

## IV. Crushed Stone/Shell

TZones:	T2, T3, T4
Maintenance:	Medium
Cost:	\$

### A. Description

Crushed stone and shell (or any non-bound aggregate material) spread over soil can be used for paving. This method uses abundant natural materials, such as stone and shells, as well as recycled materials like crushed brick and concrete. The strength of the material is based on the hardness of the aggregate and the stability of the soil. Mineral aggregates, such as limestone, dolomite, granite, and quartz, are generally the strongest type of aggregate. Compacting the soil before applying the crushed stone or shell material also increases the strength of the material.

### B. Use

Crushed stone and shell can withstand moderate, low-speed vehicular traffic as well as pedestrian traffic. That makes it especially appropriate for the T2 and T3 transect zones. This material is often used for parking areas, alleys, and rear lanes. It is a good choice for pedestrian paths within parks. This paving method is structurally flexible. Therefore, it can be placed over non-compacted soil, or it can be used in regions susceptible to soil displacement caused by freeze/thaw cycles.

### C. Maintenance

Most of the maintenance required is due to erosion and the development of potholes and ruts. Heavy vehicular traffic may result in displacement of the material. In that case, more aggregate can be spread.

### D. Cost

The cost of this paving method varies by the type of aggregate used. Generally, it is inexpensive, especially when locally abundant materials are used.

### E. Resources

Bruce K. Ferguson. Porous Pavements. Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press, 2005.

T2  
NEIGHBORHOOD  
EDGE

T3  
NEIGHBORHOOD  
GENERAL

T4  
NEIGHBORHOOD  
CENTER