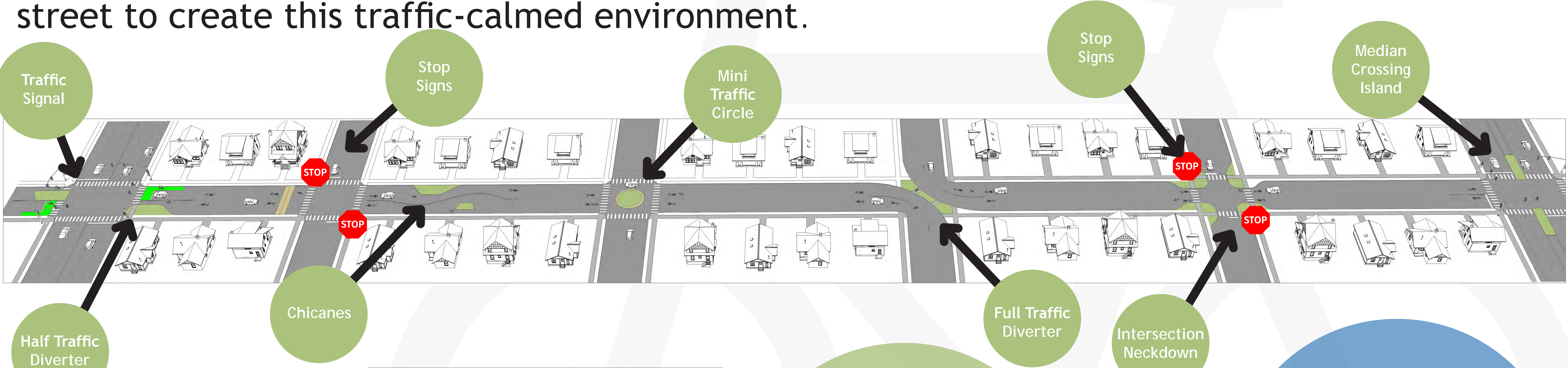


Neighborhood Greenways

These low speed and volume streets prioritize bicyclist and pedestrian travel and provide safe crossings of large arterial roads. A number of roadway elements combine along the street to create this traffic-calmed environment.



Comfort

- Low-stress LTS 1 facility
- Gives priority to bicyclists in mixed traffic
- Reduces stopping at local streets
 - Reduces delay at arterial crossings
- Provides alternative to arterial routes

Pedestrian Risk From Vehicular Impact		
VEHICLE IMPACT SPEED	SHARE OF REPORTED INCIDENTS ¹	PROBABILITY OF PEDESTRIAN DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY ¹
20 MPH	37%	 ☠ = 1% + = 30%
30 MPH	27%	 ☠ = 6% + = 50%
40 MPH	19%	 ☠ = 30% + = 45%
50 MPH	10%	 ☠ = 78% + = 20%
60 MPH	7%	 ☠ = 98% + = 2%

¹ Based on "Relationship between Speed and Risk of Fatal Injury: Pedestrians and Car Occupants" by D. C. Richards published by UK Department of Transport, September 2010. Death is fatality within 30 days. Serious Injury is a condition requiring hospitalization.

Credit: Urban Indy

Safety

- 2 to 8 times lower bicyclist crash rate than parallel arterials
- Safe arterial crossings provided
- Traffic speeds reduced to 20 mph or less

Equity

- Attracts ages 8 to 80
- Woman prefer 3 times over arterials
- Improves neighborhood livability
- Creates opportunities for green infrastructure

Neighborhood Greenway Elements

Combing a selection of these choices creates a calm, low-traffic environment on a neighborhood greenway that is more comfortable for through bicycle traffic and for neighboring residents.

Low Volume



Full Traffic Diverter

Slow Speeds



Neckdown and Speed Hump

Green Street



Landscaped Chicanes

Arterial Crossings



Median Crossings

Branding



Branding and Wayfinding



Half Traffic Diverter



Mini Traffic Circle



Rain Garden Neckdown



Pedestrian and Bicycle Only Signal



Pavement Markings



Skinny Streets



Neckdown Intersection



Community Composting/Planting Strip Gardens



Raised Crosswalks



Street Art

Bike Lanes

Bike lanes provide a painted separation between bicyclists and other road users. Fort Collins already has many miles of bike lanes throughout the city. Nearly 50% of arterial roads have bike lanes today, ranging from five to eight feet wide.



Door zone bike lane

Some bike lanes are located next to automobile parking which can put bicyclists in the position of potentially hitting an open car door.



Arterial bike lane

Bike lanes on high-speed, high-volume roads are more stressful than those on quiet streets and may deter many riders from taking that route.



Buffered bike lane

Painted buffers provide a horizontal barrier between bicyclists and adjacent traffic, lowering the stress level of these facilities.

Safety

- 50% fewer bicyclist injuries compared to streets without bike facilities
- Minimizes speed differential
- Shown to reduce sidewalk bicycling 57 - 84%

Comfort

- LTS rating of bike lanes varies with traffic speed and volume, bike lane width and the presence of parking
- Separates bicyclists from most traffic
- Can be blocked by double-parked cars

Equity

- Ridership varies with stress conditions
- “Interested but concerned” prefers continuous lanes through intersections
- Women prefer bike lanes over shared lanes

Protected Bike Lanes

These bike lanes are separated from both automobile and pedestrian traffic. They are also known as “cycle tracks” or “separated bike lanes.”

Midblock



Sidewalk Level, One-Way
Landscape separated with differentiating materials



Street Level, One-Way
Parking and flex post separated



Street Level, One-Way
Planter separated



Street Level, One-Way
Parking separated

Intersections



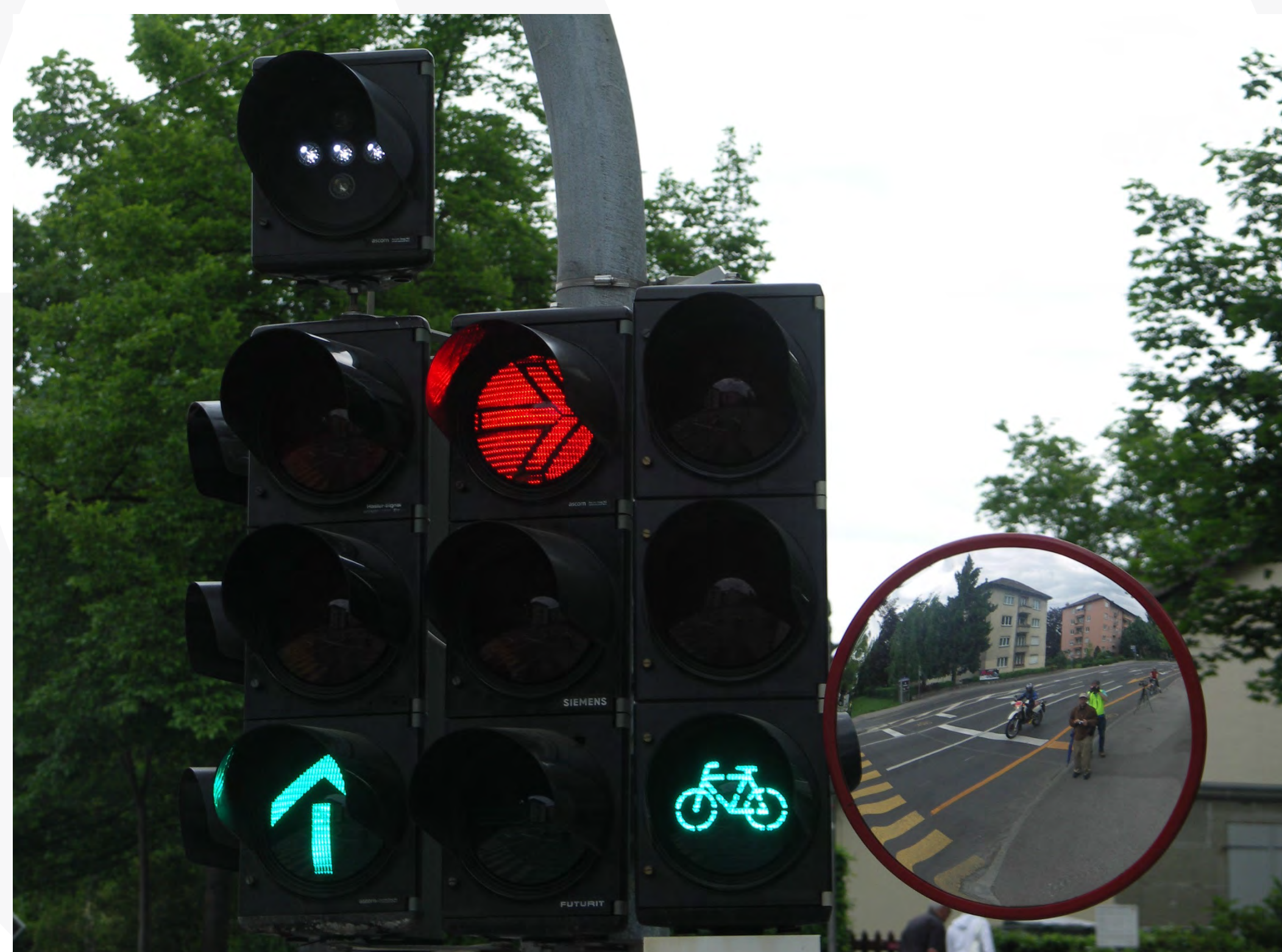
Dutch Intersection
Manages conflicts between modes



Two-Stage Queue Box
Waiting space for left turns



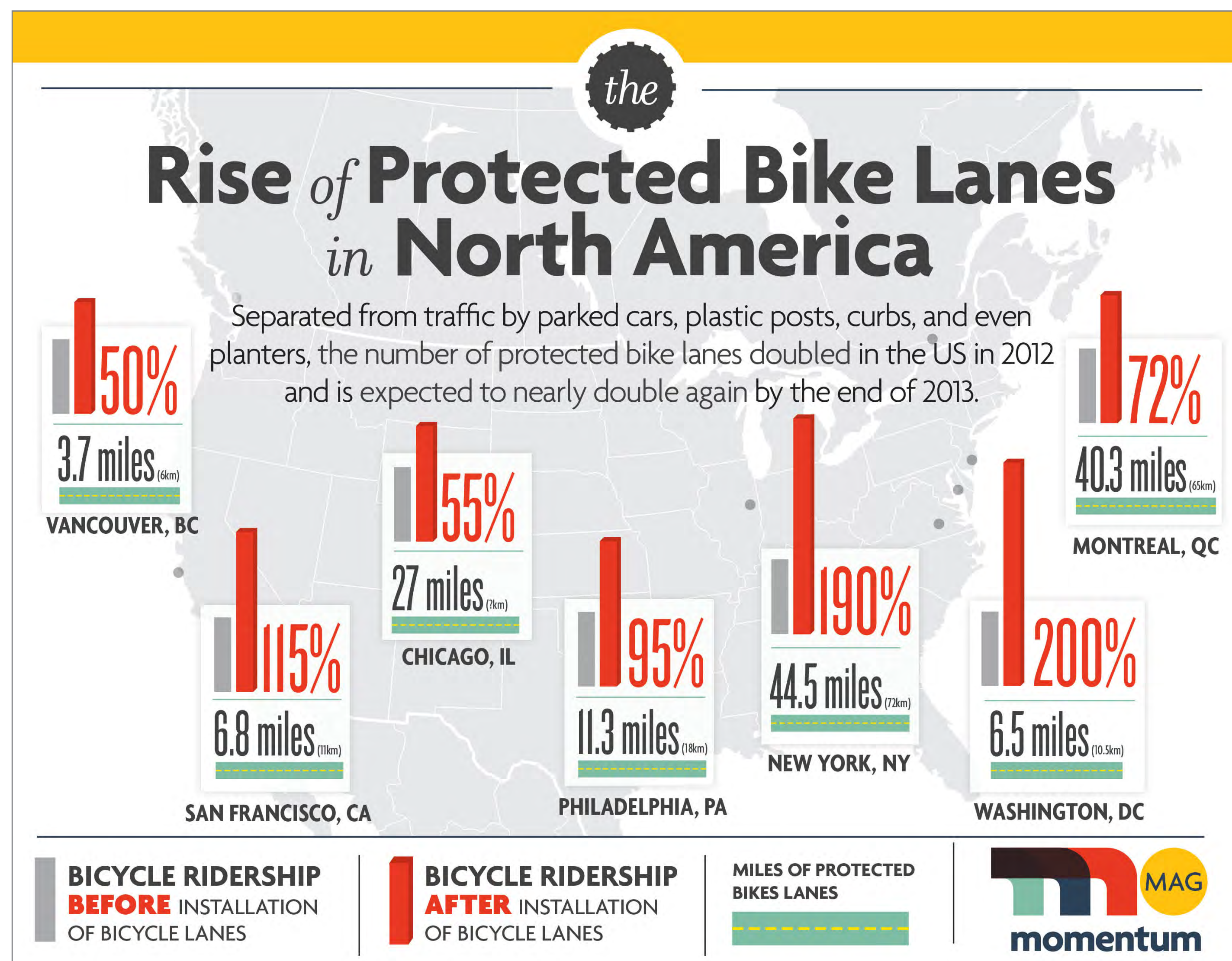
Colored driveway crossing
Alerts users of conflicts



Bike signals
Separates conflicts

Why Protected Bike Lanes?

These separated facilities provide a low-stress riding environment that attracts a wide variety of riders of all ages and abilities.



Comfort

- Low-stress LTS 1 facility
- Path-like experience
- Separates bicyclists from other traffic

Safety

- 89% fewer bicyclist injuries compared to streets without bike facilities
- Shown to reduce sidewalk riding 57 to 84%
- Minimizes intersection exposure to traffic
- Eliminates obstructions in bike lane

Equity

- Attracts riders ages 8 to 80
- Women, children, and elderly prefer over bicycle lanes



Boulder



Washington, DC



New York City



Chicago



Toronto

Bicycle Intersections

Design elements that manage interactions between bicycles and other vehicles can help make intersections more logical and comfortable for all modes.

Level of Traffic Stress
1

Eliminates bicyclists exposure to merging traffic maximizing comfort and safety. Conflicts are minimized by ensuring motorists turning speeds are < 15 mph, or eliminated with a bicycle signal. Through bicyclists' delay may be incurred.

2

Short right turn lane minimizes bicyclists' exposure to merging traffic and slows merging motorists. Ideally, turning motorists speeds are < 15 mph.

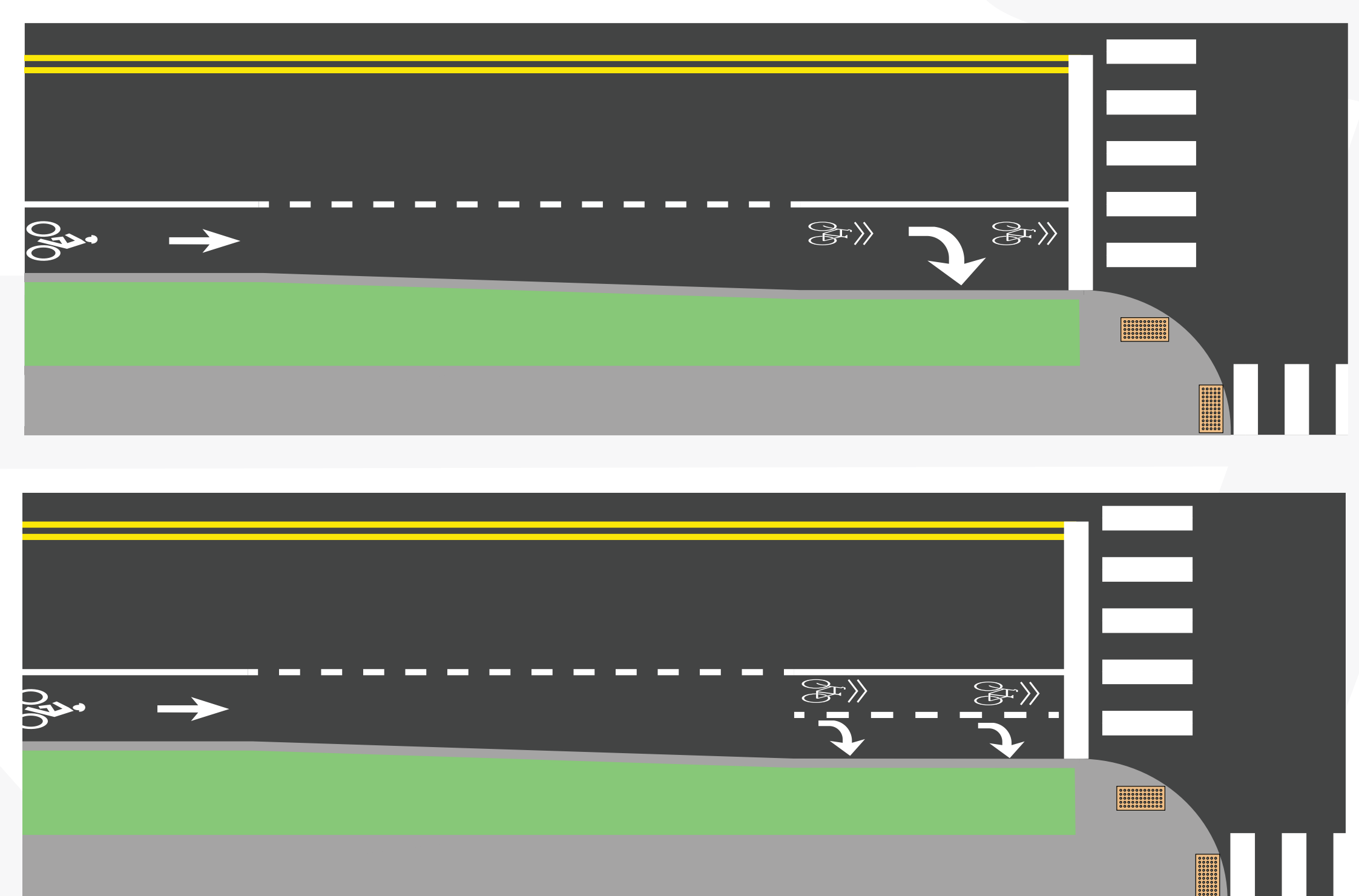
3

Long right turn lanes increase bicyclists' exposure to merging traffic which may cross the bike lane at speeds >15 mph.

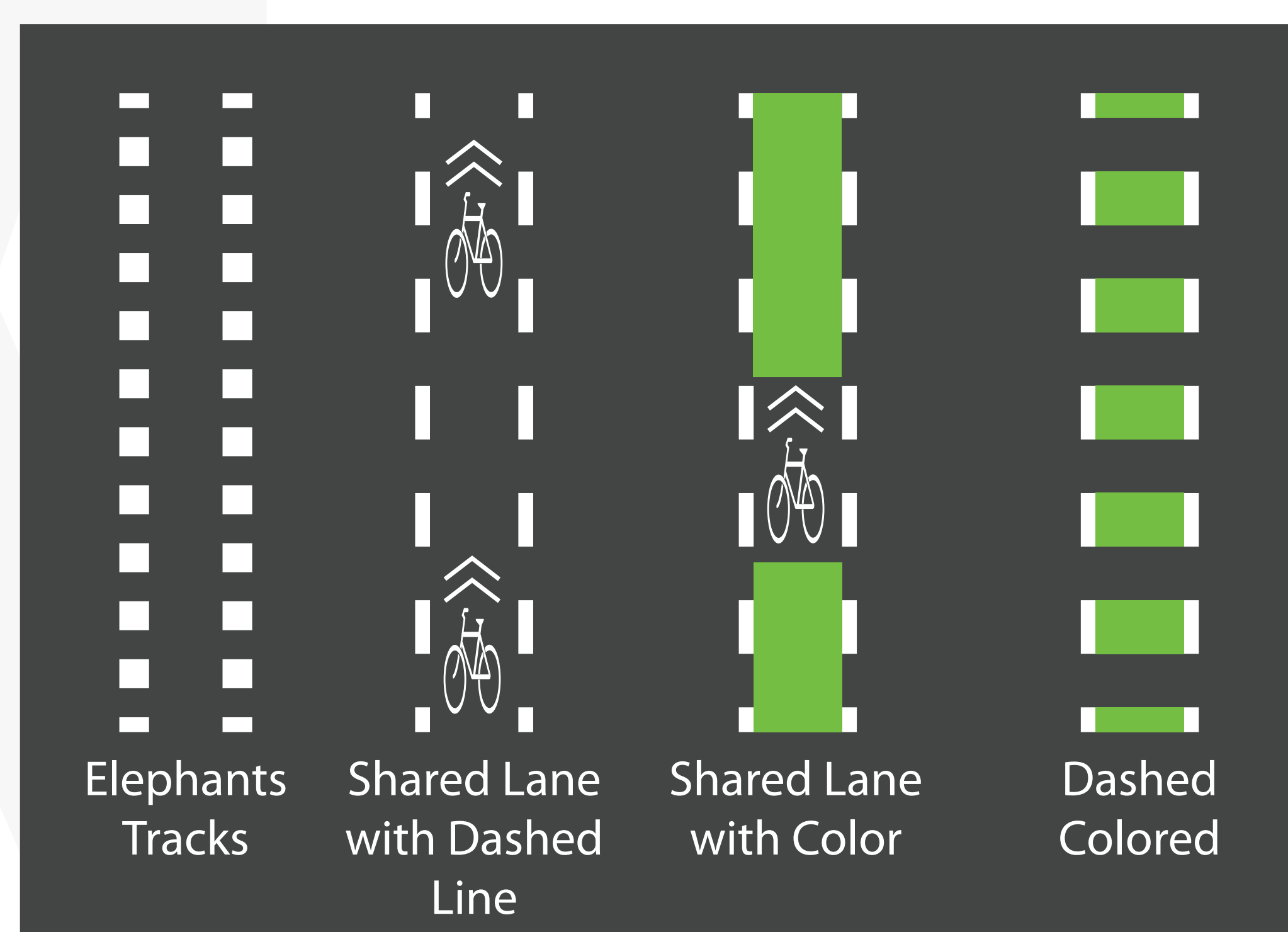
4

Dropping bike lanes to add right turn lanes maximizes bicyclists' exposure to merging traffic which may cross bike lane at speeds >15 mph.

Additional Options for Managing Conflicts



Shared Right Turn Lane
Alerts drivers to through bicycle movement



Conflict Zone Markings
Highlights bicyclist's space where vehicles merge



Bicycle Box
Gives bicyclists a head start



Two-Stage Turn Queue Box
Makes left turns across wide roads easier