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Appendices

Appendix A	Explanation of Permeable Paving Protocols
Appendix B	Memo on Adverse Impacts to Contributing Structures

Appendix A –Explanation of Permeable Paving Protocols

Permeable Paving Protocols

Because of the nature of Midway as an amusement park, a large portion of the site needs to be able to support accessible pedestrian traffic. The park’s proximity to the lake, however, means that hard surfaces convey run-off directly to the lake quickly. Through the use of permeable pavement surfaces, the necessity of trafficable surfaces does not need to be diminished in order to reduce storm water impacts. The majority of pedestrian walks, areas that are necessary in the pavilion grove, areas of the parking lot and areas adjacent to the Hippodrome are prime candidates for the use of permeable pavements.

Types of Permeable Surfacing

Permeable Precast Concrete Pavers

These are pavers that have been set on an aggregate base that allows for water to percolate between each paver. It is vital that the stone setting base for all permeable materials use a mix that has the “fine” stone particles removed, this allows water to flow into the voids of the stone base.

Permeable Asphalt Pavement

The aggregate mix used for asphalt material is altered to eliminate the “fines”. By eliminating the fine particles, water can more freely move through the pavement. Again, it is vital that the aggregate base material also contain no “fines” to allow water to freely flow to the ground water.

Cellular Reinforced Turf

An HDPE grid (this can be a square snap together unit, or a continuous roll product) is placed over a prepared sub-base that is structurally stable for even emergency vehicles, but allows water to freely drain through to the ground water. A turf layer is placed over the cellular reinforcement and is then maintained as a typical seeded lawn. This product is particularly useful for areas that will only receive occasional impact through the summer and fall seasons.

Screeded Limestone Chips

In a park setting it is often desirable to have a pedestrian path that is something other than concrete or asphalt. In this situation, a compacted screeded walk offers the durability and ADA compliance of a hard surface with the permeability and a more park-like aesthetic.

Wooden Boardwalk

Through the heavily naturalized northern end of the park, close to the shore, a walking surface that does not impact the saturated soils would be desirable. A wooden boardwalk in this area would allow water to run right over the surface and onto the saturated soils without actually impacting the surface condition and compaction of the soil at all. Likewise the use of boardwalk surrounding the Hippodrome would allow for a unique textural experience while diverting the run-off to the area below the surface and collected prior to discharging to the lake.

Appendix B - Memo on Adverse Impacts to Contributing Structures

Memo

To: Andy Beers, Executive Deputy Commissioner, OPRHP
Glen Bruening, General Counsel, OPRHP
Salim Adler, Planning, OPRHP

From: Julian W. Adams, Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau

Date: May 29, 2009

Subject: Midway State park Master Plan, Consultation under Section 14.09 of the New York State Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation Act of 1980

As you are aware, the Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau has been involved in the development of the Master Plan for Midway State Park, which is listed on the National and State Registers of Historic Places. As such, we have reviewed the Master Plan in accordance with the provisions of Section 14.09 of the New York State Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation Act of 1980

It is the opinion of the Field Services Bureau that certain preferred alternatives in the Master Plan will constitute an Adverse Impact on historic resources, namely the demolition of the following structures that contribute to the National Register listing, including: The Arcade Building, the Existing Park Office, the “Residence”, and the “Ice House”. However, having been involved in the planning process from its earliest stages, the Field Services Bureau has determined that there are no prudent or feasible alternatives to the Adverse Impacts that will result from execution of the preferred alternatives.

Therefore, in order to address the Adverse Impacts, the following stipulations should be carried out during the execution of the Master Plan.

RECORDATION OF CONTRIBUTING HISTORIC STRUCTURES

The OPRHP will document those contributing building proposed for removal as part of the Midway State Park Master Plan. Documentation shall consist of:

- a. Two sets of black and white photographs (4” x 5” prints on archival paper) and one set of 4” x 5” negatives that record the exterior appearance and any major interior spaces. Digital

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color images will also be taken at the same time as the traditional black and white photography. Digital images should be taken at a high resolution and stored on a CD in TIF uncompressed format. Two sets of CDs of the images will be provided. One set of photos will be retained at the Park; one set will be forwarded to the Field Services Bureau for filing.

- b. Historic interpretation of these buildings will be undertaken within the park museum and by signage or other methods at or near their historic locations. The text, images, and locations for these signs will be developed with the Field Services Bureau

We look forward to working with the Allegany Regional Office during the Master Plan execution. If anyone has any questions, or if I can be of any assistance, please call me at (518) 237-8643, ext. 3271.