Pheasant Branch Conservancy Multi-use Trail

Presentation for the American Trails National Symposium



City of Middleton, Wisconsin

Public Lands Department

Schreiber Anderson Associates, Inc.

Park and Recreation Group





Presentation Topics

- Why did we build it?
- How does it work?
- What are the benefits?
- What are the cost implications?









Project Team

- City of Middleton

Penni Klein, Public Lands Manager

- Schreiber Anderson Associates (SAA) Landscape Architecture | Engineering Blake Theisen, Landscape Architect
 - Contractors JFNew, DRS Paving
 - Wisconsin DOT, Wisconsin DNR







Stakeholders

- Conservancy Lands Committee
- Parks Recreation and Forestry Committee
- Friends of PBC
- Audubon Society
- Middleton Schools
- Others

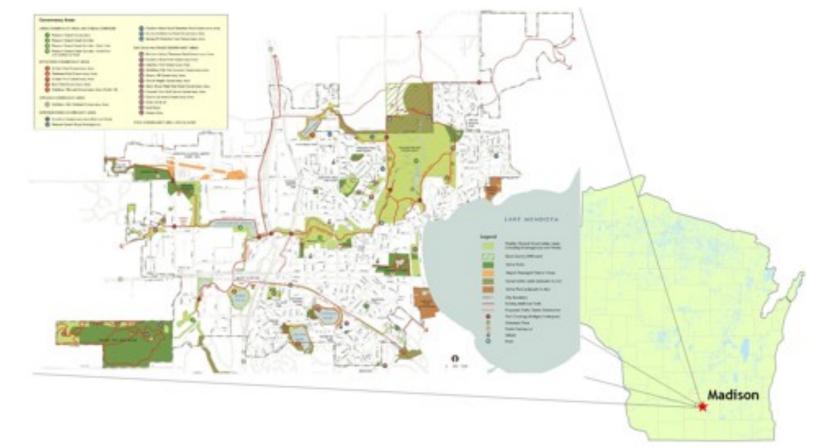






Project Location

96 Acres connected to 530+ Conservancy Lands







Project History

- Conservation Lands Established 1969
- First Trails Established 2000
- Becomes Priority for Alt. Transportation 2004
- Grants and Development Begin 2006
- Final Development Completed 2009





Project Approach and Process

- Grant Applications 2007
- Planning | Engineering | Permitting 2008
- Bidding and Construction 2009
- Ribbon Cutting 2009







- Establish Accessible Transportation Corridor
- Enable Year-Round Use
- Reduce Maintenance Burden on City Staff and Taxpayers
- Protect and Enhance Sensitive E-corridor







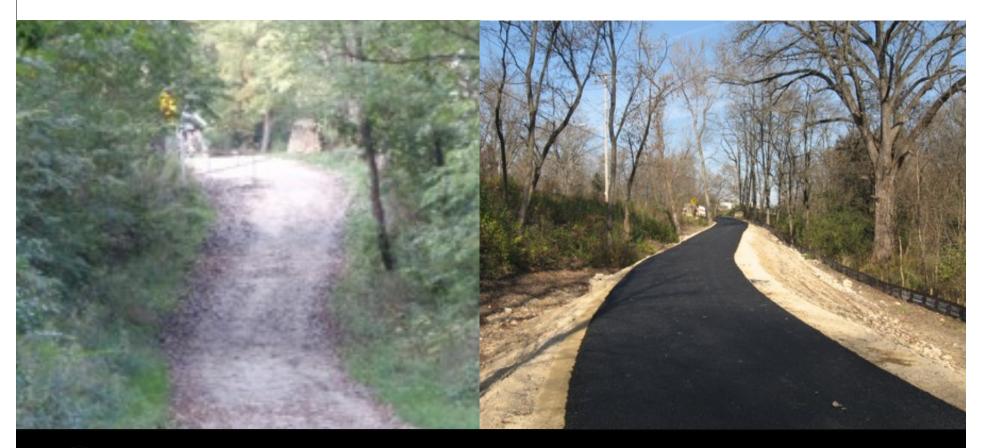
- 1.2 Miles of Existing Limestone Screening Trail Connecting Two City Schools, Three City Parks, Four Major Transportation Corridors







- Steep Slopes







- Three Creek Crossings







- Environmentally Sensitive Surroundings







- Severe Erosion and De-Stabilized Areas







Challenges

- Public Perception of Environmental Destruction
- Regulatory Processes
- Funding Hurdles
- Differing Needs of User Groups (cross country, etc.)
- Unknown Technology (Middleton)







Challenge Summary:

The environmental and ecological needs of the conservancy demanded a unique and non-invasive design and materials approach.

Goals Summary:

- Provide an all-season surface
- Increase resistance to storm events
- Enhance infiltration capability
- Address safety and use concerns (creek crossings, etc.)

Outcome:

A porous material was identified as the preferred surface





Porous Asphalt was selected because it cost-effectively addressed project goals while improving appearance and functionality of the trail network.

- 10% recycled stone from ex. asphalt
- Recycled tires and plastic in polymer
- Recycled asphalt shingles

20-25% by weight is RECYCLED!







- Less Maintenance
- Year Round Accessibility
- Snow and Ice Melt (Thaw Cycle)
- Erosion Control
- Compression Enhanced for Users
- Stormwater Storage
- Considered Pervious Surface
- Replacement Cycle due to Cracking is Prolonged





Maintenance

- Less winter snow and ice buildup, freeze thaw impacts
- Reduced plowing need (Labor/mat. savings = \$3500/year)
- Year round ADA accessibility
- Improved safety for bicyclists







Maintenance...

- Currently maintained with sweepers, blowers, and plows
- Maint. costs for gravel trail +/- \$5000/year
- Maint. costs for porous pavement trail +/-\$300/year

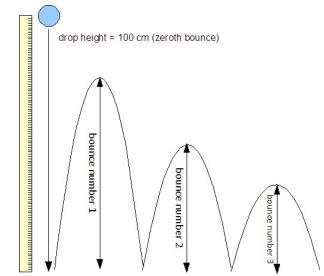






Density

- Golf Ball Bounce Test- Measure of hardnessdrop 4 feet
 - Concrete = 3.2' Standard Asphalt= 2.5'
 - Porous Asphalt = 1.9'
 - Crushed stone base = 0.2' Turf = 0.1'



- Dual shoulders for running groups (turf, limestone screenings)





Infiltration

- Based on numerous borings, underlying soils are loamy to fine sands which accommodate rapid drainage
- Using WDNR Tech Standard #1002- Infiltration rate is 1.63 to 3.6 inches/hour for loamy to fine sands, porous asphalt= 20-40 /inches/hour= 1.6 million gallons of water infiltrated every year





Myth #1

Porous asphalt (and other types of porous pavements) will clog over time and is not durable.

Truth

While some cautions are needed to prevent careless transport of sediments and fines on to pavements, many pavements have been operating for decades with little maintenance and others that have become clogged have been successfully rehabilitated.





Myth #2

Porous asphalt will rut under traffic loads.

Truth

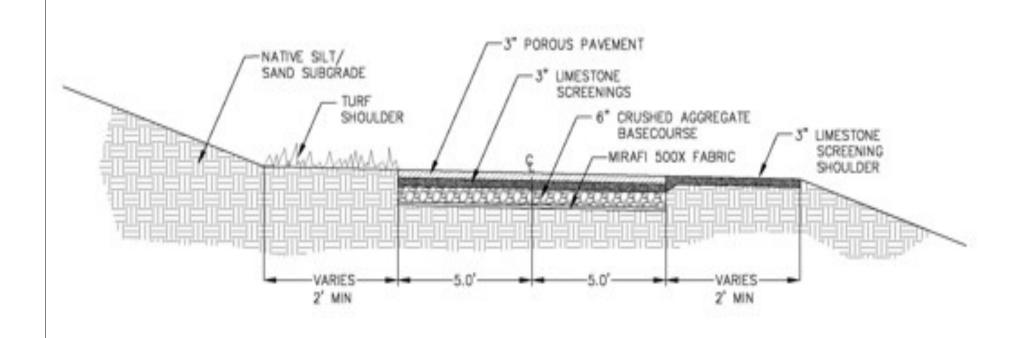
The structural strength of flexible pavements comes primarily from the supporting roadway section, not the asphalt.

Oregon DOT design guidelines state that open graded asphalt will be given the same structural value as dense graded asphalt.





- Porous Asphalt







- Porous Asphalt







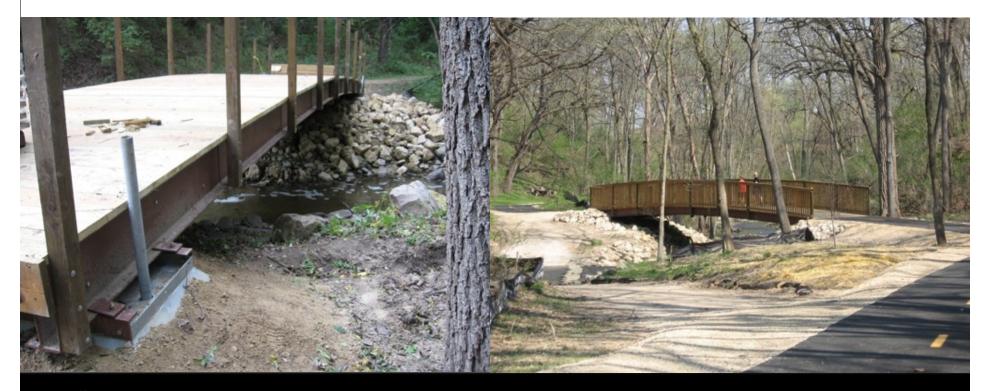
- Porous Asphalt







- Clear Span Bridges







- Coconut Husk E-Matting







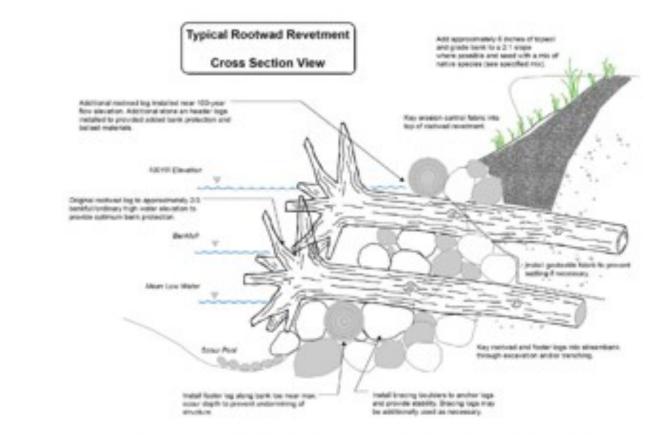
- Birding Alcoves and Tree Trunk Benches







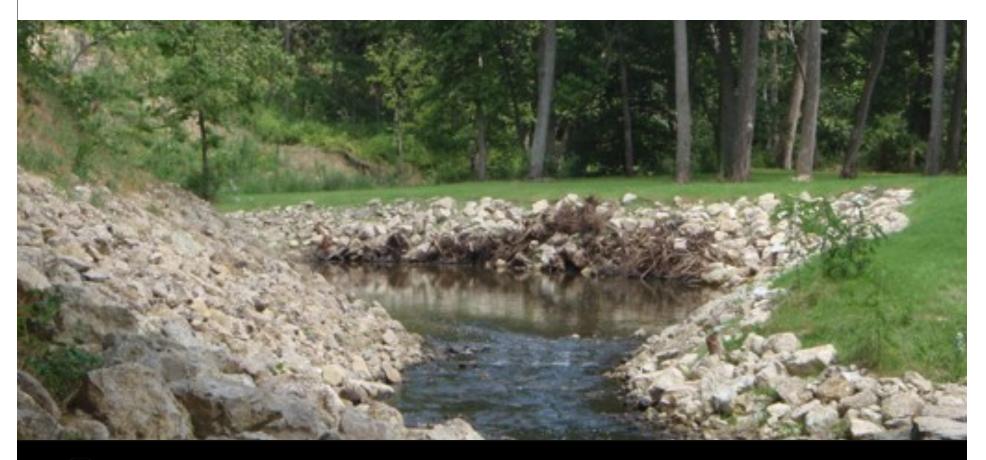
- Rootwads







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What are the Cost Implications?

- Production cost for Porous Asphalt is 15% more per ton than regular asphalt (AC, Fiber, Rubber, and Polymer additive)
- Porous Asphalt spreads 10%-12% farther than regular asphalt because of large air voids
- Cost difference for the PBC trails was minimal





What are the Cost Implications?

- Wisconsin DOT Transportation Enhancement \$174,000
- Wisconsin DNR Non-Point Source Pollution \$131,700
- City Capitol Funds \$246,800
- Donations \$13,500







Success!

- Happy Users
- Increase in Wildlife
- Water Quality Improved
- Increased Use and Appreciation



- Established Precedent for other Communities







Questions ????



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Pheasant Branch Conservancy November 15, 2010

