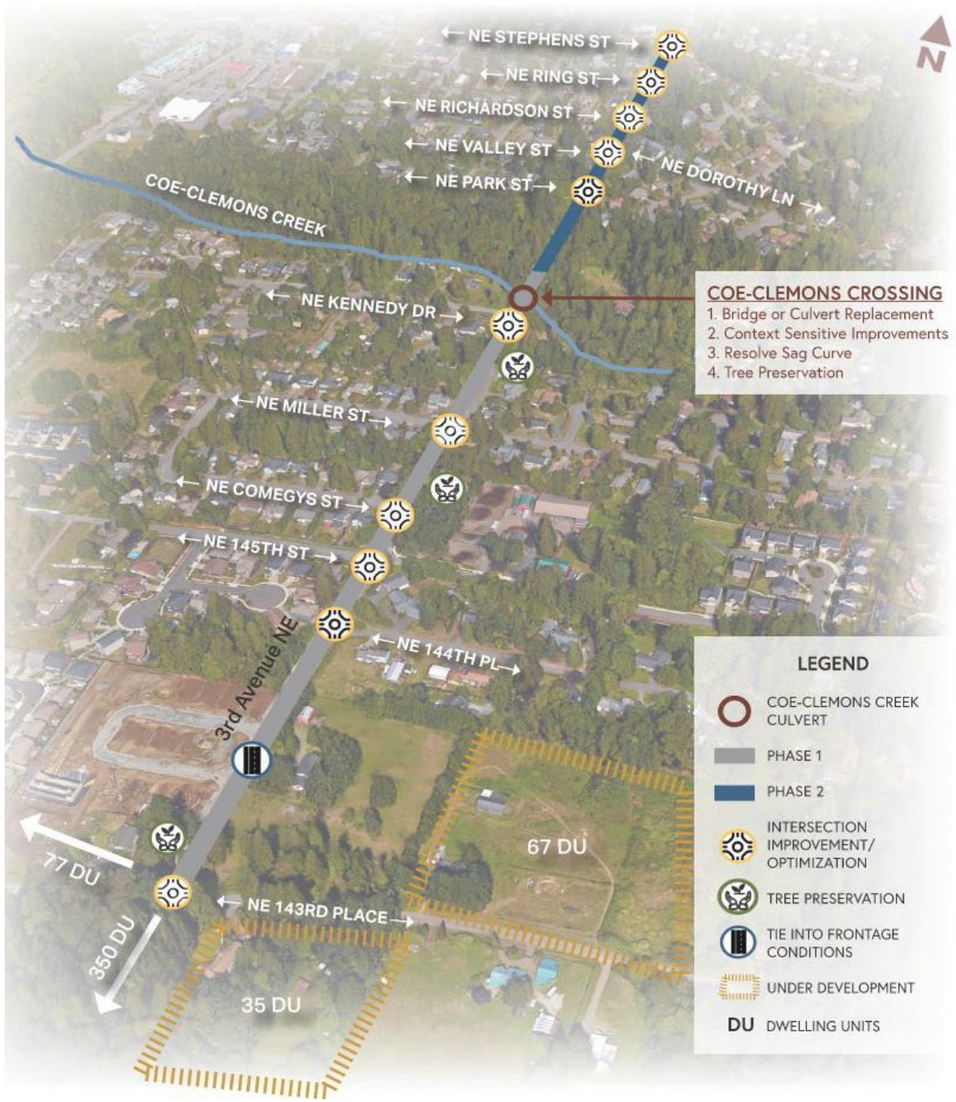
City of Duvall

Open House - DRAFT

3RD AVE NE RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT

SEPT 21, 2023

Overall Project Goals



* URBAN DESIGN ELEMENTS

This project will maintain the existing neighborhood character, protect the natural habitat in the area, and accommodate the current and future traffic flows while providing safer options for pedestrian and bicycle travel along the corridor by implementing the following improvements:

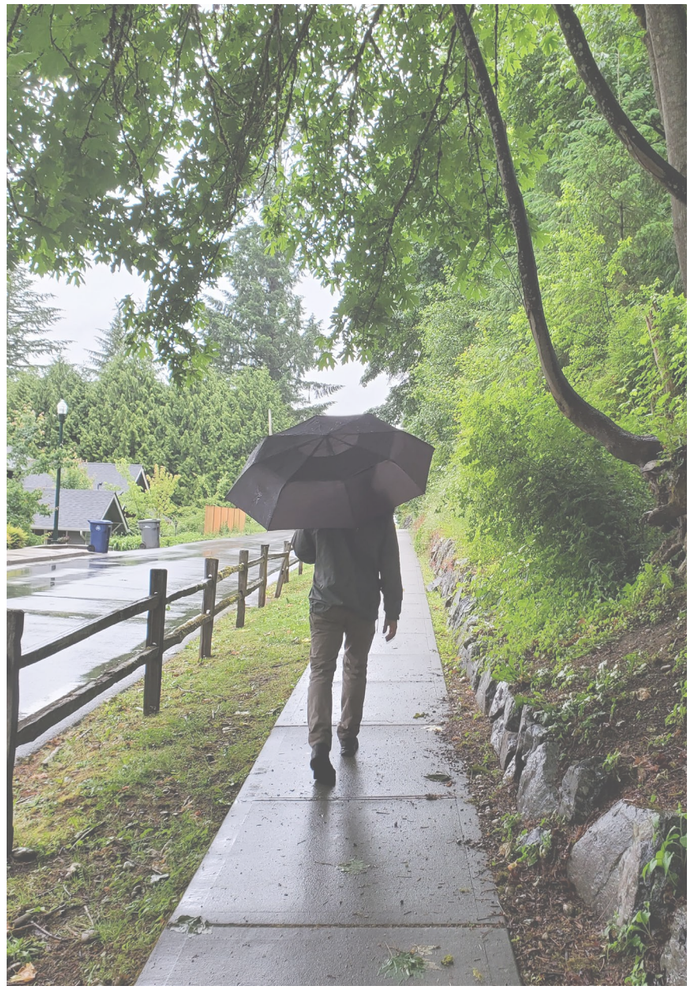
1. Construct a full feature roadway, including:
   - Travel lanes
   - Bike lanes
   - * **Pedestrian/shared use path**
   - Traffic / intersection improvements
   - * **Lighting**

2. Implement traffic calming measures such as:
   - * **Mini-roundabouts**
   - Chicanes
   - Narrow lanes
   - Bulb outs

3. Incorporate placemaking elements such as:
   - * **Decorative pavement**
   - * **Roundabout pavement treatments**
   - * **Retaining walls**
   - * **2 rail pole fencing**
   - * **Boulder benches**
   - * **Trash/recycle receptacles**

4. Culvert replacement design:
   - * **Overlook hardscape**
   - * **Overlook retaining wall**
   - * **Decorative railing**
   - * **Seating**

Project Design Milestones



- **December 2023** — 90% Design
- **April 2024** — 100% Design
- **June 2024** — Project Eligible to Bid
- **July 2024** — Right of Way Acquisition
- **TBD** — Environmental Permit Approval & Construction Begins

Design Elements - Neighborhood Amenities

Boulder Bench
naturalistic style seating interspersed at bus stops along the corridor

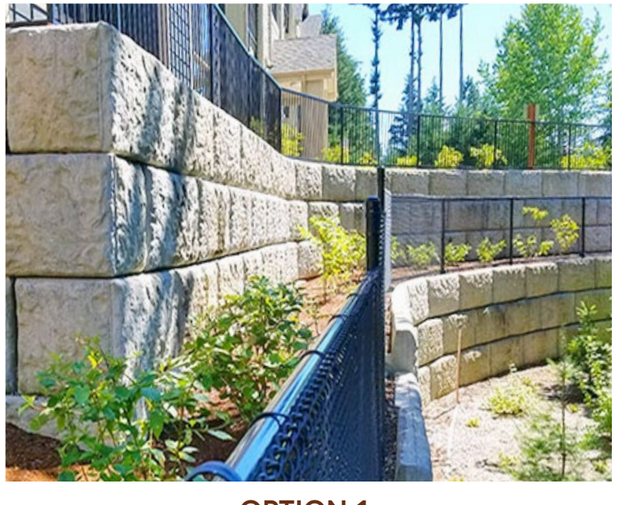
Decorative Bench
colorful seating incorporating natural motif that coordinates with existing Main Street seating

Trash & Recycle Receptacle
durable receptacles in subtle colors that coordinate with existing elements

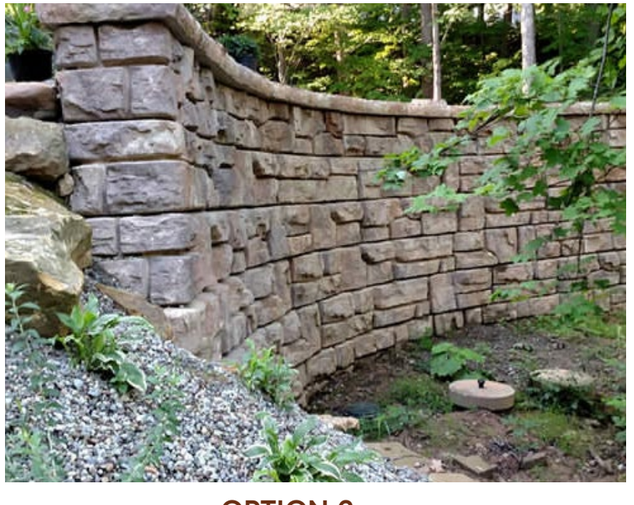
Metal Bench
durable seating in subtle color that coordinates with existing lighting elements

Design Elements - Retaining Walls & Fencing

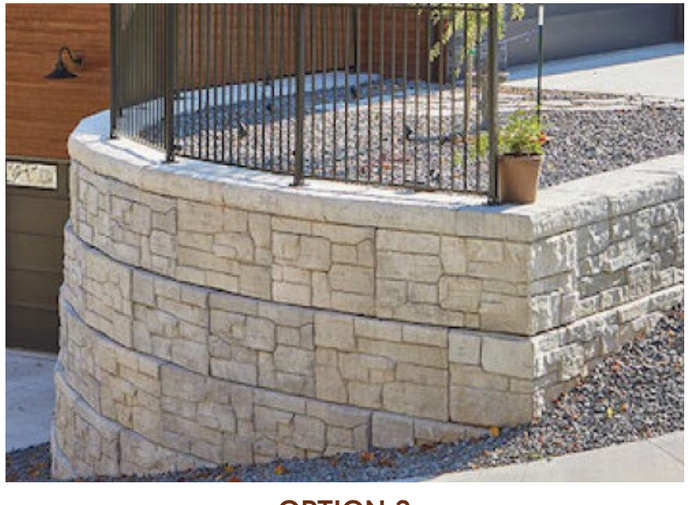
Options for Large Modular Retaining Wall
durable, naturally textured precast concrete blocks



OPTION 1



OPTION 2



OPTION 3

Steel Backed Timber Guard Rail
sturdy guard rail with timber face to match character of the corridor

2-Rail Pole Fencing
simple wood fencing in keeping with the existing character of the corridor

Design Elements - Lighting

Pedestrian Lighting
dark sky compliant design in green color that harmonizes with natural landscape

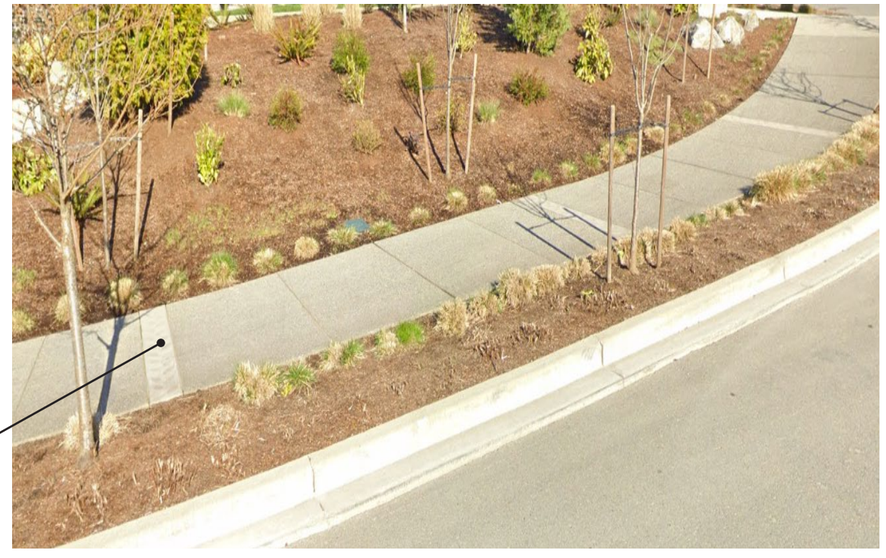
Roadway Lighting
simple, modern design that matches existing area street lighting levels for safety

Design Elements - Shared Use Path

Shared Use Path Signage

regularly posted signage and pathway markings remind users to be mindful of pedestrians, cyclists, and other path users

*can reduce sign clutter

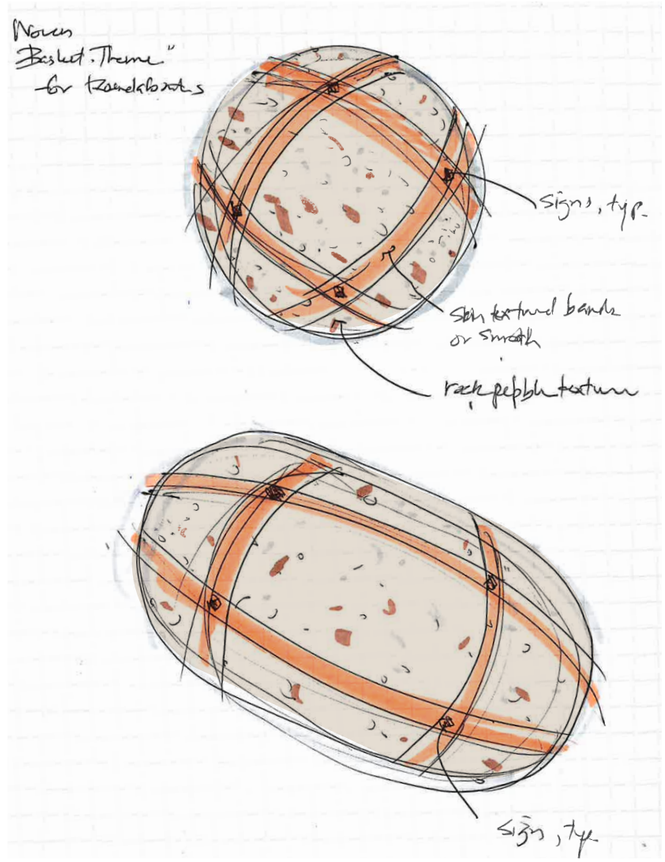


Shared Use Path Pavement Treatment

sandblasted cement concrete with subtle texture and accent bands with stamped or stained decorative pattern every ~40' on center spacing

Design Elements - Roundabout

3rd Ave NE & NE 145th St, Looking North



Decorative Roundabout Pavement Treatment

durable, low maintenance
integral color concrete with texture to provide visual cues for drivers at intersections

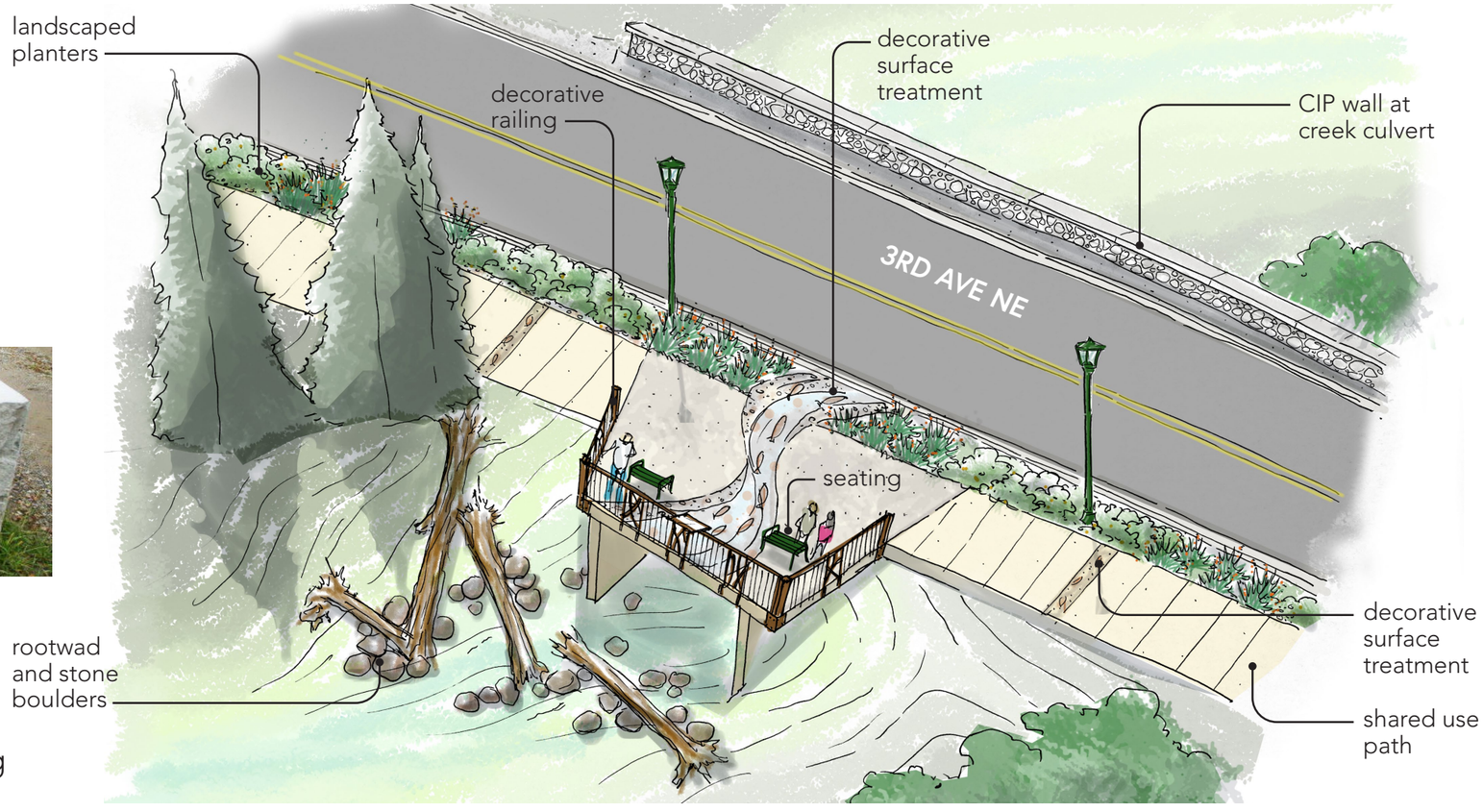
Design Elements - Coe-Clemons Creek Overlook

CIP Wall at Creek Culvert

decorative formliner with anti-graffiti coating

OPTION 1

OPTION 2



Decorative Railing

42″ tall powder coated railing with off-the-shelf railing panels at Coe-Clemons Creek overlook edge

OPTION 1

OPTION 2

Decorative Overlook Pavement Treatment

textured and stained pattern to provide interest and recognize protected salmon habitat at the Coe-Clemons Creek Crossing

Design Elements - Planting Palette

Trees

tree canopy to provide shade and to contribute to the character & visual interest of the neighborhood; trees are located so not to conflict with existing and proposed utilities

STREET TREES

Forest Green Oak

Afterburner Tupelo

ACCENT TREES

Pink Flair Cherry

Persian Spire Parrotia

Roadway Mix

** indicates cultivar of native species*

a low maintenance, native roadway plant palette is used in key locations along the corridor where there is higher traffic and visibility

SHRUBS, GRASSES, PERENNIALS & GROUNDCOVERS

*Dwarf Red Twig Dogwood**

*Scarlet Ovation Evergreen Huckleberry**

Birchleaf Spirea

Tufted Hair Grass

*Common Yarrow**

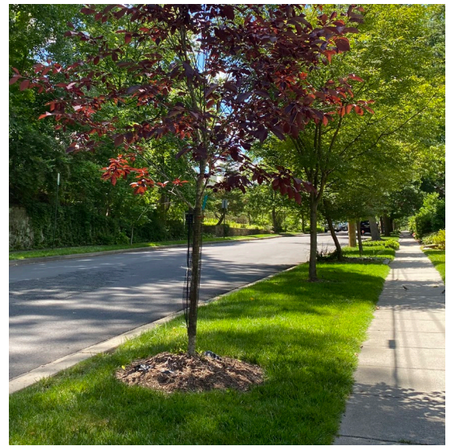
Sea Thrift

Kinnikinnick

Creeping Mahonia

Sword Fern

Roadway Planter w/ Lawn



Example of a roadway planter with lawn and a street tree w/ mulch ring

Design Elements - Planting Palette

Coe-Clemons Creek Restoration

The project includes replacement of the existing undersized culvert with an improved fish passable culvert. Currently, Coe-Clemons Creek, a tributary of the Snoqualmie River, crosses under 3rd Avenue NE through a 36" corrugated metal pipe culvert, restricting access and cover for juvenile salmonids. The culvert improvements and stream side restoration will provide accessible crossing and increased habitat to migratory salmon.

View of existing culvert downstream of 3rd Ave NE

Example of a creek passing through a fish passable culvert with streamside restoration

Example of natural materials (fallen tree, rootwad, boulders, logs, etc.) used in restoration to improve fish & wildlife habitat

Stream Restoration Mix

a native plant mix to provide restoration and habitat at Coe-Clemons Creek overlook

TREES

Big-Leaf Maple

Cascara

Douglas Fir

Western Red Cedar

SHRUBS

Vine Maple

Beaked Hazlenut

Osoberry

Red Elderberry

Salmonberry

Sword Fern

Bracken Fern

Design Elements - Planting Palette

Back-of-Walk Restoration Trees

a combination of native trees & native cultivars used to mitigate for tree removal

Douglas Fir

Excelsa Western Red Cedar

Vine Maple

Cascara

Tree Snags

A tree snag has many benefits, including providing critical habitat for wildlife, from homes for tiny bugs to nesting or birds and dens for small mammals like raccoon. Snagged trees also provide stabilizing benefits to slopes and, if it occurs in a grove, the snagged tree's remaining trunk and roots will continue structurally supporting the remaining trees.

Snags can be naturally occurring, or are created when an arborist assesses tree health, height, and nearby risk factors to determine if a tree should be snagged. Then the top of the tree is removed to create a jagged top and half of the remaining side branches are also removed.

Illustration of a tree snag by Brian French