COMPLETE STREETS DURING CONSTRUCTION

MAINTAINING ACCESSIBILITY FOR ALL

Presented by



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Presentation Outline

- Brief Overview of Complete Streets
- Project Planning
- Project Outreach
- Complete Streets Construction
 Management Plan (CMP) Elements



Brief Overview of Complete Streets

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"Complete Streets are streets for everyone. They are designed and operated to enable safe access for all users, including pedestrians, bicyclists, motorists and transit riders of all ages and abilities."

"A Complete Streets approach integrates people and place in the planning, design, construction, operation, and maintenance of our transportation networks."





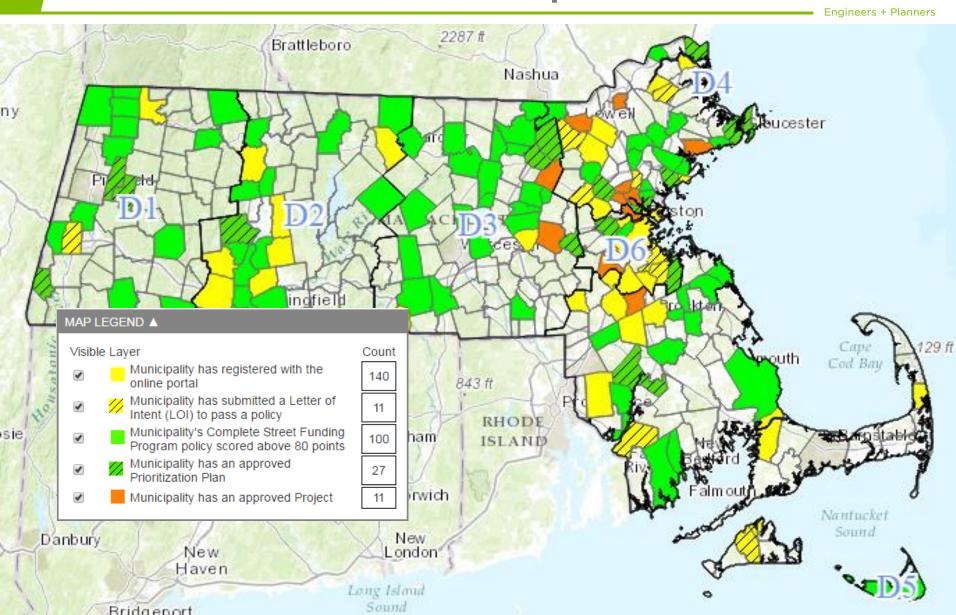


Brief Overview of Complete Streets



BRIEF OVERVIEW OF COMPLETE STREETS

Cities and Towns with Complete Street Initiatives



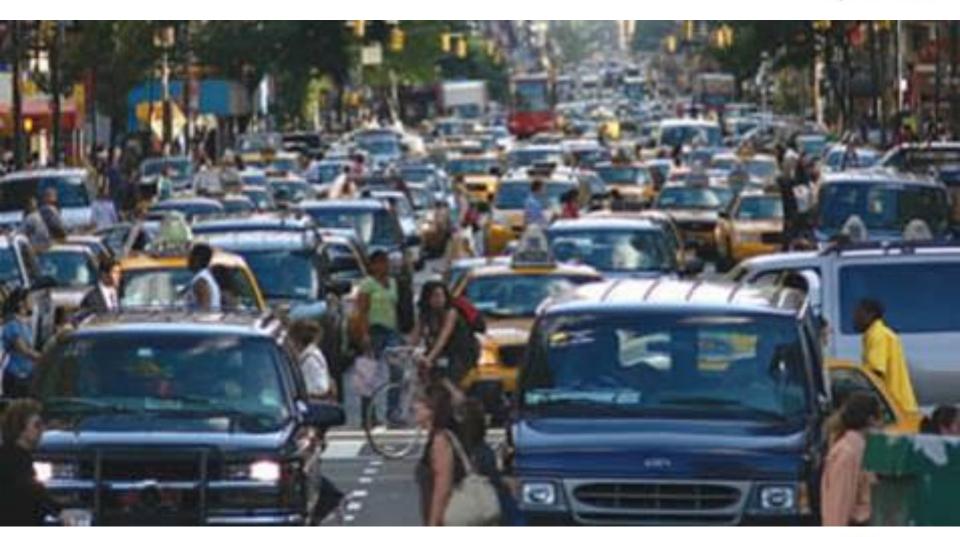
Project Planning



First Avenue Improvements, New York City



Project Planning





ADA Title II Regulations Adopted by Design Guides



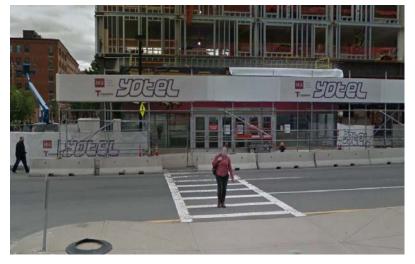
Existing Project Site and Land Uses













Information Tempers Expectations





Methods to Reach Out to Public

- Wayfinding Signage
- Portable Changeable Message Signs (PCMS)
- Variable Message Signs (VMS)
- Project Web Sites
- E-mail Blasts
- Flyers



Complete Streets CMP Elements

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Construction Management Plan (CMP)

A living, collaborative document that communicates to the public logistic and sequencing for roadway construction, building construction, or maintenance projects. The CMP clearly lays out how the project is undertaken, what steps are taken to maintain access for all users and what means are used to communicate the project to the public.



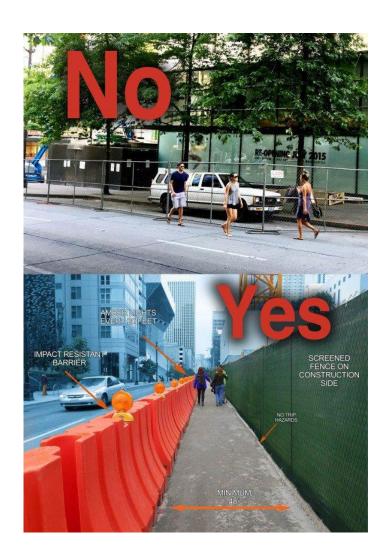
- Pedestrians
- Bicycles
- Automobiles
- Transit
- Emergency Access
- Construction Activities







Pedestrian Accommodations





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Sidewalk Construction

- Fully Close Sidewalk for Construction or Extra Site Staging
- No Proper Detours





No Protected Pedestrian
 Path of Travel



- Work and Equipment that Impedes Access to Next Block
- No Where to Detour Pedestrians on Current Sidewalk





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Loss of Existing Pedestrian Signal Accessibility

- Construction Staging May Block Access to Pedestrian Facilities
- Common Examples:
 - Sidewalk Replacement
 - Removing Medians with Signal Equipment
 - Replacing Traffic Signal Equipment





 Creating an Alternate Route without Laying Asphalt or Another Smooth Continuous Surface





Standards To Be Met During Construction

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Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990

"R201.2 Temporary and Permanent Facilities

The requirements in this document [PROWAG] shall apply to temporary and permanent facilities in the public right-of-way."

Source: PROWAG

"AAB 521 CMR 2.00: 2.6 Maintenance of Access Features

At all times, accessibility features must be maintained and fully operational"

Source: MA AAB Rules and Regulations

"A "path of travel" includes a continuous, unobstructed way of pedestrian passage by means of which the altered area may be approached, entered, and exited."

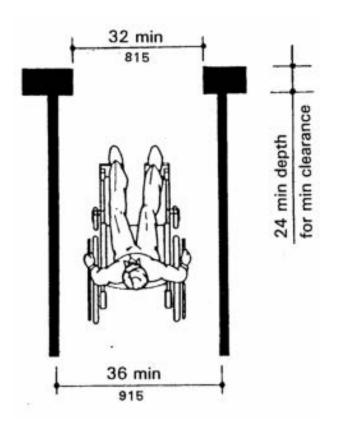
Source: ADA Title II

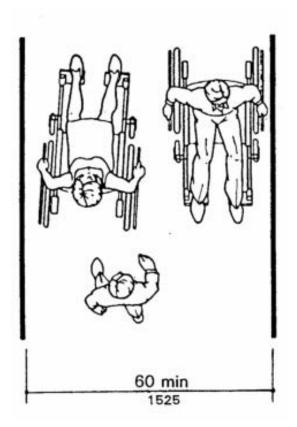


Design Regulations for Path of Travel

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Wheelchair Passage Width







Wayfinding Signage





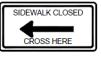


























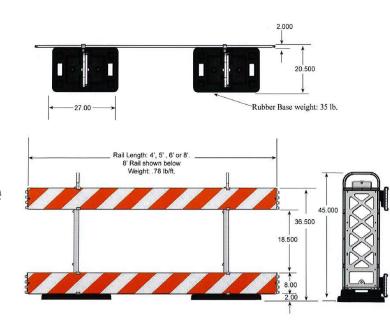






Pedestrian Management Guidance System

- Short-term Use, Mostly for Sidewalk Reconstruction or Utility Connections
- Light-weight, Easily Moveable
- Provides Handrail and Detectable Edge for Visually Impaired
- Not Crash-worthy
- Best for Non-roadway Applications





Pedestrian Management Guidance System

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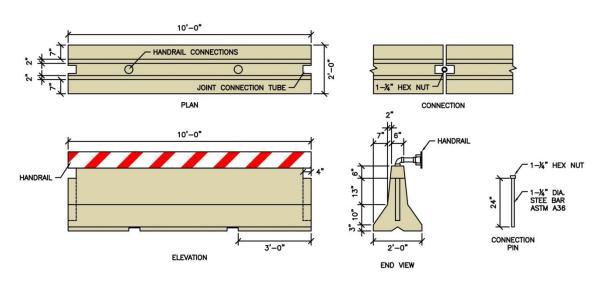
 Accessible Pedestrian Route with Positive Protection Barrier Separation from Vehicles



COMPLETE STREETS CMP ELEMENTS

Temporary Pedestrian Barriers and Barricades

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PORTABLE PRECAST CONCRETE BARRIER WITH HAND RAIL



MassDOT E 403.6.0

MASH TL-II min. rated



Alternate Path of Travel Example

- Long-term Use, Mainly for Building Construction
- Typically Portable Precast Concrete Barriers,
 Not Easily Moveable







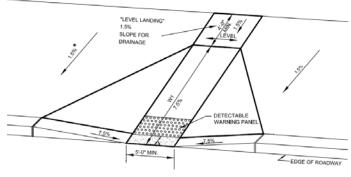
Design Regulations for Accessible Curb Ramps

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 Ramp Must Meet Same ADA Guidelines as Permanently Installed Ramps

- Slope Regulations
- Detectable Warning Units
- Level Landings







Portable Temporary Curb Ramp

- Parallel Used in Alternative Path Off of Sidewalk
- Can Maintain 4-foot
 Landings without Extending
 Far into Roadway







Temporary Building Access

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Meet ADA Guidelines

- Slope (1:12 max),
 Rise (30" max)
- Clear Width (48" min)
- Rail Height (18"-20"
 Bottom Rail, 34"-38" Top Rail)
- Level Landings (60" Clear min)





Pedestrian Detours

- Detours Should be Path of Least Inconvenience
- Appropriate Wayfinding Signage Should be Used to Direct Pedestrians
- Not Preferred for Long Duration Closures
- Be Cognizant of Local Populations





Temporary Pedestrian Signals

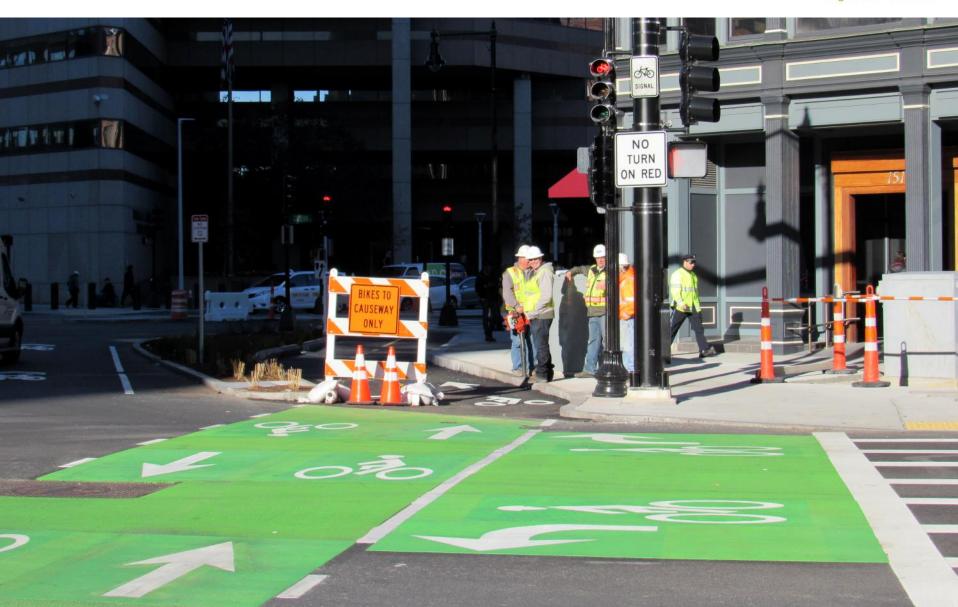
- Relocate Signals on Temporary Foundations
- Must Adhere to Height (7' min) and Side Offset (1.5' - 6' typ.) Requirements
- Audible Pushbuttons for Visually Impaired
 42" Above Ground Level





COMPLETE STREETS CMP ELEMENTS

Bicycle Accommodations



Wayfinding Signage



























Delineators for Separated Exclusive Path

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 Longitudinal Channelizing System that "Should Not be Used to Protect Pedestrians – including Workers – from Vehicle Impacts or Obstacles" - MUTCD







Exclusive, Mixed-use and Shared-use Paths

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Provide Positive Protection
 Accessible Pedestrian Route
 while Maintaining Existing
 Bike Lane



 Provide Temporary Mixeduse Path and Emphasize Sharrow Lane for Closed Sidewalk and Bike Path



Shared-use Path

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Temporary Sharrow MarkingsDuring Construction



Bicycle Wayfinding Signage for Interim Conditions



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- Workzone Encroaching Bike Path
 - Poor Markings and Cones



Placement of Sign Impedes Bicycles





COMPLETE STREETS CMP ELEMENTS

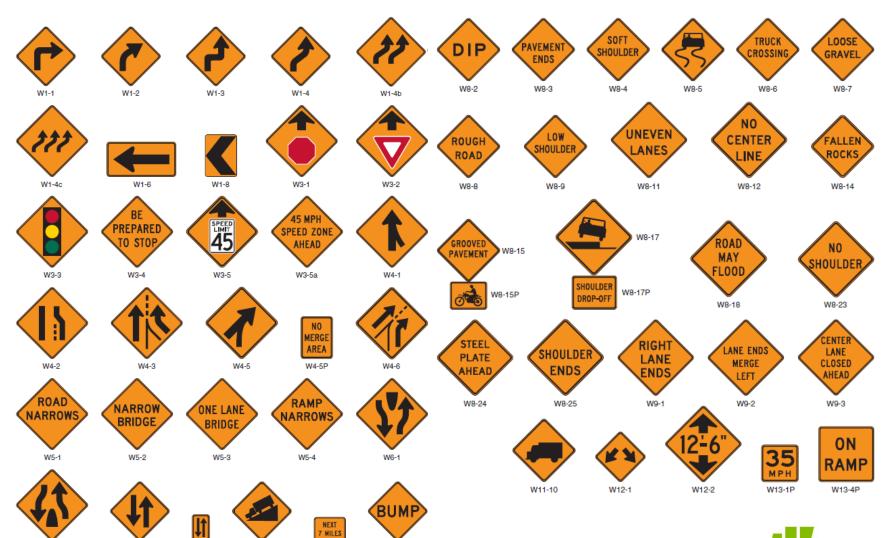
Automobile Accommodations



COMPLETE STREETS CMP ELEMENTS

Wayfinding Signage

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W7-3aP

Site Specific Signage

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 Clearly Communicate Routes and Businesses Open During Construction







Lane Shift

- Temporary Markings to Delineate Travel Lane
- Markings Define Edge in Event Cones/Drums are Knocked Over







Portable Changeable & Variable Signs



- Utilize Existing Infrastructure:
 - 119 PCMS Installed in Massachusetts between 2012 and 2014
 - Over 450 variable message boards currently installed in Massachusetts



- Implement 2 Weeks Prior to Start of Construction
- Notify Users Prior to Major Changes in Traffic Patterns



Transit Accommodations





COMPLETE STREETS CMP ELEMENTS

Transit Accommodations

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STAGE 1: DAY



The sidewalk in front of 60 State Street will be widened, and the median along Congress Street will be removed to accommodate the construction of a new headhouse and tunnel. All existing parking regulations will remain the same. The Fleet Bank storefront will be permanently closed. All building access will remain the same.

STAGE 1: NIGHT



The corner of State Street and Congress Street in front of 60 State Street will be an active work zone, closing the crosswalk across Congress and detouring the crosswalk across State. Northbound Congress Street will be reduced to one lane.









Emergency Access Accommodations







Title

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 Provide Gates Clear of Obstructions for Emergency Access Proper Signage Quickly
 Directs Emergency
 Personnel



Construction Activities Accommodations

- Maintain Accessible Pedestrian Route While Providing Protection from Workzone
- Provide Adequate Workzone Areas and Access

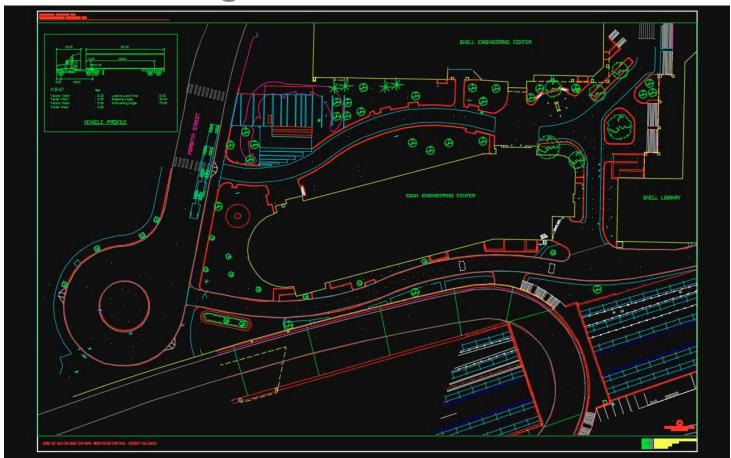




Construction Activities Accommodations

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Truck turning simulation





How to Maintain Throughout the Project

- Design Temporary Traffic Control Plans (TTCP) to Meet ADA, FHWA and MUTCD Requirements
- Consider All Users During Design and Implementation for Each Phase of the Project
- Open Early Coordination with Authorities Having Jurisdiction
- Provide Full Detail in Special Provisions for Devices Necessary and Means and Methods for Implementing Proposed Measures
- More Work Upfront Reduces Problems in the Future



Questions?

