Transportation for Livable Communities Initiative





TLCI (Planning)

Preliminary Engineering and Design

Transportation Enhancement

Surface Transportation Program







Program Overview

Three Program Components:





Only <u>PLANNING</u> activities are eligible

Must result in deliverables that recommend transportation improvements

Activities that specifically facilitate and promote sustainable economic development

Alternatives to SOV encouraged

Must be site specific





Application Review and Evaluation

Study Need: up to 45 points TLCI Program Goals: up to 45 points Project Coordination: up to 10 points Project Administration and Sponsor Capacity: up to 10 points LEED Certification: up to 20 bonus points





Recommendations Made:

Crosswalks

Mid-Block Crosswalks

Bulb-Outs/Curb Extensions

Road Diets to Accommodate Widened Sidewalks & Bikelanes

Signal Coordinization

Pedestrian/Bicycle Actuated Signals

Signage/Wayfinding – Especially for Parking

Aesthetic – Trees/Shrubs/Planters/Flowers

















Who does a corridor serve?

Commuters/transit Non-motorized transportation Recreation Businesses Residents Community identity

... not just drivers!















New Configuration:

One Driving Lane in Each Direction

One Center Turn Lane

8 ft. Parking Lane Each Side of Street

Expanded Sidewalks (12+ ft. on Each Side of Street)









































Future Canal Basin Park

Ohio & Erie Canal Towpath Trail





- Emphasize park as primary destination
- Integrate/connect surrounding destinations
- Establish linkage hierarchy Towpath is primary trail
- Establish connections and loops
 - 1. Off-road trail
 - 2. Bike lanes & sidewalks
 - 3. Shared use lanes
- Integrate support amenities
- Establish links to alternate modes (bus/rail, GCRTA & CVSR)
- Emphasize historic significance of Ohio Canal
- Canal Basin Park as model of sustainable design
- Encourage local and regional links
- Separate incompatible modes of travel
- "Family" (recreational) are target users/design group
- Implementation strategy maximizes flexibility, cost effectiveness, phasing





Project Overview

Canal Basin Park, located at the northern terminus of both the Towpach Trail and the Canalway Scenic Byway, is recognized as the major gateway park for the federallydesignated Ohio & Etic Canalway in the 2000 Corridor Management Plan. It will provide interpretation, information and orientation to the extended (110-mile) linear heritage generary that itteehes from Clevelandi lakefront to New Philadelphia, Ohio.

Canal Basin Park and the Towpath Trail promise to be important amenides for visitors and Cleveland residents. To hilbli this promise, safe and attractive pedettian and bicycle connections must be provided from surrounding neighborhoods into downtown. Cleveland and the lakefront.

The Canal Basin District Plan defines a district that includes Canal Basin Park, delinating a number of pedertical/biogle/trail connections to nearby neighborhoods, resulting in a new green inframructure. The Plan introduces a new keyed of wallability to the community as well as providing asfe, non-mostradaccess to Lake Etie and Cleveland's amenities.

The Planillustrates open space and generary preservation opportunities within the northerm end of the Cuyahoga Valley, including connections and access to lakefront parks. The Plan considers planned and potential changes to adjacent land use scenarios, and illustrates muld-modal connections to public transportation, the estabilable Canalowy Social Byway, the proposed Cuyahoga Valley Scenk Raliroad and other destinations of interest. Furthermore, it provides a roadmap for future actions necessary to take the concept forward into implementation.

This project is genered by the Downtown Classiand Alliance and the Ohio Casal Controls, in parmentity with the Cloveland City Planting Commission. Project reading is provided by a Tanaparcianio fir & Unité commandiale Initiative (TLCI) gene from the Northean Ohio Amworld Coordinating Agency (NOACA) with a boal much finding from the private sconces.







cleveland, ohio



Bicycle Connections

- Satisfy the Requirements of Recreational Users
- Off-Road Trails that Exceed Minimum Width Standards to Accommodate:
 - Landscaping
 Visitor Amenities Such as Benches & Interpretive Signage
 - Public Art

Pedestrian Connections

- Walk Widths to Exceed Minimum Standards to Accommodate:
 2-Way Traffic
 - Z-way frame
 Landscaping
 - Visitor Amenities Such as
- Benches and Interpretive Signage - Public Art

Other Connections:

- Integrate Transportation with RTA Bus and Rail Facilities, including the proposed future Cuyahoga Scenic Railroad
- Interface With Cleveland Bikeway Master Plan







CITY OF CLEVELAND Mayor Frank G. Jackson

Guiding Principles

- Emphasize Canal Basin Park as primary destination/hub.
- Establish linkage hierarchy with Towpath Trail as primary trail.
- Integrate and connect surrounding attractions/ destinations.
- Encourage/facilitate local neighborhood links and related regional systems to primary system.
- Prioritize experience based on "family" as primary target user on bikes.
- Emphasize historic significance.
- Establish dedicated off-street bicycle and pedestrian path systems, wherever possible.
- Establish links to complementary transit modes (Cuyahoga Valley Scenic Railroad) and features.
- Separate incompatible modes for safety and user experience.
- Integrate a network of support amenities (bike rentals, lockers).
- Establish system as a model of sustainable design.
- Base decisions on an implementation strategy that maximizes flexibility, cost effectiveness and ease of phasing.

JJR Baker

Downtown

Cleveland Alliance































Top of the Hill







V ELLE













OPTION A The Street Concept

By retaining the existing cartway configuration, the sidewalk dimensions are not increased. In order to maximize the gain of this low-cost option, all amenities throughout the district must be well organized. Locating newspaper boxes in key locations, removing all raised planters and clustering amenities will give an appearance of a larger sidewalk area that is more conducive to activities and will allow passing pedestrians ample room to utilize the public spaces and add to the vibrancy of the district.











OPTION C The Boulevard Concept

Eliminating a lane of traffic and replacing it with a landscaped median creates the sensation of a tree-lined pair of one-way streets. Minimal additions can be made to the sidewalk areas (above). Overall crossing distances are longer than Option B, but the median offers a place of refuge at the midpoint of the crossings (top) that can be used as a resting point when crossing Cedar Road. Where required, the median is broken to provide a dedicated left-turn lane to ensure through traffic is minimally impacted by turning vehicles.











OPTION B The Avenue Concept

Additional sidewalk space (indicated in RED) is provided on both sides of Cedar Road. Crossing distances are greatly reduced (top) by corner bump-outs (above). Placing the bump-outs at crosswalks places the pedestrian in front of parked cars . As sidewalk dimensions are increased, additional landscaping can be incorporated including adding a substantial amount of street trees. Maximizing landscaping greatly softens the street creating a calmer district that shields automobile traffic from pedestrians.



Shaker Intermodal Transit Center



BIALOSKY + PARTNERS ARCHITECTS

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Chagrin / Warrensville / Van Aken-Northfield Intersection





Warrensville Van Aken TOD Plan





430 500 1





BIALOSKY + PARTNERS ARCHITECTS Baker

Plan Background

- Develop station area plan for new Intermodal Transit Center
 - Station only
 - Station with some TOD
 - Station with more TOD (public-private partnership)





Project Goals

- Enhance economic vitality an quality of life
- Improve safety, efficiency and accessibility of RTA's transit system
- Improve pedestrian and traffic circulation in the Warrensville-VanAken project area
- Improve connectivity between RTA services
- Focus revitalization in the area
- Create opportunities for shared parking
- Construct a LEED certified facility





- Transit facility and accommodations
- Bus transfer station (regional hub)
 - Bus drop off / parking-boarding
 - Circulation, ingress and egress
- Bus / rail accommodations and interface
- Vehicle parking
- Pedestrian treatments
- Bicycle accommodations

Shaker ITC Project Area





GCRTA Transit Routes



Conceptual Rail Improvements



Conceptual Station Area Plan



BIALOSKY + PARTNERS ARCHITECTS

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Bus Route Concept



Conceptual Station Plan



BIALOSKY + PARTNERS ARCHITECTS

Parking

- Parking demand
 - Based on land use
 - Transit
 - Retail
 - Office
- TOD parking demand
 - Fewer parking spaces
 - Shared use

BIALOSKY + PARTNERS

ARCHITECTS

 Trips by transit instead of by car





GCRTA Transit Routes

	Station Plan	Development Level 2	Development Level 3
Transit	200	200	200
Office	0	275	516
Retail	0	112	262
Total	200	587	978
10% Reduction	N/A	528	881
20% Reduction	N/A	469	783
40% Reduction	N/A	352	587

Note: Reductions are not appropriate for Station Plan because it contains only one land use.

Station Plan	288 spaces
Development Level 2	210 spaces
Development Level 3	489 spaces



- Provide good connections
 - Wide sidewalks for bikes & peds
 - Obstacle-free connectivity
 - Direct linkages
 - Integrated with surrounding area
- Safety
 - Visibility
 - Minimize bike/ped vehicle conflicts
- Covered bike racks at station





Bike & Pedestrian Connectivity



BIALOSKY + PARTNERS ARCHITECTS

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Station Concept



TOD and Intermodal Transit Center Concept, Level 3



TOD and Intermodal Transit Center Concept, Level 3



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