SUPERSTREETS

Description

A "superstreet" is a divided highway with intersections in which the minor cross-street traffic is prohibited from going straight through or turning left. The minor cross street traffic must turn right, but can then access a U-turn to proceed in the desired direction. This reduces the number of traffic signal phases—allowing for longer green times on the major roadway—thus reducing congestion caused by the signals.

North Carolina employs the superstreet concept in several corridors. Results of a 2010 study showed the superstreet intersections outperformed conventional intersections, reducing the overall average travel time per vehicle traveling through the intersection.

How Will This Help?

- <u>Increase safety</u> by reducing the number of conflict points.
- <u>Reduce delay, improve capacity through shorter cycle</u> lengths, and simplify signal timing.
- Maintains existing commercial access.

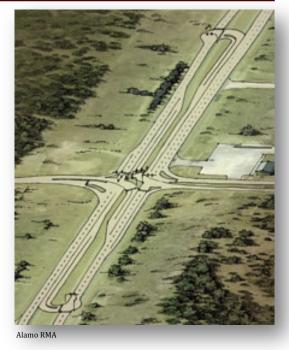
A recent before-after study for Loop 1604 between SH 151 and Braun Road in San Antonio found evening peak period travel time reductions of 14 percent in the northbound direction and 35 percent in the southbound direction. An Alamo RMA before-after

study on US 281 in San Antonio found that travel times were shorter and average speed higher even though traffic volumes increased in the corridor as shown in the table below.

Implementation Issues	San Antonio Superstreets	E
The additional right-of-way	Morning Rush Hour (Southbound: Bulverd	e to Loop 1604)
and paved surfaces required	Travel Time Average Speed	23.
to construct the modified	Evening Rush Hour (Northbound: Loop 1604 to B Travel Time	04 to Bulverde)
left-turn facilities could		19.
increase cost. Public	Average Speed	
acceptance requires	Traffic count (north of Evans)	60,100
adequate education before opening the facility.	Traffic count (south of Evans) Source: http://www.texashighwayman.com/superstreets.shtml	74,000

Success Story

The San Antonio area has two sections of superstreets: one on US 281 North (four intersections) and one on Loop 1604 West (two intersections). In both cases, the superstreet provides a transition between the freeway and non-freeway sections of those roads. Both are considered "short-term" improvements while planning is completed and funding acquired for upgrades that are more substantial.



Cost:	$\bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bigcirc$
Time:	Moderate
Impact:	Corridor
Who:	State & Local
Hurdles:	Right-of-way
	Public Acceptance

After

18.9 minutes

20 mph

12.7 minutes

29 mph

Before

23.3 minutes

16 mph

19.2 minutes

19 mph

60,100 vehicles/day 63,552 vehicles/day 74,000 vehicles/day 81,526 vehicles/day

