

Pedestrian Facilities

Pedestrian facilities include sidewalks, crosswalks, audible countdown pedestrian signals, and flashing overhead beacons at mid-block crossings.



TRANSPORTATION NEEDS ADDRESSED

CAPACITY & DEMAND	TRAVEL TIME
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT	SPECIAL EVENTS
SAFETY	MOBILITY
RELIABILITY	WORK ZONES
ACCESS	MULTIMODALITY

COST MAGNITUDE

CAPITAL COST	
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE COST	

WHEN TO CONSIDER THIS STRATEGY

- ANY NON-FREEWAY ROADWAY CONNECTING RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITIES AND POPULAR DESTINATIONS
- URBAN AREAS WITH MIXED-USE DEVELOPMENT INCLUDING RESIDENTIAL, SHOPPING, AND EMPLOYMENT DESTINATIONS
- ROADWAY SECTIONS WITH MISSING OR INCONSISTENT PEDESTRIAN PATHS (I.E. SIDEWALKS TO NOWHERE)

COMPLIMENTARY STRATEGIES

- BIKE FACILITIES
- INTEGRATED CORRIDOR MANAGEMENT
- CHANNELIZATION & DELINEATION
- PAVEMENT MARKINGS
- SAFETY COUNTERMEASURES
- SIGNING
- TRAFFIC CALMING
- MINOR ROADWAY IMPROVEMENTS

HOW WILL THIS HELP?

- Pedestrian facilities can increase safety by separating pedestrians from other modes of travel, supporting safe pedestrian crossings, and accommodating users with disabilities.
- Mobility can be improved because roadway users have an alternative mode of transportation.

HOW DOES IT WORK?

- Can reduce environmental impacts by replacing vehicle trips and can promote healthy living through the physical activity of walking.

CONSIDERATIONS

- + STANDARDS FOR THE DESIGN OF PEDESTRIAN FACILITIES ARE FOUND IN THE MD-MUTCD AND THE ACCESSIBILITY GUIDELINES FOR PEDESTRIAN FACILITIES ALONG STATE HIGHWAYS.
- + PEDESTRIAN FACILITIES NEAR SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS, OR RETIREMENT COMMUNITIES MAY BENEFIT FROM DESIGN ELEMENTS BEYOND THE STANDARDS IN THE MD-MUTCD.