



BICYCLE PARKING CORRALS

Bicycle parking corrals are bicycle racks installed in the curb lane of the street where automobiles typically park. Bicycle corrals typically consist of groups of six, nine, or 12 inverted U or hoop style bicycle racks or a single rack unit with parking for eight to 12 bicycles installed in the parking strip. Typically, one vehicle parking space can accommodate 10 bicycle parking spaces.

USE

- Bicycle parking corrals are most often used in areas of high bicycle parking demand and/or in areas where sidewalks and parkway zone dimensions are narrow and where bicycle racks located on the sidewalk would impede pedestrian flow.
- Proposed bicycle parking corrals need to be reviewed by the City for traffic safety and operations issues as well as for concurrence with required City codes.

DESIGN

- Bicycle parking corrals should provide enough clearance for bicycles from the adjacent travel lane. Racks should be placed perpendicular to the curb in wider streets where at least 96 inches is available and angled on narrower streets where a minimum 80 inches is available. Racks should be spaced at least 36 inches apart; 48 inches is recommended.
- The bike corral should be demarcated using paint, bollards, rubber curb, or planters. A curb stop or other hard deflector should be four feet from the corral.
- The rack must support the bicycle frame in at least two places, allowing both the frame and the wheel to be locked. Bicycle racks should prevent the bicycle from tipping over, and allow both front-in or back-in parking.
- Bicycle racks must be durable and securely anchored to prevent theft.
- Corrals should be located as close as possible to the main entrances to buildings or commercial areas.
- All proposed corral designs must go through the City's Art Advisory Committee, which can be found here: grcity.us/city-manager/Documents/2777_1100-06.pdf.

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Bike corral locations should consider the speed of adjacent traffic, the presence of nearby bicycle facilities, bus stop locations, and parking demand and turnover.
- Distinctive or special bicycle rack designs can be used for place-making in certain areas, such as downtown or commercial districts. However, a maintenance plan should also be developed so any non-standard racks are adequately maintained and can be reasonably replaced if damaged.
- Bike corrals located at street corners can also improve visibility at intersections by eliminating the opportunity for larger vehicles to park at street corners. By creating de facto bulb-outs to shorten pedestrian crossings, bike corrals improve visibility for cars turning into traffic from side streets, though turning radii should be confirmed so the corral does not impact sight lines.

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

- Bicycle racks may need to be replaced when they show signs of wear that may damage bicycles. Likewise, racks and any barriers surrounding the corral need to be replaced or removed in a timely manner if they have been damaged.
- Some designs for bike parking corrals include large planter pots, which can be maintained by local businesses, community groups, or individual volunteers.

REFERENCES

- APBP Bicycle Parking Guidelines, 2nd Edition, 2010
 - Chapter 2. Facilities: In-street Bicycle Parking Facilities (Bicycle Corrals)
- APBP Essentials of Bike Parking: Selecting and Installing Parking that Works, 2015
 - Section 02: Short-Term Parking http://c.ymcdn.com/sites/www.apbp.org/resource/resmgr/Bicycle_Parking/EssentialsofBikeParking_FINA.pdf

