PURPOSE

The purpose of this directive is to establish a policy to require certain accommodations for pedestrians and cyclists within and around active work zones. The consideration of pedestrians and bicyclists is very important at a work area. Work areas by their nature are inherently confusing due to changing conditions. Work zones affecting any pedestrian and/or bike facility shall maintain existing accessible routes to the extent possible.

POLICY

In accordance with the adopted City’s “Better Streets Manual/Complete Streets Policy” (Council Resolution 2014-R172-170 adopted October 2014), the street network within the City of Richmond is intended to be accessible and useable and serve the needs of ALL users, to include motorists, bicyclists and pedestrians.

Proposed work in public right of way shall follow: Virginia Work Area Protection Manual (VAWAPM); Manual for Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD); and the VDOT Work Zone Pedestrian and Bicycle Guidance.

The following policy is intended to provide guidance for those managing work zones on how to appropriately accommodate pedestrians and cyclists who must negotiate a right of way encumbered by a work zone.

PROCEDURE

A. Determining appropriate access and requirement(s)

Safe pedestrian and bicycle access shall be maintained within the City right of way during construction or other work occurring both inside and outside of the right of way. Steps shall be taken to maintain a safe pedestrian pathway with the following hierarchy:
<p>| PUBLIC WORKS |
| OFFICE OF THE |</p>
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<tr>
<th>DIRECTOR</th>
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<tr>
<td>CHAPTER TITLE: Right of Way</td>
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<tr>
<td>PARAGRAPH NO.: 10.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>PARAGRAPH TITLE: Requirement to provide pedestrian and bicycle accommodations and pathways within Work Zones</td>
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<tr>
<td>DIRECTIVE TITLE: Protected walkways and crosswalks, bike lanes and shared use paths.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SUPERSEDES A.D. NUMBER: NA</td>
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<td>DATED: NA</td>
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<td>EFFECTIVE DATE: March 26, 2020</td>
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1. Protected/safe pathway in or adjacent to an active work zone (separated from work by barrier or covered walkway). Standard detail must be designed by a Professional Engineer.
2. Alternate protected pathway adjacent to the work zone;
3. Well-defined and safe pedestrian detour to avoid the work zone.

Pedestrian accommodation designs must be provided by the applicant and will be evaluated based on the parameters noted below. The design for such accommodations shall be in accordance with recognized applicable standards for work zone safety.

Where work taking place will affect bicycle lanes, bike lanes shall be:

1. Diverted into adjacent parking lanes or;
2. Merged into adjacent travel lanes.
3. Detoured routes as appropriate

Signage of appropriate scale must be provided to alert cyclists in advance of any change in traffic condition and to alert motorists of same. Standard detail to be designed by Professional Engineer as required by the Department.

**B. Work In Streets Permit (WISP) application**

1. All Work performed within and any work that obstructs the public right of way requires a Work in Streets Permit (WISP). WISP applications are reviewed to determine what, if any, impacts the proposed request will have upon the City right of way. This includes impacts to pedestrians, bicycles and motor vehicles. If proposed activity will affect users who are driving, biking or walking, a Maintenance of Traffic Plan (MOT Plan) for of the right of way will be required. Some Maintenance of Traffic Plans may require a Professional Engineer to sign and seal submitted plans upon request by the Department.

2. Based on the review of the MOT plan, revisions may be required to the plan and/or specifications, and specific requirements may be imposed upon the plan by review Staff.
3. The Right of Way Division Construction Inspectors must be contacted prior to setting up any MOT Plan in a City right of way. The inspectors will verify that the requirements of the approved plan are met in the field, and will monitor the work zones to ensure continued compliance.

4. Resources used to aid in the design of MOT Plans to perform DPW review:
   a. Virginia Work Area Protection Manual (WAPM)
   b. Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD)
   c. Virginia Department of Transportation Work Zone Pedestrian and Bicycle Guidance

When reviewing permits for activities that affect the public use of the right of way, the following parameters shall be considered. Note that the intent is to follow the hierarchy stated above, however, circumstances and site conditions may allow or require different approaches.

For example, if a project is complicated and the space in front of a site is very limited, the street is narrow and the traffic is light, detouring pedestrians at the ends of the block may be acceptable. Other factors influencing the design of MOT:

1. **Volume of traffic on affected street/ significance of street to the overall road network**
   a. Vehicles
   b. Bicycles
   c. Pedestrians

2. **Configuration of affected street**
   a. One or two way
   b. Number of lanes
   c. Bike infrastructure present
   d. Transit stops present

3. **Type of work being proposed**
   a. Demolition
b. Vertical construction  
c. Excavation  
d. Construction staging/equipment storage  
e. Crane work  
f. Emergency work of any kind

4. **Location of work**  
   a. Set back from right of way  
   b. Against right of way  
   c. Within sidewalk  
   d. Within street  
   e. Both street and sidewalk

5. **Duration of work**  
   Anything from one hour to two years or more.

C. **Exceptions**  
Any work that is considered ‘emergency’ work shall be exempt from these requirements. Emergency is defined as anything for which there is an immediate risk of personal injury or death, property damage, or loss of service. Note that once the imminent risk for an emergency is abated, any follow-up work will need to be addressed as noted in this policy. Note that work that is critical and needs to be done quickly does not qualify as an emergency for the purposes of this policy.

D. **Enforcement**  
Anyone working under a valid WISP permit and found to be in violation of this policy may be subject to Stop Work Orders and may be subject to a fine as outlined in
Appendix A of City Code Section 24-63. Second and subsequent violations may be subject to increased fines in addition to a Stop Work Order.

**RESPONSIBILITY**

1. All Contractors working within the Public Right of Way.
2. DPW-ROW Division to require appropriate measures when issuing WISPs.
3. ROW Inspectors to verify and enforce field conditions of issued WISPs.

**DEFINITIONS OR BACKGROUND (If applicable)**

Council requested that the Chief Administrative Officer cause the Department of Public Works to develop policies governing standards and penalties for contractors working within the public right of way regarding crosswalks and bike lane.

**AUTHORITY**

Director of Public Works

**ATTACHMENTS**

Some of the examples and some samples of State/Federal requirements at attached for information purpose only.

**REGULATION UPDATE NOTIFICATION**

All Administrative Directive updates should be emailed to the Deputy Director for processing and submission to the Director’s Office for approval and implementation.

3/26/20

**APPROVED:**

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR

DATE
EXAMPLE 1
Covered walkway in active work zone, renovation of existing building
- Covered walkway used to protect pedestrians from falling material and debris in lieu of closing sidewalk.
EXAMPLE 2
Protected and covered walkway in street (adjacent to Work Zone)
- Location is on a MAJOR City and State route.
- Routing pedestrians across street would not be safe anywhere near this site.
- Covered walkway in the outside traffic lane was best option. This does impact traffic during AM peak travel times, but the urban fabric provides other routes that motorists can take into the city to avoid this specific point of delay.
EXAMPLE 3
Major building demolition/construction – pedestrians detoured around site

- Restricted work location with minimal street frontage and public right of way for access.
- Demolition, excavation and multi-story construction occurring directly against right of way is not safe environment for pedestrians or bicyclists.
- Need for staging locations along all three frontages.
- A covered walkway in the outside lane of the primary frontage is not feasible due to volume of traffic.
- Pedestrians walking along work fence would need to cross construction traffic at each end of block.
- Proximity to the downtown street grid provide controlled pedestrian crossings at each corner. Street is only 4 lanes (including parking lanes) wide making crossing easy and safe.
ATTACHMENT 1
(Image from TTC-35.0 of Virginia Work Area Protection Manual)

SIDEWALK CLOSURE AND BYPASS SIDEWALK OPERATION

SIDEWALK DETOUR
SIDEWALK DIVERSION

TYPE 3 BARRICADE
ATTACHMENT 2
(Image from TTC-36.0 of Virginia Work Area Protection)

CROSSWALK CLOSURE AND PEDESTRIAN DETOUR OPERATION
ATTACHMENT 3
(Image from VDOT Work Zone Pedestrian and Bicycle Guidance)

MIDBLOCK DIVERSION

LONGITUDINAL CHANNELIZING DEVICE (SEE NOTE 6)
TEMPORARY CURB RAMP WITH PLATFORM
TYPE 3 BARRICADE WITH R9-9 SIGN AND AUDIBLE MESSAGE DEVICE (SEE NOTE 7)
SIDEWALK CLOSED
LONGITUDINAL CHANNELIZING DEVICE OR PEDESTRIAN BARRICADE (SEE NOTE 6)
TEMPORARY CURB RAMP WITH PLATFORM
RIGHT LANE CLOSURE PER FIGURE TTC-16
ATTACHMENT 4
(Image from VDOT Work Zone Pedestrian and Bicycle Guidance)

EXAMPLE OF A BICYCLE LANE CLOSURE WITH DETOUR