

# Alternative Pavement for Shared Use Paths

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MassHighway*



# Why Alternative Pavement?

- “Softer” surface
- Environmentally friendly
- Aesthetics (‘natural’)

# Guidance

- Accessibility Law
  - 521 CMR and ADAAG
- AASHTO Guide for the Development of Bicycle Facilities (1999)
- MassHighway Project Development & Design Guide

# 521 CMR (State) & ADAAG (Federal)

- Firm, stable, and slip resistant
- Smooth (1/4" max deviation)

# AASHTO Guide

“Hard, all-weather pavement surfaces are usually preferred over those of crushed aggregate, sand, clay, or stabilized earth.”

“Operating agencies that have chosen crushed aggregate as their surface material have found they can achieve a completed path in less time and for less expense than with asphalt or concrete.”

# AASHTO Guide

- “Operating agencies have found that skaters were not drawn to the crushed aggregate path, and that bicyclists speeds were slower”
- “Areas subject to frequent or even occasional flooding or drainage problems, or in areas of steep terrain, unpaved surfaces will often erode and are not recommended”

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# MassHighway Guide

- Firm, stable, slip resistant
- Without slopes and cross-slopes greater than that allowed by AAB.
- “This can be a difficult standard to meet”
- Without level changes greater than  $\frac{1}{4}$ ”
- Without low-hanging branches or obstacles protruding between 27-80 inches



# MassHighway Guide

- “Some surface treatments may be appropriate to introduce a particular theme or certain aesthetic quality”
- Must be maintained and repaired, per requirements of AAB and ADAAG

# MassHighway Guide

- “521 CMR, The Rules and Regulations of the Massachusetts Architectural Access Board, applies to any pathway constructed for pedestrian use.”

# 521 CMR – The Regs

## 521 CMR: ARCHITECTURAL ACCESS BOARD

### 22.00: WALKWAYS

#### 22.5 SURFACE

*Walkway* surfaces shall be stable, and firm and shall lie generally in a continuous plane with a minimum of surface warping.

#### 22.6 DRAINAGE

Grading and drainage shall be designed to minimize pooling of water or accumulation of ice or flow of water across *walkways*.

# MassHighway Guide

“In most cases a 4-inch bituminous concrete riding surface placed over 8-12 inch aggregate base is recommended”

# Example Projects

## Pavement Types

- Crushed Aggregate (stone dust)
- Organically Stabilized
- Cement Concrete Stabilized
- Chip-seal

# Example Projects

- Carlisle – Walking Path (stone dust)
- Plymouth – Seaside Trail
- Canton – Recreation Park
- DCR – Upper Charles Path
- NPS – Minuteman National Park

# Measures of Success

- Construction Issues
  - Ease of construction
  - Affordability
- Performance (Does it work?)
  - Engineering Standards
  - Aesthetics
- Maintenance
  - Does it last?
  - How easy to fix?



# Stone Dust Path Carlisle



Completed: 2004  
Photo: September 2006



# Stone Dust Path Carlisle



Completed: 2004  
Photo: September 2006



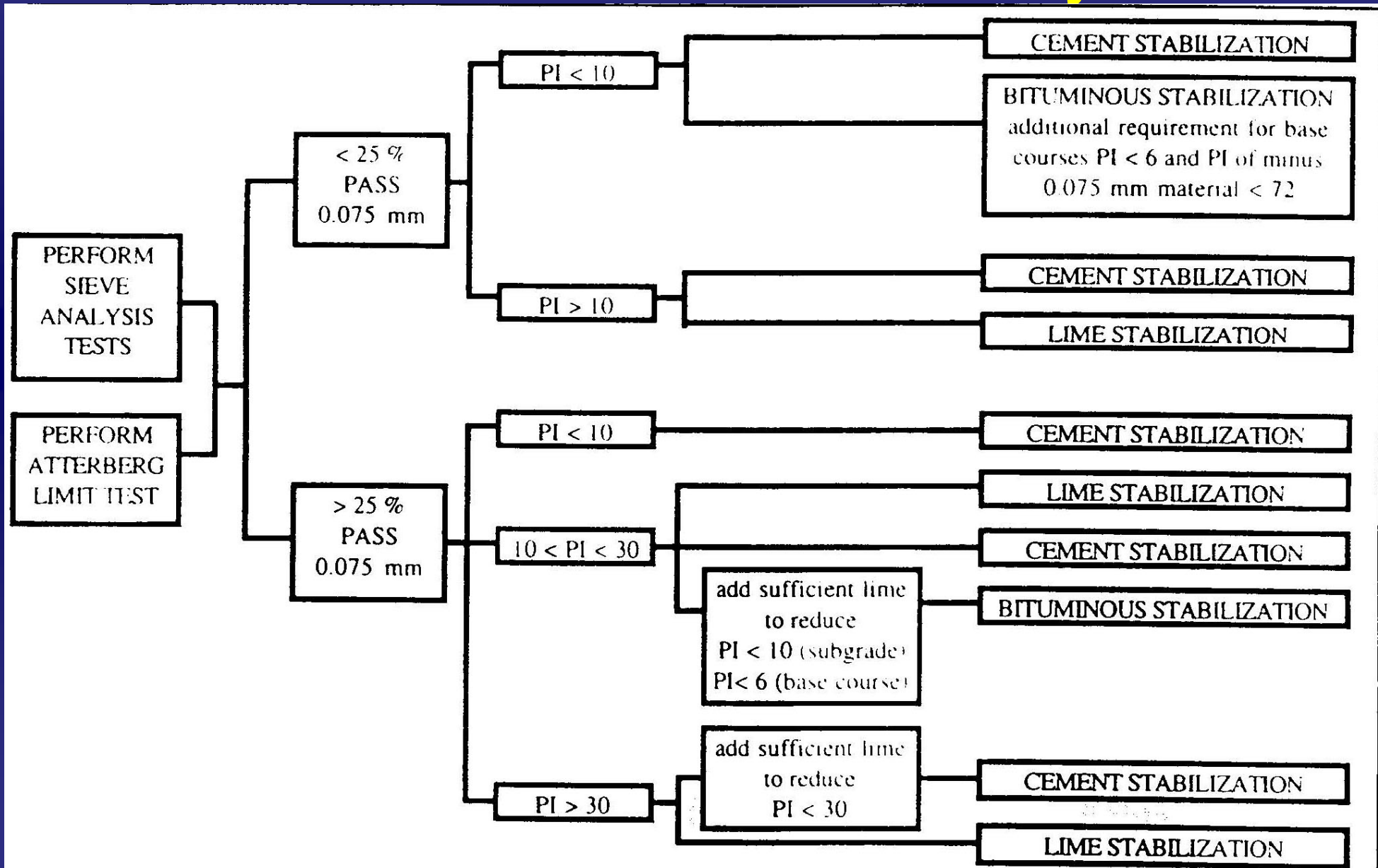
# Measures of Success

## Carlisle

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# Stabilization

## Soil Stabilization Index System

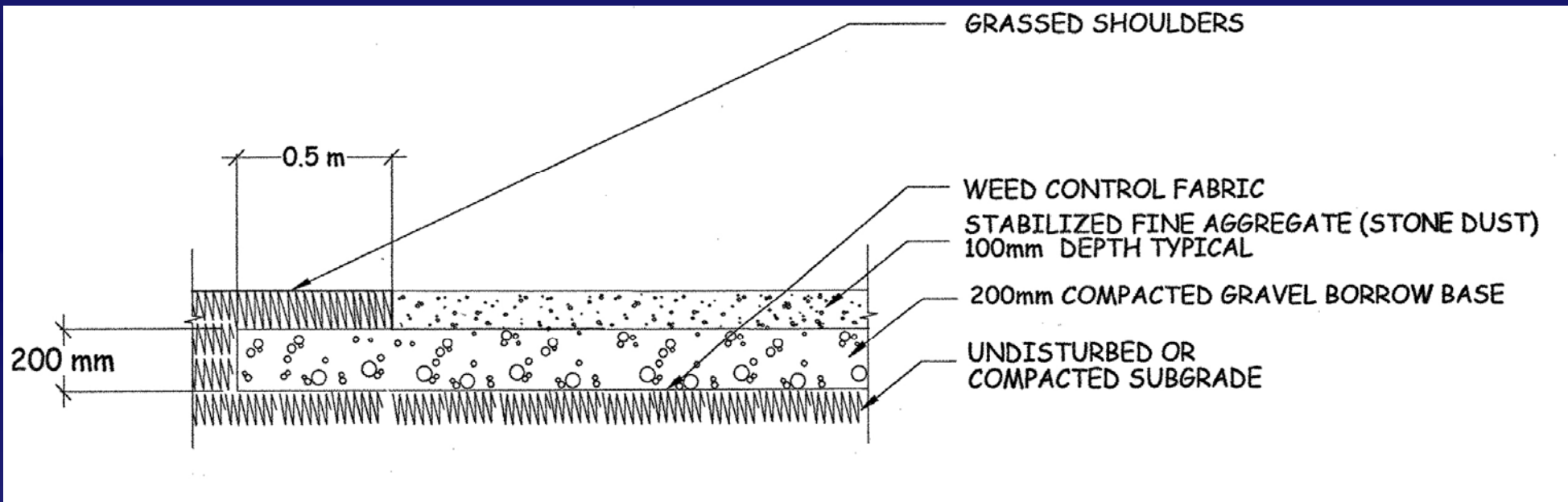


# Soil Stabilization

## Alternative Stabilizer Products

- Stabilizer
- Dirtglue
- Road Oyl
- MountainGrout

# Plymouth Seaside Rail Trail Cross Section





A paved trail winding through a forest. The trail is made of dark asphalt and is covered with fallen brown leaves. The trees on both sides are lush green, with some showing hints of yellow and orange, indicating autumn. The path leads into the distance, where it disappears into the trees.

# Plymouth Seaside Trail

Completed: Spring 2005

Photo: October 2006



# Plymouth Seaside Trail



Completed: Spring 2005  
Photo: October 2006



A photograph of a gravel path or trail. A red line is drawn over the image, tracing a route that follows the edge of the gravel area. The path is made of dark gravel and has some sparse green grass and dry sticks scattered on it. The background shows more of the path leading into the distance.

# Plymouth Seaside Trail

Completed: Spring 2005  
Photo: October 2006



# Measures of Success

## Ply mouth Seaside Rail Trail

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