

Pedestrian Facilities

Accessible Sidewalk



Description: A sidewalk at least 5-feet wide with a smooth level surface void of obstructions.

Places to Use:

Neighborhood Street, Commercial Corridor, Regional Connector

Curb Ramp with Detectable Warning Panel



Description: Detectable warning panels are applied at curb ramps to provide a tactile cue where pedestrians will cross into another zone, such as the street or a bicycle lane.

Places to Use:

Neighborhood Street, Commercial Corridor, Regional Connector, Recreation, Near Schools

Marked Crosswalk



Description: Pavement markings designating a location for pedestrians to cross a road, often connecting sidewalks, paths, or multi-use trails. Crosswalks must be a minimum of 6 feet wide. High visibility crosswalks, also known as continental design, are most visible to motorists.

Places to Use:

Neighborhood Street, Commercial Corridor, Regional Connector, Recreation, Near Schools

Raised Crosswalk



Description: Marked and elevated areas that are an extension of the sidewalk at mid-block locations or intersections. They can be used to increase pedestrian safety, calm traffic, and add to the community character. When used for traffic calming, they are most effective when placed in series. They may be constructed of asphalt, brick, or stone pavers.

Places to Use:

Neighborhood Street, Near Schools

Decorative Pavement Crosswalk



Description: Special paving treatments for crosswalks, which can include brick/pavers, colored or stamped asphalt, or thermoplastic pavement markings. Decorative crosswalks can be designed to reflect the unique character or identity of an area or neighborhood.

Places to Use:

Neighborhood Street, Commercial Corridor, Regional Connector, Recreation, Near Schools

Audible Pedestrian Push Button and Signal



Description: An audible pedestrian signal communicates information about the crossing, such as “walk” and “don’t walk” at signalized intersections. Push buttons are located low enough to be accessible for persons with mobility challenges and incorporate vibrotactile surfaces for visually impaired pedestrians.

Places to Use:

Neighborhood Street, Commercial Corridor, Regional Connector, Recreation, Near Schools

Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacon



Description:

A user-activated flashing warning device which can be used in combination with pedestrian crossing signs and a marked crosswalk at uncontrolled crossing locations. Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacons (RRFBs) use an irregular flash pattern to alert motorists to a crossing pedestrian. They can be activated by a push button or through a pedestrian detection system.

Places to Use:

Commercial Corridor, Regional Connector, Near Schools

Bicycle Facilities

Bicycle Lane



Description: A portion of the roadway that has been designated by striping, signage, and pavement markings for the preferential or exclusive public use by bicyclists. Bicycle lanes are located directly adjacent to motor vehicle travel lanes and operate in the same direction as motor vehicle traffic.

Places to Use:

Commercial Corridor, Regional Connector

Buffered Bicycle Lane



Description: A bicycle lane with additional striped space or textured pavement to increase the distance between the bicycle lane and adjacent traffic. Vertical elements that do not represent a permanent physical barrier (i.e. flex posts or tubular markers) may be used to provide physical separation from travel lanes.

Places to Use:

Commercial Corridor, Regional Connector

Off-Road Multimodal Facilities

Sidewalk



Description: Walkway parallel to the road that is intended for use by pedestrians, often with numerous access points to adjacent land uses. The pathway is typically physically separated from the roadway with a curb and/or verge.

Places to Use:

Neighborhood Street, Commercial Corridor, Regional Connector, Recreation, Near Schools

Multi-use Trail or Path



Description: A combined bikeway and walkway that is designed for shared use by bicyclists and pedestrians of all abilities, as well as other non-motorized modes of transportation. Trails along or adjacent to a roadway are physically separated from vehicular traffic by a verge, fencing, or other barrier.

Places to Use:

Commercial Corridor, Regional Connector, Recreation

Bicycle Amenities

Bicycle Parking



Description: Bicycle parking facilities provide a secure place for cyclists to lock their bicycle. Small-scale bicycle parking facilities allow the rider to easily stand bicycles next to the rack and can be locked to a variety of bicycle frames.

Places to Use:

Businesses, civic destinations, recreational facilities, schools

Bicycle Corral



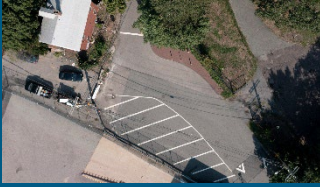
Description: An on-street bicycle corral provides several bicycle parking spaces in the roadway next to the curb and typically where a vehicular parking space may ordinarily be located. They are ideal in busy urban areas because they do not occupy sidewalk space, which can then be reserved for pedestrian use, street cafes, and street trees. More bikes can typically be accommodated than on the sidewalk.

Places to Use:

In place of an on-street parking space; open plazas

Traffic Calming

Pavement Markings/Reduced Lane Widths



Description: Reduced excessive lane widths can help to slow traffic by providing a defined area for travel. Also, a reduction in lane widths can provide additional space for bicyclists and pedestrians. Lane widths can be defined by edge line striping, curbing, or other physical roadside treatments.

Places to Use:

Areas to benefit from slowing the speed of travel

On-Street Parking



Description: Provision of on-street parking on one or both sides that reduces roadway width. Parked vehicles also provide a buffer between traffic and pedestrians on the sidewalk.

Places to Use:

Commercial and neighborhood centers that benefit from short-term parking

Gateway Treatment



Description: A combination of special treatments used at the entrance to an area or neighborhood that alert drivers to slow down due to a change in environment. Gateway treatments can include signage to identify the area or neighborhood. Other potential gateway treatments include landscaped medians or landscaped areas on the roadside.

Places to Use:

Commercial Corridor, Regional Connector, Recreation

Curb Extension/Bulb Out



Description: An area where the curb is extended, physically narrowing the roadway, creating safer and shorter crossings for pedestrians while increasing the available space for street furniture, benches, plantings, and street trees.

Places to Use: Neighborhood Street, Commercial Corridor, Regional Connector, Recreation, Near Schools

Streetscape

Vegetative Buffer



Description: An area of land preserved for grass or other vegetation in the public right-of-way. These areas may be used for snow storage.

Streetscape Amenities



Description: Benches, trash receptacles, and bicycle racks create a more comfortable and convenient environment for walking, biking, and enjoying the street. The design of the streetscape furniture or amenities should be consistent to convey the unique character of the community. Amenities should be placed so they do not obstruct pedestrian walkways, building entrances, fire hydrants.

Street Tree



Description: Street trees provide shade for pedestrians, help with stormwater management, and help to create a sense of place. The tree canopy has a calming effect on traffic with the increased sense of enclosure. The type and location of street trees should be chosen based on site conditions. Street trees can be placed between the sidewalk and curb or between the sidewalk and front yard.

Wayfinding

Multimodal Wayfinding Signage



Description: Signs that can be standalone or mounted on an existing pole that provide walking and biking directions and distances to nearby points of interest, including transit connections.

Trail Marker/Blaze



Description: Markings that are typically found on trees and are easy to see while on a natural path, hiking trail, or mountain biking trail. The markings indicate the beginning or end of a trail or a change in direction. For mountain biking trails, markings can indicate level of difficulty. Paint is most commonly used to mark hiking trails. Other medallions or markers made of metal, plastic, or wood can be nailed into trees.

Guidance Navigation Signs



Description: Signs that can be stand alone or mounted on an existing pole that identify a facility and provide directional information, particularly at key decision points. These signs are often used for on-road bicycle routes because they can be viewed by trail users and motorists. They also help to make motorists aware of a bicycle or pedestrian facility.