



Public Space Furnishings

INTENT AND PRINCIPLES

An attractive, high-quality, comfortable public realm will be one of the most important elements in Trinity Uptown's success. The public walkways along streets and waterfronts will be the spaces most often experienced by residents, workers, and visitors. In addition to attractive design, long term maintenance considerations are important in ensuring that these walkways remain inviting. The standards and guidelines in this section are intended to provide basic guidance for furnishing the streetscape while allowing creativity and flexibility. The following principles serve as the basis for the standards and guidelines.

- Incorporate areas of shade and develop a variety of walkways that provide diverse experiences.
- Select furniture and fixtures for user comfort, ease of maintenance, sustainability, and aesthetic quality.
- Design furnishings that reflect the time in which the structures are built, respecting the developments context and our local history.
- Promote movable furniture to provide seasonal flexibility and informal gathering opportunities.
- Select construction materials and fixtures that are practical for long-term maintenance, replacement, and sustainability.
- Select lighting systems that respect the neighborhood environment of most of the Uptown area.

Elements of a Streetscape



The make up of streetscape can vary from street to street in any city. Typically, streetlights, trees, trash cans, and transit shelters are located a foot or two behind the curb. Sidewalk dining and seating is usually located next to the building with a clear walking zone in the middle.



PERIPHERIAL ZONE PUBLIC SPACE FURNISHINGS

Elements of a Streetscape

Frontage Zone

The Frontage Zone is located immediately adjacent to buildings, walls, fences, or property lines fronting a street or public space. This zone typically includes the following:

- Landscaping
- Awnings and news racks
- Benches
- Outdoor café seating

Pedestrian Way

The Pedestrian Way serves as the area dedicated to walking and shall be kept clear of all fixtures and obstructions. The clearance provided in the Pedestrian Way should generally be straight for the convenience of all pedestrians, but especially for the sight-impaired and those using a wheelchair. This zone is located between the Frontage Zone and the Furnishing Zone. The standard widths for the Pedestrian Way shall be a minimum of 7 feet. Where sufficient right-of-way and/or public access easement exists, the Pedestrian Way shall be greater in width.

Furnishing Zone

The Furnishing Zone lies between the Pedestrian Way and the Clear Zone. This zone includes the following:

- Street trees and utility poles
- Parking and transit signage
- Bike and news racks
- Benches
- Transit shelters
- Waste receptacles
- Outdoor seating depending on sidewalk width

Clear Zone

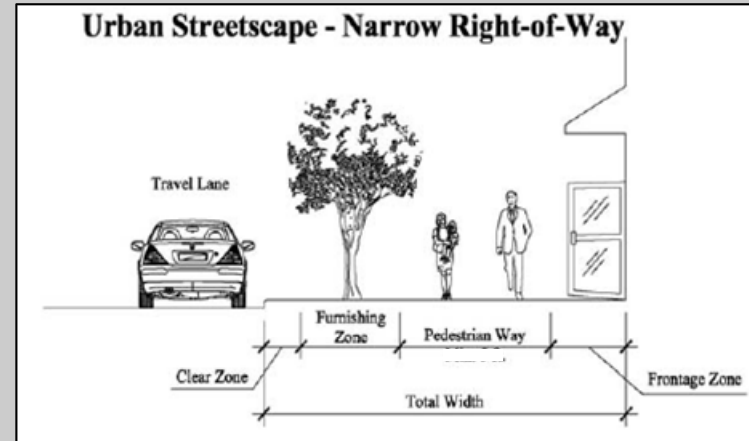
The Clear Zone separates the Furnishing Zone from the street. The Clear Zone includes the width of the curb and may contain extra space for the unloading of passengers or freight. The minimum width of the Clear Zone is 18 inches. The width should increase to at least 3 feet where pedestrians or freight loading is expected and may conflict with obstacles in the Furnishing Zone.

Elements of a Streetscape

Urban Streetscape - Wide Right-of-Way



Urban Streetscape - Narrow Right-of-Way



PERIPHERIAL ZONE PUBLIC SPACE FURNISHINGS

Walkway Furnishing Objectives

- Focus pedestrian circulation at the street level.
- Use sidewalks and streets as a linear park system.

Streetscape Furnishings Standards

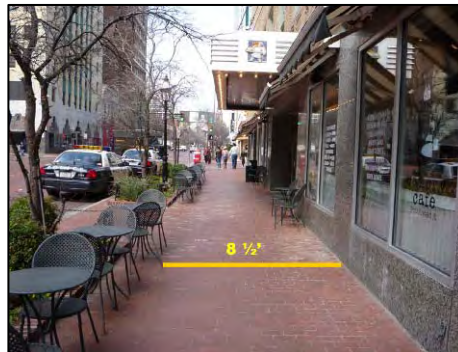
- Permanent elements shall not be located in the Pedestrian Way.
- Benches shall be compatible with other benches along a block face.
- Benches shall be constructed of durable material.
- Other streetscape furnishings such as bike racks, trash cans, and other movable objects shall be compatible with existing furnishing along the block.

Waterfront Walkway Standard

- A continuous walkway or public use area shall be located along the waterfront.

Water's Edge Guideline

- Ornamentation should be minimized so as to reduce distractions of views and vistas.



Sidewalks in Downtown Fort Worth have different widths.

Distinctive Streetscape Features



The Pedestrian Way serves as the area dedicated to walking and shall be kept clear of all fixtures and obstructions.



PERIPHERIAL ZONE PUBLIC SPACE FURNISHINGS

Walkway Landscaping Intent

Increase the quality of life for business owners, residents, and visitors in Trinity Uptown.

Walkway Landscaping Objectives

- Provide shade and a sense of enclosure through the addition of more trees.
- Increase comfort for pedestrians.
- Visually enhance stark walls through the use of plant material.
- Create a linear park system.

Waterfront Trees Standards

Note: Ideally, all trees should be planted between November and February.

- Street trees shall be deciduous in order to provide shade in the summer and light in the winter.
- Irrigation shall be provided to ensure the life of the tree.
- Tree limbs shall be pruned to a clearance height of 7 feet.
- Trees shall be selected to fit the size and scale of the setting.
- Trees shall be a minimum of 3-inch caliper.
- Planting distance shall be a maximum of 30 feet.

Exceptions:

- Fixed infrastructure elements
- Primary building entrances
- Trees shall be planted flush with the sidewalk surface using the following:

Tree grates

- Tree grates shall be adjustable to allow for tree growth and shall be securely attached.
- Tree grate openings shall not exceed 3/8 inch.

In areas with narrow sidewalks, suspended paver grates that allow for the placement of pavers directly over the tree planting area.

Exceptions:

- If infrastructure prevents the use of at grade planting, a raised planter may be used or,
- If crushed stone is justified as being the best design solution.
- Other techniques will be considered on a case by case basis.

Tree Guidelines



Tree Guidelines

- Trees larger than the minimum caliper requirements are encouraged.
- When locating trees, take into account view corridors.
- When planting an alley or double row of trees, the trees should be staggered to allow room for a more complete canopy. If the staggering of trees is in conflict with the architecture of a new building, then consideration should be given to other tree planting arrangements.
- A second row of trees within the build-to-range is encouraged if buildings are sufficiently set back.
- To encourage maximum street tree growth and longevity, a 4 X 4 foot planting area is encouraged

PERIPHERIAL ZONE PUBLIC SPACE FURNISHINGS

Landscape Standards and Guidelines

Standards

- Developments that are set back from the building line shall incorporate landscaping such as bushes, flowers, and other plantings.
- Durability of materials at street level are important.
- Therefore, pots and planters shall be of 50% clay, concrete, ceramic, resin, or masonry materials.
- Potted plants shall be compatible in scale and design with the immediate surrounding area.
- Pots shall be located in the Furnishing or Frontage Zones and shall not interfere with the pedestrian way.

Guideline

- Climbing vines should be considered to add texture and form to large blank walls.

Street trees are those planted adjacent to the streets in the sidewalk Furnishing Zone.

Medium (M) and Large (L)

Shumard Oak (L)	Texas Red Oak (L)
Alee Elm (L)	Monterrey Oak (L)
Cedar Elm (L)	Dawn Redwood (L)
Ginkgo (male) (M)	Lacebark Elm (L)
Burr Oak (L)	Big Tooth Maple (M)
Caddo Maple (M)	Chinquapin Oak (L)
Durand Oak (L)	Trident Maple (L)

APPROVED TREE LIST (Approved for all uses other than street trees)

Large Species

Eastern Red Cedar	Pecan
Western Soapberry	Bald Cypress
Pond Cypress	Live Oak (<i>Quercus virginiana</i>)
Escarment Live Oak	High Rise Live Oak

Medium Species

Goldenrain tree	Redbud
Red Maple	Texas Ash

Small Species

Crepe Myrtle	Desert Willow
Holly	Possumhaw

Distinctive Streetscape Features



Street trees (above) help Downtown function as a linear park system. Additional plant material (below) can soften and cool an urban setting during warm months.



PERIPHERIAL ZONE PUBLIC SPACE FURNISHINGS

Lighting Standards

- Pedestrian lights shall be spaced a maximum of 60 feet apart in the urban waterfront areas
- Pedestrian lights shall be made of steel, aluminum, or any other material that is proven to be equally durable, cost effective, and easy to maintain.
- Pedestrian light poles shall provide easy serviceability, maintenance, and replacement.
- Light source height shall not exceed 16 feet above grade.

Bollard Standards

- Concealed mounting.
- 24” to 30” in height.
- Compatible with other streetscape features.
- Removable bollards shall be provided where necessary for emergency/service functions

Paving Material Standards—Sidewalks and Public Spaces

- Paving materials shall be easy to maintain, attractive, and sustainable.
- Paving materials shall not detract from the primary purpose of any public space.

Appropriate materials:

- Concrete.
- Pervious concrete.
- Crushed stone meeting ADA requirements.
- Masonry pavers over concrete base.
- Composite decking
- Any other similarly durable materials that meet the paving standards

Lighting Guidelines



Lighting Guidelines

- Continuity of lighting style throughout a neighborhood is encouraged.
- Down-lighting and indirect lighting of trees, art, and buildings is encouraged. Up-lighting is discouraged except in very unique circumstances. Light pollution is discouraged, especially in residential areas.
- Energy efficient lighting is strongly encouraged.
- Lighting should be incorporated into the design of buildings and other components of the built environment.
- Lighting designers should consider utilizing automatic control systems to turn off nonessential lights late at night.
- Full cut-off fixtures, mounting heights, and shielding should be utilized to effectively control glare and light trespass.

PERIPHERIAL ZONE PUBLIC SPACE FURNISHINGS

Transit and Water Taxi Shelter Standards

- Minimum setback from curb: 3 feet
- Transit shelters shall be located in areas of high levels of pedestrian activity, but shall not impede pedestrian traffic.
- Transit shelters shall provide comfortable seating and shall not use the standard, stand-alone advertising benches seen at many bus stops .
- Each shelter shall provide sufficient space for wheelchair circulation and bus access.

Transit Shelter Guidelines

- Where feasible, other streetscape elements shall be incorporated into the shelter design, such as water fountains, newspaper boxes, trash bins, and/or signage.
- Transit shelters should reflect design excellence and should be designed as more than simple utilitarian fixtures. Creative, unique, and timeless designs that complement other streetscape furnishings are encouraged.
- Transit shelters should be constructed of durable, attractive, and sustainable materials that are easy to maintain.

Water Taxi Shelter Guideline:

- Water taxi stops should be architecturally integrated with waterfront walkways.

Public Art Guidelines

- Developers are encouraged to integrate art into the design process for buildings and adjoining waterfront features.
- Public agencies are encouraged to integrate art in the design of all publicly visible infrastructure, including flood control structures, retaining walls and public spaces.
- The Fort Worth Art Commission may assist with identifying appropriate artists and/or advise on selection processes for projects. However for projects that include City of Fort Worth participation, Fort Worth Arts Commission shall assist in the identification and selection of artists and design for such projects.

Water Taxis Public Art



Conceptual water taxi stop



Ghost Ballet. Riverfront Park Nashville, Tennessee.

PERIPHERIAL ZONE PUBLIC SPACE FURNISHINGS

Awnings Guidelines

- Awnings for primary entrances are encouraged with the following exceptions:
 - Exceptions:
 - On buildings that incorporate an arcade into the architecture.
 - On buildings that provide a recessed entrance.
 - Where the awning or cover may interfere with vehicular and loading entrances for the building.
 - When the health and safety of the public is jeopardized.
 - Where it may interfere with architectural style and integrity of the structure or obscure architectural details on the façade.

Distinctive Streetscape Features



Awnings/canopies can announce primary Entrances.

