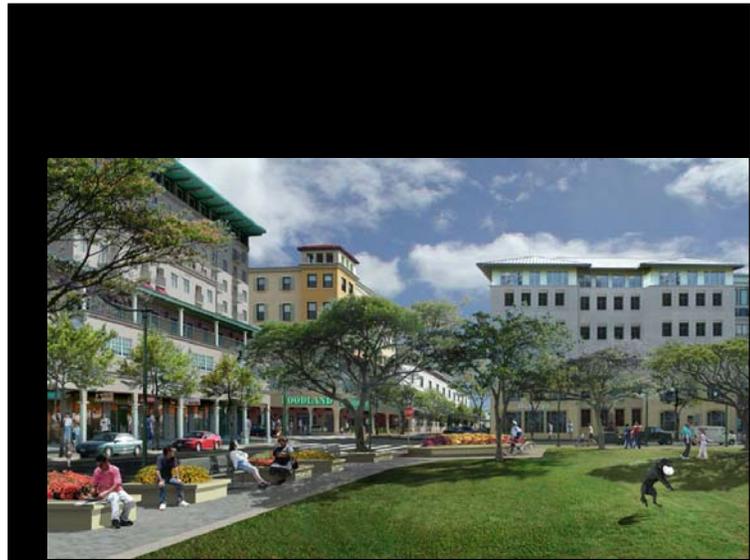


Streets and Streetmaking

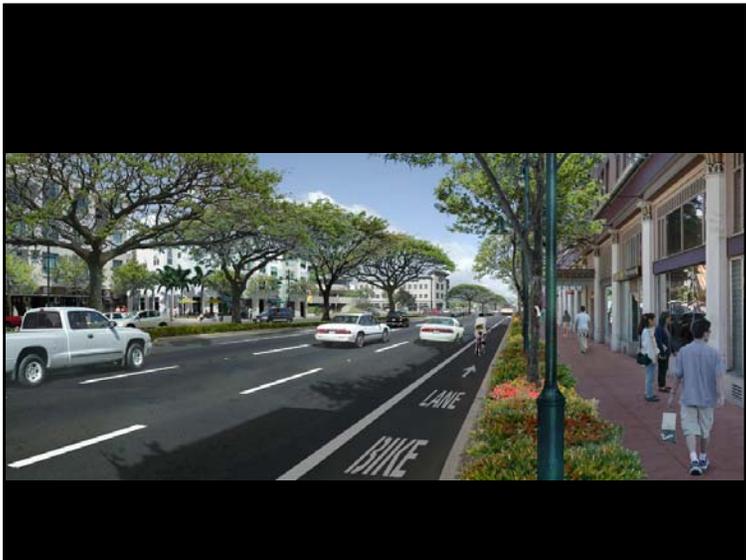
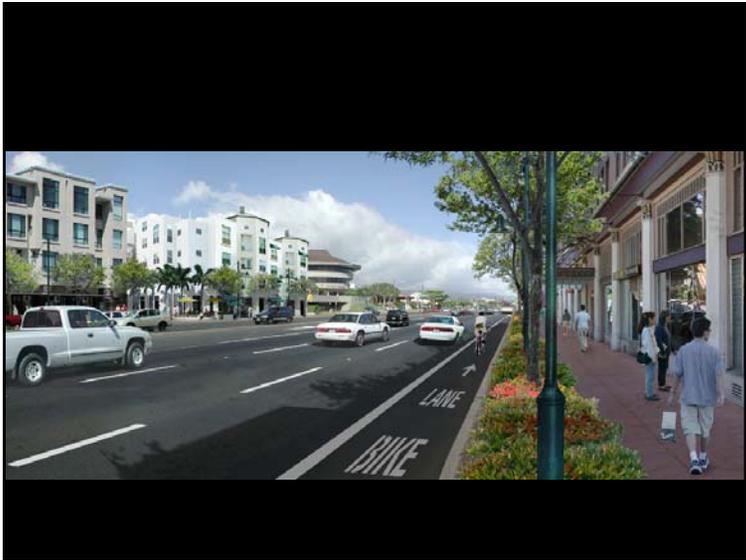


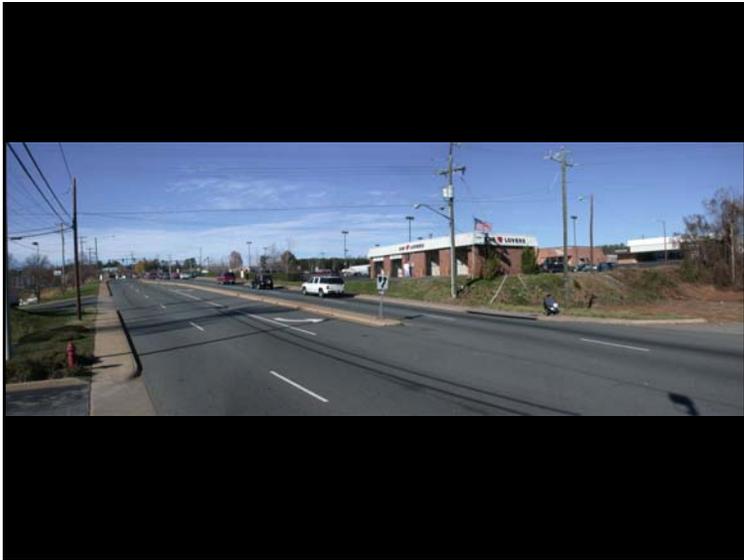
Incremental Development

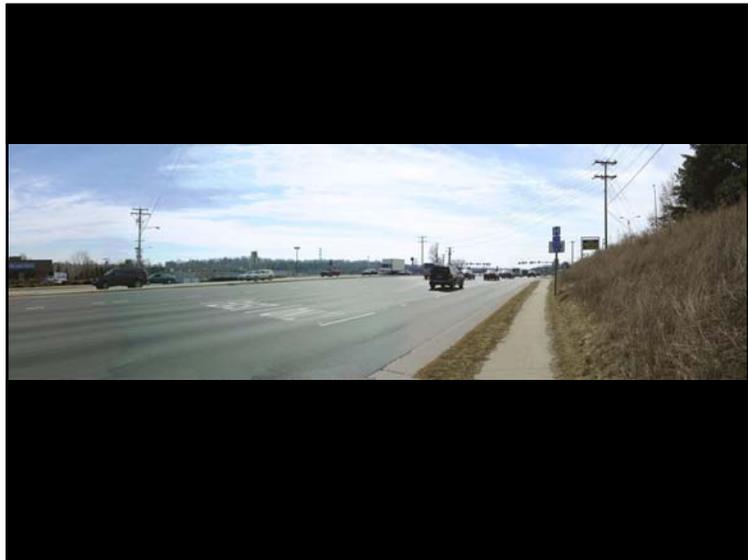


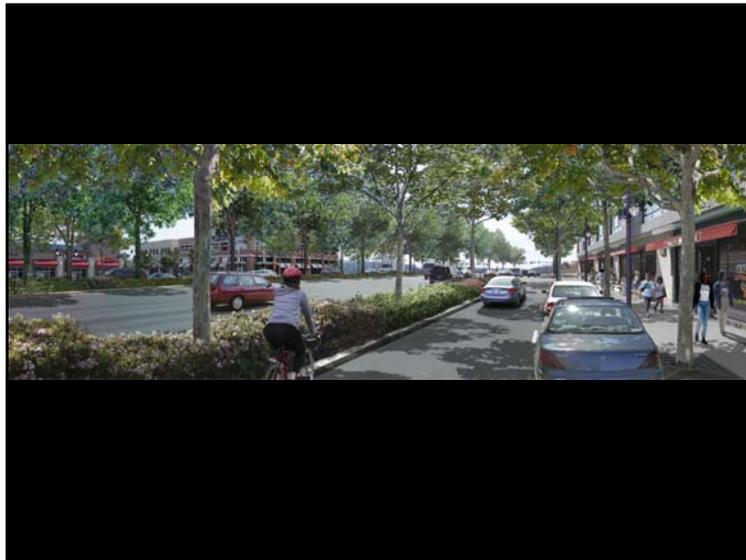


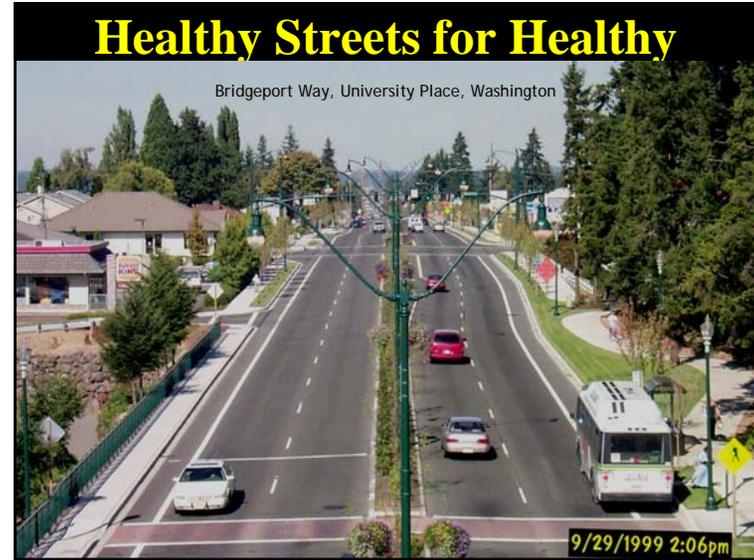
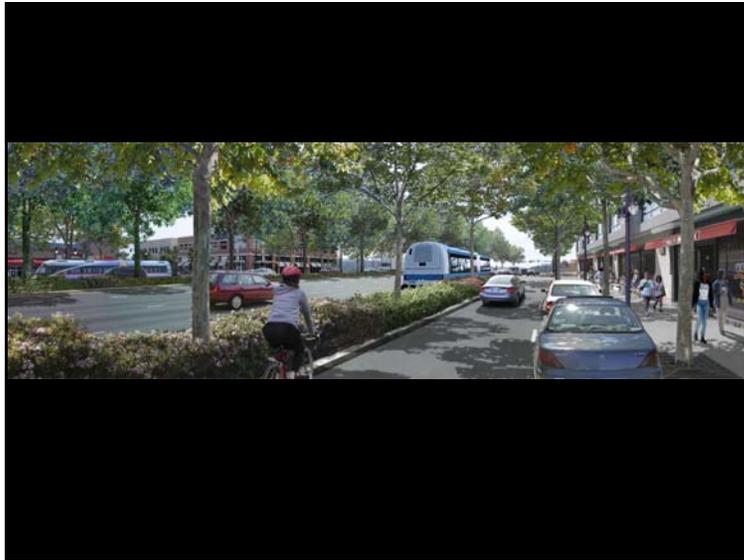




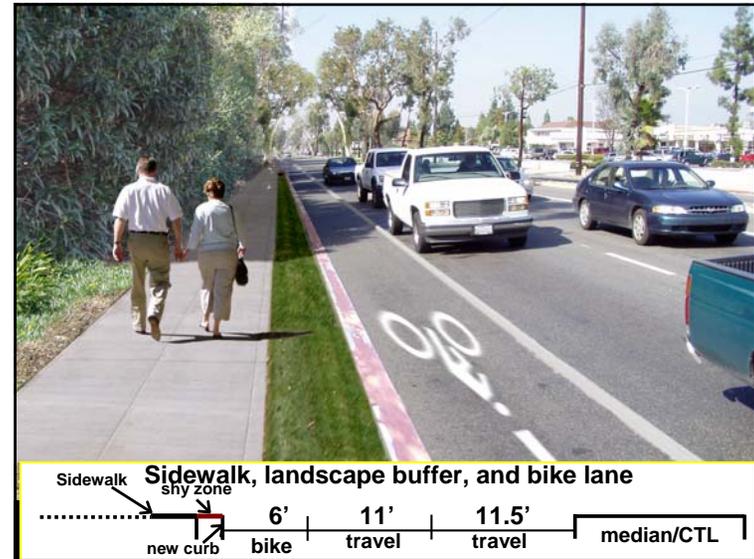








Claremont, California







Selected tools work for all

A collage of three images: a fire truck, a group of pedestrians, and a bus, illustrating different transportation modes.

Fix the Edges First

Two small images showing a parking lot and a street with trees, representing 'edges' of a development.

Two images showing a parking lot and a street with trees, representing 'edges' of a development.



Medians

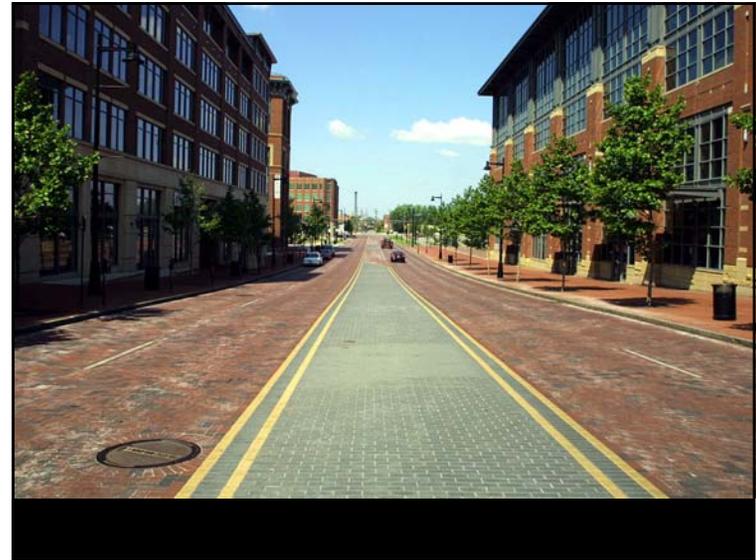


Urban Section -- Use significant ground cover



Rural Section -- Use lane narrowing and visual tightening

Alpharetta Hwy. (SR 9), Roswell, GA



Orlando Avenue, (US 17 / 92), Winter Park, FL



People Realm



Johnson & Johnson Band Aid



Pedestrian Space Requirements

1.5' 1' .5' 0' .5' 1' 1.5'

People in Motion Require Strolling Width

Planning

Includes:
Baggage
Swaying
Speed
Obstacles
Direction Change

1.5 - 2.5 Feet Actual

3.0 - 4.0 Feet Needed for Movement

Pedestrian Space Requirements

3' 2' 1' 0' 1' 2' 3'

Women Carrying Bags

Not able to walk next to one another and socialize

4.5 Feet Actual

6.0 Feet Needed

Pedestrian Space Requirements

3' 2' 1' 0' 1' 2' 3'

Seven people Equivalent of Two SUV's

Just as with driving, social walking requires two adults to be alongside one another

← 6.0 Feet Needed →

City of Marina Pedestrians

Pleasure Walk 30-35 feet

Normal Walk, 15- 18 feet

Shopping, 9 - 12 feet

Festival or Public Event, 6 feet

Pedestrian Space Requirements

6' 4' 2' 0' 2' 4' 6'

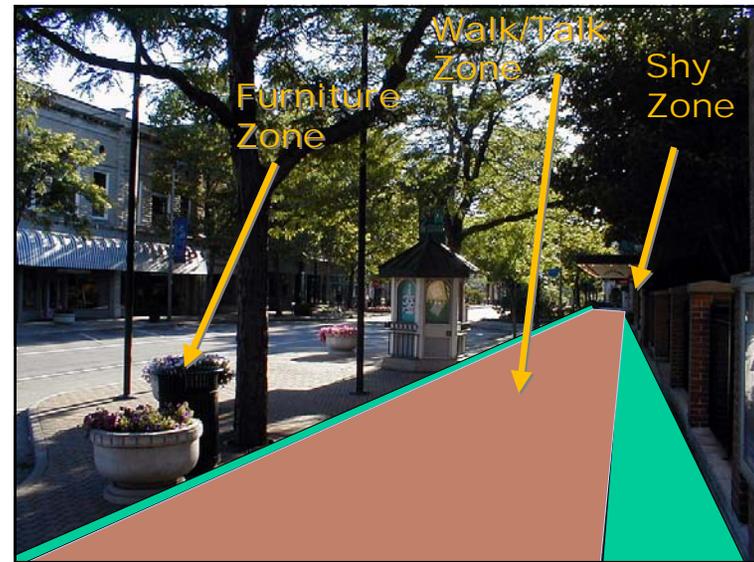
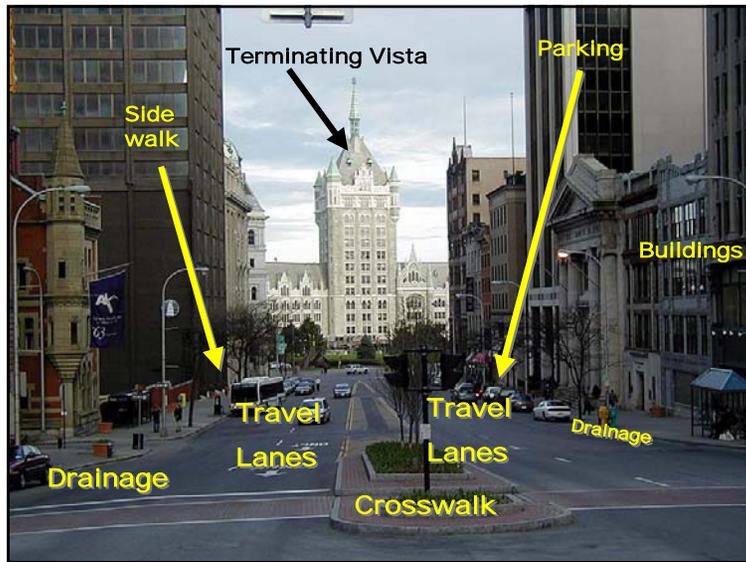
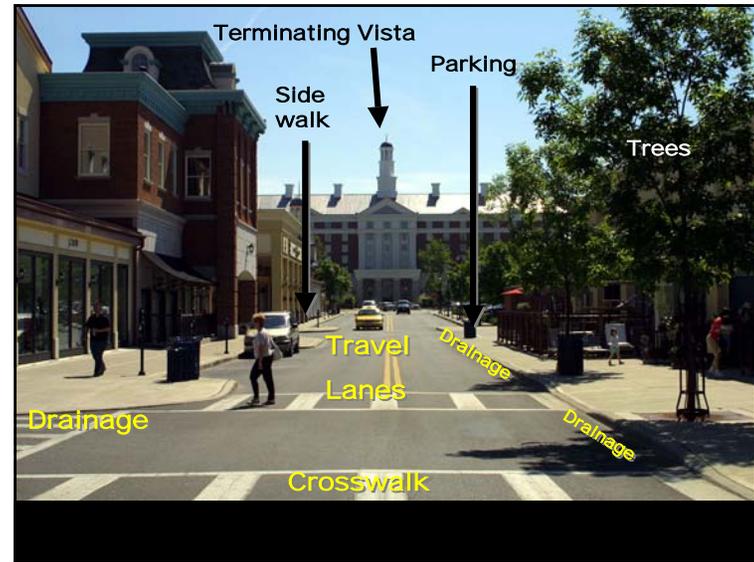
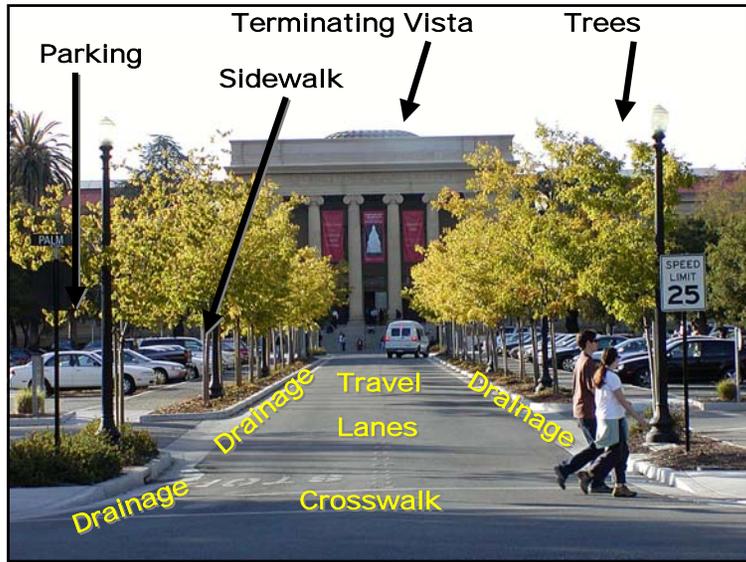
Child Holding Safety Bar

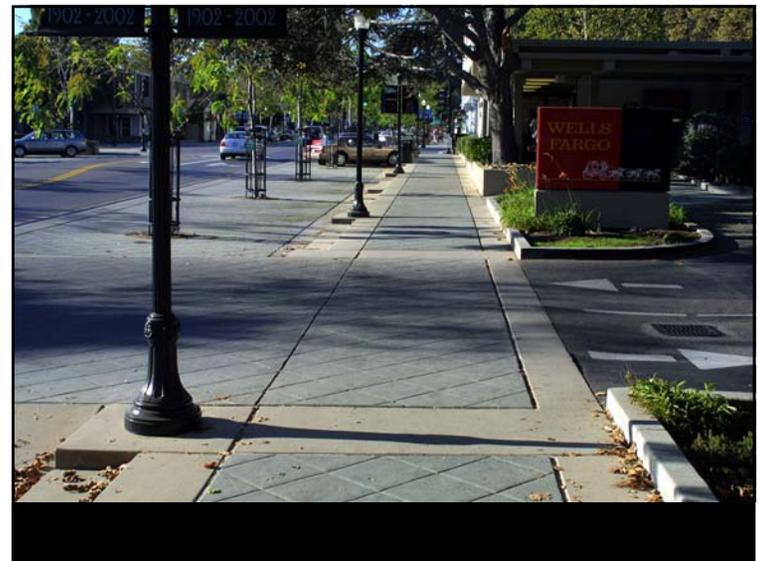
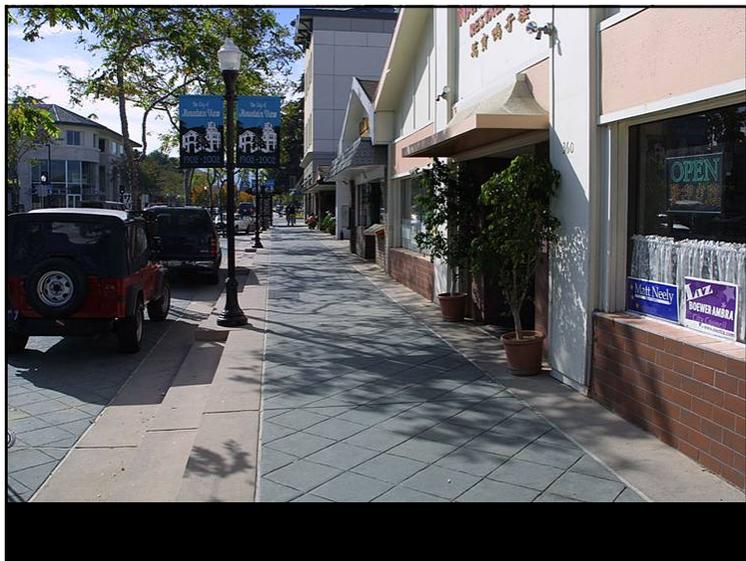
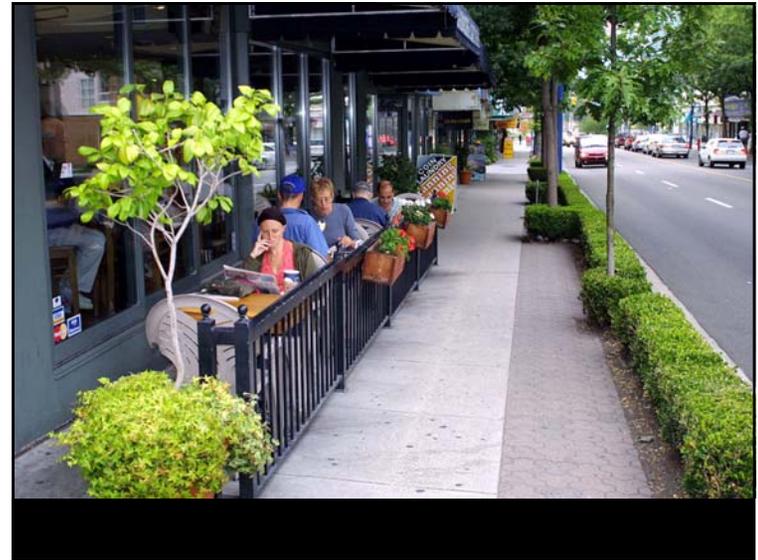
For a walking school bus to work effectively many families need to walk near one another

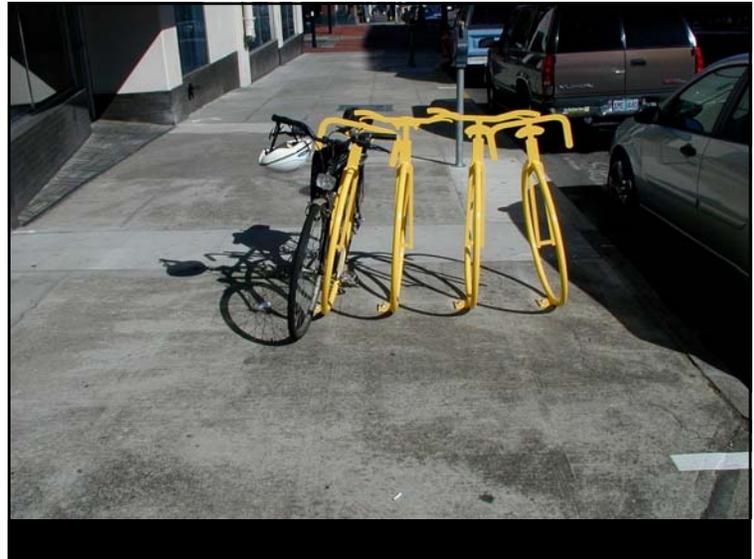
← 12.0 Feet Needed →

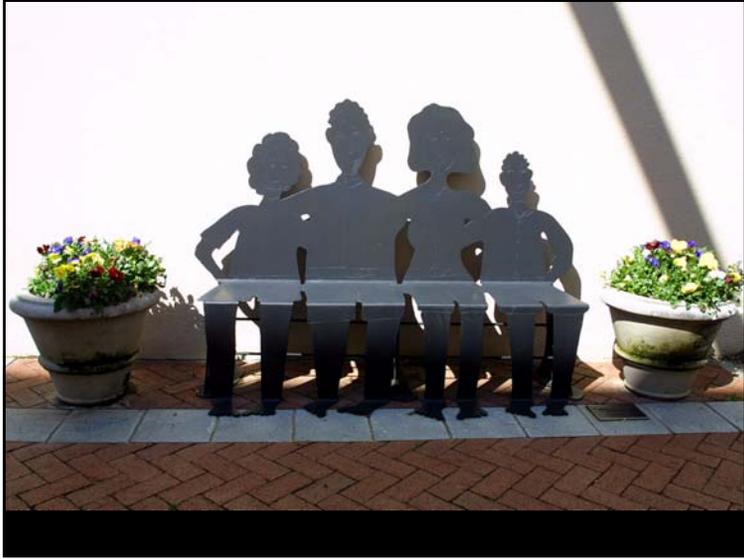
City of Marina Sidewalk Specifications by Travelway Type and Location

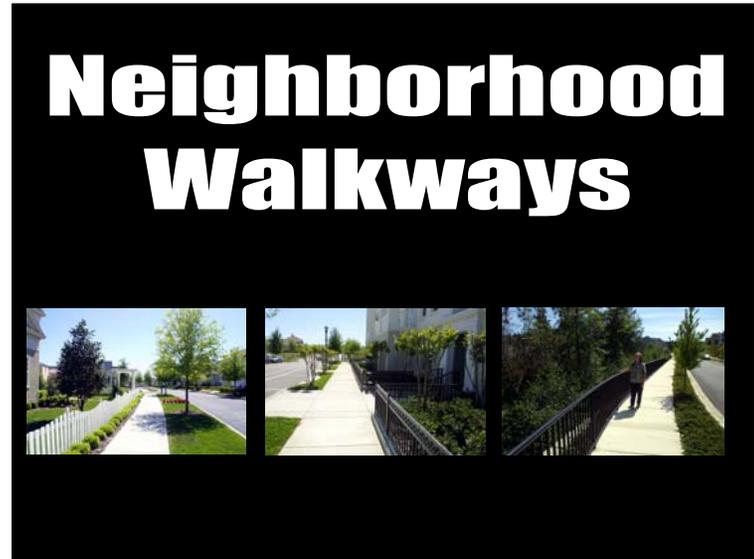
	Sidewalk	Planter Strip
Local Travel Ways		
Alleys, <i>No sidewalks</i>	5 foot width	6 foot width
Lanes, <i>None under 10 houses</i>	Two ramps per corner	Trees, 30-50 feet
Streets, <i>None under 10 houses</i>	Concrete preferred	Lighting optional
	Non-mountable curb	
	Lane	Street
Schools		
Elementary	8 foot width	6 foot width
Middle, High	Two ramps per corner	Trees, 30-50 feet
Colleges	Concrete preferred	Lighting required
	Non-mountable curb	
	Elementary School	Campus
Primary Roads		
Avenues	6 foot width	6 foot width
Boulevards	Two ramps per corner	Trees, 30-50 feet
	Concrete preferred	Lighting recommended
	Non-mountable curb	
	For attached walks add 2 foot width	
	Avenue - Mixed Use	Boulevard
Commercial Areas		
Main Street	8-20 foot width	6 foot width
Other Commercial	Two ramps per corner	Trees, 30-50 feet
	Concrete /pavers OK	Lighting required
	Non-mountable curb	
	Main Street	Other Commercial
Special		
Transit Parks	15 or more width	6 foot width
Pedestrian Parks	Two ramps per corner	Trees, 30-50 feet
Woonerven (People Streets)	Concrete preferred	Lighting required
Other Special Use	Non-mountable curb	
	Transit Station	Waterfront District

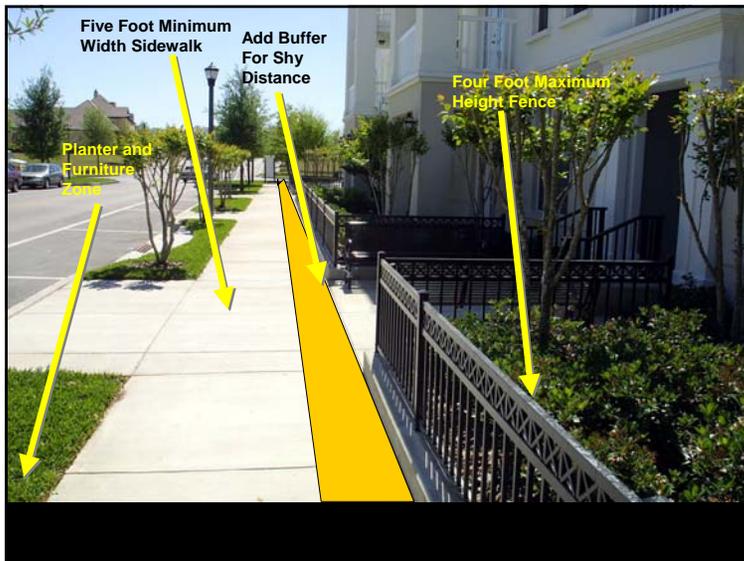


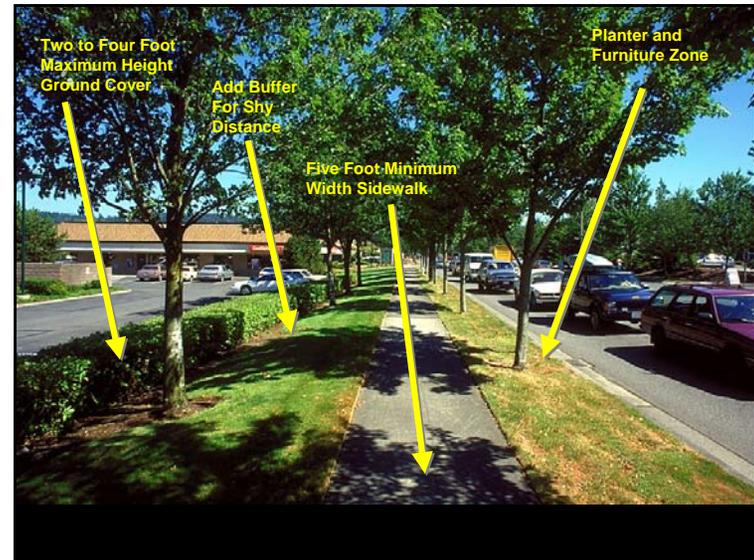












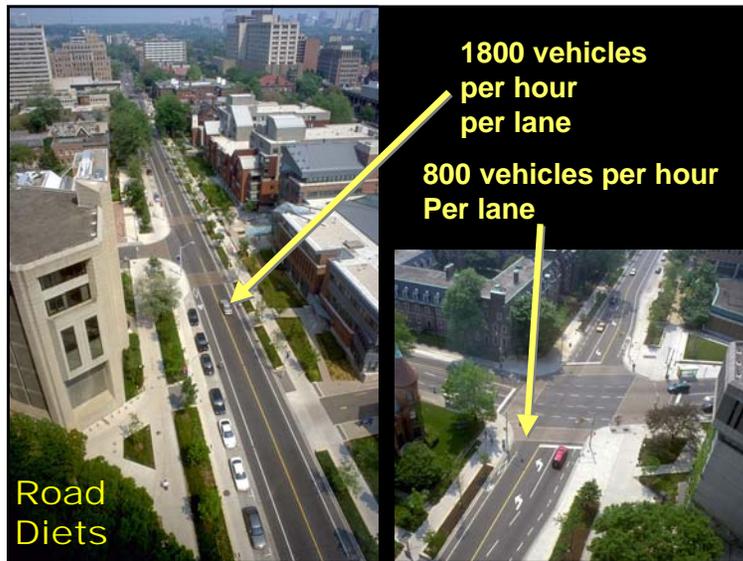
Reinventing Roads

Traffic

Design Speed

Design speed has long been a prime factor in the design of roadway geometric elements, such as vertical and horizontal alignment and cross section. The current design process does not always result in the desired consistency in roadway alignment or driver behavior along these alignments. The desired product of good geometric design is a roadway alignment and cross section that will encourage the driver to operate safely and consistently with the function of the facility. Further, an ideal geometric design is both consistent with the context of the setting and cost-effective.

<http://www4.trb.org/trb/crp.nsf/All+Projects/NCHRP+15-25>



Avenue Quality Performance Levels
Average Daily Traffic (ADT)

Well designed neighborhoods allow quality distribution of traffic. Good planning allows traffic volumes to stabilize in the "high performance" range. When land use patterns or other auto-dependency become extreme full capacity Avenues are uncomfortable but can maintain quality. Communities should avoid "Biggest Sizing" roads. With higher volumes quality is retained with extra measures.

Quality Level	Comfortable			High Performance		Approaching Full Capacity	
Volume	3,000	6,000	9,000	12,000	15,000	18,000	21,000
Gaps: Cars per minute each direction	3	5	7.5	10	12.5	15	18
Example Locations	Bill Creek Washington	Chico California	Santa Monica California	Greenville South Carolina	Mercer Island Washington	Seattle Washington	Orlando Florida
Observations and Likely Treatments	Gaps: Frequent Controls: Rare Crossings: Informal Delays: Very Rare Parking: Preserve Sight Lines: Preserve Bike Lanes: YES	Gaps: Frequent Controls: Rare Crossings: Informal or markings Delays: Rare Parking: Preserve Sight Lines: Preserve Bike Lanes: YES	Gaps: Convent Controls: Roundabouts or Four Way Crossings: Markings Delays: Occasional Parking: Preserve Sight Lines: Preserve Bike Lanes: YES	Gaps: Common Controls: Roundabouts or Four Way Crossings: Medians and Bulbouts Delays: Moderate Parking: Inset Bike Lanes: YES	Gaps: Most hours Controls: Roundabouts or Signals Crossings: Medians and Bulbouts Delays: Common Parking: Inset Bike Lanes: YES	Gaps: Infrequent Controls: Roundabouts or Signals Crossings: Medians and Bulbouts Delays: Many hours Parking: Inset Bike Lanes: YES	Gaps: Steady Traffic Controls: Roundabouts or Signals Crossings: Medians and Bulbouts Delays: Expected Parking: Inset Bike Lanes: YES

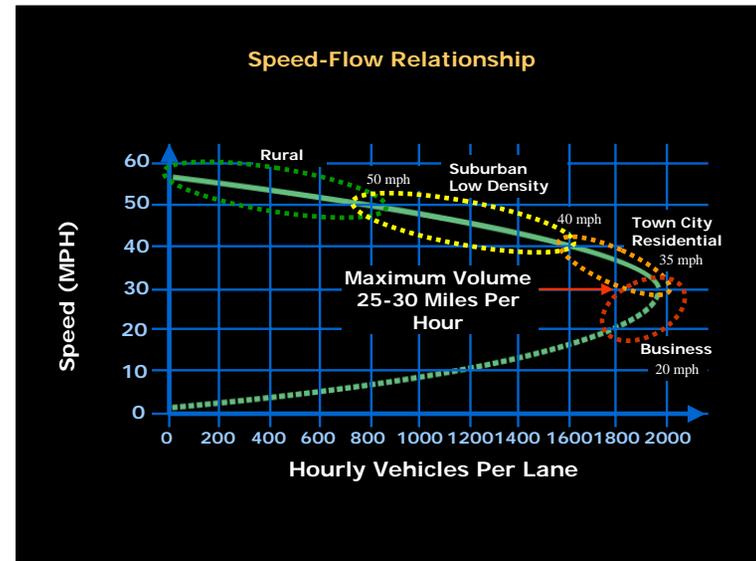
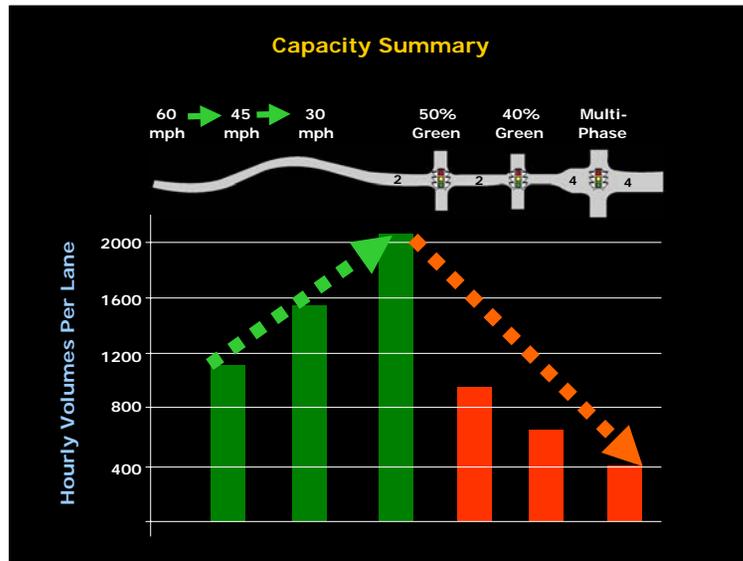
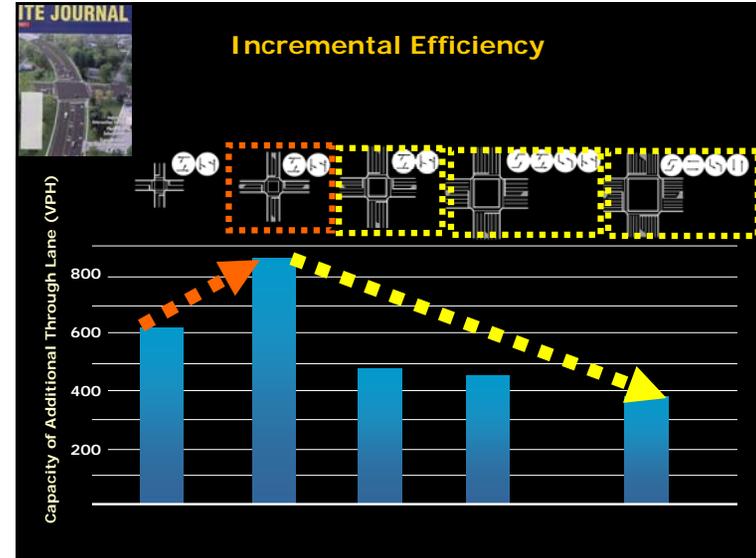


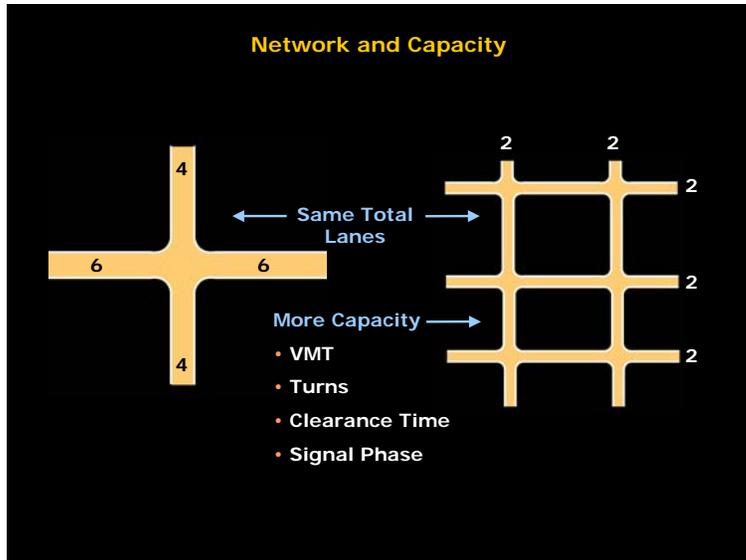
Principles of Traffic Capacity

Walter Kulash, P.E.

Glatting Jackson

Graphics: Paula Tomala
2004



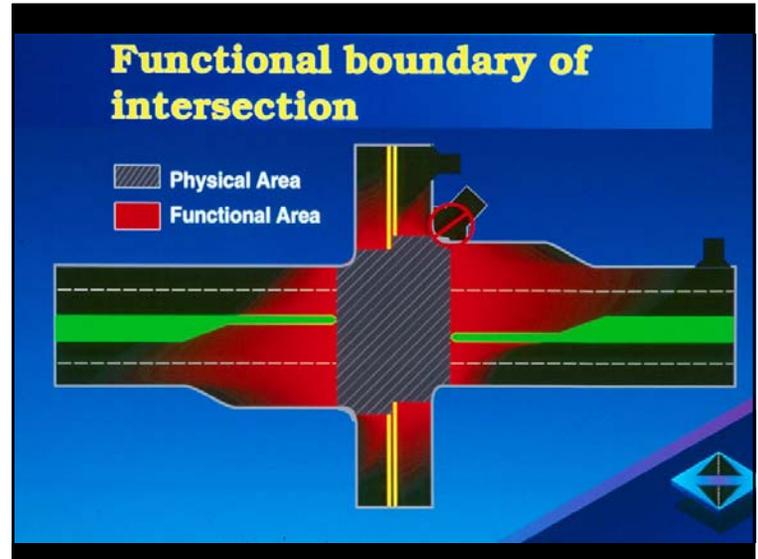


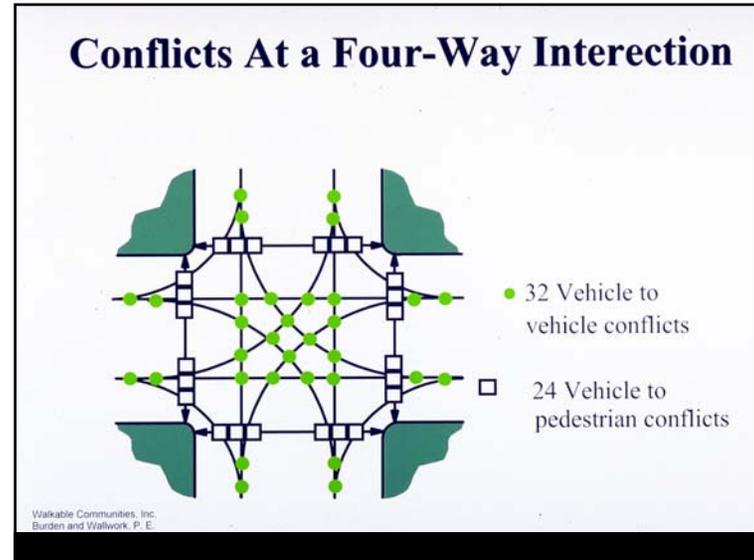
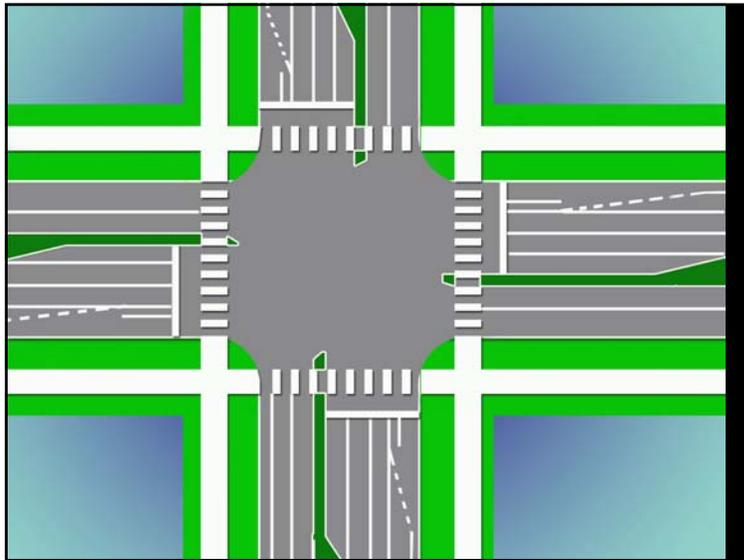
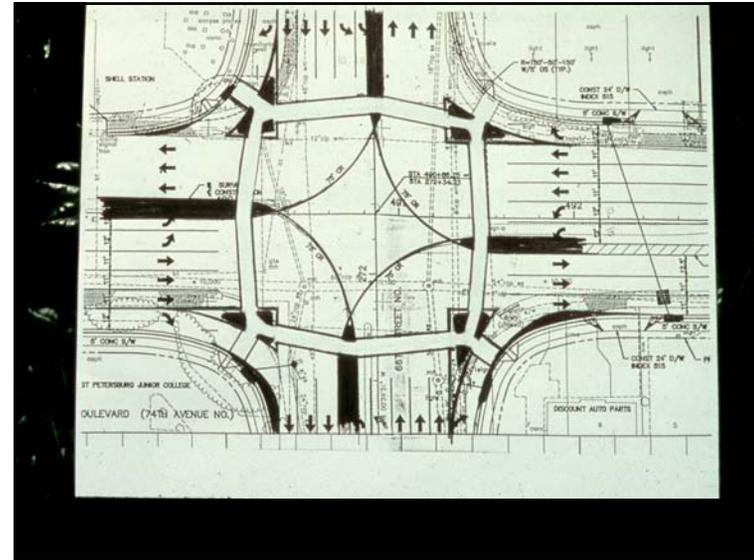
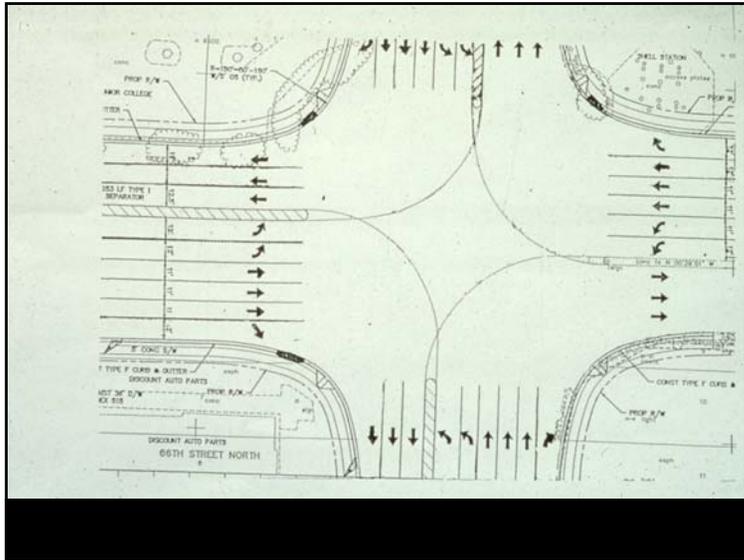
Lane Widths



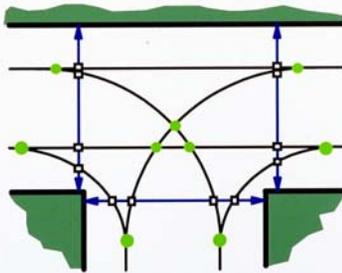


Intersections





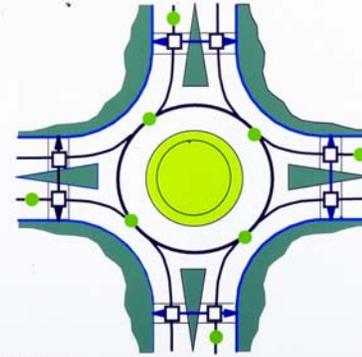
Conflicts at a Tee Intersection



- 9 vehicle to vehicle conflicts
- 12 vehicle to pedestrian conflicts (one-half of 4-way)

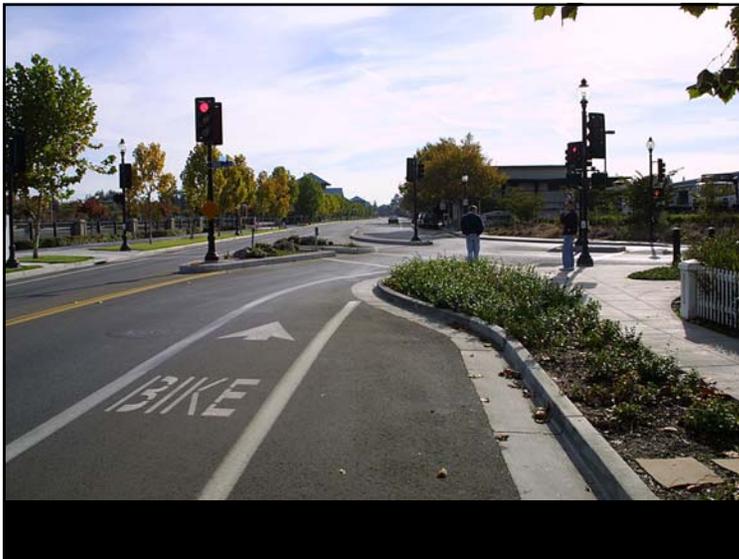
Walkable Communities, Inc.
Burden and Wallwork, P. E.

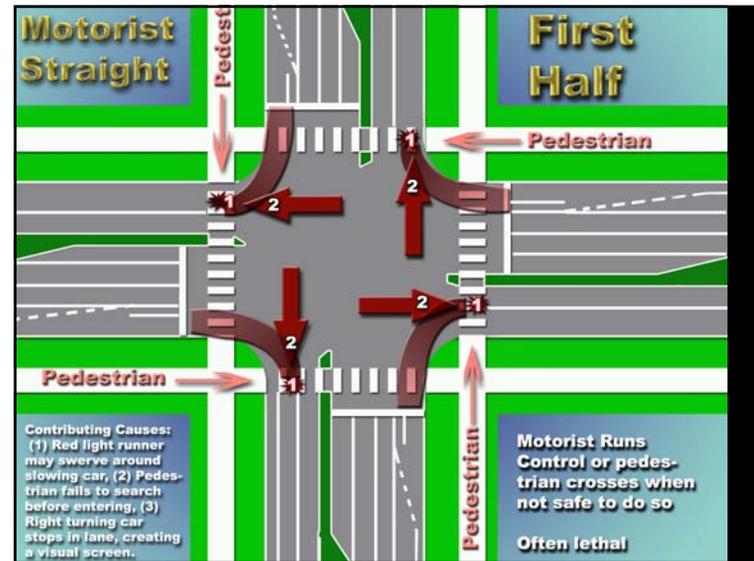
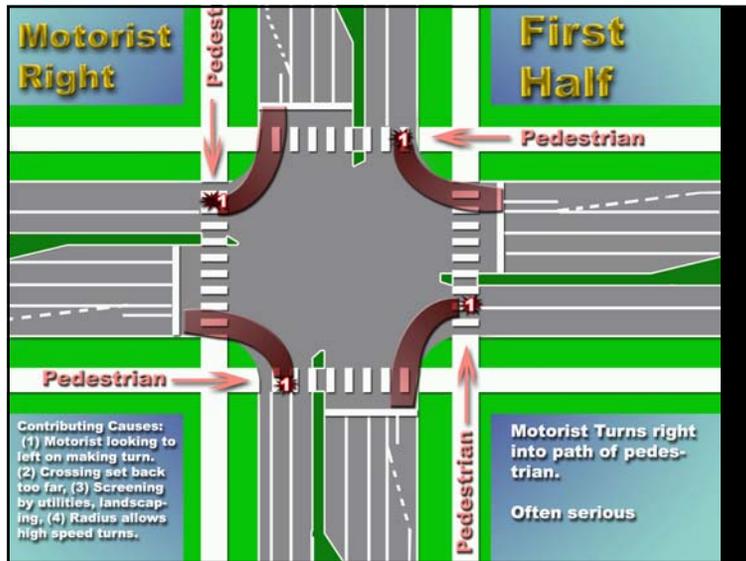
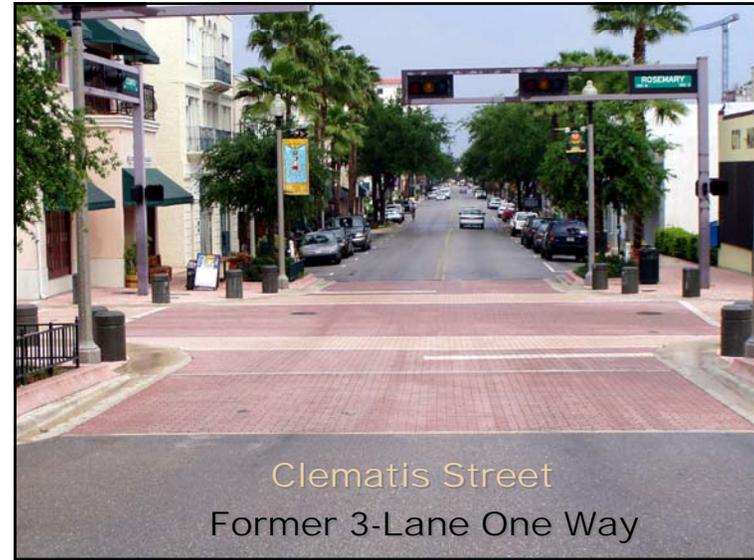
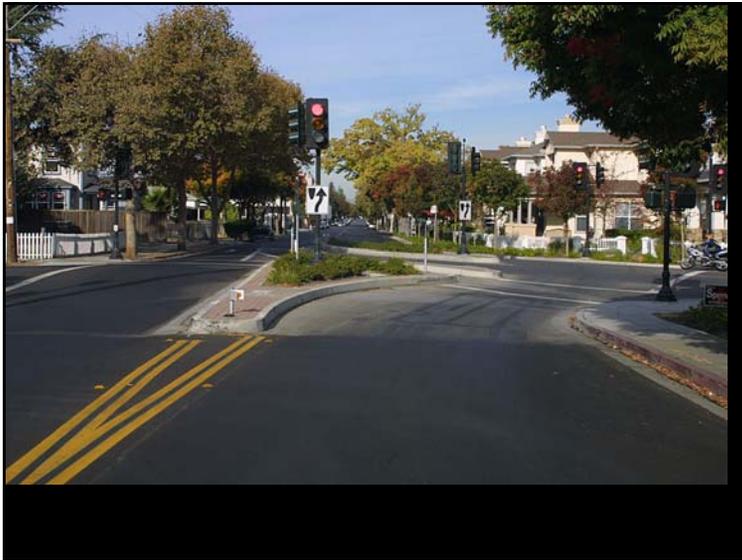
Conflicts At Roundabouts

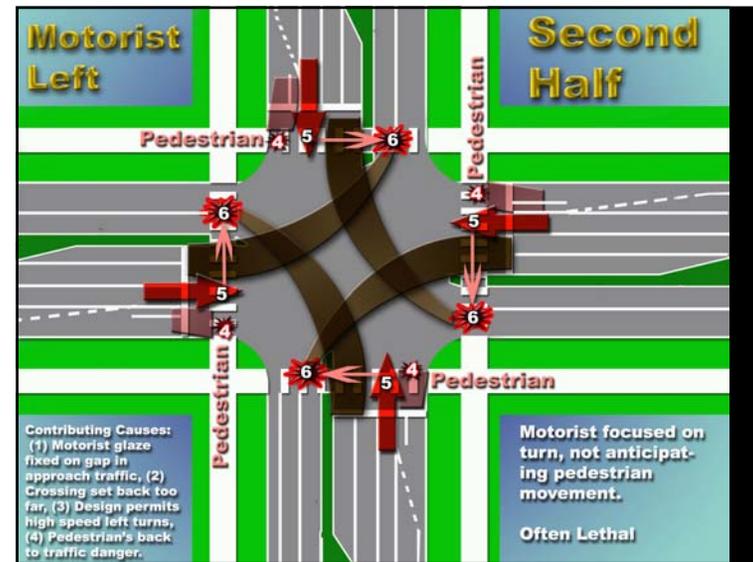
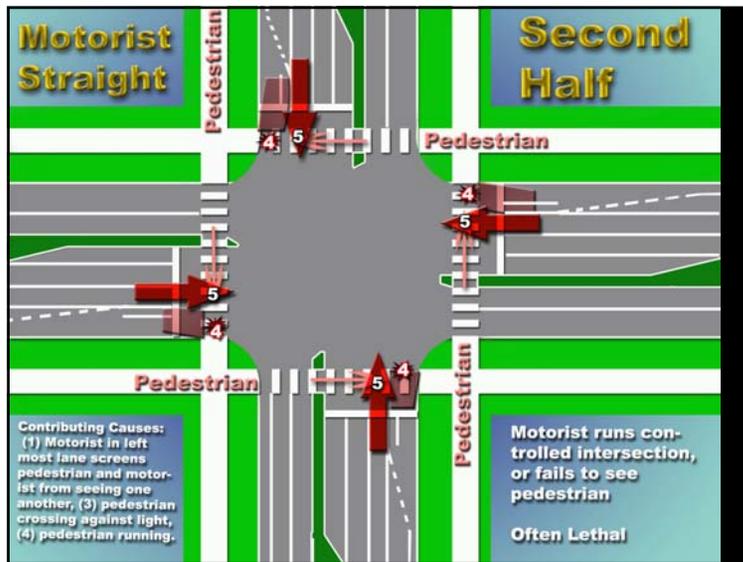
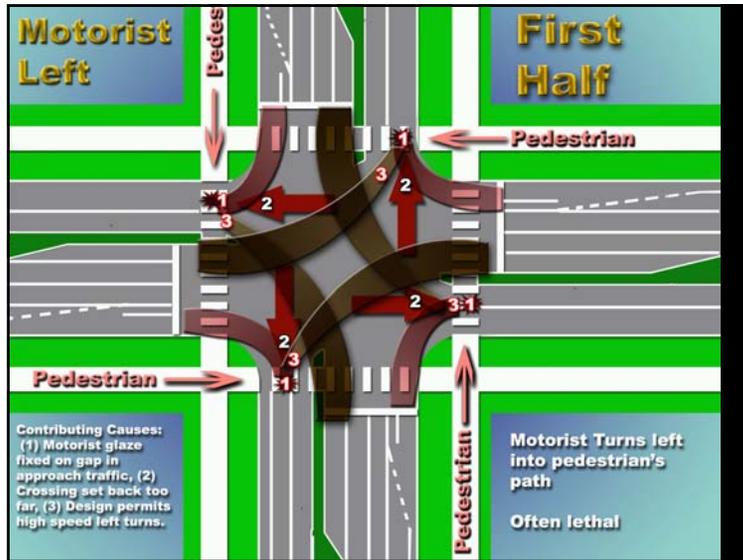


- 8 Vehicle to vehicle conflicts
- 8 Vehicle to pedestrian conflicts

Walkable Communities, Inc.
Burden and Wallwork, P. E.







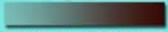
What is the safest way to get from A to B?

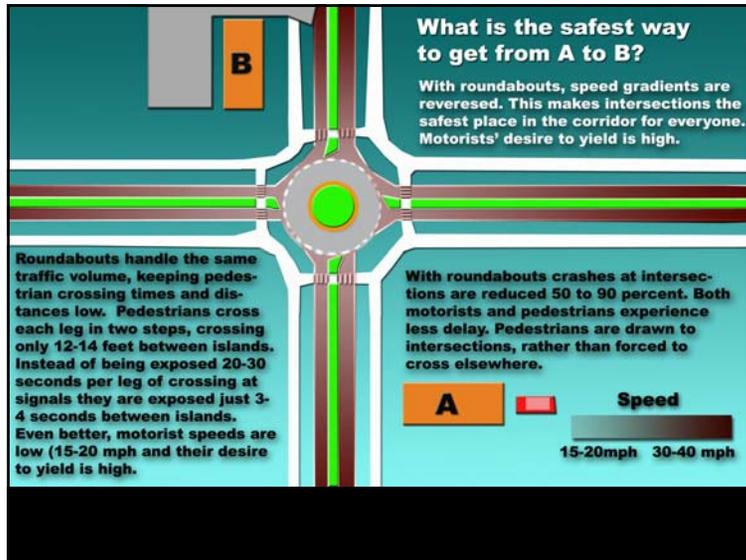
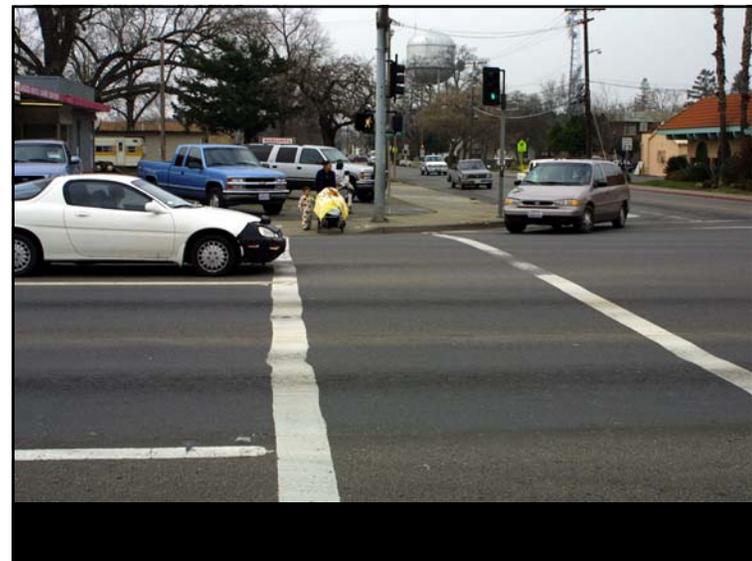
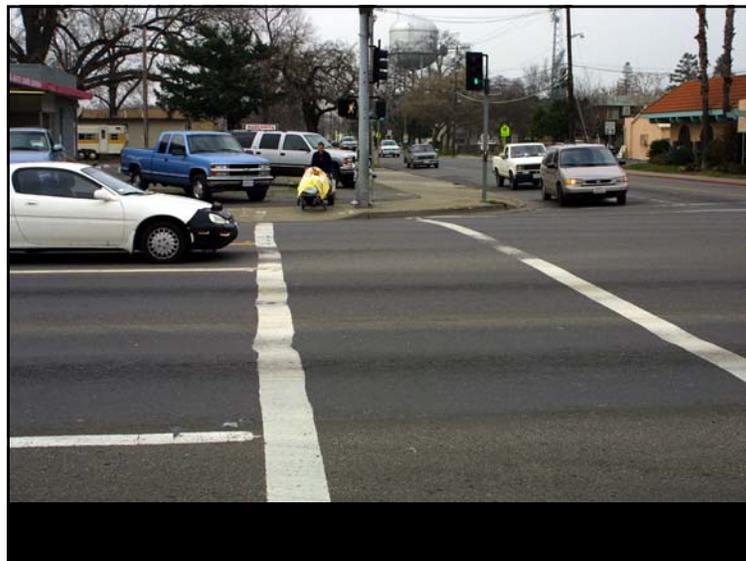
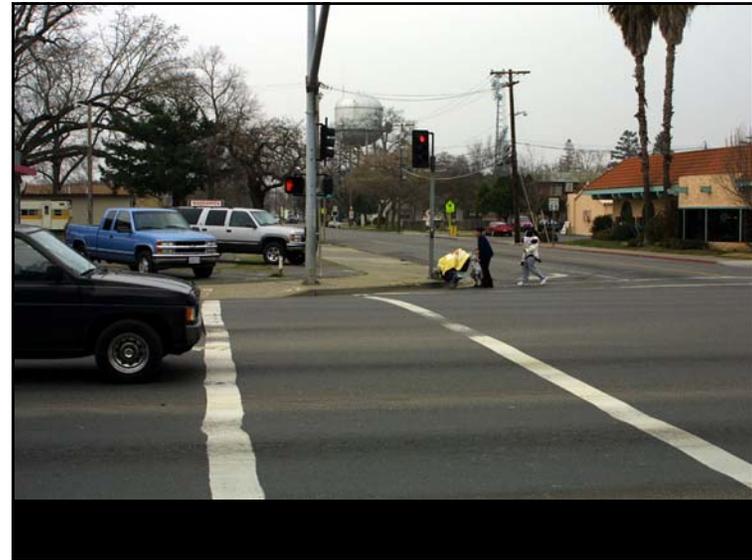
With roundabouts, speed gradients are reversed. This makes intersections the safest place in the corridor for everyone. Motorists' desire to yield is high.

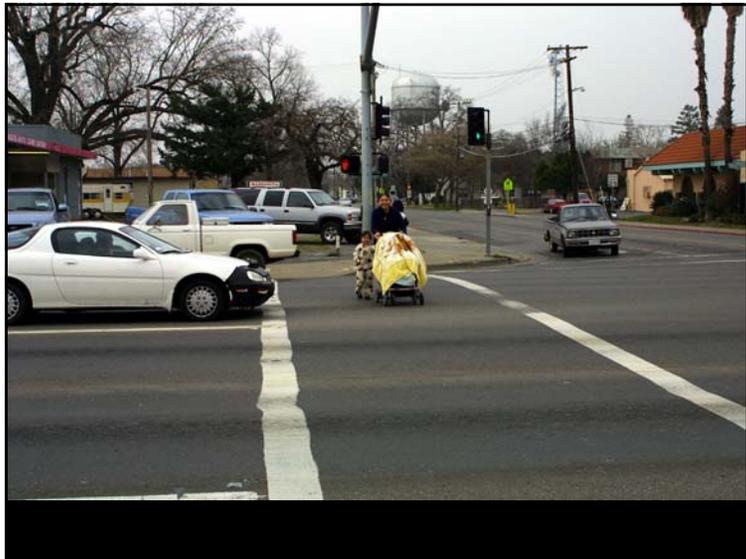
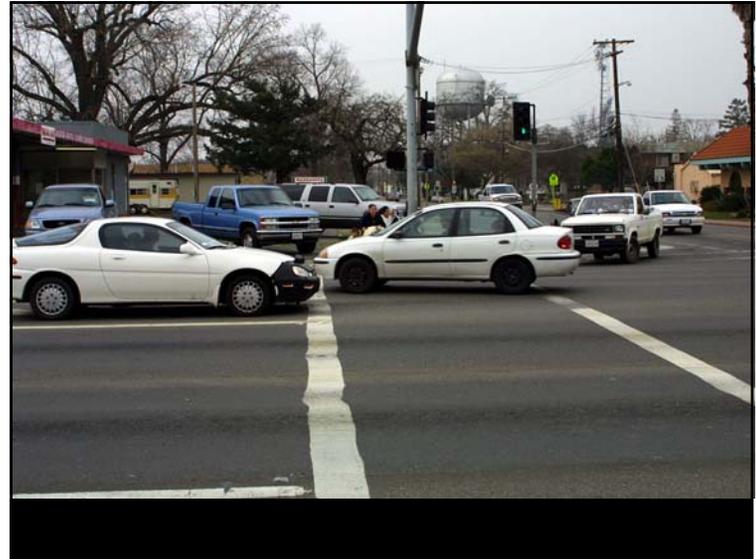
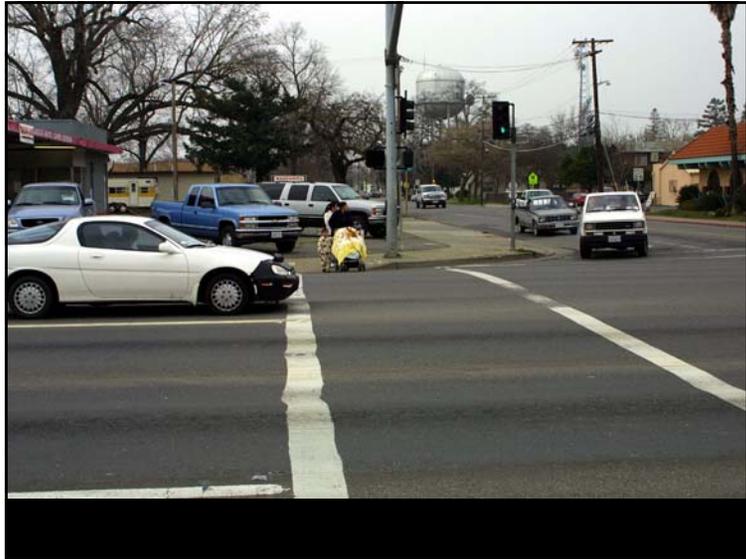
Roundabouts handle the same traffic volume, keeping pedestrian crossing times and distances low. Pedestrians cross each leg in two steps, crossing only 12-14 feet between islands. Instead of being exposed 20-30 seconds per leg of crossing at signals they are exposed just 3-4 seconds between islands. Even better, motorist speeds are low (15-20 mph) and their desire to yield is high.

With roundabouts crashes at intersections are reduced 50 to 90 percent. Both motorists and pedestrians experience less delay. Pedestrians are drawn to intersections, rather than forced to cross elsewhere.

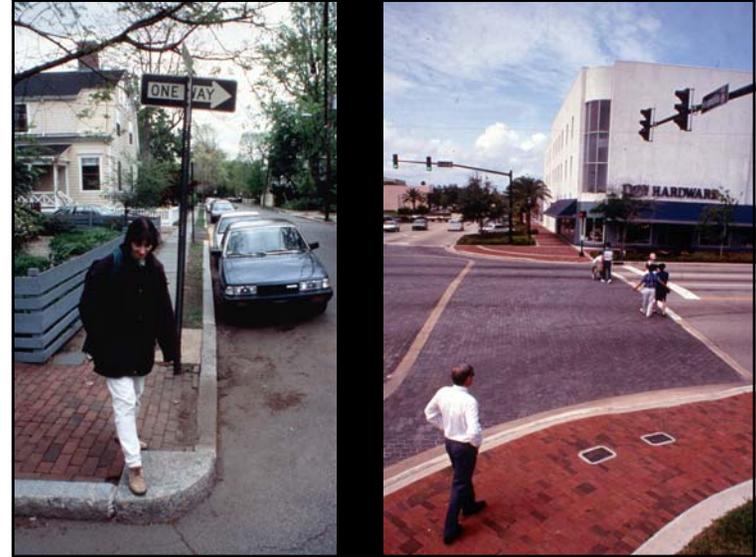
A  **Speed**

 15-20mph 30-40 mph



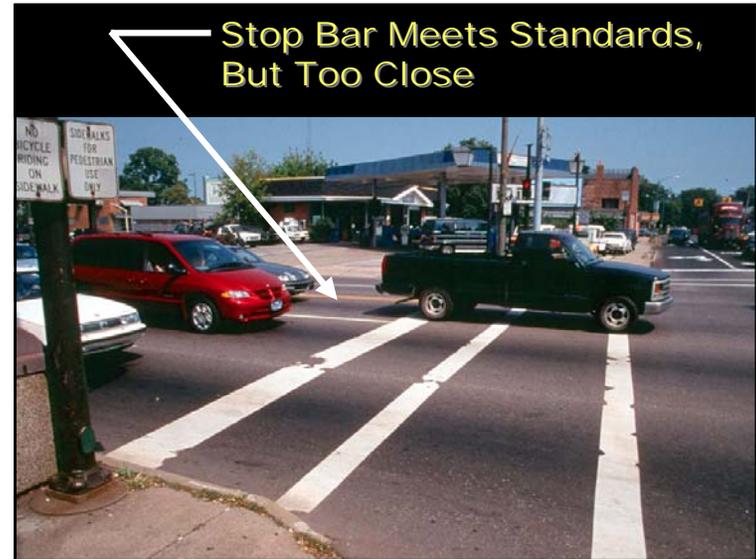
Geometrics

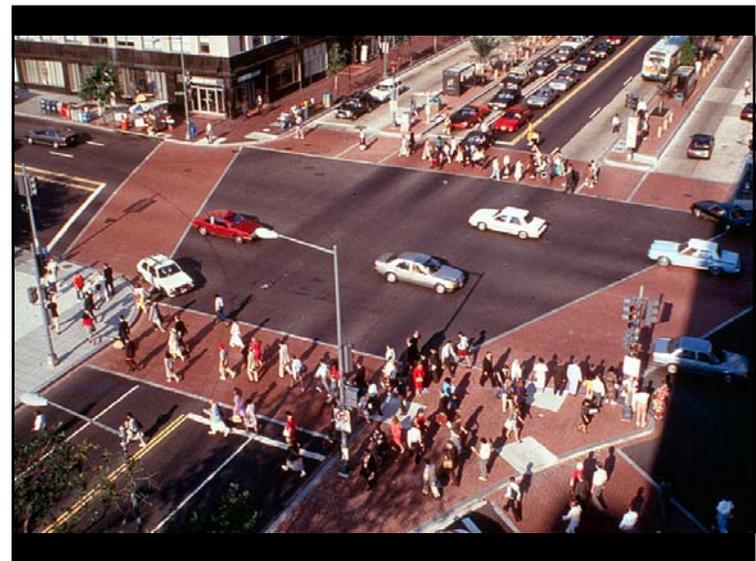
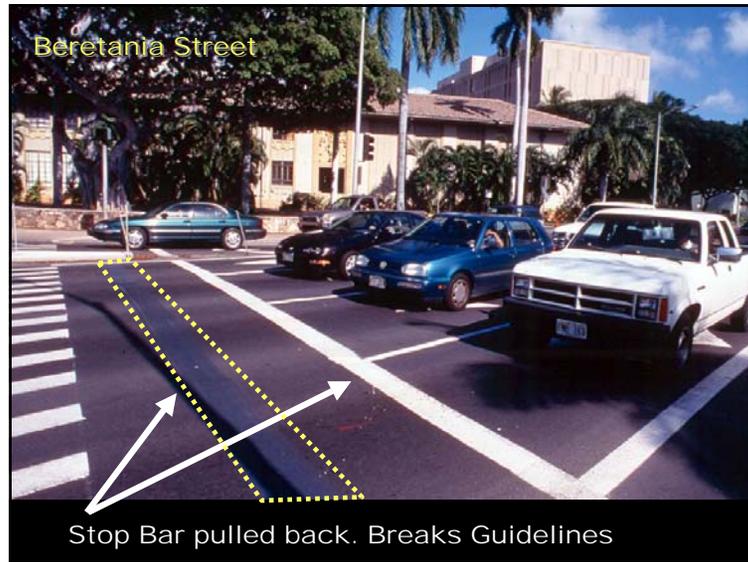


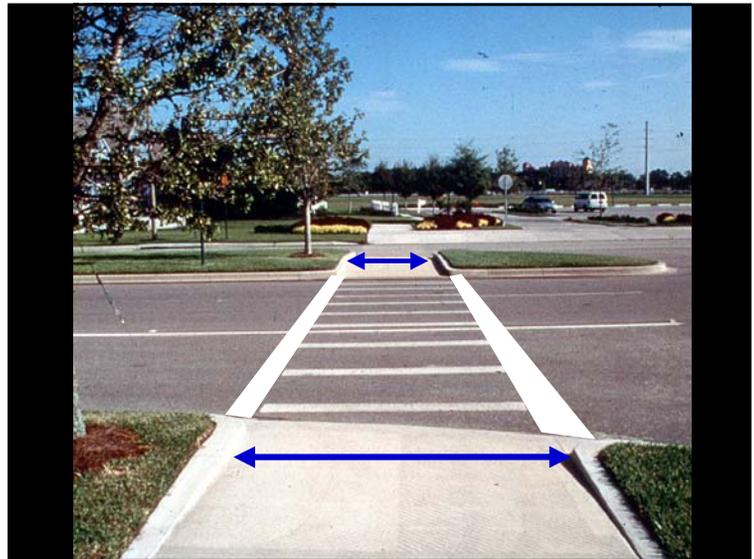
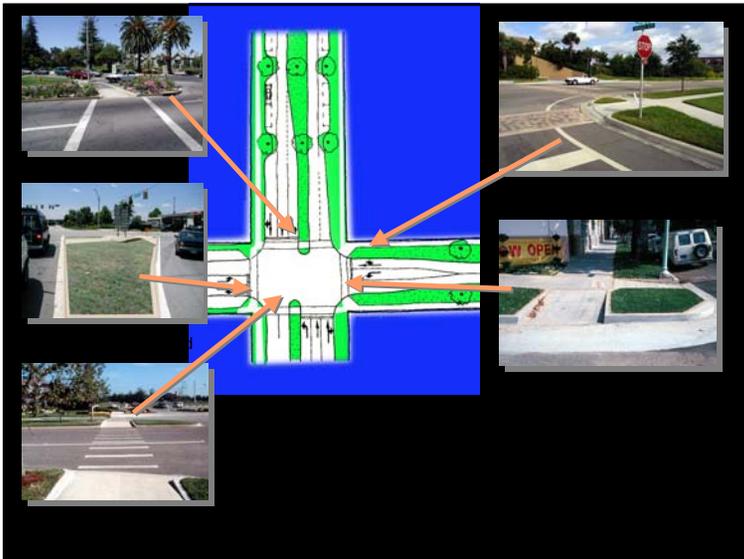


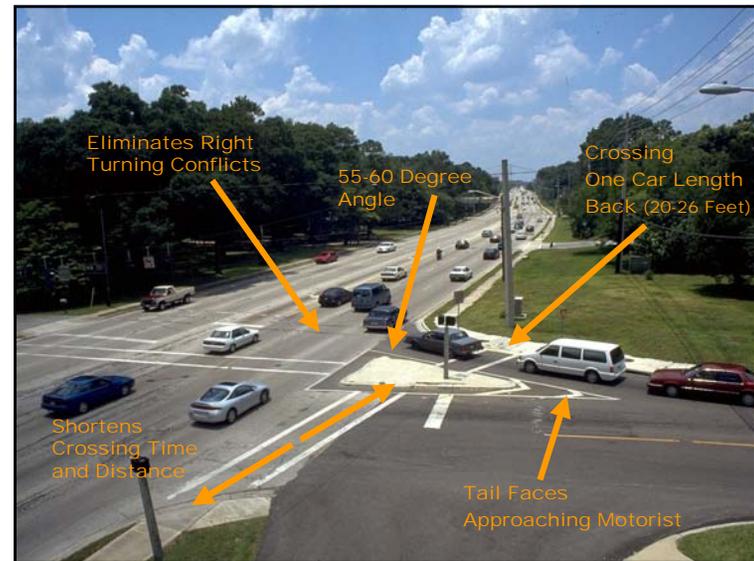
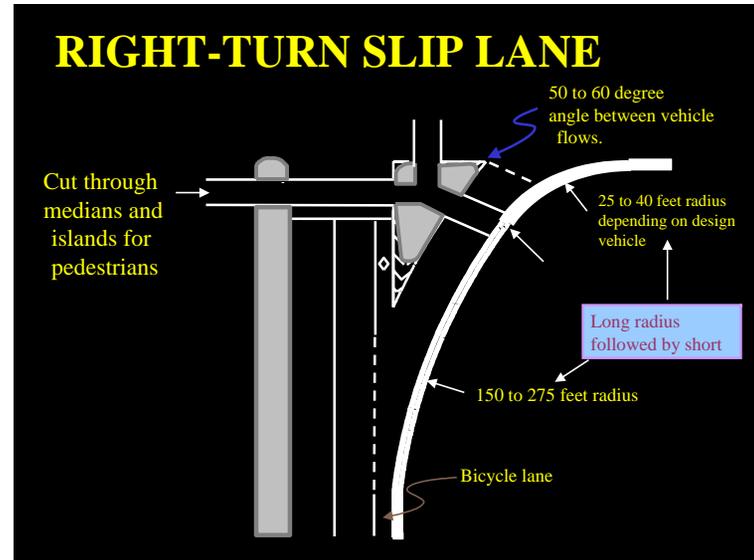
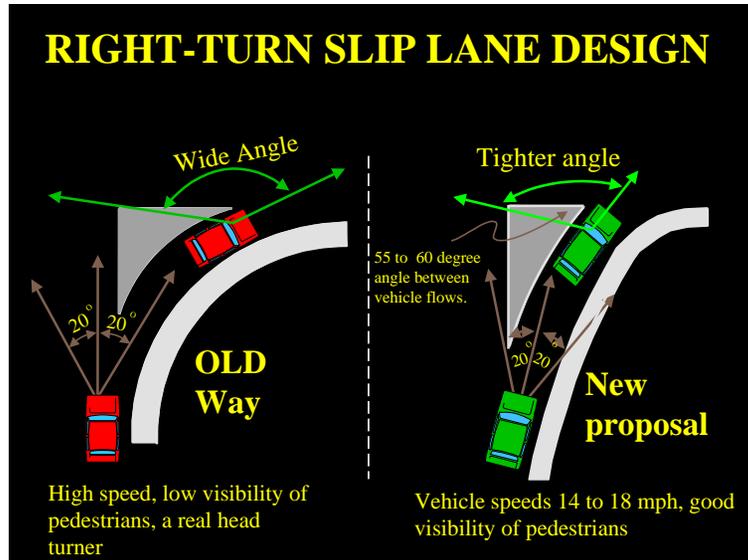


Traffic Operations













Crossings

Three small images illustrating different types of crossings:

- The first image shows a yield sign at a crosswalk with the word "YIELD" painted on the pavement.
- The second image shows a paved pedestrian path with a central green strip.
- The third image shows a cyclist crossing a street at a crosswalk.

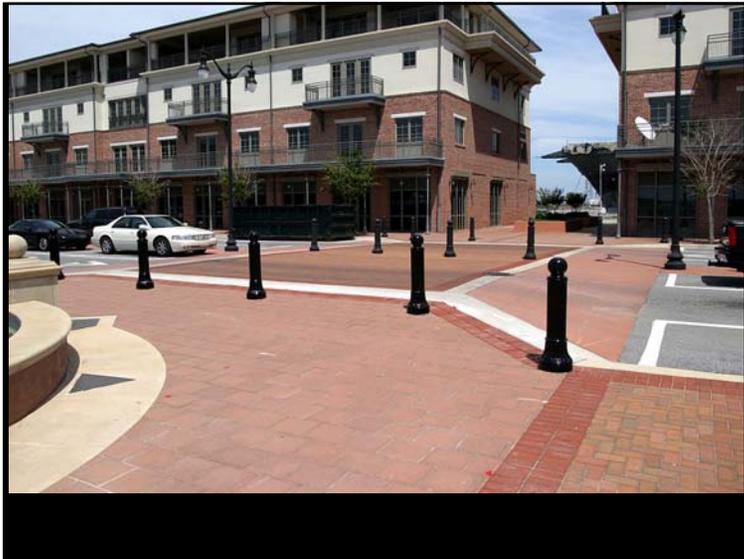




Medians and visual tightening (of lanes) (best when in curve) (Vancouver, BC)





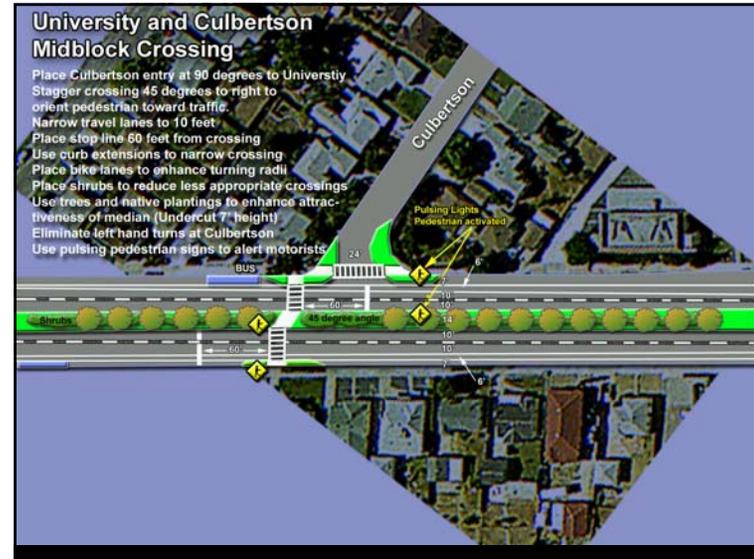


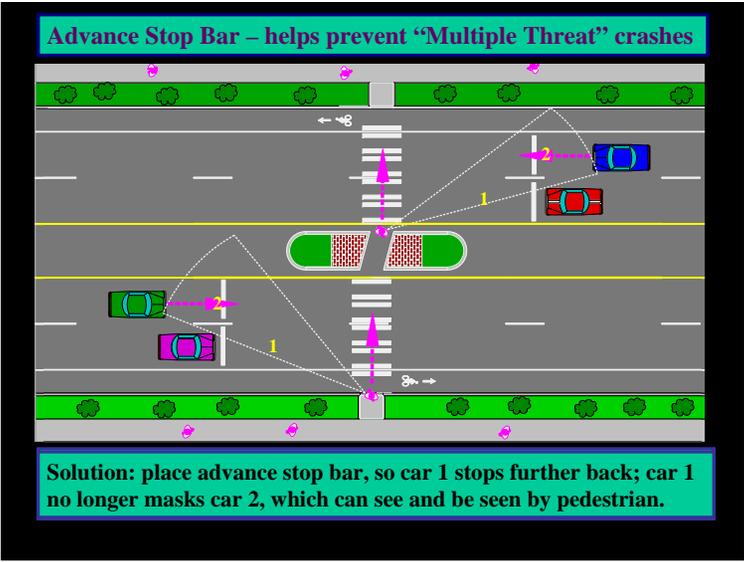


Multiple Lanes

University and Culbertson Midblock Crossing

Place Culbertson entry at 90 degrees to University
 Stagger crossing 45 degrees to right to orient pedestrian toward traffic.
 Narrow travel lanes to 10 feet.
 Place stop line 60 feet from crossing
 Use curb extensions to narrow crossing
 Place bike lanes to enhance turning radii
 Place shrubs to reduce less appropriate crossings
 Use trees and native plantings to enhance attractiveness of median (Undercut 7' height)
 Eliminate left hand turns at Culbertson
 Use pulsing pedestrian signs to alert motorists



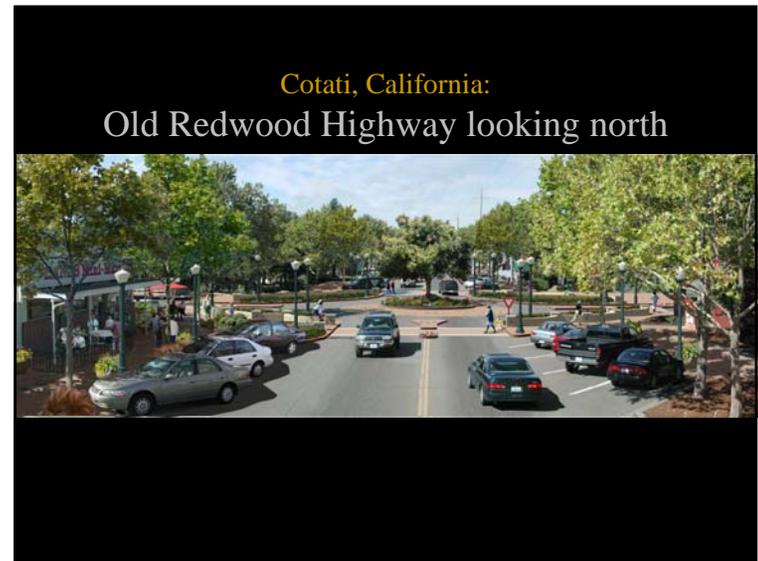








Roundabouts



Gridley, California:
State Highway 99 looking north



State Highway, Bradenton Beach, Florida

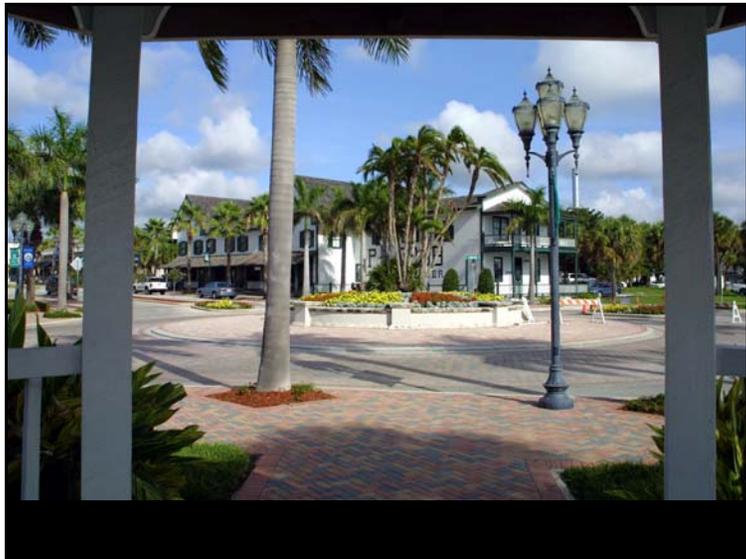


State Highway, Bradenton Beach, Florida



Brighton, Michigan (20,000 ADT)

Replaced Signals Already on order





Grand Junction, Colorado



Acacia Roundabout

Clearwater Beach
City of Clearwater

City of Clearwater

Looking South

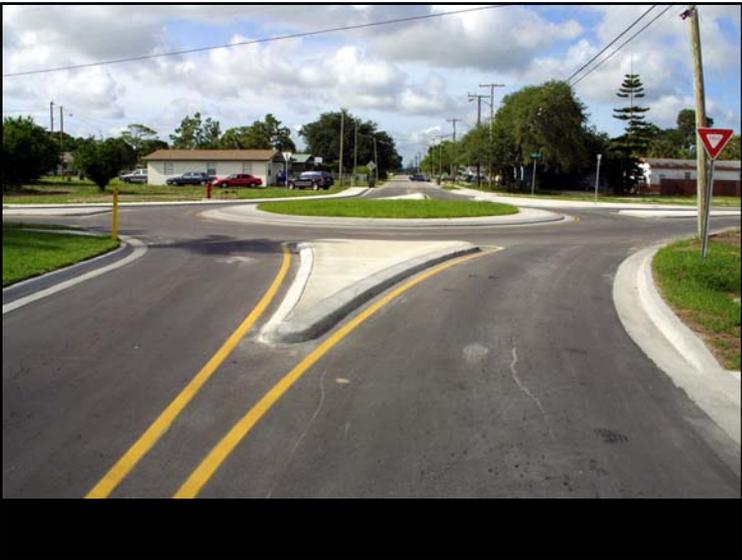
Buy In:
Beach residents and businesses gave the City \$3,000 to encourage construction of this project

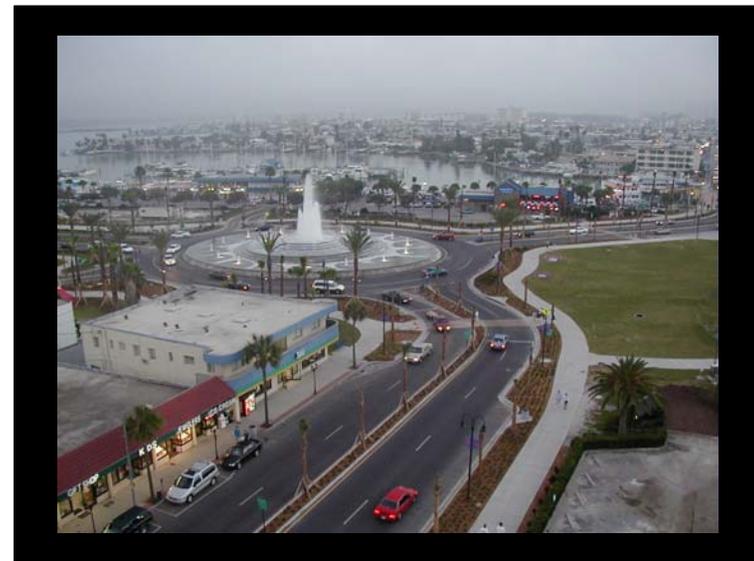
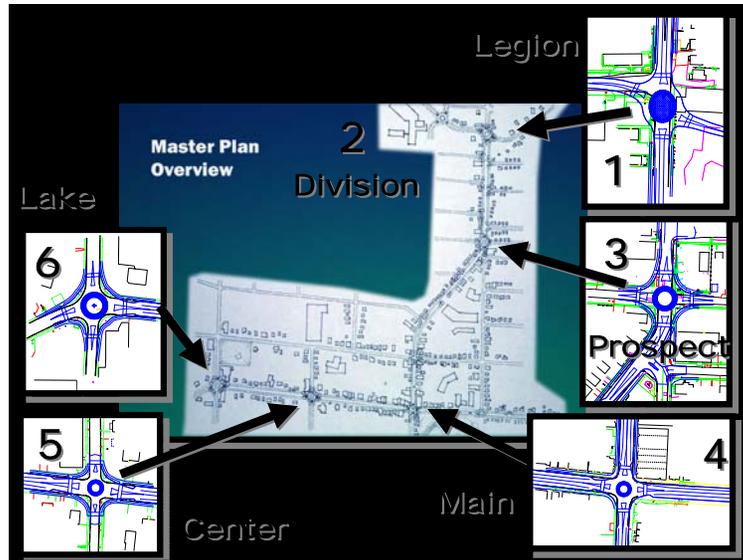


A Few of the 50 at the Opening Day Party



Photos by Ken Sides





Pedestrian Safety

