DEDICATION

To

My greater family, my own family, my life mate and others who provided assistance and help at various occasions

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Firstly I thank God for giving me a successful process of preparing this study.

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ABSTRACT

Roads are an important means of developing new areas and are increasingly required for convenient movement of people and their products to the markets. The main objective of this study is to design low cost agricultural road.

The research area is the southern section of Alselate agricultural scheme(Nile East Province)

To achieve this aim the two design's parameters, the traffic volume and California Bearing Raito(CBR) were carefully investigated and analyzed

The study results shows that the traffic counts has been generated only to high light on the mode by which the products of the scheme's is transported to the markets and it also shows that the normal traffic can be estimated along the design period of road when the production of various type of crops of the scheme at the year 2008 that the study was generated is known. The expected production of the rest area was used to predict the generated traffic, the growth rate has been estimated from the discrepancies of the production of recent five years starting from the study year.

The study shows that to generate the laboratory California Bearing Ratio(CBR) test Six samples were taken randomly from the vicinity of the Alselate scheme of existing sub-base road of six km long.

The analysis process of the data in this study was carried out by the using Microsoft Excel software.

The study shows that the design California Bearing Ratio(CBR) is the lowest value of the American asphalt institute or Tanzanian method of determination the 90%-ile CBR.

The Structural design method used in this study is TRL Road Note 31. The study shows that the economical and cheaper material cost design option should be accepted.

The study recommends that for design of the farm to markets roads, the farms production analysis is ideal method to predict the traffic volume and the growth rate.

مستخلص البحث

الطرق هي وسيلة هامة لتنمية المناطق الجديدة وهناك حاجة متزايدة لحركة مريحة للناس ومنتجاتها إلى الأسواق.

الهدف الرئيسي من هذه الدراسة هو تصميم طريق زراعي قليل التكلفة. مجال البحث هو القسم الجنوبي من مشروع السليت الزراعي بشرق النيل لتحقيق هذا الهدف فان عنصري التصميم ,حجم الحركة ونسبة تحمل كاليفورنيا تم تحليلهما بعناية

نتائج الدراسة تظهر إن العد الحركي الذي اجري كان فقط لمعرفة نوع وسائل النقل التي يتم بها نقل إنتاج المشروع , وكذلك توضح الدراسة إن الحركة العادية يمكن تقديرها من إنتاج المساحة الغير مزروعة وان المتولدة يمكن تقديرها من الإنتاج المتوقع للمساحة الغير مزروعة وان معدل النمو يمكن تقديره من تباين إنتاج خمسة سنوات ابتداءً من سنة الدراسة

تبين الدراسة أنه لإجراء الاختبار المعملي لنسبة تحمل كاليفورنيا أخذت ستة عينات عشوائيا من على مقربة من طريق السليت الذي طوله ستة كيلومترات والمشيد حتي طبقة الأساس المساعد

وقد أجريت عملية تحليل البيانات في هذه الدراسة باستخدام برنامج مايكروسوفت اكسل .

تبين الدراسة أن نسبة تحمل كاليفورنيا للتصميم هي القيمة الأقل لكل من الطريقة الامريكية أو التنزانية لتحديد ال 90%- تايل نسبة تحمل كاليفورنيا .

أسلوب التصميم الإنشائي المستخدم في هذه الدراسة هو المدونة البريطانية للطرق رقم 31 للدول المدارية وشبه المدارية.

تشير الدراسة إلى أنه ينبغي قبول التصميم الاقتصادي والأرخص مواداً . توصي الدراسة بأنه لتصميم طريق زراعي ،فان تحليل إنتاج المزارع هو الأسلوب الأمثل للتنبؤ بحجم حركة المرور ومعدل النمو.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Description	Page number
Describtion	I age Hullibel

Dedication	I
Acknowledgements	II
Abstract	III
Abstract in Arabic	IV
Table of Content	V&VI
List of Abbreviations	VII
List of Figures	VIII
List of Tables	IX
List of Plates	X
Chapter one: Introduction	
1.1 General	1
1.2 Research Problem	1
1.3Objectives	1
1.4 Significance of the Study	1
1.5 Research Methodology	2
1.6 Structure of Thesis	2
Chapter two: Literature Review	
2.1 General	3
2.2 The Traffic Volume	4
2.1.1Introduction	4
2.2.2Traffic Forecasting	4
2.2.3The Growth Rate	5
2.2.4 Axle Loading	5
2.2.5 Traffic Composition	7
2.2.6Traffic Survey	7
2.2.7Steps Of Counts	8
2.2.8 Methods Of Traffic Volume Counts	9
2.2.8.1Manual Counts Method	10
2.2.9 Select Proper Observer Location	10
2.2.10Vehicle Classification Counts	10
2.2.11Definitions	10
2.3Soil Investigation	11
2.3.1Introduction	11
2.3.2Definition Of CBR	12
2.3.3Laboratory CBR Test	14
2.3.3.1Preparation Of Test Specimen	14
Soil	
2.4The Design Procedure	19
2.4.1Purpose	19
2.4.2Definition of Low Cost Volume	19
Roads	

2.4.3The Type Of low Cost Roads	19	
2.4.3.1Improved Sub grade	20	
2.4.3.2Stage Construction Design	20	
2.4.3.3Surface Treatment	21	
2.4.4Design Principles	22	
2.4.5Design Period	24	
2.4.6Design Process	24	
2.4.7Data Used In Design Method	25	
2.4.7.1Field Data	25	
2.4.7.2Laboratory Data	25	
2.4.8Design CBR	25	
2.4.9Design CBR Graphically	26	
2.4.9.1 Ninety Percentile CBR (American Method)	26	
2.4.9.2Ninety Percentile CBR (Tanzanian Method)	27	
Chapter three: Field Work		
3.1 General	28	
3.2 Projects Description	28	
3.3Field Work	28	
3.3.1Traffic Survey	28	
3.4Laborotary Work	34	
3.4.1Samples Classification	34	
3.4.2CBR Test	36	
3.4.3The Design CBR(American Method)	50	
3.4.4The Design CBR(Tanzanian Method)	51	
3.5Road Structural Design	52	
Chapter four: Results & Discussions		
4.1General	55	
4.2 Test Results	55	
4.3 Discussions	57	
Chapter five: Conclusions &		
Recommendations		
5.1 Conclusion	59	
5.2 General Recommendations	60	
5.3 Recommendations for Future Studies	61	
References	62	
Appendices		
Appendix -A	64	
Appendix- B	66	
Appendix- C	71	

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Description
AASHTO	American Association of State Highway
	&Transportation officials
AADT	Annual average daily traffic
ASTM	American Society for Testing Material
ADT	Average daily traffic
B.S.	British Standard
CBR	California Bearing Ratio
ESA	Equivalence standard axles
GR	Growth rate
GDP	Gross Domestic Production
LVRs	Low Volume Roads
MDD	Maximum dry density
SD	Double surface dressing
OMC	Optimum moisture content
ORN 31	Over Seas Road Note 31
TRL	Transport & Research Laboratory
T.R.R.L	Transport &Road Research Laboratory
USCS	Unified Soil Classification System

LIST OF FIGURES

Figur	Title	Page
e		
3.1	Stress Strain Curve of sample 227 at 10 blows	39
3.2	Stress Strain Curve of sample 227 at 30 blows	41
3.3	Stress Strain Curve of sample 227 at 65 blows	43
3.4	Dry Density Versus Soaked CBR Sample 227	43
3.5	Stress Strain Curve of sample 228 at 10 blows	45
3.6	Stress Strain Curve of sample 228 at 30 blows	47
3.7	Stress Strain Curve of sample 228 at 65 blows	49
3.8	Dry Density Versus Soaked CBR Sample 228	51
3.9	General 90%-ile CBR Curve (American Asphalt	51
	Institute Method)	
3.10	General 90%-ile CBR Curve (Tanzanian Method)	52

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Title	Page
2.1	The Production of Crops Per Fedan	5
2.2	Equivalence Factors	6
2.3	Standard Loads for Different Penetrations	13
2.4	Traffic and Sub grade Strength Classes	27
3.1	One Direction Traffic Counts Data	29
3.2	Both Direction Traffic Counts Data	29
3.3	The Production Per Fedan	30
3.4	Table (3.4): The Planted Area of Five Years Late	30
3.5	The Production of Year 2008	31
3.6	The Production of Year2008 in Term of Loads	31
3.7	The normal Traffic	32
3.8	The Generated Traffic	33
3.9	The Normal and Generated Traffic in Terms of Loads	34
3.10	Samples Classifications	35
3.11	CBR Test Samples	36
3.12	Sieve Analysis	37
3.13	Density	38
3.14	Moisture Content	38
3.15	Penetration	39
3.16	Swell	39
3.17	Density	40
3.18	Moisture Content	40
3.19	Penetration	40
3.20	Swell	40
3.21	Density	41
3.22	Moisture Content	41
3.23	Penetration	42
3.24	Swell	42
3.25	Dry Density and Soaked CBR Sample 227	43
3.26	Density	44
3.27	Moisture Content	44
3.28	Penetration	44
3.29	Swell	45

3.30	Density	46
3.31	Moisture Content	46
3.32	Penetration	46
3.33	Swell	46
3.34	Density	47
3.35	Moisture Content	48
3.36	Penetration	48
3.37	Swell	48
3.38	Dry Density and Soaked CBR Sample 228	49
3.39	CBR Test Final Results	50
3.40	Measured CBR Values and Frequency	50
3.41	Measured CBR Values	51
3.42	Layers Thickness of Option1	53
3.43	Layers Thickness of Option2	53
3.44	Comparison Between Optio1 and Option2	54
3.45	The Road Layer and Thickness	54

LIST OF PLATES

Plate	Title	Page
2.1	Typical CBR Sample	13
2.2	Laboratory CBR Test	14
2.3	Generalized Section Gravel Road	21
2.4	Grader Maintaining Gravel Road	21
2.5	Surface Dressing	22
2.6	Deterioration of Flexible Pavement	23
2.7	Deterioration of Gravel Road	23