

Minuteman National Park Hanscom Drive Underpass



Completed: Spring 2005
Photo: October 2006

Minuteman National Park Hanscom Drive Underpass

Completed: Spring 2005
Photo: October 2006

Minuteman National Park Hanscom Drive Underpass

*Stabilized
Soil*

Chip-Seal

Completed: Spring 2005
Photo: October 2006

Measures of Success

NPS Battle Road

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

Stabilized Soils Do They Work?

- Design Expectations
 - Aesthetics
 - Historic environments
 - Natural environments
- Functional Requirements
 - ADAAG and AAB requirements
 - Durability

Stabilized Soils

Maintenance Considerations

- Seasonal considerations
 - Certain rains – Inspection
 - No plowing
- Plan for repair
 - Edges, transitions, low points
 - Training
 - Material preparation
 - Material Storage
- “Use is maintenance”

Stabilized Soils

Design Considerations

- Grading Drainage
 - Slopes and approaches
 - Low points
 - Cross flow
- Transitions
 - Transitional materials
 - Anticipate maintenance
- Edge Conditions
 - Trees and shade
 - Compensating for cross section

Cost Summary

| LOCATION | Upper Charles River Basin | Plymouth Seaside Rail Trail | National Park Service Minuteman Park Path At Hanscom Road | Typical |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| Installation Date | 2004 | 2005 | 2005 | |
| Asphalt | --- | --- | \$8/SY [\$21/SY avg] | \$9/SY '04 \$15/SY '05 |
| Organically Stabilized Stone Dust/Aggregate | \$28/SY - | \$41/SY | \$8/SY [\$23/SY avg] | --- |
| Cement Stabilized Stone Dust Aggregate | --- | --- | \$8/SY [\$23/SY avg] | --- |
| Chip Seal over 3.5 in Asphalt | --- | --- | \$30/SY [\$32/SY avg] | --- |

Federal Guidance

DESIGNING SIDEWALKS AND TRAILS FOR ACCESS Best Practices Design Guide

Table 15-1. Firmness, Stability, and Slip Resistance for a Variety of Common Trail Surfacing Materials

| Surface Material | Firmness | Stability | Slip Resistance (dry conditions) |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Asphalt | firm | stable | slip resistant |
| Concrete | firm | stable | slip resistant* |
| Soil with Stabilizer | firm | stable | slip resistant |
| Packed Soil without Stabilizer | firm | stable | not slip resistant |
| Soil with High Organic Content | soft | unstable | not slip resistant |
| Crushed rock (3/4" minus) with Stabilizer | firm | stable | slip resistant |
| Crushed rock without Stabilizer | firm | stable | not slip resistant |
| Wood Planks | firm | stable | slip resistant |
| Engineered Wood Fibers that comply with ASTM F1951 | moderately firm | moderately stable | not slip resistant |
| Grass or Vegetative Ground Cover | firm | stable | resistant |
| Engineered Wood Fibers that do not comply with ASTM F1951 | moderately firm | moderately stable | not slip resistant |
| Wood Chips (bark, cedar, generic) | soft | unstable | not slip resistant |
| Pea Gravel or 1-1/2" Minus Aggregate | moderately firm to soft | moderately stable to unstable | not slip resistant |
| Sand | soft | unstable | not slip resistant |

*A broom finish significantly improves the slip resistance of concrete.

National Center on Accessibility Indiana

Tested Materials with $<1/4$ limestone aggregate

- Mountain Grout* single component hybrid polyurethane system (name has been changed)
- Road Oyl Resin Modified Emulsion - a pine resin emulsion and is not petroleum
- Stabilizer -concentrated organic (ground seed hulls) soil additive powder.

National Center on Accessibility

ANSI/RESNA Standards for Firmness and Stability

| | Very Firm/Stable | Moderately Firm/Stable | Not Firm/Stable |
|-----------|------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| Firmness | 0.3 inch or less | >0.3 & <0.5 inch | >0.5 inch |
| Stability | 0.5 inch or less | >0.5 & <1.0 inch | >1.0 inch |

National Center on Accessibility

| Application | Penetration |
|---|-----------------|
| <1/4" Limestone Mountain Grout | .009-.03 inches |
| <1/4" Limestone with Road Oil | .05-.08 inches |
| <1/4" Limestone | .10-.90 inches |
| Soil and Mountain Grout Soil Stabilizer | .21-.87 inches |
| <1/4" Limestone with Stabilizer | .36-.59 inches |
| 50% #11 Limestone and 50% soil | .45-1.2 inches |
| Soil | .35-1.80 inches |

Porous Pavement URI Study

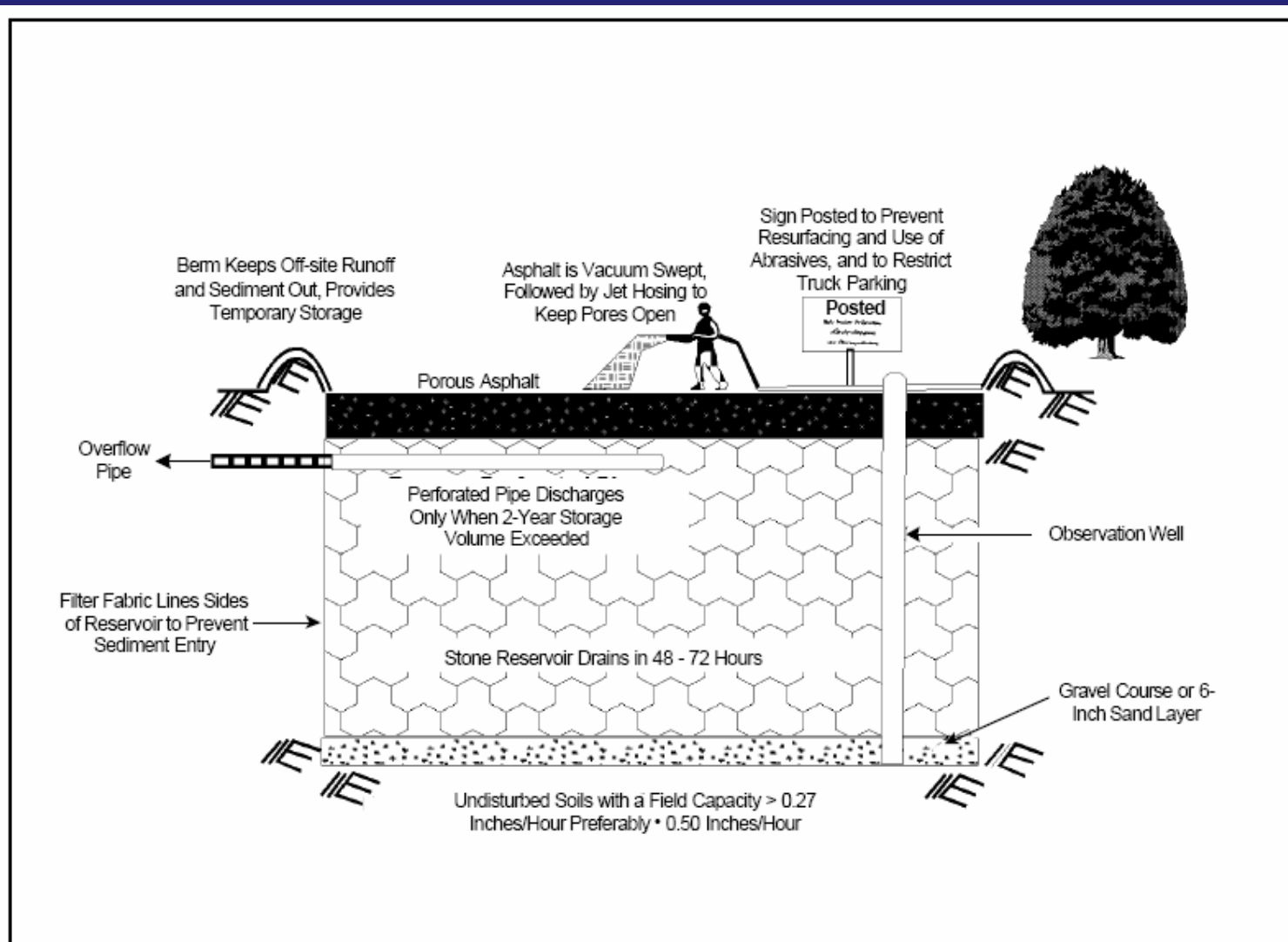
Variety of Products and Recommendations

- Unit pavers
- “Grass Block” pavers
- Porous Concrete
- Porous Asphalt

Porous Pavement

Porous Pavement

EPA Technology Fact Sheet



Source: Modified from MWCOG, 1987.

FIGURE 1 TYPICAL POROUS PAVEMENT INSTALLATION

Porous Pavement

Walden Pond Study (1980)

Considerations

- Conditions: Hinckley excessively drained soils, plus testing to ensure excessively drained soils to 3 feet depth
- Four different porous cross sections developed
- Findings: clogging and compaction determined to be “major deterrent to full-scale use” of installations

Porous Pavement

EPA Technology Fact Sheet (1999)

Some specific disadvantages of porous pavement include the following:

- Many pavement engineers and contractors
- lack expertise with this technology.
- Porous pavement has a tendency to become
- Clogged if improperly installed or maintained.
- Porous pavement has a high rate of failure.

Porous Pavement

URI Study (2005) – Porous Asphalt

- Cost of asphalt slightly more than conventional (OG course)
- Construction
 - Porous asphalt is installed over a 1" layer of chocker course
 - 18-36" bed of uniformly graded, clean washed crushed rock
 - Geotextile fabric separator
- Cost of base is more, expected to be offset by not having to provide drainage system
- Vacuum sweeping recommended for maintenance

Porous Pavement

Application for Shared Use Path

Benefit/Cost Analysis

- Excavation requirements
- Evaluate true runoff vs. percolation
 - compare shoulder drainage
- Material requirements
- Maintenance requirements
- Clogging

Planning Considerations

Purpose of Alternative Surfaces

- Environmental – Low Impact Development
 - Runoff Impacts (?)
- Material Impacts to environment (?)
- Aesthetics

Research

- Better understanding of different products
 - Organic vs. Portland cement, lime, other materials
 - Surface stabilizers vs. mixed materials
 - UMass Study – Alternative Strategies– Dr. Mogawer
 - National Center on Accessibility Stabilized Soil Study
<http://www.ncaonline.org/trails/soil-study.shtml>
- Environmental benefits
- Maintenance
 - Benefit cost studies

Thank Yous

- Carlisle Pedestrian and Pathway Committee, Deb Belanger, Eileen Faber
- Carol R Johnson & Associates, Kyle Zick, Senior Associate
- National Park Service Minuteman National Park– Nancy Nelson, Superintendent
- Department of Conservation and Recreation, Dan Driscoll, Planner
- MHD District 4 Construction
- MHD District 5 Construction

THANK YOU!

George Batchelor
Supervisor of Landscape Design
MassHighway
10 Park Plaza
Boston, 02116

george.batchelor@mhd.state.ma.us

617-973-7857