

**NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD**

HEAVY USE AREA PROTECTION

(Ac.)

CODE 561

DEFINITION

The stabilization of areas frequently and intensively used by people, animals or vehicles by establishing vegetative cover, surfacing with suitable materials, and/or installing needed structures.

PURPOSE

- To provide a stable, non-eroding surface for areas frequently used by animals, people or vehicles
- To protect and improve water quality

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

This practice applies to agricultural, urban, recreational and other frequently and/or intensively used areas requiring treatment to address one or more resource concerns.

CRITERIA

General Criteria Applicable to All Purposes

Plan and design heavy use areas to comply with federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

Design Load. Base the design load on the type and frequency of traffic, (vehicular, animal, or human) anticipated on the heavy use area.

The minimum design load for areas that support vehicular traffic will be a wheel load of 4,000 lbs.

Foundation. Evaluate all site foundations for soil moisture, permeability, texture and bearing strength based on the design load and planned frequency of use.

Where necessary, prepare the foundation by removal and disposal of materials that are not adequate to support the design loads.

Use a base course of gravel, crushed stone, other suitable material and/or geotextile on all sites that need increased load bearing strength, drainage, separation of material and soil reinforcement. Refer to Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), National Engineering Handbook, Parts 642 and Design Note 24, Guide for Use of Geotextiles, and AASHTO M-288 (latest edition), for guidance on geotextile selection.

On sites with porous foundations (high permeability rate), with a need to protect ground water from contamination, provide an impervious barrier.

Surface Treatment. Select a surface treatment that is stable and appropriate to the purpose of the heavy use area. Surface treatments must meet the following requirements according to the material used.

Concrete. Design the thickness and compressive strength of concrete according to the expected loading and use. For installations where it is necessary to limit the permeability of the concrete, refer to Waste Storage Facility (313) and ACI 360R-06, Design of Slabs-on-Ground, for design criteria for slabs on grade.

Bituminous Concrete Pavement. Refer to *AASHTO Guide for Design of Pavement Structures* or the Iowa Department of

NRCS, IA

Conservation practice standards are reviewed periodically and updated if needed. To obtain the current version of this standard, contact your Natural Resources Conservation Service [State Office](#) or visit the [Field Office Technical Guide](#).

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Transportation specification for design criteria for bituminous concrete paving.

In lieu of a site specific design, for areas that will be subject to light use, pave with a minimum of 4 inches of compacted bituminous concrete over a sub grade of at least 4 inches of well compacted gravel. Use bituminous concrete mixtures commonly used for road paving in the area. Compact the surface with a heavy steel wheel roller until the bituminous concrete is thoroughly compacted and roller marks are eliminated.

Other Cementitious Materials. Other cementitious materials such as soil cement, roller compacted concrete, and coal combustion by-products (flue gas desulphurization sludge and fly ash) can be used to provide a durable, stable surfacing material. Develop site specific mix designs based on the properties of the material with compressive strengths necessary for the expected use and loading on the heavy use area.

Aggregate. Design fine or coarse aggregate surfaces at least 4-inches thick. If the surface will be compacted, choose a well graded aggregate.

Sprays and Artificial Mulches. When utilizing sprays of asphalt, oil, plastic, manufactured mulches, and similar materials, follow the manufacturer's recommendations for design requirements.

Other. Surfacing materials, such as limestone screenings, cinders, tanbark, bark mulch, brick chips, shredded rubber and/or sawdust, shall have a minimum layer thickness of 4 inches.

Structures. Design any structures associated with the heavy use area including roofs, according to appropriate NRCS standards. Where NRCS standards do not exist, design structures according to the requirements of the particular construction material and accepted engineering practice. Base environmental design loads for buildings associated with heavy use areas on criteria in ASCE 7 - Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures: ASCE/SEI 7-05.

Drainage and Erosion Control. Include provisions in the design for surface and subsurface drainage, as needed. Include provisions for disposal of runoff without causing erosion or water quality impairment. To the extent possible, prevent runoff from entering the heavy use area.

For livestock heavy use areas, provide positive drainage to prevent ponding of water. Such wet areas can have adverse affects on animal health and comfort.

Vegetative Measures. Where appropriate, stabilize all areas disturbed by construction with vegetation as soon as possible after construction. Refer to Critical Area Planting (342). If vegetation is not appropriate for the site, use other measures to stabilize the area.

Additional Criteria for Livestock Heavy Use Areas

The treated area can include all areas where livestock congregate and cause surface stability problems. This includes feeding areas, portable hay rings, watering facilities, feeding troughs, mineral boxes and other facilities where livestock concentrations cause resource concerns.

Use Wastewater Treatment Strip (635), Manure Transfer (No.) (634), Critical Area Planting (342); Fencing (382); Prescribed Grazing (528); Filter Strip (393); Vegetated Treatment Area (635); Access Control (472) or other similar standards as companion practices, when needed to meet the intended purpose of the heavy use area protection.

Include provisions in the design of the heavy use area to collect, store, utilize and/or treat manure and contaminated runoff in accordance with other standards such as Waste Storage Facility (313).

Additional Criteria for Recreation Areas

Heavy use protection in recreation areas that are accessible to the public must meet the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

The treated area shall be conducive to the overall recreation area and aesthetically blend with the general landscape and surroundings.

CONSIDERATIONS

Heavy use areas can have a significant impact on adjoining land uses. These impacts can be environmental, visual and cultural. Care should be taken when selecting the type of treatment to ensure that it is compatible with adjoining areas. Consider such things as proximity to neighbors, utilities, cultural resources, environmentally sensitive areas and the land use where the stabilization will take place. Stabilization techniques used in a cattle feeding area may not be appropriate for a recreation area.

By its very nature, a heavy use area will be subject to intensive use. If vegetation will be part of the stabilization technique, consider the durability of the vegetation. Choose plant species that can withstand the expected use. Additional techniques such as geogrids, other reinforcing techniques or planned periods of rest and recovery may need to be employed to ensure that vegetative stabilization will succeed.

Heavy use areas will be intensely used by animals, people or both. Consider the safety of the users both human and animal during the design. Avoid slippery surfaces, sharp corners or surfaces and structures that might entrap users. For heavy use areas used by livestock avoid the use of sharp aggregates that might injure livestock hooves.

Heavy use area protection often involves paving or otherwise reducing the permeability of the heavily used area. This can reduce infiltration and increase surface runoff. Depending on the size of the heavy use area, this can have an impact on the water budget of the surrounding area. During the planning and design, consider the effects to ground and surface water.

Heavy use areas are places where animals, people or vehicles are concentrated. The resulting manure, sediments, bacteria, petroleum products and trash that might accumulate on the heavy use area can result in

degraded runoff water quality. During planning and design consider how these pollutants will be handled to reduce offsite impacts.

To reduce the negative water quality impact of heavy use areas consider locating them as far as possible from water sources. In some cases this may require relocating the heavily used area rather than just armoring an area that is already in use.

Surface erosion can be a problem on large heavy use areas that do not use a hard surface such as concrete. In these cases the designer may need to include measures on the area that reduce the flow length of runoff to reduce erosion problems.

To reduce the potential for air quality problems from particulate matter associated with heavy use areas, consider the use of Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment (380), Herbaceous Wind Barriers (603) or the use of palliative treatments such as lignosulfonate, synthetic polymers, organic oils, or chloride compounds to control dust from bare heavy use areas.

Heavy use areas for livestock can vary widely in size depending on how the operator manages his livestock. Because heavy use areas can be expensive to construct and maintain, a significant consideration should be to reduce the size of the heavy use area as much as possible. This may require changes in how the livestock are managed but in the long run may result in less maintenance and a more efficient operation.

For areas that will need to be cleaned frequently by scraping, loose aggregate or other non-cementitious materials may have significant loss. Consider the use of concrete or other cementitious materials.

Byproducts from coal fired power plants such as fly ash and sludge from scrubbers can vary significantly. Therefore, their toxicity and cementation characteristics should be known to ensure they are compatible with the intended use.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Prepare plans and specifications for Heavy Use Area Protection that describe the requirements for installing the practice according to this standard. As a minimum the plans and specifications shall include:

1. A plan view showing the location and extent of the practice.
2. Where appropriate, cross-sections showing the type and required thickness of paving or stabilization materials.
3. Where appropriate, plans for required structural components.
4. Where appropriate, vegetation establishment requirements.

The following list of Construction Specifications is intended as a guide to selecting the appropriate specifications for a specific project. The list includes most but may not contain all of the specifications that are needed for a specific project:

IA-1	Site Preparation
IA-3	Structure Removal
IA-5	Pollution Control
IA-6	Seeding and Mulching for Protective Cover
IA-11	Removal of Water
IA-21	Excavation
IA-23	Earthfill
IA-24	Drainfill
IA-26	Salvaging and Spreading Topsoil
IA-27	Diversions
IA-31	Concrete
IA-32	Concrete for Nonstructural Slabs
IA-45	Plastic (PVC, PE) Pipe
IA-81	Metal Fabrication and Installation
IA-83	Timber Fabrication and Installation
IA-92	Fences
IA-95	Geotextiles

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Prepare an operation and maintenance (O&M) plan for the operator. The minimum requirements to be addressed in the O&M plan are:

1. Periodic inspections, especially immediately following significant rainfall events.
2. Prompt repair or replacement of damaged components especially surfaces that are subjected to wear or erosion.
3. For livestock heavy use areas include requirements for the regular removal and management of manure as part of a overall manure management plan.
4. Where vegetation is specified, periodic mowing, fertilization, and control of vegetation.

REFERENCES

American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials. 2006. Standard Specification for Geotextiles Used for Highway Applications. AASHTO Standard M288. Washington, DC.

American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials. 1998. Guide for Design of Pavement Structures with 1998 Supplements. Washington, DC

American Concrete Institute. 2008. Building Code Requirements and Specifications for Masonry Structures. The Masonry Standards Joint Committee. Farmington Hills, MI.

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American Forest & Paper Association and American Wood Council. 2005. National Design Specification for Wood Construction. Washington, DC.

American Institute of Steel Construction Inc. 2005. Steel Construction Manual, 13th Edition. Chicago, IL.

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The Asphalt Institute. 1975. Full Depth Asphalt Pavement for Private Driveways, Construction Leaflet No. 11. Lexington, KY.

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