

The First and Last Kilometre

How do Road Construction Activities Impact Local Government Assets?

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Asset Management

Pavement Design

Traffic Loading

Construction Traffic

Financial Impacts



Asset Management

- Asset value
 - Current
 - Replacement cost
- Maintenance Costs
- Asset life
 - Remaining Life
 - Replacement life

The first and last km

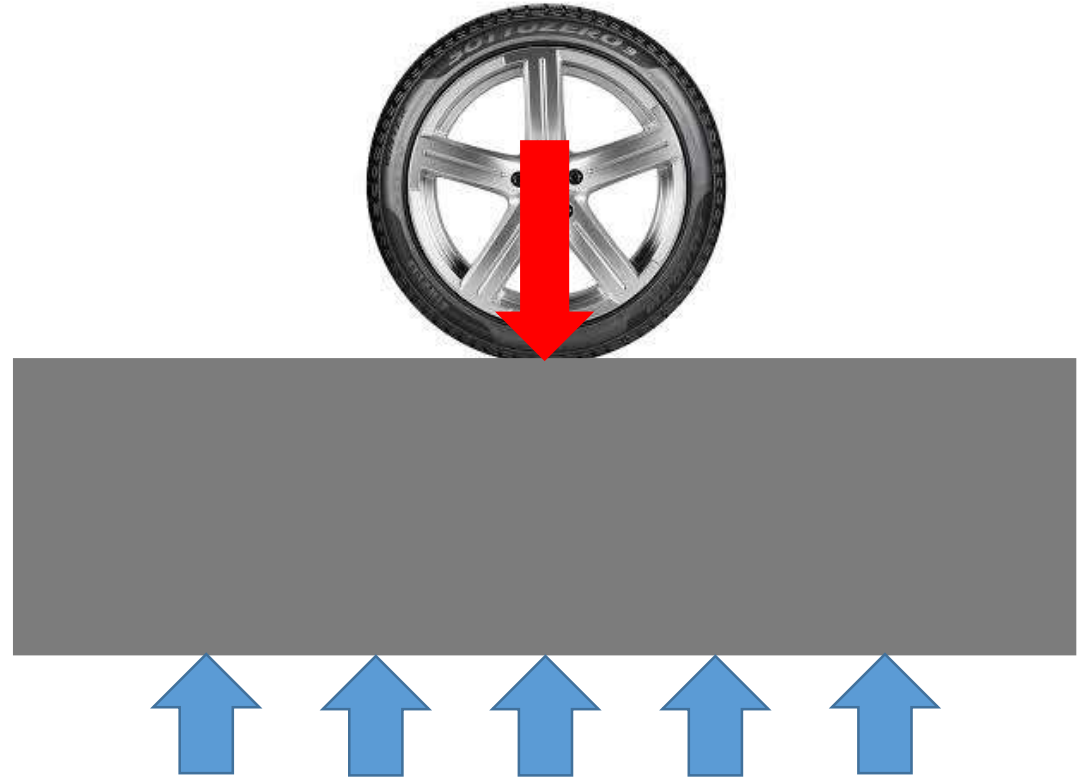
Asset Life - Basics of Pavement Design

Design Principals

Pavement design is primarily a function of traffic loading and underlying subgrade strength

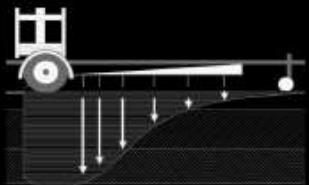
Traffic Loading Calculation – DESA's

- Existing traffic data
- Vehicle classification
- Functionality
- Predicted growth



GUIDE TO PAVEMENT TECHNOLOGY

Part 2: Pavement Structural Design



DESA's and Relativity to Local Roads

“It has been well established that light vehicles contribute very little to structural deterioration, only heavy vehicles are considered in pavement design”

– AGPT Part s7.2

- Cars
- Garbage trucks
- Buses
- Delivery vehicles

DESA's and Relativity to Local Roads

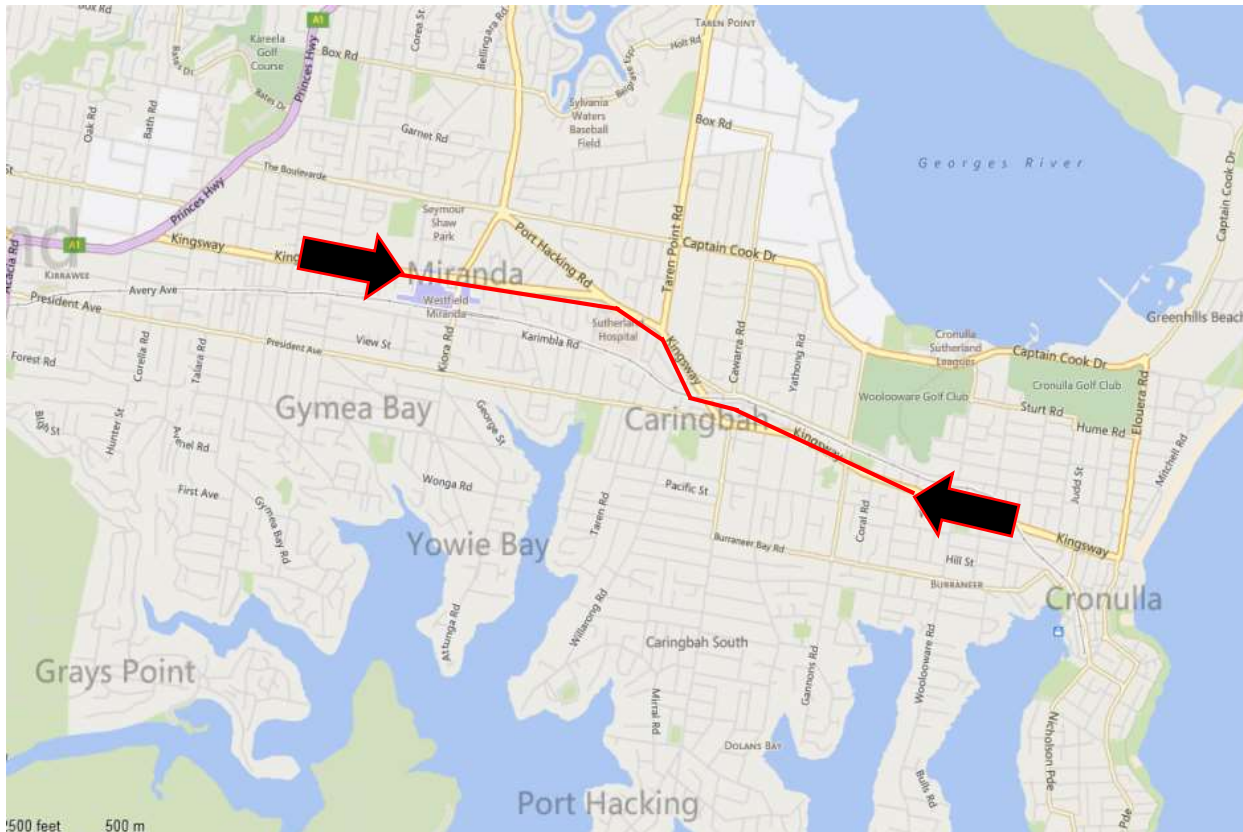
Table 12.2: Indicative heavy vehicle axle group volumes for lightly-trafficked urban streets

Street type	AADT two-way	Heavy vehicles (%)	Design AADHV (single lane)	Design period (years)	Annual growth rate (%)	Cumulative growth factor (Table 7.4)	Axle groups per heavy vehicle	Cumulative HVAG over design period	ESA/HVAG	Indicative design traffic (ESA)
Minor with single lane traffic	30	3	0.9	20	0	20	2.0	13 140	0.2	3×10^3
				40	0	40	2.0	26 280	0.2	5×10^3
Minor with two lane traffic	90	3	1.35	20	0	20	2.0	19 710	0.2	4×10^3
				40	0	40	2.0	39 420	0.2	8×10^3
Local access with no buses	400	4	8	20	1	22.0	2.1	128 480	0.3	4×10^4
				40	1	48.9	2.1	285 576	0.3	9×10^4
Local access with buses	500	6	15	20	1	22.0	2.1	240 900	0.3	8×10^4
				40	1	48.9	2.1	535 455	0.3	1.5×10^5
Local access in industrial area	400	8	16	20	1	22.0	2.3	256 960	0.4	1.5×10^5
				40	1	48.9	2.3	571 152	0.4	3×10^5
Collector with no buses	1200	6	36	20	1.5	23.1	2.2	607 068	0.6	4×10^5
				40	1.5	54.3	2.2	1 427 004	0.6	10^6
Collector with buses	2000	7	70	20	1.5	23.1	2.2	1 180 410	0.6	8×10^5
				40	1.5	54.3	2.2	2 774 730	0.6	2×10^6

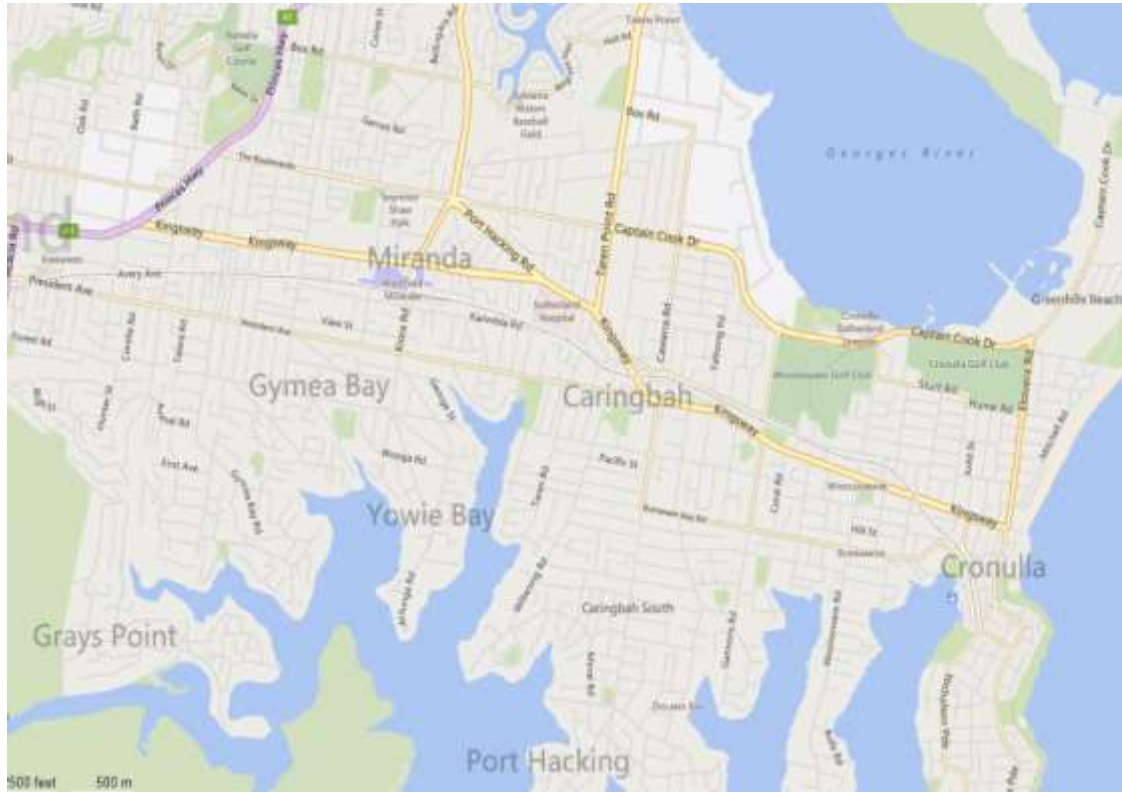
Note: Direction factor is 0.5, except for Minor Street with single lane traffic where DF= 1.0.

Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Options

Local Example - Kingsway



Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Options



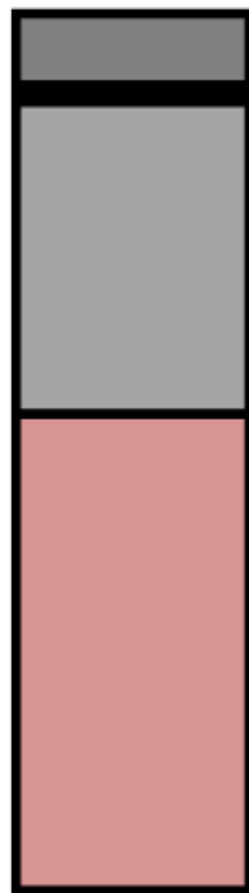
- Reconstruction options designed for 25 year performance life span and traffic loading of 1×10^6 ESA
- 1×10^6 ESA is a conservative figure as 6×10^5 ESA was indicated by pavement investigations conducted by Council prior to reconstruction works in November 2013
- Four reconstruction options are compared in this case study:
 - Granular replacement
 - Deep lift asphalt replacement
 - Cement stabilisation
 - Foamed bitumen stabilisation

Granular Replacement



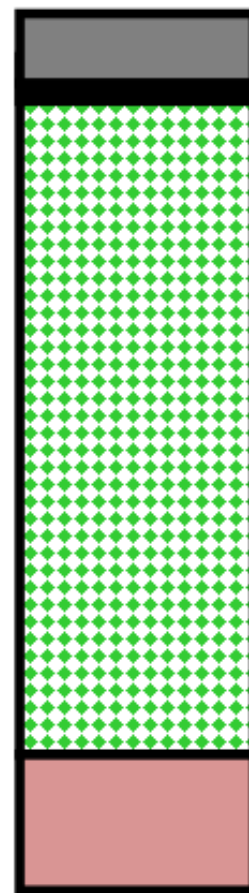
50mm Asphalt Wearing Course
Bitumen Single Coat Spray Seal
400mm Granular Replacement
Clay Subgrade with CBR 5%

Deep Lift Asphalt Replacement



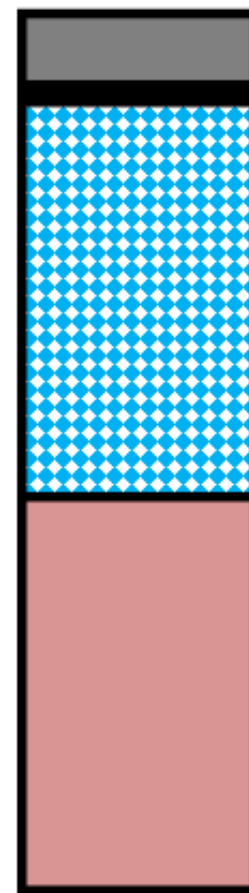
50mm Asphalt Wearing Course
Bitumen Single Coat Spray Seal
150mm Asphalt Base Course
Clay Subgrade with CBR 5%

Cement Stabilisation



50mm Asphalt Wearing Course
Bitumen Single Coat Spray Seal
325mm Cement Stabilisation
Clay Subgrade with CBR 5%

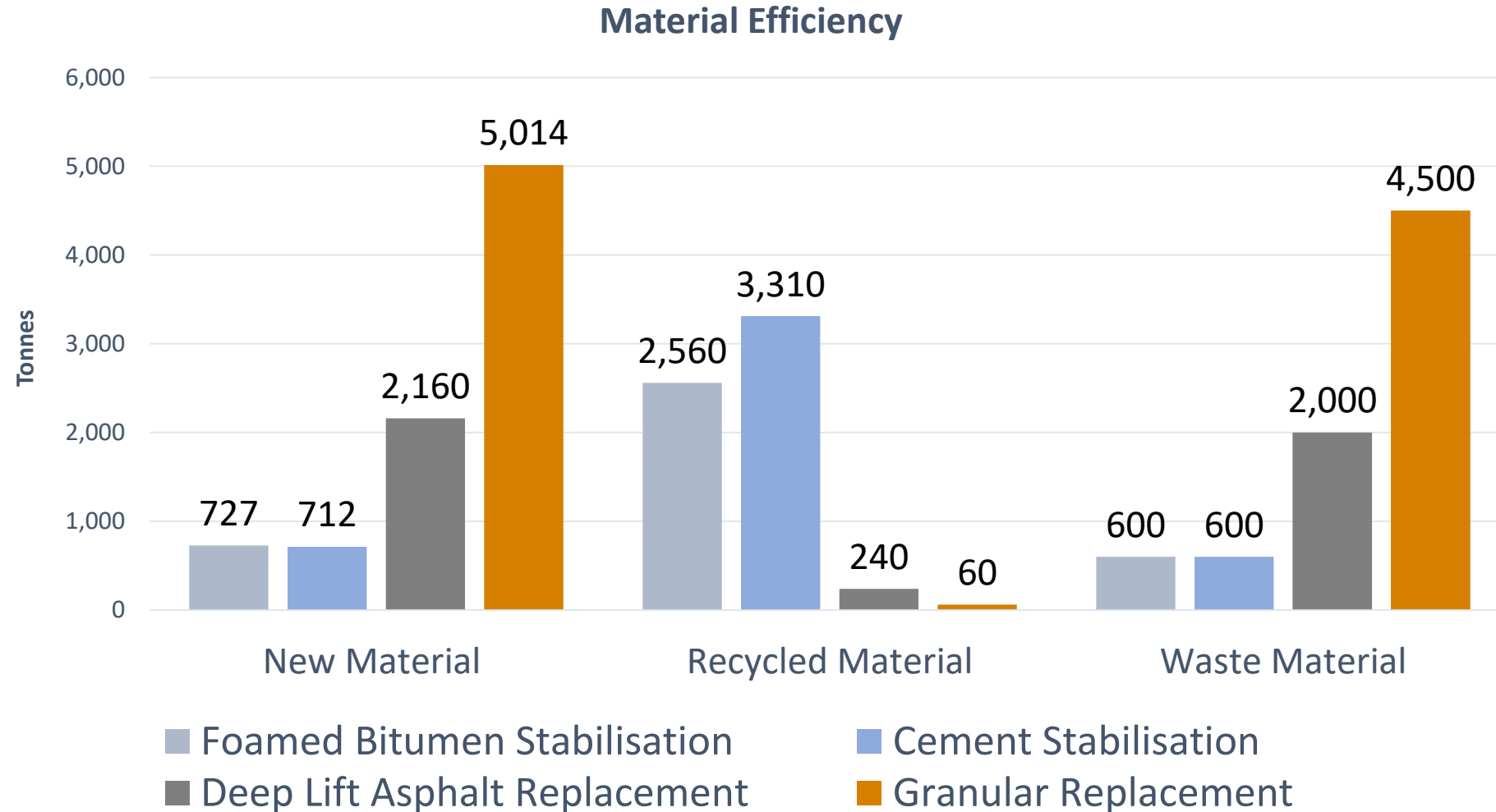
Foamed Bitumen Stabilisation



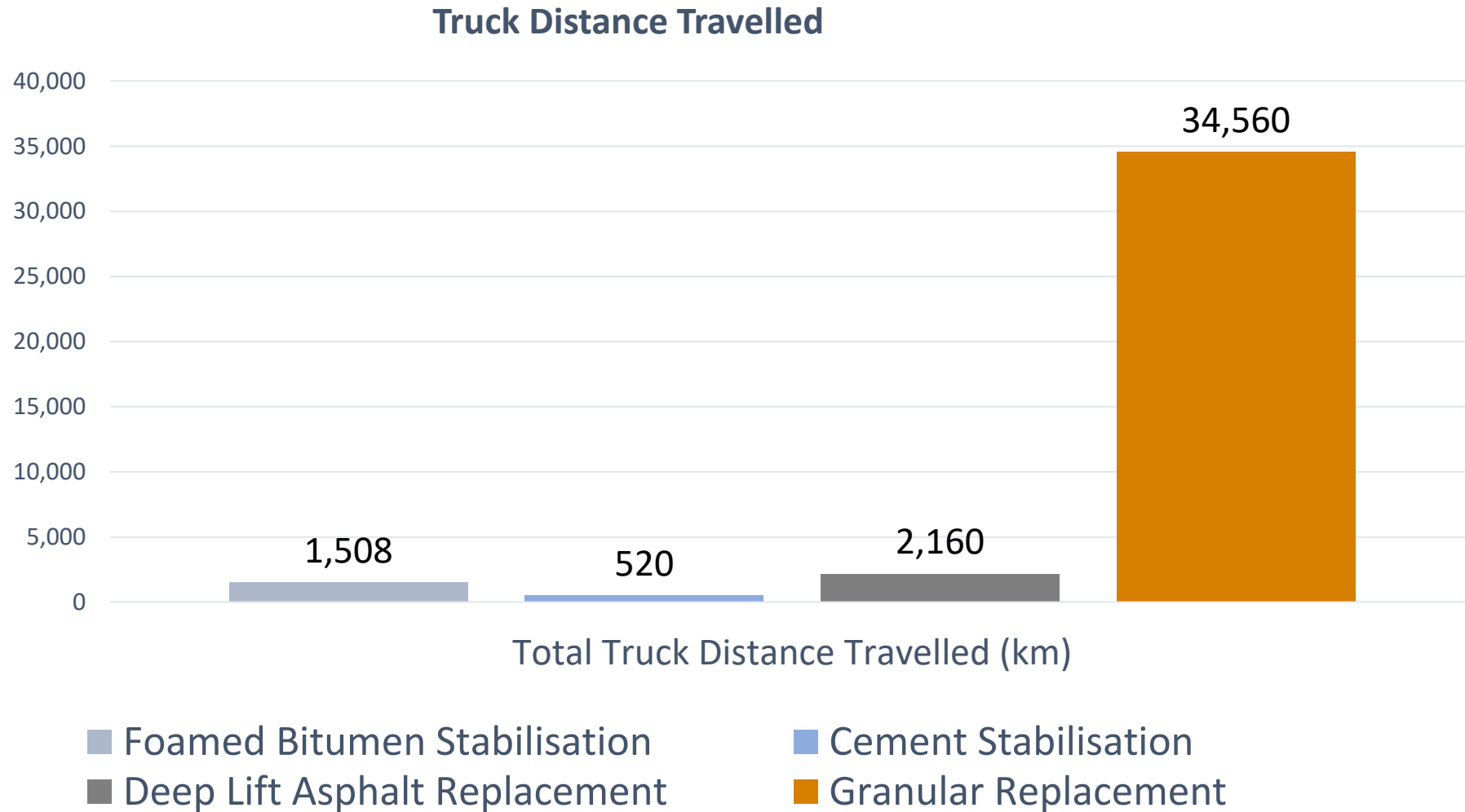
50mm Asphalt Wearing Course
Bitumen Single Coat Spray Seal
250mm Foamed Bitumen Stabilisation
Clay Subgrade with CBR 5%



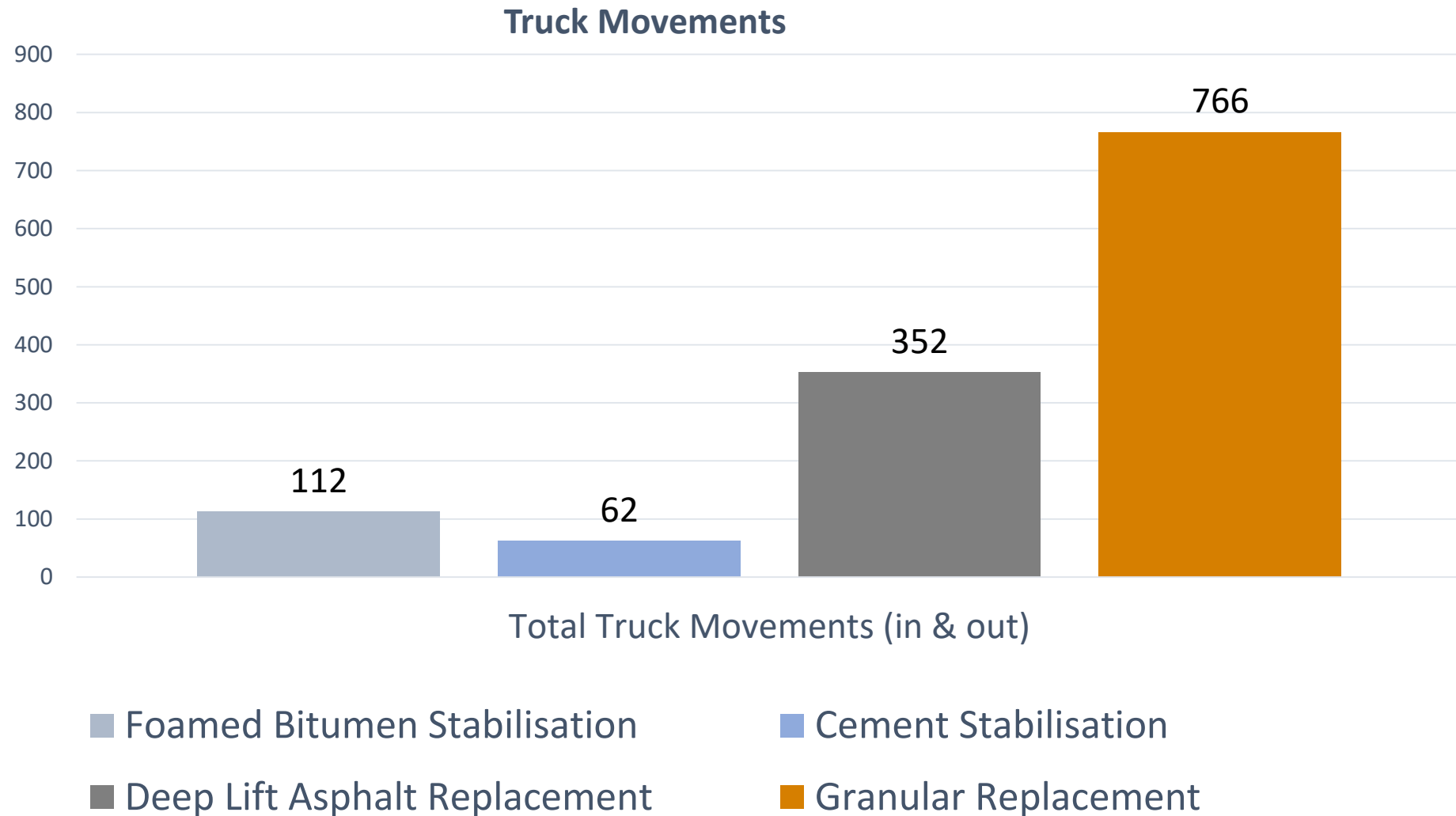
Exported and Imported Material



Truck Movements



Truck Movements



Construction Traffic



12t Load

DESA's - 2



30t Load

DESA's - 4

DESA's and Relativity to Local Roads

Table 12.2: Indicative heavy vehicle axle group volumes for lightly-trafficked urban streets

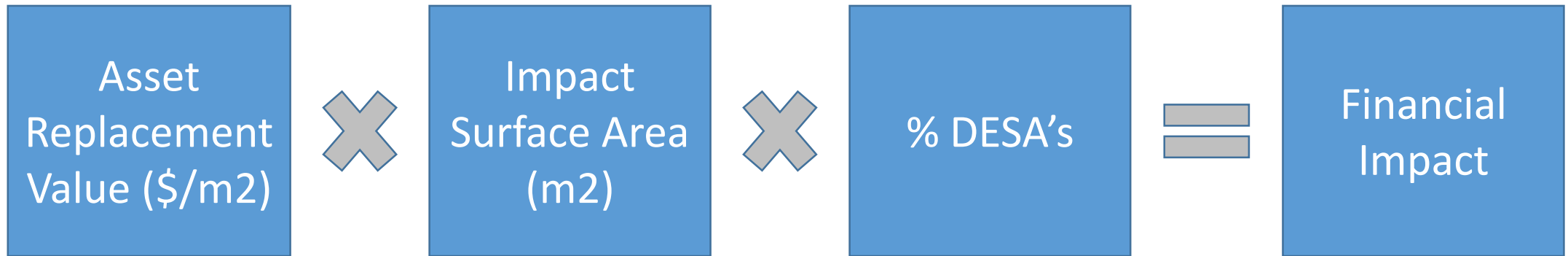
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Note: Direction factor is 0.5, except for Minor Street with single lane traffic where DF= 1.0.

Construction Traffic Impacts and Pavement Life

Street Type	DESA's	Treatment	Truck Movements	ESA's	% of DESA's
Minor with 2 Lane Traffic	2x10 ⁴	Insitu Foamed Bitumen	112	224	1.12%
		Deeplift Asphalt	352	704	3.52%
		Granular Reconstruction	766	1532	7.66%
Local Access no Buses	4x10 ⁴	Insitu Foamed Bitumen	112	224	0.56%
		Deeplift Asphalt	352	704	1.76%
		Granular Reconstruction	766	1532	3.80%
Collector with Buses	8x10 ⁵	Insitu Foamed Bitumen	112	224	0.03%
		Deeplift Asphalt	352	704	0.09%
		Granular Reconstruction	766	1532	0.19%

Calculating the Financial Impact of Construction Traffic



Example Calculation

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \$60 & \times & 2,200 & \times & 0.07 & = & \$10,032 \\ \text{Asset} & & \text{Impact} & & \% \text{ DESA's} & & \text{Financial} \\ \text{Replacement} & & \text{Surface Area} & & & & \text{Impact} \\ \text{Value (\$/m}^2\text{)} & & \text{(m}^2\text{)} & & & & \end{array}$$

How Can we Manage the Impact?

- Understand our construction options at treatment evaluation phase, give some thought to the associated impact
- For larger projects or programs, consider a formal evaluation
- Provide input into the construction VMP
- Material efficiency - look to reuse existing pavement, in place



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Final Thought...

What cumulative effect would these impacts have on your budget if considered throughout your overall works program?



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