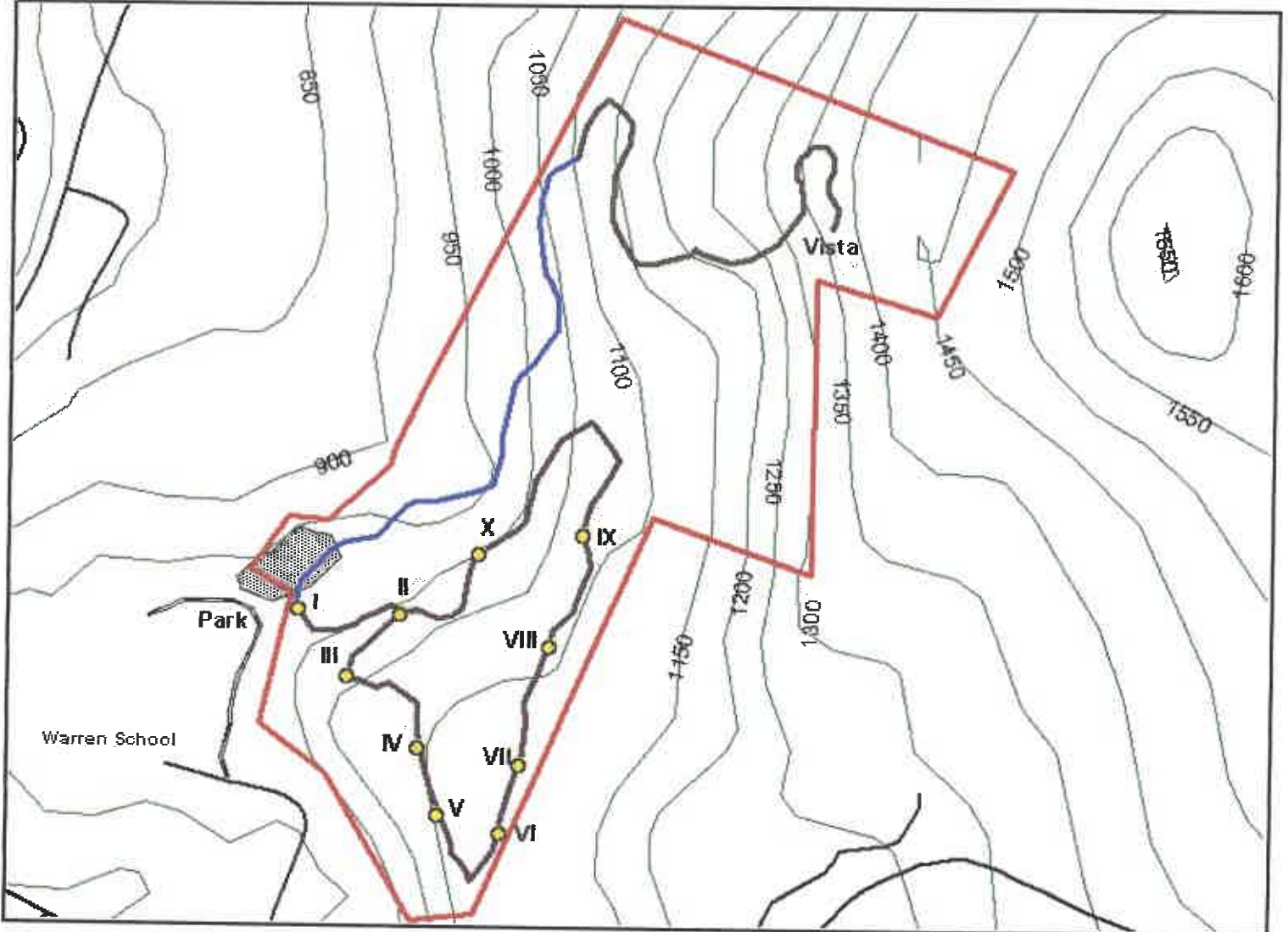
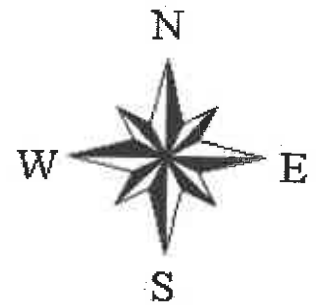


# Eaton Parcel Trails



## Legend

-  Eaton Parcel
-  Mad River Path
-  Interpretive Trail
-  Vista Trail
-  Interpretation Site
-  Warren Town Roads
-  Field Road
-  50' Elevation
-  Field



Map Created by:  
 Timber & Stone, LLC  
 June 11, 2007

Elevation and Town Roads Data Provided by:  
 Vermont Center for Geographic Information

Map Intended for Planning Purposes Only

**Proposed Trail Management Priorities for**  
**Eaton Parcel**  
**Warren Town Forest**

**Priority 1: Maintain Mad River Path**

By hosting a Trail Maintenance Day, the Warren Conservation Commission would help introduce the public to the site and begin to develop public stewardship. This would create momentum for additional trail construction.

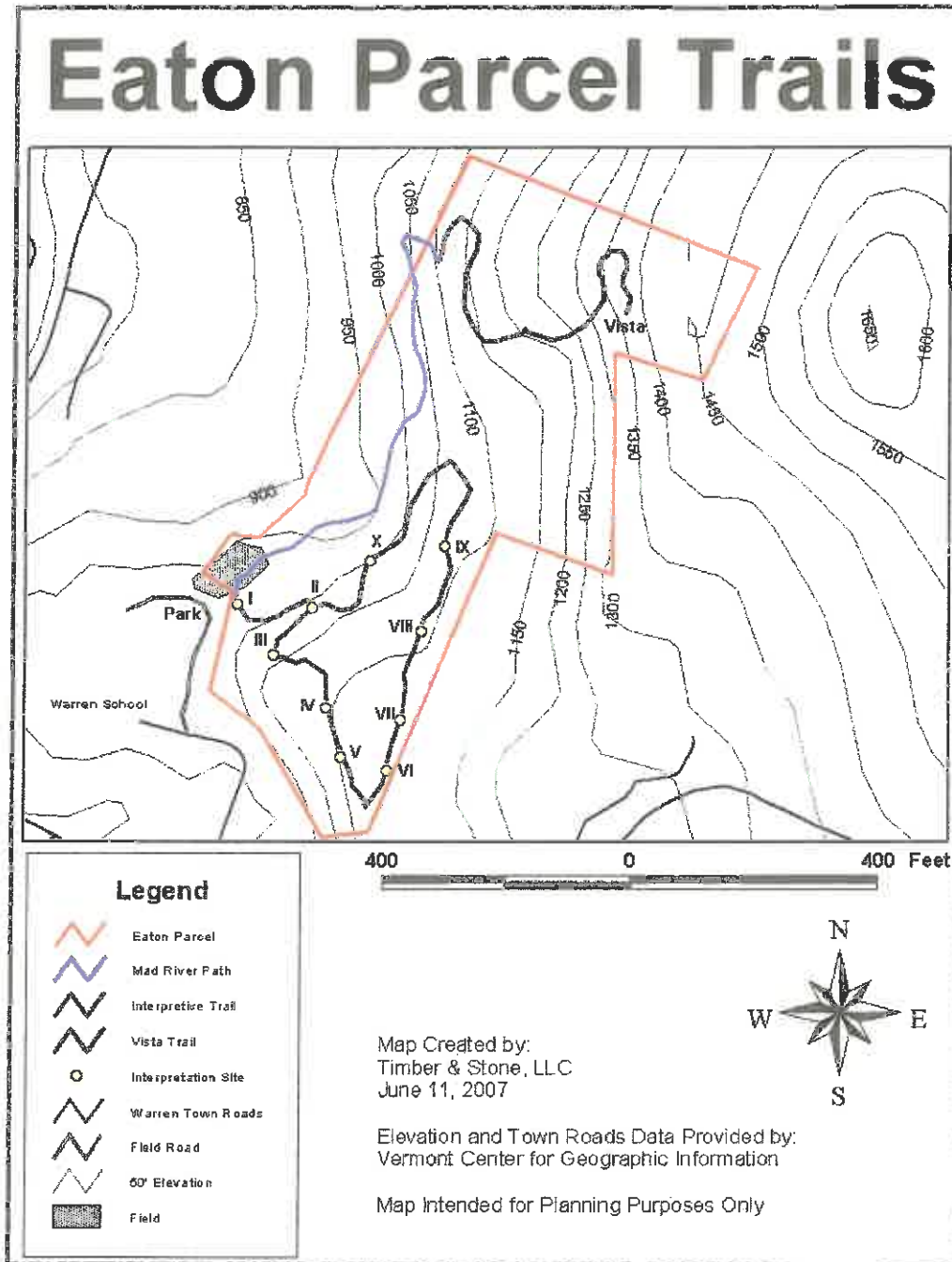
**Priority 2: Construct the Eaton Parcel Interpretive Trail**

The interpretive trail will provide visitors with a variety of educational opportunities. The trail weaves through stands of traditional Northeastern forest and offers lessons in ecology and previous human use.

**Priority 3: Construct the Eaton Parcel Vista Trail**

Leaving from the terminus of the Mad River Path, the Vista Trail winds through steep terrain and ends with an expansive view of the Mad River Valley. This trail will provide a unique recreational opportunity for the community.

## Priority 1: Maintain the Mad River Path



**The Mad River Path is located on an old logging road. This road is the most ideal location for a trail that extends the length of the Eaton Parcel. This trail is in need of drainage dips, culvert cleanout, turnpike installation, and tread maintenance.**

**Proposed Work Sites 1—IX are flagged along the Mad River Path. The following pages explore the construction detail of these sites in need of maintenance.**

**Please refer to Appendix A, a glossary of trail design and construction terms, for explanation of technical trail structures.**

## Site I : Culvert Rebuild and Drainage Cleanout



**This first culvert, marked with an orange flag, is in need of cribbing on either side and additional tread material to be added on the center of the trail. The drainage on either end of the culvert should be cleared.**

## Site II : Cribbing and Tread Establishment



**The yellow line indicates where stone cribbing should be built in order to support the trail tread. Additional tread material would cover up the culvert and add to this section's safety.**

### Site III : Drainage and Culvert Cleanout



The drainage along the right hand side of the trail requires more definition to allow water to access the culvert, indicated by the yellow line crossing the trail. This will help to dry up this section of trail.

### Site IV : Culvert Cleanout



This culvert, marked by orange pin flags, is need of cleanout and minor stone cribbing.

## Site V : Drainage Dips



**A series of drainage dips are needed to divert water from running down this steep section of trail. The yellow lines indicate their placement on the photo, and orange pin flags provide location on the trail.**

## Site VI : Culvert Rebuild and Cleanout



**This section of trail has holes in the tread where water has eroded down to the culvert. Rebuilding the culvert supports, cleaning the drainage, and adding trail tread will solve the issue.**

## Site VII : Brushing the Trail Corridor



Throughout the Mad River Path, brushing is needed to re-establish a consistent corridor. Typically, a trail corridor is 4 feet wide by 8 feet high. By anticipating new growth and considering year round trail use, branches can be trimmed back significantly.

## Site VIII : Turnpike Construction

A turnpike will raise the trail tread out of the mud and allow hikers to pass safely. The 35' long turnpike should be constructed of native hemlock, crushed stone, and mineral soil.

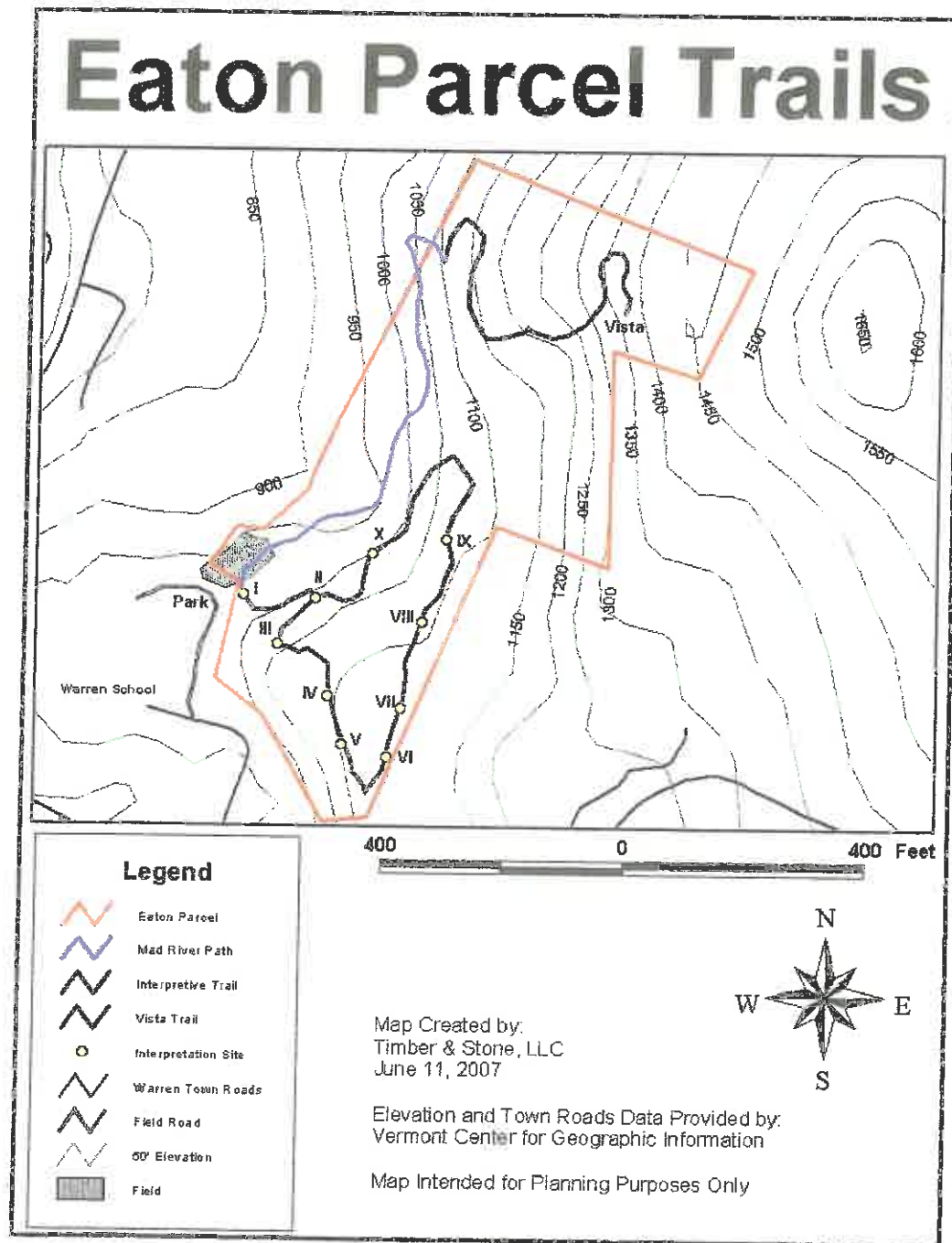


## Site IX : Drainage Dips

**This long section of trail has a grade that is steep enough to warrant installing drainage dips. As noted by the arrows, the water should be shed to the left side of the trail.**



## Priority 2: Construct the Eaton Parcel Interpretive Trail



**The Interpretive Trail is located in the southern end of the Eaton Parcel. It was designed to allow school children to access it from the sports fields. The trail makes use of a variety of natural features and signs of historic use. Many educational options are available, Appendix B explores one option.**

**This trail was located so that most construction involves removal of vegetative layer and establishing tread. There are, however, several sites that require structures to ensure a sustainable trail.**

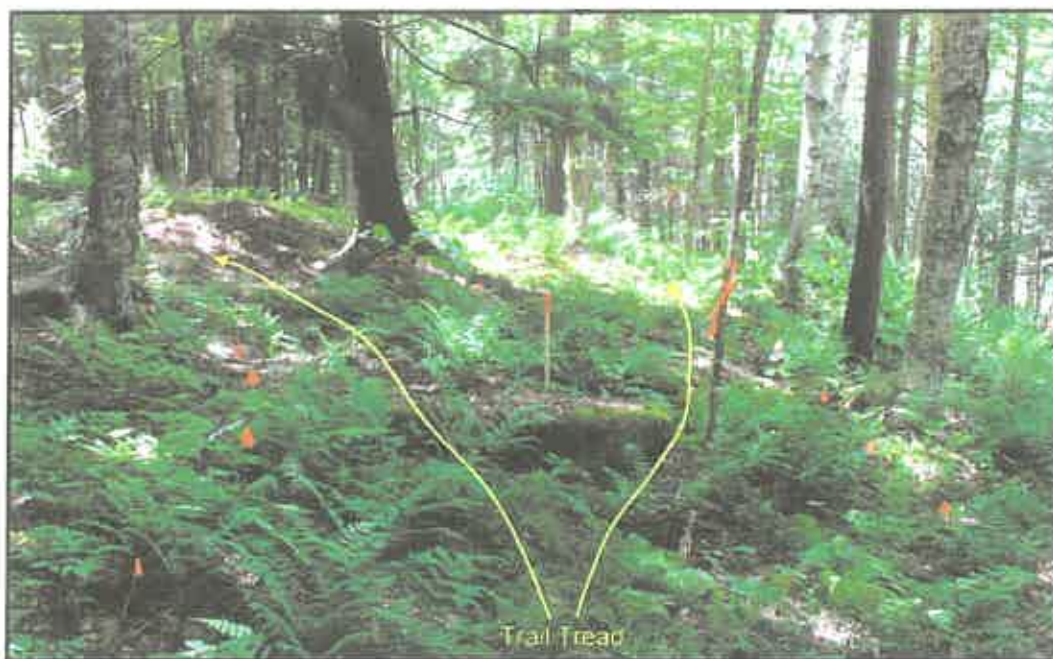
**Work Sites I—V are flagged along the interpretive trail. The following pages explore the construction detail of these sites.**

## Site I : Trailhead



**The trailhead should be welcoming and obvious. By arranging a few boulders, visitors will be encouraged to enter the trail at a fixed point. A sign is recommended to describe the educational intent and encourage a safe experience.**

## Site II : Intersection



**Through signage, the intersection will provide an opportunity for hikers to orient themselves. By installing stone cribbing and clear pathways for each trail, the user will find the intersection as a welcome point of departure and return.**

### Site III : Puncheon Bridge



**A puncheon bridge will allow safe passage over the seasonal flow of the spring. The bridge should be 12' long and be made of native Hemlock. Three stringers and two sills allows for the bridge to be plenty wide, sturdy, and naturally unique in its appearance.**

### Site III : Puncheon Bridge



**This site requires a puncheon bridge to cross a seasonally wet area. The buildup of sandy material indicates that at times the water flows with velocity. A bridge should be 12' long, constructed of native Hemlock, and built to resemble the first bridge.**

## Site IV : Puncheon Bridge



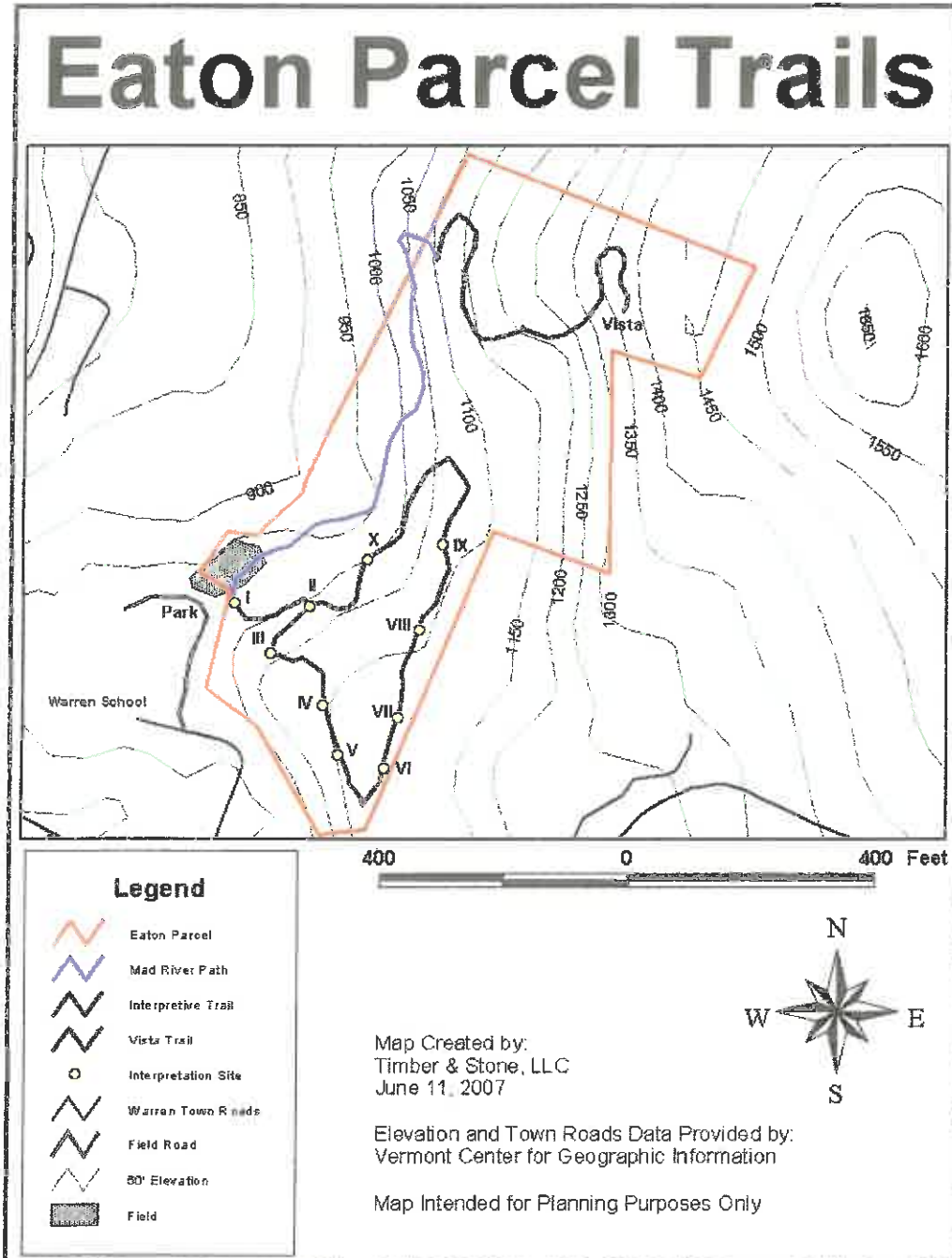
**This site has signs of being seasonally wet. In addition, there is a depression in the terrain that requires a puncheon bridge. Built similarly to the other two bridges, this bridge is also 12' long.**

## Site V : Sidehill



**This section of trail is in need of sidehill. To establish a tread, the sidehill needs to extend 95' from end to end. The sidehill will enable hikers to descend towards the intersection.**

## Priority 3 : Construct Eaton Vista Trail



**The Eaton Vista Trail departs from the end of the Mad River Path. It is a destination trail, one that ends at the vista and returns on the same route. Due to steep terrain and narrow parcel boundaries, the last 200' of this trail is particularly steep. The vista is certainly worth the hike.**

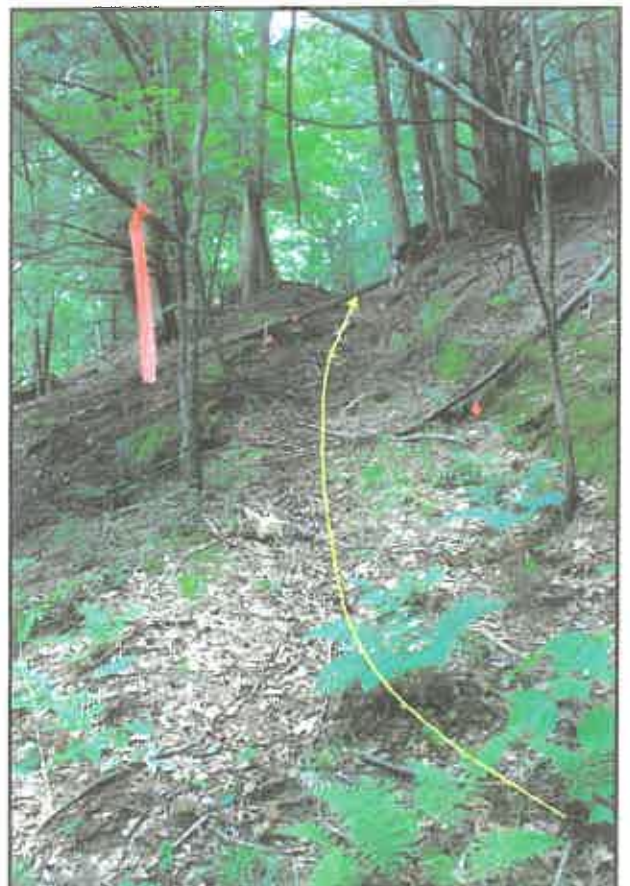
**Work Sites 1—VI are flagged along the Eaton Vista Trail. The following pages explore the construction detail of these sites.**

## Site I : Check Steps



**In order to reach the top of the first terrain shelf, the trail ascends two slightly steep sections. To provide solid footing and prevent erosion, check steps would be constructed. These could be made of either native Hemlock timber, or stone. The linear run of this first section of steps would be 55'.**

**The linear run of the second section of steps would be 50'.**



## Site II : Stone Cribbing

**As the trail winds up the slope, there are two sections of cribbing that will need to be constructed. The rocks are conveniently located nearby. By aligning them to hold trail material, the trail will continue to gain elevation while retaining a comfortable grade.**

**The sections requiring stone cribbing are 38' long and 55' long.**



## Site III : Stone Check Steps and Stone Cribbing



**The next site requires a combination of stone check steps and cribbing. By spacing out the check steps, the trail will alternate gaining elevation with horizontal runs. The tread will be supported by stone cribbing.**

**This section, in total, is 80' long.**

## Site IV : Stone Stairs



**As the trail approaches the vista, the terrain becomes quite steep. Rock stairs will allow the hiker to move up the trail safely. There is an abundance of material on site for this technical construction.**

**The rock stairs will cover 75' of trail.**

## Site V : Stone Cribbing

**An additional 75' of stone cribbing is needed to bring the trail towards the last pitch that accesses the vista.**



# Site VI : Timber Ladder



**The vista will be accessed by ascending up the final pitch on a timber ladder made of native Hemlock. This solid structure would be pinned to the bedrock and will rise over two 15' stretches.**

## Eaton Parcel Vista



## Proposed Educational Theme and Sites Eaton Interpretive Trail

The proposed Eaton Interpretive Trail was designed to include a variety of options for education. Below, one option is explored with the associated sites where signs would be placed to educate the visitors. Along the flagged trail, each site is indicated by a wooden stake whose tip is spray painted orange.

### Interpretive theme:

*If you look for the signs, nature tells a story of natural history, use, and change.*

### Educational sites:

#### Site I:

##### Introduction sign

- This site will introduce the theme for the interpretive trail.
- Trail maps will be available.
- A sign in register would encourage users to share their observations.



## Site II:

### Intersection sign

- This site encourages visitors to become aware of their surroundings.
- The educational theme is revisited.
- A map allows them to choose which direction to travel.



## Site III:

### Fern Gulley

- The strong presence of ferns indicate a wet soil.
- Red spruce indicates acidic soils and cool temperatures.



#### Site IV:

##### Change in Forest Composition

- There is a distinct line from one forest type to another.
- The forest changes from mixed coniferous and hardwood to coniferous.
- This is due to a rise in elevation, thinner soils, and acidic soils. This results in a strong presence of Eastern hemlock.



#### Site V:

##### Pileated Woodpecker

- The Pileated Woodpecker creates large holes in trees as it searches for insects.
- The woodpecker has a significant affect on the forest structure.



## Site VI:

### Property Line

- Older trees in a line, and barbed wire, indicate a property line.
- Each side of the line indicates a different use of the forest.
- Smooth terrain on the East side of the wire indicates agriculture. Rough terrain on the West side indicates grazing.



## Site VII:

### Agricultural Rock Pile

- Farmers often gathered and piled stones that inhibited plowing.
- The pile is located on the side of the barbed wire where livestock had been grazing.
- As farmers plowed, they threw the stones over the wire creating a pile.



### Site VIII:

#### Exposed Bedrock

- During early creation of the topography, bedrock was forced upward.
- The bedrock was lifted in the same Southwesterly direction.



### Site IX:

#### Sugarshack

- There is a stone foundation across the water.
- Within the foundation, there are the remnants of an evaporator system and a stovepipe.
- This was used to boil and evaporate maple sap to syrup.
- Since then the building has decayed, leaving just stones and metal.
- An old road approaches the sugarshack from the Southeast.



## Site X:

### Nutrient Rich Indicators

- Exposed bedrock leaches nutrients into the soil.
- These nutrients gravitate downhill and find refuge in plateaus in the topography..
- Nutrient rich species find habitat in these soils.
- This site host nutrient rich tree species including: Green Ash, Ironwood, Pin Cherry, and Moose Maple.
- The site also hosts nutrient rich ephemerals including Trillium.

