

Street Treatment Toolkit



Active Streets LA is a partnership of the LACBC, TRUST South LA, and the LADOT with funding through the Los Angeles

Bike Route Wayfinding



Active Streets LA

Active Streets LA empowers communities to create safe walking and bicycling routes to parks, schools, and local businesses along their neighborhood streets.

The purpose of this toolkit is present and explain potential options to community members seeking to calm traffic and make their streets better for walking and bicycling.

Not all of these treatments are suitable for every street. Please work with your city government to identify the best possible solutions for your neighborhood.



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Continental Crosswalk











Active Streets Walk. Bike. Live. A A B

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e Streets LA is a partnership of the LACBC, TRUST South LA, and the LADOT with funding through the Los Angeles Designed by Colleen Corcoran and Tiffanie Tran County Department of Public Health



Continental Crosswalk

A continental crosswalk is a series of bold markings to define pedestrian-priority space. They are easy for drivers to see and encourage drivers to yield to crossing pedestrians.

Benefits Legend



Removes barriers to wheelchair access



Improves pedestrian experience



Improves bike experience



Fixes specific safety hazard



Reduces auto speeds



Provides opportunity to add landscaping or stormwater element



Reduces the number of cars



Reduces the number of trucks



Bike Route Wayfinding

Wayfinding signs show how far it is to destinations and the best way to get there. They are usually used to help bicyclists find good routes along neighborhood streets.

















photo via LADO



Curb Rodius Reduction

Curb radius reductions make the corner tighter, more compact, slow turning cars, and reduce the distance to cross the street.



Curb Extension

Curb extensions shorten the distance to cross the street, make it easier for drivers to see pedestrians and make drivers slow down when turning.





Median Refuge

A median refuge gives people a place to wait while crossing the street and allows people to cross one half at a time.



photo via LADO



Curb Ramp

Curb ramps let wheelchairs and strollers cross the street more easily.











Sharrows





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School Zone

Many school zones currently have speed limits of 25 mph. New California state law allows cities to expand school zones to within 1,000 feet of a school or lower speed limits to 15 mph when children are present.





Speed Hump

A speed hump requires drivers to slow down when going over it by adding a raised element on the road.



Mini Roundabout

A circular intersection on a residential street with one-way (counter-clockwise) traffic that revolves around a central island. Entering traffic must yield to traffic already in the roundabout.





Sharrows

Shared lane markings, also known as "sharrows", are painted markings that show drivers where to expect bicyclists to ride and help guide bicyclists to ride outside the door zone of parked cars. Sharrows are usually marked on bike routes.













Bicycle Parking

A bicycle rack provides a place for people to securely lock their bicycles while visiting a store, or at school or work.





A stop sign tells drivers that they must stop at an intersection until it is safe to drive. A two-way stop sign means that bicyclists and drivers on the priority street don't have to stop.





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Chicane

A chicane is a series of alternating curb extensions (or on-street parking spaces) that forces drivers to slow down by creating an S-shaped roadway.



A BMUFL sign reminds drivers that "Bicyclists May Use Full Lane" to encourage drivers to yield and wait unfil it is safe to pass bicyclists. This sign is usually used on streets with sharrows.













Pedestrian Countdown Signals

Countdown signals show people how much time they have left to cross the street.



Choker

Chokers are two curb extensions on opposite sides of the street that encourage drivers to slow down by making the street narrower.













photo via LADOT



Speed Feedback Sign

Speed feedback signs show drivers how fast they are going, flash when they exceed the speed limit, and encourage them to obey the speed limit.



Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacons

Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacons (RRFB) are lights that warn drivers when pedestrians are trying to cross so they know to yield. These are used at marked crosswalks without a stop sign or traffic signal.













Bicycle Corrol

Bike Lane



hoto via LADOT



Bicycle Box

Bicycle boxes give bicyclists space in front of cars to position themselves for left turns. This helps make bicyclists more visible to drivers.



Street Trees

Street trees add a canopy cover over the street. This makes the streets more beautiful, cools the neighborhood, lowers energy costs in homes, gives pedestrians shade while they walk and makes the air cleaner.









photo via Streetsblog LA



Bike Lane

Bike lanes provide a dedicated space for bicyclists to ride on the street.



Bicycle Corrol

Bicycle corrals are on-street areas for bike parking. Bicycle corrals typically can fit anywhere between 8 to 20 bicycles in the same area as one car parking space.











Bicycle Repair Station

Roundabout









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Raised Crosswalk

A raised crosswalk allows people to cross the street at the same level as the sidewalk while slowing down cars as they go over the speed hump.



Diagonal Diverter

A diagonal diverter is a partial closure that requires drivers to turn while allowing bicyclists and pedestrians to go through.





Roundabout

A circular intersection on a major street with one-way (counter-clockwise) traffic that revolves around a central island. Entering traffic must yield to traffic already in the roundabout.





Bicycle Repair Station

A repair station is a free stand with tools where bicyclists can tune up their bike and add air to their tires. Repair stations are usually placed on sidewalks in parks or other public spaces.



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Edge Line Striping

Forced Turn Diverter



Buffered Bike Lane

Buffered bike lanes provide extra space between bicyclists and moving vehicles.





A traffic signal just for bicyclists helps reduce conflicts with turning vehicles.







photo via LADOT



Forced Turn Diverter

A forced turn diverter is a barrier that requires drivers to turn at an intersection, but allows bicyclists and pedestrians to continue straight.



Edge Line Striping

A line along the right side of the road helps mark the edge between parked and moving vehicles and guide bicyclists to ride in a straight line.













Green Bike Lone

Green bike lanes increase visibility of bicyclists and highlight places where bicyclists and drivers may merge and encounter conflicts.



Full Closure Diverter

A full closure diverter is a barrier that creates a dead-end street so that drivers cannot go through, but bicyclists and pedestrians can.





Leading Pedestrian Interval

A leading pedestrian interval gives pedestrians a head start at intersections so that they can start crossing before drivers begin turning.







Half Closure Diverter

A half closure diverter is a barrier that prevents drivers from turning onto a neighborhood street, but allows bicyclists to use the turn.













Loop Detector

Median



Median Barrier Diverter





photo via LACB





Median

Adding a median helps calm traffic and reduces conflicts with left-turning drivers.

Loop Detector

Marking loop detectors with a bike symbol helps bicyclists know where to wait when stopped at a signal to trigger a green light.





photo via USC Price Projec



Parklet

A parklet is an extension of the sidewalk that takes the place of one or more on-street parking spaces. Parklets create space for seating, planting, and other elements.







Median Barrier Diverter

A median barrier diverter prevents drivers from crossing a street, but allows bicyclists and pedestrians to continue straight.















Cycle Track

A cycle track provides a place for bicyclists to ride that is separated from moving vehicles by a curb, parked cars or other barrier.



Pedestrian Plaza

A pedestrian plaza takes extra space from the road to create a place for people to enjoy.







photo via Active Streets Allianc



Raised Intersection

A raised intersection creates a small bump for drivers entering an intersection, encouraging drivers to slow down and yield to pedesirians at crosswalks.



Raised Cycle Track

A raised cycle track is slightly elevated above the rest of the road by a rolled curb, providing extra visibility and comfort for bicyclists.









Road Diet

Reverse Angle Parking



Pedestrian Scramble



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Reverse Angle Parking

Reverse angle parking provides more parking spaces than parallel parking and increases visibility for drivers pulling out of their parking space. Like parallel parking, drivers back up into the parking space.



Road Diet

A road diet is a common way to add left turn lanes and bike lanes to a street by reducing the number of travel lanes. Road diets reduce all of the most common types of collisions.





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Pedestrian Scramble

The pedestrian scramble stops cars in all directions and allows pedestrians to cross the street in any direction, including diagonally.

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