Help save our historic bridge

1890 extremely rare Pony Truss Bridge Eligible for National Registry of Historic Places

TON BRIDGE CO.

Contact the Dryden Town Board Save Our Bridge !





Oh, wait, actually NOT this.

SOMETHING LIKE THIS.



Why am I talking to the EMC today:

Beyond losing unique historic structures, replacing bridges has potential environmental consequences, including:

Increasing flood risks and erosion.

Altering the unique environmental character.

The <u>Varna community</u> (comments, cards, letters, and resolutions) and the <u>Dryden Conservation Board</u> (resolutions) and a previous Dryden Town Board are on record for wanting this bridge rehabilitated and saved.

 The Town of Dryden is not exploring any 1-lane rehabilitation solutions.
(Forest Home bridge solution? Unlimited bridge on a road with a 5-ton weight limit?)

Town's Purpose and Needs Statement for the Freese Road bridge project:

"Need to improve Bridge Infrastructure to provide a safe, unposted, two-lane crossing,"

The history we will lose:

One of the 10 remaining pre-1900 Groton Bridges (premier 19th century bridge builders) in NY;

rated 8 out of 10 in <u>national historical importance</u>. (historicbridges.org).

One of only 2 remaining pre-1900 pin-connected continuous truss bridges in NY.

* "This design alone makes this bridge one of the more important bridges in New York." Nathan Holth, national historic bridge expert, after personally examining the Freese Road bridge.

Declared by NY State Historic Preservation Office as eligible for the National Registry of Historic Structures. Elimination of 4' wide pier in the upper 11' of the flood zone.

80' high-water floodplain, will be filled in and reduced by 30'.

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Federally protected wetland will be filled in.

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Ficese Rd

Changing the flood characteristics of a stream = Sediment? Phosphorus? Nitrogen? E-coli?



The issues when municipalities insist on replacing bridges (not counting loss of history, character, traffic calming, low speeds, civility, etc.)

Replacing the bridge instead of rehabilitating it means decreasing the flood channel width by 20%.

- Filling in of Federally designated wetland beneath bridge.
- Possibly increasing the height and/or velocity of water, and erosion potential downstream.
 - Increasing the potential for backup and flooding upstream.
 - In the last 20 years, the northeastern US states received 37% more extreme precipitation events.

Reluctance to explore solutions to rehabilitate even though a current bridge fits the needs and desires of the community.



FEMA 2019 Draft Flood Inundation map

100-year flood reaches an elevation of 902', slightly upstream (904' for 500-year flood)

The calculations of flood danger are uncertain.

At bridge:

Barton and Loguidice Dec 2018 Flood Inundation map

> 100-year flood reaches an elevation of 896.5' (current) or 895.6' (proposed).

Bottom of new bridge = 902.5'(lower than current)

- Why rehabilitating the bridge is the only common-sense solution: (not counting keeping the history, character, and civility, etc.)
- 1. Narrowing a flood channel (by 20%) and filling in a wetland creates a danger for upstream and downstream communities and water bodies.
- The Freese Road bridge acts as a <u>traffic calming device</u>, forcing cars to slow down and take turns crossing the bridge, without causing significant traffic back-ups.
- The Freese Road hill is steep and curved. The road would become more dangerous if cars and large trucks were traveling Freese Road at the greater speed induced by a 2-lane bridge.
- 4. No evidence_indicates that the Freese Road Bridge is dangerous (the DOT's contention about 1-lane bridges), or that the safety would be improved by a 2-lane bridge.
- 5. Historic structures in our community should be preserved without a good reason to demolish them.

Action?

A resolution recommending to the County and Town of Dryden that the Freese Road bridge should be rehabilitated, not replaced.



