

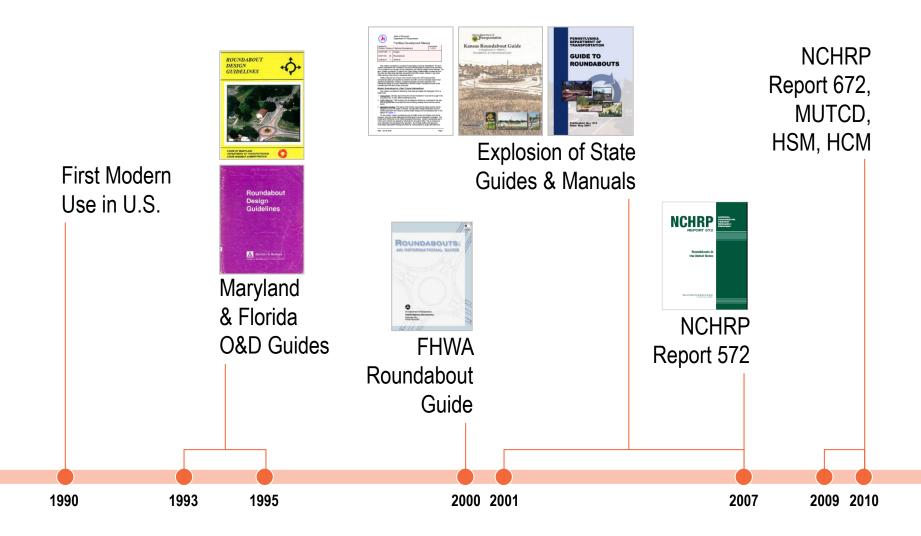


Roundabouts: An Intersection Alternative Overview

607397 - ROUTE 6 AT MAIN STREET IN WELLFLEET

RECENT U.S. HISTORY HAS BEEN ACTIVE...



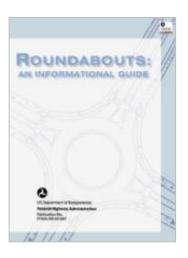


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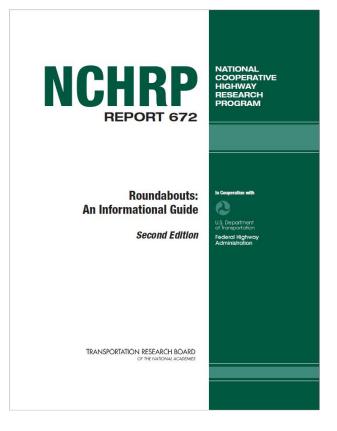
NCHRP REPORT 672: ROUNDABOUTS: AN INFORMATIONAL GUIDE, 2ND EDITION



- Current "Roundabout Guide"
- Work conducted under NCHRP Project 3-65A
- Co-branded by FHWA
- Adopted by FHWA as update to 2000 edition by memorandum dated January 20, 2011

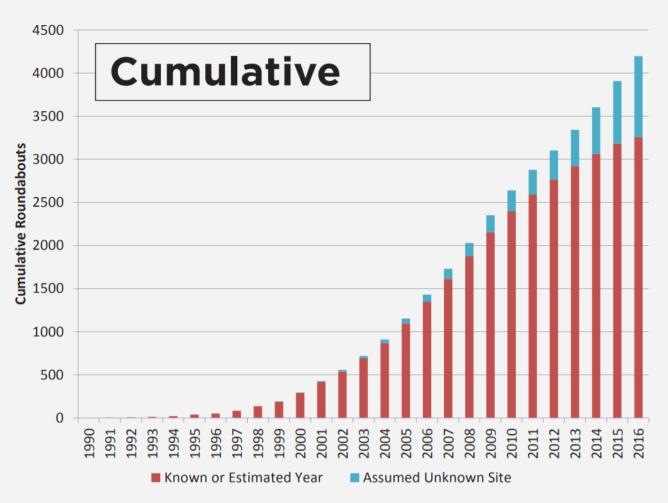












KEY ROUNDABOUT CHARACTERISTICS





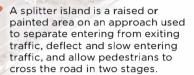
Sidewalks should connect to existing pedestrian facilities or planned networks.



Bicycle ramps should be compatible with the surrounding cycling system or future planned facilities.

An apron is the traversable portion of the central island adjacent to the circulatory roadway that may be needed to accommodate the wheel tracking of large vehicles.

An apron is sometimes provided on the outside of the circulatory roadway.



SPLITTER ISLAND

TRUCK APRON

YIELD SIGN AT ENTRIES



Entering traffic always yields to circulating traffic at roundabouts.

BIKE RAMP (OPTIONAL)

SIDEWALK (OPTIONAL)

CENTER ISLAND

The entrance line marks the point of entry into the circulatory roadway. This line is physically an extension of the circulatory roadway edge line but functions as a yield line in the absence of a separate yield line. Entering vehicles must yield to any circulating traffic coming from the left before crossing this line into the circulatory roadway.



The central island is the raised area in the center of a roundabout around which traffic circulates.

The central island does not necessarily need to be circular in shape. In the case of mini roundabouts, the central island is traversable.

The circulatory roadway is the curved path used by vehicles to travel in a counterclockwise fashion around the central island.

CIRCULATORY ROADWAY

ACCESSIBLE PEDESTRIAN CROSSINGS

ENTRANCE LINE

WAYFINDING BUFFER



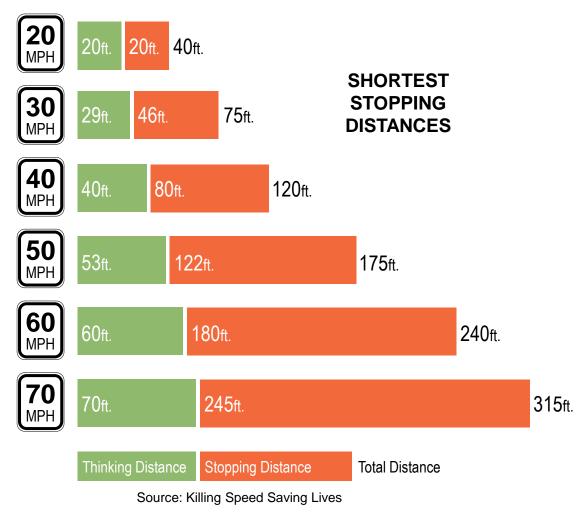
Landscape strips separate vehicular and pedestrian traffic and assist with guiding pedestrians to the designated crossing locations. This feature is particularly important as a wayfinding cue for individuals who are visually impaired. Landscape strips can also improve the aesthetics of the intersection.

For roundabouts designed with pedestrian pathways, the crossing location is typically set back from the entrance line, and the splitter island is typically cut to allow pedestrians, wheelchairs, strollers, and others to pass through. The pedestrian crossings must be accessible with detectable warnings and appropriate slopes in accordance with ADA requirements.

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BENEFITS OF A ROUNDABOUT





Slower Vehicle Speeds (under 25 mph)

- Drivers have more time to judge and react to other cars or pedestrians
- Advantageous to older and novice drivers
- Reduces the severity of crashes
- Keeps pedestrians safer

INSURANCE INSTITUTE FOR HIGHWAY SAFETY



Roundabouts are a safer alternative to traffic signals and stop signs. The tight circle of a roundabout forces drivers to slow down, and the most severe types of intersection crashes — right-angle, left-turn and head-on collisions — are unlikely.



BICYCLISTS AND PEDESTRIANS

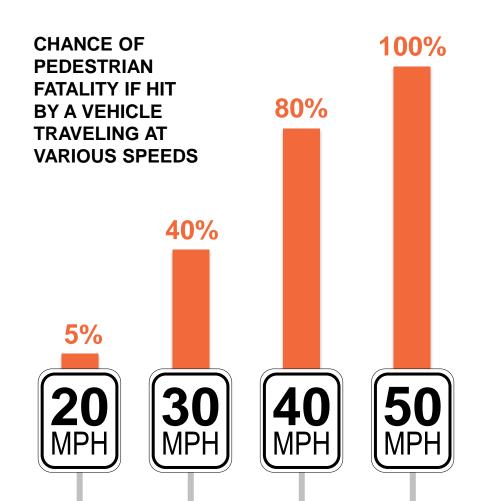


FEATURES FOR ALL USERS

 Adding certain treatments at roundabouts can enhance the experience for both pedestrians and bicycles.

LESS CONFLICT

 Roundabouts have fewer conflict points. A single lane roundabout has 50% fewer pedestrian-vehicle conflict points than a comparable stop or signal controlled intersection. Conflicts between bicycles and vehicles are reduced as well.



Source: Leaf, W. A. and D. F. Preusser. Literature Review on Vehicle Travel Speeds and Pedestrian Injuries. Final Report DOT HS 809 021. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, Washington, D.C., October 1999

BENEFITS OF A ROUNDABOUT



FEWER CONFLICT POINTS THAN SIGNALIZED INTERSECTIONS

75% fewer vehicle-to-vehicle conflict points

fewer vehicle-to-pedestrian conflict points

LIVES SAVED

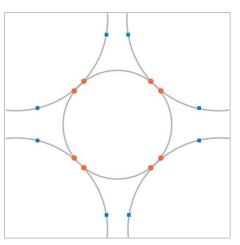
reduction in fatalities

76% reduction in injury crashes

30-40% reduction in pedestrian crashes

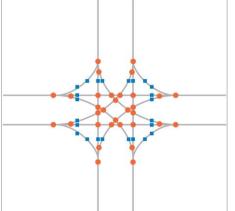
reduction in bicycle crashes

POSSIBLE CONFLICTS POINTS: ROUNDABOUT VS. 4-WAY INTERSECTION



Vehicle to Vehicle Conflicts

Vehicle to Pedestrian Conflicts



32

Vehicle to Vehicle Conflicts

24

Vehicle to Pedestrian Conflicts

This comparison assumes both intersections have single through lanes crossing the intersection.

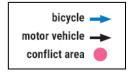
BICYCLES AT ROUNDABOUTS



MASSDOT SEPARATED BIKE LANE GUIDE



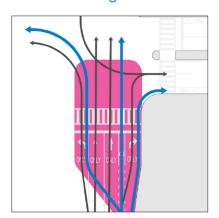
CHAPTER 4: INTERSECTIONS, EXHIBIT 4A



COMPARISION OF BICYCLIST EXPOSURE AT INTERSECTIONS

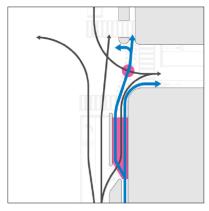
The diagrams on this page provide a comparison of the levels of exposure associated with various types of intersection designs.

Exposure Level: High



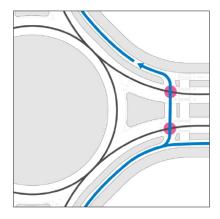
CONVENTIONAL BIKE LANES AND SHARED LANES

Exposure Level: High to Medium



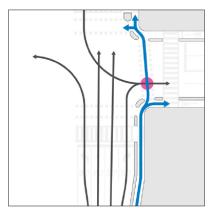
SEPARATED BIKE LANES WITH MIXING ZONES

Exposure Level: Medium to Low



SEPARATED BIKE LANES THROUGH ROUNDABOUTS

Exposure Level:



PROTECTED INTERSECTIONS

BICYCLES AT ROUNDABOUTS



Slower vehicle operating speeds make roundabouts safer and more comfortable for bicyclists

Bicyclists can either use the roundabout as a vehicle or use dedicated ramps to access the crosswalks



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BICYCLISTS AND PEDESTRIANS



LOWER SPEED

Lower speed is associated with better yielding rates, reduced vehicle stopping distance, and lower risk of collision injury or fatality. Also, the speed of traffic through a roundabout is more consistent with comfortable bicycle riding speed.



SHORTER, SETBACK CROSSINGS

Pedestrians cross a shorter distance of only one direction of traffic at a time since the entering and exiting flows are separated. Drivers focus on pedestrians apart from entering, circulating and exiting maneuvers.

OLDER DRIVERS AT ROUNDABOUTS



AARP fact sheet supports roundabouts as safer for older drivers

- Require slower vehicle speeds
- Reduce collision severity
- Eliminate the need to make left turns in front of oncoming traffic

Modern Roundabouts | A LIVABILITY FACT SHEET

Every day in the U.S. more than 20 people are killed at traffic intersections, and many more are seriously injured.1

Roundabouts - circular intersections that move traffic counterclockwise around a central island - can help reduce these deaths and injuries. Modern roundabouts are calmer and safer than conventional intersections and have been deemed a "proven safety counter-measure" by the U.S. Department of Transportation.2

Roughly the size of a baseball field, modern roundabouts differ from rotaries or traffic circles, which can be as big as the stadium itself. Roundabouts feature lower, safer vehicle speeds. They can be 80 feet across with single lanes carrying 25,000 vehicles a day or larger at 200 feet. with double lanes and 45,000 vehicles a day.3

Personal injuries and fatalities plummet as much as 90 percent in modern roundabouts when compared to conventional intersections.4 Roundabouts cause drivers to slow down, ideally to less than 20 mph, which reduces the risks to both pedestrians and drivers.

Because roundabouts can handle 30 to 50 percent more traffic than conventional intersections, they reduce travel delays,5 Since roundabouts can be designed to be aesthetically pleasing, they help create a sense of place.

By January 2014, roundabouts graced more than 2,000 intersections in the U.S., with more planned.6 Given their safety and placemaking benefits, roundabouts should be considered for many more of the three million intersections in the U.S.

Modern roundabouts are calmer and safer than conventional intersections and have been deemed a "proven safety counter-measure" by the U.S. Department of Transportation.



Walkable and Livable

EMERGENCY VEHICLES IN ROUNDABOUTS



Benefit of lower vehicle speeds and never having to run through a red traffic signal

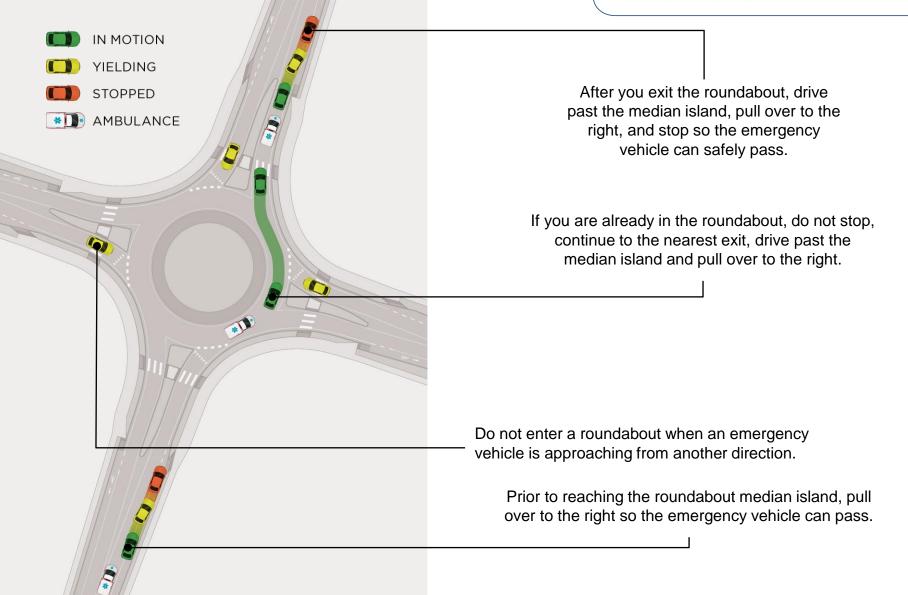
Truck apron can be used by larger vehicles or to bypass a disabled vehicle





EMERGENCY VEHICLES





EMERGENCY RESPONSE



FHWA Roundabout Video (8 min)
http://safety.fhwa.dot.gov/intersection/roundabouts/

Fire trucks using roundabouts (21 sec) https://youtu.be/e-XBEaV6CSw

FIRST RESPONDERS





EMERGENCY RESPONSE TIMES

At any intersection, traffic conditions vary throughout the day. Roundabouts can improve travel times by eliminating unnecessary stops and delays during the course of a day.

ROUNDABOUTS IN MASSACHUSETTS



147 CIRCULAR INTERSECTIONS

113
Rotaries

34
Roundabouts

ROUNDABOUTS LOCATED IN MANY DIFFERENT CONTEXTS



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ROUNDABOUTS IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO A FIRE STATION



Nantucket



ROUNDABOUTS IN TOURIST / SEASONAL DESTINATIONS



Oak Bluffs



CONVERTING TRAFFIC SIGNALS TO ROUNDABOUTS

Massachusetts Department of Transportation Highway Division

Amherst, MA - 2011





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CONVERTING TRAFFIC SIGNALS TO ROUNDABOUTS

Massachusetts Department of Transportation
Highway Division

Hudson, MA - 2013





ROUNDABOUTS VS. ROTARIES

ROTARY

ROUNDABOUT



No lane changes are needed within the roundabout

Maximum speed

25 MPH

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ROTARY TO ROUNDABOUT CONVERSION



