

RAIL TRAIL IMPLEMENTATION MASTER PLAN CLEVELAND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

PRESENTATION TO CITY & COUNTY BOARDS 05.29.18



PROJECT GOALS

- Leverage the rail trail to improve public health and quality of life in Cleveland County
- Utilize the rail trail as a **platform for economic development**, with a special focus in Uptown Shelby and the core areas of Patterson Springs and Earl.
- Provide opportunities for active recreation and an alternative transportation corridor for Cleveland County residents

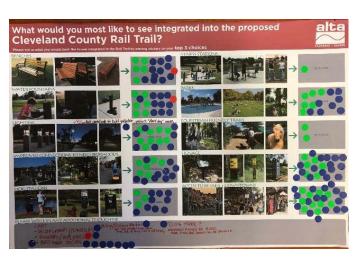






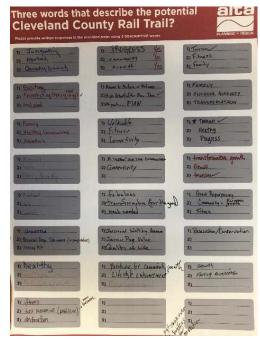
WORKSHOP SUMMARY

- September 19-21, 2017
- Two Venues: #3 VFD + Don Gibson Center
- 80+ attendees + 46 completed surveys
- Hundreds of comments







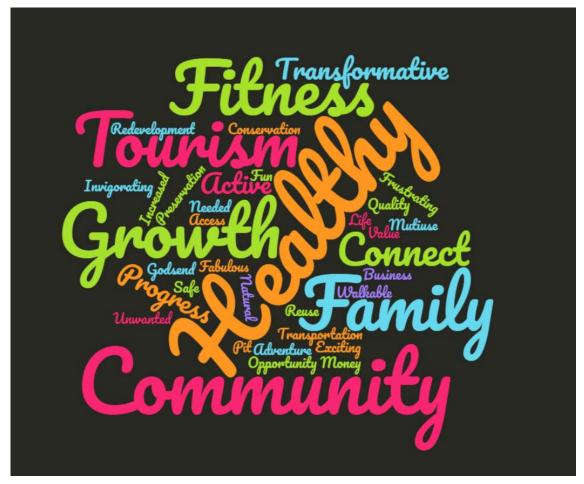


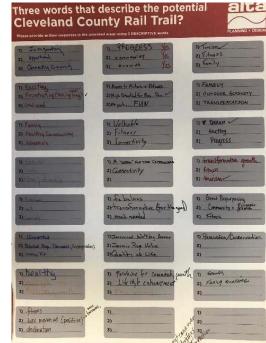






PUBLIC INPUT SUMMARY



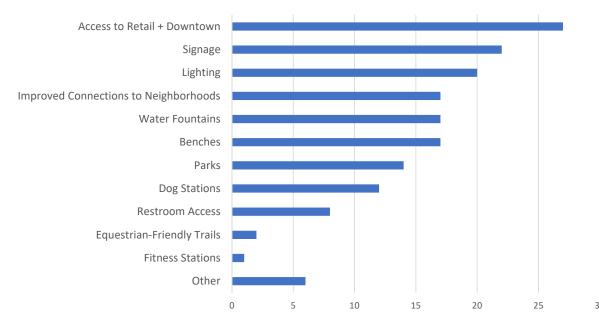


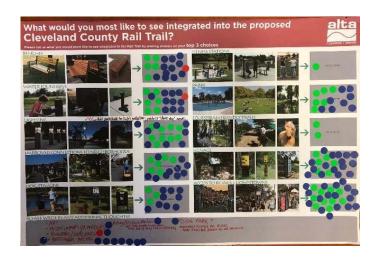
THREE WORDS...



PUBLIC INPUT SUMMARY

What would you most like to see integrated into the proposed Cleveland County Rail Trail?



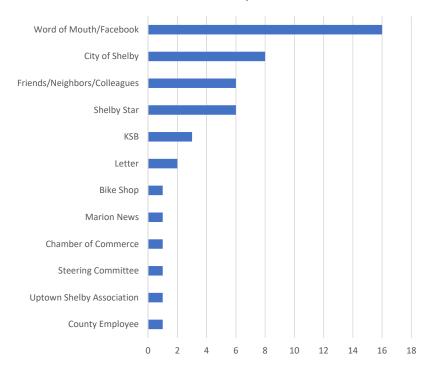


PREFERRED AMENITIES

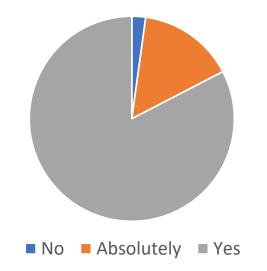


PUBLIC INPUT SUMMARY

How did you hear about the Cleveland County Rail-Trail?



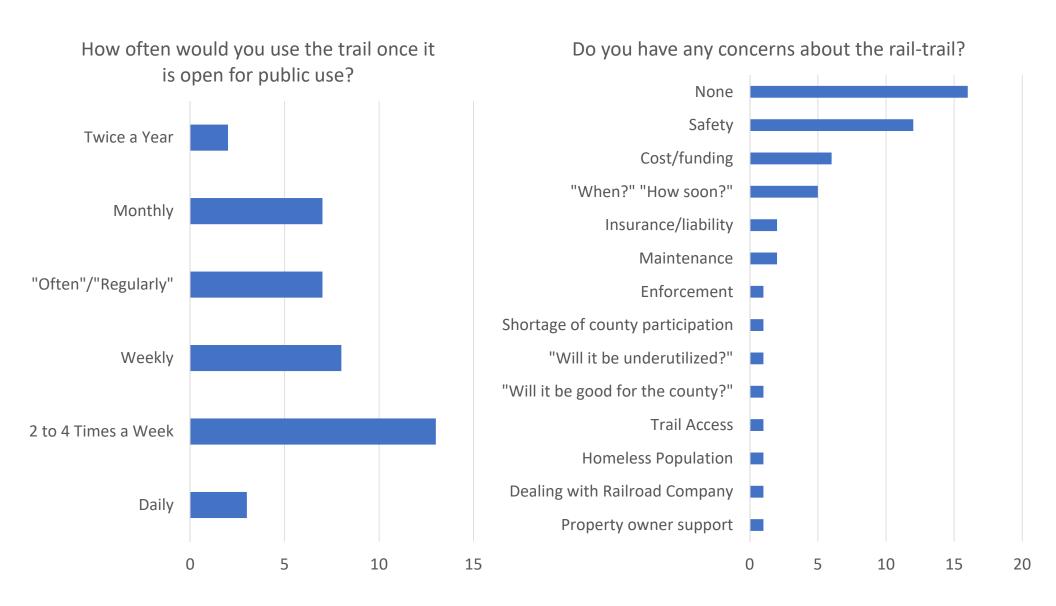
Do you support the Cleveland County Rail-Trail?



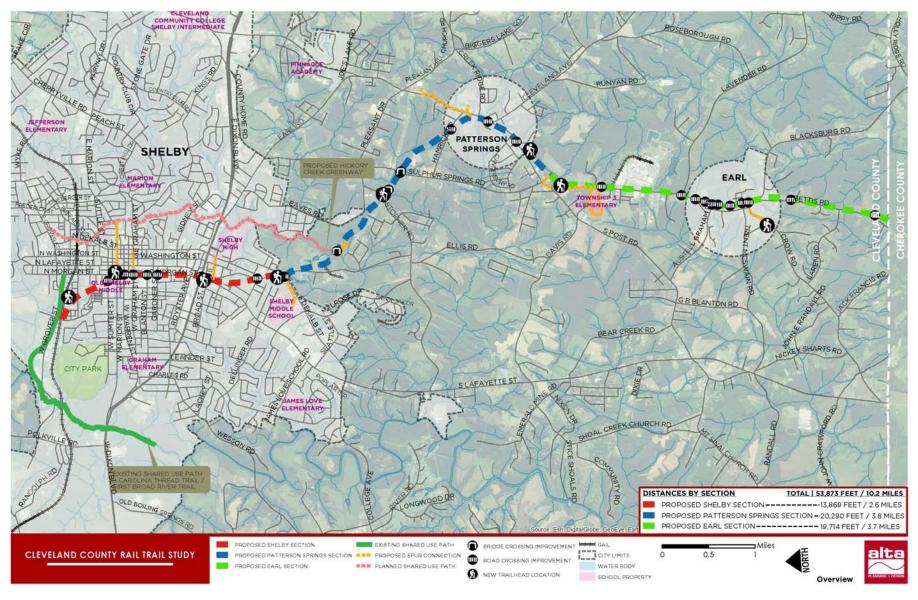


Please use the back of this sheet to provide any additional input



















PROJECT SEGMENTS (10.2 miles total)

1: SHELBY SECTION

- 2.6 MILES
- 9 ROAD CROSSINGS

2: PATTERSON SPRINGS SECTION

- 3.8 MILES
- 5 ROAD CROSSINGS
- 3 TRESTLE BRIDGES

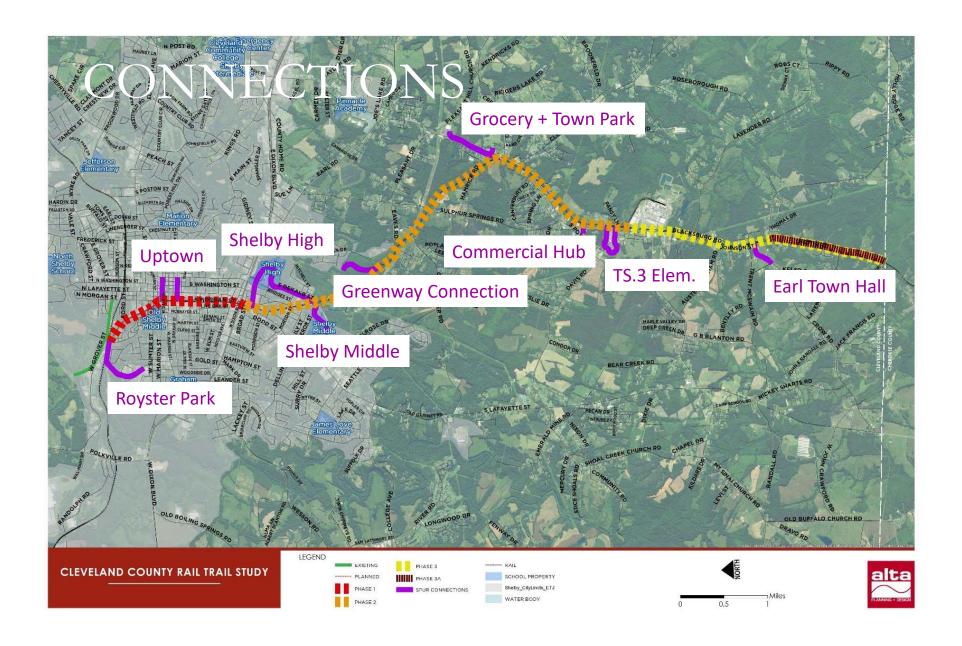
• 3: EARL SECTION

- 3.7 MILES
- 12 ROAD CROSSINGS

• 3.A: EARL TRAILHEAD TO STATE LINE

- 1.48 MILES (potential shared equestrian)
- 2 ROAD CROSSING



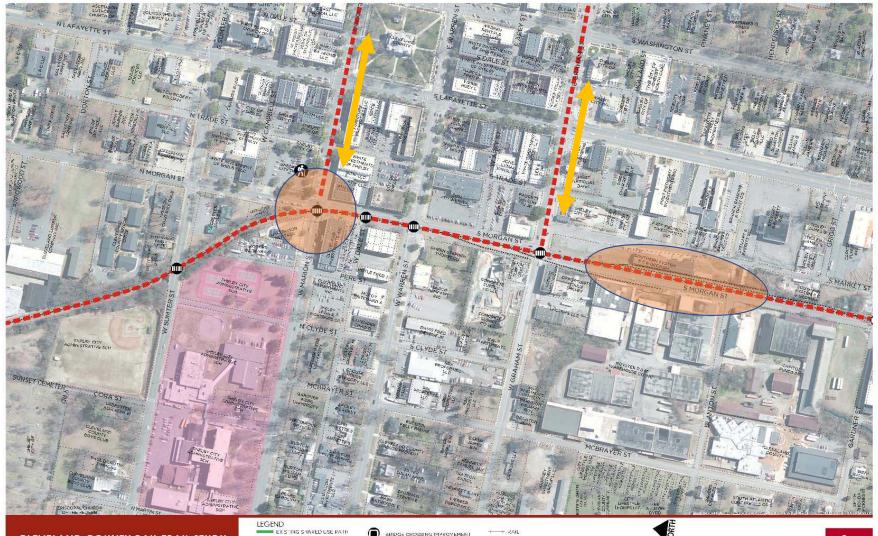












CLEVELAND COUNTY RAIL TRAIL STUDY

m FROPOSED RAIL TRAIL ---- PLANNED GREENWAY BRIDGE CROSSING IMPROVEMENT

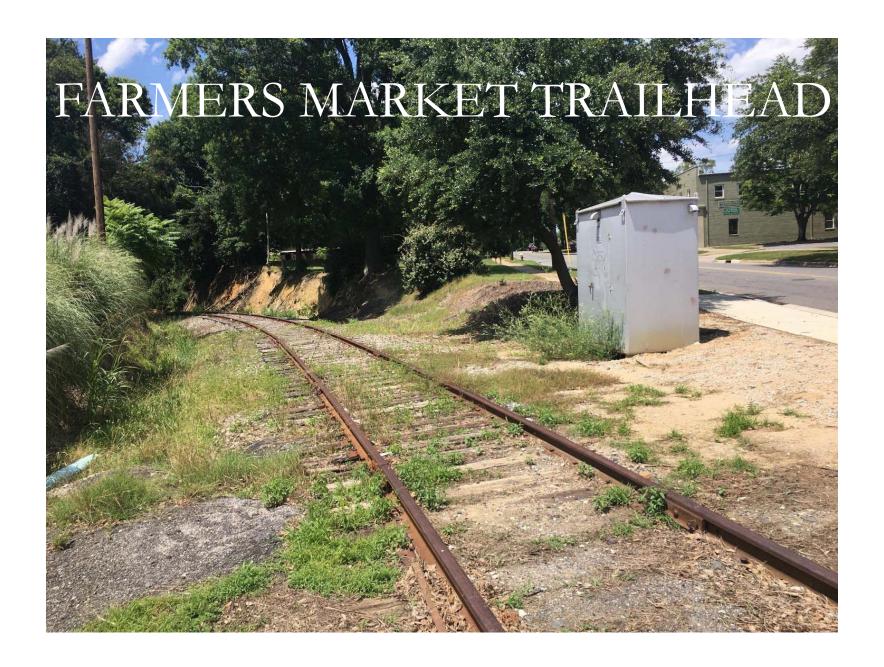
ROAD CROSSING MPROVEMENT NOTES OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P

WATER BODY SCHOOL PROPERTY

1 inch = 100 feet 0.05



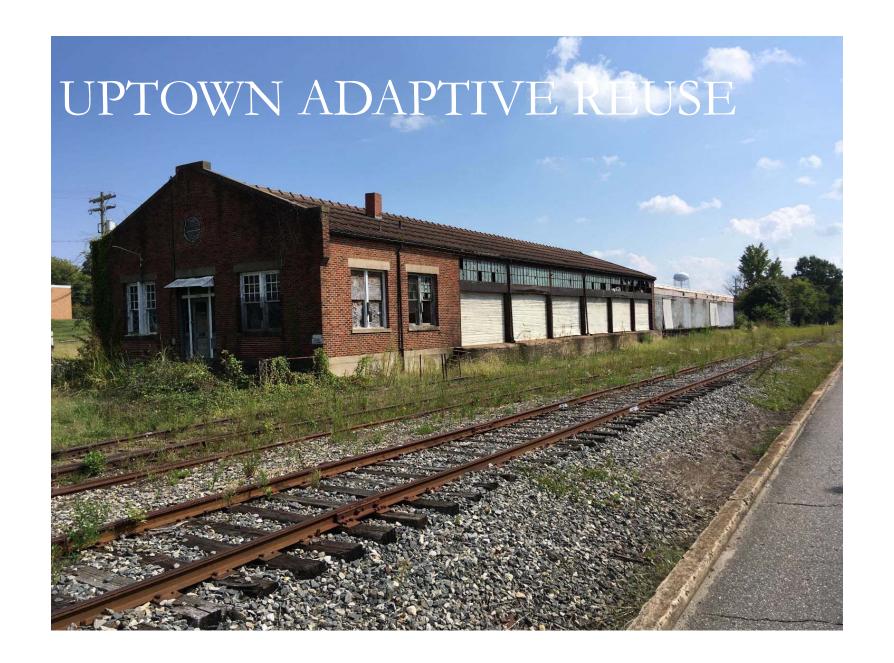






































DESIGN GUIDELINES

DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS FOR GREENWAY TRAILS IN ROADWAY CORRIDORS

Greenway trails located within the roadway right-of-way (ROW) are typically classified as Greenway Connectors. Sometimes referred to as 'sidepaths,' they provide more comfortable widths than sidewalks and can accommodate multiple users when designed adequately.

Guidance

- This configuration works best along roadways with limited driveway crossings and with services primarily located on one side of the roadway, or along a riverfront or other natural feature. Not recommended in areas with frequent driveways or cross streets.
- A minimum of 10 feet wide is necessary for bicyclists to pass other users safely on sidepaths.
- A 5 foot or greater vegetated buffer between the sidepath and the roadway should be provided.
- At driveway entrances and other roadway crossings, appropriate regulatory and wayfinding signage and crossing treatments should be provided.
- In some cases, Greenway Connectors will transition from aidepaths to sidewalks or designated bicycle lanes. In the event that sidepaths merge crito streets, provide appropriate signage and pavement markings to help safe merging.
- Structures, such as retaining walls and bridges are not permitted in ROW and may only be used in special conditions.
- Depending on Average Daily Traffic (ADT) and design speeds, a clear recovery zone of 9 to 14 feet from the edge of travel lane to edge of greenway trail is required in roadway POW.



PAVEMENT MARKINGS

Pavement markings are commonly used to reinforce signs along a greenway trail, but they should not be used to replace signs altogether. Center line striping is the most common form of pavement marking, but warning, regulatory, and directional messages can be used. Use pavement markings sparingly and only where necessary to attract additional attention to a possible problem area.

Guidance

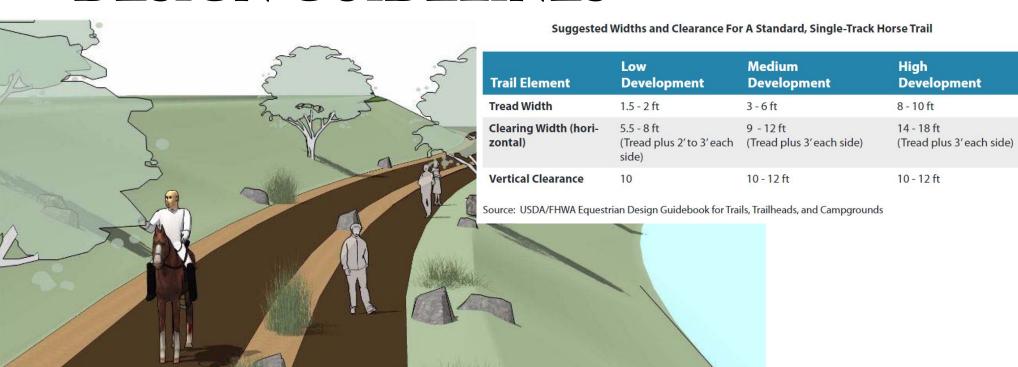
- Do not use pavement markings at critical stopping or turning points.
- High visibility thermoplastic material is the most durable and visible. Use white or yellow.
- Pavement markings to consider include "Stop," "Yield," and "Slow."

- Place messages at greenway trail access points, prior to roadway intersections or bridges, or near intersections with converging greenway trails.
- When striping is required, use a 4 inch dashed yellow centerline stripe with 4 inch solid white edge lines.
- Solid centerlines can be provided on tight or blind corners, and on the approaches to roadway crossings.
- Non-slip or non skid pavement marking or striping materials should be used in all cases when trails are wet.
- Consider using at road intersections for road name identification.





DESIGN GUIDELINES





DESIGN GUIDELINES

BRIDGES

Trail bridges are most often used to provide user access over natural features such as streams and rivers, where a culvert is not an option or the span length esceeds 20 feet. The type and size of bridges can vary widely depending on the greenway trail and specific site requirements. Bridges often used for greenway trails within the Hardevalle trail system include suspension bridges and prefabricated clear span bridges. When determining a bridge design for greenway trails, it is important to consider emergency and maintenance whiche access.

Greenway trails that are poorly designed through water features can impact wetlands and streams, and become conduits for delivering sediments, nutrients, and pathogens to the watershed. Greenway trails that cross streams can exhibit bank and streambed erosion if not properly constructed.

Guidance

- The clear span width of the bridge should include 2 feet of clearance on both ends of the bridge approach for the shoulder.
- Bridge deck grade should be flush with adjacent greenway trail tread elevation to provide a smooth transition. Any gap between bridge deck and trail tread should be covered with steel plate.
- Concrete abutment sides Rub rail

- Railing heights on bridges should include a 42 inch minimum guard rail, and 48 inches where hazardous conditions exist.
- A minimum overhead clearance of 10 feet is desirable for emergency vehicle access. Maximum opening between railing posts is 4 inches.
- A greenway trail bridge should support 10 tons for 10 foot wide greenway trails, and 20 tons for wider than 10 feet for emergency vehicle access.
- Bridges along greenway trails that allow equestrian use should be designed for mounted unit loadings.
- When crossing small headwater streams, align the crossing as far upstream as possible in the narrowest section of stream channel to minimize impact.
- Greenway trail drainage features should be constructed to manage stormwater before the greenway trail crosses the watercourse.
- All abutment and foundation design should be completed and sealed by a professional structural engineer foensed in the State of South Carolina.
 All greenway trail bridges will require local building permits, stormwater and land disturbance permits, stoodplain development permits, and FebA approval.
 Length and height of the bridge cords are governed by the width of the floodway and impacts to the base sood elevation of streams.

FENCING & RAILINGS

Railing and fences are important features on bridges, some boardwalks, or in areas where there may be a hazardous drop-off or incompatible adjacent land uses.

Guidance

- At a minimum, railings and fences should consist of a vertical top, bottom, and middle rail. Picket style fencing should be avoided as it presents a safety hazard for bioyolists.
- Railings should be at least 42 inches above the finished grade, and up to 48 inches where more hazardous conditions exist, such as a bridge over a highway.
- Openings between horizontal or vertical members on railings should be small enough that a 6 inch sphere cannot pass through in the lower 27 inches. For the portion of railing higher than 27 inches, openings may be spaced such that an 8 inch sphere cannot pass through.

- Use durable fenoing and railing materials, such as viryl or recycled plastic, for reduced maintenance and sustainability.
- The middle railing functions as a 'rub rail' for bioyolists and should be located 33 to 36 inches above the finished grade.
- Local, state, and/or federal regulations and building codes should be consulted to determine when it is appropriate to install a railing and comply with current standards.







BRANDING



perceived emotional corporate image as a whole.



visual aspects that form part of the overall brand.

IDENTITY



LOGO

identifies a business in its simplest form via the use of a mark or icon.





Weaving Communities Together









BRANDING CONCEPTS





CLEVELAND COUNTY NC







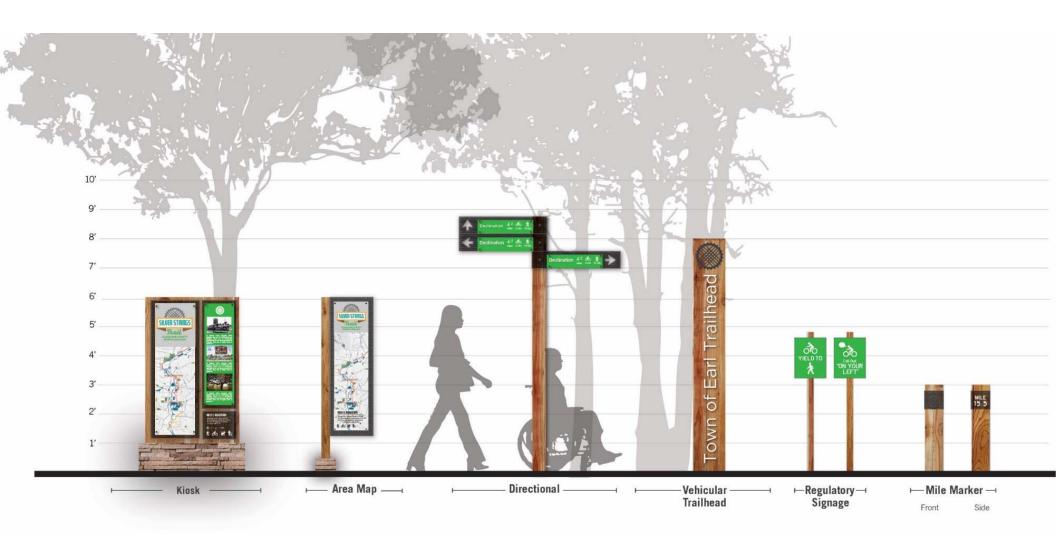




















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COST ESTIMATES

• PHASE 1-3 TOTAL	\$9.15M
• SECTION 3: CELANESE TO STATE LINE	\$1.9M
• SECTION 2: DEKALB ST TO CELANESE	\$5.5M
• SECTION 1: UPTOWN SHELBY TO DEKALB	\$1.75M





Demand & Benefits

- Estimated Demand:
 - 5,000 trips/day
 - 1,070,000 trips/year
 - 514,000 non-local trail users
 - 1,028,000 annual person-days of trail visitors
- \$17M in annual trail-related spending from non-local users
- \$21,000,000 in annual benefits: health, environmental and transportation

Estimated Values	
Annual Transportation Benefits	\$927,000
Annual Health Benefits	\$2,808,000
Annual Economic Benefits	\$17,035,000
Total Annual Benefits	\$20,770,000



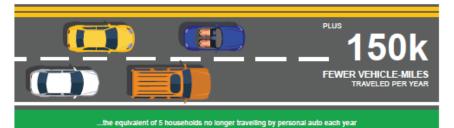




HOUSEHOLD VEHICLE OPERATION COSTS



VEHICLE-MILES TRAVELED



TOTAL BENEFITS





USE + BENEFIT ANALYSIS

- Furman University Impact Study (Dr. Julian Reed)
- **502,000 annual users** in year 3 study
 - 60% male/40% female
 - 14% children (under 17)
 - 10% used trail for transportation
- Nearby businesses reported revenue or sales increases of 30 to 85 percent
- Up to **30% of new bike users** purchasing bikes for the trail
- **Annual Revenue** from trail users ranged from \$50,000 to **\$400,000** (avg. = \$111,250)











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