

GEOSYNTHETICS & STEEL MESHES FOR LONGER LASTING ROADS

SCI HQ, London
Thursday, 12 May 2011

USER'S VIEW POINT: WHY WE USED THESE PRODUCTS

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Highways & Transportation
www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/lincslab

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About Us - Lincolnshire

Size of highway network

- It is the 5th longest network of any English highway authority
- 80% being C class or unclassified roads

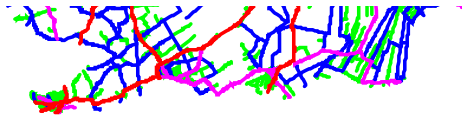


Lincolnshire's Highway Network

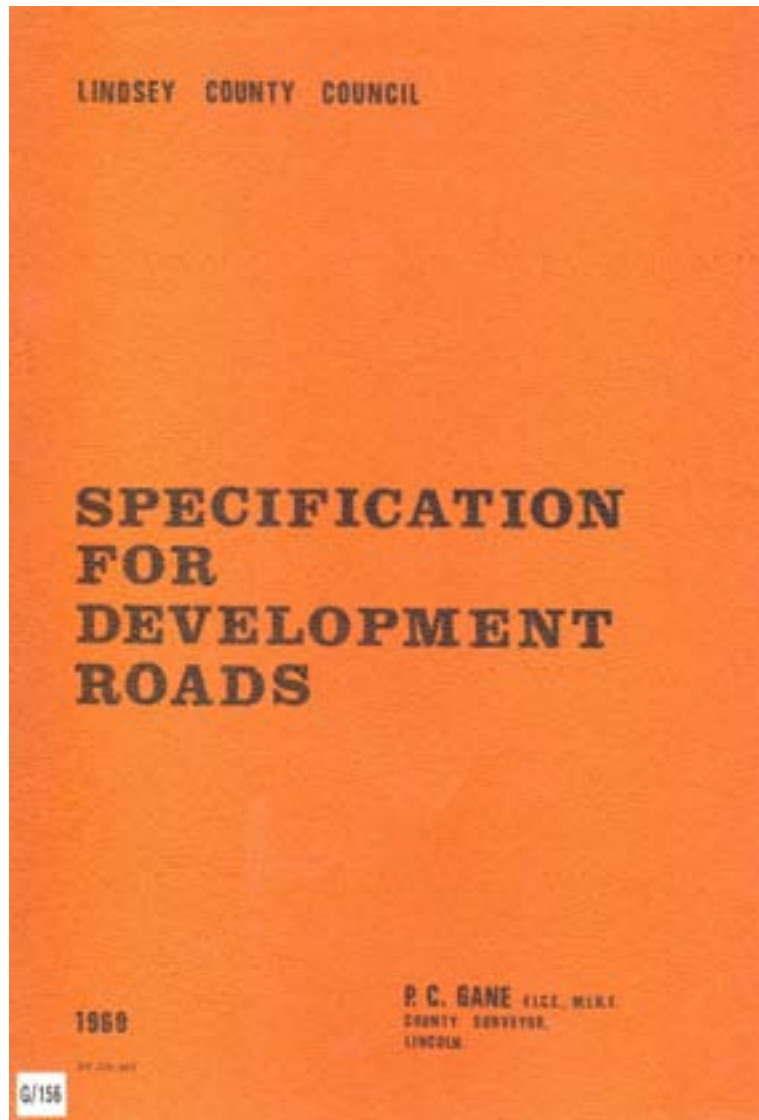
Carriageway Lengths

- A roads = 1,076km (12%)
- B roads = 788km (9%)
- C roads = 2,900km (34%)
- UC roads = 3,880km (45%)

Total = 8,644km



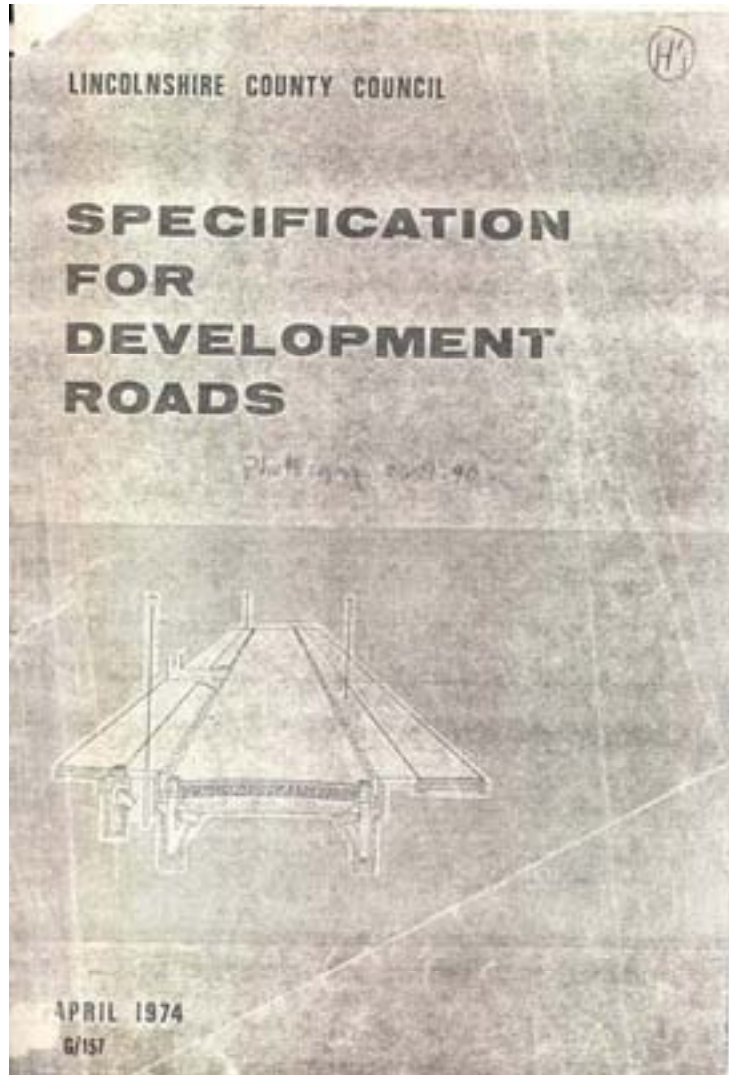
Geosynthetics in Lincolnshire (1)



Specification for Development
Roads (1969)

No reference to geosynthetics

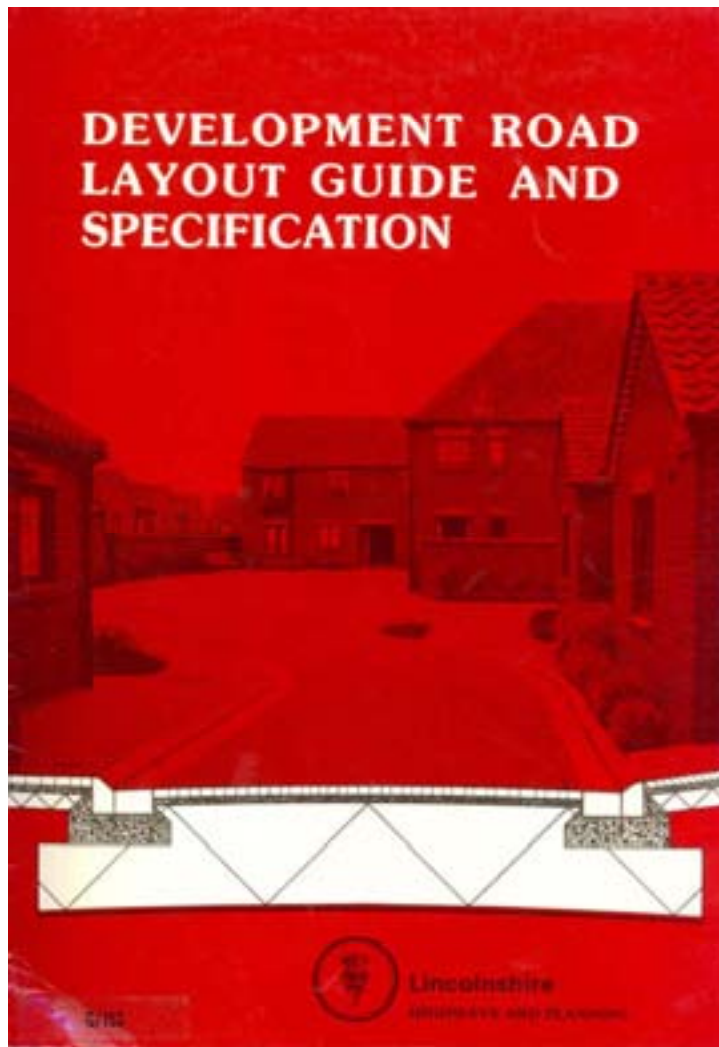
Geosynthetics in Lincolnshire (2)



Specification for Development Roads (1974)

No reference to geosynthetics

Geosynthetics in Lincolnshire (3)

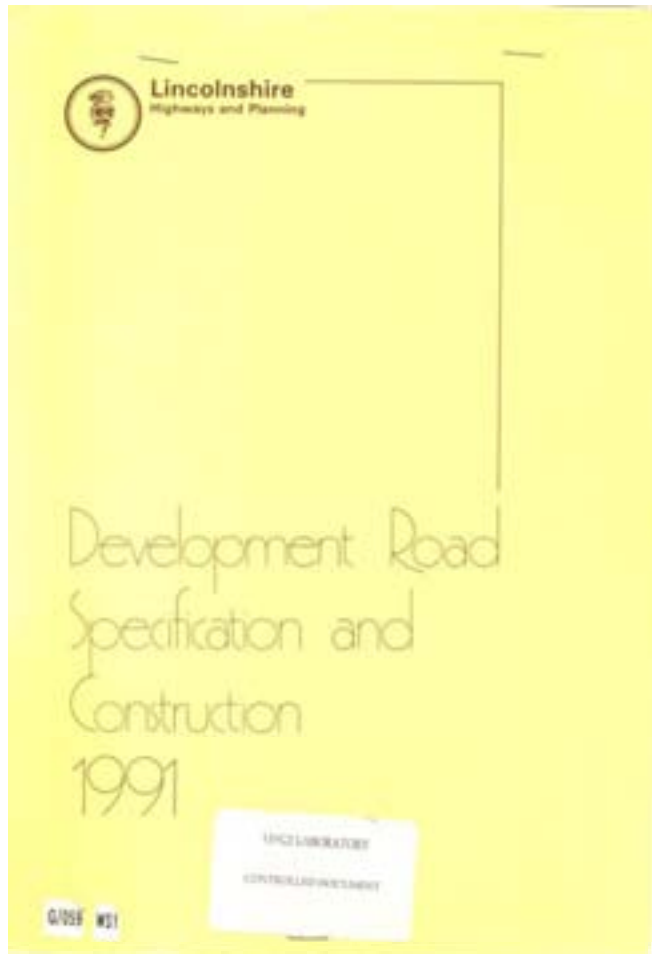


Development Road Layout Guide & Specification (1985)

“the use of an approved geotextile may enable economies to be made & these are indicated in Charts 1 - 4”

Geosynthetics in Lincolnshire (4)

Development Road Specification & Construction (1991)

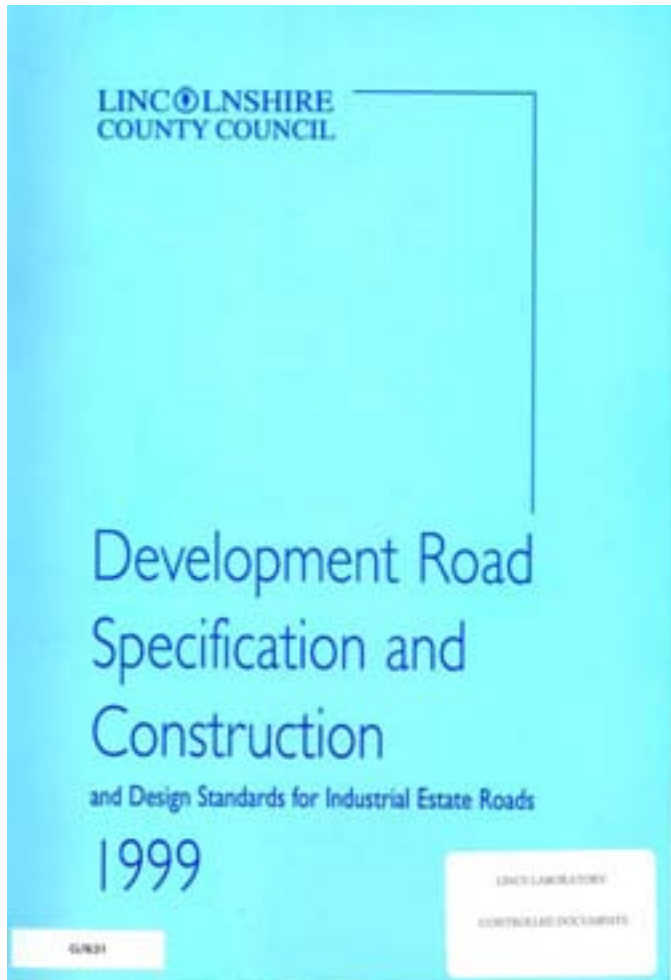


“The charts permit the use of approved geotextiles with consequential economies in construction. The type of geotextile to be used & the proposed reduction must be agreed before construction commences.”

“Geotextiles when used as a separation layer between sub-base & sub-grade shall be handled & laid as described in this clause”

“When soils are very weak, it may be necessary to incorporate a geogrid & specialist advice should be sought.”

Geosynthetics in Lincolnshire (5)



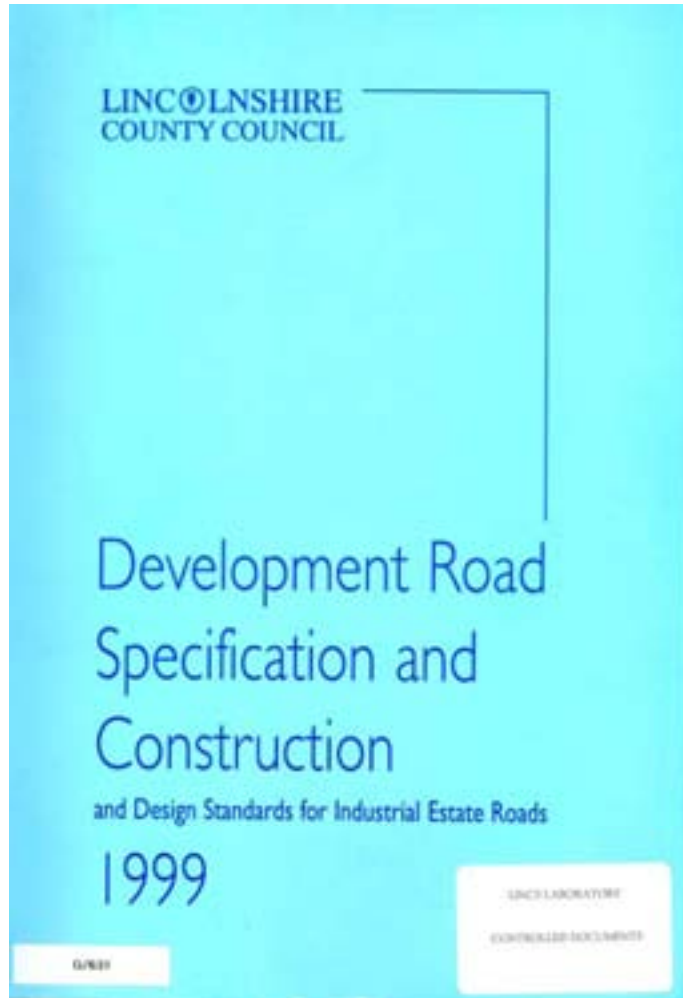
“Two principal uses in a pavement foundation:

1. As a separator between sub-base & subgrade
2. As a foundation reinforcing agent which can reduce the sub-base thickness.”

“The type of geosynthetic product to be used, its purpose and any proposed reduction in sub-base thickness must be agreed before construction commences.”

“Geotextiles, when used as a separation layer between sub-base & subgrade, shall be handled & laid in accordance with this clause.”

Geosynthetics in Lincolnshire (6)



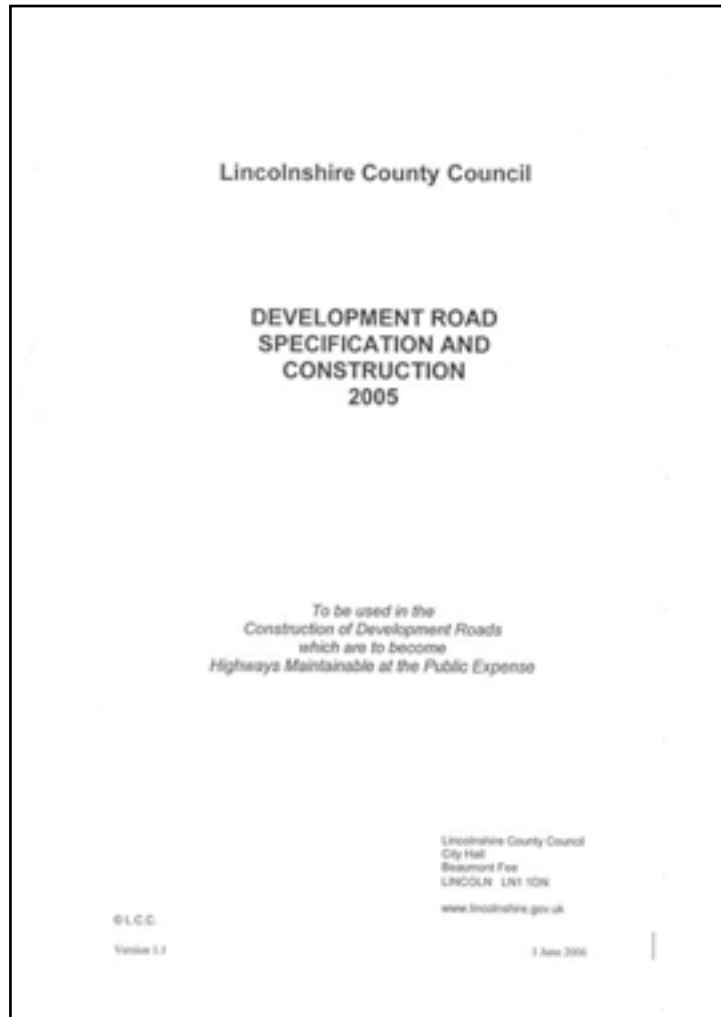
“When soils are very weak, it may be necessary to incorporate a geogrid as an alternative to the geotextile, and specialist advice should be sought.”

“Any proposal to reduce the sub-base thickness must be supported by a specialist report taking into consideration the site investigation findings, the properties of the proposed product and the following design parameters for the sub-base:

Traffic loading = 1,000 standard axles

Maximum permitted rut depth = 40mm”

Geosynthetics in Lincolnshire (7)



Development Road Specification & Construction (2005)

Clauses as 1999 edition

PLUS additional guidance on the compliance of geogrids used for reinforcement.

An early experience – Tensar AR Reinforcement Canwick Road Tidal Flow , Lincoln (October 1985)



An early Experience – Tensar AR Reinforcement Canwick Road Tidal Flow , Lincoln



October 1985



23 years later - June 2008

An early Experience – Tensar AR Reinforcement Canwick Road Tidal Flow , Lincoln



23 years later - June 2008



26 years later - May 2011

An early experience – Tensar AR Reinforcement Canwick Road Tidal Flow , Lincoln



October 1985



23 years later - June 2008

An early experience – Tensar AR Reinforcement Canwick Road Tidal Flow , Lincoln



23 years later - June 2008



26 years later - May 2011

Tensor AR Reinforcement A1 North Witham (south bound) May 1986



Transverse/Reflective
Cracking associated with
Concrete Edge Beam



Repair - Preparation

Tensor AR Reinforcement A1 North Witham (south bound) May 1986



Repair – AR Reinforcement sandwiched between two layers
of 20mm dense binder course

Transverse/Reflective Cracking Concrete Edge Beams



To provide:

- Edge Restraint
- Vertical Level Control

Tensor AR Reinforcement B1226 Riseholme Road, Lincoln



April 1988



20 years later - June 2008

Tensar AR Reinforcement B1226 Riseholme Road, Lincoln

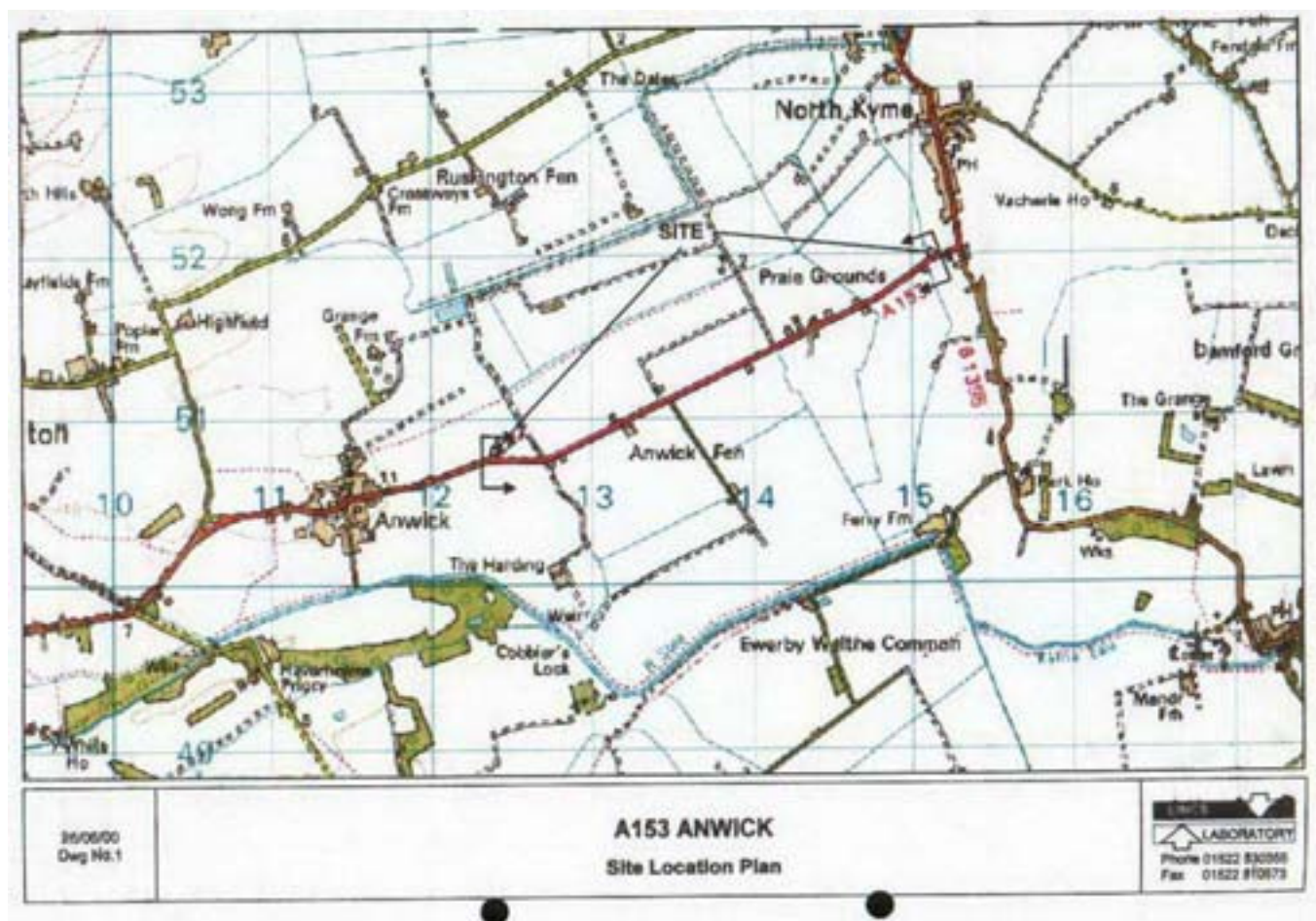


20 years later - June 2008

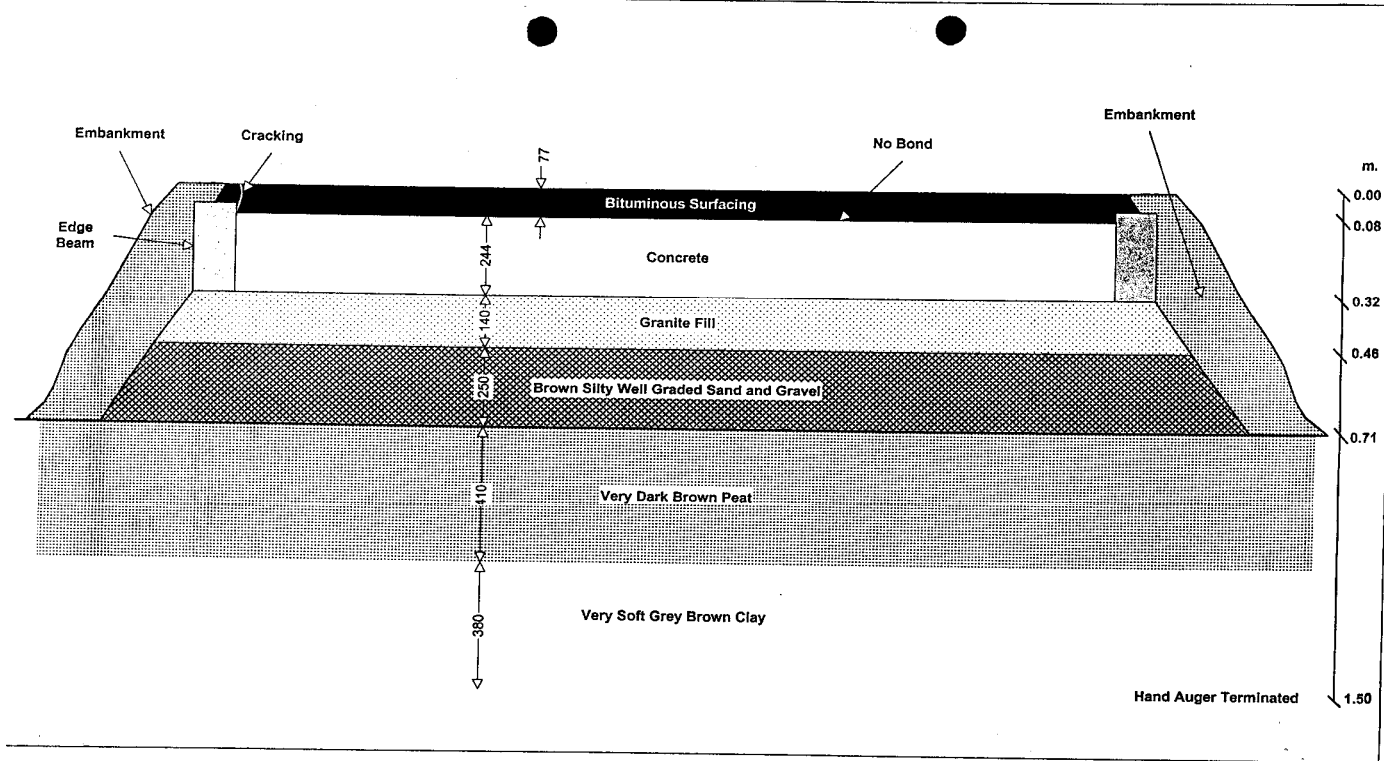


23 years later – May 2011

A153 Anwick to North Kyme (Summer 1993)



A153 Anwick to North Kyme (Summer 1993)



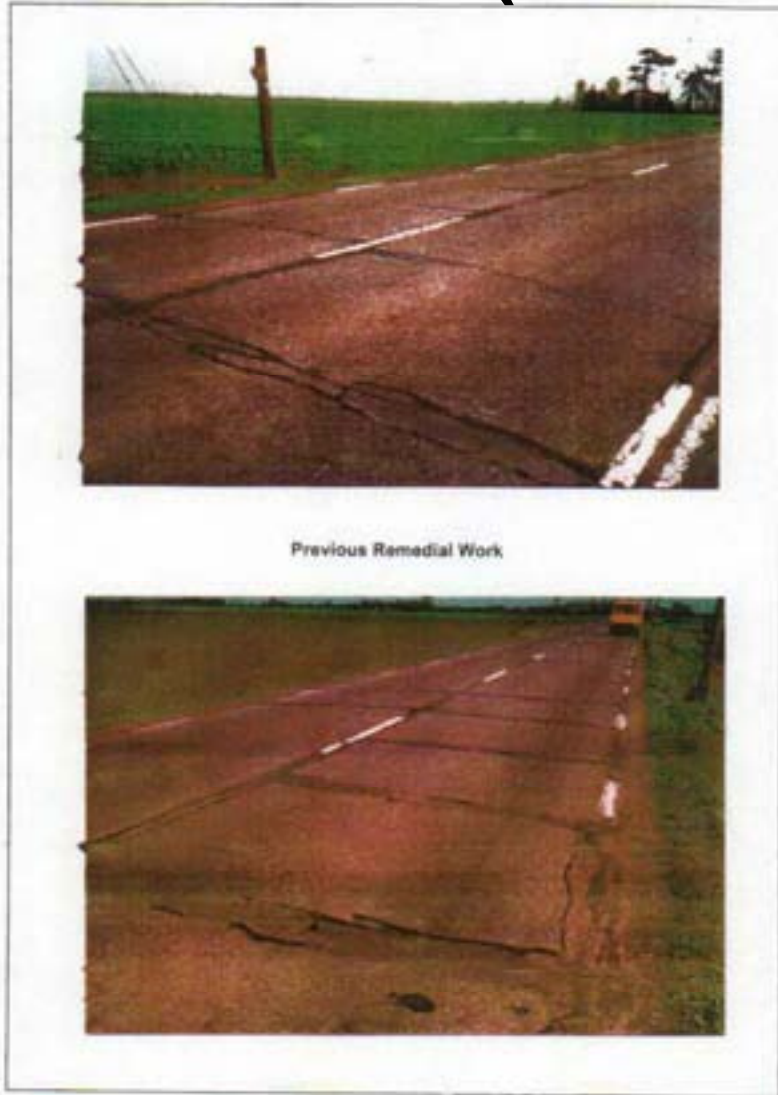
13/07/00
Drawn C.T.M.
Dwg No.2

A153 ANWICK - TYPICAL ENBANKMENT CROSS SECTION

Prior to works - June 1991
All dimensions in mm except where stated

LINGS
LABORATORY
Phone 01522 530355
Fax 01522 510573

A153 Anwick to North Kyme (Summer 1993)

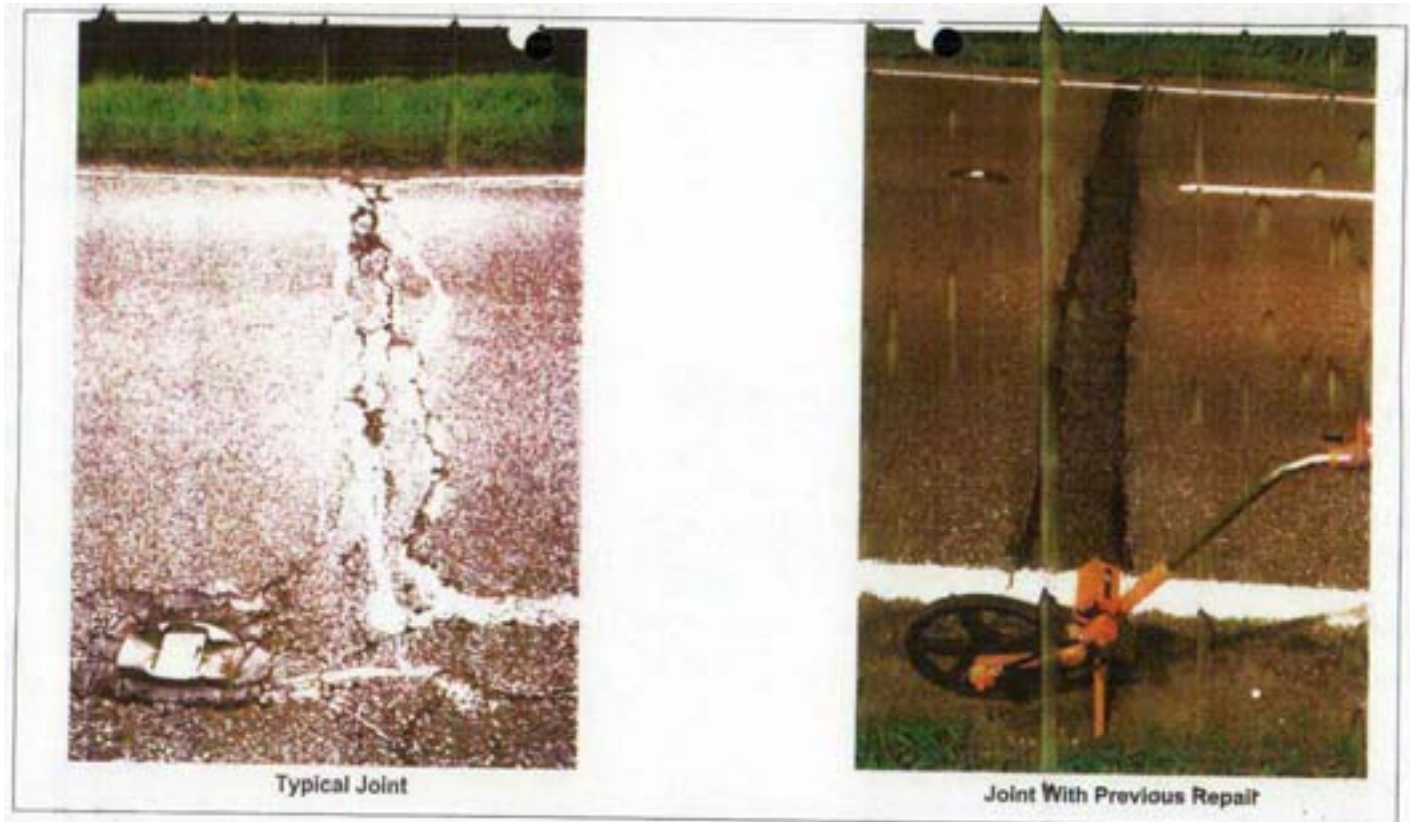


Previous remedial Work

Crack sealing

Flexible overbanding

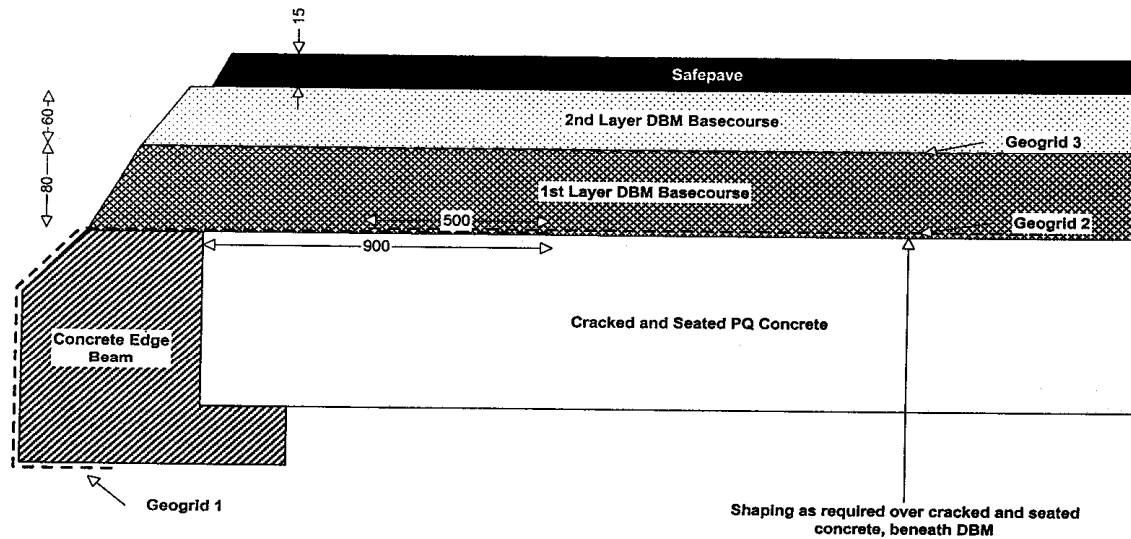
A153 Anwick to North Kyme (Summer 1993)



Typical distress at
transverse joint

Flexible sealant

A153 Anwick to North Kyme (Summer 1993)



13/07/00
Drawn C.T.M.
Dwg No.5

A153 ANWICK - THE FINAL SOLUTION
All dimensions in mm except where stated

LINCS
LABORATORY
Phone 01522 530355
Fax 01522 510573

Geogrid = Glassgrid 8501

Lincolnshire
COUNTY COUNCIL

A153 Anwick to North Kyme (Summer 1993)



Exposed concrete slab,
transverse joint &
surface condition of
adjacent carriageway
surface.

A153 Anwick to North Kyme (Summer 1993)

“Crack & Seat” Technique



A153 Anwick to North Kyme



Condition 15 years later
(June 2008)

Maintenance since Summer
1993:

- Western half of site patched & surface dressed Summer 2003
- Eastern half of site patched & surface dressed Summer 2004.



Condition 18 years later
(May 2011)

A153 Anwick to North Kyme



Condition 15 years later
(June 2008)

Maintenance since Summer 1993:

- Western half of site patched & surface dressed Summer 2003
- Eastern half of site patched & surface dressed Summer 2004.

Condition 18 years later
(May 2011)



A153 Anwick to North Kyme

Transverse cracking appearing at isolated locations (June 2008)



Condition 15 years
later (June 2008)



Condition 18 years
later (May 2011)

A153 Anwick to North Kyme

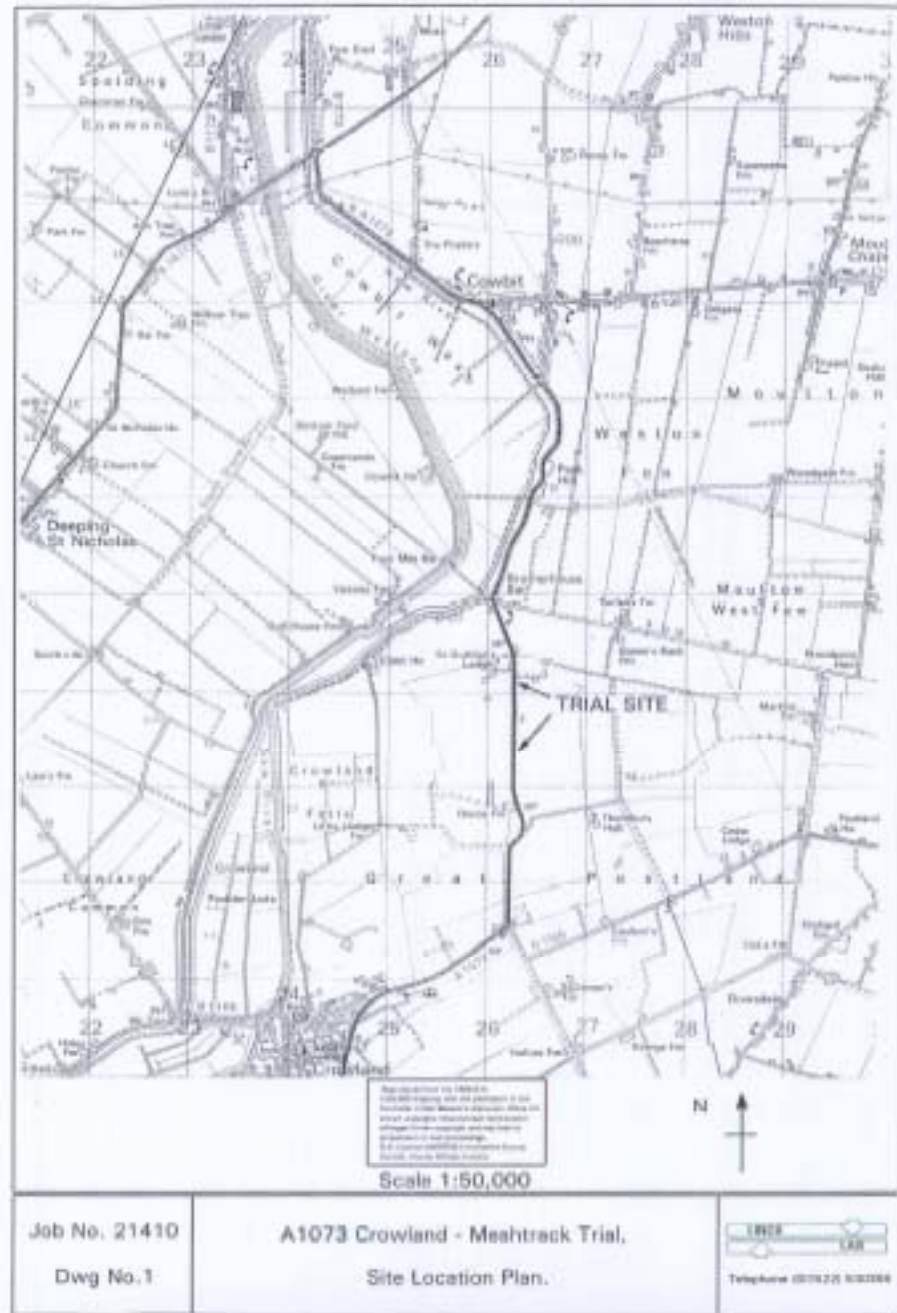
Transverse cracks and longitudinal edge cracks are visible at intervals. The majority of the carriageway surface appears sound (May 2011).



Condition 15 years later (June 2008)

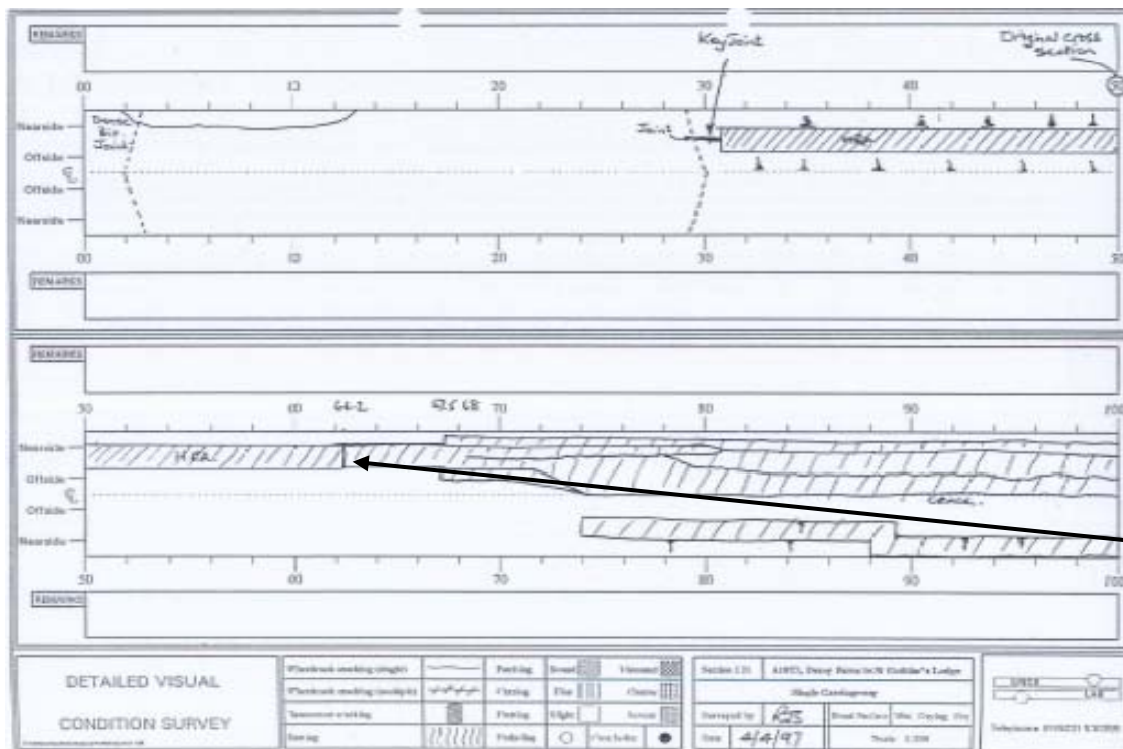


Condition 18 years later (May 2011)



A1073 Crowland “Meshtrack” Trial (April 1997)

A1073 Crowland "Meshtrack" Trial (April 1997)

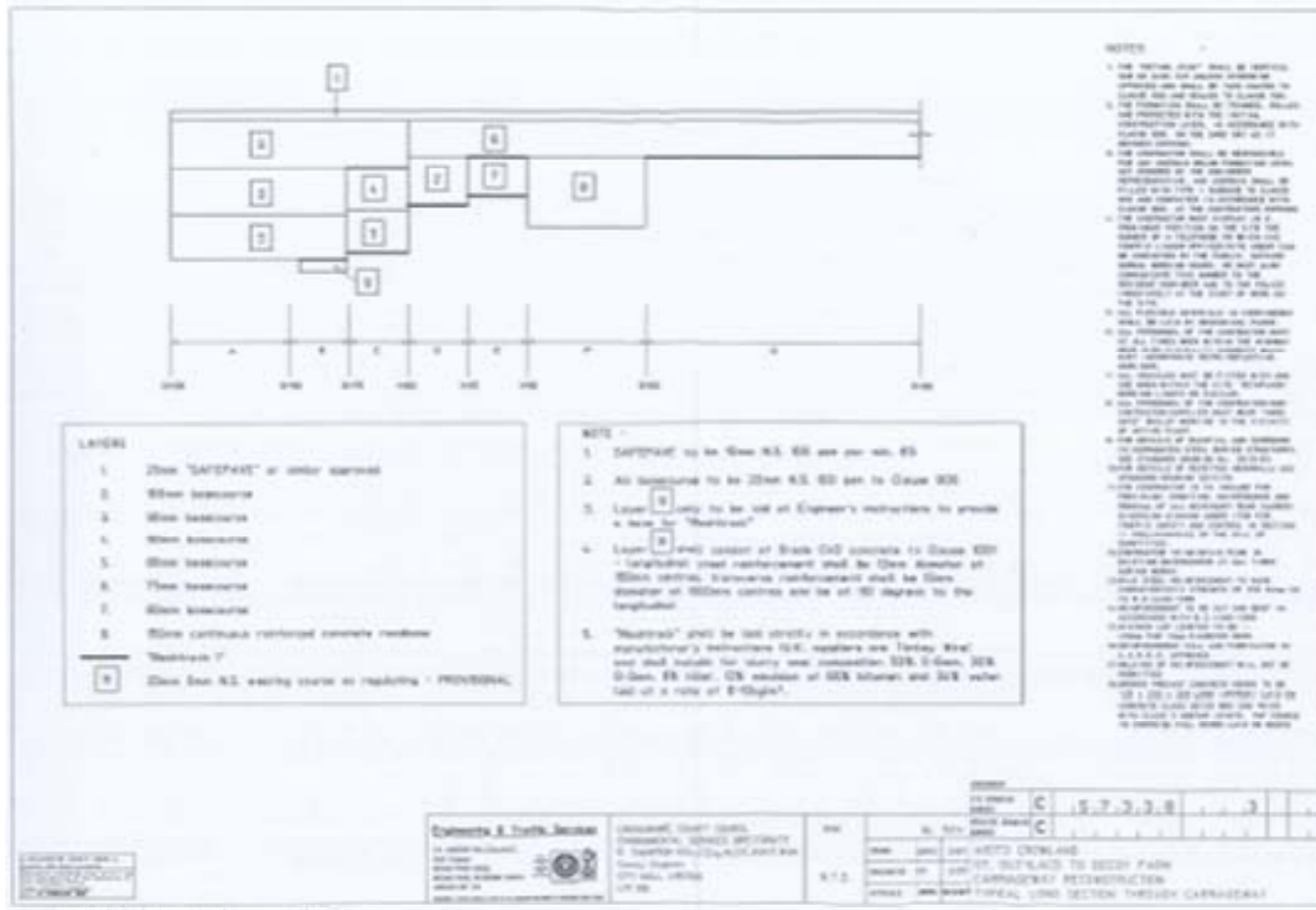


April 1997



January 1996

A1073 Crowland "Meshtrack" Trial (April 1997)



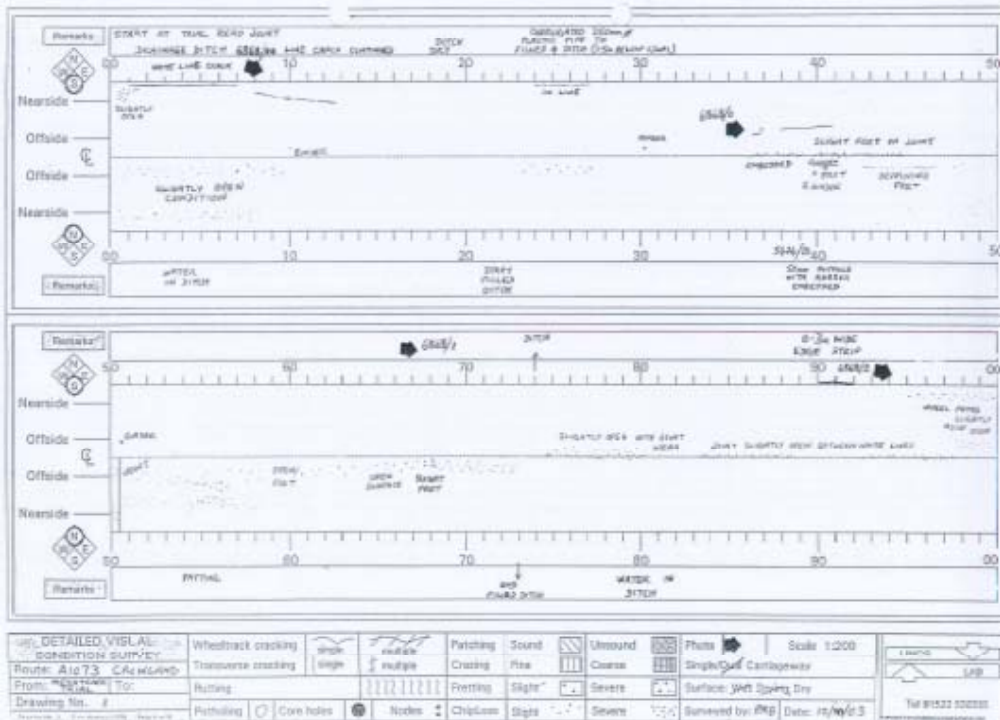
Typical Long Section

A1073 Crowland “Meshtrack” Trial Performance after 6 ½ years

SUMMARY

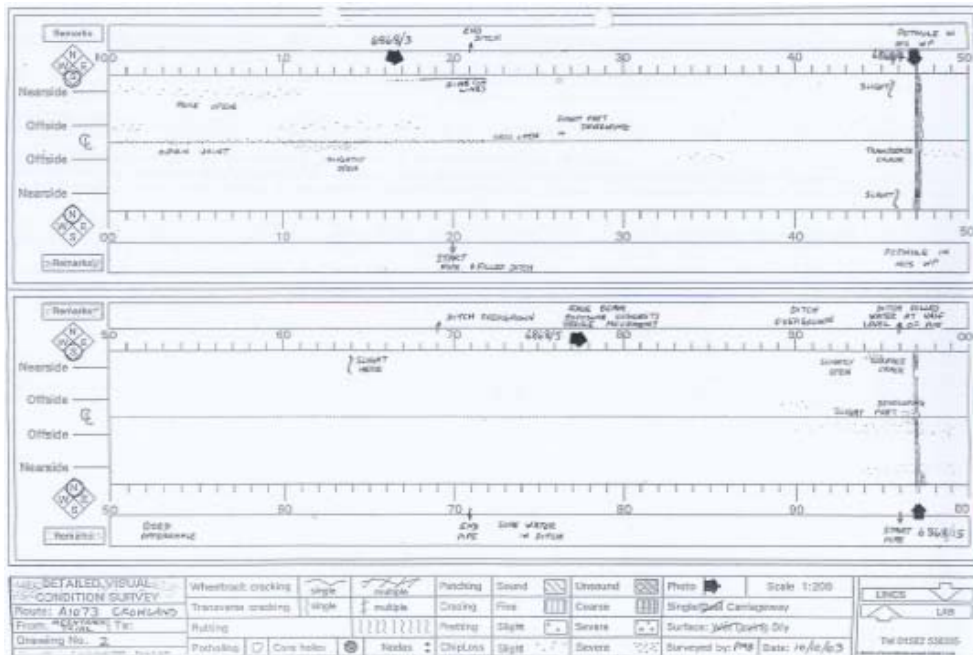
Based on visual appearance:

- Good condition maintained where reinforcement has been used in conjunction with at least an inlay of 155mm



October 2003

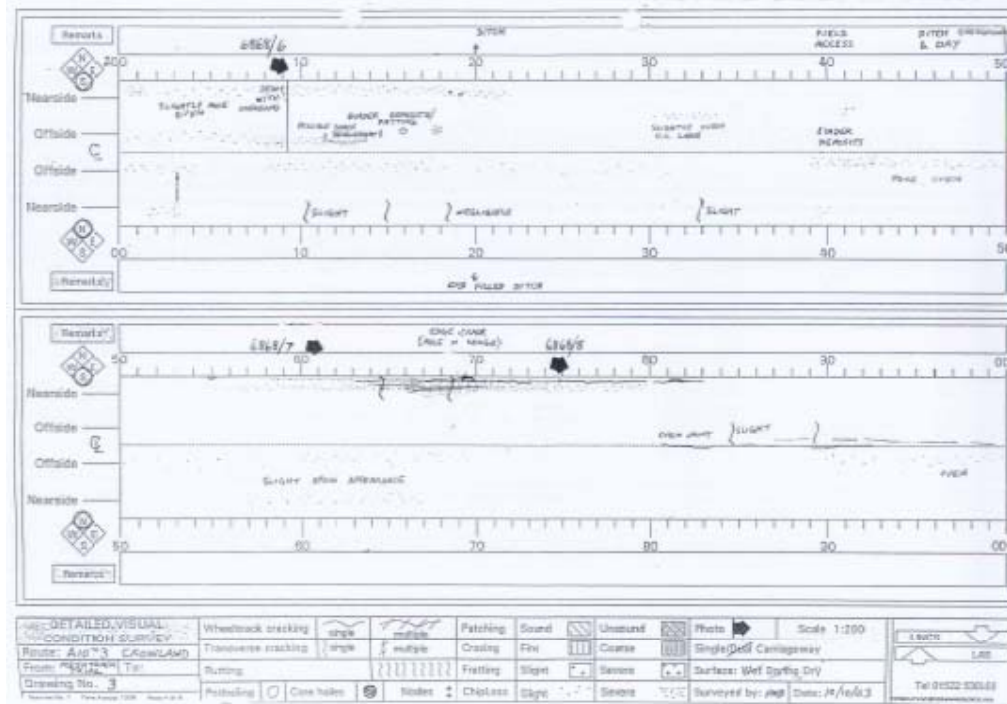
A1073 Crowland “Meshtrack” Trial Performance after 6 ½ years



- Good condition maintained in CRCR section
- Benefit from piping the ditch not yet proven

October 2003

A1073 Crowland “Meshtrack” Trial Performance after 6 ½ years



- Several locations in section with minimum treatment G have reached failed condition.

October 2003

A1073 Crowland “Meshtrack” Trial Performance after 11 years



June 2008

Maintenance work
carried out
August/September
2004

- Plane off 50mm
- Proposed to replace with 100mm dense binder course. Actual thickness 70mm to 95mm.
- Surface dressed.

A1073 Crowland “Meshtrack” Trial Performance after 11 & 14 years



June 2008



January 2011

A1073 Crowland “Meshtrack” Trial Performance after 14 years (Jan 2011)

- The majority of the trial section appears sound, particularly with respect to the thicker construction options (A to F) including those with two meshtrack layers and cement bound base.
- The length treated with 75mm of binder course and one layer of grid (option G) exhibits localise nearside cracking in one area of the northbound lane and occasional longitudinal edge cracking.
- Some opening of the centre joint is also apparent in addition to wheel path deformation.
- A 30 metre maintenance patch is also included across the full carriageway width.
- A transverse reflective crack is situated at the transition from cement bound base to treatment G.

C627 Fodderdyke (August 2004) Structural grade foambase & “RoadMesh”



C627 Fodderdyke



Prior to Works
(August 2004)



Condition after 4 years
(June 2008)

C627 Fodderdyke



Condition after 4 years
(June 2008)



Condition after 7 years
(May 2011)

C627 Fodderdyke



Prior to Works
(August 2004)



Condition after 4 years
(June 2008)

C627 Fodderdyke



Condition after 4 years
(June 2008)



Condition after 7 years
(May 2011)

C627 Fodderdyke Embankment slippage (1)



C627 Fodderdyke Embankment slippage (2)



May 2011

A17 Winglands Marsh, Sutton Bridge

Scheme completed March/April 2009

Problem: regular transverse reflective cracks (typically 5m to 10m spacing) associated with Cement Bound Granular Material (CBGM) base. Improvement constructed in 1989.

Future Traffic Loading: 32msa (20 year design life)

Solution: replace bituminous layers and incorporate a proprietary grid and sealing technique.

Detail:

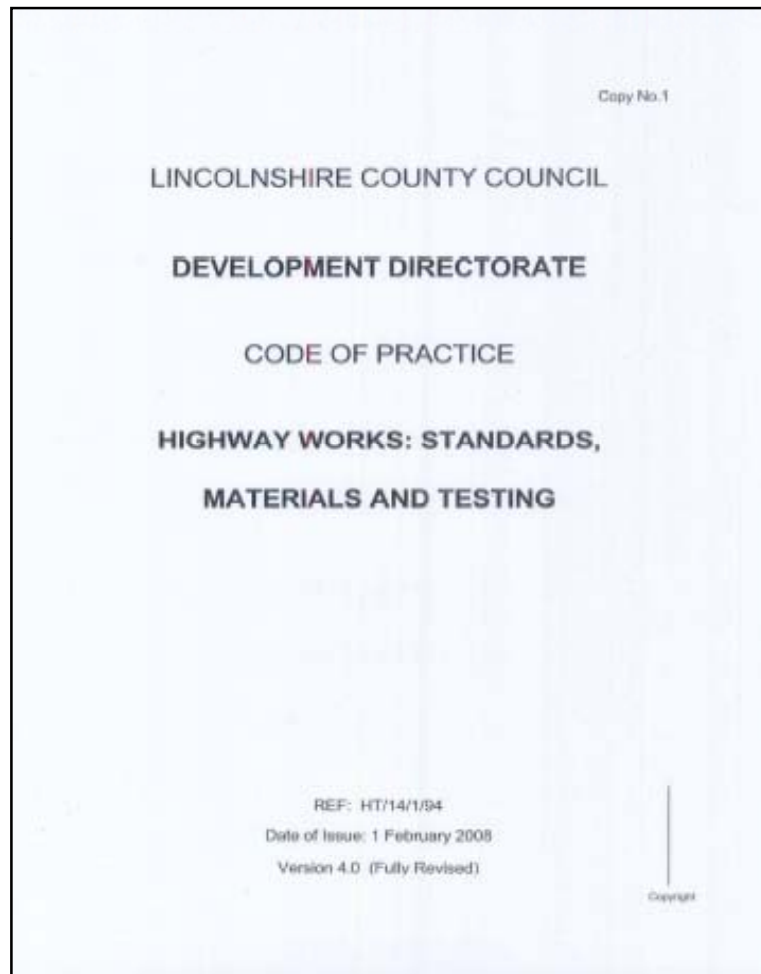
- Plane 200mm to expose CBGM base
- 50mm dense binder course levelling course
- Proprietary reinforcement system
- 110mm dense binder course
- 40mm hot rolled asphalt surface course

Last inspection = February 2011 (after 23 months) - no surface cracking was evident

Lincolnshire's Maintenance Design Manual (1994 & 2003)

- “Overlaying existing concrete carriageways or carriageways with lean concrete bases needs special consideration. Even large overlays of 200mm cannot be guaranteed to prevent reflective cracking propagating to the road surface. The use of geogrids & rubberised asphalt should always be considered when overlaying concrete.”
- “SEEK ADVICE”

Lincolnshire's Code of Practice for Highway Works: Standards, materials and Testing (2008)



- If geosynthetics or steel meshes are included in the designthey shall be supplied by approved suppliers and incorporated into the works in strict accordance with the supplier's installation advice.

Inlays with Steel Grids

- Use where there is significant distress / movement
- Inlay preferred, if possible, to avoid further loading.
- Grid MUST be adequately secured (nailed) to sub-strate.
- Minimum of 110mm of bound material placed over grid
- When properly designed and installed works very well
- Exceptionally binder may be 100/150 grade
- Tracked pavers are essential
- Not recommended in urban locations
- Install over the carriageway's full width

Lincolnshire's Typical Detail for Works encountering stone pitching (2008)

<p>Pitching stones may be encountered above formation level during the course of the works and the supervisor will decide on site if these are to remain or be removed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If stones remain the area shown XXXXXX shall be regulated in dense tarmac and Geogrid reinforcement (type to be agreed) placed as shown over the full haunch and full width of new construction. - If stones removed any remaining voids, up to formation level shall be filled and compacted with Type 1 sub-base followed by normal construction without the use of geogrid reinforcement. 	<p>Notes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Appendix relates to 'Specification for Highway Works 7th Edition 1998' 2. When pitching stones are suspected or encountered consult Lincs Laboratory for advice. 				
	<p>TD/12</p> <p>Works Encountering Stone Pitching</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Checked by: PAS</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Approved by: DF</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">ISSUED</td> <td style="text-align: center;">FEB 2008</td> </tr> </table> <p>Lincolnshire COUNTY COUNCIL</p>	Checked by: PAS	Approved by: DF	ISSUED	FEB 2008
Checked by: PAS	Approved by: DF				
ISSUED	FEB 2008				
<p>A3 ORIGINAL NOT TO SCALE (all units in millimetres)</p>	<p>This Standard Drawing relates to typical detail and may require conversion to a for scheme specific drawing.</p>	<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Typical Sections</p>			

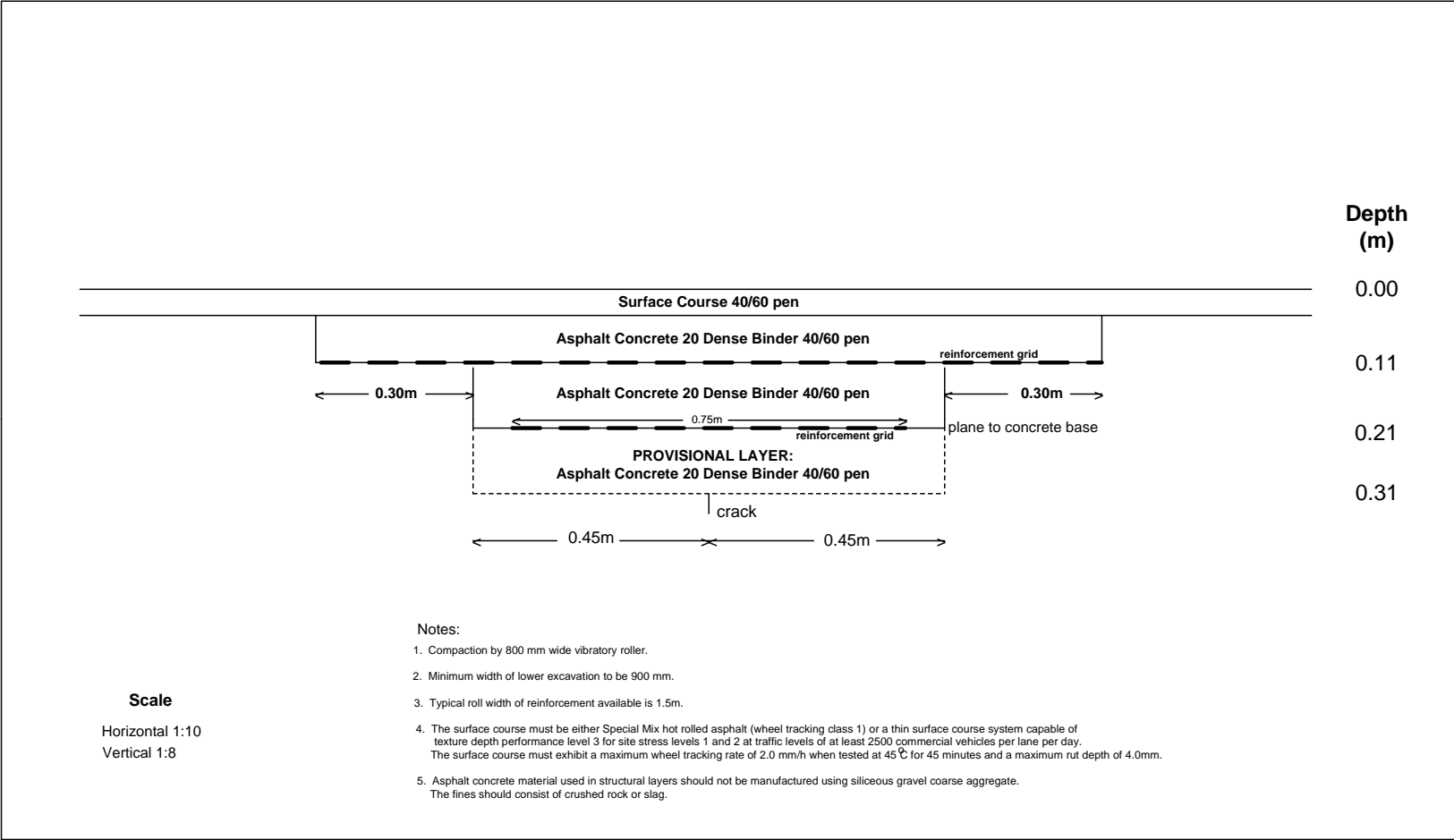
Stone pitching Base Road Note No 5 (1950)



Stone Pitching



Typical Transverse Crack Repair Detail



Drawing No. 2
November 2008
Job No. 31784

A17 Winglands Marsh: 2008/09 Ex Trunk Road Renewal Scheme

Transverse Crack Repair Detail.

LINCS	↓
↑	LAB

Tel 01522 530355

Typical Transverse Crack Repair Detail

Scheme completed May 2002



April 2010

Installation (1)



Our first experience
(October 1985)

Ensure geogrid is installed in accordance with manufacturer's guidelines by an approved sub-contractor.

Installation (2)



Tracked paver is essential

Installation (3)

Where it can go wrong!

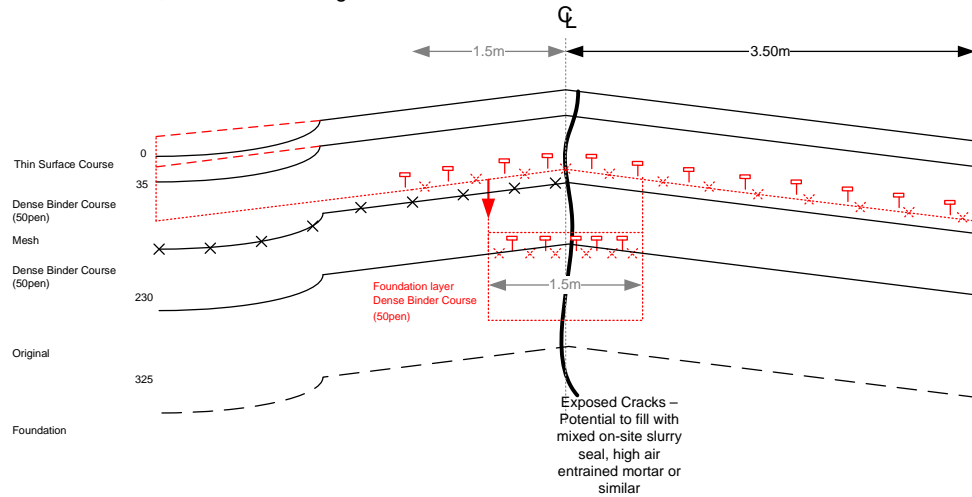


A153 Donna's Corner, Billingham Dales (Scheme completed March 2004)



October 2010

Centreline crack, subsidence & single lane width steel mesh

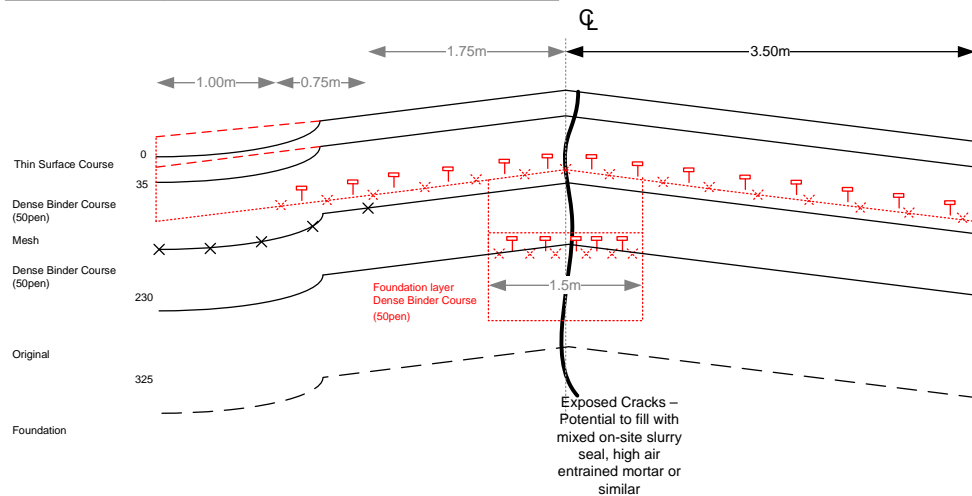


KEY

- ↓ Saw Cut
- × New Galvanised Steel Mesh
- ⋯ Planing
- ⌚ Nail Fixing
- × Existing Galvanised Steel Mesh (approx position)
NB – Detailed position – refer to core logs

- Assumptions used:
1. Galvanised steel mesh roll width = 3m
 2. Road planer width = 1.5m
 3. Paver width (min) = 1.5m

Centreline crack, subsidence & half lane width steel mesh



A153 Donna's Corner, Billingham Dales

Crack Repair detail

A153 Donna's Corner, Billinghay Dales (Oct 2010)



A153 Donna's Corner, Billingham Dales



October 2010



May 2011

Thank you