



Bicycle Network Development



Charlotte-Mecklenburg
Planning Commission
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Today's Discussion

- Background
- Growing Our Bicycle Network
- Types of Facilities
- Factors We Consider
- Partnerships

Types of Bicyclists

Strong and Fearless



Enthusied and Confident



Interested but Concerned



Types of Bicyclists

No Way, No How



What are we trying to achieve?





What Are We Trying to Avoid?

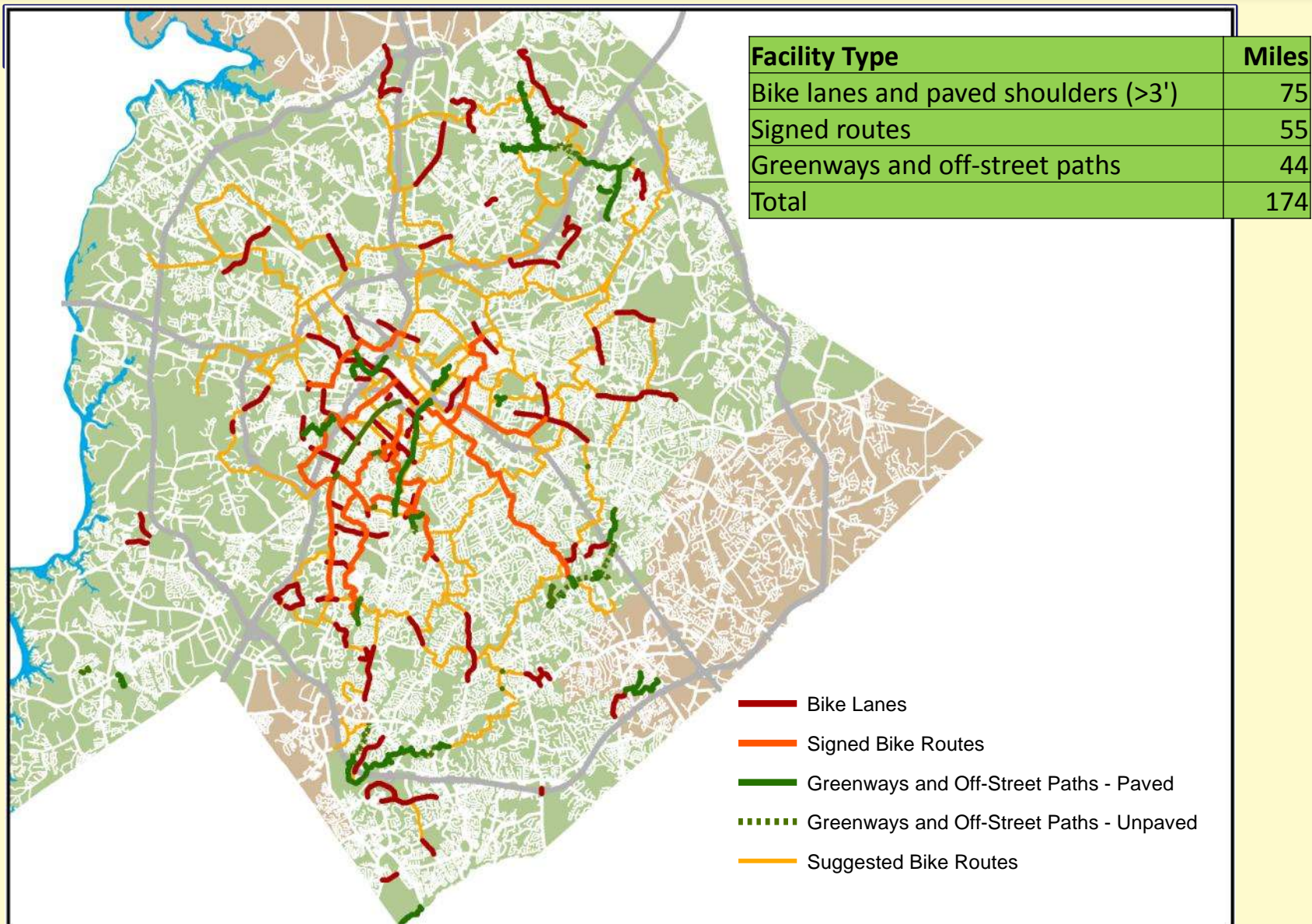


How We Grow Our Network

- Signed bike routes on lower volume/speed streets
- Bike lanes or multi-use paths on higher volume/speed streets
- Greenways and bike/ped connections
- Other network facilities

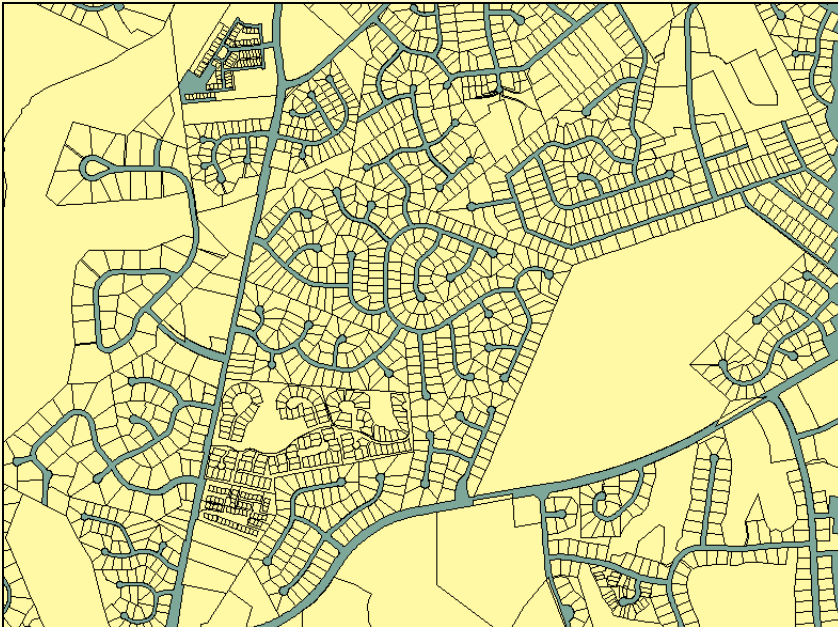


Growing Our Bike Network



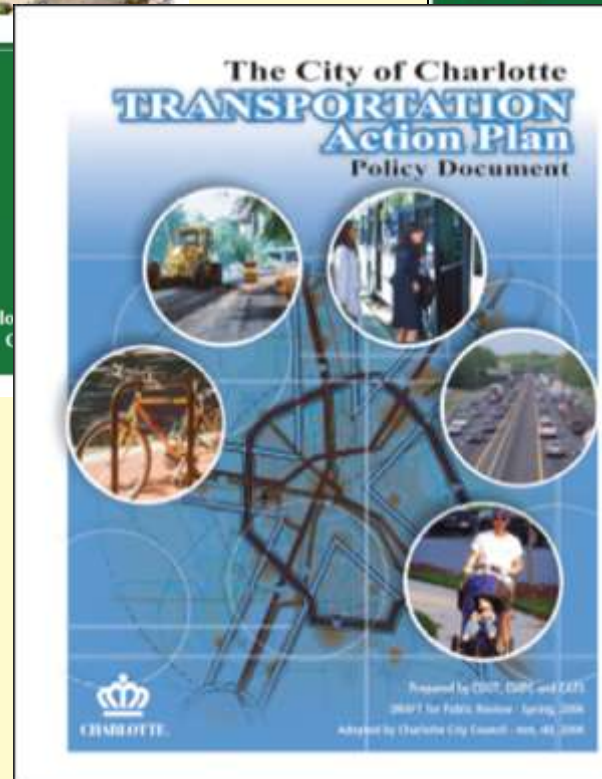
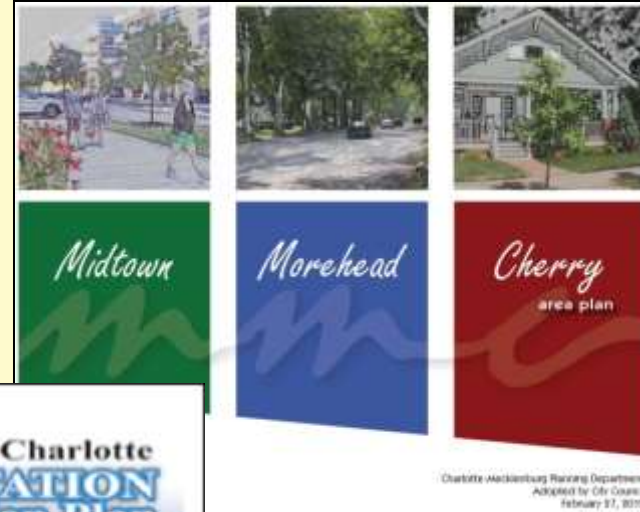
Factors to Consider

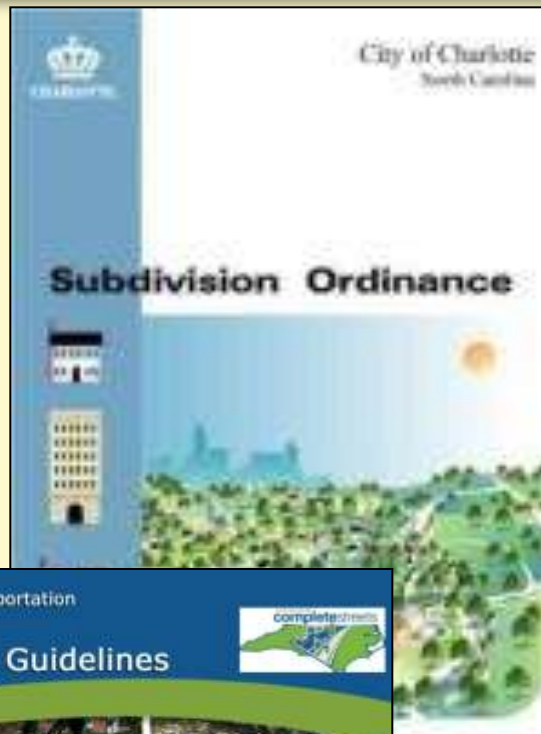
- Not enough streets (poor network can affect route and design options)
- Designing for context
- NCDOT streets and CDOT streets



How Have We Approached Creating New Network?

URBAN STREET DESIGN GUIDELINES





North Carolina Department of Transportation
Complete Streets
Planning and Design Guidelines



July 2012





Factors That Affect Specific Designs

- ROW
- Structures
- Maintaining existing curb
- Funding
- Context (land uses, driveways, etc.)

"Sharrows"



Wide Outside Lane

Bike Lanes on Most Thoroughfares



Bike Lanes Not Needed on Local Streets



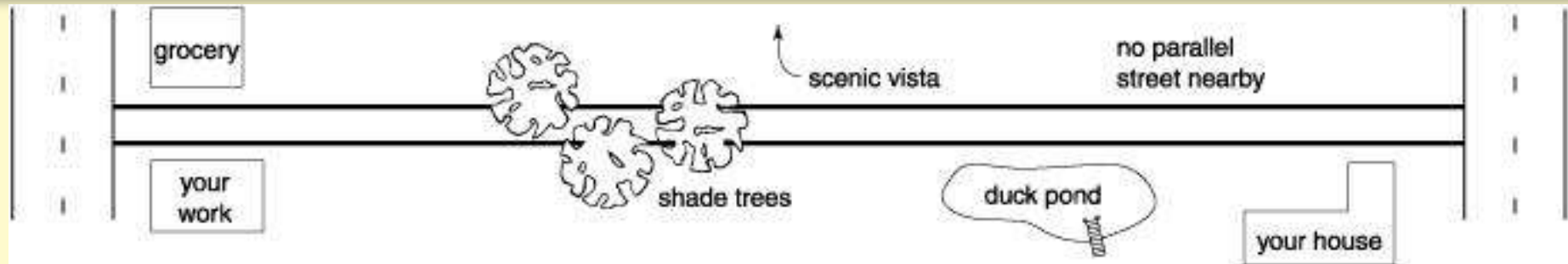
Buffered Bike Lanes



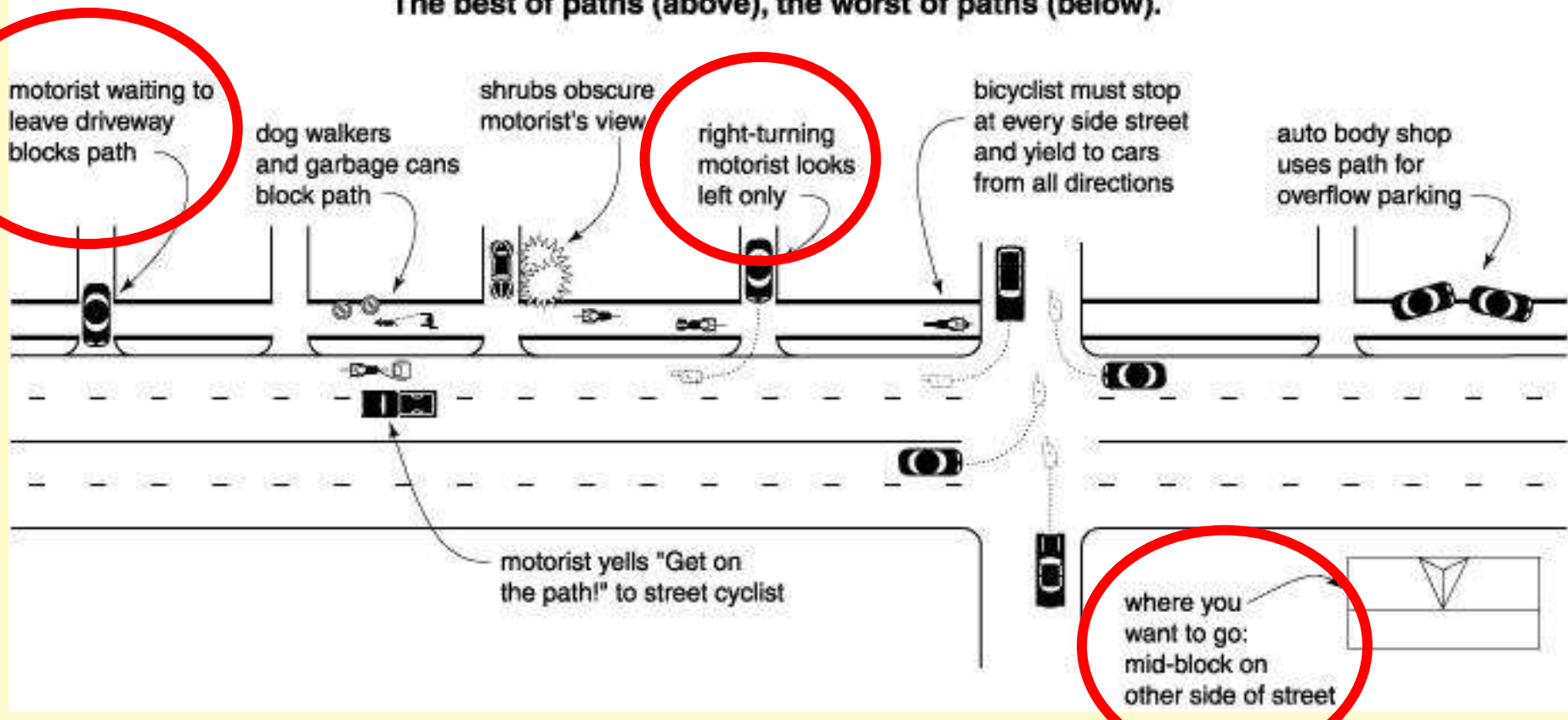
Sidepaths



Multi-Use Paths/Sidepaths



The best of paths (above), the worst of paths (below).



Sidepath Suitability Criteria

Sidepath Crossing Risk

How many points *per mile* does the proposed path score?

Residential Driveway	1 pt.	Minor Street (<1,000 ADT)	2 pts.
Commercial Driveway	2 pts.	Major Street (>1,000 ADT)	4 pts.*

1 - 8 pts.	low risk: use special care to treat intersections
8 -16 pts.	moderate risk: pursue alternatives
> 16 pts.	high risk: path not recommended

* crossing of a street with >10,000 ADT without a signal automatically moves the proposed path into the high risk category

The above scoring is based upon a threshold of 12 residential driveways or 6 minor streets per mile. Beyond this, a cyclist would face more than 1 driveway every 30 seconds, or 1 street every minute, at which point the safety and the utility of the sidepath deteriorates dramatically.

Cycle Tracks

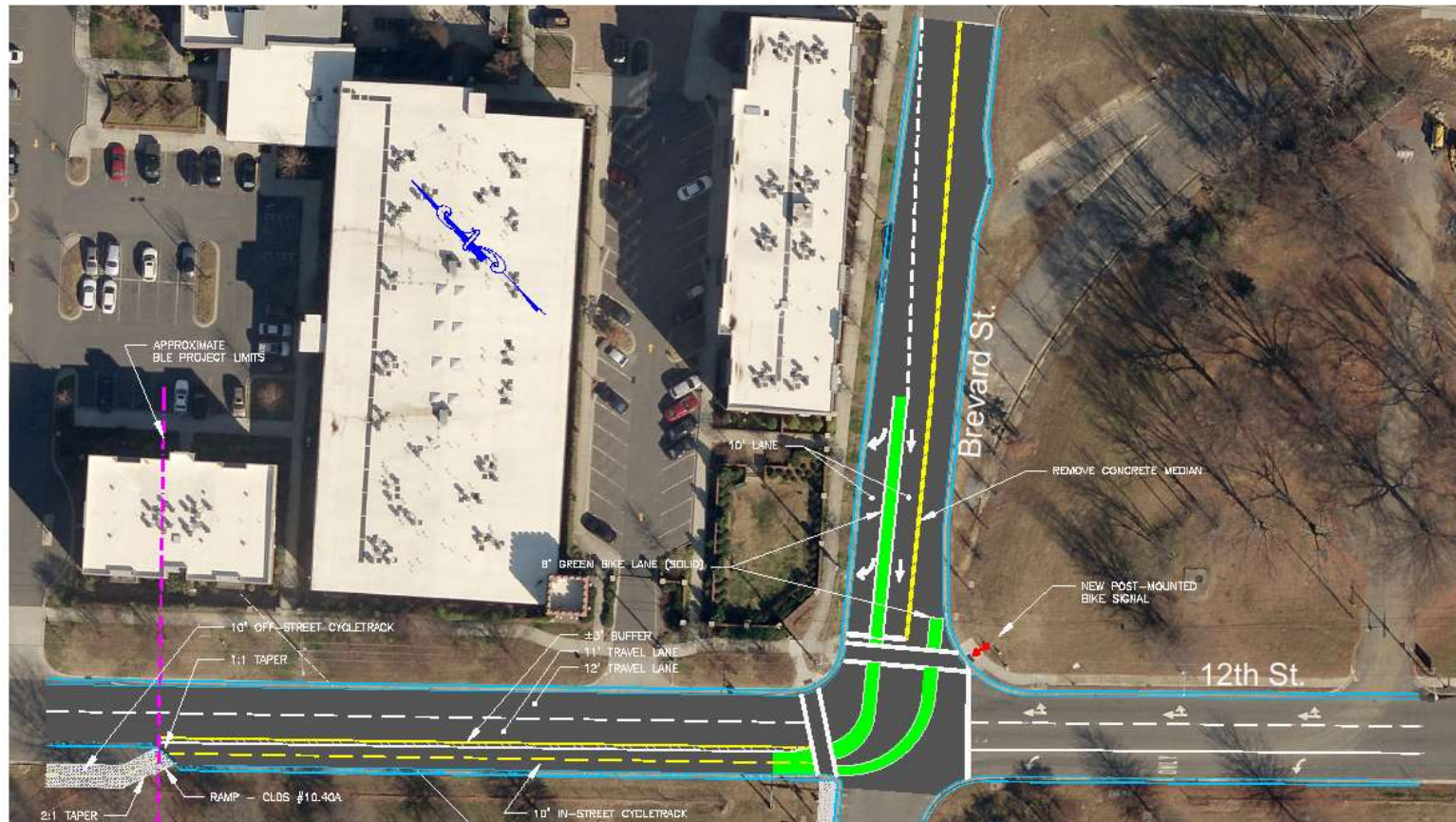
Buffer space for car doors
and loading/unloading



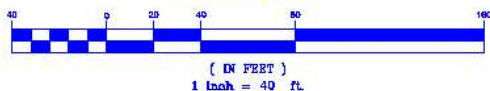
Cycle Tracks



12th Street Cycle Track



GRAPHIC SCALE



12th St. Cycletrack
CONCEPT

Greenways



LYNX Rail Trail



Cross-Charlotte Trail





4 miles...imagine 26 miles!

Center
City

CPCC

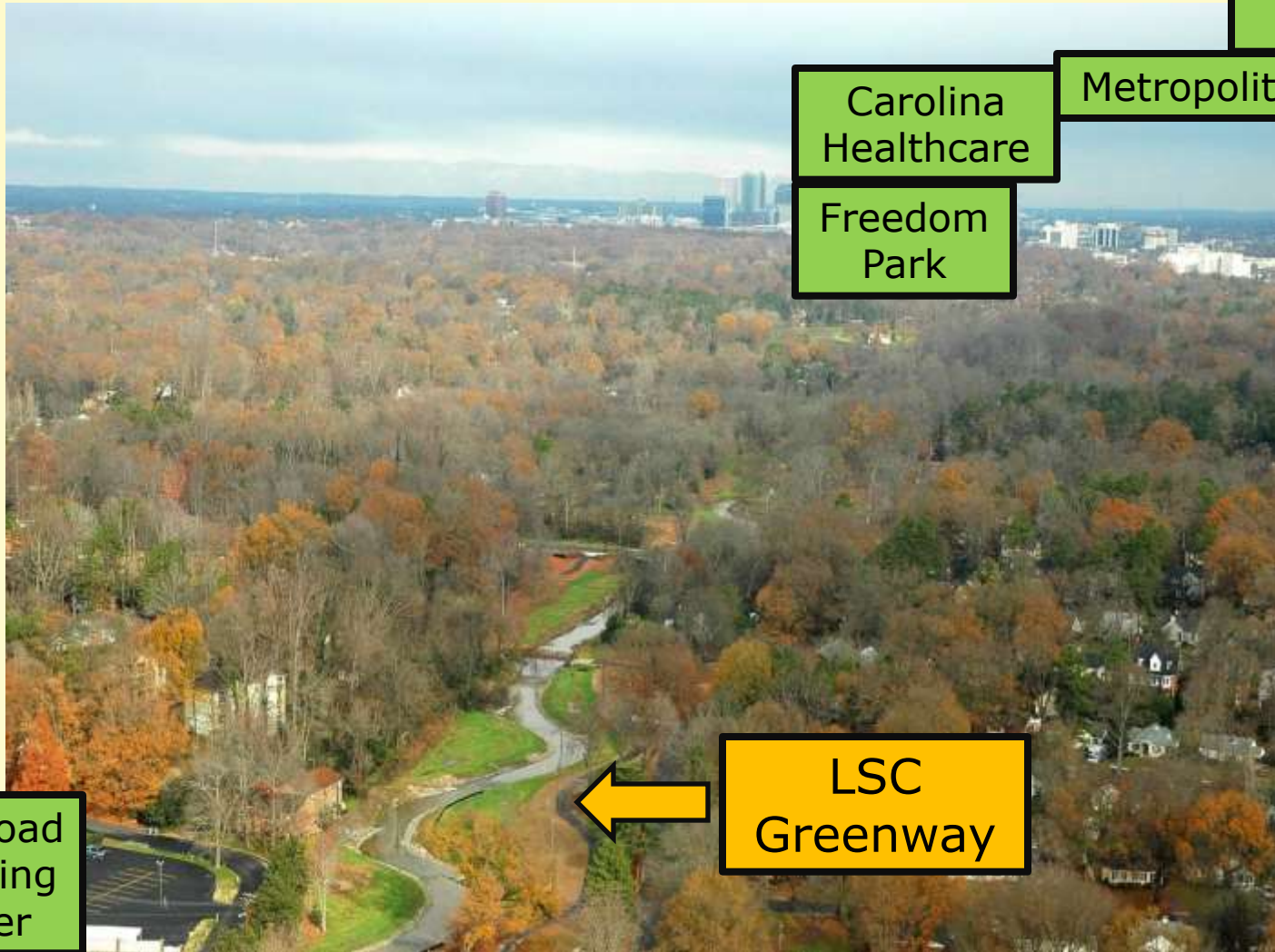
Metropolitan

Carolina
Healthcare

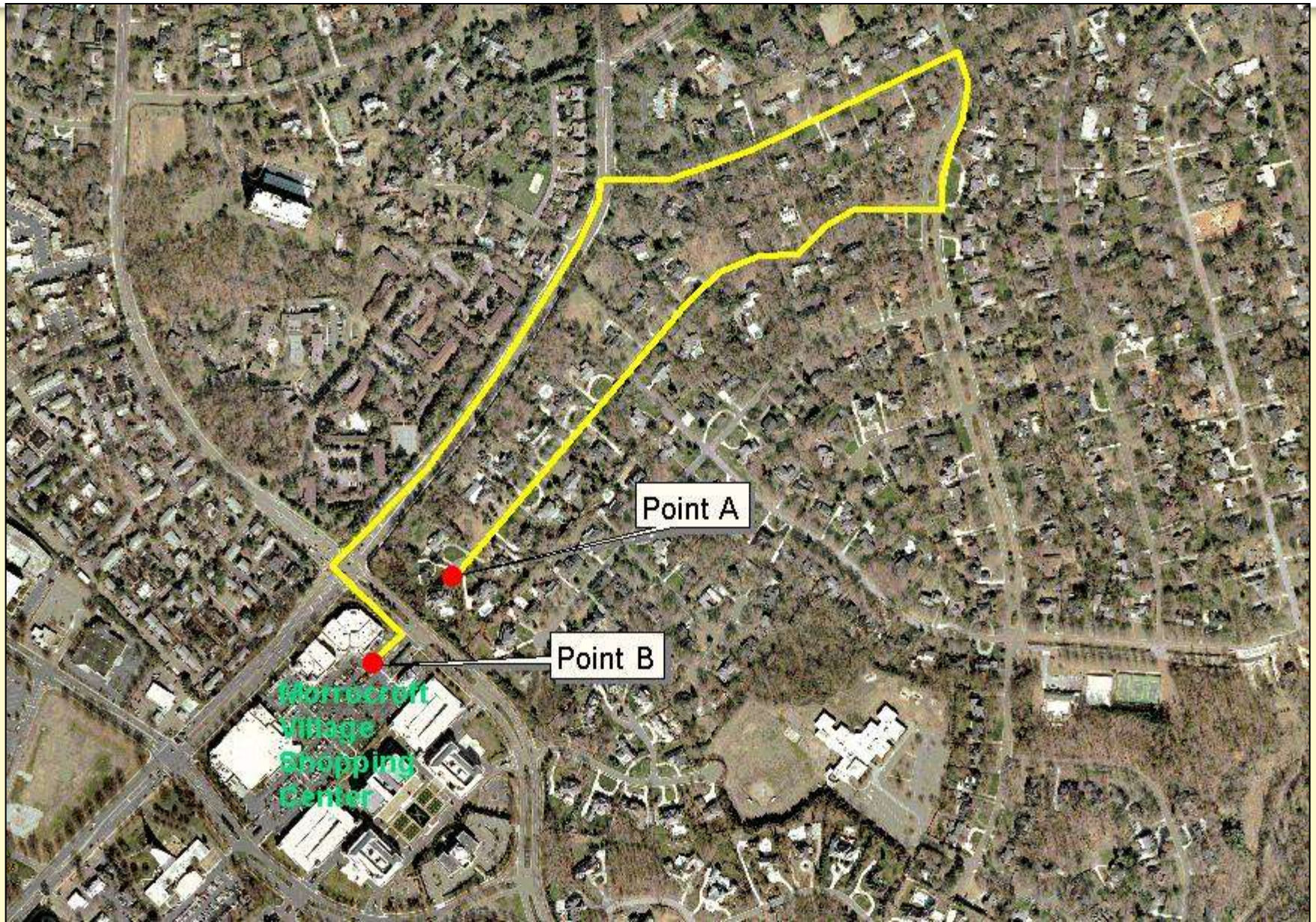
Freedom
Park

Park Road
Shopping
Center

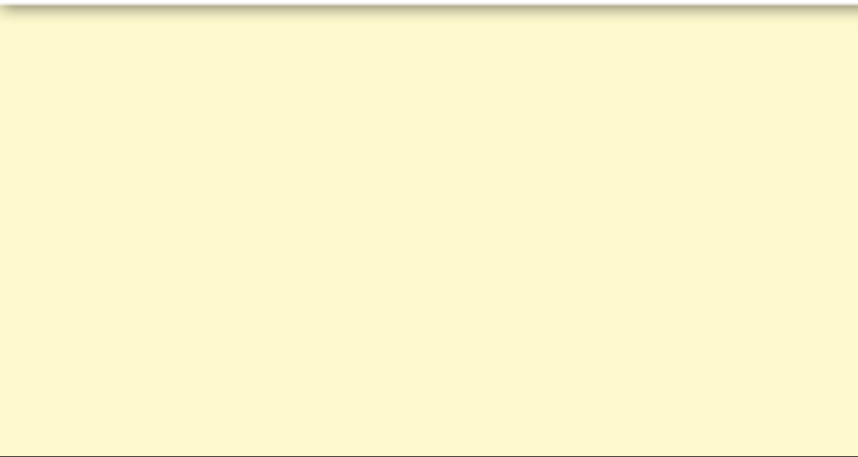
LSC
Greenway



Connections

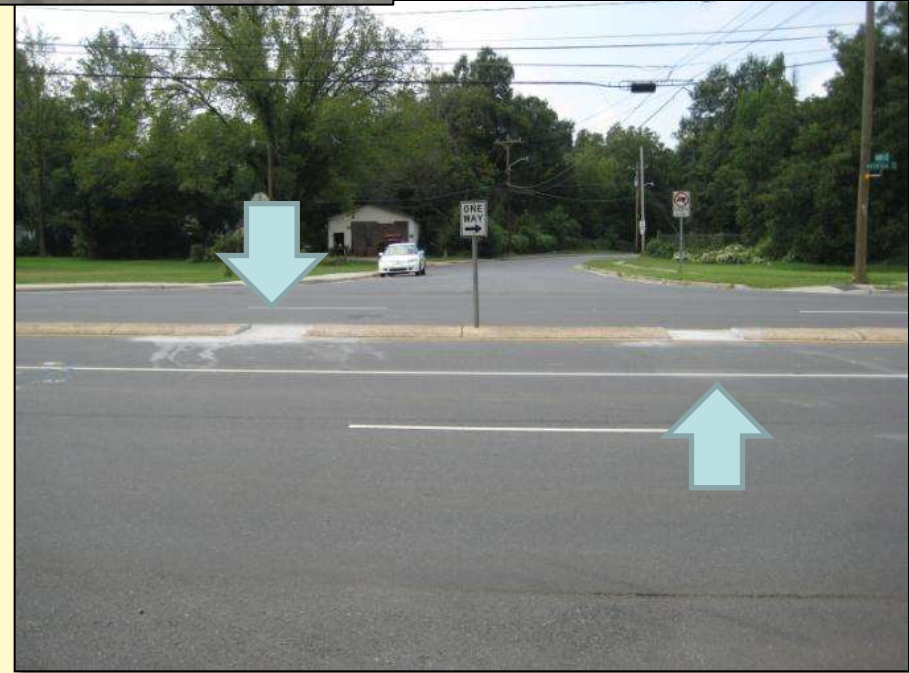


Creating Connections





Crossings, Too



Crossings

South Tryon/I-277



Clanton Rd/I-77





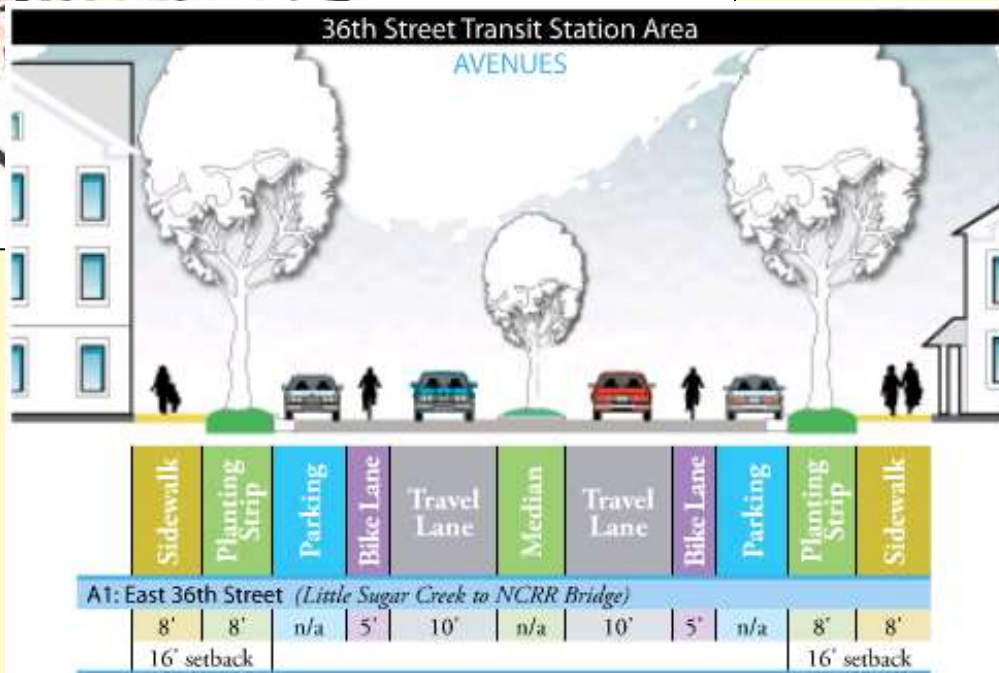
How Are Bike Facilities Implemented?

- Community Investment Plan (CIP)
- Collaborative efforts (Park and Rec, Schools, NCDOT)
- Maintenance (re-surfacing, bridge replacement)
- Area plans (cross-sections, connectivity, land development patterns, etc.)*
- Land development projects (reviews, guidelines, standards, etc.)*

* Planning Commission

How Can Planning Commission Help?

- Land Uses
- Setbacks
- Curb Lines
- Parking
- Connections and easements
- Driveways/ access



Our Approach Summarized – We:

- Recognize many types of cyclists
- Recognize a variety of contexts
- Have policies in place and tools to fit most circumstances
- Have identified preferred facilities for most circumstances
- Apply the best possible facility under the known context and constraints
- Are always looking at new approaches

Questions?

