

TALK BACK TO THE BUS

Bus Shelters for the Connecticut Mental Health Center

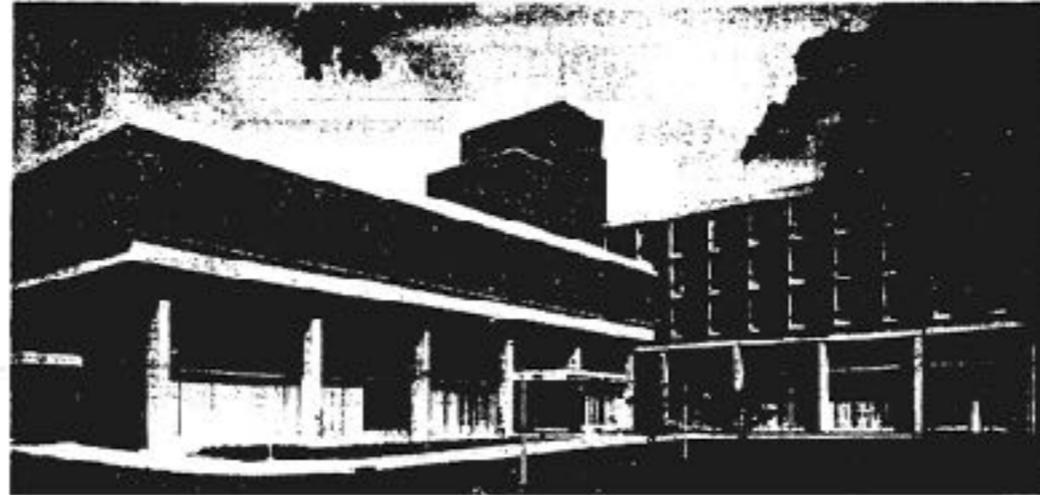
Elihu Rubin, Kassandra Leiva, Alejandro Duran
Yale School of Architecture
April 5, 2019

CMHC: A State of CT / Yale Partnership serving New Haven since 1966

State's New Mental Health Center Ready

Special

The Hartford Courant (1923-1991); Sep 25, 1966; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Hartford Courant
pg. 32A



\$5 MILLION VENTURE . . . joint facility

State's New Mental Health Center Ready

NEW HAVEN (Special) — The Connecticut Mental Health Center, a new facility in New Haven which is a collaborative effort of Yale University and the State of Connecticut, will hold two-day dedication ceremonies Friday and Saturday, to open officially the recently-completed \$5 million building.

The dedication Friday will be composed of two separate ceremonies, an afternoon 'ribbon-cutting' event as the laws of the Center at 1:30 p.m., and a dinner Friday evening with Wilbur J. Cohen, Under-secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, as the keynote speaker. On Saturday a scientific symposium, titled "The University and Community Mental Health" will have nationally known authorities on the roster of speakers.

Governor Guest
Gov. J. D. Dempsey and Yale President Kingman Brewster Jr. will share the spotlight Friday afternoon, each scheduled to give a major address. Both have been instrumental in completing this jointly financed, jointly staffed community mental health center which has been in the making since the late 1950's.

Dr. Frederick C. Redlich, Director of the Connecticut Mental Health Center and also Chairman of the Department of psy-

chiatry at the Yale School of Medicine, and Commissioner of Mental Health Wilfred Bloembergen will also play leading roles at the Friday afternoon ceremonies. Dr. John Connolly, chairman of the State Board of Mental Health, and Andre Bloemmerthal, Chairman of the Connecticut Mental Health Center Advisory Board, will welcome the audience to the dedication. William Meredith, Connecticut College professor and noted poet will read from a work especially written for the occasion.

Mayor Richard C. Lee of New Haven will preside at the Friday afternoon ceremony.

Dinner Speaker
Cohen, well-known for his work on Medicare, is the featured speaker for the Friday evening dinner for 500 to be held at the Main Dining Room at Yale. U.S. Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, for many years a tireless worker for the project, which has now become a reality, will introduce Cohen. Dr. Francis Beachland, head of the Institute of Living in Hartford, will be toastmaster.

The Saturday Symposium to be held at the Mary Barkness Auditorium at the Yale School of Medicine draws leaders from the field of psychiatry, community planning, and education. They are:

Honor Eakridge, president of University of Connecticut.

Edward Logue of Boston, Mass. city planner.

Dr. John Romano of University of Rochester, psychiatry expert.

Dr. Vernon Lipwood, Dean of Yale School of Medicine.

Neal E. Miller of Rockefeller University, psychopathology authority.

Dr. Lawrence Kubie, editor in chief, Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease.

Dr. Daniel X. Freedson, co-author of psychiatry textbook.

Dr. Ernest M. Gruenberg of Columbia University, psychiatry expert.



New Haven was a city of streetcars . . .



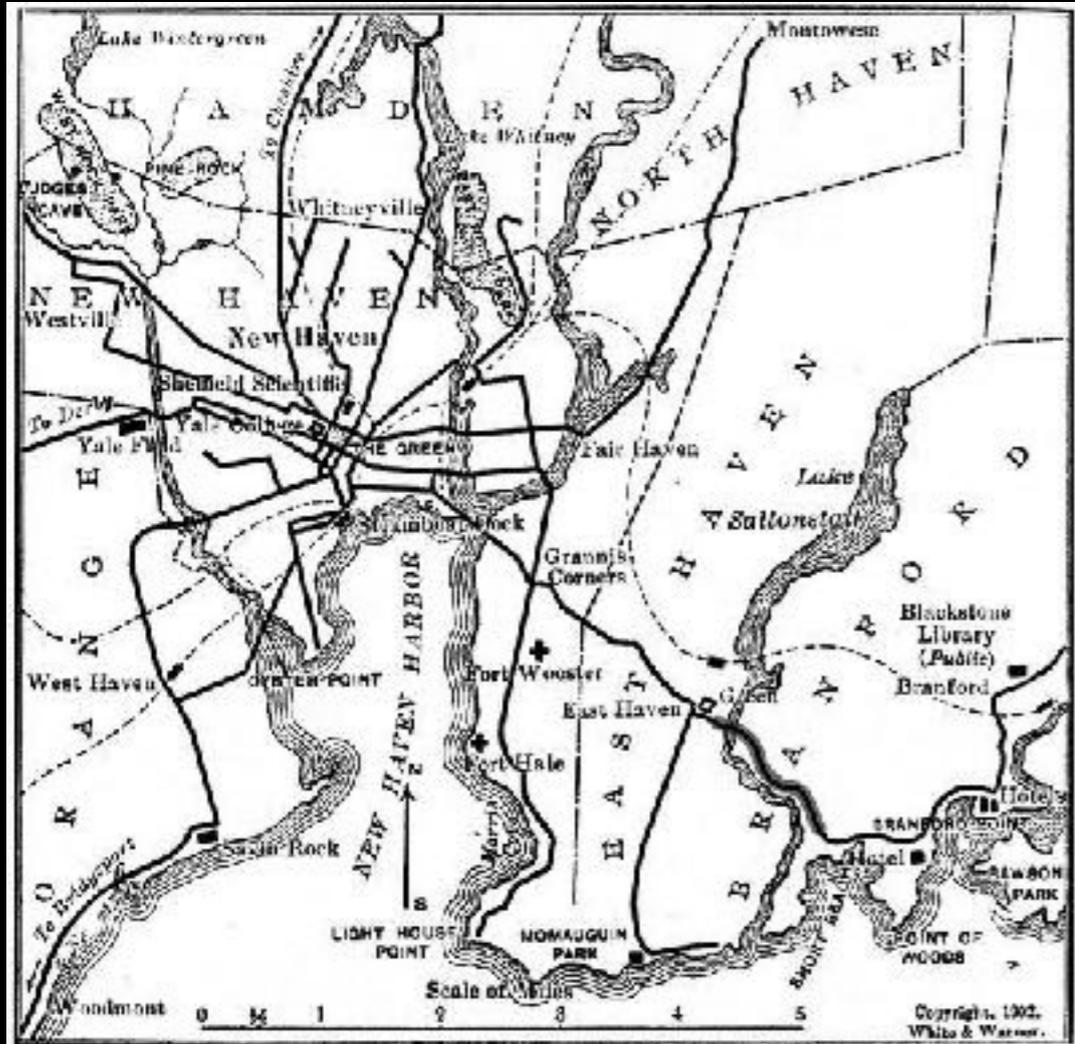
Streetcars on Chapel Street, ca. 1910 (Yale VRC)



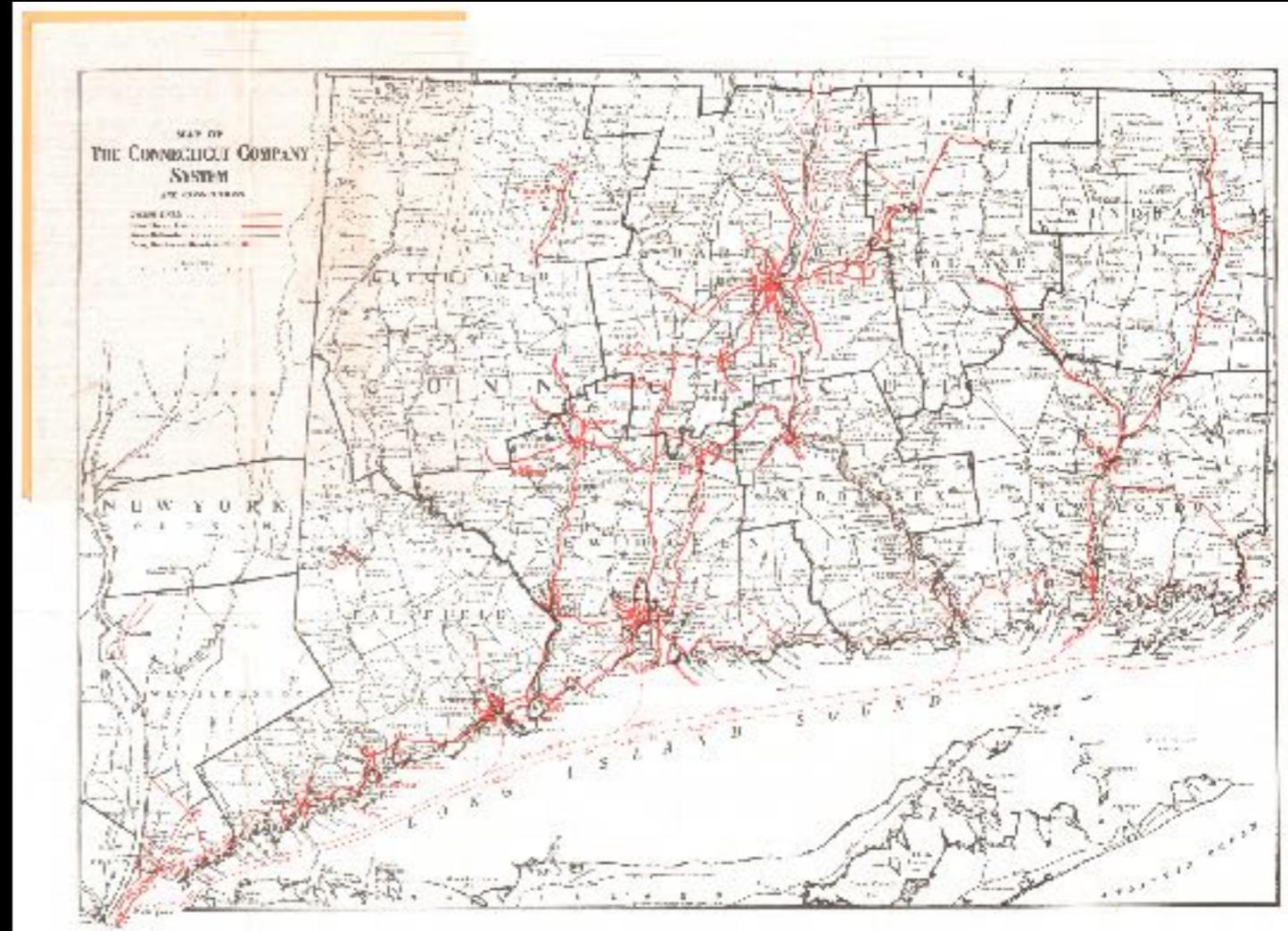
Trolley car at intersection of Chapel and Temple Street, Nov. 10, 1946 (Yale VRC)

. . . Urban Form, Mobility, and Daily Rituals

The Connecticut Company (the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad) controlled a dominion of trolleys across Connecticut and New England.



New Haven Streetcars



The Connecticut Company System, 1920

The Connecticut Company began introducing buses as early as 1925. New Haven was the last of its major city systems to be decommissioned and replaced entirely with buses in 1948.



Chapel and Church Street ca. 1955 (Yale VRC)

The optimism and modernity of buses . . .



Greyhound Bus Terminal, New York, 1936 (in front of Penn Station)



Cleveland Greyhound Terminal



Greyhound design 1941

Local Trauma: Urban Renewal



BEFORE

The Oak Street area (above), a dense neighborhood, surrounded the Downtown Business District from the Yale-New Haven Medical Center. The "Square" area (below) housed most of the city's Italian community.



AFTER

The Connecticut replaces Oak Street (above), surrounded by a parking lot, high-income apartments and department stores replace houses. Route 281 cuts through "Square" (below), and industry spreads into the neighborhood.

Photos courtesy: Roger Taylor

Transportation Networks and Priorities





Anthony Hernandez, Los Angeles Bus Stops

Mobility, Wayfinding, and Stress

Transportation Equity

Brennen Taylor and Ann Taylor "Social Casework and Environmental Cognition," *Social Work*, Vol. 34, No. 5 (Sept. 1989): 463-467.

Briefly Stated

Social Casework and Environmental Cognition: Mobility Training for Community Mental Health Services

Brennen Taylor and Ann Taylor

Direct service practitioners are reconceptualizing how much environment influences psychiatric clients' access to and use of community mental health services. The mixed results of deinstitutionalization suggest a need for social planners to design community mental health services on the basis of planned change and human environment interactions (Hoom, 1984). An ecological perspective is an effective framework for conceptualizing community mental health services as helping professions continually expand their knowledge base to bridge gaps in client services. Social work and, more recently, environmental psychology have borrowed knowledge from educational psychology, systems theory, sociology, and social learning theories and applied that knowledge so as to enhance their particular discipline or practice (Hartman & Laird, 1983). This systematic borrowing of knowledge has proven to be an effective eclecticism in social work practice (Egan, 1986). Increasingly, social work practice is using the knowledge base of environmental psychology, cognitive psychology, and urban behavioral geography to assist psychiatric clients in their use of community mental health services.

Direct service practitioners in community mental health and community fail consistently to arrive for treatment at various mental health facilities. *Community mobility or wayfinding skills* refer to a person's ability, both cognitively and behaviorally, to reach destinations in the environment (Downs & Stea, 1977; Johnson-Laird & Wason, 1977; Passini & Proulx, 1988). An essential component of positive mental health is developing a level of mastery of movement from one location to another within the environment. At the least, a client should demonstrate the ability to travel back and forth to the treatment center. A psychiatric client's inability to travel by mass transportation to a community mental health facility is a major barrier to his or her use of the services.

Public transportation in social casework practice with long-stay, psychiatric clients who participate in community mental health services is explored, linked, and discussed in this article. Most of these clients lack community mobility or wayfinding skills.

This article is divided into three parts. First, the authors describe environmental psychology, with an emphasis on environmental cognition and cognitive maps. The relevancy of environmental cognition and cognitive maps are discussed as they relate to urban travel.

Environmental Psychology and Cognitive Maps

Within the past decade, research on environmental psychology has evidenced enormous growth to the point that it interfaces with most human transactions. Its disciplinary focus is the study of human behavior, human experience, and the physical environment (Holahan, 1982). Environmental psychology posits that human behavior is affected only by the portion of the environment that is actually perceived (Gould & White, 1974). Learning an environment is a dynamic process. Conceptualization of an environment primarily results from interacting with it. More complex cognitive representations of the environment build up over time. For example, information from the external environment is constantly received, selected, organized, and used to help people function. Environmental psychology also maintains that because individuals' concepts of the environment are different, they use the environment differently. Further, the assertion according to environmental psychology is that information extracted from the external environment exists in psychological space, such as mental images, cognitive representations, or cognitive maps (Moore & Golledge, 1976). The integrative process that stores, recalls, organizes, reconstructs, and uses mental representations of environmental features is *environmental cognition* (Holahan, 1982).

The pioneering research of Lynch (1960) on human environmental cognition of urban environments revealed

Waiting for the Bus

Sikivu Hutchinson

Sometimes you could smell it. A block, an intersection away. A dirty bug splat on a windshield on the horizon growing bigger and bigger in the vector of your arms spitting lightning bolts as you run to get to the bus stop, hopping fire hydrants, bagging no parking signs, flaming past the sleep walkers that flashed by out of the corner of your eyes, leaping over fat meridians of crosswalk to make it, in a dripping, panting, tongue-lolling, frying-warthog-in-a-skillet hot flash, just to make it. The doors would flop open and suck you into the juniorhighschool-back-of-the-bus-blitzkrieg-A.M. adrenalin-deficit crush. Made it. Riding was a low-tech marvel, a wallop of windows sputtering open and greasy poles to hang onto and roaches thieving in the house of the stop button as the bus slammed north down La Brea Boulevard between Stocker and Rodeo Roads, past the dark houses of Nod on the hill; or headed east through the big, fat, yawning six-laner stew of Venice Boulevard; or surfed the sleepless ruckus of Crenshaw, 6 P.M. Sunday, as the police put up their barricades to keep out the joyriders readying their retro souped-up Chevys, a two-gas-station habit pinesing every corner of the street as far as your eyes drove you. At 7 P.M. it is black outside and everybody is trying to get a seat. And even then the vision of the bus was always receding into a day-dream of way cool behind the wheel. The reek, the jiggle, the strange encounter of flesh to flesh on the bus so alien to Los Angeles, amnesiac about its streetcar past.

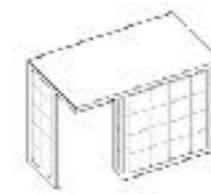
On weekends when my best friend Heather (now a lawyer with the L.A. city attorney's office) and I caught the bus from the southerly town of Inglewood to Hollywood to record conventions at the Roosevelt Hotel or to Aron's Records on Melrose Boulevard, we savored our Beatle bootlegs

Sikivu Hutchinson, "Waiting for the Bus," *Social Text* 63, Vol. 18, No.2, Summer 2000

"An essential component of positive mental health is developing a level of mastery of movement from one location to another within the environment."

"Historically, the figure of the bus, with its lumbering rhythm of stop and go, has been the stepchild of modern transportation technology."

existing new haven bus shelters



maximal enclosure, 1 opening



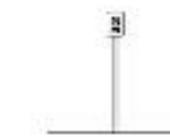
enclosed, 2 openings



roof structure, no wall enclosure



roof structure with back wall

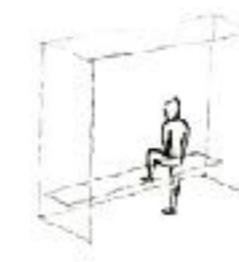
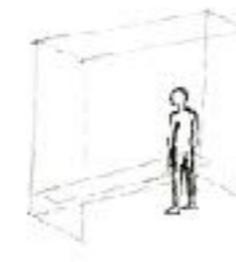


bus stop, no shelter

Current Conditions:

There are a wide range of bus shelter conditions in New Haven, from elaborate structures that were intended to be heated in winter to simple coverings; but a majority of bus stops in New haven have no shelter at all.

observed postures at bus shelters



TALK BACK TO THE BUS

“It gets you from A to B.”

“If you don’t have a car, it gets you around.”

“It’s important for people to feel safe when waiting for the bus.”

“Vandalism is a problem.”

“I saw roaches on the bus in the summer.”

“People fumbling for change to make bus fare is very frustrating.”

“You can wait an hour for the bus and then two buses come at the same time.”

“GPS on the buses would be helpful.”

“We do need more bus shelters, sometimes you’re standing in the rain.”

“Every shelter needs a seat and a cover.”

“More lighting, more cameras.”

“What if the bus pass enabled you to access the shelter?”

“You get to listen to different peoples’ languages.”

“The bus takes you where you’re going”

Bus Shelter Precedents: Factors in Design

Enclosure

Seating and Perches

Maps, Signage, Wayfinding

Transit System Branding

Amenities

Advertisements

Sustainability

Playfulness



Playfulness and Appeal



Advertising and Enclosure



Greening the Bus Stop





Formal to Informal



Bus Stop Design: Soviet bus stops of the 1950s - 70s



Kazakhstan



Armenia



Lithuania



Lithuania

Bikes are Back!



Catherine Avalone—New Haven Register



Catherine Avalone—New Haven Register

Mary O’Leary, "Cyclists in New Haven get their own bike lane," *New Haven Register*, August 29, 2015

Bike Share in New Haven



Overdose Panel Weighs Moving Bus Stops

by MARKEEHIA RICKS | Apr 5, 2019 7:38 am

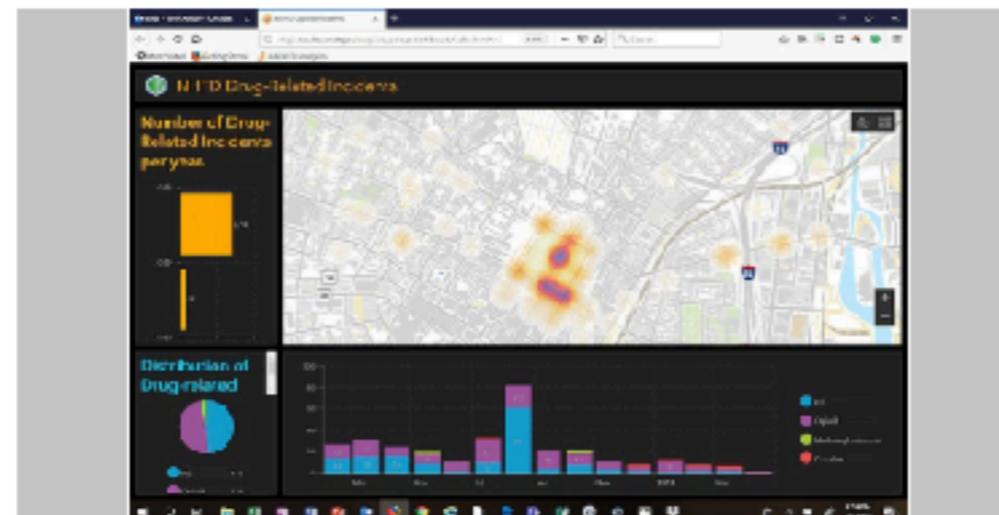
(2) Comments | Post a Comment | E-mail the Author

Posted in: City Hall, Social Services, Transportation, Trips Vira



PAUL BASS PHOTO

Green bus stop. Below: City "heat map."



CITY OF NEW HAVEN

Could moving the bus stops that ring the New Haven Green lessen New Haven's opioids problem? Or would that just move the addiction problem to another part of the city?

Members of the city's Overdose Response working group kicked that question around during their regular monthly meeting at City Hall.

Meanwhile, officials produced a heat map of the city showing key places where drug overdoses happen, many on the New Haven Green. The spots center around transit nodes throughout the city.

The Proprietors of the New Haven Green, a self-perpetuating private body, actually owns the land. U.S. District Court Judge (and Proprietor) Janet Artamon reported at the meeting that her group and the Town Green Special

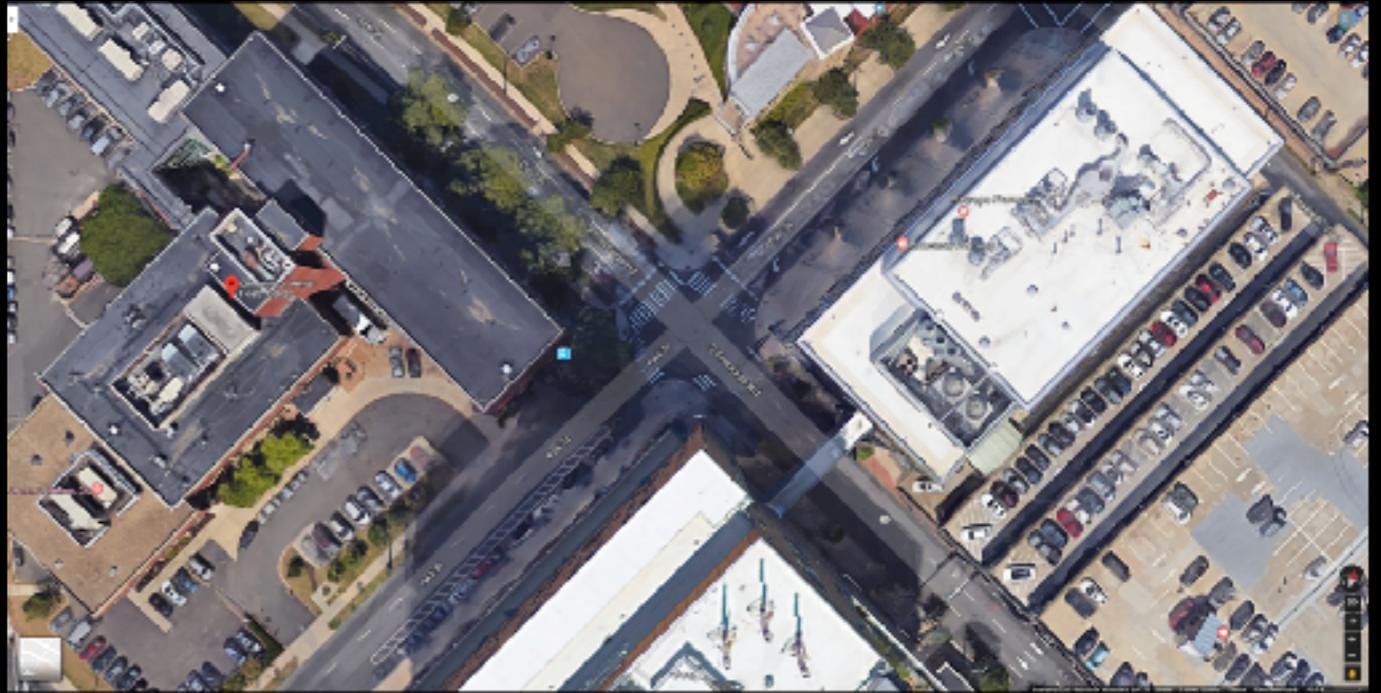
**TWO PROPOSALS FOR A NEW
BUS SHELTER AT CHMC**

The Arbor and the Lantern





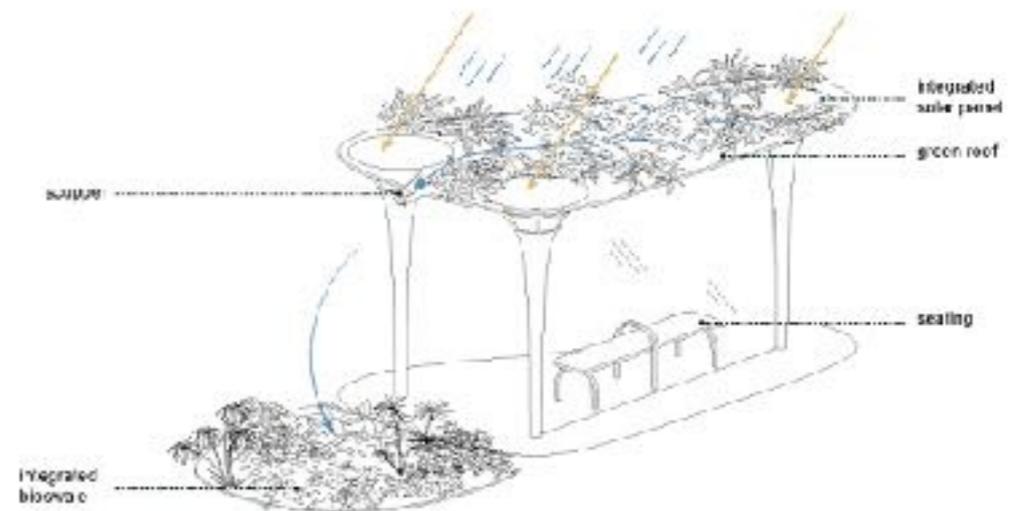
Site Plan



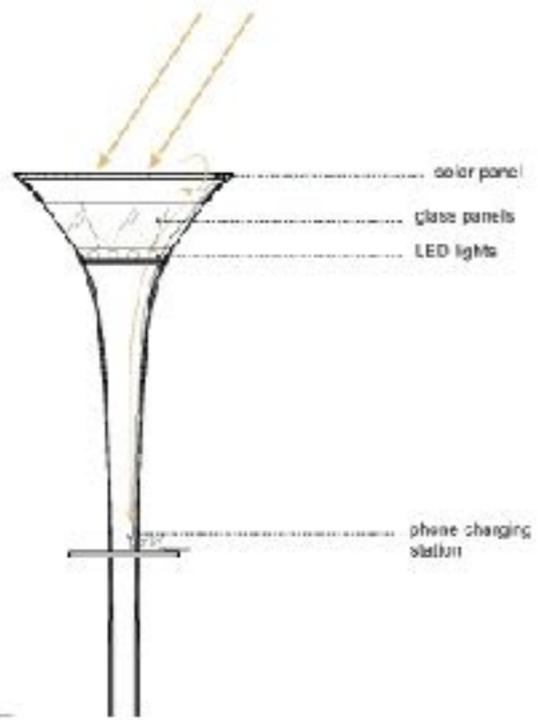
"The Arbor"



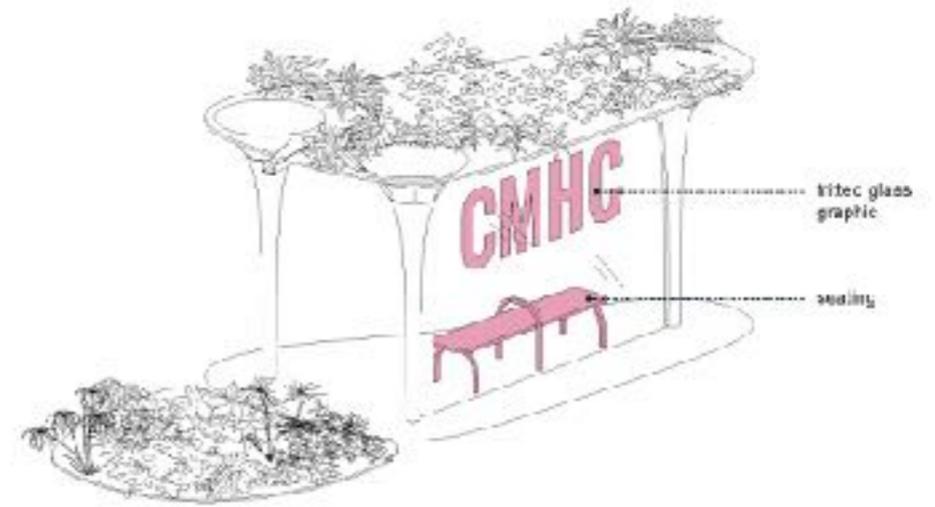
"The Arbor"



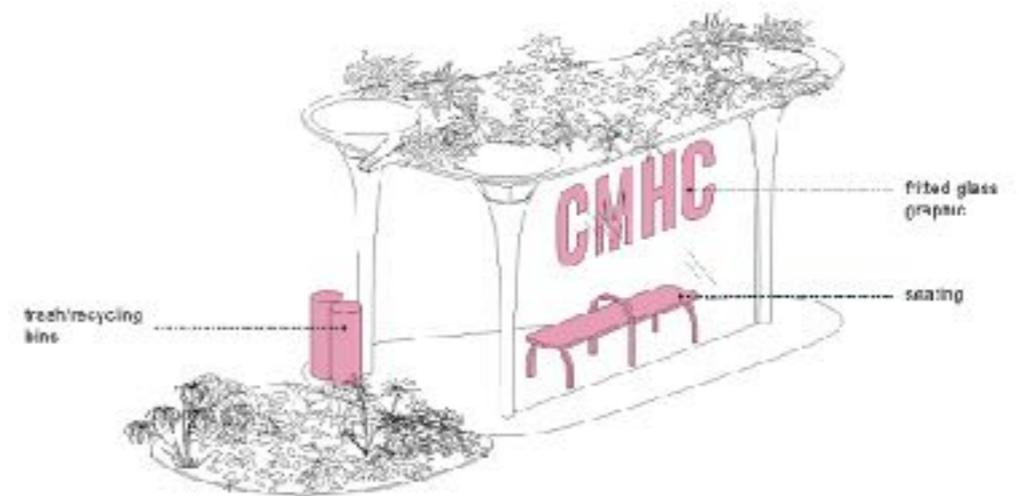
eco-capsule detail



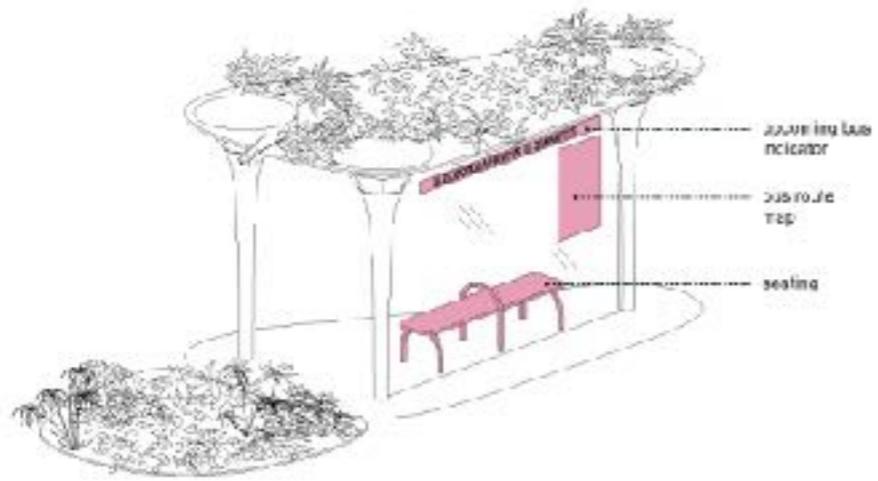
Iteration



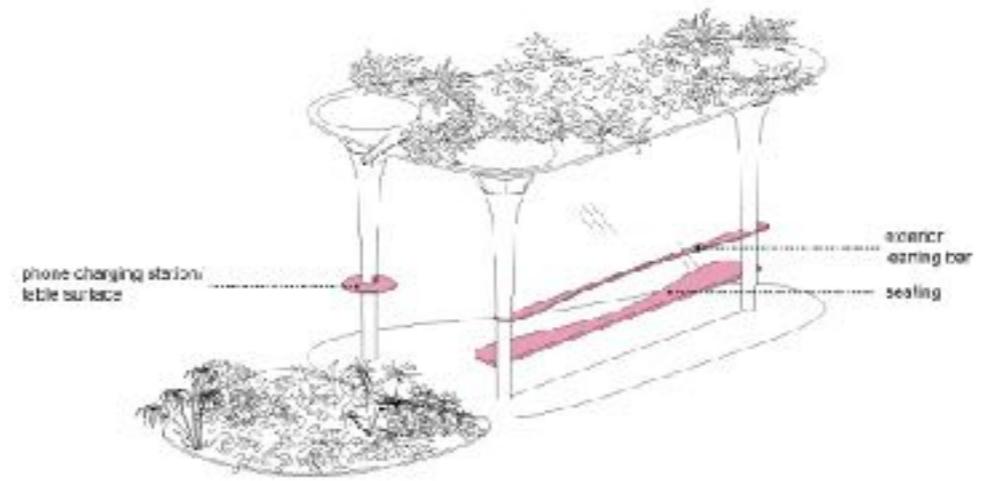
Iteration



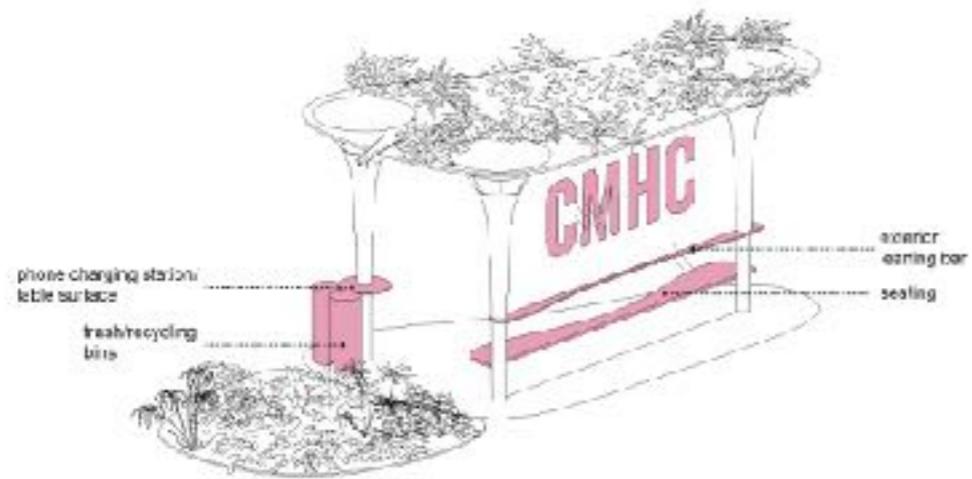
Iteration



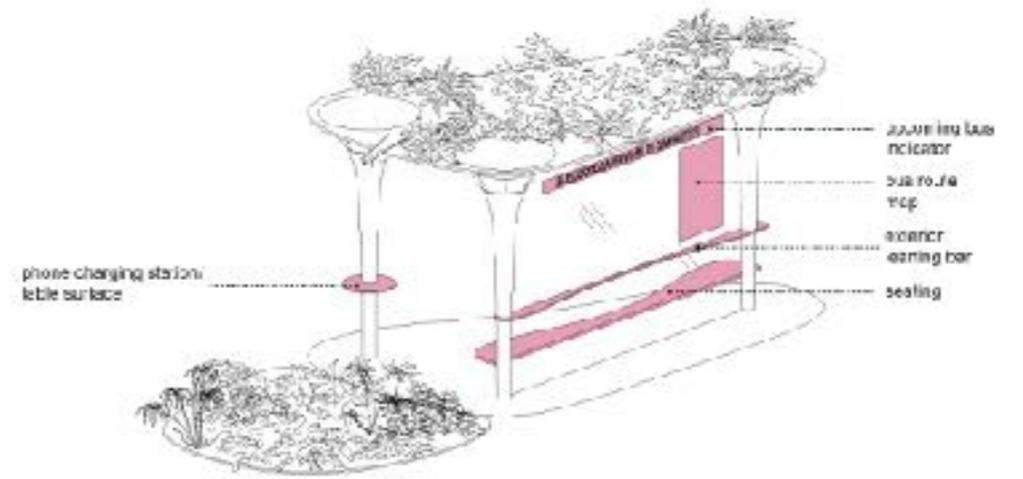
Iteration



Iteration



Iteration



"The Arbor"



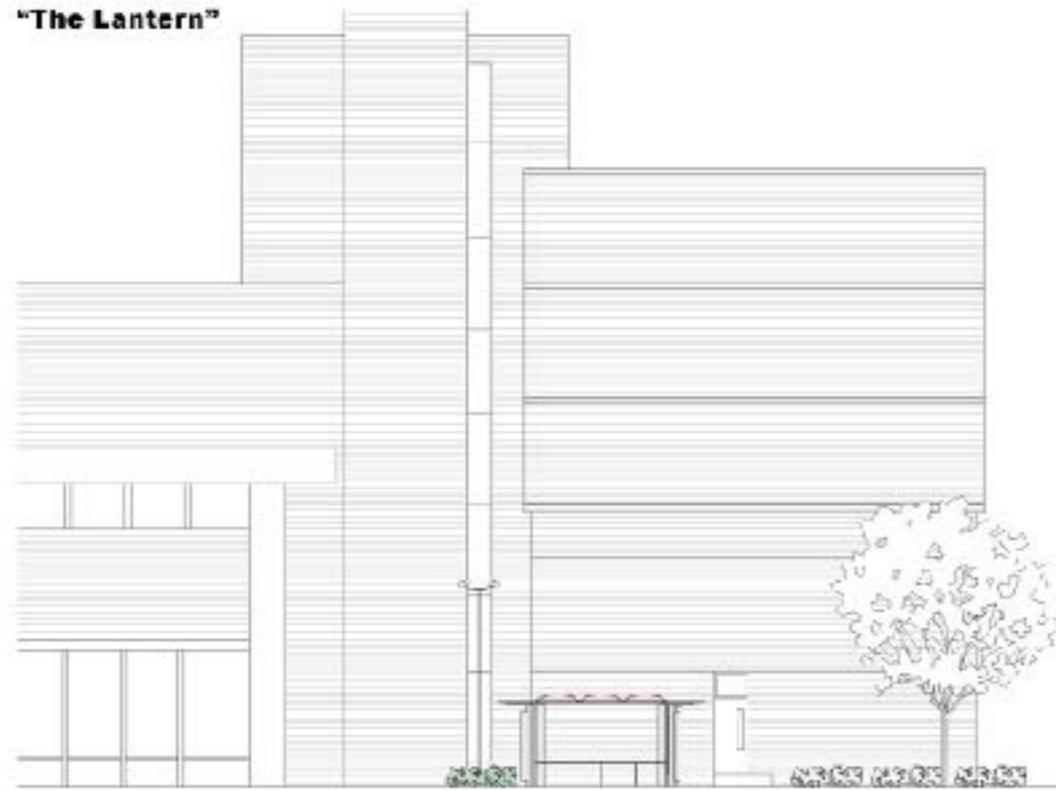
"The Arbor"



"The Arbor"



"The Lantern"



"The Lantern"



"The Lantern"



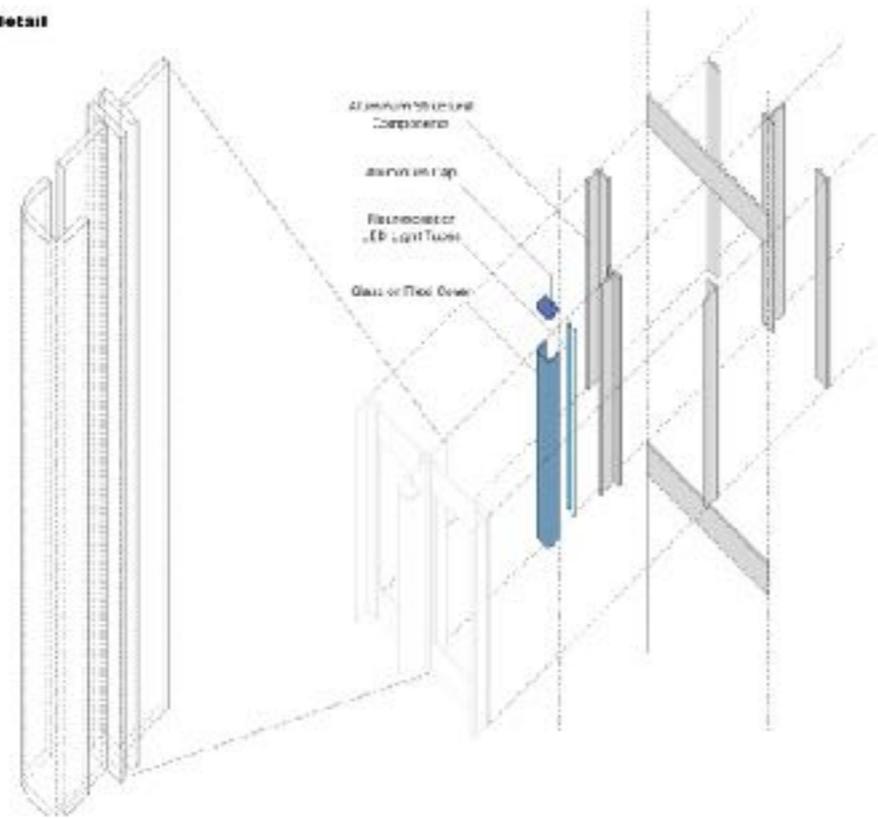
“The Lantern”



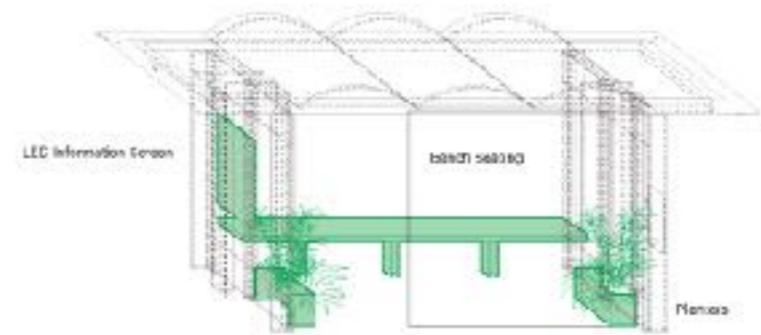
“The Lantern”



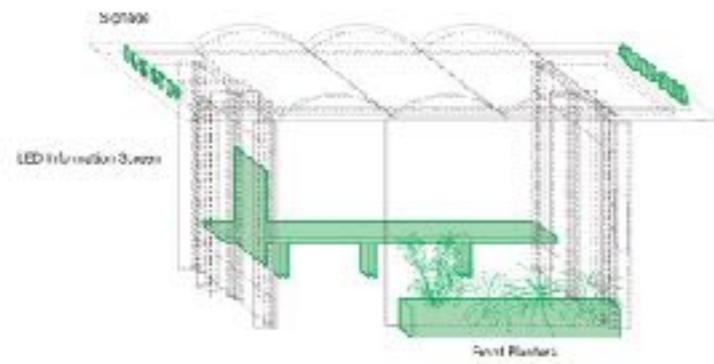
Lantern detail



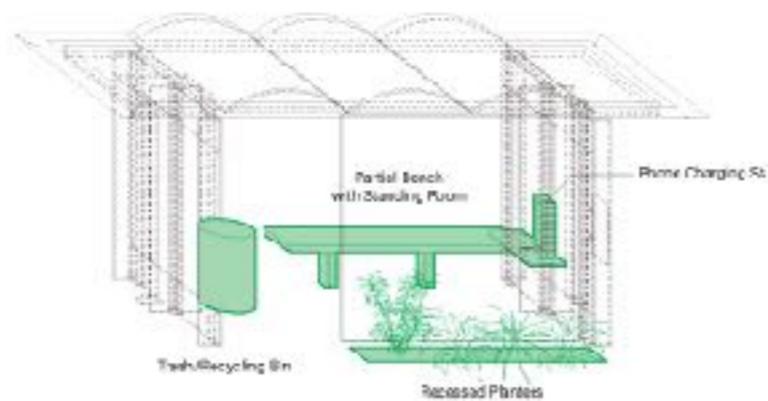
iteration



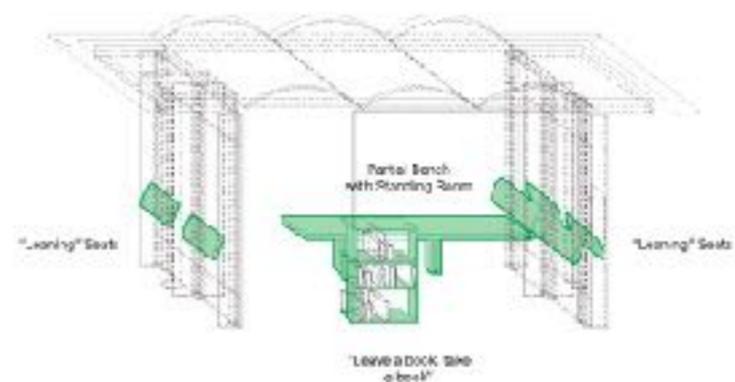
iteration



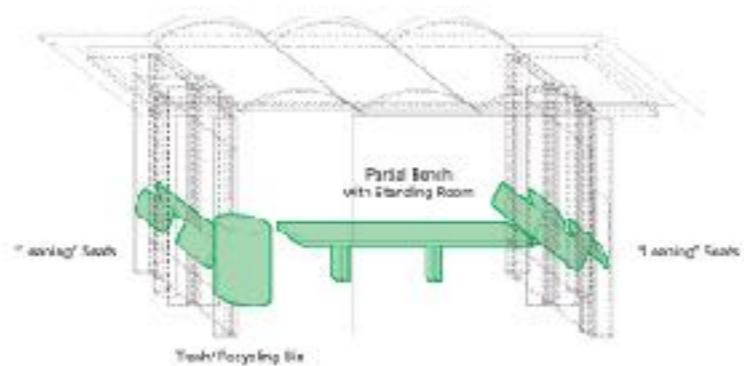
iteration



iteration



iteration



Thank you!

