





Interim Intersection Design Considerations for Long-Term Interchange Site (St Albert Ray Gibbon Drive and Fowler Way Intersection Staging)

John Maree, P.Eng., M.Eng.

February, 2023

Index

- 1. Sustainable development
- 2. Background to project (challenges)
- 3. Options
- 4. Closing remarks



Sustainability



"Sustainability compromising the







resent without



Introduction to Sustainable roads



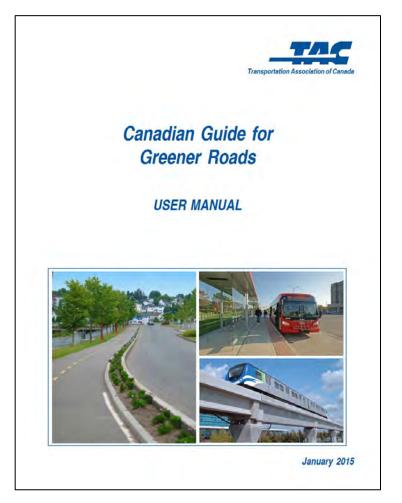
"A sustainable highway should satisfy lifecycle functional requirements of societal development and economic growth while reducing negative impacts to the environment and consumption of natural resources."



"Using recycled materials has the potential to deliver significant benefits including cost savings, reducing landfill, protecting the environment and our lifestyle, network performance, circular economy and reducing emission."

Introduction to Sustainable roads

"..respects traditional objectives (e.g. safety, efficiency, capacity, maintenance) while also integrating newer objectives such as compatibility, liveability, universal accessibility, modal equity, conservation of resources, affordability on a full lifecycle basis, and environmental protection."





Sustainable roads

Road construction material – reduce carbon footprint

Glass, Crumb rubber, Hot-in-place asphalt recycling, Reclaimed asphalt pavement, In-situ stabilisation, Construction and demolition waste, Rubblisation, Fly ash and blast furnace slag, Plastics, etc.



Sustainable roads

Construction considerations to reduce carbon footprint

- Construction detour
- Traffic accommodation (speed vs idling)
- Construction duration
- What type of machinery
- Etc.

Sustainable roads

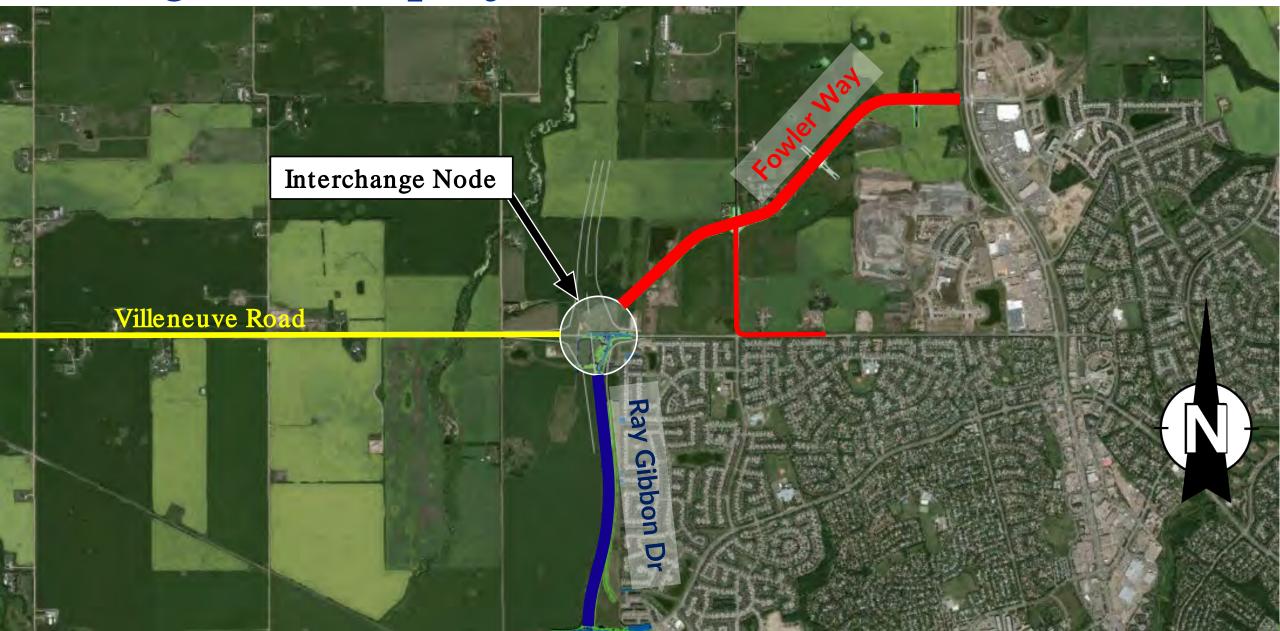
What part does the

Geometric Designer play in

sustainable roads?



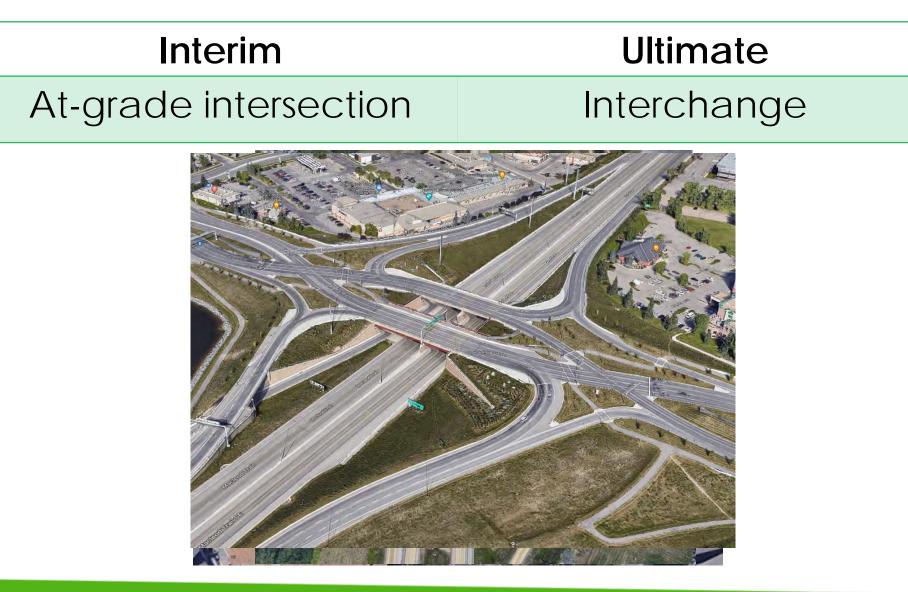
Background to project



Project challenge

- Project challenges:
 - Limited ROW
 - Limit throw away costs between current/interim/ultimate
 - Client budget, expectations and requirements
 - Future traffic demands factor of uncertainty

Background to Project







Options

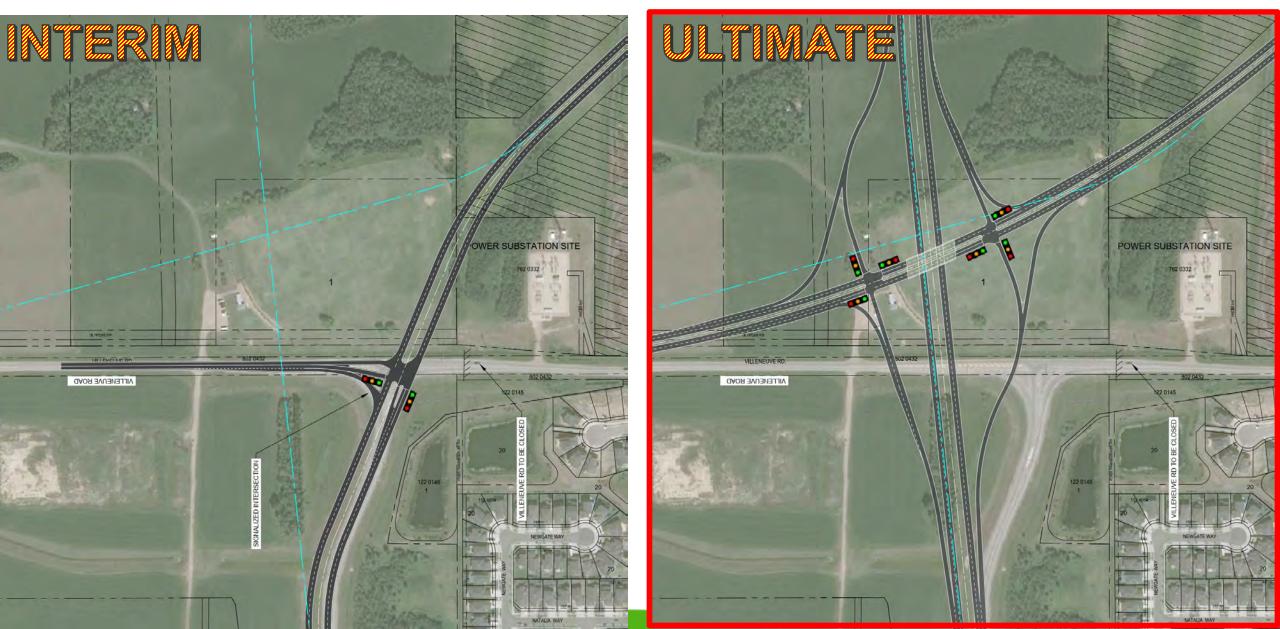
Interim Phase	Ultimate Phase
Roundabout	Standard Diamond Interchange (FW over RGD) RGF Liginal alignment
Ro bout	Single of Dia d Interchange (FW over RGD) RGD O d ment
Round	Standard Ond Interchange (FW over RGD) RDG reali
Round	Single-r D. and Interchange (FW over RGD) RDG gned
R about	Part one B-loop GD over FW) RDG realigned
Signalized Intersection	Standard Diamond Interchange (FW over RGD) RGD Original alignment
Roundabout (off centre position)	Standard Diamond Interchange (FW over RGD) RGD Original alignment
Signalized Intersection (Couplet)	Standard Diamond Interchange (RGD over FW) RGD Original alignment

Æ

Option 1 (Signalised IS / Diamond IC)

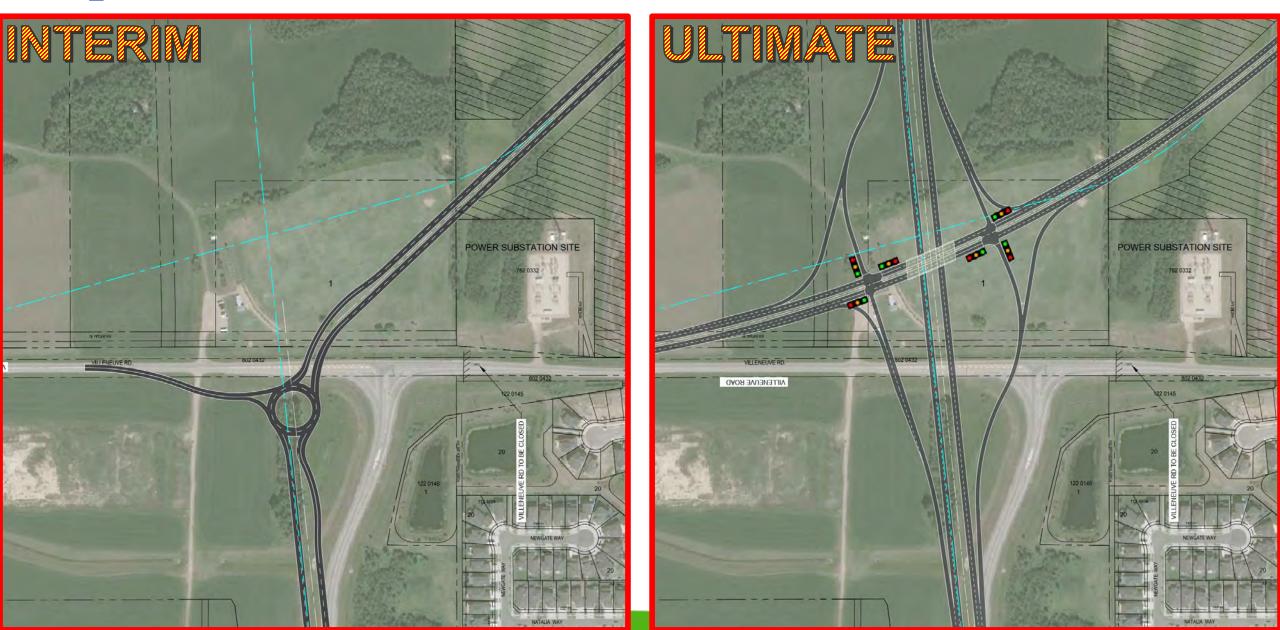


Option 1 (Signalised IS / Diamond IC)



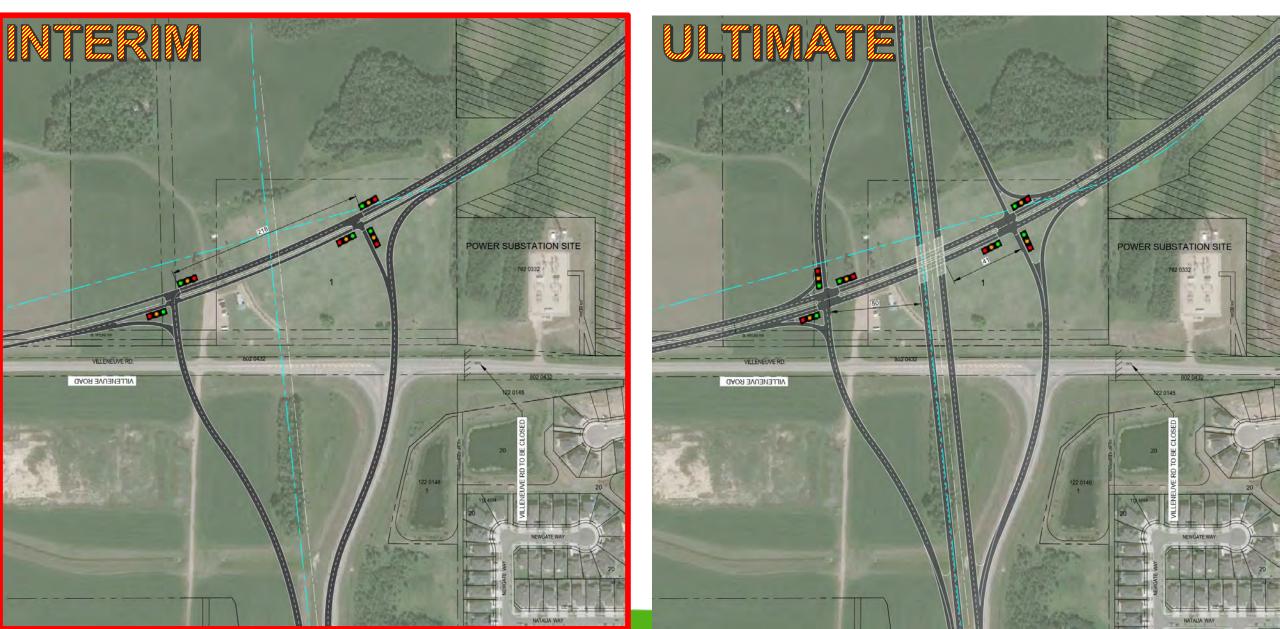


Option 2 (Roundabout / Diamond IC)



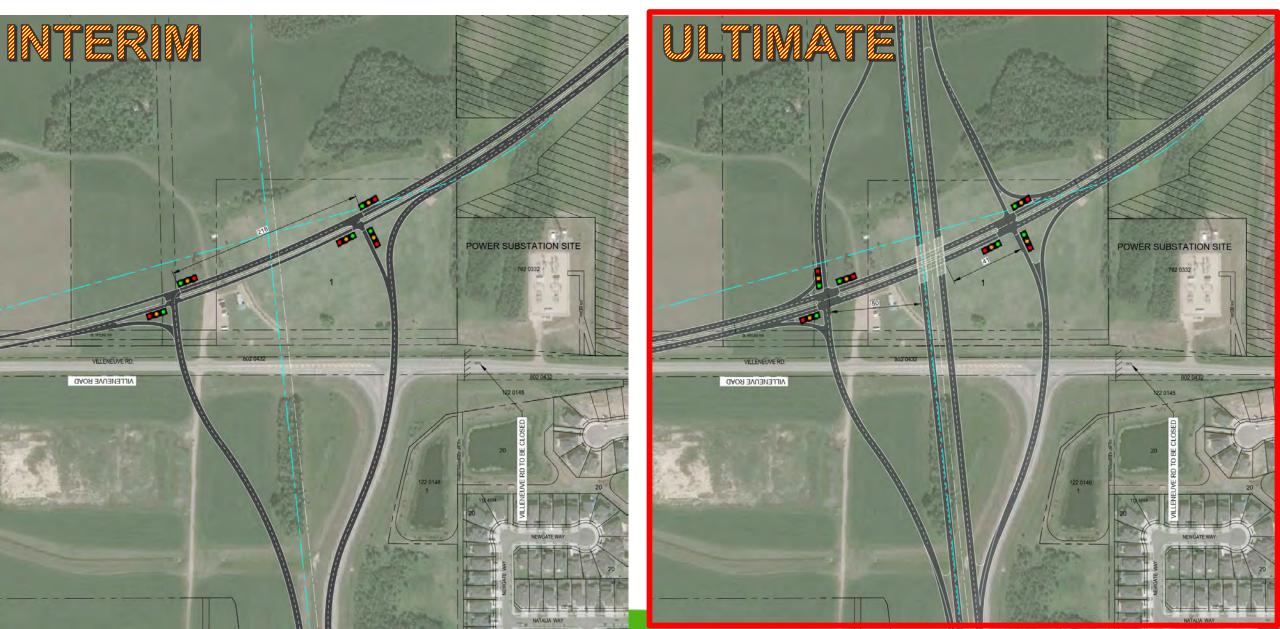


Option 3 (Couplet 2 x IS / Diamond IC)





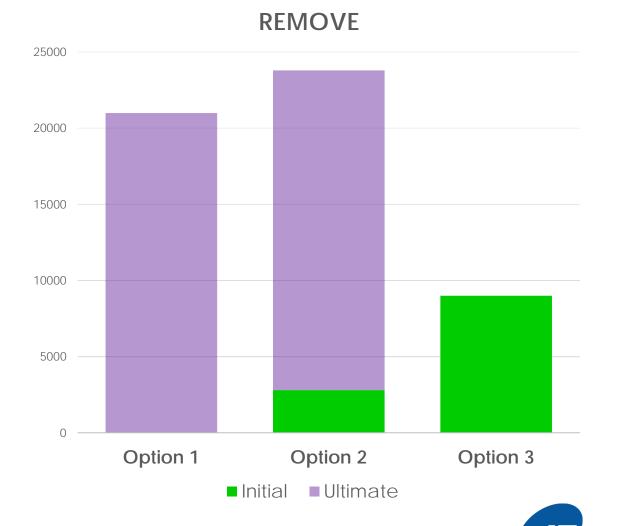
Option 3 (Couplet 2 x IS / Diamond IC)



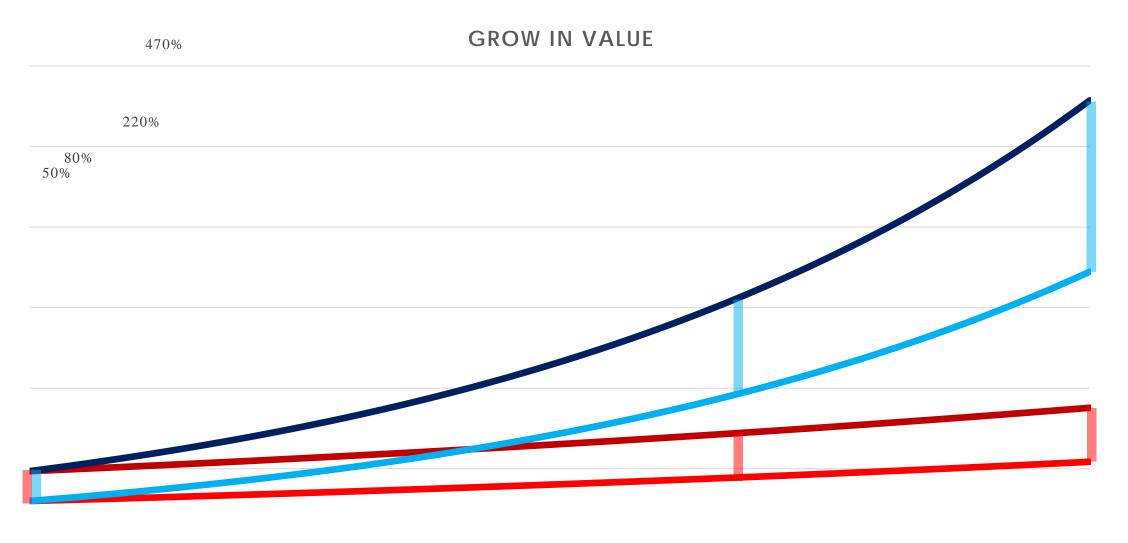


Comparison









0	5	10	15	20	25	30



Conclusion

- 1. Option 3 has the smallest total carbon footprint:
 - a) Land requirements are very similar to other options
 - b) Least amount of rework
 - c) Least amount of total new road surface
 - d) Most sustainable road







Closing

What role can a Geometric Designers play in creating sustainable roads?

- 1. Reduce carbon footprint by reducing required road surface
- 2. Design roads with future upgrades taken into consideration, and not just budget
- 3. Spending upfront can save a lot more overall.
- 4. Discussion with the road owner and the advantages of alternative designs



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

Dean Schick C.E.T City of St. Albert - *Manager of Transportation*

Sean Wills City of St. Albert – *Transportation*

Christel Lope C.E.T Associated Engineering – Transportation Technologist

Shawn Xue E.I.T Associated Engineering - Transportation Engineer-in-Training



Questions?

Contact John Maree, mareej@ae.ca