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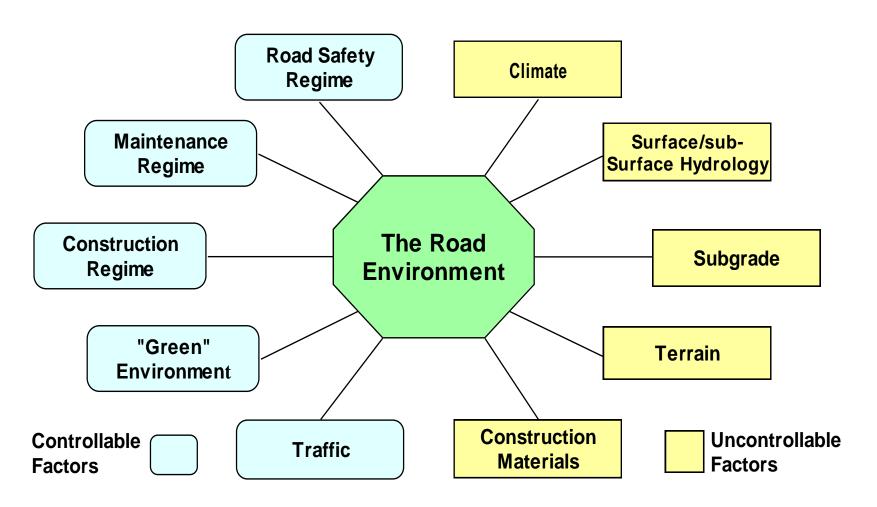


Design of Low Volume Roads

AFCAP Workshop on Rural Accessibility and Mobility Feedback from Site Visit

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Road Environment Factors



Pavement design process must be fully responsive to the road environment

Alignment

- horizontal
- > vertical

Road Safety

- urban and peri-urban areas (x-section, etc)
- > rural areas
- > road width curves, straights, 3m? 4m?
- passing bays
- Environmental issues

- Social issues
 - >Access to adjacent property
- Traffic over design life
 - Motorised, non-motorised (over design life)
- Pavement design
 - Efficacy of design (multi-layered, traditional approach)
- Materials
 - ▶ lab testing (BS methods)
 - wearing course gravel
 - >pavement layers

Surfacing options

- Rationale for selection (gradient related)
- > Use of other options (e.g. cobblestones, armouring)

Materials

- ▶ lab testing (BS methods, adequacy, utilisation)
- wearing course gravel assessment
- >pavement layer assessment

Drainage

- drainage rating
- > lined drains, unlined drains, scour checks
- turnouts (direction, grade)

Construction

- ➤ Interface between flexible and rigid
- > Use of other options (e.g. cobblestones)

Outline of Presentation





Typical cobblestone surfacing on urban collector road in Bujumbura



Urban road surfacing: AC on urban arterials and cobblestone on urban collectors



Close up of cobblestone surfacing



Cobblestone speed reduction measure (road hump)



AC-cobblestone joint