The Longfellow Bridge - an Opportunity

Charles River Conservancy LivableStreets Alliance

Conservation Law Foundation Institute for Human Centered Design WalkBoston Esplanade Association MassBike

Current MassDOT plan

- Replaces bridge deck to 1907 dimensions
- Provides no increase in safety clearance for Red Line (does not meet MBTA clearance standards)
- Increases bike lanes slightly (+1-2 feet)
- Increases sidewalk widths (by 3 feet in some locations)
- Maintains 2-3 traffic lanes in each direction
- During construction, reduces auto traffic to 1 lane in each direction for portions of the 4-6 year period



1907 view

Why we should modify the plan for the bridge deck

- Safety clearance should be provided for MBTA workers and emergency passenger evacuation
- Transit passenger volumes are growing nearly 100,000 per day across the bridge
- Pedestrian and cyclist use of the Charles River Basin and the bridge is growing
- Motor vehicle traffic on the bridge decreased from 2000 2009
- Decline in motor vehicle traffic began before 2007-8 recession
- Traffic decline may reflect some diversion to the 14-lane Zakim
 Bridge where 6 new bridge lanes were added less than 1 mile away

A Better Plan: a multi-modal, sustainable transportation future.

The Longfellow Bridge should take its place among wonderful transit, pedestrian and bike friendly bridges around the world.



Tower Bridge, London

Brooklyn Bridge, NY

Safety for transit passengers and MBTA employees is upgraded by a 2.5 foot emergency evacuation space along the tracks.



Longfellow Bridge (does not meet MBTA standards)

Wellington Bridge (meets MBTA standards)

A Better Plan: Wide sidewalks, at least 12 feet of unobstructed width, are needed to accommodate runners, walkers, wheelchairs, strollers, tourists, slow walkers, people with canes or guide dogs.



MassDOT Proposal for the Longfellow Bridge



Brooklyn Bridge, NY

A Better Plan: An integrated lighting and crash barrier can be elegant and space-saving.



St. Paul, MN Freedom Bridge

Bicycle lanes at least 6 feet wide with a 3-foot painted buffer strip to separate bikes from the travel lane and protect bicyclists.



One vehicular travel lane in each direction is sufficient to serve existing and future traffic. Volumes have been declining for the last ten years.



Flexibility provides a bypass lane for emergency vehicles. Other traffic can pull over into the bike lane/buffer strip.





Comparison 1: Mid-Span, 90% of the Bridge

(1,700 feet where the Bridge crosses the Charles River, Storrow Drive and part of Memorial Drive)

Elements of bridge deck	MADOT Desig n	ABetter Plan
Transit safetyway		2.5' add ed for safet y
Offset/left shoulder	2'	1'
Travel lane	11'	0
Travel lane	11'	11'
Bicycle lane	4' (no buffer)	9' (6' BL+3' buffer)
Crash barrier	1.5'	2.5'
Sidewal k	7.5'	13'
TOTAL	39'	39'



An Opportunity to be....

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Midspan now

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Midspan future

Comparison 2: The Two Pinch Points Between the MBTA station and the Boston-side towers.

Elements of bridge deck	MADOT De sig n	ABetter Plan
	(narrowest point, just	(narrowest point, just
	prior to approach)	prior to approach)
Offset/left shoulder	2'	1'
Travel lane	11'	0
Travel lane	11'	10'
Bicycle lane	5' (no buffer)	8.5' (6' BL+2/5' buffer)
Crash barrier	1.5'	2'
Sidewal k	5'	10'
TOTAL with 4' deck widening	35.5'	
TOTAL without 4' deck widening		31.5'



Comparison 3: Bridge Approach to Charles Circle

Elements of bridge deck	MADOT design	A Bett er Plan
Offset/ left shoulder	0	0
Travel lane	11'	10'
Travel lane	11'	10'
Travel lane	11'	0
Bike lane	4' (No buffer)	5' (No buffer)
Crash barrier	0	0
Sidewalk	5'	10'
TOTAL	42' requires widening the deck	
	and moving a portion of the	
	historic wall	
TOTAL		35' fits in the existing structure



Alliance for the Longfellow Bridge

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- MassBike
- WalkBoston

Brochure prepared by WalkBoston