

# Washington Blvd Safety Study



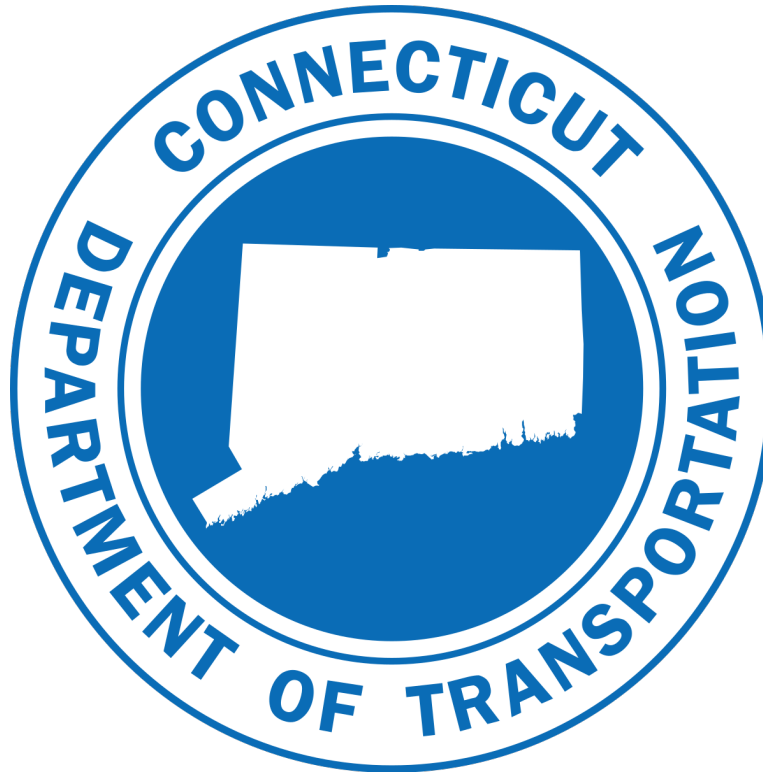
Improving Safety on Washington Blvd

**CITY OF  
STAMFORD**



# Who Are We

**CITY OF  
STAMFORD**





# Why Are We Here?

## Improving Safety on Washington Blvd

- Washington Blvd is the deadliest road in Stamford
- 5 year crash data
  - 4 fatal crashes resulting in 5 deaths
  - 124 injury crashes
  - Intersection with Broad Street has highest number of crashes
- Significant number of pedestrian generating facilities







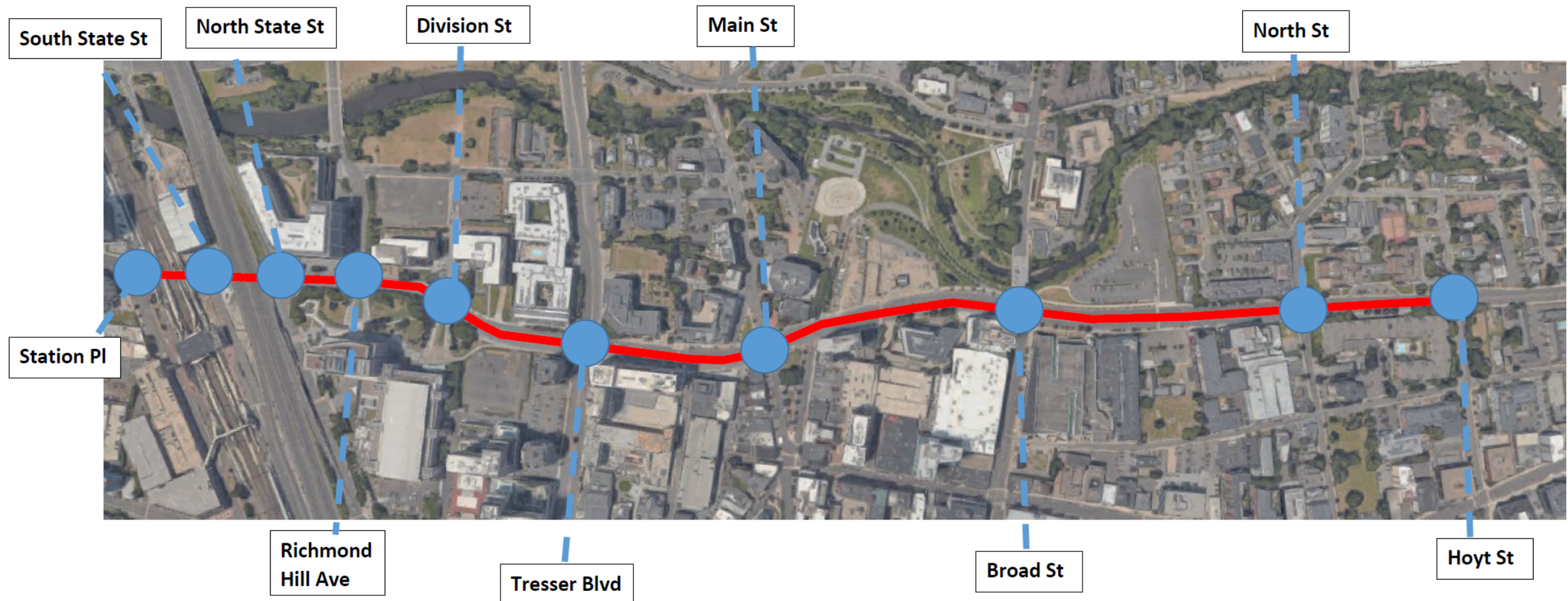
# Vision Zero

A commitment to eliminate traffic deaths

- One death is too many
- People make mistakes
- People are vulnerable
- Safety is proactive
- Reduce speeds



# Project Location





# Road Safety Audit

## Objectives of an RSA

- Assess safety of existing walking, bicycling, and vehicular routes
- Identify issues that may discourage / prevent walking and bicycling
- Consider community ideas to improve/address safety, speed management, sustainability, gateway treatments, etc.
- Identify next steps, feasibility of proposed improvements, and potential funding sources
- Improve transportation network for all users by making conditions safer and more comfortable for pedestrians and cyclists



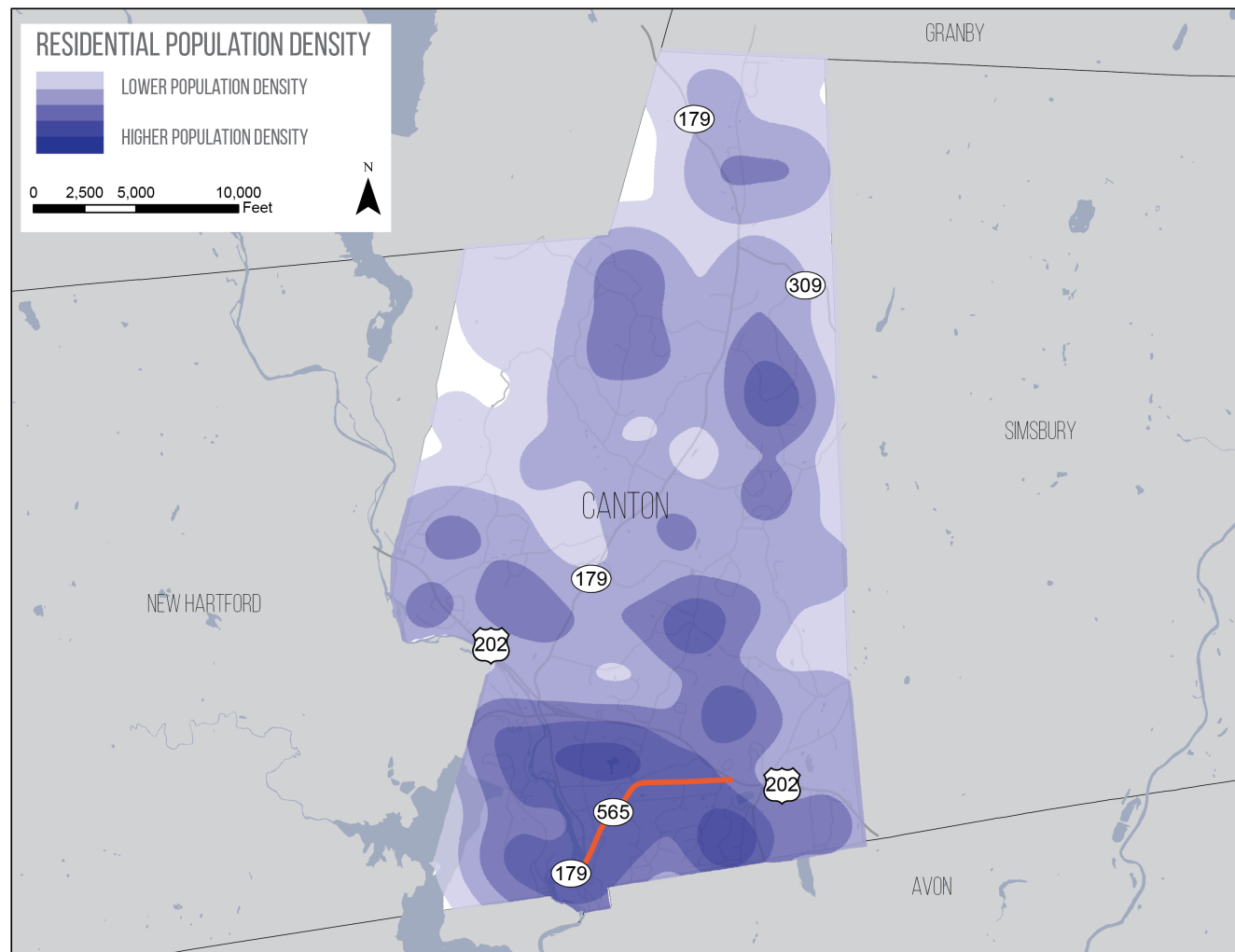


# RSA Deliverables

## What to expect

- Existing Conditions Data Collection Report
- Pre-Audit Meeting
- Walk / Field Audit
- Post Audit Meeting
- Road Safety Audit Recommendations Report





# Pre-Audit Meeting

Existing Conditions Example: Population Density

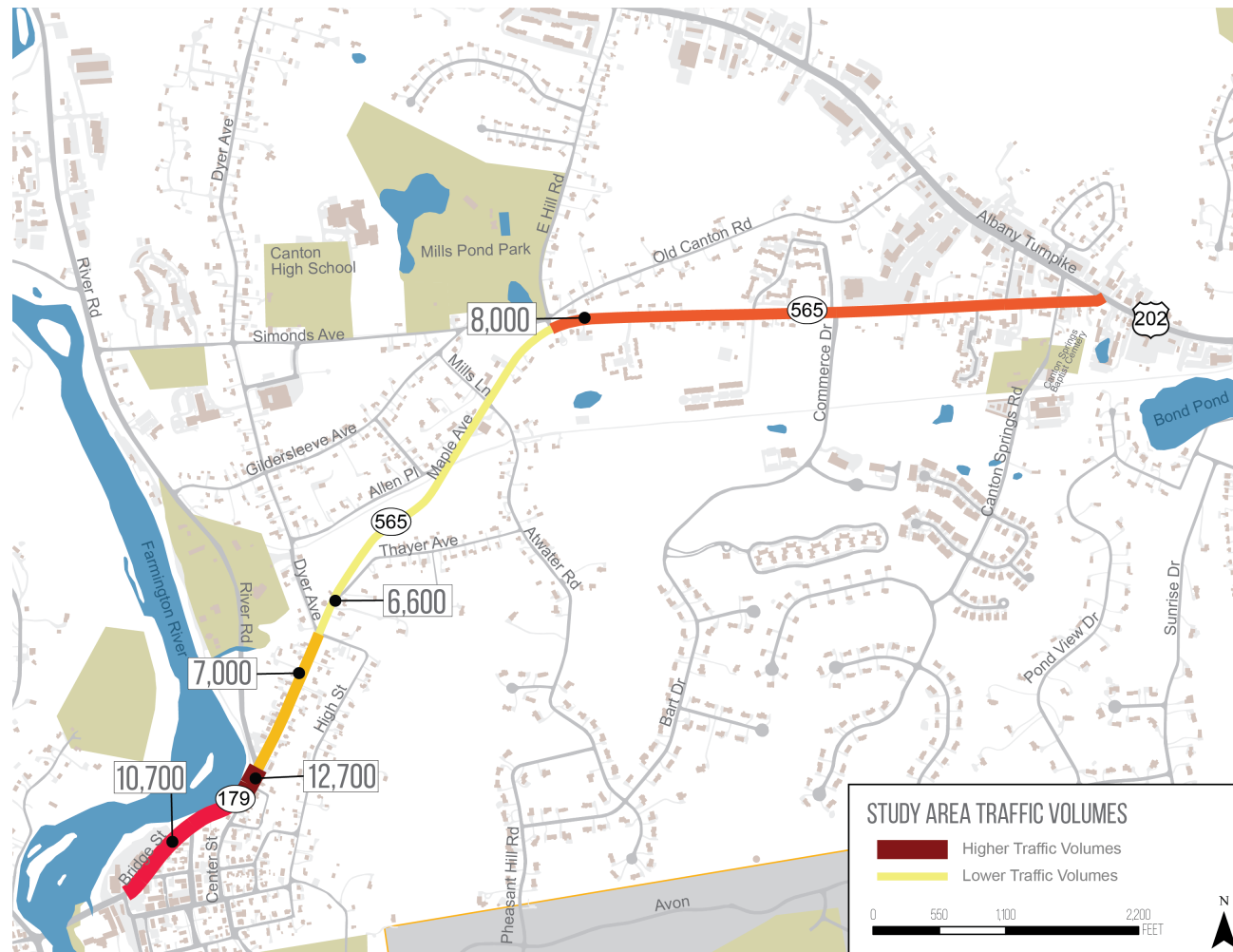
- Residential population density is highest in the vicinity of the Canton study area
- Population elsewhere is distributed evenly

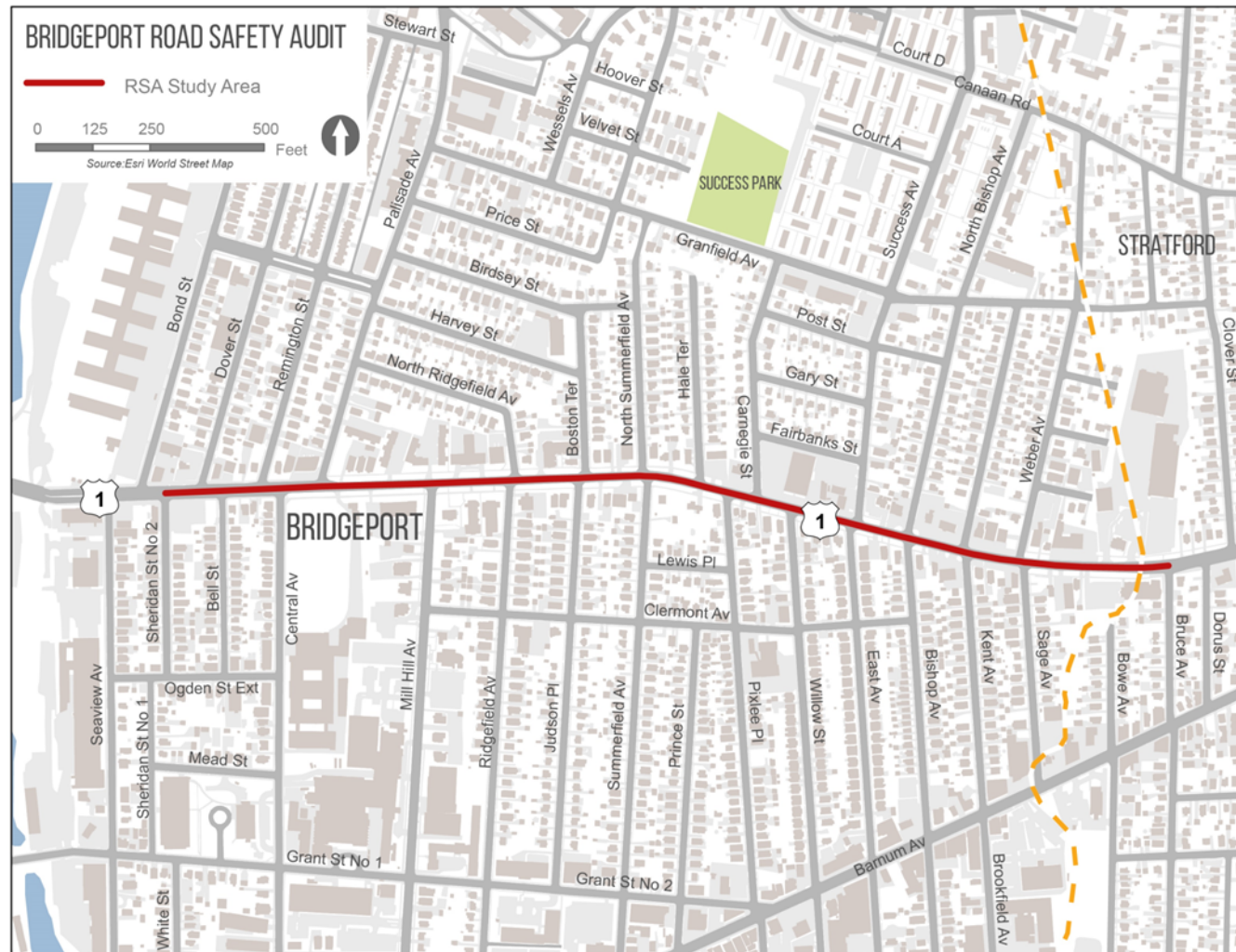


# Pre-Audit Meeting

Existing Conditions Example: Traffic Volumes

- Higher traffic volumes along Route 179 in Collinsville
- Highest volume is found at the intersection of Route 565 (Dowd/Maple Ave) and River Road
- Lowest volumes found on along Route 565 (Dowd/Maple Ave) between Mills Ln and Thayer Ave intersections
- High volumes on 565 approaching the Route 44 (Albany Turnpike) intersection





# Pre-Audit Meeting

Existing Conditions Example: Posted Speed Limits

- Speed limit in Study Area is between 25 MPH west of Ridgefield Avenue and 30 MPH east of Ridgefield Avenue

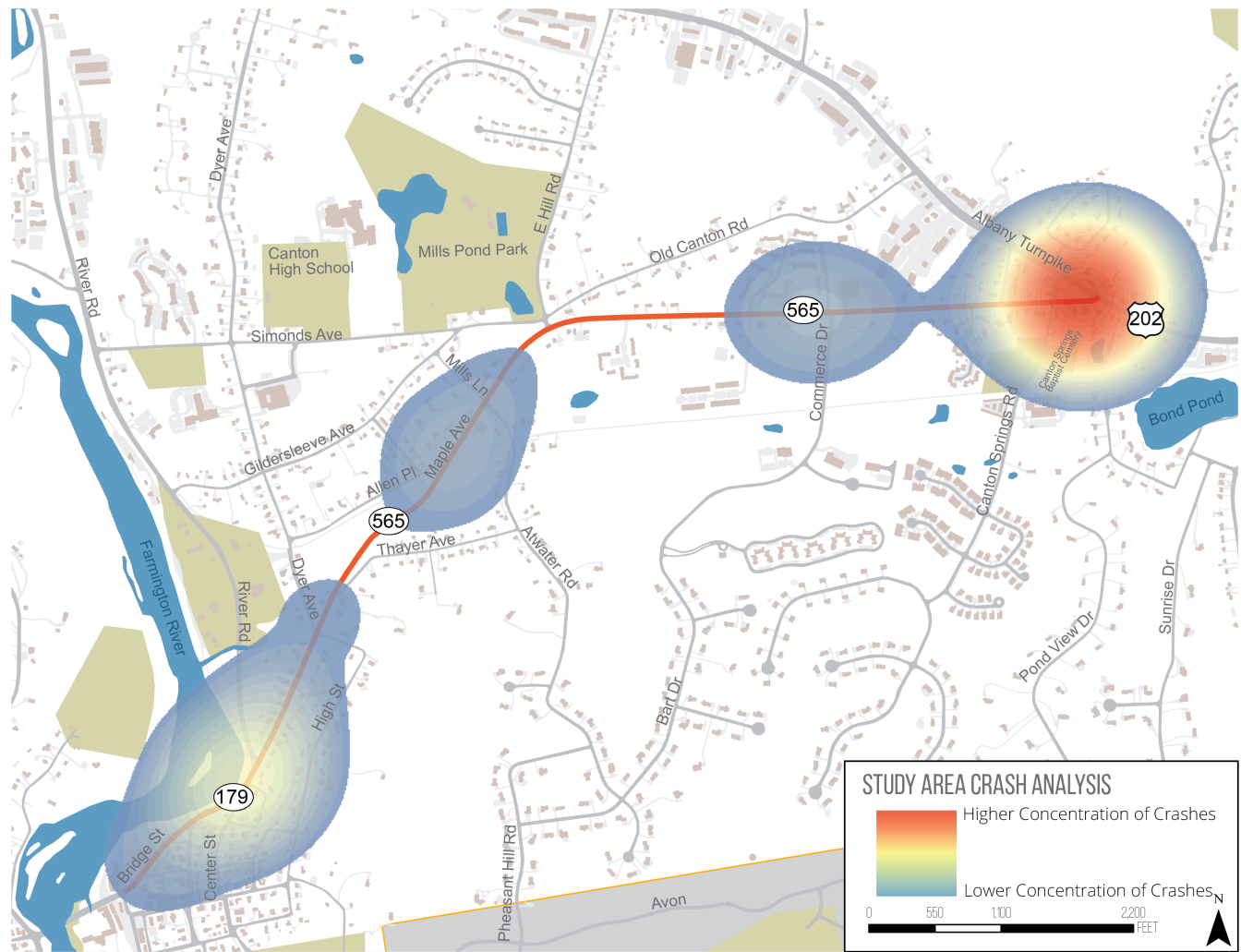




# Pre-Audit Meeting

Existing Conditions Example: Crashes

- There were 3 crashes involving bicyclists in the Study Area
- There were 16 crashes involving pedestrians in the Study Area
- 2 crashes resulted in fatality



# Pre-Audit Meeting

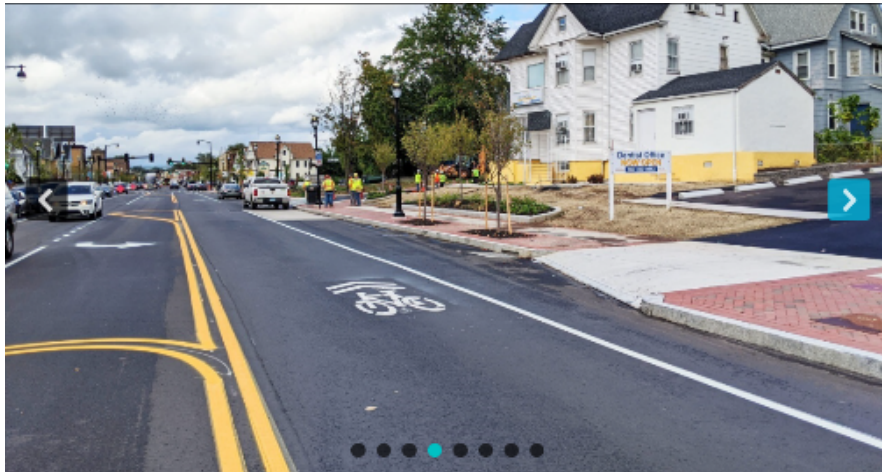
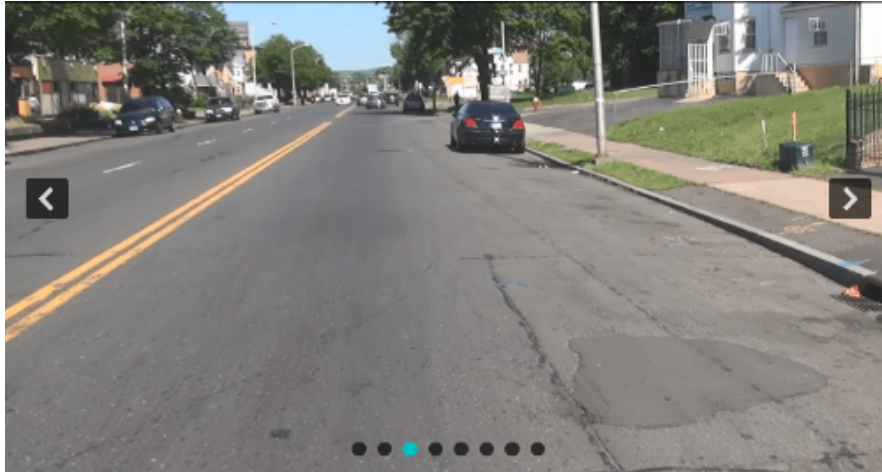
Existing Conditions: Crash Analysis - Involved Persons

Year	Fatality	Serious Injury	Minor Injury	Possible Injury	Property Damage Only	TOTAL
2017	2		5	8	48	63
2018		1	2	5	44	52
2019			4	2	33	39
2020			1	3	18	22
2021			1	3	26	30
TOTAL	2	1	13	21	169	206



# Recommendations

## Examples



## Streetscape Design

- Streetscape elements can communicate different priorities based on design:
- Curbing materials
- Landscaping
- Lighting
- Sidewalk / Buffer Materials
- Other amenities



## Bike Lanes

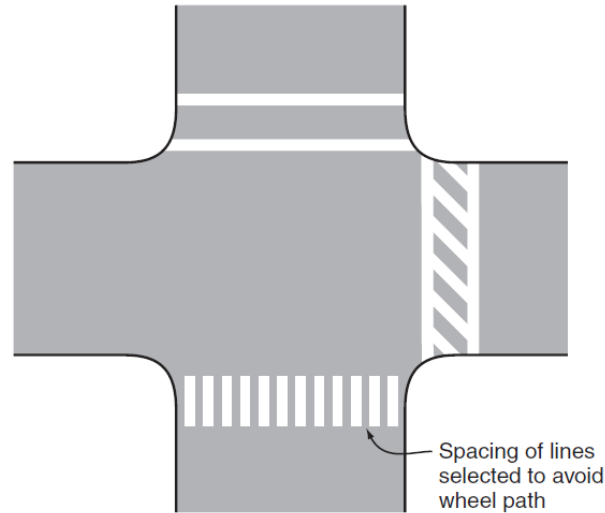
- Bike lanes and other bike facilities can provide comfortable bike travel in ROW
- A buffer can also be striped to reinforce separation from motorists

# Recommendations

## Examples



Figure 3B-19. Examples of Crosswalk Markings



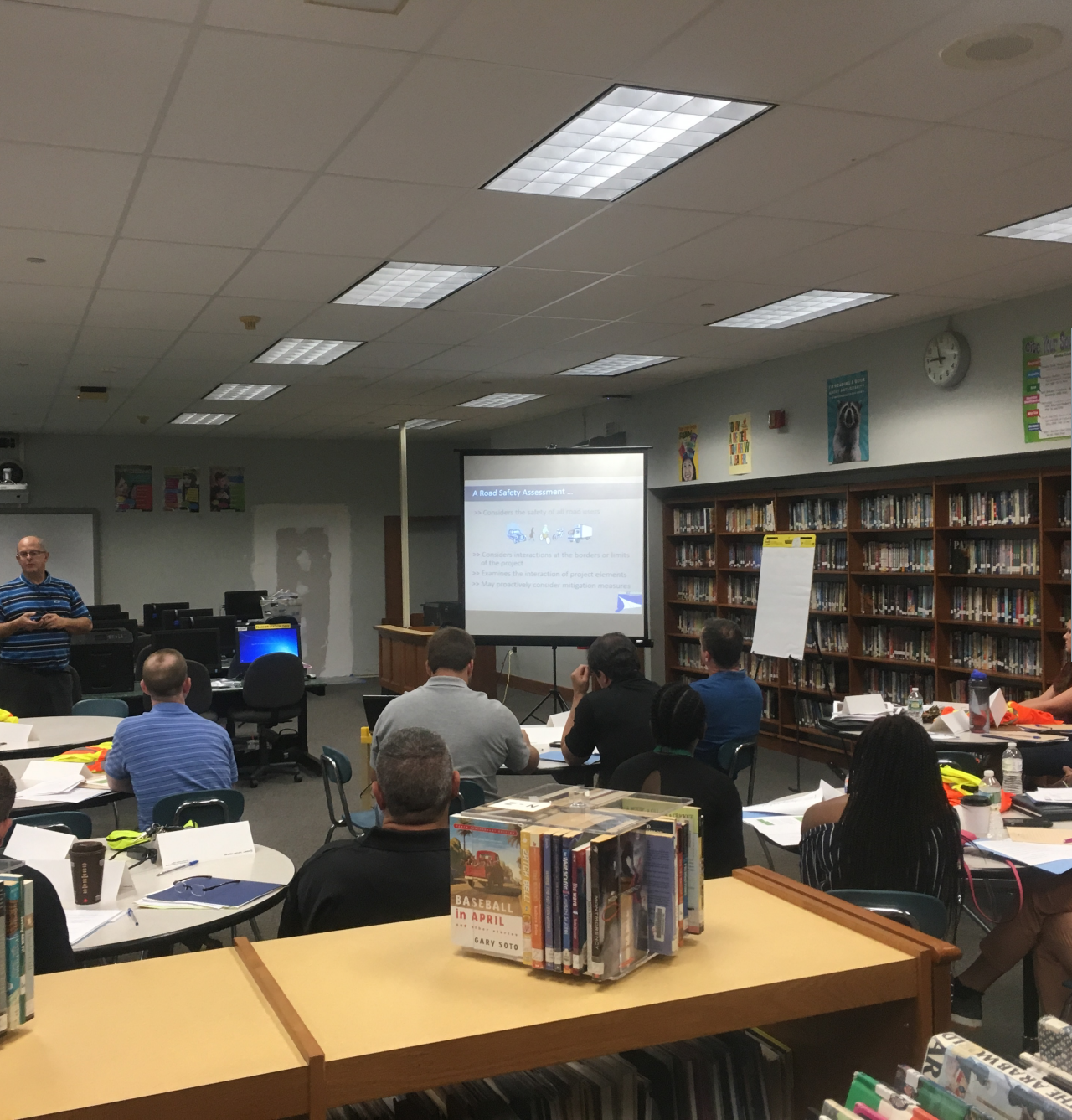
- On-Street Parking

- On-street parking can narrow roadway travel lanes by adding friction to traffic flow
- Parking can provide buffer for pedestrian zones

- Crosswalks

- Continental crosswalks provide the most visibility for standard crosswalks
- Can also consider textured, raised, and crosswalks with median refuge





# Recommendation Report

- Consider existing conditions, public feedback, and walk audit conversations and observations
- FHI to send to CTDOT within four weeks for review
- FHI to revise and send to Stamford in about eight weeks for comments and final sign off

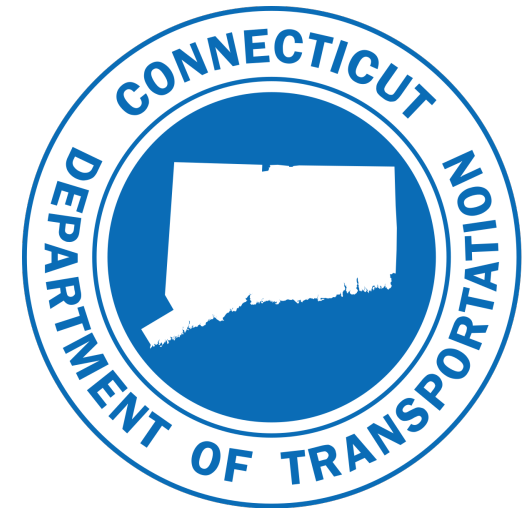
# Study Timeline





# Public Feedback





Thank You

