M2 – Asphalt Footway

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Amendments:

Asphalt Footway

Bituminous material is used for the construction of many of the footways, cycle tracks and off-street paths in the city.

Typically there are 3 types of bituminous surfacing; these are Hot Rolled Asphalt (HRA), Dense Asphalt Concrete and Close Graded Asphalt Concrete Surface Course.

Where to lay asphalt

- Footways carrying shallow utilities.
- Footways where vehicles regularly mount the kerb.
- Cycle lanes and tracks.
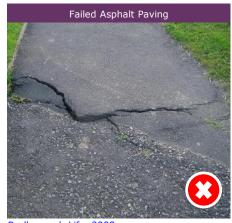- Shared footway/cycleways.

Construction requirements

- All bituminous materials should be machine-laid, except where this is considered to be impossible/impractical.

- Surface should be smooth, free from roller marks and other irregularities and non slip with a suitable gradient to allow for drainage of surface water.

- If overlaying an existing surface, any potholes should be filled and any loose material removed to create a solid foundation. Any joints should be sealed with hot bituminous material or equivalent treatment.

- Should be rolled by mechanical rolling - only in very constricted areas will a hand-roller or vibrating plate compactor (whacker plate) be used.

- Any additional depth shall be made up with well consolidated Type 1 material.

- Utility Frames in footways should be flush with footway surface.

- All utility ducts should have a minimum of 450mm cover from the finished surface level.

- Where the footway is constructed on a poor sub-grade or is subject to vehicular overrun, these should be designed in accordance with HD 39/16.

- For the prevention of frost damage refer to HD 39/16.

Asphalt footway, Edinburgh

Google Maps, 2016

Failed Asphalt Paving

Barlborough Life, 2008

1

Special Requirements

New developments

Footways fronting development sites, which require to be upgraded, must be done so in accordance with the City of Edinburgh Council's (CEC) specification. This is applicable to the full length of footway approaching the entry of the development site. Where necessary these works may be extended to the opposite footway to provide a comprehensive solution (i.e. crossings). In addition, where existing vehicle crossovers / dropped kerbs are no longer required, these must be removed and reinstated to the CEC specification.

Cycleways

Cycleways should be laid using a surface course of asphalt containing red chips.

Crossfall

• Typical Crossfall 2.5%; Maximum 3.0%; Absolute Minimum 0.5%.

• This allows the footway to drain naturally whilst not affecting PRM (people with reduced mobility) users experience of the footway.

• It is recommended to amend kerb height where the crossfall is less than 2.5% (no less than 75mm height generally, or 60mm in shared street contexts).

• Paths may be constructed with a central crown where appropriate.

Depth and special requirements: hot rolled asphalt

	Clause*	Material	Grade of Binder	Thickness (mm)	Special Requirements
Surface Course	910	Hot Rolled Asphalt	40/60 pen	30	HRA 15/10 F surface 40/60 BSEN13108-4
	909	Chippings (white)			6mm nominal size white limestone chippings spr rate 750m3/tonne
	912	Chippings (red)			6mm nominal size red chippings spr rate 750m3/tonne
Binder Course	906	Dense Binder Course Asphalt	40/60 pen	50	AC 20 DENSE BIN 40/60 bsen13108-1
Sub-base	803	Type 1		150	

* Volume 1 Specification for Highway Works

Image References

Asphalt Footway

Asphalt footway, Edinburgh: Google Maps Street View 2016. [ONLINE]. Available at: https://goo.gl/maps/7v3nn2EbEiP2 [Accessed 05 December 2016]

Failed Asphalt Footpath: Barlborough Life. [ONLINE]. Available at: http://barlboroughlife.com/?p=1179 [Accessed 02 November 2017]

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