

Neighborhood Slow Zones & Pedestrian Enhancements in Philadelphia

Casey C. Ross // Temple University // February 2020



Professional Background



Haverford College Class of 2010

B.A. in History – Latin American History & History of Science



Apple Inc. (2010 - 2014)

Genius Bar Technician & Failure Analysis Engineer



University of Pennsylvania School of Design Class of 2017

In City Planning – Community & Economic Development, Sustainable Transportation Infrastructure



SEPTA (2016 - 2017)

Graduate Intern in Long-Range Planning



City of Philadelphia (2017 – present)

Transportation Planner



Today's Agenda

- What is Vision Zero?
- Why Vision Zero in Philadelphia?
- The Neighborhood Slow Zone Program
- Parklets, Ped Plazas, & Bike Corrals



What IS Vision Zero?



What is Vision Zero?

A policy that states clearly that traffic deaths are preventable and unacceptable.

CORE PRINCIPLES:

- Human life takes priority over mobility;
- Human error is inevitable and unpredictable;
- People are inherently vulnerable and speed is a fundamental predictor of crash survival;
- Safe human behaviors, education, and enforcement are essential contributors to a safe system.

WHEN A PERSON IS HIT BY A DRIVER AT...



1 OUT OF 10 DIE



5 OUT OF 10 DIE



9 OUT OF 10 DIE

Slowing down saves lives.



Why Vision Zero in Philadelphia?

Every year, there are nearly 10,000 reported crashes on Philadelphia streets.

5-YEAR TREND:

- 2014: 82 killed / 223 severely injured
- 2015: 83 killed / 250 severely injured
- 2016: 96 killed / 252 severely injured
- 2017: 78 killed / 244 severely injured
- 2018: 91 killed / 249 severely injured

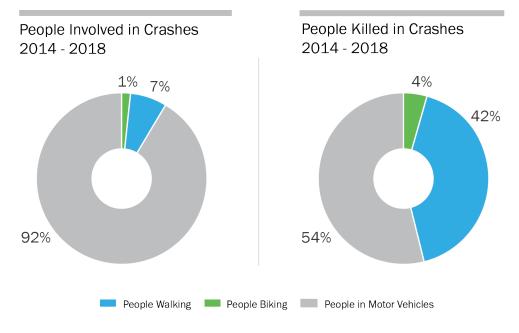
100 PEOPLE EVERY YEAR



100 people are killed in traffic related crashes.



Traffic deaths by mode



Source: PennDOT 2014 - 2018





50% of killed and serious injury crashesoccur on only 12% of city streets





OUR CITY AND OUR FAMILIES DESERVE SAFER STREETS.

Zero traffic deaths by 2030.



Vision Zero principles to priorities

EQUITY Identify equitable solutions developed on behalf of all Philadelphians

ENGINEERING Engineer streets to reduce the risk of crashes

ENFORCEMENT Enforce laws to reduce and prevent unsafe roadway behaviors

EDUCATION Educate Philadelphians to promote a culture of safe driving, walking, and biking

EVALUATION Evaluate efforts to ensure resources are being used effectively



The Neighborhood Slow Zone Program



Neighborhood Slow Zones

The Neighborhood Slow Zone program is a Vision Zero initiative that brings 20MPH speed limits and traffic calming measures to a clearly- defined zone of residential streets.

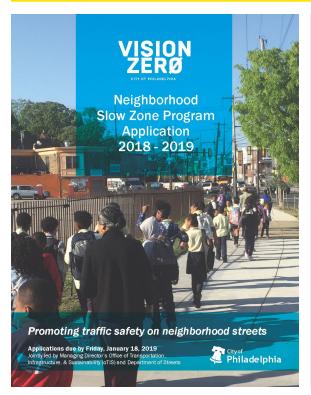
THE SLOW ZONE PROGRAM:

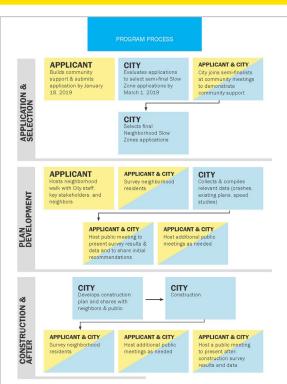
- Works with neighbors to develop a plan for traffic calming that responds to critical traffic safety issues in their communities.
- Lowers speed limits to 20MPH.
- Installs gateway treatments.
- Is self-enforced by engineered traffic calming and safety measures.





Neighborhood Slow Zone Applications





OVERVIEW

- Announced by Mayor
 Kenney on October 19,
 2018.
- Funded by Automated
 Red-Light Enforcement
 (ARLE) funding distributed
 by PennDOT.
- Total ARLE award was \$1M for design and construction costs associated with two (2) Neighborhood Slow Zones.



Neighborhood Slow Zone Applications

APPLICATION
(2) SLOW ZONE MAP

(2) SLOW ZONE - MAP Draw a map of your proposed Neighborhood Slow

Draw a map of your proposed Neighborhood Slow Zone and submit it with your application by January 18, 2019.

You must submit a map of your proposed Slow Zone. Your map can be simple; it can even be hand-drawn.

When deciding how to define your Slow Zone, keep in mind that:

- Slow Zones should have boundaries, which could be:
 Busy streets, including arterial roads and
- roads with trolley tracks (For example: Arterial roads, like Aramingo, Baltimore, Glenwood Avenues, etc.)
- Parkways, highways, interstates, streets with painted center lines, or multi-lane oneway streets
- Large parks or cemeteries
 Train embankments
- · Slow Zones must:
- Be made up of residential streets that are one lane one-way streets and/or two-way streets without a painted centerline.
- Be no larger than about a half-mile by a halfmile, which is about six blocks (Slow Zone applications that are larger than this will not be considered);
- Not contain any streets with painted center lines (see illustration to right) or any oneway streets with more than one lane (these streets can be boundary streets).
- Slow Zones should not include major commercial areas and industrial sites. However, they may be bound by industrial or commercial corridors.
- Slow Zones should avoid streets with trolley tracks. However, Slow Zones may be bound by streets with trolley tracks.

When drawing your Slow Zone map, be sure to:

- Include the applicant's name and contact information on the map.
- Clearly outline the boundaries for your proposed Neighborhood Slow Zone.
- Identify any of the below that are on the boundary of or within your proposed Slow Zone:
- Schools, Free libraries, and/or Philadelphia Parks & Recreation sites;
- Senior housing and/or Public housing communities:
- · Religious institutions;
- · Hospitals, clinics, police stations, and/or
- firehouses.



Example: Two-way streets with no painted center lines can be included within your Slow Zone.



Example: Two-way street with a painted center line. This can be a boundary street.

APPLICATION (2) SLOW ZONE MAP

EXAMPLE APPLICATION SLOW ZONE MAP





10

APPLICATIONS

- January 18, 2019 deadline for application submissions.
- Forty (40) communities submitted applications:
 - Twelve (12) communities did not provide a map of a Slow Zone with boundaries that met the Program criteria.
 - Twenty-eight (28)
 complete Slow Zone
 applications evaluated.



Neighborhood Slow Zone Evaluation

APPLICATION EVALUATIONS & SCORING

Score category	Maximum score
Crash history	50
Vulnerable user	45
Community places	5
Total maximum score	100

The highest score in each of the three (3) score categories received the maximum score for that score category. All other applications received prorated scores by score category. This means that, by score category, applications received scores that were a fraction of the highest score, based on their percent of the highest score.

Because the proposed Slow Zones varied in size, normalization was applied to each score category.

CRASH HISTORY: UP TO 50 POINTS

- People killed or seriously injured in traffic crashes on Slow Zone streets (PennDOT, 2013 - 2017)
- People injured in traffic crashes on Slow Zone streets (PennDOT, 2013 - 2017)

VULNERABLE USERS: UP TO 45 POINTS

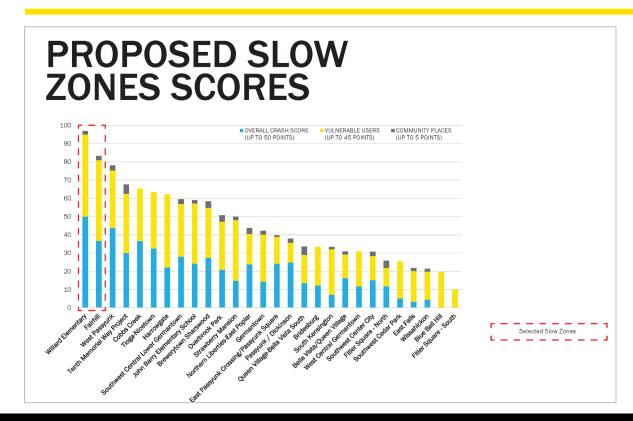
- Households with children under 18
- Households with people aged 60 and over
- Households with incomes below poverty line

COMMUNITY PLACES: UP TO 5 POINTS

- Free Library locations
- Schools
- City Health Centers
- Philadelphia Housing Authority communities



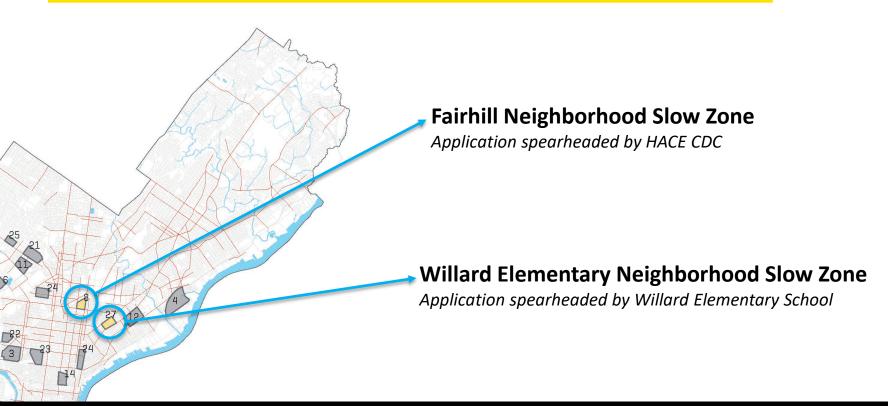
Neighborhood Slow Zone Transparency



The full evaluation report including raw scores for each application and statistical normalization methodology was released online for public reference.

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Selected Slow Zones





Slow Zone Design Elements



Speed Cushions



Raised Crosswalks



Gateway Treatments



Traffic Diverters





Typical Slow Zone Design Process

MEETING #1:

- Congratulate the community for being selected!
- Community walk to note problem areas.

MEETING #2

- Review traffic calming tools that can be used in a slow zone.
- Participatory mapping and prioritization activity.

MEETING #3

- Open-house presentation of Slow Zone design.
- Opportunity for community to provide additional input.

MEETING #4

- Open-house presentation of final Slow Zone design.
- Update on construction timeline to community.



The Importance of Community Input















TOTAL BUDGET = \$ 500,000.00



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- \$ **75,000.00** for construction management (15%)



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TOTAL BUDGET = $ 500,000.00
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- \$ **75,000.00** for construction management (15%)
- -\$ 50,000.00 for unexpected costs & contingency (10%)



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TOTAL BUDGET = $ 500,000.00

-$ 75,000.00 for construction management (15%)

-$ 50,000.00 for unexpected costs & contingency (10%)

-$ 25,000.00 for construction mobilization (5%)
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TOTAL BUDGET = $ 500,000.00

-$ 75,000.00 for construction management (15%)

-$ 50,000.00 for unexpected costs & contingency (10%)

-$ 25,000.00 for construction mobilization (5%)

$ 350,000.00 for slow zone improvements (65%)
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Expectations & Priorities



















The Importance of Community Input









The Importance of Community Input

- Creates a sense of ownership for the community.
- Creates opportunities for participation and inclusion.
- Insures space for feedback and open channels of communication.
- Creates educational opportunities for neighbors.
- Fosters trust between historically-underserved communities and the City.
- Builds relationships between community leaders, community organizations, and the City.
- Provides insights that might not otherwise be available to planners and engineers.



Additional Slow Zones

- Cramp Elementary School Slow Zone
 - ✓ First meetings held in late January
 - ✓ Conceptual design beginning now February

- Hamilton Elementary School Slow Zone
 - ✓ Community outreach upcoming



Opportunities

- Community excitement about the project
- Ground-up public engagement in design process
- Transparency of program
- Opportunity to work in neighborhoods that have been historically excluded from Government processes
- Opportunity to work with communities who have historically been systematically denied resources
- Chance to create a positive relationship between neighbors and City Government



Challenges

- Setting appropriate expectations from the get-go
- Engineering within a limited budget
- Relatively-low turnout at community meetings
- Contracting processes for design and installation
- Shifting timelines for design and installation
- City bureaucracy and inflexible processes



Parklets, Ped Plazas, & Bike Corrals



Program Management

Parklets, ped plazas, and bicycle corrals are approved and permitted by the City of Philadelphia, but they are maintained and operated by community partners.

SOME OF OUR COMMUNITY PARTNERS:

- University City District (UCD)
- Manayunk CDC
- South Street Headhouse District
- Asociación Puertorriqueños en Marcha
- Esperanza CDC
- South of South Neighbors Association (SOSNA)
- Philadelphia Chinatown Development Corporation (PCDC)



Program Management

Parklets, ped plazas, and bicycle corrals are approved and permitted by the City of Philadelphia, but they are maintained and operated by community partners.

SOME OF OUR BUSINESS PARTNERS:

- Shake Shack (20th and Sansom)
- The Quick Fixx (South and 15th)
- Johnny Brenda's (Girard and Frankford)
- Ultimo Coffee (22nd and Catharine)
- Mariposa Food Co-Op (Baltimore and 49th)
- Neighborhood Bike Works (Lancaster and Haverford)
- Bob and Barbara's (South and 15th)



Pedestrian Enhancement Applications



CITY OF PHILADELPHIA
PARKLETS
GUIDELINES & APPLICATION

FEBRUARY 2016

PROCESSES

- Different processes and requirements for different programs
- Basic requirements for all three:
 - Minimum insurance requirements
 - Demonstrated community support
 - Streets Department approval
 - Maintenance plan





GRAYS FERRY TRIANGLE

- Simplified a complex intersection
- Shortens pedestrian crossing distances
- Reclaims space for pedestrians
- Provides seating and activities
- Combined with IndeGo station for density of resources
- Well-maintained by community partner
- Supports nearby businesses





48TH STREET & BALTIMORE AVENUE

- Simplified a complex intersection
- Shortens pedestrian crossing distances
- Reclaims space for pedestrians
- Slows turning vehicles
- Well-maintained by community partner
- Supports nearby businesses





43RD STREET PARKLET

- Reclaims street space for people
- Provides public seating and community amenities
- Acts as a community gathering place
- Encourages increased pedestrian dwell time
- Well-maintained by community partner
- Supports nearby businesses





CHINATOWN PARKLET

- Reclaims street space for people
- Provides public seating and community amenities
- Acts as a community gathering place
- Encourages increased pedestrian dwell time
- Well-maintained by community partner
- Prevents illegal parking at the corner



Opportunities

- Reclaims public space for the community
- Creates active locations on the street
- Increases pedestrian safety (pedestrian plazas)
- Can provide public amenities such as tables and seating
- Can support/complement local businesses
- Encourages pedestrian dwell time and eyes on the street



Challenges

- Insurance requirements create a barrier to entry
- Application process can be confusing and take a long time
- The City provides no funding assistance to applicants
- Requires a strong community and/or business partner to apply for, fund, insure, and maintain
- Almost always takes parking, which can be controversial



OUR CITY AND OUR FAMILIES DESERVE SAFER STREETS.

Zero traffic deaths by 2030.

THANK YOU & QUESTIONS

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