WELCOME

Belmont Avenue and St Asaphs Road Roundabout Intersection Improvement Project

Public Meeting



INTRODUCTIONS



• Nathan Parrish, P.E., Consultant Project Manager





• Michael P. Mastaglio, P.E., PTOE, Project Manager



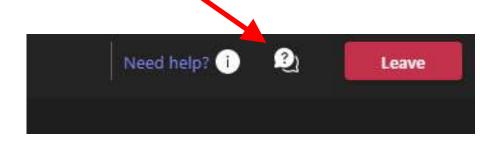
• Andrew Gould, P.E., Project Engineer





QUESTIONS?

Questions can be submitted by clicking on the Q&A feature located at the top of your screen



Please note the slide number in your question



WELCOME & PURPOSE

Project Overview & Timeline

Purpose & Project Selection

Highway Safety Manual (HSM) Analysis

Roundabout Education

Design Considerations & Proposed Design

Operations and Safety Considerations

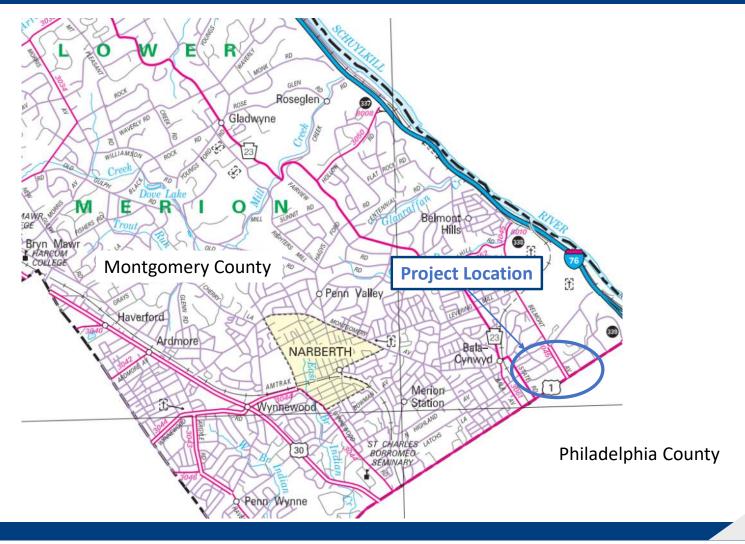
Construction Staging & Next steps

Questions and Answers





PROJECT OVERVIEW





PROJECT TIMELINE OVERVIEW

Project Related Activities/Schedule

Districtwide Roundabout Program 2019

• Preliminary Engineering Fall 2021 – current

Coordination with Lower Merion Township
 Fall 2021 and ongoing

PennDOT CONNECTS meeting
 Summer 2021

• Lower Merion Twp Lunch n Learn with Sutton Terrace Spring 2022

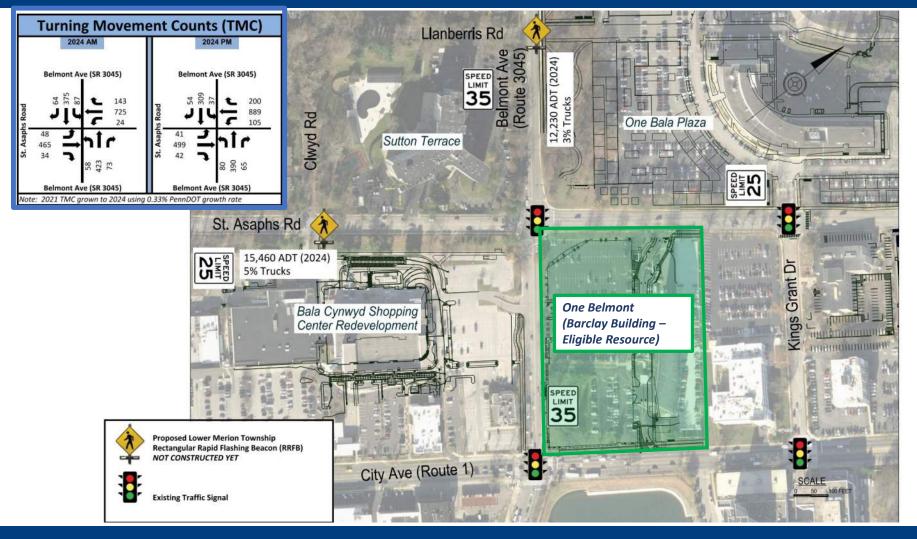
• PennDOT Public Meeting Spring 2024

Final Design
 Fall 2024 (approx.)

• Construction Start Spring 2027 (approx.)

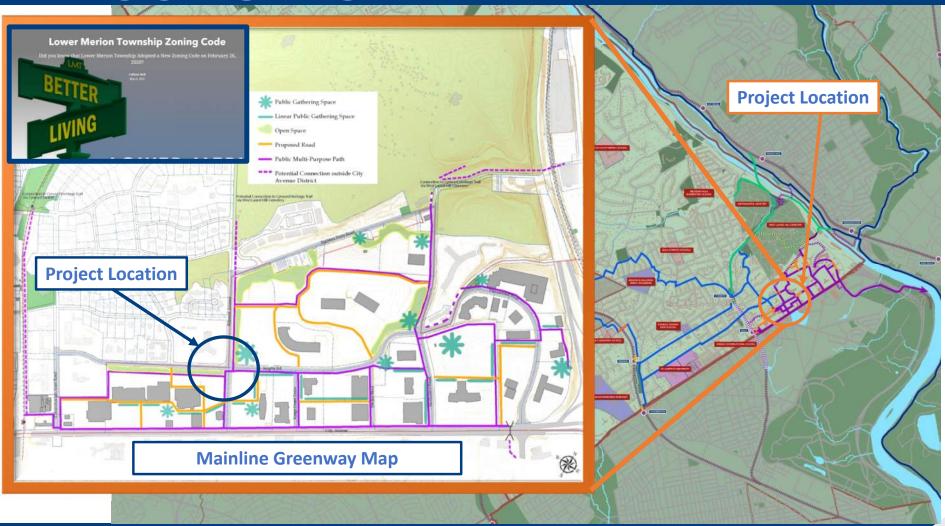


PROJECT OVERVIEW





PROJECT OVERVIEW





DISTRICTWIDE ROUNDABOUT PROGRAM

- Urban Engineers worked with PennDOT District 6-0 to establish a data driven Roundabout Program.
- The goal of the program is to address safety needs at intersections by identifying locations where a roundabout would be a suitable safety countermeasure.
- Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP)
 Applications submitted in 2019.

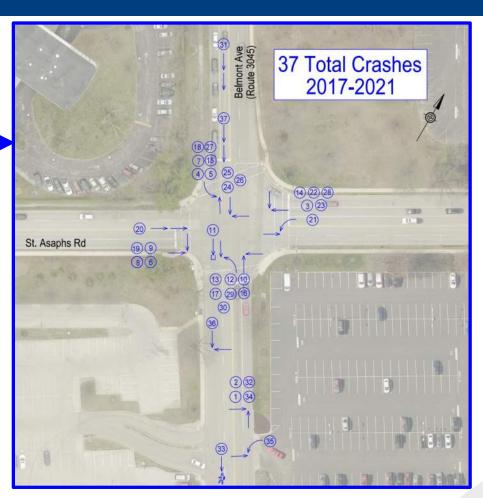


DISTRICT 6-0



PURPOSE

- The intersection has a history of severe crashes.
 - 53% of reported crashes had suspected serious, minor or possible injury.
- The intersection has a history of angle crashes.
 - 88% of reported crashes were angle crashes.
 - 91% of reported crashes had no weather or environmental factors.
- Reduce the number and severity of potential crashes at the intersection.
- Improve pedestrian connections and accommodate redevelopment in three of the four quadrants.





HIGHWAY SAFETY MANUAL (HSM) ANALYSIS

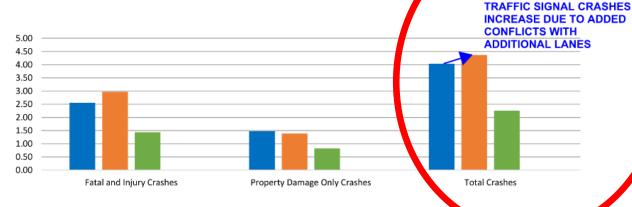
- Federal HSIP funding requires benefit/cost analysis to secure construction funding.
- Traffic signal alternative increases crashes.
- Does not address pedestrian crossing concerns.
 - Crossing distances would be increased to include additional lane for left turning vehicles.







Summary of Predicted Crash Performance - Alternative Analysis



Source: PennDOT Highway Safety Manual (HSM) Took



WHY A ROUNDABOUT?

 Address PennDOT's Strategic Highway Safety Plan (SHSP).

 Roundabouts are an FHWA Proven Safety Countermeasure.

Safety Statistics

In September 2023, PennDOT released data for 42 roundabouts on state routes at intersections that were previously stop- or signal-controlled. These roundabouts were reviewed based on having at least three years of data available before and after the roundabout's installation. These 42 comprise all the roundabouts on state routes that met the review parameters. Department data based on police-submitted crash reports spanning the years 2003 through 2022 shows:

- Crashes involving suspected serious injuries were reduced by 24 percent;
- Crashes involving suspected non-serious injuries were reduced by 51 percent;
 and
- The total number of crashes dropped three percent.

In addition to the 42 roundabouts meeting the review criteria, 36 other roundabouts have been installed on state routes.

Source: PennDOT Roundabout Website



WHY A ROUNDABOUT?

Roundabout Operation Characteristics

Roundabouts

Yield-at-Entry Rule:

- Entering traffic yields to circulating traffic, which always keeps moving.
- Very efficient with heavy traffic.
- No weaving distance is needed, so roundabouts are small and fit in compact spaces.

Entering traffic is deflected slowly around the central island:

- Deflection controls speed without enforcement, thereby reducing accidents.
- Deflection forms gaps in traffic so other vehicles can enter.
- Entry flare adds lanes

Flare increases capacity at the intersection, where capacity is needed most:

 Flare promotes narrow streets between roundabouts, saving cost and neighborhood impacts.

Traffic Circles

Entering traffic may interfere with circulating traffic:

- Circulating traffic can not clear when entering traffic fills circle.
- Heavy traffic causes gridlock.
- Circles must be large to provide long weaving distances.

DEFLECTION allow speed



YIELD

YIELD/

Inconsistent entry design may allow traffic to enter at high speed:

- Serious accidents can result on high speed streets.
- Fast entries impede gap acceptance and defeat the yielding process.

FLARE



Poor entry conditions may not benefit from flare:

- Poor intersection capacity even with large traffic circles.
- Higher capacity requires wide streets between circles, wasting money and land



ROUNDABOUT BENEFITS

Benefits of Roundabouts

- Improve safety
- Slower vehicle speeds
- Efficient traffic flow
- Reduces pollution and fuel use
- Traffic calming
- Gateway opportunity

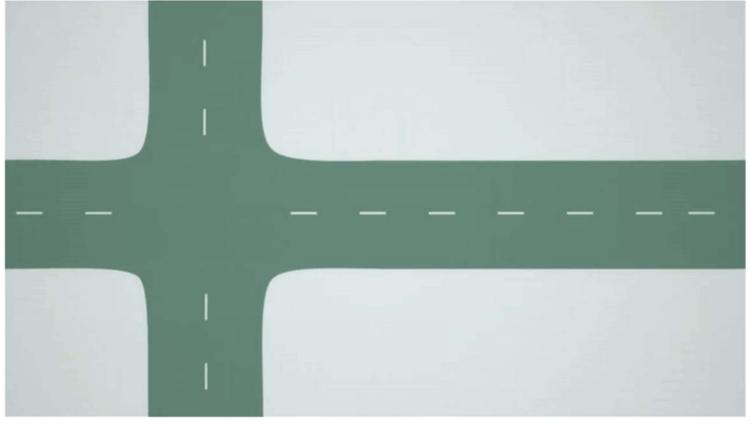


Source: Vision ZERO



ROUNDABOUTS

Vehicular Conflicts at Intersections



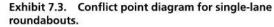
Source: Utah Department of Transportation

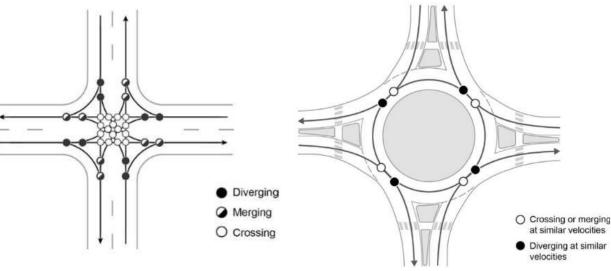


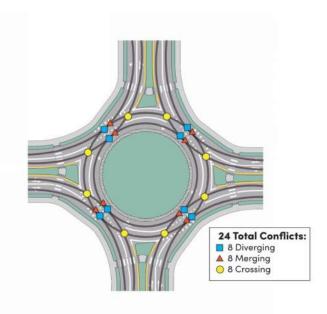
ROUNDABOUTS

Vehicular Conflicts at Intersections

Exhibit 7.2. Conflict point diagram for signalized or stop-controlled intersections.







Source: NCHRP Report 1043: Guide for Roundabouts, 2023

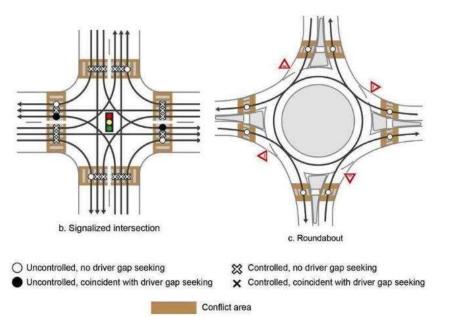
Traditional Intersection 32 Conflict Points

Roundabout **8 Conflict Points** Roundabout (2 lane) **24 Conflict Points**



ROUNDABOUTS & PEDESTRIANS

Pedestrian Conflicts at Intersections



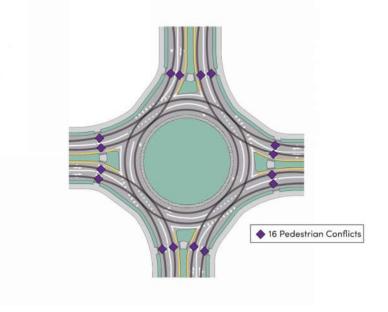
Source: NCHRP Report 1043: Guide for Roundabouts, 2023

Traditional Intersection

32 Conflict Points

Roundabout

8 Conflict Points



Roundabout (2 lane)

16 Conflict Points



ROUNDABOUTS & PEDESTRIANS

Pedestrian Crossings at Roundabouts

- Crosswalks set back one car length
- Separates conflicts between cars and pedestrians
- Allows pedestrians to cross when cars are queued



Source: Urban Engineers



ROUNDABOUTS & PEDESTRIANS

Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacons (RRFBs) - Examples



Presidential Boulevard

Ardmore - Lancaster Avenue



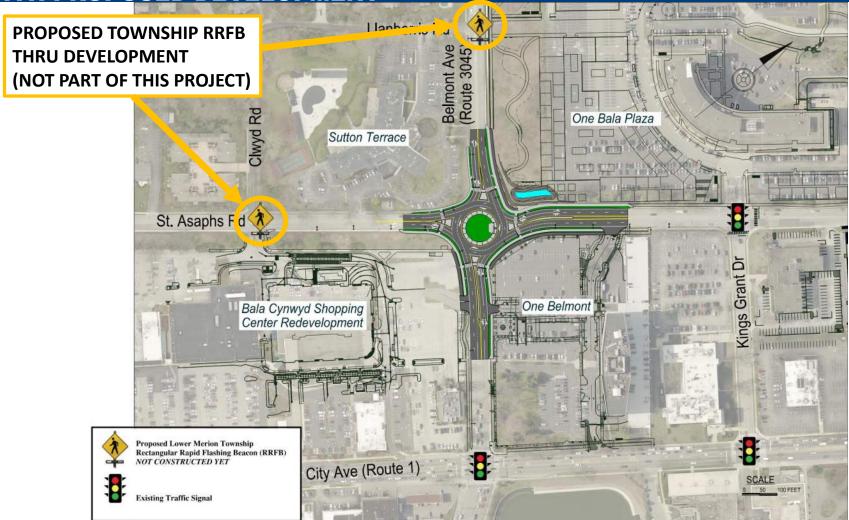








→ WITH PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

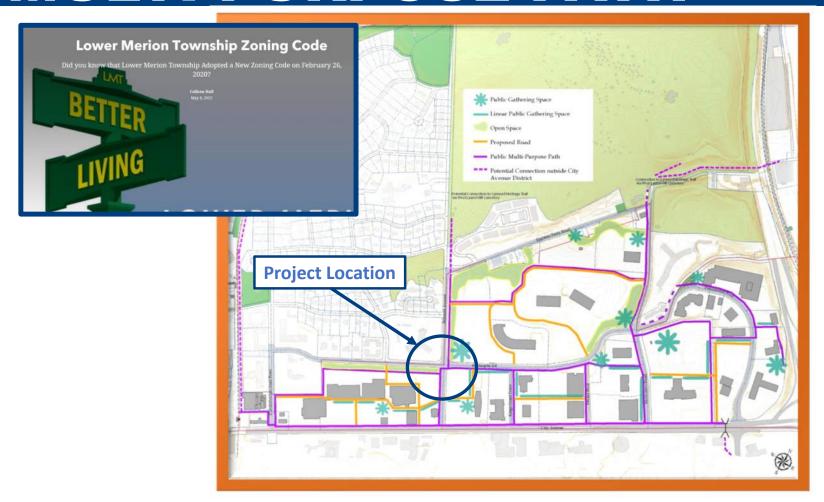








MULTI PURPOSE PATH









INTERSECTION LIGHTING

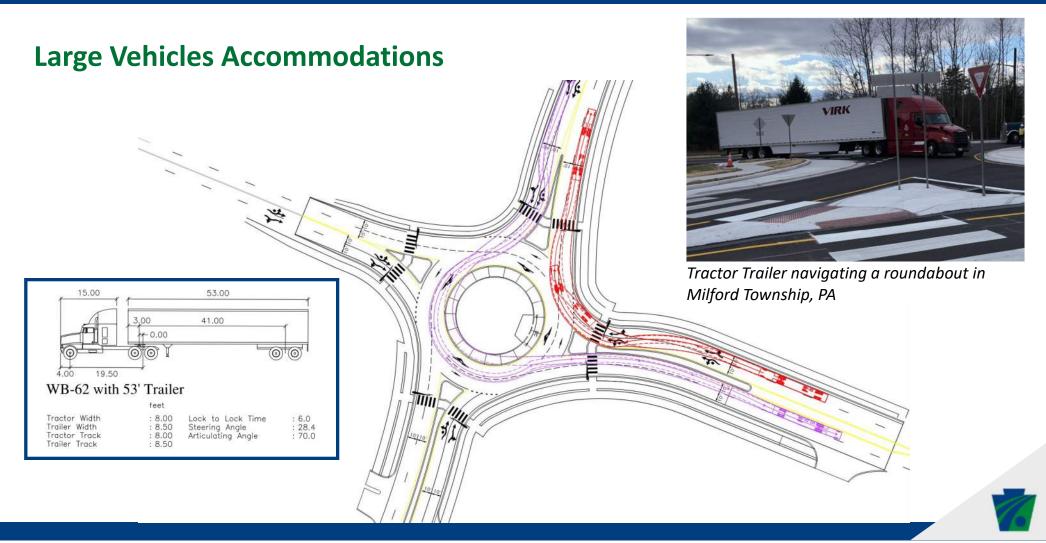




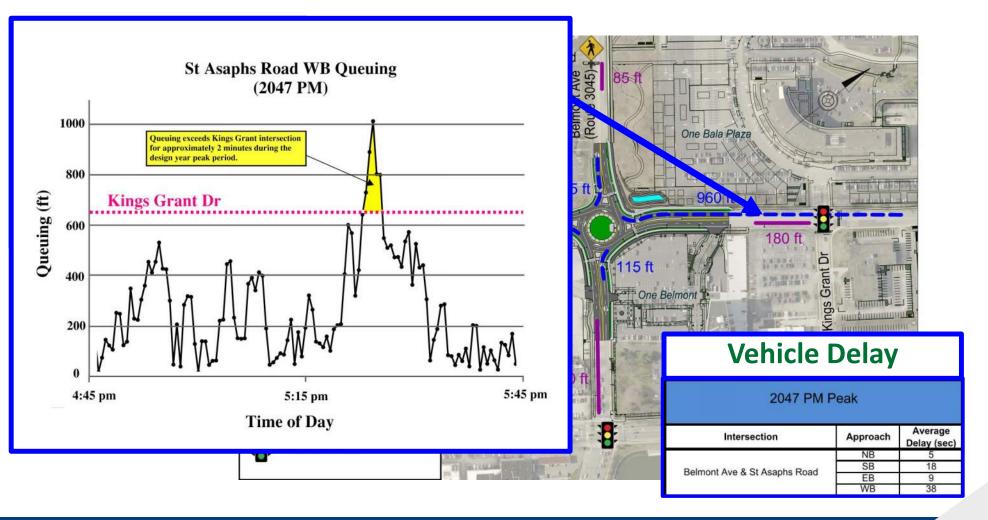




OPERATIONS



OPERATIONS (QUEUING)





TRAFFIC SIMULATION





ROUNDABOUT EXAMPLES



Source: Google

Location: Philadelphia Pennsylvania – "Walnut Lane Roundabout"



ROUNDABOUT EXAMPLES



Source: Google

 ${\it Location: Vernon Township Pennsylvania-"The Big I Roundabout"}$



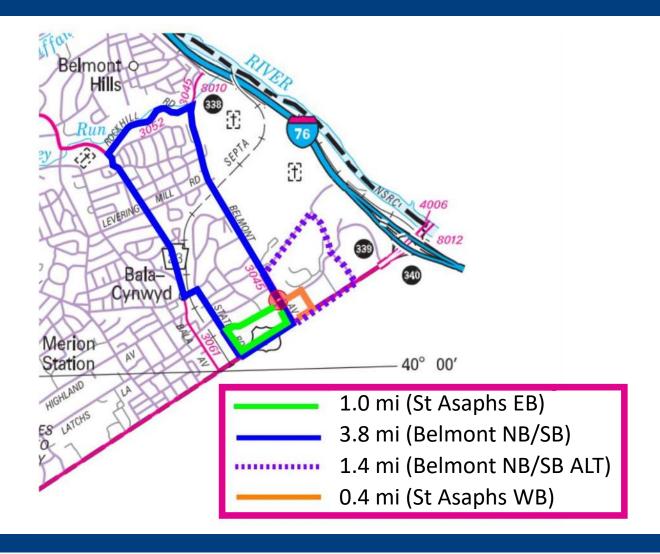
ROUNDABOUT EXAMPLES



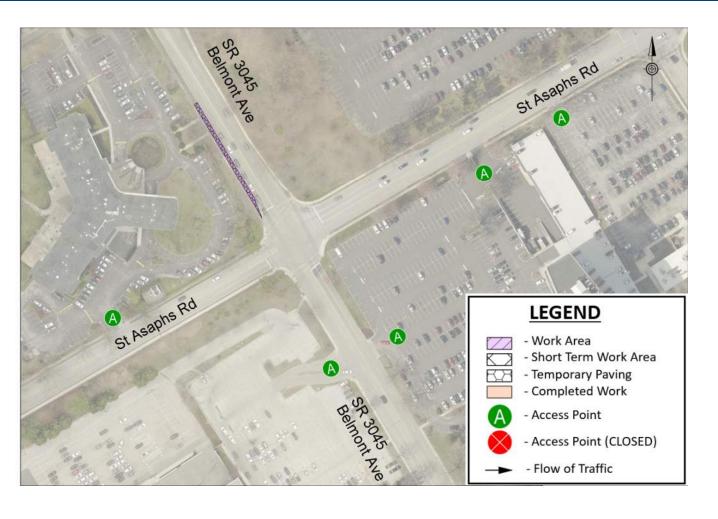
Source: Google Location: Malta, New York



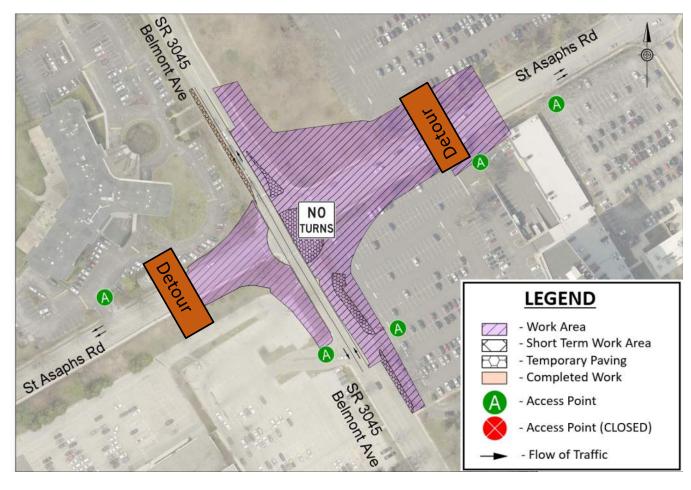
CONSTRUCTION – FULL DETOUR OPTION

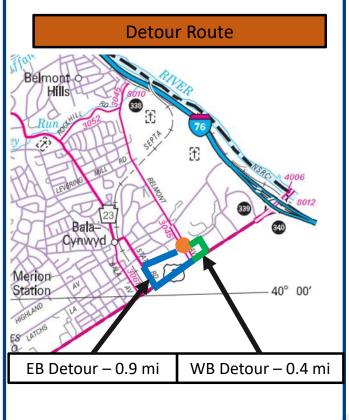




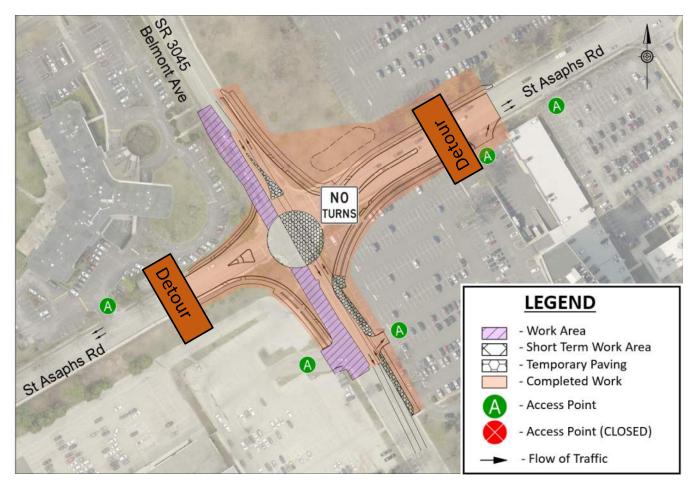


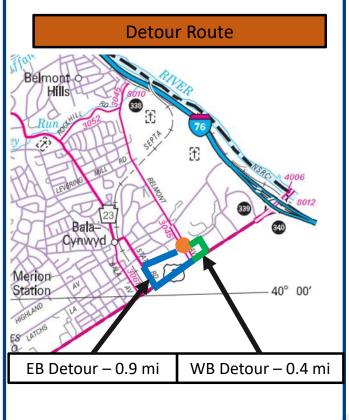




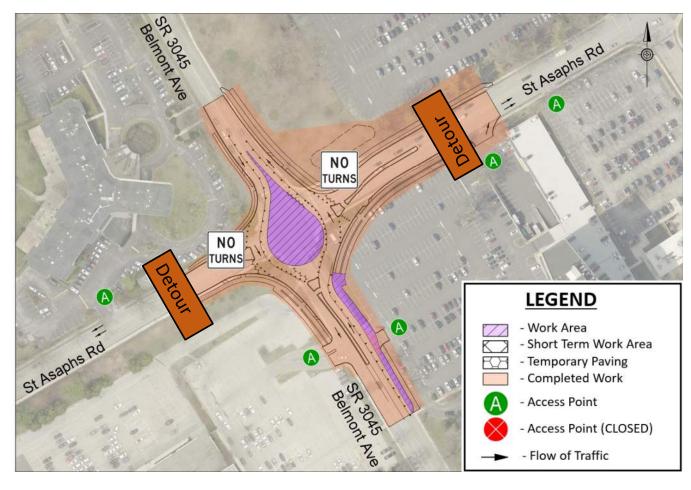


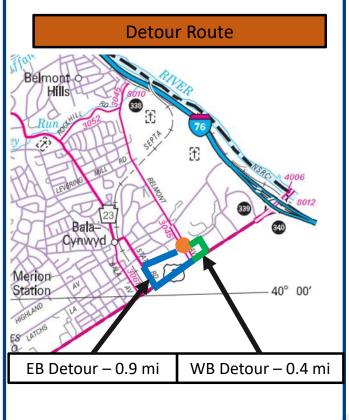








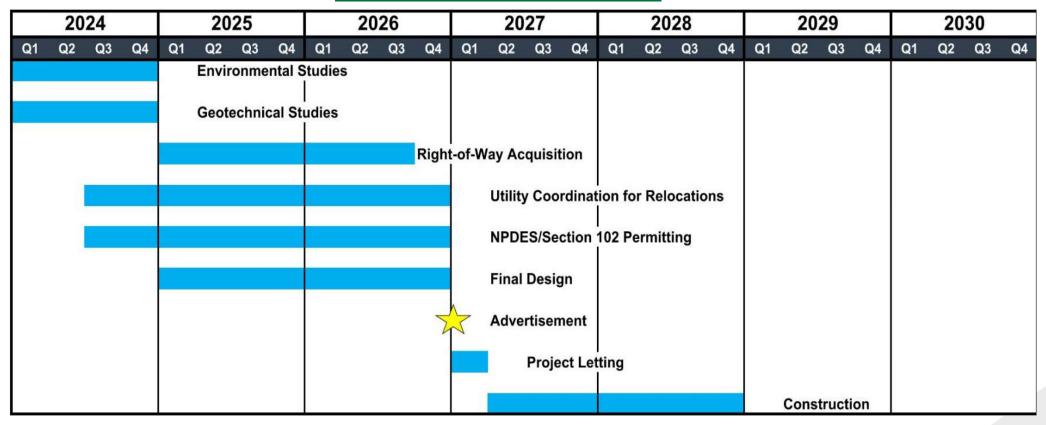






PROJECT TIMELINE OVERVIEW

Upcoming Activities





QUESTIONS?



THANK YOU

Contact Information

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For more information about roundabouts:

https://www.penndot.pa.gov/ProjectAndPrograms/RoadDesignEnvironment/RoadDesign/Pages/Roundabouts.aspx

To comment, visit:

<u>https://www.penndot.pa.gov/RegionalOffices/district-</u>
<u>6/ConstructionsProjectsAndRoadwork/MontgomeryCounty/Pages/Belmont-Avenue-and-St-Asaphs-Road-Roundabout.aspx</u>

MARCH 27, 2024

