

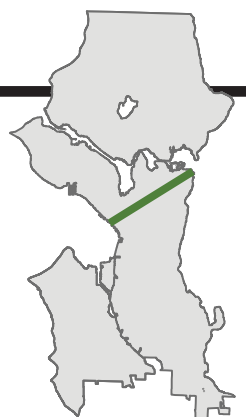


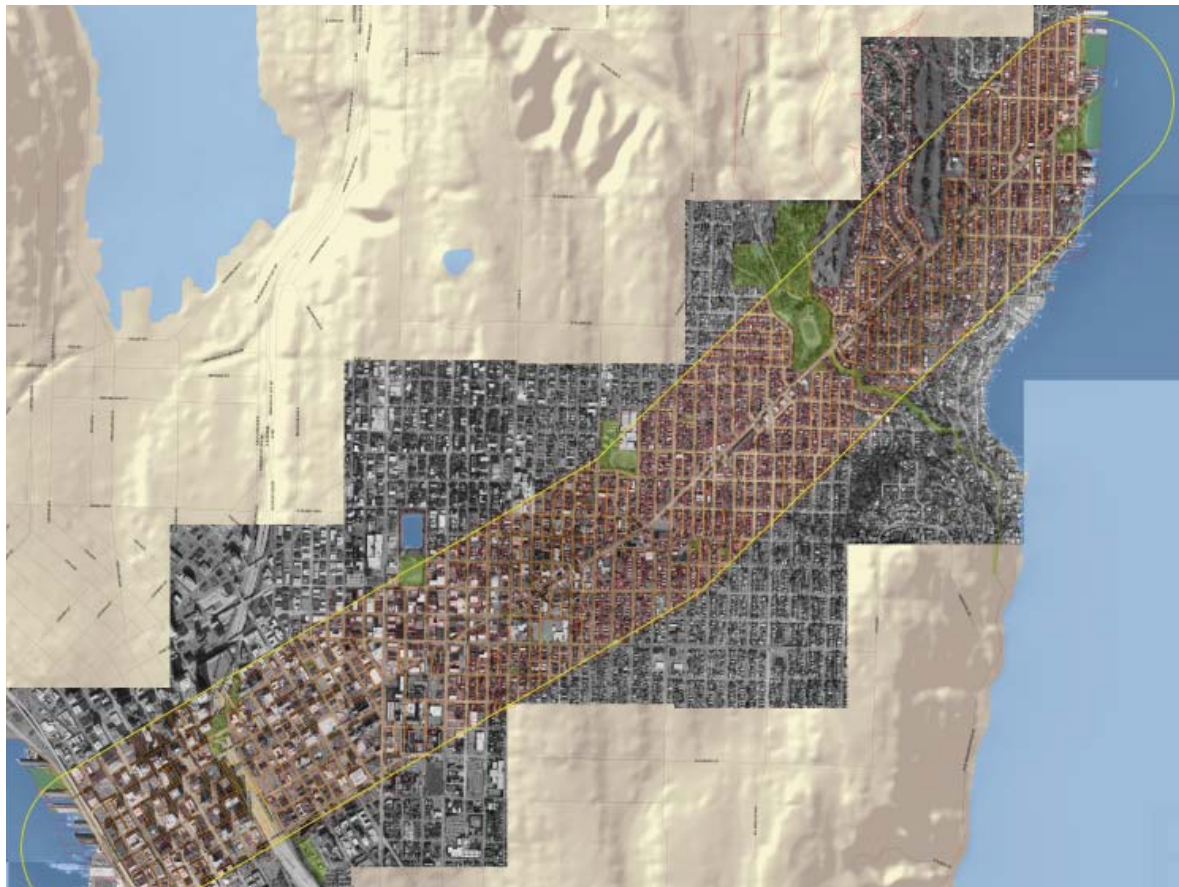
MADISON TRANSECT

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Study Area

CHARRETTE GOALS AND PRINCIPLES

To create a bold integrated Open Space Plan with implementation strategies for Seattle's next hundred years which will enhance the health and well-being of both our cultural and natural environments. This vision of a regenerative green infrastructure will strive to create a healthy, beautiful Seattle while maximizing our economic, social and ecological sustainability.

Guiding Principles

Regional Responsiveness

Consider Seattle's role as an ecological, economic, and cultural crossroads.

Integrated and Multi-functional

Integrate a variety of types of open space within a unifying, coherent structure. Consider layering multiple functions and uses within green spaces to create high-functioning, high value open spaces.

Equity and Accessibility

Within a network of open spaces provide equitable access for all persons to a variety of outdoor and recreational experiences.

Connectivity/Coherence

Create a wholly connected system that facilitates non-motorized movement, enhances habitat through connectivity, links diverse neighborhoods, and is easy to navigate and understand.

Quality, Beauty, Identity and Rootedness

Use Seattle's many natural strengths to create an exemplary, signature open space system.

Ecological Function and Integrity

Expand the quantity and quality of natural systems in the city: Provide quality habitat for all appropriate species, with a special emphasis on the waters' edge.

Health and Safety

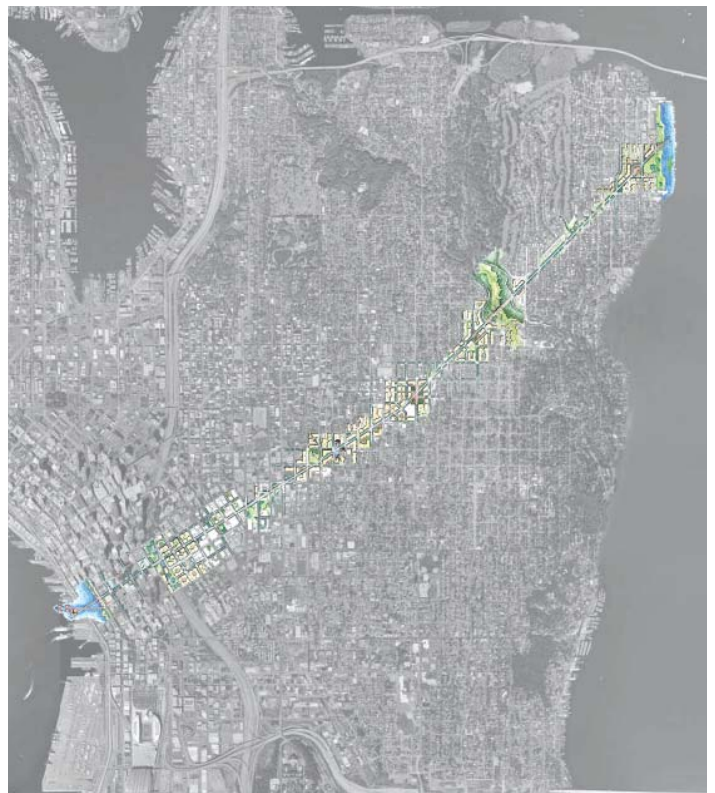
Continue to make the city a safe and healthful place to live.

Feasibility, Flexibility and Stewardship

While visionary, the plan should be lasting and feasible, with a complementary set of near-term implementation strategies that includes mechanisms for both public and private investment that are achievable in incremental steps and adaptable over time.

THE MADISON TRANSECT

The Madison Transect is a microcosm of Seattle's diversity. It connects freshwater to saltwater; industrial to residential; downtown towers to single family homes; littoral zones to forest zones; and crosses neighborhoods with inhabitants from a range of ethnic and economic backgrounds. This diversity compelled and challenged the charrette team to study this corridor and explore how public space design can respond to social, economic and ecological equity.

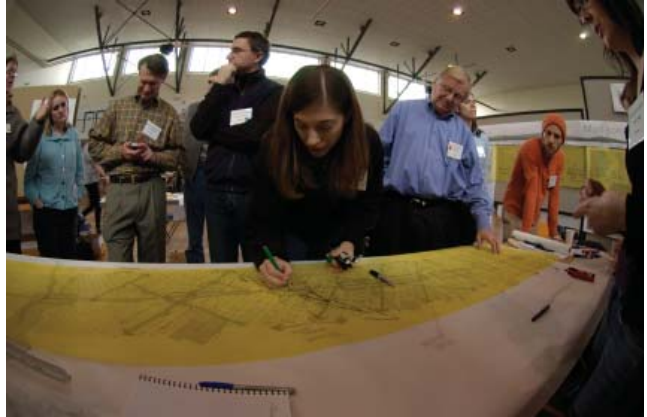


MADISON TRANSECT: GOALS



Build on the strengths of diversity

- Make daily life easier for low income residents – co-locate open space with transit hubs, daycare centers, social services, affordable housing
- Link cultural gathering places with open space – babershops, places of worship, plazas as the suburban family “great room”
- Explore pairing shared to encourage interaction between school district open space
- Encourage community ownership: interest and investment in open space
- Retain and support the existing diverse physical character of the “cores” and the spaces in between the “cores”
- Incorporate art as a vehicle for community involvement as well as aesthetic reinforcement of the cultural and ecological characteristics of the transect



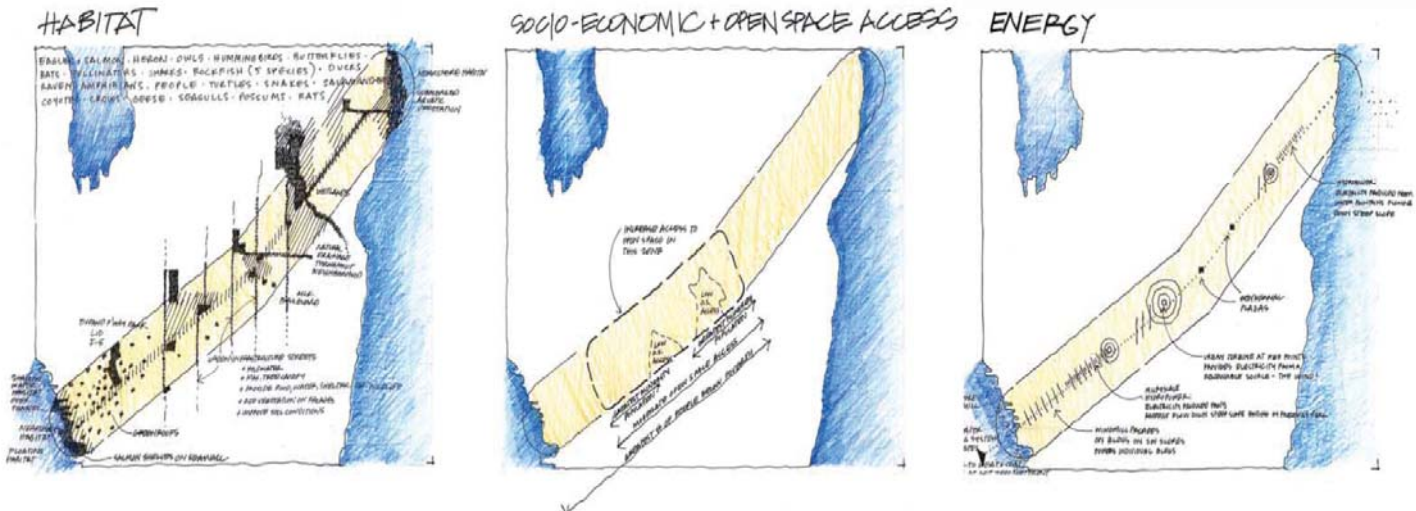
Prioritize the quality of the human experience

- Make beautiful places
- Protect solar access and impact on the quality of the space
- Promote continuous level of quality along the street
- Design spaces that can be used temporarily, daily, seasonally, and that can adapt to changing circumstances
- Protect and expand on the visual relief provided by the triangular remnant open spaces

Integrate the ecological and economic equation

- Reinforce awareness of watersheds
- Increase pervious surfaces
- Propose implementation tools that would support public-private partnerships to achieve systems-based infrastructure
- Eliminate CSO at north end of Madison Street through the stated strategies
- Increase riparian communities where possible
- Retain, manage and increase tree canopy cover
- Protect, conserve and produce natural resources
- Use all public and private surfaces and spaces within and adjacent to the street to achieve goals

Madison Transect Typologies for Sustainable Placemaking



Habitat

The team found a variety of opportunities to increase viable habitat along the corridor. Strategies such as green roofs for downtown towers, creation of habitat rich littoral zones in Lake Washington, restoration of the riparian area at the Arboretum and addition of street trees could be employed to create varied habitat and biodiversity. Access to shelter, water and food within the urban fabric offers respite to birds, insects, fish and butterflies; increases biodiversity; contributes to the health of the ecosystem; and connects people with nature on a daily basis.

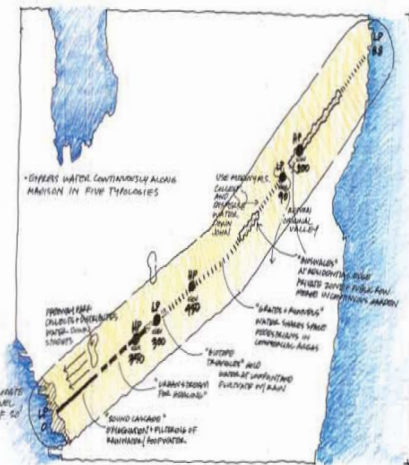
Socio-Economic and Open Space Access

Social sustainability is represented in the diversity of economic conditions, ethnic diversity and land uses along the corridor. The Seattle Parks Department's GAP analysis shows that the Madison corridor has areas that severely lack access to open space. The team looked at opportunities to combine public open space with transit stops, social services, schools, daycare, retail and affordable housing in order to simplify daily life and reduce reliance on personal transportation. Schools are often the place where new immigrant families connect with the community. The Madison Transect covers nine elementary schools, one middle schools and two high schools and Seattle Community College. Open space typologies were also considered in a cultural context. Although reluctant to make assumptions about cultures, the team's web surfing resulted in research suggesting parks serving African American and Hispanic communities should accommodate multiple large groups for family gatherings that span long time frames with multi-generational users.

Energy

Madison Street itself was looked at as a resource for energy production. In the right-of-way, natural systems that have energy potential, like wind and water, are harnessed to generate energy. Public spaces serve as loci for the production of this energy. At the highest point on Madison urban turbines capture wind energy and downtown building facades are used for small wind turbines. At the water's edge, windmills march along the waterfront in lines that echo the alignment of the old piers. The movement of water down Madison's steep hills is taken advantage of to create a mini-hydropower feature on the western incline into Freeway Park. Plazas include geothermal heat production systems that take advantage of the earth's core temperatures. Downtown buildings could be cooled using a closed-loop deep-water cooling system. The natural rhythm of the tides could even be used to generate energy for downtown buildings. Through these strategies, Madison Street could become a prototype for sustainable urban energy generation.

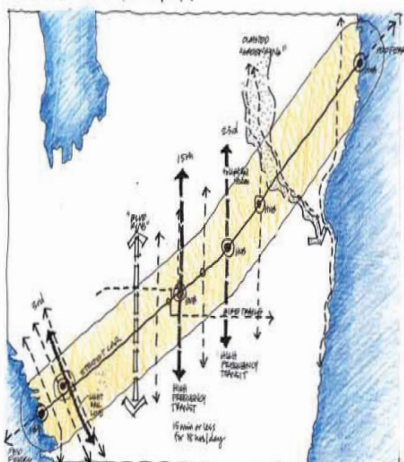
WATER



Water

The topography along the transect includes multiple watersheds, three ridges, two valleys and two water edges. Water is proposed to be continuously celebrated in a variety of ways within the public right-of-way. This will enhance the pedestrian experience by adding character to places and accentuating changes in topography. The incorporation of pervious surfaces and natural drainage strategies such as bioswales, trench drains, and troughs can conserve potable water resources, reduce runoff rates, and improve water quality.

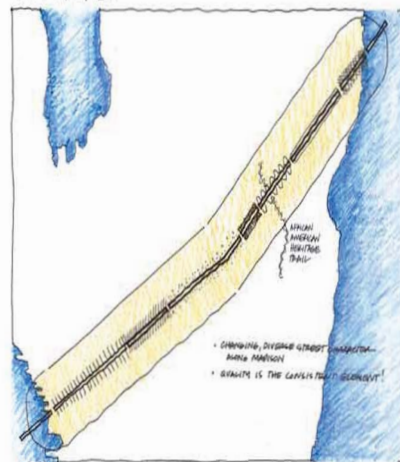
TRANSPORTATION



Transportation

Madison Street serves as an important transportation connector across the city. A historic streetcar once traveled Madison's length, which is reinstated in this plan. The streetcar brings people from Puget Sound ferries to a passenger ferry on the Lake Washington side of Madison Street, completing the water-to-water connection for pedestrians. Madison becomes a key link in a regional public transportation system. At key intersections along Madison, like 23rd Avenue, transportation hubs are developed that connect this transect to important North-South transit routes in the city. These hubs also serve as major public open spaces and service centers along Madison.

MOSAIC



Mosaic

Madison Street has a number of 'cores' where the community gathers to shop, recreate and worship. The cores and the spaces in between these cores each have a distinct character that is a valuable asset to retain and build upon. Together, the previous strategies build upon these aspects of the street to form an urban mosaic of systems that create a sustainable corridor and could grow outward from Madison Street to create a more sustainable city. In this vision, the streets of the city can be treated as important open spaces for the public. In a city that will grow denser with time, our streets can be developed to serve as more than just transportation corridors. They can serve as producers of energy, habitat corridors, water management infrastructure, and vibrant public spaces. Making small-scale moves for sustainability on the scale of the street adds up to large changes at the scale of the city and works to create a more sustainable future that involves social, economic, and ecological equity.

Madison Transect Plan



Elliot Bay

East Edge Neighborhood

Madison Ridge

Madison Transect Plan in Detail

- Connection to the Elements
- Wind turbines on axis of docks atop tunnel
 - Deep water cooling system runs up Madison to service Cherry Hill Downtown
 - Tidal energy generation on flexing floating docks
 - Green roofs and solar collectors throughout



Madison

Waterfront Park

along Post Alley

- The Waterfront
- Shoreline retreats to just west of First Avenue due to sea-level rise
 - Promenade along shore
 - Sloping natural beach
 - Passenger-only ferry dock established
 - Alaskan Way tunnel becomes shallow water habitat

Downtown Cascade

6th Avenue to Western Avenue

- Downtown
- Water cascades integrated into sidewalks of Madison
 - Fourth Avenue becomes green street
 - Third Avenue transit only
 - Pocket parks, plazas and dynamic people places

East Edge Neighborhood

9th Avenue to 6th Avenue

- Expanded lid on I-5
- Collects and distributes water captured and flowing along Madison
- Arboretum plants
- Interpretive and event center
- Development on west edge of lid linking to downtown

Cherry Hill Village

on First Hill Broadway to Boren

- Regeneration
- Healing neighborhood
 - Visually linked open spaces
 - Green space corridors connect hospitals to open space
 - Reinforce multiple uses along Madison
 - High-density residential throughout



Arboretum Village

Madison Park

Lake Washington



Madison

Madison Ridge
12th to Broadway

- Water storage park west of 12th Avenue collecting run off from surrounding urban watershed
- Mixed-use development facing onto the park

Madison Ridge
15th and Madison

- Village green at Madison and Pike/Pine with transit hub
- High-density mixed-use facing onto village green
- Pocket parks from 15th to 12th Avenue east
- Visible rainwater conveyance and ponding in the pocket parks

Madison Ridge
17th and Madison

- Mixed use 20- and 30-story residential towers at city high point visible around region
- Sculptural designs with spires, wind turbines, and cascading water flowing east and west down Madison Avenue
- High-density residential mid-rises transitioning out to lower density neighborhood

Madison Transect Plan in Detail

Madison Junction

at 23rd and Madison

Mixing and Mingling

- People collecting and connecting
- Building plazas facing onto intersection
- High density work/live/play spaces
- Dynamic business district

Junction

- Transit hub east/west and north/south
- Identity pacing to distinguish junction

Collection and Conveyance

- Building-integrated solar collection
- Wind gathering and utilization
- Water collecting, cascading and distribution

Arboretum Village

In Madison Valley

Urban village along Madison Avenue

- Village square and transit stop at Madison Avenue and Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard
- High-density, mixed-use transitioning to lower density multifamily and single family residential in vicinity of Madison Avenue and at Lake Washington Park Boulevard

Arboretum Village

Madison Avenue Bridge

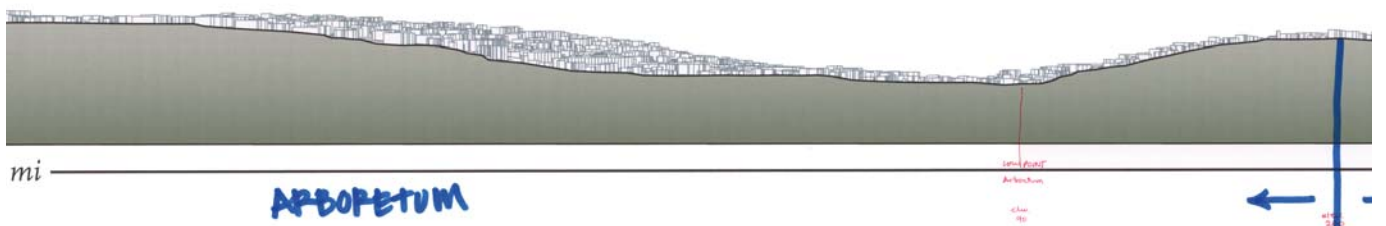
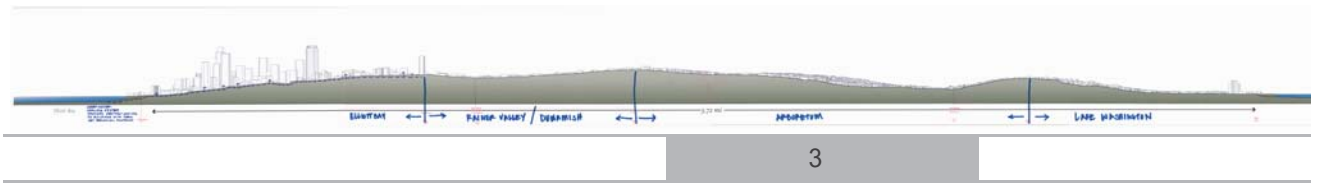
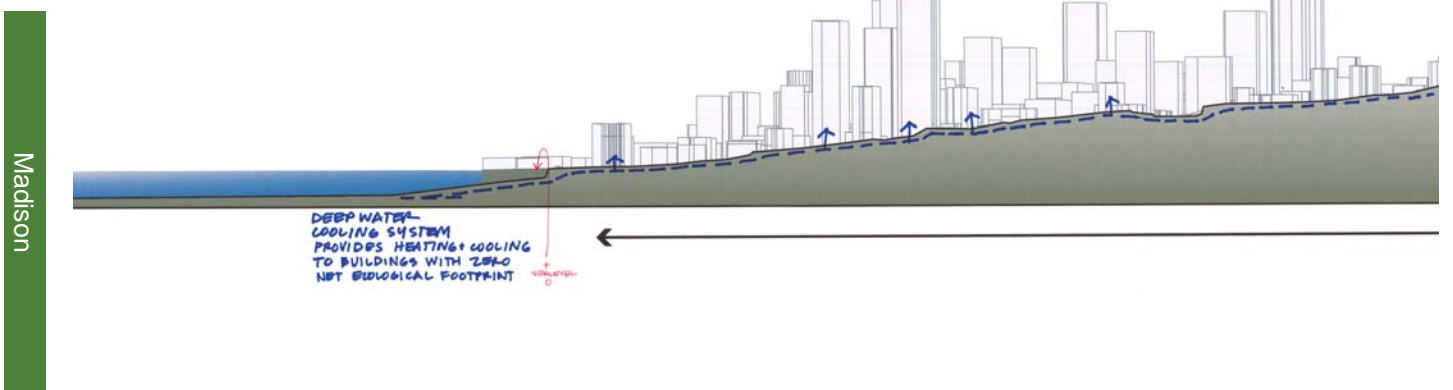
- Trestle bridge spanning Arboretum Creek
- Street car and personal vehicle route
- Pedestrian walks connecting ends of the Madison Valley urban village
- Exposing the historical stream channel
- Creating a wetland reservoir to feed the stream and reuse in the surrounding community

The Village Green

- Connection between Arboretum and urban village
- Green streets conveying and expressing water on its way to the Arboretum
- Terraced gathering place, playground, strolling paths



Madison Transect Section

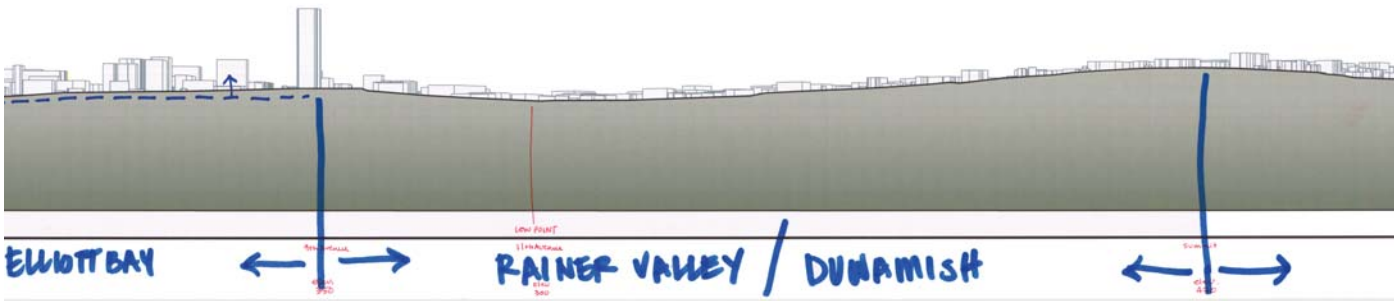


Madison Park
at Madison Park

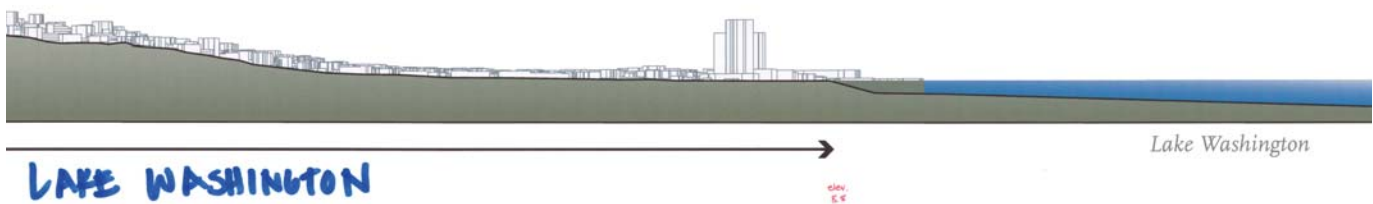
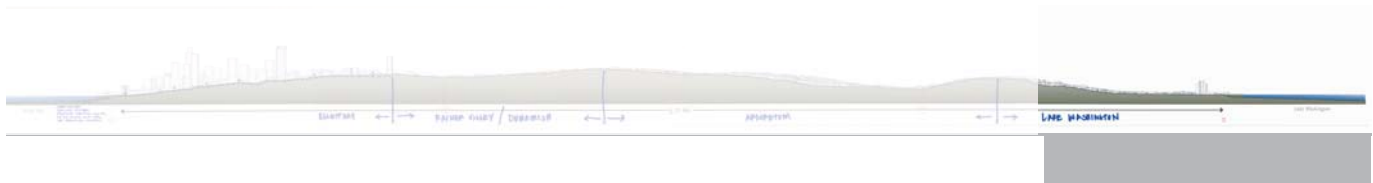


- Ferry Terminal
- Street car terminus
 - Ferry dock as public water park
 - Passenger ferry for foot traffic
 - Connection to points east, south, west and north

- Waterfront Park
- Removal of 43rd Avenue and connecting upper and lower parks
 - Removal of residences and connecting waterfront parks
 - Regeneration of natural shoreline
 - Introduction of submerge habitat island



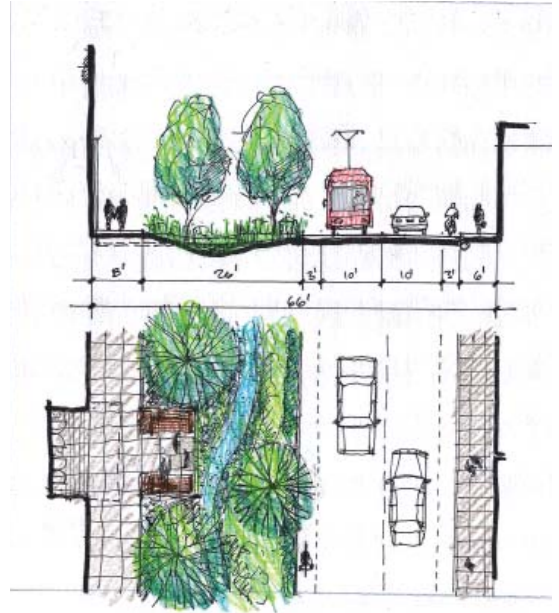
Madison



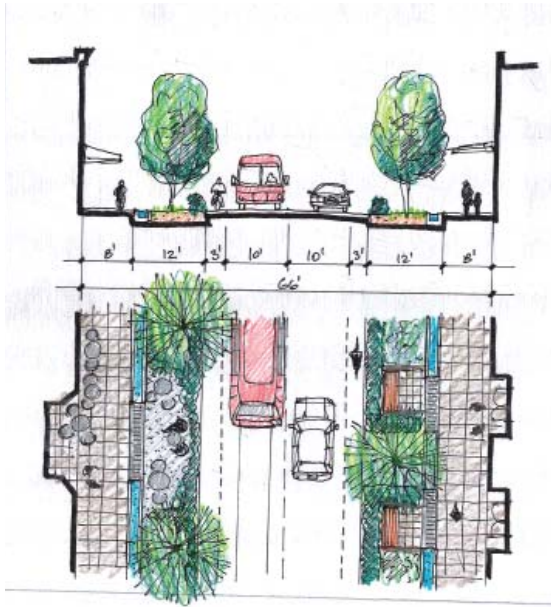
Street Edge Typologies



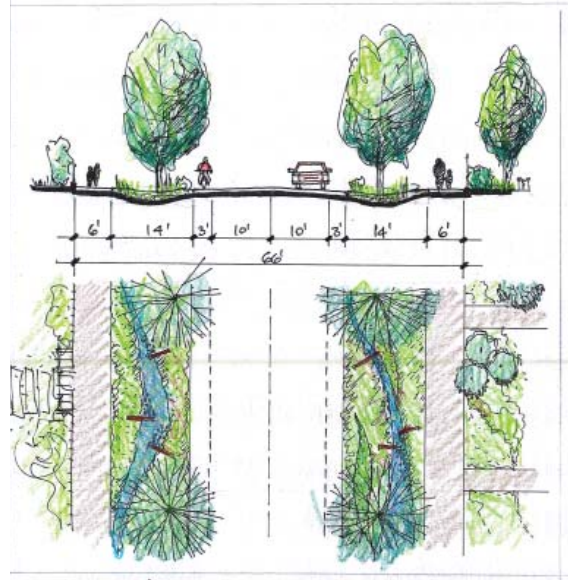
DOWNTOWN CASCADE



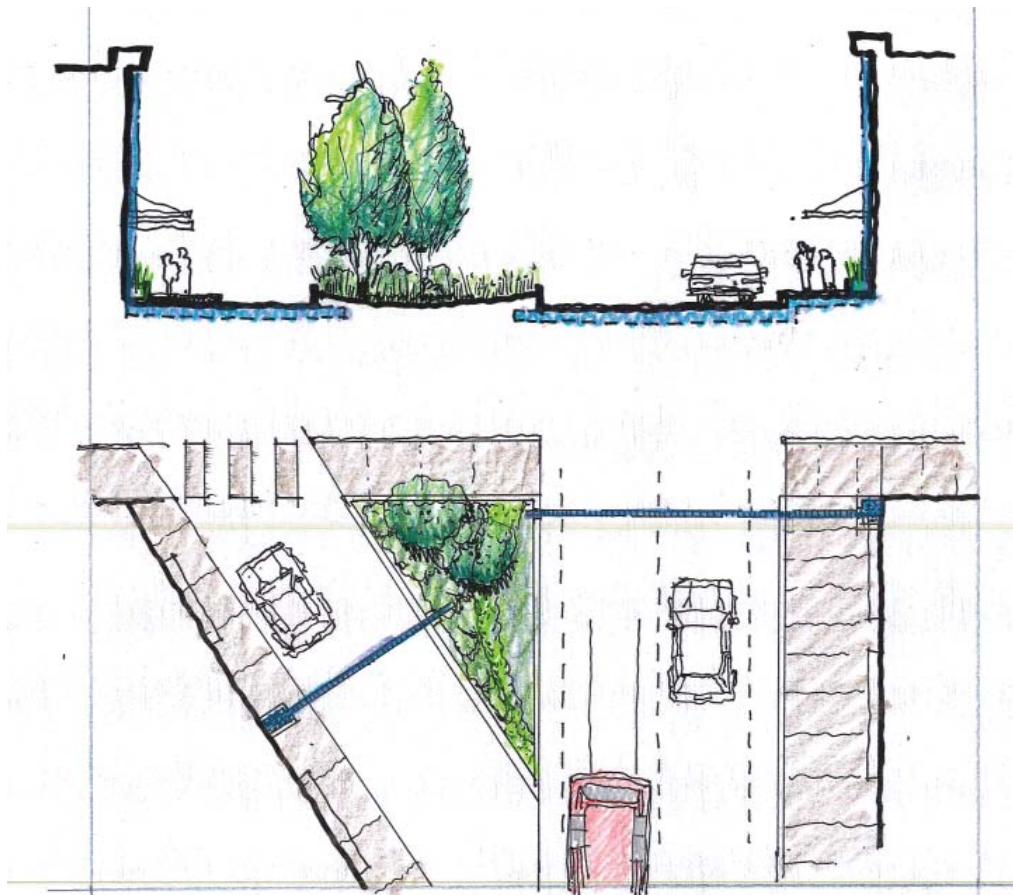
ENVIRONMENT FOR RESPITE
(FIRST HILL)



URBAN VILLAGE

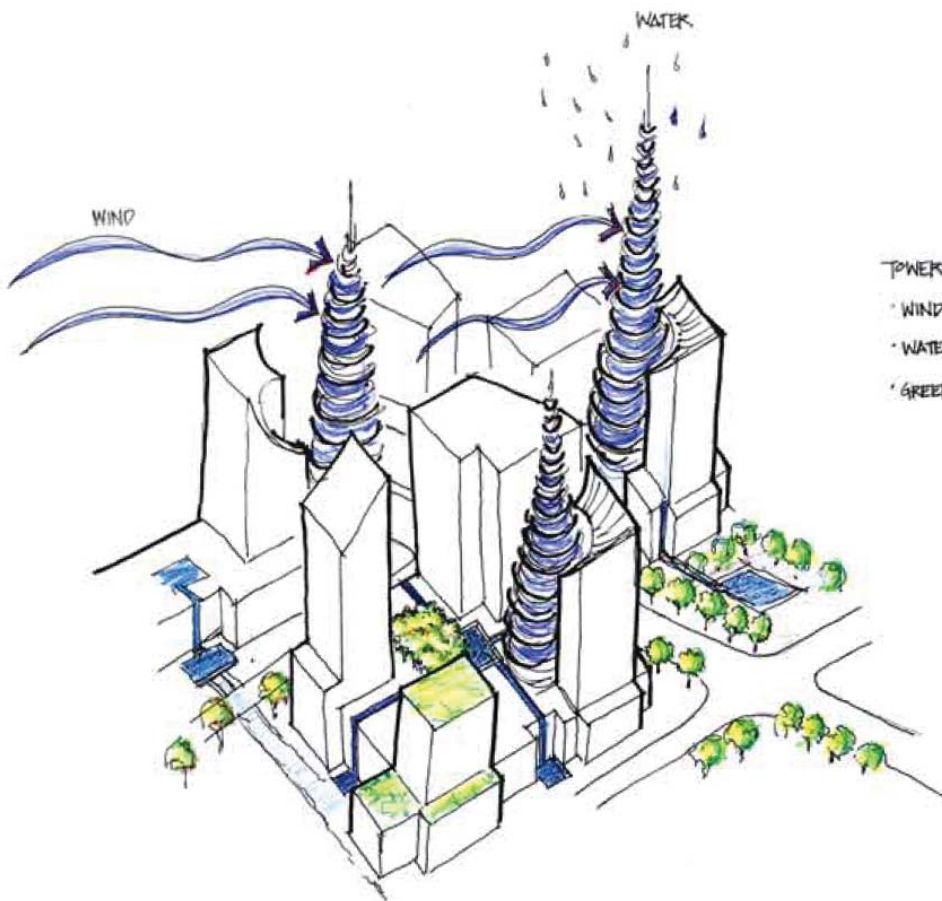


RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD

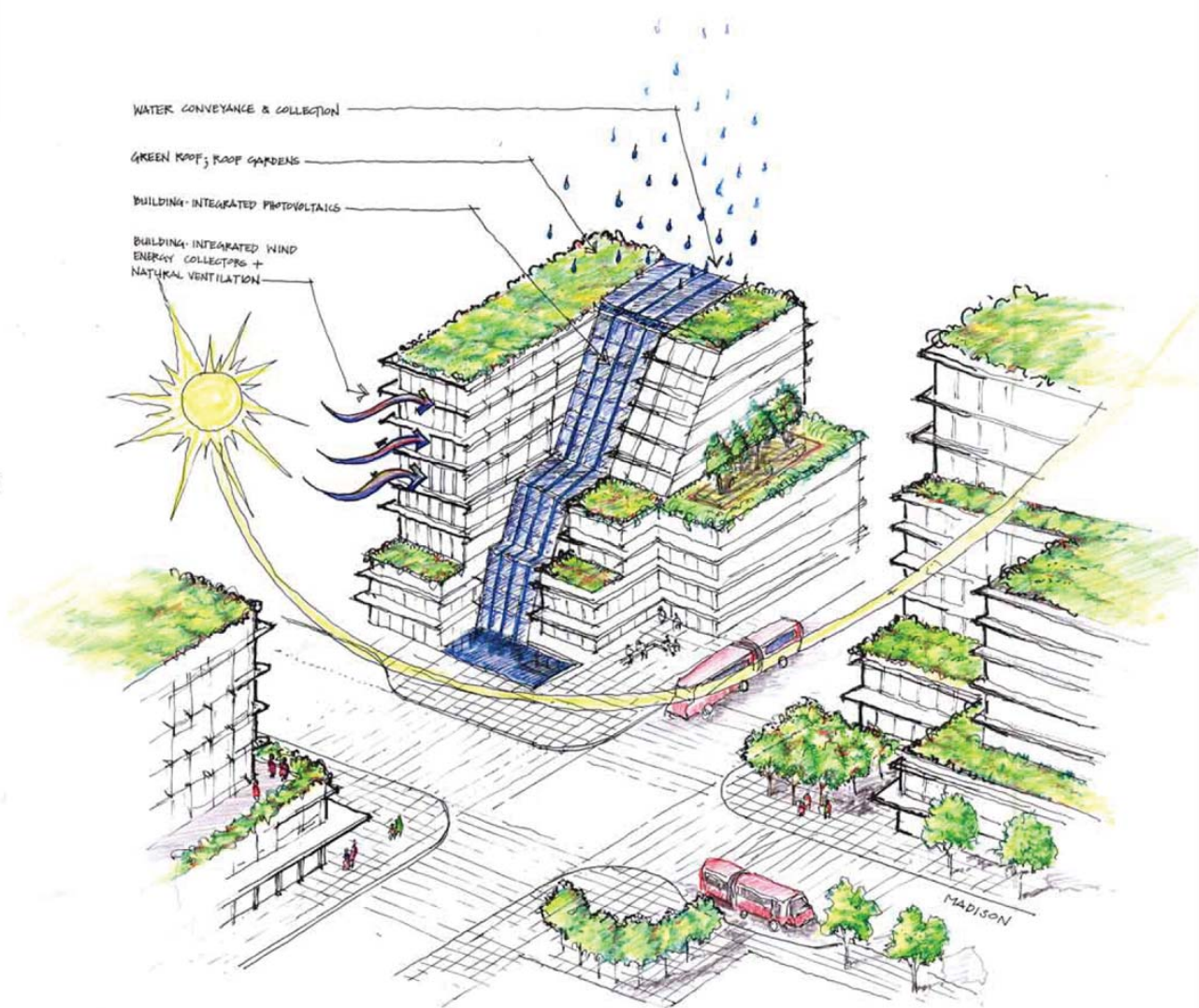


BIOTOPE TRIANGLE

Madison



MADISON TOWERS



MADISON JUNCTION

