



## Developing a Vision in Ohiopyle



Context Sensitive Solutions behind a  
Community Plan

October 26, 2010

# Placemaking for Implementation

- Philosophy
  - Utilize community experts
  - Grassroots planning
  - Identify hurdles and overcome together
- Planning
  - Observe and listen
  - Develop a vision together
- Designing
  - Aesthetic supports function
- Implementation
  - Small wins
  - Actionable opportunity
  - Evaluation and improvement





# Community Background

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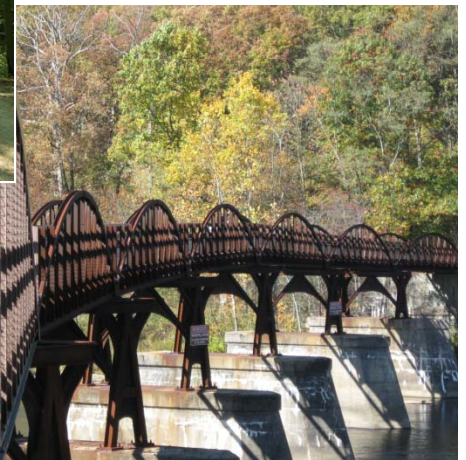
- Located in Laurel Highlands, SW Pennsylvania
- Community is surrounded by Ohiopyle State Park
- Hosts roughly 1.5 million visitors per year
- Regional destination for whitewater and bicycling among other activities



- Approximately 75 year-round residents
- Borough does not have reliable funding stream for improvements

# Context

- Aesthetic
- Community
- Cultural
- Environmental
- Historic
- Recreational
- Scenic





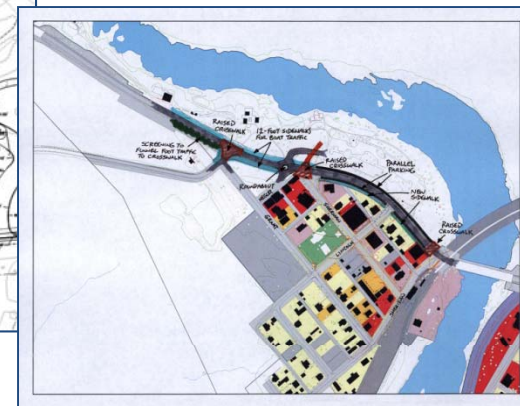
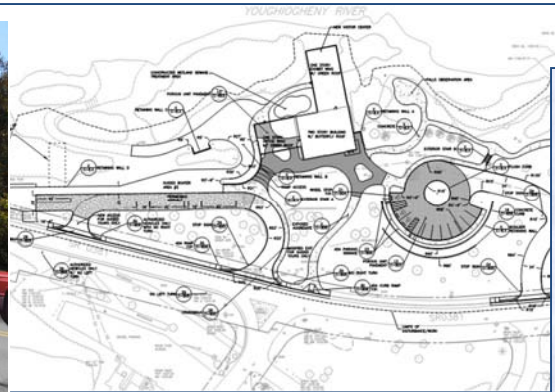
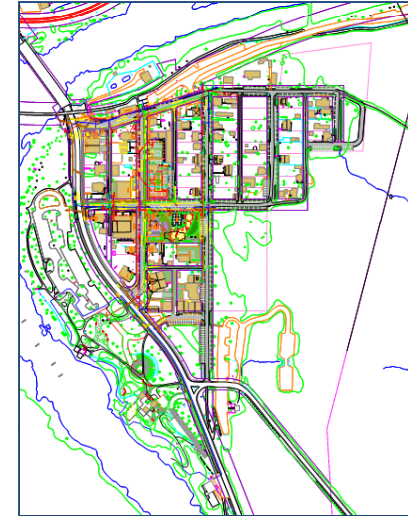
# Transportation - Background

- Served by SR 381, connections from US 40 and I-70
- Seasonal traffic, peak months of May – September
- Outfitters provide shuttling for customers
- Bike / pedestrian amenities are inconsistent in the Borough



# Transportation – Realistic Funding

- Fayette County Redevelopment Authority – Smart Transportation Grant @ \$1.3 million
- Ohiopyle Visitor's Center redesign
- SR 381 improvements to a complete street
- Improve connections between Borough streets and destinations such as GAP trail and Yough waterfront
- PennVEST grant – Borough Green Infrastructure @ \$1.9 million





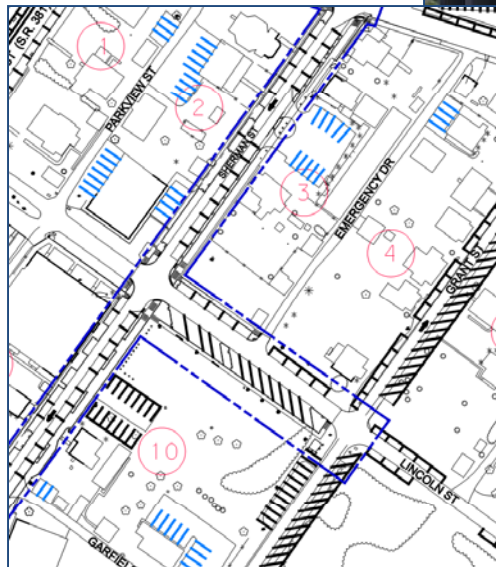
# Transportation - Sustainability





# Parking

- Comprehensive parking inventory
- Analysis of demand vs. revenue
- Recommendations for system that will achieve Borough
- Capture of different travel types
  - Day trips vs. longer stay
  - Trip purpose
  - Trip chaining





# Community design

- Community Image Survey
- Developed trends based on community input
- Organization of Borough-wide design guide
- Included items
  - Architectural styles
  - Signage
  - Lighting
  - Streetscape
  - Plus much more!

OhioPyle Community Image Survey

**Bike Racks** 10

All Responses (N=43)			
A	B	C	D
27%	50%	15%	3%
11.5	21.5	6.5	1.5

Reply (N=13)			
A	B	C	D
9	1	0	0

**SECTION II - DESIGN GUIDELINES**

**Sidewalk Design**

DG82: Use cement concrete or interlocking pavers for the finished sidewalk.

DG83: Construct sidewalks of the same material in each block. Spaces where a change in paving pattern or material can occur should be minimized.

DG84: Discourage cycling on sidewalks, which is less safe than on the street. This is best done by pavement markings or bollards.

DG85: Use bollards instead of guard railing or other barrier type. Bollards should be designed the same or similar to the type used in OhioPyle, with blunt or rounded tops. Do not use bollards with sharp or pointed tops. A minimum clear zone of a bicycle to safely pass between the bollards, if the intent is to discourage cycling, must be closer than three feet.

Wooden Bollards with Blunt Top      Spacing Example

**OHIOPYLE DESIGN GUIDE**  
Page 14

**Crosswalks and Street Signage**

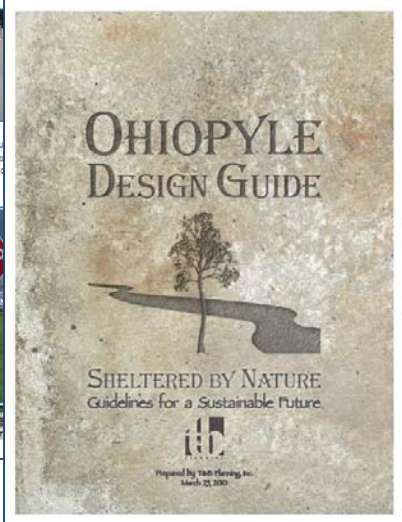
DG86: Install crosswalks at busy street corners. Crosswalks define safe pedestrian zones and slow vehicular traffic at intersections.

Design Elements include:

- Identify crosswalks by using paint or a decorative paving pattern across the full width of the street terminating at the curb or curb ramp.
- Do not use marking materials that would become slick in wet weather (like plastic reflectors).
- Typical crosswalk widths are six feet, but the width may vary. Intersections having a larger volume of pedestrian traffic or in locations where pedestrians are typically carrying watercraft equipment can be wider than less busy intersections.

DG87: Replace existing street name and traffic control signs with signs made of durable wooden posts, or posts made of a modern material that look like wood. The street name should have a horizontal text and be easy to read and see at all times (day and night).

**SHeltered Guidelines for**



# Community Design

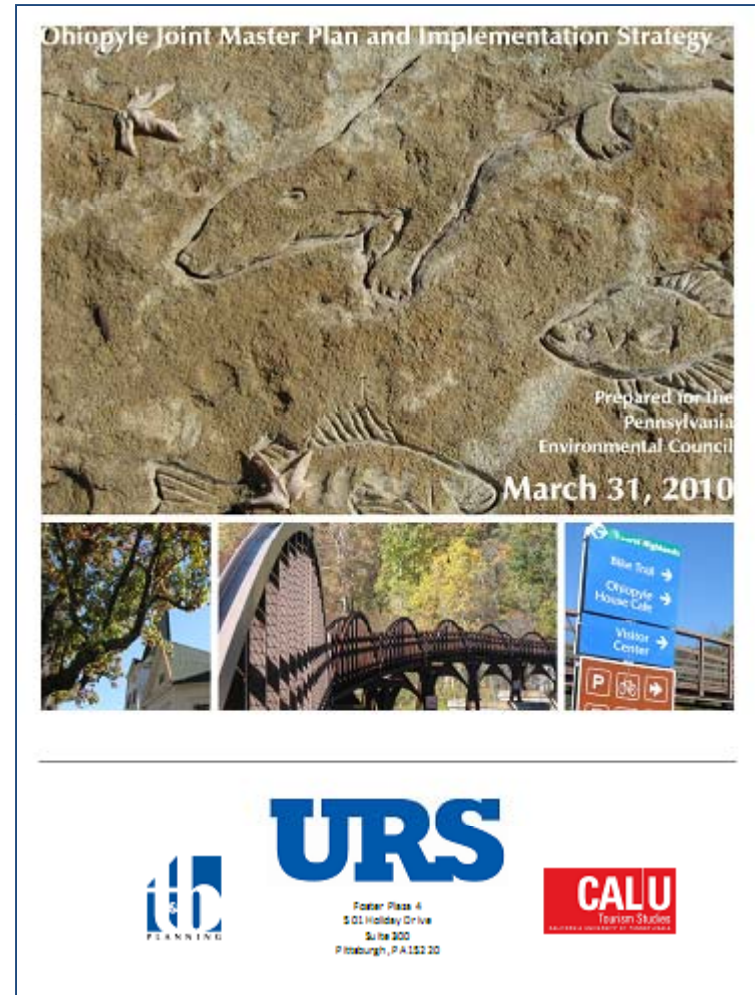
- Prepare residential development options
- Analysis of existing land use / zoning
- Develop suggested zoning language to advance goals of master plan
- Land use and zoning components begin development upon completion of the design guide
  - Reference back to design guide





# Outcomes

- Harmony
- Safety
- Stakeholder agreement
- Meet expectations
- Effective use of resources





**Questions?**



**Chet Parsons  
Project Manager  
304.225.5111  
[chet\\_parsons@urscorp.com](mailto:chet_parsons@urscorp.com)**