

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD
HEAVY USE AREA PROTECTION

(sq. ft.)

CODE 561

DEFINITION

Heavy Use Area Protection is used to stabilize a ground surface that is frequently and intensively used by people, animals, or vehicles.

PURPOSE

Heavy Use Area Protection is used:

- To provide a stable, non-eroding surface for areas frequently used by animals, people or vehicles

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

This practice applies to all land uses where a frequently or intensively used area requires treatment to address one or more resource concerns.

CRITERIA

General Criteria for All Purposes

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

Foundation. Evaluate the site foundation to ensure that the presumptive bearing capacity of the soil meets the intended design load and 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, geotextile, or a combination of materials 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, Part 642; Design Note 24, Guide for Use of Geotextiles; or other State-approved reference for geotextile selection.

If there is the potential for ground water contamination from the heavy use area, select another site or provide an impervious barrier. Make provisions to treat contaminated surface runoff from the impervious area.

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 slabs-on-ground subject to distributed stationary loads, light vehicular traffic, or infrequent use by heavy trucks or agricultural equipment in accordance with American Concrete Institute (ACI) *Guide for the Design and Construction of Concrete Parking Lots (ACI 330R)*. Design slabs-on-ground subject to regular or frequent heavy truck or heavy agricultural equipment traffic in accordance with *ACI Guide to Design of Slabs-on-Ground (ACI 360R)*. Design liquid-tight slabs in accordance with *ACI Code Requirements for Environmental Concrete Structures, Slabs-on-Soil (ACI 350, Appendix H)*.

Design concrete structures in accordance with NRCS National Engineering Manual (NEM), Part 536, *Structural Engineering*.

Bituminous Concrete Pavement. Refer to AASHTO Guide for Design of Pavement Structures or the applicable State highway department's 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 subgrade of at least 4 inches of well-compacted gravel. Use bituminous concrete mixtures commonly used for road paving in the area.

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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Other Cementitious Materials. Cementitious materials, such as soil cement, agricultural lime, 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. Based on the properties of the surface material, develop a site-specific mix design with compressive strengths necessary for the expected use and loading on the heavy use area. Select materials that are non-toxic and that have chemical properties that are compatible with the intended use.

Aggregate. Design aggregate surfaces for expected wear and intended use. In lieu of a site-specific design for areas that will be subject to light non-vehicular use, install a minimum combined thickness for aggregate surfacing and base course of 6 inches for livestock and 4 inches for other applications.

Vegetation. Select vegetation that can withstand the intended use. Establish the vegetation in accordance with the criteria in NRCS CPS *Critical Area Planting (Code 342)* or the appropriate State reference.

Other. Other materials can be used if they will serve the intended purpose and design life.

Structures. When a roof is needed to address the resource concern, use NRCS CPS *Roofs and Covers (Code 367)*. For non-waste applications, design structures according to the accepted engineering practice.

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 surface water from entering the heavy use area.

Stabilize all areas disturbed by construction as soon as possible after construction. Refer to the criteria in NRCS CPS *Critical Area Planting (Code 342)* for establishment of vegetation. If vegetation is not appropriate for the site, use the criteria in NRCS CPS *Mulching (Code 484)* to stabilize the disturbed area.

Additional Criteria for Livestock Heavy Use Areas

Include other practices to collect, store, utilize, or treat manure and contaminated runoff where

contaminated runoff will cause a resource concern.

Select surface materials that minimize risk to livestock.

The treated area may include all areas where livestock congregate and cause surface stability problems.

Additional Criteria for Recreation Areas

The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) requires recreation areas that are used by the public to be accessible to people with disabilities. Address accessibility requirements for new construction and when existing facilities are being altered.

CONSIDERATIONS

Locate the heavy use area as far as possible from watercourses, water bodies, water wells, and areas of concentrated flow. In many cases, this may require relocating the heavily used area rather than just armoring an area that is already in use.

The Heavy Use Area, by itself, does not protect or improve water quality; however, when used in conjunction with other conservation practices, the management system may protect and improve water quality. Plan and implement other conservation practices to divert clean water away from the

Consider using the NC Feeding Site Assessment Tool to evaluate the environmental risk of an existing livestock concentrated feeding site and evaluate the potential environmental risk reduction through relocation of the feeding site.

Heavy use areas can have a significant impact on adjoining land uses. These impacts can be environmental, visual and cultural. Select a treatment that is compatible with adjoining areas. Consider such things as proximity to neighbors and the land use where the stabilization will take place.

Vegetated heavy use areas may need additional materials such as geogrids or other reinforcing techniques or planned periods of rest and recovery to ensure that vegetative stabilization will succeed.

Consider the safety of the users 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.

Paving or otherwise reducing the permeability of the heavily used area 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. Consider the effects to ground and surface water.

Installation of heavy use area protection on muddy sites can improve animal health. Mud transmits bacterial and fungal diseases and provides a breeding ground for flies. Hoof suction makes it difficult for cattle to move around in muddy areas. In addition, mud negates the insulation value of hair coat and the animals must use more energy to keep warm. As temperatures fall, animal bunching may occur, which can reduce or eliminate vegetative cover and lead to erosion and water quality concerns.

To the extent possible, maintain a 2 foot separation distance between the bottom of the surface material and the seasonal high water table or bedrock.

To reduce the potential for air quality problems from particulate matter associated with a heavy use area, consider the use of NRCS CPS *Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment (Code 380)*, *Herbaceous Wind Barriers (Code 603)*, *Dust Control from Animal Activity on Open Lot Surfaces (Code 375)*, or *Dust Control on Unpaved Roads and Surfaces (Code 373)* to control dust from 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 end may result in less maintenance and a more efficient operation.

Refer to Tables 1-3 in Appendix A at the end of this standard for minimum space requirements for various animals based on animal units. Refer to MWPS for additional guidance on confined animal operations.

For areas that will need to be cleaned frequently by scraping, loose aggregate or other non-cementitious materials may not be the best

choice. Consider a more durable surface such as concrete.

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. Include the location and distances to adjacent features and known utilities.
2. Typical section(s) showing the type and required thickness of paving or stabilization materials.
3. A grading plan, as needed.
4. Where appropriate, plans for required structural details.
5. Method and materials used to stabilize areas disturbed by construction.
6. Construction specifications with site specific installation requirements.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Prepare an operation and maintenance (O&M) plan and review with the operator prior to practice installation. The minimum requirements to be addressed in the O&M plan are:

1. Periodic inspections – annually and 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 needed.
4. For vegetated heavy use areas, take measures to maintain the stand such as restricting use and revegetation.

REFERENCES

American Concrete Institute. 2006. Design of Slabs-on-Ground. ACI Standard 360R-06. Farmington Hills, MI.

Korcak, R. F. 1998. Agricultural Uses of Coal Combustion Byproducts. P. 103-119. *In* Wright, R. J., et al (eds.) Agricultural Uses of Municipal,

Animal and Industrial Byproducts. USDA-ARS,
Conservation Research Report 44.

USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service.
2014. Agricultural Engineering Note 4, *Earth
and Aggregate Surfacing Design Guide*,
Washington, DC.

Midwest Plan Service, Structures and
Environmental Handbook, MWPS –1, June 1987
revision, Planning 511.1

NC 561 Standard, Appendix A: Recommended Minimum Sizing of HUAP

These tables are to be used as a guide and are minimums listed as part of the “Considerations” section in this standard.

Table 1 should be used in combination with Table 2 (watering facility) or Table 3 (unconfined feeding area) to adjust the minimum sizing requirements based on the percentage of the herd utilizing the heavy use area at a given time.

For Tables 2 and 3, if the line of sight is obstructed then the heavy use area should be sized for 100% of the herd size.

When working with small herds the heavy use area must accommodate a minimum of one animal on the pad in all directions.

Table 1: Minimum Amount of Space Needed	
Animal	Square Feet Per Animal Unit ¹
Beef/Dairy	20
Horse	100
Goats/Sheep	50
Hog	20
<i>¹One animal unit equals 1000 pounds</i>	

Table 2: Watering Facility, Herd Percentages	
Distance From Animals to Watering Facility	Percentage of Herd to Use for Sizing
Less than 700'	5-10
700' to 900'	25
Greater than 900'	100

Table 3: Unconfined Feeding Area, Herd Percentages	
Distance from Animals to Feed Pad	Percentage of Herd to Use for Sizing
Less than 300'	20
300' to 700'	50
Greater than 700'	100