

From Planning to Design: How to Know When Your Relationship with Complete Streets Needs to Move to the Next Level



Presented by:
Scott Lane, AICP, CPTED



Complete Streets

What is it &
Why is it important?

What are Complete Streets?

Benefit All Users.



What are Complete Streets?

Safe. Comfortable. Convenient.



34.9%

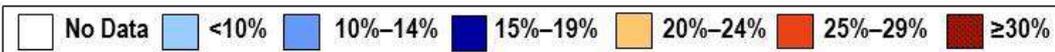
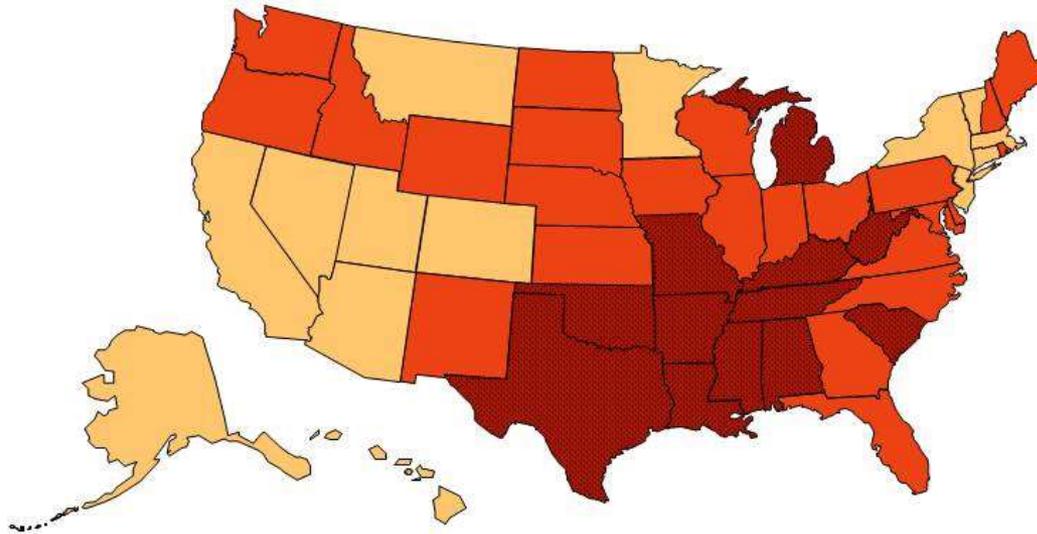
of Americans are obese.



Benefits: Health

Obesity Trends* Among U.S. Adults BRFSS, 2010

(*BMI ≥ 30 , or ~ 30 lbs. overweight for 5' 4" person)

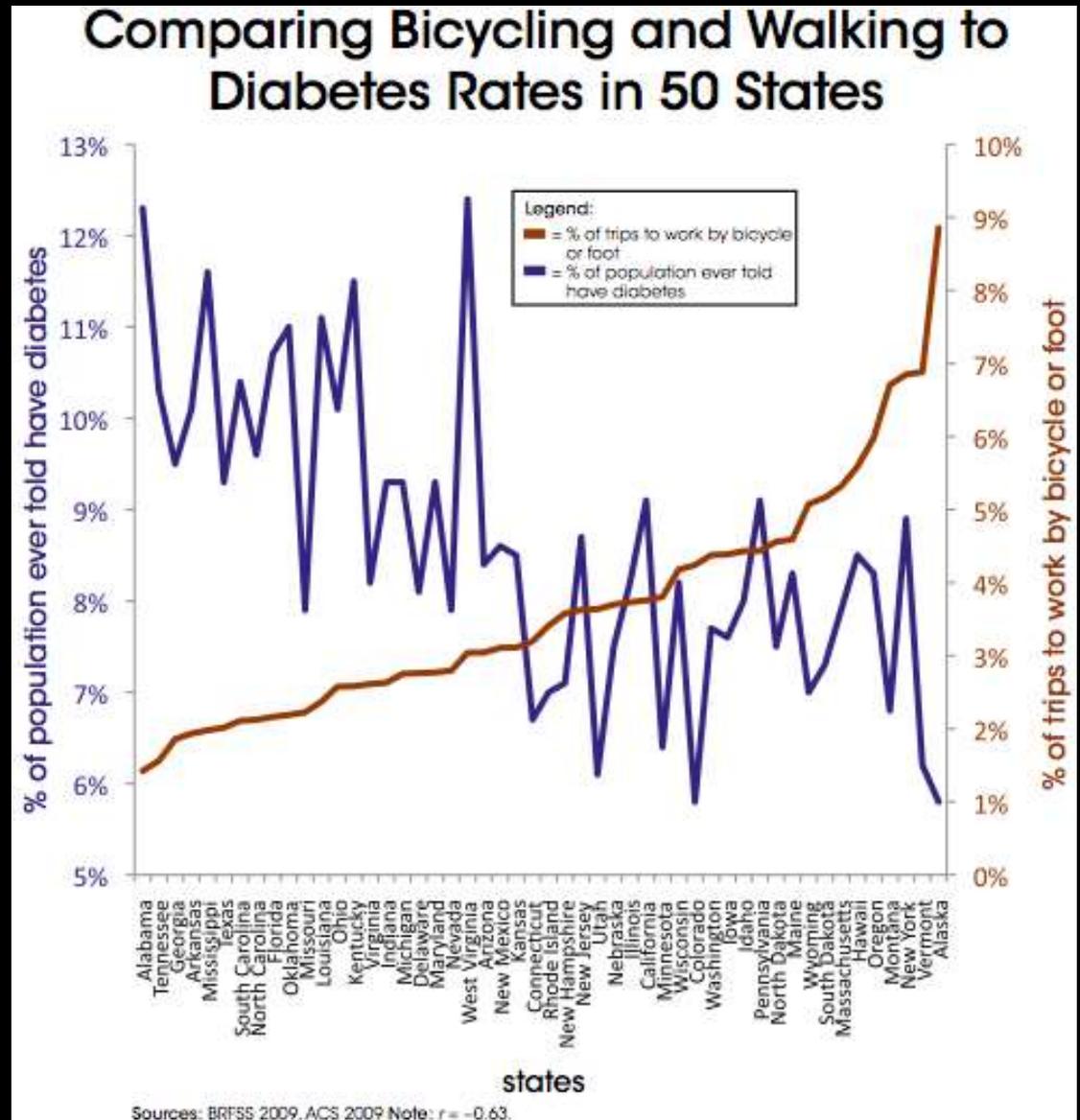


Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, CDC.



Benefits: Health

States with the lowest levels of biking and walking have, on average, the highest rates of obesity, diabetes, and high blood pressure.



People 65 and older
account for **13 percent** of
the U.S. population, yet
their pedestrian deaths
make up **21 percent** of all
pedestrian deaths.

Benefits: Safety

There were 32,719 traffic fatalities in the U.S. in 2013. Of these fatalities:

23,303 were people in cars

4,735 were people walking

743 were people on bicycles

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration: Fatality Analysis Reporting System 2014

Benefits: Safety

More than 40% of pedestrian fatalities occur where there is no available crosswalk.



Smart Growth America and National Complete Streets Coalition

Benefits: Economy

“

Young people do not want to work in office parks anymore... We're seeing this big change in this country. **It's not political...it's generational...** This is where we need to think very differently, because if you don't, you will be left behind.”

-Mitchell Silver, former Planning Director, Raleigh, N.C.

Benefits: Economy

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh

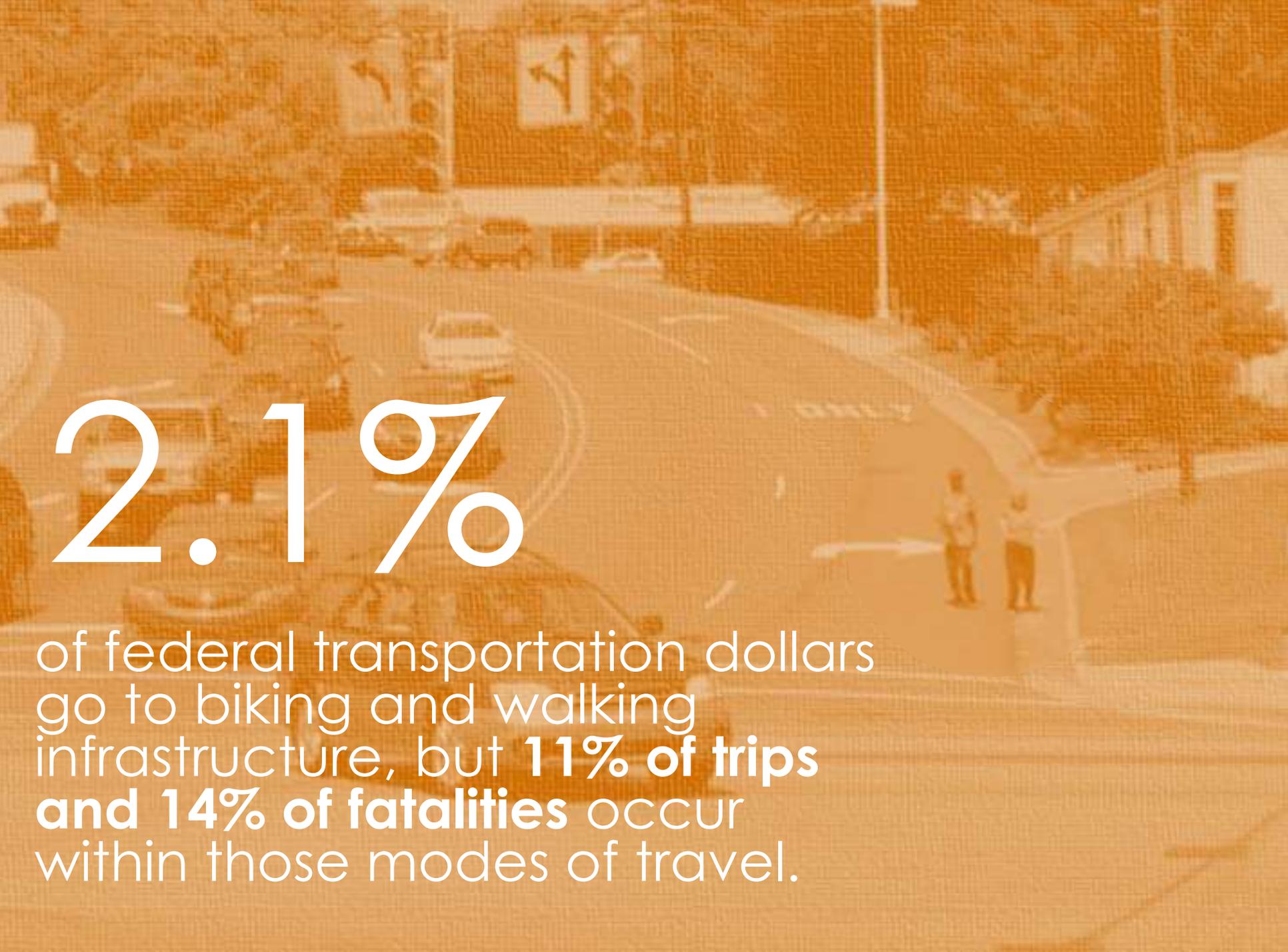


\$15 million public investment in streetscape improvement 2006

\$50 million in private investment in following 5 years

20 new business establishments

\$5 million in sales tax annually



2.1%

of federal transportation dollars go to biking and walking infrastructure, but **11% of trips** and **14% of fatalities** occur within those modes of travel.

Complete Streets

How we do it?

Complete Streets:

“It’s a process, not a product”

- ✓ **Define Success**
- ✓ Prioritize Modes of Travel
- ✓ Define Design Features/Limitations
- ✓ Make Tradeoffs
- ✓ Design in Detail

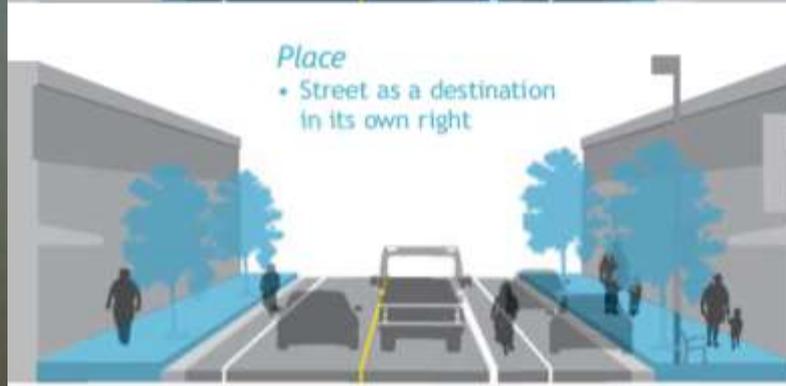
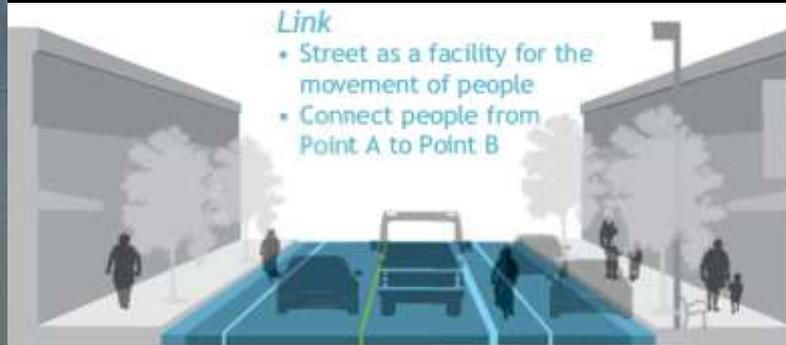
*“I Would Spend
55 Minutes
Defining the
Problem and
Five Minutes
Solving It”*

Look holistically...



Travel Zone
Pedestrian Zone
Building Zone

Link and Place



Complete Streets

Design Elements

Area Context

Parkway Boulevard

From Lynn Street to Loft Lane

Urban Boulevard

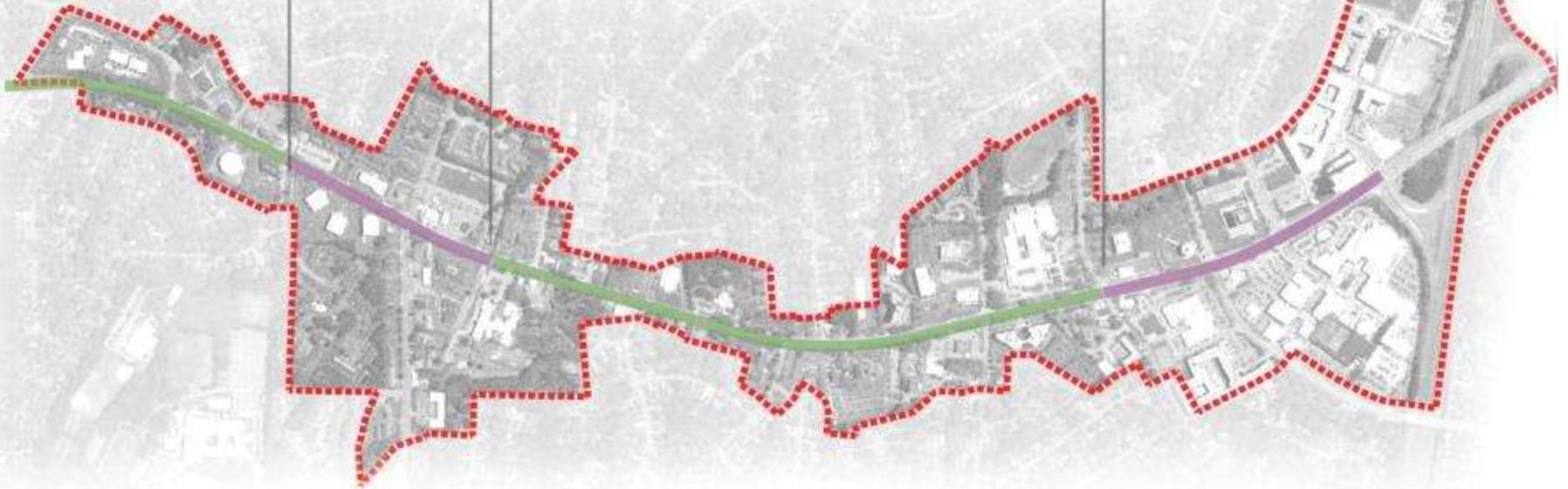
From Loft Lane to
Windel Drive

Parkway Boulevard

From Windel Drive to
Northbrook Drive

Urban Boulevard

From Northbrook Drive to
I-440 Interchange



Area Context



Lighting



Suspicious

I Am ...



Traffic-Traffic-Traffic!

Six Forks Road & Lynn Road		AM							
		No Build				Build			
Direction		NB Left	SB Left	EB Left	WB Left	NB Left	SB Left	EB Left	WB Left
Volume		83	258	124	113	95	238	121	113
Laneage									
95th Percentile Queue (ft)		117	852	255	179	56	149	158	148
Average Queue (ft)		97	180	131	99	20	82	87	71
Left Turn Lane LOS		F	F	E	E	F	F	F	E
Approach LOS (Through Movements)		F	F	F	F	D	D	F	F
Approach Delay (Turn Movements)		106.8	103.6	68.8	77.4	98.3	87.7	57.2	67.0

Six Forks Road & Lynn Road		PM							
		No Build				Build			
Direction		NB Left	SB Left	EB Left	WB Left	NB Left	SB Left	EB Left	WB Left
Volume		273	339	254	117	273	339	204	117
Laneage									
95th Percentile Queue (ft)		428	888	380	222	202	288	272	129
Average Queue (ft)		217	530	259	115	85	196	150	87
Left Turn Lane LOS		F	F	E	E	F	F	F	D
Approach LOS (Through Movements)		F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Approach Delay (Turn Movements)		106.8	143.2	227.8	76.3	93.2	116.3	103.6	48.3

Future Year 2035 Left-Turn Performance

Lynn ↓

Six Forks Road & Millbrook Road		AM							
		No Build				Build			
Direction		NB Left	SB Left	EB Left	WB Left	NB Left	SB Left	EB Left	WB Left
Volume		149	110	127	153	149	110	127	153
Laneage									
95th Percentile Queue (ft)		302	259	288	488	287	210	252	398
Average Queue (ft)		166	87	157	200	100	52	133	232
Left Turn Lane LOS		F	E	F	F	F	E	F	F
Approach LOS (Through Movements)		D	F	F	F	D	E	F	F
Approach Delay (Turn Movements)		100.2	62.8	129.2	173.4	141.7	66.3	153.0	120

Six Forks Road & Millbrook Road		PM							
		No Build				Build			
Direction		NB Left	SB Left	EB Left	WB Left	NB Left	SB Left	EB Left	WB Left
Volume		135	248	185	246	135	248	185	246
Laneage									
95th Percentile Queue (ft)		271	483	548	560	294	933	342	588
Average Queue (ft)		129	265	328	340	92	181	228	408
Left Turn Lane LOS		F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Approach LOS (Through Movements)		F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Approach Delay (Turn Movements)		107	271.3	117.3	152.1	95.5	363.2	166.8	112.3

Millbrook ↓

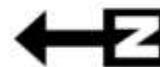
Six Forks Road & Lassiter Mill Road		AM							
		No Build				Build			
Direction		NB Left	SB Left	EB Left	WB Left	NB Left	SB Left	EB Left	WB Left
Volume		164	77	123	39	184	77	123	39
Laneage									
95th Percentile Queue (ft)		180	272	588	50	182	572	1000	55
Average Queue (ft)		85	89	284	18	92	96	988	24
Left Turn Lane LOS		D	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Approach LOS (Through Movements)		C	F	F	E	B	F	F	E
Approach Delay (Turn Movements)		112.5	122.2	100.3	81.5	101.4	82.7	108.3	85.3

Six Forks Road & Lassiter Mill Road		PM							
		No Build				Build			
Direction		NB Left	SB Left	EB Left	WB Left	NB Left	SB Left	EB Left	WB Left
Volume		352	42	765	49	352	42	765	49
Laneage									
95th Percentile Queue (ft)		250	149	858	124	188	241	895	199
Average Queue (ft)		146	40	825	71	125	38	828	50
Left Turn Lane LOS		F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Approach LOS (Through Movements)		F	F	F	F	E	F	F	F
Approach Delay (Turn Movements)		161.1	80.7	355.7	115.6	138.7	99.3	184	113.3

Lassiter Mill ↓

Preliminary Six Forks Corridor Average and 95th Percentile Left-Turn Lane Queuing

- 2035 Average Queuing Length
- 2035 95th Percentile Queuing Length
- Raleigh Roads
- Building Footprints
- Future Year 2035 Overall Intersection Level of Service



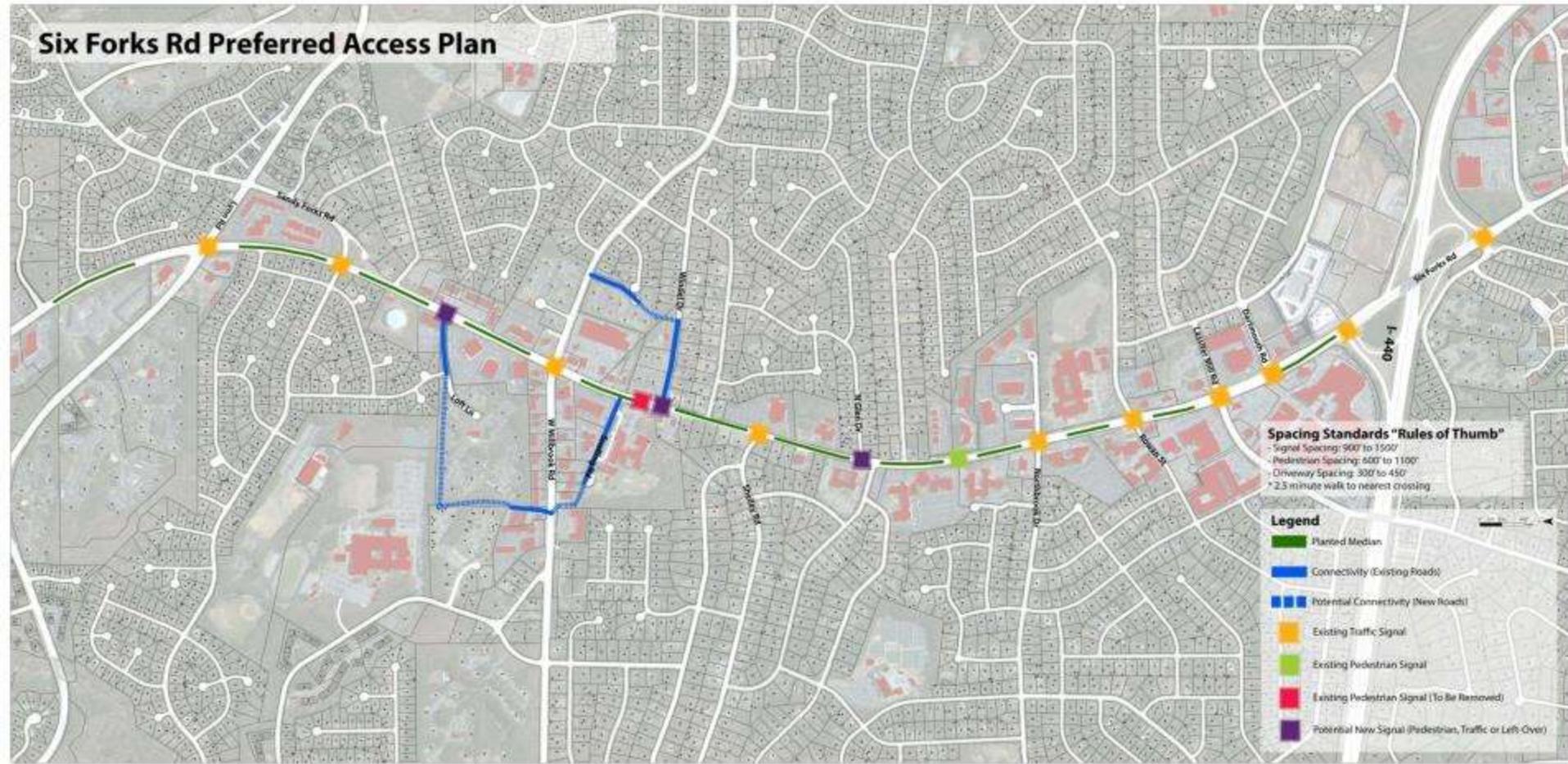
Updated on: 11/20/2014

0 450 900 1,800 Feet

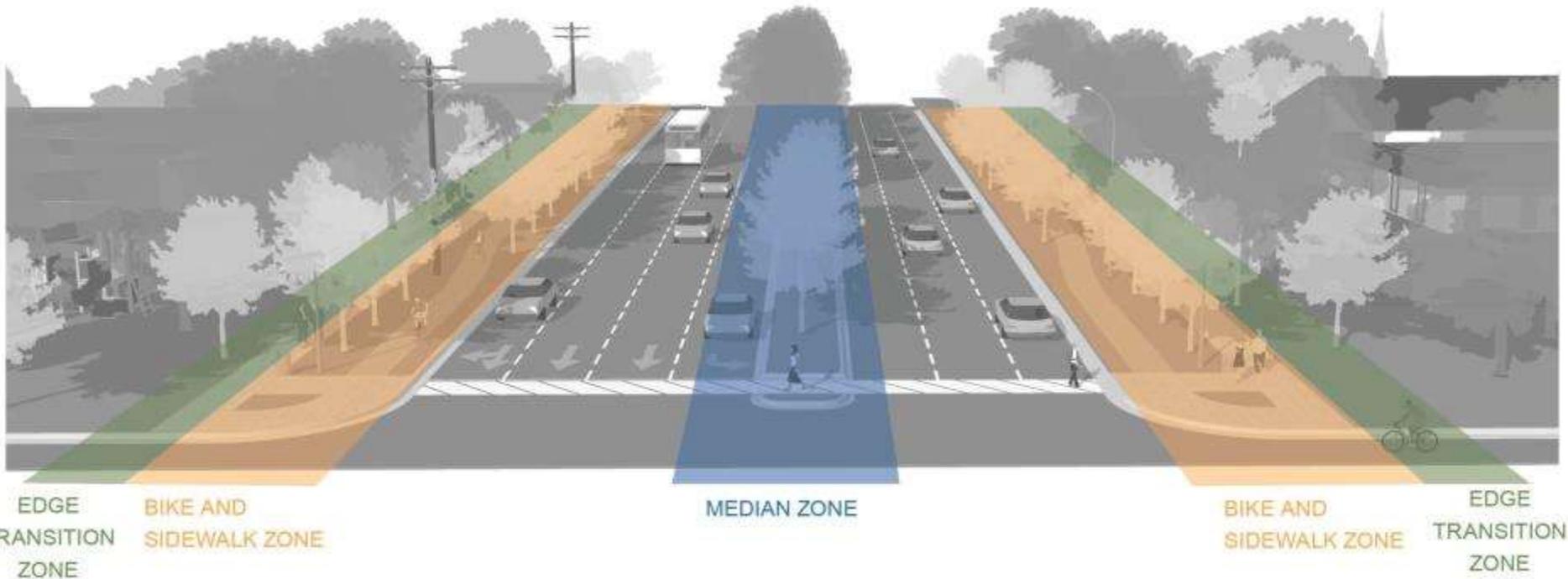


How does it all work together?

Six Forks Rd Preferred Access Plan



Corridor Transition



DesignWorkshop/Raleigh Urban Design Center

Corridor Cross-Section



DesignWorkshop/Raleigh Urban Design Center

Bicycle/Pedestrian



DesignWorkshop/Raleigh Urban Design Center

Intersection Treatments



*Major
Intersections*



*Minor Cross
Streets*



Consultants

Got

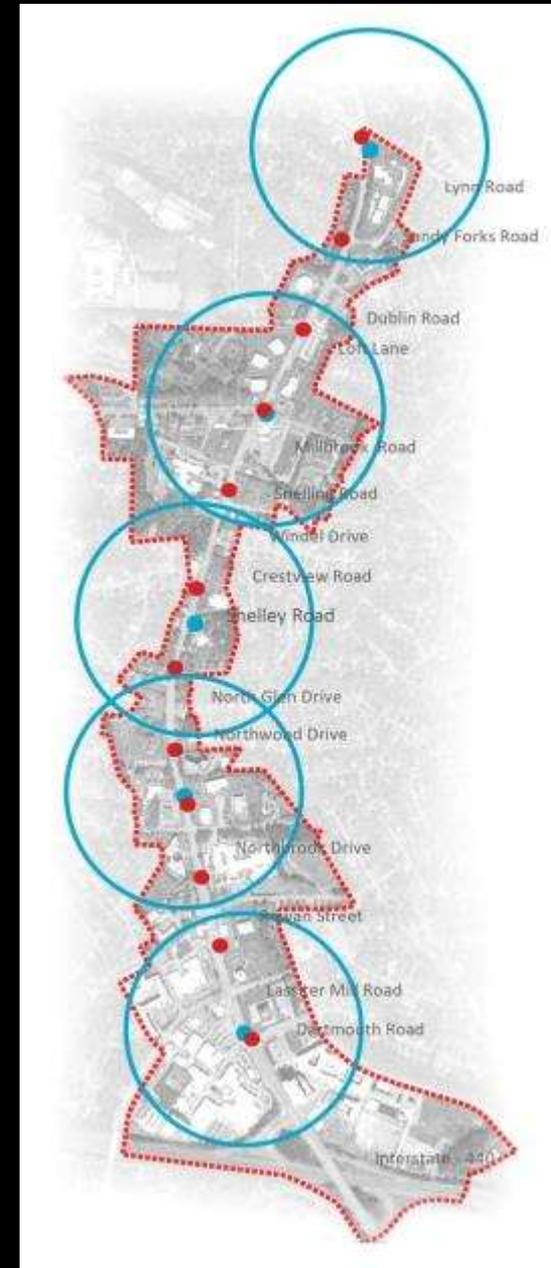
Principles.

And not just the kind found at the top of an organization chart

High Priority Transit Corridor



- ✓ 1/4-mile to a safe pedestrian crossing
- ✓ 1/2-mile to a high-quality transit stop



Furnishings, Public Art, Streetscape



LID & Stormwater BMPs

Example: Honore Avenue, Sarasota, FL (2012)

- Two-Lane vs. Four-Lane
- Limited ROW
- Needed better connections to school and parks
- What to do with the water?
- Save the Trees!



Context-sensitive design saves mature trees and enhances aesthetics.

The Idea Behind Stormwater



Measuring Success

- 3X the area for bikes, pedestrians and streetscape
- Consistent lanes, with only a 26% increase in asphalt roadway paving
- 10 new high quality bus shelters
- 52 high visibility crosswalks
- Over 4 miles of grade separated bike lanes
- Over 4 miles of new wider sidewalks
- Almost 8 million gallons of water quality treatment
- Locations for over 700 canopy and flowering trees
- Over 3 acres of planted medians
- Plans for 10 neighborhood gateways
- **Measurable increase in LOS for cars, bikes, pedestrian and transit**

Complete Streets

Nothing like a great example!

Route 9A – West Side Manhattan
Calgary Cycle Track
Edmonton CS Design Guidelines



Complete Retrofit

- Elevated freeway
- Transformed into an active Complete Street Boulevard



The Original West Side Highway



1946— EXPRESS HIGHWAY ALONG THE WESTERN SIDE OF MANHATTAN NEW YORK



Post Highway Collapse



At-grade interim solution

West Side Highway Southern Terminus





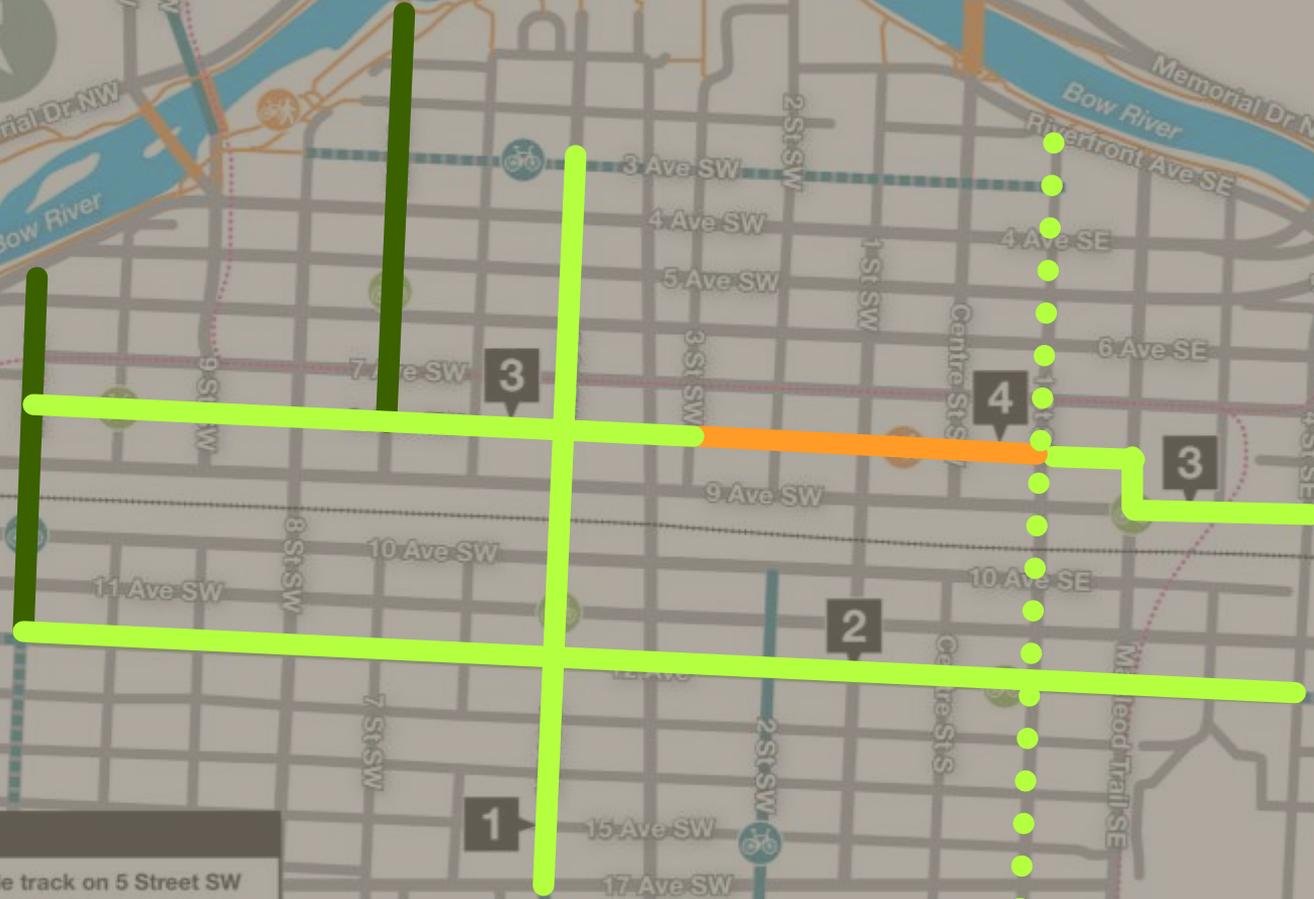
Calgary Cycle Track

- 1.5 year pilot project
- \$ 5.5M capital cost
- 2 years from award of planning study to opening of the network



LEGEND

- **1** New cycle track on 5 Street SW
- **2** New cycle track on 12 Avenue
- **3** New cycle track on 8/9 Avenue
- **4** Shared space on Stephen Avenue
- Existing cycle track
- Existing supporting bikeway
- Potential supporting bikeway
- Regional pathway
- C-train





80

Presentations in one year
to plan the network with
stakeholders

Three different bicycle treatments to create a network using four downtown streets



Two-way cycle track on a Two-way street

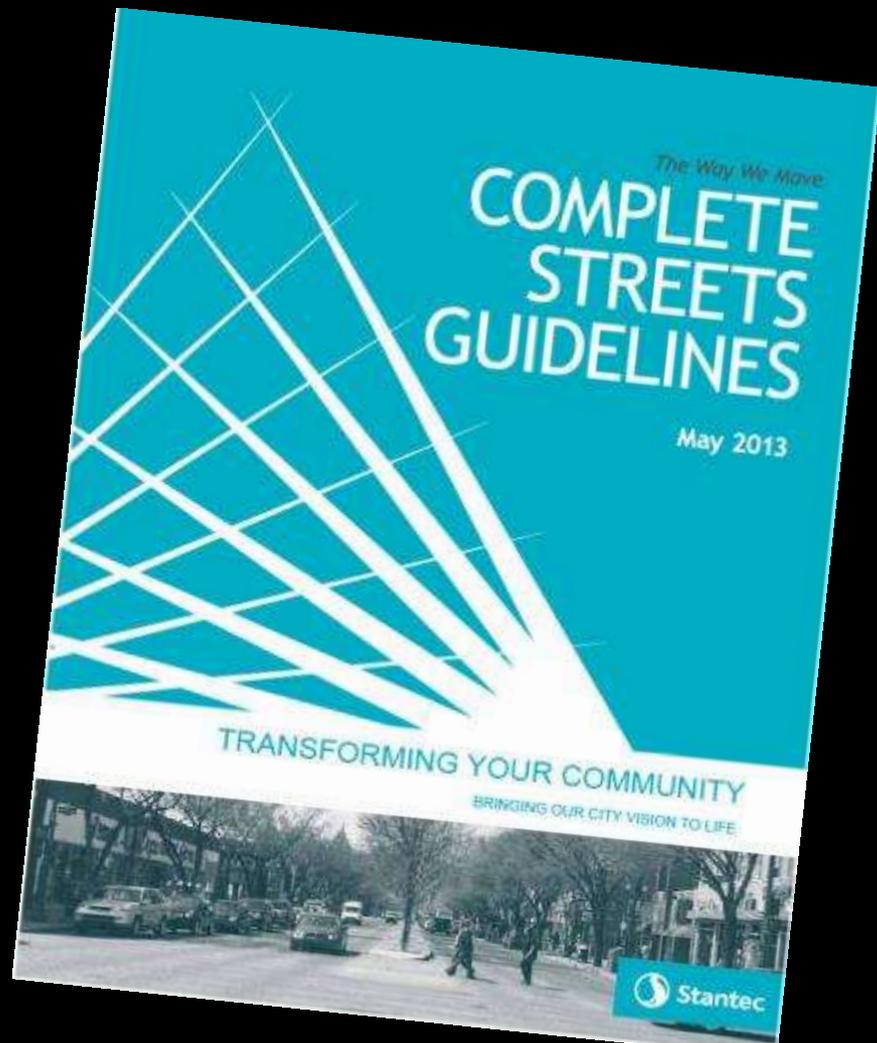


One-way cycle tracks on a Two-way street



Integration of slow moving bicycles on a pedestrian street

Edmonton Complete Streets Guidelines



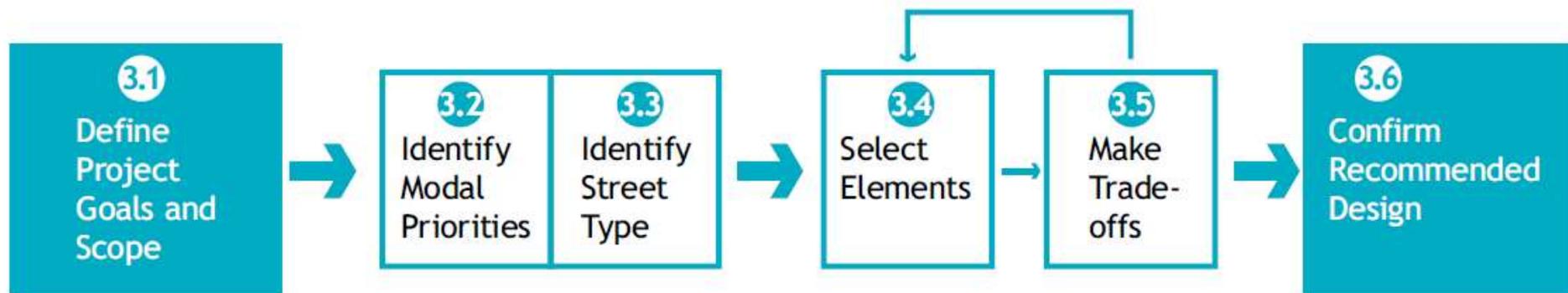
Complete Street Process

Alignment with
Complete
Streets
Principles

Broad
Parameters

Specifics

Final
Check Back



Process Flowchart

Edmonton Complete Streets Guidelines

Evidence-based design tailored to local conditions

Element Description

Application Context

Cross-sections

4.3.6 Cycle Tracks

Description

A cycle track is an exclusive bike facility that combines the user experience of a separated path with the on-street infrastructure of a bike lane. A cycle track is physically protected from motor vehicle traffic and obstructs from the sidewalk. Protection methods include on-street parking, raised median curbs, or a raised pavement surface.

By separating bicyclists from motor vehicle traffic and pedestrians, cycle tracks can offer a higher level of comfort than **Bike Lanes** or **Shared Use Paths** and are attractive to a wide range of the public.

Application Context: Land Use, Street Type and Orientation

- City wide bike routes on the **Bike Network**
- This facility type is most likely to be installed on **Arterial** streets with high motor vehicle volumes and speeds.
- On **Transit Network** streets consider integration with bus stops. See **Transit Integration with Cycle Tracks**.

Bikeway facility selection should be based on an analysis of roadway volumes and speed and other local characteristics.

Best on Roadways with:

- > 10,000 vehicles/day
- >50km/h speed limit
- Frequently congested roadways
- High Truck Volume streets
- High Transit volumes
- Extra available roadway width
- Best on the left side of a one-way road

Driveway and Intersection Crossings

Drainage of driveways and intersections are a challenge for cycle track design. Strategies to mitigate potential crossing conflicts include:

- Reduce the density of driveways and simplify movements through access management.
- Prohibit parking 10-15 m in advance of the crossing.
- Sidewalk furnishings should accommodate a sight triangle of 3.0 - 6.0 m from a crossing.
- Colored pavement and yield signs should be used to identify the conflict areas.

Design Details and Dimensions

Cycle tracks generally require wider dimensions than **Bike Lanes**, to provide a higher level of comfort and separation, to permit bicyclists to pass one another. Consider the placement of utilities when designing bike facilities with physical separation and the access to fire hydrants.

One-Way Cycle track through zone:

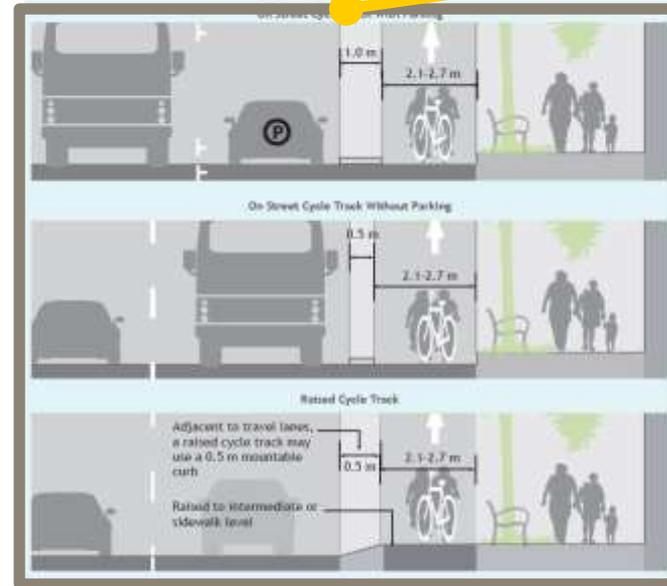
- Standard width: 7.5 m
- **Cycle track buffer zone:**
 - Standard adjacent to parking: 1.0 m
 - Standard adjacent to travel lane: 0.5 m (1.0 m preferred for snow storage).

Two-Way Cycle Track:

Application best on one way streets. This is similar to a **Shared-Use Path Adjacent to Roadways**. See the **HAUTO Urban Bikeway Design Guide** for details.

Raised Median Curb Protection

- Consider bicycle compatible curb profiles to minimize conflict with pedals and maximize stable surface.



Snow Removal and Maintenance Considerations

City of Edmonton practices the snow removal on bike facilities are currently being reviewed. On cycle tracks the expectation is snow removal will be cleared away and any remains on the cycle track.

References

Bikeway Traffic Control Guidelines for Cities, 2nd Ed. Transportation Association of Canada, February 2012.
 Urban Bikeway Design Manual, National Association of City Transportation Officials, September 2012. Bicycle Boulevard Planning and Design Handbook.

Design Considerations/Details

Operational Considerations

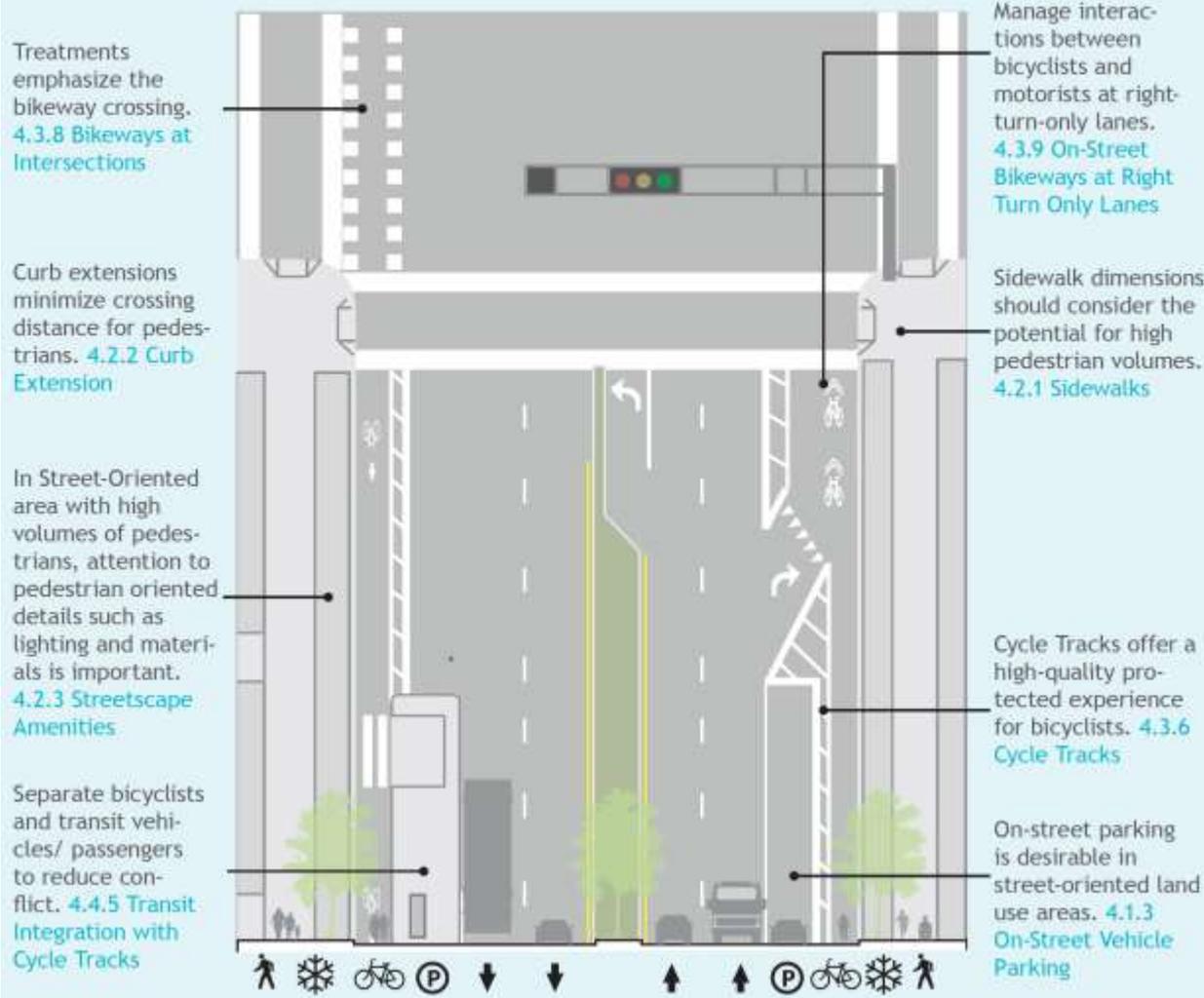
References

Edmonton Complete Streets Guidelines

Pulling it all together:
Making it easy to use

Street Oriented Arterial

This example is focused on direct access to adjacent properties. On-street parking is provided where possible and features to support transit and bicycle use are prioritized.



Final Thoughts...

- *Measure your success!*
- It's a process, not a product
- Context defined
- Prioritize modes
- There's always tradeoffs
- Design exceptions
- Measure your success!



Just Waiting for a Call...

(Thank You!)

Scott Lane, AICP, CPTED

919.601.9098 / scott.lane@stantec.com

