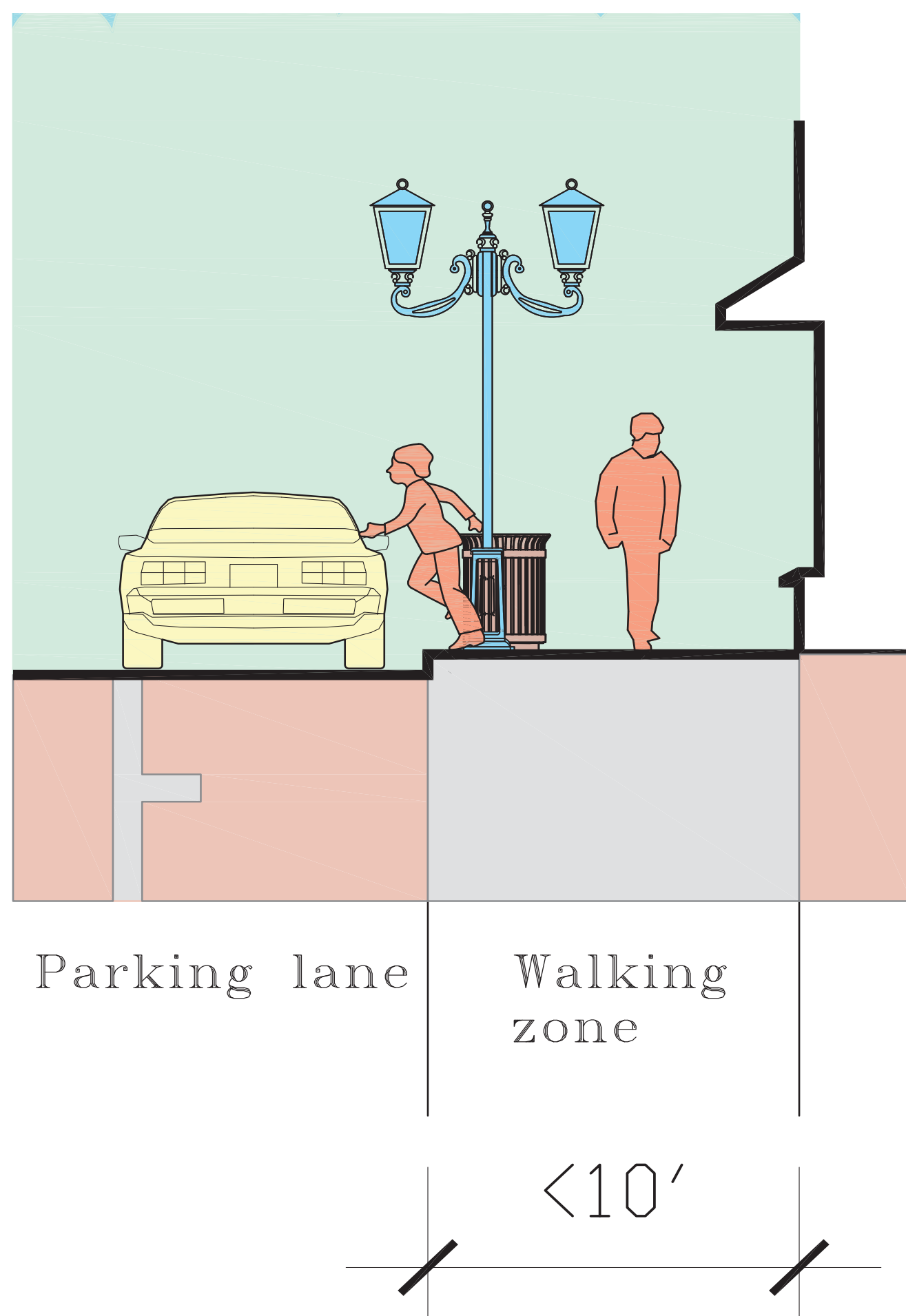


Urban Design Treatments #1

Opportunities for Sidewalk < 10'



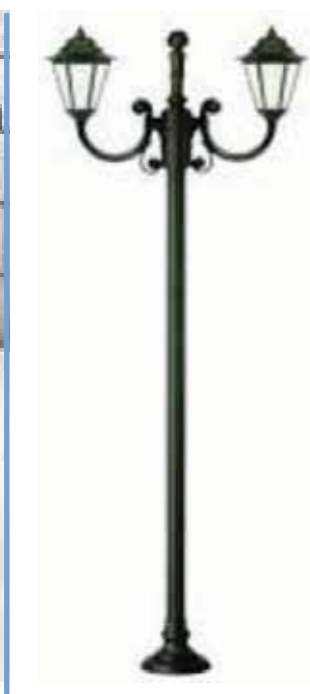
Required Amount of Space:



2'



2'



1'



2'



4'

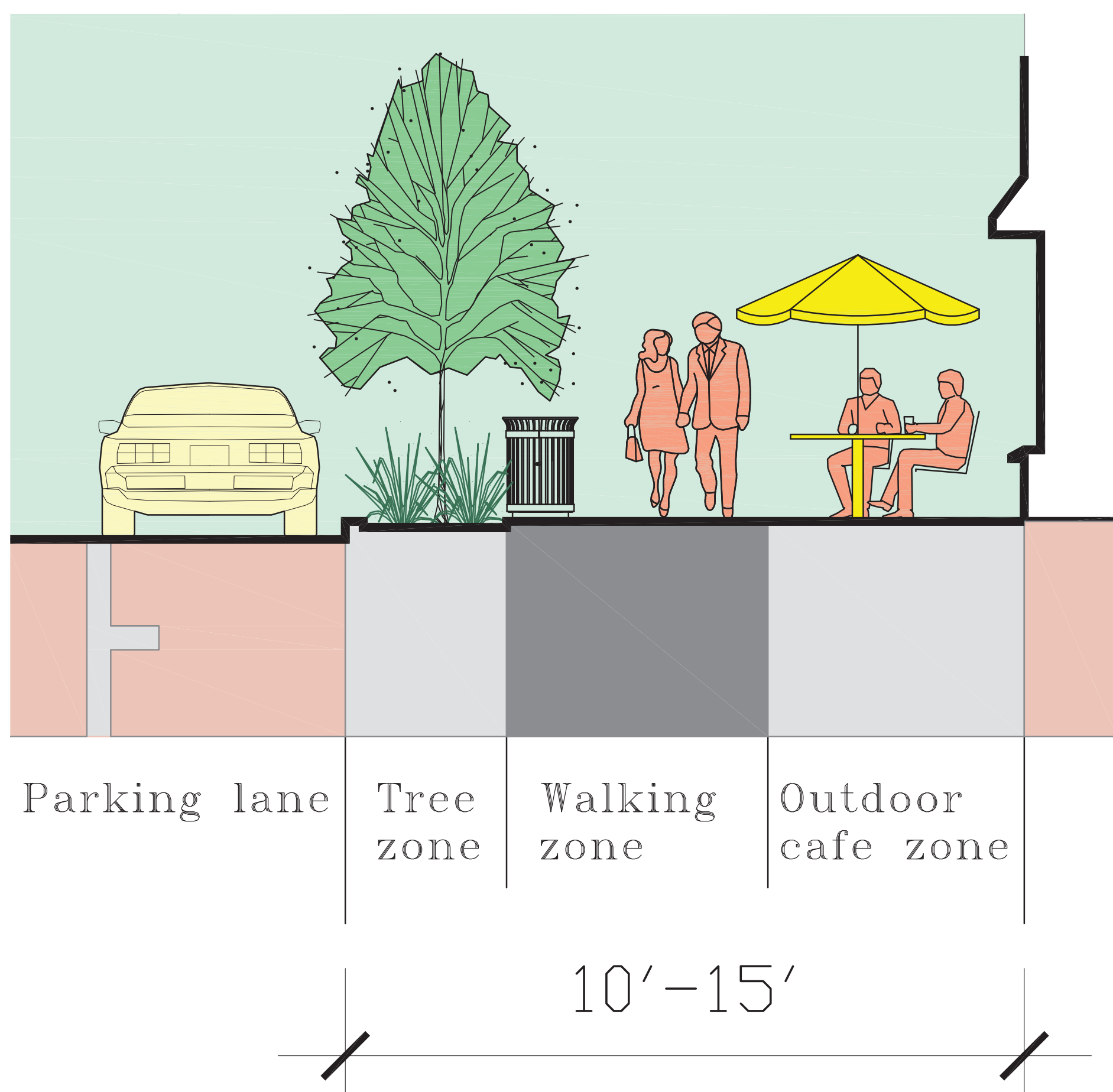


1'



10'

Opportunities for Sidewalk 10'-15'



Required Amount of Space:



4'



15'



2'



3'

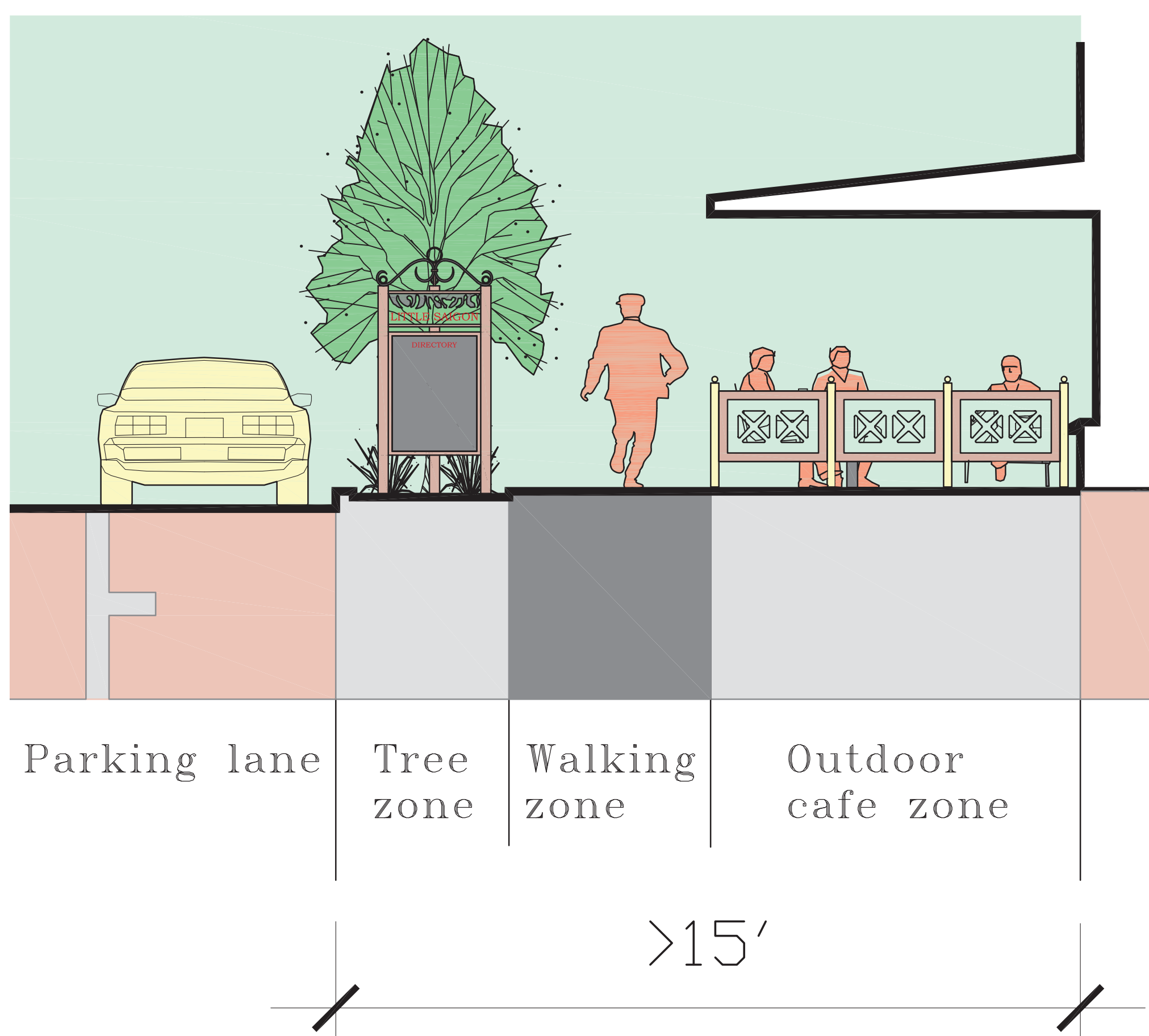


12'



15'

Opportunities for Sidewalk > 15'



Required Amount of Space:

6'



20'



6'



10'



8'



16'



12'



20'



8'

Urban Design Treatments #2

Parklet



A parklet is an expansion of the sidewalk into one or more on-street parking spaces to create people-oriented places. Parklets introduce new streetscape features such as seating, planting, bicycle parking, or elements of play. Parklets encourage pedestrian activity by offering these human-scale “eddies in the stream,” which is especially beneficial in areas that lack sufficient sidewalk width or access to public space. Parklets are typically created by building a platform on the pavement

to extend the sidewalk space, and retrofitting it with benches, planters, tables and chairs, umbrellas, and bike racks.

Bio-Retention Swales and Rain Gardens

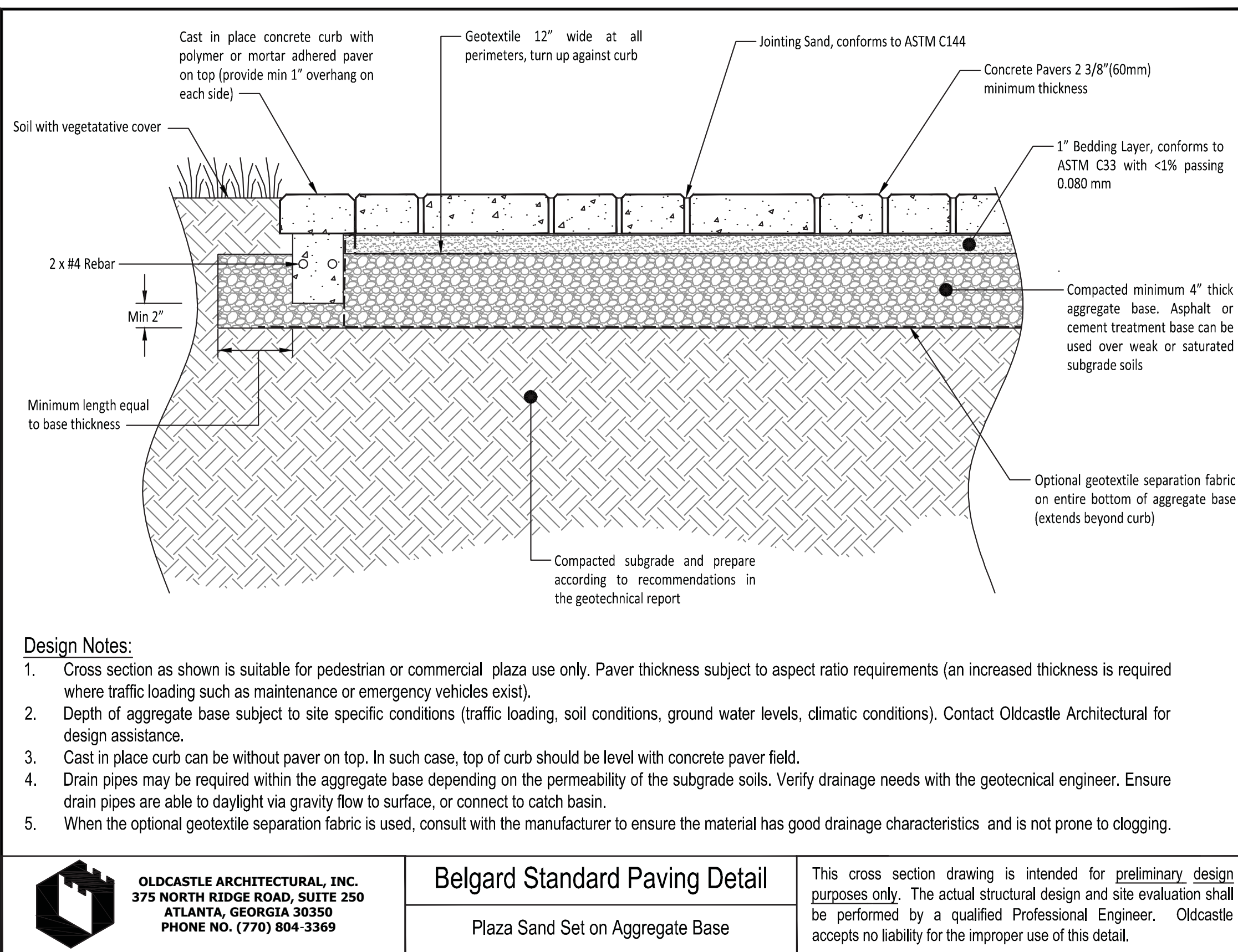
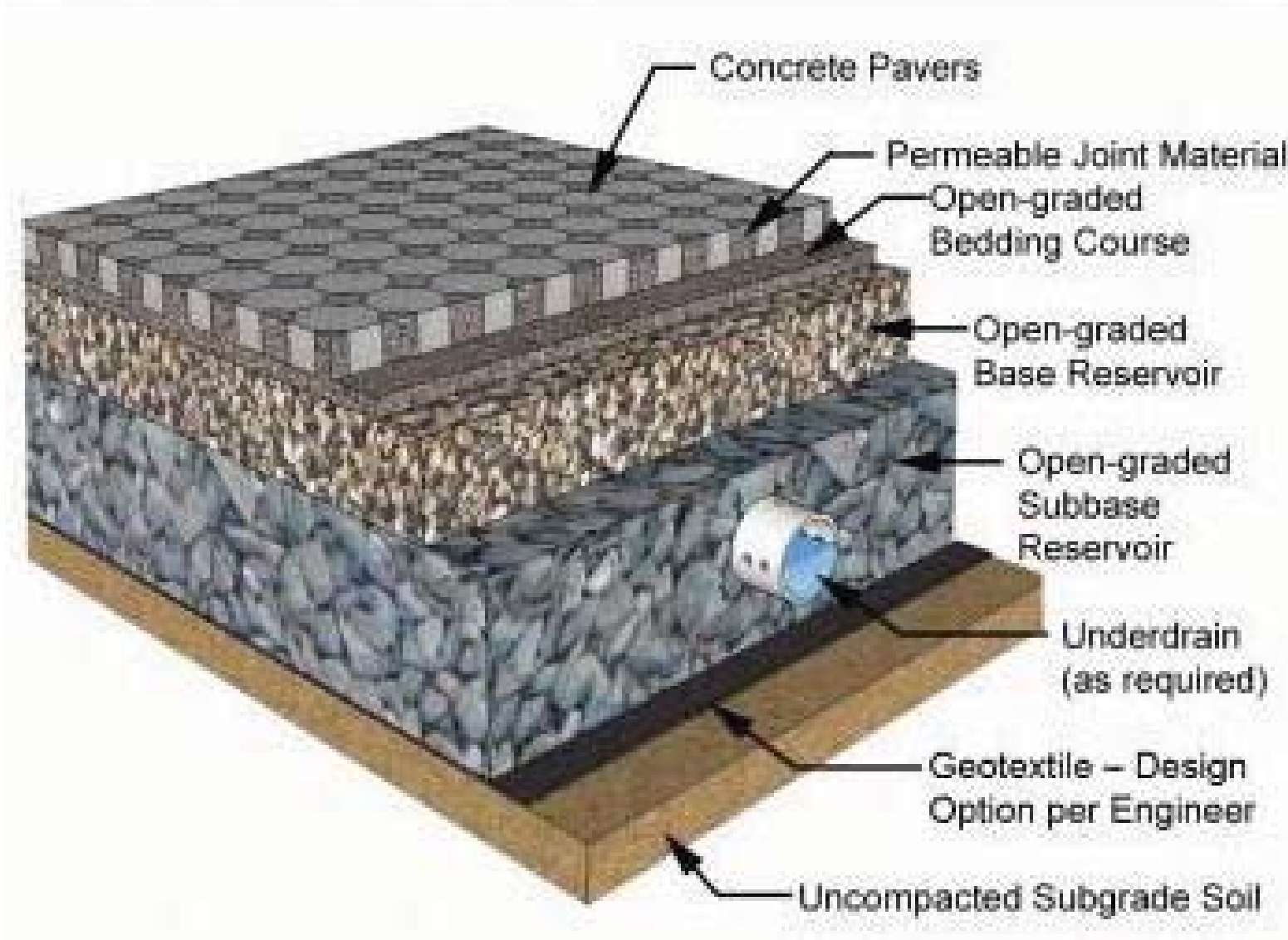


A bio-retention swale, or curbside garden, is designed to act like a sponge, sopping up rainwater and street runoff that floods the city’s sewer systems during storms and compromises the health of local waterways. The low notched curb is designed to catch rainfall runoff, which is then filtered through layers of stones and plant roots to purify it and protect downstream ecosystems. These planted areas help mitigate the “grey”



infrastructure of our urban environment. Rain gardens and bioswales reduce the amount of pollution reaching creeks and streams. Bioswales are not vegetated on the bottom and tend to be deeper basins where soil and rock filter the water. Rain gardens on the other hand tend to be shallow and completely vegetated.

Permeable Pavers



Permeable Concrete Pavers (when combined with an open-graded aggregate base) provide a way to effectively store and treat stormwater runoff. Paver joints are filled with small stones. Water enters joints between solid concrete pavers and flows through an “open-graded” base, i.e. crushed stone layers. The void spaces among the crushed stones store water and infiltrate it back into the soil subgrade. The stones in the joints provide 100% surface permeability and the base filters stormwater and reduces pollutants. Superior physical properties of pavers provide longer pavement life, reduced maintenance costs and extend the replacement cycle while conserving the use of raw materials.