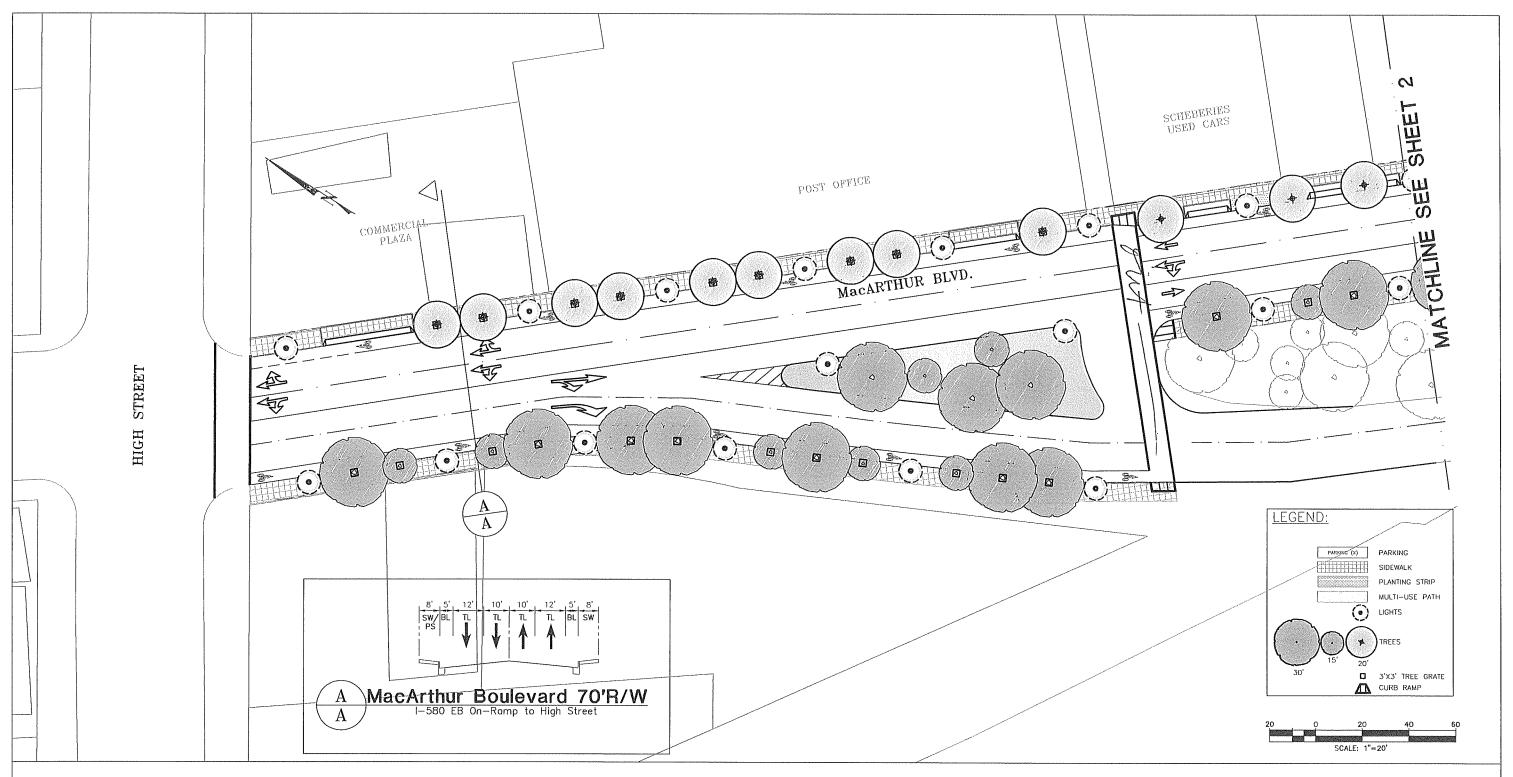
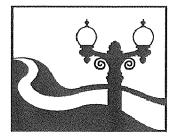
#### Minutes: Oakland Bicycle & Pedestrian Advisory Committee September 17, 2010

**Attendees:** Carol Levine, Dave Campbell, Jason Patton, Jennifer Stanley, Jonathan Bair, Karen Smulevitz, Midori Tabata, Jake Coolidge, Dana Gregg, Iris Starr, Linda DeBolt, Paul Krupka, Ajay Martin, Rick Rickard, Kendashi Haley, Jennifer Pae, Ruth Miller, Kristin Maravilla, Robert Prinz

- 1. Approval of Minutes from July: approved
- Laurel Access to Mills (LAMMPS): presentation by consultants and staff.
   Currently, 85<sup>th</sup> percentile speed is over 40mph all along stretch of project. Group discussion of proposed new features. Good project. Discussion highlighted the two on-ramp lanes heading south & bike lane going south; intersection at MacArthur at Buell. Next meeting is October 7 at Mills College. <a href="www.lammpsplan.com">www.lammpsplan.com</a>. (See attached handout.)
- 3. **Draft Bollard Detail:** drawing shown Oakland premier bollard design. Go to Adeline at Genoa to check one out. (See attached handout.)
- 4. On-Street Bay Trail Wayfinding: Draft memo (agenda attachment) analyzed ways that named bikeways, such as the Bay Trail, could be incorporated into the City's adopted Bicycle Wayfinding Signage system. Analysis documents that it doesn't work well. Outcome of analysis is that named bikeways will not be included on Oakland's bicycle wayfinding signs.
- 5. **Google App**: new Google Map showing Oakland bicycle facilities: lanes, parking signage and projects under development. www.oaklandbikes.info. The project is potentially scaleable for more information and possibly expanded to other cities. Code for America, Open Geo, Sunlight Foundation
- 6. Announcements: Oakland is a Bike-Friendly City bronze; Parking Day is Sept 17.





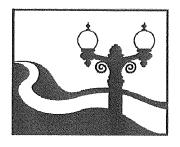
**LAMMPS:** Laurel Access to Mills, Maxwell Park, and Seminary **City of Oakland, California** 



- Robert Sabbatini AICP, FASLA
- Envirocom Communication Strategies, LLC
- October 7, 2010







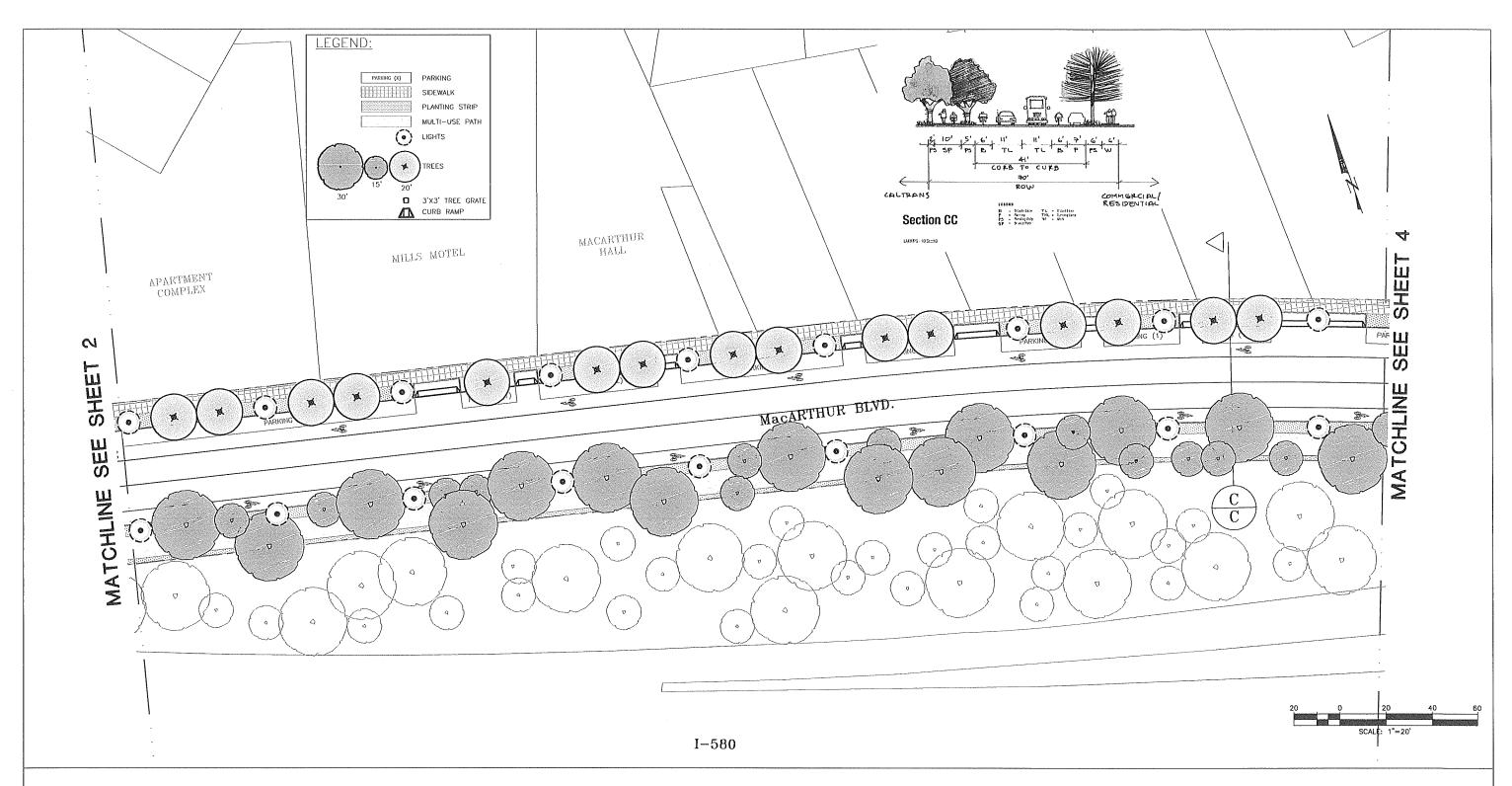
LAMMPS: Laurel Access to Mills, Maxwell Park, and Seminary
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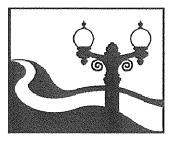




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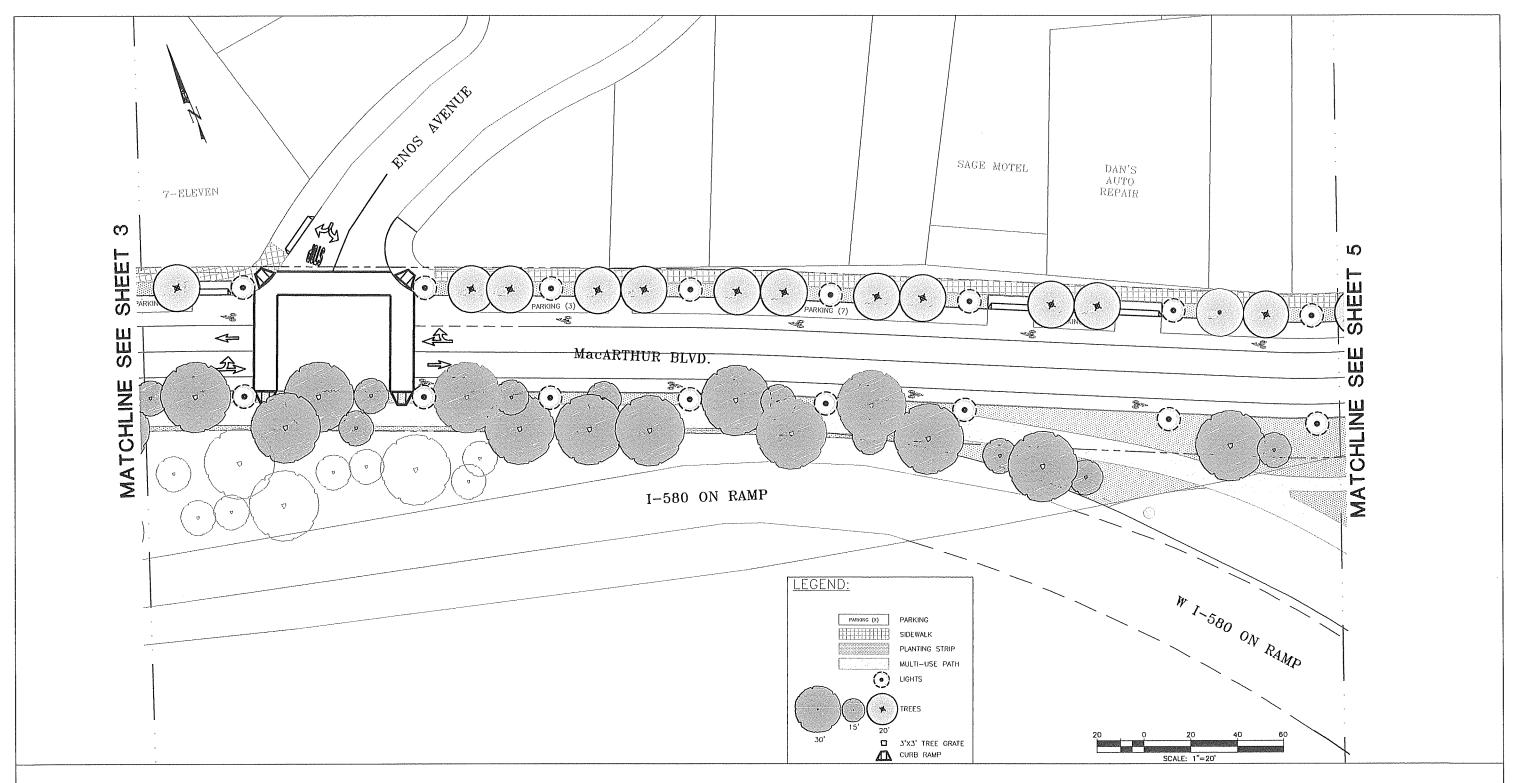


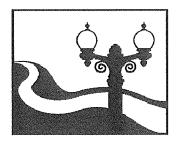
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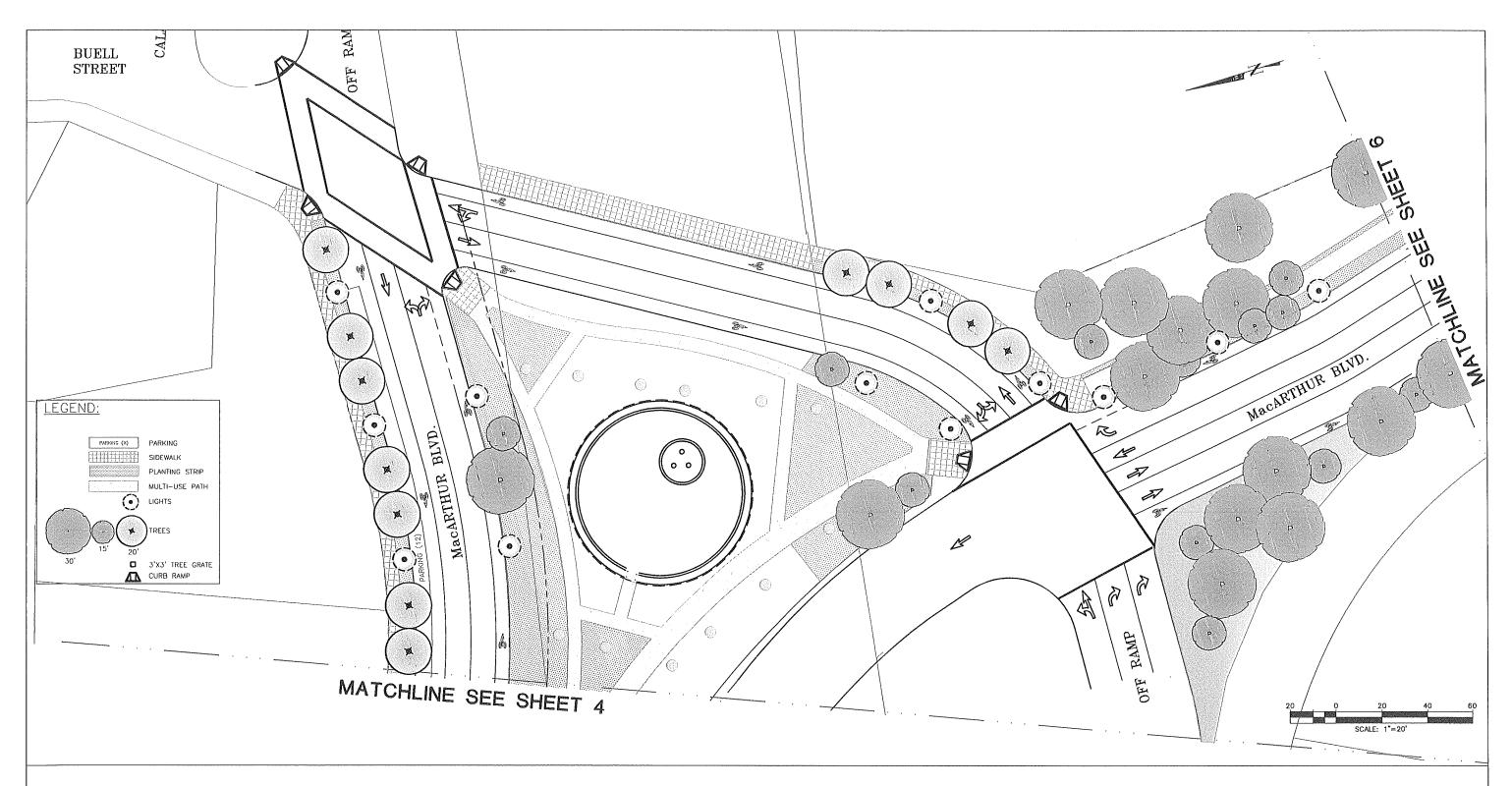
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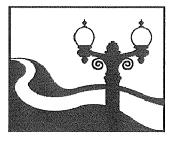
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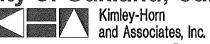






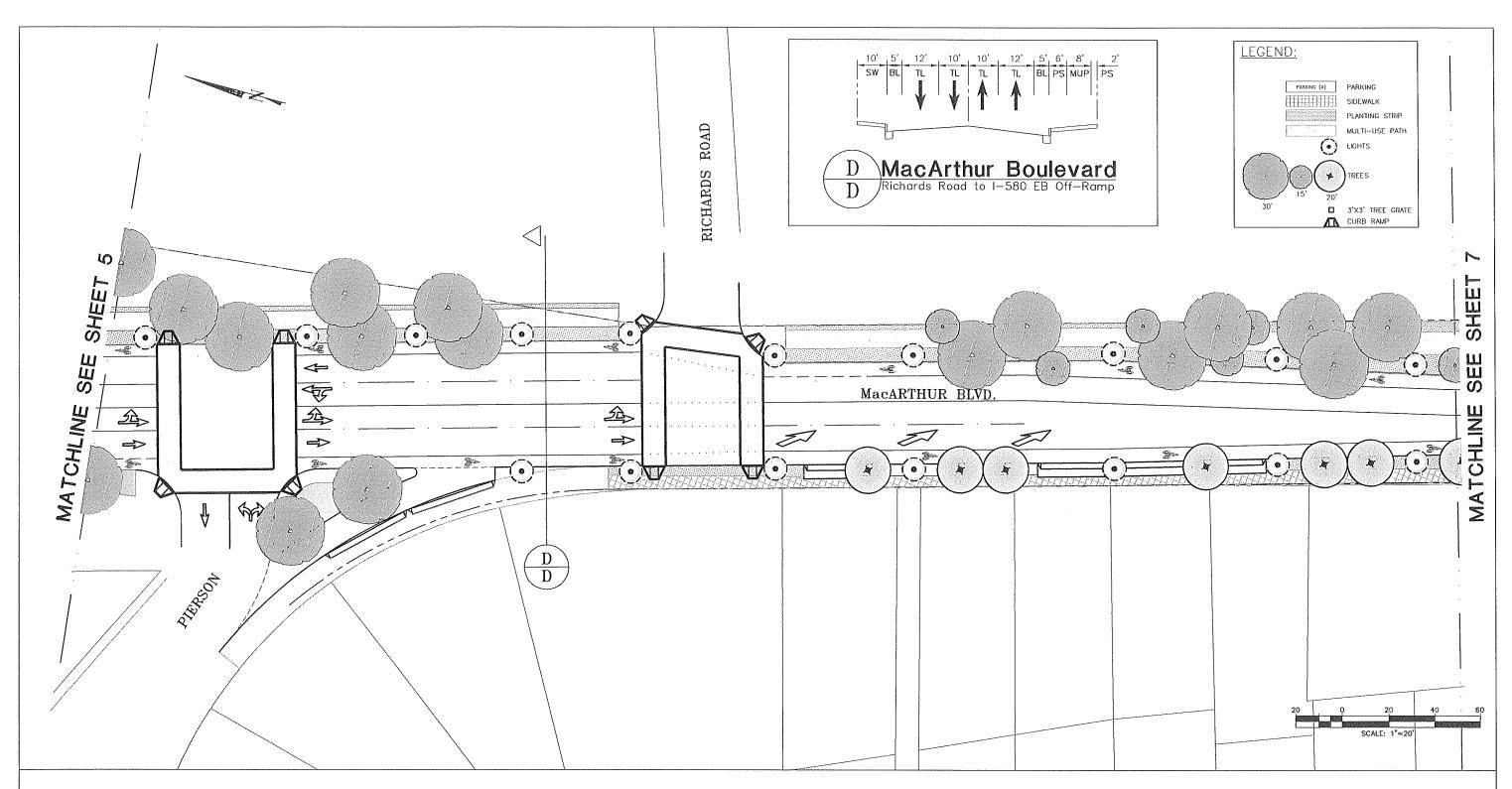
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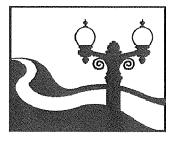
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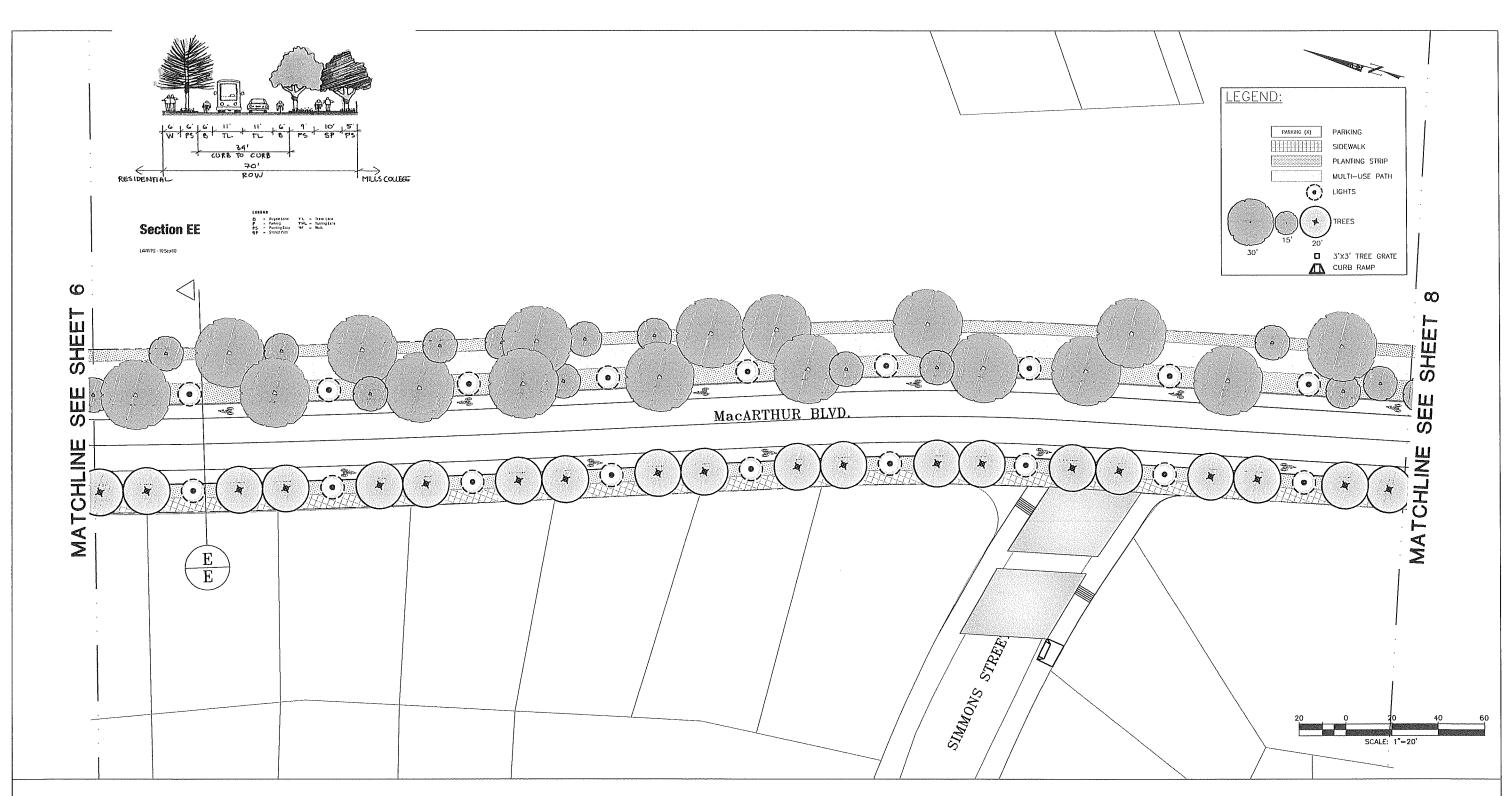


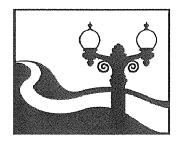
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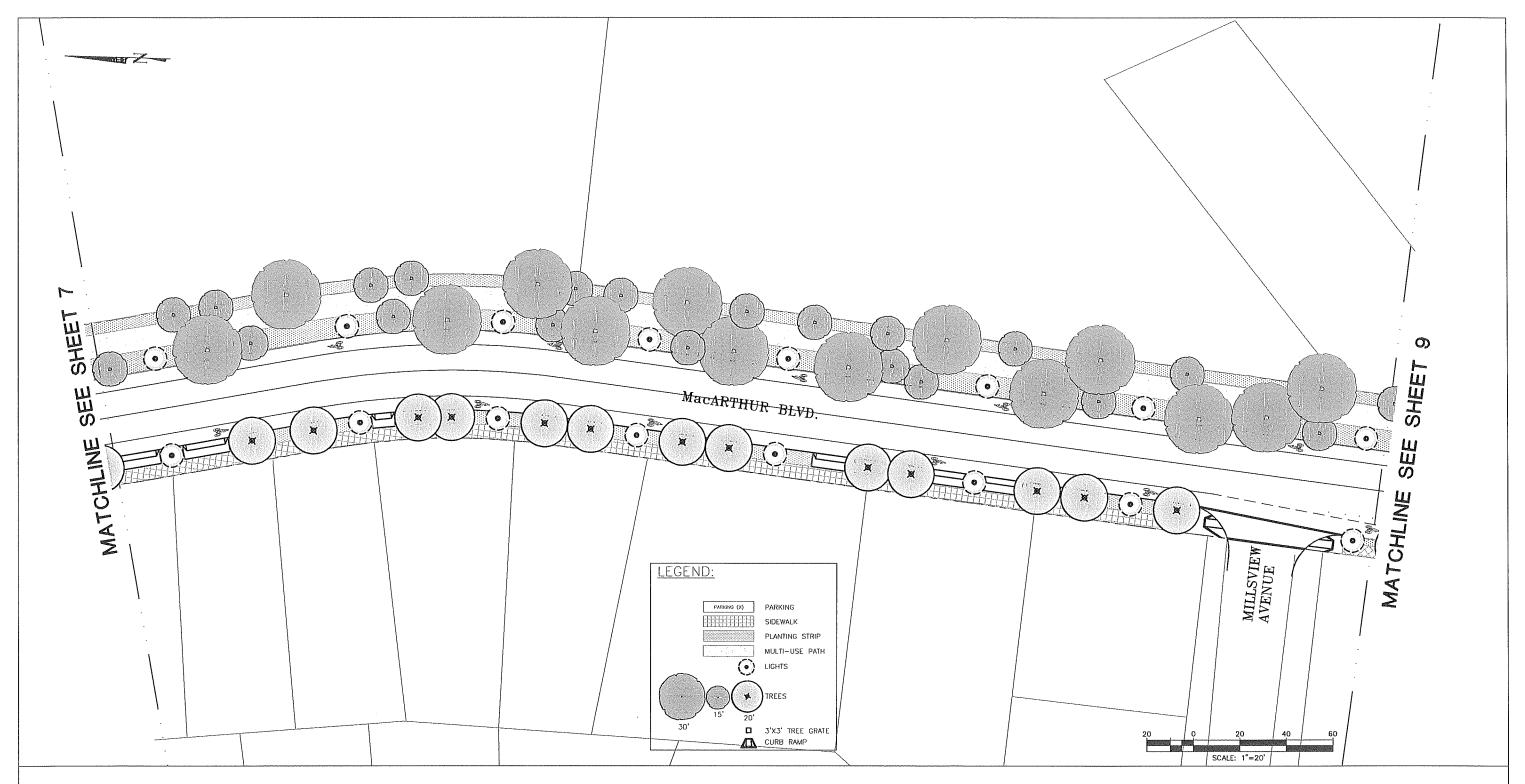


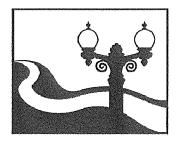
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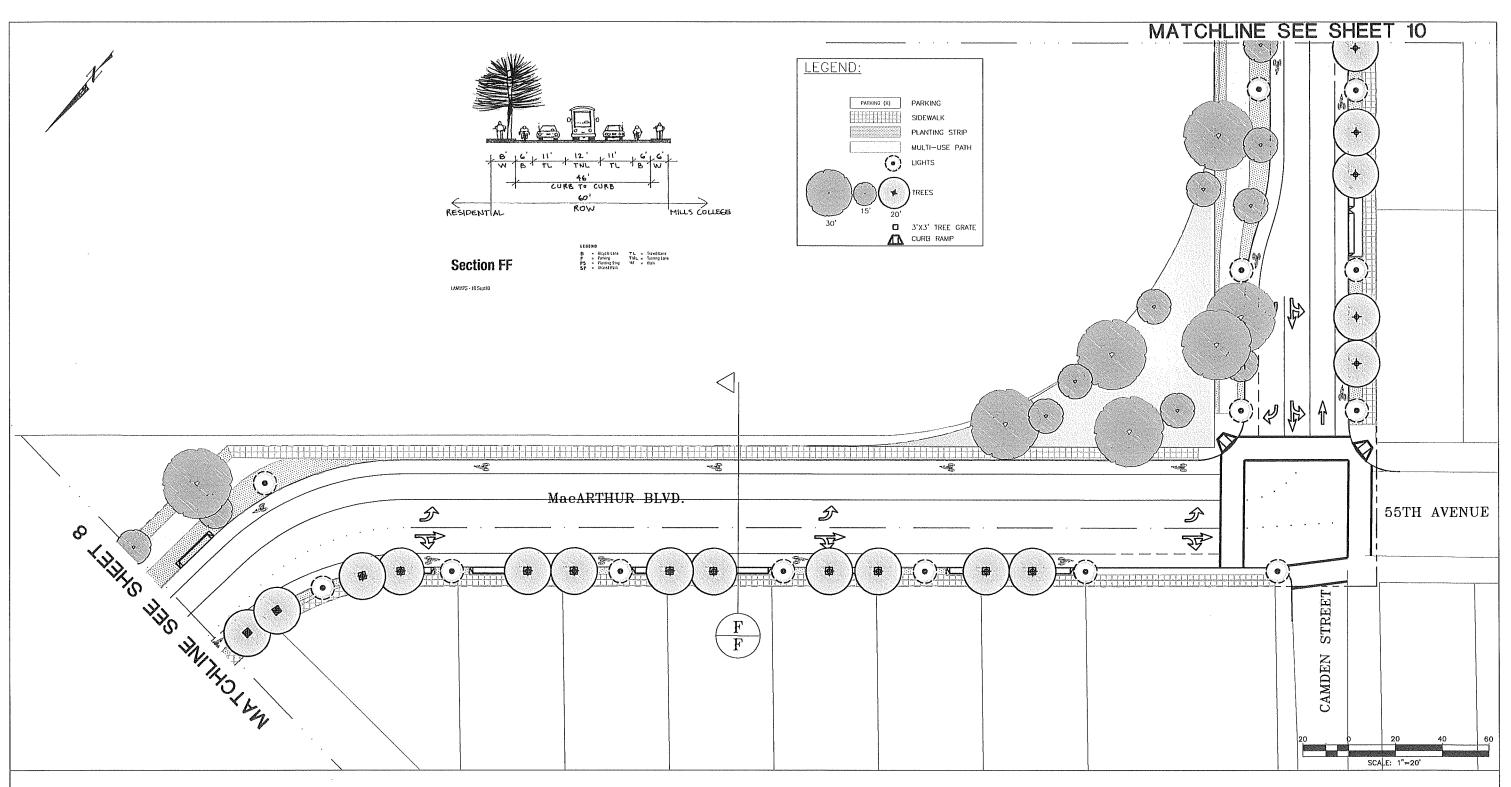


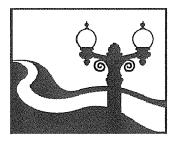
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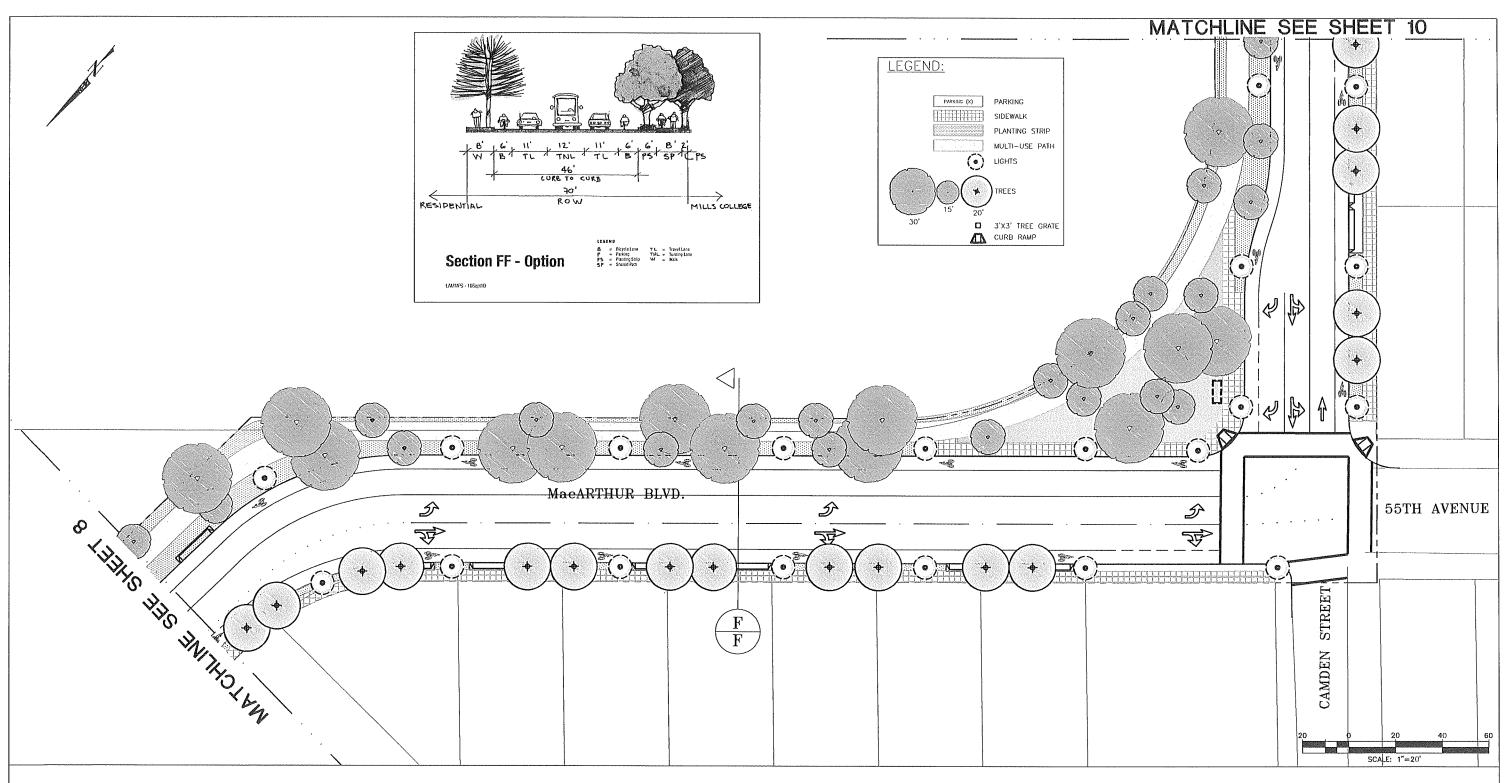
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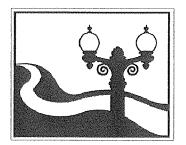
City of Oakland, California
Kimley-Horn

and Associates, Inc.

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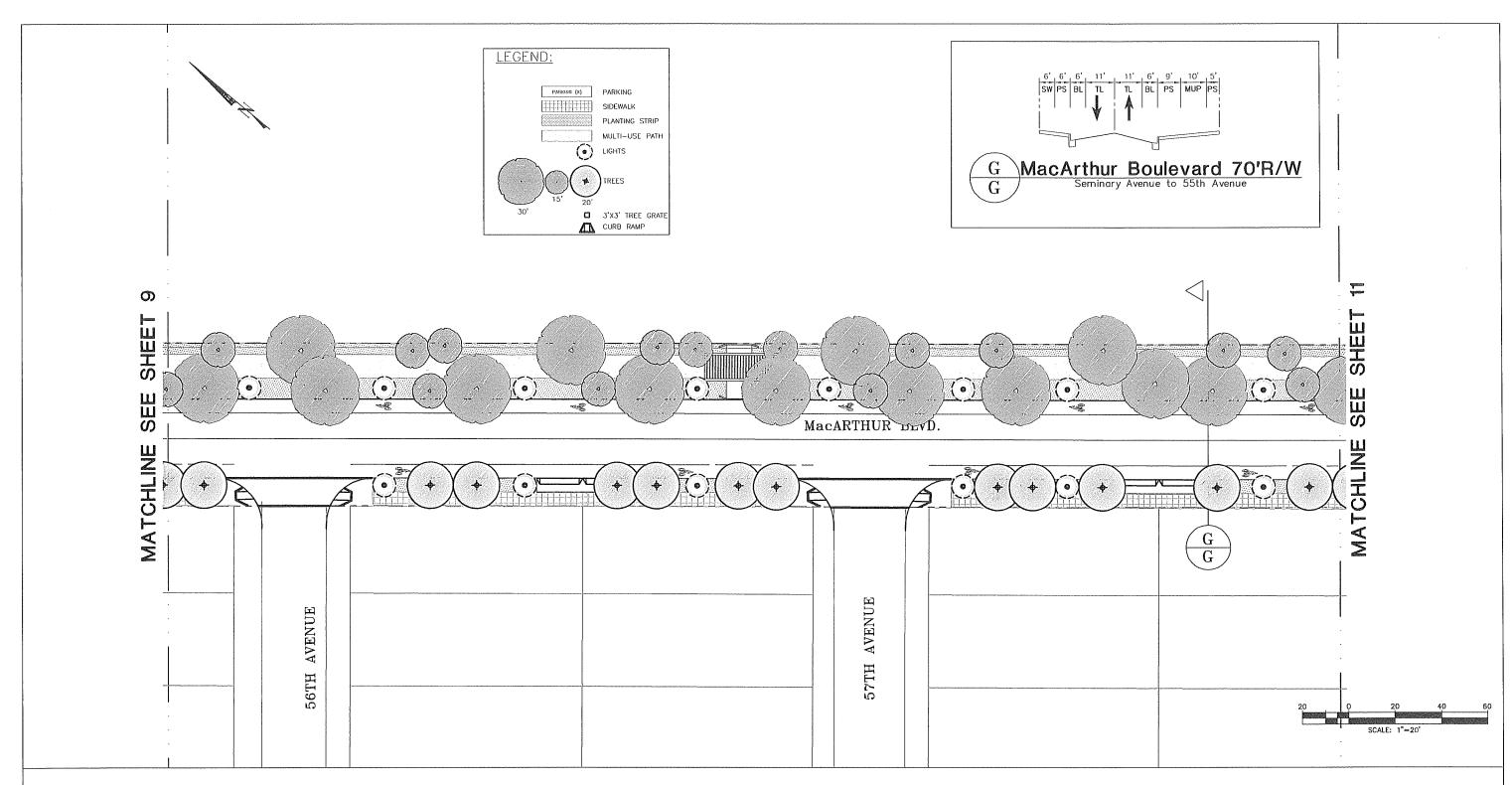


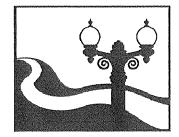
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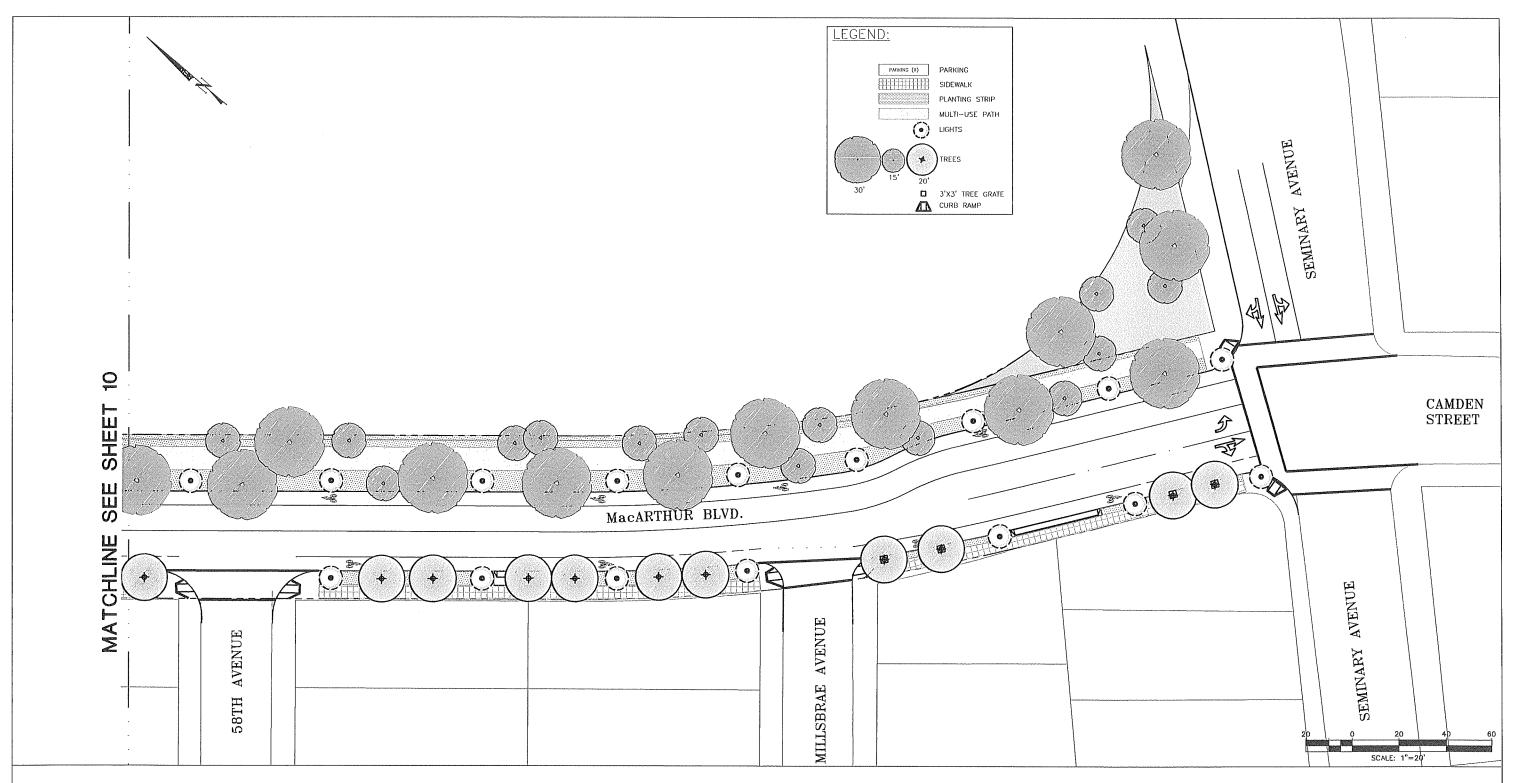
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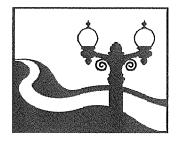
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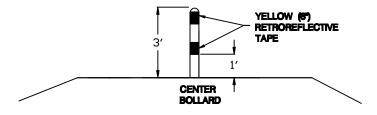


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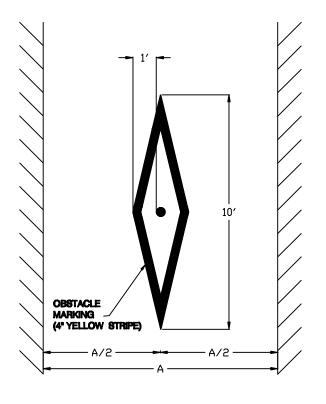


## **CENTER BOLLARD**

## **SECTION VIEW**



## **PLAN VIEW**



#### NOTE:

MUTCD Section 9C.101(CA) Barrier Posts on Class I Bikeways

Support: Before a decision is made to install barrier posts, consideration needs to be given to the implementation of other remedial measures, such as Bike Path Exclusion (R44A(CA)) signs (see Section 9B.07) and/or redesigning the path entry so that motorists do not confuse it with vehicle access.

**Guidance:** Such devices should be used only where extreme problems are encountered.

#### Oakland Standard:

- Avoid the use of bollards wherever possible.
- When deemed necessary, a center bollard shall be located in the middle of path and delineated by yellow (6") retroreflective tape at the top and midpoint of the bollard and by a yellow (4") obstacle marking stripe around the base of the bollard.
- 3. When additional bollards are deemed necessary, flanking bollards shall be placed in line with the center bollard and perpendicular to the direction of travel. the bollards shallbe spaced with a minimum 5' clearance between bollards and all other vertical elements. Each flanking bollard shall be definested by white(6") retroeffective tape at the top and midpoint of each bollard and by a white(4") obstacle marking stripe around the base of the bollard. See Dwg. X-2.
- Removable bollards shall have a mount point that is flush with the travel surface.

CITY OF OAKLAND

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION



# BOLLARD PLACEMENT AND MARKINGS FOR BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN PATHS

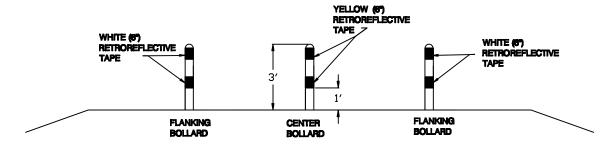
DATE: <u>APRIL 2009</u>
REV. DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

<sup>ATE:</sup>—— **X-1** 

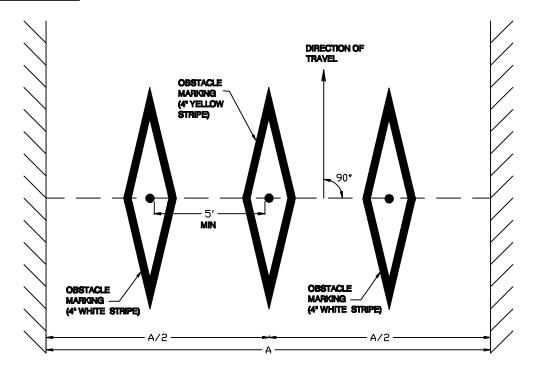
## **DRAFT**

## **CENTER BOLLARD WITH FLANKING BOLLARDS**

## **SECTION VIEW**



## **PLAN VIEW**



SEE NOTES FROM DWG. X-1

CITY OF OAKLAND

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION



# BOLLARD PLACEMENT AND MARKINGS FOR BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN PATHS

TRANSPORTATION DIVISION MANAGER

DATE: APRIL 2009
REV. DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

DWG. X-2

#### Introduction

Oakland staff has explored the possibilities of incorporating named bikeways (such as "Bay Trail" and "East Bay Greenway") into the bicycle wayfinding signage system adopted by the City in July 2009. The alternatives shown here document staff's efforts and include the intent and problems of each approach. Through sketching out a variety of alternatives and applying actual Oakland scenarios, staff concluded that named bikeways are not compatible with the system adopted in 2009. In summary, the problems encountered are:

- 1) Insurmountable ambiguity
- 2) Necessarily cluttered and/or large signs that would be expensive to design and manufacture
- 3) The near-impossibility of supporting intersecting, named bikeways

## Overall approach of Oakland's Wayfinding Signage System (2009):

- Select standard signs, adopted in the federal and state MUTCDs, based on their:
  - legibility (white on green background, FHWA lettering) style, 2 inch cap height)
  - durability (maximum width: 24 in).
- Modify these standard signs to include more information.

## **Standard Sign Types**

S17



D11-1



D1-1b





M7 series



M7-1











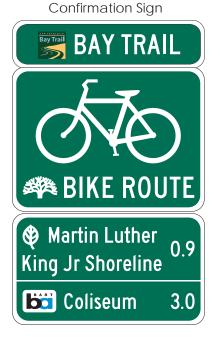


M7-6 M7-7

## \$17 with bikeway logo

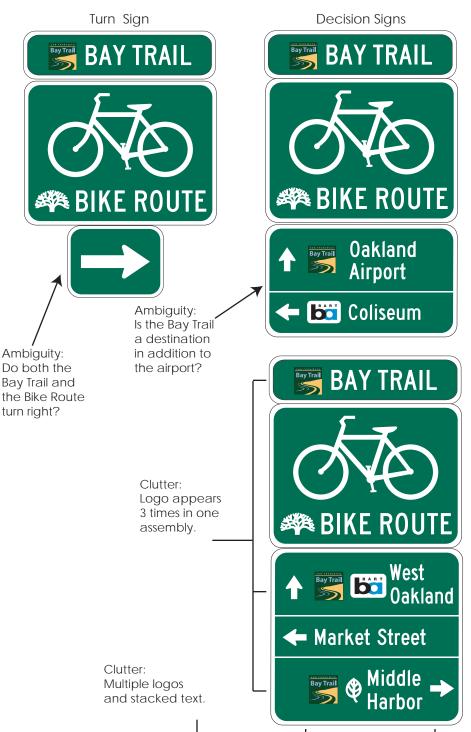
#### Intent

An \$17 indicates the bikeway name and can include a bikeway logo, if available. The logo is included on individual lines of the D1-1b to indicate the direction of the named bikeway at an intersection.



#### **Problems**

Turn signs are ambiguous. It is not clear that the arrow applies to both the named bikeway and the bike route sign. On decision signs, multiple logos and lines of text are required to attempt to communicate the direction of the bikeway, but result in ambiguity nevertheless.

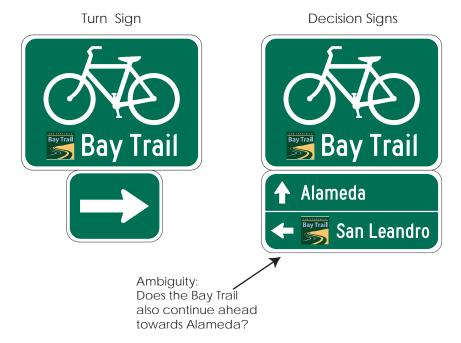


#### Modified D11-1

#### Intent

The standard "BIKE ROUTE" lettering on the D11-1 is replaced with the bikeway name and logo, if available. The logo is also included on the D1-1b at decision points to indicate the continuing direction of the named bikeway.





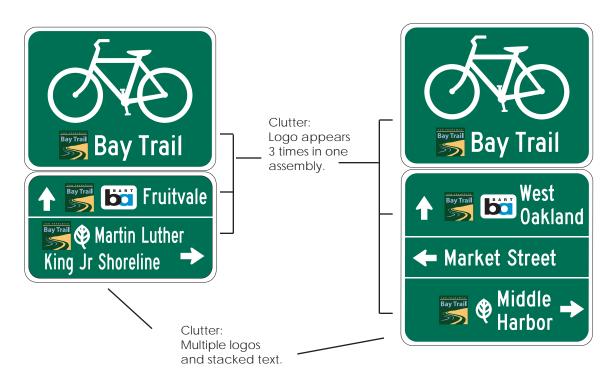
#### **Problems**

Decision sign assemblies cannot clearly and effectively communicate both wayfinding destinations and a named bikeway due to ambiguity and the need to include multiple logos and multiple lines of text.

The direction of the named bikeway, in relation to the wayfinding destinations, is ambiguous. The decision sign at the upper right provides an example: continuing on the Bay Trail requires a left turn, towards San Leandro, but it is unclear whether the Bay Trail continues in the straightahead direction as well.

As in the S17 alternative, assemblies have redundant bikeway logos and clutter resulting from multiple logos and stacked text.

Other bikeway names, like "East Bay Greenway," would require a taller D11-1.



#### Modified M7

#### Intent

Indicates the named bikeway using a logo, if available, with a sign placed below the main assembly. The direction of the named bikeway at turns and intersections is indicated by adding the bikeway logo to a modified M7.

Extricates the Bay Trail logo from the wayfinding assembly, retaining space on the D1-1bs for wayfinding information.

# BIKE ROUTE Union Point Park 0.3 Jack London Sq 1.7

**Bay Trail** 

Confirmation Sign

Turn Sign





Ambiguity: Do both the Bay Trail and the bike route turn right?

#### Decision Sign







#### **Problems**

Named bikeway information is read after the destination information, which is not entirely intuitive.

The resulting assemblies are taller and potentially confusing.

Turn signs are ambiguous: does the regular Bike Route continue ahead while the Bay Trail turns?

The decision sign presents two sets of decisions in one assembly.

When no logo is available and a name is used instead, the result is an excessively tall and difficult-to-read sign, particularly when named bikeways intersect (see M7 series alternative on pg 6).

## Custom D1-1b, "Highway Diagram" style Intent

Expresses the directions of named bikeways diagrammatically, somewhat like highway signs expressing complex highway junctions.

The direction of the named bikeway is indicated with arrows; the color of the arrows differentiates the named bikeway from unnamed city bike routes.

In addition, the arrow is labeled with with the bikeway name in small text with the same color.







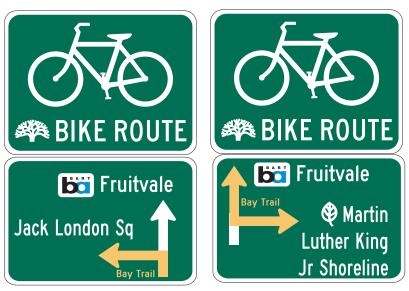
#### **Problems**

Diagrams are difficult for moving cyclists to read. Turn signs are ambiguous; does the Bike Route continue straight while the Bay Trail continues to the right?

Each D1-1b would be complicated both to design and manufacture. Costs per sign would be significantly higher.

An additional color or line symbol would be needed for other named bikeways, but would not improve comprehension.

The small text used to label named bikeways diverges from layout criteria and is too small to be visible to moving bicyclists; the destinations on the decision signs also depart from layout criteria.



Additional Decision Sign Examples

## **Intersecting Named Bikeways**

#### \$17 alternative



"To Grizzly Peak" indicates that a cyclist should turn left onto the Grizzly Peak Bikeway to access the destination, Berkeley, while the Skyline Bikeway continues straight to EBRP Sibley. The resulting assembly is extremely tall, and difficult to interpret.

#### Modified D11-1 alternative





The bike symbol is used as a bikeway logo. The bike symbol does not effectively convey that the Skyline Bikeway continues straight to Redwood Rd and an unnamed bikeway can be taken to reach Canyon. Were another logo to be added, it would be ambiguous as to which direction the Skyline Bikeway continues.

#### M7 series alternative



Multiple M7 blades are used to indicate the names and direction of two named bikeways. The result is an excessively tall and difficult to read sign.

### Highway Diagram-style alternative



Without exception, the problems incurred when incorporating one named bikeway into a wayfinding assembly are compounded when signing the intersection of two named bikeways, as these examples demonstrate.