



CONNECTING VIBRANT COMMUNITIES

**PUBLIC MEETING # 1 – November 29, 2018**



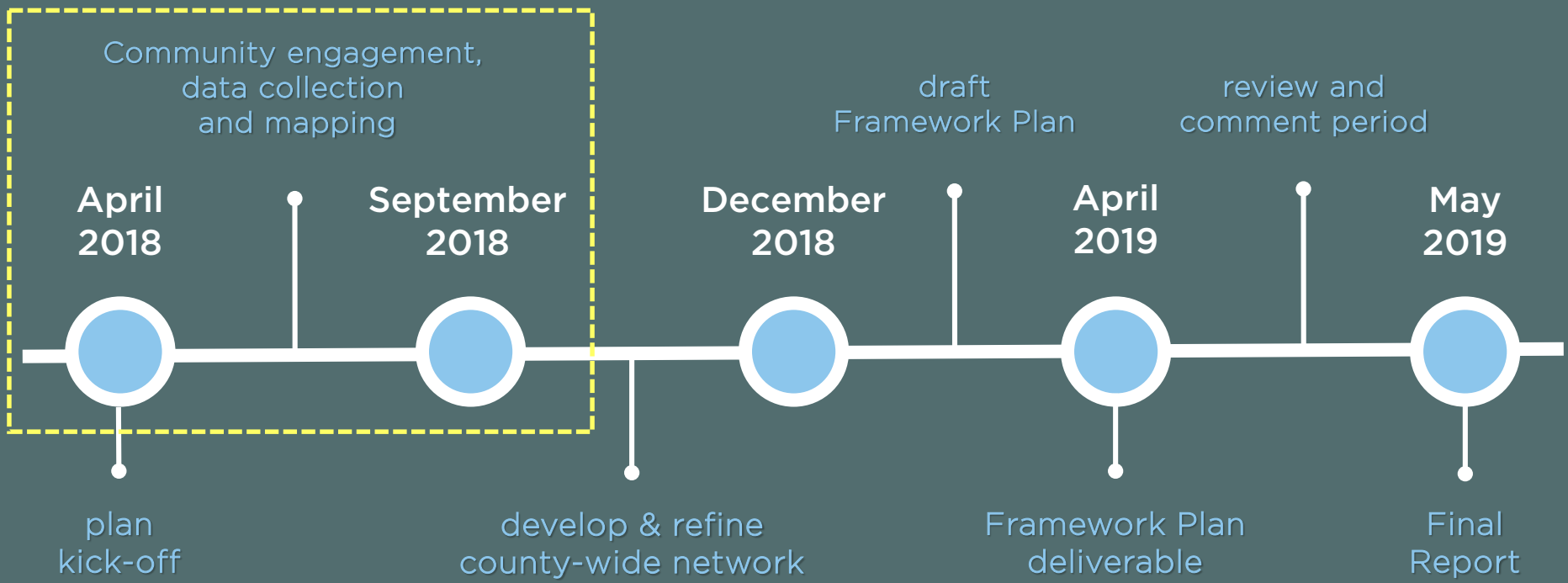
# Agenda

- Status Update
  - Community Engagement
  - Technical Assessment
  - Initial Findings & Assessment
- Next Steps & Milestones
- Questions
- Interactive Review of Work Products





# Combined Work Plan & Timeline



# Community Engagement Activities

- Group Discussions
  - Focus Groups – 3 meetings
  - Community “Pop-up” events – 10 events
  - ESL Class Group Discussions – 2 events
  - Senior Center Discussion Group – 2 events
  - Somerset Co. Youth Leadership – 1 event





# Crowdsourcing, Social Media, Etc.

- Online survey – close to 1,000 responses
- WikiMapping – more than 470 comments
- Project website – live since July  
<http://bit.ly/WalkBikeHikeSC>
- Press releases, E-mail blasts, Facebook ad
- More than 40 e-mail comments & suggestions

# Survey Overview

- Open early July through September 1<sup>st</sup>
- 958 responses
- 95% of respondents live in Somerset County
- 47% work in Somerset County
- 6% go to school in Somerset County
- Most respondents interested in dedicated facilities for walking and biking
- Traffic stress a common concern and deterrent



# Travel Mode & Barriers

- Health and recreation are the most common reasons for walking and bicycling
- The most common barriers to walking are distance to destination (61%), lack of sidewalks (53%), and fear of vehicle collision (25%)
- Among those who have school age children who do not walk or bike to school, distance is the biggest factor (59%), followed by lack of safe walking routes (44%) and safe bicycling routes (40%)
- The most common barriers to biking are lack of bike lanes (69%) and fear of collision with a vehicle (60%)



# Trail Use

- 76% of respondents have used public trails in Somerset County during the past year.
- 17% use Somerset County trails or paths more than once a week
- An additional 41% use trails/paths a few times per month
- The most popular trails are Duke Farms (62%), D&R Canal (57%), Duke Island Park (55%), Colonial Park (44%), Natirar Park (33%), and Sourland Mountain Preserve (33%)
- 59% of respondents use trails for walking and 22% use them for bicycling





# Desired Amenities & Improvements

## Improvements for Walking and Bicycling

- Sidewalks connecting to their destinations
- More bike lanes
- More off-road bike paths and trails
- Better connections between bike lanes/paths/trails
- Shorter intersection crossings distances and pedestrian refuges

## Improvements for Trails

- Better trail information and wayfinding
- More trails in general
- Improved connections between trails
- More vehicle parking at trailheads



# Interactive “WikiMapping” Tool

- Problem areas
  - Challenging and “stressful” intersections
  - Barriers, gaps, and missing links
  - Busy street crossings
- Comments and Suggestions
  - Desired routes and destinations
  - New trails or on-street facilities
  - Bicycle parking and amenities
  - Favorite trails and locations



# WikiMap: Problem Areas

- Problem Corridor - Bike
- Problem Corridor - Ped
- Problem Intersection or Crossing



# Sample “WikiMapping” Comments

“No Pedestrian Access to North Branch Park”



Recommended bicycle parking

“Narrow crossing of Route 22 with no shoulder/bike lane. Cyclists also have poor pavement and debris to contend with”

- High motor vehicle speeds
- High volumes of traffic
- Poor pavement conditions/debris
- Narrow roadway
- Motorists often unaware of bicyclists

“This road is not conducive to biking, though it is one of the only ways to get from Bound Brook to the Somerville area. There is no bike lane and much of the road has little shoulder. West of Thompson Ave the road is 4 lanes and it is a very nerve-wracking stretch to bike through.”

“Connect North Branch Station to Somerville via bike route to allow greater access to mass transit.”

- Difficult or stressful intersection crossing
- High volumes of traffic
- Long pedestrian crossing / wide roadway
- Motorists behavior / fail to stop for pedestrians
- Pedestrian signal time to short for seniors or those with disabilities

“A Bike trail by the riverside from Rt. 206 following the Dukes Parkway East to Main Street in Manville. It would be nice to ride from Town to Town along the river on a trail. Instead of on riding on congested road ways.”

# WikiMap: Desired Routes

— Desired Routes





# Technical Assessment

- Previous Studies and Recommendations
- Crash Data
- Cycling Level of Traffic Stress
- Island Effect



# Previous Studies & Recommendations

- Reviewed 65+ studies & plans
- More than 400 multimodal recommendations
  - Pedestrian improvements
  - Bicycle facilities & trails
  - Enhanced crosswalk treatments
  - Traffic calming
  - Bicycle racks
- These will be integrated into the draft network plan

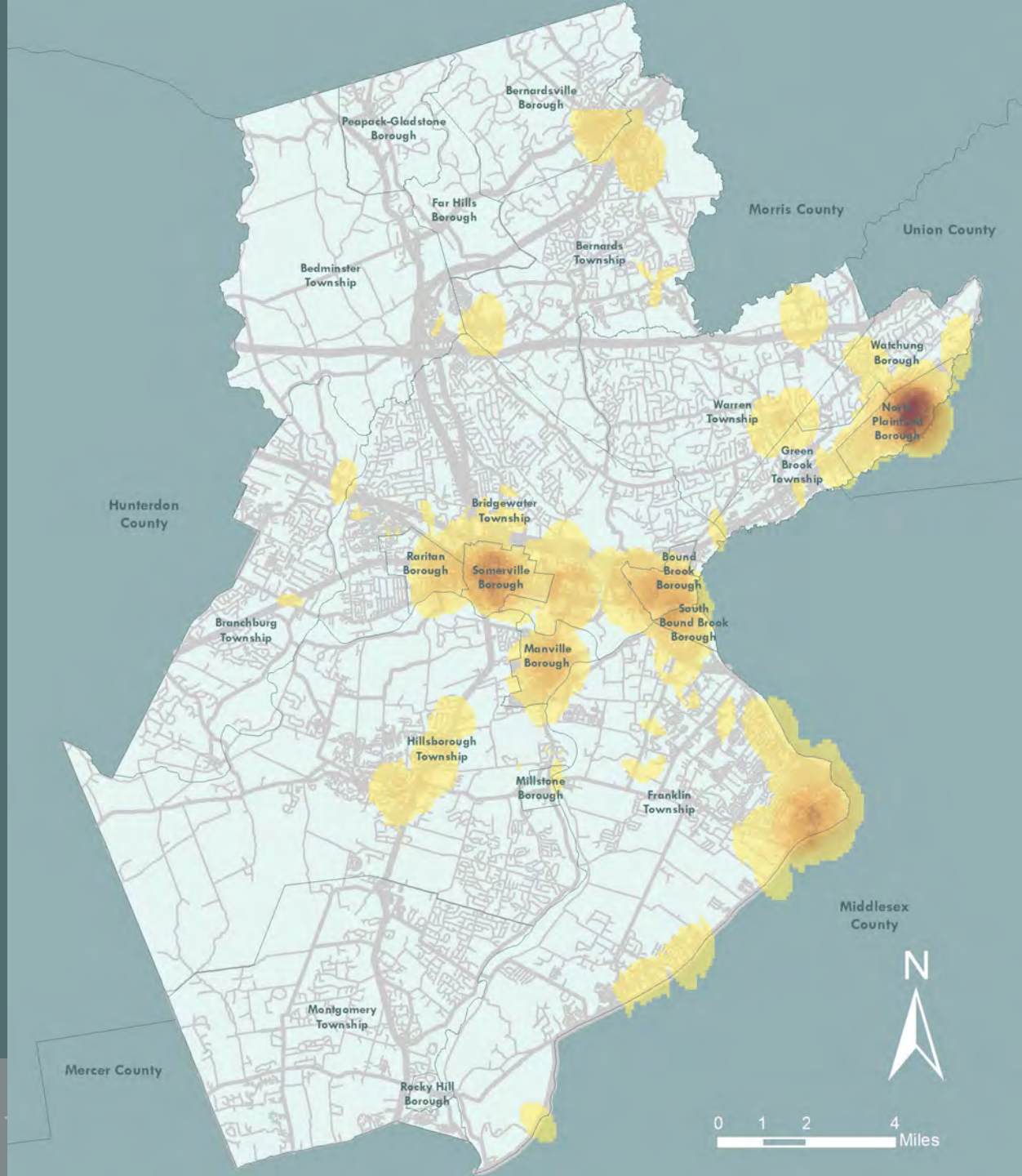


# Crash Data Assessment

- Total of 437 crashes in 3-yr period (2014-2016)
  - 275 pedestrian crashes
  - 164 bicycle crashes
  - Total increased each year
- Few deviations from statewide patterns
  - Ped crash rate per capita about ½ statewide avg.
  - More frequent on high speed/volume roads
  - Severity higher than statewide averages
- Most deviations related to suburban/rural nature of County, more activity on busy roads

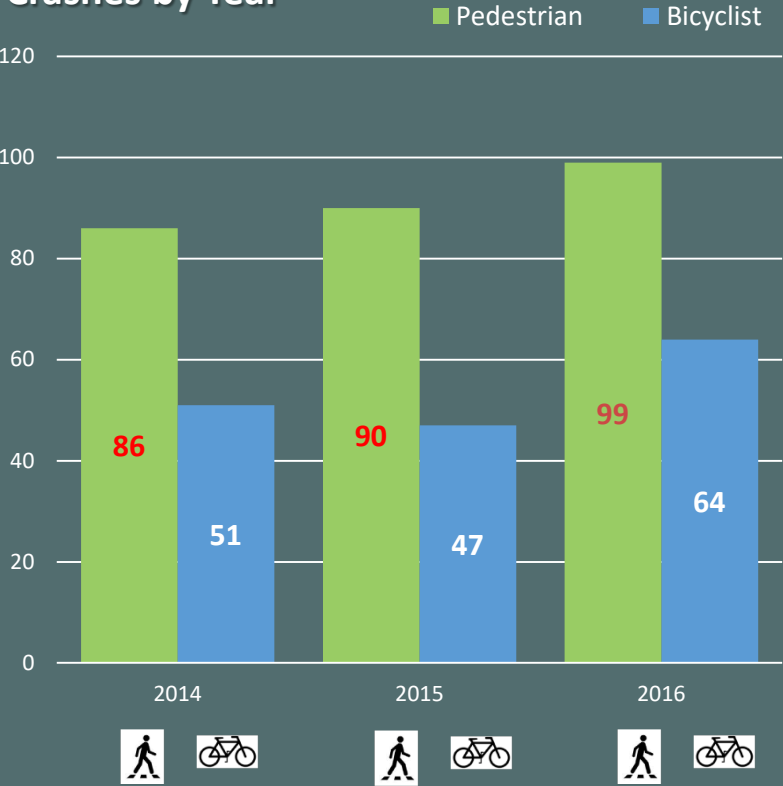


# Crash Hotspots

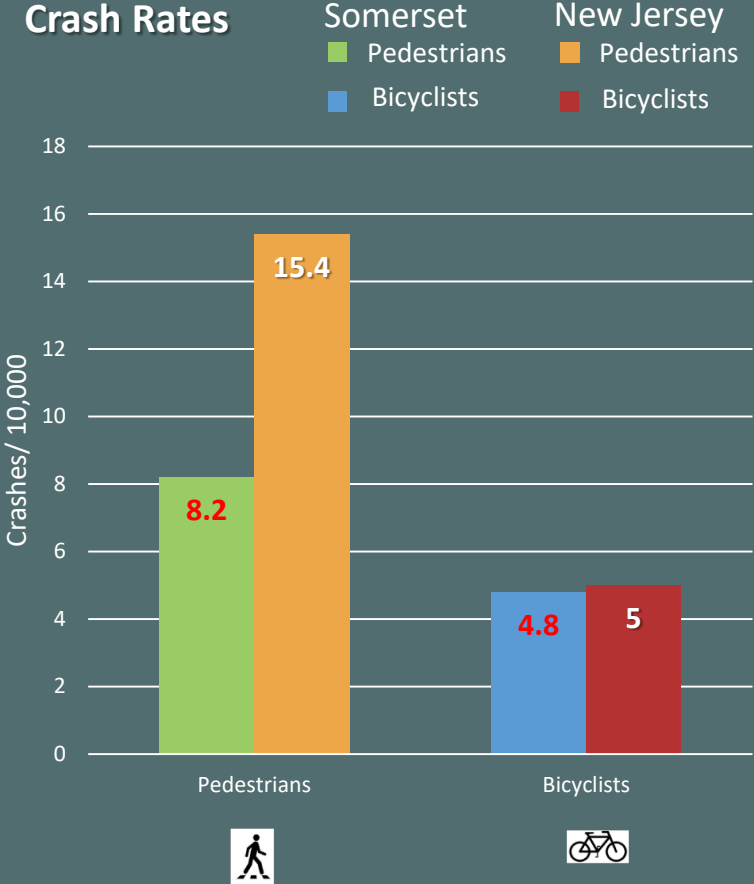


# Crash Data Summary

Crashes by Year



Crash Rates



# Cycling Level of Traffic Stress

- Evaluates comfort level of the cyclist
- Based on roadway conditions and context
- Identifies barriers to access and mobility
- Traffic Stress
  - Caused by proximity to traffic volumes, speed
  - Reduced by lower speeds & greater separation
- Goal is a “low stress – all ages” network



# Four Levels of Traffic Stress (LTS)



Low Stress

High Stress

LTS 1

LTS 2

LTS 3

LTS 4

All Ages  
8-80

Most  
Adults

Skilled

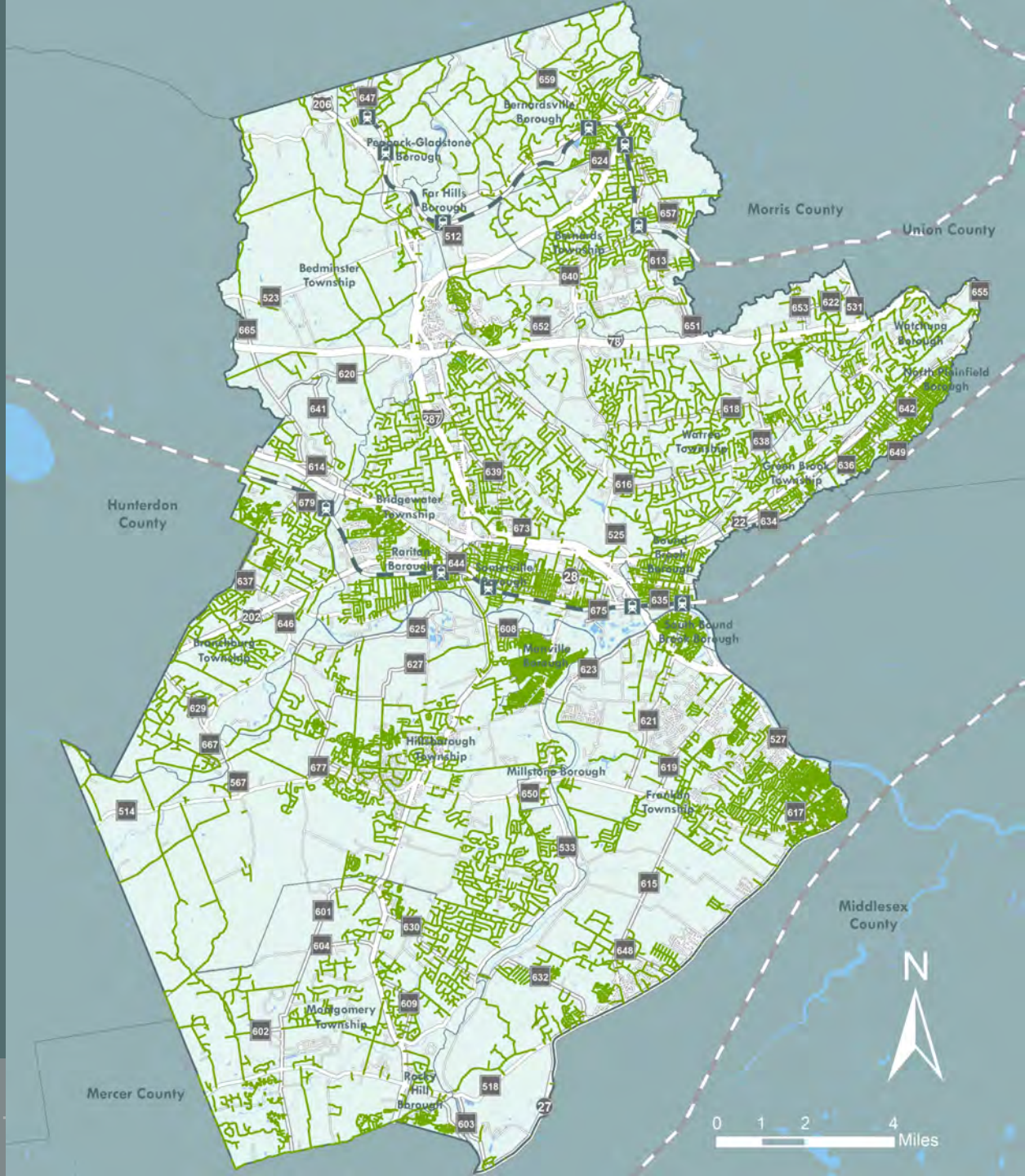
Most  
Experienced

# Level of Traffic Stress Analysis

## Level of Traffic Stress

1 74% of all Roadways

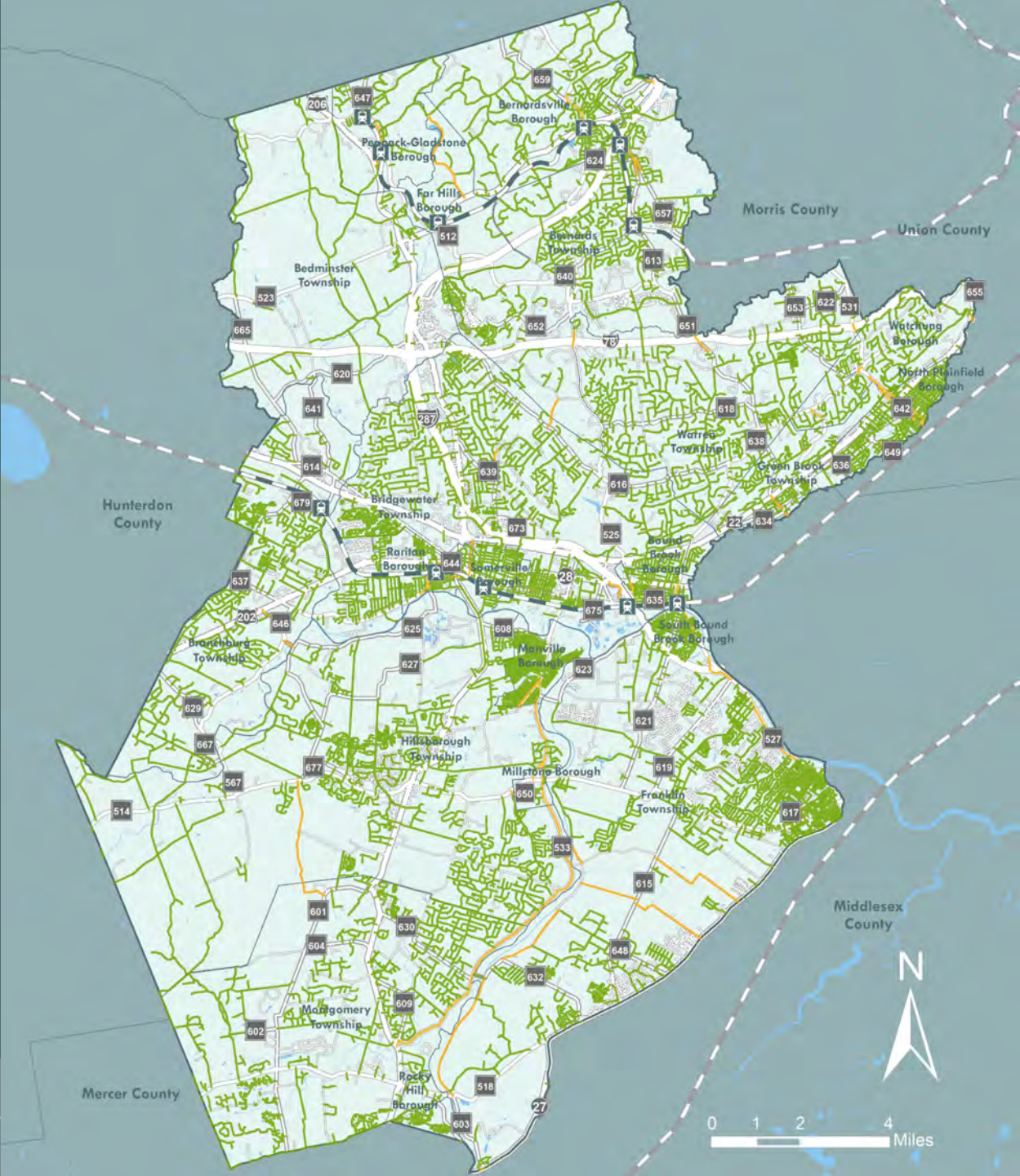
\*excluding Interstates and Ramps



# Level of Traffic Stress Analysis

## Level of Traffic Stress




- 1 74% of all Roadways
- 2 3%

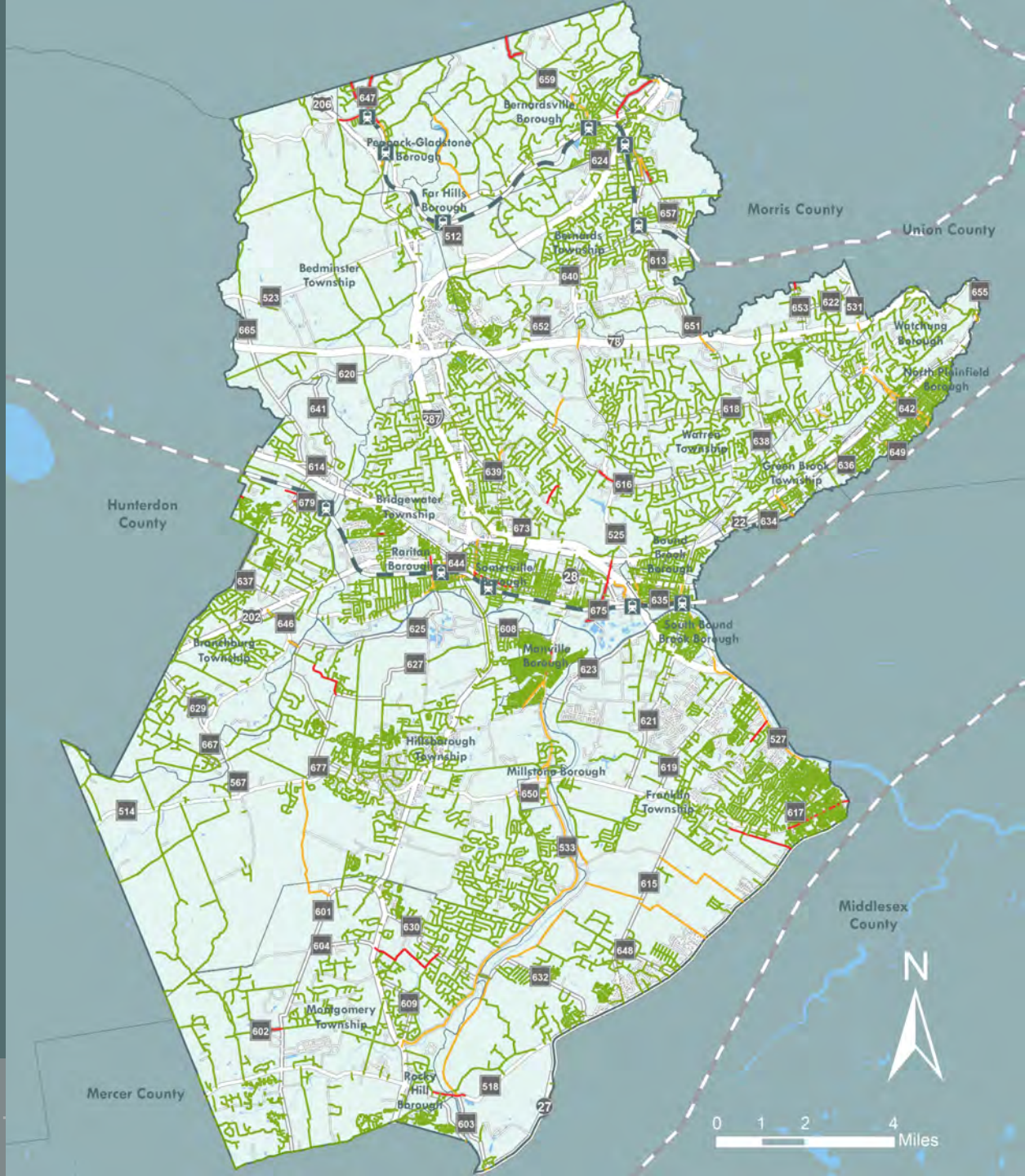


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# Level of Traffic Stress Analysis

## Level of Traffic Stress





- |  |   |     |                 |
|--|---|-----|-----------------|
|    | 1 | 74% |                 |
|  | 2 | 3%  | of all Roadways |
|  | 3 | 1%  |                 |



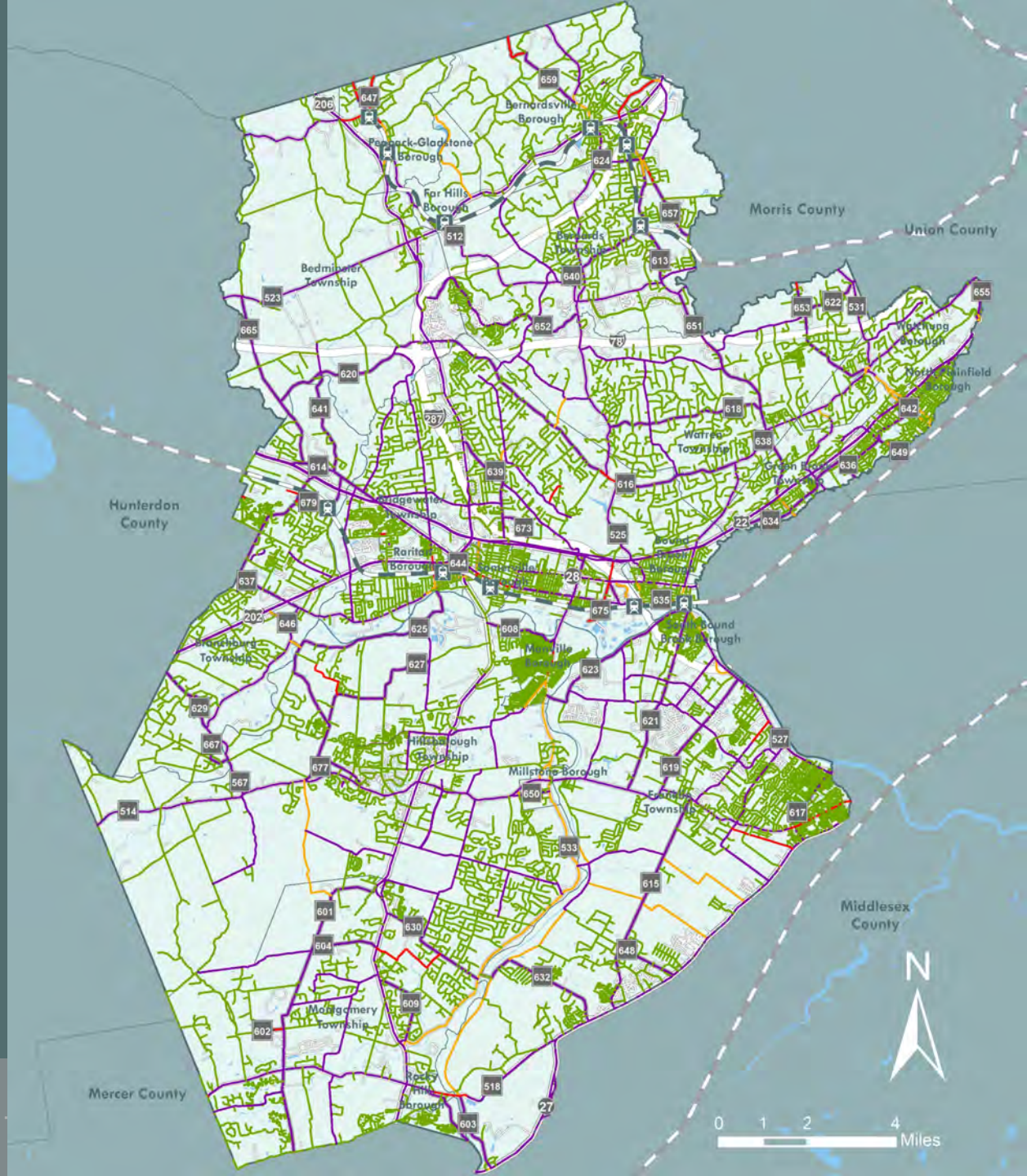
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# Level of Traffic Stress Analysis

## Level of Traffic Stress

	1	74%	
	2	3%	of all
	3	1%	Roadways
	4	23%	

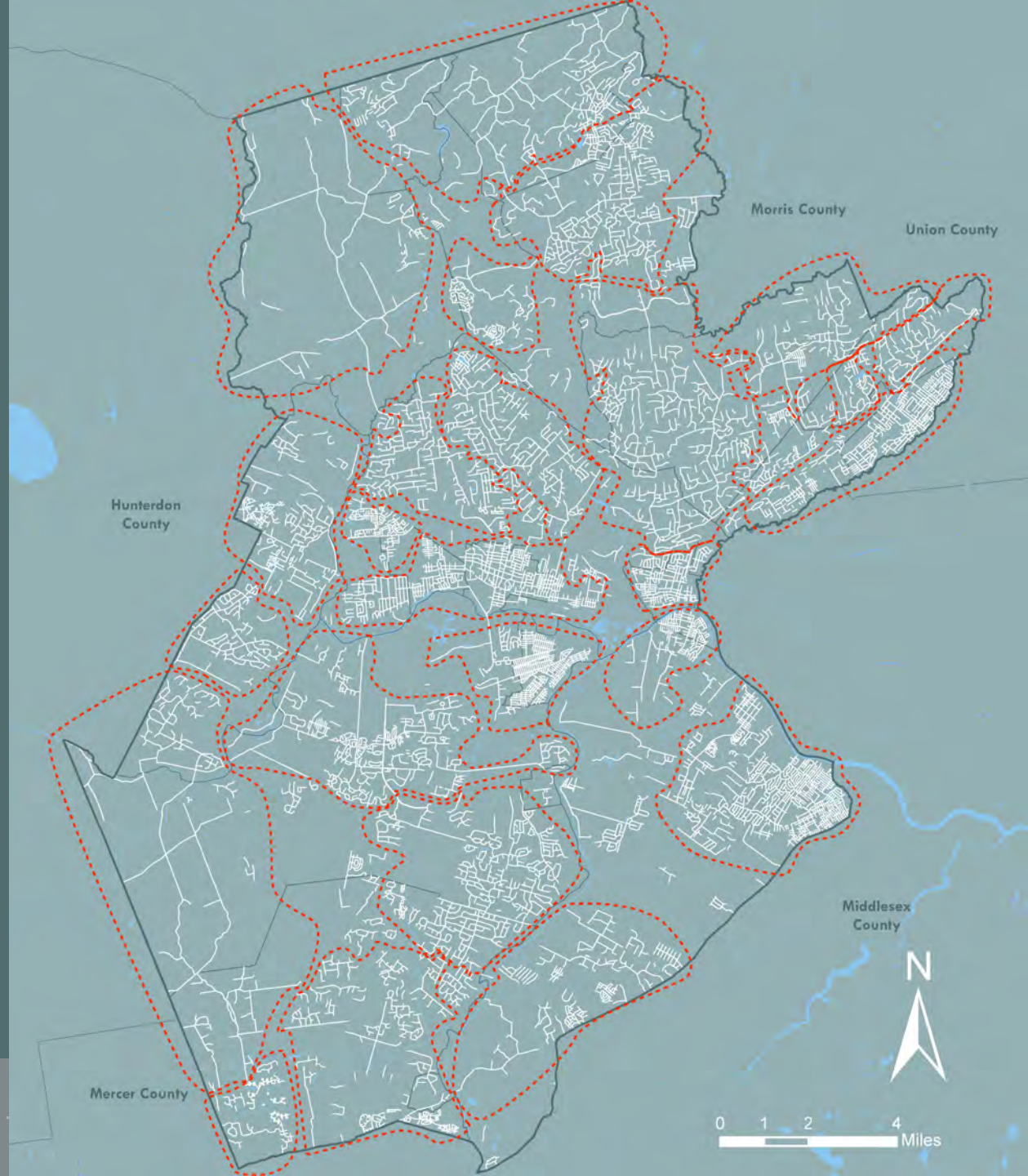
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# “Island Effect”

Composite  
Low-stress  
network  
(LTS =1)



# Initial Assessment – Engagement

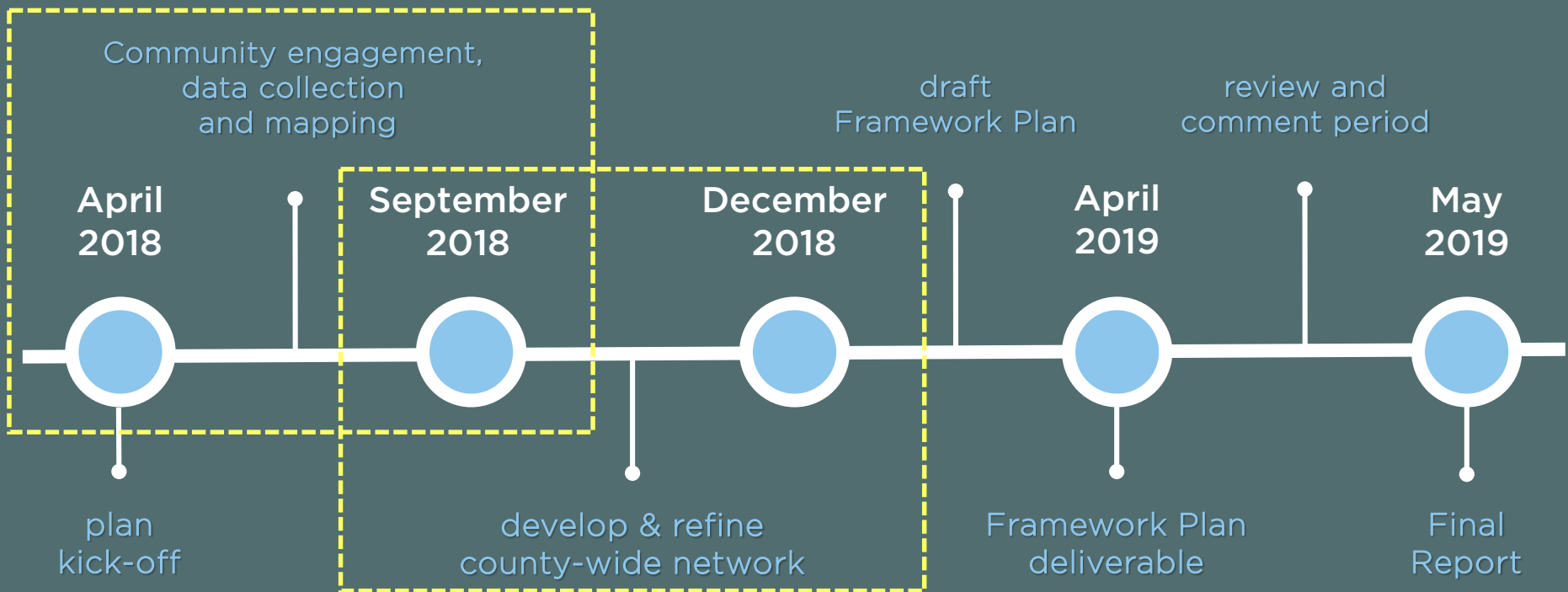
- Widespread support and interest
- Traffic stress a common concern and deterrent
- Many prefer dedicated facilities
- Leverage partnerships for implementation
- Integrate with county and municipal planning and engineering responsibilities
- Goal is a “low stress – all ages” network
- Emphasis on both mobility and destinations

# Initial Assessment – Technical Elements

- 400+ recommendations from previous studies
- Most crashes on state and county roadways
  - Speeds, volumes, lack of facilities limit viability
- Significant barriers exist in on-street network
  - Highways, arterials, natural barriers, and terrain severely constrain multimodal access and mobility
  - Limited on-street opportunities
- Off-street system essential to developing a viable low-stress network
- Reconnect Somerset County's many “islands”



# Work Plan & Timeline – Next Steps





# Next Up: Develop County-wide Network

- Walk-Bike-Hike “Low stress – all ages”
- Connect people with destinations
- Emphasis on both mobility and destinations
- Comprehensive, Interconnected Network
- Reconnect the “Islands”
- Includes on-street, trails, crossings, amenities



# Your Questions and Comments

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