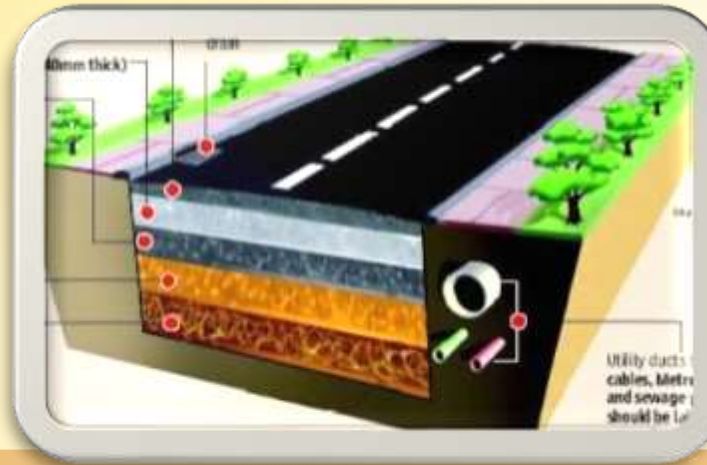


# ANOTHER TOUCH DRIVER ACADEMY



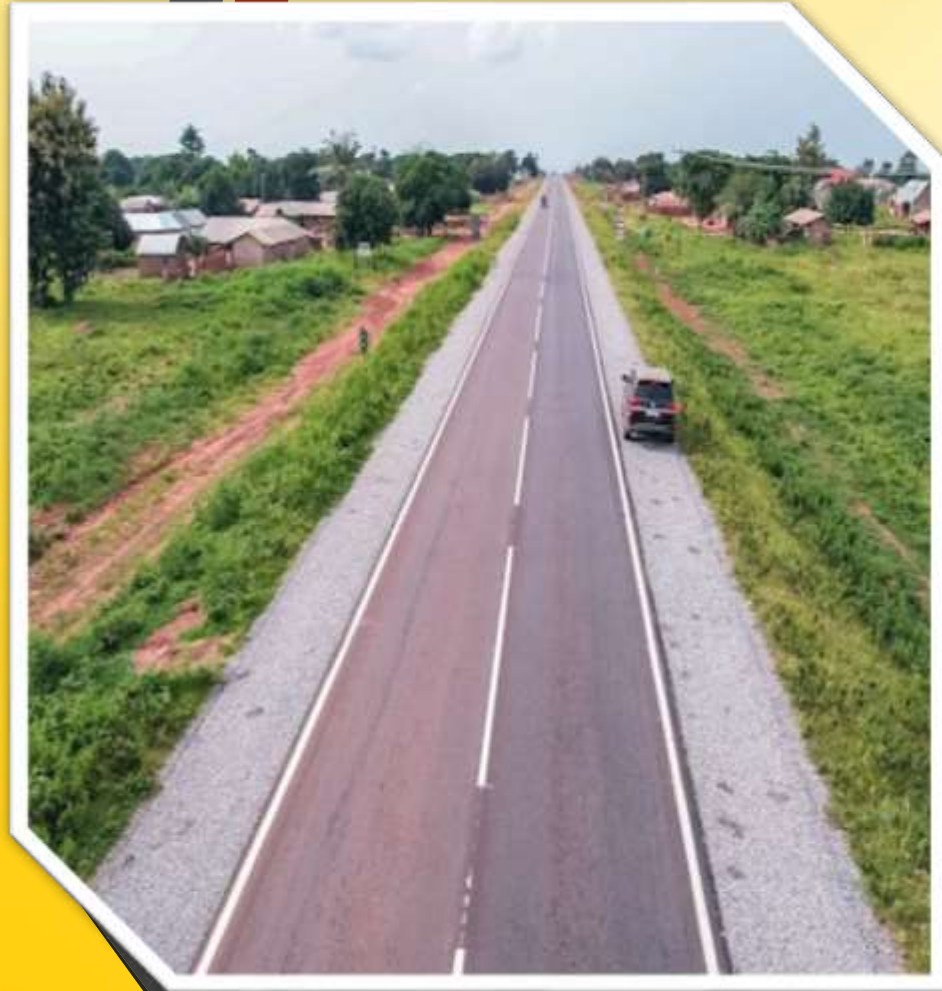
## LESSON 6 & 7



## THE ROAD AND ITS USES, TYPES OF CARRIAGEWAYS / MOTORWAY



# INTRODUCTION OF ROAD



☐ **DEFINITION OF A ROAD:** A road is a paved or unpaved pathway that facilitates the movement of vehicles, pedestrians and other modes of transportation from one location to another.

☐ **IMPORTANCE OF ROAD:** Roads are crucial for economic activities and access to essential services. They connect urban and rural areas and play a significant role in trade and mobility.



# ROAD USERS

Road are used by various entities, each with a unique characteristics and needs.

Understanding these users is vital for designing safe and efficient roadways.

These Road users are:

## **1. PEDESTRAINS**

- ❖ **CHARACTERISTICS:** Vulnerable road users who travel by foot.
- ❖ **NEEDS:** Safe Crossing points, footpaths and adequate signage.
- ❖ **CHALLENGES:** Risk of accidents, especially in areas with high traffic



# ROAD USERS continued

## 2. CYCLISTS (PEDAL)

- ❖ **CHARACTERISTICS:** Users who travel on bicycle
- ❖ **NEEDS:** Dedicated lanes, clear road markings and protective barriers.
- ❖ **CHALLENGES:** Sharing space with motorized vehicles and navigating intersections



## 3. MOTORCYCLISTS

- ❖ **CHARACTERISTICS:** Riders of motorcycles, mopeds and scooters.
- ❖ **NEEDS:** Smooth road surfaces, visibility and awareness from other drivers
- ❖ **CHALLENGES:** High risk of severe injury in collisions due to lack of external protection.





# ROAD USERS continued



## 4. MOTOR VEHICLE DRIVERS

- ❖ **CHARACTERISTICS:** Operators of car, trucks and buses
- ❖ **NEEDS:** Well-maintained roads, signage and efficient traffic management.
- ❖ **CHALLENGES:** Traffic congestion, road maintenance and varying driving behaviours.

## 5. PUBLIC TRANSPORT USERS/PASSENGERS



- ❖ **CHARACTERISTICS:** Passengers using private cars, buses, trams and other forms of public transit.
- ❖ **NEEDS:** Accessible bus stops, reliable schedules and clear rout information.
- ❖ **CHALLENGES:** Ensuring safety during boarding and alighting, managing pedestrian traffic.

# ROAD USERS continued

## **6. EMERGENCY VEHICLE**

- ❖ **CHARACTERISTICS:** Ambulances, fire trucks, police vehicles and bullion vans
- ❖ **NEEDS:** Unobstructed pathways, right of way and efficient routing
- ❖ **CHALLENGES:** Navigating through traffic during emergencies, ensuring rapid response time.

## **7. HEAVY GOODS VEHICLE (HGV)/HIGH OCCUPANCY VEHICLE(HOV)**

- ❖ **CHARACTERISTICS:** Large vehicles used for transporting goods and machines.
- ❖ **NEEDS:** Strong road surfaces, appropriate height and weight clearance, and wide turning radii.
- ❖ **CHALLENGES:** Impact on road surfaces, increased stopping distances and maneuvering in tight spaces.



# CARRIAGEWAYS AND ITS TYPES

Carriageways refer to the part of the road used by vehicular traffic.

Different types of carriageways are designed to accommodate varying volumes of traffic and specific road user needs.

## **1. SINGLE CARRIAGEWAY**

- ❖ **DESCRIPTION:** A road with a single lane in each direction, without a physical divider
- ❖ **FEATURES:** May include passing lanes in certain sections. Typically used in rural areas or less busy urban areas.





# CARRIAGEWAYS AND ITS TYPES continued

## 2. DUAL CARRIAGEWAY

- ❖ **DESCRIPTION:** A road with two lanes in each direction separated by a central reservation (median)
- ❖ **FEATURES:** Designed to handle higher traffic volumes with increased safety. Central reservation often includes barriers or greenery





# CARRIAGEWAYS AND ITS TYPES continued



## **3. MULTIPLE CARRIAGEWAY / EXPRESSWAY**

❖ **DESCRIPTION:** A high-speed road designed for long-distance traffic with multiple lanes and restricted access points.

❖ **FEATURES:** Typically features multiple lanes in each direction, sometimes with grade-separated junctions.

## **4. LOCAL / TOWN ROADS**

❖ **DESCRIPTION:** Roads within cities and towns, primarily for local traffic

❖ **FEATURES:** Narrow lanes, lower speed limits and frequent intersections, often include pedestrian crossings and traffic calming measures.



# ROAD DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

- ❖ **SAFETY:** Prioritizing safety through proper signage, lighting and road markings
- ❖ **CAPACITY:** Ensuring the road can handle expected traffic volumes without congestion.
- ❖ **ACCESSIBILITY:** Making roads accessible to all users, including those with disabilities.





# INTRODUCTION TO MOTORWAY

❖ **DEFINITION:** A motorway or expressway is a high-speed road designed for fast moving traffic with controlled access points.

It is typically used for long-distance travel.





# RULES FOR MOTORWAY DRIVING

- ❖ General speed limit is 100km/h (60mph), so adjust speed to weather and traffic conditions.
- ❖ Keep to the right lane unless overtaking, avoid unnecessary lane changing and always signal your intentions.
- ❖ Use the middle and left lane for overtaking and faster-moving traffic
- ❖ Always use your mirrors and check blind spots before overtaking and return to the driving lane once you've safely overtaken
- ❖ Use acceleration lanes to match the speed of traffic before merging and yield to traffic already on the motorway when joining.
- ❖ Before exiting, move into the correct lane well in advance, use deceleration lanes to reduce speed gradually
- ❖ Also follow the signs for your exit and be aware of merging traffic.
- ❖ Use hazard lights to alert other drivers.



# THE END

# THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION