## STREET DESIGN

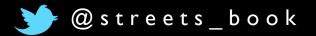
Vision Zero Changes Everything

Street Design, The Secret to Great Cities and Towns

John Massengale

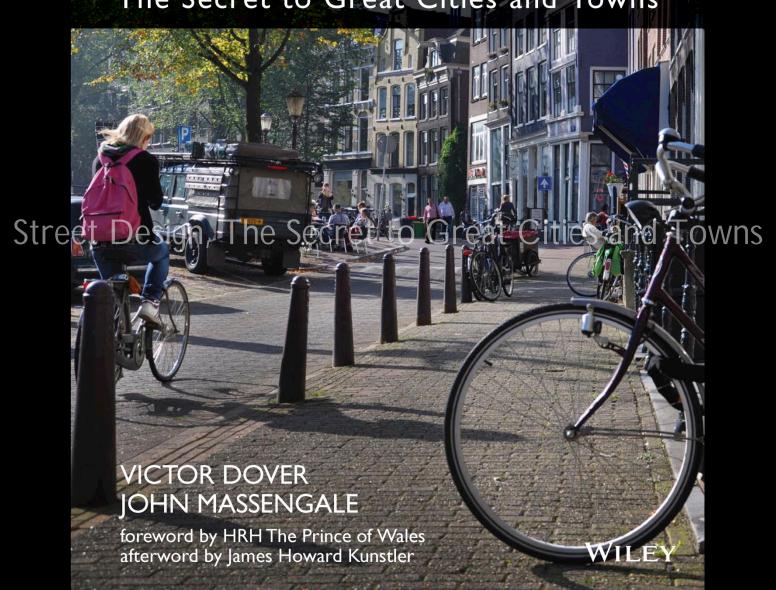
john@massengale.com





## STREET DESIGN

The Secret to Great Cities and Towns

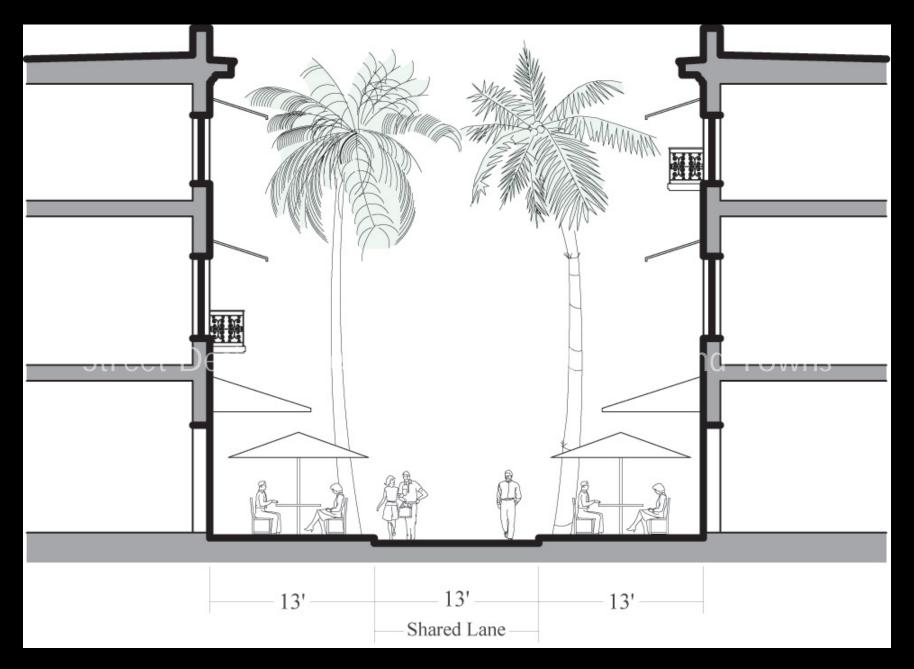




Singelgracht, Amsterdam, the Netherlands



Trinity Street, Cambridge, England



Española Way, Miami Beach, Florida



Via Appia Antica (the Appian Way), Rome, Italy



















The Greenway, Forest Hills Gardens, Queens, New York







Legare Street, Charleston, South Carolina







Madison Square, New York, New York

There are only two ways to move to zero traffic deaths. Either separate the people from the cars, or slow the cars down. Street Design, The Secret to Great Cities and Towns

VisionZeroInitiative.com

"It's easy to focus on some of the conflict and friction. But that's always going to happen when you're changing the geometry of something as dear as the asphalt. It takes some adjustment, and we're definitely in that adjustment phase."

Street Design, The Secret to Great Cities and Towns

Paul Steely White, Transportation Alternatives

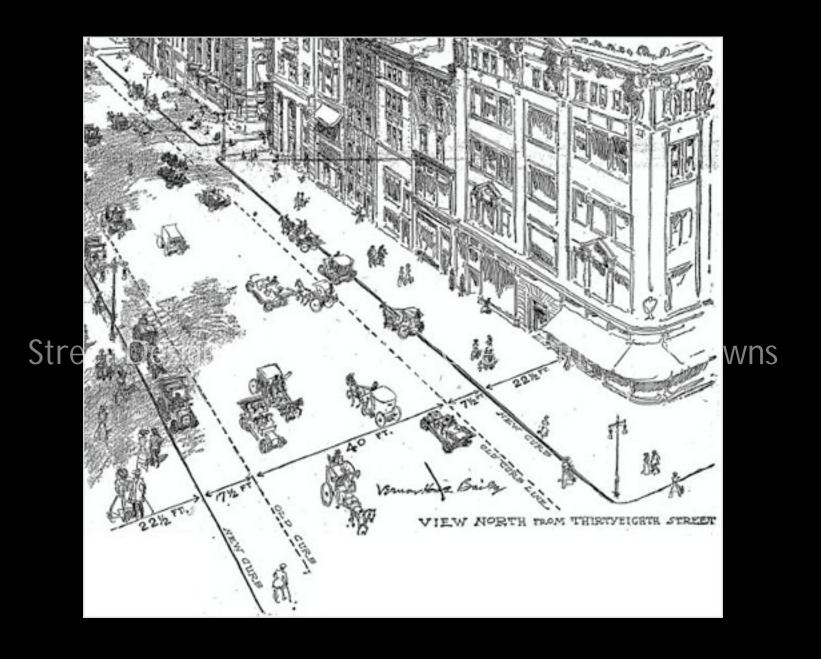




Broadway at Herald Square, circa 1907



Fifth Avenue at 40th Street, 1909



Fifth Avenue at 38th Street, 1909

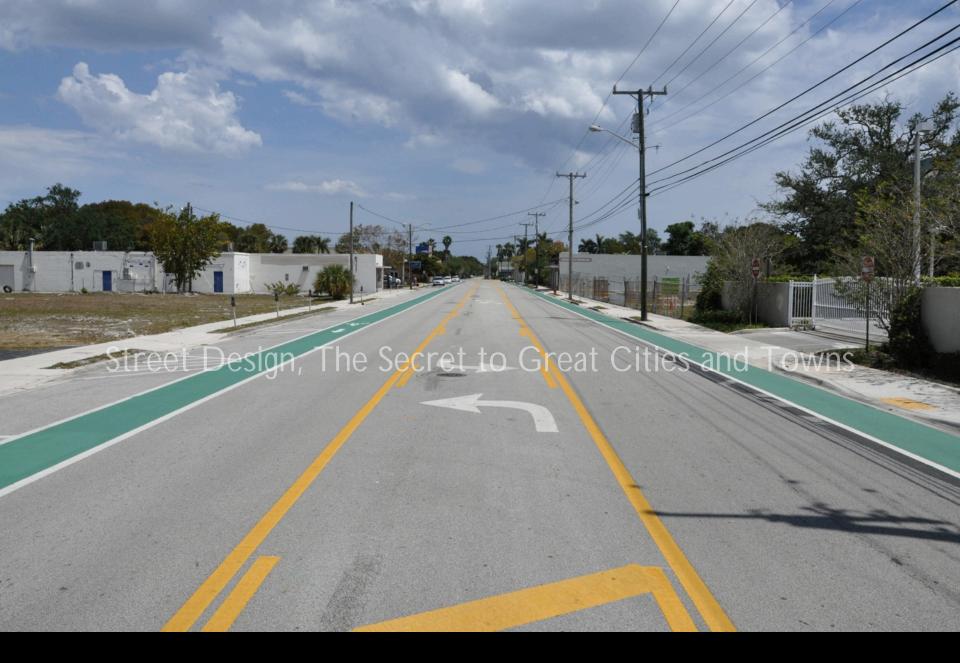


Street Design,





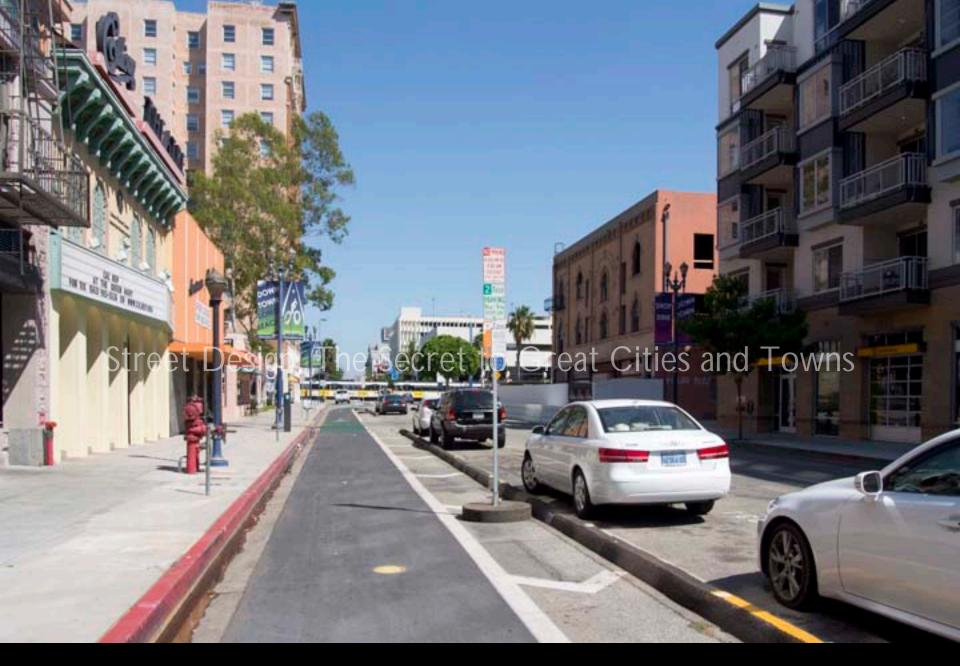
Lexington Avenue at 97th Street, New York, New York



Complete Street, Anywhere, Florida



East 4th Street, Long Beach, California



East 4th Street, Long Beach, California



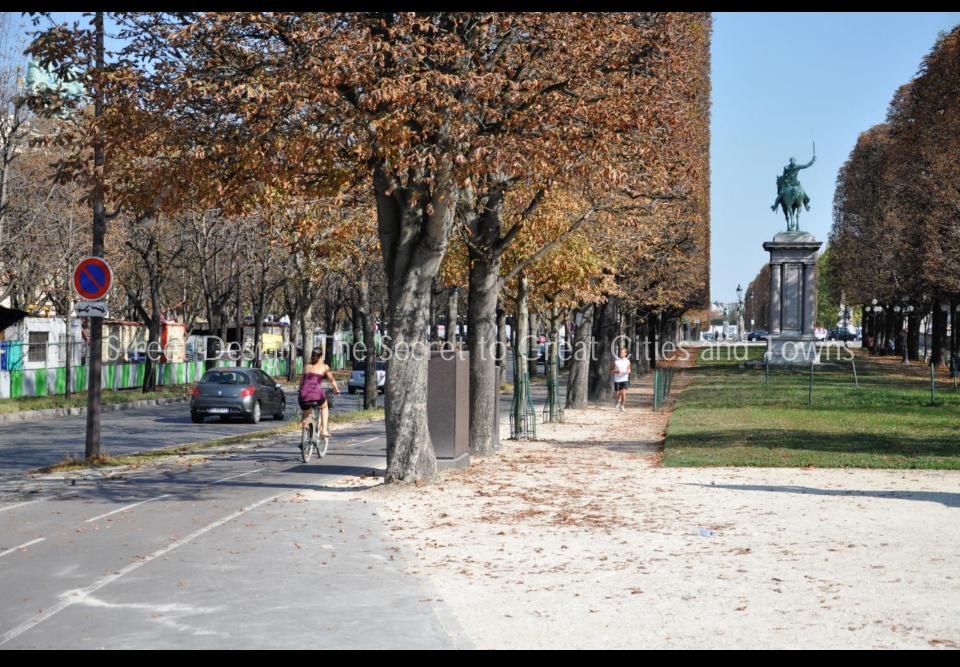
Willow Street, Brooklyn, New York



Boulevard St.-Germain, Paris, France



Rue Robert Esnault-Pelterie, Paris, France



Cours la Reine, Paris, France



Urbanstrasse, Berlin, Germany

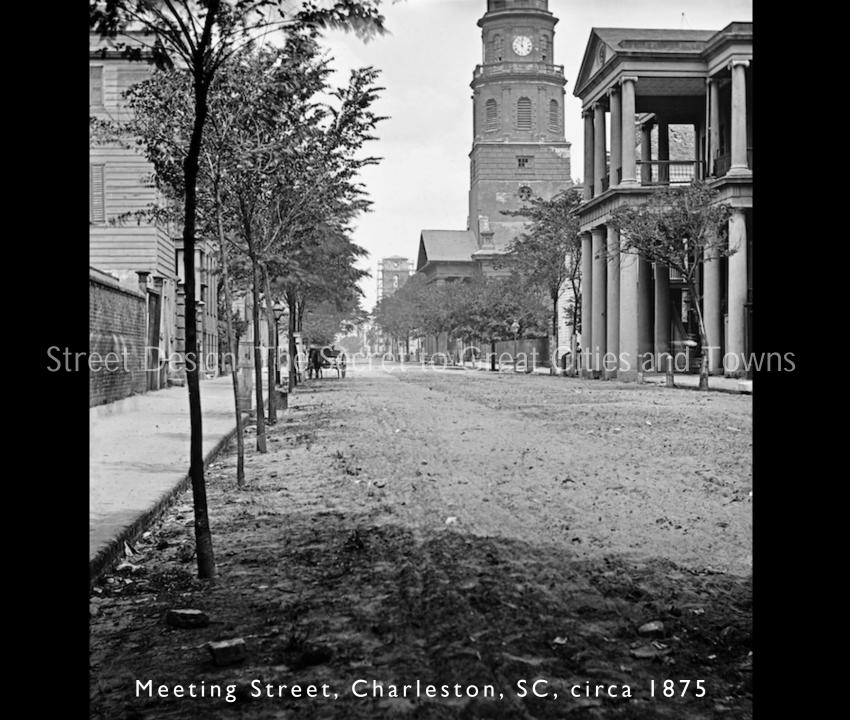


Tradd Street, Charleston, South Carolina





Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, 1894





15 mph



### Street Design rties and Towns



25 mph



30 mph

NACTO / VISION CONE



Singelgracht, Amsterdam, the Netherlands



Fifth Avenue at 40th Street, 1909

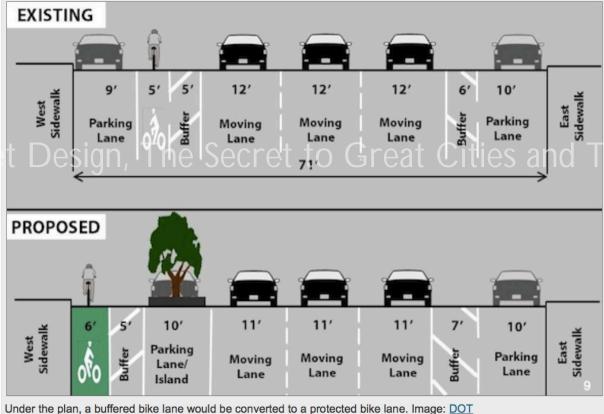
## ETS**BLOG** NYC

Transit Bicycling Public Space Vision Zero The Transition to Bill de Blasio Walking

Friday, March 7, 2014



#### CB 2 Panel Unanimously Supports Lafayette-4th Avenue Protected Bike Lane by Stephen Miller



In a unanimous 9-0 vote last night, Manhattan Community Board 2's transportation committee endorsed a DOT plan to upgrade a buffered bike lane on Lafayette Street and Fourth Avenue to a parking-protected lane, complete with new pedestrian islands, car lanes of an appropriate width for the city, and improved signal timing for pedestrians. The plan now moves to CB 2's full board meeting on March 20.

vns



## Three Year Before and After Crash Analysis on Parking-Protected Bicycle Paths

	Change in Crashes w/ Injuries	Change in Total Injuries
1 <sup>st</sup> Avenue E 1 <sup>st</sup> St- E 33 <sup>rd</sup> St	t to Great Citie	s and Towns
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue</b> E 33 <sup>rd</sup> St- E 24 <sup>th</sup> St, E 13 <sup>th</sup> St – E 2 <sup>nd</sup> St	-11%	-7%
<b>8<sup>th</sup> Avenue</b> Bank St – W 23 <sup>rd</sup> St	-20%	-25%
9 <sup>th</sup> Avenue W 33 <sup>rd</sup> St – W 16 <sup>th</sup> St	-43%	-46%

1<sup>st</sup> Ave Before data: 7/1/07-6/30/10 After data: 12/1/10-11/30/13 2<sup>nd</sup> Ave Before data: 7/1/07-6/30/10 After data: 12/1/10-11/30/13

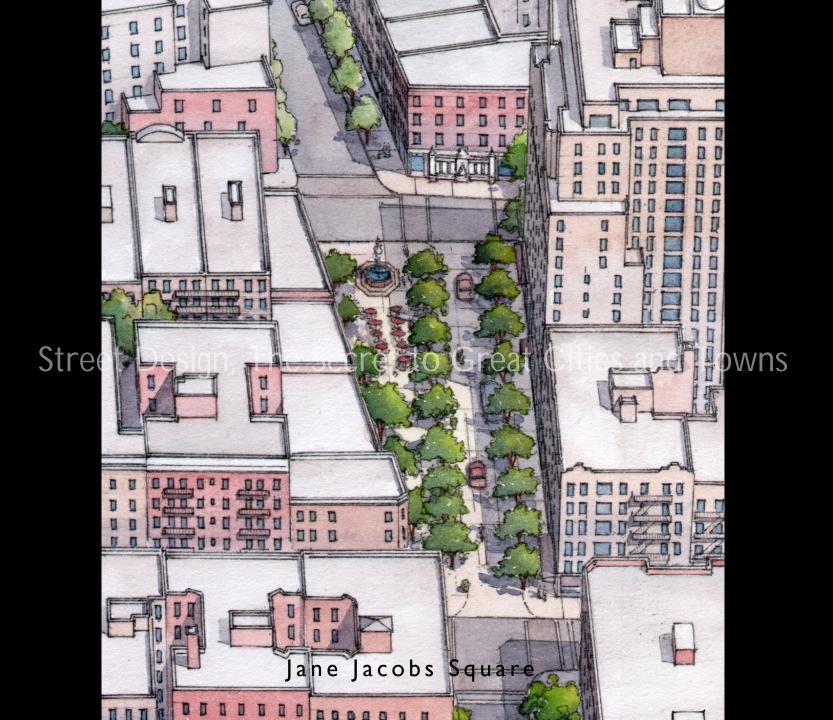
8th Ave Before data: 8/1/05-7/31/08 After data: 7/1/09-6/30/12

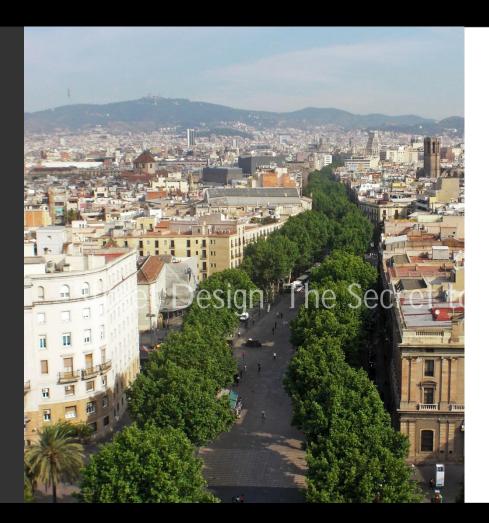
9th Ave Before data: 7/1/04-6/30/07 After data: 11/1/08-10/31/11





Bleecker Street looking South





## HISTORIC STREETS

#### BEYOND FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION: A REINTRODUCTION TO ELEVEN ESSENTIAL STREET TYPES

FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION'S meager catalog of street types—arterial, collector, and local roads—are insufficient to produce walkable towns, cities, and neighborhoods. It is urgent that engineers and urban designers establish and promote a richer menu of choices.

History shows that sorting streets according to their form, rather than their Level of Service and Functional Classification, will help establish a common language for street design. History also teaches that expanding the range of choices increases the number of possible designs—that human ingenuity, once unleashed, will offer up customized street solutions in response to the needs of each place.

This chapter reintroduces eleven essential street types with case studies and commentary to explain how each type fits into a larger urban system. A goal now should be to use consistent terminology for the items on this bigger and more complex menu to rebuild our civilization's capacity for making great streets, despite ongoing resistance from some engineers and transportation planners. Happily, it is hard to argue against success and successful examples.



## RETROFITTED STREETS

THERE ARE TWO TYPES OF PLACES in America where retrofitted streets are most valuable and useful: auto-centric suburban and exurban sites where the residents and their elected representatives have decided to make walkable places where the public realm has been damaged by the application of engineering principles that favor the car, making the roads worse for pedestrians, exclisit, and public transit users than they once were

cyclists, and public transit users than they once were.

The first description fits almost every American place built since 1945. The second includes most American neighborhoods, towns, or cities built before that: there are few American places that have not kicked the pedestrian to the side of the road and then narrowed the sidewalk. Most in the second group also suffered from the flight of businesses to shopping malls and strip centers—not to mention the self-inflicted damage of tearing down Main Street buildings for parking lots that were supposed to help the downtown compete with those outlying businesses. Experience shows that competing with shopping centers on the shopping centers' terms (convenient driving and parking)

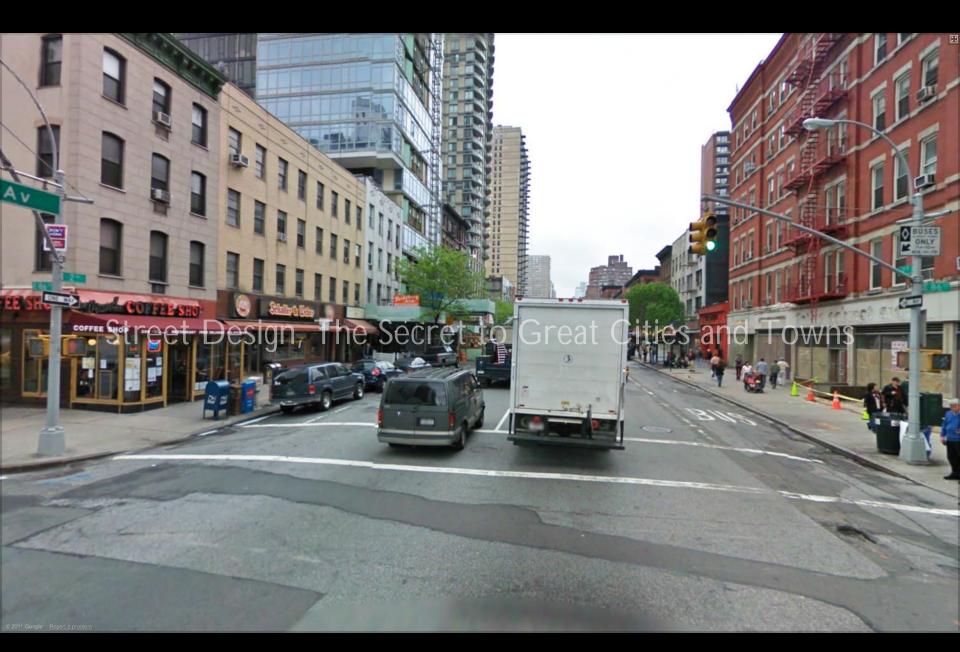
rather than playing up the strengths of town centers (walkability and a public realm where people want to be) is a losing strategy.

There are few American places that have not kicked the pedestrian to the side of the road and then narrowed the sidewalk.

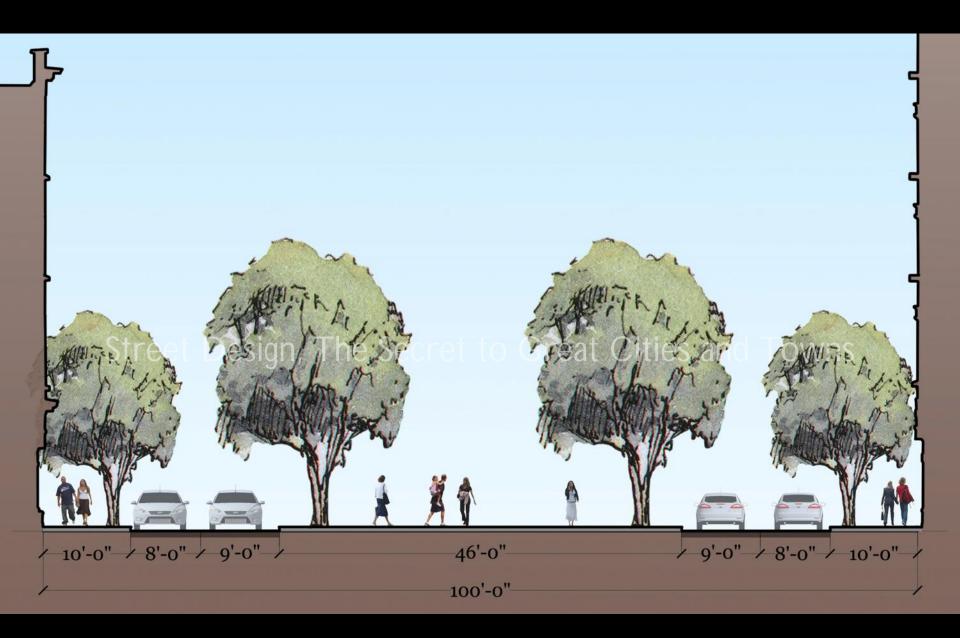
For a variety of reasons, including climate change, dependence on foreign oil, rising oil prices, and a growing desire among many to live in walkable towns, cities, and neighborhoods, the job of retrofitting main streets and neighborhood streets to make them more pedestrian-friendly has begun across the country. At the same time, the nation's population continues to grow, and there is a burgeoning movement to retrofit appropriate places in suburbia with new, walkable centers. We have come to see that our pattern of abandoning old buildings and existing patterns of development in favor of cheaply-built strip buildings with short life spans is inefficient and expensive



After: Second Avenue at 86th Street



Second Avenue looking South at 86th Street



Yorkville Promenade / Second Avenue Section



## VISUALIZING CHANGE

Existing conditions



Street Improvements



New Buildings



Completing Both Sides of the Street



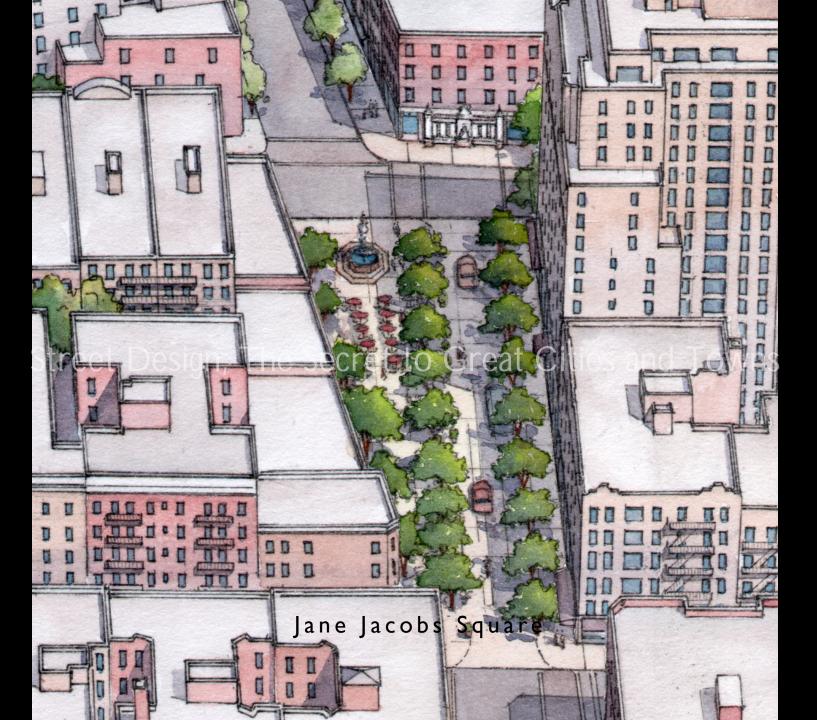
In the Future



Existing conditions







# Vision Zero Changes Everything Where do we go from here?



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