

Envisioning Needham Street

October 28, 2010



OVERVIEW

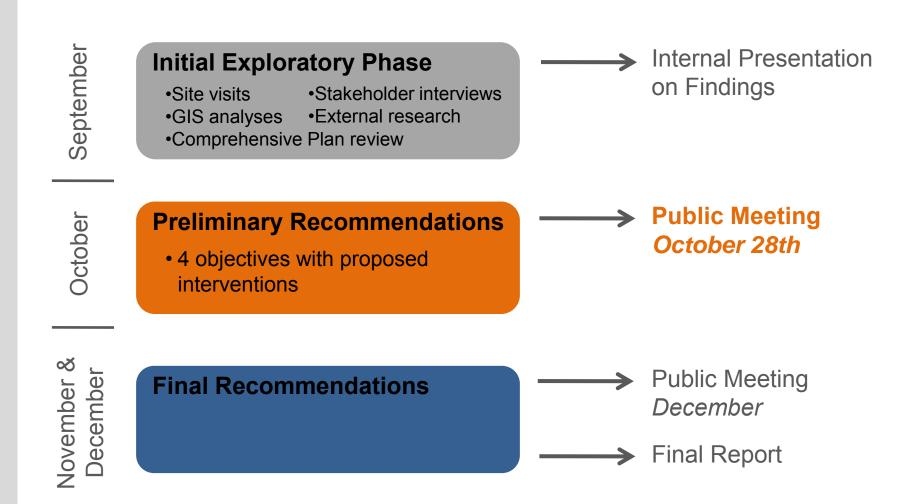
Who are we?

Why are we here?

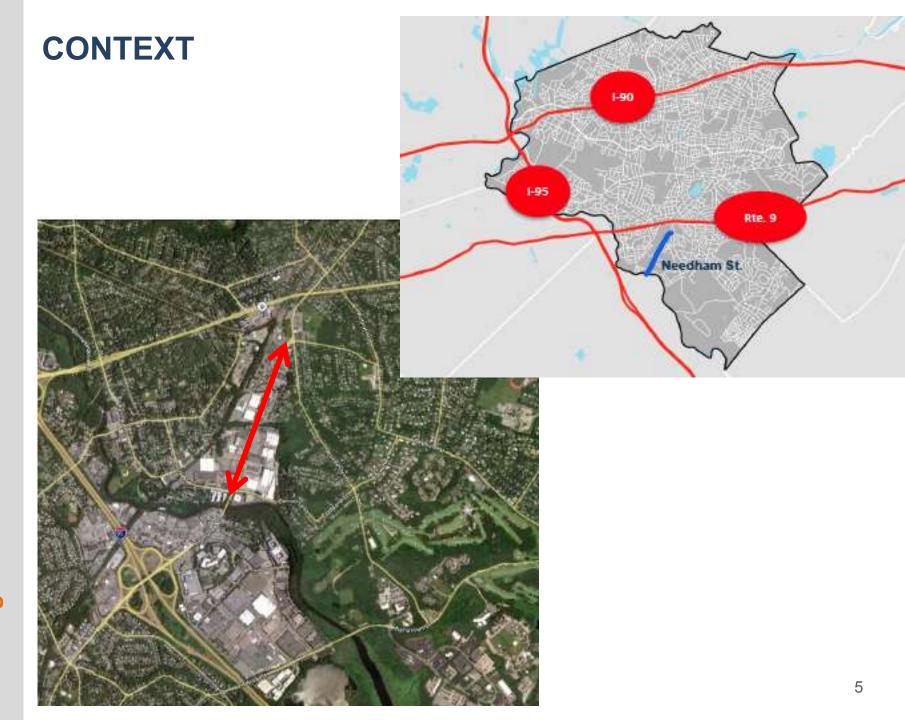
What are we doing?



PROCESS







indings

CONTEXT



CIRCULATION & MOBILITY

What Works

- Good local and regional accessibility
- Ample parking

- Traffic congestion
- Few crosswalks
- Narrow, crumbling sidewalks
- Too many curb cuts
- Lack of grade separation
- No bike lanes
- Limited bus service



ECONOMY & MARKET

What Works

- Employment center
- Provides significant tax income to city
- Solid consumer base

- High vacancy rates
- Loss of some industrial uses



LAND USE

What Works

- Horizontal mix of uses
- Industrial parcels sited away from street
- Large parcels allow for uses not found elsewhere in Newton

- No vertical mix of uses
- Disconnected from surrounding neighborhoods

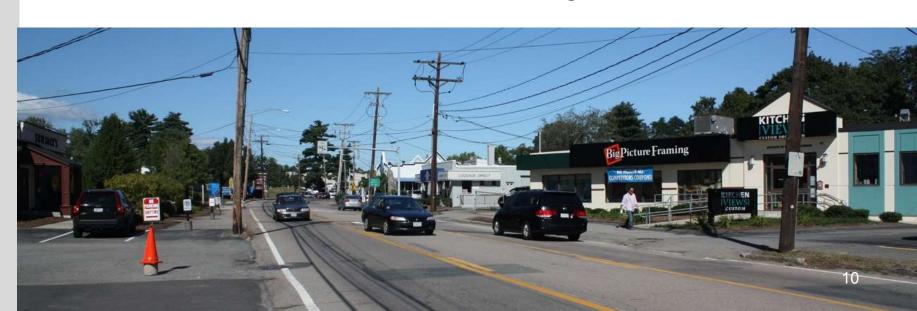


AESTHETICS

What Works

- Some landscaped areas
- Historic building & bridge

- No cohesive visual identity
- Edges not well defined
- Lack of transparency
- Overhead wires
- Buildings not oriented to street
- Parking lots abut sidewalks



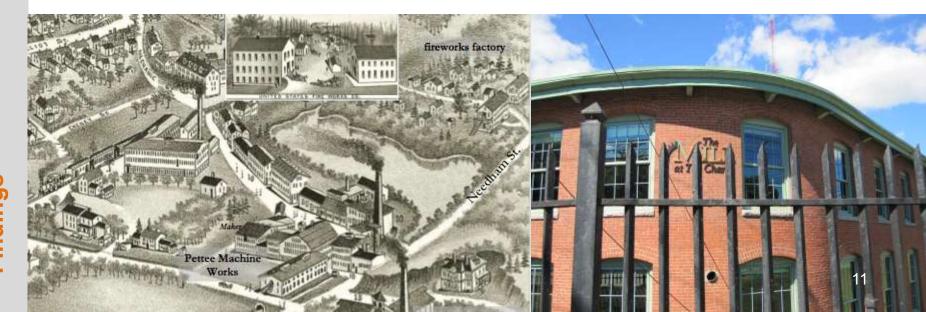
SDU

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

What Works

- Rich manufacturing history
- Mill building and bridge are on National Register of Historic Places

- No interpretation of historic assets
- No connection to Upper Falls Historic District



OPEN SPACE

What Works

Proximity to existing recreation areas & natural resources

- Limited connections to existing recreation areas
- Nearby natural resources are hidden





FOUR OBJECTIVES FRAME VISION

- Create a safe and comfortable environment for cars, bikes, and pedestrians
- Maintain existing industrial uses and promote fine-grain mixed use

Create a more **cohesive** and **attractive** physical environment

Create a recreational open space network

FOUR OBJECTIVES FRAME VISION

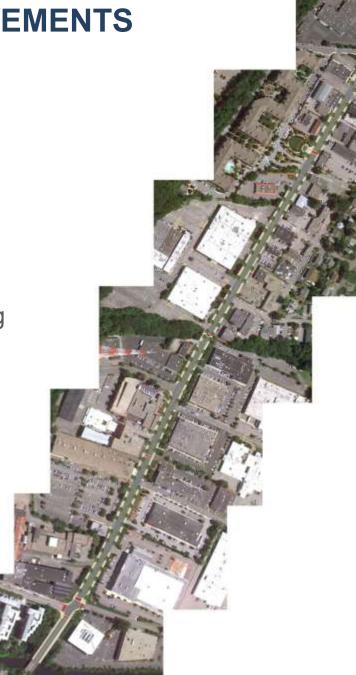
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STREETSCAPE IMPROVEMENTS

- Landscaping & street trees
- Consistent sidewalk treatment
- Street furniture & lighting
- Buried utility lines
- Additional crosswalks
- Crosswalk treatment
- Planted median & lane restriping
- Bulb-outs
- Reduced number of curb cuts
- Roundabouts



NEEDHAM – WINCHESTER INTERSECTION



NEEDHAM – WINCHESTER INTERSECTION

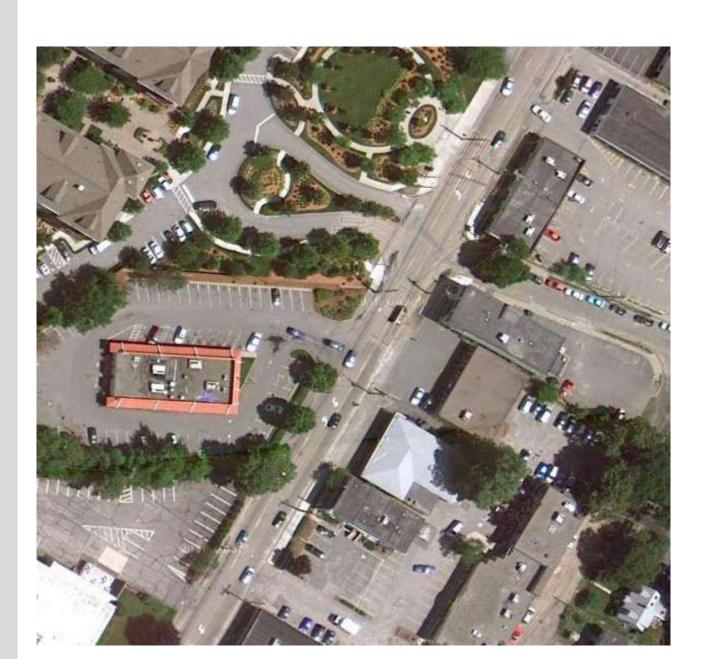


Roundabout

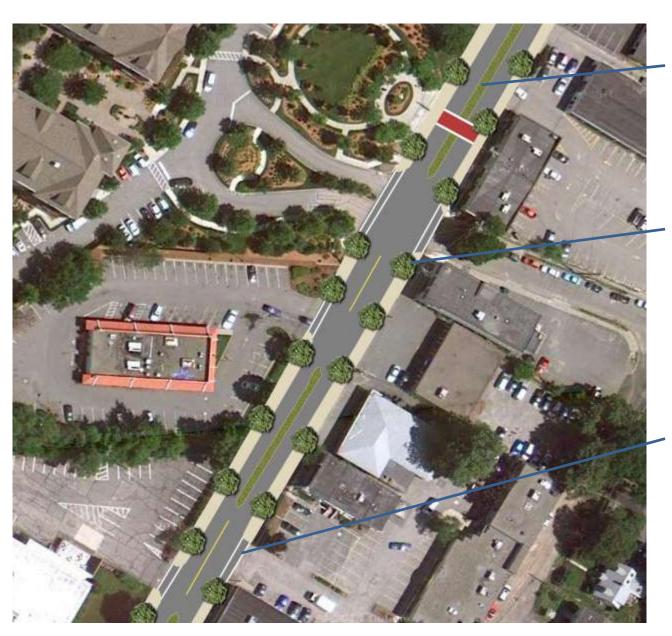
Pedestrianscale outdoor open spaces

Additional crosswalks

MID-NEEDHAM STREET



MID-NEEDHAM STREET

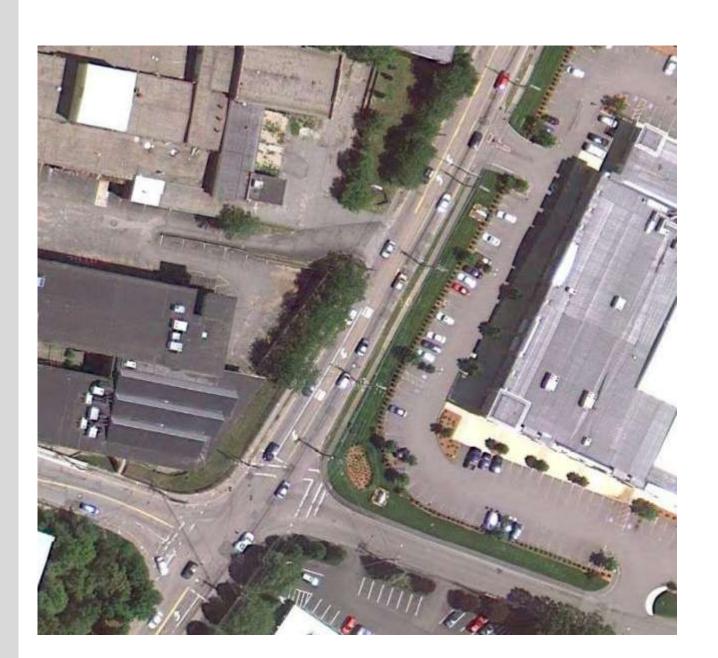


Planted median

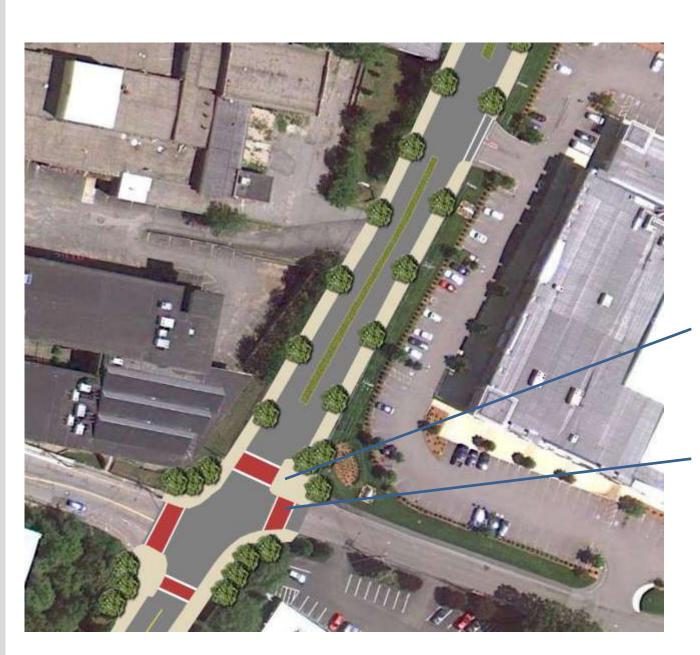
Landscape improvements

Consolidated curb cuts

NEEDHAM - CHRISTINA - OAK INTERSECTION



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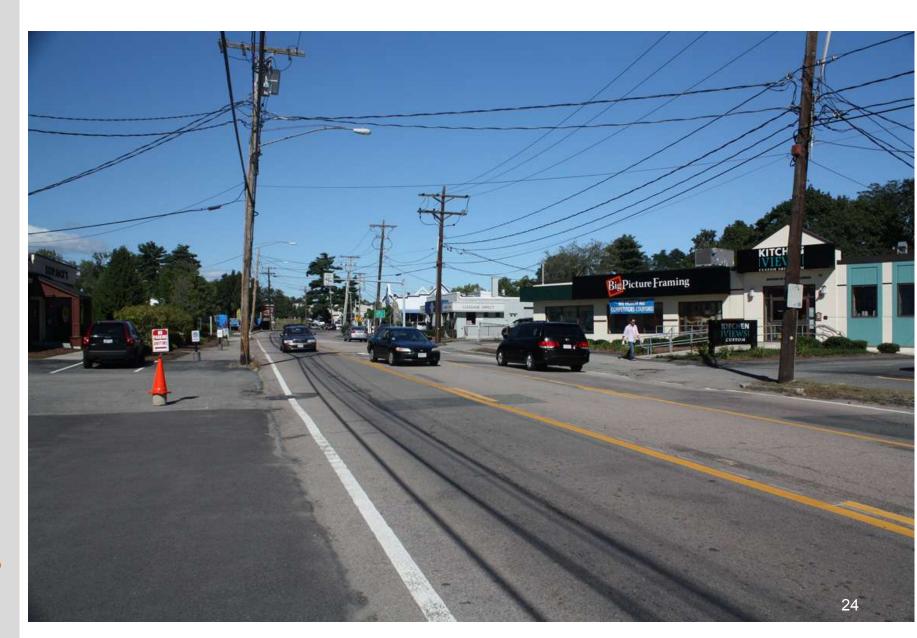


Bulb-outs at key points

Crosswalk differentiation

EXAMPLE STREET SECTION



























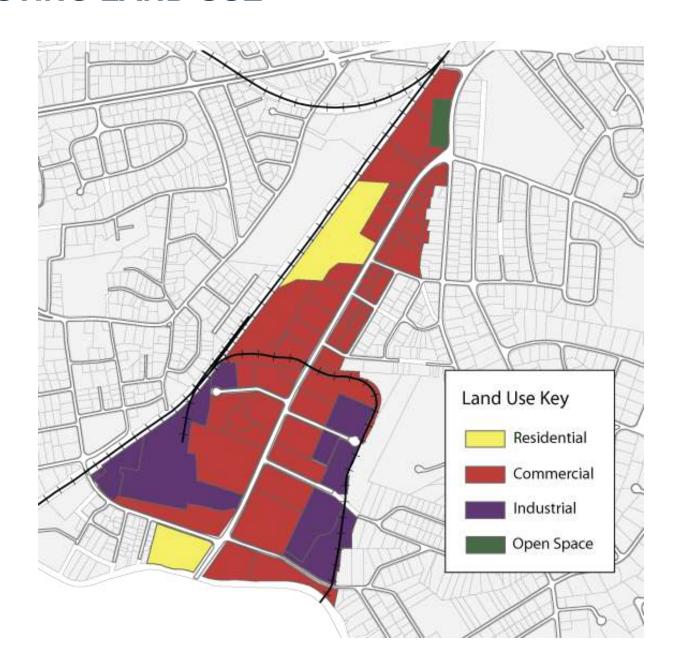
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EXISTING LAND USE



EXISTING BUILDING TYPOLOGIES





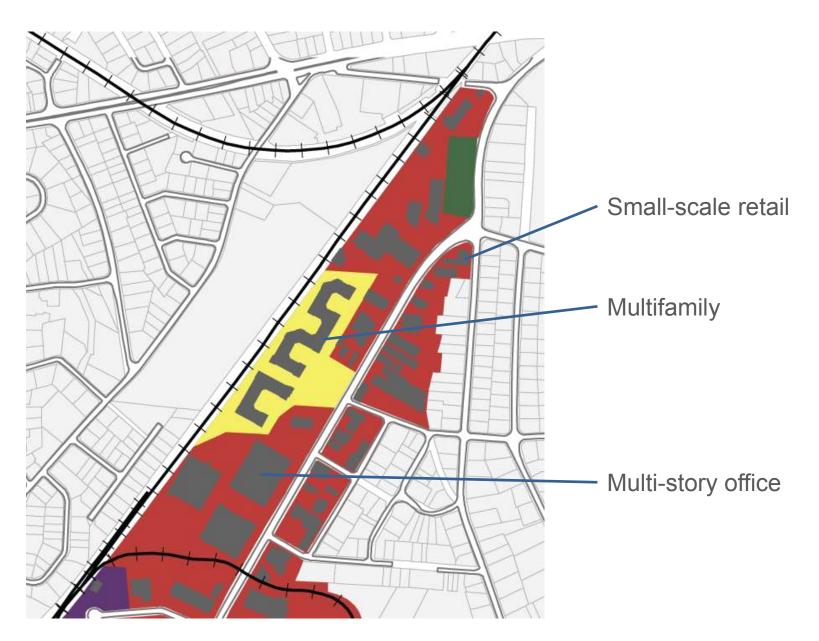








EXISTING LAND USE AND BUILDING TYPOLOGIES



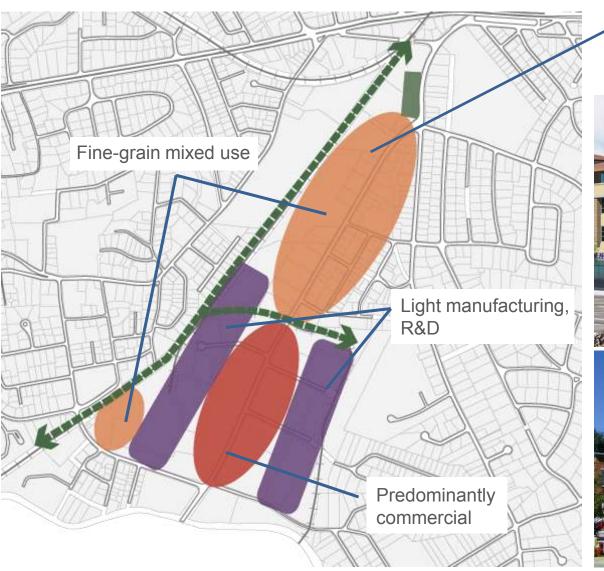
EXISTING LAND USE AND BUILDING TYPOLOGIES



COMPREHENSIVE PLAN EXCERPTS

- Economic development vision
 - "Flexible Moderate Growth"
 - Selected development along Newton's commercial corridors can augment its income and tax base
 - Growth of commercial developments and research office parks
 - New low environmental impact industries, such as informatics, biotechnology and health-care
 - More dense development, that may reflect urban trends and that may reduce tax burdens, in the commercial corridors
- Residential vision
 - Maintaining diversity of housing types
 - Maintaining economic diversity of housing
 - Development of housing in mixed use areas can lead to maintaining strong, vibrant...mixed use corridors

PROPOSED LAND USE & NEW TYPOLOGY



Vertical mixed-use building typology introduced





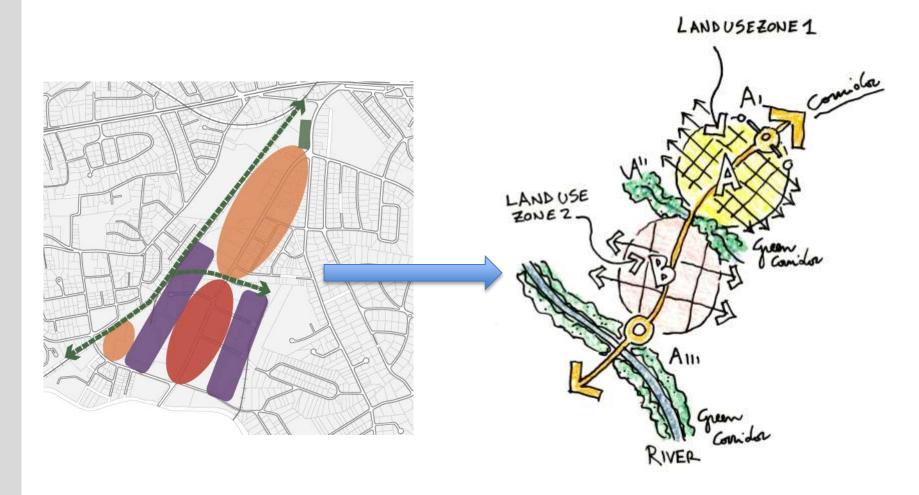
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ONE STREET, TWO ZONES



Lot size | Setbacks | Building footprint | Building height | Density

NORTH ZONE: EXISTING URBAN FIGURE



NORTH ZONE: SHORT RUN FIGURE GUIDE



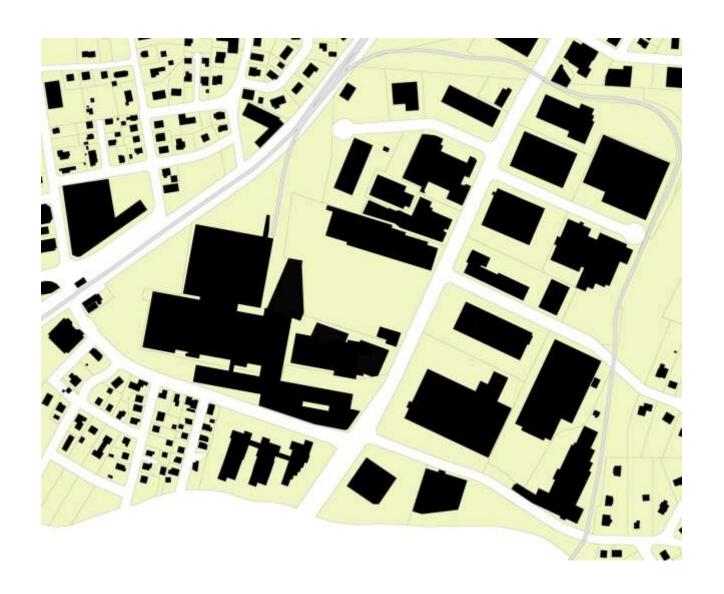
Infill | Rear parking | Abut street | Pedestrian infrastructure | Consolidate curb cuts Neighborhood tree buffer | Minimize neighborhood traffic

NORTH ZONE: LONG RUN FIGURE GUIDE



Uniform street parking | Abutted facades | Structured parking Established central space | Residential use toward neighborhood

SOUTH ZONE: EXISTING URBAN FIGURE

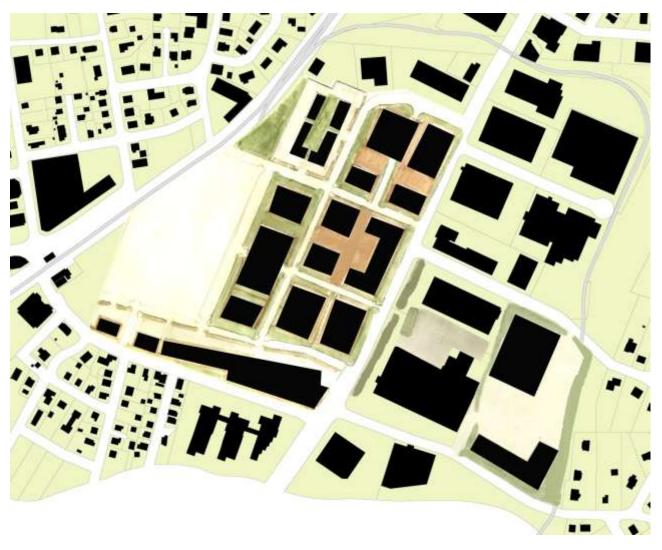


SOUTH ZONE: SHORT RUN FIGURE GUIDE



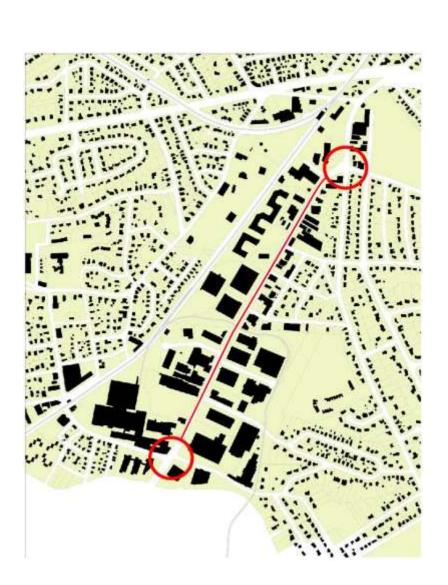
Infill | Abut street | Planned demolition only | Consolidate curb cuts Rear overflow parking | Single-row parking | Respect owner lot lines

SOUTH ZONE: LONG RUN FIGURE GUIDE



Transport and amenities | Unify circulation | Scale gradient to Upper Falls Structured parking | Historic buildings

CORRIDOR GATEWAYS



Southern Gateway



CORRIDOR GATEWAYS





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COMPREHENSIVE PLAN EXCERPTS

NEWTON COMPREHENSIVE PLAN / THE 2003 NEWTON RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE PLAN

- A community which prides itself in being "The Garden City"
- Newton's over-riding vision is of <u>a metropolitan community able to maintain and preserve its natural assets and resources and able to meet both the passive and active recreational needs of its citizens.</u>
- As Newton faces future pressures toward buildout, <u>only 2,300</u> of its over 11,000 acres remain in parcels that <u>can be considered as open space</u>. Some 1,000 acres of that open space are privately owned, more than half of that by private golf courses. The remainder is publicly owned, primarily in parks and playgrounds.
- Newton's natural resources lie within and above fewer than 12,000 acres, of which only a little more than 2,000 acres is land remaining in a largely natural state, about 300 acres is open water, and the rest is land substantially shaped to serve human habitation.
- <u>The City of Newton has been recognized for environmental leadership</u> most prominently in its recycling and waste management programs, and more recently in its pursuit of high performance design standards for new public facilities.

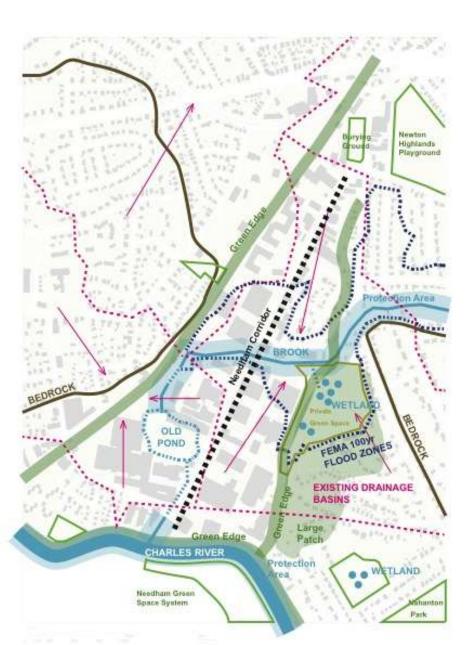
WATER RESOURCES

WATER BODIES - <u>Protecting natural bodies of water</u>. Preventing stormwater pollution via roadways to the added maintenance requirements of a largely engineered system to the natural process of eutrification.

THE CHARLES RIVER - Newton has twelve miles of riverfront property along the Charles, more than any other neighboring community. Municipal and collective responsibility to protect the river from both point source contamination and sudden inflows of storm water that carry pollutants. A vast majority of Newton's stormwater drains to the Charles.

STORMWATER AND WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT - Limiting and controlling storm water runoff. Limiting Run Off: Containment versus Bioretention to prevent additional pressure on city storm drain infrastructure, current policy in Newton's Engineering Division is that applicants for new development must present a plan to contain or manage stormwater on site in the event of a "100- year storm." Creation of "rain garden," or bio-retention area. Over the past several years, Newton has been systematically uncovering and addressing crossovers between storm water and sewer systems.

OPEN SPACE AS ECOLOGICAL SYSTEM



NEEDHAM CORRIDOR ECOLOGY AND GREEN SPACES FINDINGS

Predominant Plants and Plant Communities: Characteristic of Southern New England lowland wetland vegetation with red maple, American elm, and ash species.

Successional areas with gray birch, white pine and red maple, and non native species.

Buttonwood shrub swamps and spruce-tamarack wetlands.

Fisheries and Wildlife: Characteristic of Southern New England

Green Spaces and Recreation on Site: Larger Patch of wetland on the east side Linear greens running North – South

Charles River System running East - West

PRINCIPLES FOR LANDSCAPE FRAMEWORK



NEEDHAM CORRIDOR PRINCIPLES FOR A LANDSCAPE FRAMEWORK

Base Framework for biodiversity conservation:

Human Use/Water Protection/Natural Vegetation/Wildlife Movement

Patches:

- Promote large patches of vegetation
- Promote interaction between patches (connections and movement)
- Provide stepping of small patches
- · Concentrate recreational opportunity on the edges
- Promote on site phytoremediation
- · Design for straight and convoluted boundaries
- · Promote microhabitat heterogeneity

Water Flows:

- · Protect hydrologic function of wetlands
- Promote wetlands as pollutant filter
- Protect and enhance vegetation along small channels
- Provide dense floodplain vegetation (to reduce downstream flooding)
- Protect and enhance 'river-ladder' pattern
- Protect aquifers

Natural Corridors:

- Promote corridor width and connectivity
- Promote small patches attached to corridors ('rest stops')
- Mitigate habitat contrast
- Promote alternative routes

LANDSCAPE FRAMEWORK: POSSIBLE ACTIONS

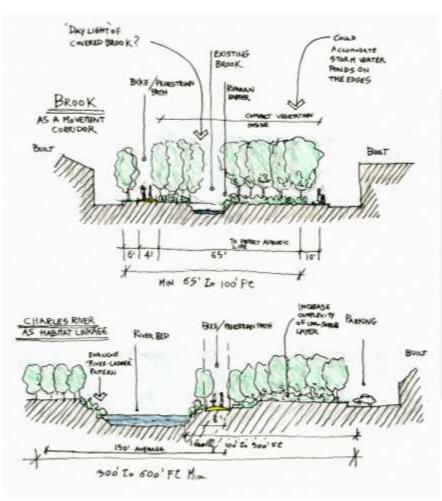


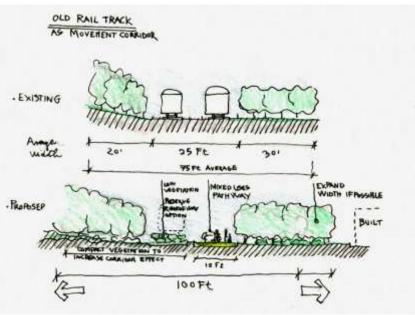
NEEDHAM CORRIDOR LANDSCAPE FRAMEWORK: POSSIBLE ACTIONS

Base Framework:

- Create a landscape hierarchy system to bring identity to the site
- The landscape framework will carry the water management system for the site (artificial + natural)
- Landscape improvements with autochthon species to promote corridor effect

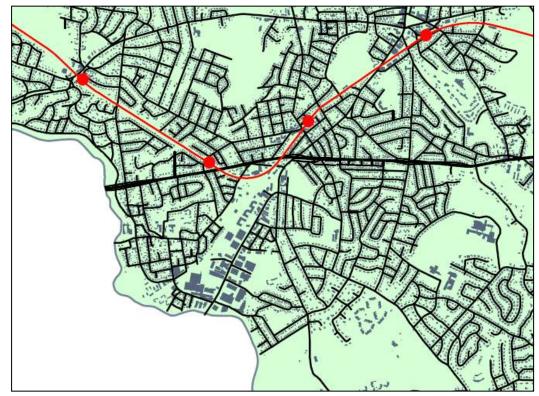
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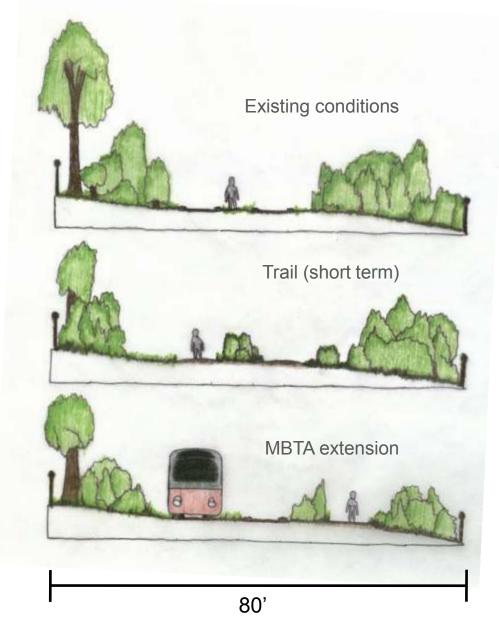


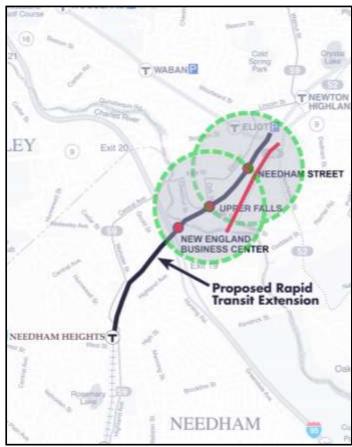
OPEN SPACE AS CIRCULATION NETWORK

- Long term: Retain flexibility for MBTA Green Line extension
- Short term: Recreational trail along corridor
- Link Needham Street corridor to surrounding neighborhoods using open space
- Provide neighborhoods direct pedestrian access to retail and jobs
- Connection to Upper Falls is a prime opportunity



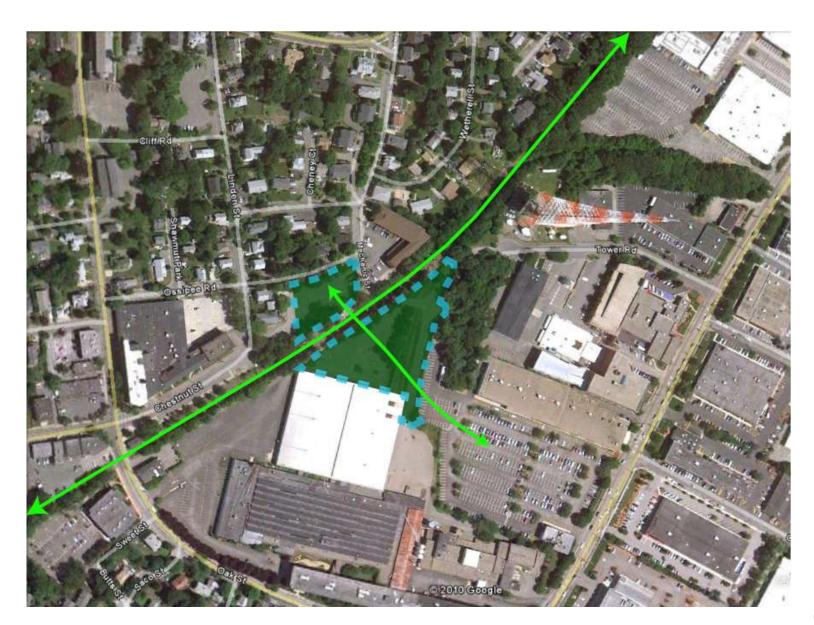
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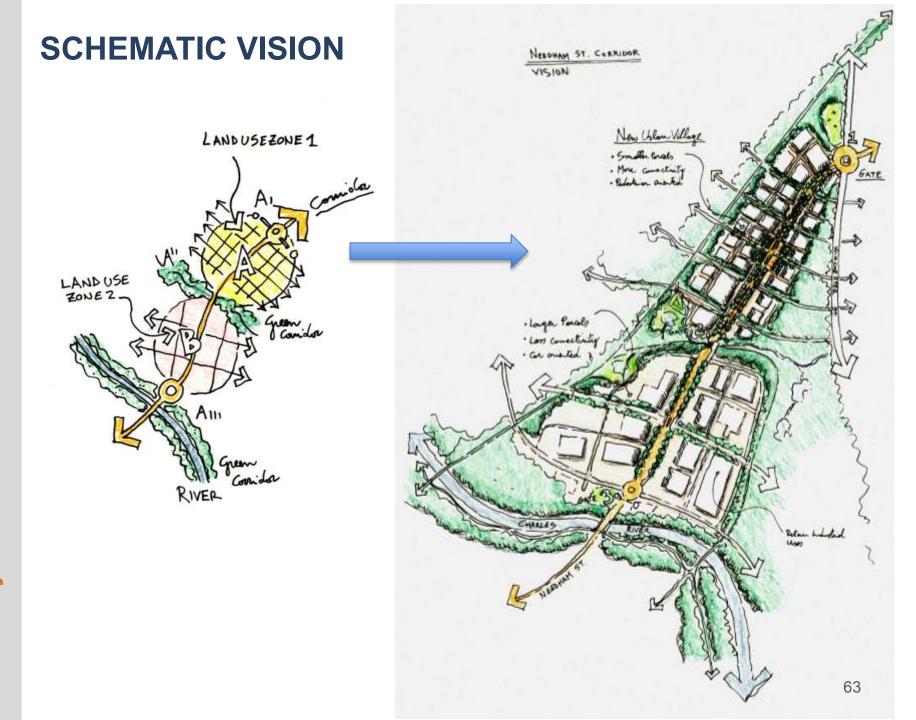


Source: "Rail Service to Newton Upper Falls and Needham," Srdjan Nedeljkovic

CONNECTION TO UPPER FALLS







WRAP-UP

- Four objectives frame a vision for Needham St
 - 1) Create a safe and comfortable environment for cars, bikes, and pedestrians
 - 2) Maintain existing industrial uses and promote fine-grain mixed use
 - 3) Create a more cohesive & attractive physical environment
 - 4) Create a recreational open space network
- Next steps
 - Refine objectives and vision based on stakeholder feedback
 - Identify specific interventions
 - Evaluate financial feasibility
 - Propose potential zoning changes
 - Develop final plan













CITY OF NEWTON
NEEDHAM STREET IMPROVEMENTS CONCEPT
NEWTON, MASSACHUSETTS
MARCH 31, 2010