Traffic Calming Town Hall Meeting

January 22, 2019



Agenda

- Program Overview (5 minutes)
- Traffic Calming Basics (10 minutes)
- Traffic Calming Techniques (10 minutes)
- Discussion
- Woodward Heights Workshop (30 minutes)

cityofpleasantridge.org/lsvr_document/traffic-calming/

Program Overview

Traffic Calming Manual

- Establish a formal traffic calming process
- Pleasant Ridge streets are safe, but improvements can always be made

Traffic Calming Reality

- Lowering speeds requires increasing the friction that drivers feel
- Requires changing the design of our streets
- Will be unpopular with some or many
- What's stronger = desire to slow traffic, or preserve status quo
- No silver bullets

City Initiated Projects

- Volume higher than 2,500 vpd
- 85% speed greater than 32 mph
- Specific areas where a safety hazard for pedestrians or bicyclists exists
- Qualifying streets:
 - Ridge & Woodward Heights Oakland Park & Oxford (upon resident petition)

Demonstration Project

Demonstration Project



Interim Installation





Permanent Improvement



Resident-Initiated Process

- Resident petition 66%(?) of households on street
- Review traffic calming options and costs
- Residents determine desired course of action
- Field test options
- Residents vote to make options permanent
- Cost responsibility somewhat or totally on residents (tbd)

Traffic Calming Basics

Street	Date	Location	Average Weekday Volume	Average Weekend Volume	Average Vehicle Speed	85th Percentile Speed
Ridge	2015.10	100 ft. S of Cambridge	4,724	3,778	29.5	32.9
Ridge	2014.12	100 ft. S of Oakland Park	3,549	3,257	28.5	32.3
Oakland Park	2015.09	800 ft. E of Ridge	2,624	2,156	28.4	32.1
Oakland Park	2015.08	800 ft. E of Ridge	2,827	2,286	27.9	32.1
Oxford	2015.10	850 ft. W of Woodward	913	951	27.6	32.1
Ridge	2015.11	100 ft. S of Cambridge	4,735	4,064	26.8	30.8
Ridge	2018.09	100 ft. S of Oakland Park	3,601	3,115	26.8	30.4
Ridge	2018.10	100 ft. S of Oakland Park			26.6	29.8
Woodward Heights	2015.04	400 ft. E of Indiana	2,854	2,068	26.2	29.9
Oxford	2015.05	850 ft. W of Woodward	1,152	888	26.2	30.3
Cambridge W	2014.12	300 ft. E of Oakdale	525	227	26.2	30.7
Sylvan	2015.08	250 ft. E of Woodward	1,256	867	25.7	29.8
Millington	2015.08	400 ft. E of Ridge	1,159	1,170	24.9	28.9
Elm Park Ave	2018.03	500 ft. W of Ridge	278	258	23.9	28.0
Maplefield	2015.05	150 ft. N of Cambridge	424		23.4	30.2
Hanover	2016.09	500 ft. W of Ridge	338	292	22.9	27.2
Indiana	2015.07	150 ft. N of Sylvan	892	730	21.4	26.0
Cambridge E	2017.07	250 ft. W of Woodward	891		20.9	24.8
Wellesley	2017.06	600 ft. E of Indiana	170	152	20.8	24.8
Woodward Alley	2018.07	Bet. D'shire & Kens'ton	284	215	18.0	20.6
Gainsboro	2015.07	150 ft. S of Wellesley	90	79	18.0	21.8

Safety Thresholds



10-15 MPH

Driver's peripheral vision Stopping distance Crash risk



20-25 MPH

Driver's peripheral vision Stopping distance Crash risk



30-35 MPH

Driver's peripheral vision Stopping distance Crash risk



What is Traffic Calming?

- Environmental cues influence driver behavior design speed posted speed operating speed
- Design speed traditionally higher than posted speed provide a "safety cushion"
- Operating speed usually = design speed

Traditional Approach

• Design Speed > Posted Speed

Operating Speed = Design Speed

Operating Speed > Posted Speed

Traffic Calming Approach

• Design Speed = Target Speed

• Posted Speed = Target Speed

Operating Speed = Design Speed

Operating Speed = Posted Speed
Change driver behavior through design

Limitations

- Legal restrictions 25 mph speed limit
- Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices
 - Stop signs are not traffic calming
- Design manuals

AASHTO Green Book, NACTO design guides



Design Speed Geometric Factors

• Lane width

Wider lanes encourage higher speeds

Number of lanes

More lanes = higher speed

• Curb radius

Larger curb radii encourage higher speeds

• Straight street segments

Straight segments without horizontal deflection encourage higher speeds

Traffic Calming Techniques

Traffic Calming Elements

- Generally two kinds: horizontal and vertical elements
- Horizontal elements Constrict width of street Create deflections
- Vertical elements

Bumps, humps, tables require vehicles to slow down at a specific point

Chicane



Traffic Circle/Mini-Roundabout



Choker/Pinch Point



Center Median



Bike Lanes/Paint



Corner Bump-Outs



Street Parking/Yield Street



Speed Humps



Active Feedback Signs



Things that Aren't Traffic Calming

- Enforcement
- Road closures
- Stop signs

Can't The Police Just Solve This?

 990 citations issued Q4 2018 Woodward Heights: 153 total citations 19 trucks 117 stop signs 17 other (speeding, parking, OWI)

Stop Signs

 ARE intersection control
ARE NOT speed control Stop signs do not influence vehicle speed Unwarranted stop signs can create higher speeds downstream
Stop Signs

- Must meet specific criteria by law before they can be installed
- Stop signs that do not meet the specific criteria must be removed
- Unwarranted stop signs do not increase safety, can decrease safety

Research Basis

Multi-way Stops - The Research Shows the MUTCD is Correct!

W. Martin Bretherton Jr., P.E.(M)

Abstract

This paper reviewed over 70 technical papers covering all-way stops (or multi-way stops) and their success and failure as traffic control devices in residential areas. This study is the most comprehensive found on multi-way stop signs

The study looked at how multi-way stop signs have been used as traffic calming measures to control speed. There have been 23 hypotheses studied using multi-way stop as speed control. The research found an additional 9 hypotheses studied showing the effect multi way stops have on other traffic engineering problems.

The research found that, overwhelmingly, multi-way stop signs do NOT control speed except under very limited conditions. The research shows that the concerns about unwarranted stop signs are well founded.

Research Findings

- Multi-way stops do not control speeds (22 studies)
- Stop compliance is poor at unwarranted stop signs (19 studies)
 - Drivers feel the sign has no purpose no reason to stop because there are usually no vehicles on the minor street

Research Findings

- Stop signs do not reduce speeds on residential streets (19 studies)
- Unwarranted stop signs increase speed more than 150 feet away from the intersection (15 studies)
- Pedestrian safety is decreased at unwarranted multi-way stops (13 studies)
 - Pedestrians expect vehicles to stop, but many drivers are in the habit of running the unwarranted stop

Research Findings

• Stop signs increase noise in the vicinity of an intersection (5 studies)

Vehicle braking noise, acceleration back up to travel speed

Stop Sign Warrants

- Intersection of a less important street with a busier street
- Intersection of intersecting streets with equal volumes
- 5 or more crashes in 12-month period susceptible to correction by a multi-way stop (right-turn and leftturn collisions)

Summary & Discussion

- Traffic calming is opt-in
- Manual provides information about possibilities
- City partners with residents when requested

Woodward Heights Traffic Calming Options

January 22, 2019



Understanding of Issues

- Traffic volume & speed
- Through traffic
- Intersection safety
- What else?

Gameplan

- Identify measures to test
- Test projects
- Evaluate
- Review
- Implement permanently

Gameplan

- Identify measures to test
- Test projects
- Evaluate
- Review
- Implement permanently

Project Goals

- Reduce vehicle speeds 2-5 mph (8-20%)
- Improve crosswalk safety
- Reduce pedestrian crossing time
- Improve intersection safety
- Improve aesthetic appearance
- Strengthen residential identity





Part 1: Parking or Edge Stripes





Parking on Both Sides



- Street width: 30 feet
- Parking lane width: 8 feet
- Current carriageway: 22 feet
- Potential carriageway: 14 feet
- Naturally creates many traffic calming measures





Parking on Both Sides

• Pros:

Cost (it's free)

Effective - naturally implements traffic calming measures along entire street

More effective when residents are home and more cars are parked on the street

Easy to test, easy to reverse

• Cons:

May run counter to preference No bike infrastructure





Alternating Side Parking



- Creates horizontal deflections
- Does not naturally create as many calming measures as both-side parking
- No protected space for bike lanes

Alternating Side Parking

• Pros:

Cost (it's nearly free) Implements chicanes along street

• Cons:

May run counter to resident preference Maintains two travel lanes









Edge Stripes



- Street width: 30 feet
- Parking lane width: 8 feet
- Current travel way: 22 feet
- Potential travel way: 19 feet
- Creates 3-ft wide pseudobike lane

Edge Stripes

Pros:
Low cost
Low impact to status quo
Creates unofficial bike lane

• Cons:

Best used in conjunction with other measures (increases cost)

Part 2: Point Elements








Indiana Crosswalk Bumpout













Bermuda N Crosswalk

 Current peak hour analysis: 80 traffic gaps of > 15 seconds

Crossing time about 6 seconds

 4 ft./second walking pace
 2.7 to 3.3 mph comfortable walking speed range
 24 foot crossing distance

Very similar to crossing Ridge























Discussion Items

• Choice 1: Parking both sides Alternate side parking Edge stripes • Choice 2: Bermuda (N) crosswalk bumpouts Bermuda (N) mini-roundabout

Discussion Items

- Timing
- Anything else

City Commission Meeting

December 11, 2018

