2.1.1 Bike Lane

GEOMETRY: ROADWAYS & LANES

Protected Bike Lane

Conventional Bike Lane

TABLE 2B: BIKE LANES

Shared Lane Conventional Bike Lane **One-Way Protected Bike Lane** Two-Way Protected Bike Lane **Grade-Separated Bike Lane** Ex: 48th Street, Queens Ex: Van Duzer Street, Staten Island Ex: 55th Street, Manhattan Ex: Prospect Park West, Brooklyn Ex: Sands Street, Brooklyn Space None 5-6' standard 4' min. lane 8' min. (4' min. each lane) 5' min. one-way, 8' min. two-way + 3' min. buffer if no maintenance plan + 3' min. buffer + buffer for edge treatments and any Required + 4' min. buffer if no maintenance plan + 2' if protected by Jersey barrier obstructions (does not apply if parking-protected) Ideal o One- or two-lane street o One- or two-lane street o Excess road space o Favorable edge conditions o As part of a continuous No excess road space Excess road space Low-speed vehicular traffic Excess road space "Greenway" **Application** Connected to other bike facilities Low potential for intrusion into O High potential for intrusion into bike Adjacent to parks and waterfront O Adjacent to or through parks and bike lane public spaces waterfront public spaces Within industrial areas Advantages o Clear, easy to follow bike route Dedicated roadway space for Protection for cyclists o More spatially efficient than two o Greatest safety benefit to cyclists O Proven safety benefits for all modes O Heightens driver awareness of separate one-way bike lanes O Connects cycling facilities where cvclina cyclists o Preserves curbside access Enhanced pedestrian safety and Enhanced visibility of cyclists on-street facilities are infeasible o Preserves curbside access o Simple implementation comfort Enhanced access and circulation next o Preserves curbside access Simple implementation O Allows for pedestrian improvements like to parks and public spaces safety islands O Safer passing for cyclists traveling at different speeds Disadvantages O Does not provide dedicated O Vehicular intrusion remains Parking impacts Parking impacts Often requires capital O Bike signal timing may impact traffic roadway space for cycling possible O Loading activity occurs across bike lane reconstruction o Cyclists not separated from traffic o Cyclists have minimal separation o Complex review and implementation o Challenging to regulate floating parking Requires turn controls or from traffic O Bike signal timing may impact traffic restrictions on a two-way street o Perceived as less safe than O Maintenance plan required at ped. Complex review and implementation protected lanes safety islands for lanes under 11' wide O Complex review and implementation Green o None o Standard if lane is immediately Standard if there is high parking o Preferred if lane is exclusive to o Not used when protected by a **Pavement** adjacent to curb, especially in turnover; not recommended at locations cyclists and/or is in an area with high permanent, continuous vertical areas with high pedestrian volumes with low turnover pedestrian volumes element (e.g., curb, Jersey barrier) o Standard if lane is located between O Not used when protected by a a travel lane and a turn lane permanent, continuous vertical element ("pocket lane") Intersection Chevrons to indicate bike facility Chevrons to indicate bike facility O Turn restrictions may be needed at O Turn restrictions may be needed at O Separated crossing ("signalcomplex intersections protected turn") or offset crossing complex intersections **Treatments** Shared crossing ("mixing zone"), O Separated crossing ("signal-protected" ("protected intersection") to manage separated crossing ("signal-protected turn") or offset crossing ("protected turning conflict turn"), or offset crossing ("protected intersection") to manage turning conflict o Chevrons to indicate bike facility intersection") to manage turning conflict Chevrons to indicate bike facility

Chevrons to indicate bike facility