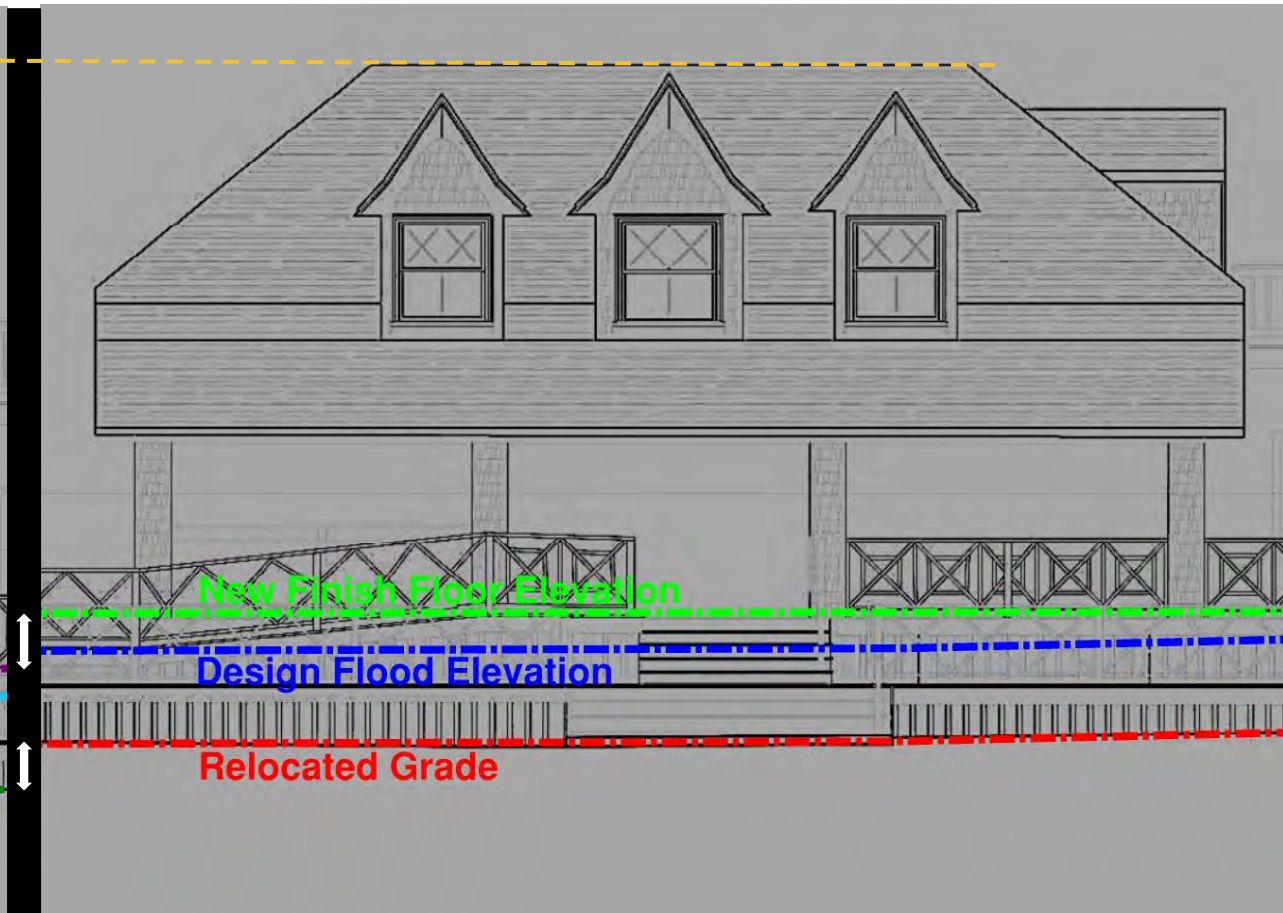


Building Relocation

Pavilion - Existing Condition



Pavilion - Relocated Condition



Green Infrastructure

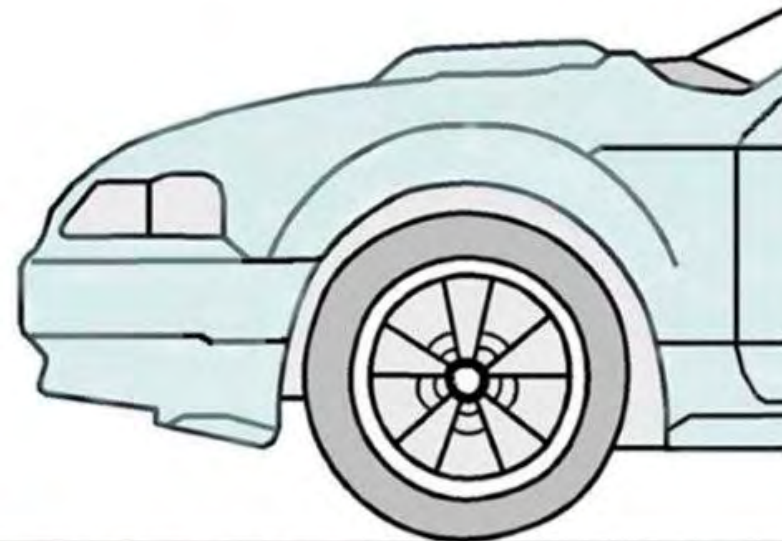
Permeable Pavement

Rain lands on the parking lot surface...



#2

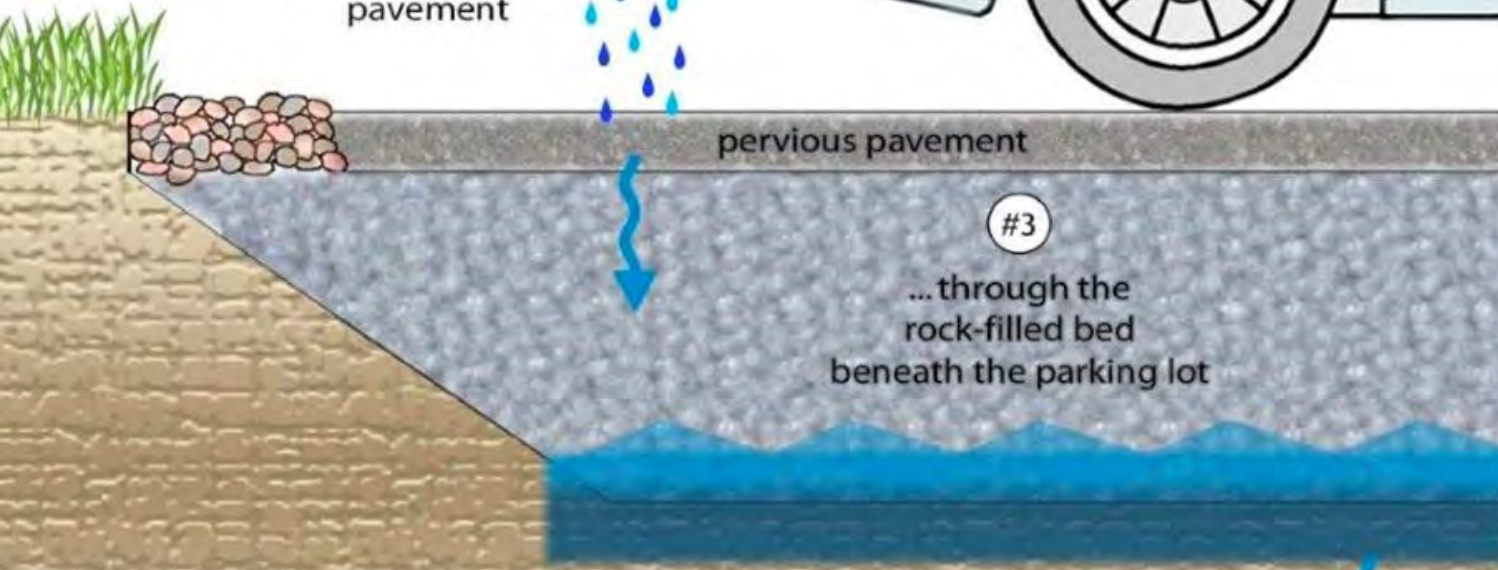
...water flows through tiny spaces in the pavement



pervious pavement

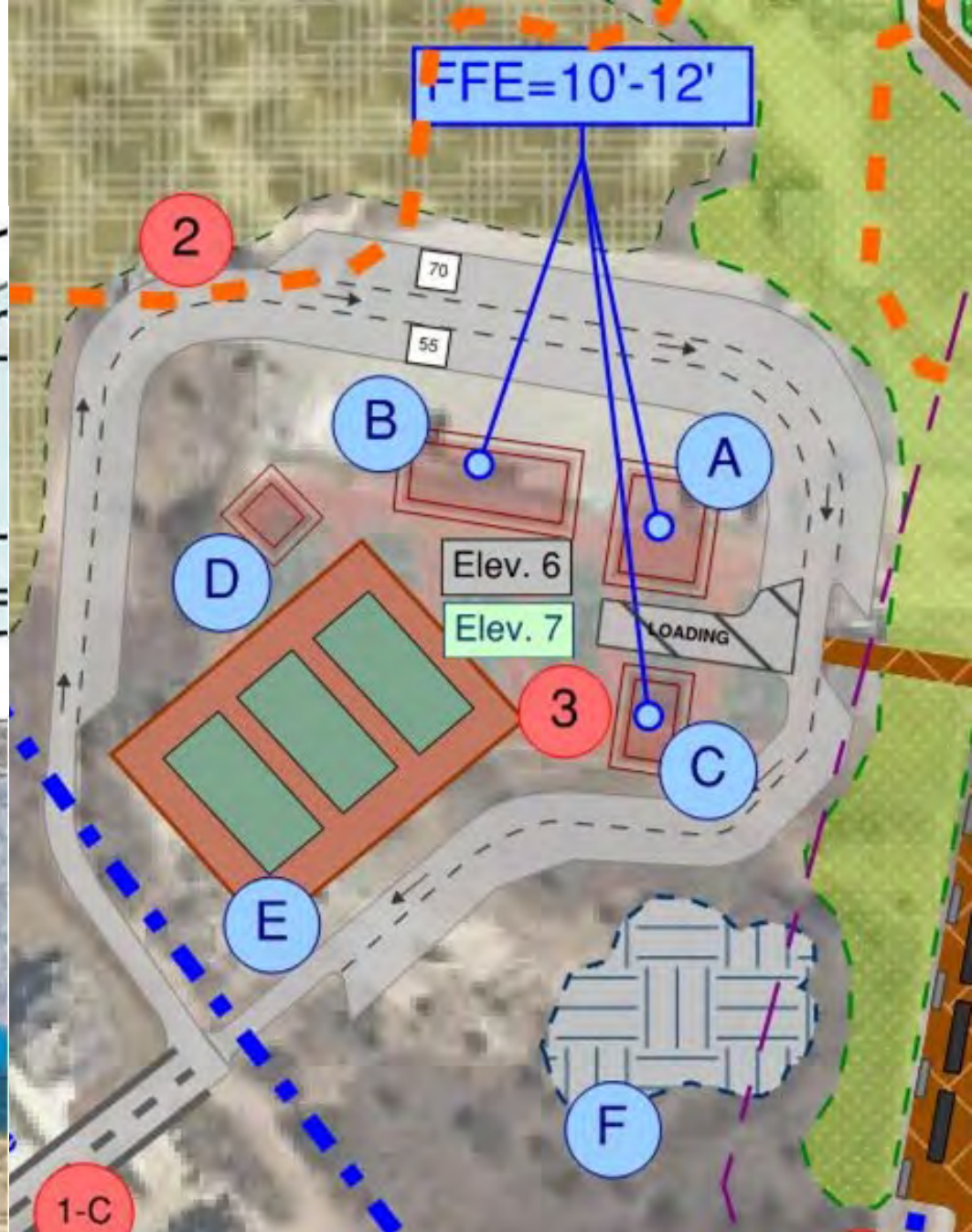
#3

...through the rock-filled bed beneath the parking lot

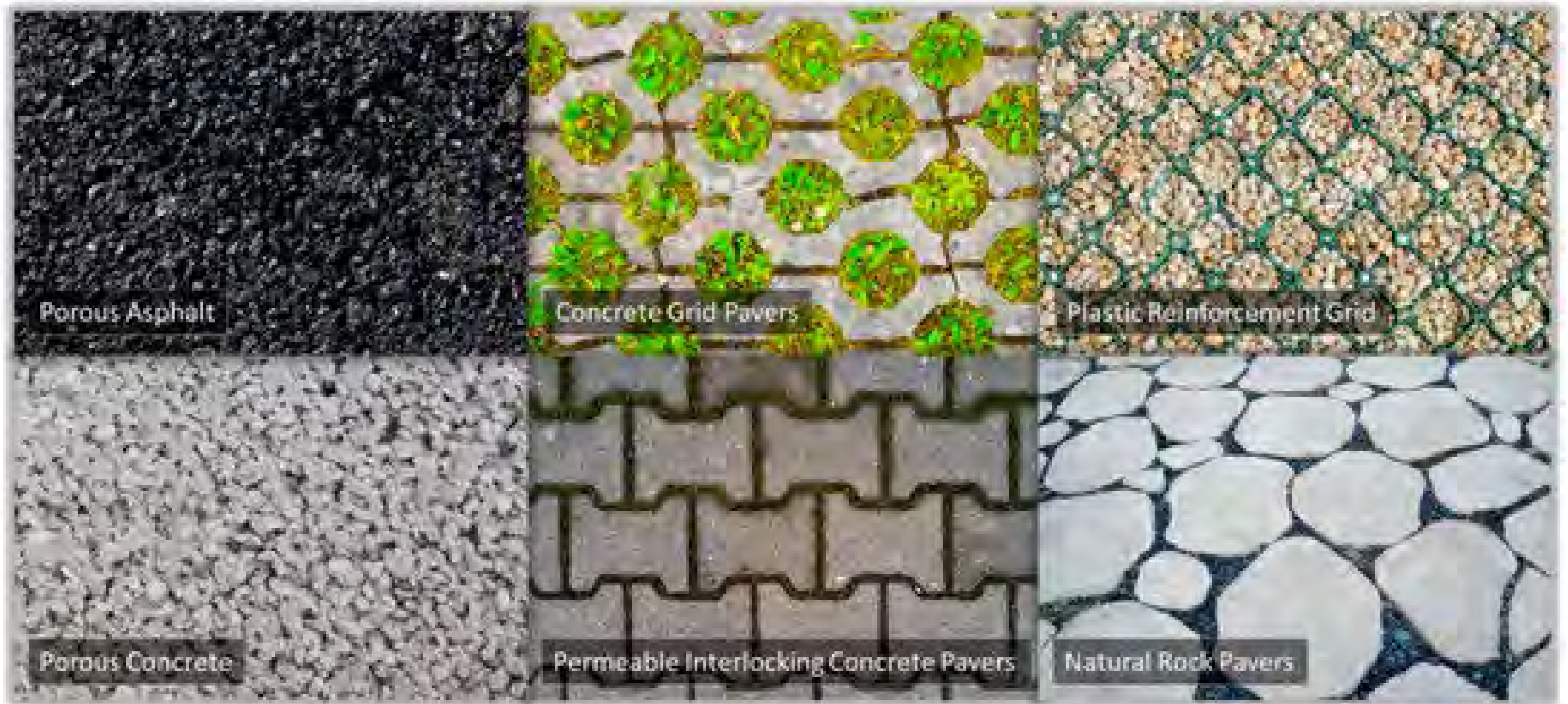


#4

...and recharges the groundwater aquifer.



Permeable Pavement



Bioswales

Pros

- Reduces flooding
- Lower costs
- Aesthetically pleasing
- Promotes green infrastructure and education in sustainability

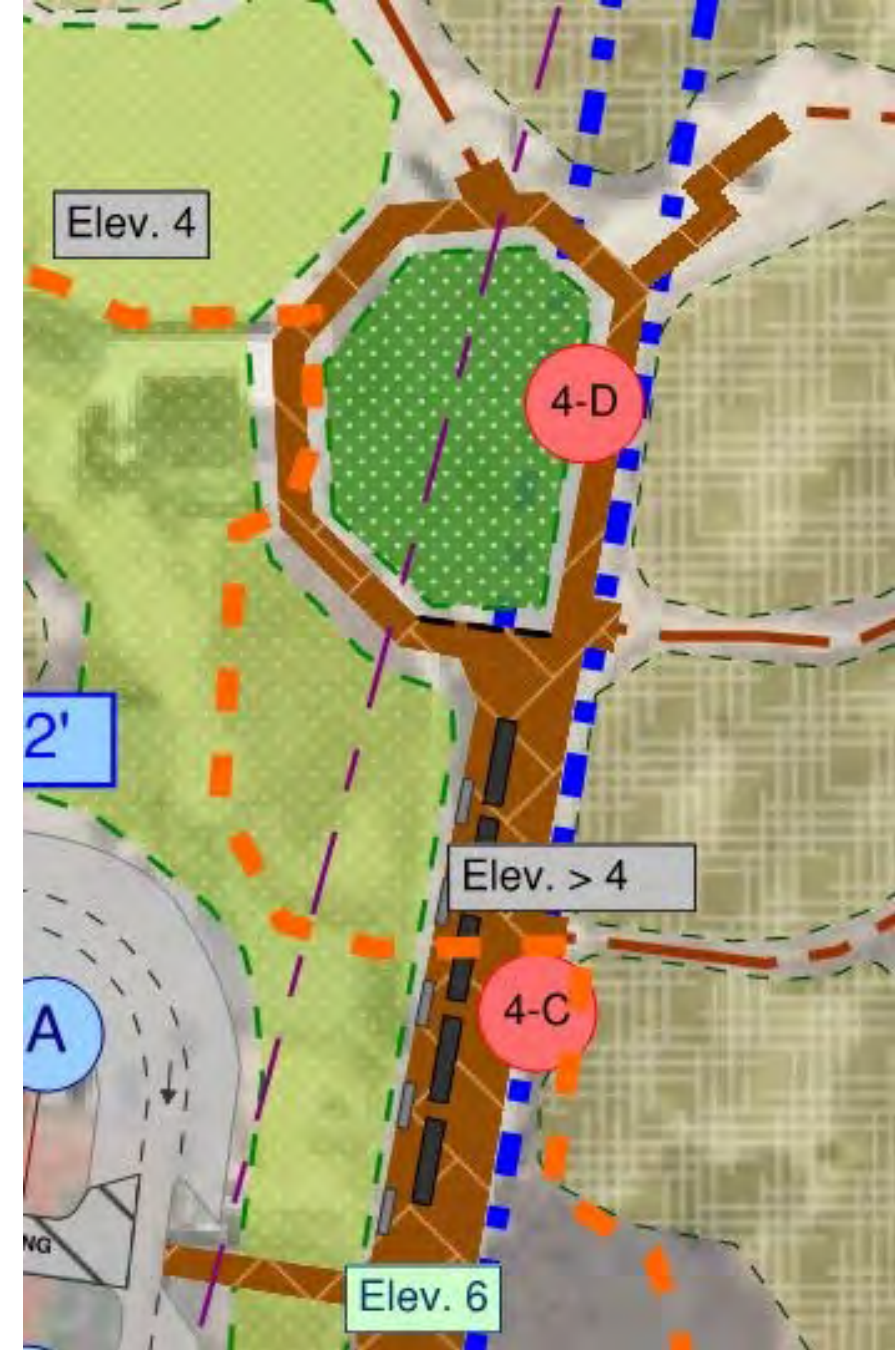
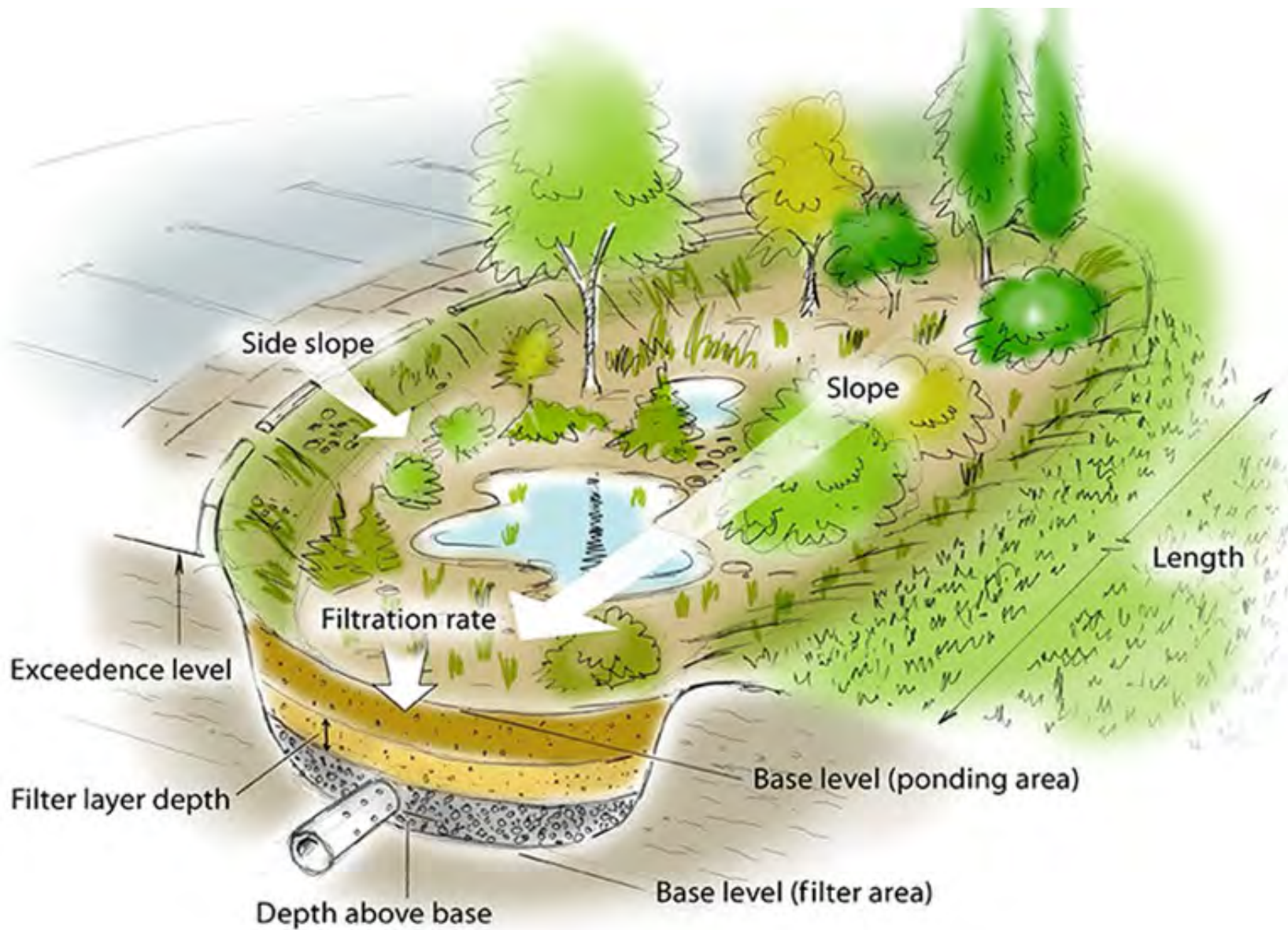


Cons

- Can require maintenance
- Heightened safety concerns



Bioretention Basin



Elevated Boardwalk

- Allow for less damage to the environment
- Provides habitat
- Allow for less flooding
- Aesthetically pleasing



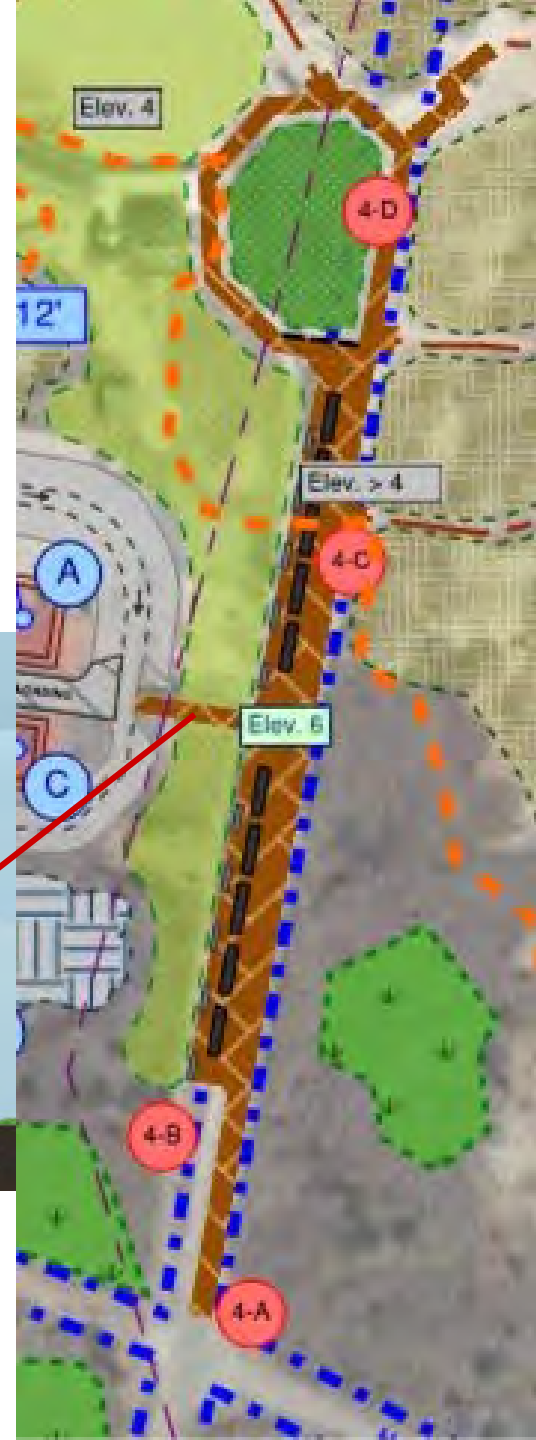
Current Area of Proposed Boardwalk & Bioretention Basin



Google Maps, 2022

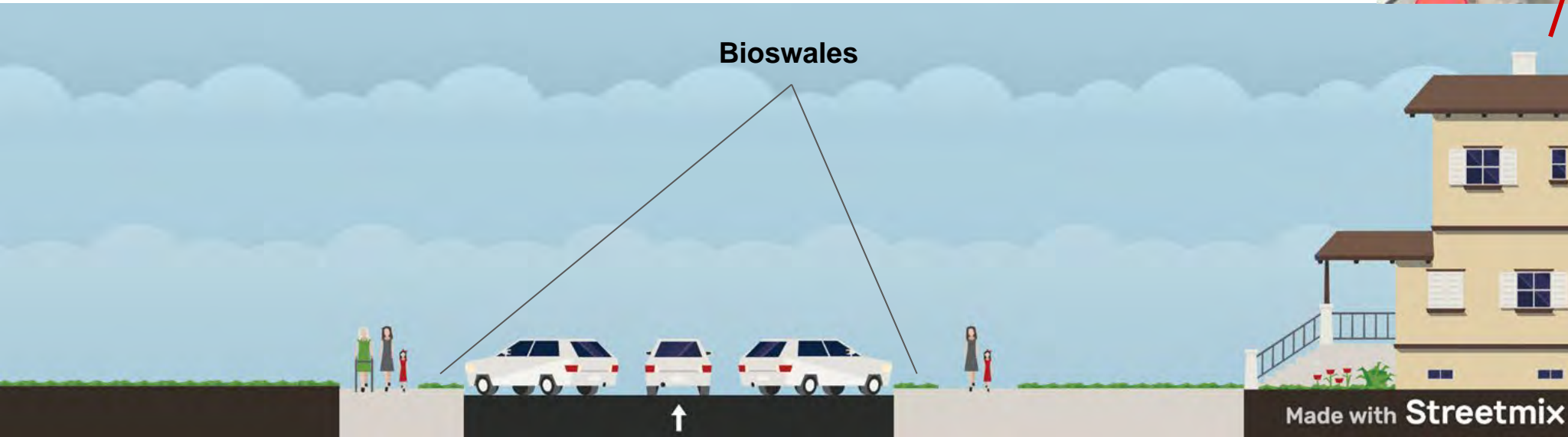
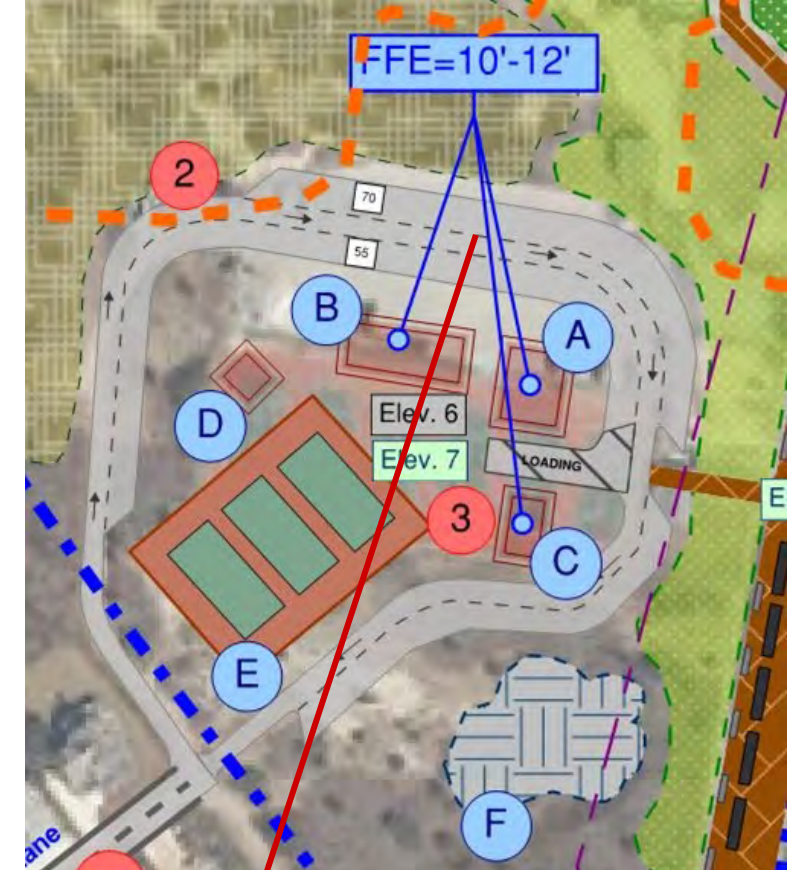
Charlie P., 2022

Elevated Boardwalk Section



Street Section and Site Circulation

- One way traffic with angled parking for safety
- Bioswales between parked cars and sidewalk
- Permeable pavement



- 4 Elevated Boardwalk
 - 4-A Demolition of pavement
 - 4-B Boardwalk Access
 - 4-C Bike racks / Benches
 - 4-D Boardwalk Features

Hazard Mitigation Strategies

- 1 Dune Restoration
- 2 Dune Construction
- 3 Beach Nourishment
- 4 Ecological Restoration

Hazard Mitigation Strategies



Strength

- Relocated to highest Elev.
- Reduced impervious surface.
- Use of existing roadway networks.
- Green infrastructure.

Weakness

- Dune disturbance within the NHESP area.
- Potential fill within the floodplain.
- Designed for DFE for year 2070.

SWOT ANALYSIS

Opportunity

- Increase multimodal transportation.
- Balance site for compensatory storage.
- Relocated without altering the historic character (>4')

Threat

- Reduction in parking and tennis courts.
- Infrastructure: Sewer, water, electric.

Transition of Use- Jetties in 2100

Jetties Beach 2100- Resilient Adaptation Strategies

Legend

Relocated Amenities

- (A) Pavilion
- (B) Bathhouse
- (C) Natural Resource Building
- (D) Storage Building
- (E) Tennis/Pickle Ball Courts
- (F) Playground
- (G) Community Sailing

Hazard Mitigation Strategies

- (1) Dune Restoration
- (2) Dune Construction
- (3) Beach Nourishment
- (4) Ecological Restoration

Climate Adaption Strategies

- (1) Transportation Access
 - (1-A) Cobblestone Hill
 - (1-B) Jefferson Ave
 - (1-C) Pawquet Lane
- (2) Site Circulation
- (3) Relocation of Structures
- (4) Elevated Boardwalk
 - (4-A) Demolition of pavement
 - (4-B) Boardwalk Access
 - (4-C) Bike racks / Benches
 - (4-D) Boardwalk Features

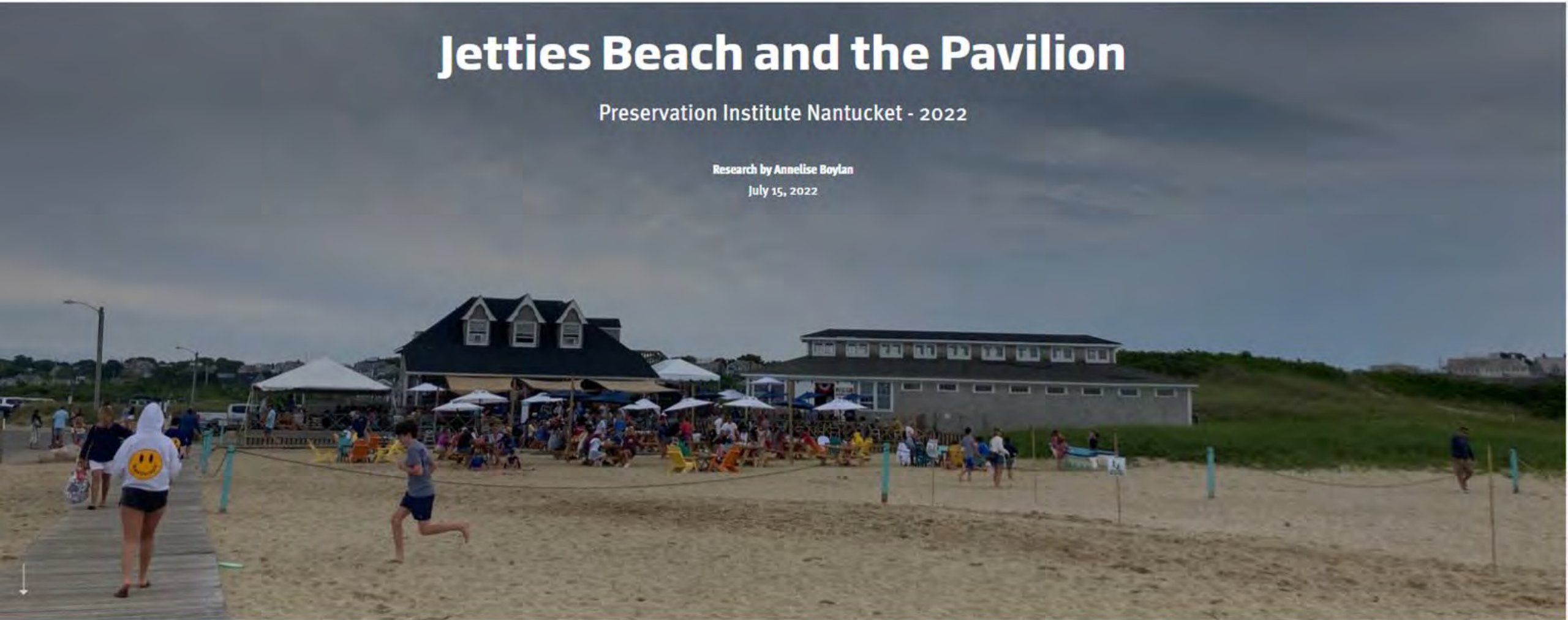


Jetties Beach and the Pavilion

Preservation Institute Nantucket - 2022

Research by Annelise Boylan

July 15, 2022





Project Significance

- Developing plans for long term use of Cultural Landscapes
- Reimagining Jetties Beach and the buildings in a new way
- Protect and educate the public about natural resources

Potential Grant Funding

Site Development

- Roadway work - Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities program (FEMA)
- Hazard Mitigation Strategies - Pre-Disaster Management Program (FEMA)

Historic Preservation

- Federal Historic Preservation Fund (CLG program)
- Massachusetts Preservation Project Funds

Ecological Restoration

- Federal Historic Preservation Fund (CLG program)
- Massachusetts Preservation Project Funds
- Stormwater - MVP Action Grants

References

Thank you for the support and generosity of the following individuals.

Holly Backus (PLUS department)
Charlie Polochi (Parks and Recreation Department)
Vince Murphy (Natural Resources Department)
Kim Rose (PIN)
Cleary Larkin (PIN)
The Nantucket Historical Association

Nantucket Coastal Resiliency Plan (2021)
The 2007 PIN report
NOAA / Massachusetts Coastal Flood Risk Model(MC-FRM)
Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2019
Resilient Nantucket: Flooding Adaptation & Building Elevation Design Guidelines 2021
Parks and Recreation Master Plan 2020
Inquirer & Mirror Newspaper
Nantucket Resilience Toolkit



Preservation Institute Nantucket
1972-2022

Coastal Landscaping in Massachusetts Plant List
Town and County of Nantucket, GIS
Birds of Nantucket
Linda Loring Nature Foundation
Maria Mitchell Association
Brant Point Shellfish Hatchery
Envision Cedar Key