

Porous Flexible Pavement, Porous Asphalt, or Asphalt?

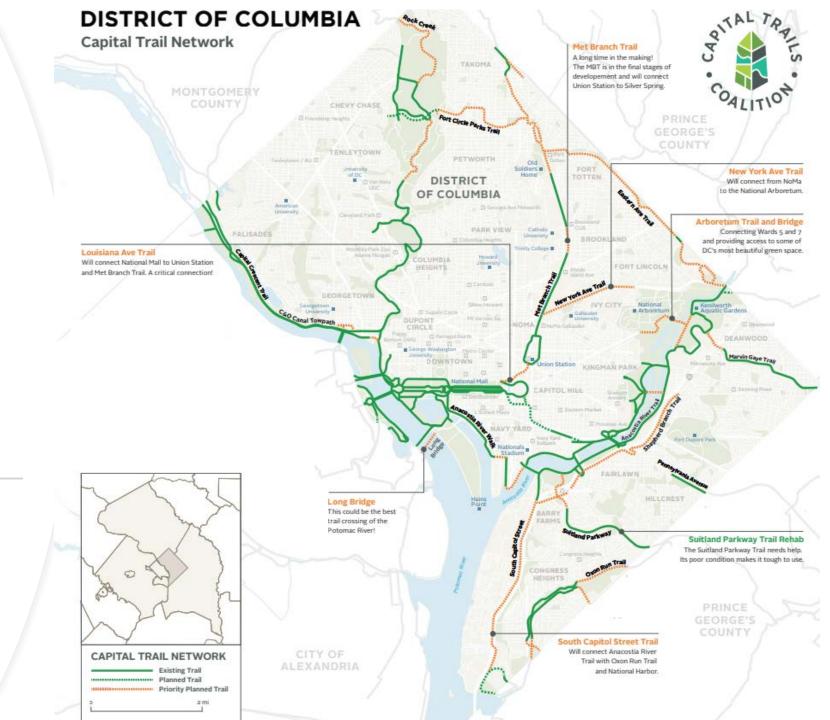
Lessons learned for multi-use trails in the District of Columbia







The District of Columbia currently has 62 miles of multi-use trails.



Panelists



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Material Types

Porous Asphalt

Porous Flexible Pavement (PFP)

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A type of type porous pavement structure specifically designed to allow rainfall and runoff to flow into and through the pavement.

A distinct aggregate mixture with a bituminous binder that has a high percentage of interconnected air voids to provide water drainage and adequate resistance to both raveling and permanent deformation.

A mix of recycled tires, aggregate stone, and binding agent. This mix allows for water to infiltrate through the stone and rubber mixture voids to reach the tree roots. The composition allows for a level of decomposition to help with the growth of the nearby trees.

Asphalt

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An asphaltic composition used for pavement applications with no ability for infiltration.

DC Trail Network

Porous Asphalt

- Klingle Valley Trail
- Virginia Avenue Trail
- Portions of the Rock
 Creek Trail
- Oxon Run Trail

Porous Flexible Pavement

- Maine Avenue cycle track
- Michigan Avenue Trail
- Portions of the Metropolitan Branch Trail at Eastern Ave NW

Asphalt

- Metropolitan Branch Trail
- Anacostia River Trail
- Marvin Gaye Trail
- Malcolm X Trail

Factors of Consideration

Cost Tree Roots/Tree Cover

Maintenance
Vehicles &
Vehicle
Access

Level of Use/ User Types

Square Feet/ Mileage Stormwater Requirements

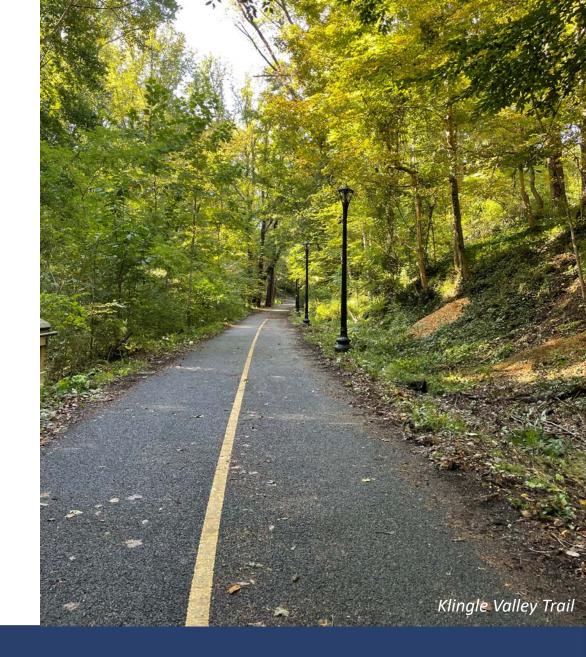
Aesthetics/ Historic

Political Influence

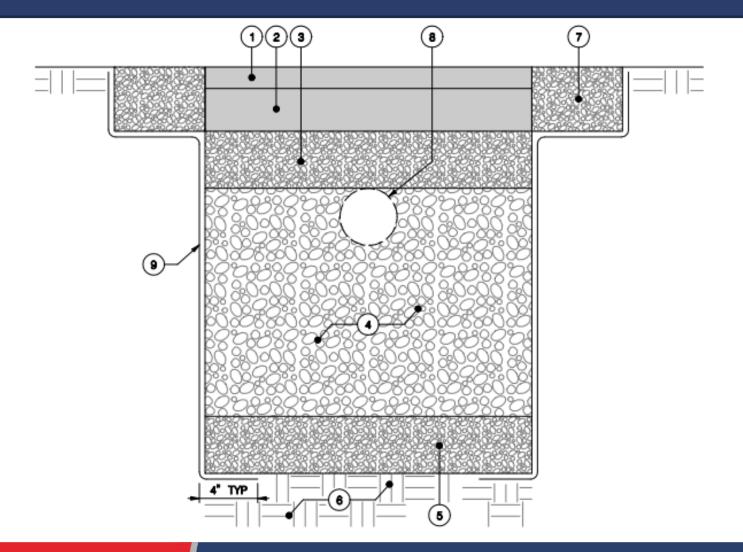
Anacostia River Trail
Photo Credit: Washington Area Bicyclist Association

Porous Asphalt

- Tool in the toolbox if you can't fit it bio-retention to meet stormwater requirements.
- Can receive a Department of Energy & Environment (DOEE) stormwater credit when used.
- ~9-inch depth
 - Layers of gravel, rock, and then porous asphalt.



Klingle Valley Trail Pavement Section



- 1.5" Porous Asphalt Pavement Surface
 Course
- 2. 3" Porous Asphalt Pavement Base Course
- 3. 4" Choker Layer-AASHTO
- 4. 16" Reservoir Layer
- 5. 4" Filter Layer
- 6. Uncompacted, Undisturbed Subgrade
- 7. 4.5" Stabilized Edge
- 8. Underdrain Pipe, 4 inch, perforated
- 9. Geotextile, Class II

Challenges with Porous Asphalt

- Temperature Sensitive and can be difficult to place
- Up to 3-day cure time
- Very expensive
- Depends on soil type
- Not a good treatment for projects close to large trees with large root zones



Klingle Road NW before the trail

Patching & Repairing Porous Asphalt

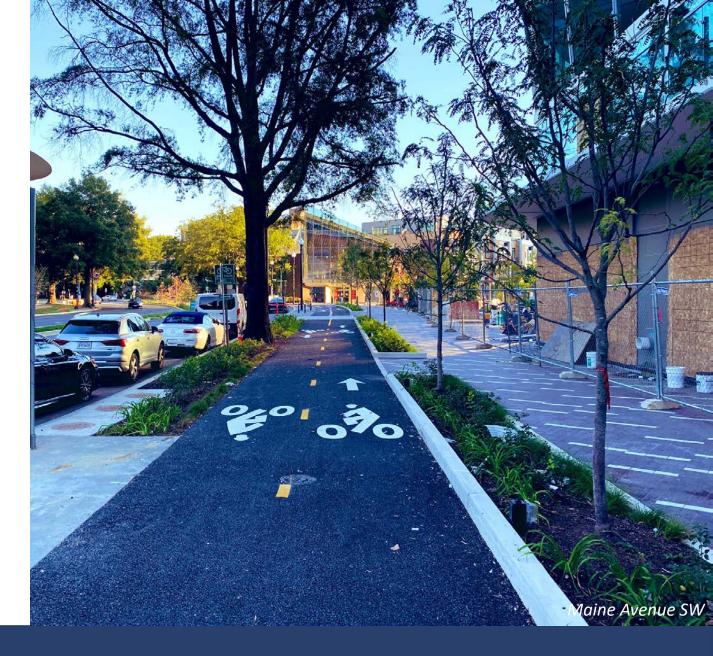




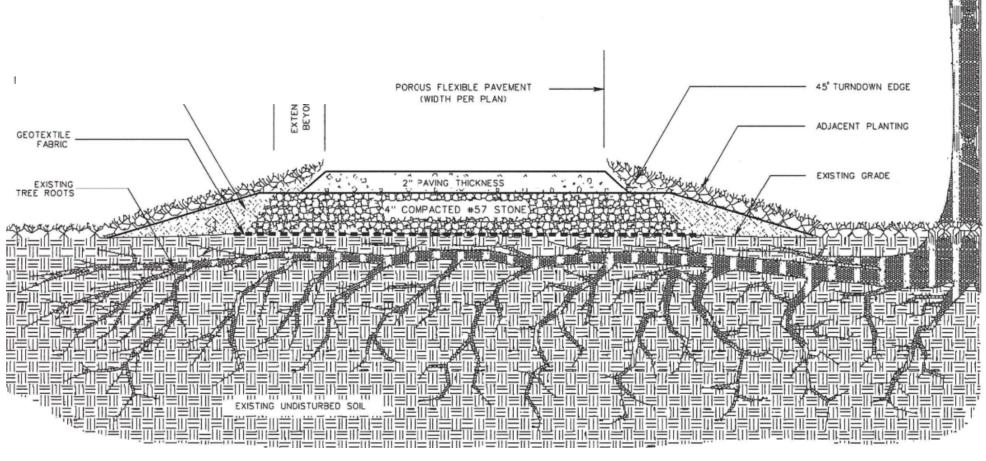
Repairing the Klingle Valley Trail following a downed tree

Porous Flexible Pavement

- Porous flexible pavement is good for small areas around roots or challenging tree spots.
- Porous Flexible Pavement is 4-6 inches of gravel and 2-4 inches of rubber.



Porous Flexible Pavement



Cross section for Eastern Avenue NW: Metropolitan Branch Trail

EXISTING TREE

Porous Flexible Pavement





Metropolitan Branch Trail on Eastern Avenue NW

Challenges with Porous Flexible Pavement

- Have experienced major issues just 4-5 years after being installed
- Does not do well with any heavy vehicle traffic
- Issues with the surface markings
- Is significantly more money than regular asphalt (1.5 x more expensive)





Maine Avenue SW

Maintenance Requirements

Porous Flexible Pavement (PFP)

- Blow off debris (grass leaf clippings etc) from the surface.
- To unclog, apply low levels of water from a hose to wash through the section and flush or displace the loose fines. If excessive sand clogs PFP, use a vacuum sweeper to flush through the section.
- Remove snow with shovels or a light tired snowplow that has a rubber blade to not dislodge the top stone and rubber surface.
- When sloughing happens, repair the area beyond the portion disturbed to ensure a complete repair.

Porous Asphalt (PA)

- Benefits from a minimum of 2-4 cleanings per year using a vacuum sweeper to keep the voids free of debris.
- Requires flushing the underdrain and clean outs with high pressure water hose.

Asphalt

- Cheapest option
- Most durable surface material
- Surface markings adhere to asphalt well
- Easy to install trail counters
- Easiest material to maintain





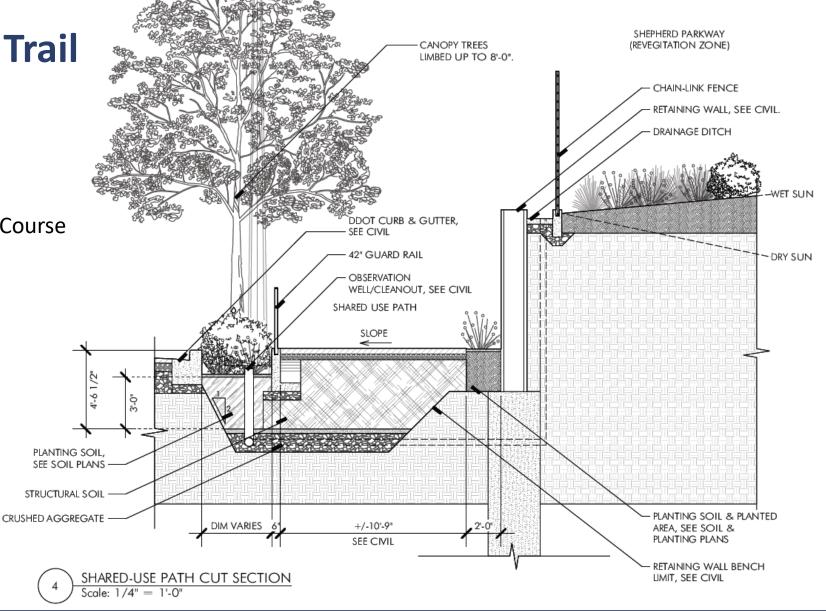


Asphalt: Malcolm X Trail

Thickness of the pavement:

• 2" 9.5 mm surface course

6" Graded Aggregate Base Course







Additional Considerations

1) Landscaping

 Maintenance during establishment trash, watering, overgrowth

2) Construction Inspection

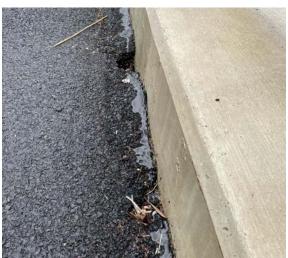
 Importance of construction inspection for trails and landscaping

3) Warranty Inspection

 Perform comprehensive inspection with representation from relevant agency groups - trails, green infrastructure, streetlights, maintenance, etc.







New Malcolm X Trail in Ward 8

Additional Design Considerations

- Finish that considers the rider experience:
 - Concrete joints for deliberate cracking patterns
 - Placement, angle, and width of construction joints





Frederick Douglas Memorial Bridge Photo Credit: David Cranor

Additional Design Considerations

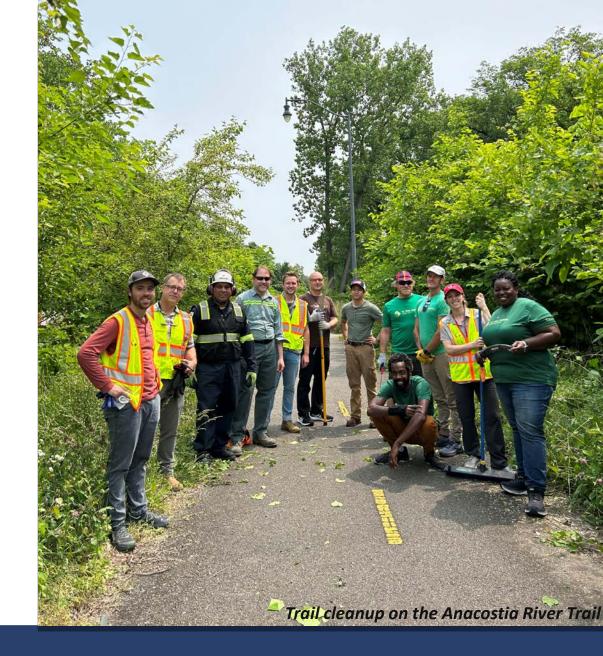
- Brick pavers at key pedestrian crossing zones
- Use different materials as a speed management tool depending on the adjacent uses
- Permeable pavers are available in DDOT design guide



Metropolitan Branch Trail at Alethia Tanner Park

Conclusion

- Program should look to grow maintenance pot of funding when using capital funds to build these facilities.
- Maintenance capability should be a strong design driver. Consider maintenance lift before installing.





QUESTIONS?

Thank You!

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