



TRAFFIC CALMING

ENGINEERING MEASURES

- Narrower traffic lanes.
- Speed bumps,
- Speed humps,
- Speed tables,
- Speed cushions,
- Chicanes,
- Raised pedestrian crossings and raised intersection,
- Curb extensions (also called bulb outs),
- Pedestrian refuges,
- Median diverters,
- Textured surfaces,
- Additional give way (yield) signs,
- Converting one-way streets into two-way streets,
- Chokers,
- Allowing parking on one or both sides of a street,
- Converting an intersection into a cul-de-sac or dead end,
- Boom barrier, restricting through traffic to authorized vehicles only,
- Closing of streets to create pedestrian zones,
- Reduced speed limits,
- Vehicle activated sign,
- Watchman, traffic calming system

For More Information:

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Introduction to Traffic Calming in Dover

Introduction

Traffic calming is the art of addressing the “too many cars, going too fast past my house”, concern increasingly brought forward by residents. This concern may be a result of many factors, including speeding and drivers looking for short cuts (normally off arterials onto neighborhood streets). Overall it is a result of two factors, safety and neighborhood quality of life.

At its core, traffic calming is the use of techniques intended to reduce the negative impacts of motor vehicles on neighborhoods by reducing vehicle speeds and by providing safe spaces for pedestrians and cyclists.

Integration

Most successful approaches to traffic calming integrate four areas:

- Engineering
- Enforcement

- Education

- Enhancement

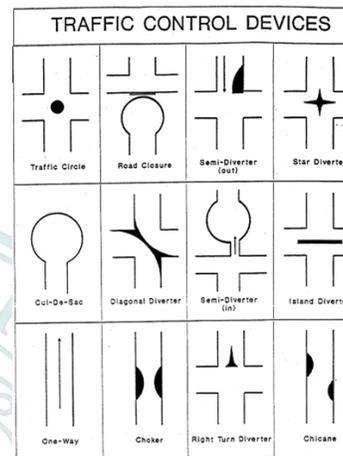
This integration brings together engineers, planners, police officers and the neighborhood.

The engineering component involves one of the engineering measures to the left.

The enforcement component is based upon policing the area and ticketing speeders.

The education component targets educating not the community, but the neighborhood, as research has shown many of the speed infractions come from neighborhood residents.

The enhancement element includes design and landscaping features that not only improve the aesthetics and livability of a neighborhood. These components also increase the effectiveness of many of the devices by creating visual breaks in the streetscape, reducing the ‘race way’ appearance of wide,



residential streets.

Finally, to ensure long term beneficial results, it is essential that the correct method/device is chosen and that many factors be reviewed in choosing the best device for a scenario.

Each traffic calming device has appropriate applications, addresses one or more of the objectives, and has disadvantages or negative impacts. It is important to understand that there is no “silver bullet” method, and that trial and error might be required when reviewing implementation of a traffic calming method.

GOALS FOR TRAFFIC CALMING

- Slow traffic
- Reduce cut-through traffic
- Increase safety for: Pedestrians/Bicycles/Vehicles
- Reduce traffic related noise
- Improve aesthetics