

PROVEN SAFETY COUNTERMEASURES



Corridor Access Management



This intersection design restricts left-turn movements to improve safety.

Source: FHWA

SAFETY BENEFITS:

5-23%

Reduction in total crashes along 2-lane rural roads

25-31%

Reduction in injury and fatal crashes along urban/ suburban arterials

Access management refers to the design, application, and control of entry and exit points along a roadway. This includes intersections with other roads and driveways that serve adjacent properties. Thoughtful access management along a corridor can simultaneously enhance safety for all modes, facilitate walking and biking, and reduce trip delay and congestion.



A raised median reduces conflict points along this roadway.

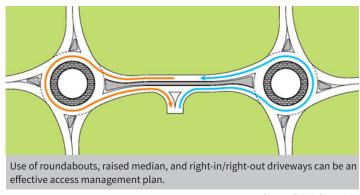
Source: Missouri DOT

Every intersection, from a signalized intersection to an unpaved driveway, has the potential for conflicts between vehicles, pedestrians, and bicycles. The number and types of conflict points—locations where the travel paths of two users intersect—influence the safety performance of the intersection or driveway.

The following access management strategies can be used individually or in combination with one another:

- Driveway closure, consolidation, or relocation.
- Limited-movement designs for driveways (such as right-in/right-out only).
- Raised medians that preclude across-roadway movements.
- Intersection designs such as roundabouts or those with reduced left-turnconflicts (such as J-turns, median U-turns, etc.).
- Turn lanes (i.e., left-only, right-only, or interior two-way left).
- Lower speed one-way or two-way off-arterial circulation roads.

Successful corridor access management involves balancing overall safety and corridor mobility for all users along with the access needs of adjacent land uses.



Sour:e: FHWA-SA-15-005

Source: Highway Safety Manual

→ For more information on this and other FHWA Proven Safety Countermeasures, please visit https://safety.fhwa.dot.gov/provencountermeasures.

