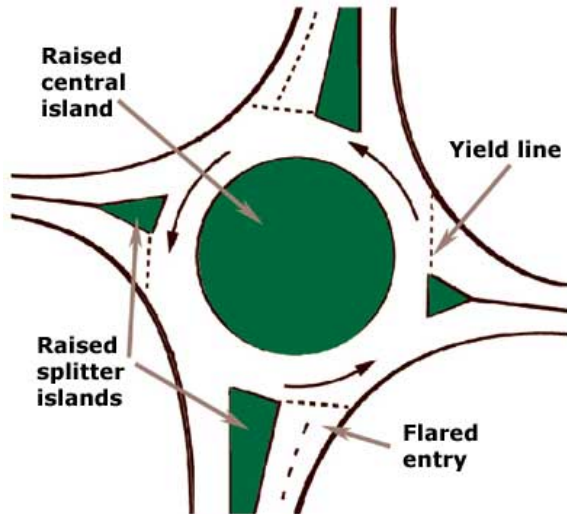


## What is a Roundabout?

A modern roundabout is a circular intersection designed to slow traffic while lowering delays. A well designed roundabout can improve safety for vehicles, pedestrians and bicyclists. Their advantage also lies in providing a more aesthetically pleasing intersection design, since there is less pavement and the central island offers an opportunity for landscaping features that create a distinctive entry point to your community. Operations are improved by smooth flowing traffic (with less stop and go than a signalized intersection).



## General Operating

The general principle behind using a roundabout is **Yield-at-Entry**. A motorist or bicyclist approaching a roundabout must slow down or stop for vehicles stopped ahead, yield to pedestrians in crosswalk, and yield to traffic already in the roundabout. Then, when a sufficient gap is present, it's a simple

maneuver similar to a right turn onto a one way street. Once in the roundabout, proceed around the central island and take the necessary right hand exit.

## Remember!

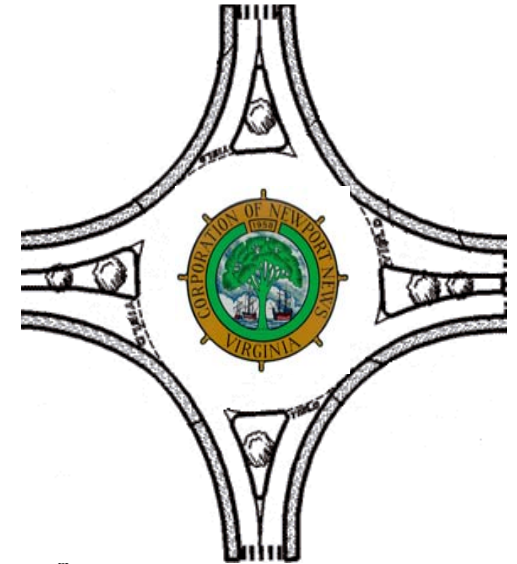
- Circulating vehicles have the right of way.
- All vehicles circulate counter clockwise.
- Roundabouts are designed to accommodate large vehicles including school buses. The paved "apron" around the central island is intended to provide extra space for large trucks & buses driving around the roundabout.



- A roundabout is **not a traffic circle**. The major differences between a modern roundabout and a traditional traffic circle are:
  - 1) Speed – the design of a roundabout – smaller central islands and median style "splitter islands" - slows traffic upon entry and while circulating. Whereas the design of a traffic circle allows for higher entry and circulation speeds.
  - 2) Yield at Entry – as described above, traffic circulating in the roundabout has the right of way, and vehicles entering must yield to traffic already circulating. Roundabouts allow for a free flow of traffic. The entry splitter islands and the circular central island deflect entering traffic, requiring traffic to slow and further reinforce the yielding traffic patterns.

# Roundabouts

## General Information and User Guide



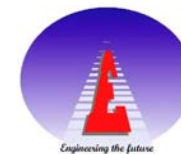
## Bicyclists



## Pedestrians



## Motorists



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## Motorists:

- Upon approaching the roundabout, stay to the right of the median splitter island (either painted or raised).



15 M.P.H.

**SLOW DOWN to 10-15 mph** consistent with the posted advisory speed.

*Be sure to look for cyclists merging into the travel lane, and yield to pedestrians.*



- Before entering the roundabout, **YIELD** to traffic already in the roundabout.

*Remember to be prepared to stop if there is not a sufficient gap in circulating traffic.*



- **ENTER** the roundabout when there is a sufficient gap.



Do not enter the roundabout beside a vehicle already circulating within the roundabout. A vehicle near the central island may be exiting at the next exit. Watch out for traffic already in the roundabout, especially cyclists and motorcyclists. Do not enter a roundabout when an emergency vehicle is approaching on another leg; allow other vehicles to exit the roundabout for the emergency vehicle.

**All traffic is moving in a counter clockwise direction.**

- **CONTINUE** slowly around the roundabout. Within a roundabout, do not stop if it is clear except to avoid a collision; you have the right-of-way over entering traffic. Always keep to the right of the central island and travel in a counterclockwise direction.

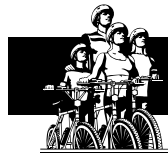


Don't be intimidated, you have a right to be on the road; assert your position upon entering the roundabout. Roundabouts are designed so that motorists will travel close to your cycling speed.

When an emergency vehicle is approaching, provide it a clear path to turn through the roundabout, by proceeding past the splitter island of your exit before pulling over.

*Do not pass bicyclists ahead of you in the roundabout, as your speeds should be nearly equal.*

- Look for your **DESTINATION**.
- Use your right turn signal and **EXIT** the roundabout carefully.  
*Watch for pedestrians in the crosswalk, and stop for them.*



## Bicyclists :

The same laws that apply to motorists, with some obvious exceptions, apply to bicyclists. Bicyclists should proceed as motorists in the same direction of travel. Refer to directions for motorists.

### Note:

- **If you are riding on a shoulder or bike lane**, merge into the travel lane before the shoulder ends. Prepare for this move early, look over your shoulder, and signal your intent to move into traffic.

- Once in the roundabout, **DON'T HUG THE CURB**. Ride close to the middle of the lane to prevent motorists from passing and cutting you off.  
*Watch for motorists waiting to enter the roundabout, as they may not see you.*
- **If you do not want to ride your bicycle in the roundabout**, you should dismount prior to the roundabout yield sign and proceed as a pedestrian. Refer to instructions for pedestrians for more details.



## Pedestrians :

- **PROCEED** around the roundabout on the sidewalk or shoulder and in any designated crosswalks. Never walk in the roundabout or to the central island.
- **CROSS ONE LANE AT A TIME** to the splitter island; it's there to provide you with a refuge between lanes of opposing traffic.
- When crossing an entry lane, **LOOK** for approaching vehicles. You have the right of way when you're in the crosswalk, but be careful – make sure that drivers can see you and stop for you.
- When crossing an exit lane, **LOOK** for vehicles leaving the roundabout.

*Some vehicles will use their right-turn signal, but some won't. Proceed carefully.*