











Water Street Project







WATER STREET

Bicycle and Pedestrian Boulevard

DESIGN **TOOLBOX**

This toolbox contains examples of the types of treatments that could be used to make Water Street a comfortable, safe, and inviting place for people walking and biking.

The following treatment types fall into one or more of three categories:



Traffic Calming





Rectangular Rapid Flash Beacon (RRFB)

Pedestrian-activated 'strobe-light' flasher that lets motorists know pedestrians are crossing.



Shared Lane Marking

Pavement marking also known as "sharrow" that can be used to remind motorists of presence of bicyclists and indicate to cyclists where to safely ride. Should only be used on lower-volume, lowerspeed streets.



Speed Hump & Cushion

Raised pavement used to slow vehicular traffic. Humps typically extend the width of the street, whereas cushions have gaps that allow emergency vehicles and bicycles to pass through



High-Visibility Crosswalk

Reflective markings at intersections and priority crossings, located only where motorists should expect pedestrians with sufficient sight distance and reaction



Pedestrian Countdown Signals

Static Walk/Don't Walk pedestrian signals with coundown display letting pedestrians know how much time they have left to cross the street.



Bike Box

A marked area between a stop bar and crosswalk that allows cyclists to correctly position themselves for turning movements in front of the queue of vehicles.





Curb Extension/Bulb-Out

Extension of the curb or sidewalk into the street (in the shape of a bulb). usually at an intersection, that narrows vehicle path, reduces speeds around turns, and shortens pedestrian crossing distance. These can also have plantings to manage stormwater.



Raised Crosswalk

A pedestrian crossing area raised higher to increase visibility of people crossing and to slow motorists, located at areas where people have difficulty crossing the



Leading Pedestrian Interval

A leading pedestrian interval is signal timing that gives dedestrians advance time to begin crossing at the crosswalk before conflicting vehicles start moving (i.e., he pedestrian signal is ctivated by the pedestrian, and the WALK sign turns on before turning vehicles receive a green light).



Conflict Zone Markings

Green and/or white pavement markings that draw attention to cyclists moving through or past conflict areas including ntersections and riveways.







Extension of the curb or sidewalk into the street, usually midblock, that narrows the vehicle path, encourages slower speeds, and shortens pedestrian crossing distance.



Raised Intersection

The entire area of an intersection is raised above the normal pavement surface level to reduce vehicle speed through the ntersection and provide a better view of other street users.



Paving Materials

Pavers or textured pavement can be used for sidewalks, crosswalks, and entire street segments to delineate the pedestrian or shared street zone, as long as accessibility is maintained. They can also be designed to manage stormwater (porous pavement).



♦ Wayfinding

Signs directing pedestrians and bicyclists toward destinations in the area. typically including distance and average walking and piking times.





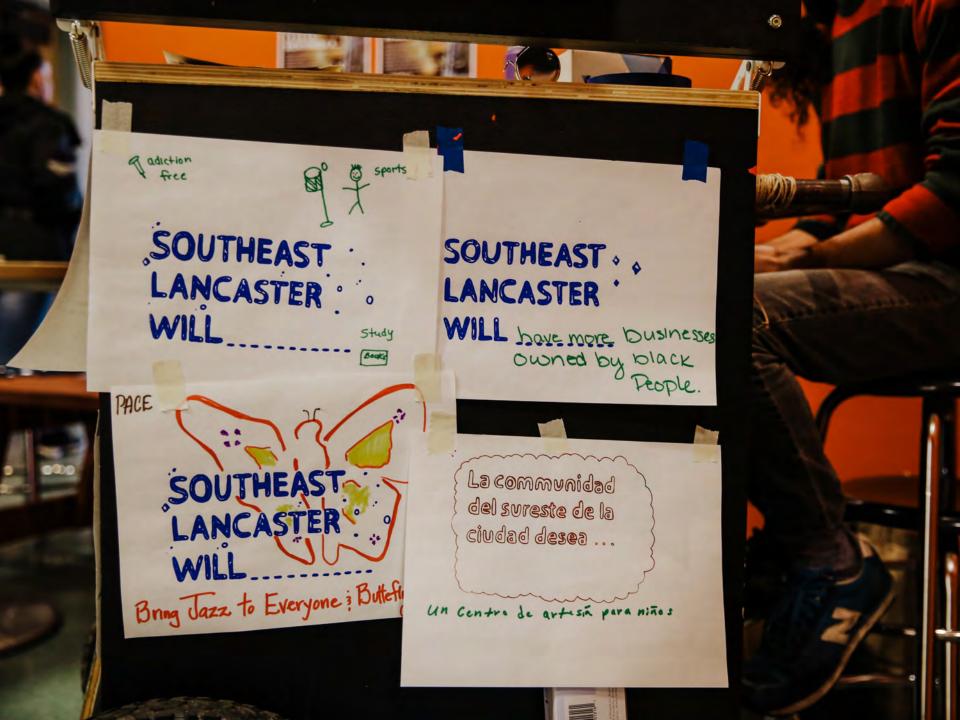








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