Walking Along the Road



Learning Outcomes:

- □ At the end of this module, you will be able to:
- Describe the operational and safety benefits of shoulders and sidewalks
- Select the appropriate design for sidewalks

Shoulders and Sidewalks

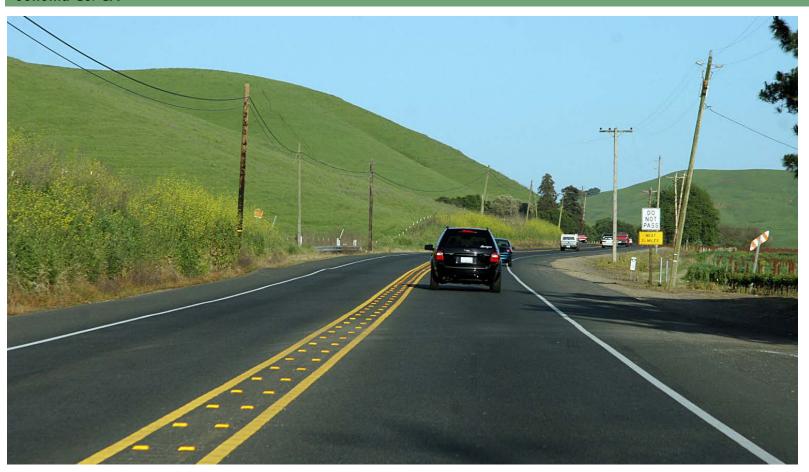


- Walking along the road accounts for 10-15% of fatal pedestrian crashes:
 - Fewer in urban areas
 - More in rural areas
- They're easily preventable

- Paved shoulders reduce pedestrian crashes by 70% (CRF)
 - \Box CMF = 0.3
 - Gan et al. study
- Sidewalks reduce pedestrian crashes by 88% (CRF)
 - □ CMF=0.12
 - McMahon Study

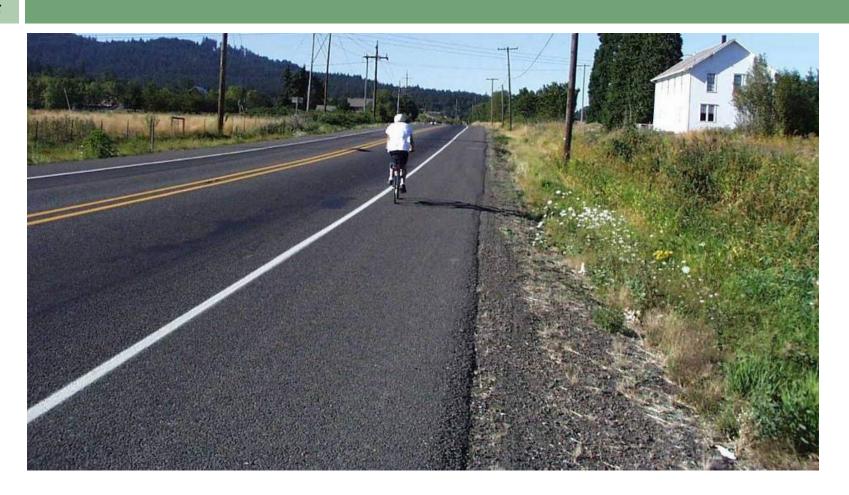
Shoulders improve safety for all users

2-4 Sonoma Co. CA



For motorists: room to avoid crashes

Shoulders improve safety for all users



For bicyclists: a place to ride

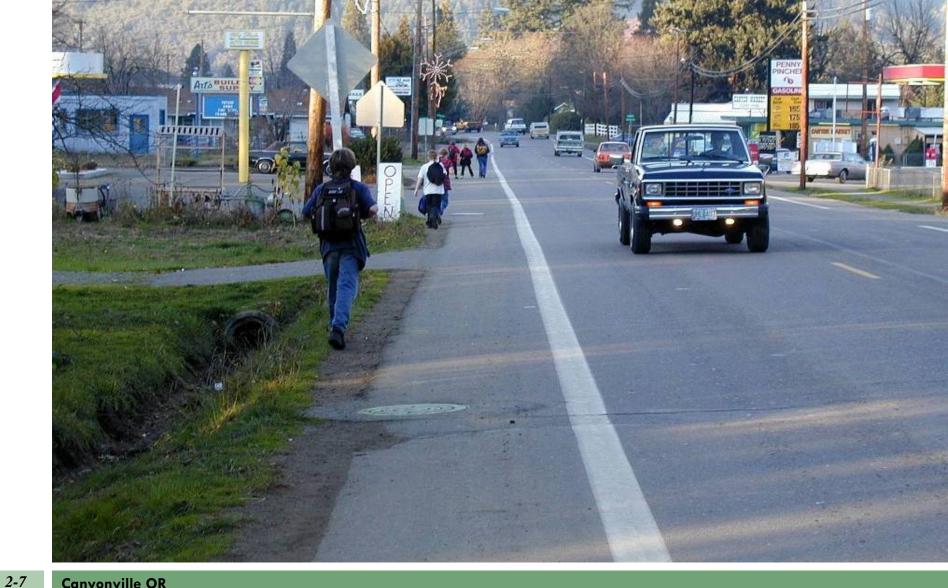
Shoulders improve safety for all users

Benton Co. OR



For pedestrians: a place to walk

CMF = 0.3 (CRF = 70%)



Canyonville OR

At a certain point, sidewalks are needed



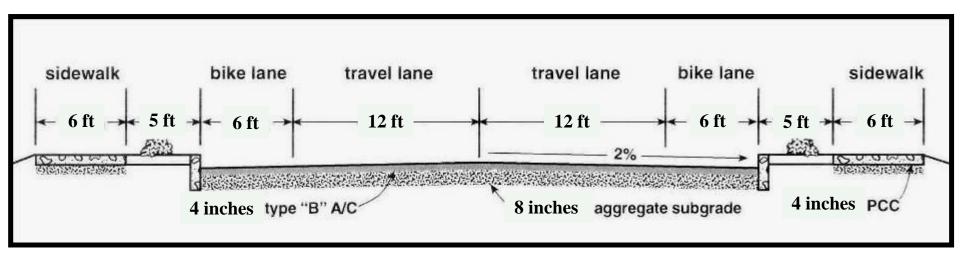
Manitou Springs CO

"Goat trail" indicates sidewalks are needed

The 2011 AASHTO "Green Book" states:

"Sidewalks are an integral parts of city streets"

2-9 Quote from 2011 AASHTO Green Book 4.17.1 Sidewalks



Sidewalks are not added to streets, they are part of the street



2-10 Bellevue WA

Sidewalks reduce pedestrian crash risk by 88%

Curbs & sidewalks slow traffic more than speed sign Coburg OR

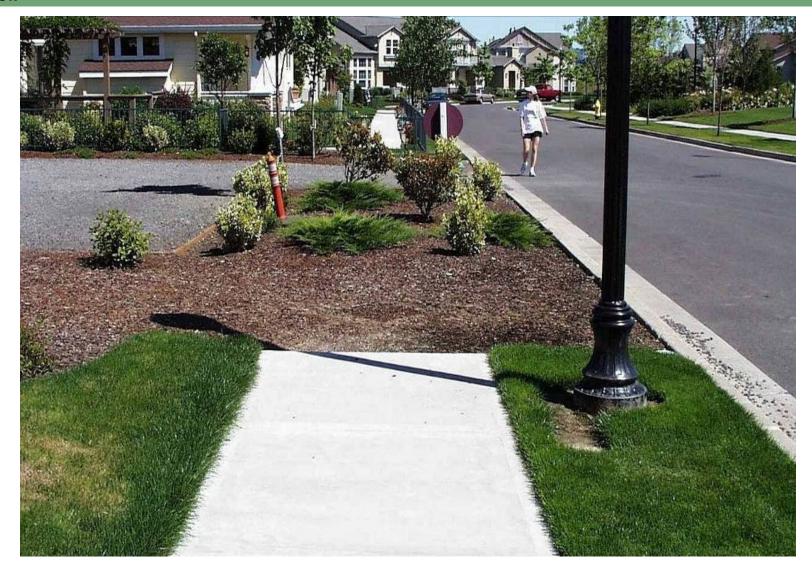


Sidewalks define an urban street

Discussion: Why are sidewalks discontinuous?

2-12 Beaverton OR





Discussion: Why are sidewalks on one side not OK?

2-13





Answer: Pedestrians walk in street, or cross twice

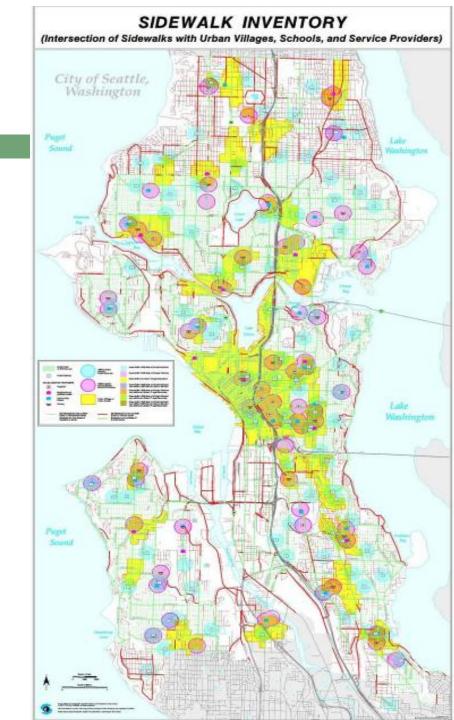
Sample Implementation Strategy to retrofit existing streets w/sidewalks

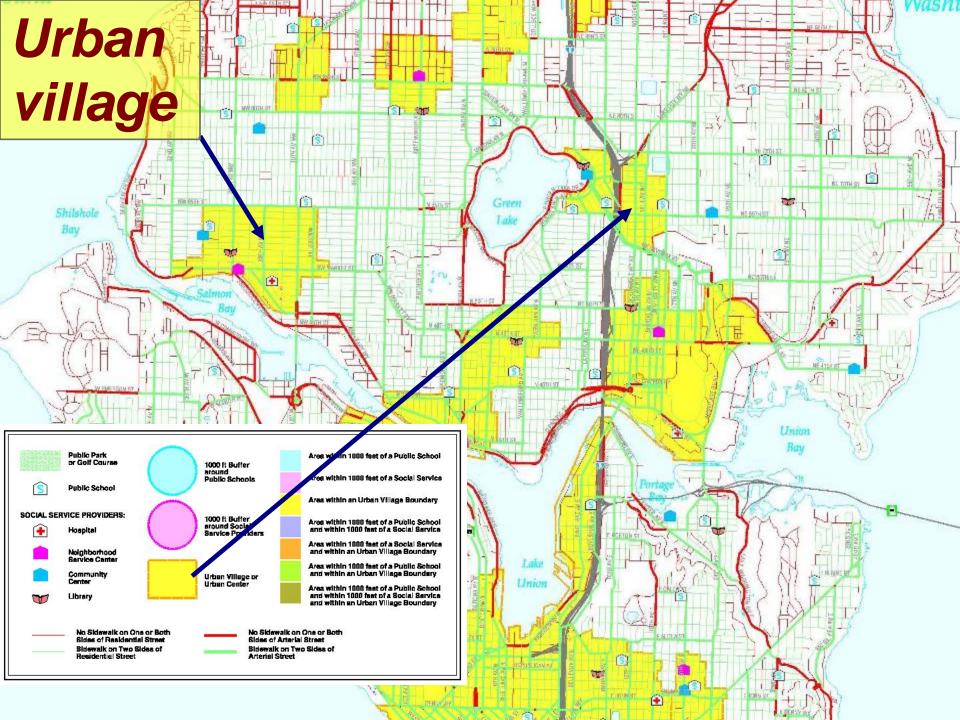
2-14 Seattle WA

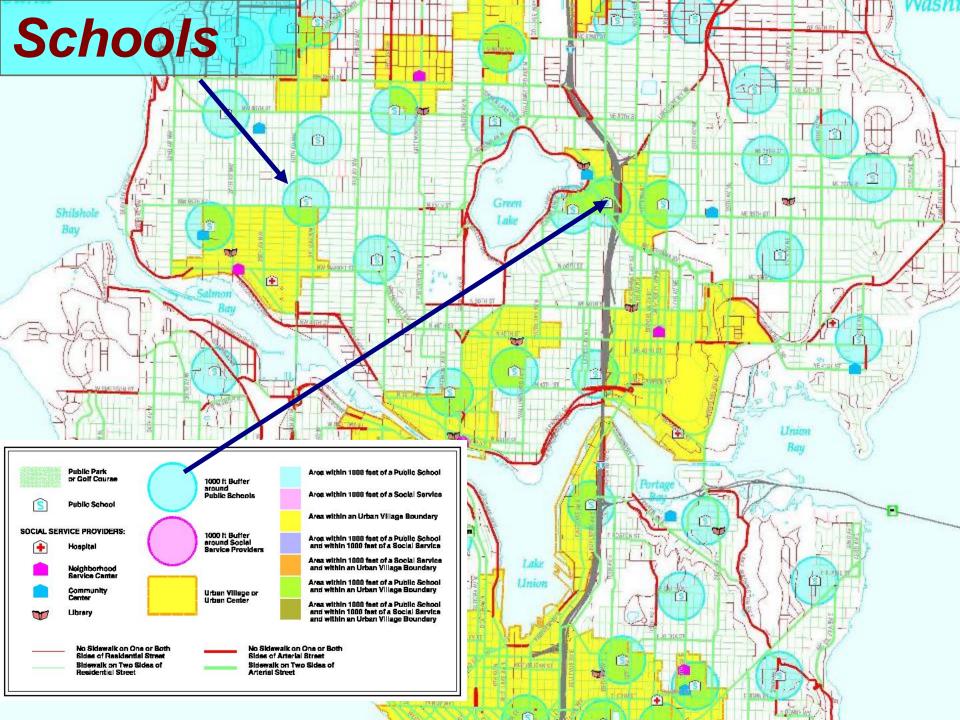


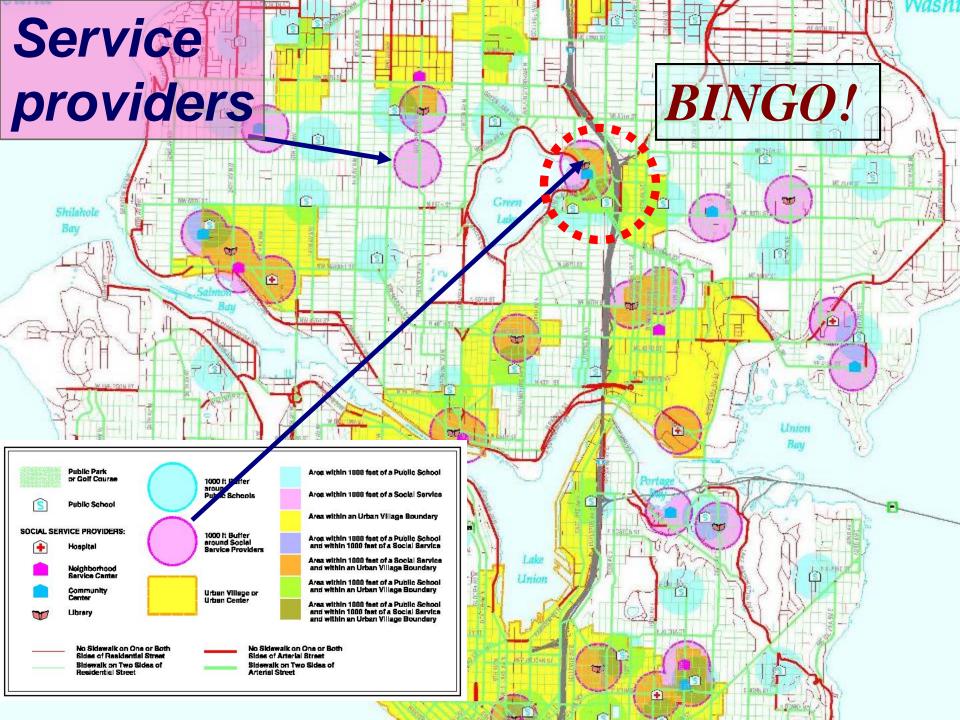
Develop a program to fill in missing sidewalks over 20 years

- How do you make such a daunting task manageable?
- Seattle example:
 divide it into bite-size
 chunks, with
 overlapping priorities









Discussion:



2-19

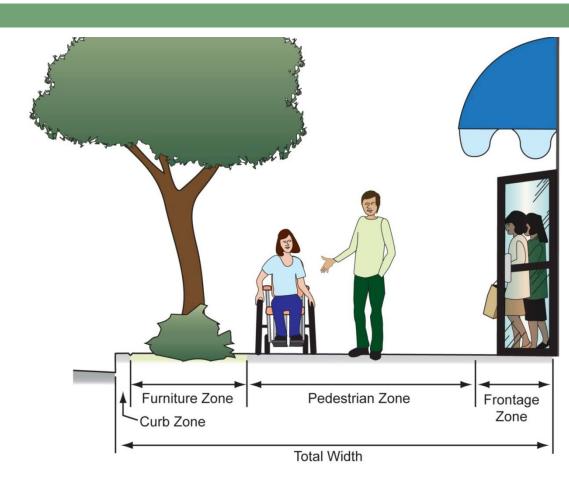
- What are your requirements for sidewalks:
- □ What are the triggers?
- □ Who pays for them?
- □ Who maintains them?

Sidewalk Corridors – The Zone System

2-20

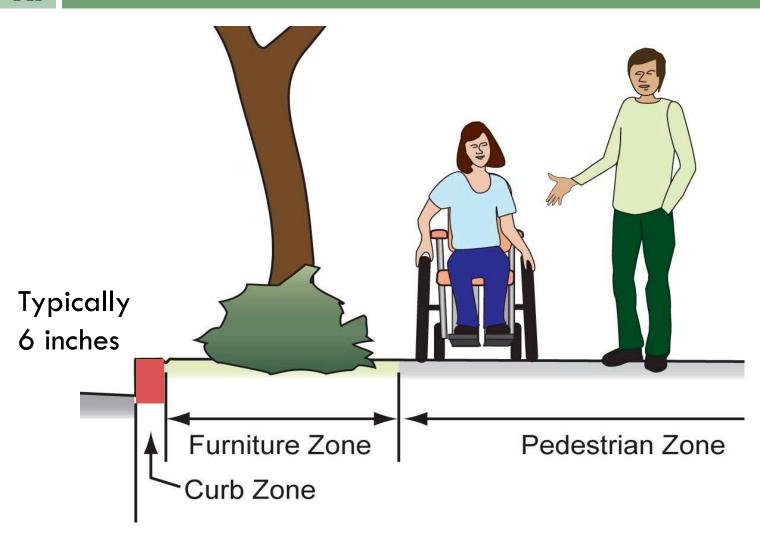
The sidewalk corridor extends from the edge of roadway to the right-of-way and is divided into 4 zones:

- Curb zone
- Furniture zone
- Pedestrian zone
- Frontage zone



Curb Zone

2-21





2-22 Sacramento

Why the curb zone matters: Mountable curbs are inappropriate on local streets



2-23 Salem OR

Why the curb zone matters: It's where pedestrians transition from/to the street



2-24 Grants Pass OR

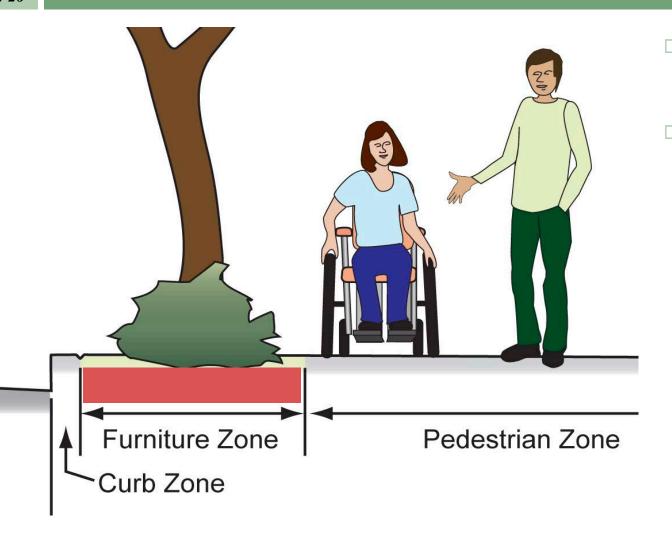
Curbs & drainage are the greatest sidewalk cost



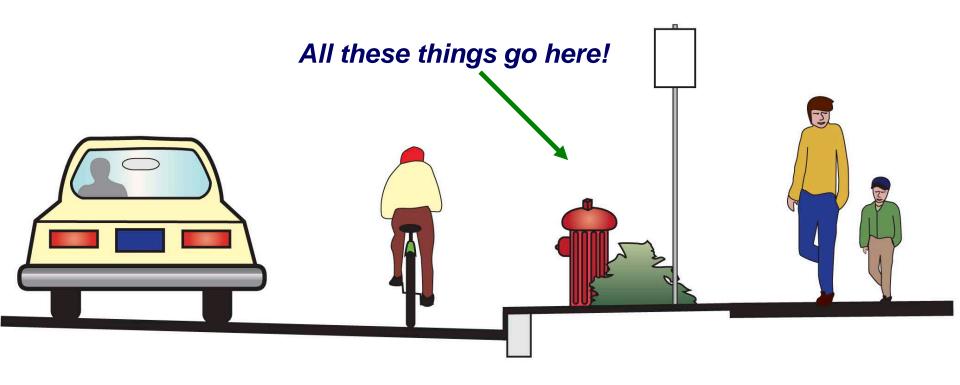
This sidewalk cost little to install w/o curb

Furniture Zone

2-26



- Local or collector streets 2 to 4 ft
- Arterial or major streets 4 to 6 ft



All the "stuff" goes in the furniture zone



2-28 Jacksonville OR

The furniture zone keeps the sidewalk clear

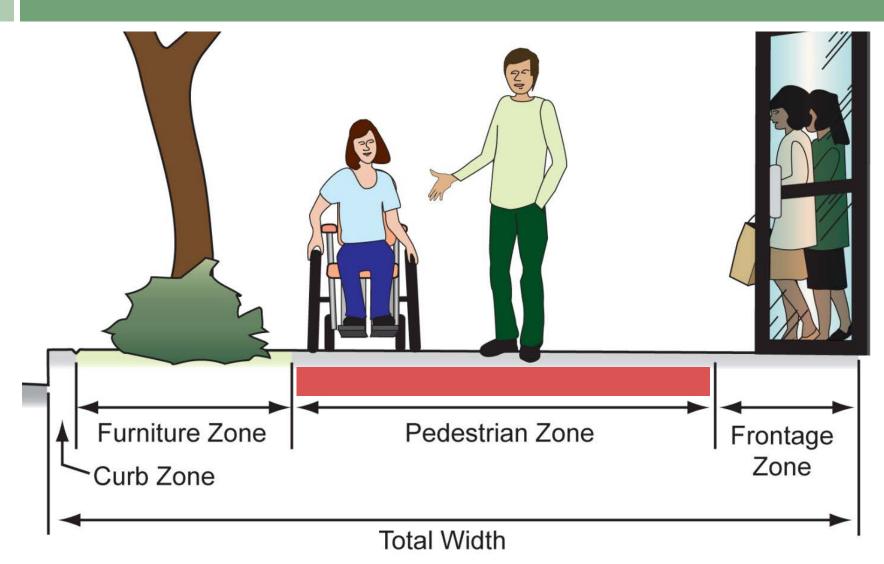


2-29 Reno NV

Sidewalk with furniture zone is pleasant to walk on



Planter strip helps define driveways, it's easier for drivers to find them and they're more likely to yield to pedestrians





2-32 Henderson, NV

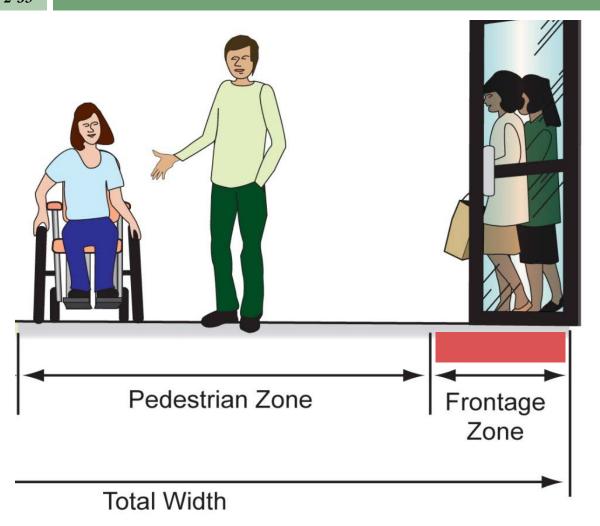
5 feet necessary for two people to walk comfortably side by side or to pass each other; 6' preferred



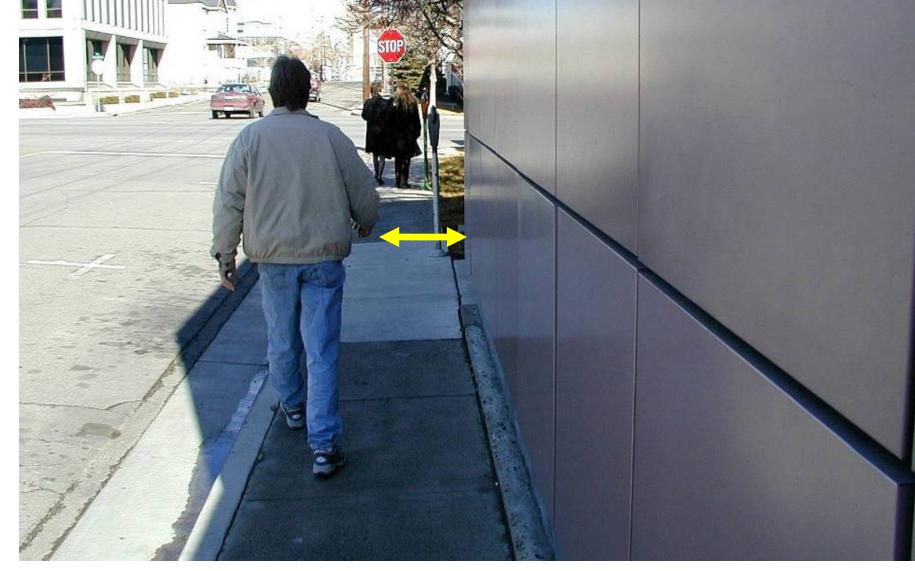
2-33 Salem OR

Sidewalk should be as wide as needed to serve anticipated pedestrian use (use HCM ped LOS)

- Local or collector streets 5 ft
- □ Arterial or major streets 6 to 8 ft
- Along parks, schools, and other major pedestrian generators 8 to 10 ft
- □ CBD areas 8 to 12 ft
 - 8-ft minimum in commercial areas with a planter strip,
 12-ft minimum in commercial areas with no planter strip

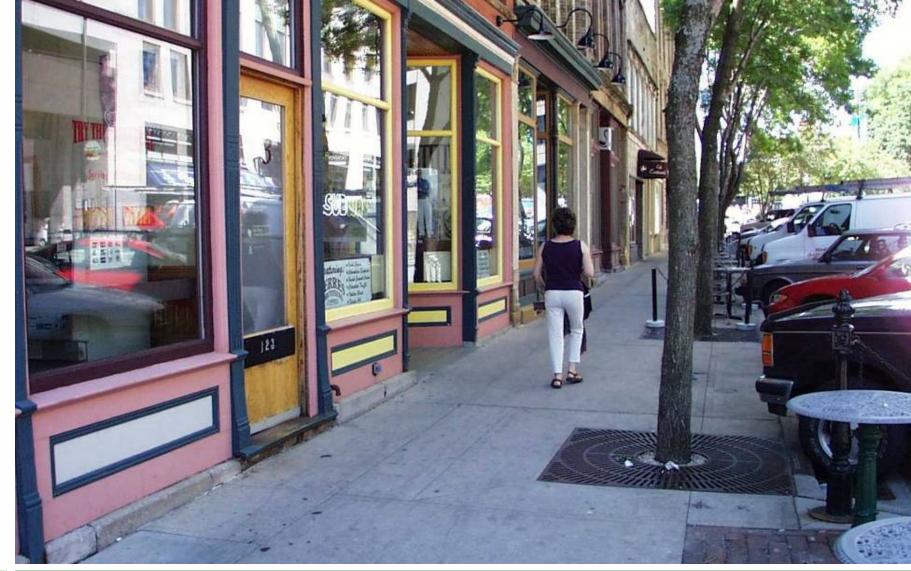


- Doors, planters,etc...
 - □ 3 feet
- Café seating
 - 8 feet



2-36 Reno NV

Shy distance concept applies to pedestrians, who will shy away from a vertical face; extra width is needed



2-37 Madison WI

An interesting façade makes narrow sidewalks feel wider

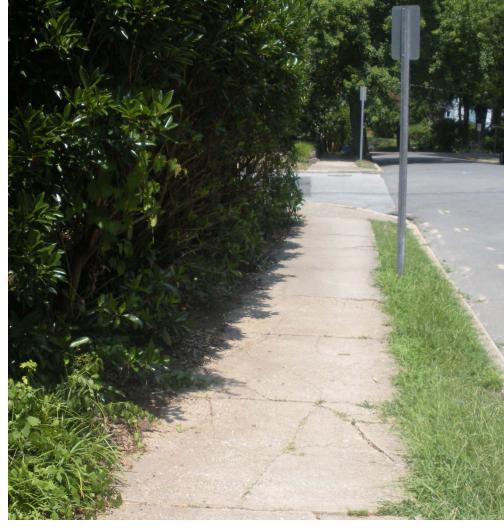




Fence placement and type impacts pedestrian comfort: the sidewalk on the left is wider, but feels narrow due to high and adjacent chain link fence

2-38





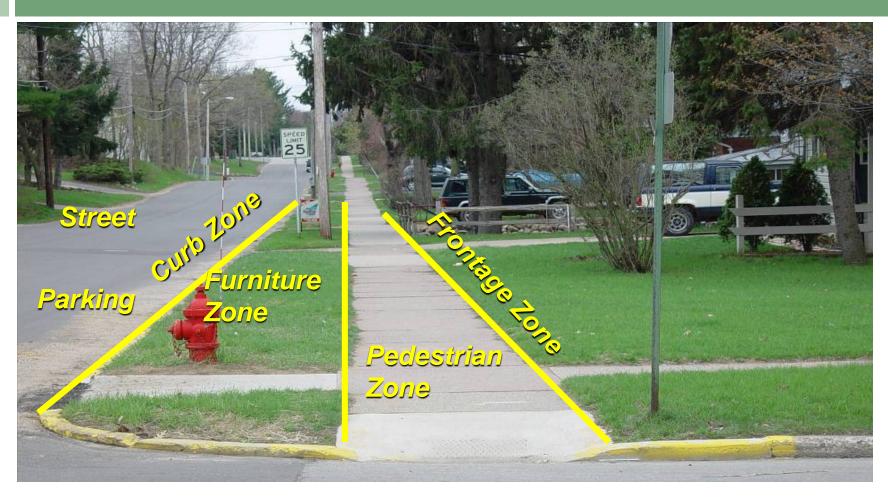
Before After

2-39

One foot of frontage zone between right-of-way line and sidewalk makes maintenance easier

The Zone System - Summary

2-40



Residential street

The Zone System - Summary

2-41 Washington DC



Commercial street

With Zone System

2-42 Washington DC



Street furniture arranged in zones leaves sidewalk clear

Without Zone System

2-43

Silverton OR



Randomly placed street furniture clutters sidewalk

Without Zone System



No buffer between pedestrians and traffic

ADA requirements for sidewalks

2-45

- Well-designed sidewalks meet ADA:
- Sidewalks should be clear of obstructions:
 - 3' min clearance, 4' proposed
- Sidewalk should have smooth surface
- Sidewalk should be at 2% max cross-slope including at driveways



The zone system creates a safer and more pleasant place to walk, and makes it easier to meet ADA requirements.

Best resource for ADA: <u>Public Right-of-Way Accessibility Guidelines</u> (PROWAG) draft. <u>http://www.access-board.gov/prowac/draft.htm</u>





2-46 Las Vegas NV

Utilities & poles should not obstruct sidewalk



2-47 Depoe Bay OR

Mitigate around obstacles on narrow curbside sidewalk

Recommendations from

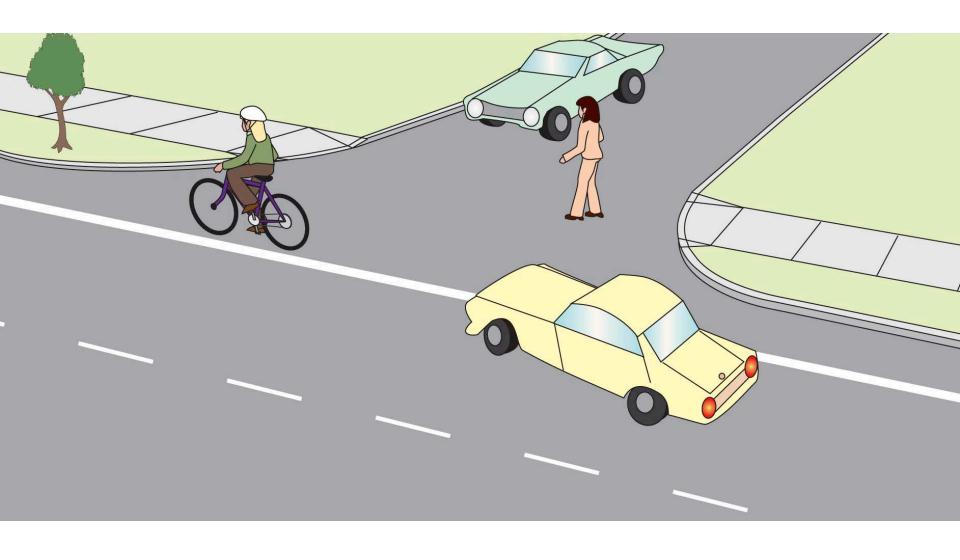
Model Design Manual for Living Streets

	1,100101 = 0015111 1,101110 011								
	Boulevard	Avenue	Street			Boulevard	Avenue	Street	
Low / Medium-Low Density Residential	Not applicable	Frontage: 18" Pedestrian: 5' Furniture: 4', 6'-8' at bus stops and where large trees are destred Curb: 6" Min. Width: 11'			Industrial	Frontage: 18" Pedestrian: 5' Furniture: 5' Curb: 18" Min. Width: 13'	Frontage: 18" Pedestrian: 5' Furniture: 4' Curb: 18" Min. Width: 12'	Frontage: 18" Pedestrian: 5' Furniture: 4' Curb: 18" Min. Width: 12'	
Med / High Density Residential		Frontage: 18" Pedestrian: 6' Furniture: 5', 6'-8' at bus stops and where large trees are desired Curb: 6" Min. Width: 13'	Frontage: 18" Pedestrian: 6' Furniture: 4', 6'-8' at bus stops		Downtown Care / Main Street	cafe seating Pedestrian: 6'	Frontage: 30", 8' with cafe seating Pedestrian: 6' Furniture: 5', 6'-8' at bus stops and where large trees are desired Curb: 6" Min. Width: 14'	seating Pedestrian: 6'	
Neighborhood Commercial	Not applicable	Frontage: 18" Pedestrian: 6' Furniture: 5', 6'-8' at bus stops and where large trees are destred Curb: 6" Min. Width: 13'	Frontage: 18" Pedestrian: 6' Furniture: 4', 6'-8' at bus stops and where large trees are destred Curb: 6" Min. Width: 12'		Transit-Oriented Districts	Frontage: 30" Pedestrian: 8' Furniture: 5', 6'-8' at bus stops and where large trees are desired Curb: 6" Min. Width: 16'	Frontage: 30" Pedestrian: 8' Furnjiture: 5', 6'-8' at bus stops and where large trees are desired Curb: 6" Min. Width: 16'	Frontage: 18" Pedestrian: 6' Furniture: 5', 6'-8' at bus stops and where large trees are desired Curb: 6" Min. Width: 13'	
General Commercial	Frontage: 18" Pedestrian: 6' Furniture: 5', 6'-8' at bus stops and where large trees are destred Curb: 6" Min. Width: 13'	Frontage: 18" Pedestrian: 6' Furniture: 5', 6'-8' at bus stops and where large trees are destred Curb: 6" Min. Width: 13'	Not applicable		Office Park	Frontage: 18" Pedestrian: 5' Furniture: 5' Curb: 6" Min. Width: 12'	Frontage: 18" Pedestrian: 5' Furniture: 5' Curb: 6" Min. Width: 12'	Not applicable	
Mixed / Multi-use	seating Pedestrian: 6' Furniture: 5', 6'-8' at bus	Frontage: 30", 8' with cafe seating Pedestrian: 6' Furniture: 4', 6'-8' at bus stops and where large trees are destred Curb: 6" Min. Width: 13'	Pedestrian: 6' Furniture: 4'		Public Facilities	Frontage: 30" Pedestrian: 8' Furniture: 5', 6'-8' at bus stops and where large trees are desired Curb: 6" Min. Width: 16'	stops and where large trees are desired Curb: 6"	Frontage: 18" Pedestrian: 6' Furniture: 5', 6'-8' at bus stops and where large trees are desired Curb: 6" Min. Width: 13'	

2-49 Driveways

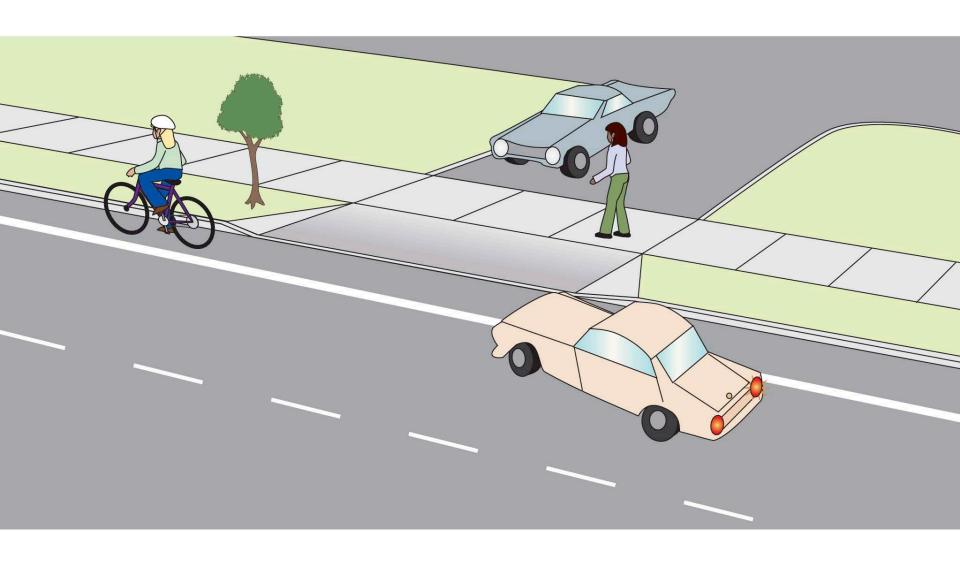
Driveways are the source of most conflicts with motor vehicles on sidewalks





Driveways built like intersections encourage high-speed turns

2-50



Driveways built like driveways encourage slow-speed turns

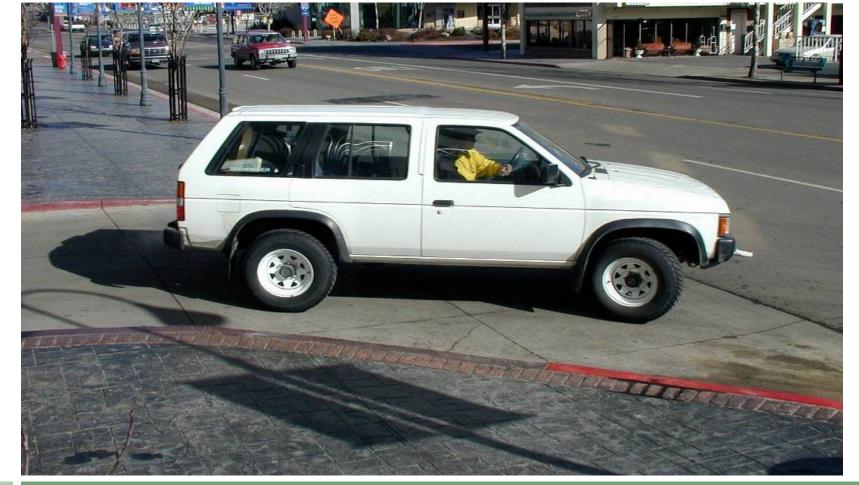
Intersection or Driveway?

1-52



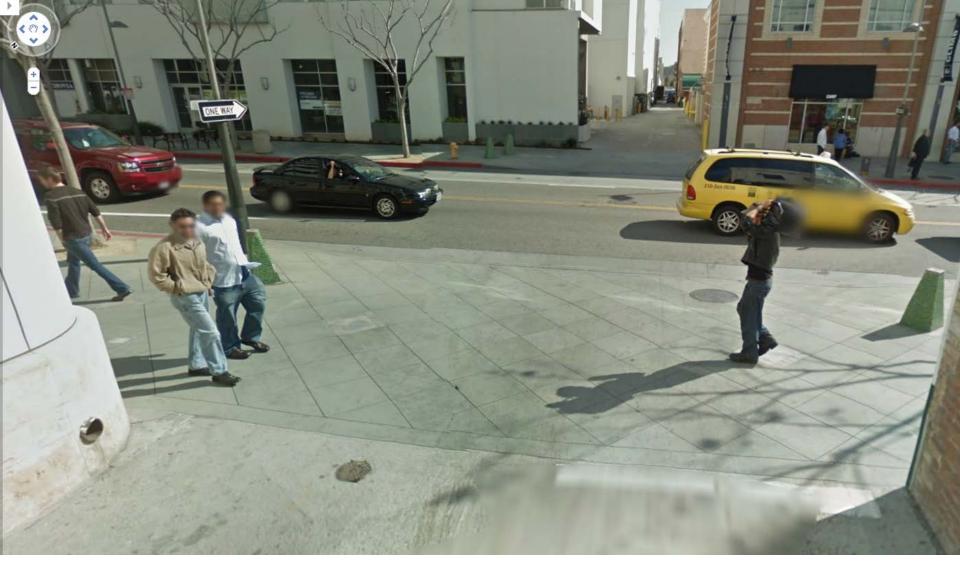






2-53 Reno NV

- This driveway was built like an intersection
- Driver exits at high speed, not looking at pedestrians



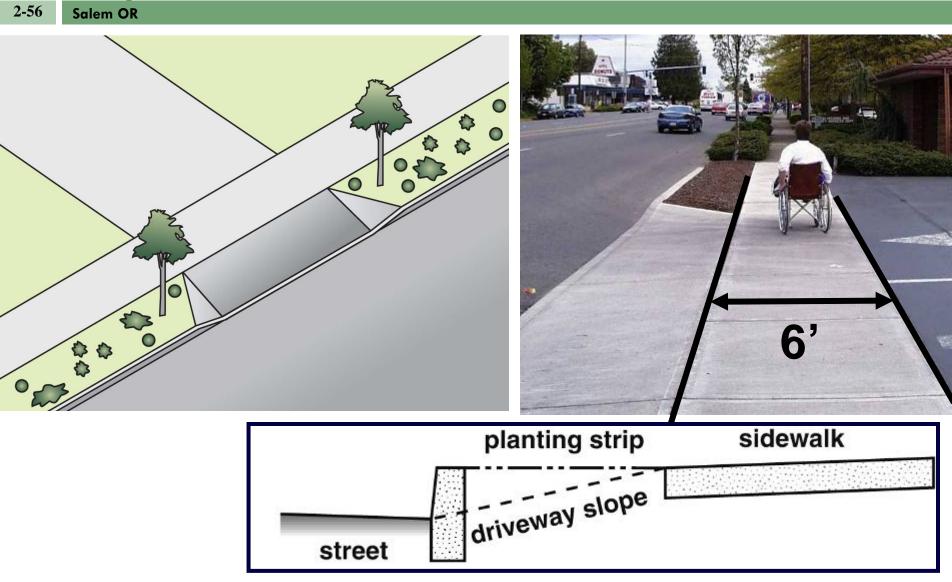
2-54 Santa Monica, CA

This driveway tells drivers watch for pedestrians



ADA requirements for driveways: minimum pedestrian access route of 3' (soon to be 4') at 2% max cross-slope

Easier to maintain level access with separated sidewalks



Without zone system hard to meet ADA

2-57 Sweet Home OR





2-58 Olympia, WA

For narrow curbside sidewalks, wrap sidewalk around apron

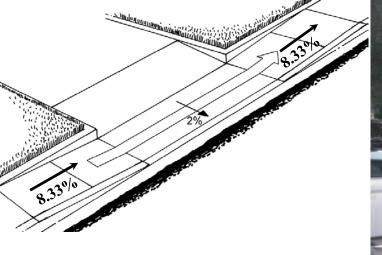
Driveway Coaster

2-59



Most common reason given by wheelchair users using the street

Driveways are not flat



- ☐ Max Ramp Slope 8.33%
- □ Max Cross Slope 2%



2-60 University Place, WA

- □ For narrow curbside sidewalks
- □ Fully lowered sidewalk

Walking Along the Road – Let's Recap

- 1. Crash Reduction Factors:
- Rural environments:
 - Paved shoulders reduce ped crashes up to 70%
- Urban environments:
 - Sidewalks reduce ped crashes up to 88%
 - (most sidewalk crashes occur at driveways)

Walking Along the Road – Let's Recap

2-62

- 2. Sidewalk Design: The zone system
 - What are the 4 zones?
- The curb zone
- 2. The furniture/planter/buffer zone
- 3. The pedestrian/walking zone
- 4. The frontage zone

Walking Along the Road – Let's Recap

- 3. Sidewalk Design: Key characteristics How should the walking zone be designed?
- □ Smooth
- Separated from traffic
- Clear of obstructions
- □ Level cross-slope (max 2%)
- Wide enough to accommodate expected pedestrian volumes

Walking Along the Road Learning Outcomes:

2-64

You should now be able to:

- Describe the operational and safety benefits of shoulders and sidewalks
- Select appropriate designs for sidewalks

2-65 Questions?