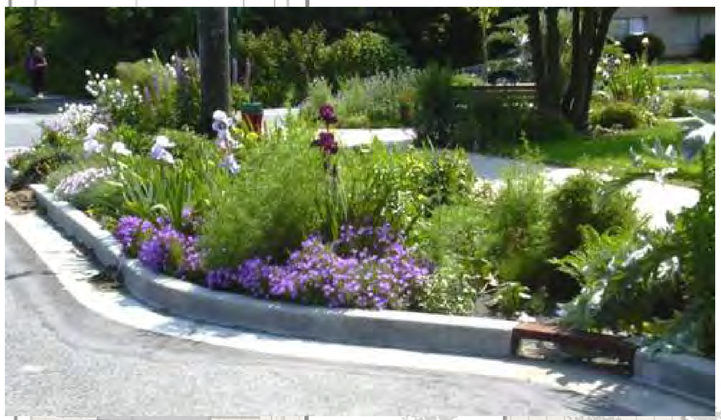
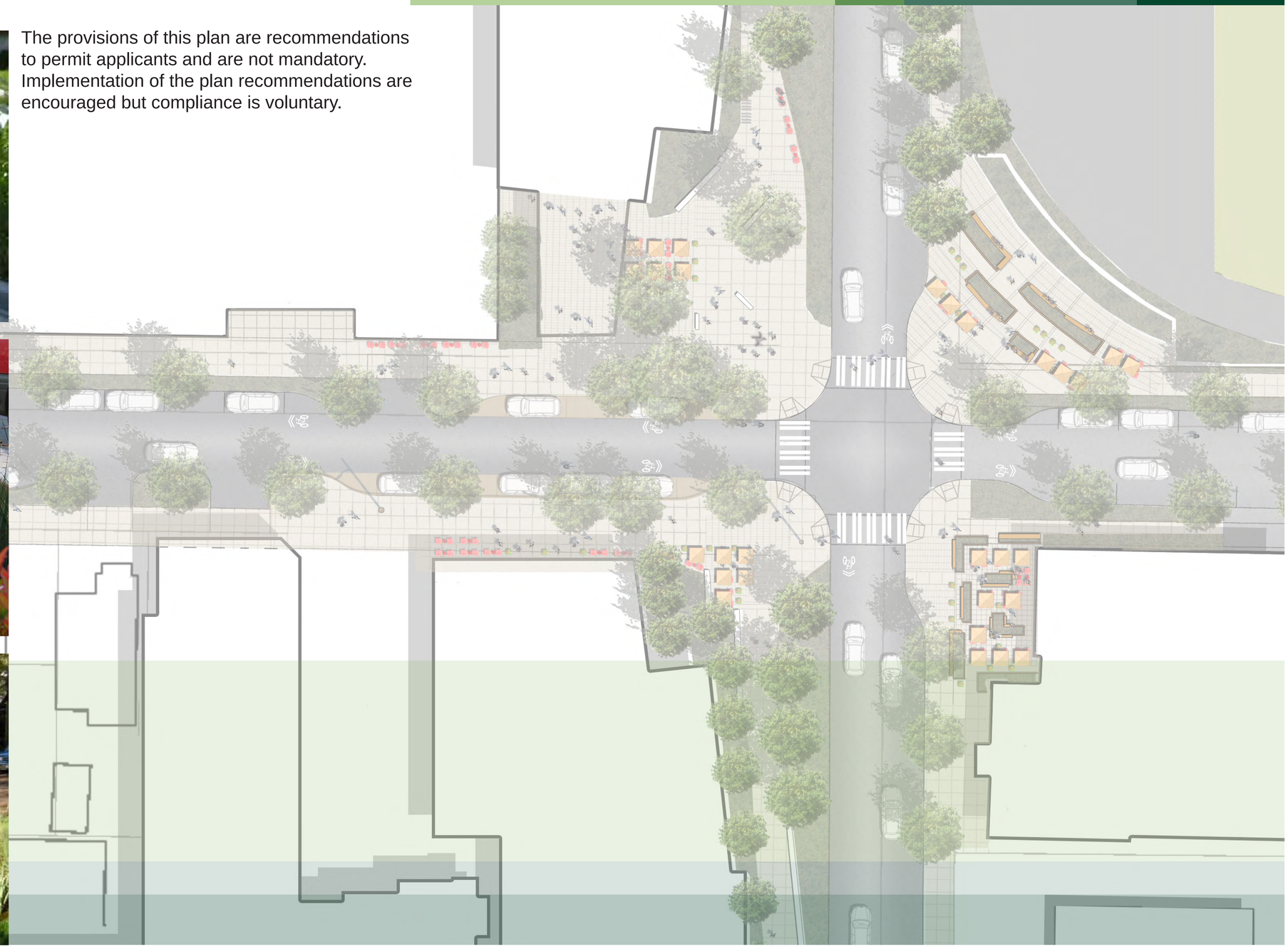
ROOSEVELT NEIGHBORHOOD

Streetscape Concept Plan



The provisions of this plan are recommendations to permit applicants and are not mandatory. Implementation of the plan recommendations are encouraged but compliance is voluntary.



ROOSEVELT NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION

City of Seattle

GCH planning & landscape architecture

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PART I: Streetscape Concept Plan
(For appendix to Chapter 6 of the Right of Way Improvements Manual)

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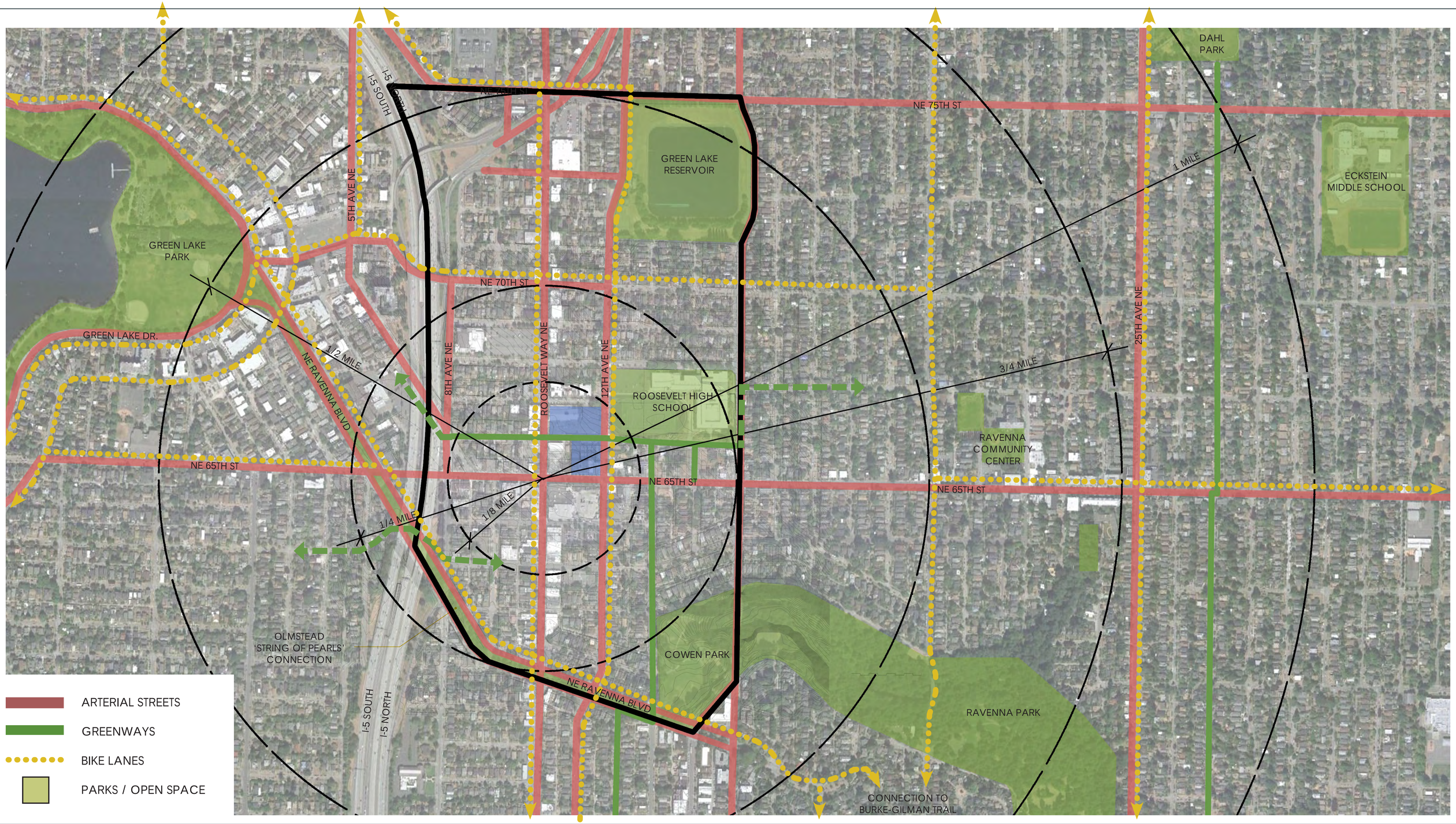
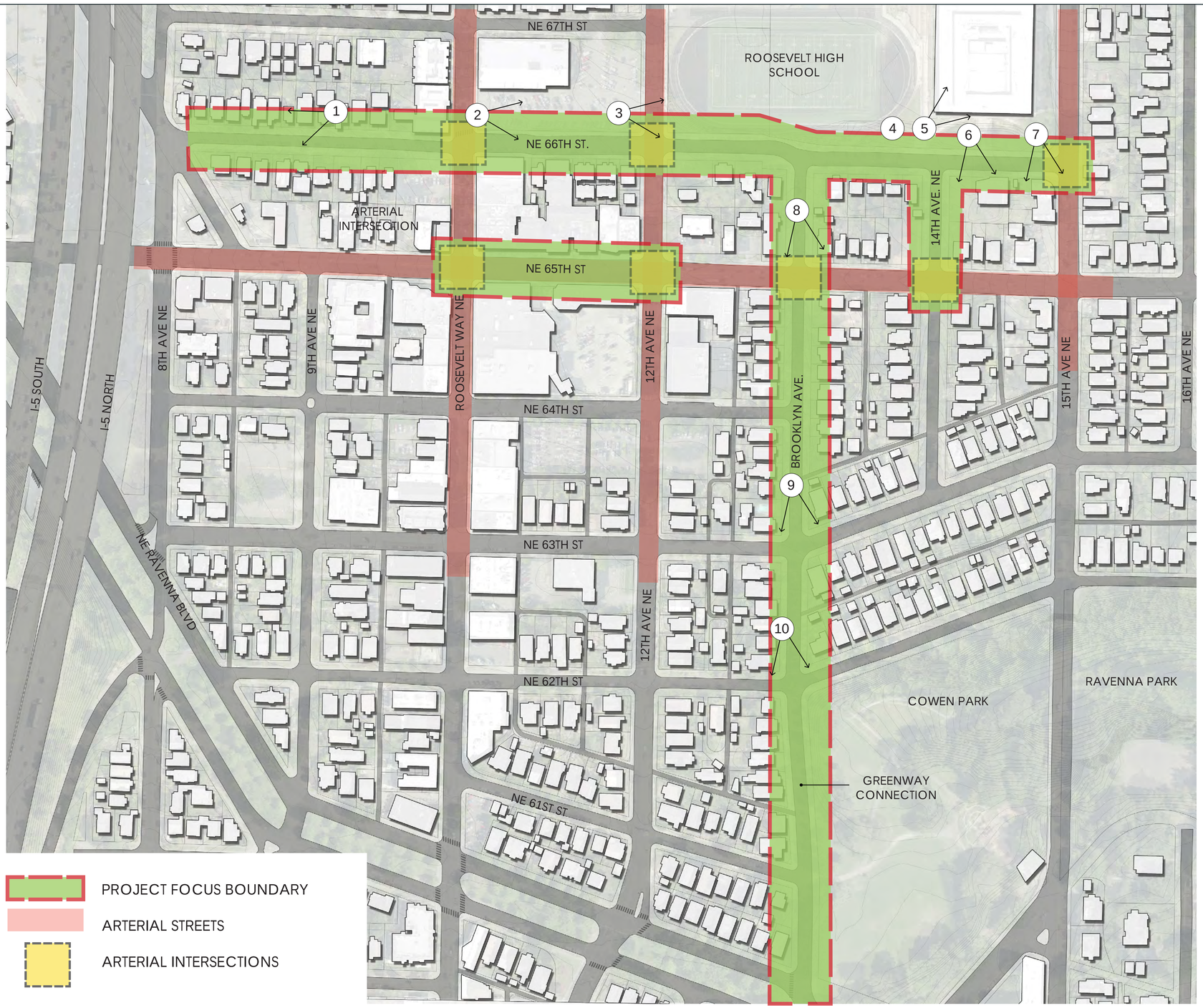
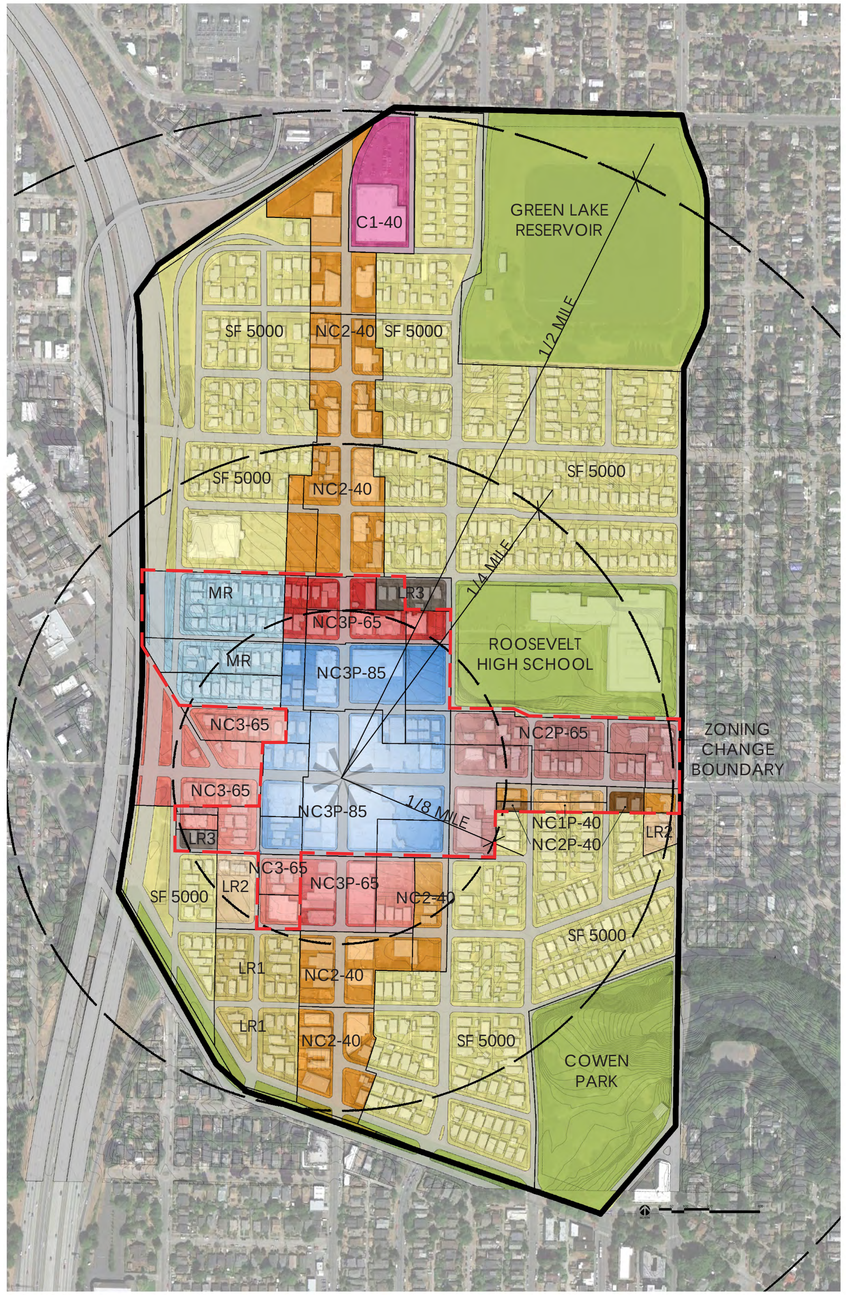

GREEN LAKE PARK
GREEN LAKE DR.
NE 70TH ST
NE 65TH ST
NE 75TH ST
5TH AVE NE
I-5 SOUTH
I-5 NORTH
8TH AVE NE
ROOSEVELT WAY NE
12TH AVE NE
25TH AVE NE
NE RAVENNA BLVD
GREEN LAKE RESERVOIR
ROOSEVELT HIGH SCHOOL
DAHL PARK
ECKSTEIN MIDDLE SCHOOL
RAVENNA COMMUNITY CENTER
COWEN PARK
RAVENNA PARK
OLMSTEAD 'STRING OF PEARLS' CONNECTION
CONNECTION TO BURKE-GILMAN TRAIL
1/2 MILE
1/4 MILE
1/8 MILE
3/4 MILE
1 MILE
ARTERIAL STREETS
GREENWAYS
BIKE LANES
PARKS / OPEN SPACE

Project Focus Area





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

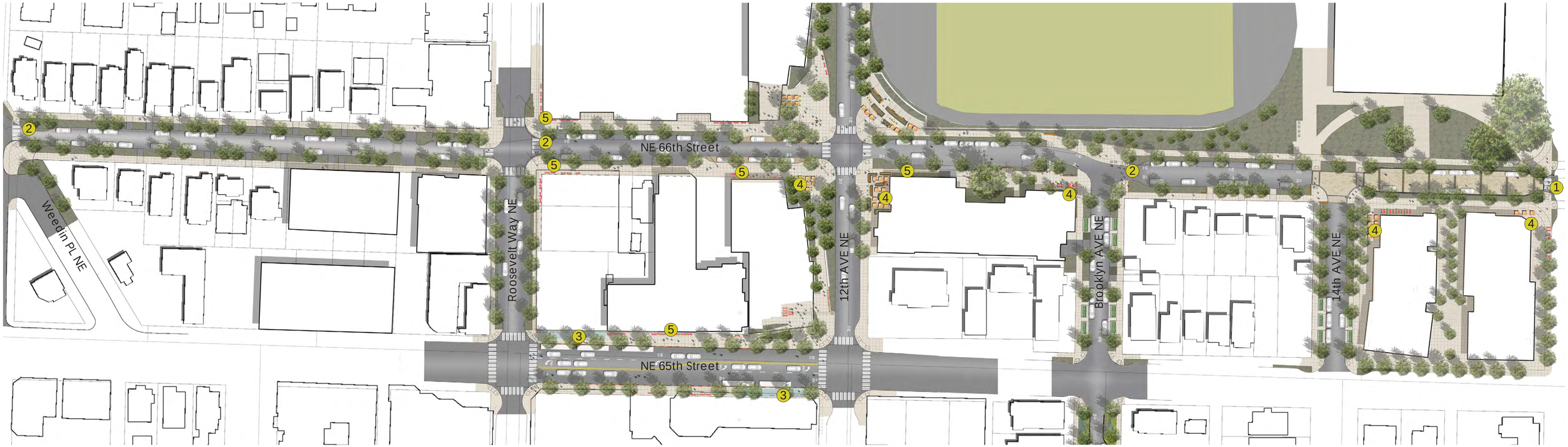
Circulation Plan

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.

Site Analysis

Site Plan



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

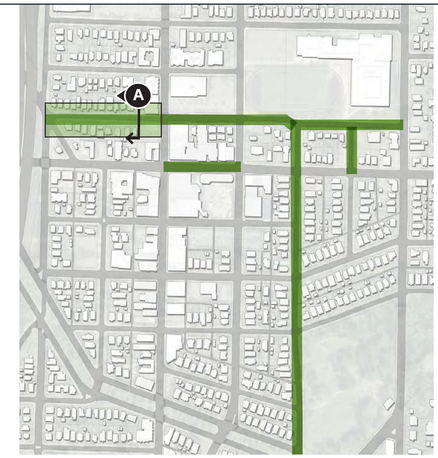
- Curb bulbs on street corners to reduce crosswalk length
- Improved intersection crossings at specified locations
- Improved bicycle routes & markings
- Maintain street widths in residential areas to minimize thru- traffic
- Pedestrian signage
- Potential surface material change in specified areas

NORTH

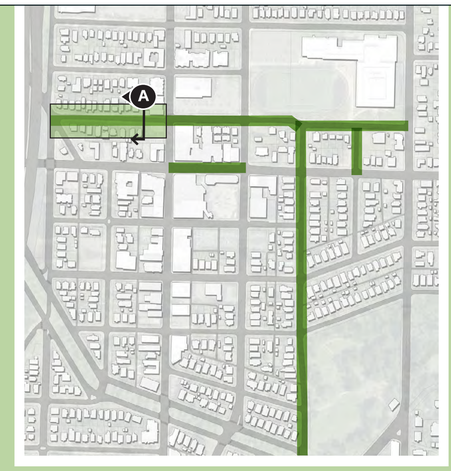
0' 10' 20' 40' 80'

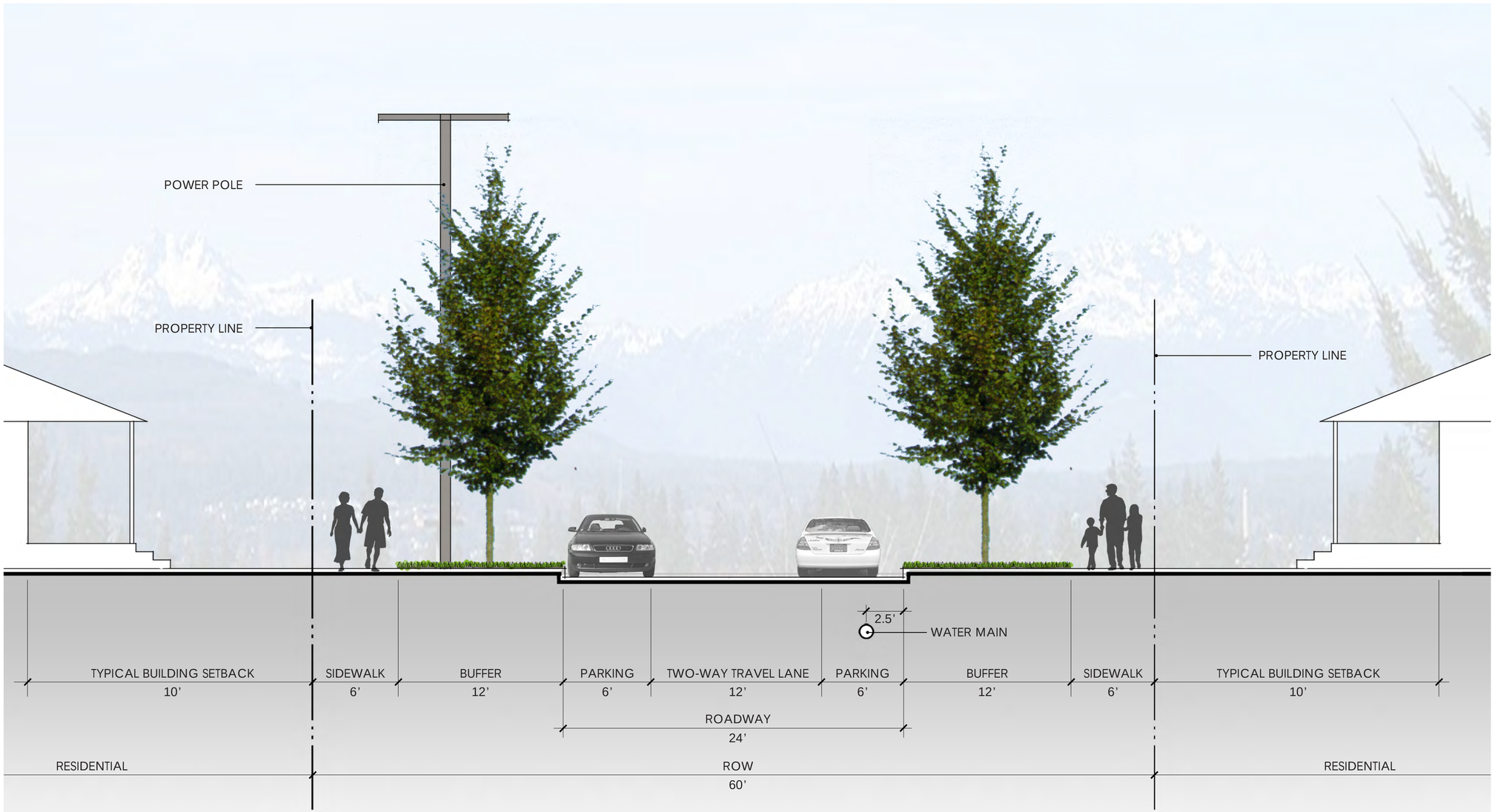
SCALE 1"=20'

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

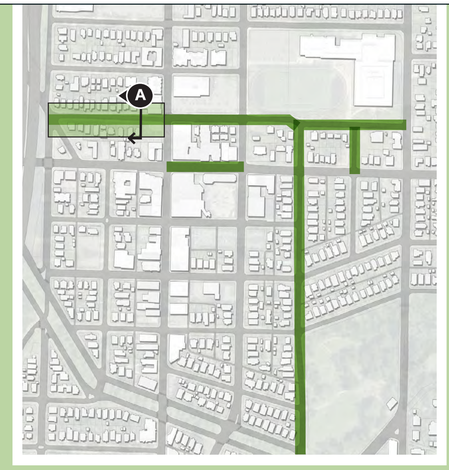


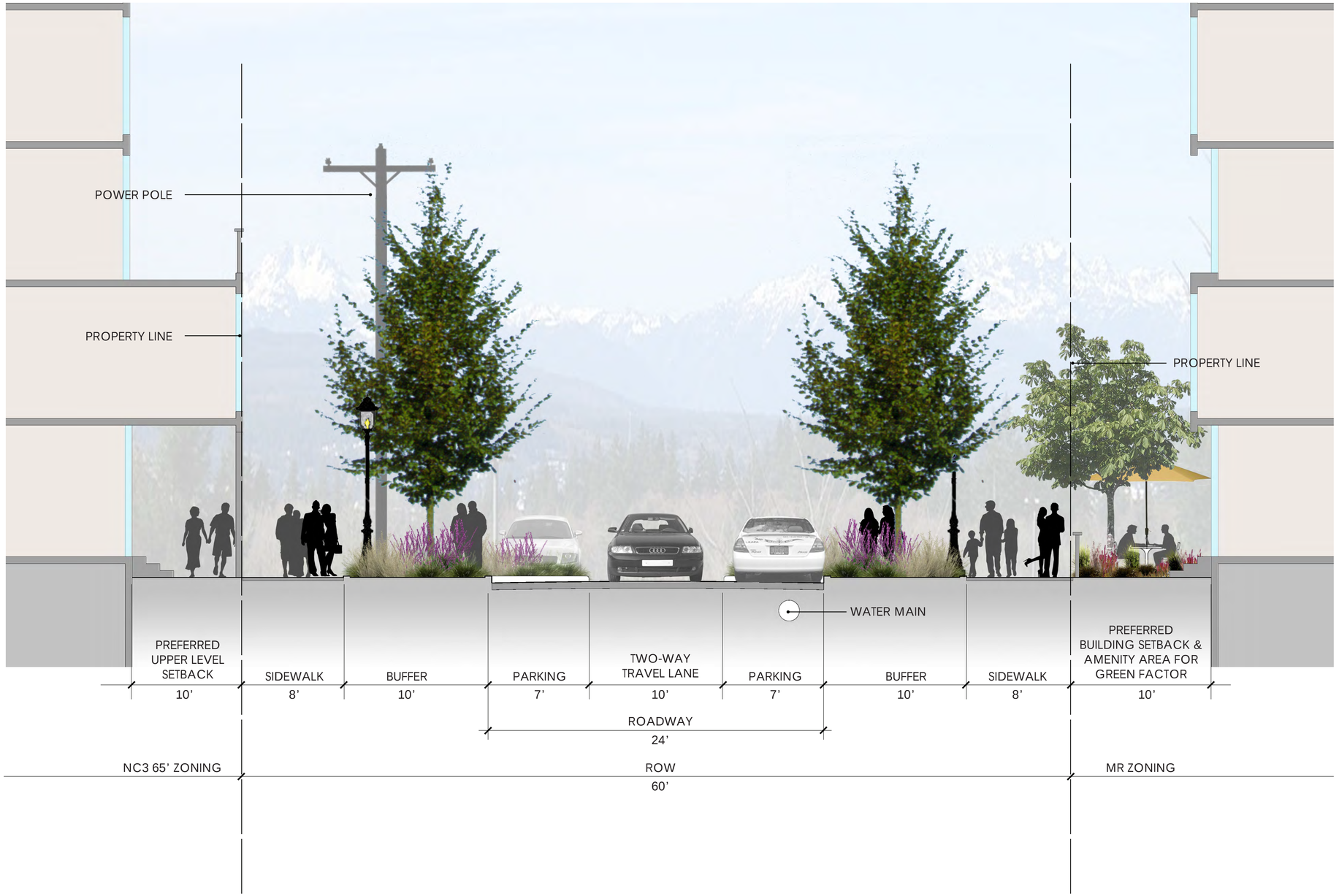
Existing Section A





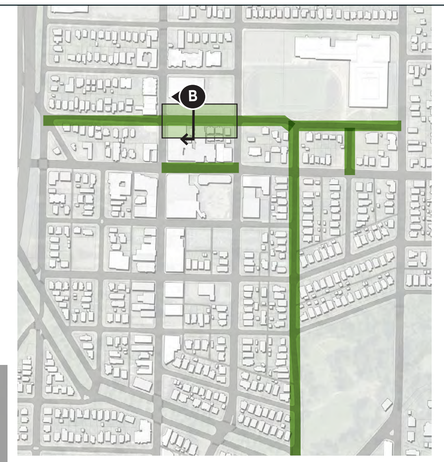
Proposed Section A

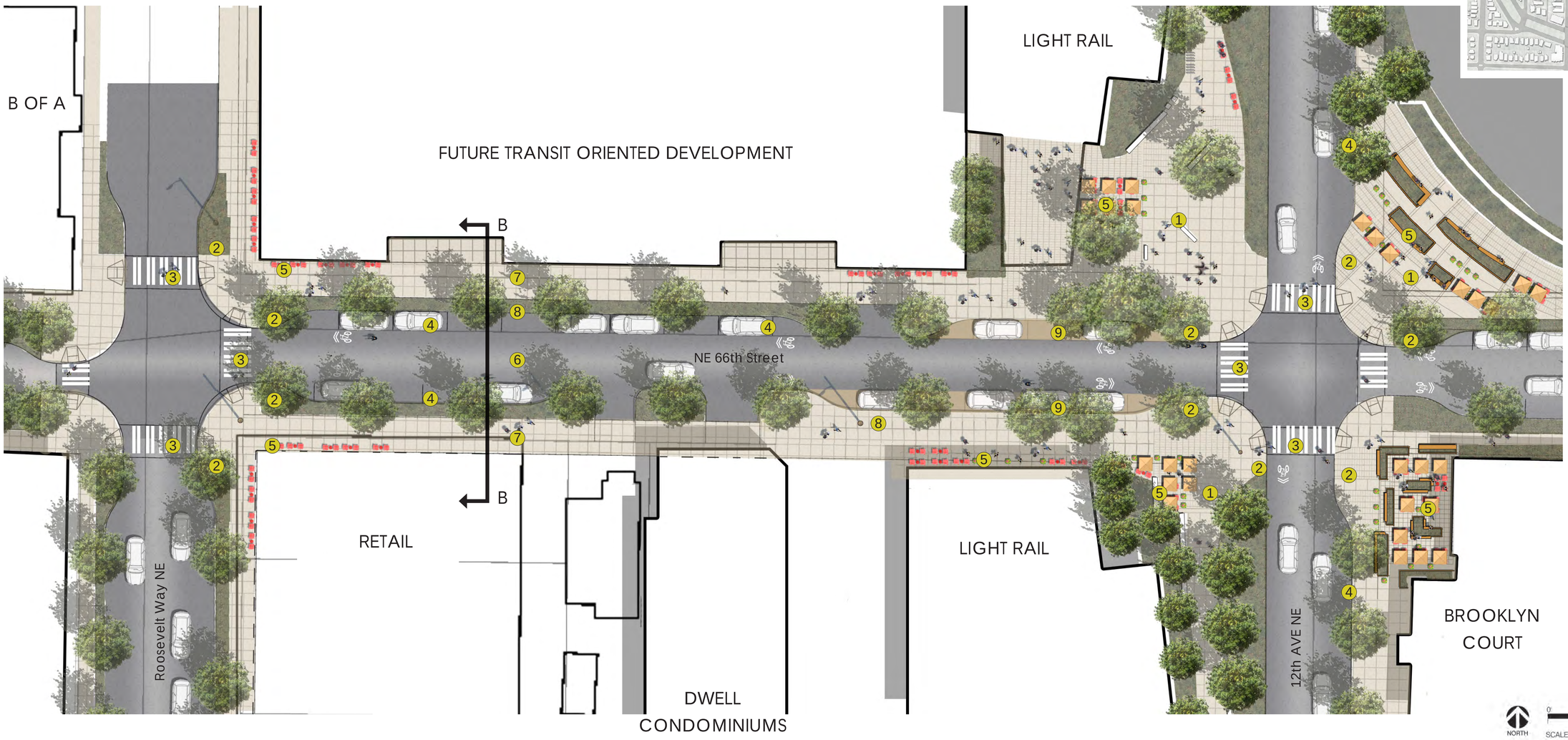




Enlargement Plan | Roosevelt Way NE to 12th Ave NE

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





NORTH

0 10' 20' 40' 80'

SCALE 1"=20'

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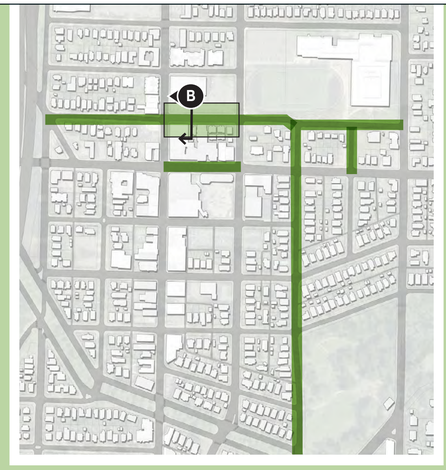
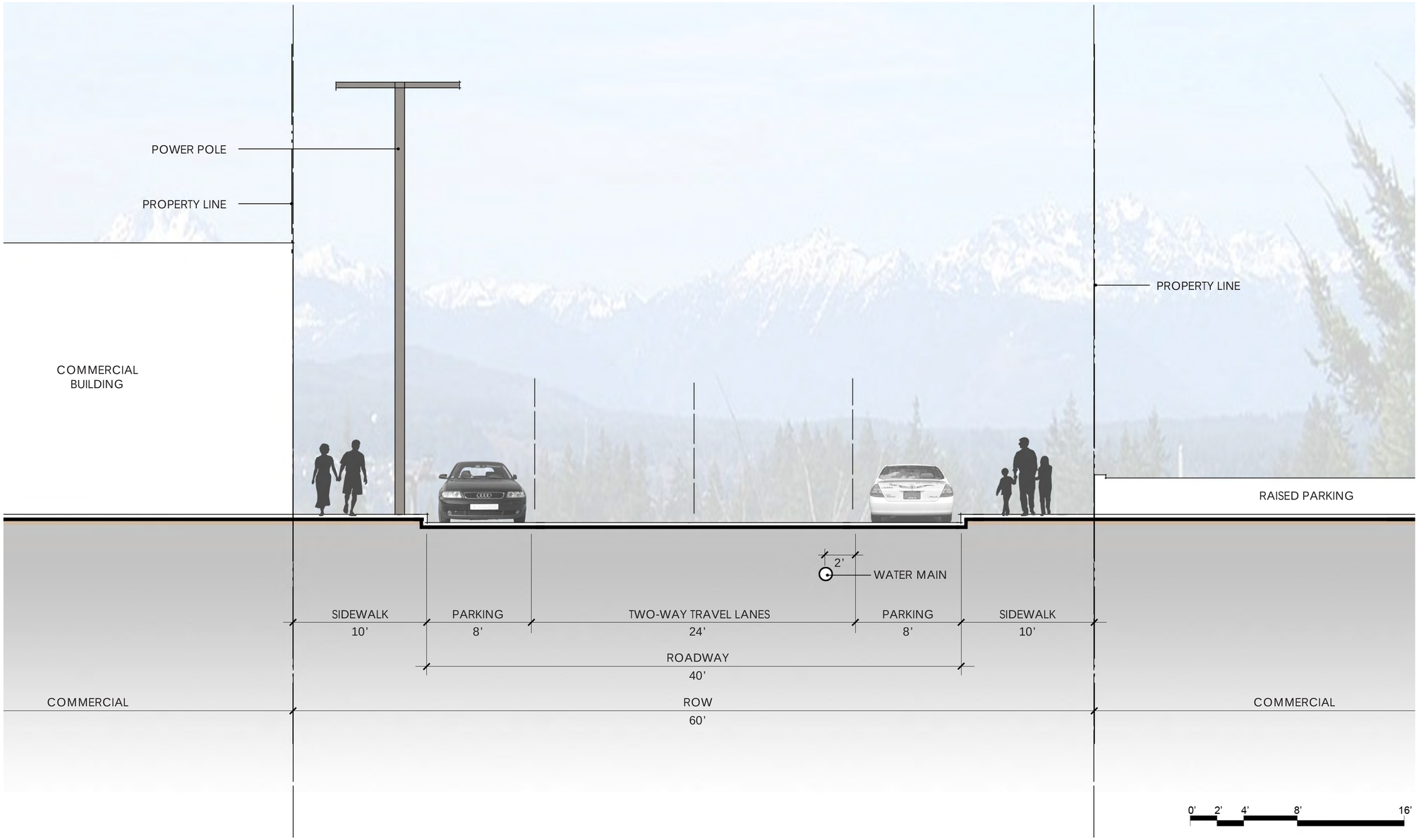
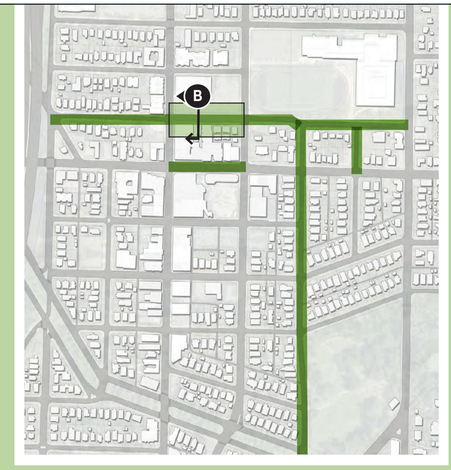
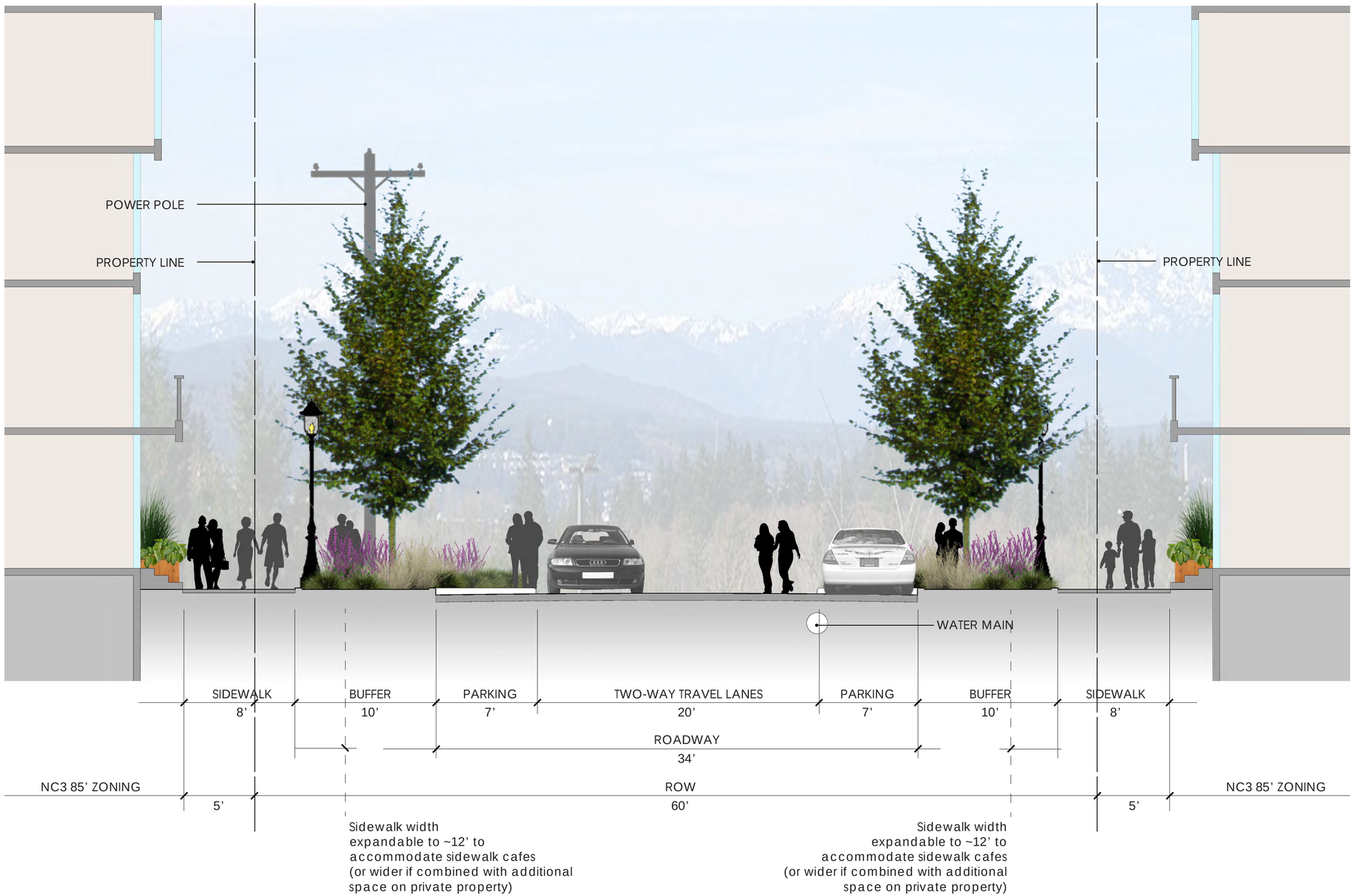


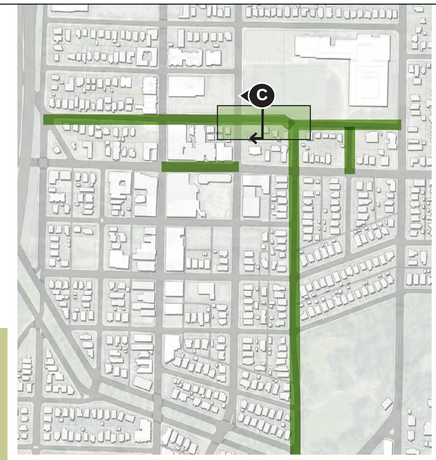


Proposed Section B



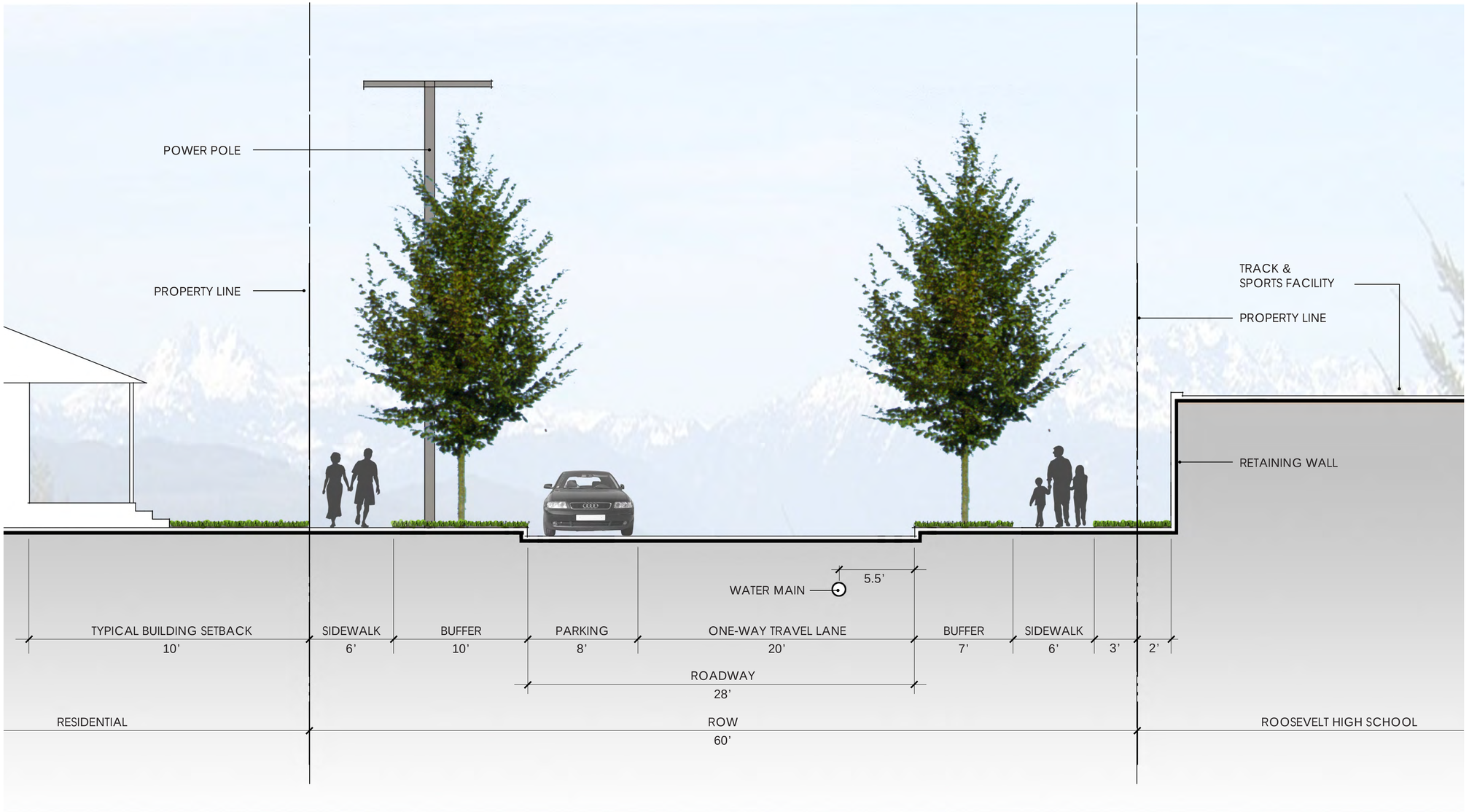


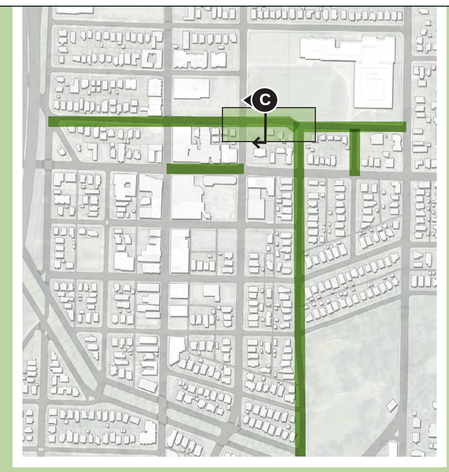
1. PUBLIC PLAZA
2. CURB BULBS
3. CROSSWALKS
4. PARALLEL PARKING
5. POTENTIAL SEATING / DINING
6. TWO WAY TRAFFIC FLOW W/ SHARED BIKE ACCESS
7. SIDEWALKS
8. PLANTING BUFFER
9. LIGHT RAIL PICK UP/DROP OFF
10. POTENTIAL BIORETENTION
11. GREEN SCREEN



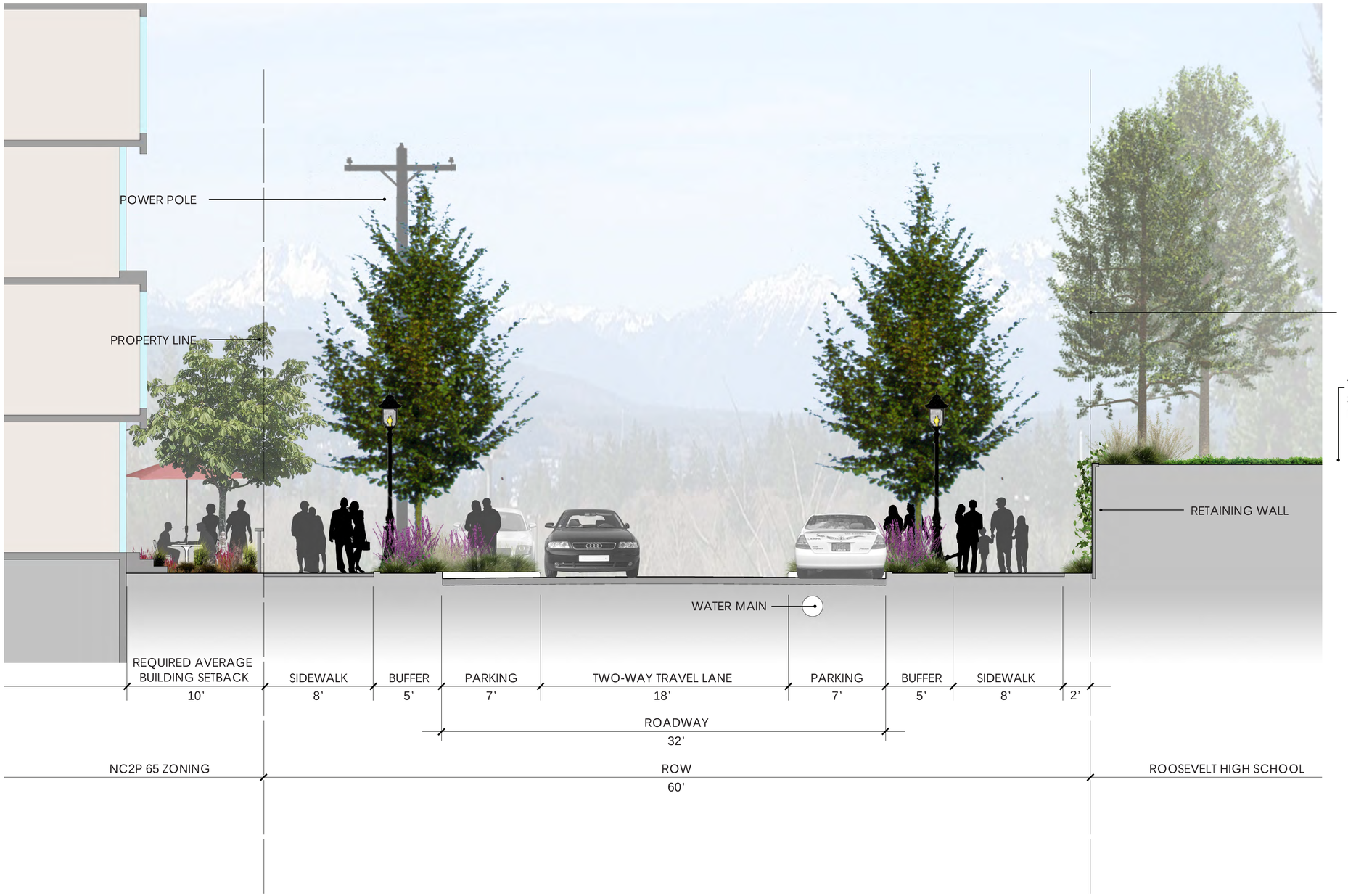
NORTH
SCALE 1"=20'

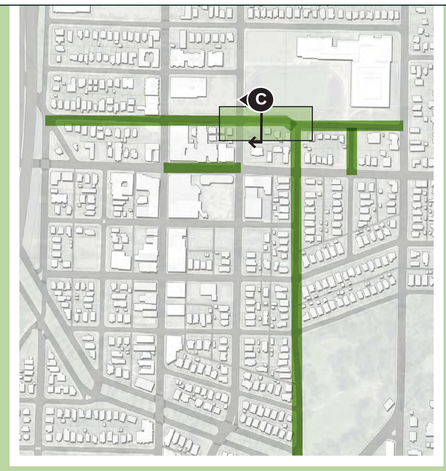
Existing Section C

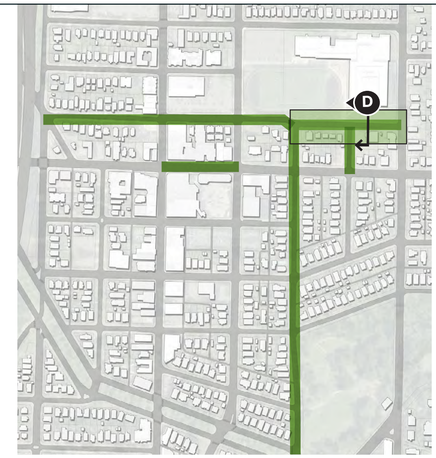




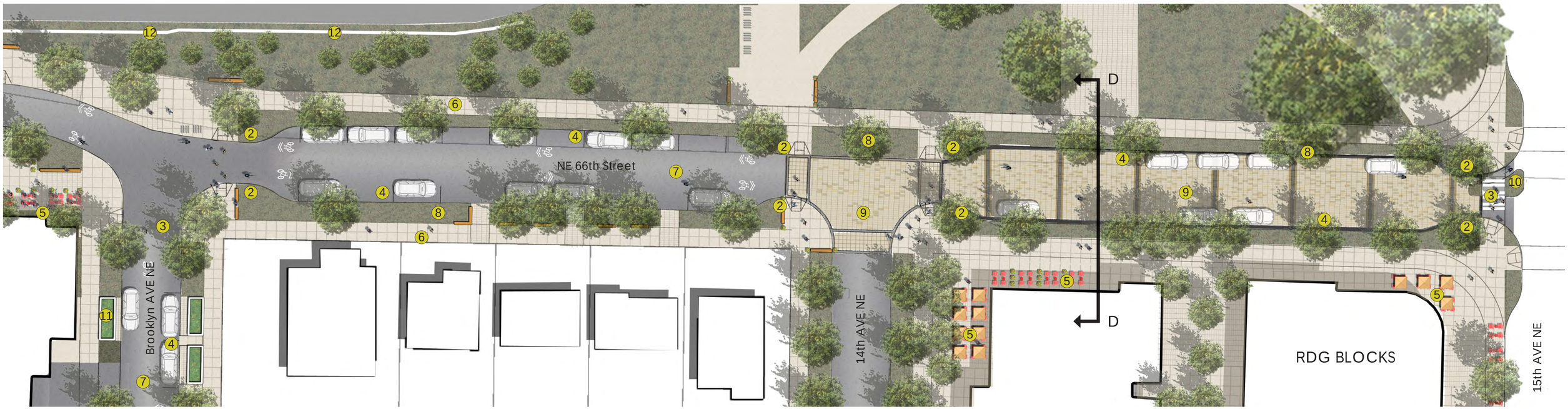
Proposed Section C





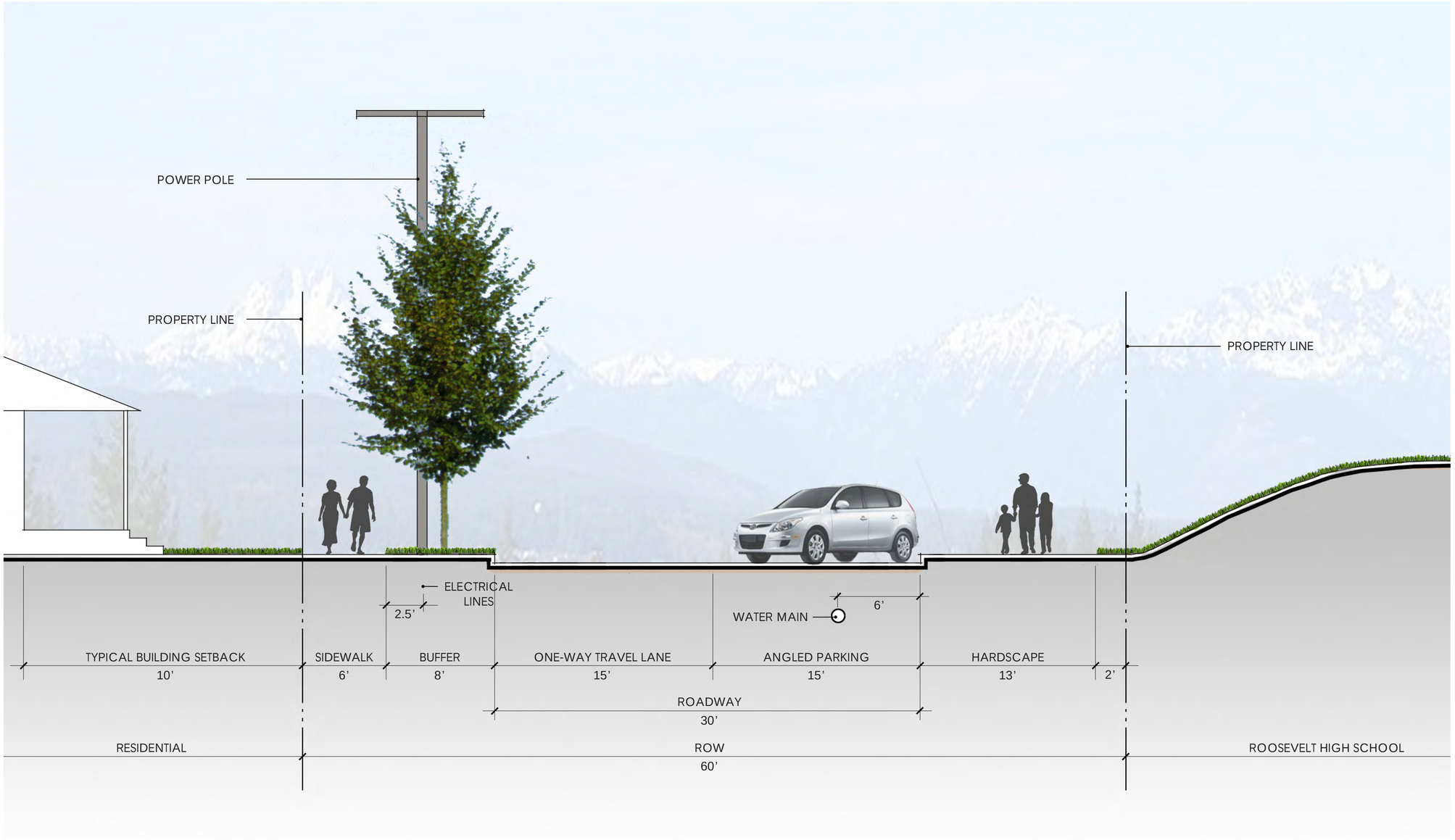


1. PUBLIC PLAZA
2. CURB BULBS
3. CROSSWALKS
4. PARALLEL PARKING
5. SEATING / DINING
6. SIDEWALKS
7. TWO WAY TRAFFIC FLOW W/ RESTRICTED ACCESS & SHARED BIKE ACCESS PLANTING
8. BUFFER
9. POTENTIAL FESTIVAL STREET (Property owners and neighborhood coordination required)
10. RESTRICTED WESTWARD ACCESS ISLAND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

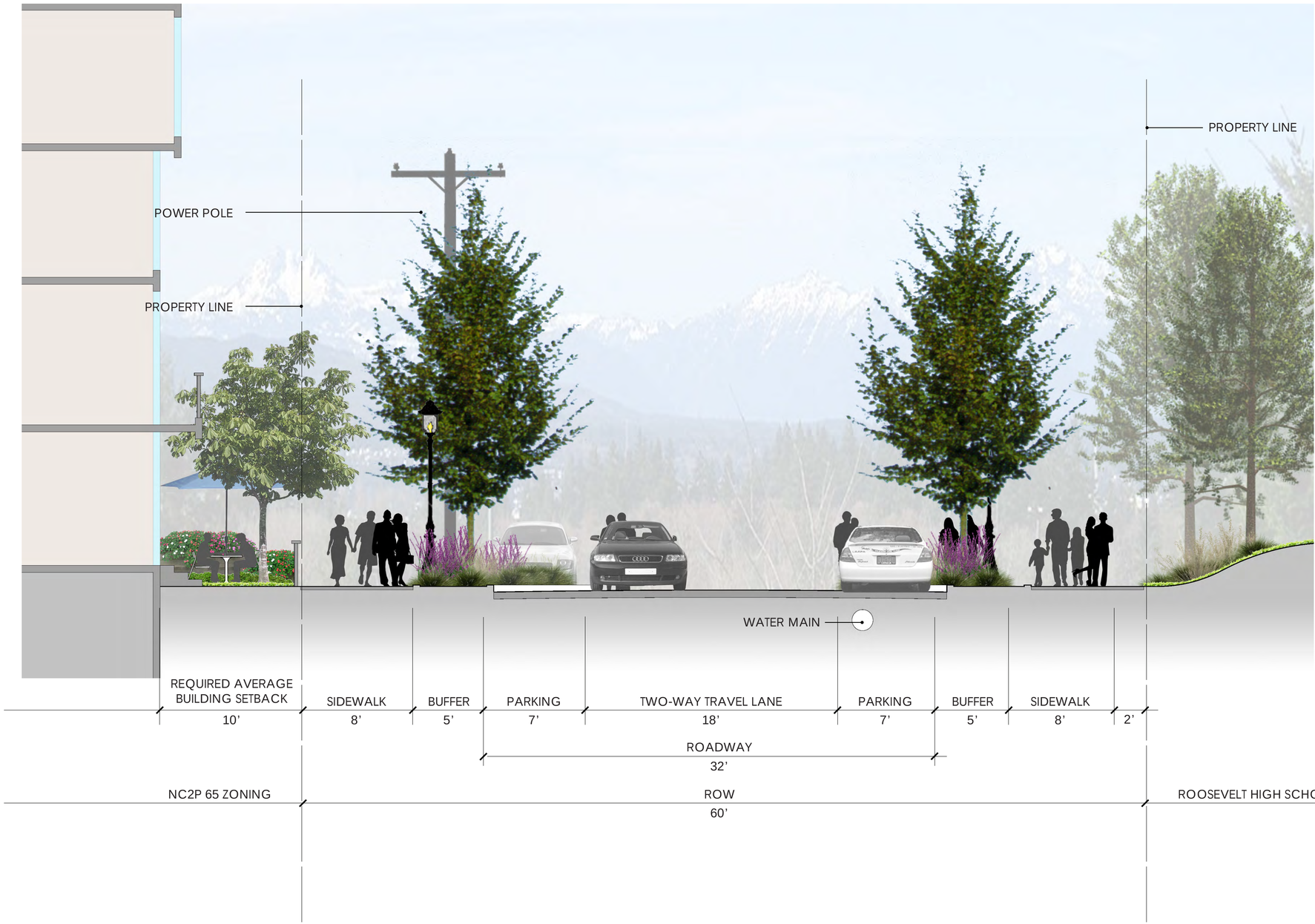


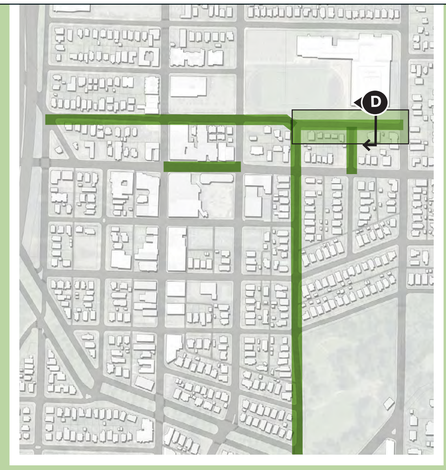
NORTH
0' 10' 20' 40' 80'
SCALE 1"=20'

Existing Section D



Proposed Section D





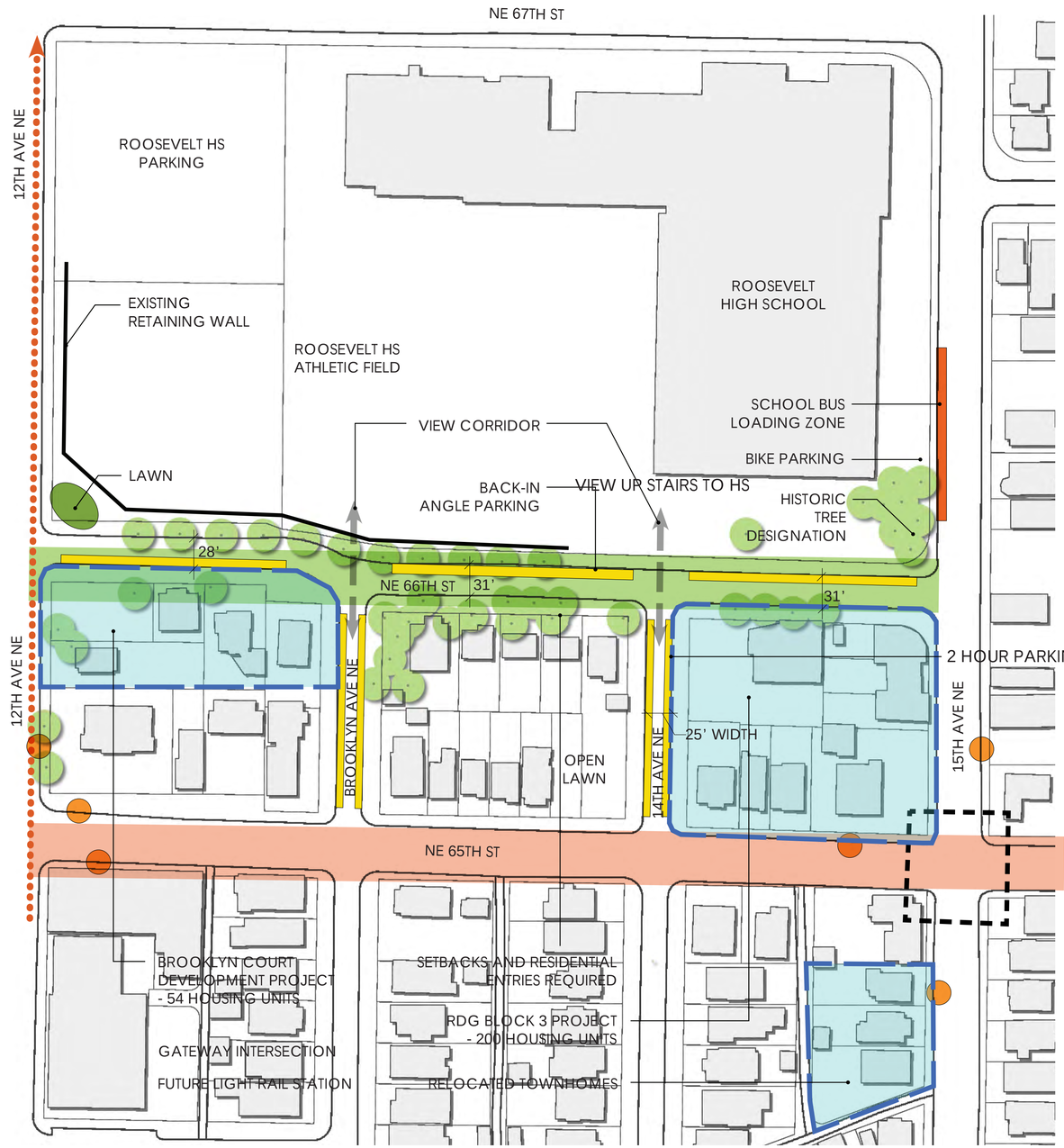
Potential Festival Street Location

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 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.

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.

Site Analysis Plan



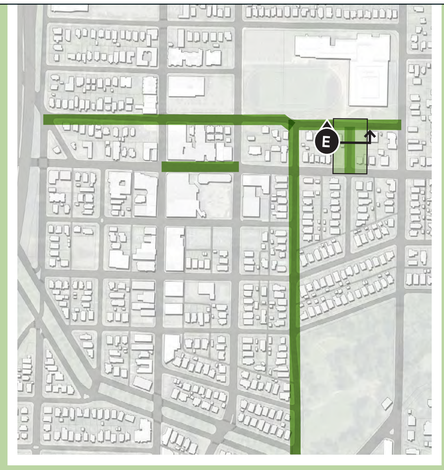
- GREEN STREET AND/OR GREENWAY OPPORTUNITY
- COMMERCIAL CORE STREET
- ON STREET PARKING
- PRIMARY BIKE ROUTES
- EXISTING BUS STOP LOCATIONS
- EXISTING TREES

NORTH

0' 10' 20' 40' 80'

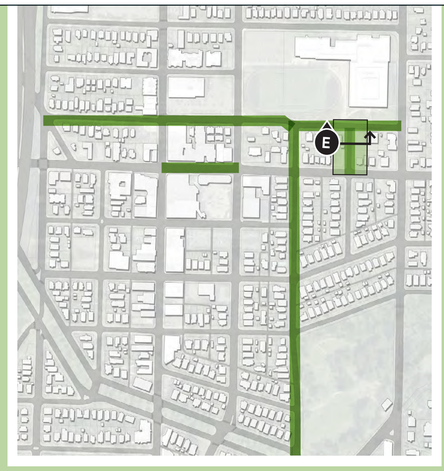
SCALE 1"=20'

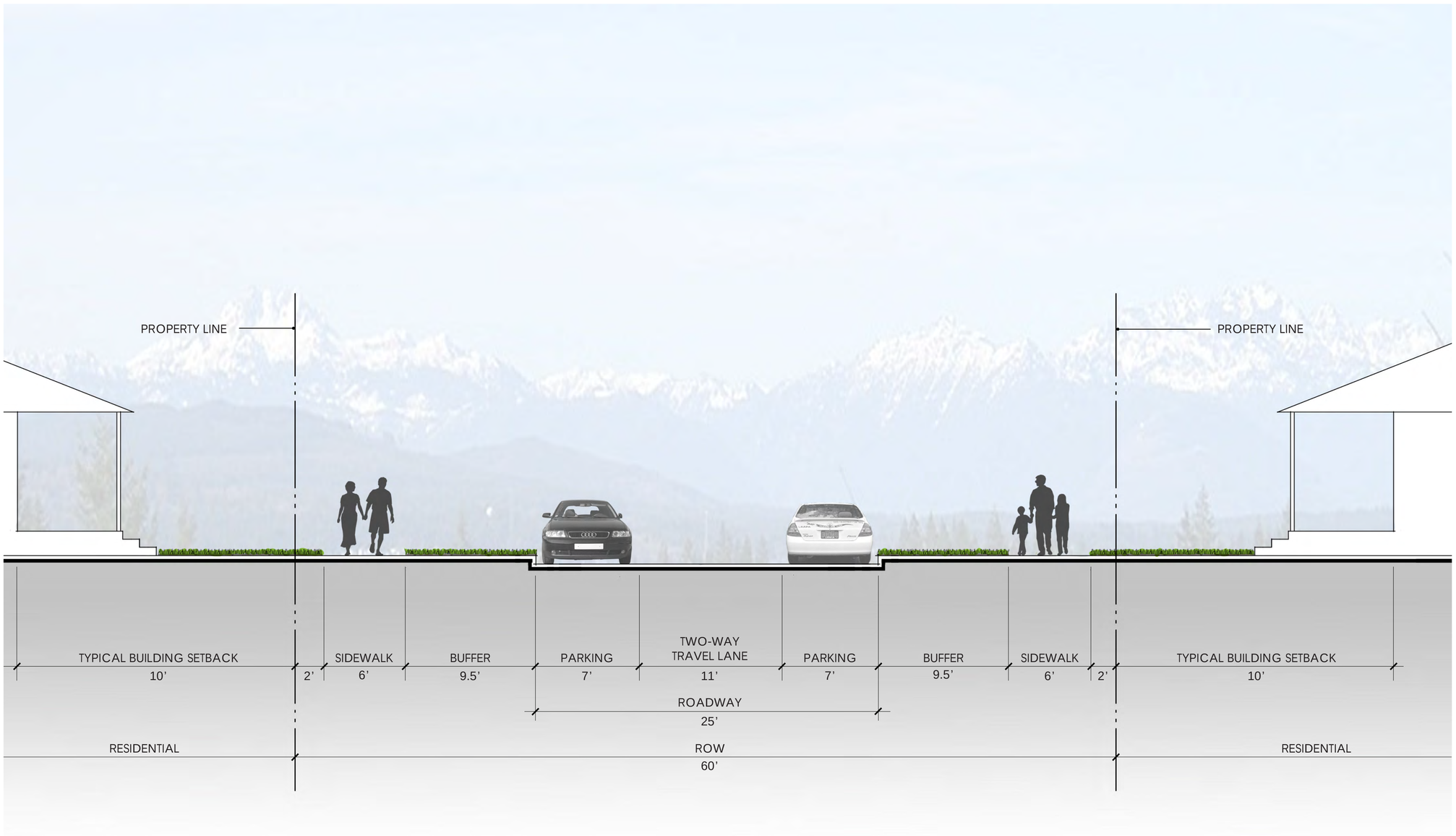
Site Plan



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

Existing Section E





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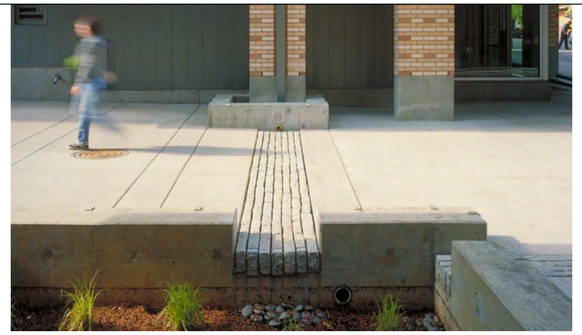
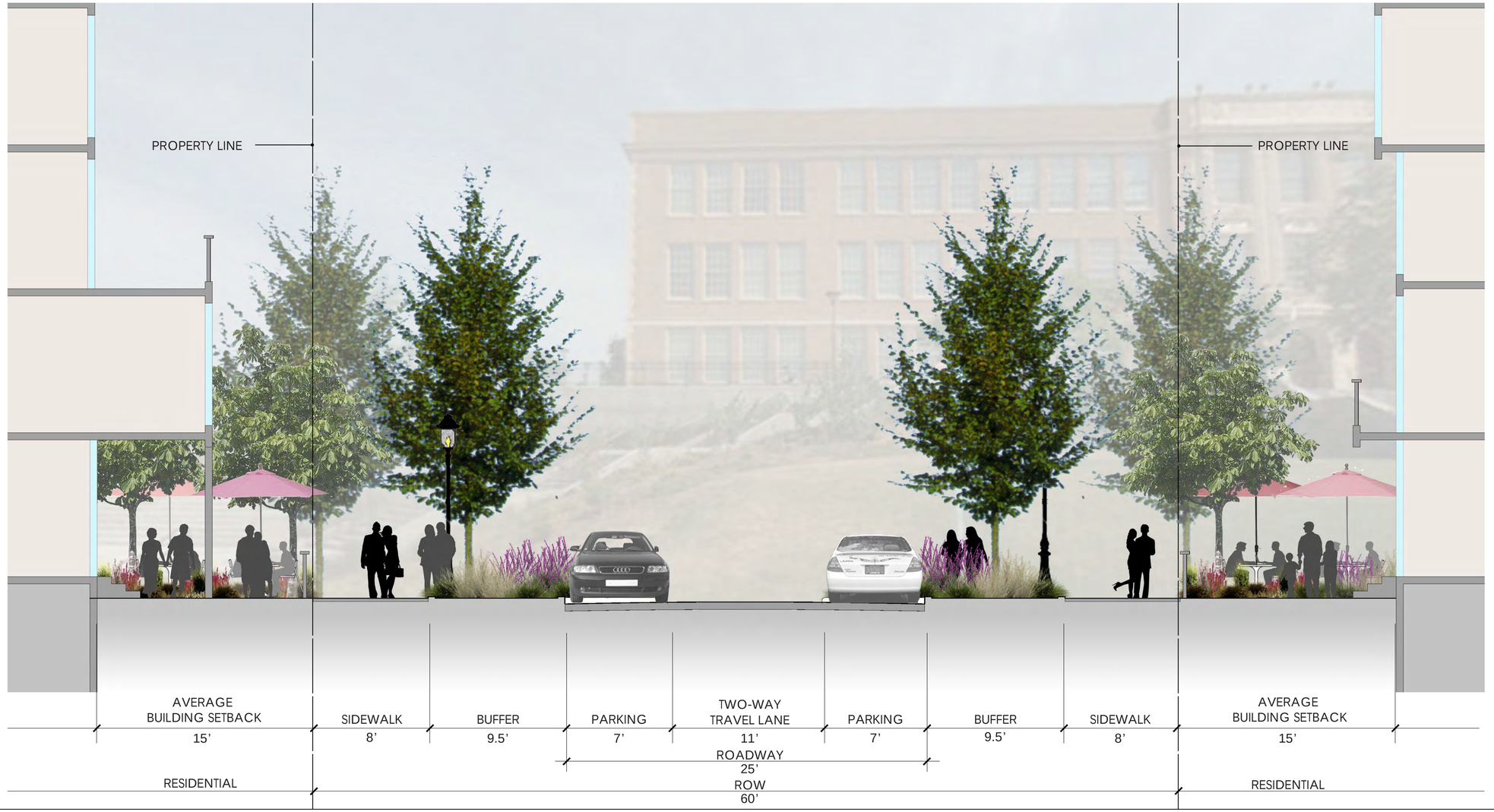
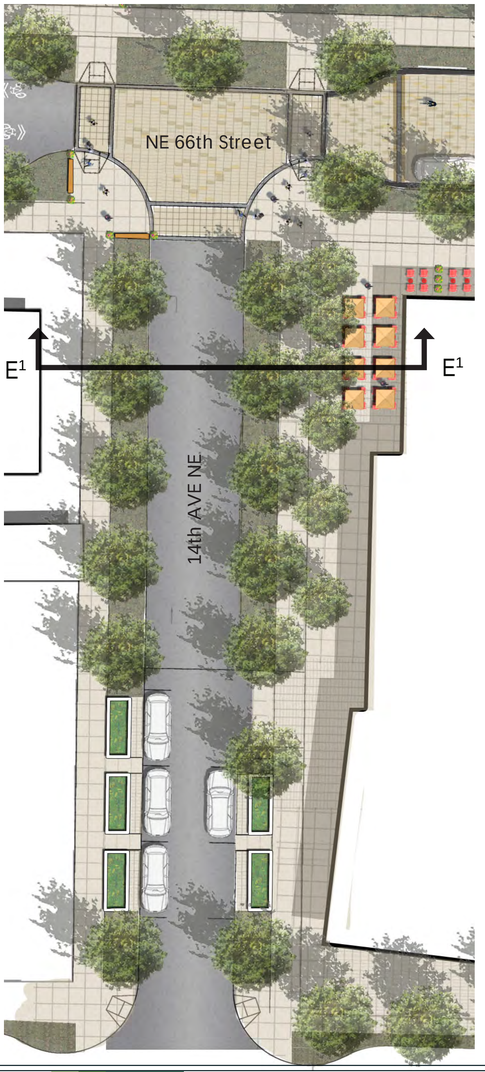
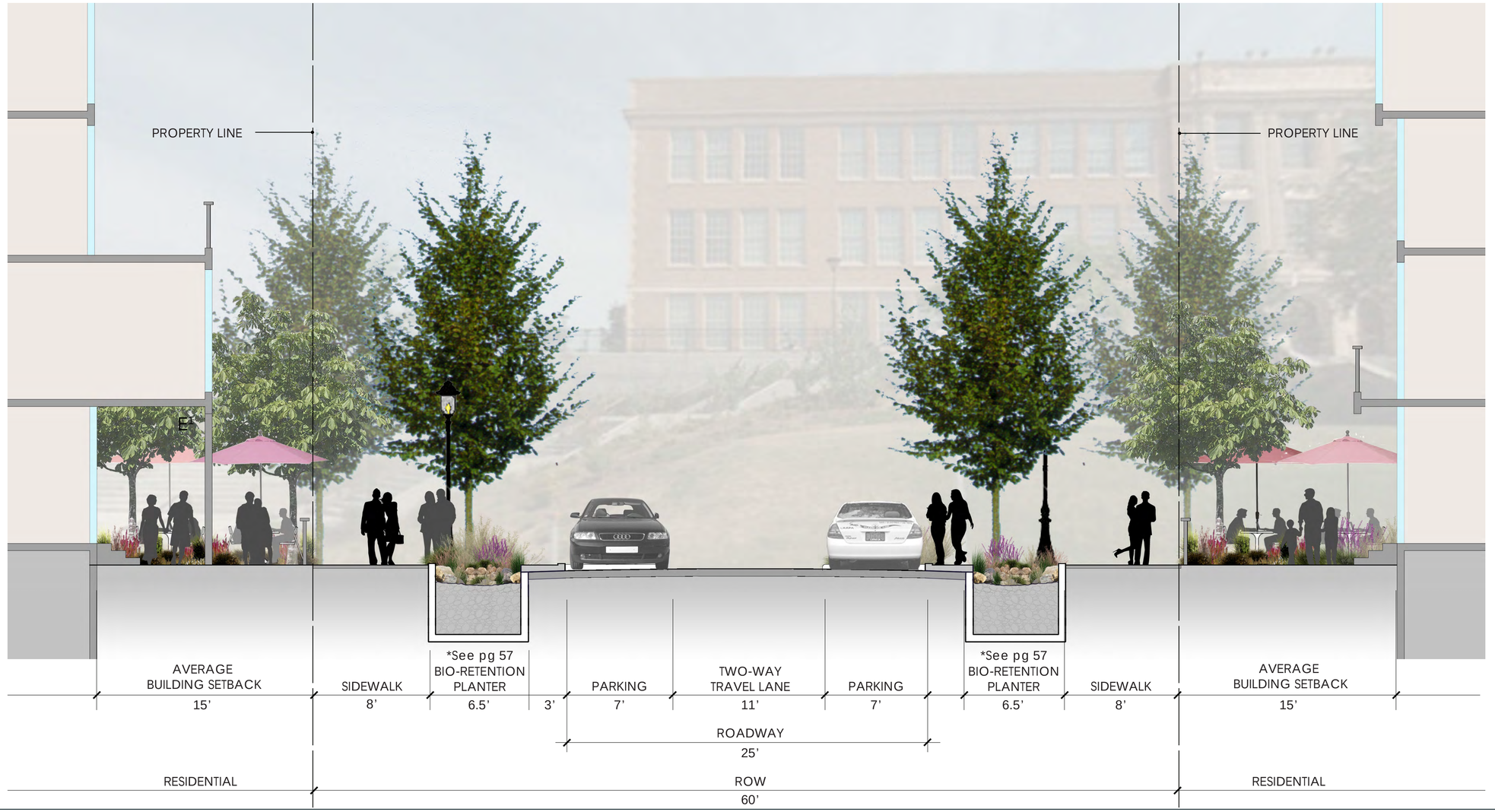
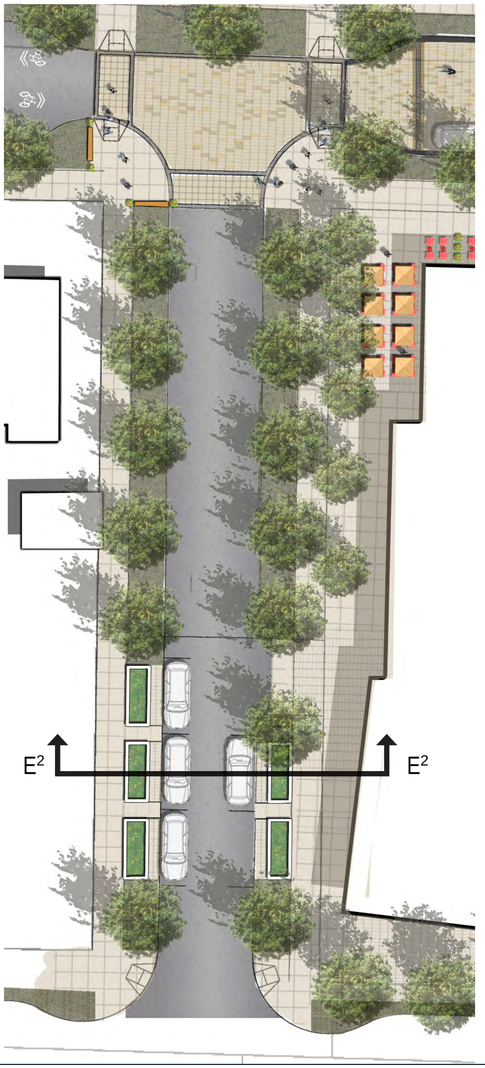


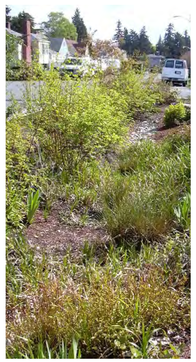




Proposed Section E²



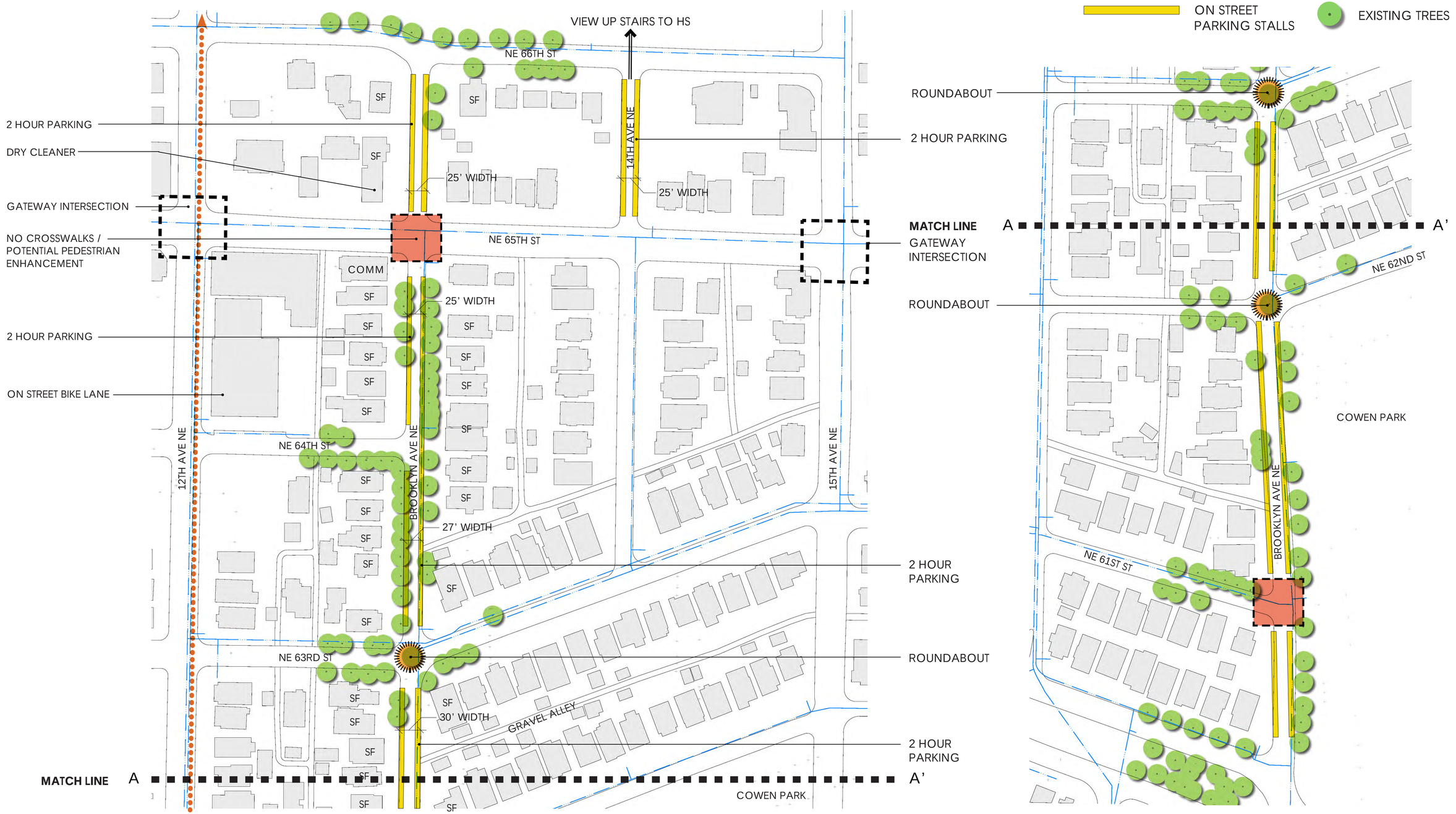




Streetscape Concept: Brooklyn Ave NE

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.

Site Analysis Plan



Site Plan

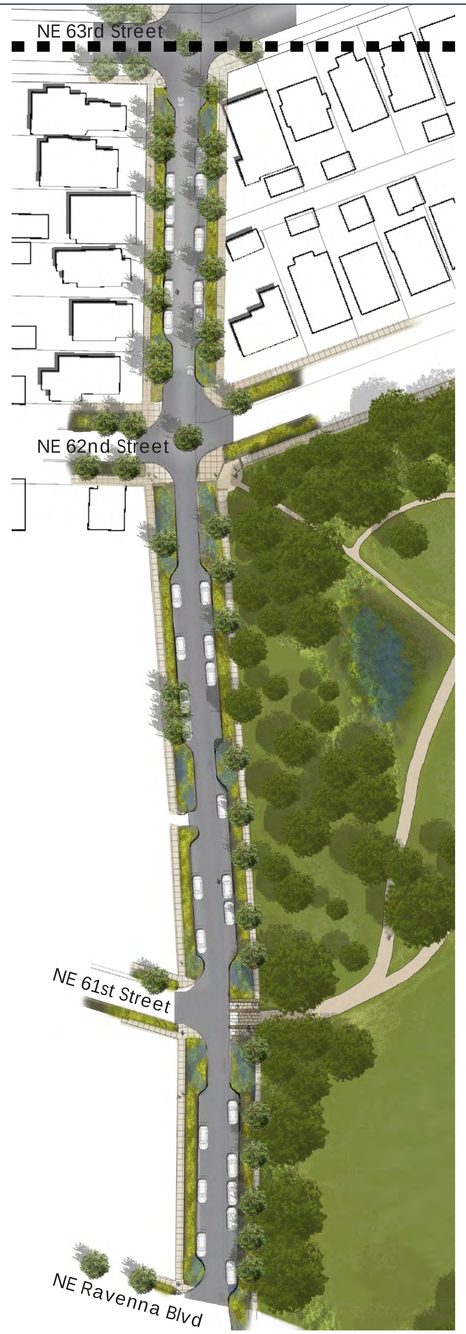
STREETSCAPE GOALS

- 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 to reference historic drainage pattern to Ravenna Creek

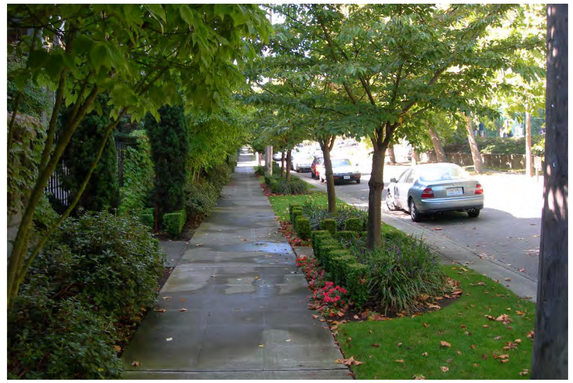
GREENWAY ELEMENTS

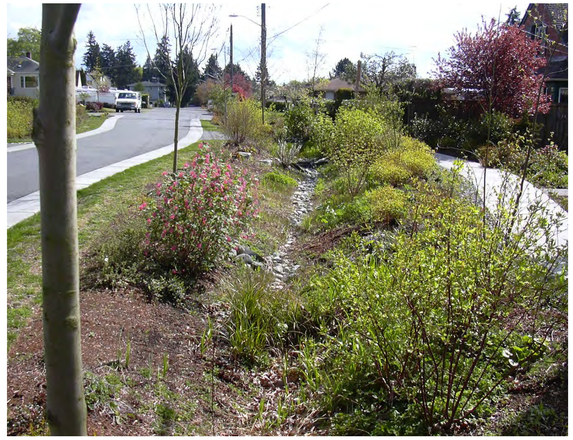
- Potential pedestrian safety enhancements at specified crossings
- Shared bike access markings
- Maintain street widths in residential areas to minimize through traffic
- Roundabouts
- Potential GSI
- Potential curb bulb-outs

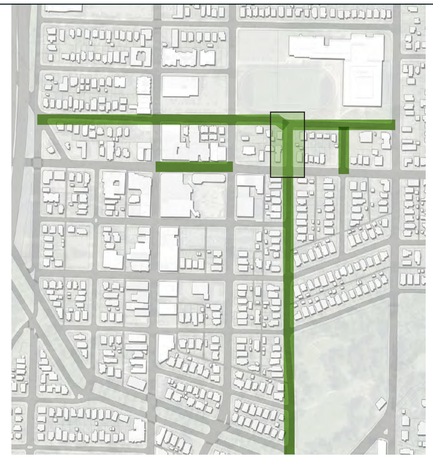
North Brooklyn



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

NORTH
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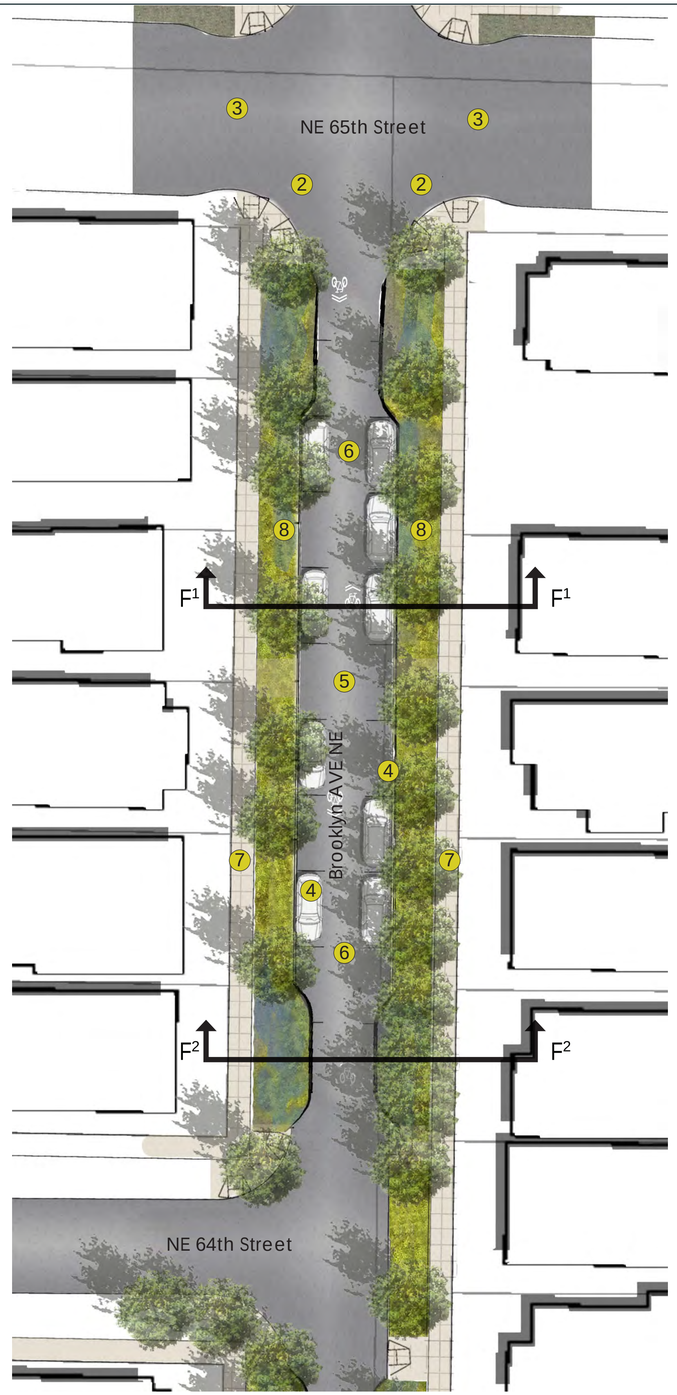
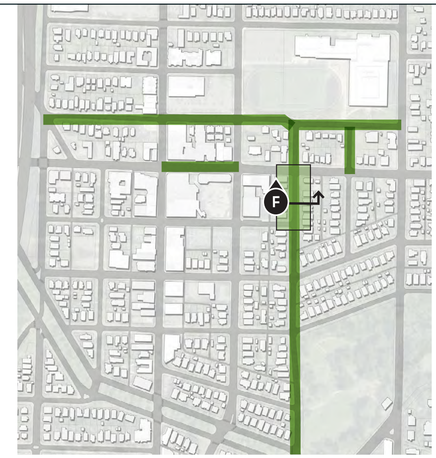
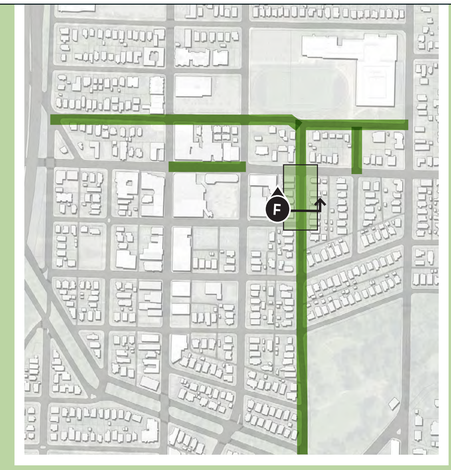
SCALE 1"=20'

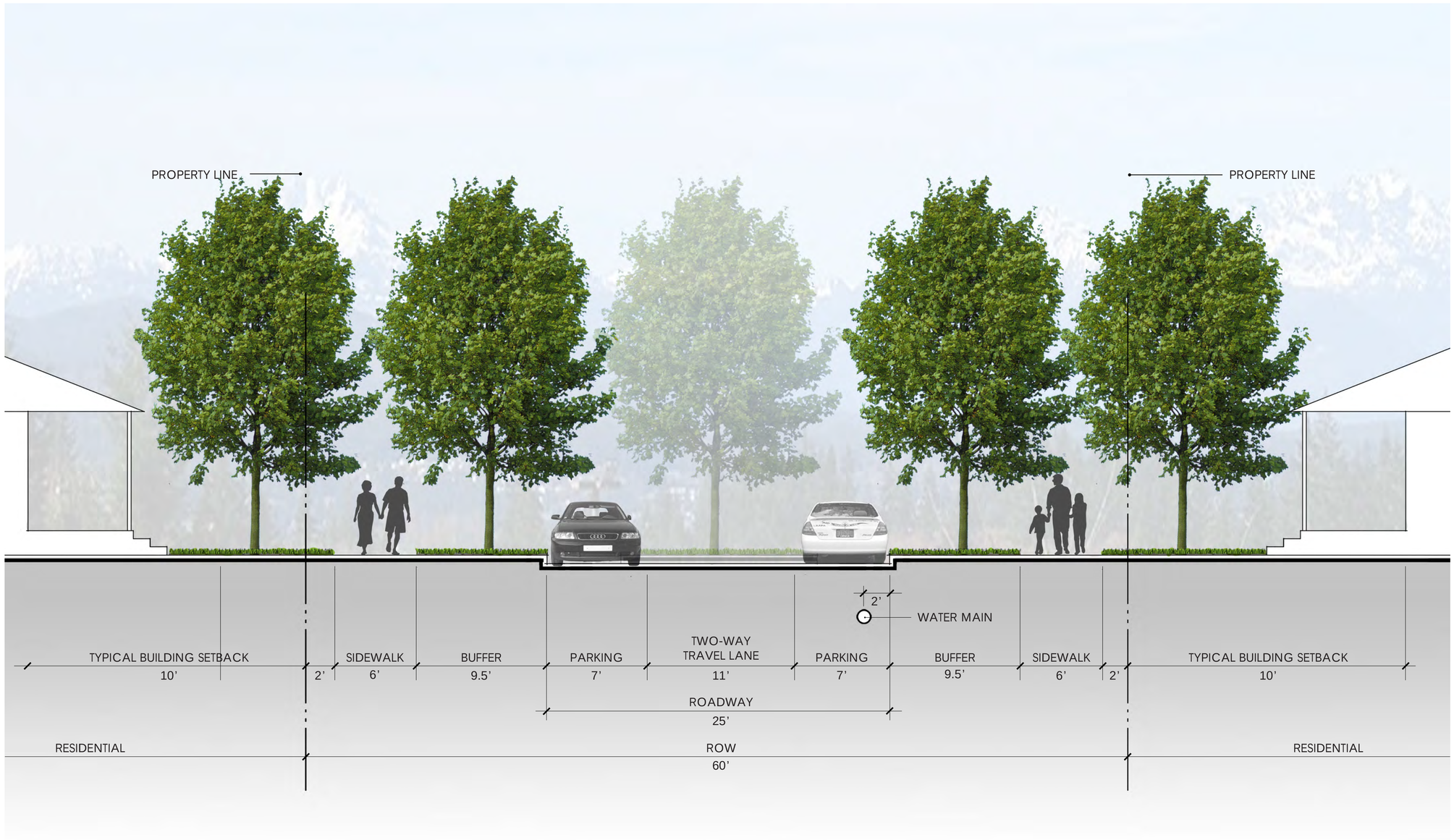




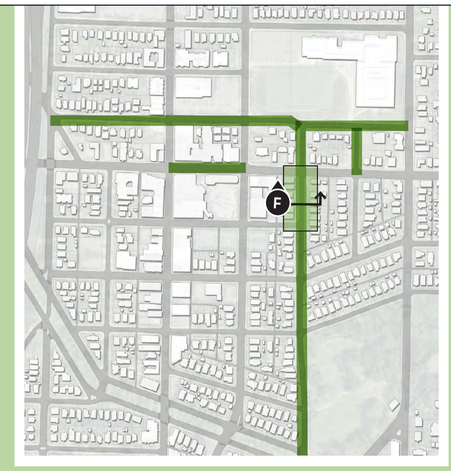
1. ROUNDABOUT
2. CURB BULBS
3. POTENTIAL CROSSWALKS
4. PARALLEL PARKING
5. POTENTIAL SPEED TABLES
6. TWO WAY TRAFFIC FLOW W/ SHARED BIKE LANE
7. SIDEWALKS
8. PLANTING BUFFER
9. ALLEY ACCESS

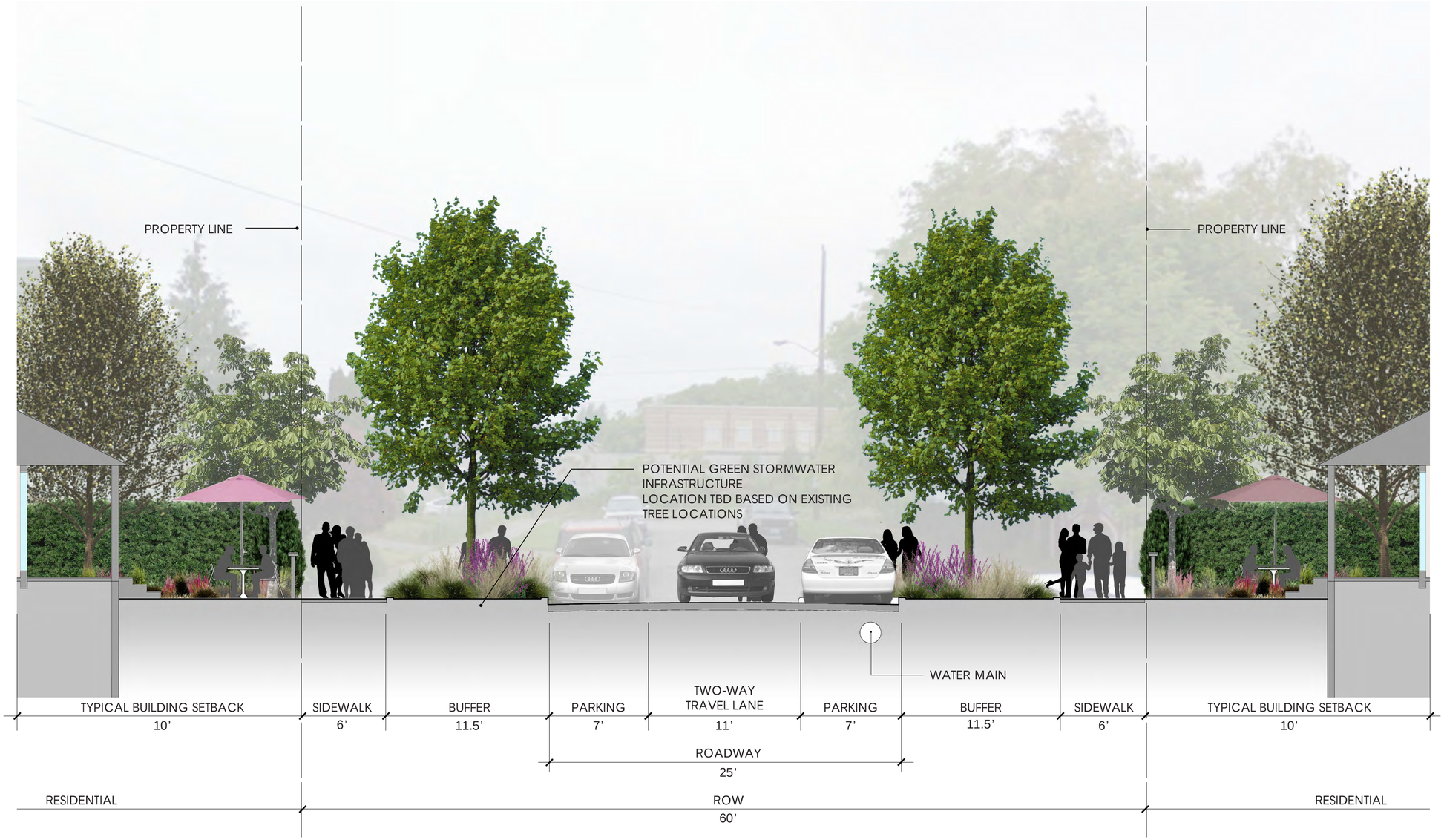
Existing Section F



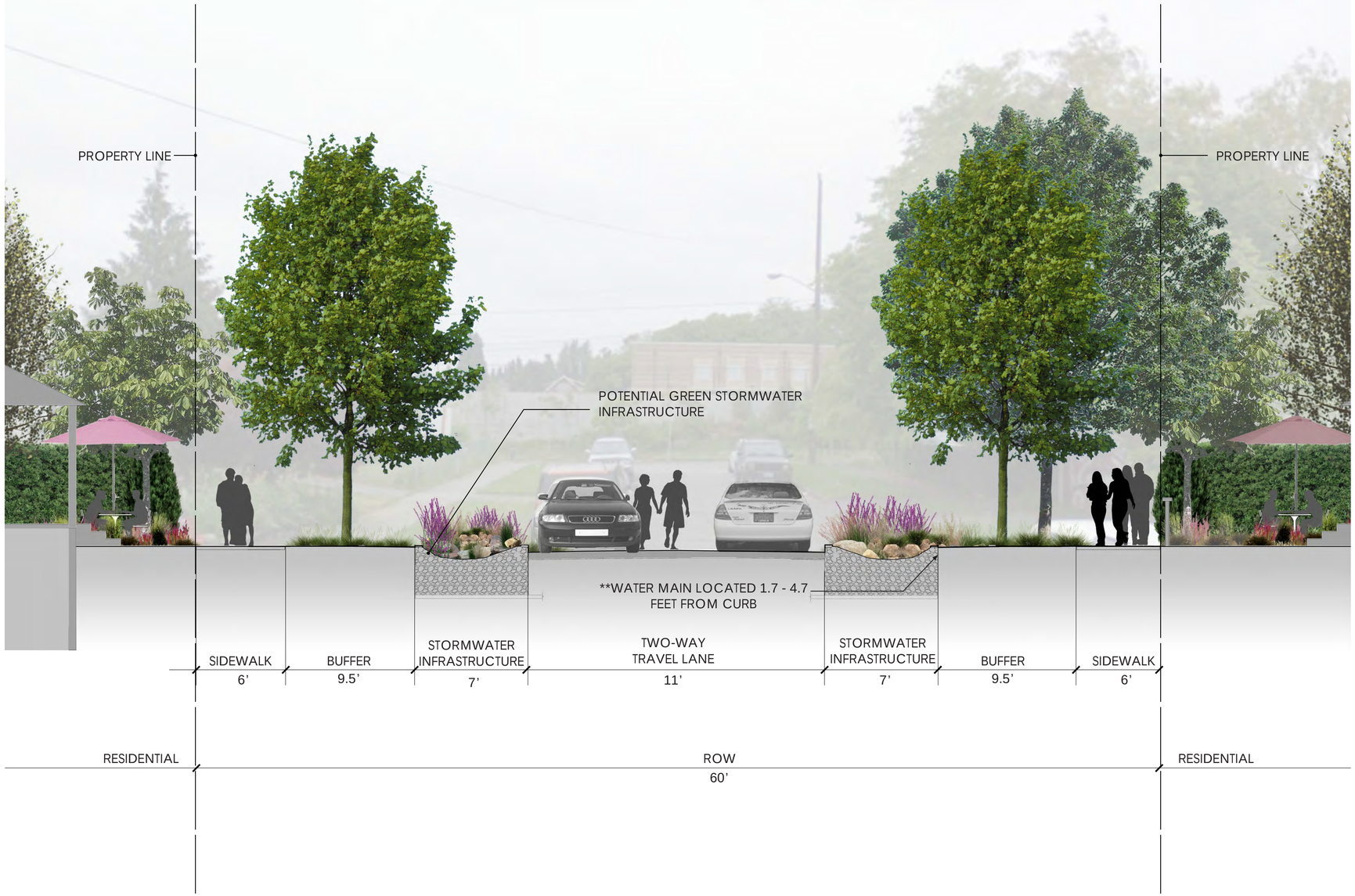


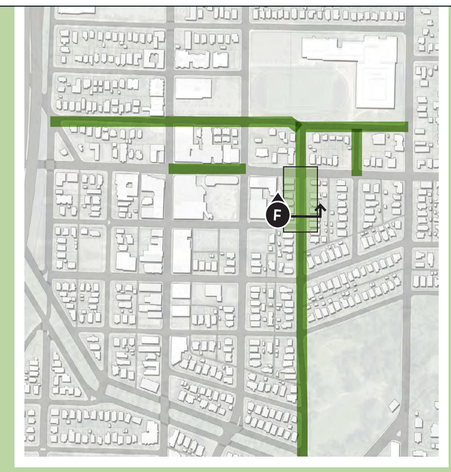
Proposed Section F[1]

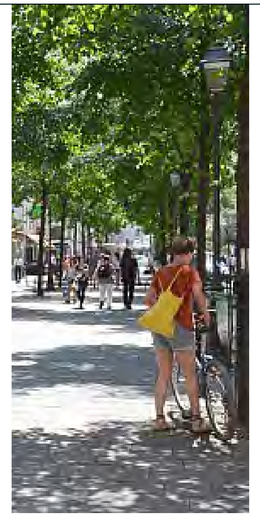


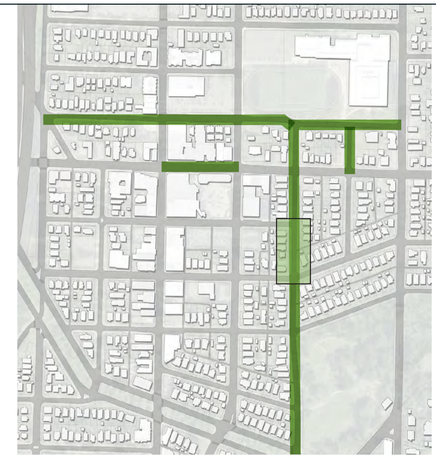


Proposed Section F²









1. ROUNDABOUT
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4. PARALLEL PARKING
5. POTENTIAL SPEED TABLES
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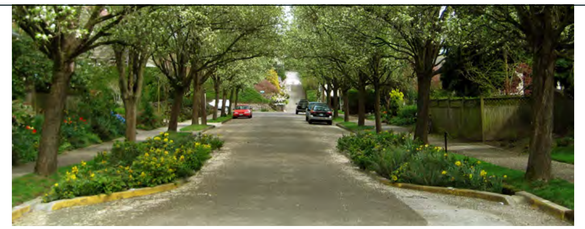
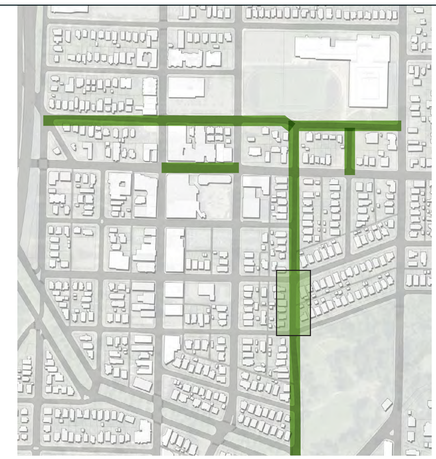
7. SIDEWALKS
8. PLANTING BUFFER
9. ALLEY ACCESS

NORTH
0' 10' 20' 40' 80'
SCALE 1"=20'





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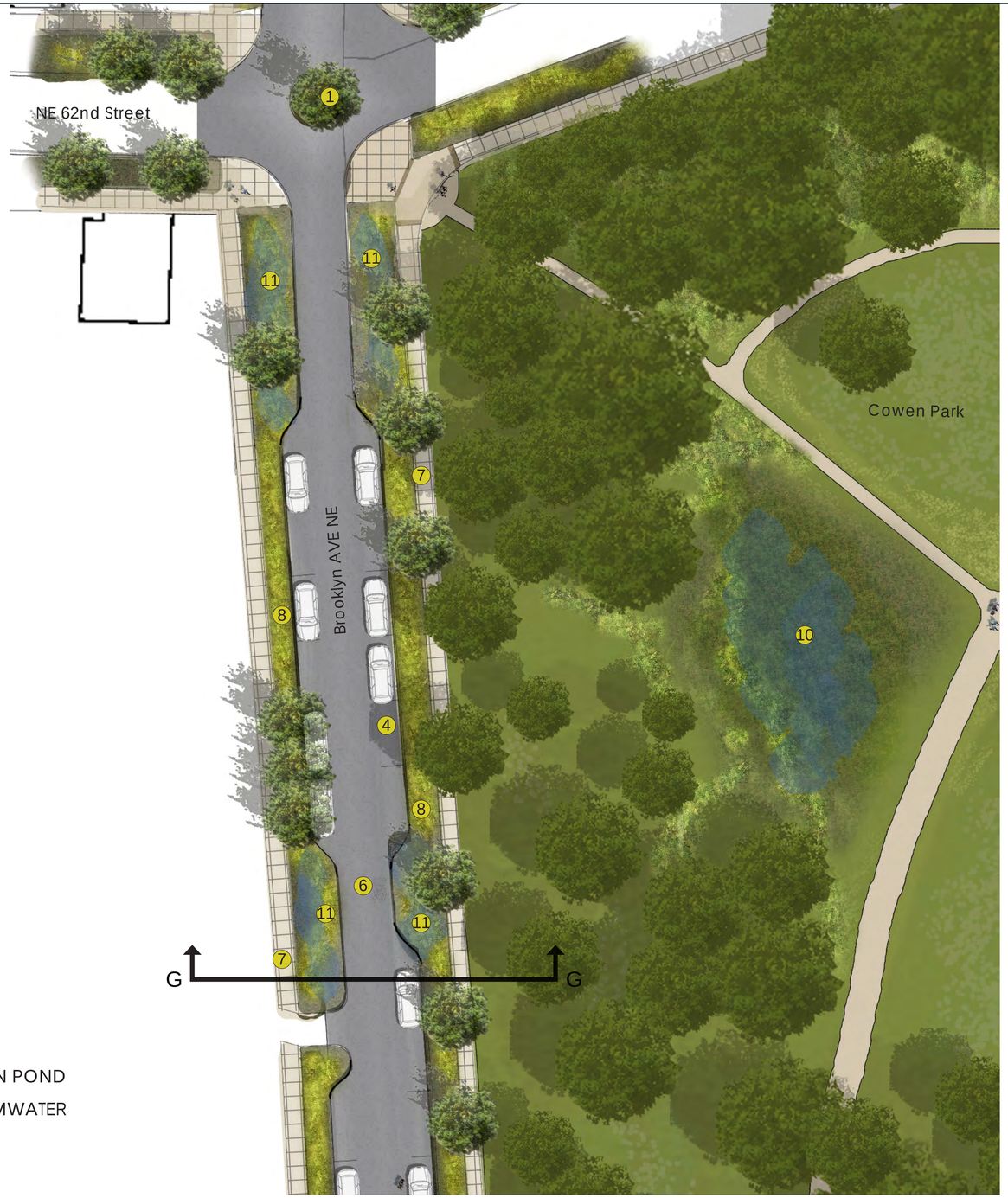

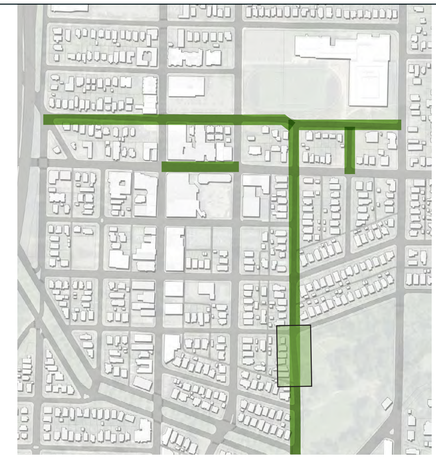

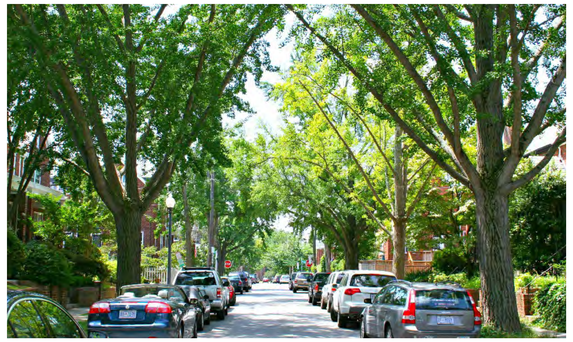

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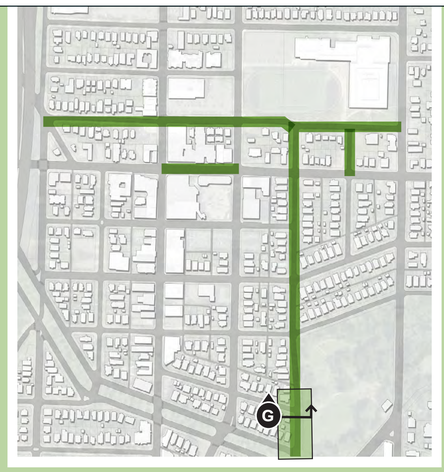
5. SPEED TABLES
6. TWO WAY TRAFFIC FLOW W/ SHARED BIKE LANE
7. SIDEWALKS
8. PLANTING BUFFER
9. ALLEY ACCESS
10. POTENTIAL BIOFILTRATION POND
11. POTENTIAL GREEN STORMWATER INFRASTRUCTURE

WATER MAIN
SIDEWALK
6’
BUFFER
VARIES
STORMWATER
INFRASTRUCTURE
7’
TWO-WAY TRAVEL LANE
16’
PARKING
7’
BUFFER
VARIES
SIDEWALK
6’
ROADWAY
30’
ROW
60’
RESIDENTIAL
COWEN PARK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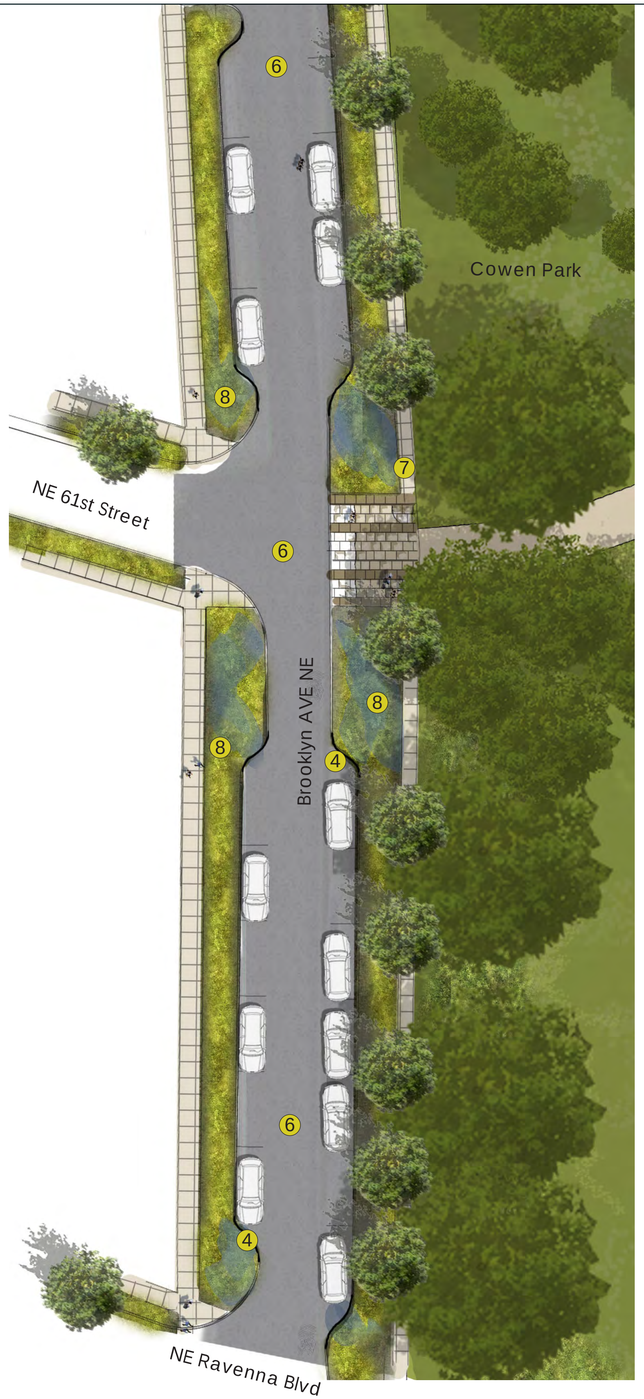

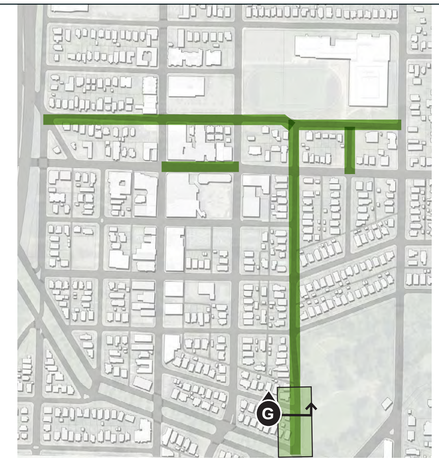

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NORTH
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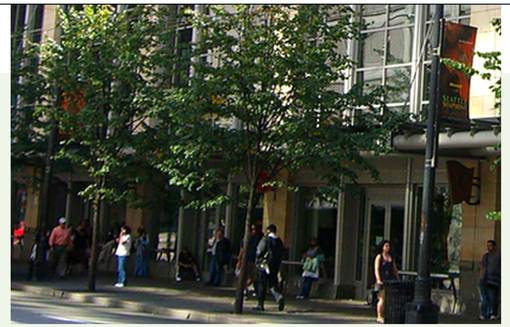
SCALE 1"=20'



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. The 2013 Bicycle Master Plan update also calls for a cycle track on NE 65th St. Future design of the roadway must balance each of these mobility demands.

Site Analysis Plan

THRU LANES

TURN LANES

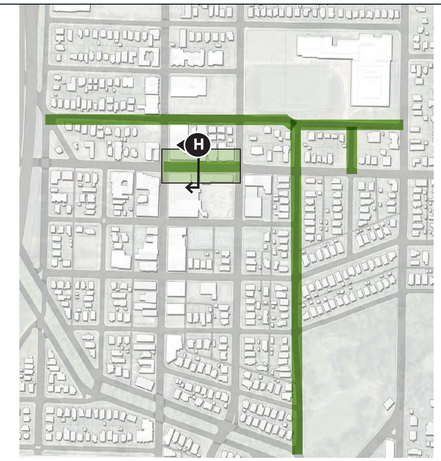
BUS LANE - *POTENTIAL USES: BUS LOADING, TIME-LIMITED PARKING, RIGHT TURNS, ETC.*

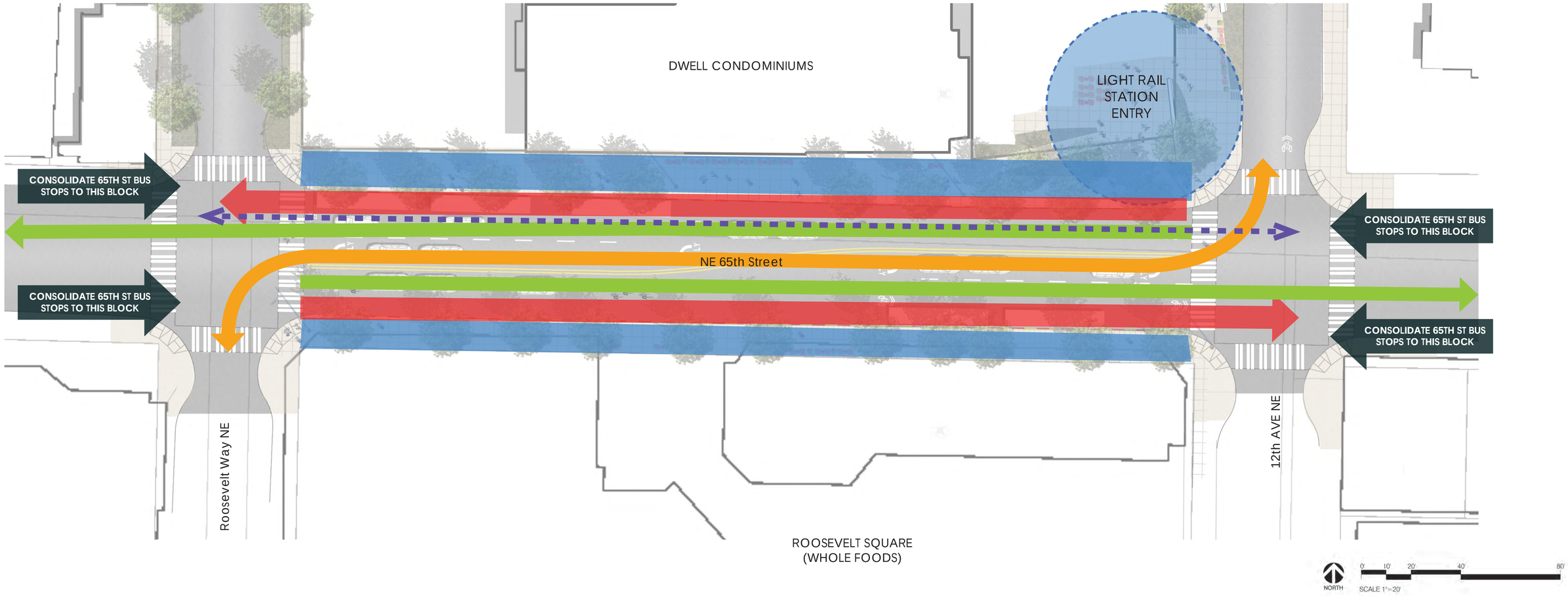
PEDESTRIAN / TRANSIT STOP ZONE - *POTENTIAL TO CONSOLIDATE BUS STOPS FROM ADJACENT 65TH STOP LOCATIONS TO INCREASE PEDESTRIAN SAFETY TO AND FROM NEW STATION*

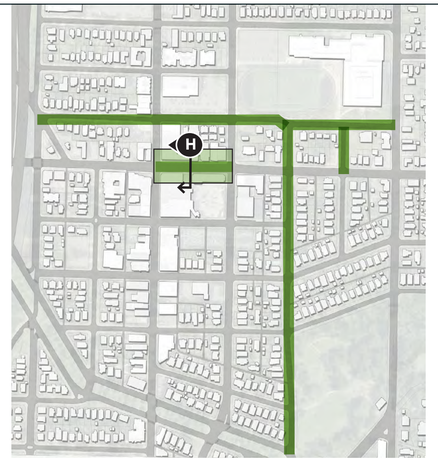
CYCLE TRACK *EXPLORE INCLUSION OF A CYCLE TRACK PER THE 2013 BICYCLE MASTER PLAN UPDATE*

DISCUSSION:

Operation of light rail in Roosevelt in year 2020 will change access and connecting 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.



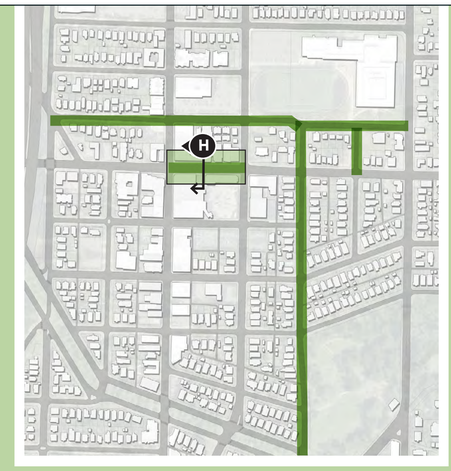


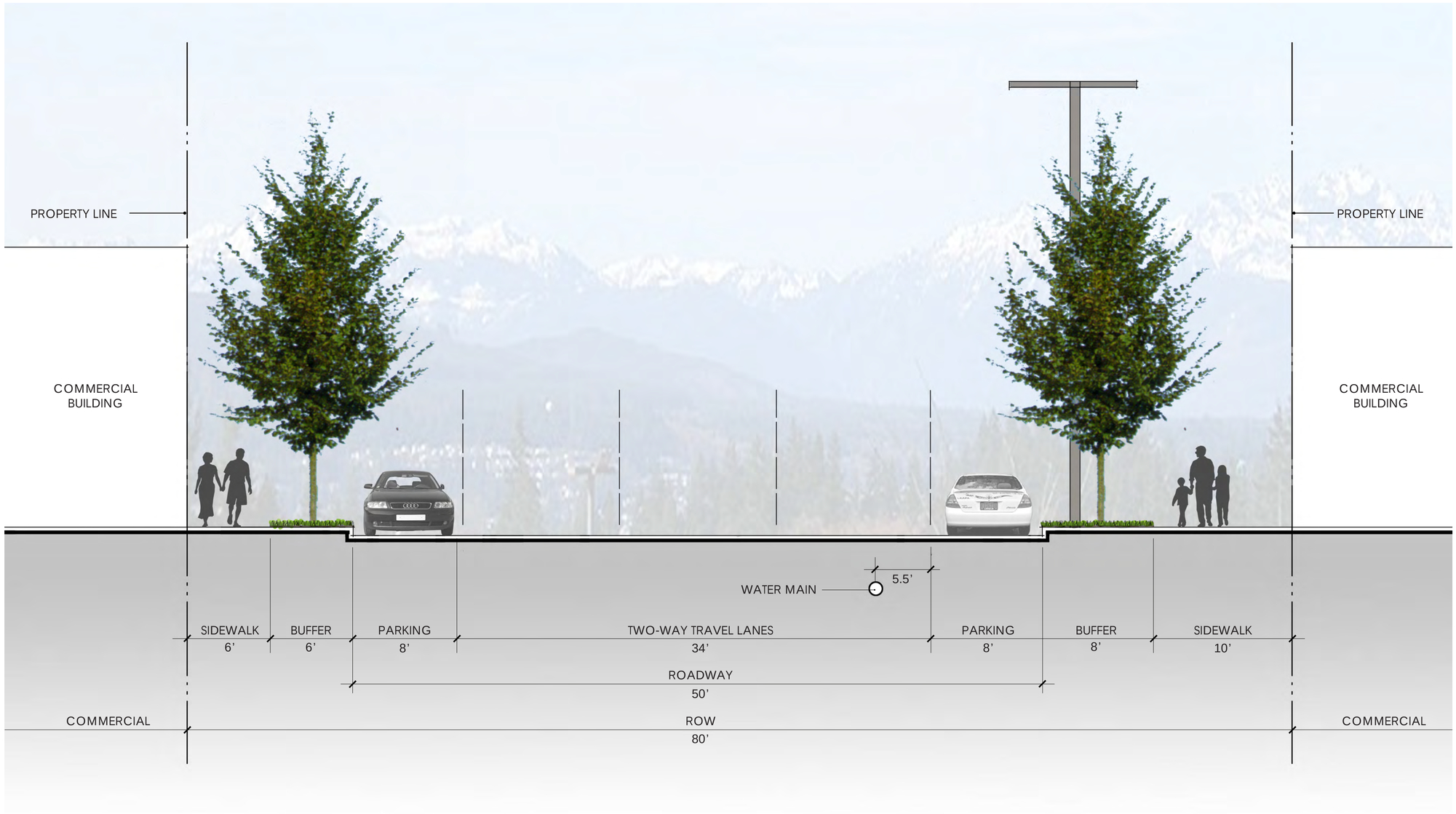


Campus Parkway Bus Zone - Character Images

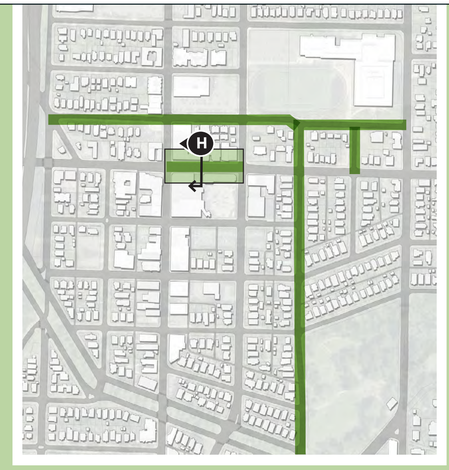
The character images above depict some of the types of design treatments that could be incorporated on NE 65th St. Strategies include carefully integrated potential bus zones with sidewalk design and building frontages. The 2013 Bicycle Master Plan update also calls for a cycle track on NE 65th St.

Existing Section H

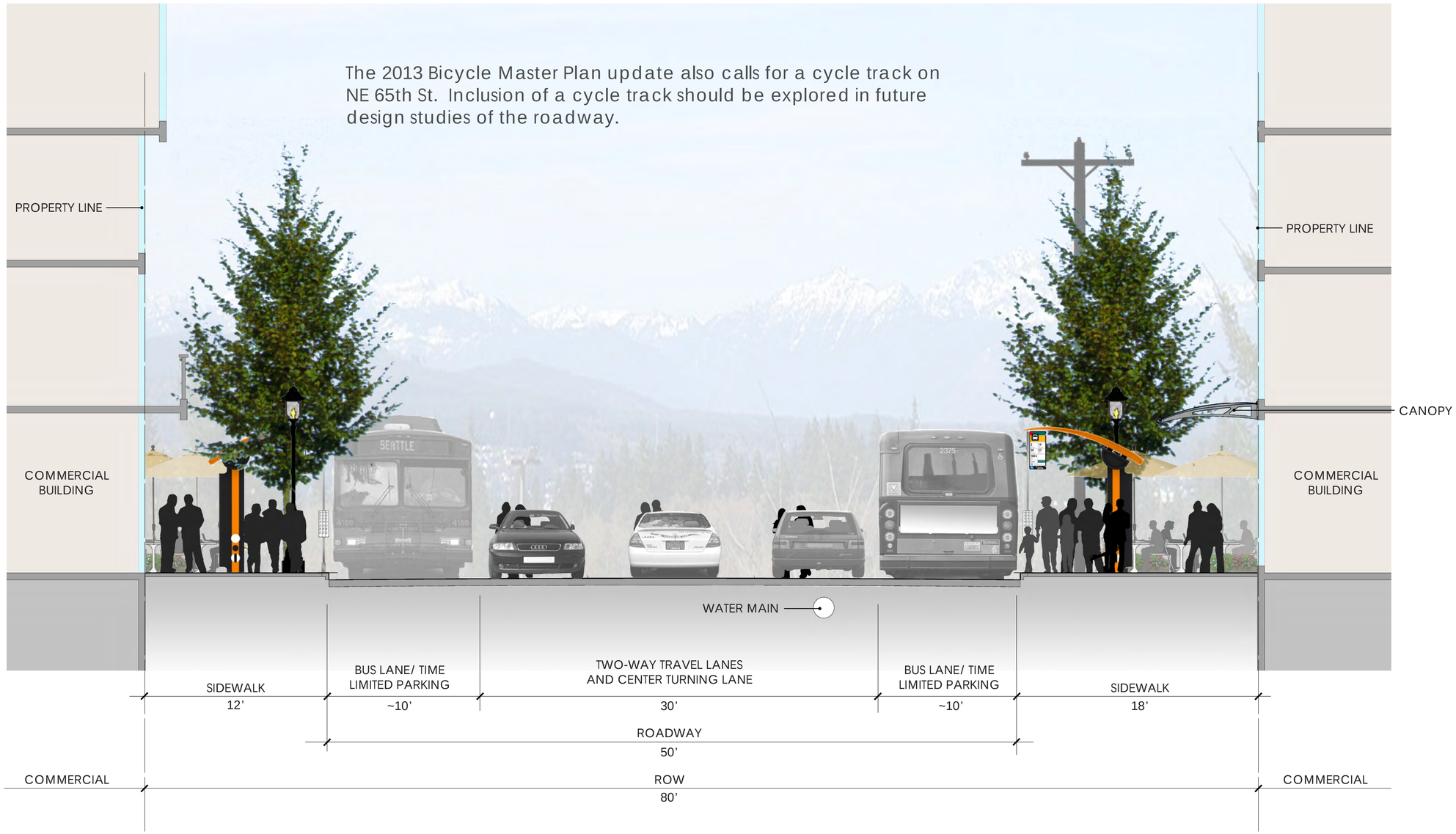




Proposed Section H - Potential Transit Compatible Streetscape



The 2013 Bicycle Master Plan update also calls for a cycle track on NE 65th St. Inclusion of a cycle track should be explored in future design studies of the roadway.



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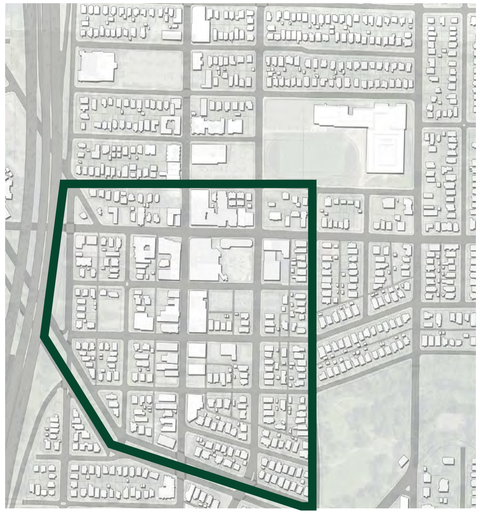
Part II
General Guidance & Concept Ideas

(This portion of the document not adopted as an appedix
to the Right of Way Improvements Manual)

The remainder of this plan contains general design guidance and conept ideas for improvements to public spaces. These concept ideas are not designed to a level of detail that warrants adoption into the city's right of way improvements manual. But they are valuable design concepts supported by community members during the process that can be further explored.

Streetscape Concept: B^4 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 of the street, increase variety of plant material, and provide educational opportunities for interaction with local animal populations.



BIRDS

PREDATOR PLATFORMS
HABITAT BOXES
NESTS
PLANTS
POLLINATORS
BIRD BATHS
TREE CANOPY

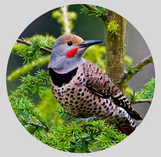
SHELTERS/FOOD

- 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.

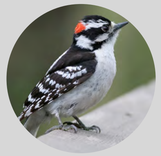
A SELECTION OF COMMON BIRDS

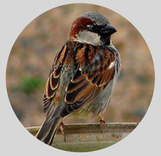
American Goldfinch

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

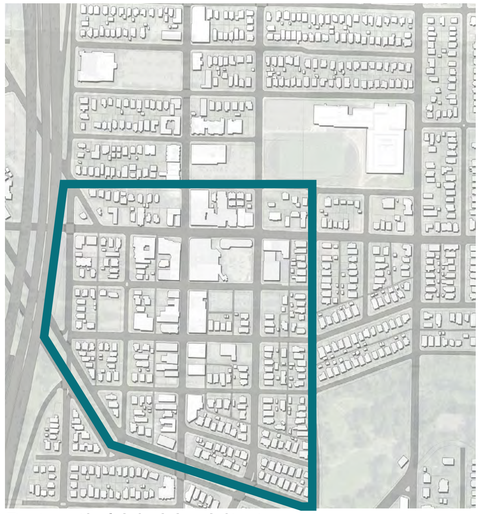
Wild Azalea

Red-flowering Current

Salmonberry

Weigela

Paintbrush


Potential bird habitat routes

Important features of bird-friendly habitat:

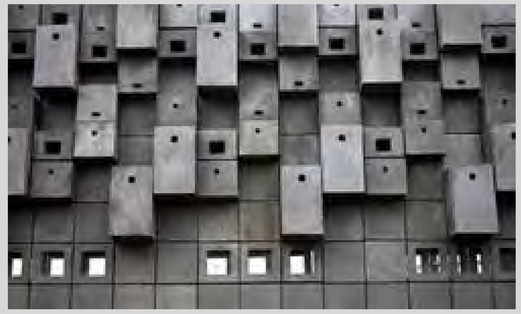
- Water source for drinking and bathing
- Nest boxes (provide shelter for cavity-nesting birds - because different birds prefer unique shapes and sizes, know the species of bird you would like to attract before creating habitat structures)
- Nesting materials
- Food

BATS

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

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.

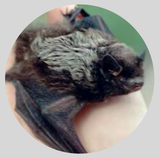


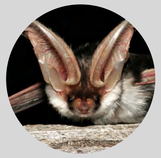
A SELECTION OF COMMON BATS

Big Brown Bat
(most common species in the Seattle area)

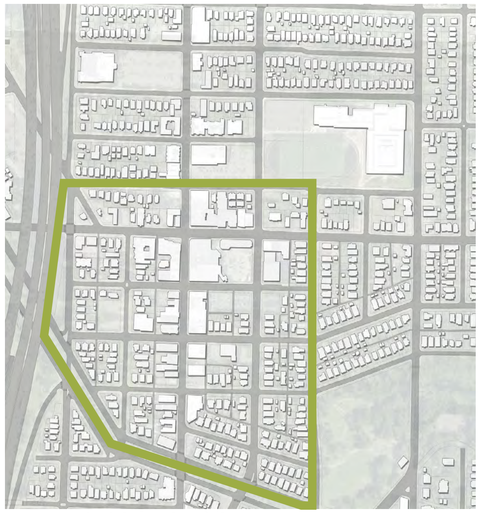
Little Brown Bat

California Myotis


Silver-haired Bat


Spotted Bat

Townsend's Big-eared Bat


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

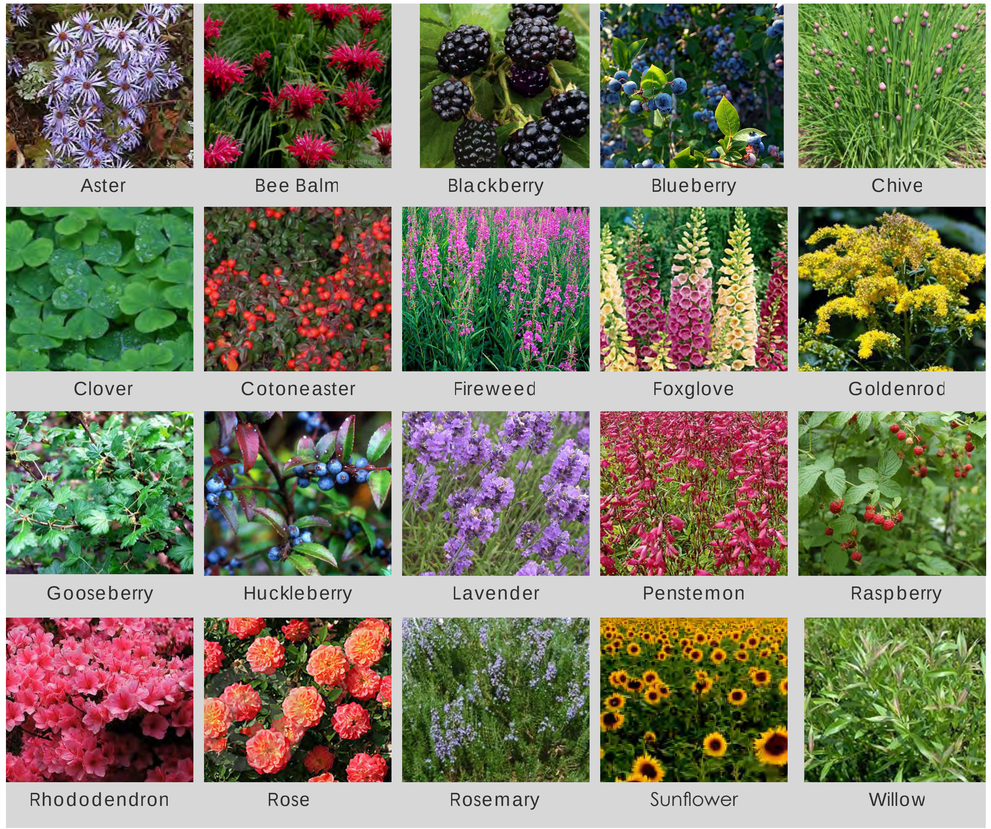
POLLINATORS
HABITAT
NESTING

POLLEN
PLANTS
NECTAR
MUD
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 is a dry site for its nest, some damp soil nearby, and a supply of nectar and pollen.

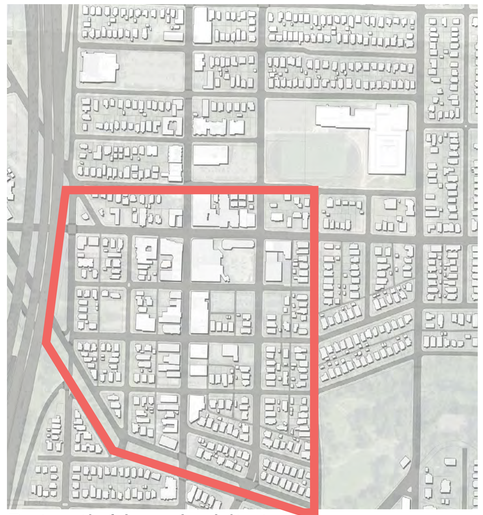
POTENTIAL PLANT TYPES



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 flat 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.

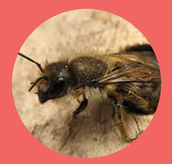
BEES



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

BUTTERFLIES

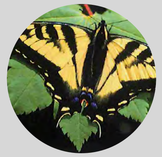
CATERPILLARS
NECTAR
BRIGHT COLORS
HOST PLANTS
POLLINATORS
HABITAT
SUNLIGHT

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

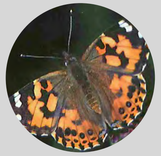
Anise Swallowtail


Western Tiger Swallowtail

Purplish Copper

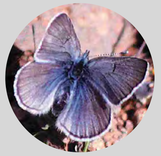
Spring Azure

Red Admiral


Painted Lady

Mourning Cloak

Milbert's Tortoiseshell


Silvery Blue

Woodland Skipper

POTENTIAL PLANT TYPES

Madrona

Aster

Bitter Cherry

Willow

Wild Lilac

Rhododendron

Serviceberry

Red-twig Dogwood

Bitterbrush

Spirea

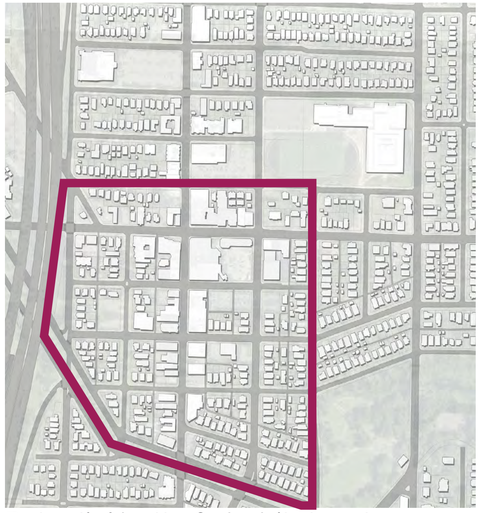
Lupine

Fall Sedum

Trailing Nasturtium

Butterfly Weed

Desert-Parsley

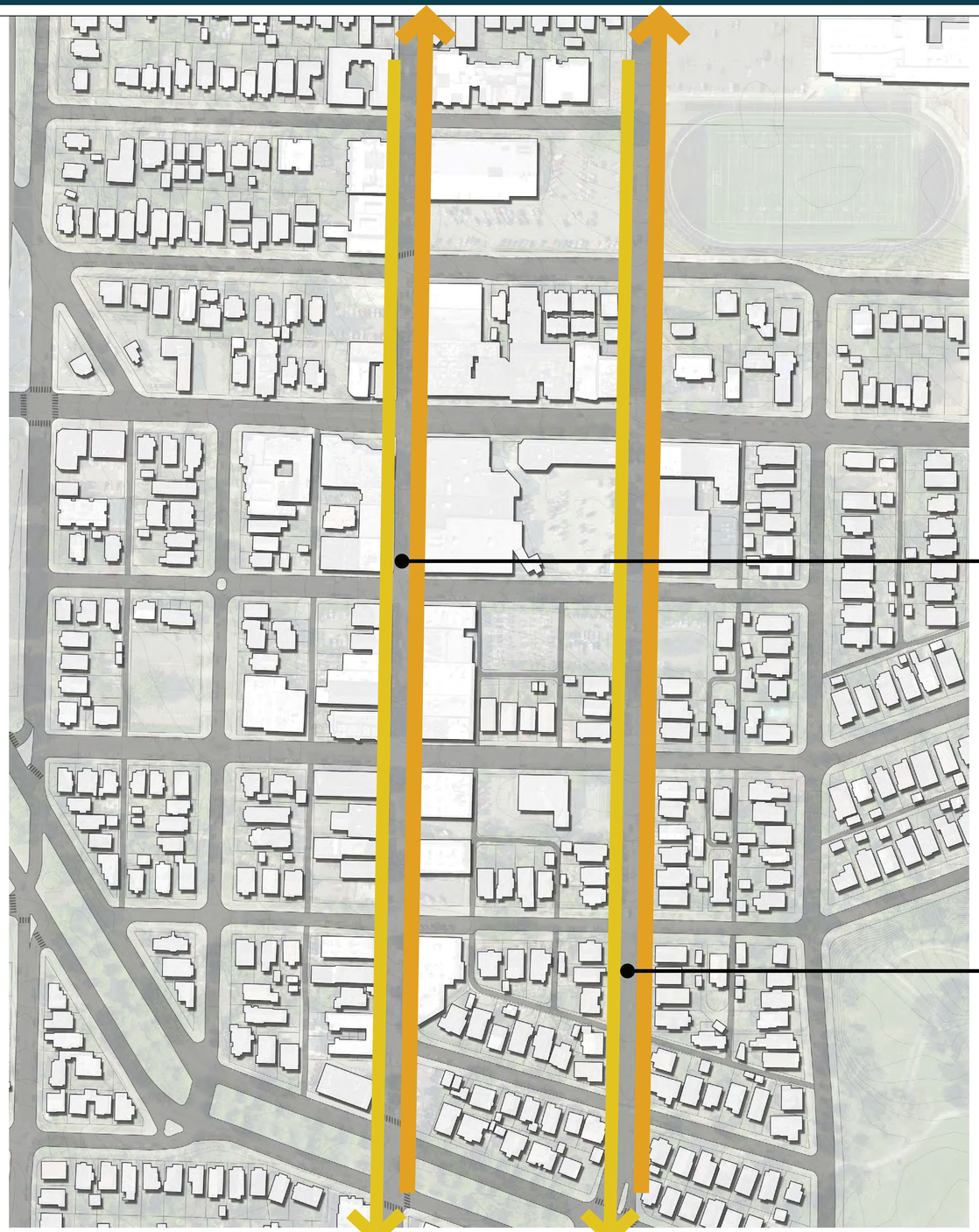

Potential butterfly habitat routes

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.

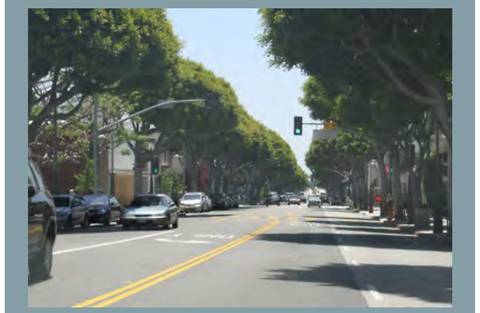


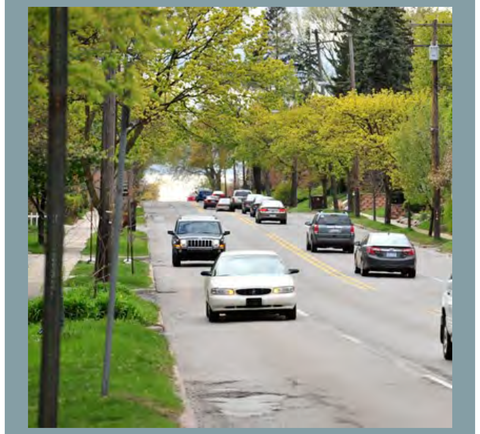
Current Conditions - Roosevelt

Current Conditions - 12th

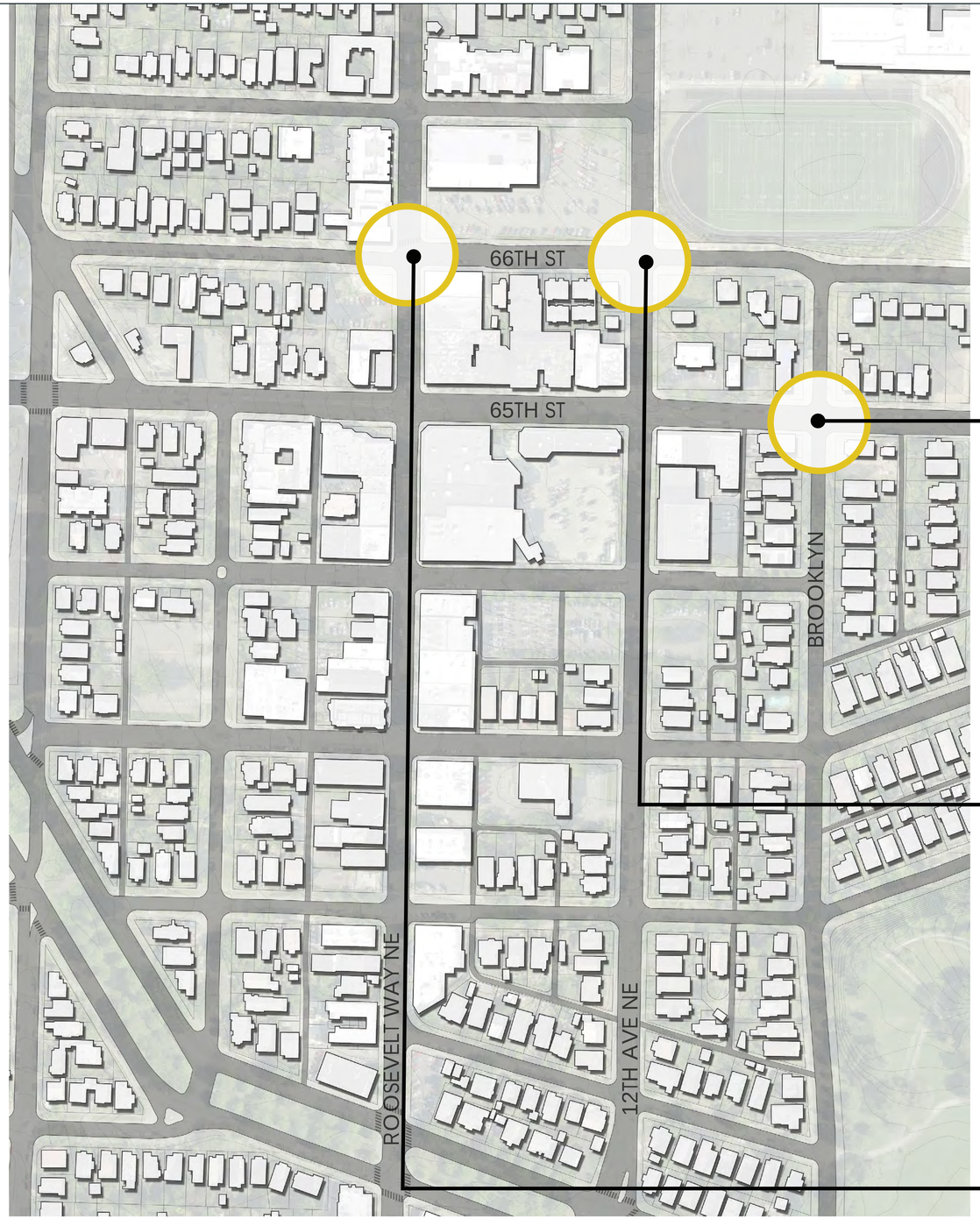
Proposed traffic solution:

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

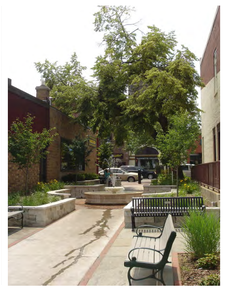
Current Conditions - NE 66th St and Roosevelt Way NE

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.

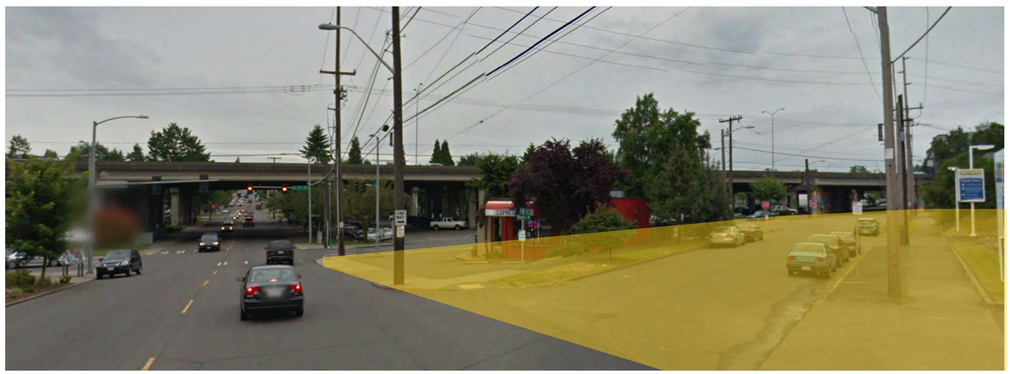
65th St

Weedin Pl

Current Conditions



Potential for park or plaza to replace the street corridor



Potential to combine adjacent blocks into a single development parcel

Currently, Weedin Pl NE is used as a vehicular short-cut between 65th St and 8th Ave NE. in the northbound direction. Restricting access to this portion of the roadway for vehicles at some or all times of day, could simplify and organize movement patterns for both drivers and pedestrians.

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

The Weedin Pl NE right of way could be used for a range of plaza-like or open space functions - potential in conjunction with adjacent property reuse.

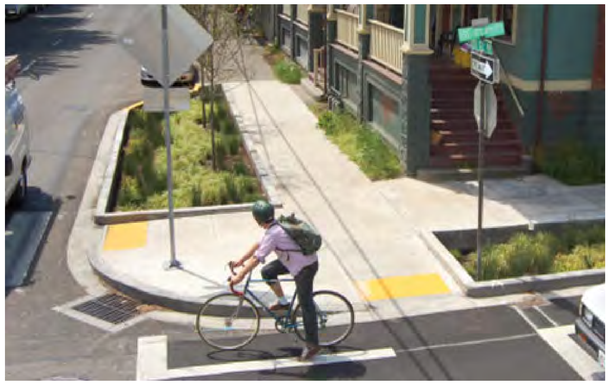
Sustainability

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.

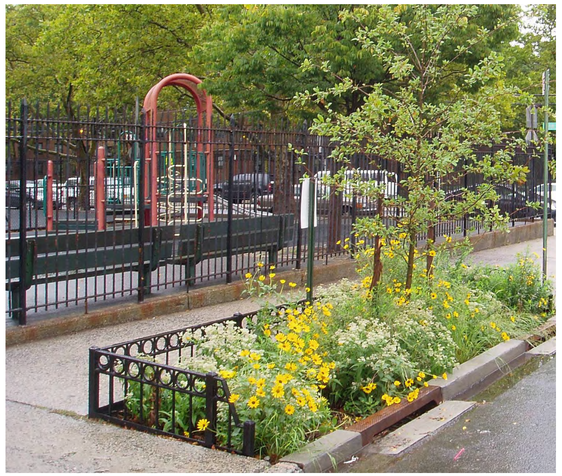
http://seattlegreenways.org/



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

Plant Materials Appropriate for Rain Gardens

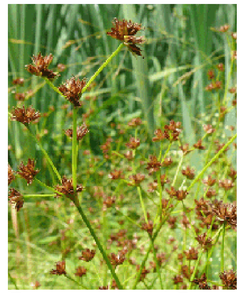
Red Twig Dogwood

Pacific Ninebark

Steeplebush

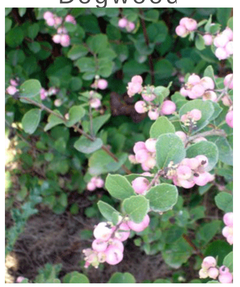
Dwarf Arctic Willow

Slough Sedge


Taper-tipped Rush

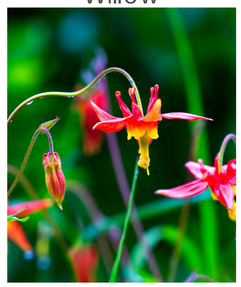
Slender Rush

Small-fruited Bulrush


Snowberry

Coralberry

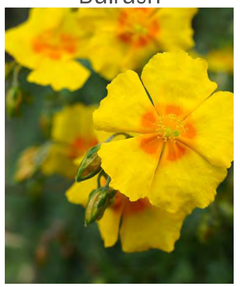
Tall Oregon-grape


Western Columbine

Douglas' Aster

Common Camas

Wild/Coastal Strawberry


Sunrose

Japanese Silver Grass

Fountain Grass

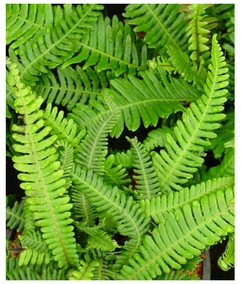
Blue Oat Grass

Spreading Rush

Dagger-leaf Rush

Moor Grass

Lady Fern


Deer Fern

Creeping Mahonia

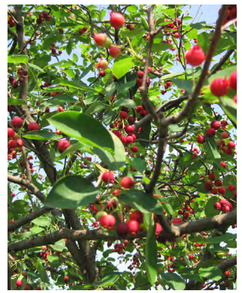
Cascade Oregon Grape

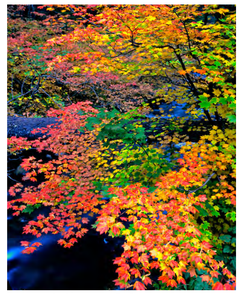
Sword Fern

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 imagers 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.

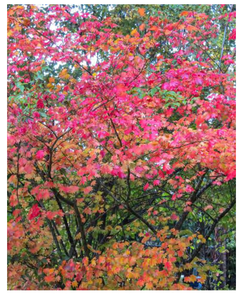
Potential locations for GSI in Roosevelt are likely to be more appropriate for facilities that slow the flow of stormwater and filter it, but ultimately reconnect to the engineered drainage system. GSI in the right of way can count towards a development's green factor requirement.

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:

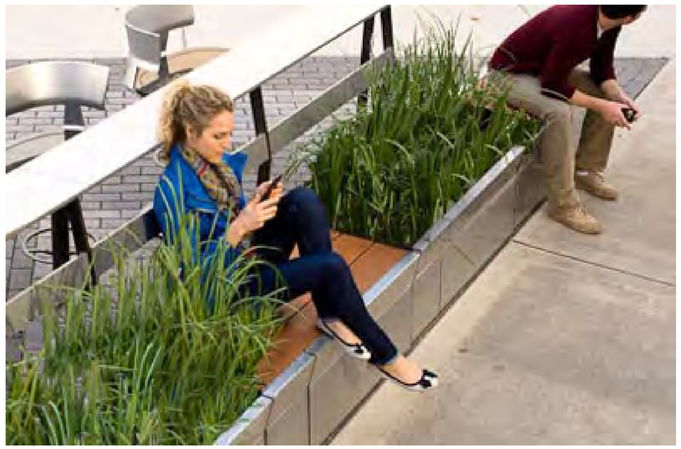
General Projects:

- 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

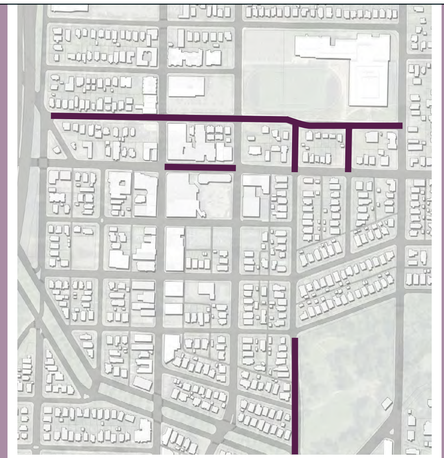
Site-specific Projects:

- Festival Street (see p. 19)
- Potential wetland at Cowen Park (see p. 38)
- 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)

Benches

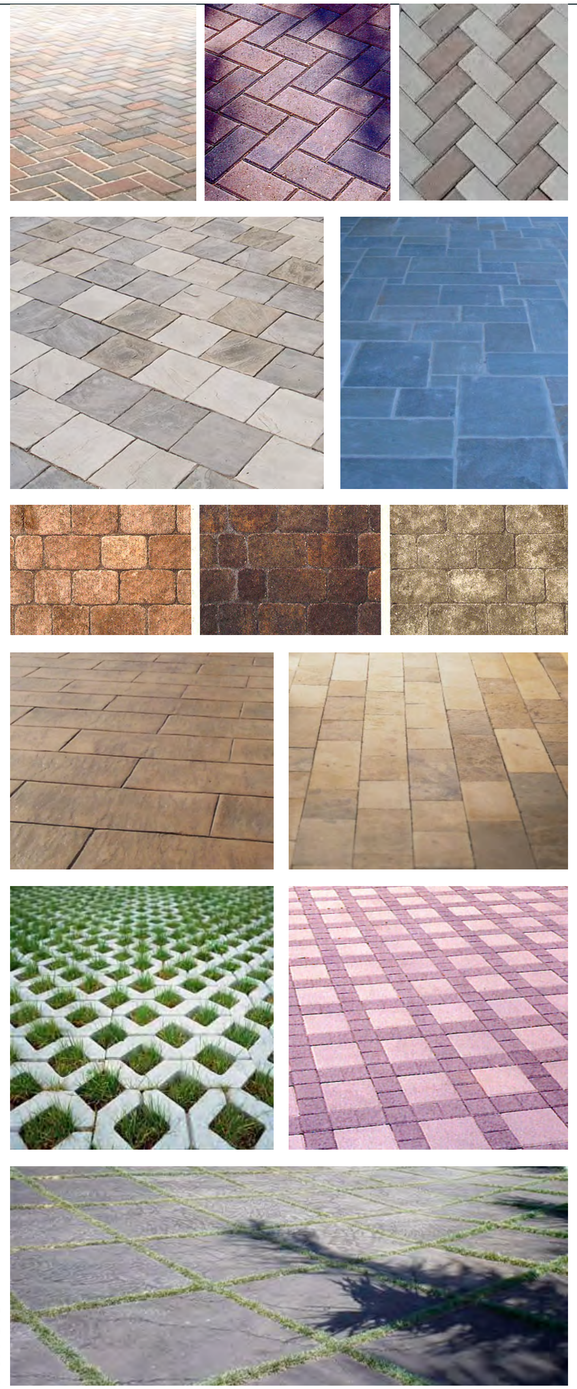


Trash Receptacles



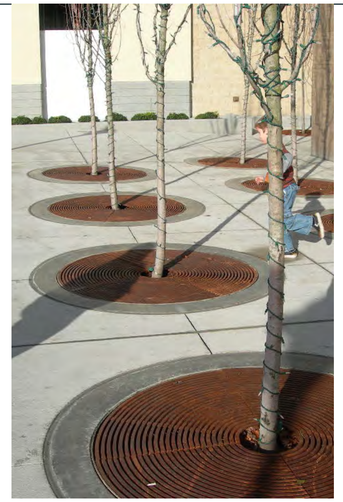
Site furnishings should be intuitive, comfortable, and aesthetically pleasing. They should reflect the unique identity of each place within the Roosevelt neighborhood, varying slightly depending on the location, but maintaining a consistent character throughout the entire neighborhood.

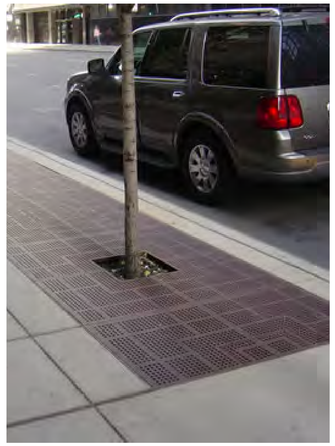
Pavers



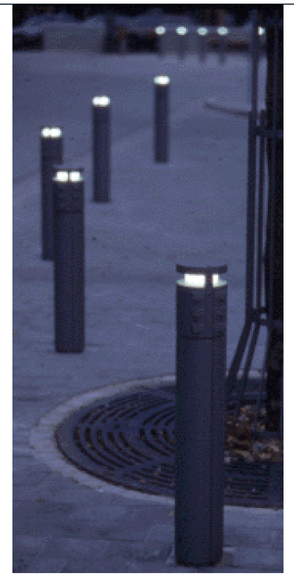
Patterns

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.



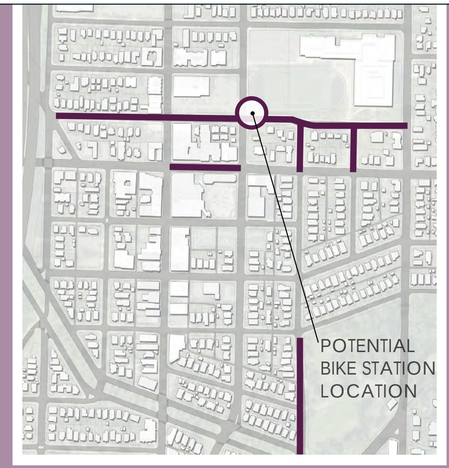
Lighting features should contribute to overall neighborhood safety while simultaneously providing aesthetic variety and character.

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

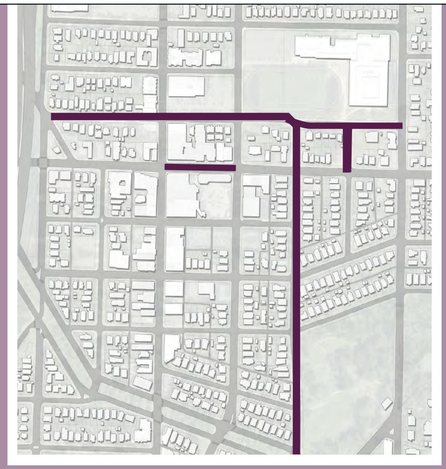


To encourage bicycling as a form of transportation, the City of Seattle offers free bike rack installation provided the requested location meets certain criteria. For more information, visit their website:

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

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

Bike racks provided by Seattle DOT

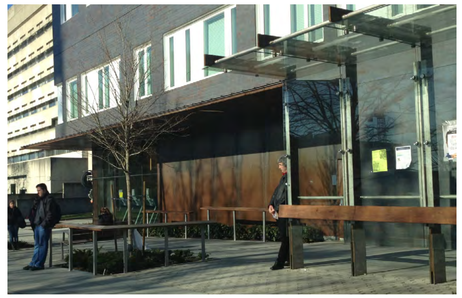


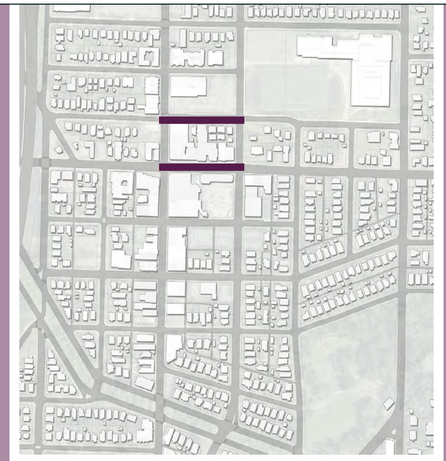
All landscape plantings should be non-invasive species, appropriate to the Seattle climate as well as unique site conditions. Plants should be low maintenance, requiring little additional water and care. Where possible, include informational graphics describing any sustainable practices used and offering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

Outdoor Retail

Combined Newspaper Stands

Bus Stops

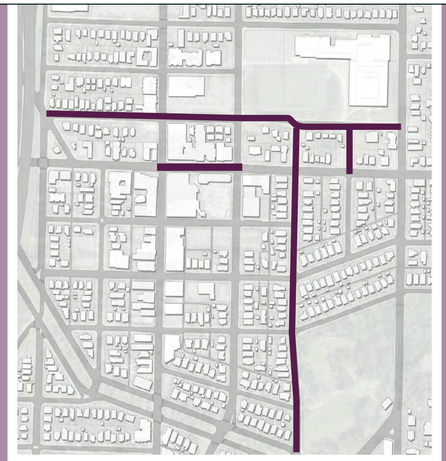


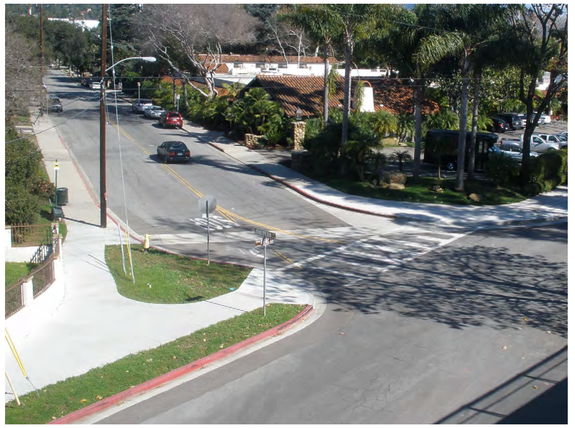


In an effort to eliminate sidewalk clutter, news stands should be combined into a single, non-obstructive unit. Similarly, businesses including outdoor restaurants and cafes should add to the outdoor character of the community without obstructing pedestrian movement.

Bus stops should also reflect the character of the neighborhood.

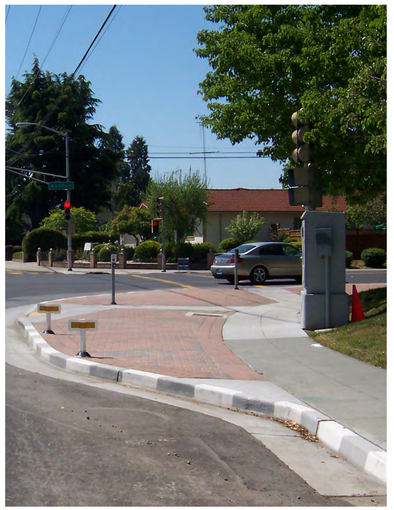
These sidewalk features provide opportunities for collaboration with local artists.





Sidewalks & Crosswalks

Curb Bulb-outs & Access Islands



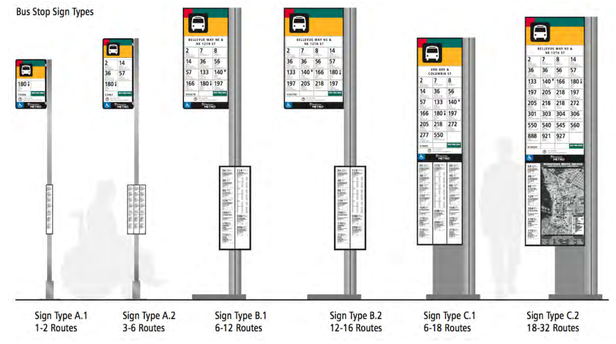
Pedestrian safety tops the list of priorities for this streetscape project. Through clear street markings, appropriate lighting, and additional traffic calming measures, the Roosevelt neighborhood can continue to improve pedestrian experiences for both residents and visitors.

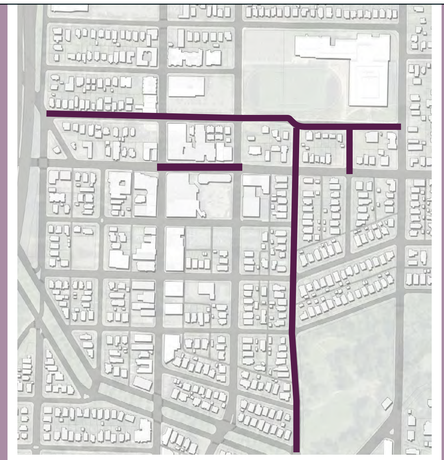
ROAD IMPROVEMENTS:

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

Neighborhood Bulletin

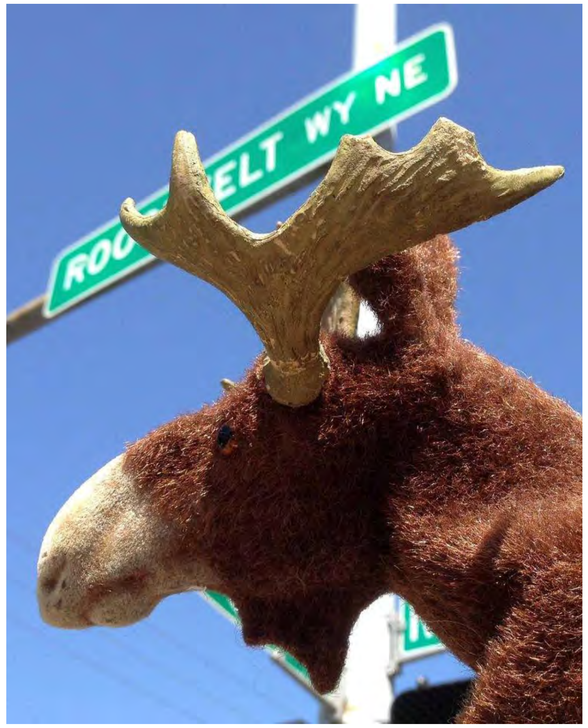
Signage

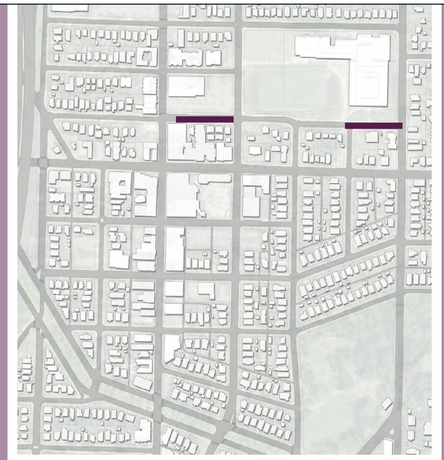




To avoid the build-up of old flyers on sign posts throughout the neighborhood, a community bulletin should allow people to share events and news in an organized and aesthetically pleasing way. The image in the bottom left shows an area of the Ballard neighborhood where flyers were removed from posts,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

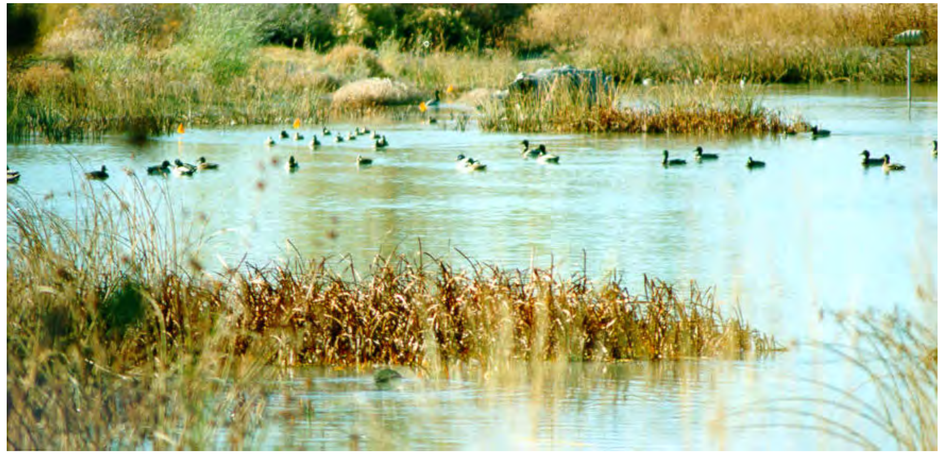
Neighborhood signage should be clear, consistent and intuitive. Consistent graphic language and color scheme will help build the identity of the Roosevelt neighborhood.

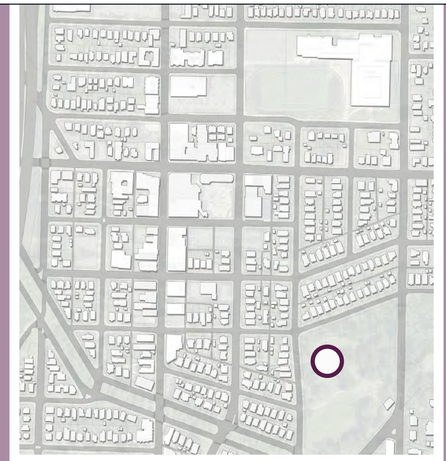




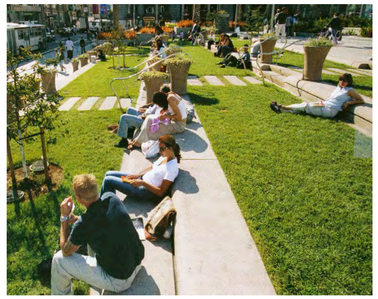
Festival Street Opportunity:

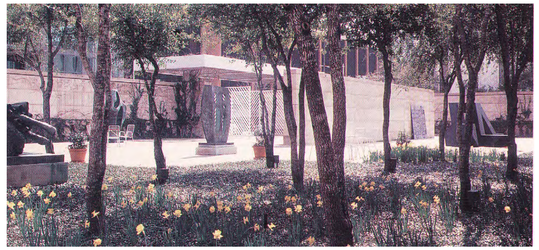
A festival street is a portion of a street that may be closed to vehicle traffic at certain times for community events. Special treatment of the roadway surface to accommodate events - such as distinctive materials, lowered curbs, or a curbless street - could be explored. Establishing this or other sections of street in Roosevelt as a festival street and applying special treatment would require further coordination with SDOT. (See p. 19).

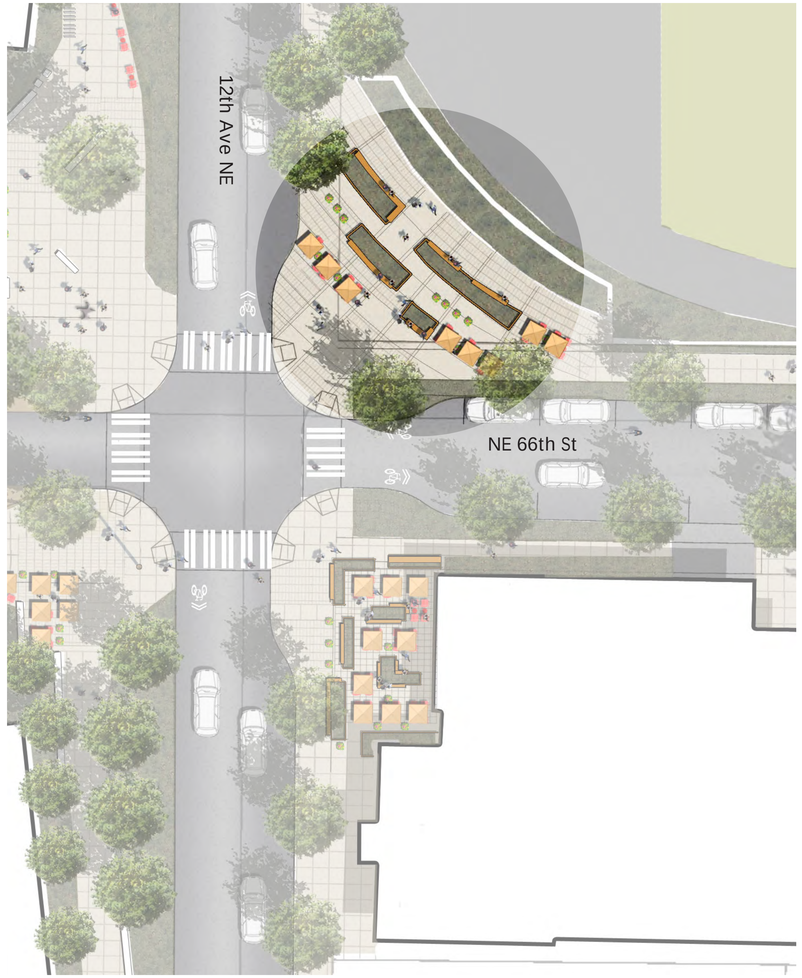




Existing open space at Cowen Park offers an opportunity to connect to the neighborhood stormwater system and reference the historic drainage pattern to Ravenna Creek. A constructed wetland in this area has the potential to treat stormwater on site instead of sending it into the municipal sewer system. Additionally, it would provide habitat for new plant and animal species in the park. (See p. 39).





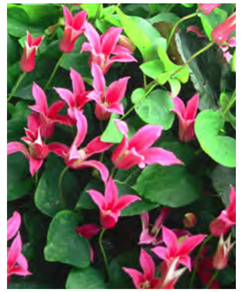


Places to gather are integral to a community's identity and unity. Plazas throughout the Roosevelt neighborhood should encourage interaction and provide a variety of spaces for a full range of activities.

Shirobano Akebia

Climbing Hydrangea

Sapphire Indigo Clematis


Princess Diana Clematis

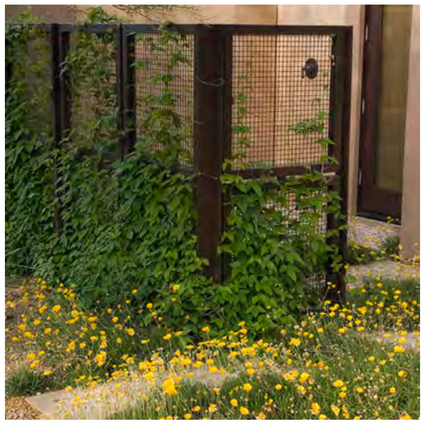
White Wisteria

Woodbine Honeysuckle

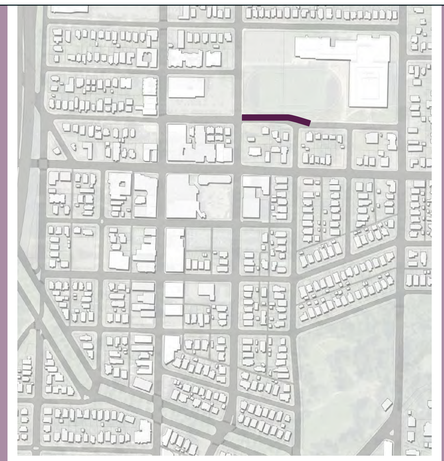
Winchester Honeysuckle

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. (See p. 16 & 19).

Street trees

Stormwater infrastructure - Brooklyn Ave NE

Green Stormwater Infrastructure recommended for Brooklyn Ave NE (See p. 30 - 40).

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 utlities. 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

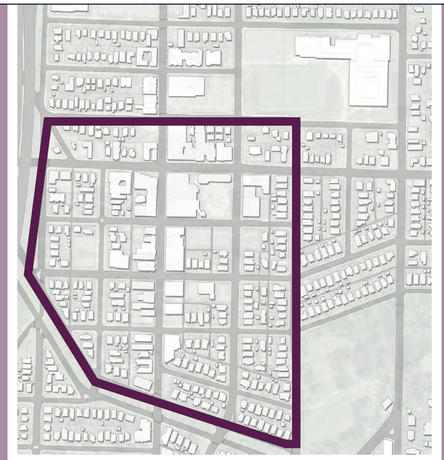
Through the Community Tree Program, the City of Seattle is also offering *free* tree planting services if your block fits certain criteria. Call 684-TREE (8733) or visit the website for more information:

www.seattle.gov/transportation/btg_streettrees.htm

PLANTS
SHELTER
POLLINATORS
STREETSCAPE
TREE CANOPY

FOOD
HABITAT
NESTS

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. (See p. 46 - 50).

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http://modelstreetdesignmanual.com/

Shapherd, 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)