# Appropriate Countermeasures for Hazardous Site: Glenwood Ave and Peace St., Raleigh, North Carolina 

Mike Roselli, El

April 12, 2011


#### Abstract

Concerns are had for the safety of traversing vehicles at the intersection of Glenwood Ave and Peace St. in Raleigh, North Carolina. Though improvements were made four to five years prior to this study, an investigation into the last three years of collision data shows over forty collisions. The results of a field review warranted a Conflict Study and a Volume / Turning Movement Study, which provided data for two cost effective countermeasures recommended for installation: a median device installation on eastbound Peace St and a permitted-only left turning signal on eastbound Peace St. Further analysis may find other countermeasures to be helpful.


Published for CE 509 Highway Safety, Spring 2011 - Dr. Joseph Hummer, Dept. of Civil Engineering, North Carolina State University, Campus Box 7908, Raleigh, North Carolina 27695-7908. Corresponding author: Mike Roselli, marosell@ncsu.edu

Mike Roselli, El is a graduate of the NC State Civil Engineering Department. He works for the North Carolina Department of Transportation. This report reflects the judgement of the author and does not necessarily reflect the views, opinions, or judgement of NC State University or NCDOT.

Special thanks to Kent Taylor, David Price, and the rest of the Traffic Survey Group at NCDOT. My parents Mike and Charla and my brother Carl who support me in everything I do. And my better half and best friend Kim Wagner for proof reading my work every step of the way.

## Appropriate Countermeasures for Hazardous Site:

## Glenwood Ave and Peace St., Raleigh, North Carolina

Initial Research

Collision Data / Diagram

Collision data was requested for a three year period of reported collisions between the dates of January 4, 2008 and December 30, 2010. A collision diagram depicting this information can be seen in Appendix A. Intelligible reports and reports too far from the center of the intersection (outside scope of study) were removed, resulting in a diagram showing forty three collisions.

Patterns can be seen of driveway collisions and left turn collisions on eastbound Peace St, angle collisions on westbound Peace St, and illegal left turn collisions on northbound Glenwood Ave.

## Field Review and Condition Diagram

After conducting this collision research and deeming the location hazardous and worthy of further investigation, a Field Review of the location was scheduled. Most reported collisions occurred during the day, so observations were made over a one hour period from $12 \mathrm{pm}-1 \mathrm{pm}$ on March 23, 2011. A night review of the location is not deemed necessary and outside the scope of this analysis.

All approaches were driven and walked, pictures were taken, and a condition diagram was created which can be seen in Appendix B. A copy of the field observation report can be seen in Appendix C.

These observations revealed high risk left turns onto Glenwood Ave from eastbound Peace St. There is inadequate sight distance of westbound movements caused by a steep, $16.6 \%$ grade due to a rail overpass further east. Also, long queues that build up on westbound Peace St encourage vehicles to try to increase their speed at yellow lights. However, the steep grade prevents vehicles from reaching the speed required resulting in westbound red-light runs.

The two "No Left Turn" signs at both westbound Peace St and northbound Glenwood Ave are not obeyed; a few illegal left turns were noticed, but none that caused immediate danger. These could be caused by unfamiliarity, lack of signage, or blatant disobedience. Bottom line: the signs do not command the level of respect required.

Erratic movements and near-collisions were sighted by the driveways to the Mellow Mushroom restaurant and Starbucks Coffee on eastbound Peace St, an area with a noticeable collision pattern on the Collision Diagram. Eastbound vehicles turning north onto Glenwood Ave enter this lane very early, nearly as far back as the previous intersection, and proceed through the shared median lane at faster than the recommended 35 mph in order to catch a protected leftarrow phase. This is probably because of lengthy eastbound queues combined with a long and uninterrupted median turn lane.

Interviews with local businesses shared two common themes: concerns for driveway-related collisions in the median turn lane of eastbound Peace St, and truck collisions with the low clearance railroad overpass on westbound Peace St. No truck problems were personally observed.

The following studies were recommended for further data:

- Driveway Related Collisions: Conflict Study
- Left-turn Head-on Collisions \& Angle Collisions: Conflict Study, Volume / Turning Movement Study


## Studies

## Conflict Study

A one hour Conflict Study was conducted on March 31, 2011 from 12pm-1pm. The results can be seen in Appendix D.

Conflicts were common on eastbound Peace St for eastbound business driveways and left turns onto Glenwood Ave. These two problems were ultimately chosen for countermeasure investigation due to the significant correlation between reported collisions and observed conflicts.

## Volume / Turning Movement Study

A one hour Volume / Turning Movement Study was conducted on March 31, 2011 from 6pm to 7pm using TurnCount, an iOS application for iPhone. The results can be seen in Appendix E on a map or application print out. Buses were counted as trucks, no trucks were observed. Timestamped data is available upon request. AADT volume data seen on the Condition Diagram (Appendix B) was retrieved from NCDOT.

## Recommended Cost Effective Countermeasures

## Driveway-Related Collisions

The driveways on eastbound Peace St. that provide access to Starbucks and Mellow Mushroom contributed to a large number of reported collisions and a large number of conflicts seen during the conflict study. These collisions mostly involve left-turning vehicles and right turning vehicles entering the eastbound left turn lane.


Figure 1: Existing Conditions

In the Highway Safety Engineering Studies Procedural Guide (1991), Parker recommends a median device installation to thwart collisions caused by left-turning vehicles. Upon observation of this site, I recommend this countermeasure for installation which can be seen in Figure 2. This will effectively provide a right-in-right-out solution, possibly to the chagrin of the Starbucks and Mellow Mushroom business owners and customers, but ultimately in the interests of driver safety.


Figure 2: Recommendation: Median Device Installation

## Left Turn Collisions

For solutions to eastbound left turn collisions, recommendations by Parker were not helpful. The Crash Modification Factors Clearinghouse on the web was used as a source for more studies and information.

A study titled Accident Modification Factors for Traffic Engineering and ITS Improvements by Harkey et. al. (2008) found that by changing the traffic control of left turns at urban intersections from protected-permitted to solely protected turns could reduce collisions by 99\%, a crash modification of factor of .01 . This study was rated five stars by the CMF Clearinghouse as highest and most reliable.

I am recommending this countermeasure for installation, see Figure 4. By only altering one signal at the interchange, this countermeasure is highly cost effective and provides a solution to risky left-turns caused by the limited sight distance of the oncoming traffic on westbound Peace St.


Figure 3: Existing Conditions:
Protected/Permited Left-turn Phasing


Figure 4: Recomendation: Protected-ONLY Left-turn Phasing

If installed in conjunction with the median device installation, one worry is that a lengthy queue may build in the eastbound Peace St left turn lane. Based upon the data collected in the Volume Study, this should not be a problem. Further analysis is recommended by conducting a Capacity Study, a study outside the scope of this analysis.

## Further Analysis

## Driveway-Related Collisions

The eastbound Peace St. driveways for Mellow Mushroom and Starbucks could benefit from consolidation, but the incurred construction costs as well as inconvenience to the businesses do not necessarily justify added costs solely for consolidation. A more cost-effective solution would be to allow one driveway to act as "right-in" and the other to act as "right-out". This would effectively cut diverging and converging conflict points in half and possibly reduce conflicts and collisions. Added costs for this improvement would be minimal, but would reduce available parking spaces for the businesses. Further study may merit this countermeasure helpful.

## Truck Clearance

While locals reported truck problems, there does not seem to be a lack of signage representing the hazard caused by the railroad overpass. Further investigation may find that a truck detour may be helpful.

## Illegal Left Turns

Illegal left turns were seen, but did not immediately cause observed conflicts in the conflict study. Further investigation may find better signage or police enforcement to be helpful.

## References

1. Parker, M. Highway Safety Engineering Studies Procedural Guide, USDOT FHWA, 1991
2. Harkey, D., et al., Accident Modification Factors for Traffic Engineering and ITS Improvements, NCHRP Report 617, TRB, 2008

Appendix A: Collision Diagram


Appendix B: Condition Diagram


Appendix C: Field Observation Report

## FIELD OBSERVATION REPORT Location Front of Starbucks, GUENOOD \& PEACE St Date Observer MIKE ROSELLI <br> 

 PART I - PHYSICAL CHECKLIST1. Are there sight distance obstructions to:
a. Traffic control devices?
b. Intersections and driveways?
c. Turning or oncoming vehicles?
2. Does parking affect:
a. Sight distance?
b. Through or turning vehicle paths?
3. Is horizontal alignment inadequate?
4. Is vertical alignment inadequate?
5. Is pavement width or the number of lanes inadequate?
6. Are intersection or driveway radii too short?
7. Are there problems with driveways such as:
a. Inadequate design?
b. Location near major intersection?
c. Too many driveways?
8. Is channelization inadequate for:
a. Reducing conflict points?
b. Separating traffic flows or defining movements?
9. Should pedestrian crosswalks be:
a. Added?
b. Relocated or repainted?
10. Are there problems with traffic signs such as:
a. Inadequate or improper message?
b. Too many signs?
c. Placement or size?
11. Are there problems with traffic signals such as:
a. Timing?
b. Number of signal heads?
c. Placement or size?
12. Are there problems with pavement markings such as:
a. Vehicle paths not clearly marked?
b. Location of the markings?
13. Do posted speed limits appear to be too high or too low for conditions?
14. Does the pavement condition (potholes, irregular surface, etc.) appear to contribute to safety problems?
15. Is roadway lighting inadequate?
16. Are there tire skid marks on the pavement?
17. Is there evidence of vehicle accidents such as scar marks on trees, utility poles, embankments, or other objects?


ч -

18. Is there an abundance of vehicle accident debris such as small pieces of crushed glass, plastic, etc., along the shoulder or in the median area?

E.B. $P_{t}$
roman ER. PEACE LEFTS.

## FIELD OBSERVATION REPORT (Continued)

## PART II - OPERATIONAL CHECKLIST

1. Do obstructions block the driver's view of opposing or conflicting vehicles?
2. Do drivers have trouble finding the correct path through the location?
3. Is there any indication of driver confusion about routes, street names, or other guidance information?
4. Do steep grades create large speed differences?
5. Are pavement surface conditions creating erratic driver movements?
6. Does the presence of existing driveways contribute to erratic driver movements?
7. Are there violations of other traffic control devices or regulations such as:
a. Running red light?
b. Failing to stop or yield the right-of-way?
c. Speed limits?
d. Right-turn-on-red?
e. Other?
8. Are there traffic flow problems or traffic conflict patterns associated with turning vehicles?
9. Are there any other unusual traffic flow problems or traffic conflict patterns?
10. Does inadequate lighting cause drivers to slow down or create erratic maneuvers?

$\qquad$

Figure 7. Field review checklists (Continued).

## FIELD ObSERVATION REPORT (Continued)

## PART III - SKETCH OF LOCATION

Instructions: In the space below, draw a free hand sketch of the location and identify areas with considerable vehicle accident debris and mark the paths of any obvious high-risk movements.

SEE CONDITION DIAGRAMs.

Figure 7. Field review checklists (Continued).

Appendix D: Conflict Study Diagram


## Appendix E: Volume / <br> Turn Movement Study

## Turn count summary (15 minute bins)

Reference - Glenwood at Peace: 2011-03-31

Day of week: Thursday
Raleigh, NC, USA,

Analyst: Mike Roselli, Company Name: NC State University, Email Address: marosell@ncsu.edu

## Total vehicle traffic

| Interval starts | Southbound |  |  | Westbound |  |  | Northbound |  |  | Eastbound |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Left | Thru | Right | Left | Thru | Right | Left | Thru | Right | Left | Thru | Right |  |
| 21:59 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22:00 | 60 | 106 | 27 | 1 | 118 | 52 | 1 | 65 | 17 | 18 | 170 | 18 | 653 |
| 22:15 | 75 | 109 | 25 | 0 | 120 | 64 | 1 | 50 | 9 | 14 | 134 | 18 | 619 |
| 22:30 | 60 | 96 | 19 | 0 | 103 | 41 | 1 | 69 | 8 | 21 | 115 | 15 | 548 |
| 22:45 | 60 | 107 | 24 | 0 | 86 | 33 | 0 | 48 | 15 | 20 | 109 | 18 | 520 |
| 23:00 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 32 |

## Truck traffic

| Interval starts | Southbound |  |  | Westbound |  |  | Northbound |  |  | Eastbound |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Left | Thru | Right | Left | Thru | Right | Left | Thru | Right | Left | Thru | Right |  |
| 21:59 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22:00 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| 22:15 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 6 |
| 22:30 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 22:45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 23:00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

## Pedestrian volumes

| Interval starts | NE |  |  | NW |  |  | SW |  |  | SE |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Left | Right | Total | Left | Right | Total | Left | Right | Total | Left | Right | Total |  |
| 21:59 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22:00 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 22:15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 22:30 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 19 |
| 22:45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 23:00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |



