

Application

- Auto traffic < 100 / hr at peak travel times
- Residential streets with shared roadways

Advantages

- Reduces cut-through traffic
- Encourages courteous interactions among users

Disadvantages

- Not appropriate for non-local, through roads

Cost

\$\$-\$\$\$

Woonerf (Residential Shared Street)

Streets with limited access and vehicular traffic volumes, that function as shared spaces.



Family-Friendly Streets

Streets designed to have low motorized traffic volumes and speeds that give priority to people walking and biking.



Application

- Low traffic shared roadways (ADT < 3,000)

Advantages

- Family-friendly, low stress conditions

Disadvantages

- Disconnected from retail destinations

Costs

\$\$-\$\$\$

Application

- Moderate-high traffic shared roadways

Advantages

- Encourage bicycle use of the street
- Identify proper bicyclist positioning in the lane

Disadvantages

- Not low-stress
- Maintenance costs

Costs

\$

Shared Lane Markings (Sharrows)

Shared Lane Markings are road markings used to indicate a shared lane environment for bicycles and automobiles.



Shared Use Paths/Side Paths

An off-road facility for use by bicyclists, pedestrians, skaters and other users.



Application

- River, Rail or Utility Corridors

Advantages

- Low-conflict, low-stress conditions
- High travel speed potential

Disadvantages

- Lack of direct access

Costs

\$\$\$

Application

- Minor intersections in residential and Main Street commercial areas

Advantages

- Slows vehicle speeds
- Encourages yielding to pedestrians

Disadvantages

- Less effective to reduce speeds compared to speed humps or raised crosswalks

Costs

\$\$\$

Raised Intersections

Raised intersections create a safe, slow-speed crossing and public space at minor intersections.



Speed Humps

Raised sections of roadway designed to reduce motorist speeds.



Application

- Local service roads that are not Emergency Service Routes
- Spaced 300 to 500 ft apart

Advantages

- Full time speed reduction
- Low cost relative to enforcement

Disadvantages

- Potential to generate noise
- Uncomfortable when poorly designed

Costs

\$-\$\$

Application

- Local residential streets with cut-through traffic issues
- Non transit or Emergency Response Route

Advantages

- Traffic volume and speed reduction

Disadvantages

- Maintenance issues such as street sweeping

Costs

\$

Pinch Point

Vertical features narrow the travel lanes and reduce traffic speeds.



Neck Down/Curb Extensions

Installation of curb extensions to narrow the travel lane and thus reduce traffic speeds, intended to mark the transition to a slower speed street.



Application

- Local residential streets with cut-through traffic issues
- Non transit or Emergency Response Route

Advantages

- Traffic volume and speed reduction

Disadvantages

- Parking loss
- Drainage

Costs

\$\$

Application

- Intersections and mid-block crossings
- Cross traffic < 40 mph
- Can be a raised crosswalk
- Can be combined with refuge island

Advantages

- Alert motorists
- Provide crossing location guidance to bikes & peds

Disadvantages

- Maintenance

Costs

\$

Marked Crosswalk

Standard crosswalk markings and crossing signs alert motorists of pedestrian and bicycle crossing movements.



Raised Crosswalk

Raised sections of roadway at crosswalks designed to cause a reduction in motorists speed.



Application

- At crosswalks on local roads that are not Emergency Service Routes

Advantages

- Full time speed reduction
- Low cost relative to enforcement

Disadvantages

- Drainage issues depending on design

Costs

\$\$

Application

- Neighborhood streets near interstates or other major roadways
- Dead ends or cul de sacs

Advantages

- Alerts motorists
- Reduces traffic on neighborhood streets

Disadvantages

- Unfriendly

Costs

\$

Local Access Only

“Local Access Only” or “No Thru Traffic” signs alert motorists that they cannot cut through the neighborhood to get to their destination.



Art/Neighborhood Identification

Artwork, signs, or structures that highlight the culture, heritage and history of the community.



Application

- At neighborhood entrances
- In public spaces and on street signs

Advantages

- Fun, shows local character
- Slows traffic
- Builds neighborhood pride

Disadvantages

- Cost

Costs

\$-\$\$

Application

- Signal activation loops buried in pavement; must be calibrated to detect bicyclists
- Push buttons installed at edge of roadway

Advantages

- Reduces bicycle delay

Disadvantages

- Increased traffic congestion with added green time for bicycles

Costs

\$-\$\$

Bicycle Detection at Signals

Allows bicycles to cross signalized intersections. Bicycles call a green signal phase with loop detectors or push buttons, or microwave sensors.



Leading Pedestrian/Bike Interval

A "Head Start" signal allows pedestrians and bicyclists to enter signalized intersections before cars, asserting their position in the roadway.



Application

- Signalized intersections

Advantages

- Encourages proper yielding to pedestrians and bicyclists.

Disadvantages

- Decreases vehicular capacity.

Costs

\$

Application

- Major crossings that lack adequate gaps in traffic

Advantages

- Could be used when Pedestrian Signal warrant is not met
- Minimizes delay for traffic on major street

Disadvantages

- Limitations to where it can be installed

Costs

\$\$

Pedestrian/Bicycle Hybrid Beacon

Pedestrian or cyclist activated beacon that only flashes when activated.



Rapid Flash Beacon

Gives pedestrians and bicyclists crossing priority with rapid flashing amber beacons.



Application

- Unsignalized intersections and midblock locations
- Pushbutton activated

Advantages

- Alerts motorists to presence of waiting bicyclist or pedestrian
- Solar Powered
- High compliance

Disadvantages

- Lower compliance than Hybrid Beacon

Costs

\$