

Roundabout Challenges: From Concept to Construction



TexITE Summer Meeting 2010

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Outline

- Roundabout Development
- Concept Challenges
- Design Challenges
- Construction Challenges

Roundabout Development

- Roundabout Consideration
- Traffic Analysis
- Education
- Concept Design / Feasibility
- Detailed Schematic
- PS&E Development
- Construction

Roundabout Development

- Roundabout Consideration
 - Traffic Analysis
 - Education
 - Concept Design / Feasibility
- Concept Stage**
- Detailed Schematic
 - PS&E Development
- Design Stage**
 - Construction


Construction Stage

Concept Challenge

- Is roundabout even an option?
- Often not part of “toolkit”
- Rdbt vs TWSC, AWSC, or Signal
- Introduce early in planning stages
 - TIA / Thoroughfare planning
- New vs Retrofit

FHWA Field Memo – July 10, 2008

Consideration and Implementation of Proven Safety Countermeasures



Memorandum

Subject: ACTION: Consideration and Implementation of Proven Safety Countermeasures Date: July 10, 2008

From: Jeffrey A. Lindley, Associate Administrator for Safety In Reply Refer To: HSSI

To: Division Administrators
Federal Lands Highway Division Engineers

Improving safety is a top priority of the US Department of Transportation, and FHWA remains strongly committed to reducing highway fatalities and serious injuries on our Nation's highways. We know that a comprehensive mix of strategies is required—including stronger policies to support system-wide and sustainable improvements. We believe our area of greatest potential influence is how Federal funds are used and targeted to implement improvements that will have a positive impact on safety.

In our stewardship and oversight role for federally funded highway programs, we have the opportunity to strongly encourage Federal, State, local agencies, and tribal governments to include safety in their investment decision-making process. While there is still much work to do on determining the precise effectiveness of some safety countermeasures, we are highly confident that certain processes, infrastructure design techniques, and highway features are effective and should be encouraged whenever Federal funds are used. Safety should be considered at every stage of the project development process. Every investment decision should consider the impact on safety and every federally funded project should include appropriate safety enhancement features.

This guidance memorandum highlights when and where we believe certain processes, design techniques, or safety countermeasures should be used. This document also includes countermeasure descriptions and background on the proven effectiveness and benefits; a statement on when the countermeasure or process should be applied; links to reference documents; and current FHWA technical contacts for each topic. This guidance was developed based on effectiveness data for various crash types compiled from a variety of sources. It reflects the types of circumstances and situations that we are confident will yield high pay-offs and be cost beneficial for all projects.

MOVING THE
AMERICAN
ECONOMY

GUIDANCE STATEMENT:

- “Roundabouts are the preferred safety alternative for a wide range of intersections. Although they may not be appropriate in all circumstances, they should be considered as an alternative for all proposed new intersections on Federally-funded highway projects...”

Traffic Analysis

■ Which Software?

- RODEL
- SIDRA
- VISSIM
- ~~Synchro~~

16:6:10				SCHEME NAME				0			
AUE DELAY		0.20	0.20	0.20				TIME PERIOD	min	90	
U	<m>	3.00	3.00	3.00				TIME SLICE	min	15	
RAD	<m>	20.00	20.00	20.00				RESULTS PERIOD	min	15 75	
PHI	<d>	30.00	30.00	30.00				TIME COST	\$/hr	15.00	
DIA	<m>	50.00	50.00	50.00				FLOW PERIOD	min	15 75	
GRAD SEP	0	0	0	0				FLOW TYPE	pcu/veh	VEH	
								FLOW PEAK	am/op/pm	OP	
LEG NAME		PCU	TURNS <1st exit, 2nd..U>		FLOF	CL	DIRECT		FLOWS		
LEG1	1.10	200	200	0	1.00	50	Press F7 to		edit		
LEG2	1.10	200	200	0	1.00	50	the direct		flow		
LEG3	1.10	200	200	0	1.00	50	Direct flows		/ leg		
							must = FLOWS		/ leg		
MODE 1a AUE DELAY											
AUE DELAY secs								AUEDEL s			
MIN ENTRY	E							LOS	SIG		
MAX FLARE	L'							LOS	UNSIG		
MAX ENTRY	E							VEHIC HRS			
MIN FLARE	L'							COST	\$		
Fmode	F2synth	F3peak	CtrlF3rev	F4fact	F10run	Esc					

ROUNDABOUT DATA

ROUNDABOUT LEG SELECTOR

Southbound

Eastbound

Westbound

Northbound

BASIC MODEL DATA

GEOMETRY

Island Diameter 81.0 ft

Circulating Width 38.0 ft

Circulating Lanes 2

All roundabout data in this dialog, especially the GEOMETRY data must be specified per approach. Use the "Apply to Intersection" button to specify data for all approaches where applicable.

CALIBRATION

Entry/Circulating Flow Adjustment Medium

US NCHRP 572 MODEL DATA

SINGLE LANE

Parameter A 1130

Parameter B 0.00100

MULTI-LANE: DOMINANT LANE

Parameter A 1130

Parameter B 0.00070

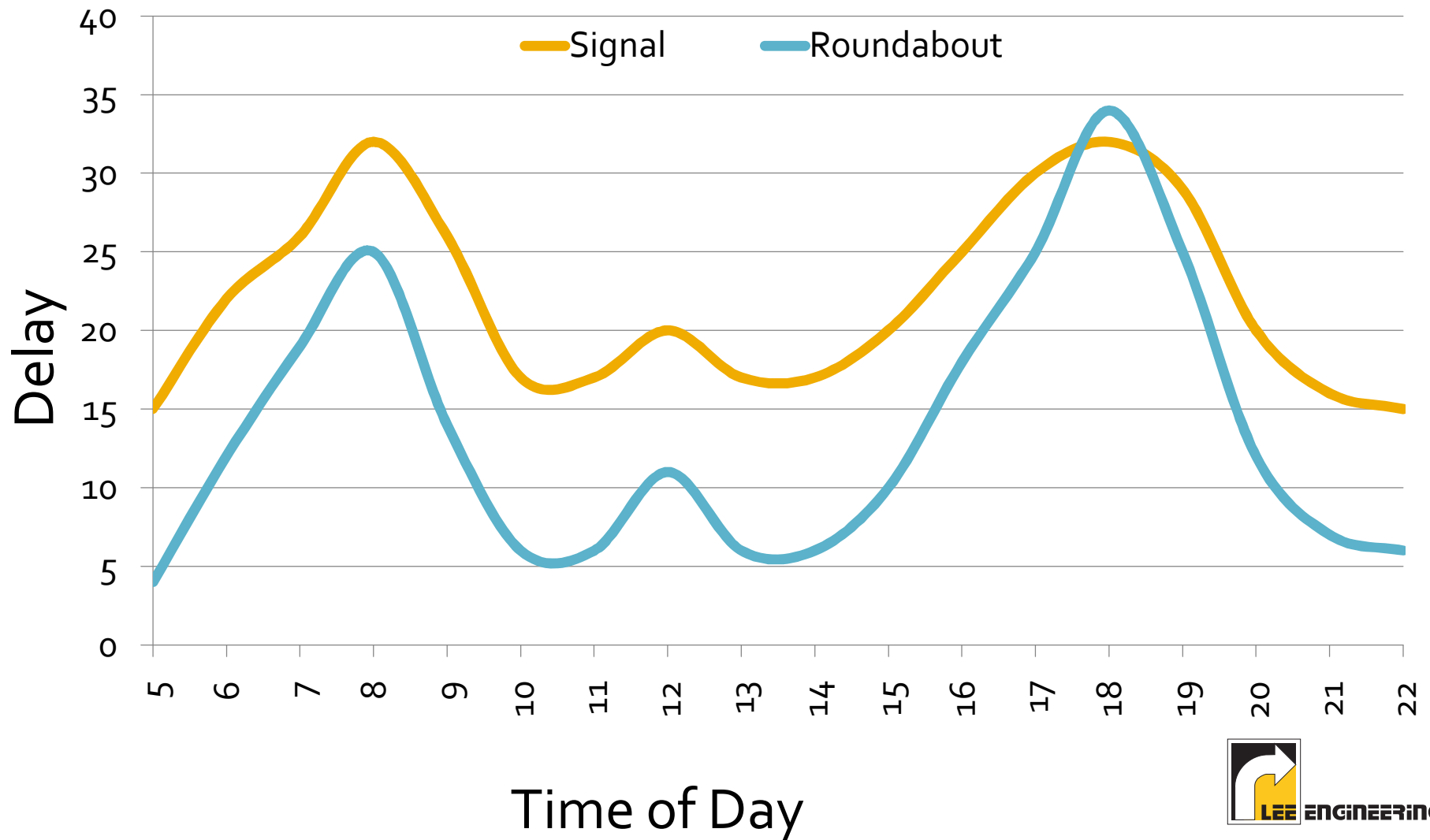
MULTI-LANE: SUBDOMINANT LANE

Parameter A 1130

Parameter B 0.00075

Help OK Cancel Apply

Traffic Analysis

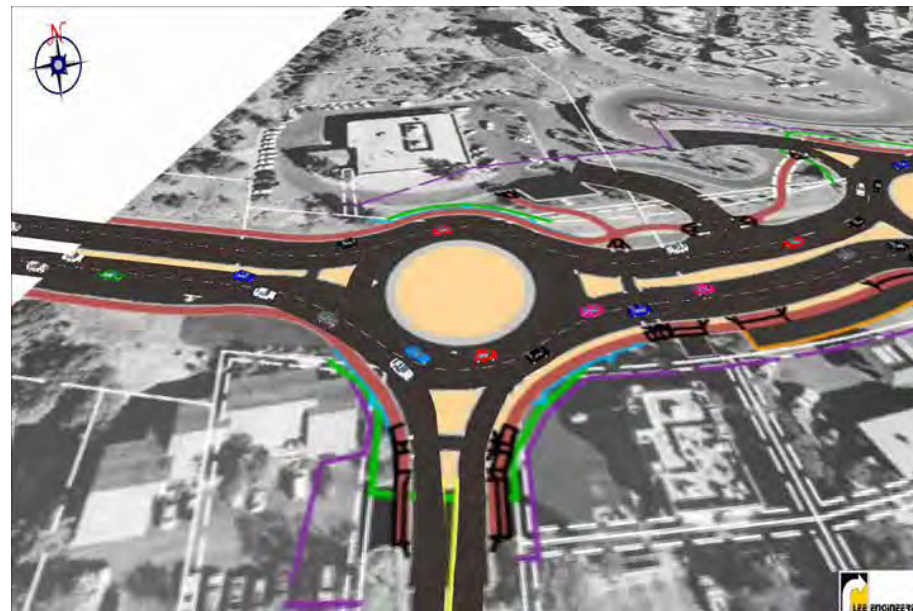
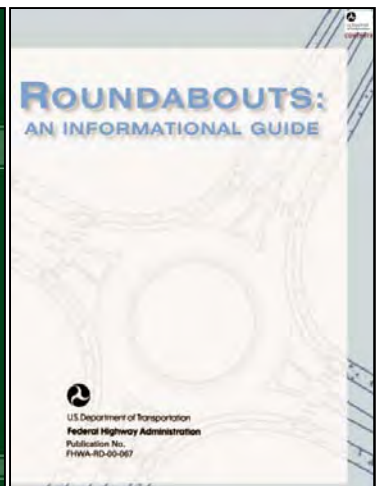
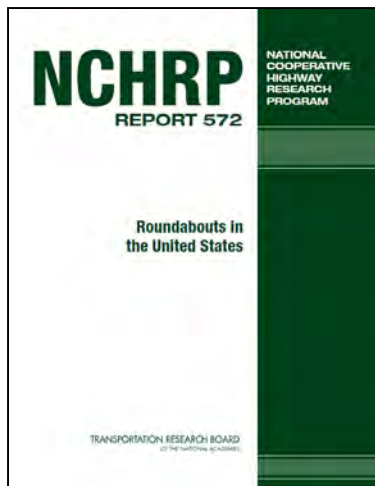
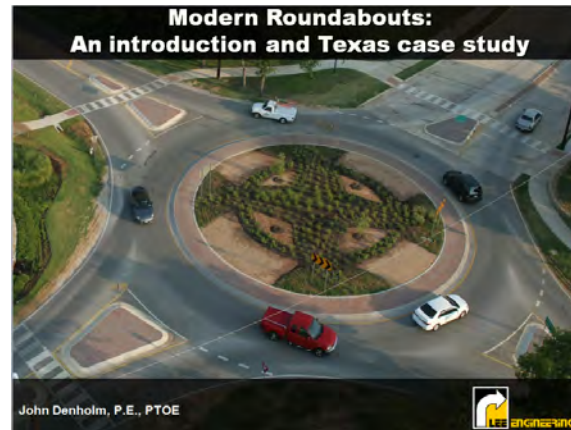
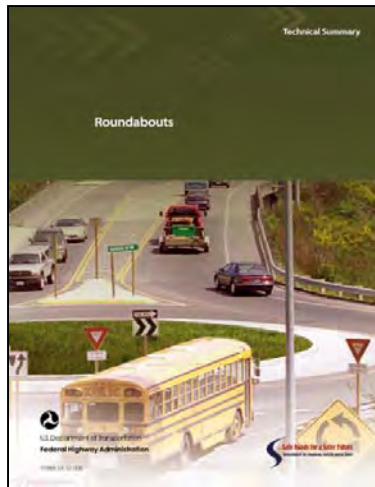


Concept Acceptance

- Staff
- Council
- Public
- Funding source



Education Examples



Education Examples



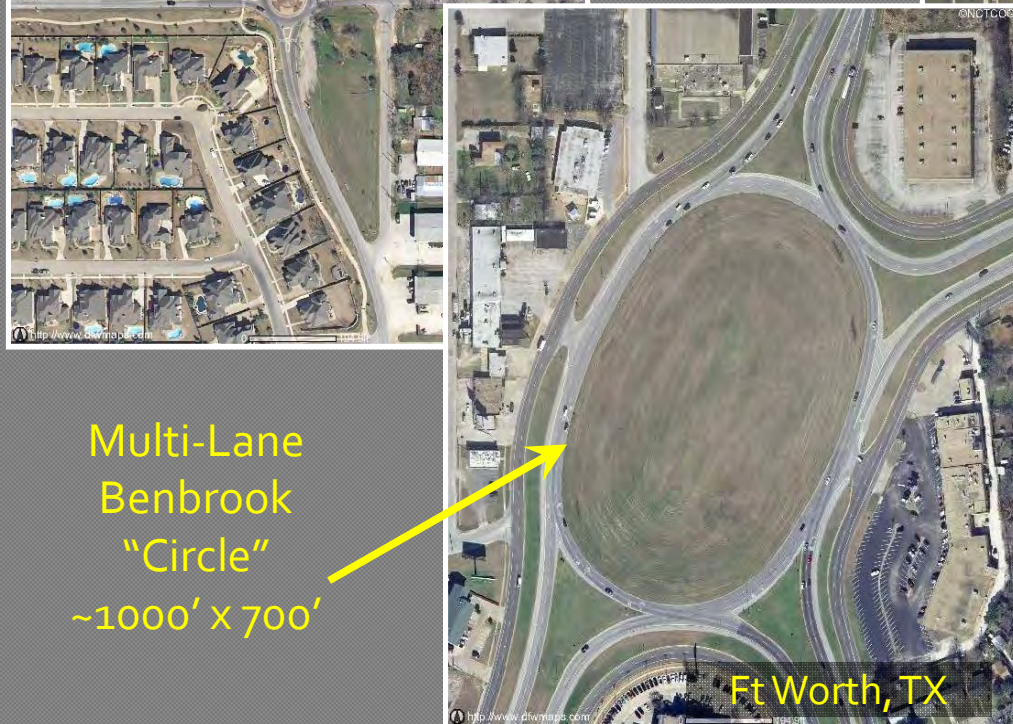
Southlake, TX

Single Lane
Modern
Roundabout
ICD ~ 130'



Addison, TX

Two Lane
Modern
Roundabout
ICD ~ 185'



Multi-Lane
Benbrook
"Circle"
~1000' x 700'

Ft Worth, TX

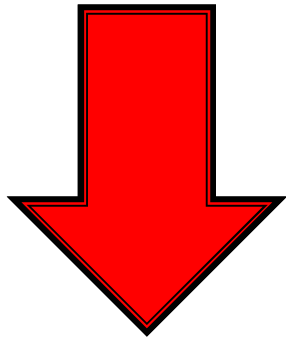
Educate – Build Support

- Education
 - Create a believer at every level
 - Gain an advocate / champion



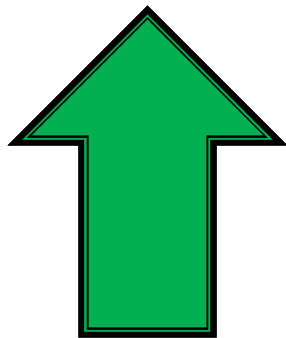
Public Acceptance

NCHRP Synthesis 264



Prior to Construction

68% of the responses
negative or very negative



After Construction

73% of the responses
positive or very positive

Design Challenge

- Design Vehicles
- “Minor” Changes
- Cost Variability
- Curbing
- Grades

Design Vehicles

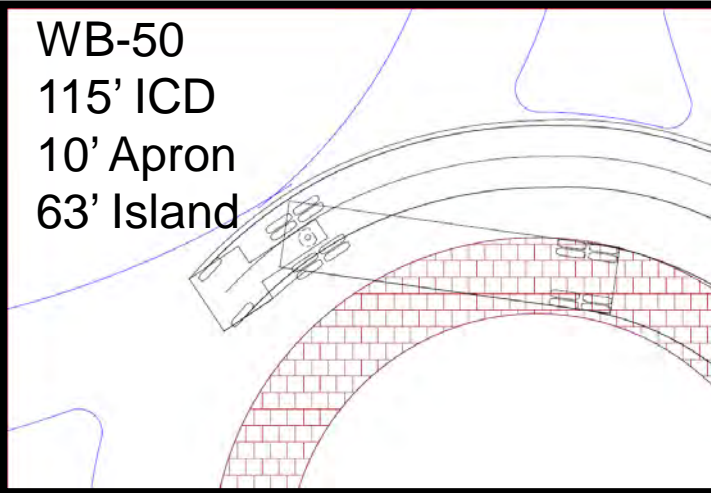
- Design Vehicle Tradeoffs
 - ICD Size
 - Circulating Roadway Size
 - Vehicle Speeds
 - Aesthetics

Design Vehicles

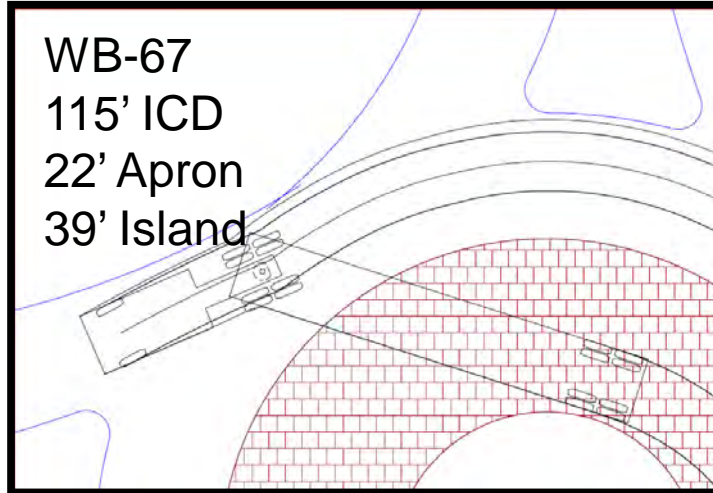
- Decisions
 - Fire Truck / School Bus - Where?
 - Type of Truck (if any)
 - Truck apron

Design Vehicles

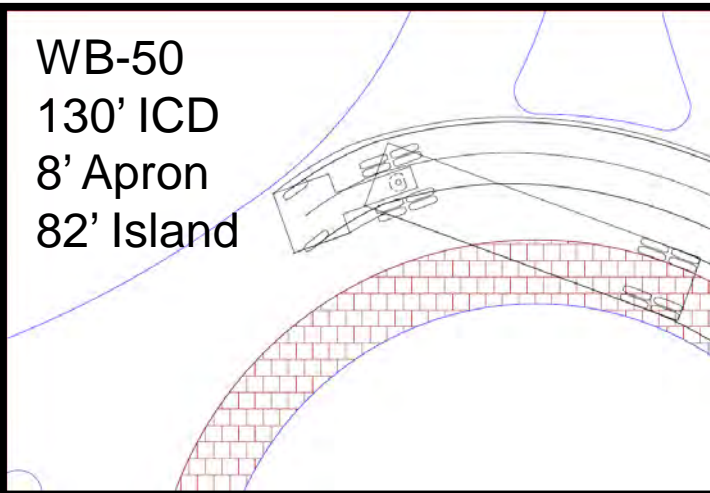
WB-50
115' ICD
10' Apron
63' Island



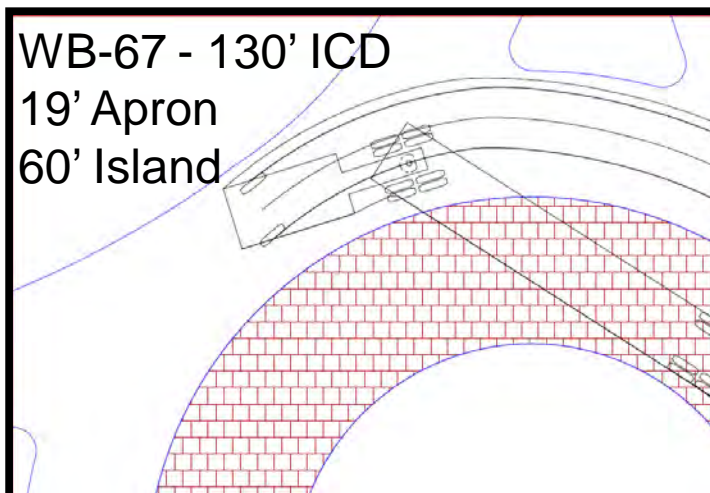
WB-67
115' ICD
22' Apron
39' Island



WB-50
130' ICD
8' Apron
82' Island

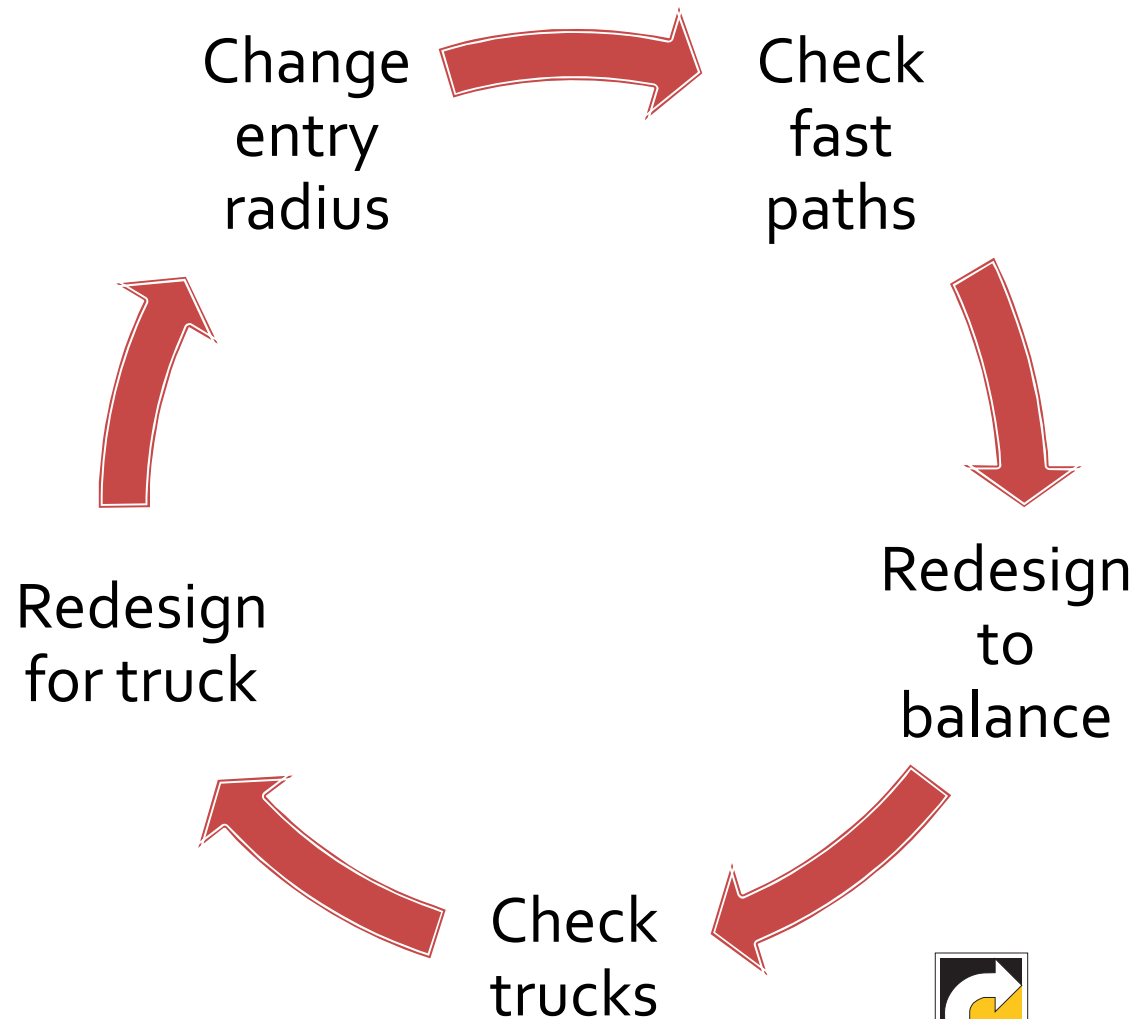


WB-67 - 130' ICD
19' Apron
60' Island



“Minor” Changes

- Layout is iterative
- Snowball effect



Cost Variability - Signal

- Low
 - Span Wire, No Turn Lanes
- Medium
 - Standard Poles, No Turn lanes
- High
 - Realign Intersection, LMA, ITS Decorative Poles, Pavement, Drainage, Dual Turn Lanes

Cost Variability - Roundabout

- Low - < \$20k
 - Rubber curbing
- Medium - < \$150k
 - Fill outsides, build islands, overlay
- High - > \$1 million
 - Approach Work, Pavement, Major Drainage, Landscaping, Art

"Low" < \$20,000



“Medium” < \$150,000



“High” - \$525,000 +



**Substantial Drainage
Complete reconstruction**

“High” - \$525,000 +



Public Art



Curbing

- Curb selection affects operation
- Laydown/Mountable
- Barrier
- Height
 - Splitter
 - Apron
 - Outside edges

Curbing



Curbing



Curbing



Grades

- More restrictive
- May lead to more earth work
- Truck concerns



Construction Challenges

- Accommodating all users
- Complete Closure
- Build Under Traffic
 - Partial Closures
 - Temporary Detours

All users

- Pedestrians
- Trucks present without apron



Apron is part of the traveled way



Construction Sequencing

■ Complete Closure

- Fastest construction
 - 30 – 60 Days
- Less \$\$\$
- Requires alternate routes
- Politically unpopular

■ Build Under Traffic

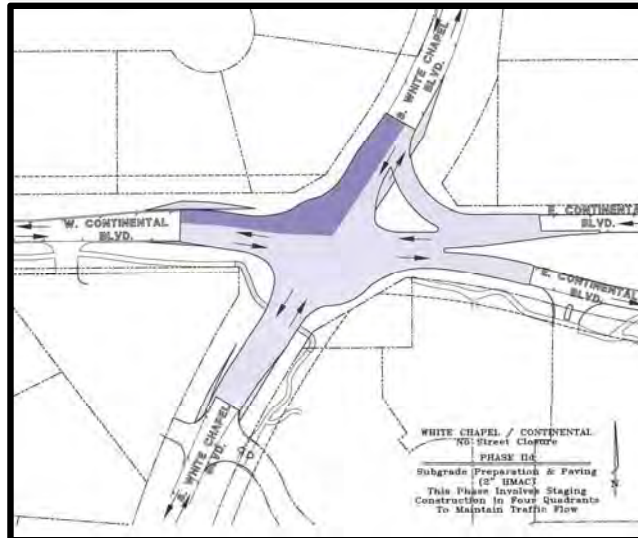
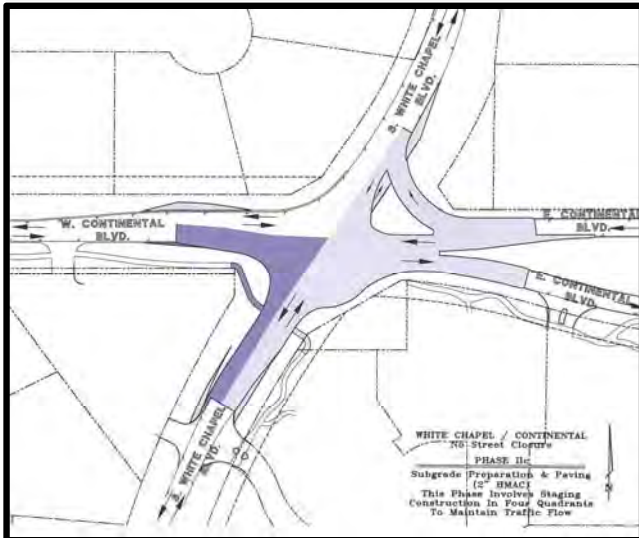
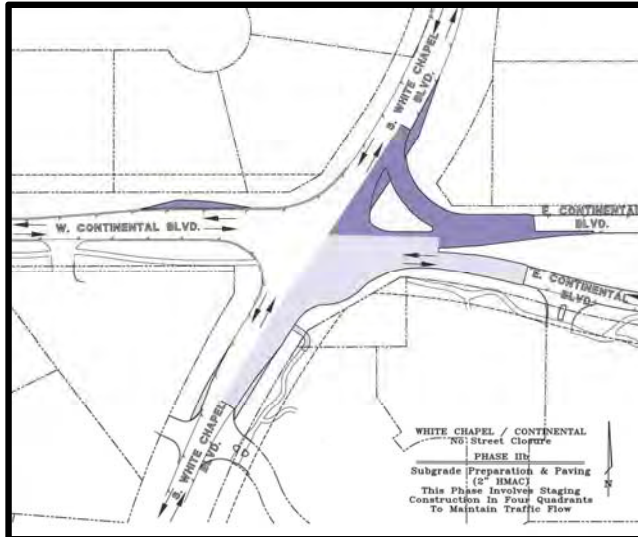
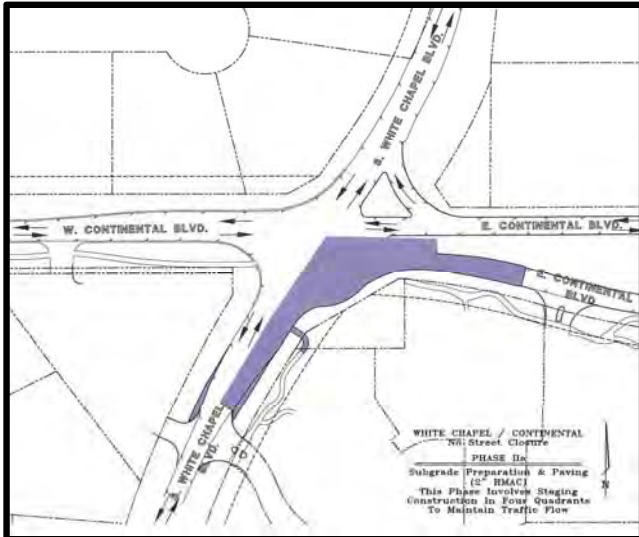
- Slower construction
 - 3 – 9 months
- More \$\$\$
- May still require alternate routes
- Politically unpopular

Construction Sequencing

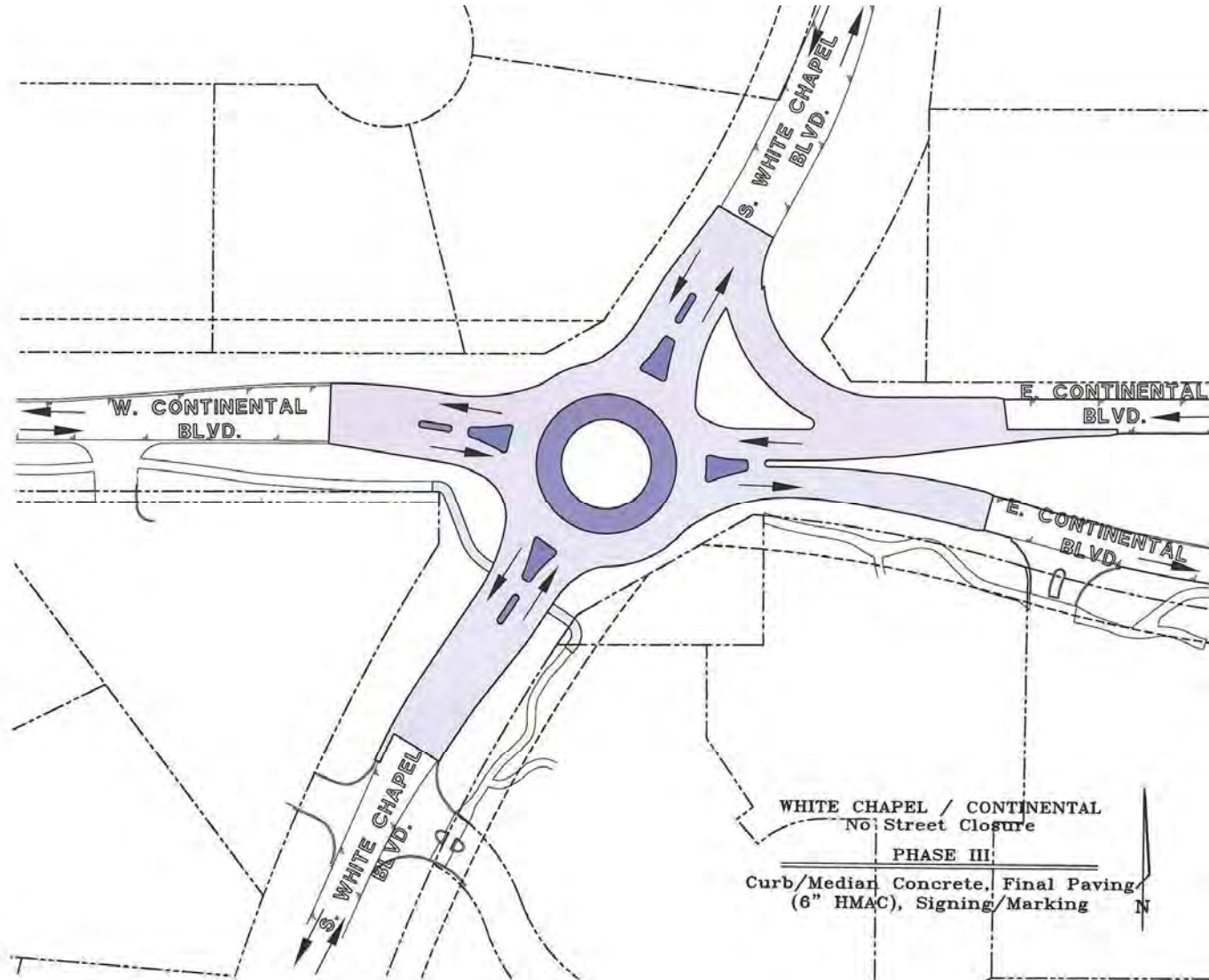
- Complete Closure



Construction Sequencing



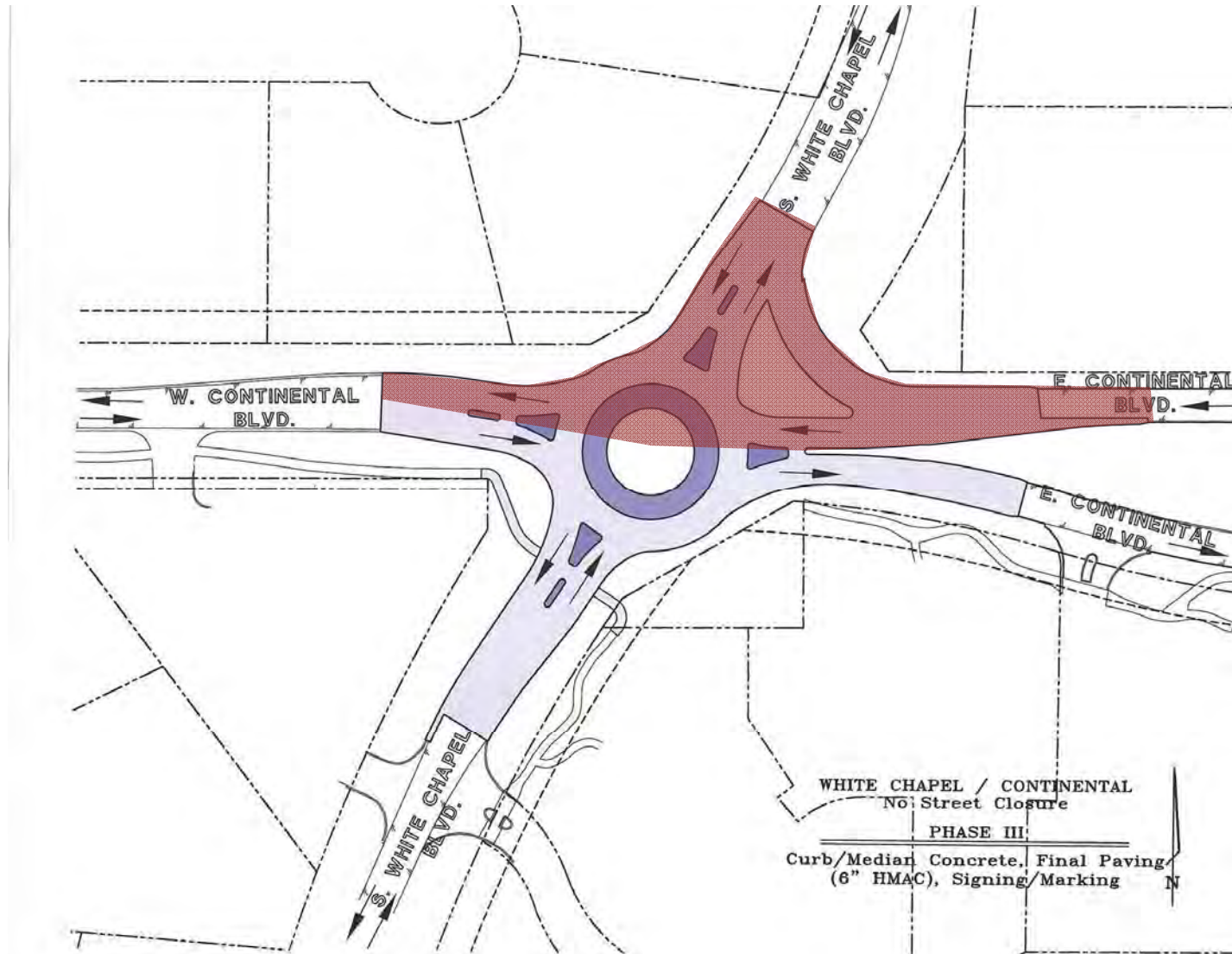
Construction Sequencing



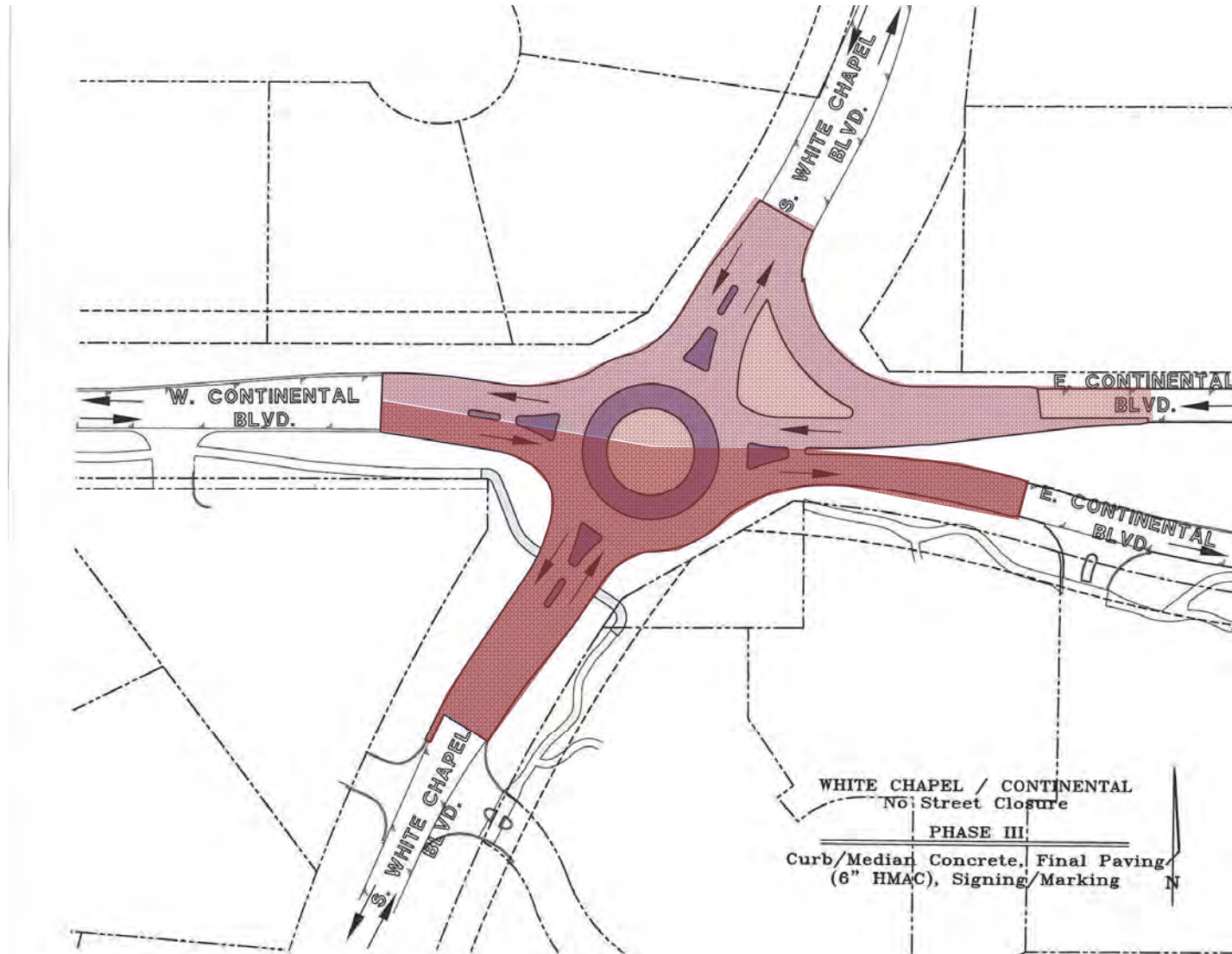
Construction Sequencing



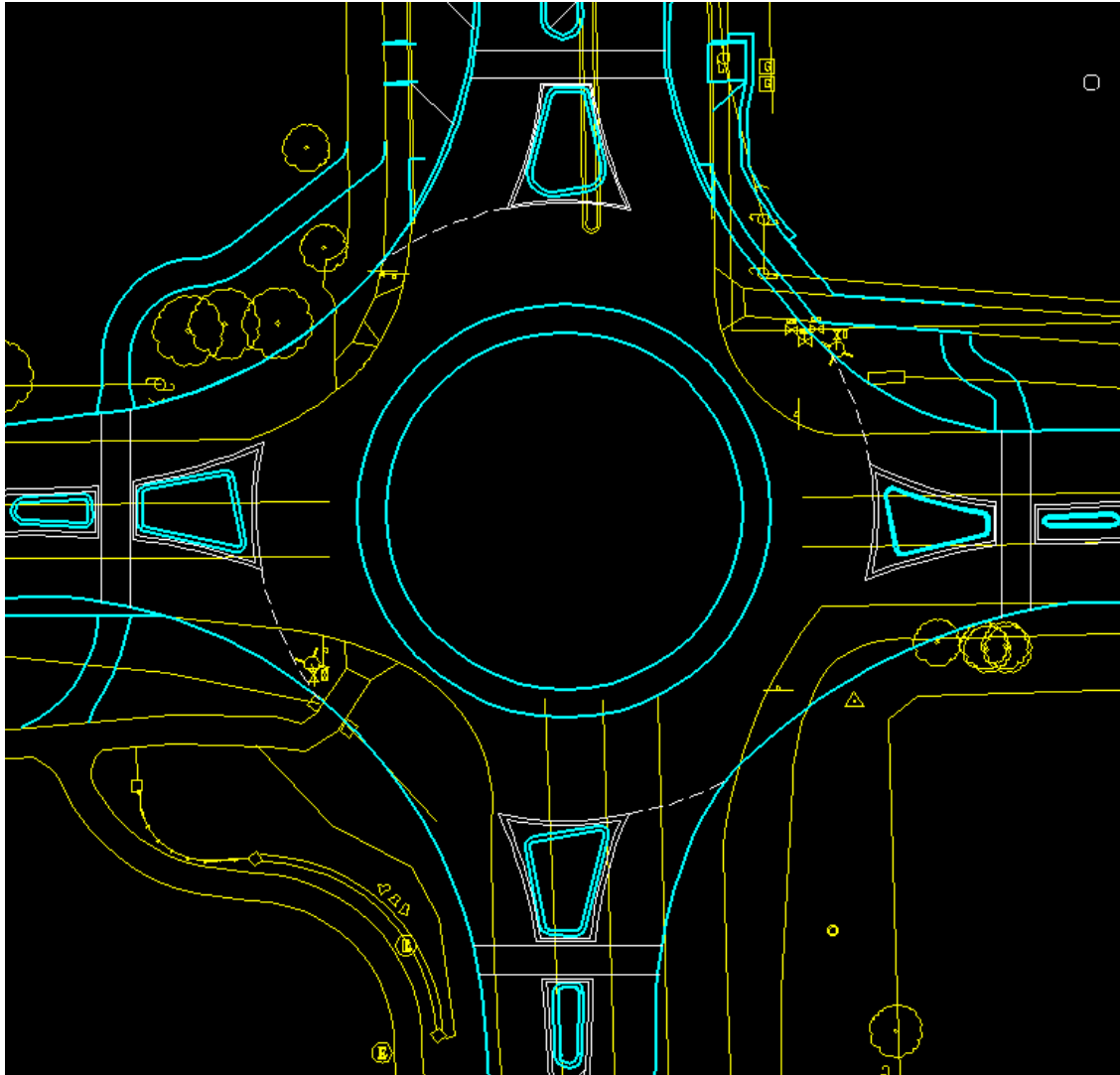
Construction Sequencing



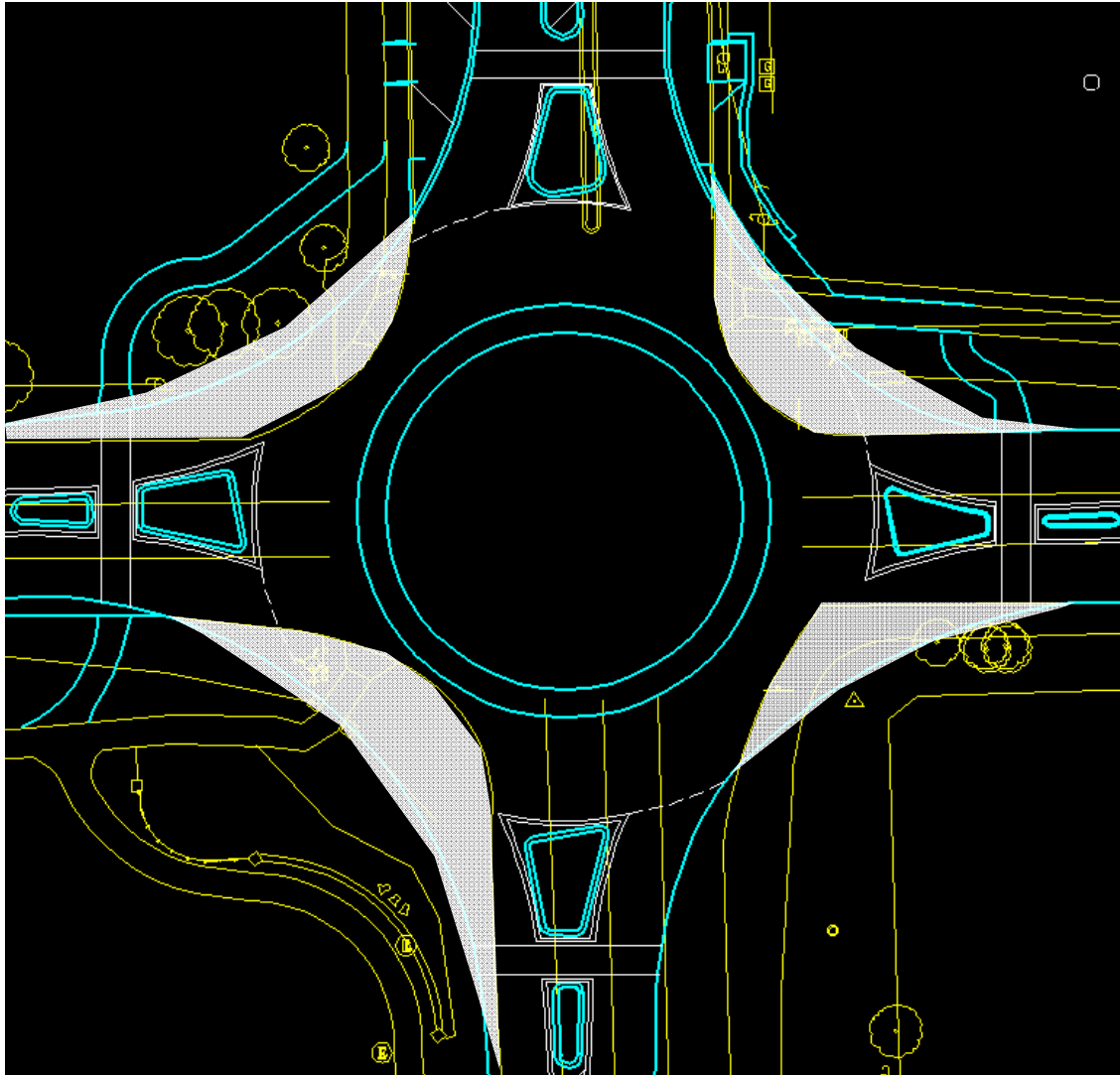
Construction Sequencing



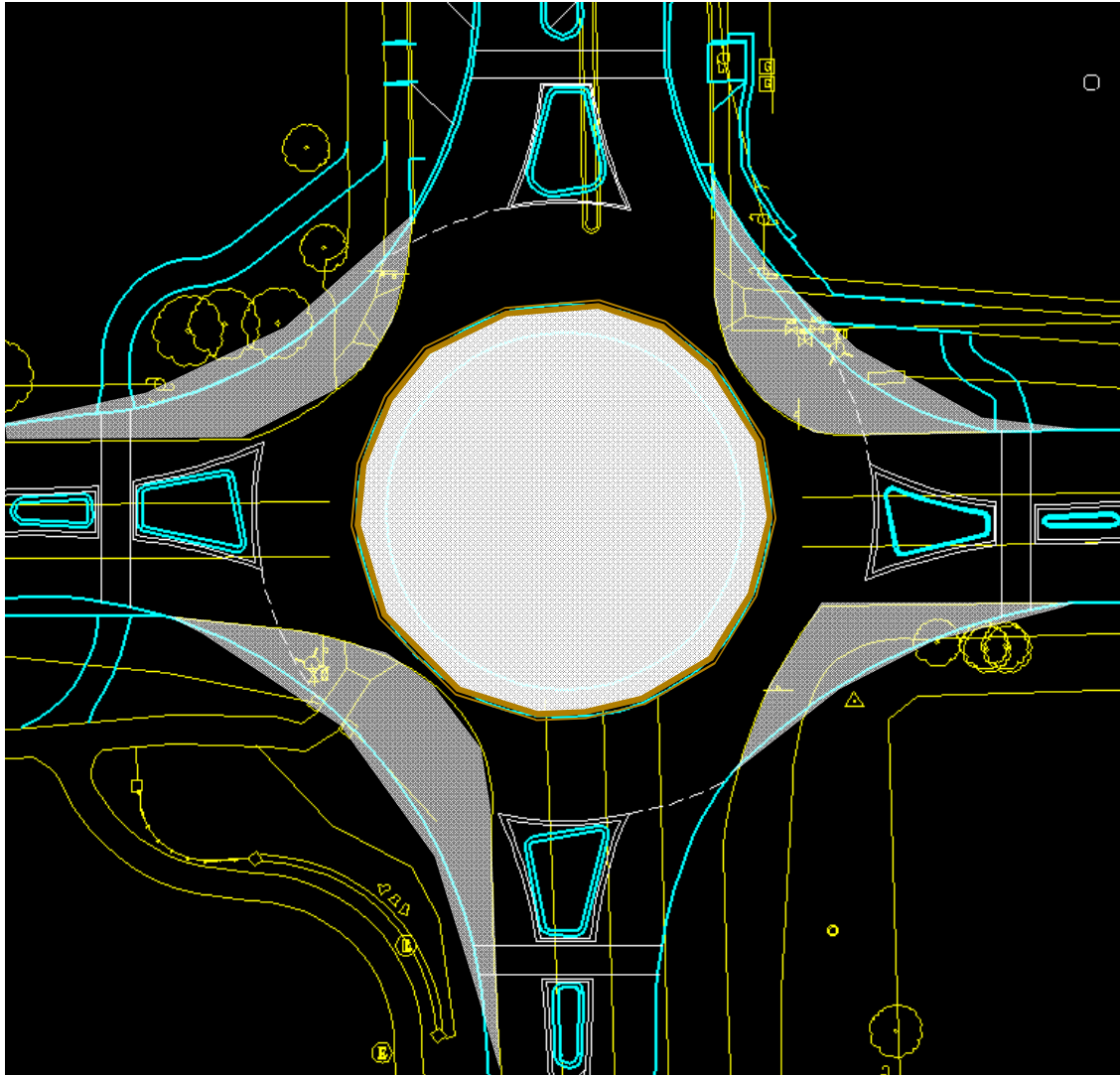
Construction Sequencing



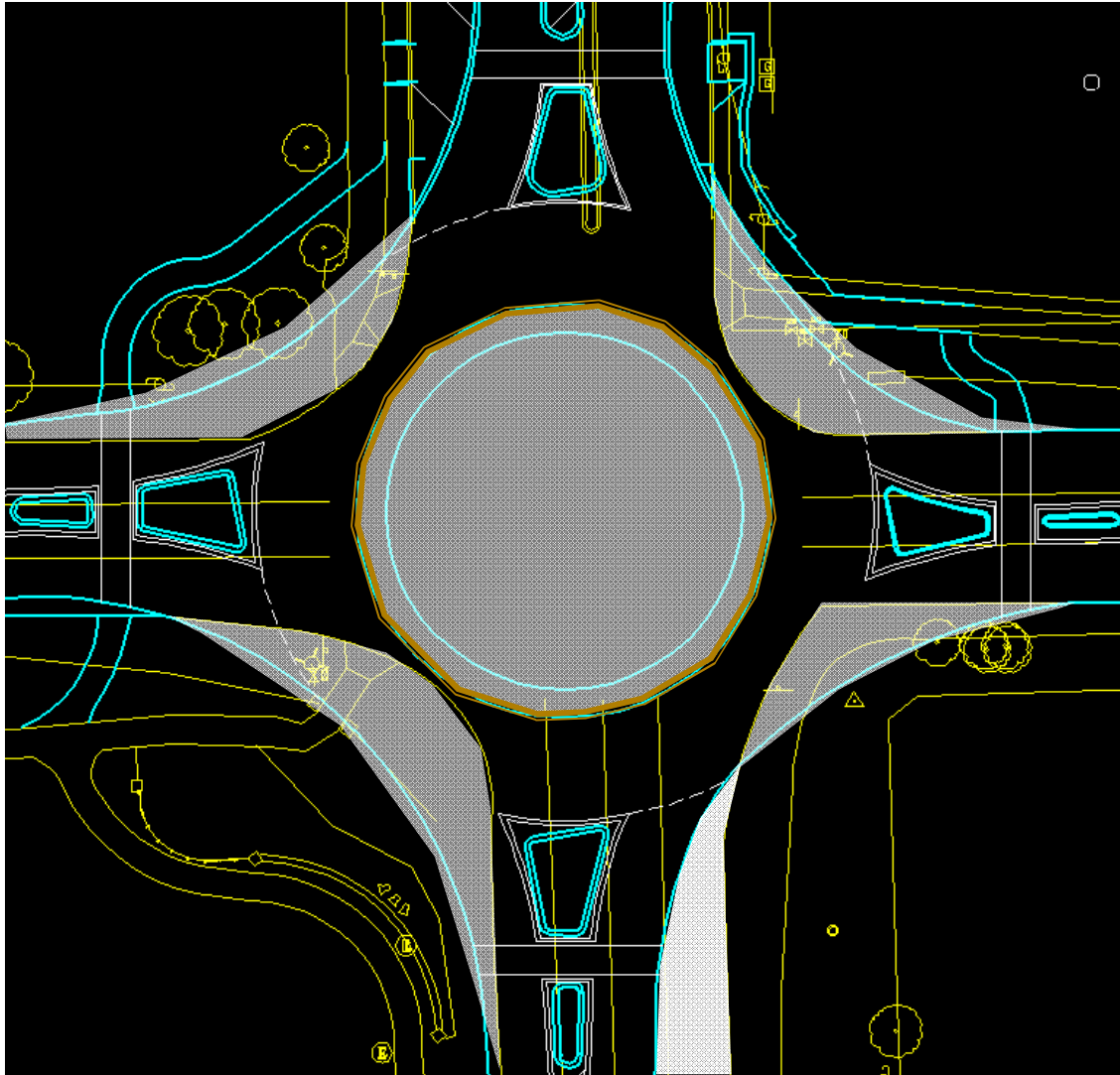
Construction Sequencing



Construction Sequencing



Construction Sequencing



Construction Sequencing



Construction Sequencing



Construction Sequencing



Conclusion

- Wide variety of challenges at every stage
- Key challenges
 - Stakeholder buy in
 - Iterative principle based design
 - Design vehicle tradeoffs
 - Construction

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