

Street Design Standards Update

Plan Commission Transportation Subcommittee
November 5, 2019



Street Characterization



Characterization = Classification + Context

- Classification
 - Principal, Minor, Major or Minor Collector, Local
- Context
 - Based on Land Use Zoning





Street Design Standards All Ages and Abilities



Users of the Street



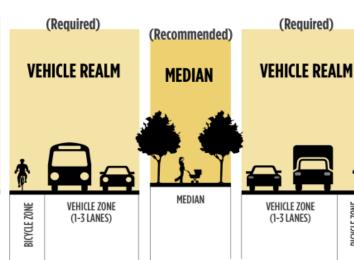
- Who do streets serve?
- How should a street cater to all ages and abilities?
- What design features improve this?















Sidewalk Zone

Walkway Building Frontage

Buffer Zone

Street Trees/Grass Bioswales Street Furniture Driveways

Curb Zone

Curb

Curb Extensions
Bioswales
Parking/Loading
Turn Lanes
Bicycle Facilities
Shared-Use Paths
Bus Bulbs

Bicycle Zone

Bicycle Facilities Bicycle Facility Buffer

Vehicle Zone

Transit Lane Auto Lane

Median

Paths

Pedestrian

Crossing Refuge

Turn Lanes

Bicycle Zone

Bioswales

Bicycle Facilities

Bicycle Facilities

Bicycle Facility Buffer

Shared-Use

Vehicle Zone

BICYCLE ZONE

Transit Lane Auto Lane

Curb Extensions

Bioswales
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Sidewalk Zone

Walkway Building Frontage

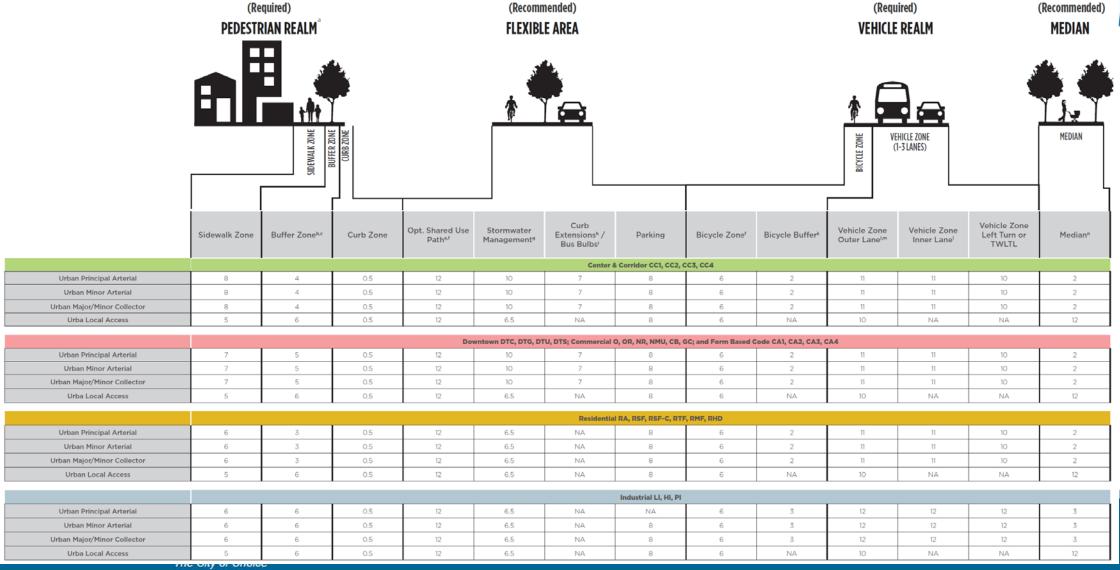
Buffer Zone

Street Trees/Grass Bioswales Street Furniture Driveways

Curb Zone

Curb





5

6

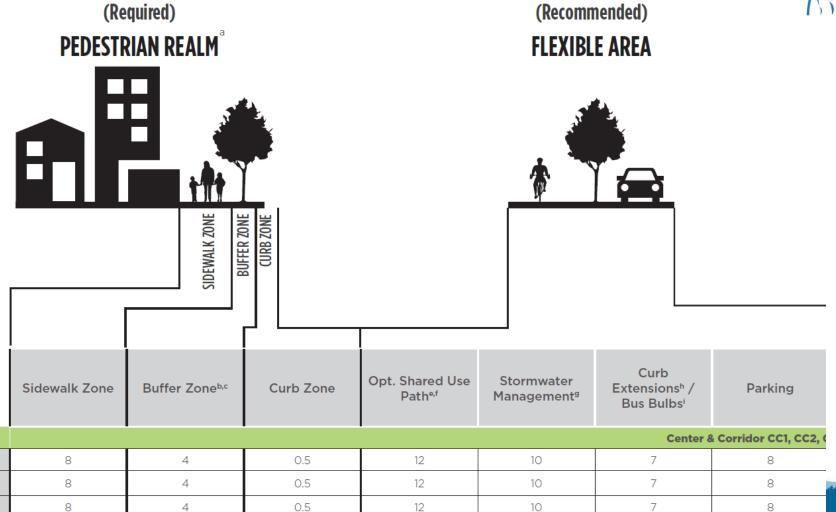
0.5



8

NA





12

6.5

The City of Choice

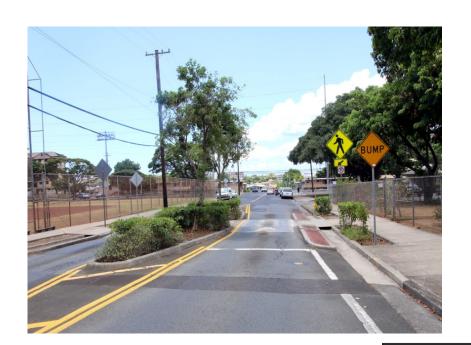
Urban Principal Arterial

Urban Minor Arterial

Urban Major/Minor Collector

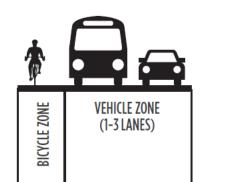
Urba Local Access





(Required)
VEHICLE REALM

(Recommended)
MEDIAN





Bicycle Zone ^f	Bicycle Buffer ^k	Vehicle Zone Outer Lane ^{l,m}	Vehicle Zone Inner Lane ^I	Vehicle Zone Left Turn or TWLTL	Median ⁿ
:C3, CC4					
6	2	11	11	10	2
6	2	11	11	10	2
6	2	11	11	10	2
6	NA	10	NA	NA	12





Street Design Standards Industrial Standards



Industrial Streets



- What is an Industrial Street?
- How is it different from other streets?
- What design features improve its utility?



Industrial Streets (City of Spokane)



The new draft of Street Design Standards includes some basic definitions of what we expect to include when building or rehabilitating streets through industrial land use zones.

These aspects are considered:

- Industrial streets are adjacent to Industrial Land Use Zones, but also along freight routes.
- Wider lanes, particularly approaching intersections and lane change areas.
- Attention to placement of bicycle and pedestrian facilities for visibility and safety. (No curb extensions requirement, wider buffers for bike lanes)



Industrial Streets (City of Spokane)

SPOKANE

Industrial Routes

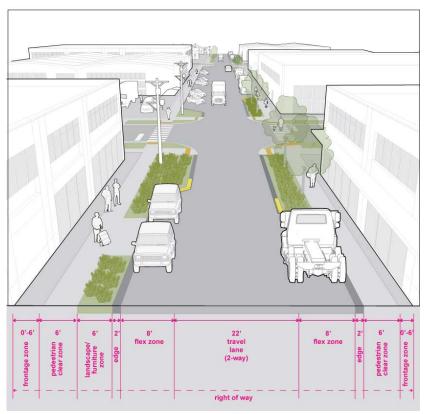
Industrial route streets serve the areas where industrial zoning is assigned. Freight routes, as planned for traversing the city, should also be considered Industrial despite other zoning such streets traverse. Due to the high percentage of larger commercial trucks, vehicle lanes are typically wider (11 to 12 feet) to provide sufficient space, which is most important approaching intersections where truck lane changes and turn movements require wider geometric layouts than passenger vehicles. These streets require special attention to factors such as pedestrian crossings, pedestrian visibility, and bicycle facility design to ensure corridors may balance industrial needs and multi-modal functions, particularly where industrial land uses are co-existent with pedestrian-generating facilities.



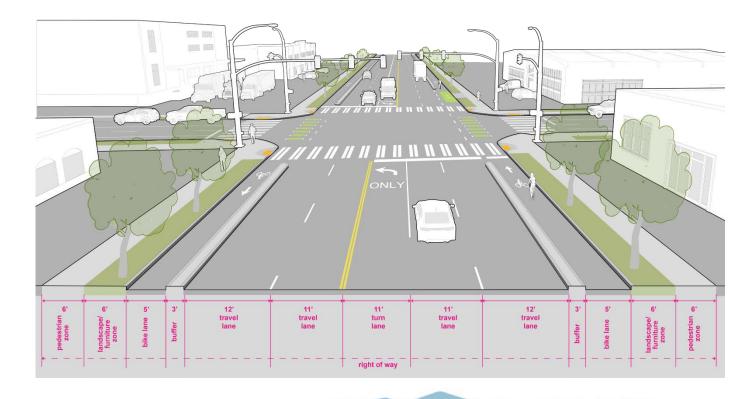
Seattle...

SPOKANE

Minor Industrial Access



Industrial Access





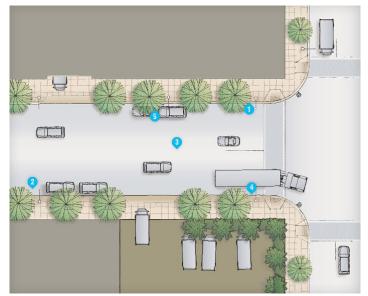
San Francisco...

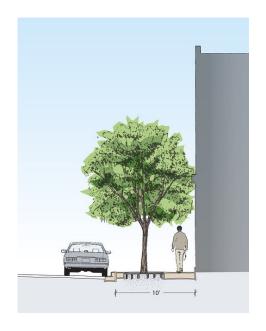
SPOKANE

Industrial streets are defined by large-scale production, distribution, and repair facilities that have an assortment of challenging impacts on streetscape character. These streets typically have a less active street frontage punctuated by large driveways, loading docks, and other auto-serving facilities, and front on wide streets that accommodate large trucks. Sidewalks and streetscape amenities are often minimal.

While these streets must serve heavy trucks and loading functions, they should also consider the pedestrian realm for workers and others passing through.

Industrial Street







Spokane County

3.18 CURBS, SIDEWALKS, AND PATHWAYS

1. As part of any project all new and existing facilities shall be made to comply with current ADA Guidelines.

This is a requirement for all public and private roads within urban, commercial, and industrial land use zones, except special arterial section as approved per Section 3.03:

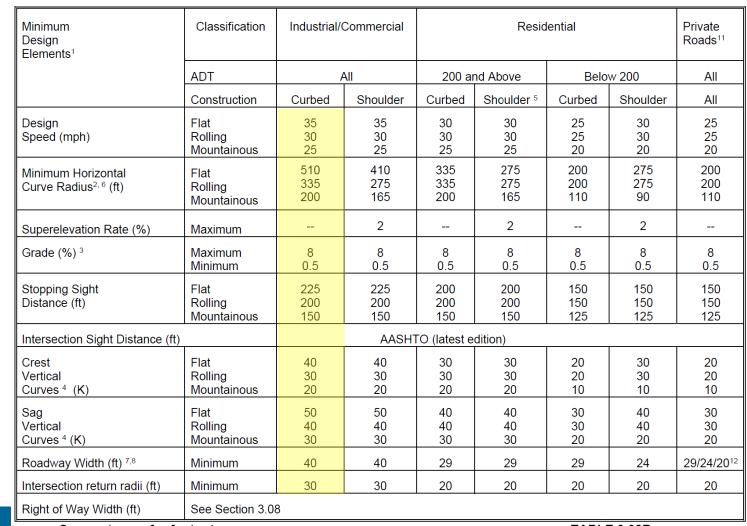
A. Concrete curb and gutter shall be constructed on both sides of the road and sidewalk shall be constructed on one or both sides of the road as directed by the County Engineer. This requirement applies to all new roads, roads to be reconstructed, or where there is a change in use of a commercial property. The County Engineer may require sidewalk and /or curb and gutter on one or both sides of the road in rural areas where pedestrian traffic can be expected to occur, including but not limited to arterial roads, commercial uses, industrial uses, schools, parks, churches, or shopping areas.

Urban Commercial Approaches

These approach standards are general in nature and pertain mainly to local accounts. road situations. Arterials, railroad crossings, signalized intersections, channelization and findings from a specific traffic analysis may result in superseding requirements. Refer to the Standard Plan entitled "Cement Concrete Approaches" for approach dimensions. Where the existing curb, gutter, or sidewalk is not continuous along the road frontage, the Project Sponsor shall construct the missing improvements. Driveways and site development shall be arranged to allow vehicles to exit without backing out into the roadway. Driveways shall not be constructed, reconstructed, or altered to be within 30 feet of the end of a curb return for an intersection or within 30 feet of a theoretical curb return end in standard location, if not present. **Driveway approach grades within right** of way shall not exceed 8% (a rise or descent of 8 feet in 100 feet) in the urban area. Drainage from private driveways that connect to public roads shall be controlled to prevent stormwater runoff from entering the public right-of-way. The spacing between driveway approaches in the curb line of ownerships or leaseholds shall not be less than ten feet for commercial uses nor less than fifteen feet for industrial uses measured parallel with the frontage. Shared approaches will be encouraged to access commercial local access roads and limit number of approaches on arterials. Spokane County Standards Page 3-21 January 2018 Marie Control of the Academic Control of the Contro



Spokane County



See next page for footnotes.

TABLE 3.08B LOCAL ACCESS STREET DESIGN ELEMENTS



City Standards:

Design Speed by facility not terrain 20 – 35

Profile Grade %: Min = .8 Max = 8

Vertical Crest K = 10 - 167 to 80 - 167

Vertical Sag K = 20 - 167 to 70 - 167

Curb Radius: 20 – 25 ft at 15-20 mph



Street Design Standards Schedule



Schedule for Completion



	October				November			December			January				February			March				April									
Outreach Level	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5
Internal Engineering / Planning		Χ			Χ				Χ																						
All Ages and Abilities (AAA)							Χ				Χ																				
Industrial Standard								Χ																							
Development Community								Χ																							
Bicycle Advisory Board								Χ			Х																				
Committees / General Public									Χ																						
Design Review									Χ			Χ																			
PCTS						Χ								Х																	
Plan Commission																			Χ				Χ								
City Council																									Χ				Х		

