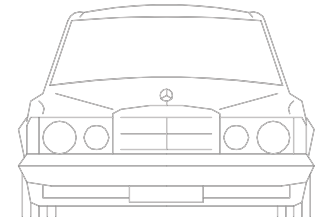
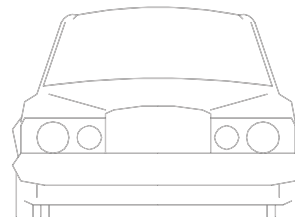


CITY OF CHEYENNE

STREETSCAPE / URBAN DESIGN ELEMENTS



DEFINITIONS

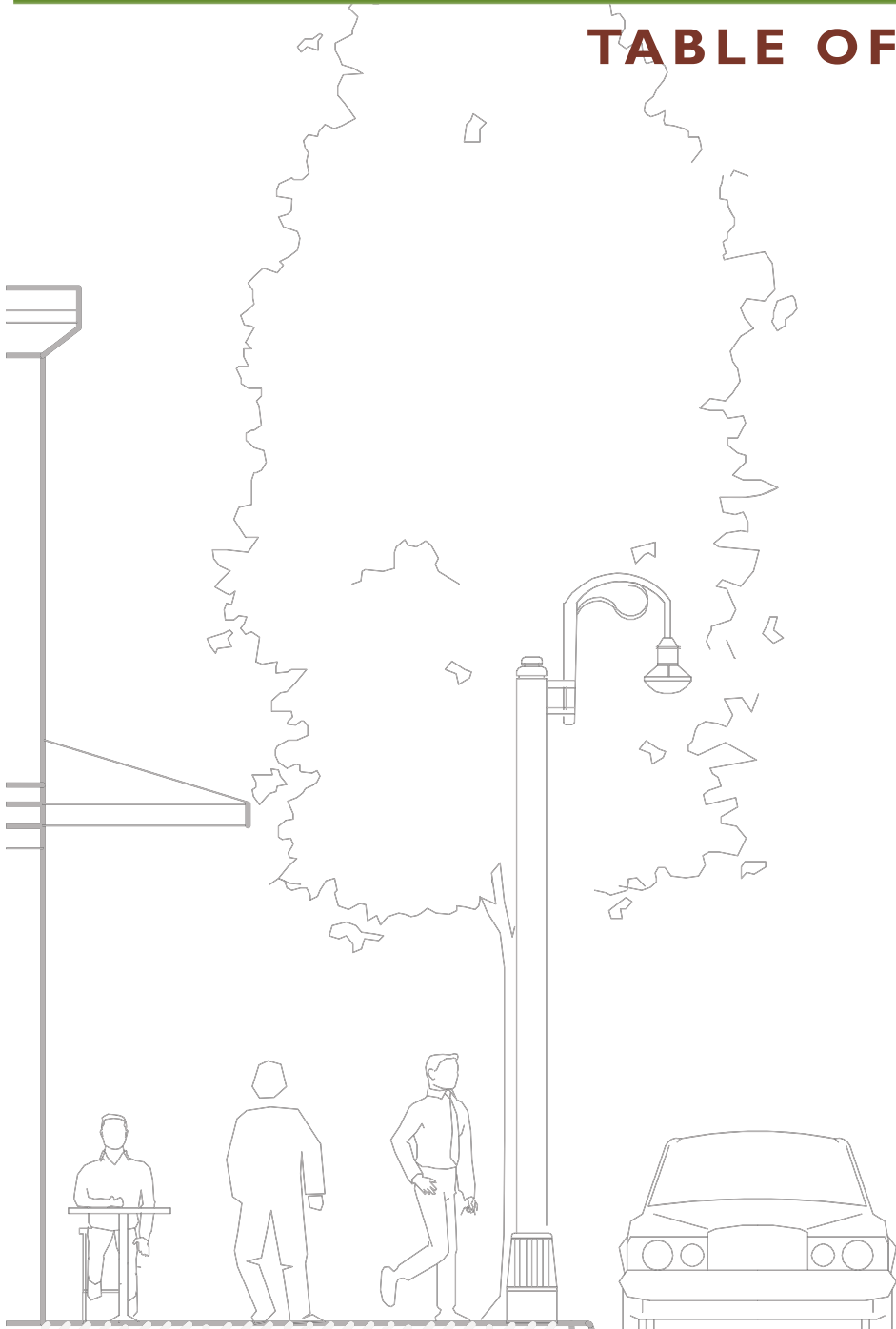
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PRINCIPLES

•

RULES FOR SUCCESS

# TABLE OF CONTENTS



## Introduction

How To Use This Guide..... 1

## Design Elements

Sidewalks..... 2

Street Corners and Curb Extension ..... 4

Trees and Landscape Strips..... 6

Planters

- Moveable..... 8
- Raised..... 10

Seating..... 12

Trash / Ash Receptacles ..... 14

Public Art ..... 16

Screening..... 18

Fences, Railings, and Walls ..... 20

Cafe Spaces

- 8-foot Sidewalk ..... 22
- 12-foot Sidewalk ..... 23
- 16-foot Sidewalk ..... 24

Special Event Spaces ..... 26

Alley and In-Fill Spaces..... 28

Fixtures / Utility Zone ..... 29

Utilities ..... 30

Lighting ..... 31

Prepared by:  
**otak**  
 Otak, Inc.  
 36 N. 4th Street  
 Carbondale, CO 81623

# INTRODUCTION

**PURPOSE** *This guide explains and illustrates general concepts for streetscaping and urban design in the City of Cheyenne. It is intended to provide guidance for the planning and design of projects on both public and private property.*

## HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE

- 1** At the top of each page, the **PURPOSE** explains the basic functions of each streetscape/design element.
- 2** An illustration and/or photo example(s) of each design element is included. A photo example page generally follows each design element page.
- 3** At lower left, the **PRINCIPLES** list minimum standards and requirements for each element.
- 4** At the lower center, **RULES FOR SUCCESS** provides tips and inspiration for designing an attractive streetscape project that adds life and utility to public spaces.
- 5** At the bottom right, **SEE ALSO** directs the reader to related pages and documents that should be consulted during the design and permitting process.

### PRINCIPLES

- ADA requirements are an essential design element for every project, and are always a consideration.

### RULES FOR SUCCESS

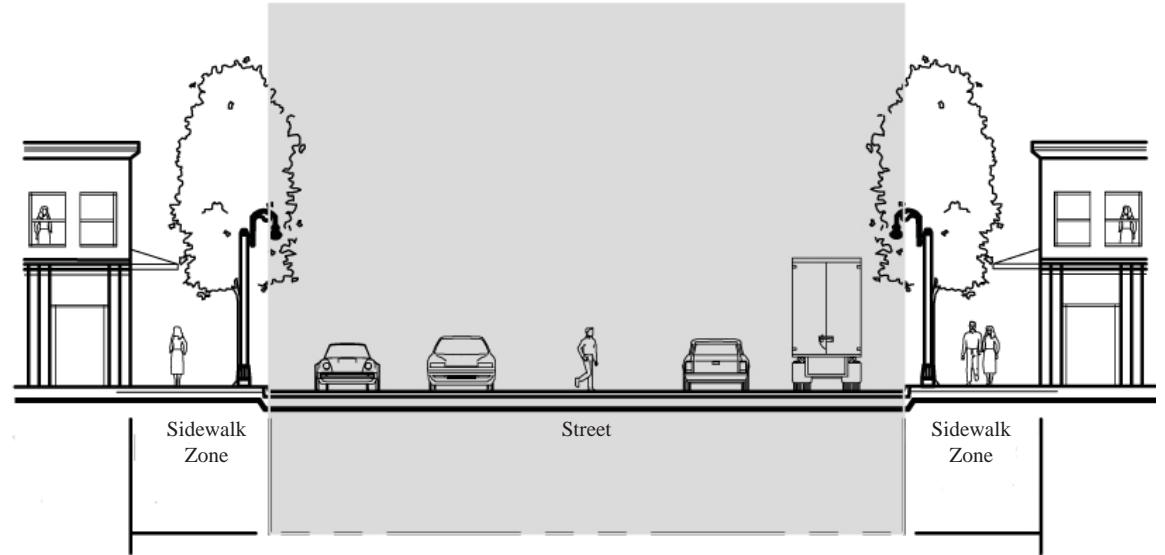
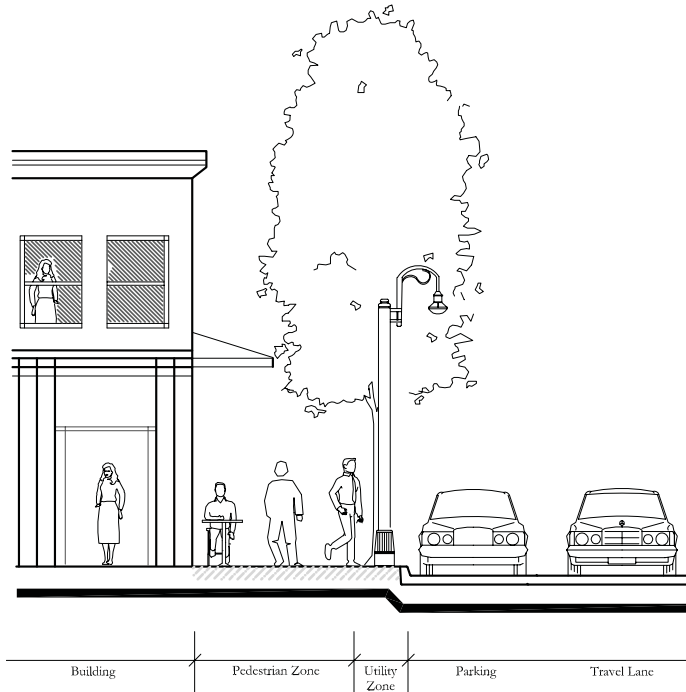
- This guide should be used with the Downtown Development Association Guidelines and the City of Cheyenne's Road, Street, and Site Design Standards.



DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT  
ASSOCIATION STANDARDS;  
ROAD, STREET, AND SITE  
DESIGN STANDARDS

# SIDEWALKS

**PURPOSE** Sidewalks function as integral components of pedestrian-friendly street systems where pedestrians can experience safety, comfort, accessibility, and efficient mobility. Sidewalks also function as outdoor rooms and gathering places, and help define community character.



## PRINCIPLES

- Recommended minimum clear travel way on all sidewalks: 3.0 feet (required by the ADA for all accessible routes of travel.) However, this clearance is only suitable where pedestrian volumes are low. A 3-foot-wide area is typically insufficient for use by more than one person.
- Typical minimum width for downtown and high-volume pedestrian zones: 6.0 feet.
- Minimum height clearance for mounted traffic signs and tree branches in pedestrian travel ways: 8.0 feet.

## RULES FOR SUCCESS

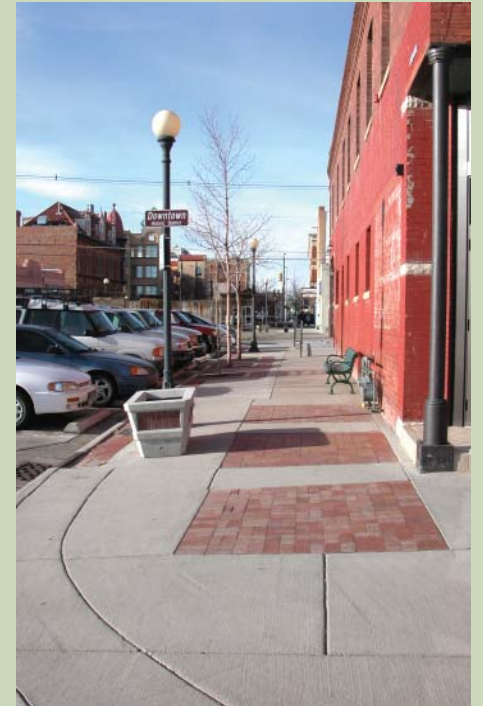
- Sidewalk and walkway materials must be slip-resistant and easy to maintain (smooth for snow removal and resistant to buckling and cracking).
- Surfaces must be ADA-accessible.
- Locate obstacles such as signs, street furniture, and newspaper stands to the side of the travel way, in the 'fixtures/utility zone.'

- Special districts and downtown streets often incorporate special paving into the design of sidewalks and pedestrian areas, such as stamped or colored concrete, brick or other unit pavers. Special paving must be installed so the finished surface is smooth and level, and easily maintained.



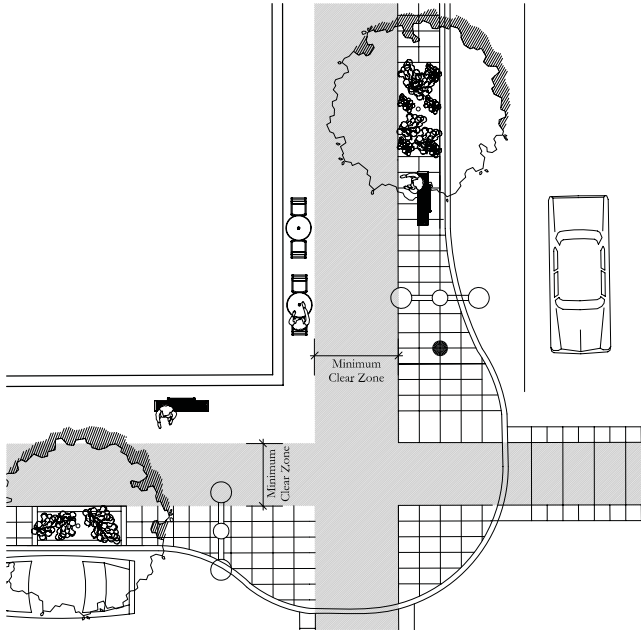
ALL OTHER ELEMENTS

# SIDEWALKS



# STREET CORNERS and CURB EXTENSIONS

**PURPOSE** *Curb extensions provide increased pedestrian space and opportunity for social interaction through the placement of benches and site furnishings as well as a safe refuge while waiting to cross the street. They also provide shorter crossing distances for pedestrians.*



## PRINCIPLES

- Keep sight triangles open to facilitate safe vehicle and pedestrian movements.
- Minimum height clearance for mounted traffic signs and tree branches in pedestrian travel ways: 8.0 feet.
- Maximum height of shrubs and raised planters within the sight triangle: 2.0 feet.
- Minimum clear width for pedestrian traffic and safe street crossing: 8-foot sidewalks, 3.0 feet; 12-foot sidewalks, 4.5 feet; 16-foot sidewalks, 6.5 feet (see illustration above).

## RULES FOR SUCCESS

- In addition to pedestrian crossing and traffic calming benefits, expanded street corners provide space for place-making elements such as landscaping, benches, bicycle racks, and improved lighting.
- Raised planters, moveable planters, landscape strips, bollards, and benches help create defined pedestrian space.

- In some locations, street corner amenities can be associated with small plazas to enhance the public landscape.



PLANTERS: MOVEABLE,  
PLANTERS: RAISED,  
TREE and LANDSCAPE  
STRIPS, SEATING,  
TRASH / ASH RECEPTACLES,  
PUBLIC ART

# STREET CORNERS and CURB EXTENSIONS



# TREES and LANDSCAPE STRIPS

**PURPOSE** *Landscape strips are an effective treatment between sidewalks and streets to create a buffer from moving vehicles and street noise, and help pedestrians feel more comfortable walking along the street.*



## PRINCIPLES

- Minimum width: 4.5 feet (check City standards for specific applications)
- Tree and light standard placement need to be coordinated to assure trees do not block proper illumination. If possible, place lights midway between trees to avoid conflicts.
- Tree species shall be approved by City Forestry.
- Drip irrigation is strongly recommended.
- Refer to DDA Streetscape Standards
- Refer to Road Street & Site Design Standards

## RULES FOR SUCCESS

- Use low-profile shrubs and upward branching trees to maintain visibility and sight distance at intersections, driveways, crossing, and other critical areas. (Add general dimensions of heights, clear space etc).
- Tree wells installed on urban sidewalks should be placed adjacent to the back of curb, out of the pedestrian travel way. Tree grates adjacent to or within sidewalks must meet ADA accessibility requirements: top-mounted flush with grade and no opening larger than 0.5 inches in diameter.

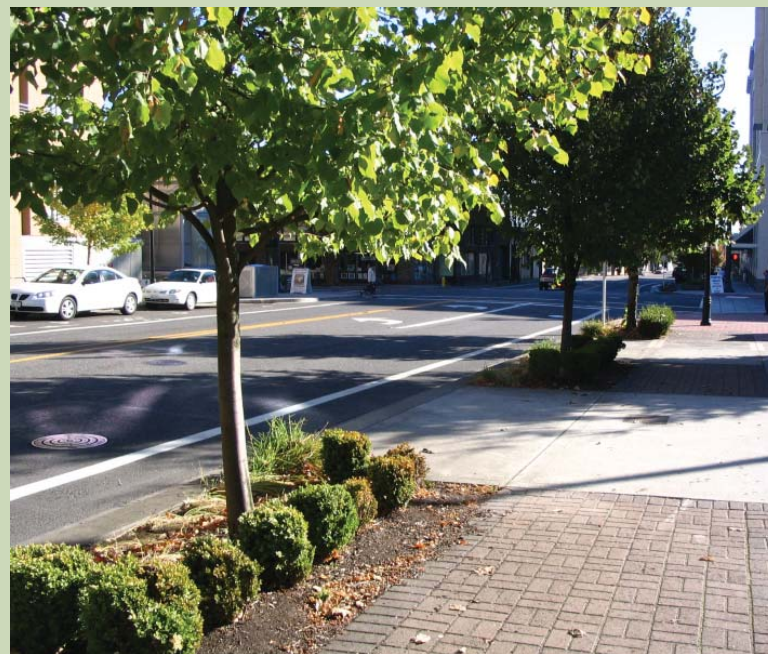
- Planters strips can provide space for street furniture, signs, utility and signal poles, mailboxes, parking meters, fire hydrants and other elements outside the clear space of the walkway.



LIGHTING, PLANTERS:  
MOVEABLE, PLANTERS:  
RAISED, FIXTURES / UTILITY  
ZONE, UTILITIES



# TREES and LANDSCAPE STRIPS



# PLANTERS: MOVEABLE

**PURPOSE** *Planters add color, texture and interest to a streetscape and can help define and separate spaces.*



## PRINCIPLES

- Moveable planters are a simple, affordable, easily accessible option for individual building owners.
- Minimum through-zones on sidewalks must be maintained.
- Planters placed on walkways should not create congestion or block pedestrian traffic.
- Placement on street corners should not obstruct driver views.
- Maintain a clear distance from back of curb of 1.5 feet to avoid conflicts with car doors.

## RULES FOR SUCCESS

- Properly sited and maintained planters can provide year-round interest.
- Moveable planters can be placed to provide temporary barriers for special event closures as well as summer or seasonal seating definition.
- Planters help define primary building entrances, define spaces, and enhance aesthetic value.
- Planters can be installed at seating areas, along edges of parking lots, in pedestrian plazas, and in clustered furnishing areas.



TREES & LANDSCAPE STRIPS,  
PLANTERS: RAISED CAFÉ SPACES

# PLANTERS: MOVEABLE



# PLANTERS: RAISED

**PURPOSE** *Planters add life, color, texture, and interest to a streetscape and can help define and separate spaces.*



## PRINCIPLES

- The edges of raised planters can provide informal seating. The height of the planter walls should be between 12” and 20” high and 16” wide where possible.
- Raised planters can help buffer trees and plants from snowmelt chemicals and snow removal equipment.
- Raised planters should not obstruct driver views.
- Maintain a clear distance from back of curb of 1.5 feet to avoid conflicts with car doors.
- Minimum through zones on sidewalks must be maintained.
- The minimum inside dimension for a raised planter without trees is 2.5 feet.
- The minimum inside dimension for a raised planter with a small tree is 4 feet.
- Raised planters can add trees and plantings to the street where landscaped medians are not feasible.

## RULES FOR SUCCESS

- Planters help define street edges and pedestrian spaces.
- Benches and seating areas can be integrated into raised planters.



TREES & LANDSCAPE STRIPS,  
PLANTERS: MOVEABLE

# PLANTERS: RAISED



# SEATING

**PURPOSE** *Waiting and resting areas along walkways provide welcome relief to pedestrians, and a place to sit together, interact, and observe.*



## PRINCIPLES

- Maintain through zones if seating is placed within a sidewalk area.
- For benches placed on the curb edge with the back to the street, maintain a clear distance from the back of curb of 1.5 feet to avoid conflicts with car doors.
- Walls used for seating should be 12" to 20" inches high and 16" wide where possible. Walls that allow seating from both sides shall be a minimum of 30" wide.
- Seating on street corners must not obstruct driver views.

## RULES FOR SUCCESS

- Placing benches in the utility zone helps avoid conflicts and keep through zones clear.
- Place benches where they are accessible and visible.
- Provide seating in areas of high pedestrian traffic and/or areas of interest.
- Cluster benches with planters and waste receptacles to help frame spaces.
- When feasible and space allows, place benches

- perpendicular to the street edge to create pocket pedestrian spaces.
- Select street furniture that is compatible with existing furnishings and standards.



PLANTERS: MOVEABLE,  
PLANTERS: RAISED, TREES  
& LANDSCAPE STRIPS,  
FIXTURES / UTILITY ZONE,  
SIDEWALKS, TRASH / ASH  
RECEPTACLES

# SEATING



# TRASH / ASH RECEPTACLES

**PURPOSE** *Strategically located garbage receptacles and cigarette ash cans help keep areas clean and attractive.*



## PRINCIPLES

- At a minimum, one trash/ash receptacle should be placed at every corner.
- For blocks with a high concentration of restaurants, a mid-block trash receptacle should be considered, especially if outdoor seating is provided.
- Special event spaces should also have a mid-block trash receptacle (can be a temporary placement with a portable receptacle).

## RULES FOR SUCCESS

- Trash and ash receptacles may be the most-used streetscape element and should be conveniently located for pedestrian traffic near benches, bus stops, and other activity nodes.
- Receptacles should be easily accessible for trash collection and maintenance.
- Covered tops and sealed bottoms should be included to keep contents dry and pests out.
- Where vandalism is a concern, trash and ash

- receptacles should be securely attached to the pavement.
- Contact the Sanitation Department for consultation on placement and ease of removal.



SEATING, SIDEWALKS,  
STREET CORNERS & CURB  
EXTENSIONS



# TRASH / ASH RECEPTACLES



# PUBLIC ART

**PURPOSE** *Public art can help establish a unique identity, enhance civic pride, depict a cultural or historic event, and add interest to public spaces.*



## PRINCIPLES

- Where space is limited, public art can be placed in the utility zone or on street corners/curb extensions.
- Installations of public art can be permanent or temporary.
- Historic painted wall signs can function as a form of art and should be preserved and enhanced where possible.

## RULES FOR SUCCESS

- Examples of public art can include murals, banners, decorative or unique signs, and sculptures.
- Pavement designs can include public art.
- Public art encourages pedestrian activity and humanizes the scale of a street.

- The addition of public art improves the visual environment, strengthens community identity, and increases community pride.



SIDEWALKS, STREET CORNERS & CURB EXTENSIONS, FIXTURES/UTILITY ZONE, SPECIAL EVENT SPACES

# PUBLIC ART

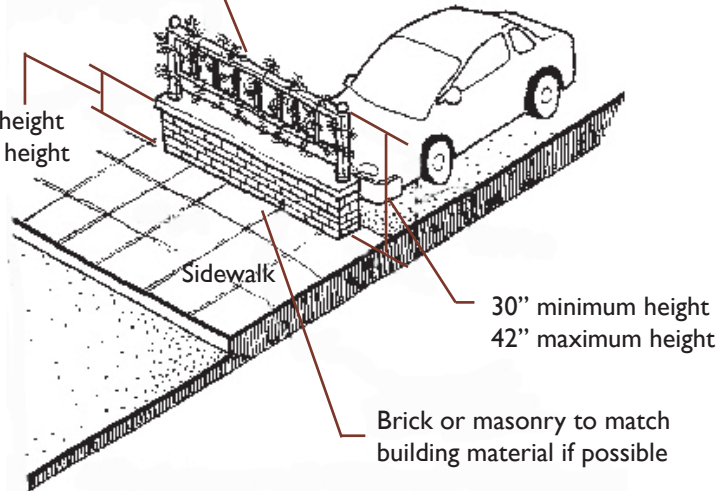


# SCREENING

**PURPOSE** Screening provides a visual buffer between pedestrian and vehicular spaces and a continuation of the street wall. Delineation between the two can also improve public safety through separation of public areas from parking and circulation areas, as well as grade changes.

Trellis, grillwork, or pedestrian covering. Planted vines or hanging flowers are encouraged

18" minimum height  
32" maximum height



## PRINCIPLES

- Fences and railings should be a minimum of 30 inches and a maximum of 42 inches in height.
- Fencing and railing shall be a minimum of 70 percent open.
- Solid walls shall be a minimum of 18 inches and a maximum of 32 inches in height.
- Hedges shall be no less than 80 percent open in the winter months and no more than 32 inches in height.
- The buffer area should be a minimum of five feet in width to provide adequate space for landscaping and a railing or wall.

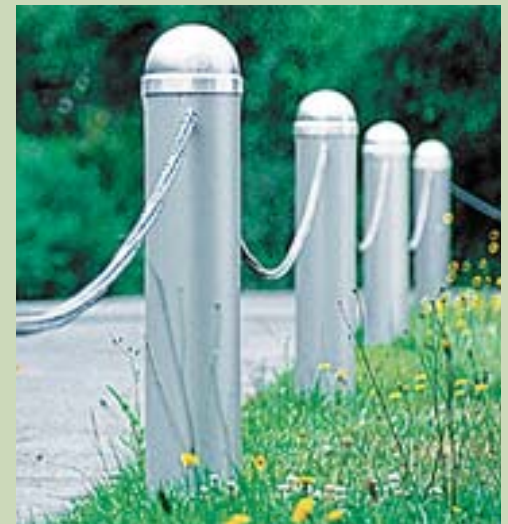
## RULES FOR SUCCESS

- Screening provides a defined edge that reduces the impact of parked vehicles and enhances the streetscape.
- Fences, railings, and walls shall be constructed of metal, brick, or stone. Plastic and wood fences are discouraged.
- Bollards and chain-link fencing can serve as a temporary or moveable barrier.



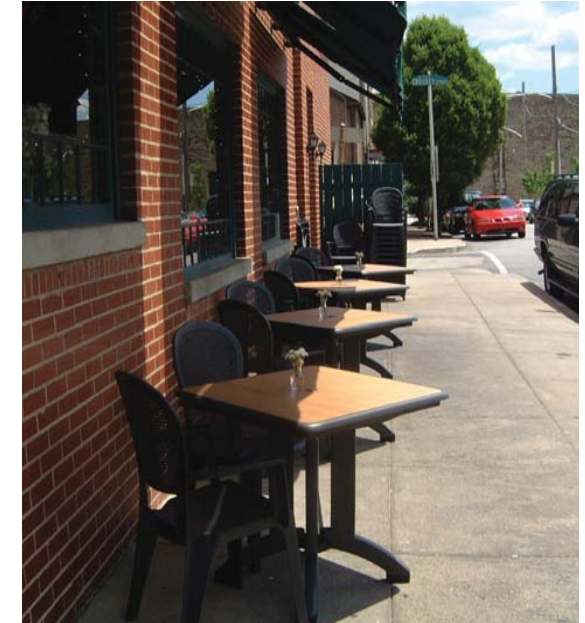
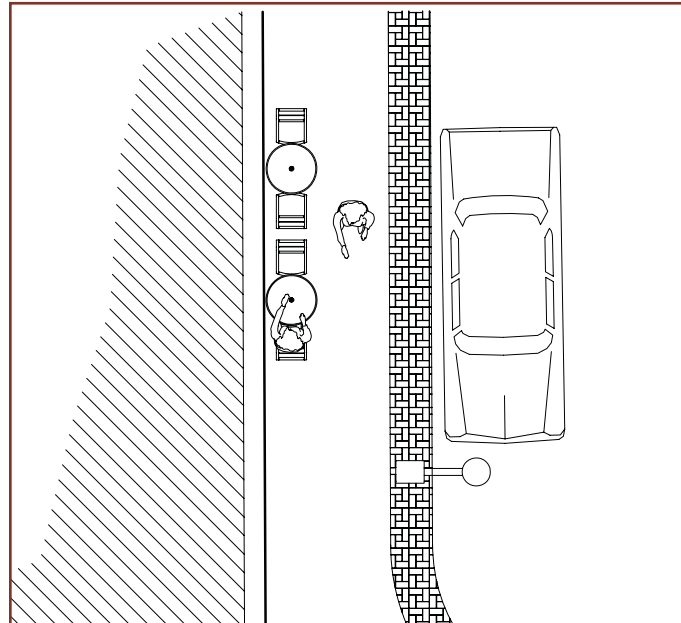
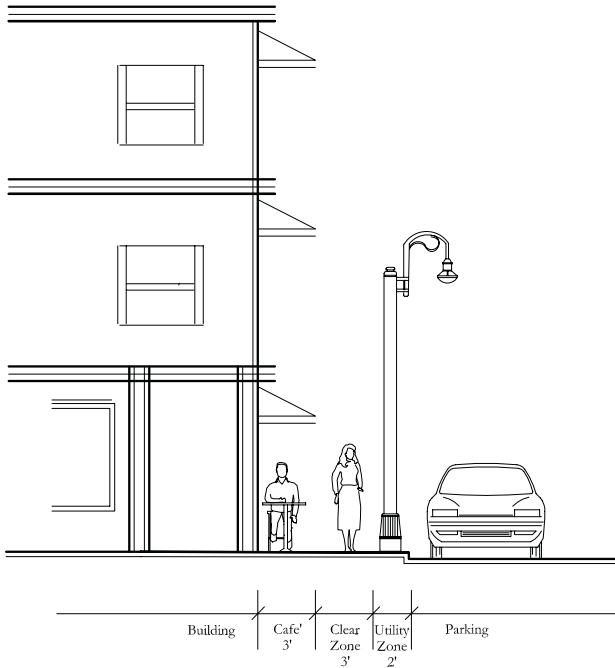
PLANTERS: MOVEABLE,  
PLANTERS: RAISED,  
TREES & LANDSCAPE  
STRIPS

# SCREENING



# CAFÉ SPACES: 8-foot sidewalk

**PURPOSE** *Outdoor cafés provide an active street frontage and natural locations for arranged and spontaneous social interactions. Even narrow sidewalks can accommodate café-style seating.*



## PRINCIPLES

- Minimum practical depth: 3.0 feet, to allow for a table and two chairs parallel to the premises.
- Minimum clear distance: 3.0 feet adjacent to the seating area for pedestrian circulation exclusive of any obstruction or street fixture (bench, tree, planter, utility pole).
- 8' sidewalks do not provide adequate room for cafés located along the curb edge.
- Place tables and chairs under building awnings when possible. Umbrellas may not interfere with pedestrian movement and must be at least 8 feet above ground level.

## RULES FOR SUCCESS

- The preferred location for an outdoor café on an 8' sidewalk is directly adjacent to the respective indoor premise, rather than separated by a pedestrian thoroughfare.
- Corner cafés should be placed against the building edge, rather than at the outer edge of the sidewalk, to maintain visibility at intersections.
- Ground surfaces must be suitably constructed and sufficiently level to support a proper layout

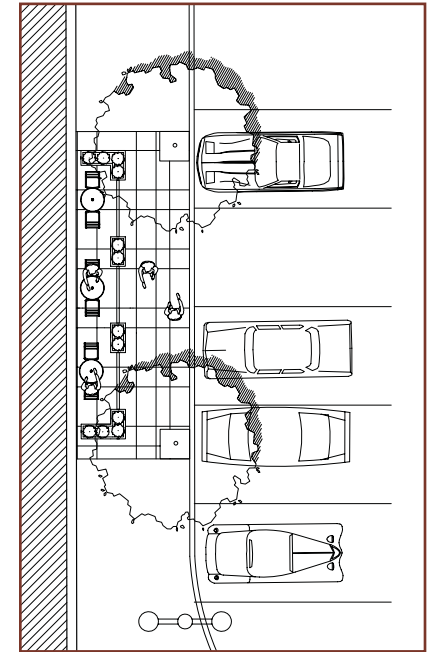
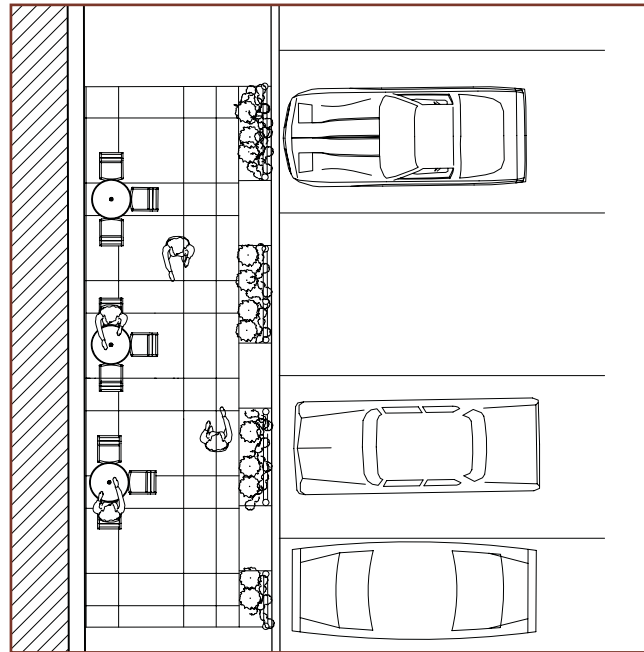
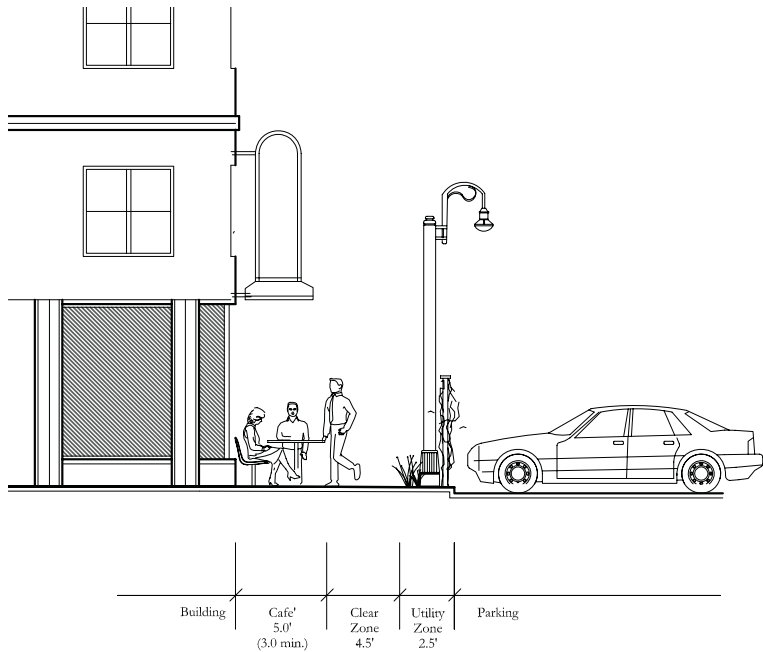


CAFÉ SPACES: 12-foot and 16-foot sidewalk; SIDEWALKS, STREET CORNERS & CURB EXTENSIONS

- and safe use of the required furniture and associated circulation areas.
- Due to narrow width, screening or enclosures should not be allowed along the accessible/public edge.
- City permits are required for sidewalk cafés.

# CAFÉ SPACES: 12-foot sidewalk

**PURPOSE** *Outdoor cafés provide an active street frontage and natural locations for arranged and spontaneous social interactions.*



## PRINCIPLES

- Minimum practical depth: 3.0 feet, to allow for a table and two chairs. 5.0 feet is preferred.
- Minimum clear distance: 4.5 feet adjacent to the seating area for pedestrian circulation exclusive of any obstruction or street fixture (bench, tree, planter, utility pole).
- Umbrellas must not encroach on or interfere with pedestrian movement and must be at least 8 feet above ground level.
- 

## RULES FOR SUCCESS

- The preferred location for an outdoor café with table service is directly adjacent to the respective indoor premise, rather than separated by a pedestrian thoroughfare.
- Corner cafés should be placed against the building edge, rather than at the outer edge of the sidewalk, to maintain visibility at intersections.
- Ground surfaces must be suitably constructed and sufficiently level to support a proper layout

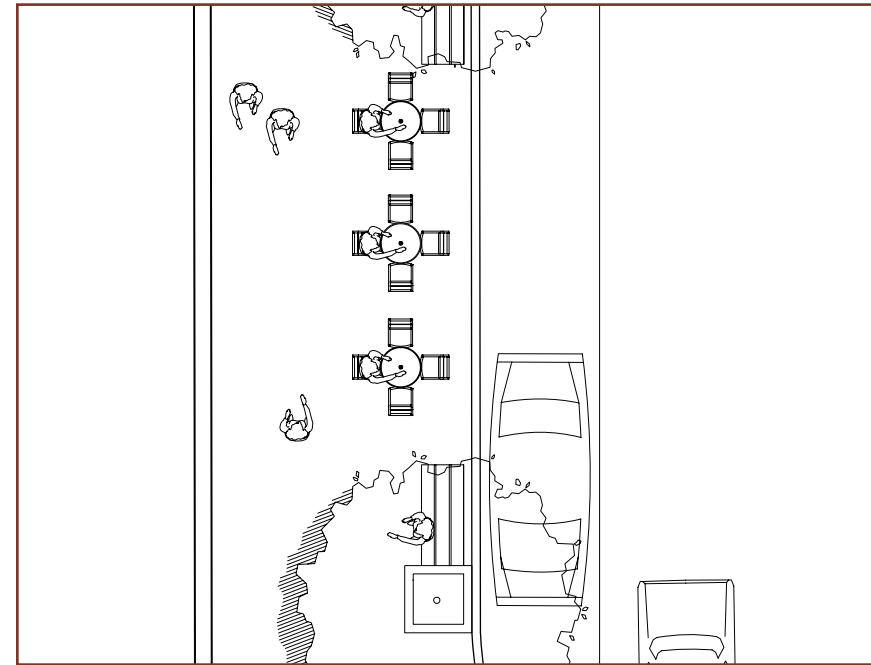
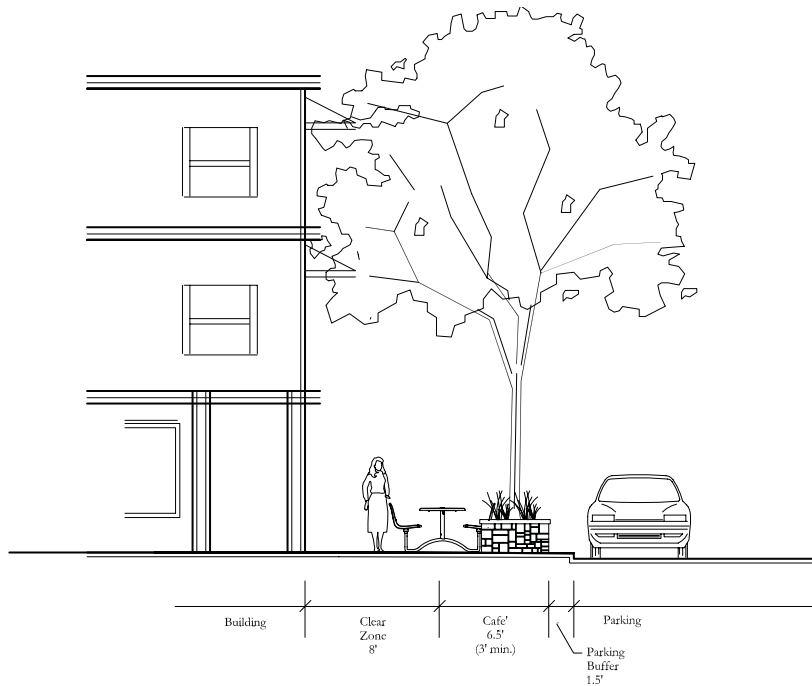
- and safe use of the required furniture and associated circulation areas.
- Continuous screening or enclosures should not be allowed along the accessible/public edge
- Cafés serving alcohol must be enclosed and should be placed against the building.
- City permits are required for sidewalk cafés.



CAFÉ SPACES: 8-foot and 16-foot sidewalk; SIDEWALKS, STREET CORNERS & CURB EXTENSIONS

# CAFÉ SPACES: 16-foot sidewalk

**PURPOSE** Outdoor cafés provide an active street frontage and natural locations for arranged and spontaneous social interactions. Wider sidewalks provide the most flexibility and options for creating café spaces.



## PRINCIPLES

- Minimum practical depth: 3.0 feet, to allow for a table and two chairs. 6.5 feet is preferred.
- Minimum clear distance: 4.5 feet adjacent to the seating area for pedestrian circulation exclusive of any obstruction or street fixture (bench, tree, planter, utility pole).
- Umbrellas must not encroach on or interfere with pedestrian movement and must be at least 8 feet above ground level.

## RULES FOR SUCCESS

- The preferred location for an outdoor café with table service is directly adjacent to the respective indoor premise, rather than separated by a pedestrian thoroughfare.
- Corner cafés should be placed against the building edge, rather than at the outer edge of the sidewalk, to maintain visibility at intersections.
- Ground surfaces must be suitably constructed and sufficiently level to support a proper layout and safe use of the required furniture and associated circulation areas.

- Continuous screening or enclosures should not be allowed along the accessible/public edge
- Cafés serving alcohol must be enclosed and should be placed against the building.
- City permits are required for sidewalk cafés.



CAFÉ SPACES: 8-foot and 16-foot sidewalk; SIDEWALKS, STREET CORNERS & CURB EXTENSIONS



# CAFÉ SPACES



# SPECIAL EVENT SPACES

**PURPOSE** *Special event spaces can significantly enliven the streetscape.*



## PRINCIPLES

- Surrounding streets may be significantly affected by a street closure. Consider a traffic routing plan if a street is closed off to create a special event space.
- Provide adequate access to utilities such as lighting and water.
- The spaces should be readily visible and accessible.
- Locate special event spaces within or adjacent to areas that have a high level of existing pedestrian circulation.

## RULES FOR SUCCESS

- Event spaces are most successful when they augment established year-round facilities.
- The spaces should be pleasant and active during non-event times.
- Special event spaces require a flexible site layout to accommodate a wide range of events.

- Design of streets that may have temporary closures for event space should consider special pavement treatment, rollover curbs, and removable bollards.



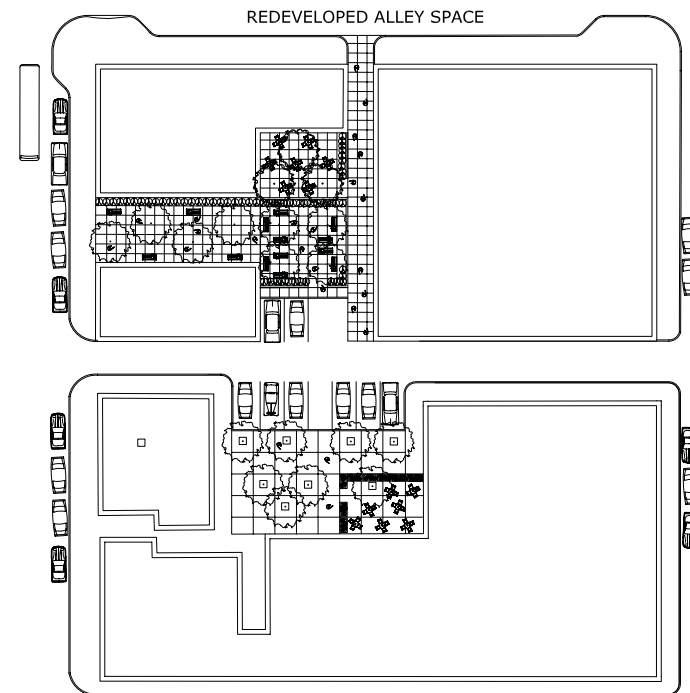
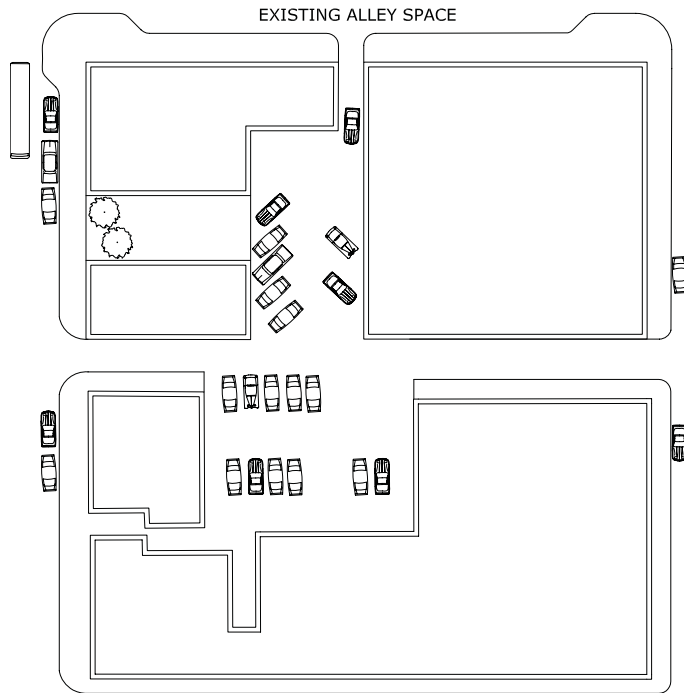
PLANTERS: MOVEABLE,  
PLANTERS: RAISED,  
LIGHTING, SIDEWALKS,  
SEATING, PUBLIC ART,  
UTILITIES, TRASH/ ASH  
RECEPTACLES

# SPECIAL EVENT SPACES



# ALLEY and IN-FILL SPACES

**PURPOSE** Properly lit and designed, alleys and in-fill spaces can turn “dead space” into secure, inviting, and lively spaces.



## PRINCIPLES

- Provide adequate lighting for pedestrian comfort and safety.
- Must have a “destination” point such as a café, shop, or other activity with people present to prevent secluded, hidden spaces.
- Access for delivery trucks and services for surrounding businesses needs to be accommodated.
- Access to utilities and maintenance areas needs to be preserved.

## RULES FOR SUCCESS

- Add public art, pavers, and planters to enliven the corridors and make them feel welcoming.
- Provide clear wayfinding and signage to help direct pedestrians to alley and in-fill spaces.
- Create vibrant entrance points.
- Special paving can help define pedestrian areas.
- Screen dumpsters, recycling, and other utility areas to help create clean, inviting spaces.
- Underground utilities where possible.
- Alley and in-fill redevelopment provides a continuation of the street edge.



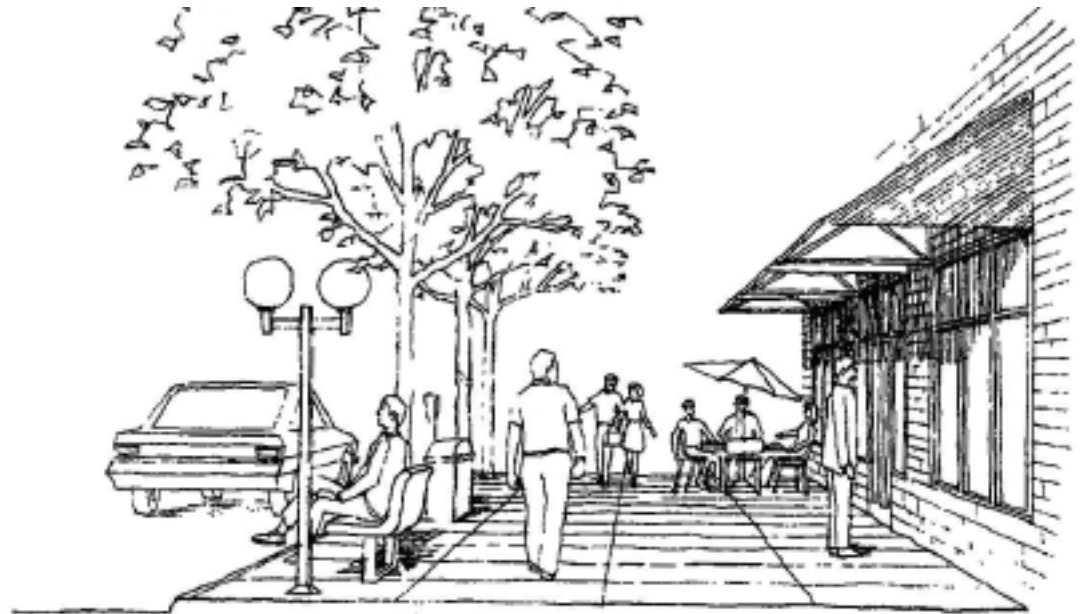
PLANTERS: MOVEABLE,  
PLANTERS: RAISED,  
SCREENING,  
TREES & LANDSCAPE STRIPS,  
LIGHTING,  
UTILITIES,  
PUBLIC ART, TRASH / ASH  
RECEPTACLES,  
SEATING

# ALLEY and IN-FILL SPACES



# FIXTURES / UTILITY ZONE

**PURPOSE** *The fixtures/utility zone is located directly adjacent to the street and provides a buffer between street traffic and the pedestrian travel zone. It also offers a location for lights, poles, and signs outside the pedestrian travelway.*



Fixtures/utility zone    Pedestrian clear zone

## PRINCIPLES

- Minimum typical dimension for this zone: typically 2.5 feet; preferred minimum, 3.0 feet.
- When possible, consolidate or congregate utilities, street furniture, etc., to minimize pedestrian obstacles and improve visual appearance.
- When possible, install multiple utilities on a pole system or multiple signs on one post.
- Cluster furnishings within the planting strip or to one side of the primary walking area.
- This zone may be combined with the tree and landscape strip.

## RULES FOR SUCCESS

- While it is beneficial to keep utility poles, lighting, street furnishing etc. to one side of the street to create a clear zone for pedestrians, care must be taken not to “clutter” the zone. Adequate spacing between trash receptacles, newspaper boxes, and street furnishings contributes to a cleaner visual environment.
- Items in the fixtures/utility zone should not be spaced so closely that they create a barrier to the street and parking. The edge should be permeable enough to allow pedestrian access from the street.



TREES and LANDSCAPE STRIPS, LIGHTING

# UTILITIES

**PURPOSE** *Proper placement and access to utility sources contributes to the success and maintenance of streetscape elements.*



## PRINCIPLES

- Design utilities in accordance with the design criteria of the Cheyenne Board of Public Utilities.
- Provide at least one water source per block, on each side of the street, to water moveable planters and for maintenance purposes.
- Locate utilities outside the pedestrian through-zone where possible.

## RULES FOR SUCCESS

- Provide sources for electricity as an integrated component of streetlight poles.
- Install irrigation systems in permanent planters (ground level and raised). Commercial-grade irrigation equipment should be installed.
- If hanging baskets are provided, water sources should be integrated into the streetlight poles.
- Coordinate utility lines with landscape plans to avoid conflicts.



LIGHTING,  
FIXTURES / UTILITY ZONE

# LIGHTING

**PURPOSE** *Lighting of the street system, including adjacent sidewalks, walkways and bike lanes, increases security and pedestrian safety and comfort.*



## PRINCIPLES

- Lighting levels between 0.5 to 2.0 footcandles should be provided along pedestrian travelways, depending on conditions.
- Lighting must be functionally appropriate and properly scaled to both pedestrians and vehicles.
- Pedestrian-scale lighting requires a light source relatively low to the ground to be in scale with the human body and to provide light beneath the tree canopy.
- Roadway light standards must illuminate the road and require much greater height than those for pedestrian travelways.

## RULES FOR SUCCESS

- Urban streetlights are typically sufficient for sidewalks and pedestrian walkways adjacent to the street. Additional lighting may be necessary at pedestrian crossings, intersections, building entrances, and alleyways.
- Pedestrian-scale lighting can be integrated into bollards, walls / seat walls, buildings, and pavement.
- Street lights located in special event spaces and plazas should structurally accommodate string lighting, banners, and other seasonal elements.

- Temporary lighting of roof lines, entryways, windows, street trees, and planters can add visual interest and definition and are a simple, affordable, and easily obtainable option for individual building owners.
- Table lanterns and lanterns placed in planters add function and atmosphere to outdoor cafés.



UTILITIES, FIXTURES /  
UTILITY ZONE, SPECIAL  
EVENT SPACES



# LIGHTING

