

Practical Implementation Strategies

Local Planning & Design for
Active Transportation



Charlier Associates, Inc.

Outline

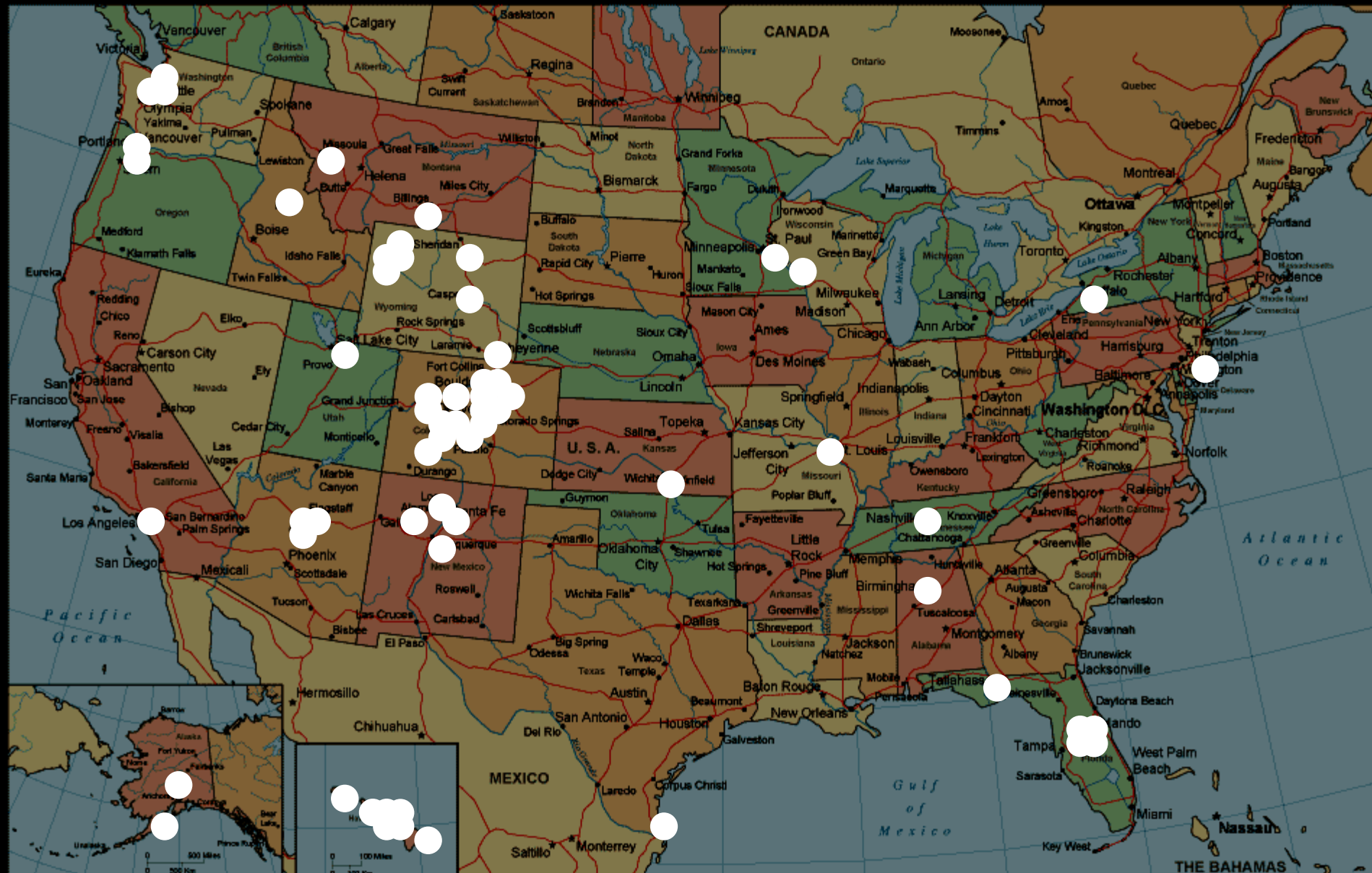
- Introduction
- Local Planning
 - ✓ Pedestrian Environments
 - ✓ Bicycling & Non-Motorized Systems
- Implementation Examples

Introduction

Practical Implementation Strategies



Our Work



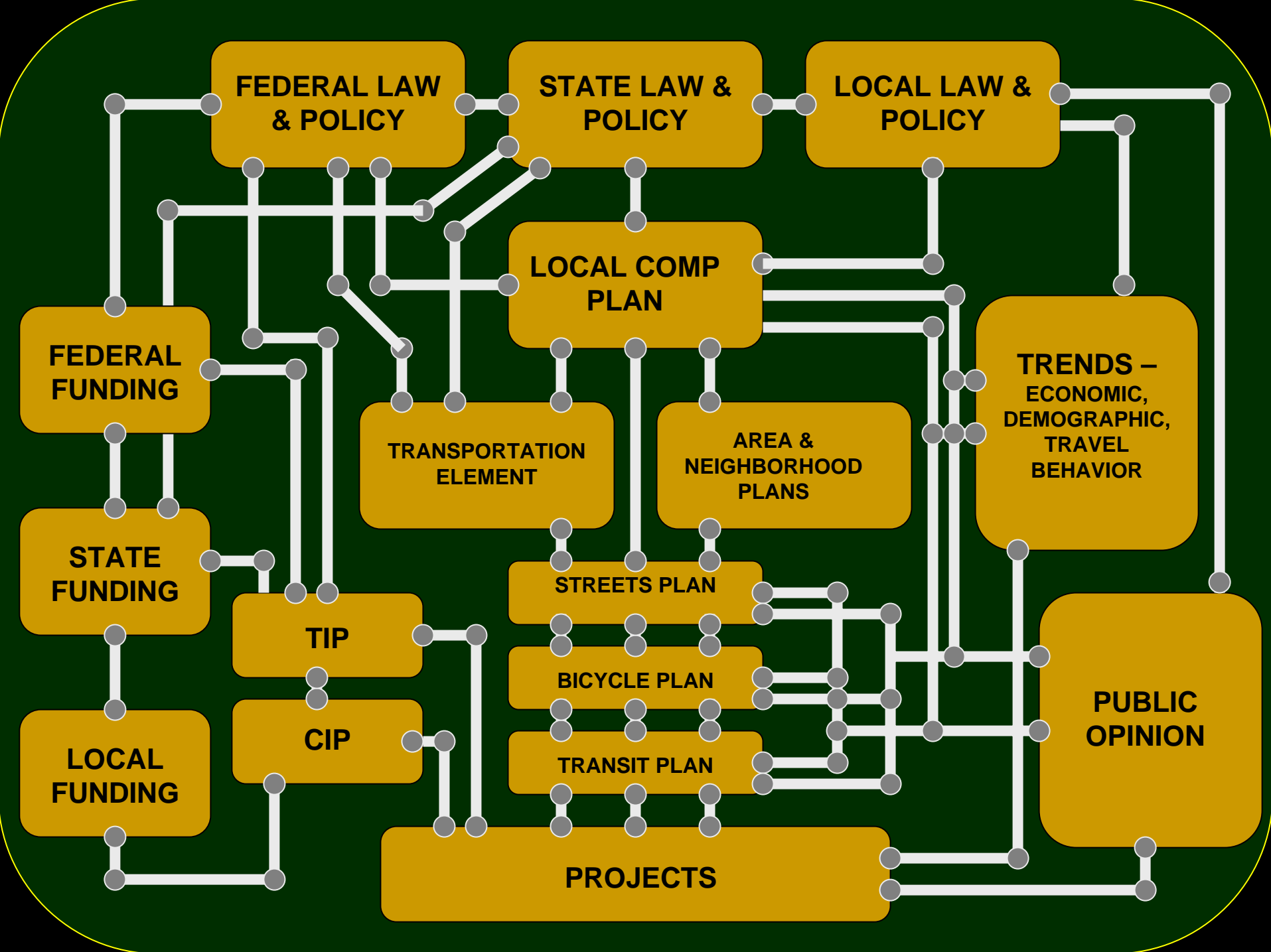


Boulder

Institutional Setting



Charlier Associates, Inc.



3 Popular Planning Myths

...and how to dispel them



We don't have time to do it right.

(But we will have time to do it over.)



Planning Myths



We need to finish this plan
once and for all.



Planning Myths



Planning is iterative...

...it is never finished or complete.



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Never start planning or design until you know for sure you have the money to build the project.

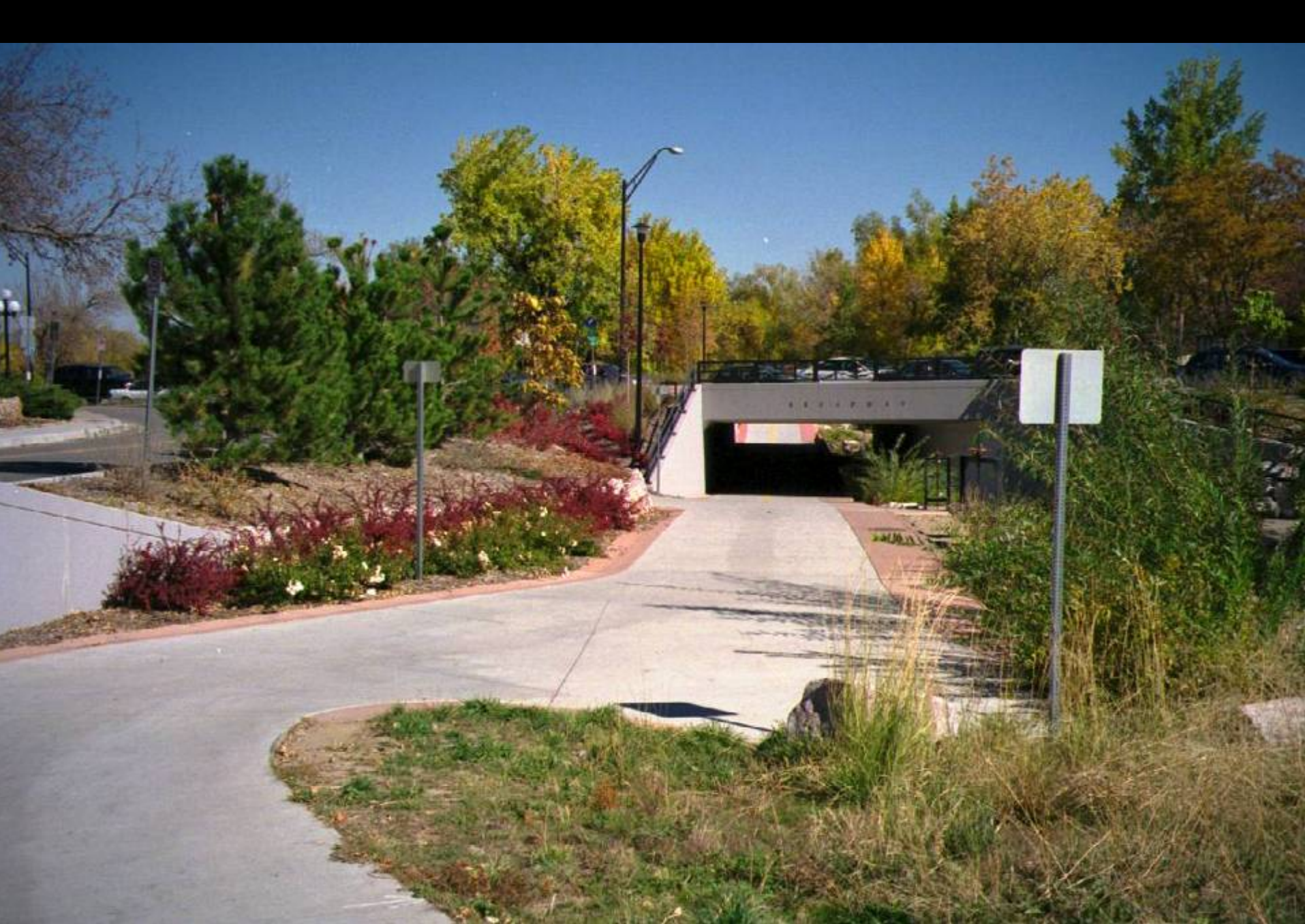


Planning Myths

Money comes to plans...

...much faster than plans come to
money.





Local Planning

Practical Implementation Strategies

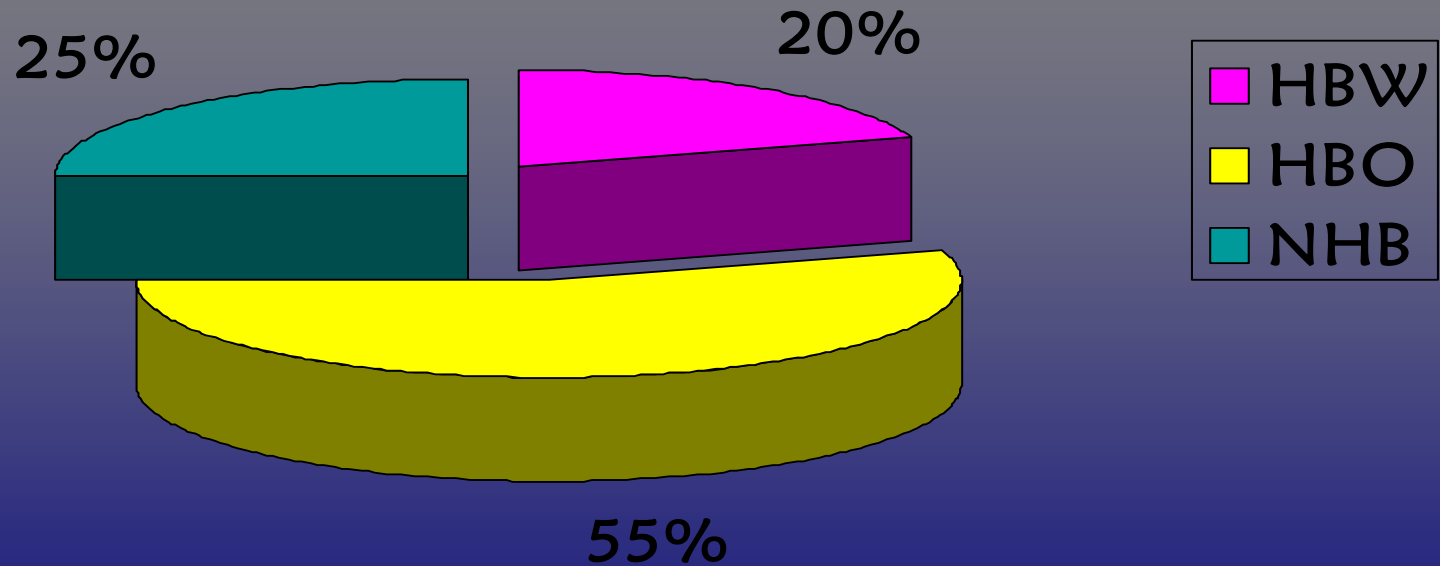


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Terms and Concepts

- Trip purpose
- Travel mode

Typical Urban Trip Purpose Distribution

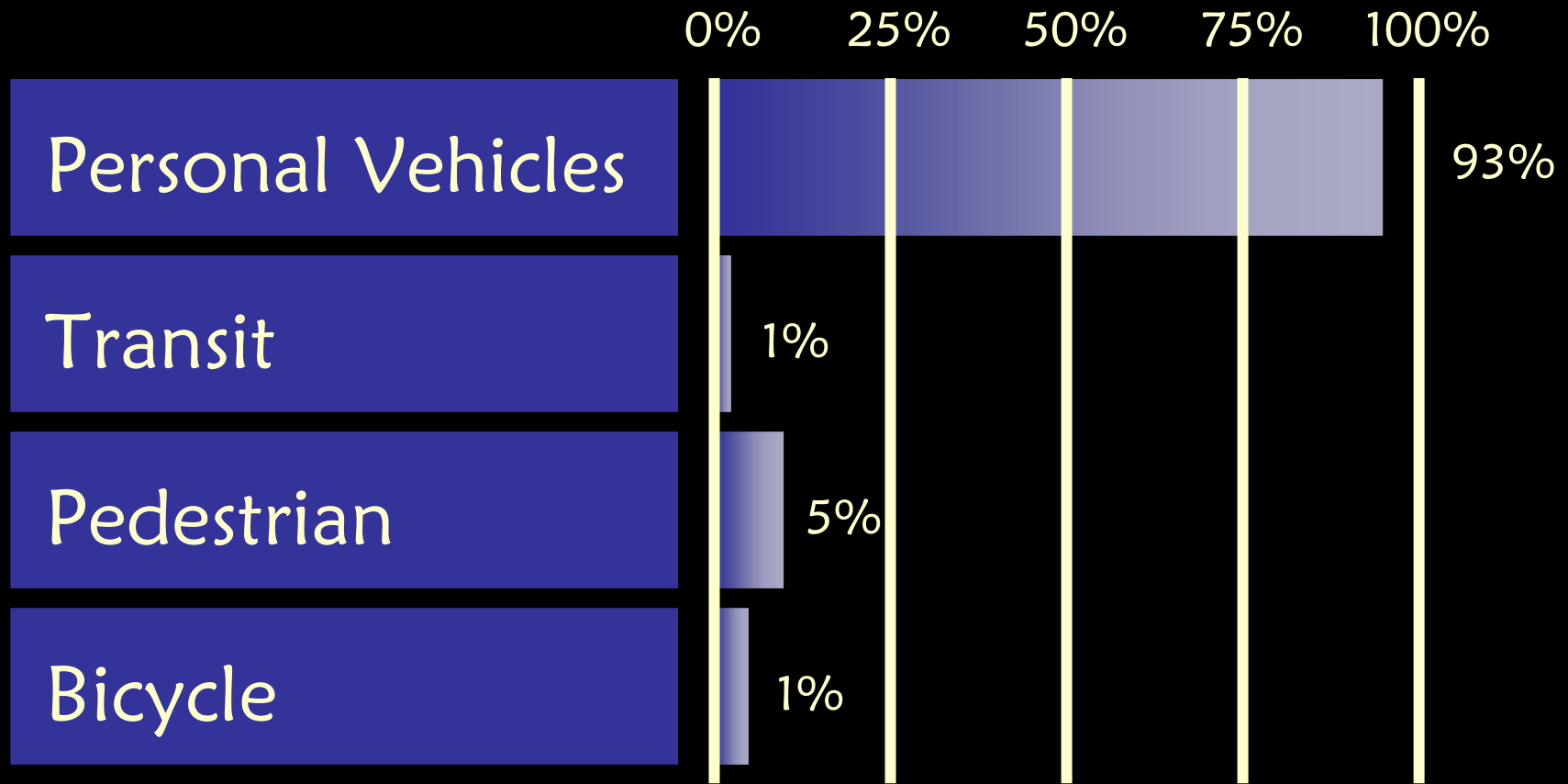


HBW = Home-Based Work (Commuting)

HBO = Home-Based Other (Shopping, Recreation, "Mommy 500")

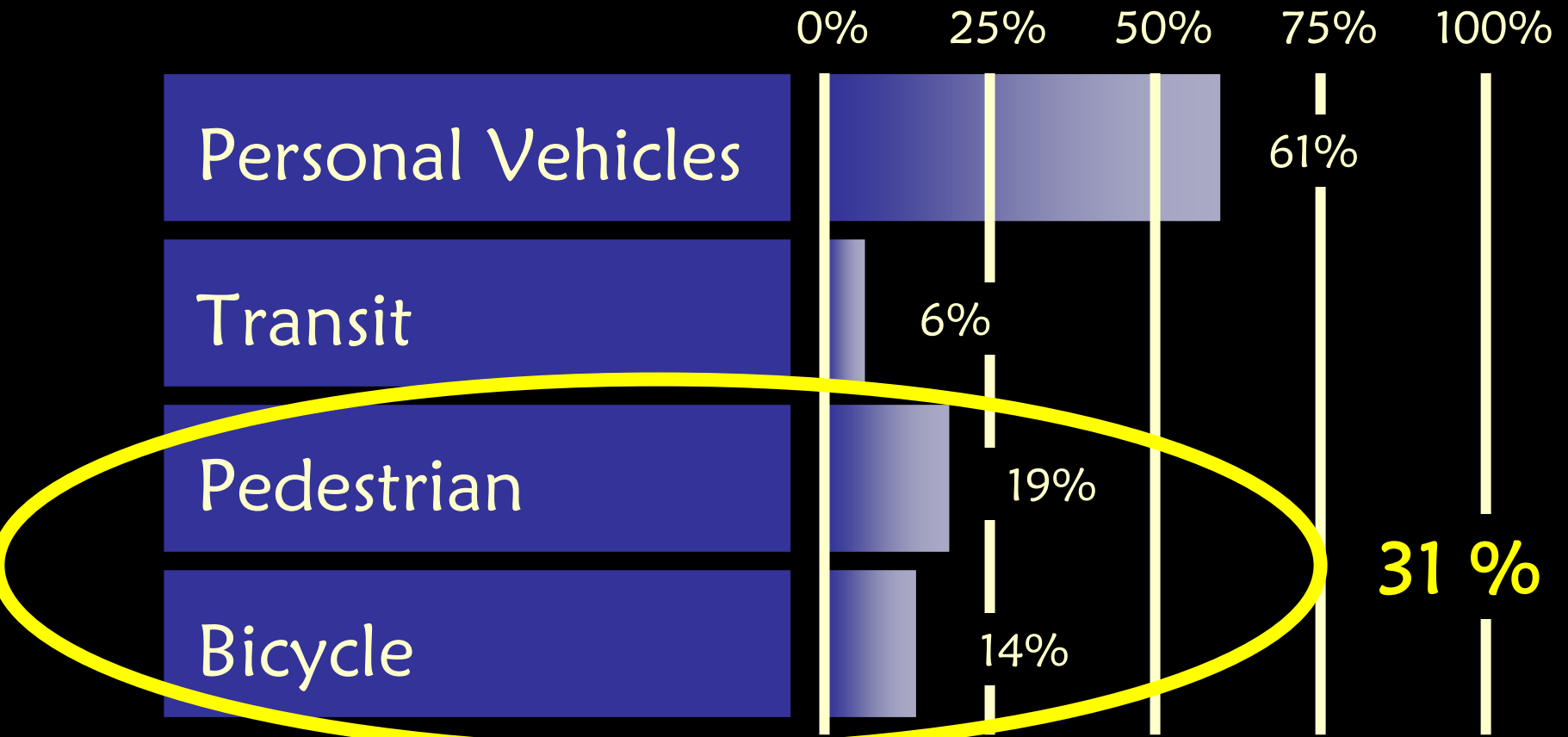
NHB = Mid-Day Trips, Deliveries, Work Trips, Other

Mode Share* – Typical Small City



* % of trips

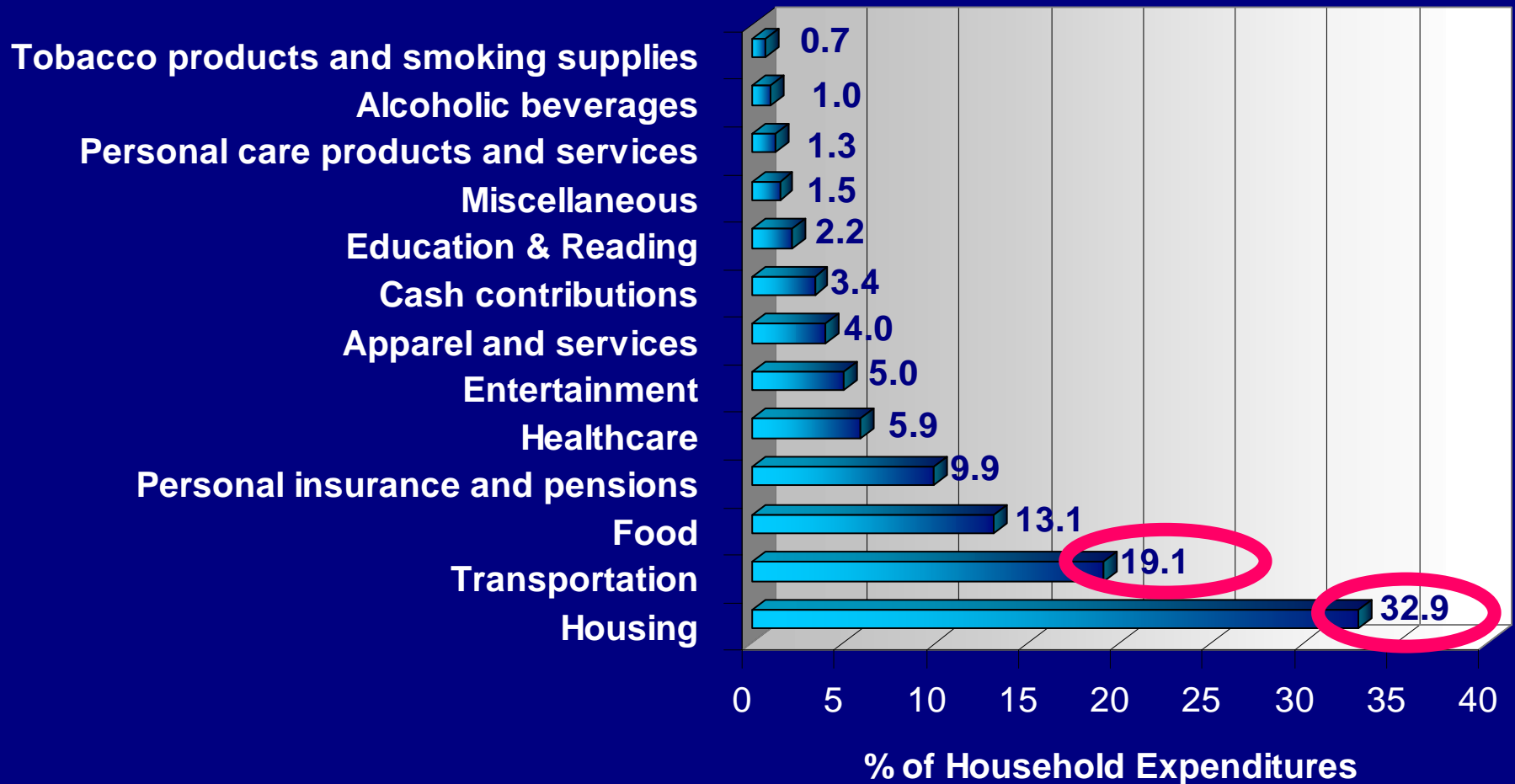
Mode Share* – Boulder



* % of trips



Household Expenditures



Three Car Family

	Mom	Dad	Daughter
Monday	SOV	SOV	SOV
Tuesday	SOV	SOV	SOV
Wednesday	SOV	SOV	SOV
Thursday	SOV	SOV	SOV
Friday	SOV	SOV	SOV
Saturday	--	SOV	--
Sunday	varies	varies	varies

Two Car Family

	Mom	Dad	Daughter
Monday	SOV	Transit	SOV
Tuesday	SOV	SOV	Bike
Wednesday	SOV	Transit	SOV
Thursday	SOV	SOV	Bike
Friday	Bike	Transit	SOV
Saturday	--	SOV	--
Sunday	varies	varies	varies



Next ...

Local Planning

- Pedestrian Environments
- Bicycle & Non-Motorized Networks



Local Planning

- Pedestrian Environments
- Bicycle & Non-Motorized Networks



Pedestrian Environments

Practical Implementation Strategies



Pedestrian Environments

- What are pedestrians?
- Types of pedestrians
- Types of pedestrian environments
- Setting clear priorities
- Distinguishing urban from suburban design
- Understanding the crossings challenge
- Safe routes to school

Types of Walking



Types of Walking

- Rambling
- Utilitarian Walking
- Strolling, Lingerling
- Promenading
- Special Events



Rambling



Charlier Associates, Inc.

Rambling

Redmond



Rambling



Prospect

Upcountry
Maui



Rambling

Prospect



Rambling

Prospect



Rambling

Utilitarian Walking



Charlier Associates, Inc.

Wailuku

Enter
←

First Hawaiian Bank

Utilitarian Walking



Kailua



Utilitarian Walking

A man in a blue t-shirt, light blue jeans, a white baseball cap, and a red backpack is walking on a paved sidewalk. He is holding a blue umbrella under his arm. The sidewalk is bordered by a grassy area and a wooden utility pole on the left. To the right is a multi-lane road with several vehicles, including a white SUV, a green pickup truck, and a black pickup truck. In the background, there are trees and mountains under a cloudy sky. Traffic lights are visible at the intersection.

Upcountry Maui Utilitarian Walking

Utilitarian Walking



Redmond

Strolling & Linger



Charlier Associates, Inc.

Boulder



Strolling, Lingerin

Winter Park, FL



Strolling, Lingerin

Pukalani

R GALLON

WATER VENDING

REVERSE OSMOSIS
ES AVAILABLE IN HARDWARE STORE
878-VEND

PURIFIED WATER

35¢

Per Gallon

Reverse Osmosis

MONEY
REMOVED
NIGHTLY

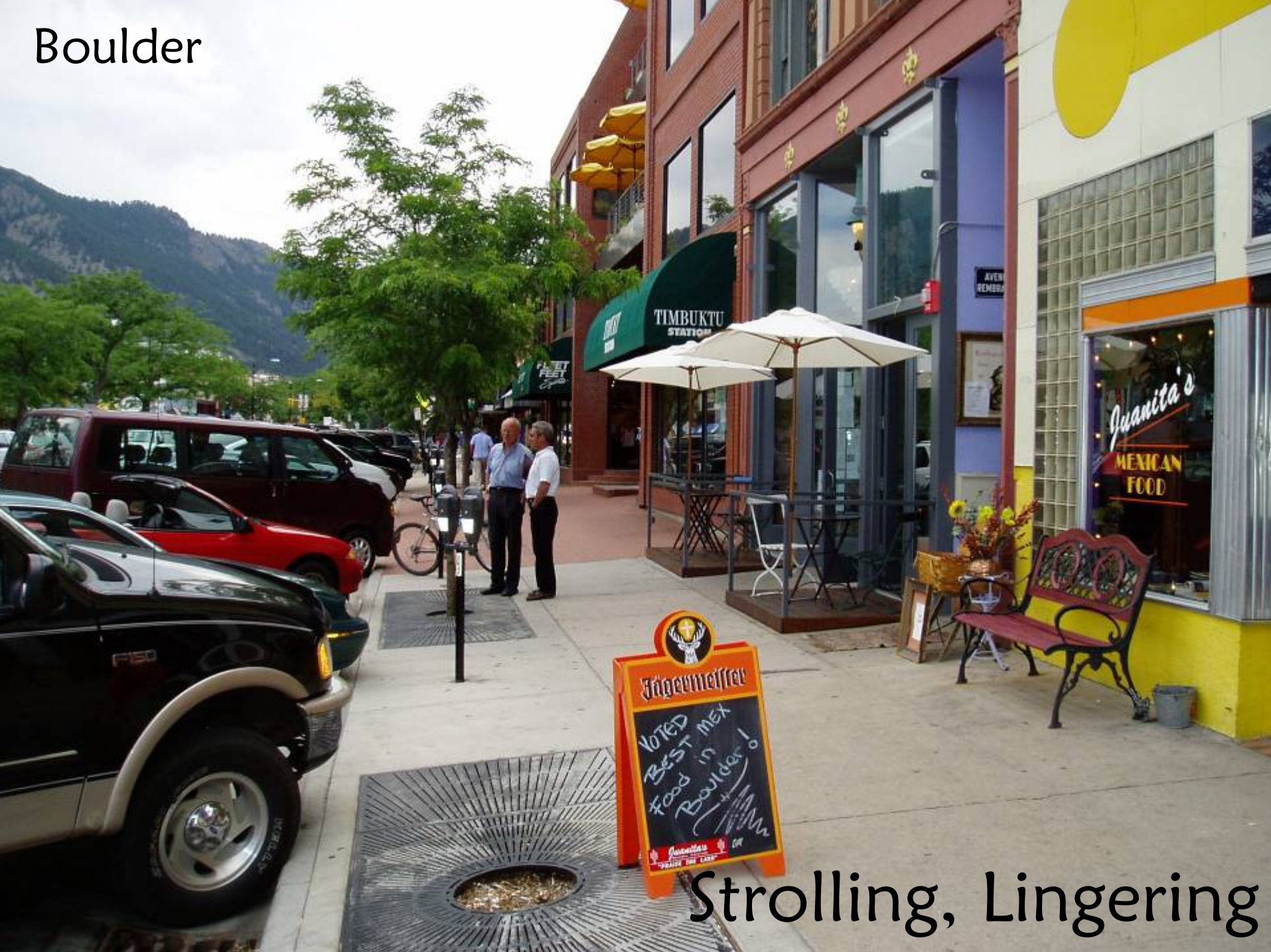
35¢

ay Mo

me
25¢
free

Strolling, Lingerin

Boulder



Strolling, Lingerin

Promenade



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Promenade



Boulder

Special Events



Charlier Associates, Inc.

Boulder



Special Events



Boulder

Special Events

The Pedestrian Environment



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The Street Room







Elements of the Street

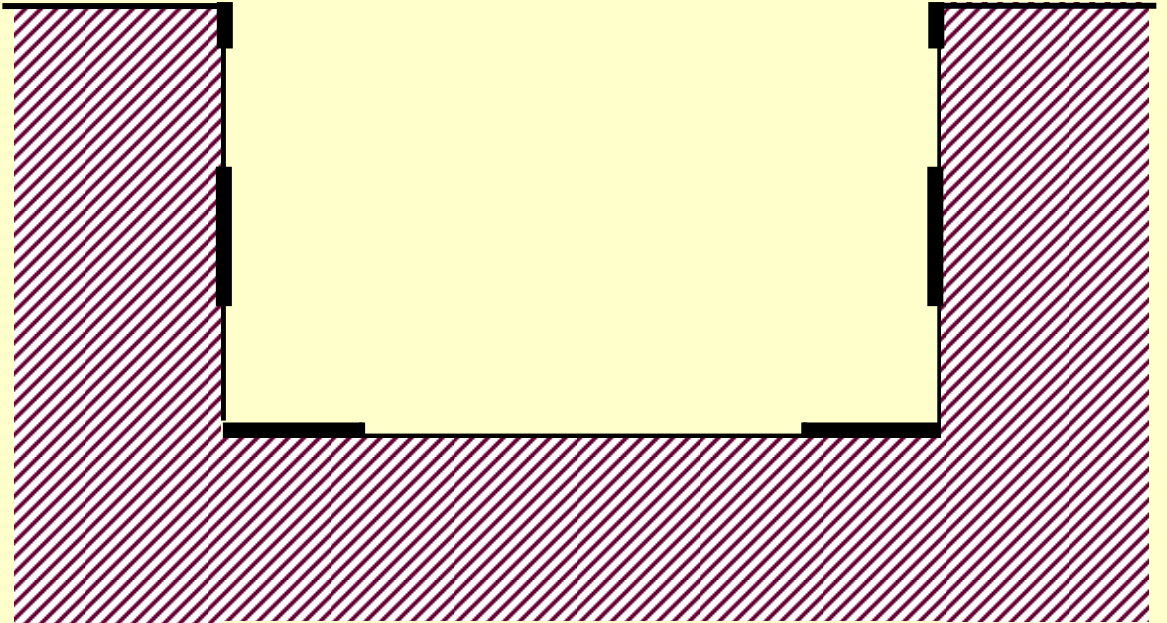
1. Street Wall

2. Pedestrian Realm

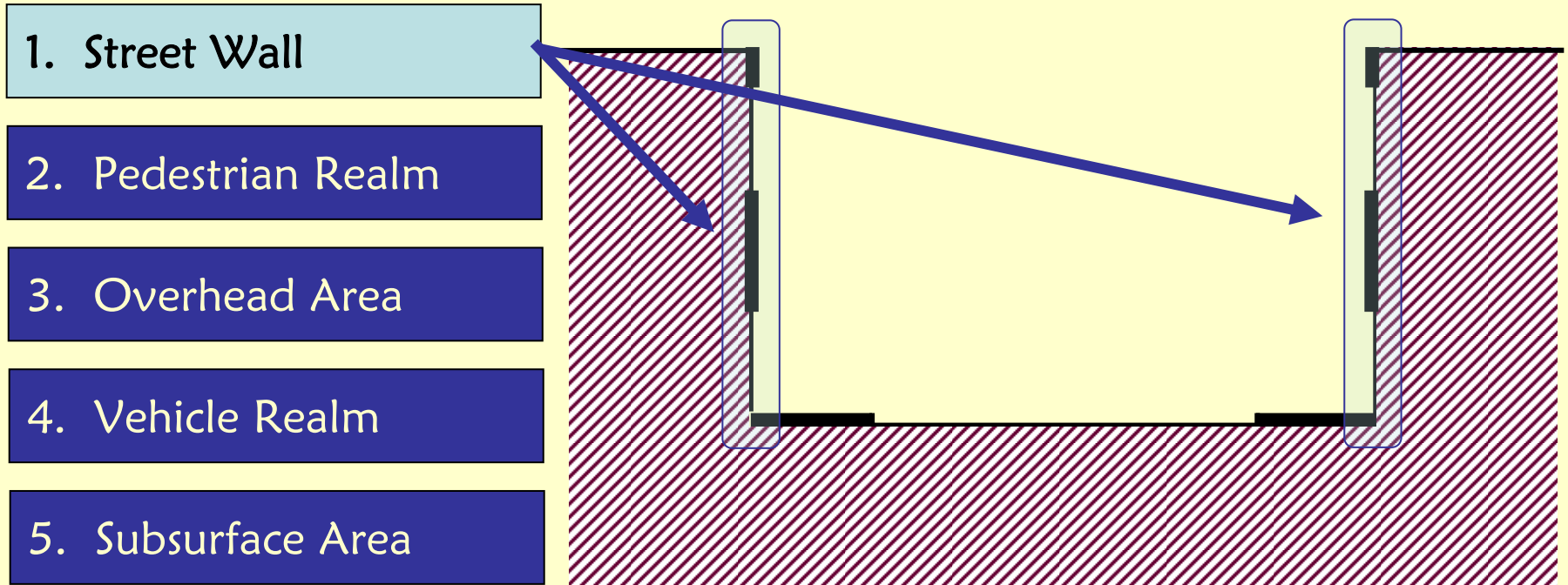
3. Overhead Area

4. Vehicle Realm

5. Subsurface Area



Elements of the Street



Elements of the Street

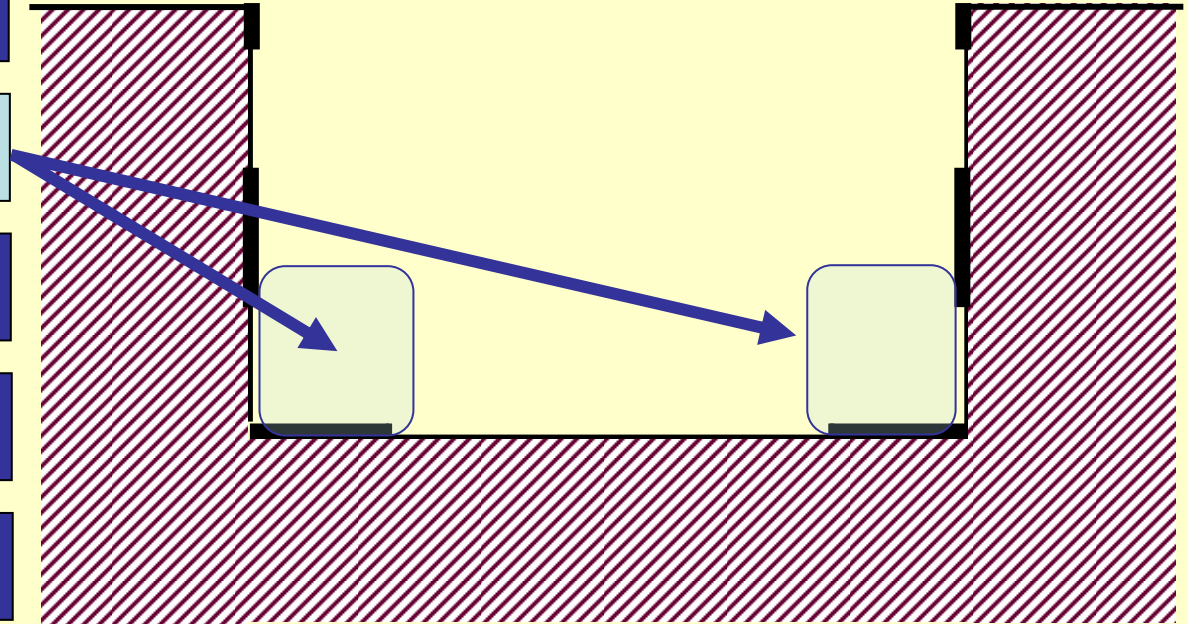
1. Street Wall

2. Pedestrian Realm

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5. Subsurface Area



Elements of the Street

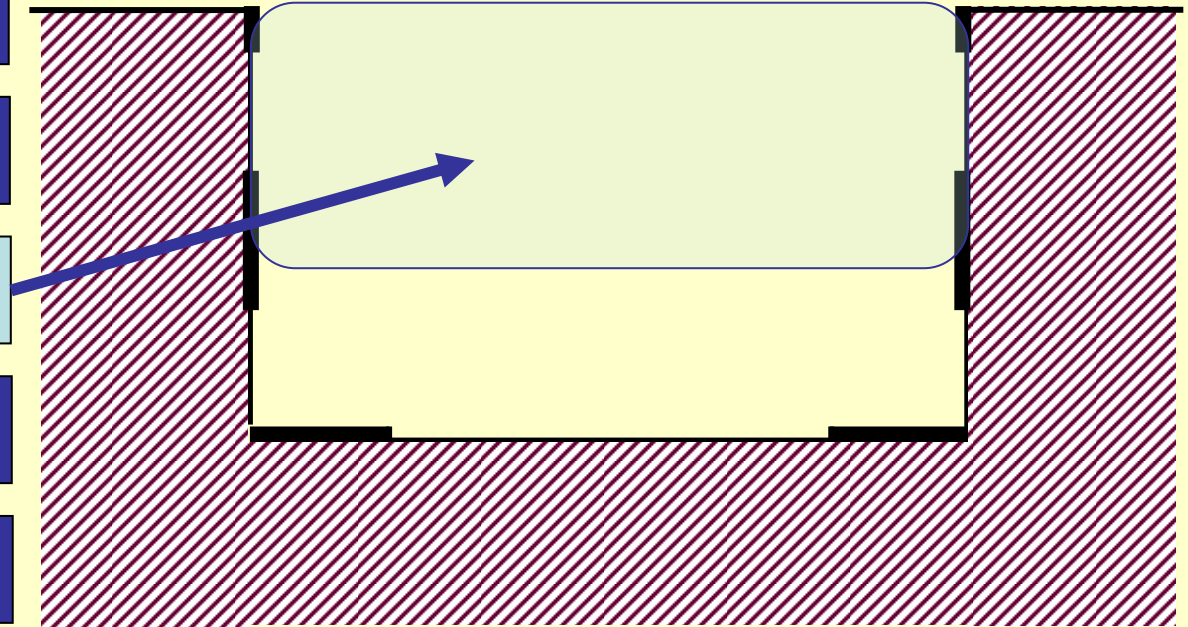
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4. Vehicle Realm

5. Subsurface Area



Elements of the Street

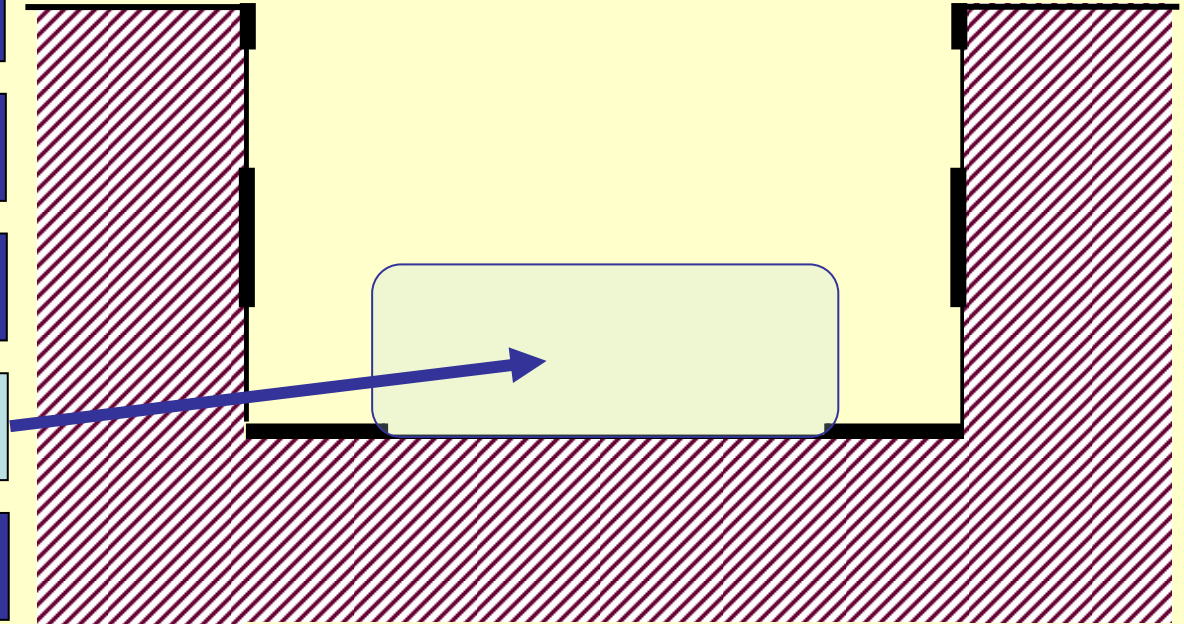
1. Street Wall

2. Pedestrian Realm

3. Overhead Area

4. Vehicle Realm

5. Subsurface Area



Elements of the Street

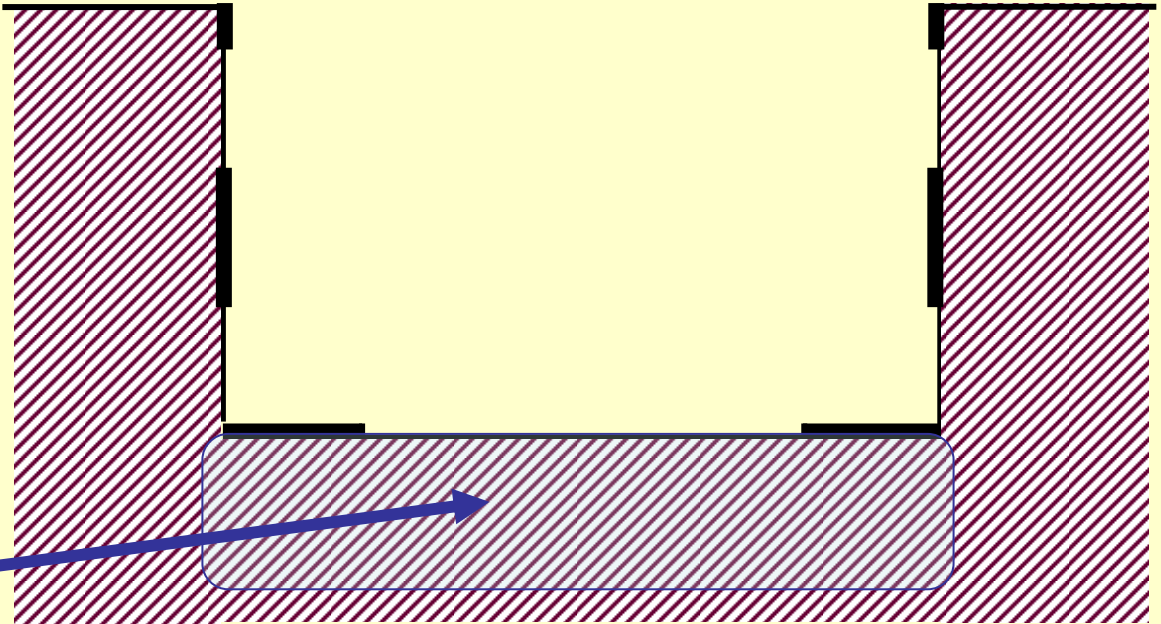
1. Street Wall

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3. Overhead Area

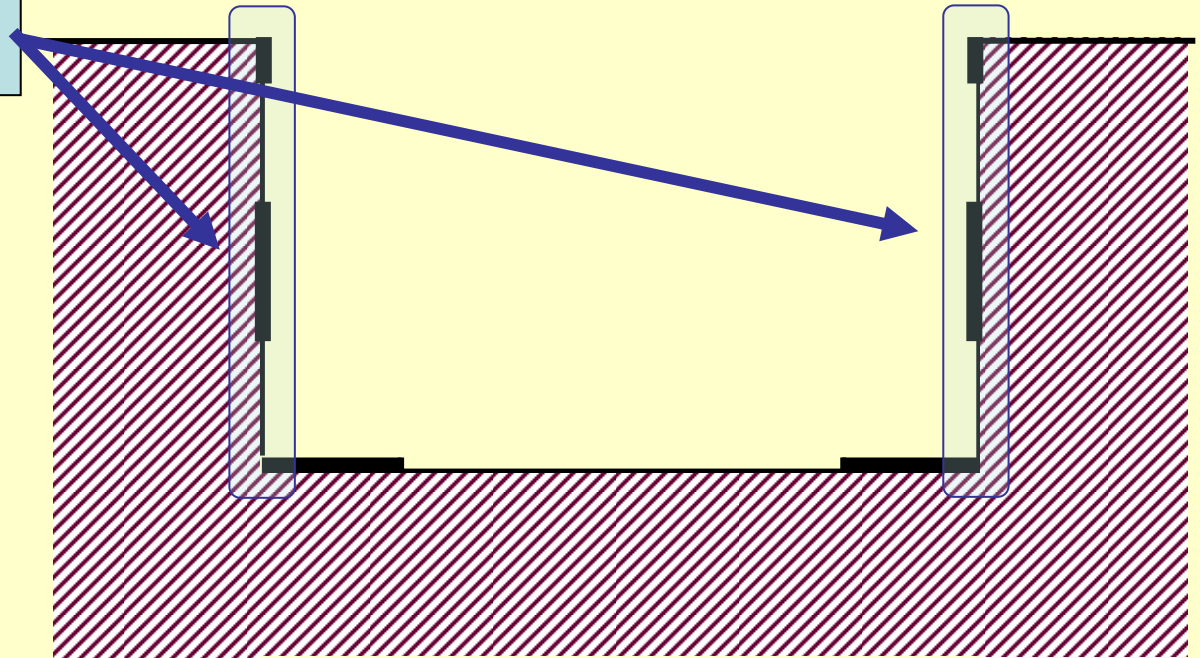
4. Vehicle Realm

5. Subsurface Area



Characteristics of Street Elements

1. Street Wall



Characteristics:

Height

Building Articulation

Entry Frequency

Urban Scale

Transparency/Glazing

Canopies & Arcades











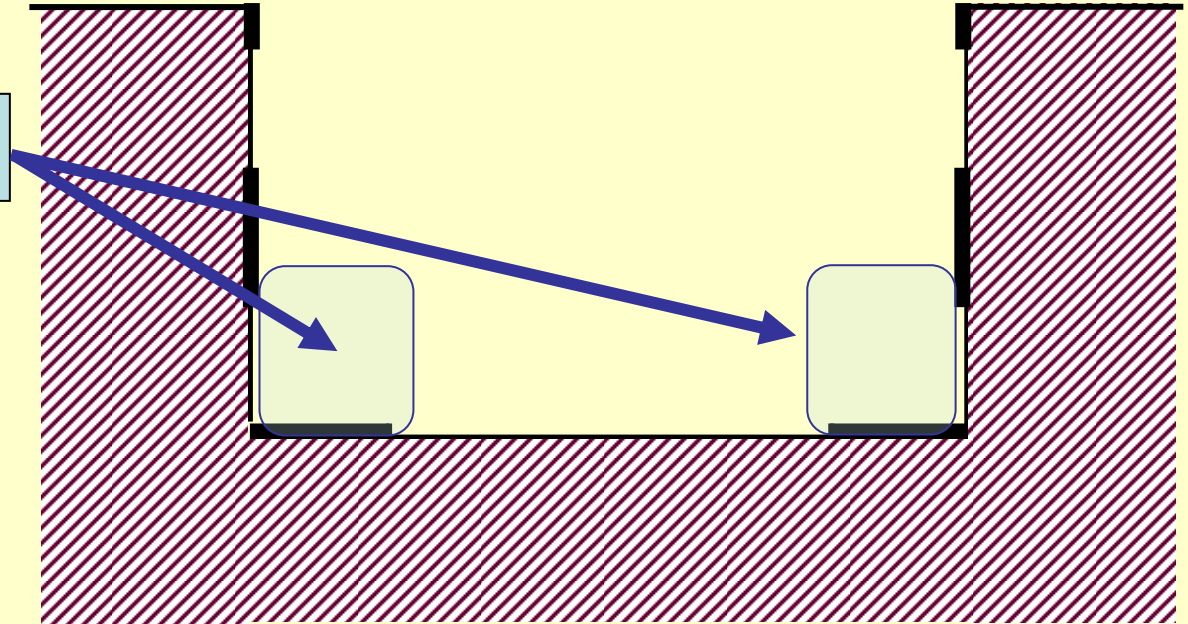
Santa Fe

Victor



Characteristics of Street Elements

2. Pedestrian Realm



Characteristics:

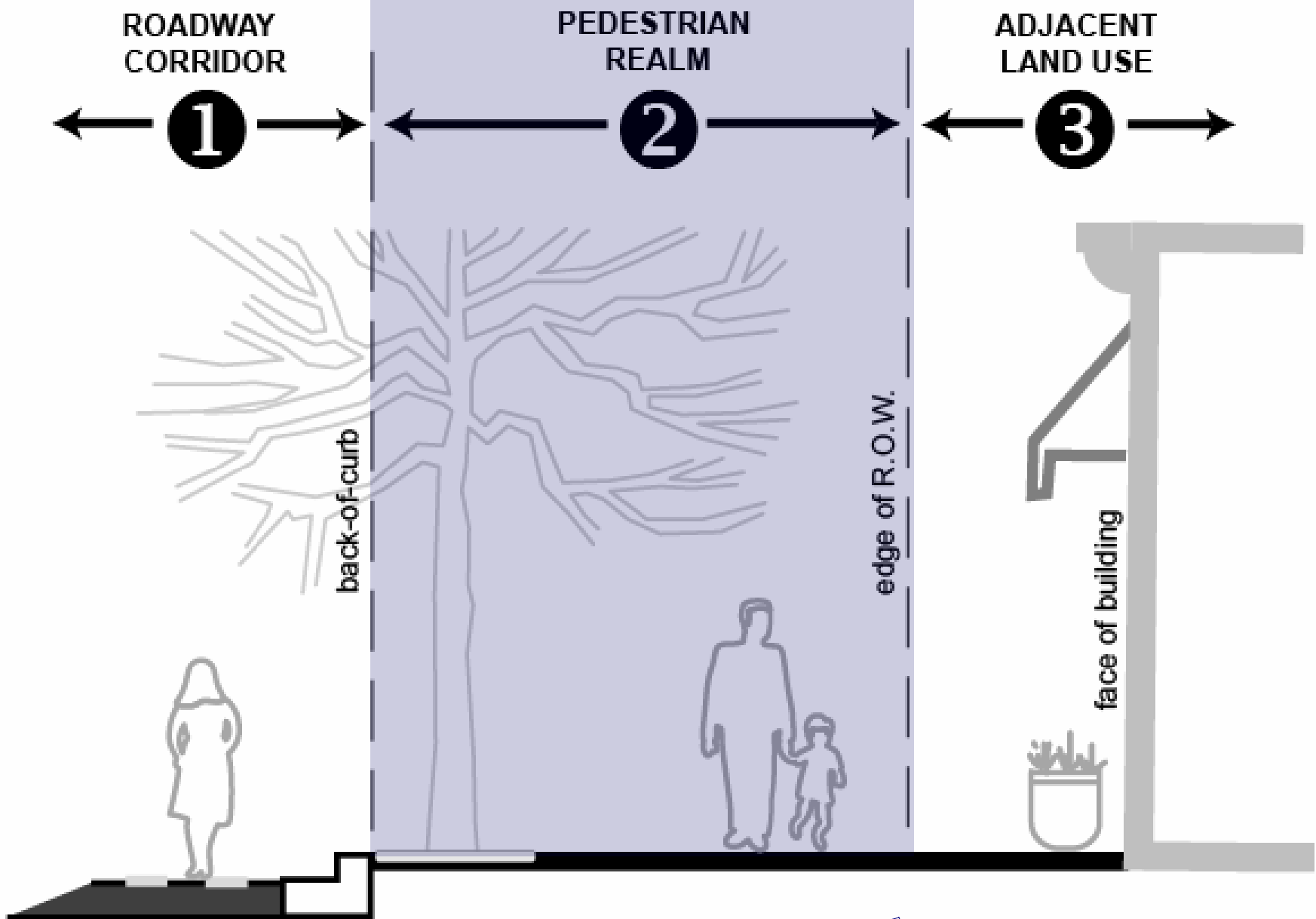
Cross Section

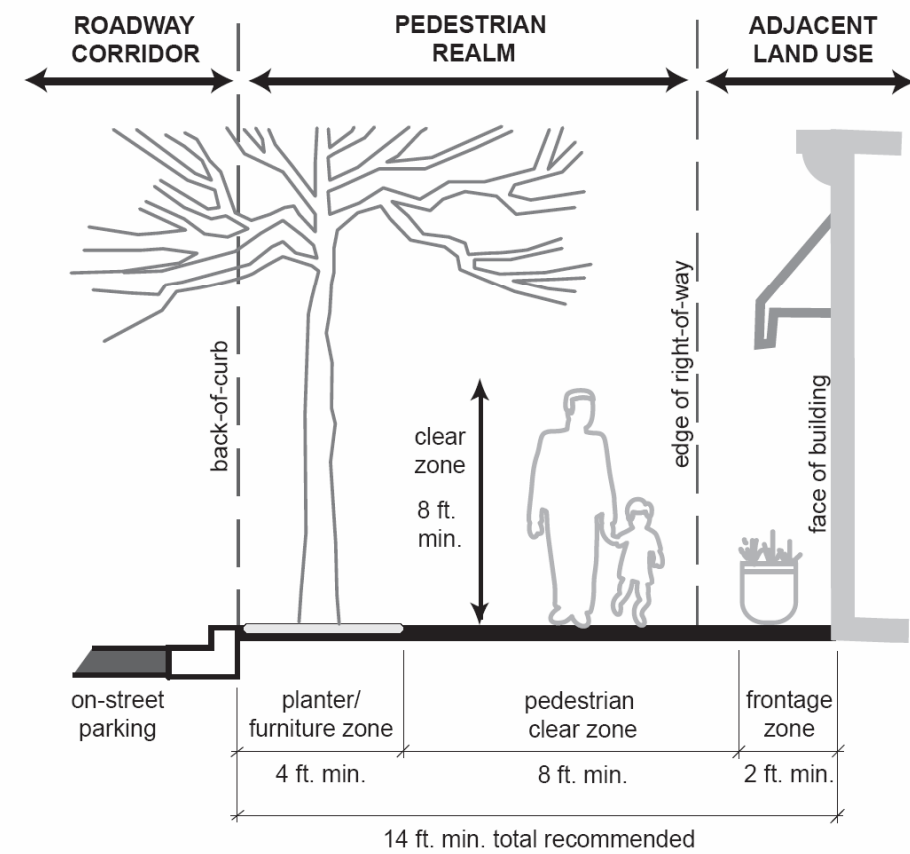
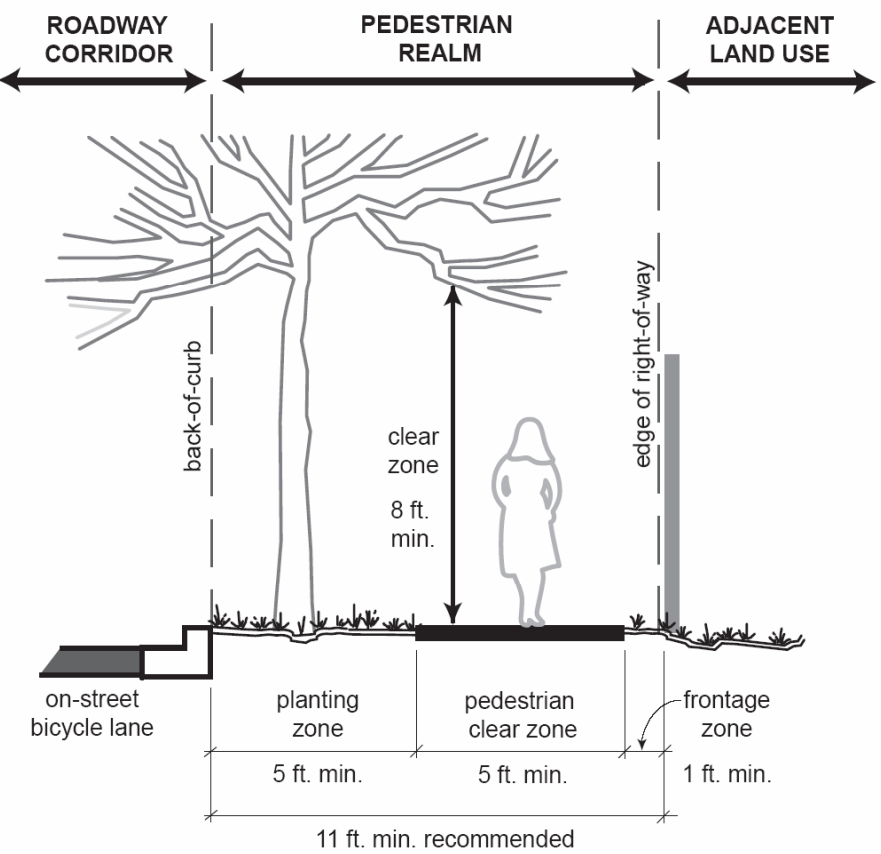
Amenities

Street Trees

Canopies & Arcades

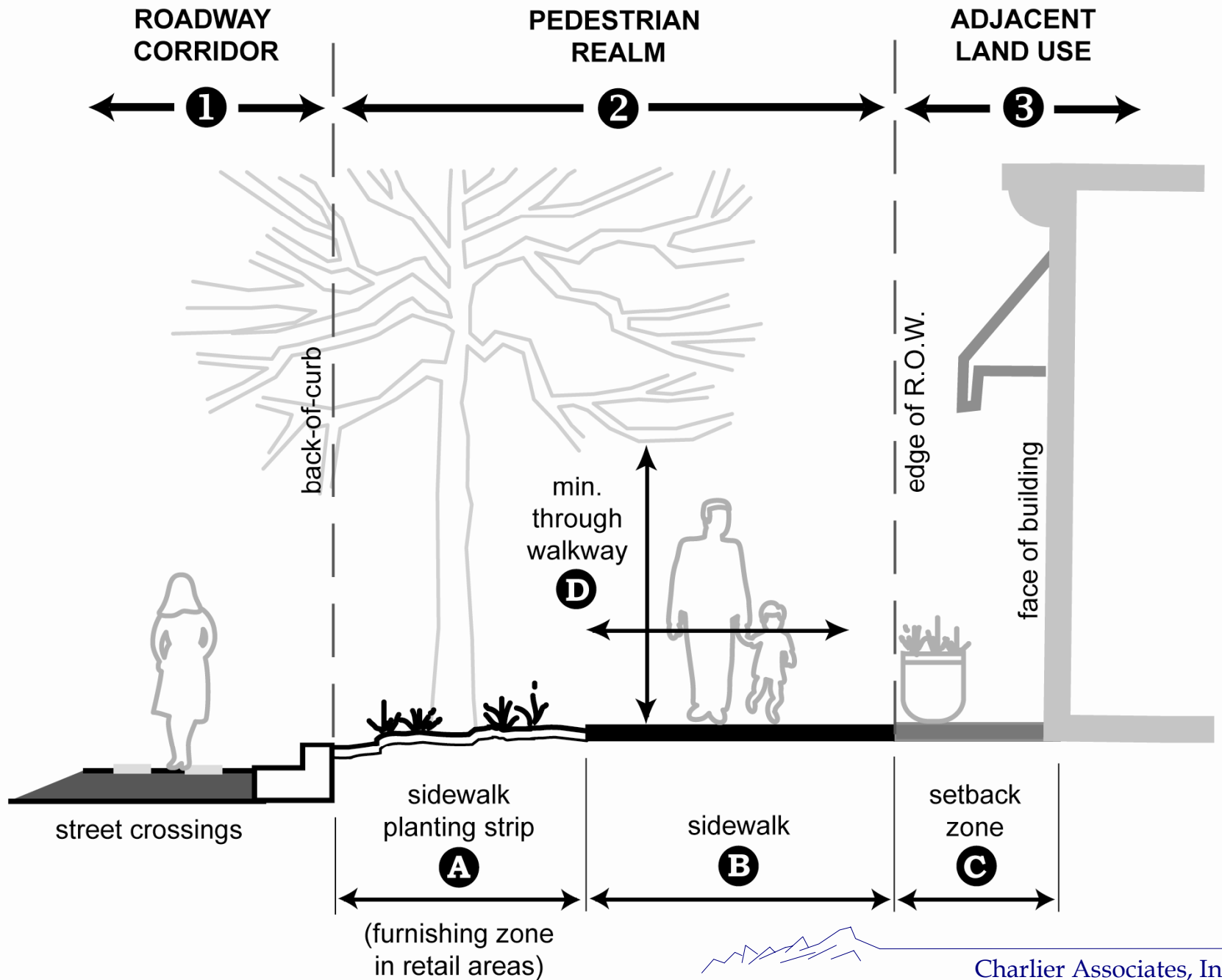
Crosswalks

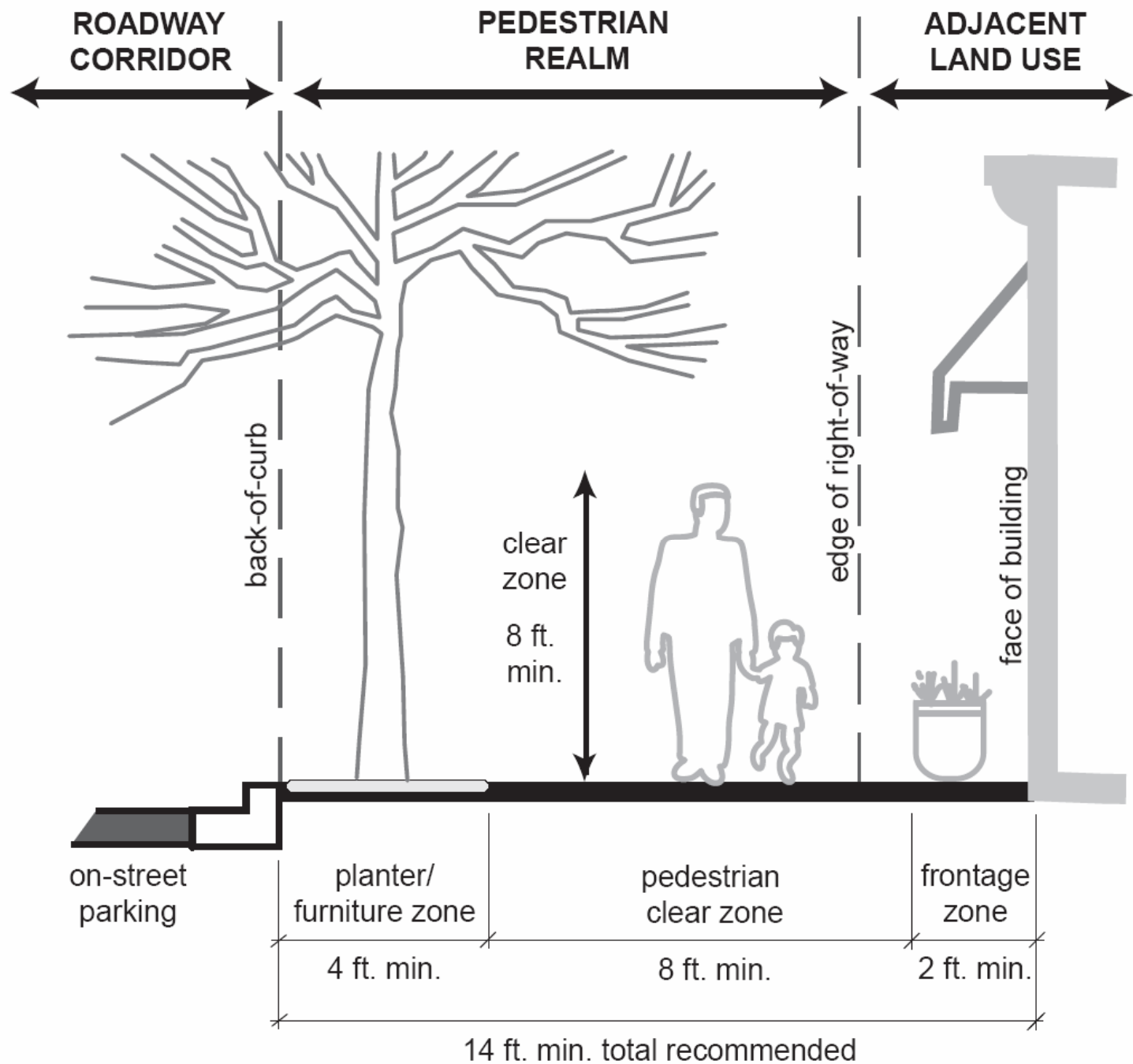






Longmont







NO PARKING
2:00 AM
TO 5:00 AM

2 HR
PARKING
8:00 AM
TO 6:00 PM
WEEKDAYS

CHALKBOARD SIGN
TEXT: "SOMEONE'S BEEN HERE
AND THEY'VE BEEN HERE
FOR A LONG TIME"

Longmont



Boulder

Boulder



Kailua



Kailua



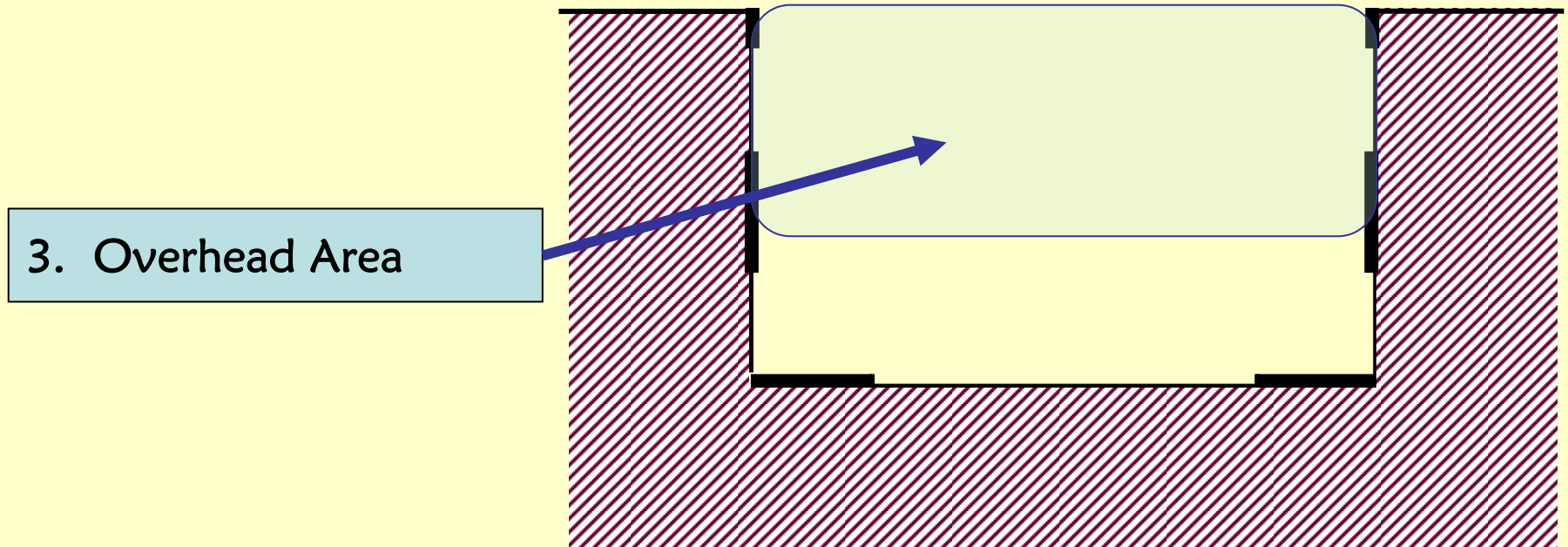
Driggs





Bellows Falls

Characteristics of Street Elements



Characteristics:

Utilities

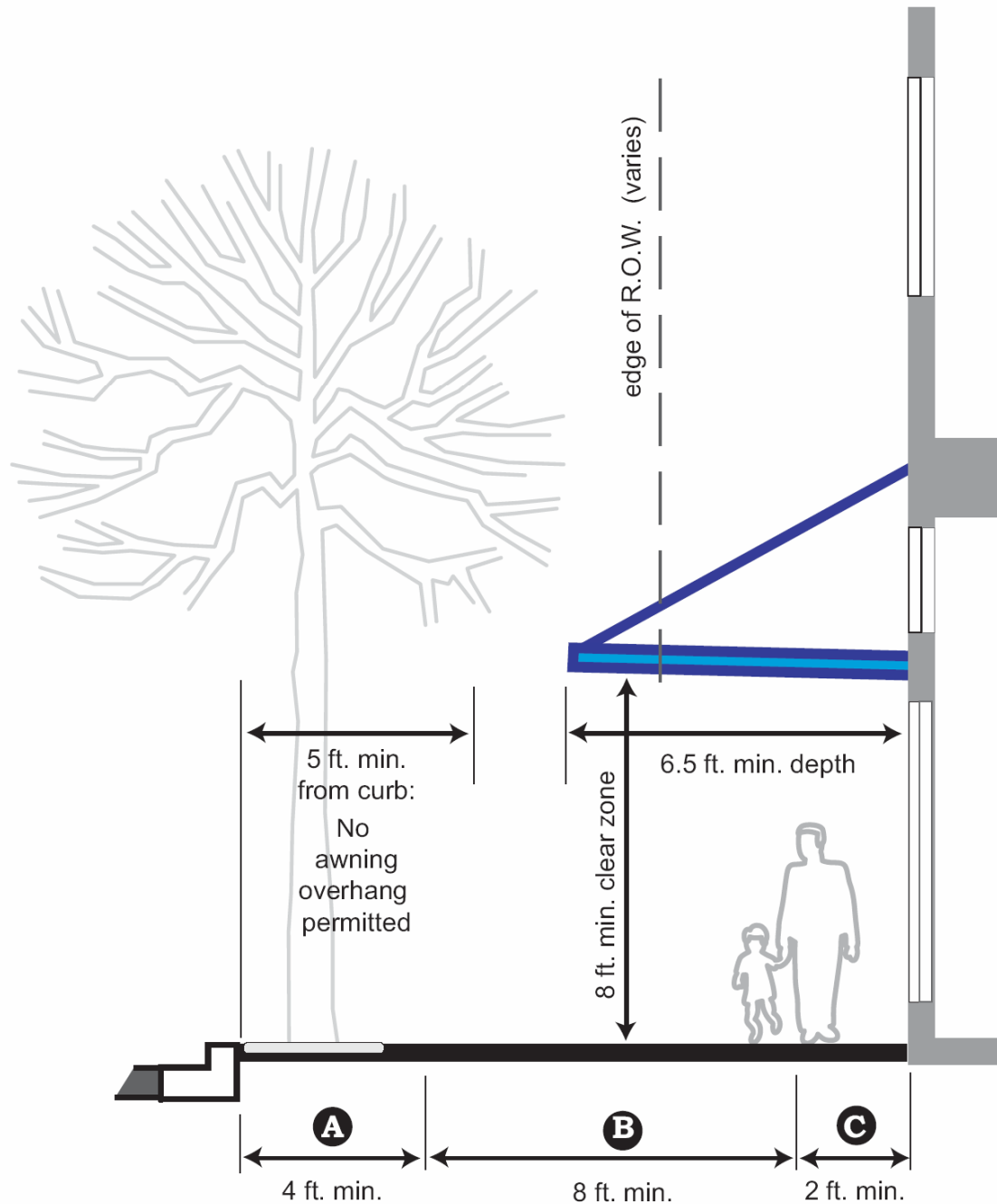
Street Trees

Lighting

Canopies & Arcades



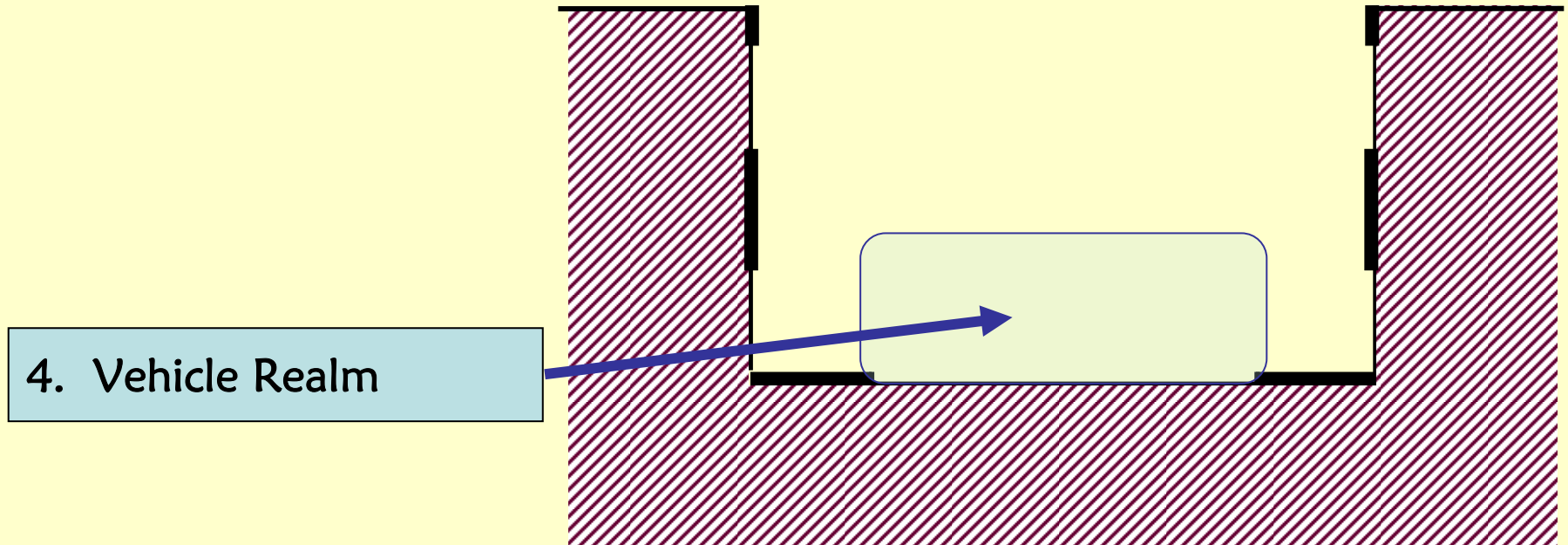
Boulder





Boulder

Characteristics of Street Elements



Characteristics:

Number of Lanes

On-Street Parking

Traffic Volume

Lane Width

Traffic Speed

Traffic Control Systems

Traffic Buffering



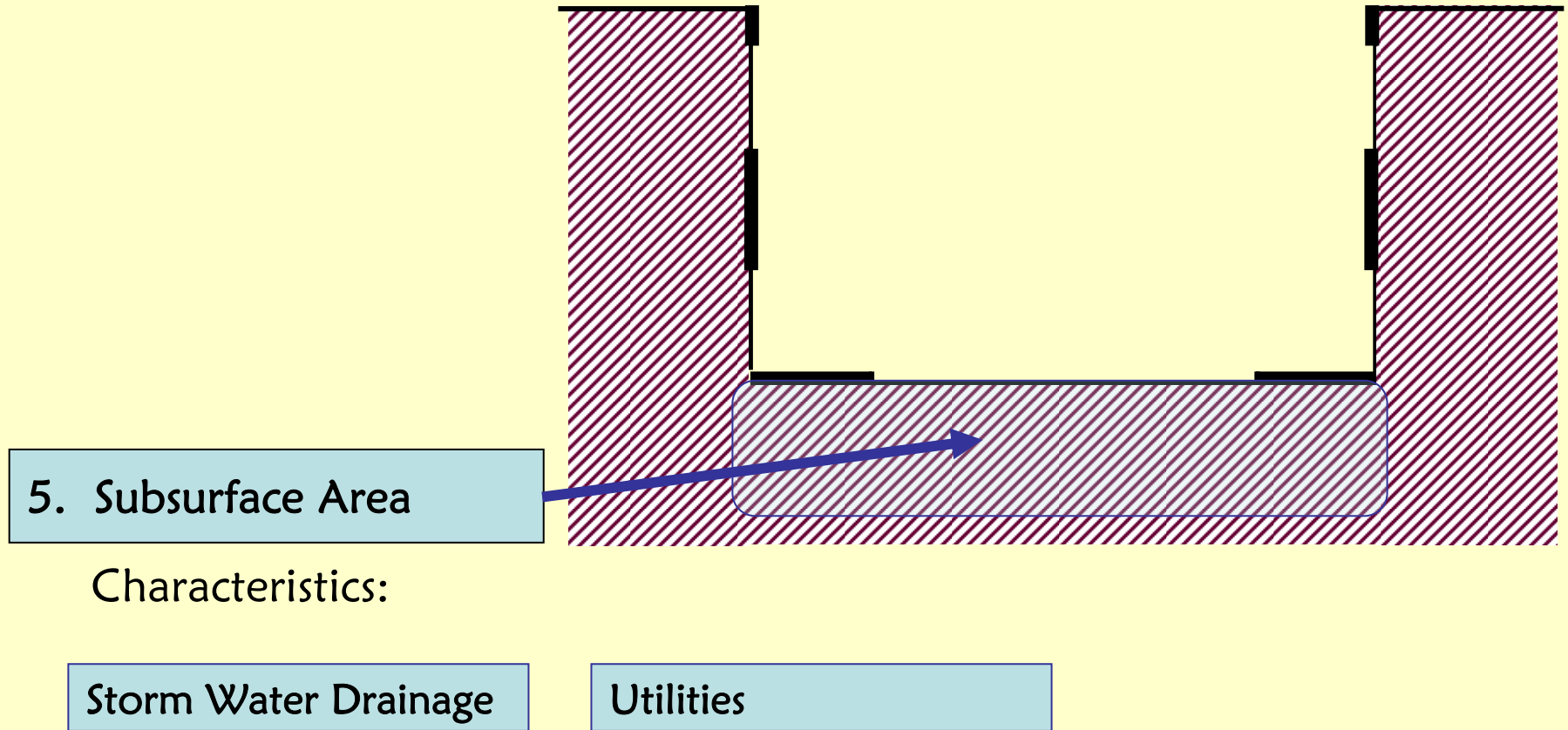
Bainbridge Island



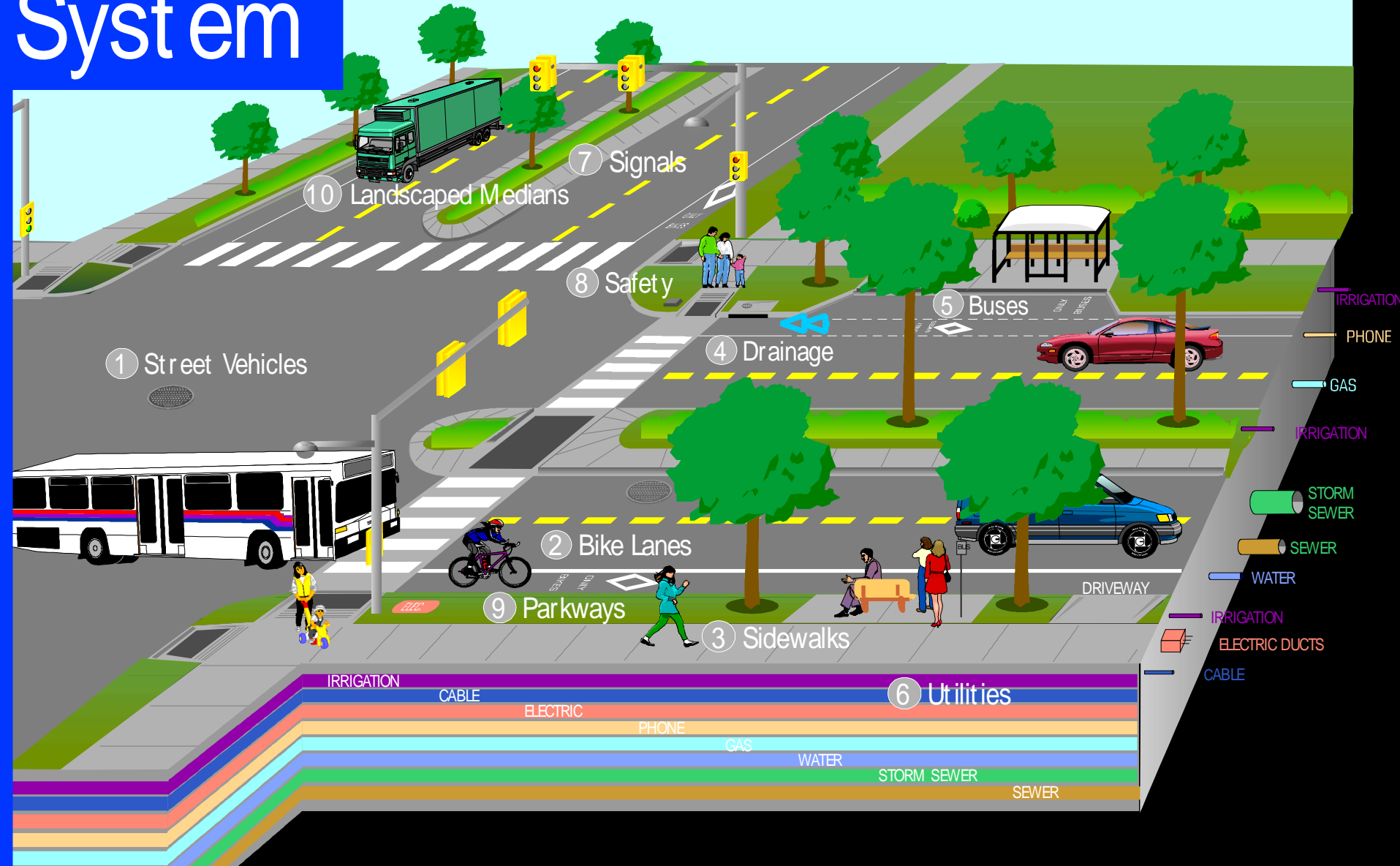
Boulder



Characteristics of Street Elements



Street System



Urban Scale

Urban Design Concepts

Well Designed Density



Well Designed Density



Neighborhood Commercial Center



Transit-Oriented Areas



Industrial Sites



Pedestrian Environments

“Pedestrian Friendly”

Pedestrian Environment Continuum



Pedestrian Place/District

- Mixed use with retail
- Gathering place – identifiable as a PLACE
- Significant pedestrian presence
- Motor vehicles present, do not dominate
- Supportive transportation required (parking, transit, bike)



Pedestrian Place



Boulder

Miami Beach, FL



Pedestrian Place

Pedestrian Supportive

- Mixed use including residential
- May include gathering PLACES
- Pedestrians present at busy times
- Motor vehicles present, do not dominate



Redmond



Pedestrian Supportive

Mt. Vernon, IA

Pedestrian Supportive



Longmont



Pedestrian Supportive

Boulder



Pedestrian Supportive

Pedestrian Tolerant

- All land uses except freeway & certain special uses (airport runway, garbage dump, etc.)
- Utilitarian walking & rambling only
- Motor vehicles present, may tend to dominate



Redmond

Pedestrian Tolerant



Longmont



Pedestrian Tolerant

Pedestrian Tolerant

Maui



Maui



Pedestrian Tolerant

Pedestrian Intolerant

- Any land use
- Little or no walking
- Motor vehicles dominate
- Unsafe, unpleasant



Longmont



Pedestrian Intolerant

Longmont

Pedestrian Intolerant



Maui



Pedestrian Intolerant

Anywhere, USA



Pedestrian Intolerant

Maui



Pedestrian Intolerant

Flagstaff, AZ



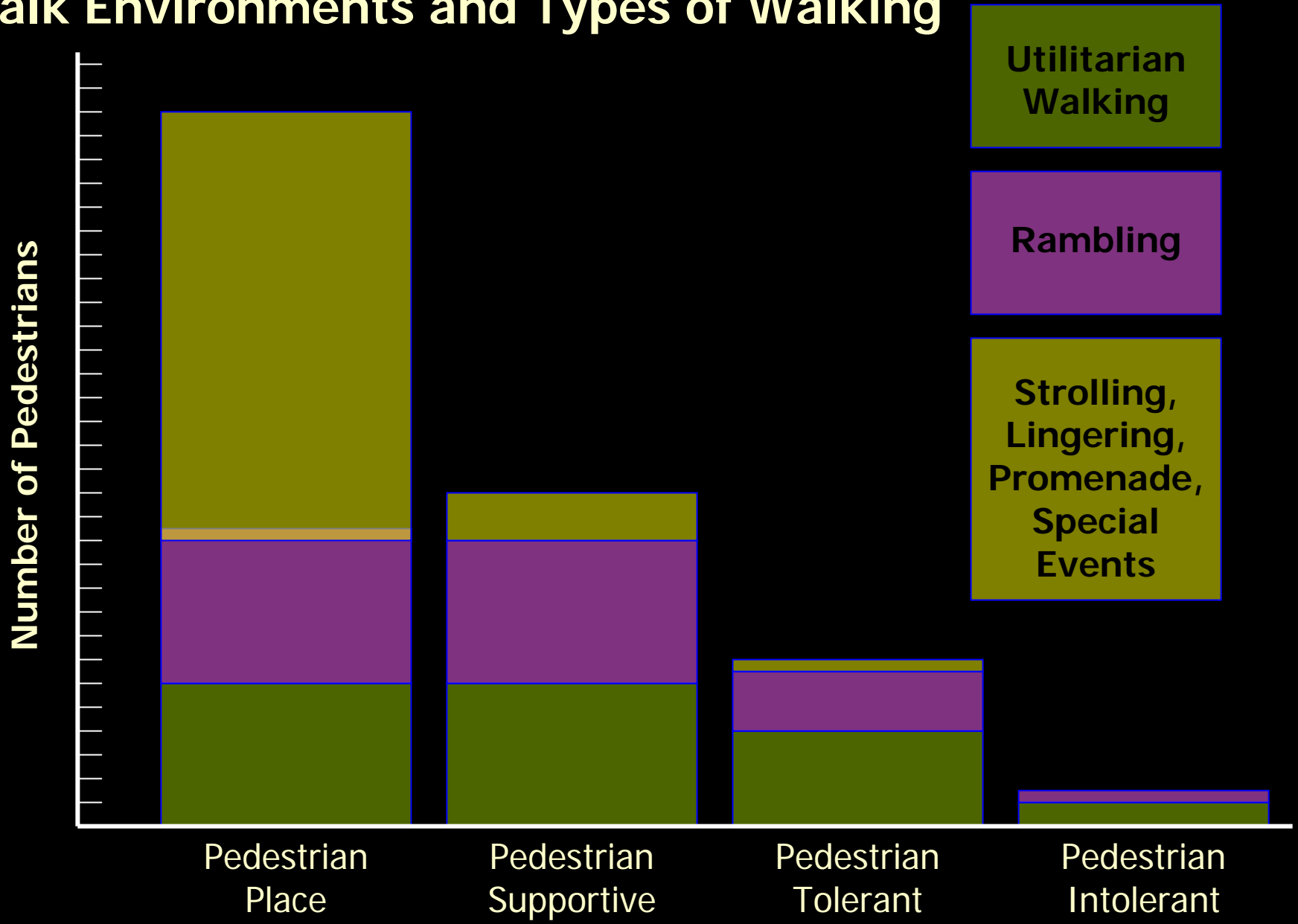
Pedestrian Tolerant

Pedestrian Intolerant



Flagstaff, AZ

Walk Environments and Types of Walking



Practical Pedestrian Strategies

- Focus public investment in high priority pedestrian districts and school routes
- Adopt “complete streets” design standards
 - Private development
 - Public works projects (context sensitive)
- Apply concurrency/adequate public facility requirements to development projects
- Designate “safe routes to school”
- Get serious about maintenance

Setting Priorities

Practical Implementation Strategies





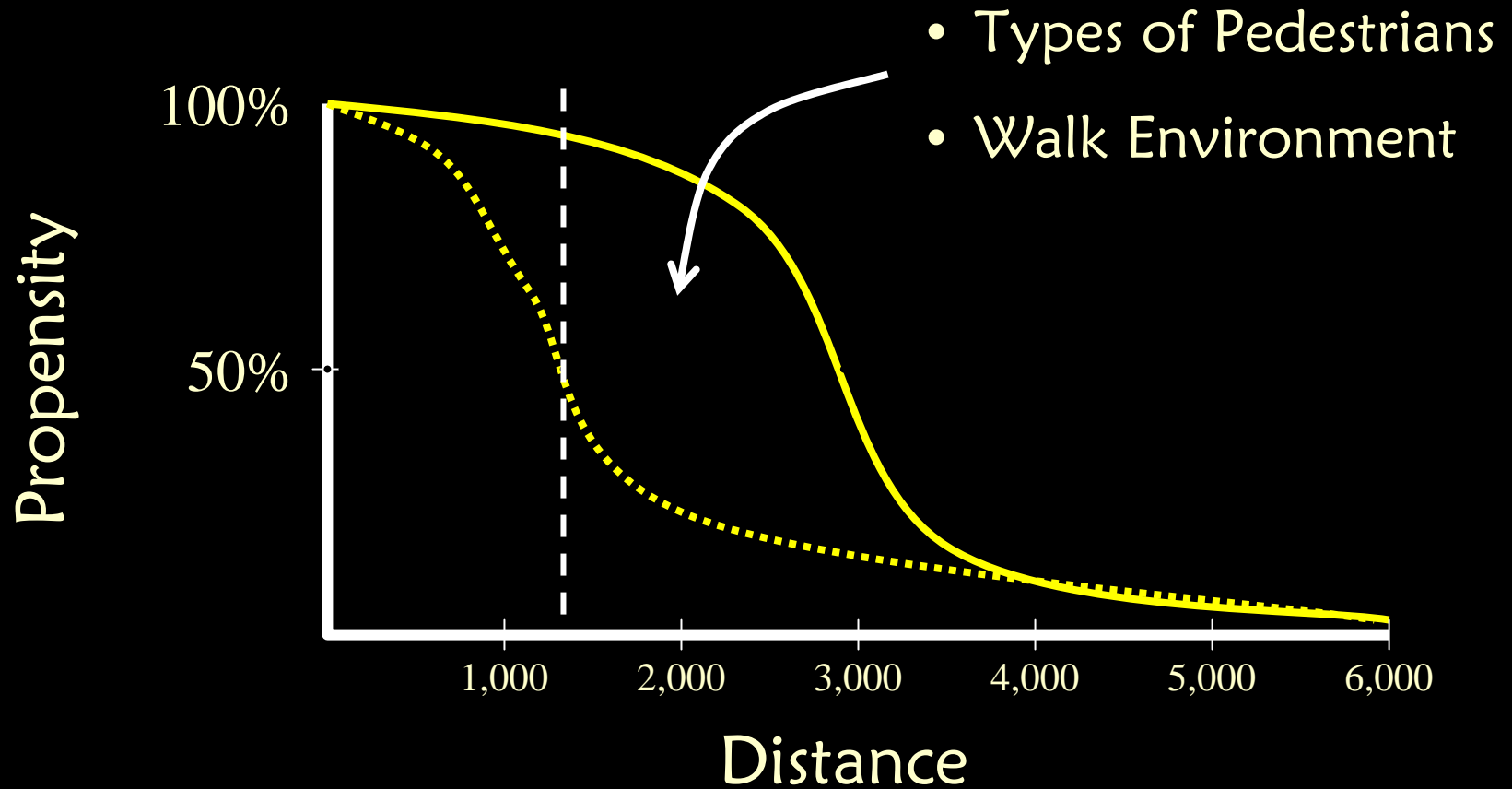
SPEED
LIMIT
35

Boulder

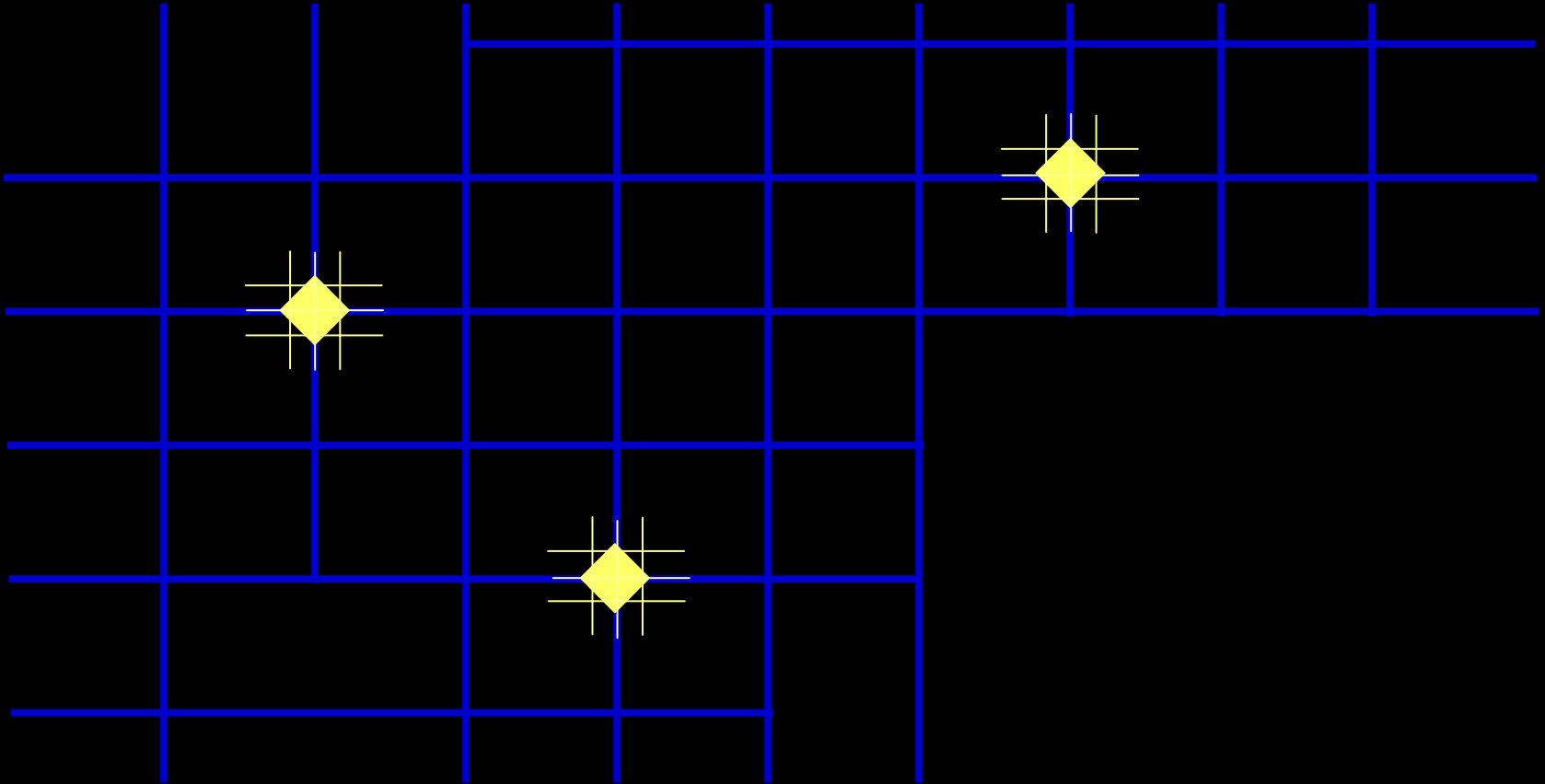


Boulder

Pedestrian Walk Distance



Real-World Pedestrian Structure (Nodes and Corridors)





Winter Park

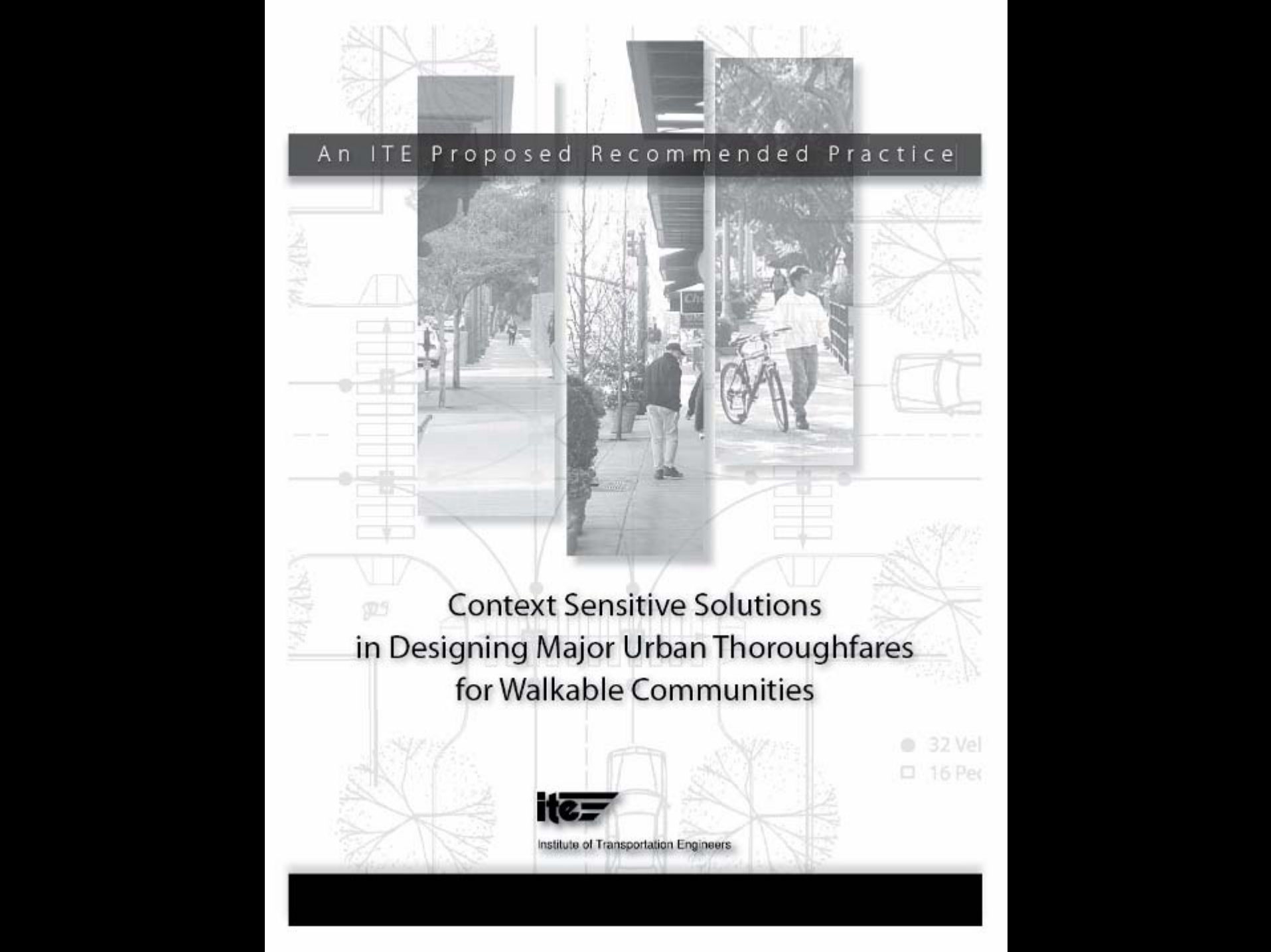


Complete Streets – Design Standards

Practical Implementation Strategies



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An ITE Proposed Recommended Practice

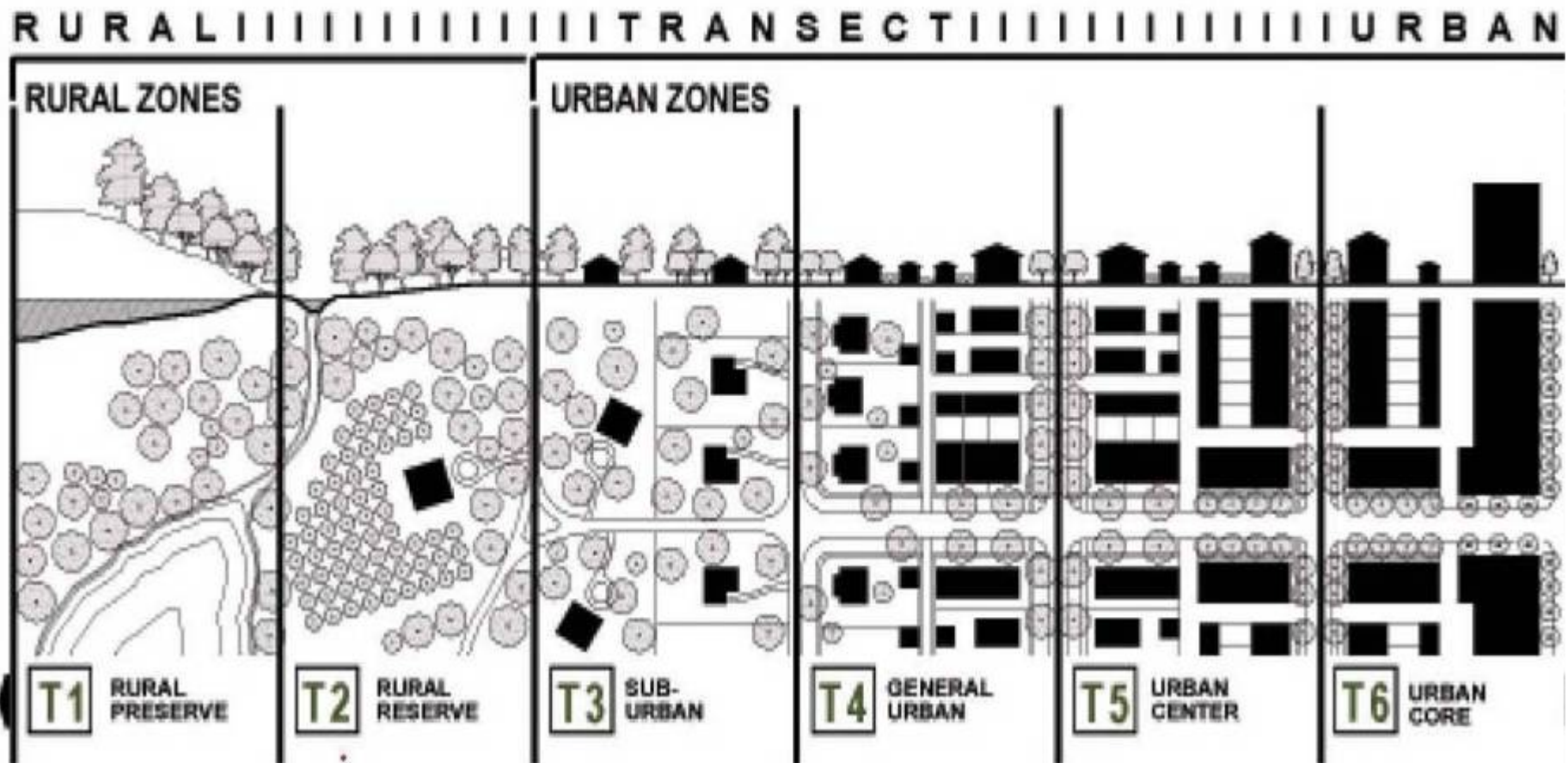
Context Sensitive Solutions
in Designing Major Urban Thoroughfares
for Walkable Communities



Institute of Transportation Engineers

● 32 Vel
□ 16 Per

Design Reflecting Context




Pedestrian & Streetscape Guide

Sponsored by the
Georgia
Department
of
Transportation



September 2003

Prepared by:
Otak, Inc. 

Top 3 Pedestrian Design Issues

1. Continuous sidewalks – both sides of street
2. Street crossings
 - Shorten crossings
 - Slow traffic
3. Angled curb ramps

1. Continuous Sidewalks



Sidewalks should be on both sides of the street and continuous



2. Street Crossings





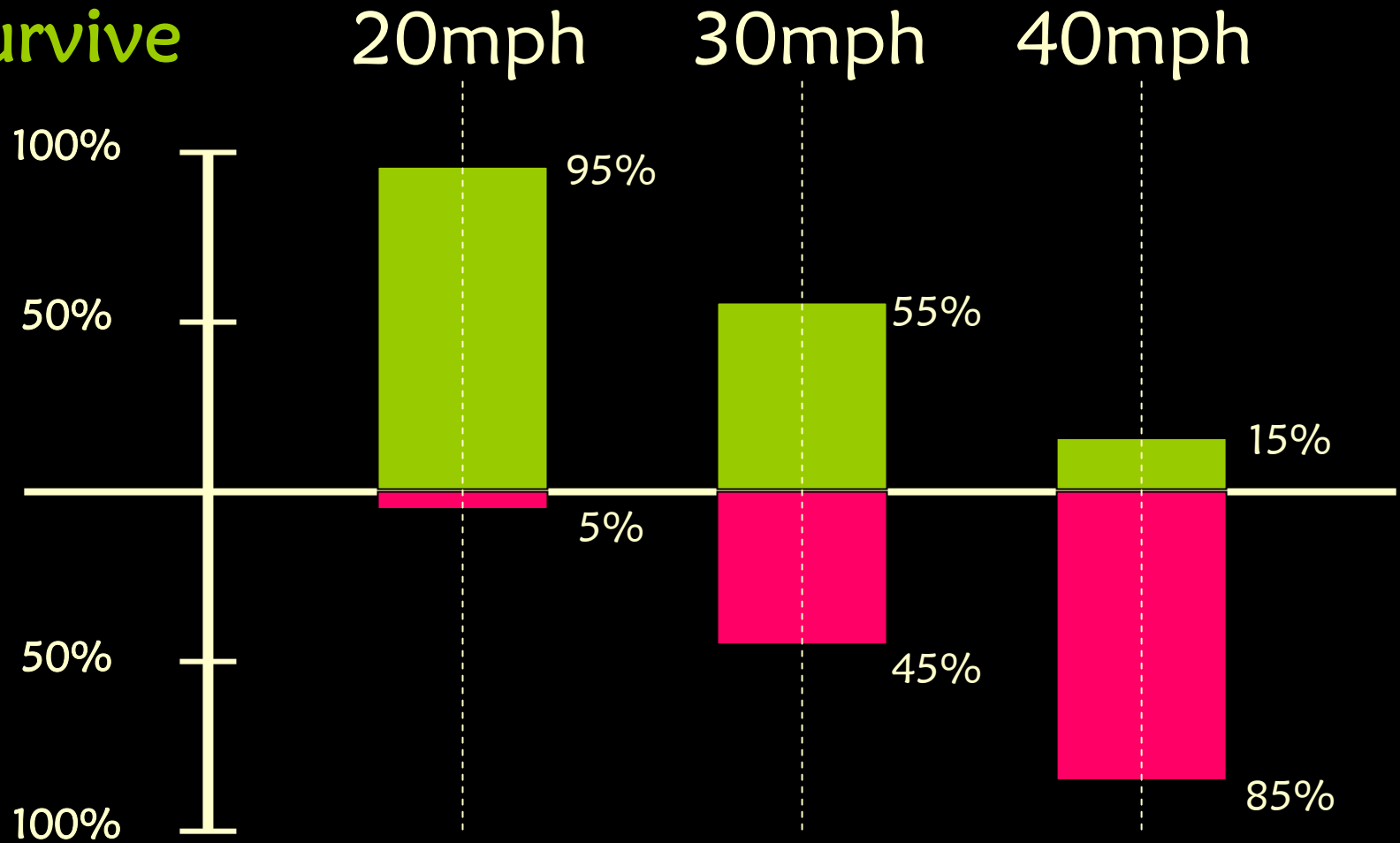
Aurora



Aurora

Pedestrian Survival Rates – Vehicle Speeds

% survive



% die



Driggs



Pedestrian Crossing Time

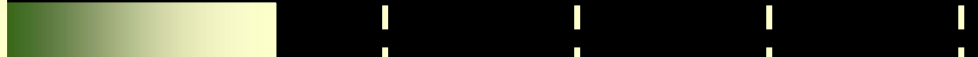
Curb Extensions: **YES**

Lane Width: **12 ft**

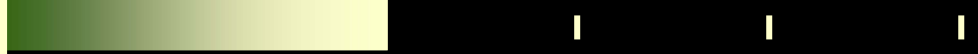
Walk Speed: **250 fpm**

Seconds: 5 10 15 20 25

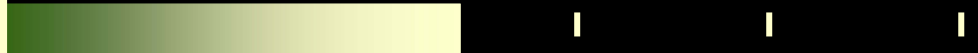
2 lane w/ parking



3 lane w/ parking



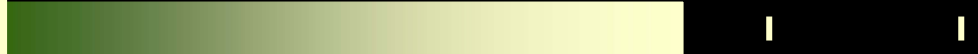
4 lane no parking



4 lane w/ parking



6 lane no parking

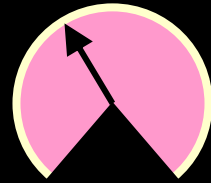


8 lane no parking





Vehicle Approach Time



25 mph

Feet:

200

400

600

800

1000

1200

1400

2 lane w/ parking

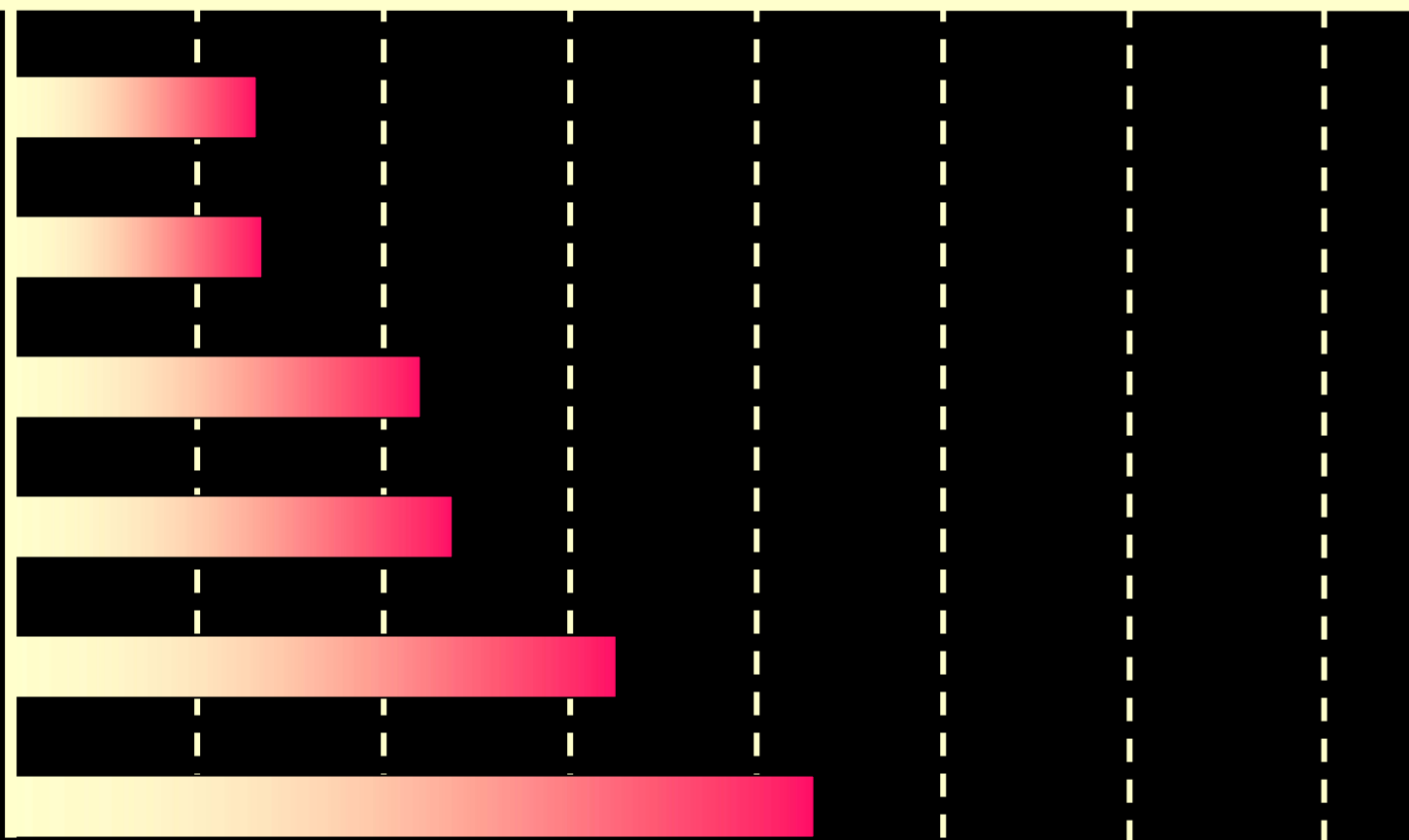
3 lane w/ parking

4 lane no parking

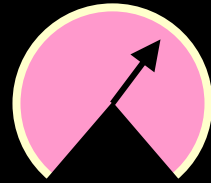
4 lane w/ parking

6 lane no parking

8 lane no parking



Vehicle Approach Time



45 mph

Feet:

200

400

600

800

1000

1200

1400

2 lane w/ parking

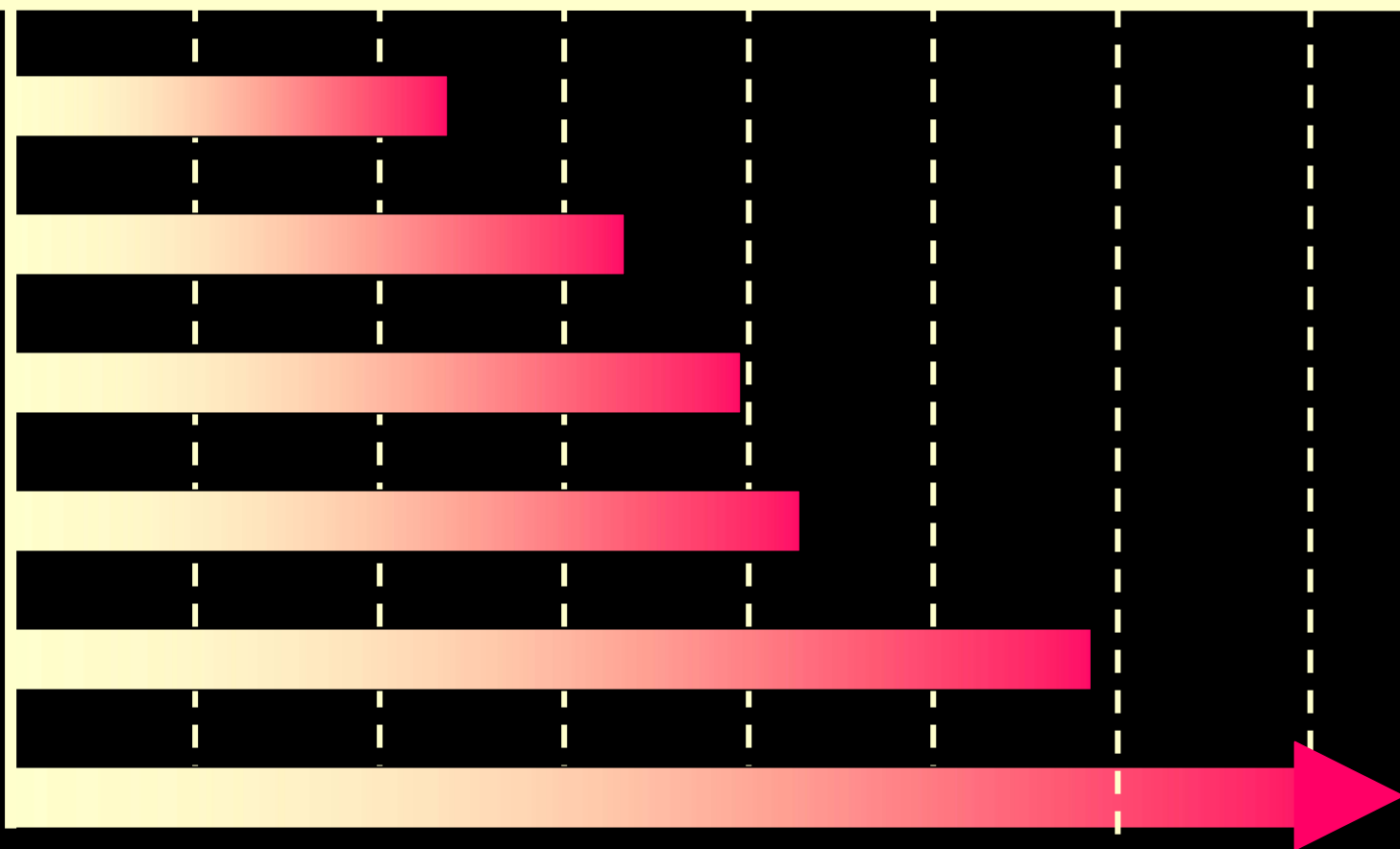
3 lane w/ parking

4 lane no parking

4 lane w/ parking

6 lane no parking

8 lane no parking







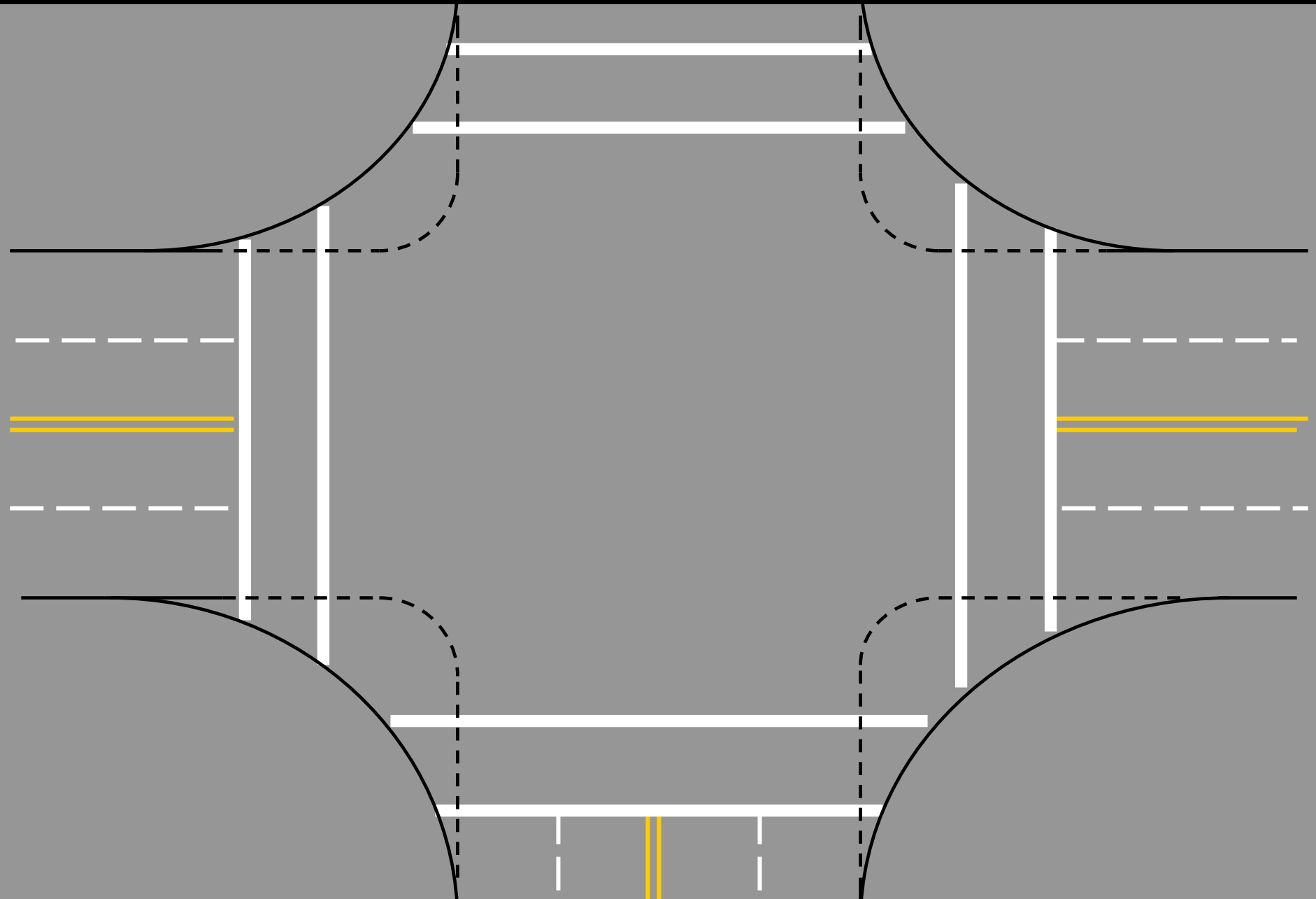




The diagram shows a top-down view of a vehicle's path through a four-way intersection. The intersection is defined by yellow dashed lines. The corners of the intersection are occupied by green circular areas representing obstacles. A red dashed line with arrows at both ends shows a path that turns sharply at the intersection, maintaining a very small radius. A blue dashed line with arrows at both ends shows a path that turns more gradually, maintaining a larger radius. The text 'Keep Turning Radii Tight' is centered in the intersection area.

Keep Turning Radii Tight

Crosswalks are pushed back

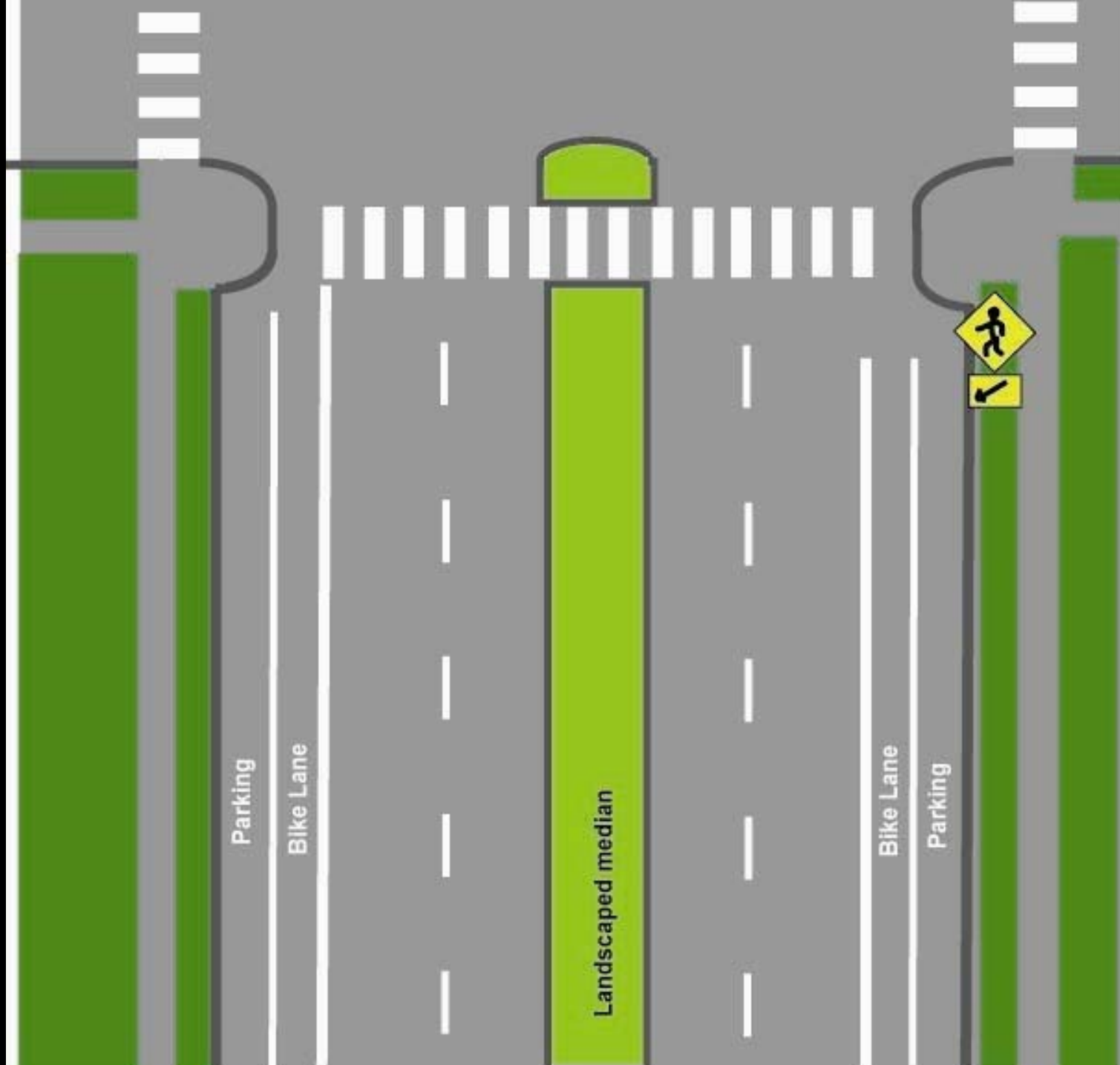


Effect of large radius on crosswalk:



**Additional area to cross
+ Higher speed turns**



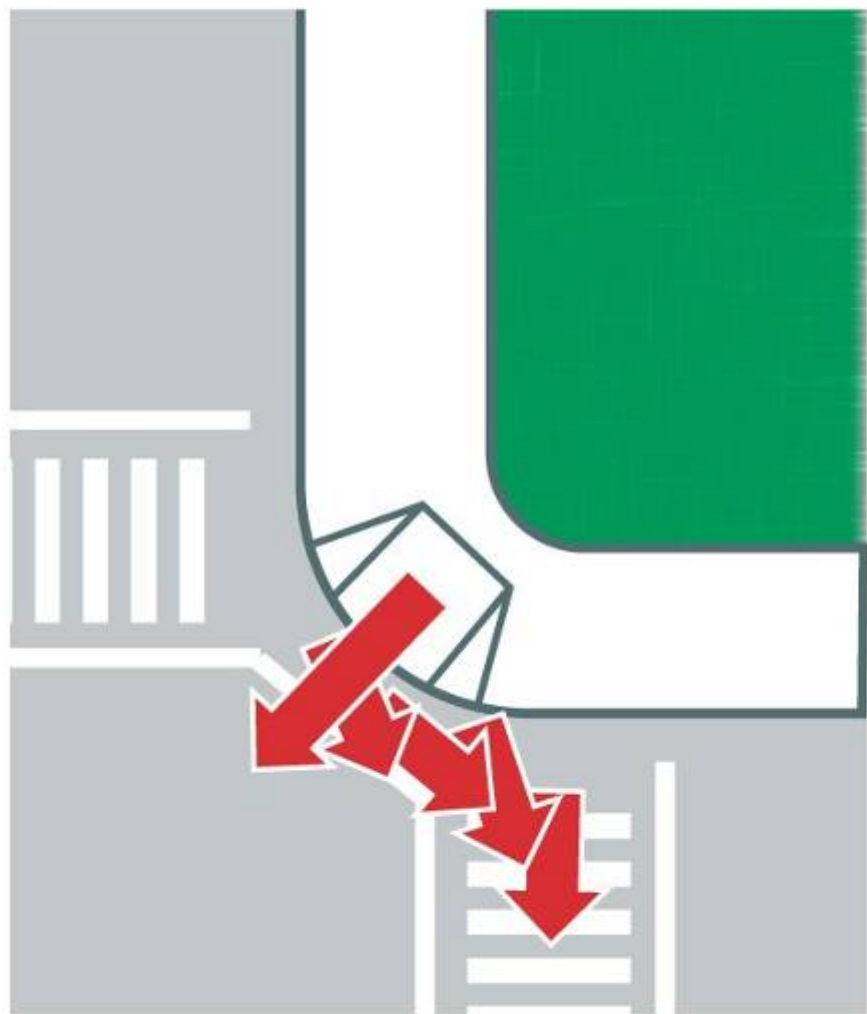


3. Modern Curb Ramps

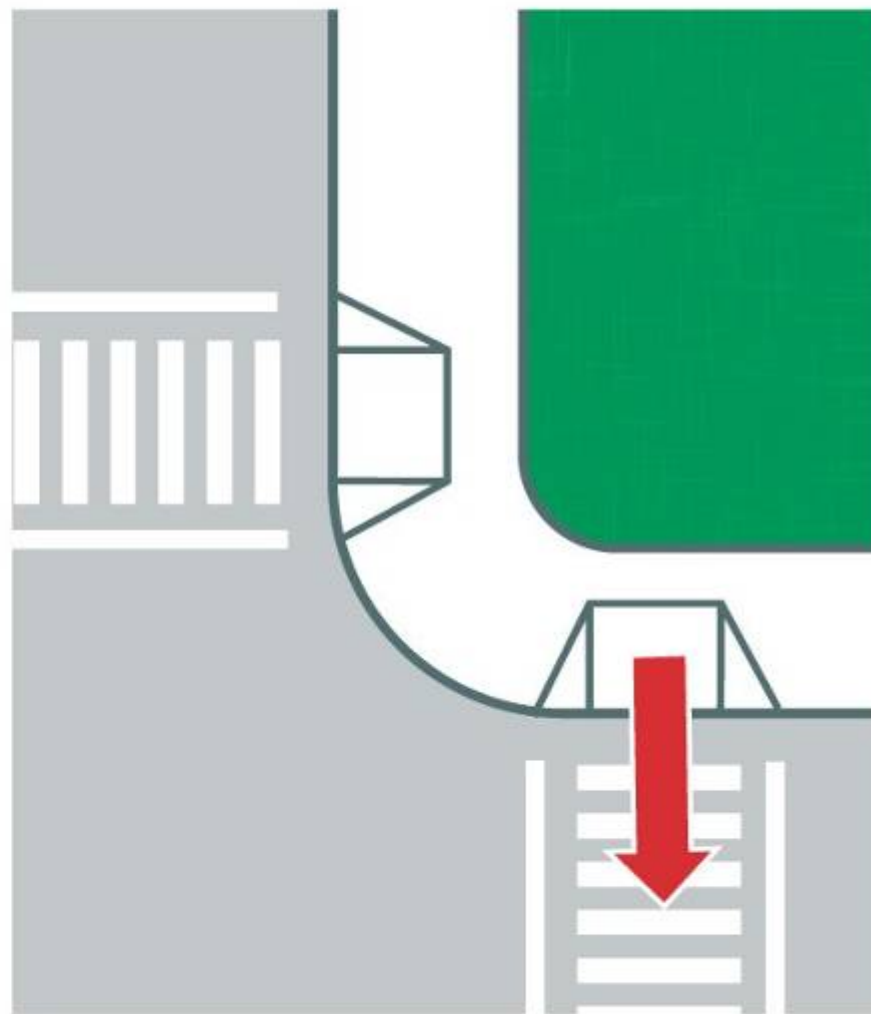


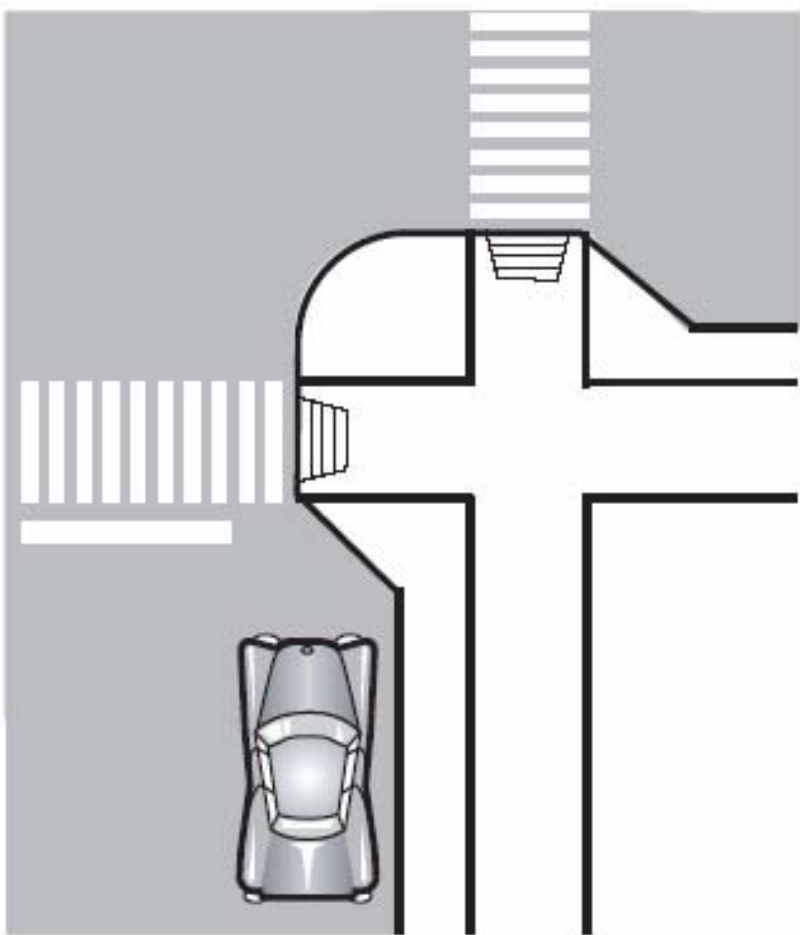


Diagnoal Curb Ramp

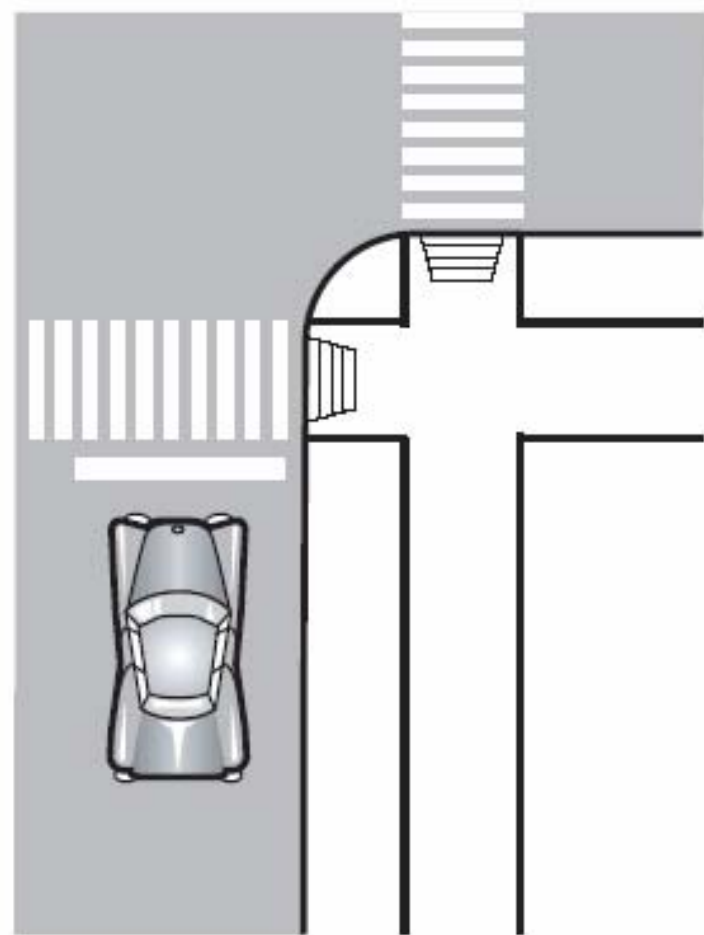


Perpendicular Curb Ramp





Pair of perpendicular curb ramps with curb extensions and on-street parking



Pair of perpendicular curb ramps aligning with crosswalks

LUCCA LUCCA

1601 PEARL



20



Next ...

Bicycle & Non-Motorized Systems

Practical Implementation Strategies



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Practical Non-Motorized Strategies

- Build a spine route – an iconic corridor
- Formally approve parallel redundancy
- Designate primary & secondary bike corridors and prioritize public spending
- Map missing links
- Create route IDs for primary corridors
- Take advantage of modern design
- Consider road diets
- Get serious about maintenance
- Use the Web to map/promote bicycling

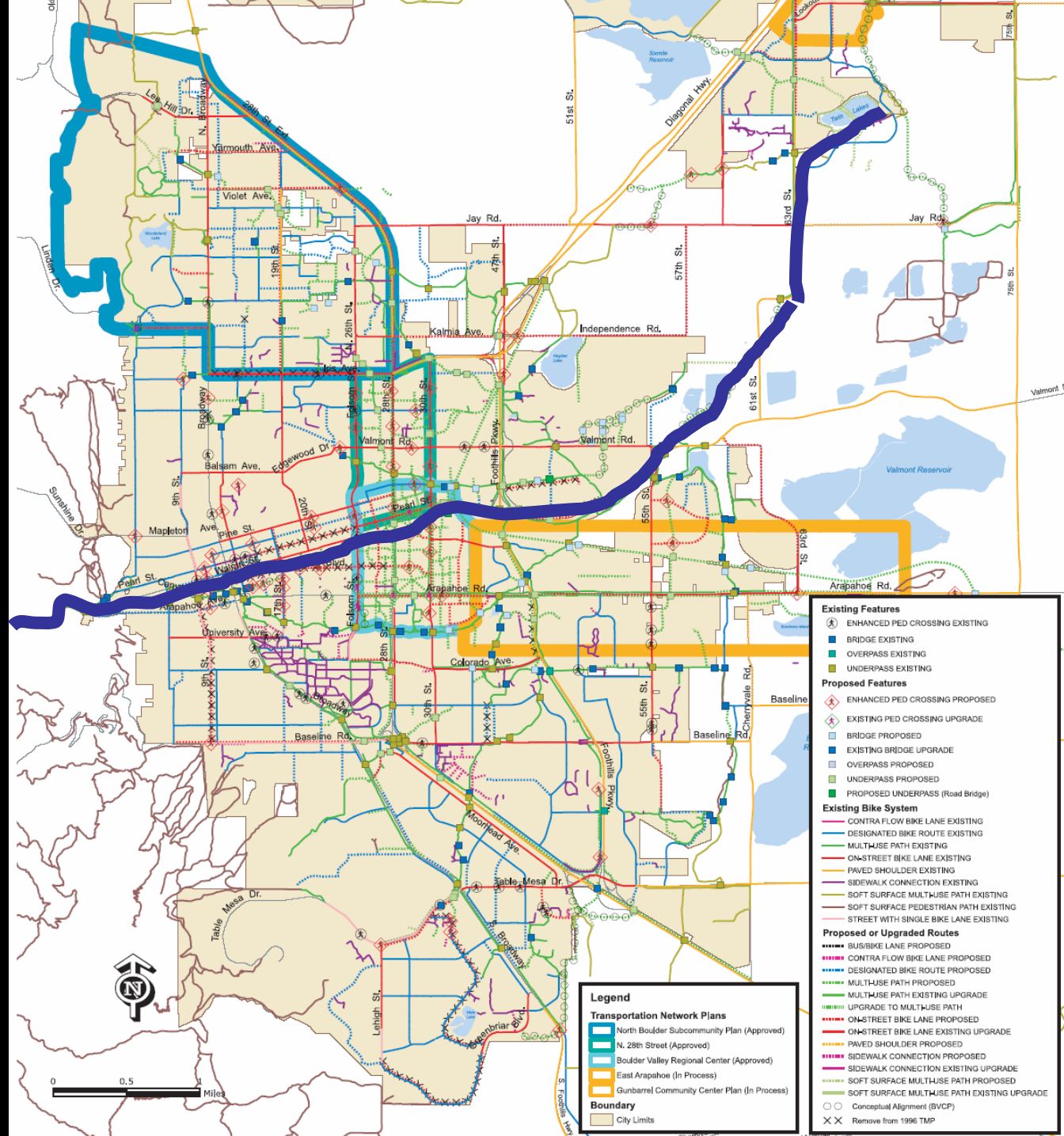
Build a Spine Route (Iconic Corridor)

Practical Implementation Strategies



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Boulder Bicycle Network





on, 2030



Formally Approve Parallel Redundancy

Practical Implementation Strategies





“Type A” Cyclist:

- comfortable in traffic
- prefers direct but safe routes
- rides with or without bicycle facilities present

“Type B/C” Cyclist:

- less skilled adults and children
- intimidated by traffic
- prefer designated facilities (bike lanes and multi-use paths)





NO
MOTOR
VEHICLES

40
MILES PER HOUR

TABLE 1

TABLE 1
PORT
3044
6870

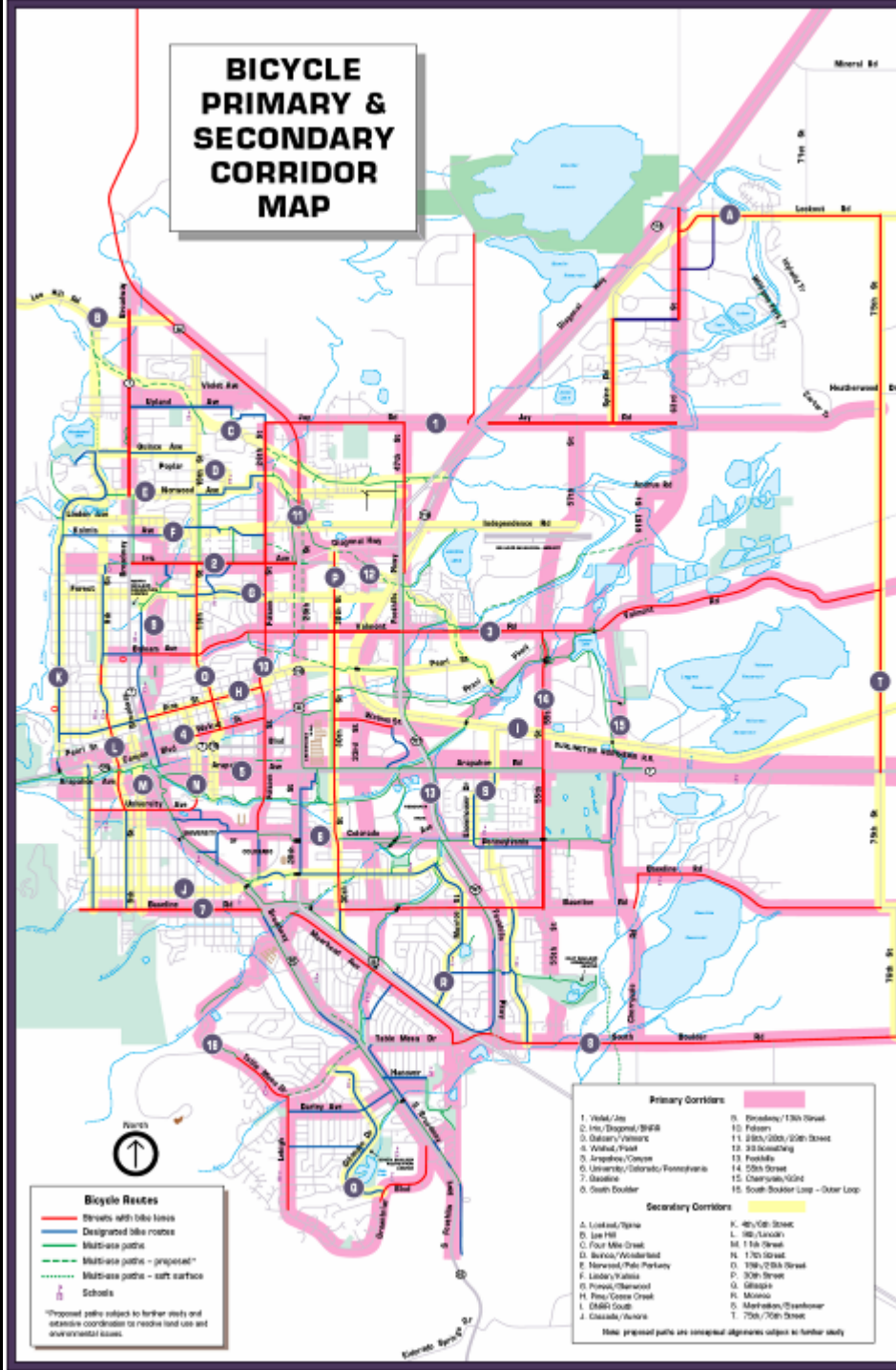


Designate Primary & Secondary Corridors & Prioritize Funding

Practical Implementation Strategies



Boulder Transportation Master Plan





Importance of Network Connectivity:



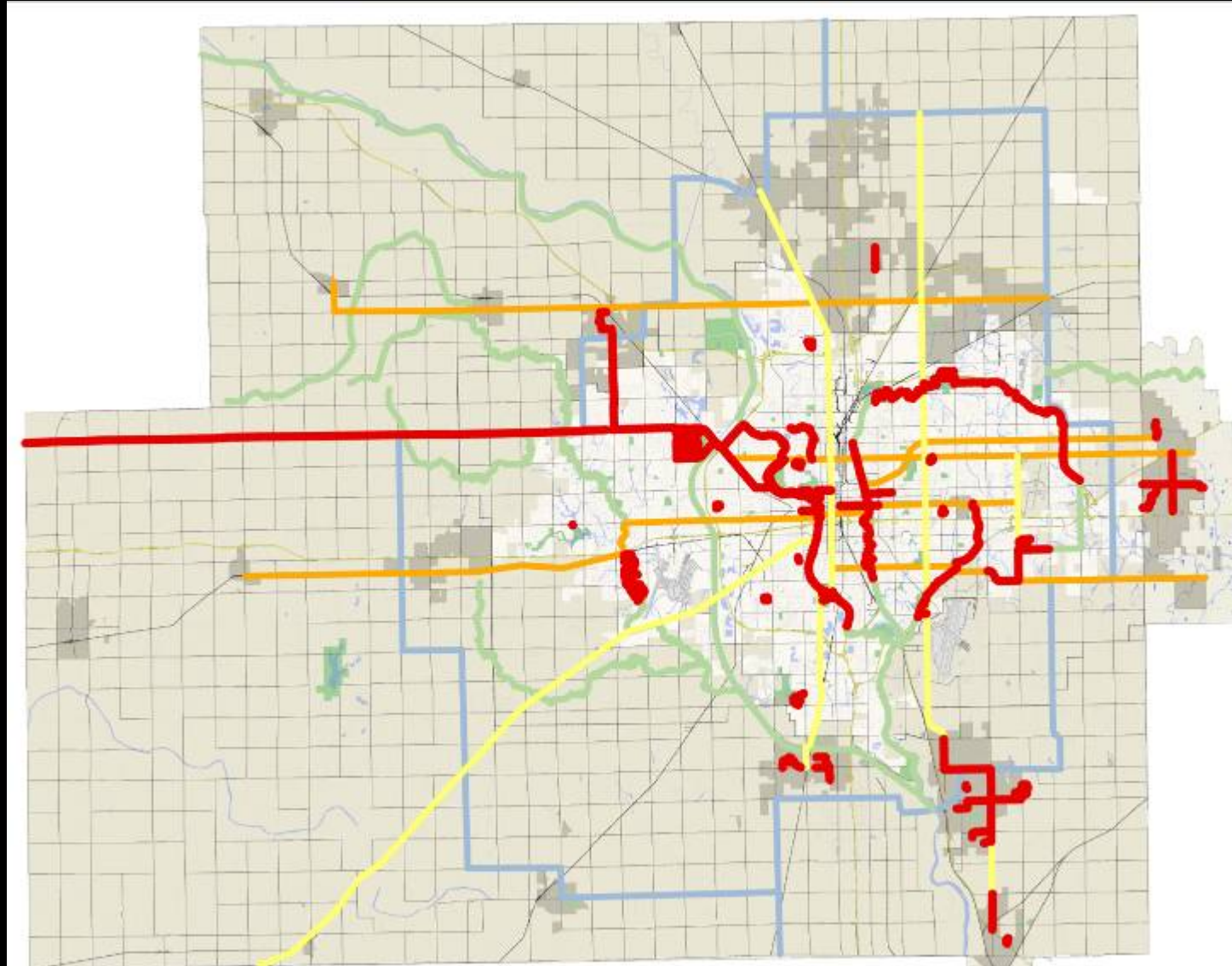
- distance and safety impediments are the major obstacles to overcome
- facility type may change based upon context
- transitions need to be seamless



Primary Corridor System

Wichita

- 164 miles off-road paths
- 67 miles on-street bicycle lanes
- 18 miles paved shoulders



Map Missing Links

Practical Implementation Strategies



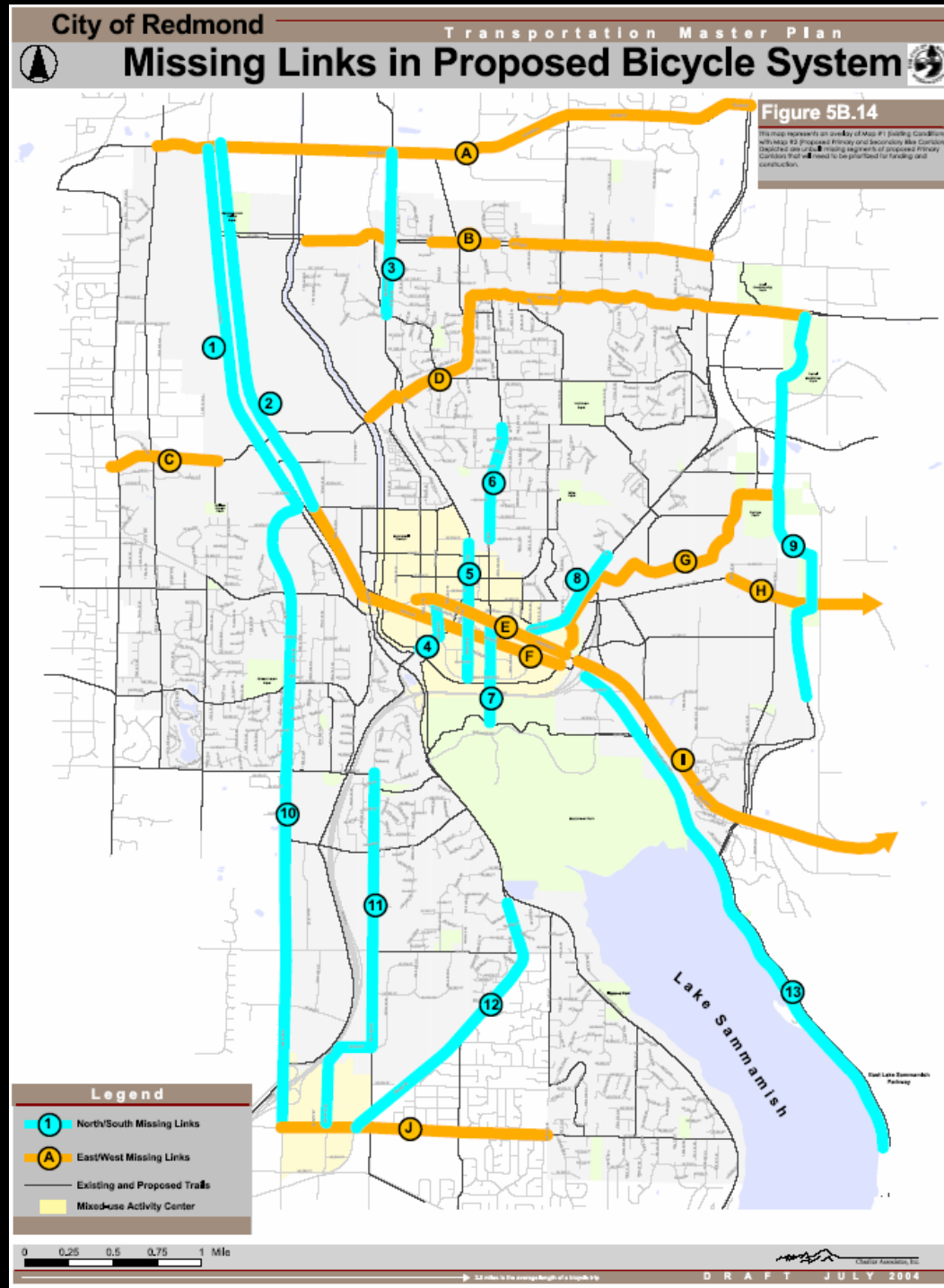


pathway users focus group



pathway users corridor workshop

Redmond Transportation Master Plan



Legend

Missing Links

- Existing Facilities Strategies #1 & #2
- Missing Off-Road Trail Links Strategy #3
- On-Street Bicycle Lanes to Link Trails Strategy #4
- Community Connections

Focus projects

Local and Collector Streets

Arterial Streets

Highway or Interstate

Rail

Streams

Water Bodies

Parks

Airport

Schools

Major Employer

Minor Employer

WAMPO Boundary

Wichita Urban Growth Boundary

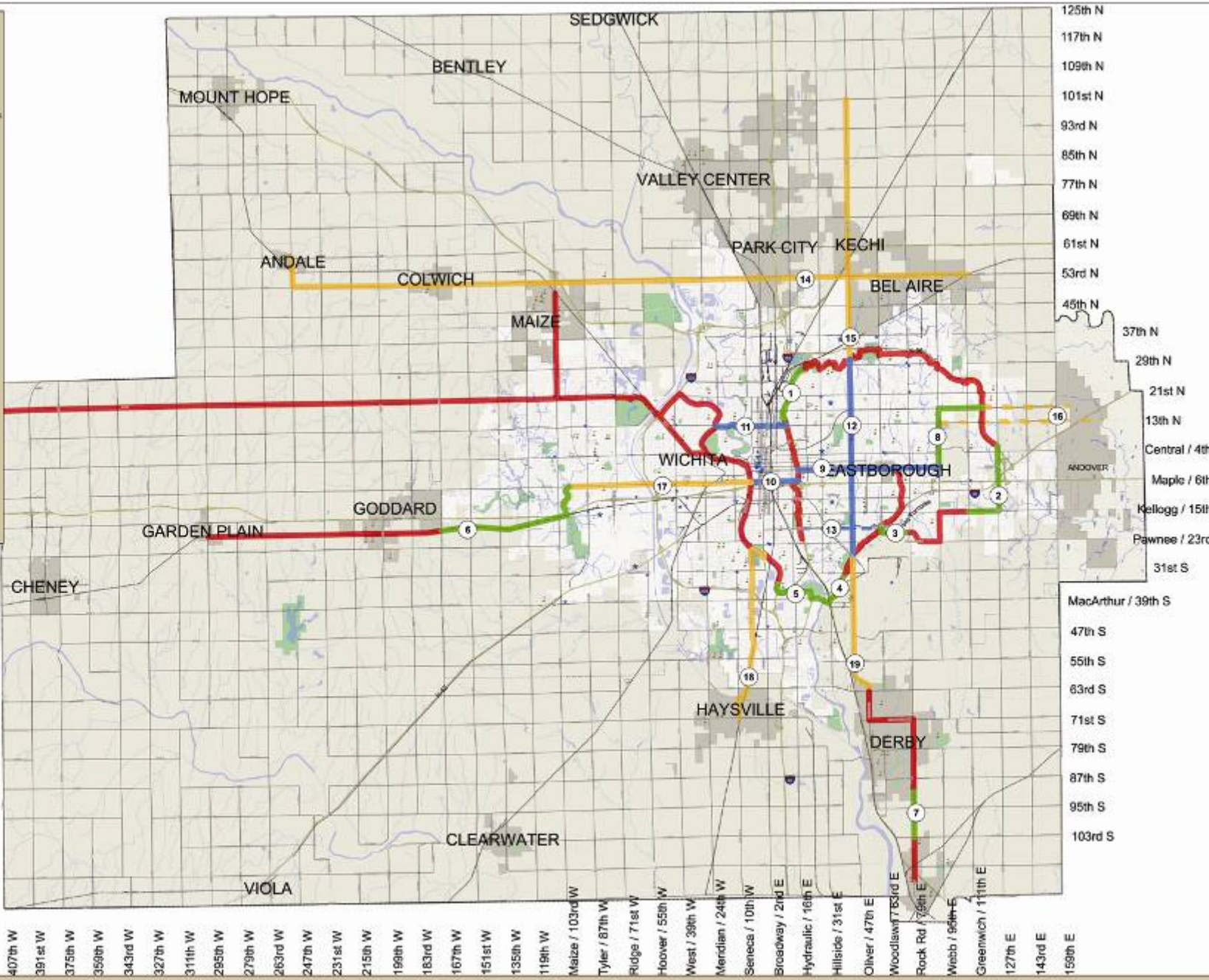
Sedgwick County

Wichita

Surrounding Communities

It is understood that while the City of Wichita City Center Department Information Systems Department has no intention and does not intend that this map be used as a substitute for a professional engineering or architectural drawing, the City Center Department Information Systems Department does not warrant, represent, or otherwise, or any other person or entity, for any use of this map or any other information contained herein.

This map is not a legal document and should not be used for legal purposes.



Create IDs for Primary Corridors

Practical Implementation Strategies





Apply Modern Design

Practical Implementation Strategies



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Paved Shoulders, Pathways or Bike Lanes?

- AASHTO & MUTCD guidelines
- Drop or dash bike lane striping in advance of intersections
- Position bike lanes to left of right-turning vehicular lanes





Boulder, CO





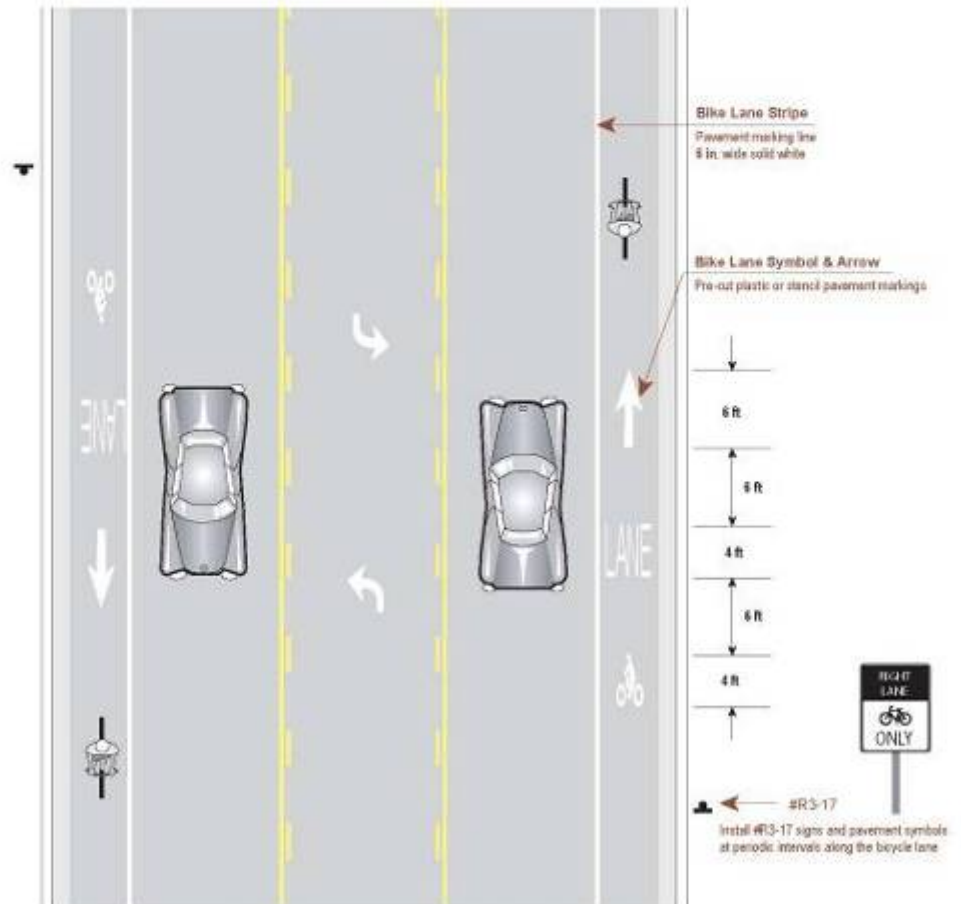
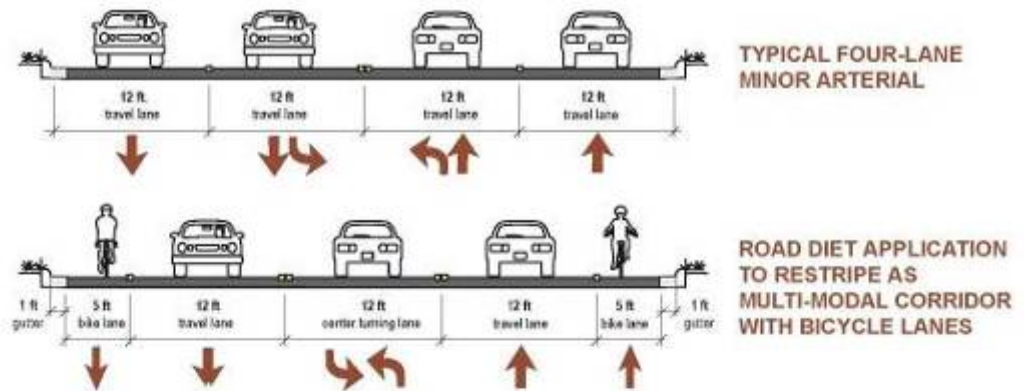


Consider Road Diets

Practical Implementation Strategies



“Road Diet”



**Crash Studies:
Vehicle-Vehicle**

U.S.DOT FHWA

Highway Safety Information System -- Before and After Testing

Crash frequency

Road diets: 6% lower

Crash severity

No difference

Crash type

- Road diets had a higher percentage of angle crashes
- Road diets had a lower percentage of rear-end crashes

University Place, WA

Bridgeport Way: 5-lane to 4-lane

before



after



Results

The City has analyzed speed, accident, and economic development data collected before and after the construction of the Bridgeport Way improvements between 35th and 40th Streets. The project's traffic calming features reduced speeds and crashes while increasing business activity. Average speed decreased by 13 percent and traffic accidents were reduced by 60 percent (see table below).

Safety Measures	Before	After	Change
Posted Speed Limit	6 km/h (35 mi/h)	56 km/h (35 mi/h)	Same
Average Actual Speed	1 km/h (37.6 mi/h)	52 km/h (32.6 mi/h)	-13 %
Average Annual Crashes	19	8 (first year)	-60 %

Table 1. Data from before and after the Bridgeport Way redesign.



“Road Diets” Capacity Comparisons

Lane Reductions of Select Street Conversions-- Volume Changes				
Roadway Section	Change	ADT (Before)	(After)	Notes
1. Lake Washington Blvd., Kirkland, Washington South of 83	4 lanes to 2 + TWLTL + bike lanes	23,000	25,913	
2. Lake Washington Blvd, Kirkland, Washington Near downtown	4 lanes to 2+ TWLTL + bike lanes	11,000	12,610	
3. Electric Avenue, Lewistown, Pennsylvania	4 lanes to 2 + TWLTL + bike lanes	13,000	14,500	
4. Burcham Road, East Lansing, Michigan	4 lanes to 2 + TWLTL + bike lanes	11-14,000	11-14,000	
5. Grand River Boulevard, East Lansing, Michigan	4 lanes to 2 + TWLTL + bike lanes	23,000	23,000	
6. St. George Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada	4 lanes to 2 + bike lanes + wide sidewalks	15,000	15,000	
7. 120th Avenue, NE Bellevue, Washington	4 lanes to 2 + TWLTL	16,900	16,900	
8. Montana (commercial street) Bellevue, Washington	4 lanes to 2 lanes + TWLTL 4 lanes to 2 + median + bike lanes	18,500	18,500	
9. Main Street Santa Monica, California	4 lanes to 2 lanes + TWLTL 4 lanes to 2 + median + bike lanes	20,000	18,000	

Iowa DOT

4-lane to 3-lane Conversions

Roads with less than 20,000 vehicles per day:

- 20%-30% reduction in crashes (due to reduced conflict points and improved sight distance)
- More user friendly to elderly drivers
- LOS remained the same (intersection delay increased from 6.2 sec/veh to 6.7 sec/veh)
- Improved emergency response time
- Improved pedestrian safety

Get Serious About Maintenance

Practical Implementation Strategies



Charlier Associates, Inc.

Maintenance

- Spot improvement program
 - Standard reporting and responsibility assignment
- On-street facility maintenance
 - Sweep right hand edges
 - Maintain drainage grates
- Off-street facility maintenance
 - Remove loose material from pathway surface
 - Fix rough surfaces and post warning signs
- Prioritize snow removal





ALASKA
SNOW SAFARIS

Snowmobile tours

Dog sledding, Heliskiing, Flycoring

783-SNOW (7669)





Next ...

A pedestrian district – or is it?

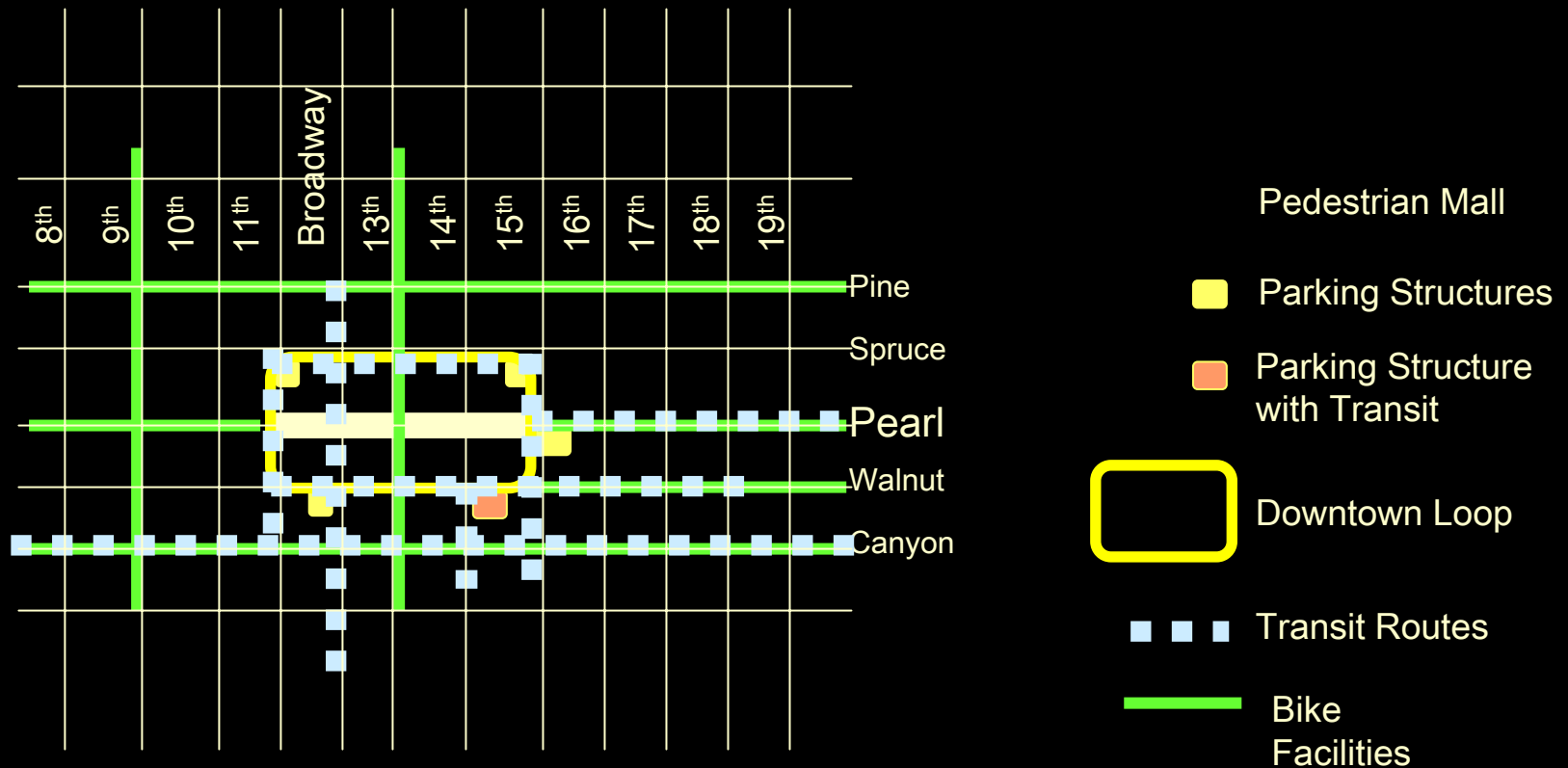
Practical Implementation Examples





Boulder

Pearl Street “Pedestrian Mall”





Boulder



PUBLIC PARKING

FREE PARKING SAT. & SUN.



Boulder



Boulder



NO
TRUCK
PARKING



STOP

Boulder



Boulder



Boulder

Boulder's “pedestrian mall”
works because ...

... it is an integral part of an
intermodal system

Pushing the envelope: safe routes to school

Practical Implementation Examples



Charlier Associates, Inc.

Hawaii Island







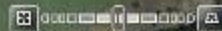
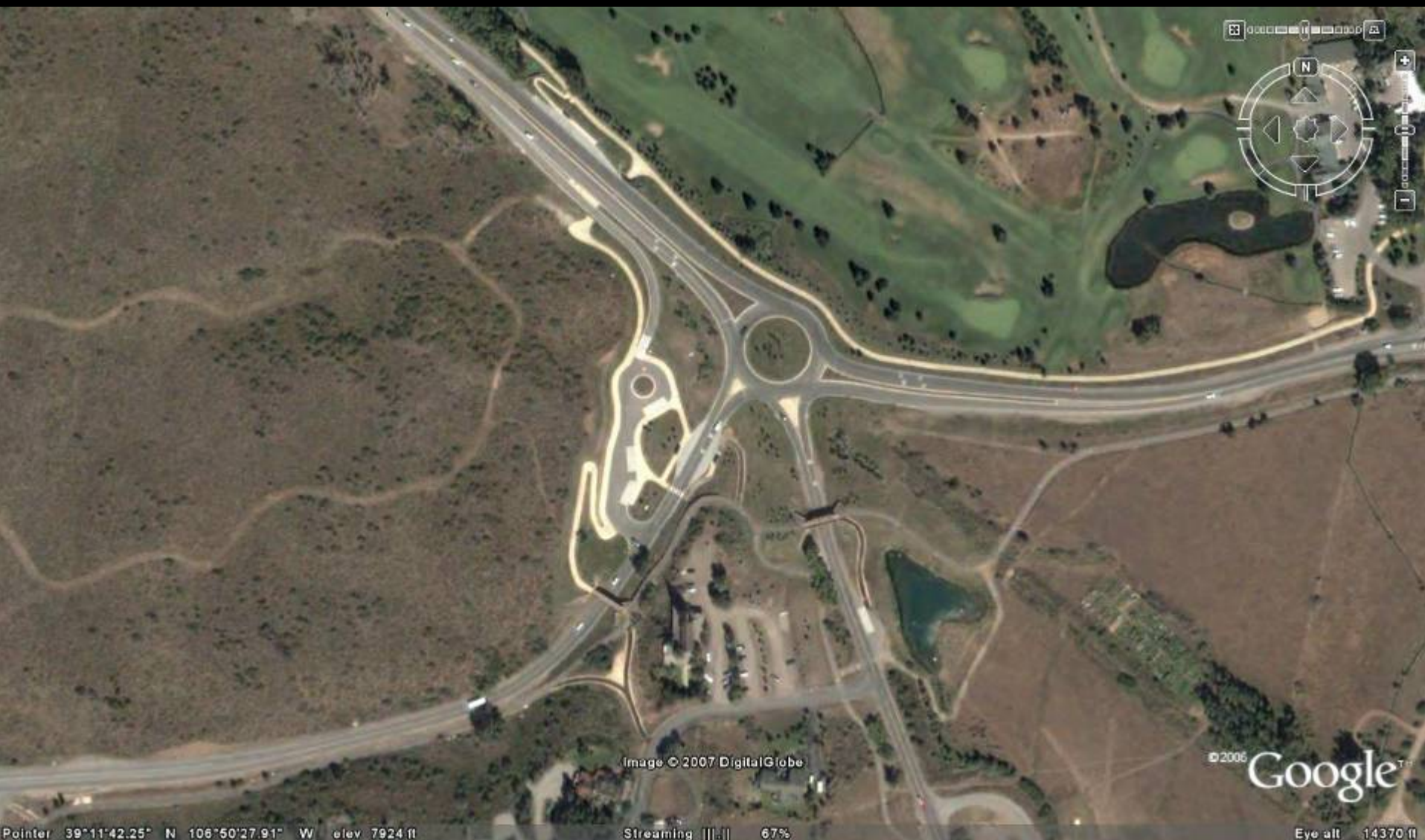


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Pointer 39°11'42.25" N 106°50'27.91" W elev 7924 ft

Streaming |||:| 67%

Eye alt 14370 ft





→ Downtown Aspen

← Airport Business Center
Aspen Golf & Tennis

→ School Campus
Aspen Recreation Center

NO
MOTORIZED
VEHICLES
ADVISORY: 06-12-2021









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Pointer 39°11'21.73" N 106°51'06.04" W elev 8034 ft

Streaming [|||||] 100%

Eye alt 13404 ft



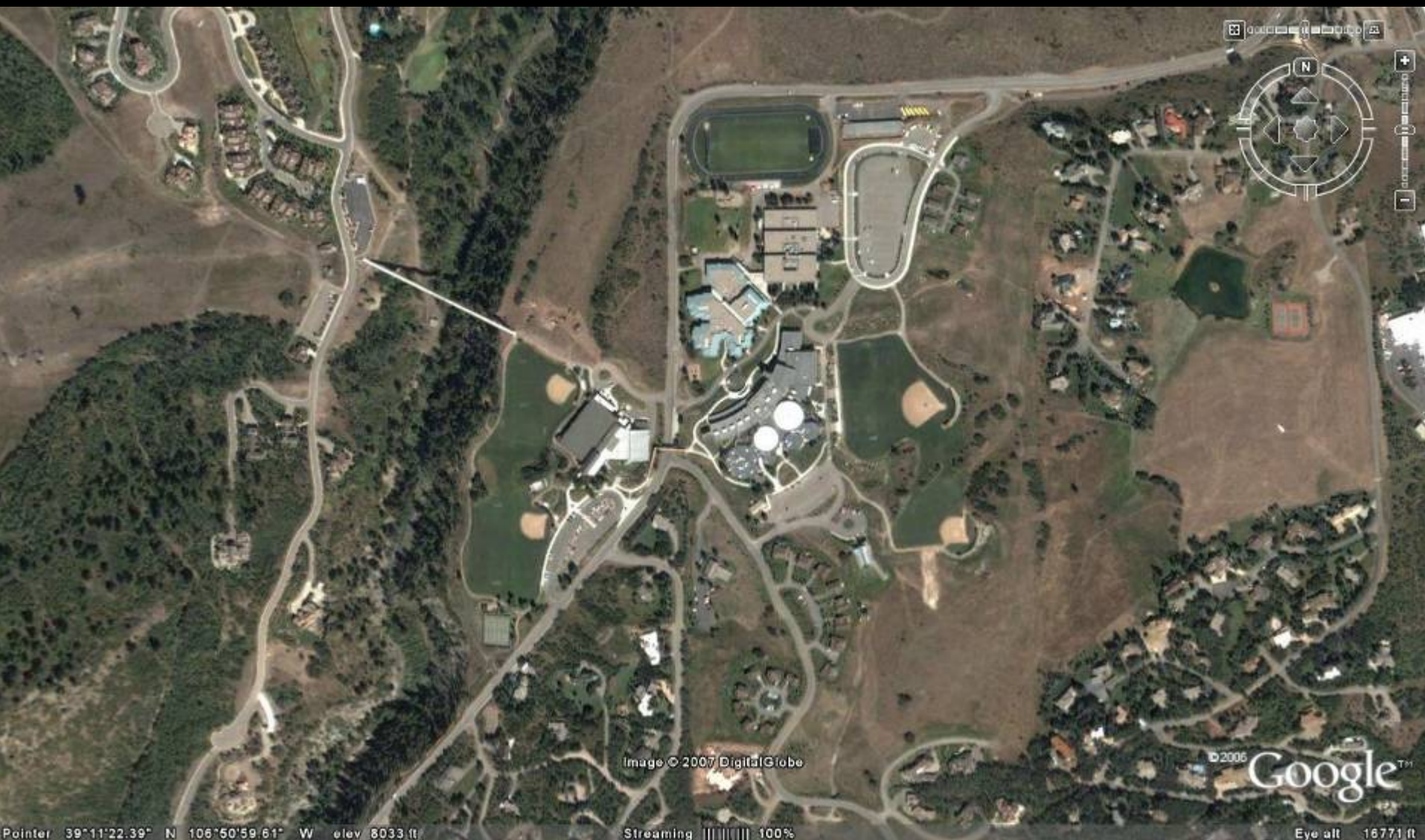


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Pointer 39°11'22.39" N 106°50'59.61" W elev 8033 ft

Streaming 100%

Eye alt 16771 ft

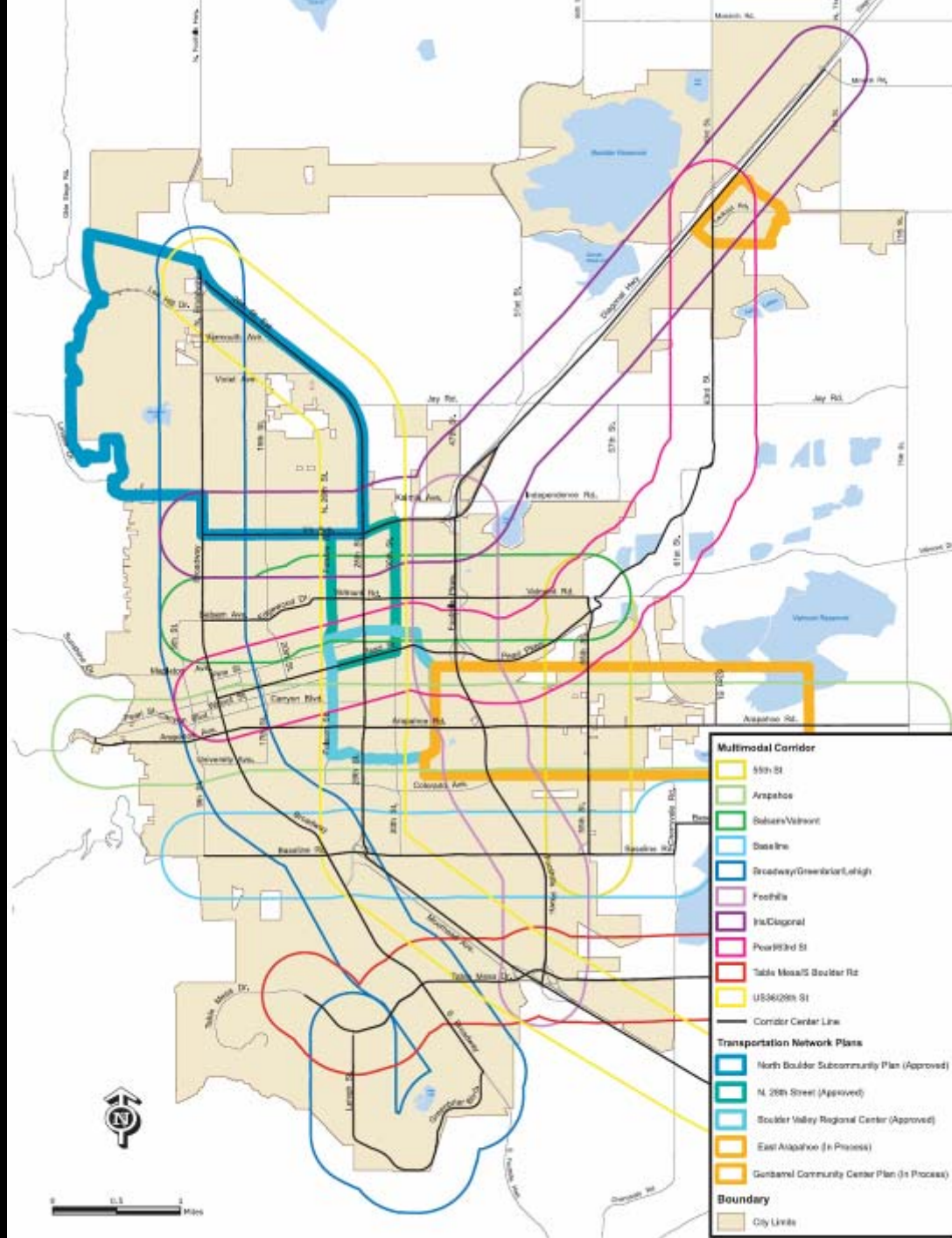
Small steps with big results

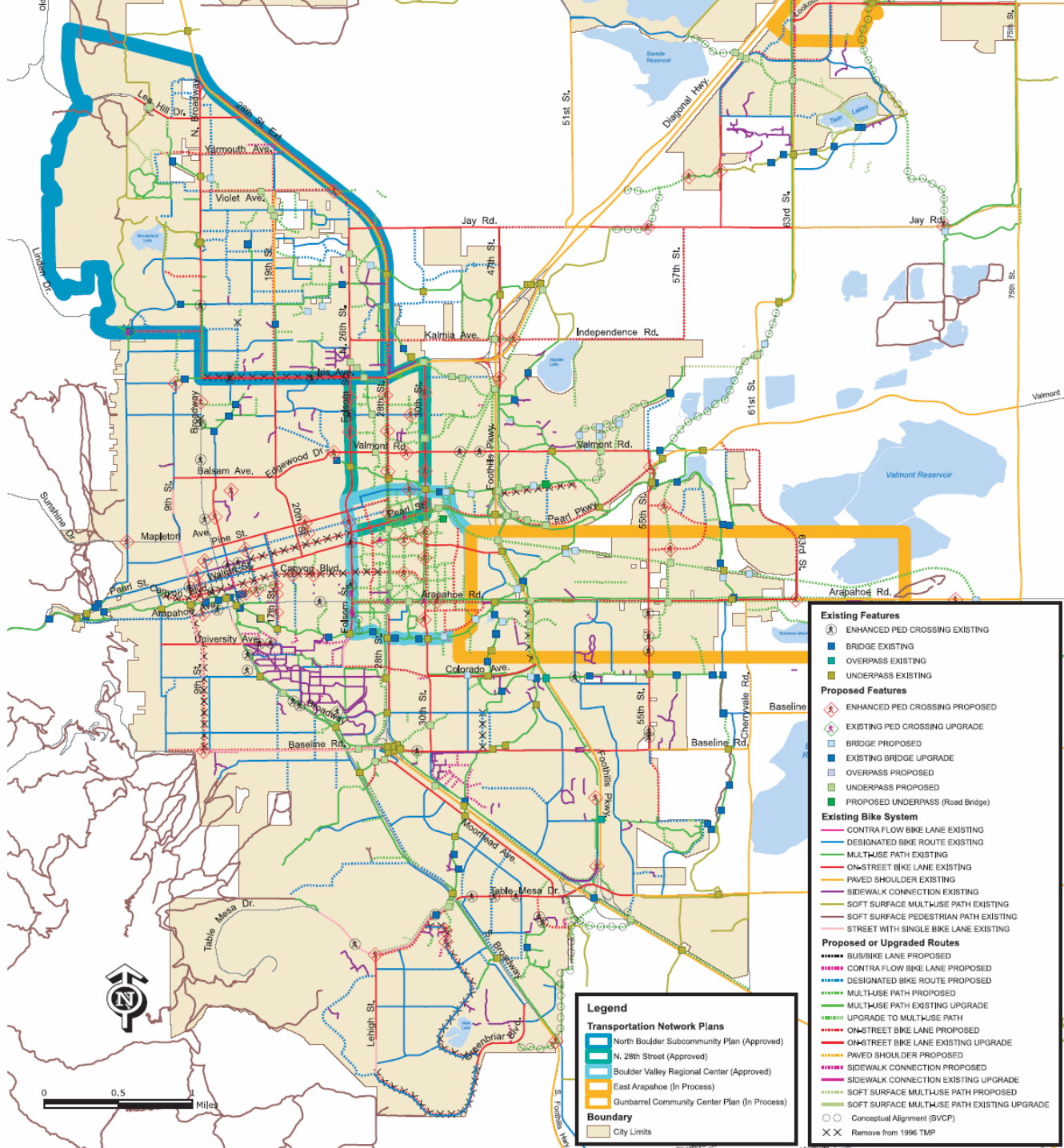
Practical Implementation Examples



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Boulder's Multimodal Corridors













the end

www.charlier.org