

ROOSEVELT NEIGHBORHOOD

Streetscape Concept Plan | January 2013



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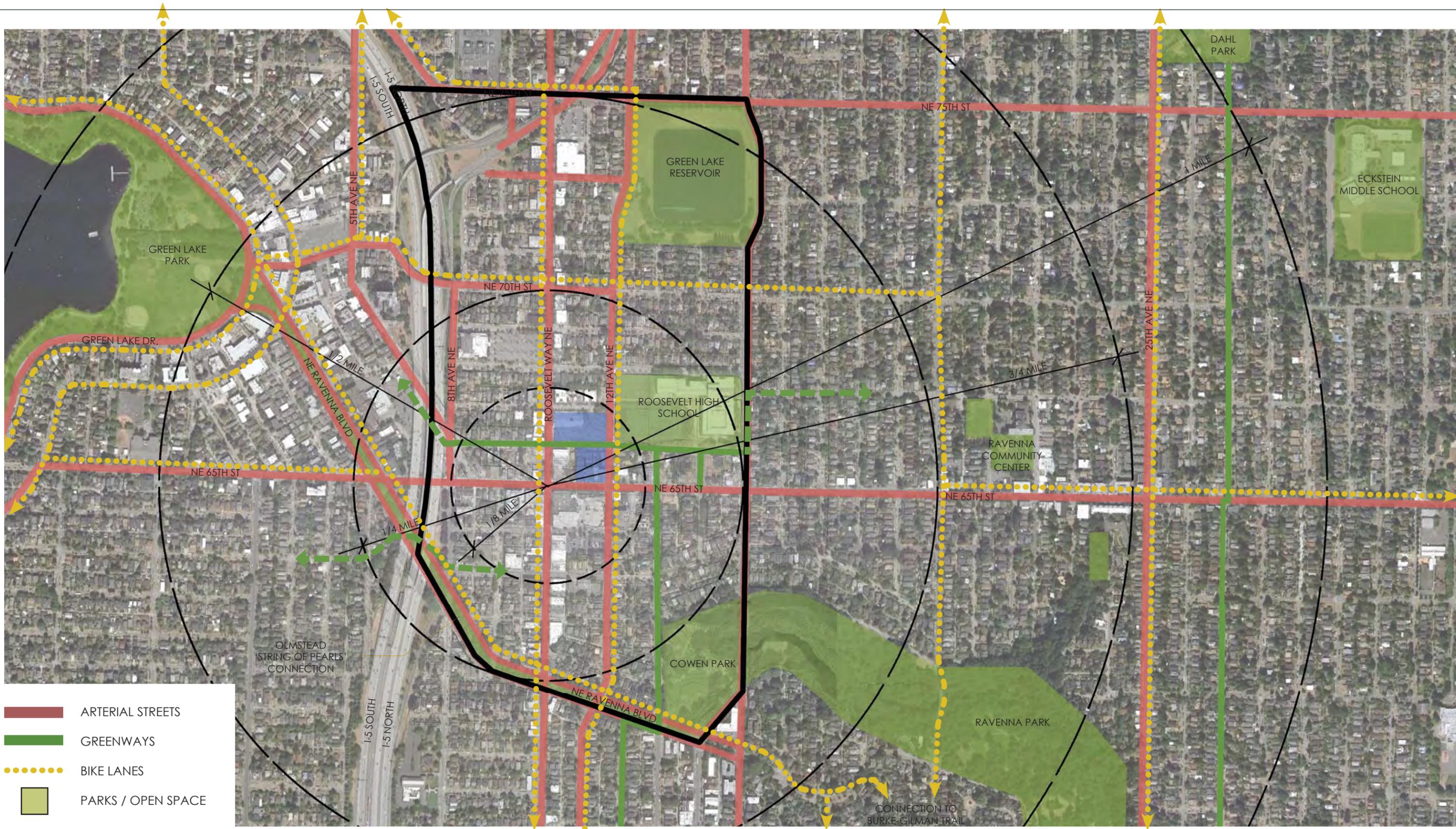
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- ARTERIAL STREETS
- GREENWAYS
- BIKE LANES
- PARKS / OPEN SPACE



1



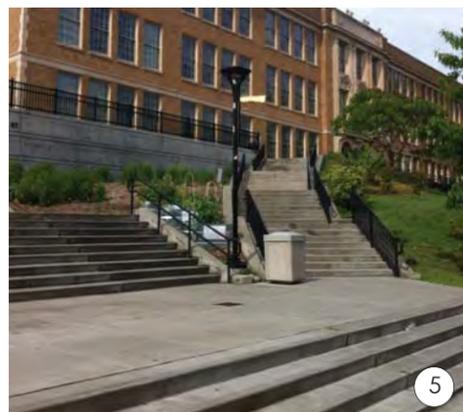
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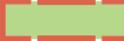


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-  PROJECT FOCUS BOUNDARY
-  ARTERIAL STREETS
-  ARTERIAL INTERSECTIONS



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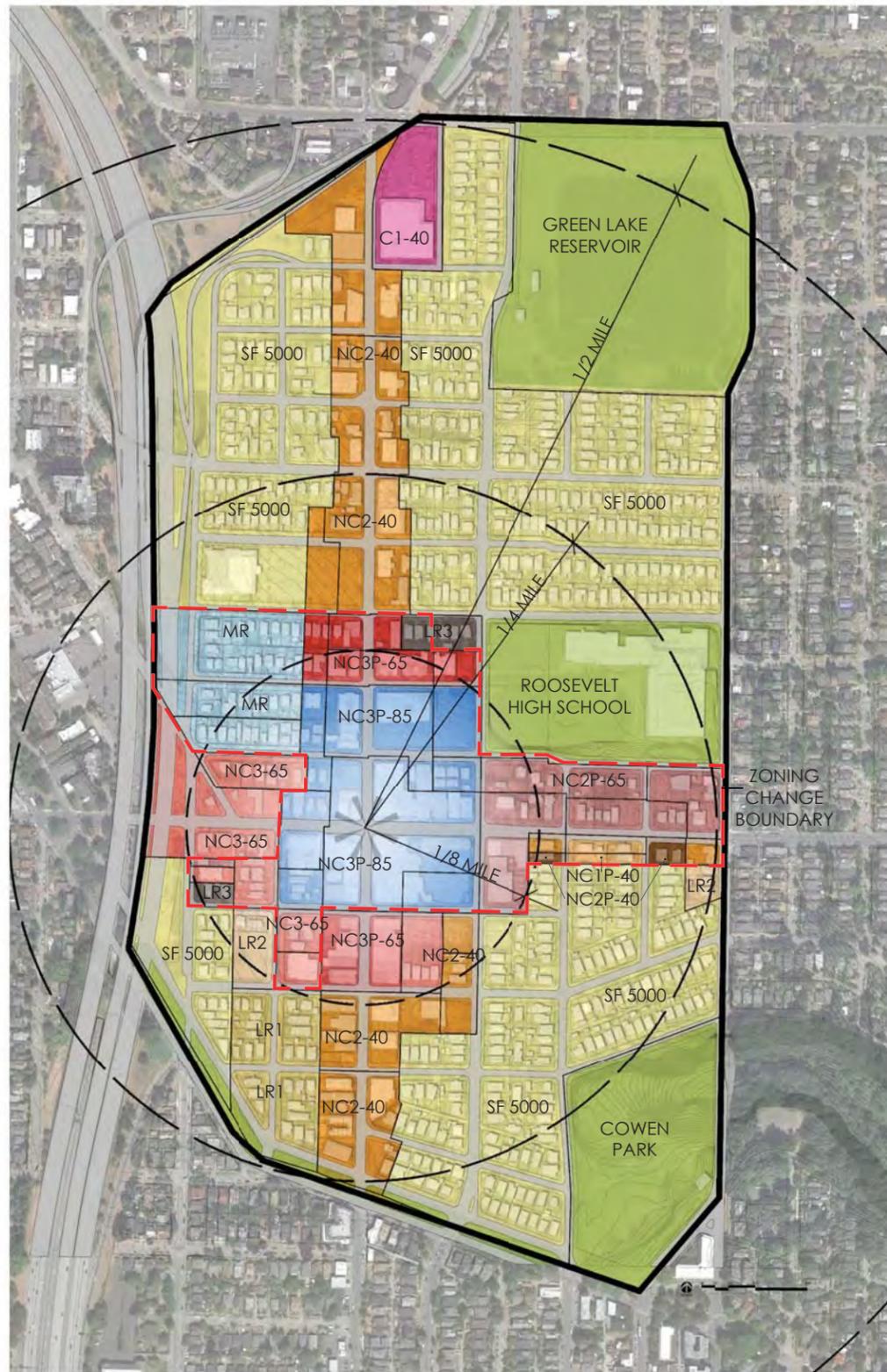


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Zoning Plan

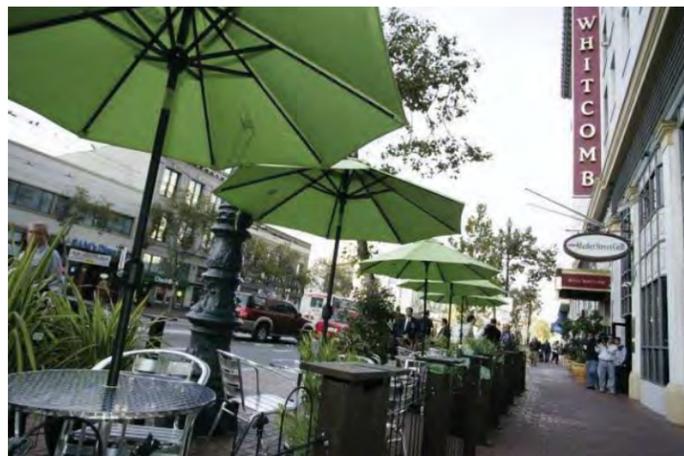


- ARTERIAL STREETS
- GREEN STREETS
- EXISTING BICYCLE LANES
- FUTURE LIGHT RAIL ROUTE
- ✦ FUTURE ROOSEVELT STATION ENTRANCES
- PARKS & OPEN SPACE
- GATEWAY INTERSECTIONS

ZONES	ABBREVIATED
Residential, Single-family 5,000	SF 5000
Residential, Multifamily, Lowrise 1	LR1
Residential, Multifamily, Lowrise 2	LR2
Residential, Multifamily, Lowrise 3	LR3
Residential, Multifamily, Midrise	MR
Neighborhood Commercial 1	NC1
Neighborhood Commercial 2	NC2
Neighborhood Commercial 3	NC3
Commercial 1	C1

Circulation Plan





Streetscape Concept: NE 66th St

Running just south of Roosevelt High School, NE 66th St is soon to be a neighborhood hub. The future lightrail station will be located at the corner of NE 66th and 12th Ave NE, changing the way people access the neighborhood itself, and increasing the use of this street corridor.



- GREEN STREET AND/OR GREENWAY OPPORTUNITY
 - COMMERCIAL CORE STREET
 - ON STREET PARKING
 - PRIMARY BIKE ROUTES
 - EXISTING BUS STOP LOCATIONS
 - EXISTING TREES
- NE 66TH ST APARTMENTS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT - 195 HOUSING UNITS
- INDIGO@66 DEVELOPMENT PROJECT - 61 HOUSING UNITS
- GATEWAY INTERSECTION





STREETSCAPE GOALS

- Facilitate safe pedestrian movement to/from the light rail station
- Consolidate bus stops to a dedicated bus loading zone on 65th between Roosevelt & 12th while retaining parallel parking
- Allow for connections to neighboring communities
- Maintain views to Olympics and Mt. Rainier
- Introduce two-way car & bike travel and parallel parking into 66th St.

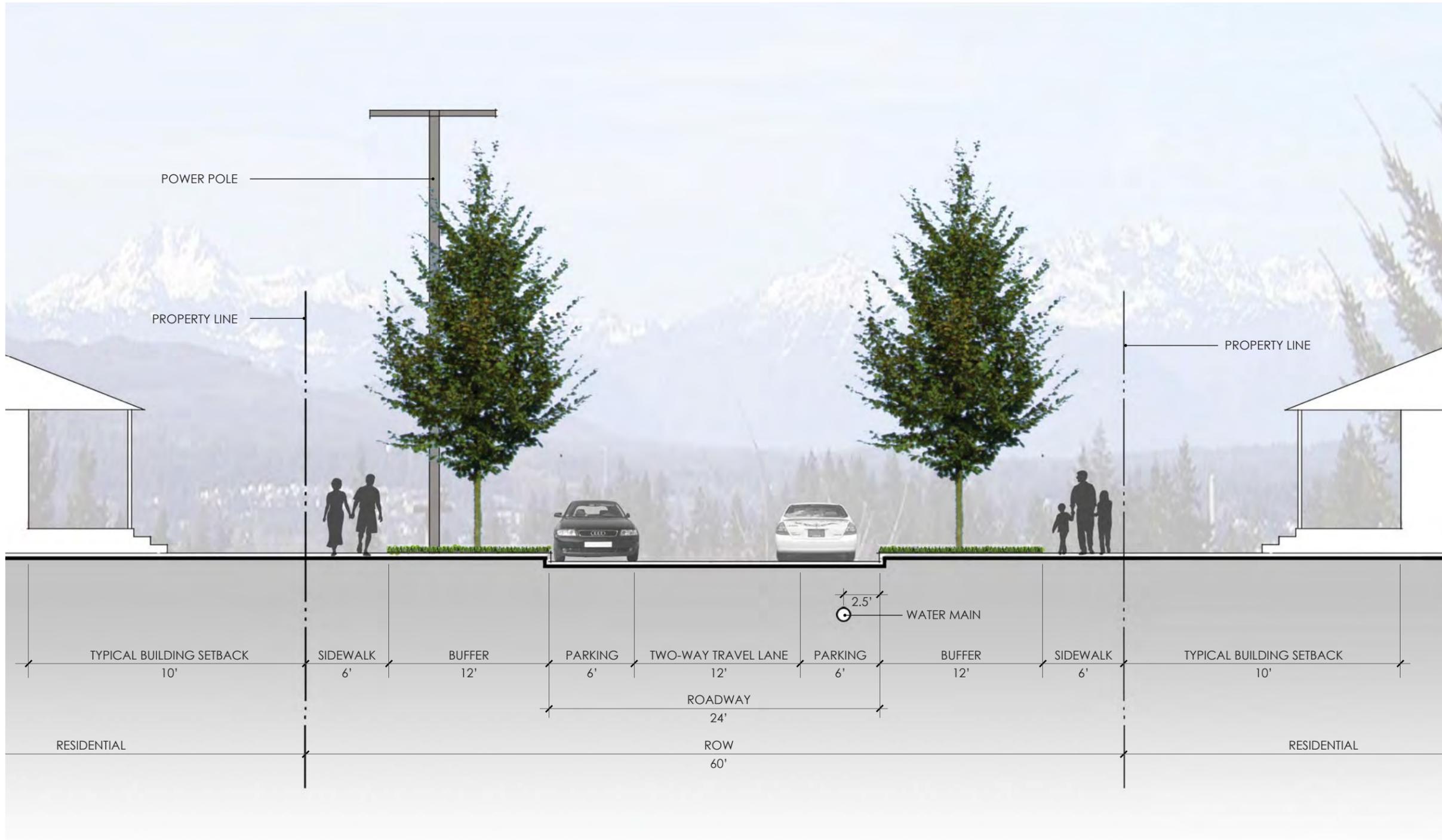
GREENWAY ELEMENTS

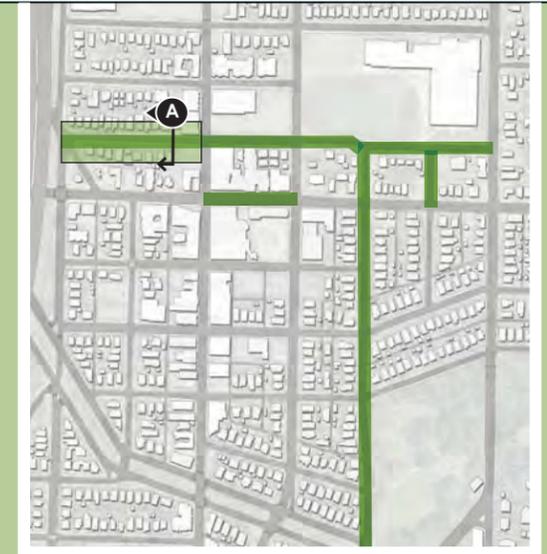
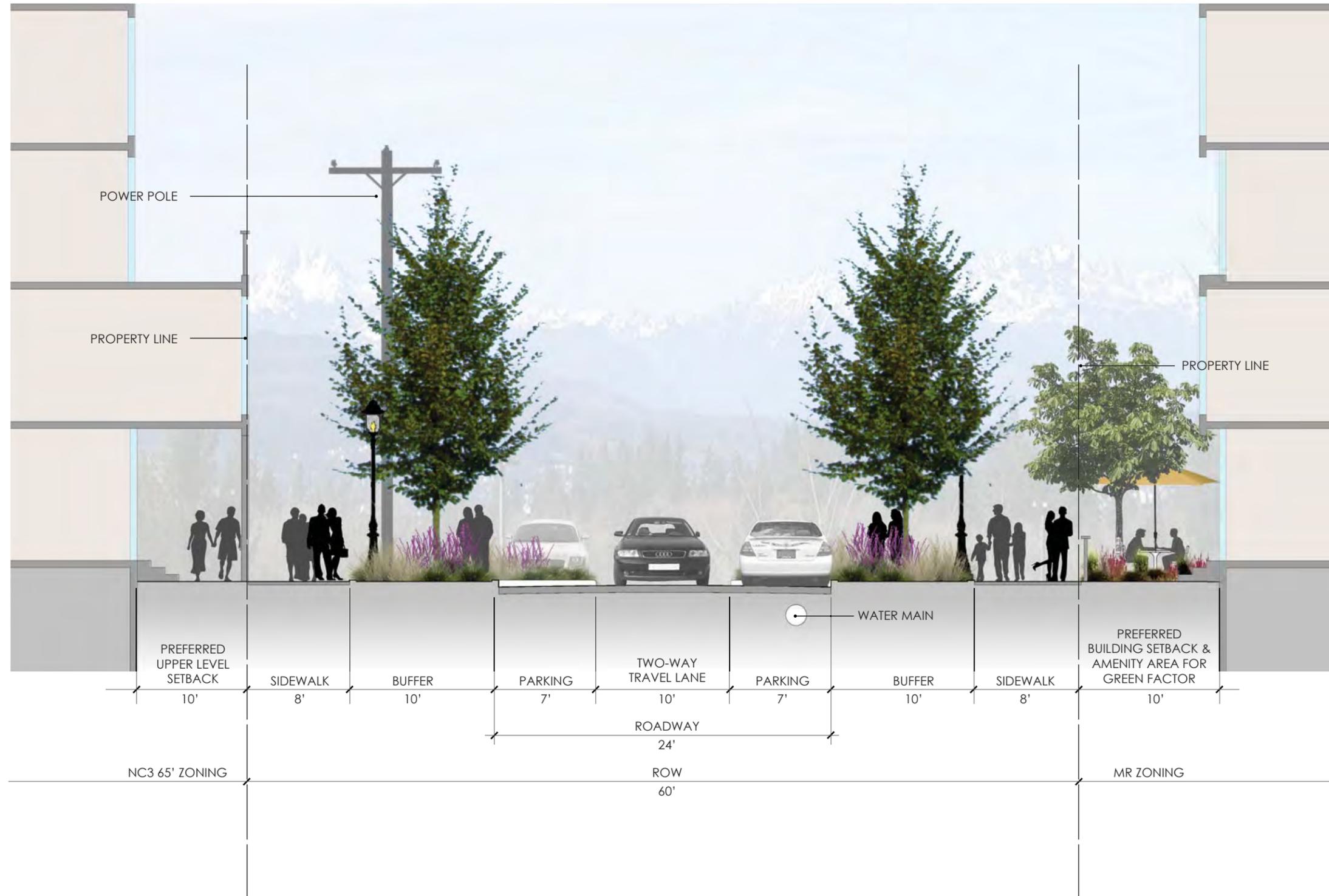
- Curb bulbs on street corners to reduce crosswalk length
- Improved intersection crossings at specified locations
- Improved bicycle routes & markings
- Maintain street widths in residential areas to minimize thru-traffic
- Pedestrian signage
- Potential surface material change in specified areas



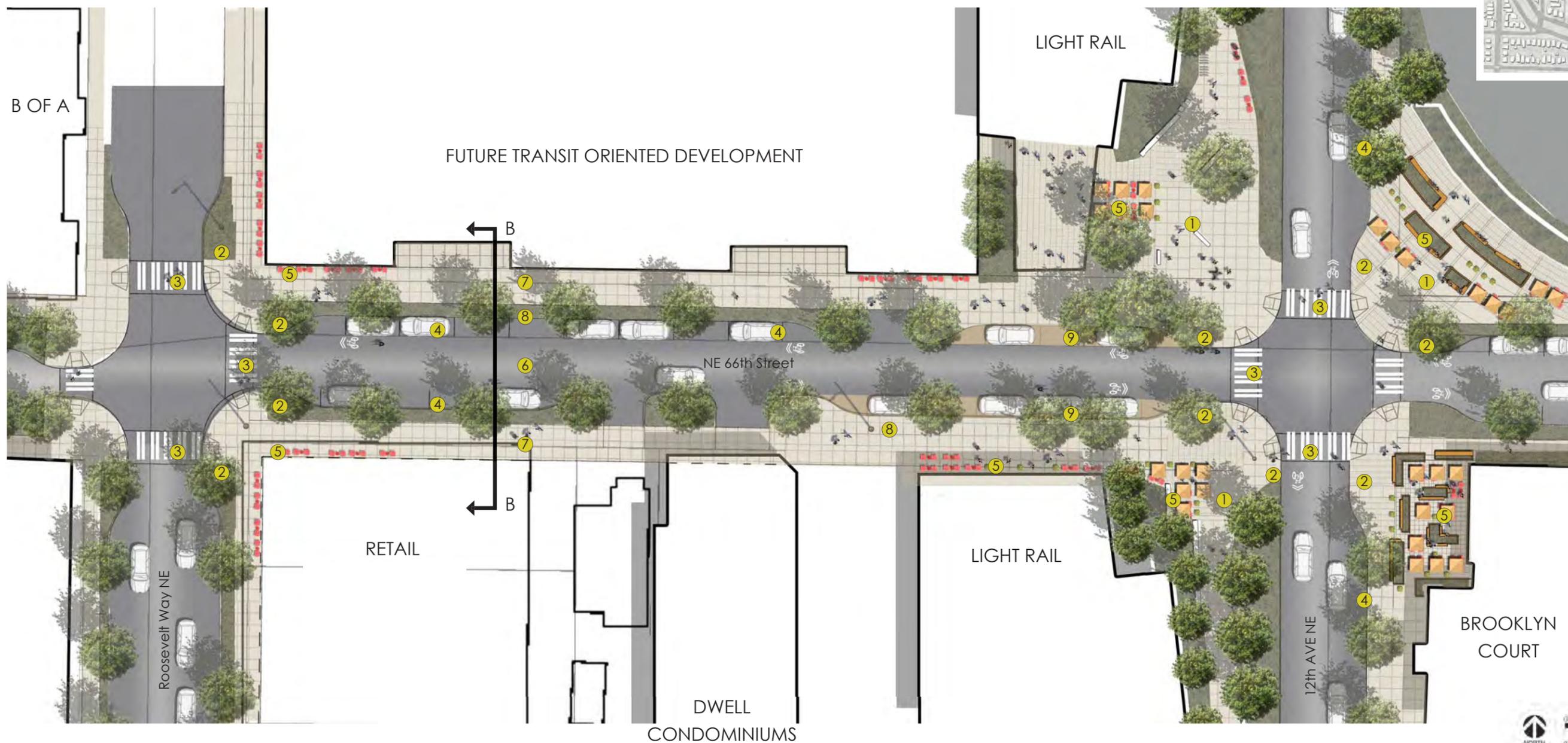
- ① FUTURE CONNECTION TO GREENLAKE
- ② CURB BULBS
- ③ CROSSWALKS
- ④ PARALLEL PARKING
- ⑤ TRAFFIC CALMING
- ⑥ TWO WAY TRAFFIC FLOW W/ SHARED BIKE LANE
- ⑦ SIDEWALKS
- ⑧ PLANTING BUFFER
- ⑨ SHORT TERM PARKING
- ⑩ POTENTIAL FUTURE STUDY OF STREET CLOSURE

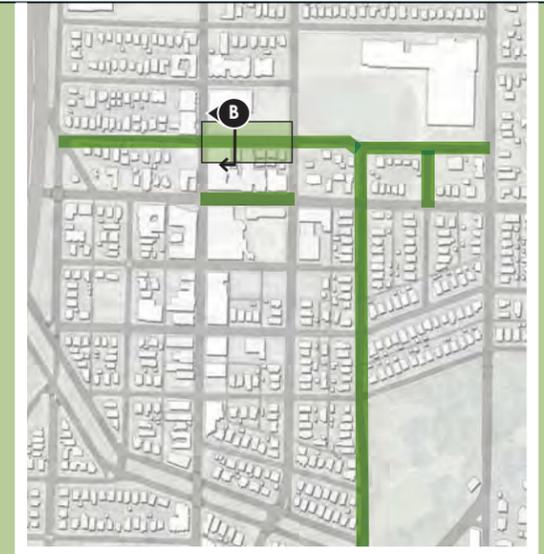
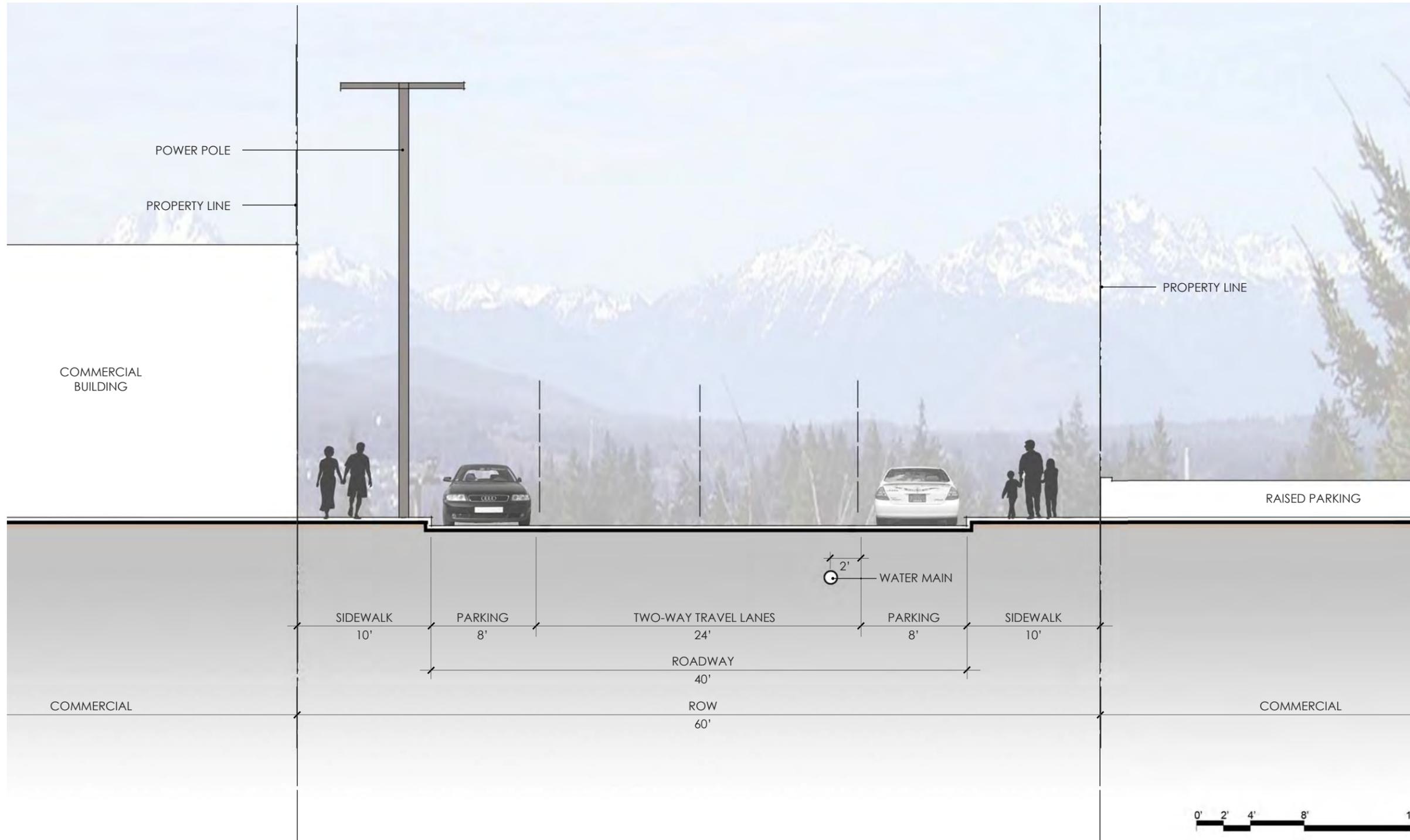


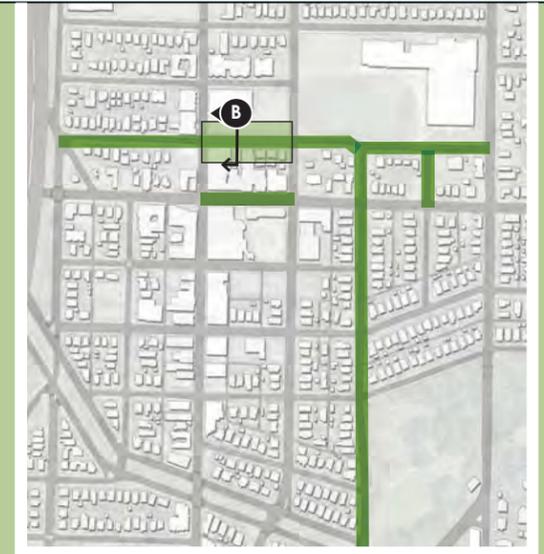
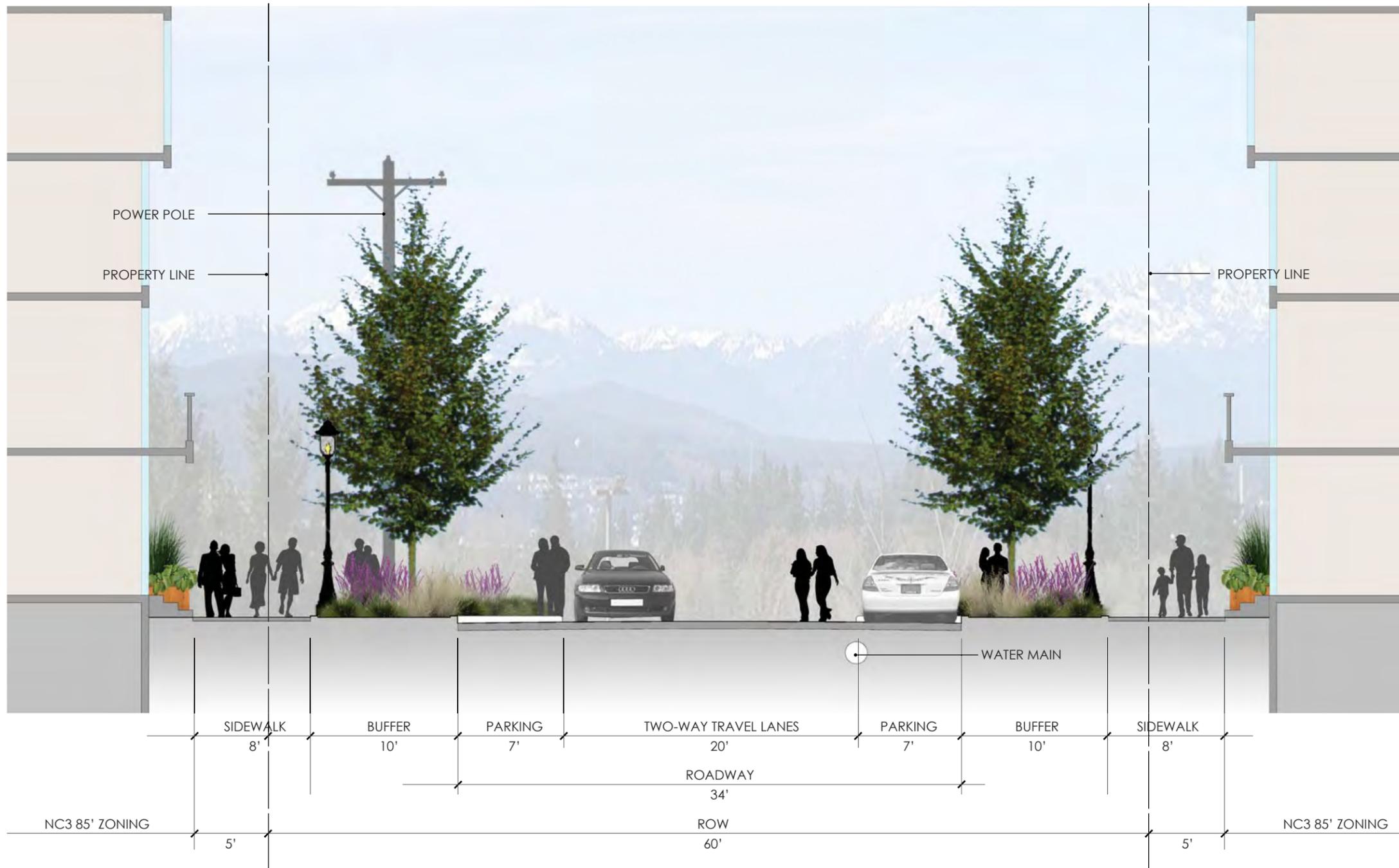




- 1 PUBLIC PLAZA
- 2 CURB BULBS
- 3 CROSSWALKS
- 4 PARALLEL PARKING
- 5 SEATING / DINING
- 6 TWO WAY TRAFFIC FLOW W/ SHARED BIKE LANE
- 7 SIDEWALKS
- 8 PLANTING BUFFER
- 9 SHORT TERM PARKING

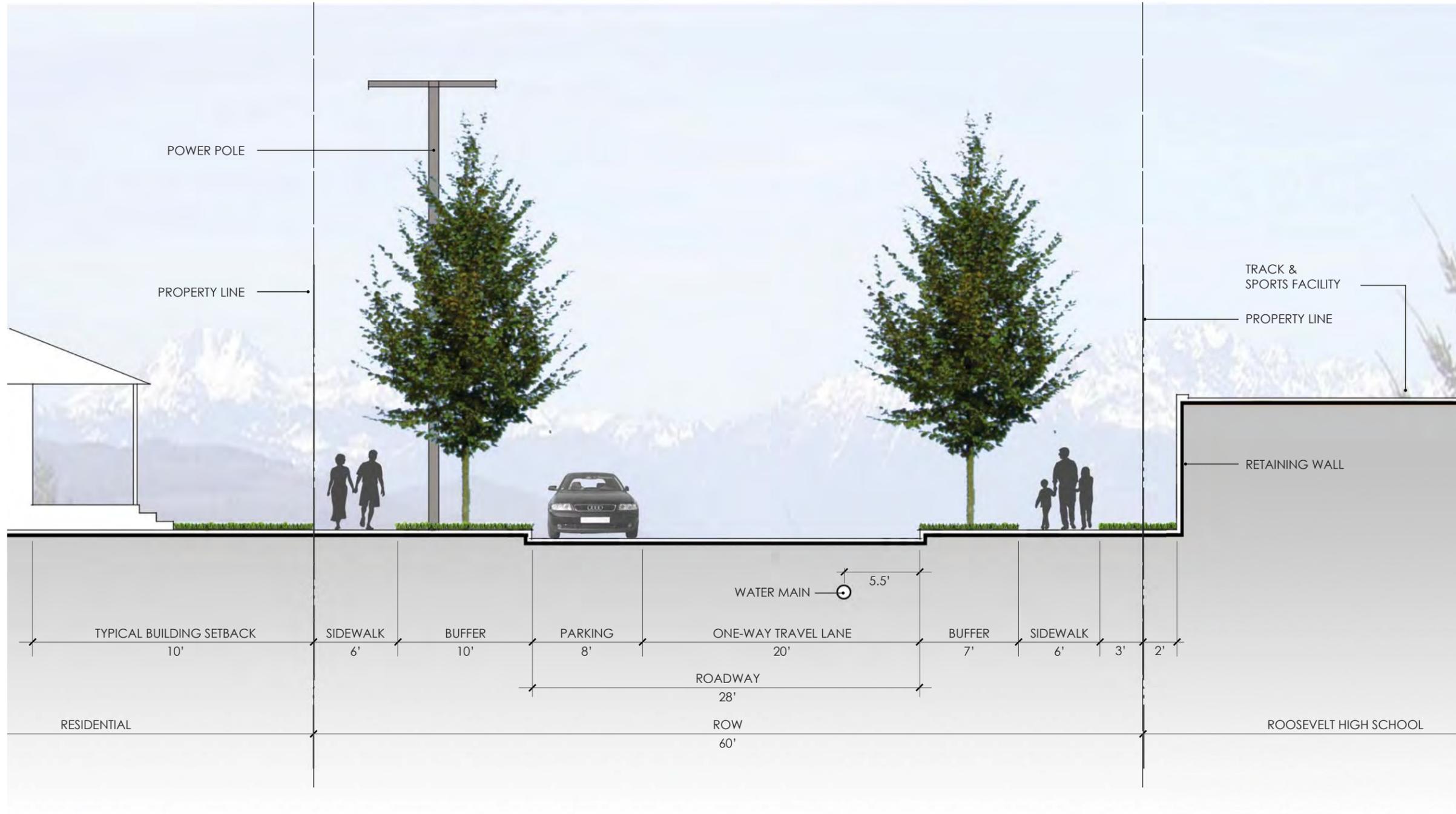


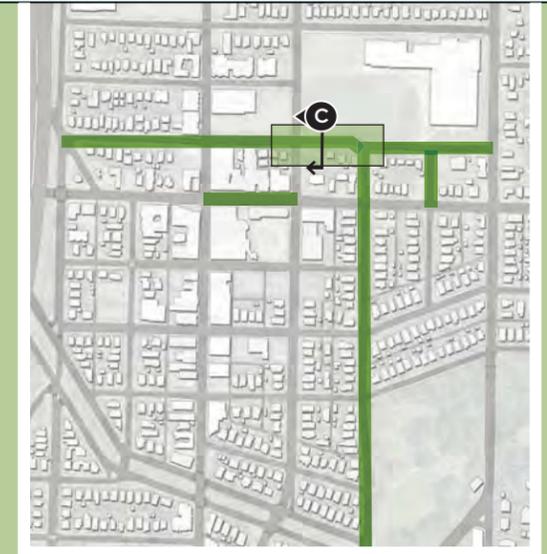
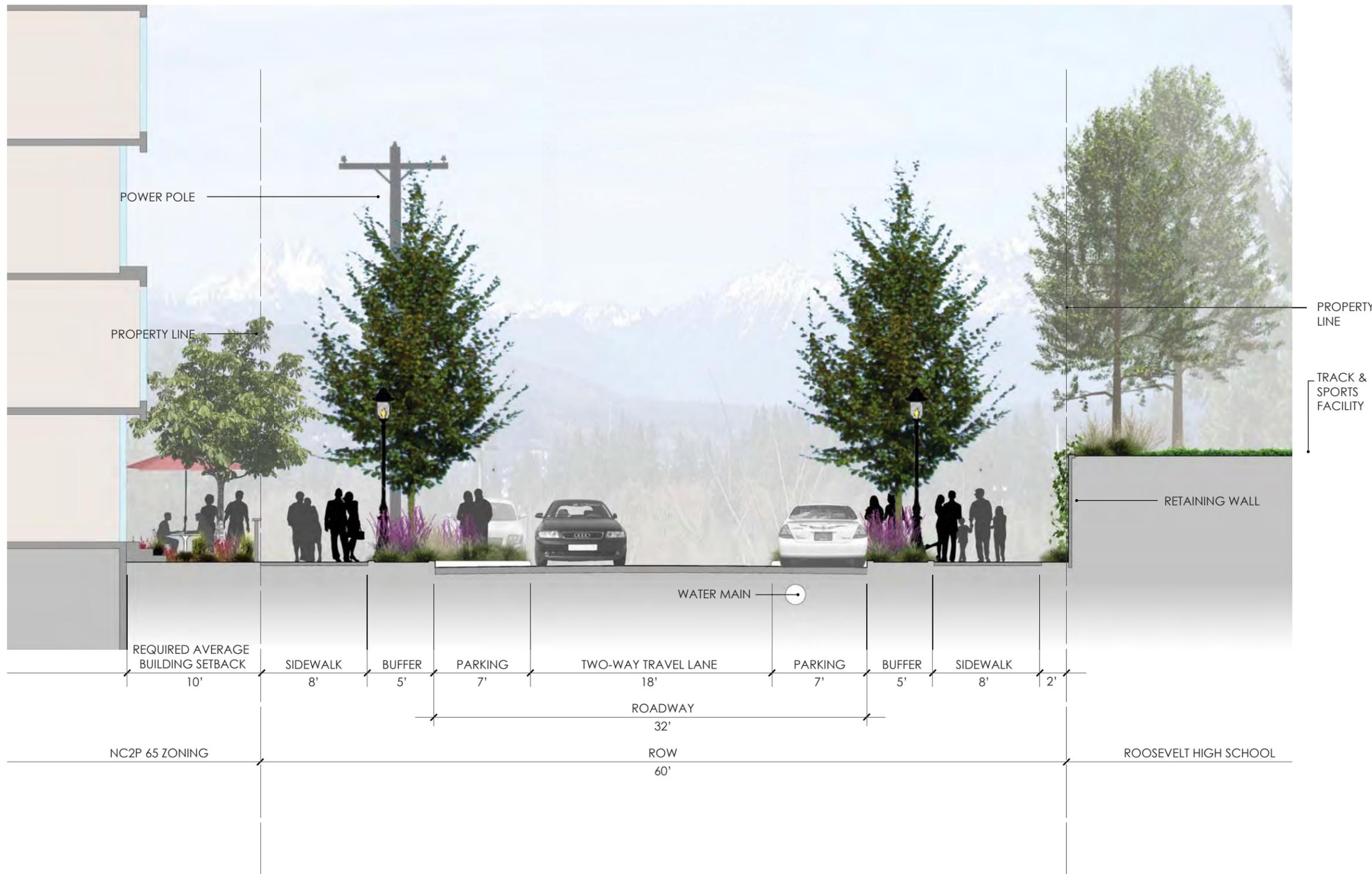




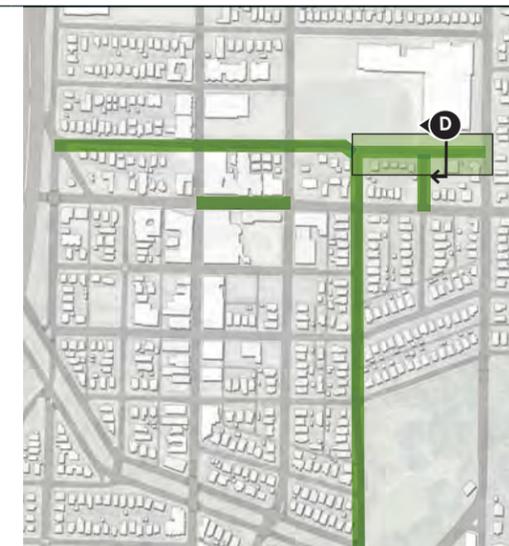
- ① PUBLIC PLAZA
- ② CURB BULBS
- ③ CROSSWALKS
- ④ PARALLEL PARKING
- ⑤ POTENTIAL SEATING / DINING
- ⑥ TWO WAY TRAFFIC FLOW W/ SHARED BIKE ACCESS
- ⑦ SIDEWALKS
- ⑧ PLANTING BUFFER
- ⑨ LIGHT RAIL PICK UP/DROP OFF
- ⑩ POTENTIAL BIoretention
- ⑪ GREEN SCREEN

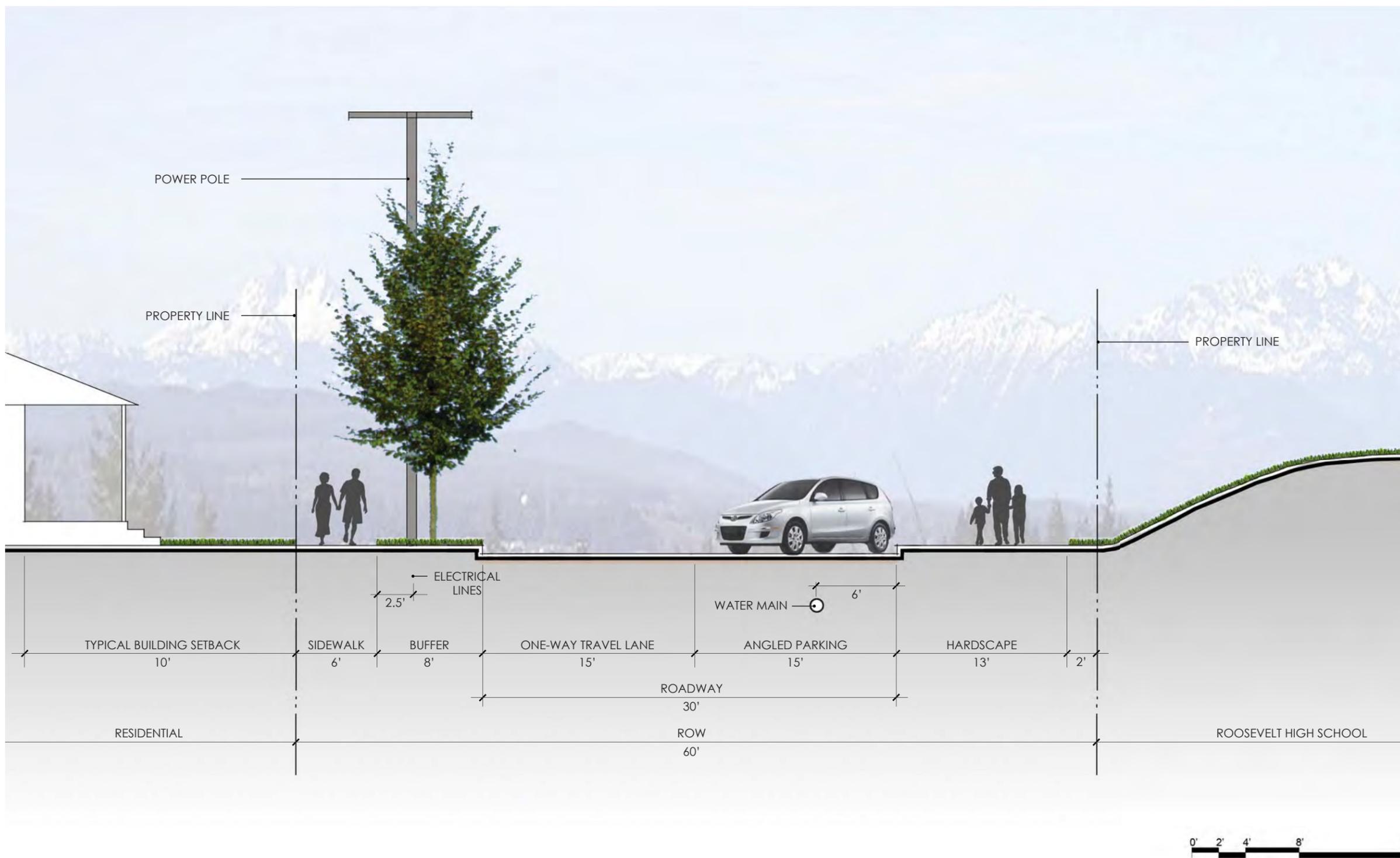


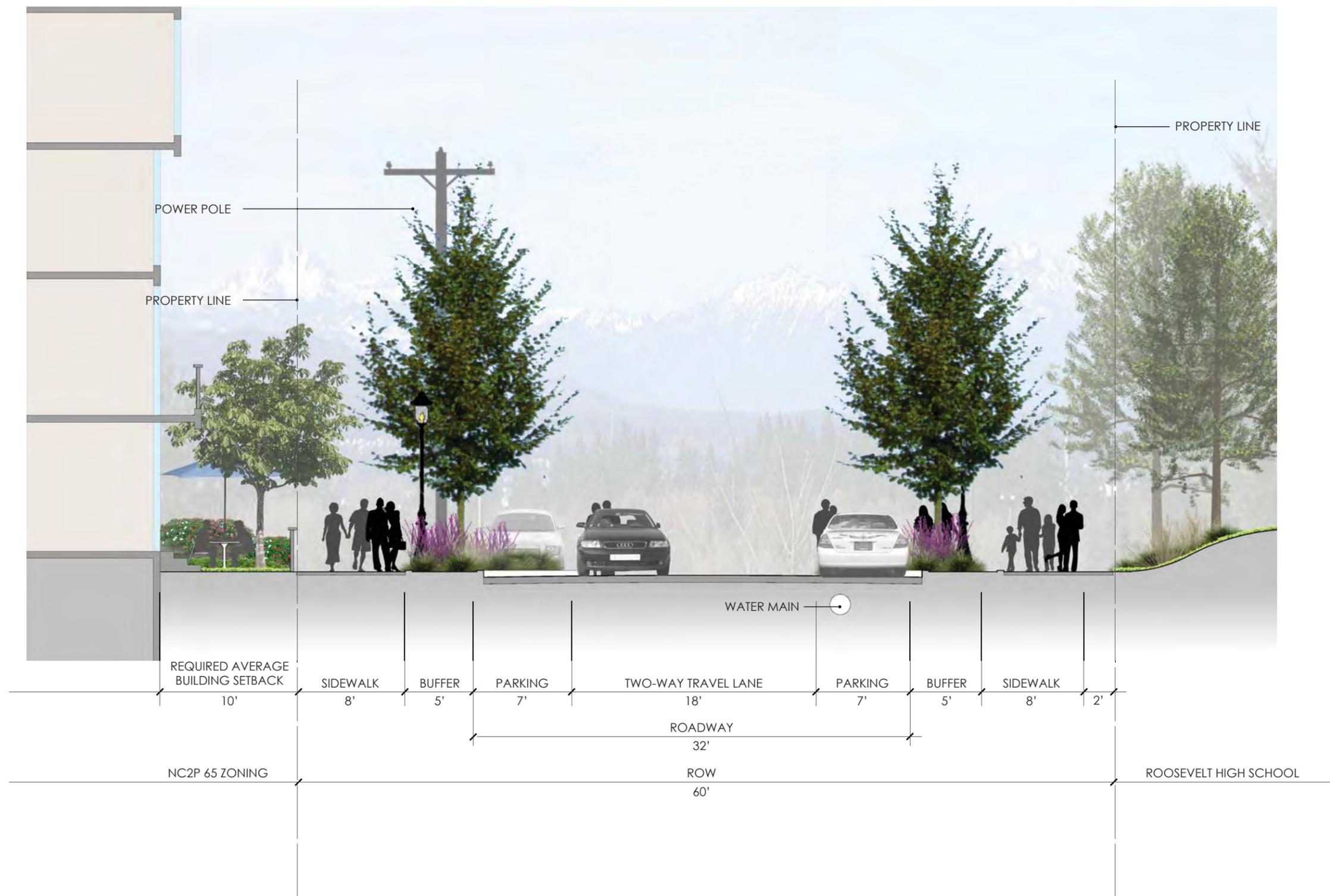




- 1 PUBLIC PLAZA
- 2 CURB BULBS
- 3 CROSSWALKS
- 4 PARALLEL PARKING
- 5 SEATING / DINING
- 6 SIDEWALKS
- 7 TWO WAY TRAFFIC FLOW W/ RESTRICTED ACCESS & SHARED BIKE ACCESS PLANTING
- 8 BUFFER
- 9 POTENTIAL FESTIVAL STREET (Property owners and neighborhood coordination required) * See pg 58
- 10 RESTRICTED WESTWARD ACCESS ISLAND
- 11 POTENTIAL BIORETENTION PLANTER
- 12 POTENTIAL GREEN SCREEN







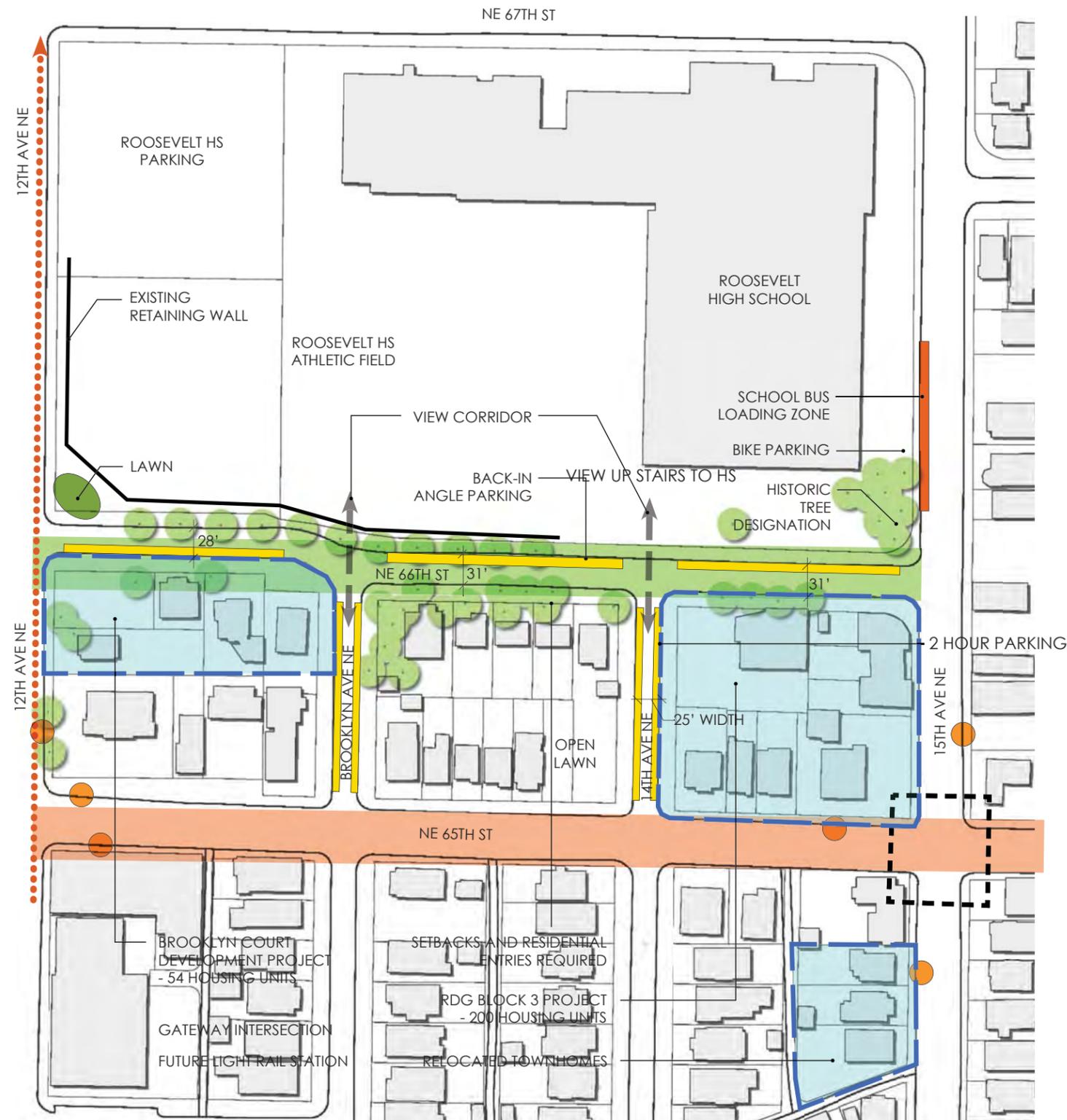
Potential Festival Street Location

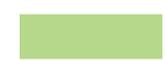
A festival street is a portion of a street that may be closed to vehicle traffic at certain times for community events. Special treatment of the roadway surface to accommodate events - such as distinctive materials, lowered curbs, or a curbsless street - could be explored. Establishing this or other sections of street in Roosevelt as a festival street and applying special treatment would require further coordination with SDOT.



Streetscape Concept: 14th Ave NE

14th Ave NE lies just south of Roosevelt High School. Planned as a short stretch of mixed-use within a primarily residential area, this street can offer the community a unique character not found on the busier roads.

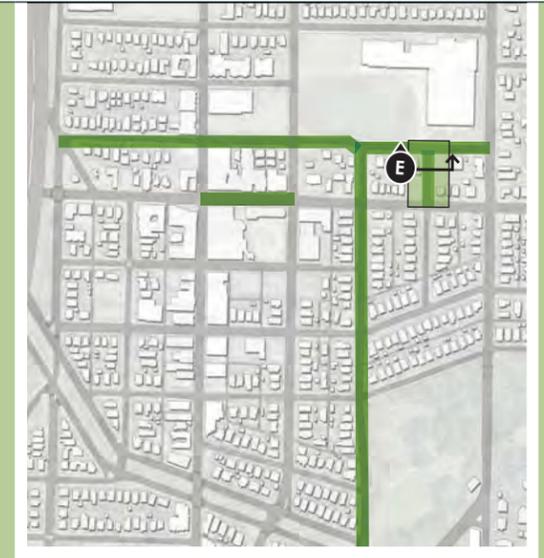


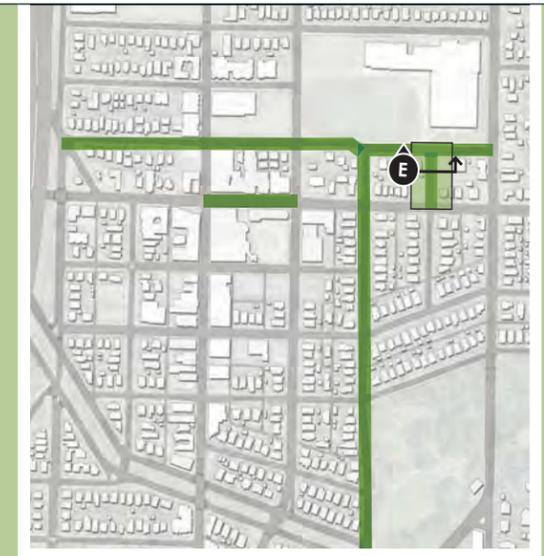
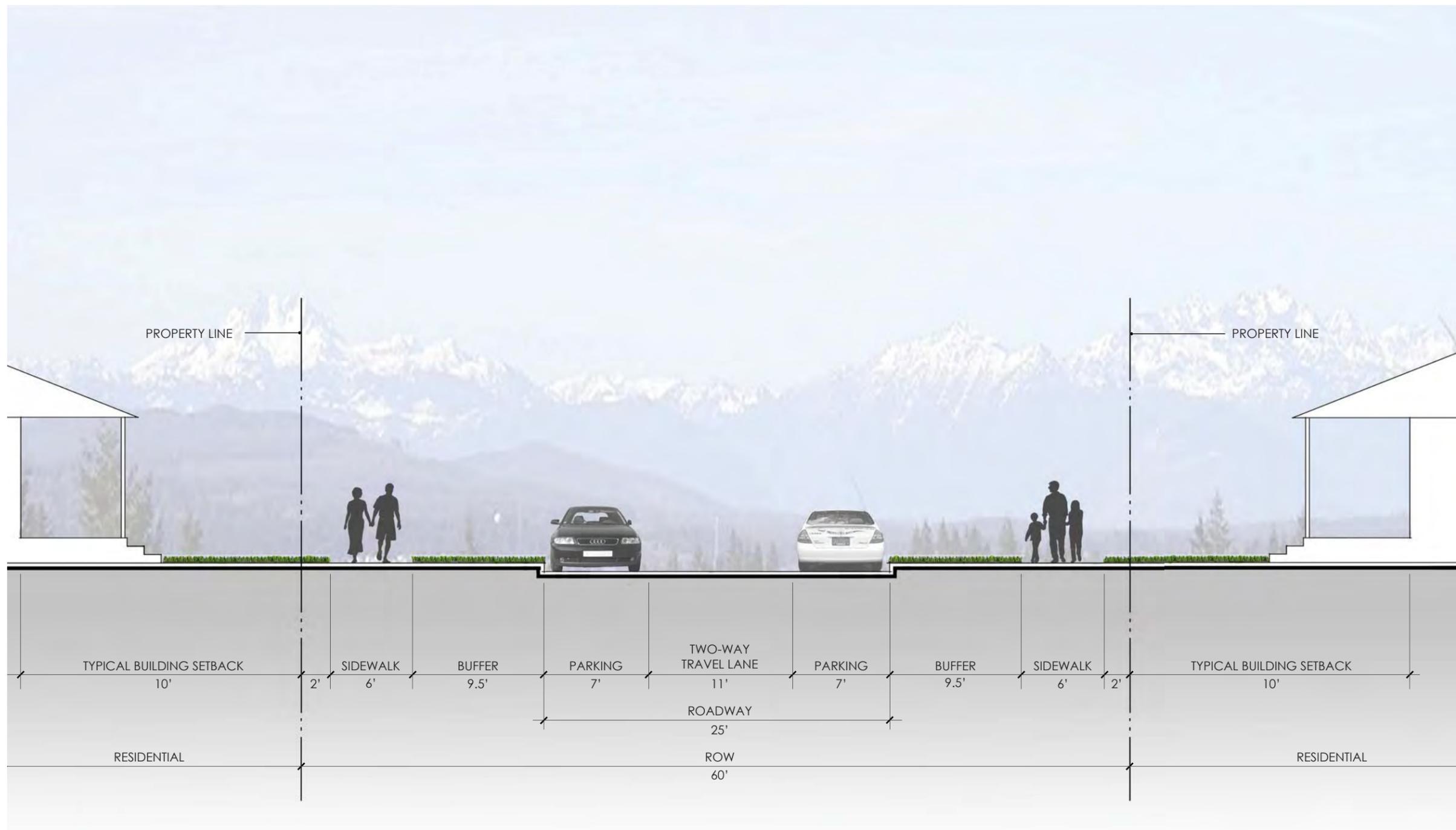
-  GREEN STREET AND/OR GREENWAY OPPORTUNITY
-  COMMERCIAL CORE STREET
-  ON STREET PARKING
-  PRIMARY BIKE ROUTES
-  EXISTING BUS STOP LOCATIONS
-  EXISTING TREES

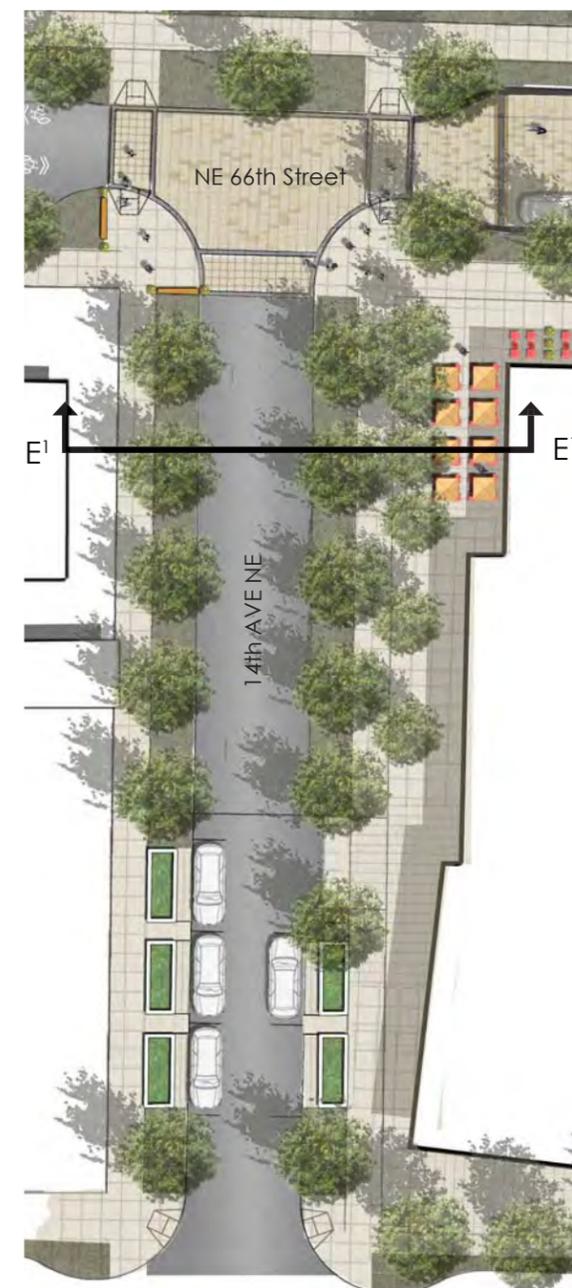
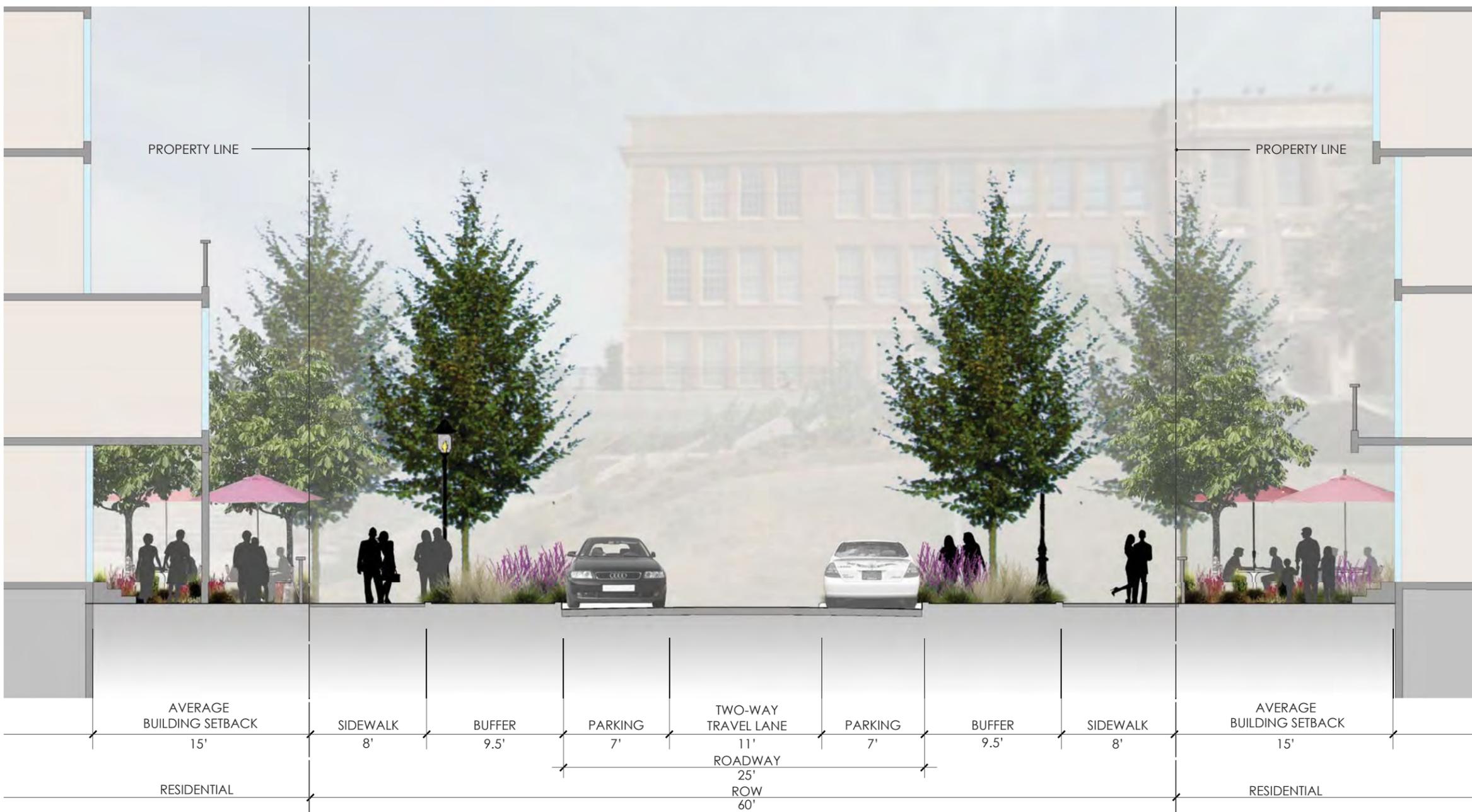


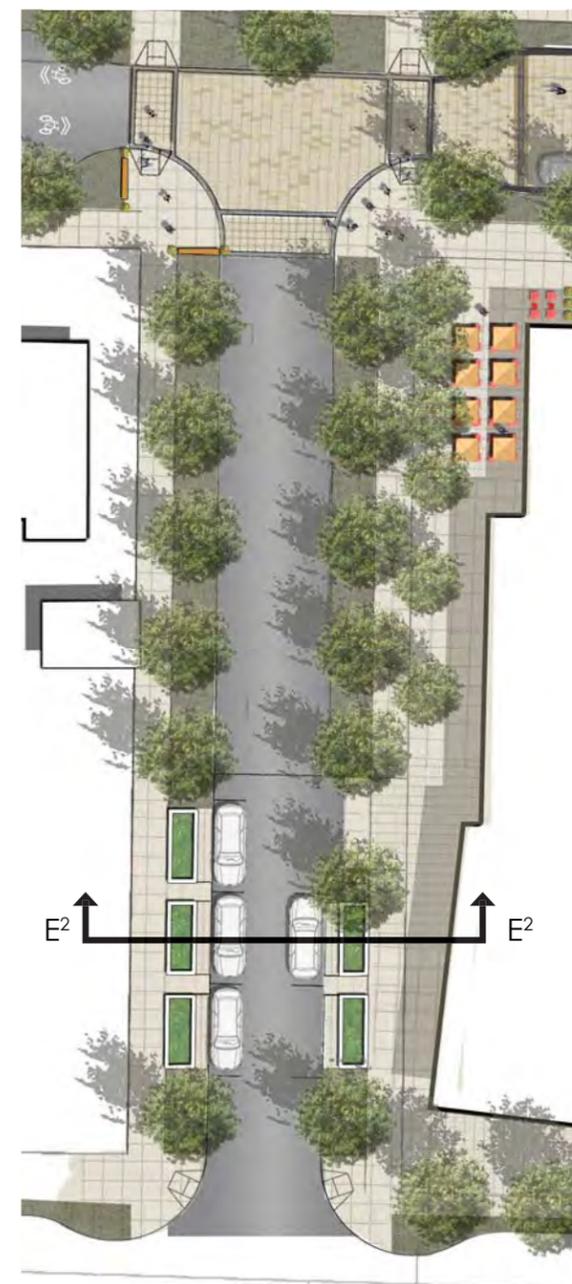
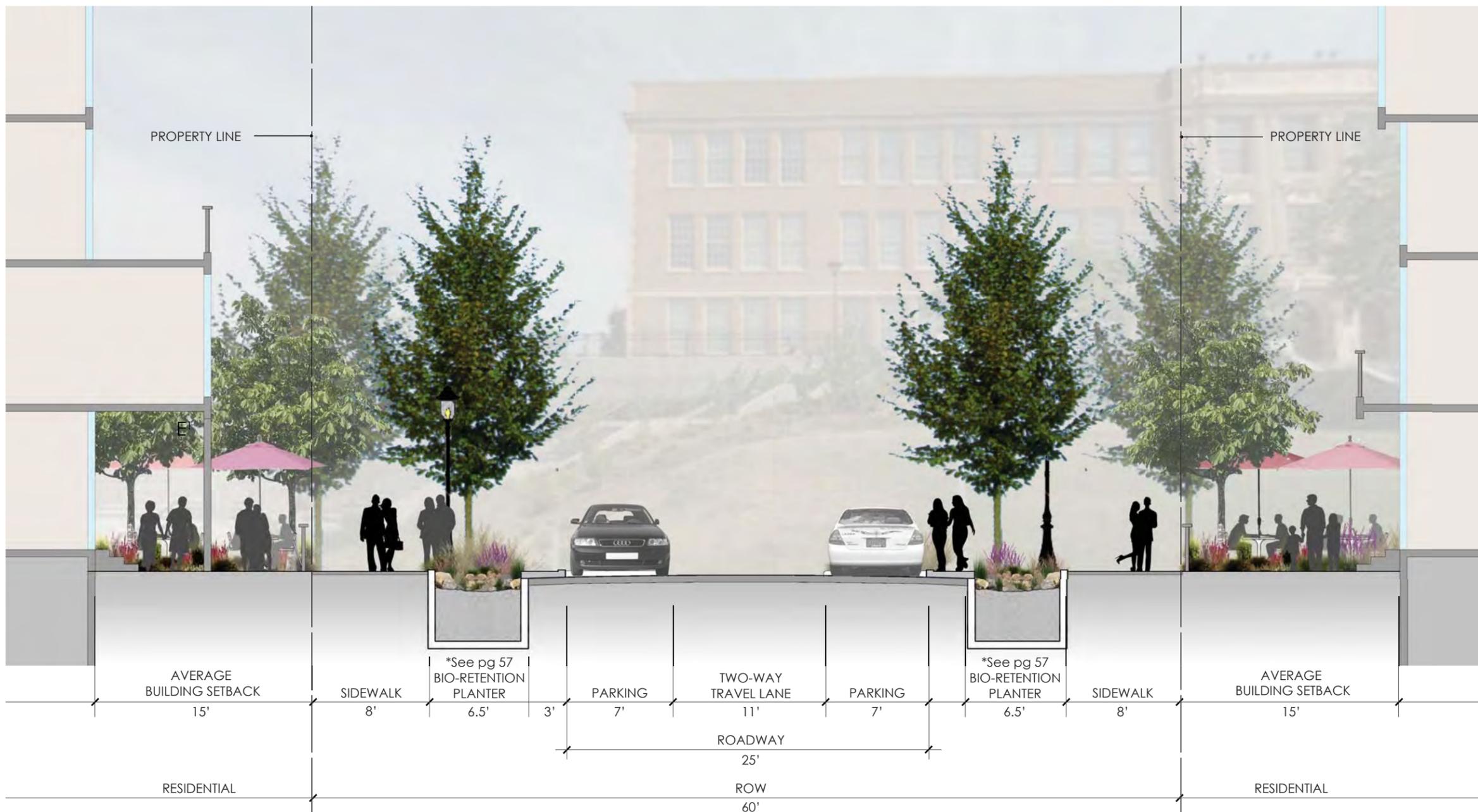
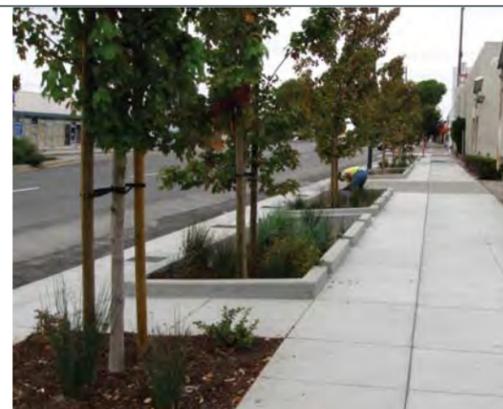


- ① PUBLIC PLAZA
- ② CURB BULBS
- ③ CROSSWALKS
- ④ PARALLEL PARKING
- ⑤ SEATING / DINING
- ⑥ SIDEWALKS
- ⑦ BUFFER
- ⑧ POTENTIAL BIORETENTION PLANTER





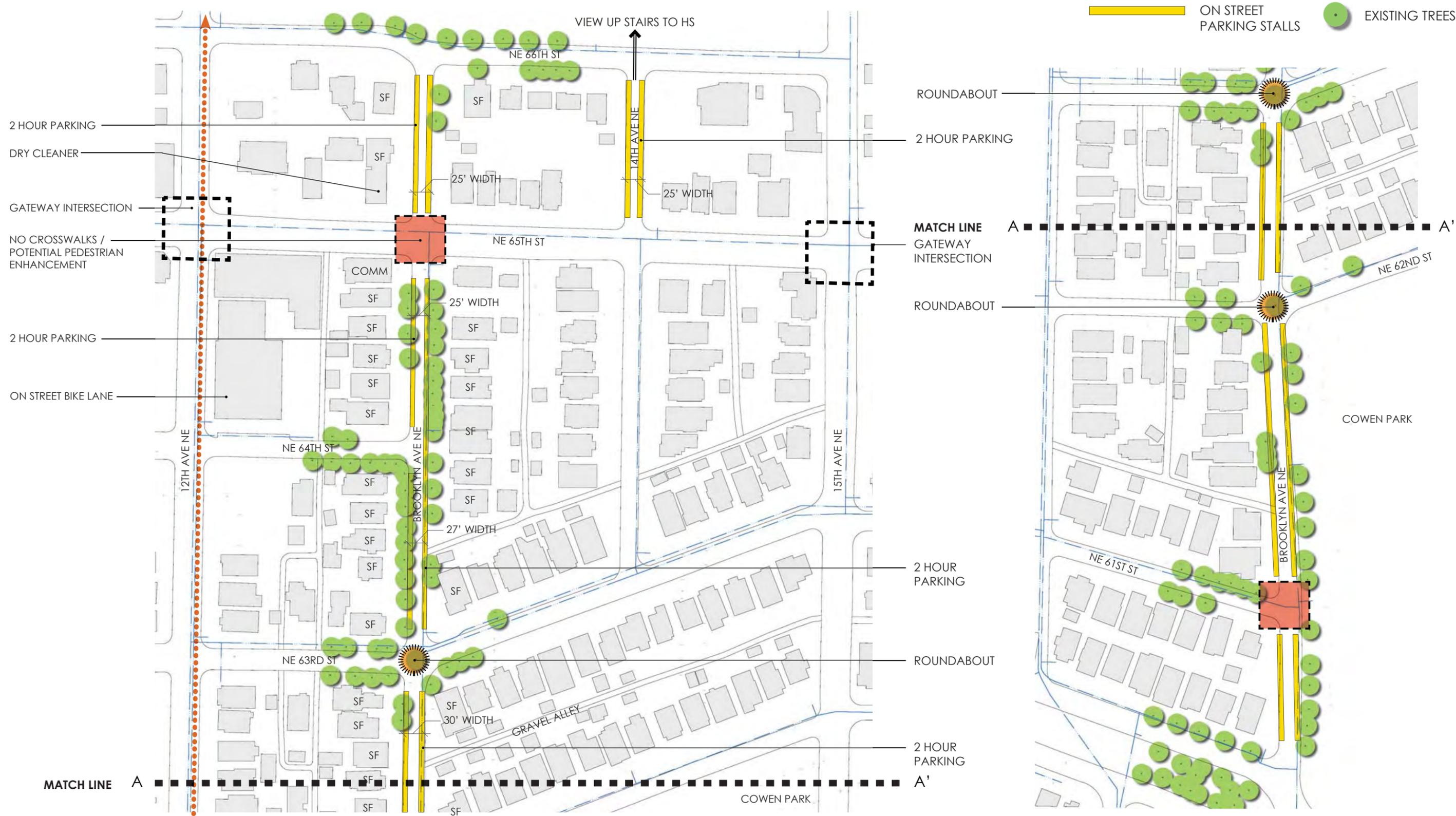






Streetscape Concept: Brooklyn Ave NE

Brooklyn Ave NE is a North-South residential corridor to the West of Cowen Park and intersecting with Roosevelt High School. Its location makes this street a prime site for green stormwater infrastructure as well as an opportunity to reference the historic flow of water into Ravenna Creek.



STREETSCAPE GOALS

- Enhance greenway character
- Facilitate safe pedestrian movement between Roosevelt High School and Cowen Park
- Calm traffic and discourage thru-traffic
- Allow for connections to neighboring communities
- Shared bike access
- Maintain views
- Potential for Green Stormwater Infrastructure to reference historic drainage pattern to Ravenna Creek

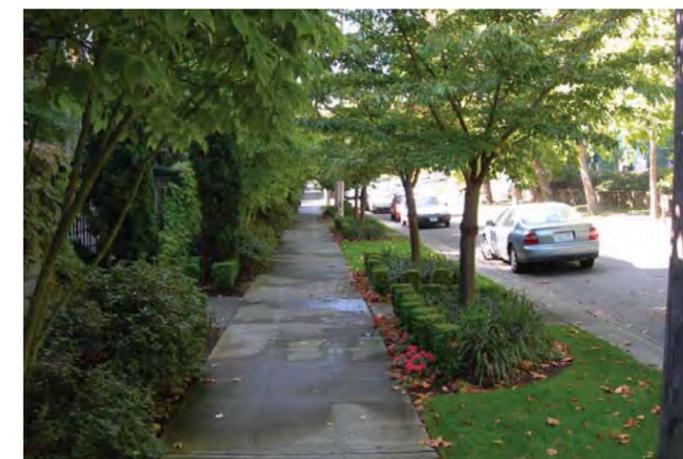
GREENWAY ELEMENTS

- Potential pedestrian safety enhancements at specified crossings
- Shared bike access markings
- Maintain street widths in residential areas to minimize through traffic
- Roundabouts
- Potential GSI
- Potential curb bulb-outs



North Brooklyn

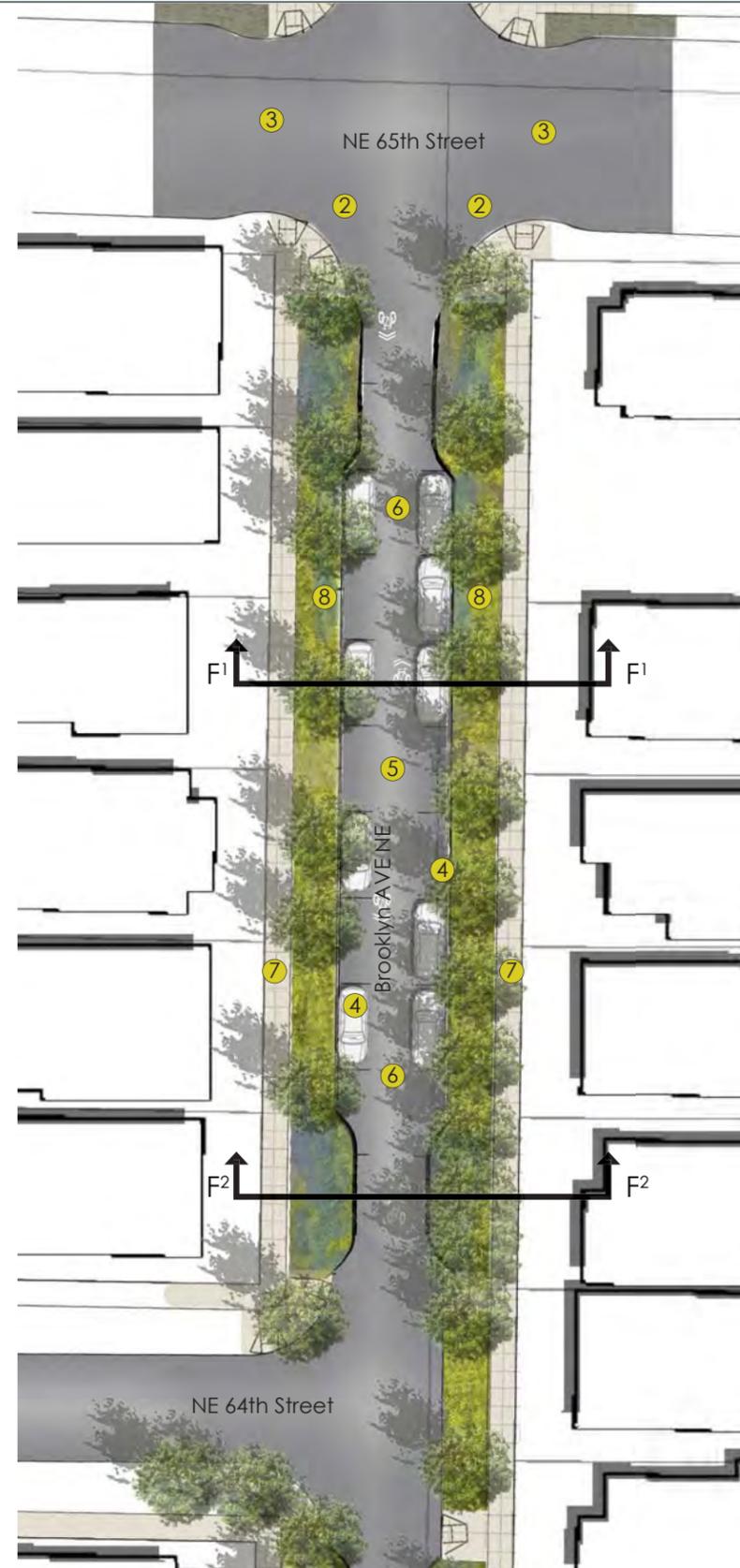
South Brooklyn at Cowen Park





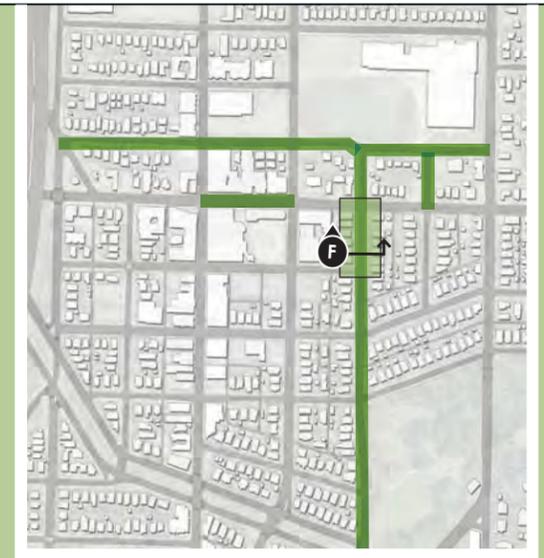
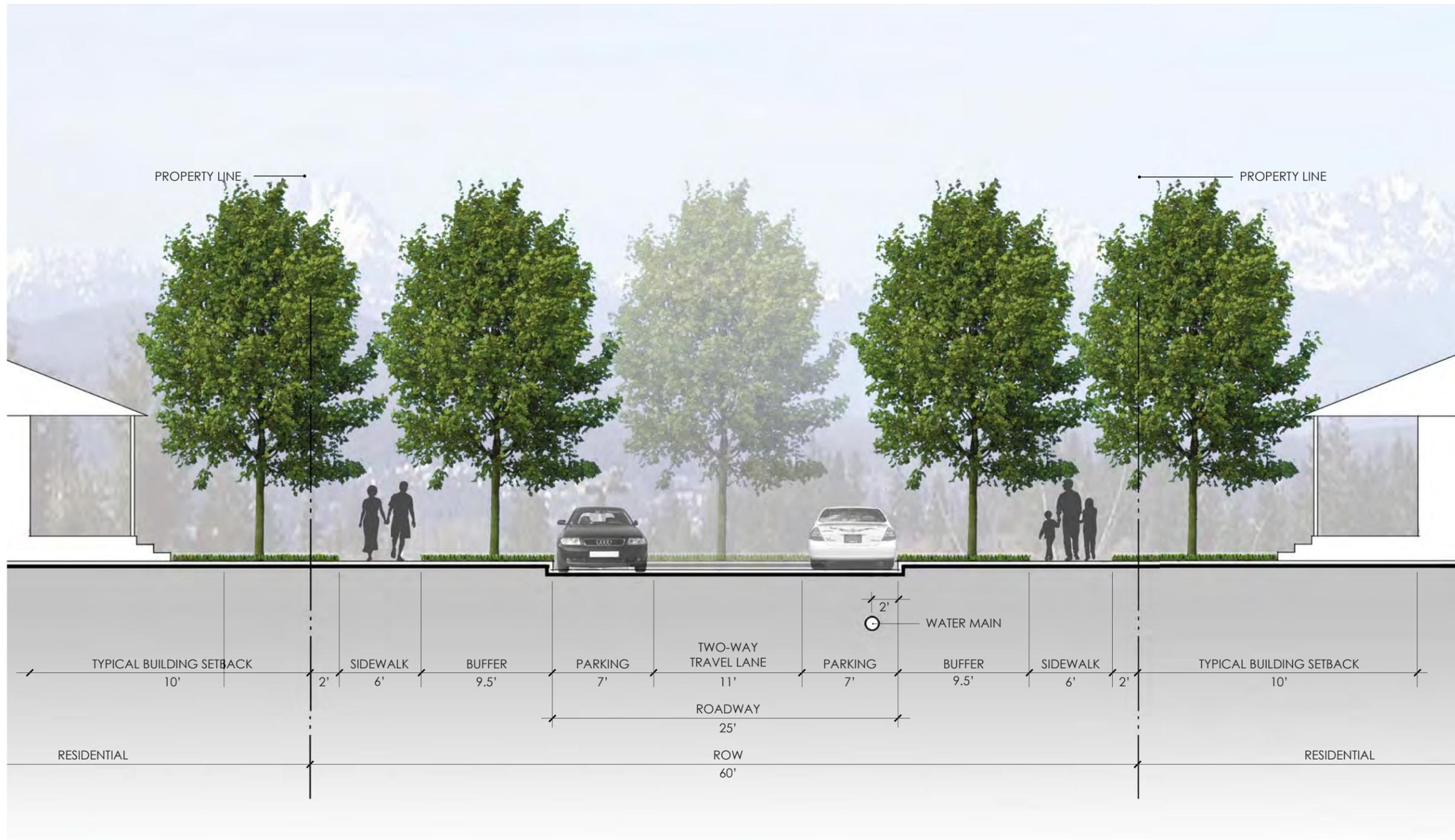
- ① ROUNDABOUT
- ② CURB BULBS
- ③ POTENTIAL CROSSWALKS
- ④ PARALLEL PARKING
- ⑤ POTENTIAL SPEED TABLES
- ⑥ TWO WAY TRAFFIC FLOW W/ SHARED BIKE LANE
- ⑦ SIDEWALKS
- ⑧ PLANTING BUFFER

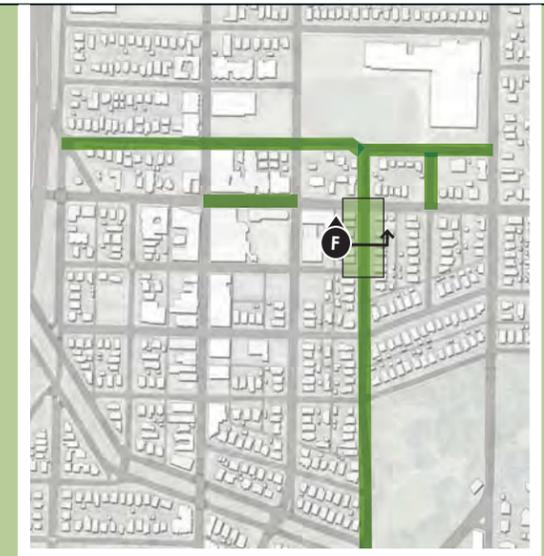
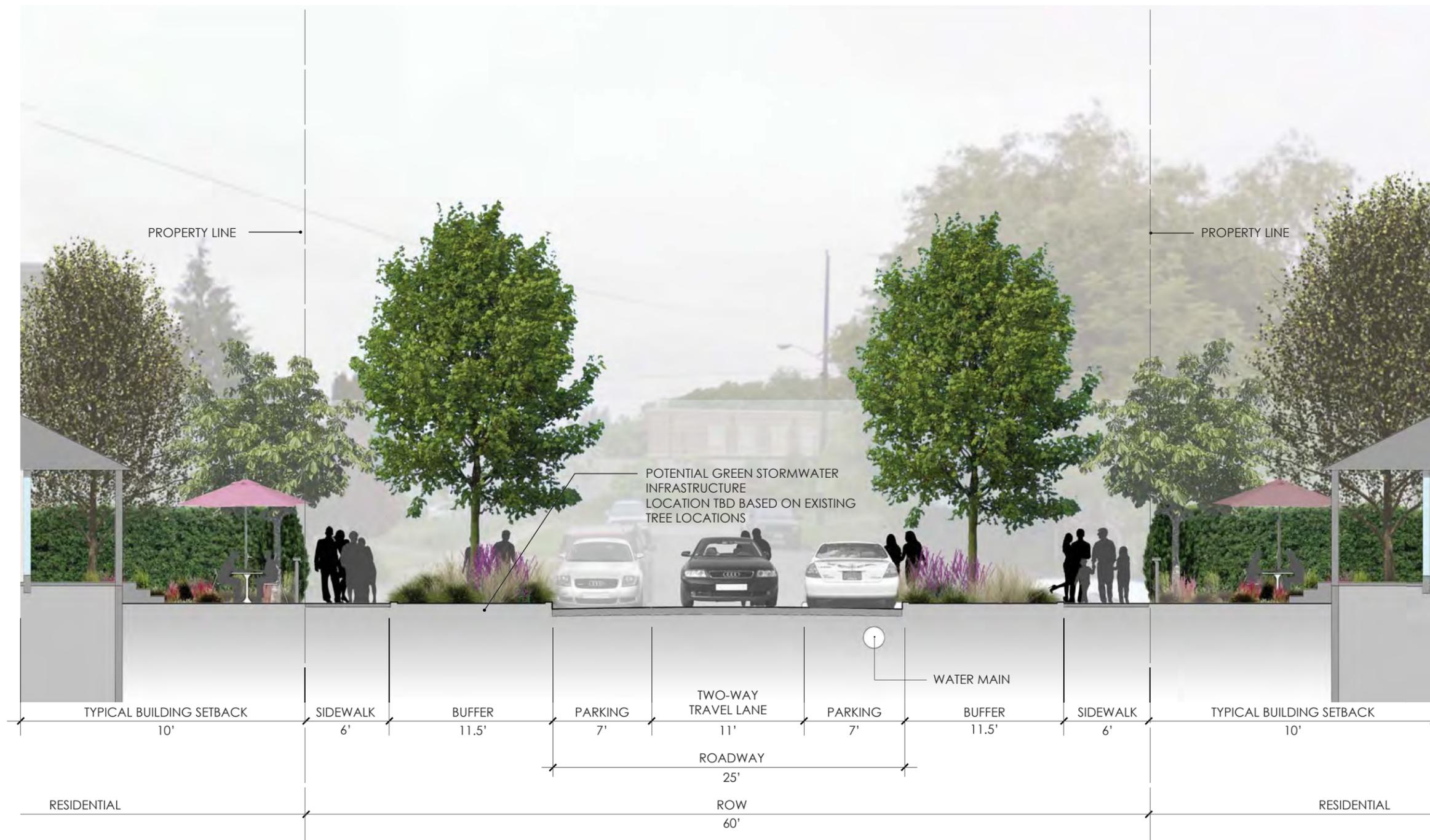


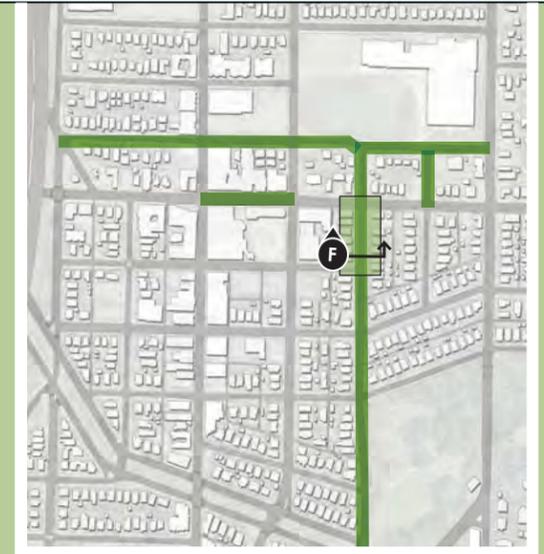
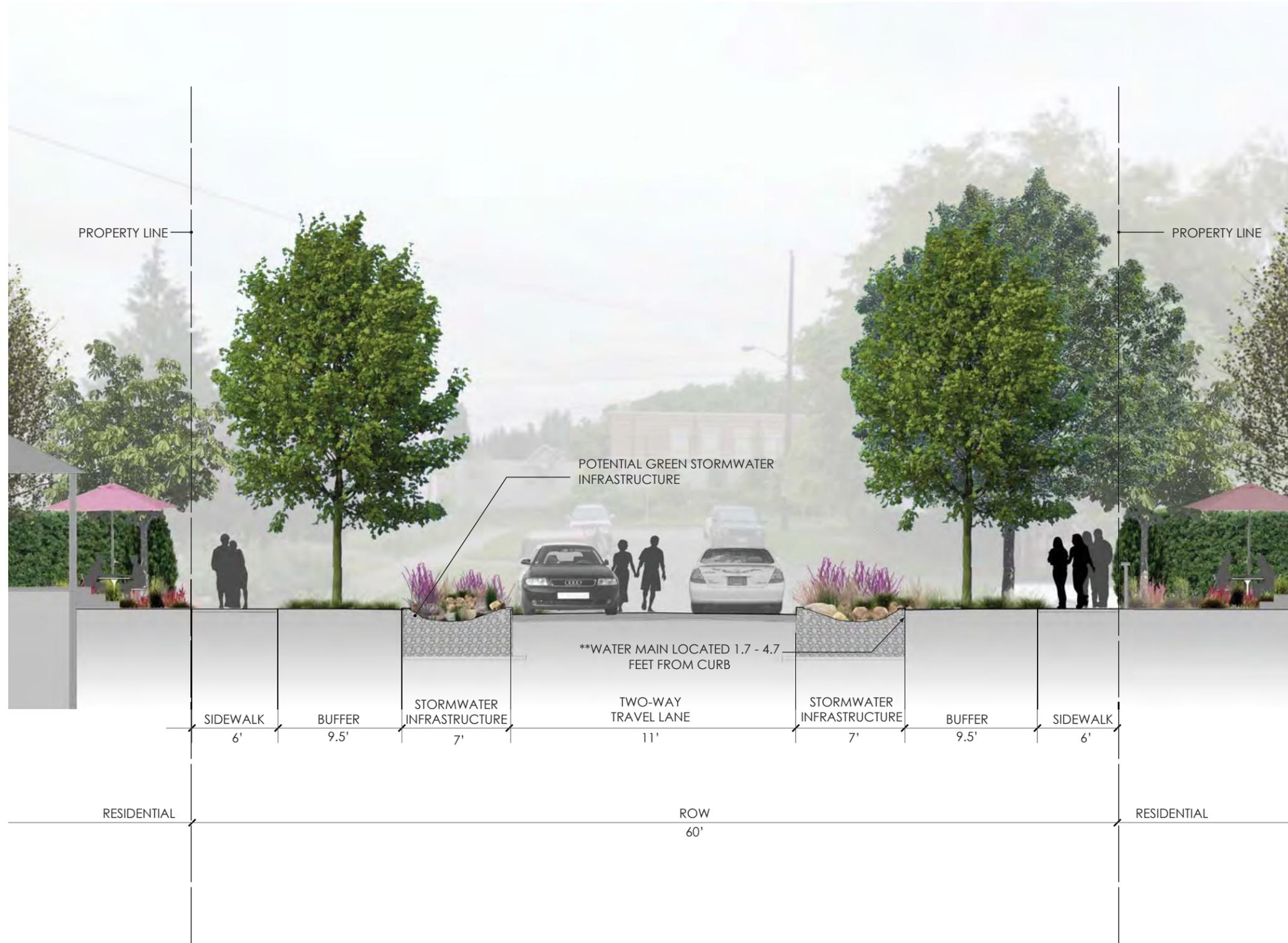


- ① ROUNDABOUT
- ② CURB BULBS
- ③ POTENTIAL CROSSWALKS
- ④ PARALLEL PARKING
- ⑤ POTENTIAL SPEED TABLES
- ⑥ TWO WAY TRAFFIC FLOW W/ SHARED BIKE LANE
- ⑦ SIDEWALKS
- ⑧ PLANTING BUFFER
- ⑨ ALLEY ACCESS





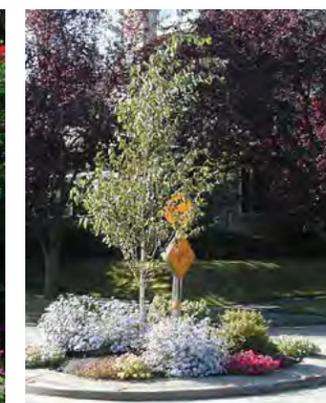
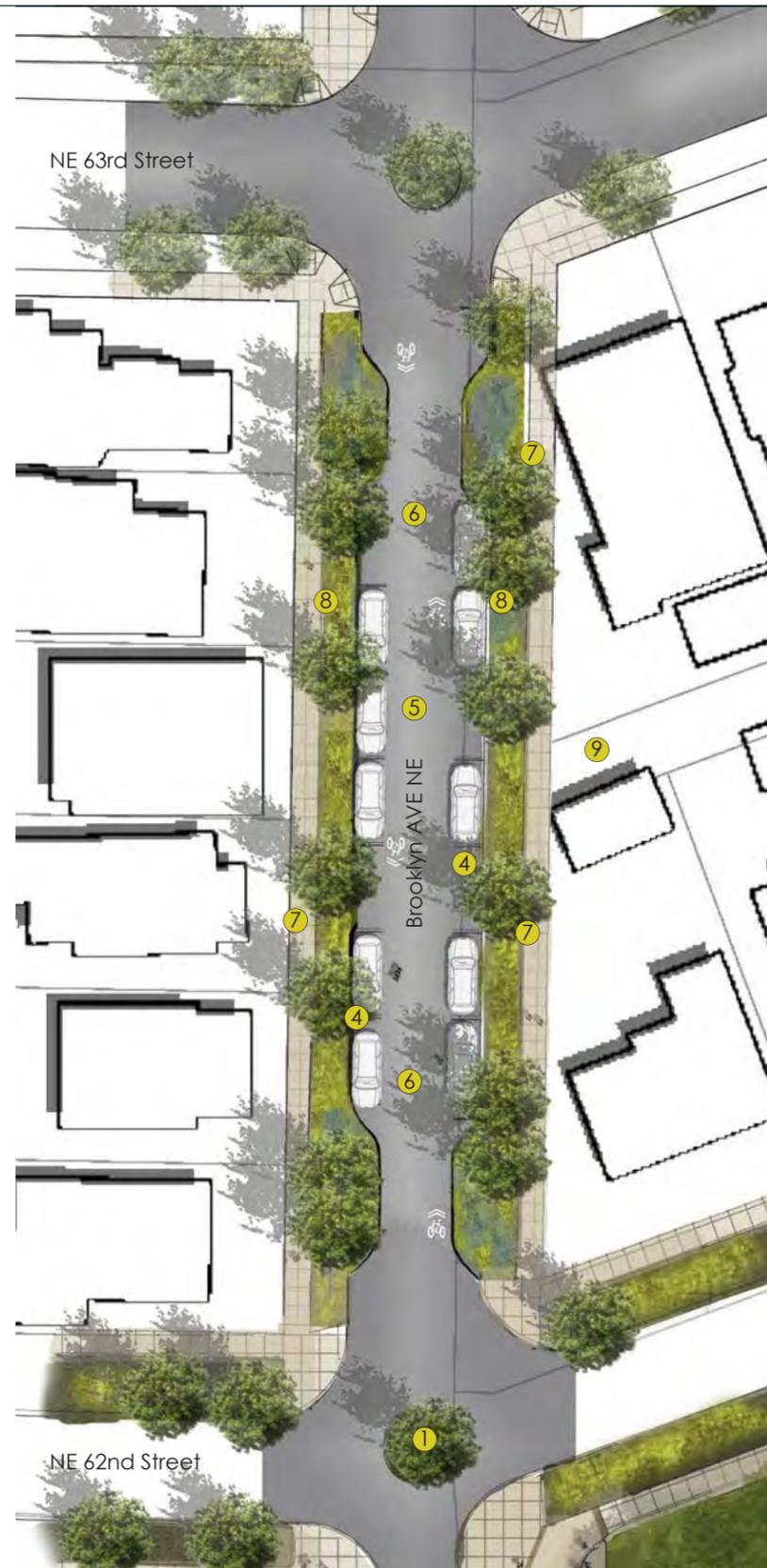






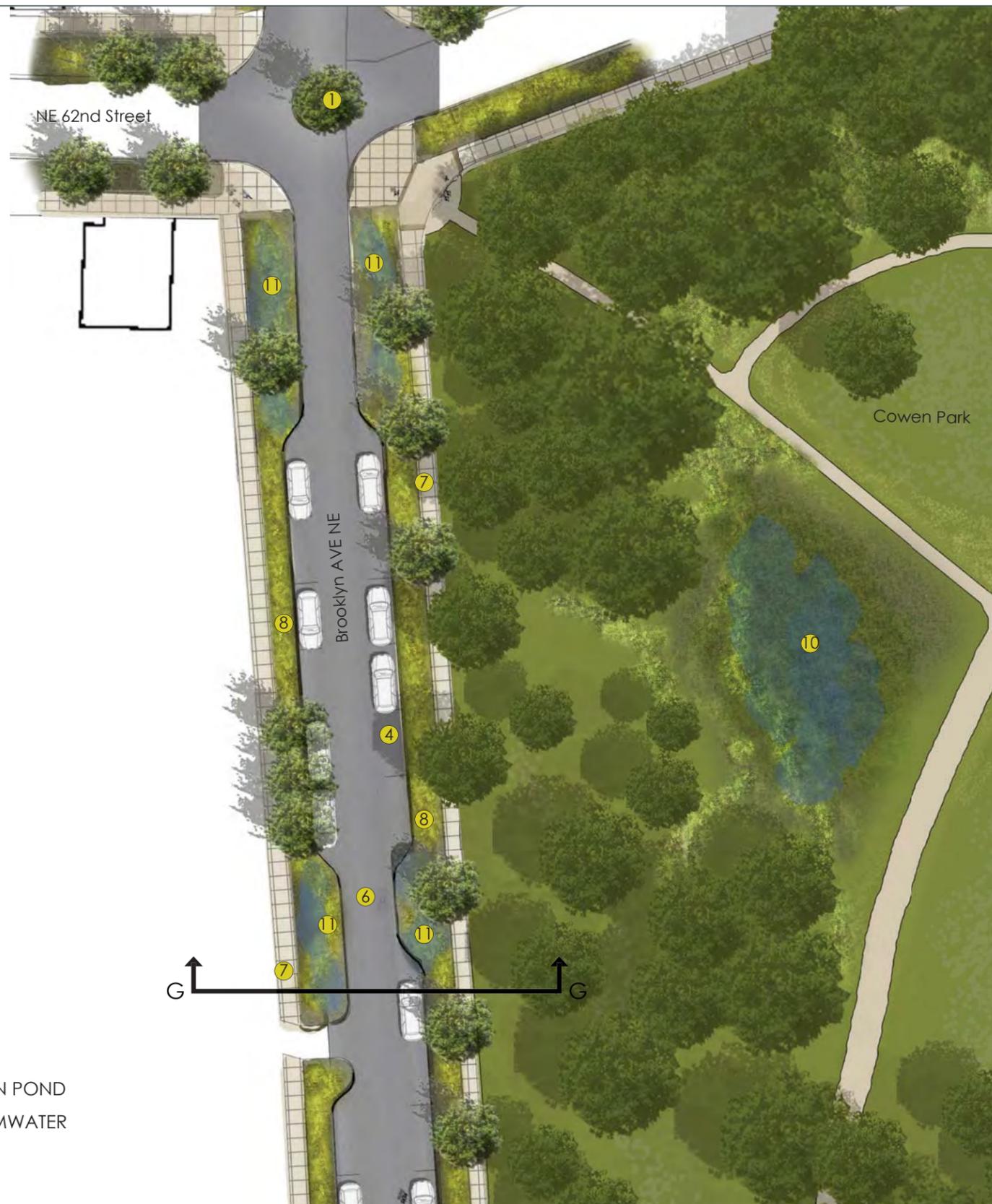
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- 1 ROUNDABOUT
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- 5 POTENTIAL SPEED TABLES
- 6 TWO WAY TRAFFIC FLOW W/ SHARED BIKE LANE
- 7 SIDEWALKS
- 8 PLANTING BUFFER
- 9 ALLEY ACCESS





- 1 ROUNDABOUT
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- 5 SPEED TABLES
- 6 TWO WAY TRAFFIC FLOW W/
SHARED BIKE LANE
- 7 SIDEWALKS
- 8 PLANTING BUFFER
- 9 ALLEY ACCESS
- 10 POTENTIAL BIOFILTRATION POND
- 11 POTENTIAL GREEN STORMWATER
INFRASTRUCTURE







- 1 ROUNDABOUT
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- 7 SIDEWALKS
- 8 PLANTING BUFFER
- 9 ALLEY ACCESS





Streetscape Concept: NE 65th St

NE 65th St is a major commercial center and site of a future light rail station entry point. For this reason, efficient vehicular & bus circulation is a primary focus in the planning of this street.

-  THRU LANES
-  TURN LANES
-  BUS LANE -
-  PEDESTRIAN ZONE -

POTENTIAL USES: BUS LOADING, TIME-LIMITED PARKING, RIGHT TURNS, ETC.

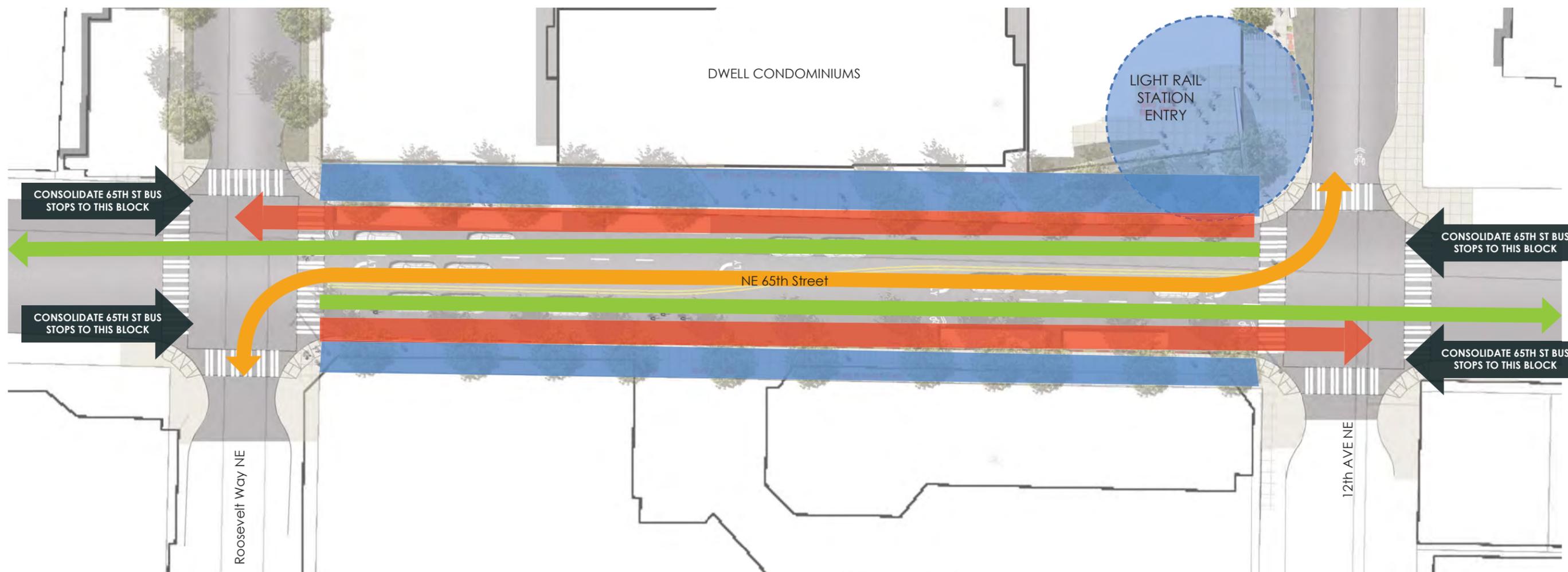
POTENTIAL TO CONSOLIDATE BUS STOPS FROM ADJACENT 65TH STOP LOCATIONS TO INCREASE PEDESTRIAN SAFETY TO AND FROM NEW STATION

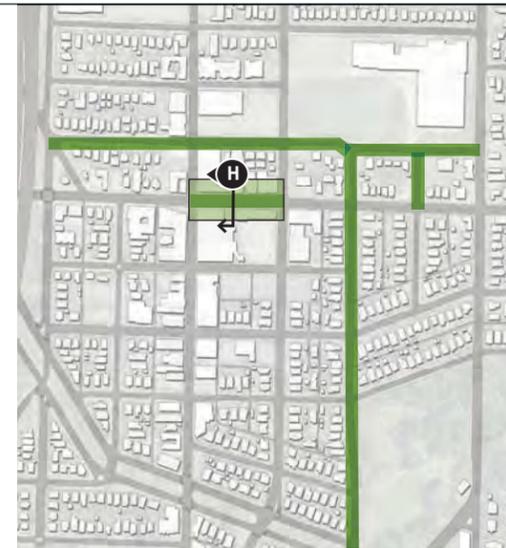
DISCUSSION:

Operation of light rail in Roosevelt in year 2020 will change access and connection transit patterns in the neighborhood. SDOT, King County Metro, and Sound Transit will continue to coordinate and study needed improvements. One important topic will be east/west connecting bus transit to the LRT station. A preliminary concept being reviewed is the consolidation of multiple east/west bus stops at the intersections of Roosevelt/65th and 12th/55th into a single bus zone in the block between 12th and Roosevelt. Other transit priority improvements for buses on 65th may also be considered. This graphic is a concept level review of possible transit and vehicle movements to inform potential streetscape conditions on 65th.

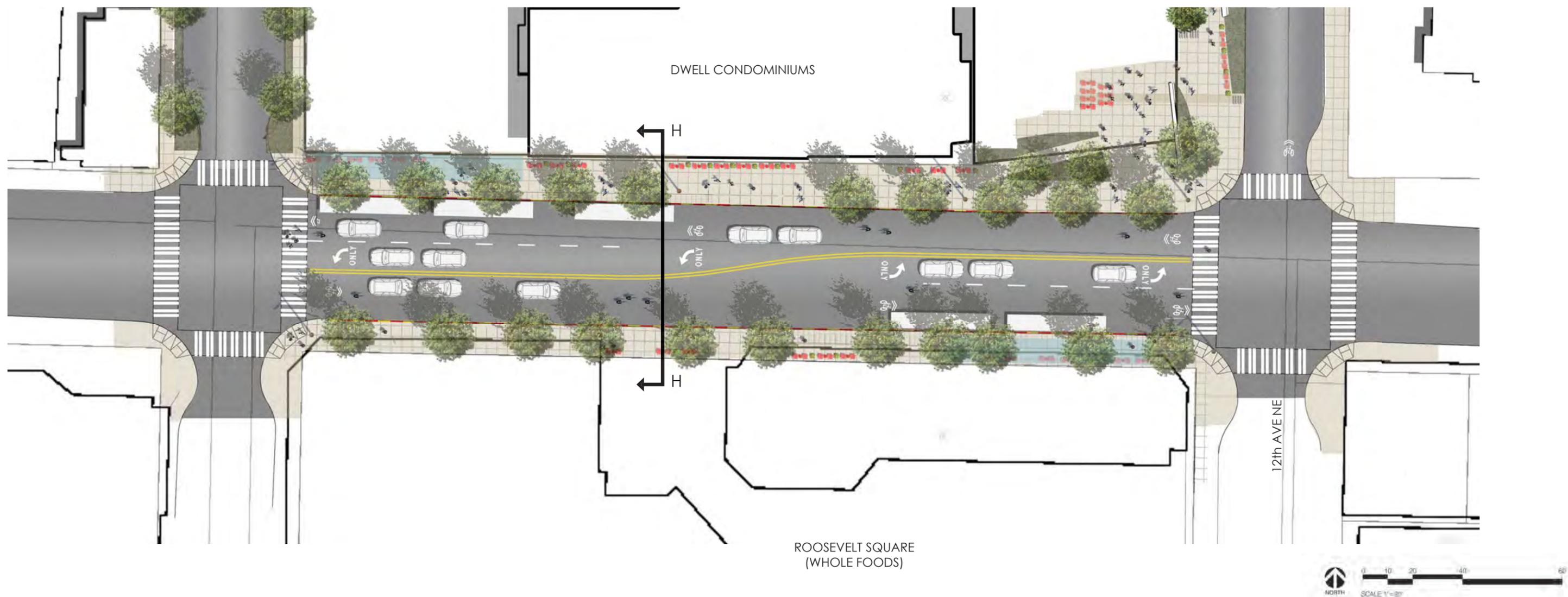
BUSINESS ACCESS AND VISIBILITY:

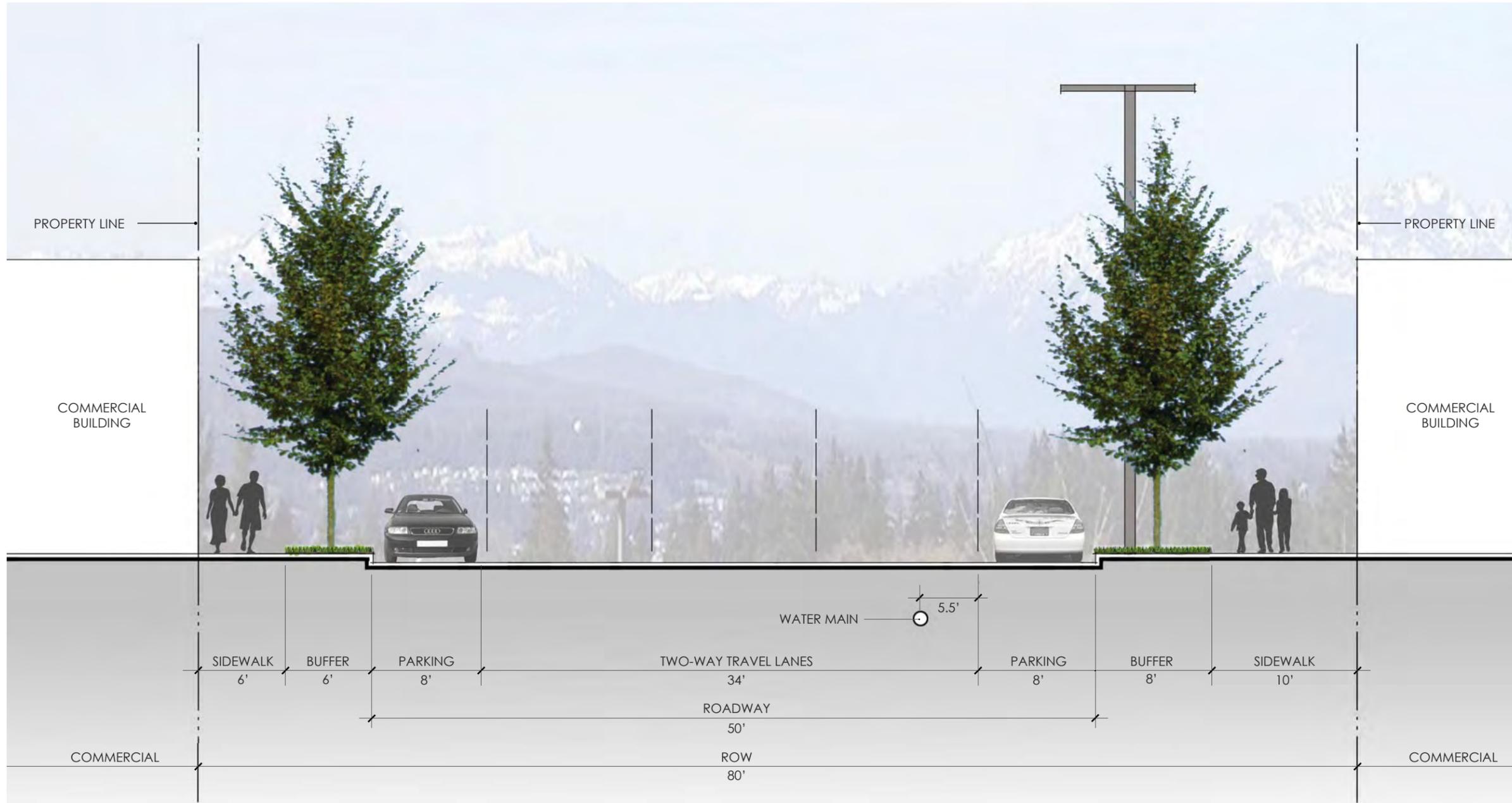
It is important that any future changes to transit zones, parking and vehicle movement be designed in collaboration with neighborhood business owners. Maintenance of parking, access to, and visibility of storefronts is critical for businesses.

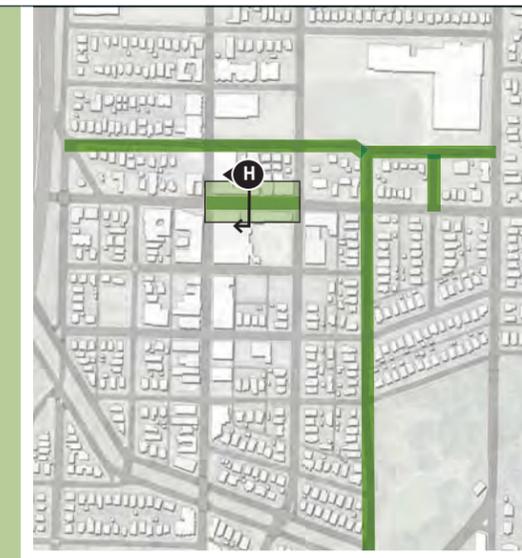
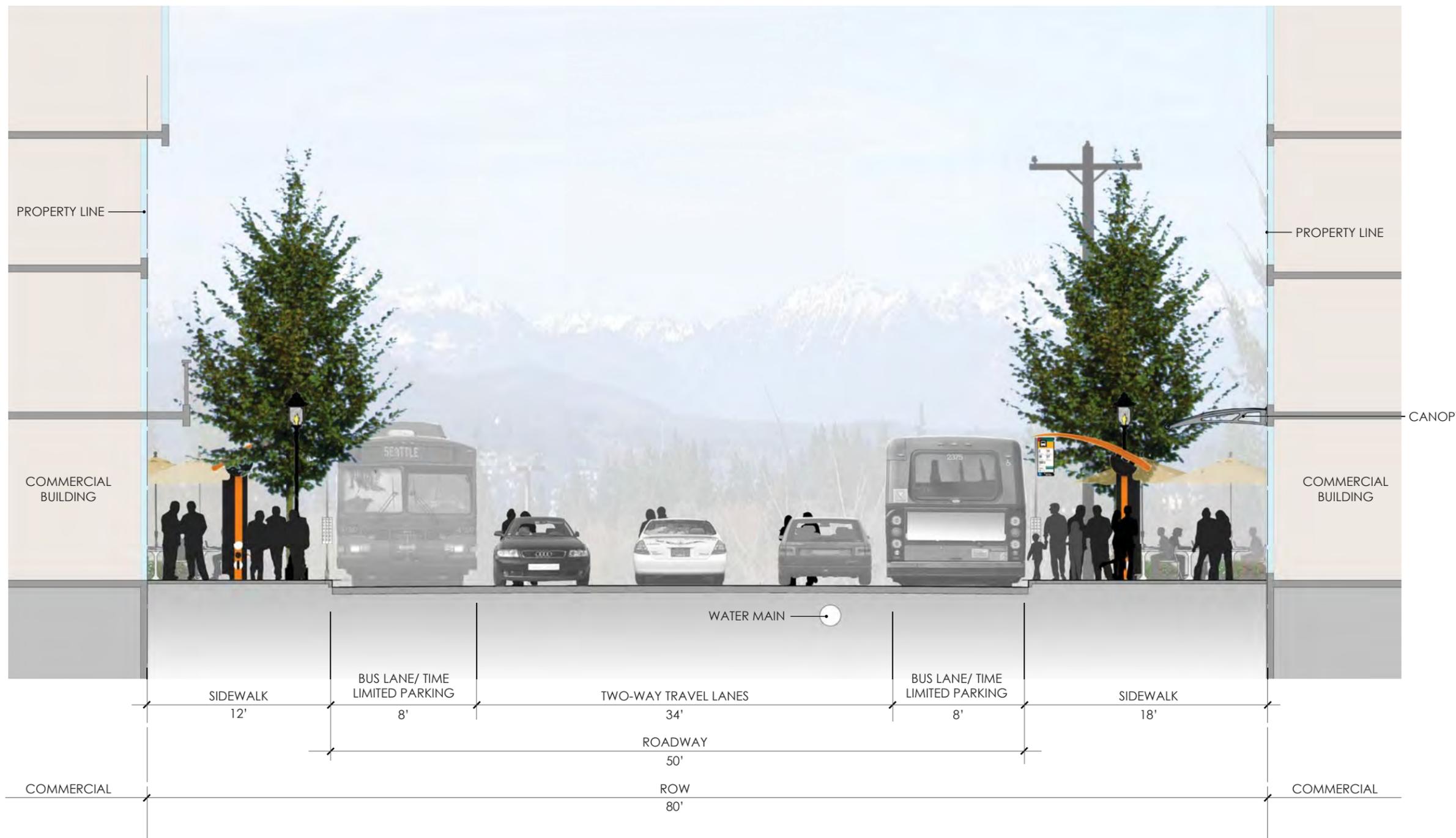




Campus Parkway Bus Zone - Character Images









Streetscape Concept: B⁴ Loop

This section outlines ways in which the streetscape can be more than a human space, but a home to four key animal types: Birds, Bats, Bees and Butterflies. Including habitat for these animals can improve the aesthetic quality the street, increase variety of plant material, and provide educational opportunities for interaction with local animal populations.





PREDATOR PLATFORMS PLANTS POLLINATORS
HABITAT BOXES BATHS TREE CANOPY
NESTS



SHELTERS/FOOD

- Food sources include insects, nuts, seeds, fruit and nectar.
- When placing feeders, choose a location where they can be easily watched, enjoyed and maintained. Look for quiet, undisturbed areas away from noisy traffic, pets, house entrances, and strong winds. A variety of bird feeders will attract the greatest range of bird species.
- Planting a diverse selection of native plants can also provide a low-maintenance year-round supply of bird foods.

A SELECTION OF COMMON BIRDS



American Goldfinch



Red-winged blackbird



Northern Flicker



Red-breasted Nuthatch



Downy Woodpecker



House Sparrow



Song Sparrow



American Robin



Western Bluebird



House Wren

POTENTIAL PLANT TYPES

The following are recommended nectar plants that attract hummingbirds



Coral Bells



Lavender



Cardinal Flower



Honeysuckle



Lily



Dogwood



Crabapple



Butterfly Bush



Siberian Peashrub



Hardy Fuchsia



Wild Azalea



Red-flowering Current



Salmonberry



Weigela



Paintbrush

BIRDS



Potential bird habitat routes

Important features of bird-friendly habitat:

- Water source for drinking and bathing
- Nest boxes (provide shelter for cavity-nesting birds - because different birds prefer unique shapes and sizes, know the species of bird you would like to attract before creating habitat structures)
- Nesting materials
- Food



HIBERNACULUM
MIGRATION
MATERNITY COLONIES
HABITAT
BAT HOUSE
PREDATORS OF NIGHT-FLYING INSECTS



A SELECTION OF COMMON BATS

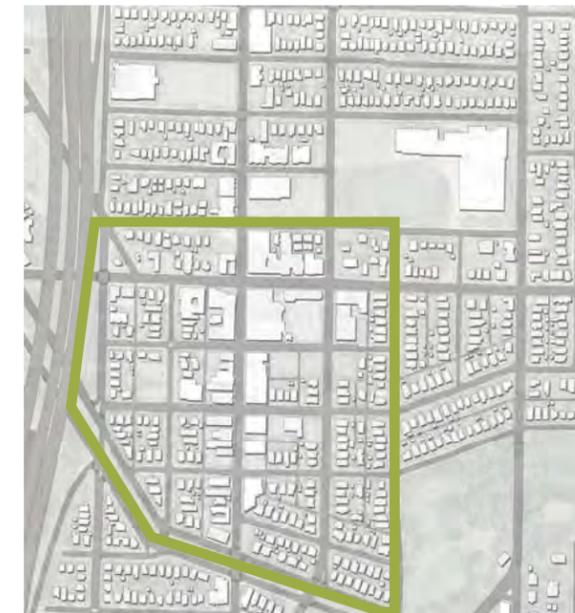


SHELTERS

- To cope with winter conditions, most bats use a hibernation site, called a "hibernaculum." Hibernation sites include cavities in large trees, caves, mine shafts, tunnels, old wells, and attics.
- Place the house in full sun, preferably on its own pole; the next-best location is on the southern side of a building in full sun. The optimal temperature range is between 85 and 104 degrees F. Don't put it on a tree, as it will be in too much shade and too close to perch sites used by hawks and owls. Keep the area around the entrance clear of obstructions for 20 feet.
- No bat house should be less than 2 feet tall, with chambers 14 inches wide and a roughened landing area below the entrance. The bat house also should face south or east to take advantage of the most sunshine.
- A roughened or screen-covered landing platform measuring 3 to 6 inches should extend below the house.
- A bat house likely will be most successful where there is a natural mixture of vegetation and different types of agriculture. Additionally, daily sunshine of 10 hours or more and internal bat house temperatures between 80 and 100 degrees F are likely to create the most ideal conditions for the summer maternity colonies.



BATS



Potential bat habitat routes

Important features of bat-friendly habitat:

- Shelter - house at least 2 feet tall with landing platform
- Hibernaculum
- Insects for food
- House located in sunny area
- Space for maternity colony



HABITAT POLLINATORS PLANTS POLLEN
NECTAR MUD
NESTING BLOCK



THE MASON BEE

The mason bee is a Pacific Northwest native that nests singly and has no queen, hive, or honey. This bee is easily encouraged to colonize the landscape to the benefit of the gardener, orchardist, homeowners, and nature lover. It requires a dry site for its nest, some damp soil nearby, and a supply of nectar and pollen.

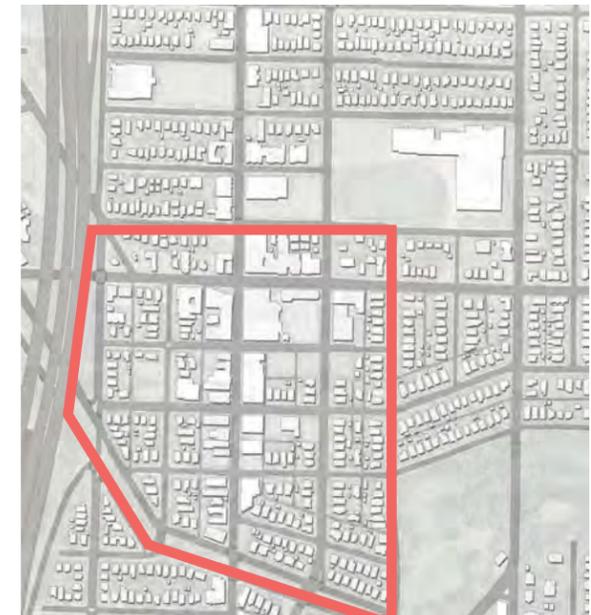
SHELTERS

- Attach the nesting block to a house or other structure, out of the wind and rain, and preferably in a place that receives morning sunlight. Mud is a necessary building material for mason bee nests and the reason for the name "mason" bees.
- Bumblebees may use a nest one year and not the next. Place the box on the ground upon a fat rock or a couple of bricks to keep it off the damp earth. Put it in a shaded place on the north side of a building or behind shrubbery.

POTENTIAL PLANT TYPES



BEES



Potential bee habitat routes

Important features of bee-friendly habitat:

- Plants that supply nectar and pollen throughout the year
- Nesting Blocks within 100-200 meters of food (closer the better)
- Mud (mason bees use to cap cells in their nests)



Mason Bee



Bumble Bee





CATERPILLARS
BRIGHT COLORS
SUNLIGHT
HABITAT
NECTAR
HOST PLANTS
POLLINATORS



SHELTERS/FOOD

- Invite butterflies by offering plants that they and their larvae (otherwise known as caterpillars) use as food sources. Butterfly gardens often also attract moths and hummingbirds.
- Because butterflies rely on solar heat to warm them enough to fly well, locate gardens in areas with sunlight throughout most of the day.
- Brightly colored, fragrant nectar plants are especially attractive to adult butterflies. To keep the landscape from looking bleak during winter, use evergreen foliage such as lavender and hyssop.
- To attract butterflies, it is important to provide not only nectar plants but also plants eaten by the caterpillars of the butterflies.

A SELECTION OF COMMON BUTTERFLIES



POTENTIAL PLANT TYPES



BUTTERFLIES



Potential butterfly habitat routes

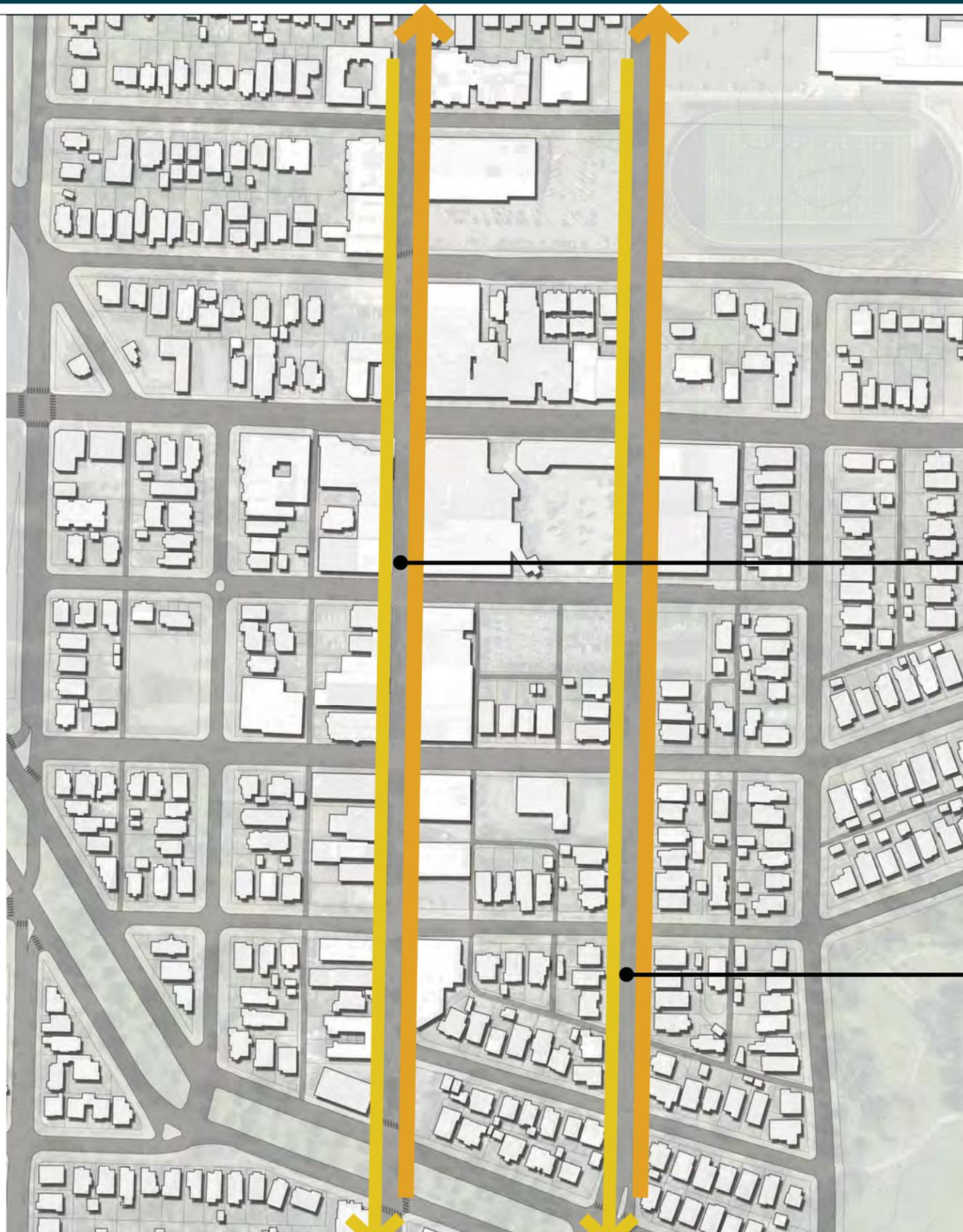
Important features of butterfly-friendly habitat:

- Protection from wind
- Open sunny area
- "Nectar plants" that offer both food and shelter for adult butterflies
- "Host plants" offering food for caterpillars



Future Transportation Review

During streetscape concept planning, several longer term issues related to the transportation network and roadway configuration were identified. Although beyond the scope of this street concept plan, these items can be subject of continued evaluation. A few points are summarized here for information and discussion purposes.



Current Conditions - Roosevelt



Current Conditions - 12th

Proposed traffic solution:

By converting Roosevelt and 12th, now one-way streets, into two-way streets, traffic will be encouraged to move more slowly, creating a more pedestrian-friendly neighborhood.



Potential two-way character



Current Conditions - NE 65th St and Brooklyn Ave



Current Conditions - NE 66th St and 12th Ave NE



Current Conditions - NE 66th St and Roosevelt Way NE

Potentially adding traffic signals at 66th and Roosevelt, 66th and 12th, and 65th and Brooklyn would slow vehicular traffic, enhancing the pedestrian experience and safety for residents.





65th St
Current Conditions

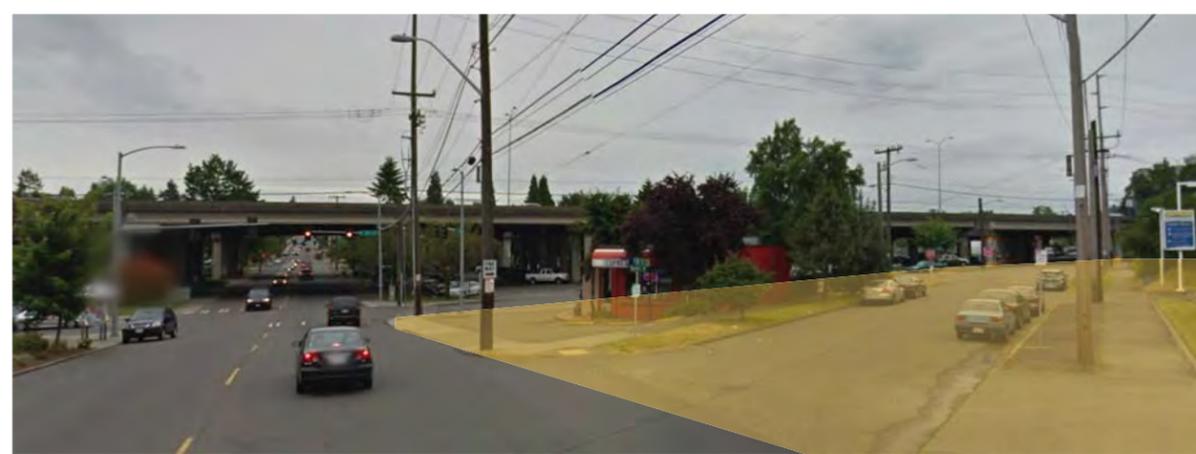
Weedin Pl

Currently, Weedin Pl NE is used as a vehicular short-cut between 65th St and 8th Ave NE. Eliminating this unnecessary access to vehicles would simplify traffic patterns in this area of the Roosevelt district, offering greater safety to both drivers and pedestrians.

Drivers would continue to the corner of 8th Ave NE and 65th St to turn, as shown in the map to the left.



Potential for park or plaza to replace the street corridor



Potential to combine adjacent blocks into a single development parcel



Sustainability

The Roosevelt Neighborhood has a strong preference to create an environment that incorporates sustainable design elements within the streetscape. Green stormwater infrastructure (GSI) is a key component and the community would like to include bio-retention planters, bio-swales and rain gardens where possible.

As a long term goal, the community has expressed an interest in developing sustainable storm water solutions along Brooklyn Avenue from 66th Street to Cowen Park with the desire to reference the historic drainage pattern to Ravenna Creek. Where soil conditions permit, along with the consideration of the existing street trees, the community would like rain gardens to be constructed to filter pollutants, control storm water runoff, provide natural habitat, recharge ground water and protect other bodies of water.

Seattle Neighborhood Greenways is a local organization that strives to enhance the safety and connectivity of our streets. They envision a comfortable and accessible network of streets through which children, elderly, walkers, bikers, etc. can easily explore their neighborhood. These volunteers currently have a neighborhood group covering Roosevelt and beyond.

<http://seattlegreenways.org/>



Purposes of Greenways:

- Enhance pedestrian circulation and create open space opportunities in medium to high density residential areas lacking adequate public open space.
- Create a vibrant pedestrian environment in the street right-of-way that attracts pedestrians.
- Strengthen connections between residential enclaves and other Downtown amenities by improving the streetscape for pedestrians, bicycles and transit patrons.
- Support economic activity in Downtown neighborhoods by creating an attractive and welcoming "front door" for pedestrians.
- Maximize opportunities for trees and other landscaping to create a high quality open space.

Taken from City of Seattle Right-of-Way Improvements Manual



Impervious surfaces, such as concrete and asphalt, do not allow rain water to soak into the ground, making additional infrastructure necessary to deal with runoff water. Impervious surfaces, like grass, planting beds and pervious paver systems allow water to infiltrate into the ground, requiring less subsurface drainage infrastructure to control the flow of rain water.

Using Green Stormwater Infrastructure (GSI), this water can be recycled and treated instead of running into our sewer systems and contributing to greater contamination.

Rain gardens are an attractive way to recycle stormwater such that water is both treated and used to grow plants that contribute to the wellbeing of the community.

- Add aesthetic value
- Filter pollutants
- Control stormwater runoff
- Provide natural habitat for birds and insects
- Reduce drainage problems
- Recharge groundwater



Red Twig Dogwood



Pacific Ninebark



Steeplebush



Dwarf Arctic Willow



Slough Sedge



Taper-tipped Rush



Slender Rush



Small-fruited Bulrush



Snowberry



Coralberry



Tall Oregon-grape



Western Columbine



Douglas' Aster



Common Camas



Wild/Coastal Strawberry



Sunrose



Japanese Silver Grass



Fountain Grass



Blue Oat Grass



Spreading Rush



Dagger-leaf Rush



Moor Grass



Lady Fern



Deer Fern



Creeping Mahonia



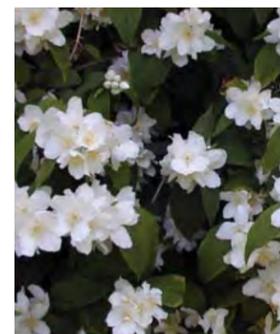
Cascade Oregon Grape



Sword Fern



Salal



Mock-Orange



Red-flowering Currant



Western Serviceberry



Vine Maple

This list provides a diverse selection of appropriate plants for use in rain gardens of the pacific northwest.



Through the process of **bioretention**, sediments and contaminants are removed from stormwater using Green Stormwater Infrastructure (GSI) practices such as bioretention ponds, rain gardens and bioswales.

Biofiltration reduces contaminants in waste water through various filtering practices as shown in the images to the left.

Inclusion of bioretention, bioswales, or other forms of green stormwater infrastructure (GSI) would depend on site-specific engineering studies of soil conditions, drainage patterns and other factors. Seattle Public Utilities (SPU) can help determine whether GSI is an option at the time of the project design.

Potential locations for GSI in Roosevelt are likely to be more appropriate for facilities that slow the flow of stormwater and filter it, but ultimately reconnect to the engineered drainage system. GSI in the right of way can count towards a development's green factor requirement.



Adirondack
Crabapple



Red Baron
Crabapple



Amanogawa
Flowering Cherry



Red Cascade
Mountain Ash



Vine Maple



Flame Amur
Maple



Paperbark Maple



Three-Flower
Maple



Princess Diana
Serviceberry



Autumn Brilliance
Serviceberry



Kousa Dogwood



Snow Goose
Cherry



Akebono
Flowering Cherry



Japanese
Stewartia



Fragrant Styrax

Street trees are selected to maintain views to surrounding mountains. Selected trees are shorter and narrower allowing for continuous sight lines.



Potential Project Opportunities

The following are potential project topics to be explored further in the development of the Roosevelt neighborhood, as they can contribute to the identity, safety, and harmony of the neighborhood.

PROJECT OPPORTUNITIES:

General Projects:

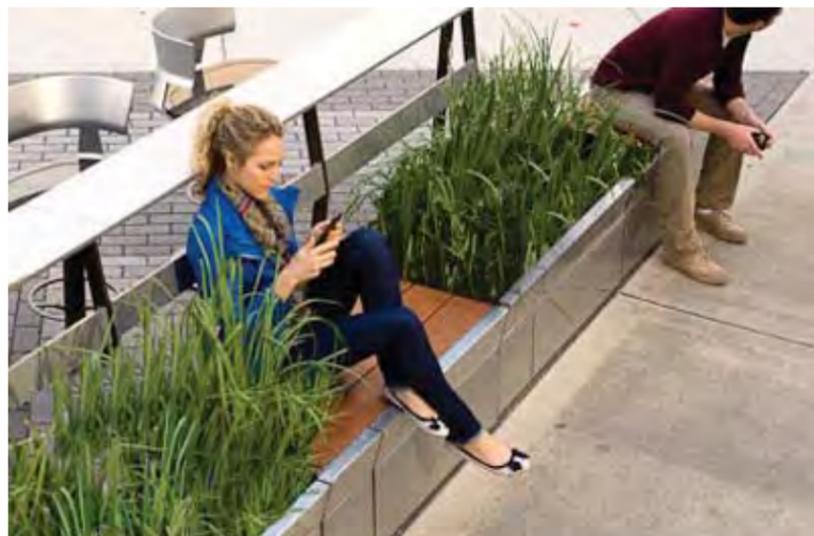
- . Benches & Trash Receptacles
- . Paving & Materials
- . Lighting/Public Safety
- . Bike Parking
- . Landscape Planting
- . Sidewalk Features
- . Road Improvements
 - Curb Bulb-outs
 - Road widening/contraction
 - Stormwater facilities
 - Access island (see p. 18)
- . Signage & Neighborhood Bulletin

Site-specific Projects:

- . Festival Street (see p. 19)
- . Potential wetland at Cowen Park (see p. 39)
- . High School Corner Plaza (see p. 16)
- . Green Screen (see p. 16 & 19)
- . Street Tree Program & Brooklyn Ave Stormwater (p. 30 - 40)
- . B4 Loop (see p. 46 - 50)



Site furnishings should be intuitive, comfortable, and aesthetically pleasing. They should reflect the unique identity of each place within the Roosevelt neighborhood, varying slightly depending on the location, but maintaining a consistent character throughout the entire neighborhood.

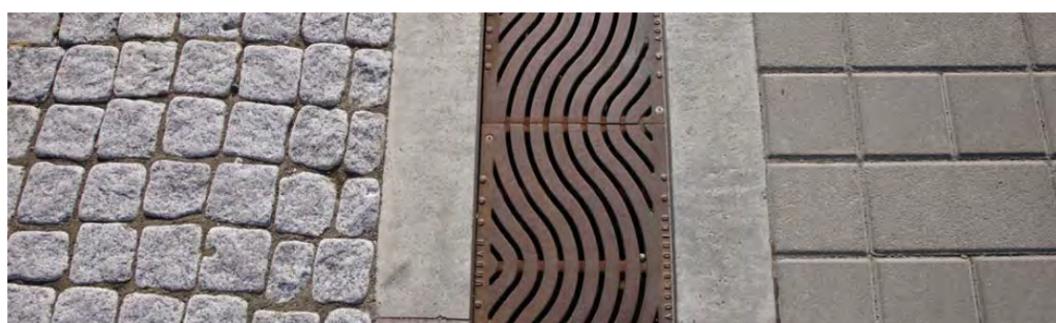


Benches

Trash Receptacles



Pavers



Patterns



Other Site Furnishings

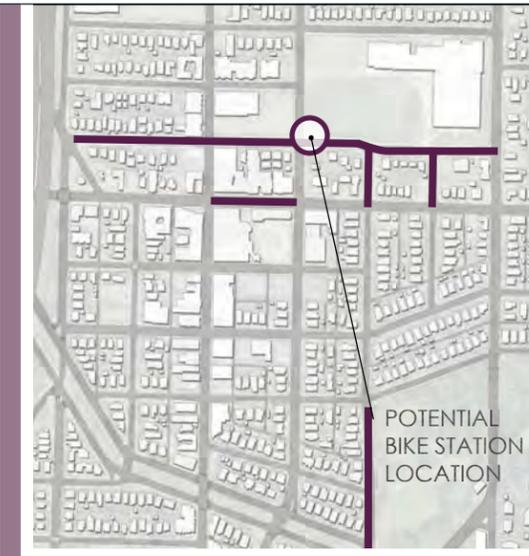
Paving and other materials should contribute to the overall character of the Roosevelt neighborhood and help achieve unique identities within the neighborhood. Such materials can be used to demarcate space and build a pedestrian-friendly atmosphere.



Lighting features should contribute to overall neighborhood safety while simultaneously providing aesthetic variety and character.

Note:

Pedestrian-scale lighting should be installed with new development on 66th, as well as on Brooklyn & 14th North of 65th St.



Bike Markings

Bike Racks

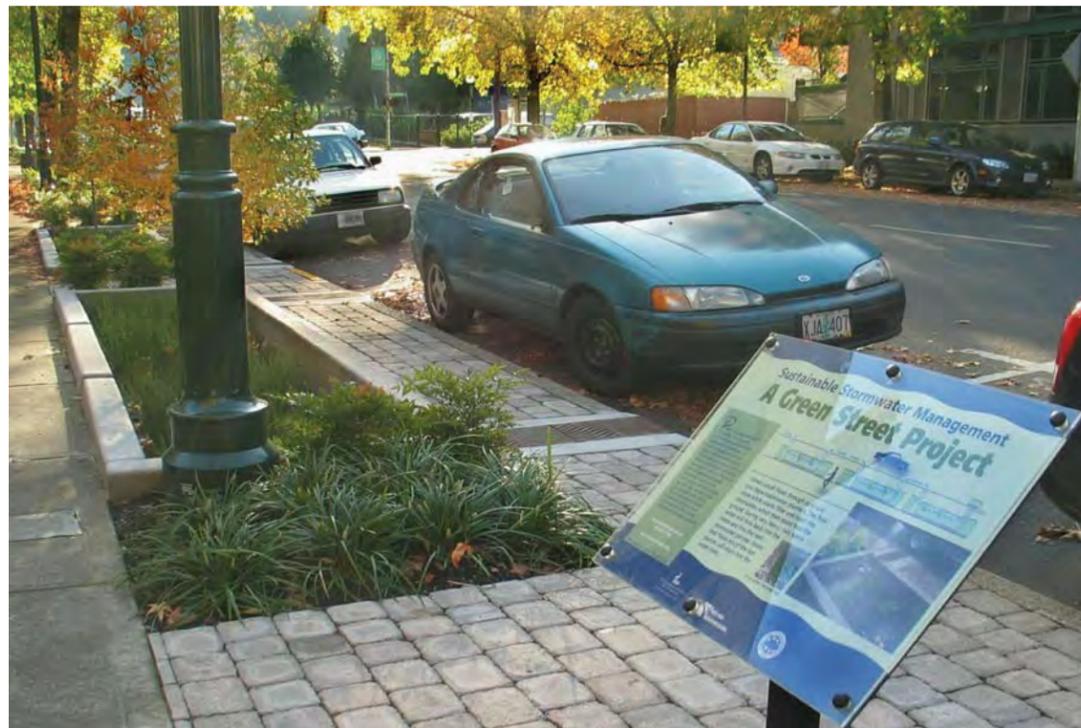
To encourage bicycling as a form of transportation, the City of Seattle offers free bike rack installation provided the requested location meets certain criteria. For more information, visit their website:

<http://www.seattle.gov/transportation/bikeracks.htm>

Or call the Seattle Bicycle & Pedestrian Program at (206) 684-7583.



All landscape plantings should be non-invasive species, appropriate to the Seattle climate as well as unique site conditions. Plants should be low maintenance, requiring little additional water and care. Where possible, include informational graphics describing any sustainable practices used and offering knowledge of local flora and fauna.



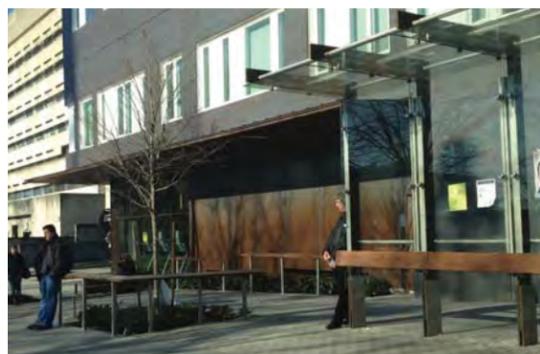
Outdoor Retail



Combined Newspaper Stands



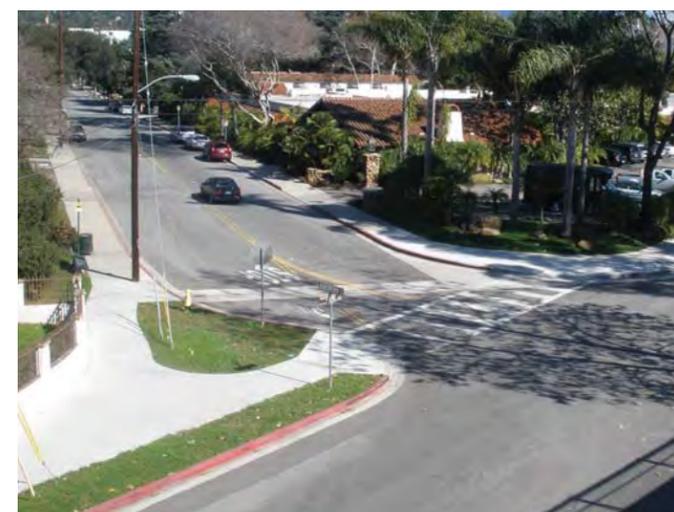
Bus Stops



In an effort to eliminate sidewalk clutter, news stands should be combined into a single, non-obstructive unit. Similarly, businesses including outdoor restaurants and cafes should add to the outdoor character of the community without obstructing pedestrian movement.

Bus stops should also reflect the character of the neighborhood.

These sidewalk features provide opportunities for collaboration with local artists.



Pedestrian safety tops the list of priorities for this streetscape project. Through clear street markings, appropriate lighting, and additional traffic calming measures, the Roosevelt neighborhood can continue to improve pedestrian experiences for both residents and visitors.

ROAD IMPROVEMENTS:

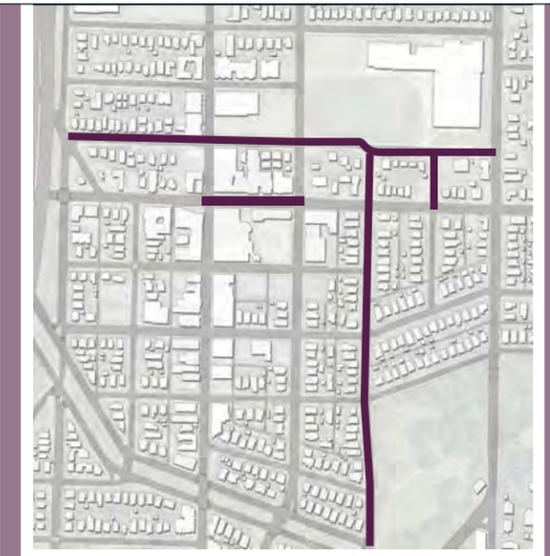
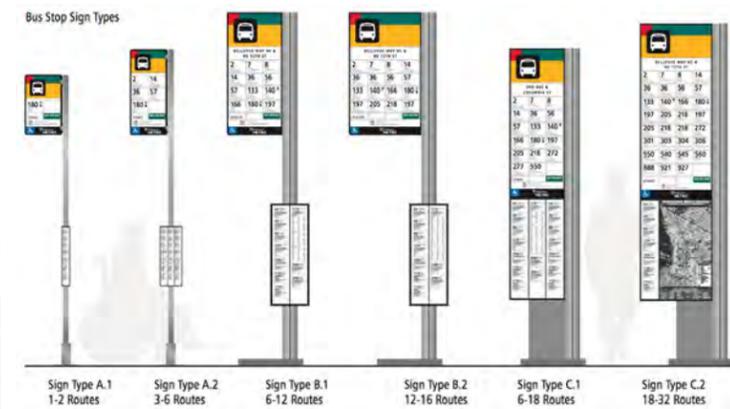
- Curb Bulb-outs
- Road widening/contraction
- Stormwater facilities
- Access Island (p. 18 corner of NE 66th St and 15th Ave NE)

Sidewalks & Crosswalks



Curb Bulb-outs & Access Islands



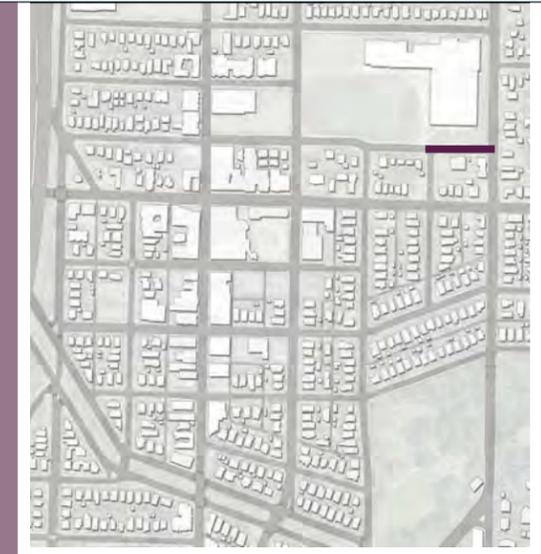


To avoid the build-up of old flyers on sign posts throughout the neighborhood, a community bulletin should allow people to share events and news in an organized and aesthetically pleasing way. The image in the bottom left shows an area of the Ballard neighborhood where flyers were removed from posts, the posts decorated, and a new shelter created specifically as a neighborhood bulletin.

Neighborhood signage should be clear, consistent and intuitive. Consistent graphic language and color scheme will help build the identity of the Roosevelt neighborhood.

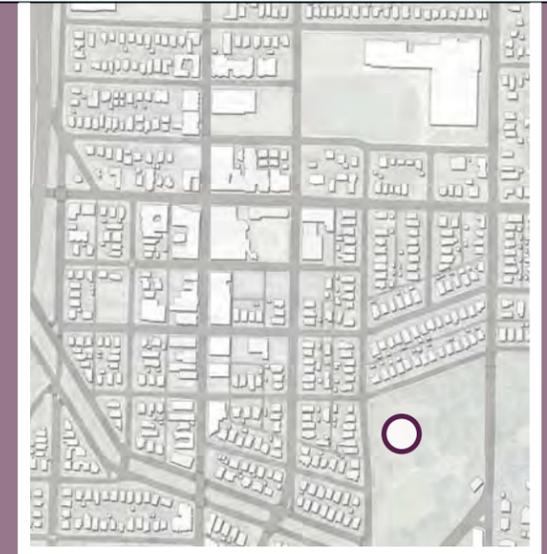
Neighborhood Bulletin

Signage



Festival Street Opportunity:

A festival street is a portion of a street that may be closed to vehicle traffic at certain times for community events. Special treatment of the roadway surface to accommodate events - such as distinctive materials, lowered curbs, or a curbless street - could be explored. Establishing this or other sections of street in Roosevelt as a festival street and applying special treatment would require further coordination with SDOT.



Existing open space at Cowen Park offers an opportunity to connect to the neighborhood stormwater system and reference the historic drainage pattern to Ravenna Creek. A constructed wetland in this area has the potential to treat stormwater on site instead of sending it into the municipal sewer system. Additionally, it would provide habitat for new plant and animal species in the park.



Places to gather are integral to a community's identity and unity. Plazas throughout the Roosevelt neighborhood should encourage interaction and provide a variety of spaces for a full range of activities.



Shirobano Akebia



Climbing Hydrangea



Sapphire Indigo Clematis



Princess Diana Clematis



White Wisteria



Woodbine Honeysuckle

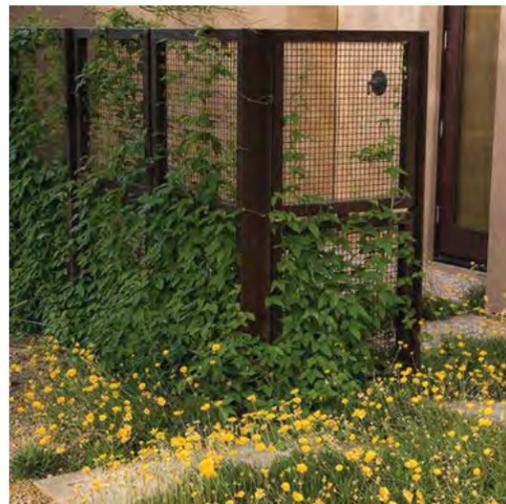


Winchester Honeysuckle



Wisteria

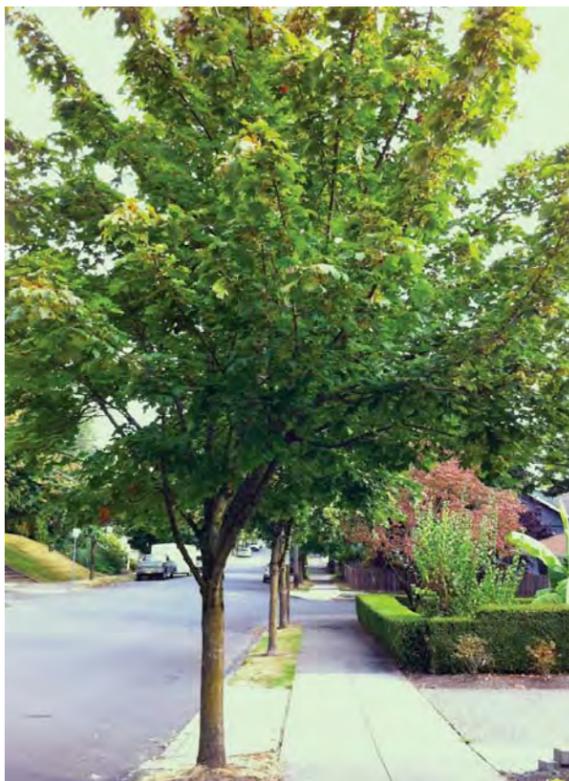
Plants for Green Screens



Examples of Green Screens



A green screen involves the vertical use of plants to separate one space from another. Sustainable implementation requires careful consideration of appropriate plants and technologies.



Street trees



Stormwater infrastructure - Brooklyn Ave NE



Green Stormwater Infrastructure recommended for Brooklyn Ave NE

According to the City of Seattle Street Tree Planting Procedures, property owners may plant street trees provided they obtain a permit from the city's Arborist's Office and locate all underground utilities. For more information, visit the SDOT website:

<http://www.seattle.gov/transportation/treeplanting.htm>

<http://www.seattle.gov/trees/streetTrees.htm>

Property owners can find an application form here:

<http://www.seattle.gov/transportation/cams/cam2300.pdf>

Through the Community Tree Program, the City of Seattle is also offering *free* tree planting services if your block fits certain criteria. Call 684-TREE (8733) or visit the website for more information:

www.seattle.gov/transportation/btg_streettrees.htm

FOOD HABITAT
 PLANTS POLLINATORS
 SHELTER STREETS
 NESTS TREE CANOPY



BIRDS



BATS



BEES



BUTTERFLIES



The B⁴ Loop is a continuous habitat circuit for birds, bats, bees and butterflies within the Roosevelt Neighborhood. Through chosen streetscape elements and plant materials, it provides food and shelter for these animal groups, and further connects residents to local flora and fauna.

Conservation. "Butterflies and How to Attract Them." Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife, 2012. Web. 26 November 2012 <<http://wdfw.wa.gov/living/butterflies/index.html#watching>>.

Lamb, S., Chambers, S., Allen, N. *Create a Butterfly Garden*. The Wildlife garden. Oregon State University, 2002.

Link, Russel. *Landscaping for Wildlife in the Pacific Northwest*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1999. Print.

Monrovia Growers Catalog. (www.greenscreen.com/plants.html)

Seattle Neighborhood Greenways. (<http://seattlegreenways.org/>)

<http://modelstreetdesignmanual.com/>

Shapher, Matthew. Invertebrate Conservation Fact Sheet. Pacific Northwest Plants for Native Bees. Portland: The Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation.

Streetscape Design Guidelines. City of Seattle. (http://www.seattle.gov/transportation/rowmanual/manual/6_2.asp)

The Xerces Society (www.xerces.org)

