The Vermont Village Greens Initiative

(Fall 2013- Summer 2014)

“A collaborative effort evaluating the health, economic benefit, history, and sociological services that Village Greens provide to Vermont’s small towns.”

Featuring Nine of Vermont’s Village Greens:
Bristol’s Village Green, Middlebury’s Village Park, New Haven’s Village Park,
Burlington’s City Hall Park, Jericho Center’s Town Green, Shelburne’s Village Green,
Barre’s Vermont City Park, Barre’s Currier Park, and Waterbury’s Rusty Parker Memorial Park

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University of Vermont, Class of 2015
## Table of Contents:

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:** 
Page 3

**A BRIEF HISTORY OF VERMONT'S VILLAGE GREENS:** 
Pages 4-5

**ADDISON COUNTY:**
- County Map 
  Page 6
- Village Green, Bristol 
  Pages 7-10
- Village Park, Middlebury 
  Pages 10-13
- Village Green, New Haven 
  Pages 13-16

**CHITTENDEN COUNTY:**
- County Map 
  Page 17
- City Hall Park, Burlington 
  Pages 18-21
- Town Green, Jericho Center 
  Pages 21-27
- Village Green, Shelburne 
  Pages 24-27

**WASHINGTON COUNTY:**
- County Map 
  Page 28
- City Park, Barre 
  Pages 29-33
- Currier Park, Barre 
  Pages 29, 34-36
- Rusty Parker Memorial Park, Waterbury 
  Pages 36-40

**PROJECT RECOMMENDATIONS & CONCLUSIONS:** 
Pages 40-41

**APPENDIX:**
- Appendix A: Village Green Panoramas 
  Pages 42-43
- Appendix B: Village Green Photos 
  Pages 44-47
- Appendix C: Landscape Design Maps 
  Pages 48-55
- Appendix D: Historical Sanborn Insurance Maps 
  Pages 56-60
- Appendix E: Fair Haven Landscape Map 
  Page 61
- Appendix F: Ethnographic Survey Outline 
  Page 62
- Google Map Links 
  Page 63

**SOURCES CITED:**
Pages 64-65
Acknowledgements:

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Additionally, I wanted to thank all of the University of Vermont service-learning student groups that helped create a solid foundation for my report. I really appreciate all of your hard work, effort, and attention to detail as you designed, conducted, completed, and presented your projects to Richard, Elise and I.
A Brief History of Vermont’s Village Greens:

The history of Vermont’s towns and villages is composed of an elaborate web of collaborative jurisdiction, regional colonization, and creation of local industry and community infrastructure, which developed the land into settled farms, businesses, and homes. The original infrastructure of Vermont towns was established by eighteenth century British monarchs, who appointed “domestic” colonial governors to spread their empires by acquiring land charters in New England under the name of the British Crown (Vermont Historical Society, n.d). In turn, the colonial governors granted chartered land to settlers, who would develop it and establish a source of infrastructure and commerce, ultimately connecting the small town unit back to its parent nation of Britain. One of the biggest individual contributors to the development of the land we now know was Vermont, was Colonial Governor of New Hampshire, Benning Wentworth. Wentworth, under the appointment of King George II of Great Britain, acquired 129 township charters in Vermont between 1749 and 1764 (Vermont Historical Society, n.d). His resourceful and efficient procurement of these 129 townships (including seven of the eight village green study towns,) became known as the New Hampshire Grants.

Although these settled towns were intended to become extensions of British rule, the land “collected” by colonial governors, as well as the quick expansion of people and ideas, led to the eventual revolt of British jurisdiction and land claims, and the development of the “Vermont Republic” from 1777 to 1791 (Onuf, 1981). Eventually, due to failed negotiations with the British Province of Quebec, Vermont joined the United States as the 14th state in 1791.

As time went on, the hardworking settlers of our small towns became recognized in history as their forefathers; unknowingly setting the framework for rich traditions, culture, history, and a sense of place that is unique to the small towns of Vermont. During this time, meeting houses were constructed, general stores were opened, and churches were built to meet the needs of an ever-growing population. Along the way, Vermont’s classic village greens appeared as the physical and cultural heart of our communities. These village greens have served for hundreds of years as locations for the community to gather and observe tradition, celebrate holidays, and connect with each other. They are a unique component of Vermont towns, which provide us with an everlasting sense of time and place, no matter what era we come from.

Today, human pressures and developmental changes to our village greens have affected the longevity and wellbeing of these unique artifacts of history. The creation of roads, sidewalks, parking lots, and new buildings has cut into, and often separated land designated for the village greens. The biological welfare of village greens is further affected when utility lines are established and conflict with tree canopies, when Figure 4- Children playing in a tree on the Jericho Center Village Green (Schiller, 2014).
tree trunks are damaged by poor maintenance practices, and as soils become compacted and impervious. Additionally, the human-induced factors of automobile exhaust, road salt, and acid rain further compromise the biological health of surrounding trees and grass, as well as the monuments and memorials that have stood through time; documenting Vermont’s brave contributions to the nation. However, these environmental pressures are not the only factors threatening village green vitality today in Vermont. Current economic and social pressures stretch already thinning town budgets to the limit, compromising maintenance and preservation budgets for the greens. However, just as the green reflects contemporary pressures within our townships, their rejuvenation can be an antidote to these oppressive forces, and can serve as a natural catalyst for community health and revitalization (Figure 4).

The Vermont Village Greens Initiative is an integrated project focused on restoring awareness and understanding of the cultural, economic, and historical value that village greens provide to our state. This project is a collaboration of many community, academic, and state-based programs, including: the Vermont Downtown Program under the Vermont Agency of Commerce and Community Development, the Vermont Urban & Community Forestry Program under the Department of Forests, Parks, and Recreation, and the Office of Experiential Learning within the University of Vermont’s (UVM) Rubenstein School of Environment & Natural Resources, and the Preservation Trust of Vermont. Work on this project began in the fall of 2013, when over 60 students in UVM classes began research on eight village greens across northern and central Vermont. Through this collaboration, students had a leading role in the development of many supporting projects, including:

- Opportunity/constraint, inventory, and concept design landscape maps, as a part of Stephanie Hurley’s Fundamentals of Landscape Design (PSS 137) class;
- An ethnographic report of village green use, created by Ian Kola and Aaron Szotka, from Cecelia Danks’ Community-based Natural Resource Management course (ENVS295);
- A set of reports entailing the results of a comprehensive ecological survey and inventory of trees growing on each green using USDA Forest Service’s iTREE software, was developed for the original greens by Chloe Hundtermark and Nick McDougal from the Environmental Problem-Solving and Impact Assessment senior capstone course (NR206). Another Environmental Problem-Solving and Impact Assessment group continued this iTREE study on a new set of nine greens during the spring of 2014. And;
- A pilot case study of the Fair Haven Village Green was created by David Raphael’s Park Recreation and Design class.
Focus Village Greens: Addison County, Vermont

Figure 6- ArcGIS map of Village Greens within Addison County, Vermont.
Village Green: Bristol, Vermont

Figure 7- Panorama of the Bristol Green in Bristol, Vermont (Schiller 2013).

I. Historical Town Background:

The town of Bristol, Vermont (originally named Pocock after Officer George Pocock of the British Royal Navy,) was chartered on June 26, 1762 as part of Colonial Governor Benning Wentworth’s New Hampshire Grants. The town name was officially changed from Pocock to Bristol in 1789, although the town’s namesake is celebrated every year during the annual Pocock Rocks Street Fair during the month of June.

Land for the town’s village green arose when the Munson family donated a parcel of land to the town of Bristol in 1827 (BCDP, n.d). The formalized description of the intended use of the donation exists in the Bristol Land Record as follows:

"...In consideration of the friendship love, esteem and good will we have for the town of Bristol we quit claim a certain piece of land about 1-1/2 acres of land for the express purpose of a public common and green and it is particularly understood that the selectmen of the town or any person shall not be at liberty to erect or build any house, shop or any building or fence the same up, or encumber in any wise by rolling logs or packing lumber, stone, brick, lime, clay, earth or dig up the earth. It shall be and remain as a public common without anything being built or laid there on. Signed Luman Munson, George C. Dayfoot. Dated April 21, 1827."

(Bristol: Small Town Living at its Best, n.d.).

As a result of this donation, 1.5 acres of land between North, West, and Church Street became property of the town (BCDP, n.d).
Today, the Bristol green serves as the location for summer and fall farmer’s markets, town concerts, festivals, church cookouts, and movie showings (BDCP, n.d.). One of the most accessed locations on the green is the Roy J. Clark Memorial Bandstand, located just north of Route 17. This bandstand has hosted outdoor band concerts every Wednesday from June to Labor Day since the Civil War (BDCP, n.d.). West of the gazebo is the Bristol Peace Garden, designed by Carol Heinecken, Gail Martin, landscape architect David Raphael and students of the Bristol Elementary School in 1991 (Bristol’s Peace Garden on the Green, n.d.). The Peace Garden is composed of seven raised planters representing the continents of the world and a plaque observing the dedication of the garden “to world peace by the children of Bristol” (Bristol’s Peace Garden on the Green, n.d.). The Peace Garden is composed of seven raised planters representing the continents of the world and a plaque observing the dedication of the garden “to world peace by the children of Bristol” (Bristol’s Peace Garden on the Green, n.d.). Additional features on the green include: a play structure in the northwest, a fountain also in the northwest corner, and a veteran’s memorial in the southwest corner of the green (Figure 8).

II. i-Tree Summary (Hundertmark and McDougal):

Table 1- i-Tree summary table for Bristol Village Green (Hundertmark and McDougal 2013).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FEATURE</th>
<th>MEASURE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of trees</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominant species classified by:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of trees</td>
<td>sugar maple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaf canopy cover</td>
<td>sugar maple, American beech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trees &lt; 6” diameter (%)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon Stored</td>
<td>166,812 lbs. ($557)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon Sequestered</td>
<td>6,899 lbs. /year ($23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Energy Reduction</td>
<td>$2,147/year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replacement Value</td>
<td>$144,331</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bristol has a medium-sized town green consisting of 39 trees (Figure 9). The most abundant species is sugar maple, which accounts for 56% of the green's trees, including many of its larger specimens. Other species present include: Northern red oak, American beech, and American basswood. A majority of trees are between 6” and 18” in diameter, but significant numbers of trees are well outside of these dimensions, with 5% of trees over 30” in diameter, and 15% of trees less than 6” in diameter. Trees on the Bristol green are generally healthy, all in either good or fair condition. Although power lines are present over the green, only five of the green's trees are located in potential areas of conflict where storm damage could cause downed limbs.
An interactive Google map of the Bristol Town Green can be found at: 
https://maps.google.com/maps/ms?msid=203616031556025681926.0004ecbb769b4cc3f9f&msa=0

III. Landscape Design Recommendations (Schiller):

Bristol’s picturesque Town Green is located between west, north, school, and park street- deep in the heart of the downtown district. The existing green has two seating areas (barring the bandstand), two town-maintained trashcans, and one concrete path through the center, which divides the green into two triangular patches. On the northeast triangle, lie the Veteran’s Memorial, a fountain, and a picnic table. Upon further inspection, the fountain is cracking, and may require some attention in the coming years. On the western triangle of green lie play structures, some benches for sitting, a bike rack, the Roy J. Clark Memorial Bandstand and the Bristol Peace Garden. Although these features add to the overall appeal and use of the green, some of them require a bit of maintenance and updating. One of the biggest opportunities for improvement is the Bristol Peace Garden (Figure 10). In early spring melting snow and other runoff gathers in the southeastern walkway of the garden, minimizing visual appeal of the garden. Directly in the path of the runoff, there is a plaque commemorating the “250th anniversary of the first founding of Bristol” which is in a direct position to be buried by runoff and collecting debris (Figure 10). A solution to this issue would be to divert the runoff to nearby storm drains, move the plaque to a safer location, and add a bench near the Peace Garden. These additions would allow visitors to spend more time admiring the garden while learning about the history of Bristol. A further addition of historical signage (perhaps integrating the green into the historical town tour) would help connect the green to the surrounding buildings (especially Howden Hall and Mt.

Figure 9- Google KML map of trees in Bristol Town Green (Hundertmark and McDougal 2013).

Figure 10- Panorama of the Bristol Peace Garden on the Bristol Village Green (Schiller, 2014).
Abraham Union Middle-High School). Lastly, the addition of bike racks and seating would encourage visitors to enjoy a longer stay on the green.

**Middlebury Village Park: Middlebury, Vermont**

![Panorama of the Middlebury Village Green in Middlebury, Vermont (Schiller 2013).](image)

**Figure 11**

**I. Historical Town Background:**

The town of Middlebury, Vermont (named for its geographic location between the towns of Salisbury and New Haven) was chartered as part of the New Hampshire Grants in 1761. Quickly after settlement, a boom in trade and commerce drove Middlebury to become the regional leader of many industries, including: the Vermont marble industry, the merino wool industry, and the Morgan Horse breeding industry (Andres, 2005). The expansion of these industries as well as the town’s active citizenry served as the driving forces behind the long-term success of this town from antiquity into the present.

The requirement for a village green in Middlebury was first voiced at the initial meeting of the town on March 29, 1786 (Andres, 2005). This meeting was an important marker in the history of the town, because it forced the forefathers to establish requirements for specific functional and organizational elements of town structure, and consequently appropriate land within the town to accommodate those requirements. As a result of this meeting first town Sheriff, Galamieel Painter established his whipping post and stocks on a the most central and public portion of land in the township. This central-most parcel of
land is now known as Middlebury’s Village Park. A reminder of this moment in history still exists in the form of a small granite post (Figure 13) on the northwest corner of the green facing the Middlebury Post Office (Village Green, 1982). In 1794, Painter removed his whipping post and stocks in the center of town, and deeded this and another parcel of land to the town, for the official appropriation of the village park (Meyer, 1993).

Today, Middlebury’s Village Park serves as an area that both locals and visitors can enjoy through the seasons. While walking through the green one may notice traces of history that remain, commemorating the important people and places who form the unique story of Middlebury, Vermont. One of the most prominent features on the green is St. Stephen Episcopal Church, which is uniquely situated within the park. At the far side of the green is a plaque dedicated to Emma Hart Willard (1787-1870,) a writer and pioneer in the movement for women to attend higher education (Figure 14). A little farther up the path there is a marble bench, dedicated to Charles Mraz (1905-1999), an important member of the town known as a “Humanitarian, apitherapist, and beekeeper.” Also nearby, is a memorial commemorating World War I (1917-1918) and the Civil War (1861-1865) titled “Middlebury to Her Soldiers.” The next biggest structure on the green is the bandstand (located next to St. Stephen’s church.), which was erected by the Rotary Club in 1975 to replace a similar structure that burned down in the 1940’s (Andres, 2005). The Bandstand (Figure 1,) was dedicated on June 12, 1975 in memory of William Hazlett Upson, local author and creator of the Alexander Bott stories in the Saturday Evening Post (Andres, 2005). Today, the bandstand is utilized as a location for presentations, band concerts, or just a quiet spot to read.
II. i-Tree Summary (Hundertmark and McDougal):

Table 2: i-Tree summary table for Middlebury Village Park (Hundertmark and McDougal 2013).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FEATURE</th>
<th>MEASURE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of trees</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominant species classified by:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of trees</td>
<td>Norway maple, sugar maple, red maple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaf canopy cover</td>
<td>Norway maple, sugar maple, white ash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trees &lt; 6” diameter (%)</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon Stored</td>
<td>220,321 lbs. ($727)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon Sequestered</td>
<td>11,481 lbs./year ($38)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Energy Reduction</td>
<td>$2,686/year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replacement Value</td>
<td>$173,812</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Middlebury has a large town green composed of 48 trees (Figure 15). The most predominant species on the green are Norway maple, sugar maple, and red maple, although most red maples are saplings that contribute little to overall canopy cover. The majority of trees on the green are between 12” and 24” in diameter, but there are also a substantial number of trees greater than 24” or less than 6” in diameter. Trees are distributed across most of the green’s area, providing relatively high canopy closure for an urban space. 17% of the green’s trees are in poor condition, based on levels of dead/rotting wood, including the green’s two largest trees, a sugar maple and silver maple (both greater than 30” in diameter). Power lines are present over the green, and there is risk of conflict between lines and 23% of the green’s trees, should storm damage cause downed limbs.

Figure 15: Google KML map of trees in the Middlebury Town Green (Hundertmark and McDougal, 2013)

Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*) is the most common species on Middlebury’s green, making up 31% of its trees. Norway maple is considered invasive, and sale and
distribution is currently banned in Vermont. Middlebury’s existing Norway maple trees are mature and contribute to the green’s aesthetics as well as the ecological services it provides. However, alternative species should be selected as replacements when existing trees eventually decline. A number of native red maple saplings currently make up the youngest age class of the green’s tree.

An interactive Google Map of the Middlebury Town Green can be found at: https://maps.google.com/maps/ms?msid=203616031556025681926.0004eca6b848708047981&msa=0

III. Landscape Suggestions (Gieryic, Zeitz, and Greenleaf):

Although the present condition of Middlebury’s Village Park is quite well maintained, we have devised some possible changes that might optimize the use and increase the overall experience of visitors at the park. One of the first issues that we saw is the noise pollution- especially affecting the eastern-most portion of the park. We thought that floral gardens in this area instead of a spot to sit might be a more effective use of the land. We also think that the fountain patch of the park (southwest corner) is cut off from the rest of the green space by the train tracks. A connection to this patch could increase the overall viability of the park. There is also a lot of undeveloped green space present overall, that could be used to build a playground or lunch area for local workers. The bus stop is located at the south-central edge of the park, and could be transformed into a transit hub for commuters.

In terms of structural issues, storm water runoff due to the sloped terrain is a big issue worth addressing. This challenge could be fixed with a drainage/erosion solution, such as a rain garden, or installation of a storm drain. Another issue is that the northern most part of the main park is cut off by a roadway, transformation this land into a dead space. A solution to this issue could be a stop sign at the edge of Seymour Street.

Village Green: New Haven, Vermont

Figure 16- Panorama of the New Haven Village Green in New Haven, Vermont (Schiller 2013).

I. Historical Town Background:

The town of New Haven, Vermont was chartered on November 2, 1761 as another acquisition of Governor Benning Wentworth’s New Hampshire Grants. Early industry of the town was based around the trades and craft skills of the settlers, allowing the town to
be sustained for some time on a basic system of barter and trade (Farnsworth, 1984). Eventually, this system led rise to the acceptance of industrialized and organized businesses including: gristmills, sawmills, forges, tanneries, and cloth factories, although many workers maintained agriculture as a side job for sustenance and alternative cash flow (Farnsworth, 1984).

In the early 1800’s the logging industry thrived and transformed Vermont’s forests into cleared land for crop and livestock farming. This creation of millions of acres of open space throughout Vermont fortified a boom of agricultural and livestock farming during this century, most notably yielding to a boom in sheep in 1810, and subsequently dairy cows in the 1840’s (Vermont Historical Society, n.d.). Although New Haven’s association with the “sheep craze” made them a leading contender in the wool trade through the 1800’s, town agriculture eventually changed into dairy farming in the early 1900’s.

The land for New Haven’s village green unintentionally arose from the establishment of the town meetinghouse in 1856. Prior to the construction of the meetinghouse, citizens would hold gatherings in houses and barns in different parts of town, until 1798- when a town meeting rotation was established for houses on Lanesboro Street, River Road, and Town Hill (Farnsworth et al. 1984). This “scattering” of meeting locations led to the decision to construct a Congregational meetinghouse in the early 1800’s, although an 1802 town meeting decided that the meetinghouse would not serve as the official town center1 (Farnsworth et al. 1984). In 1806, the overlapping meetinghouse green was officially deeded to the Congregational Society, creating the entire parcel of land known as New Haven’s Village Green today.

Today, New Haven can be described as a “Quiet residential town in midst of open farmland,” (Farnsworth, 1984). Many original farmlands within the town still exist; although many have given way to residential areas for the sprawling population of 1,666 citizens in 2000. Although many residencies, businesses, and farmlands have come and gone since the creation of the town 250 years ago, many landmarks have survived through time. One of the best examples of this preservation of history is the Village Green Market, which has been located in the same location across from the town green for the past 195 years.

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1 In the years to come, the town meetinghouse (which burned down in 1890) became the unofficial center of town due to its optimal centralized location.
**II. i-Tree Summary (Hundertmark and McDougal):**

Table 3- i-Tree summary table for New Haven Village Green (Hundertmark and McDougal 2013).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FEATURE</th>
<th>MEASURE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of trees</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominant species classified by:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of trees</td>
<td>chokecherry, silver maple, honeylocust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaf canopy cover</td>
<td>silver maple, honeylocust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trees &lt; 6&quot; diameter (%)</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon Stored</td>
<td>188,497 lbs. ($630)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon Sequestered</td>
<td>3,322 lbs./year ($11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Energy Reduction</td>
<td>$1,374/year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The New Haven town green consists primarily of cherry species by number (52% of all trees on the green were from the cherry species) (Figure 17). However, these same trees within the cherry family were small, young trees between 1” and 5” in diameter. The most important species in terms of canopy cover, are the larger silver maple and honey locust scattered across the green, with silver maple contributing almost 50% of overall canopy cover. The numerous small cherry trees skew the diameter distribution towards smaller sizes, with more than 50% of the green's trees under 6” in diameter. However, there are numerous large trees. Roughly 14% of trees on the New Haven green are between 30” and 42” in diameter, and about 7% (two trees) are over 42”. There are relatively few trees in the intermediate (12”-24”) diameter classes. Trees on the New Haven green generally appear healthy, with most trees in good or fair condition. There are five trees that are situated close enough to power lines that create a potential conflict, should storm damage cause downed limbs. The green's predominant large species, silver maple, tends to have brittle wood prone to breakage, which increases the potential for damage.

While most of the trees on the New Haven green are presently healthy, the canopy cover consist mostly of large, old trees which, combined with the lack of intermediate-aged...
trees, could result in a lack of canopy cover on the green when the older cohort of trees eventually declines and needs to be removed.

An interactive Google map of the New Haven Village Green can be found at: https://maps.google.com/maps/ms?msid=203616031556025681926.0004ea37017ded0297552&msa=0

III. Landscape Recommendations (Fitz-Gerald, Piper, and Hundertmark)

The area surrounding the Village Green is mostly residential. To the south lies the New Haven Congregational Church. On the west side of the park lies the New Haven Village Green Market and Packard of Vermont (a U-Haul distributor and used car dealership). The Village Green Market is 195 years old and it provides parking and serves as a place for visitors to grab a snack. This general store is the main attraction in the center of town, located right across the street from the green- but it is not connected by means of a path or crosswalk. New Haven Congregational Church has a similar relationship with the green. The green itself has not been developed extensively. Built elements are limited to a gazebo, a few picnic tables, six benches, and a “New Haven Honor Roll” memorial commemorating the town’s contributions to the Korean, Vietnam, and both World Wars (Figure 18). There are three designed gardens in the park. The first is a bed of roses that acts as a partial hedge next to Route 17. On either end of the bed is a Burning Bush (Euonymus alatus), which is a species classified as invasive in Vermont. There is a bed of hydrangeas (Hydrangea paniculata), Winterberry (Illex verticulata), and two Panicle Dogwoods (Cornus racemosa) surrounding the gazebo. Also of importance, is a blue spruce (next to the gazebo) donated by alumni from Beeman Elementary School. The last landscaped garden is located at the southern end of the green, and was arranged to provide a more intimate setting than the rest of the park. A variety of shrubs are planted here, including some invasive Honeysuckles (Lonicera spp.).

Figure 18- World War I and II Monument on the New Haven Village Green (Schiller, 2013).
Focus Village Greens: Chittenden County, Vermont

Figure 19- ArcGIS map of Village Greens within Chittenden County, Vermont.
City Hall Park: Burlington, Vermont

Figure 20- Panorama of City Hall Park in Burlington, Vermont (Schiller 2013).

I. Historical Town Background:

The town of Burlington, Vermont was chartered by Colonial Governor Benning Wentworth on June 7th, 1763 (Rann, 1886). By the time of Vermont’s declaration of independent jurisdiction in 1791, the town was greatly forested, consisting of only three residences within the town (Rann, 1886). The small size of the town persisted until the late 1700’s, when an influx of tradesmen arrived. By the year of 1798, the town’s proprietors donated a 2.5-acre patch of land intended to host the development of a town common and government buildings (Figure 21) (Meyer, 1974). Regardless of this original intended purpose for the land, several buildings (including the first log county courthouse, a tavern, and several other businesses) were established “on the green.” However, in the year 1830 John Norton Pomeroy (a resident of Main Street) became upset with the increased development and addition of houses onto land allotted to the town common, and sued the City. Pomeroy won the suit, and all of the buildings in City Hall Park were removed (UVM Historic Preservation Program, 2012).

Over time, the park has retained many vestiges of the town’s early years, while integrating symbolic components of the city’s present and future. Granite war memorials, such as the 1907 Soldiers’ and Sailors’ monument (located along College Street,) serve as direct links between the present and the past. Further up the street path, the Millennium Sculpture (erected on Burlington’s “first night,” New Year’s Eve 1999,) serves as a reminder of Burlington’s bright future (Figure 22). During the construction of this sculpture, a time capsule was buried underneath the ground, with instructions not to be opened until December 31, 2099.
Toward the center of the green is a fountain, originally donated by John Purple Howard in 1881 (UVM Historic Preservation Program, 2012). Today, the green is primarily utilized as the location for the summer farmer’s market, and is enjoyed by the public year-round (Figure 2).

**II. i-Tree Summary (Hundtermark and McDougal):**

Table 4- i-Tree summary table for City Hall Park, Burlington (Hundertmark and McDougal 2013).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FEATURE</th>
<th>MEASURE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of trees</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominant species classified by:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of trees</td>
<td>American elm, silver maple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaf canopy cover</td>
<td>American elm, silver maple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trees &lt; 6&quot; diameter (%)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon Stored</td>
<td>303,533 lbs. ($1,002)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon Sequestered</td>
<td>15,756 lbs./year ($52)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Energy Reduction</td>
<td>$4,271/year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replacement Value</td>
<td>$302,591</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Burlington town green was one of the most urban greens surveyed in the first year of the Vermont Village Greens Initiative, and also one of the largest, consisting of 61 individual trees (Figure 17). The most predominant species are American elm, which was found throughout the green on the perimeter as well as in the center of the green, and accounted for 27% of the individual trees on the green. Almost equally prevalent was the Silver maple, accounting for 26% of all tree individuals. These two trees also are responsible for the dominant canopy cover, accounting for 32% and 27% of total cover, respectively.

Figure 23- Google KML map of trees in City Hall Park in Burlington, Vermont (Hundertmark and McDougal 2013).
The Burlington town green is quite diverse in its age class distribution. The majority of trees are within 12” diameter to 24” diameter classes, but there are a substantial number of trees outside of these classes as well. Similar to Middlebury, Burlington’s trees are spread fairly evenly throughout the green, which creates a substantial canopy cover in this space. Out of all of the trees on the green, only 2% are deemed to be in poor condition, 17% are in fair condition, and the remaining 81% are in good condition. Despite being in a densely populated commercial-residential area, there are no power line conflicts with any of the trees in the green. One note of interest for this green is that there are no saplings currently present; all trees were greater than 6” in diameter.

An interactive Google map of Burlington’s City Hall Park can be found at: https://maps.google.com/maps/ms?msid=205356955851906680741.0004ecd2f6116d99a58b8&msa=0

III. Landscape Recommendations (Cording and Spezzano):

City Hall Park is a widely used and appreciated amenity in Burlington, Vermont’s downtown area. As its name implies, the park is situated adjacent to the City Hall building, which provides a historic and sophisticated juxtaposition to the park’s otherwise more informal setting. There is a tear drop-shaped fountain with a handicap access ramp in the center of the park that acts as a focal point, with all formal paths leading inward from the surrounding streets. These streets are the main thoroughfare for pedestrian and vehicular access to the park. The park is a haven amongst the hustle and bustle of the surrounding shops, cafes, and businesses in the busy downtown. With views of Lake Champlain, this beautiful park is a perfect setting for many kids of events and can be enjoyed by residents and visitors of all ages.

Although the park is presently in good condition, there are a couple of areas in the park that could be improved. Firstly, the park paths are well used, showing signs of the heavy foot traffic along the edges, which has worn away the grass. Broken brick and concrete along some of the paths also suggests heavy machinery may have been used at times to move items in and out of the park. Possible remedies for this issue include widening the paths with formal edging or gravel (to accommodate for heavy wear), or to place obstructions along the edge of the path that would passively redirect the source of erosion. This latter suggestion might include large rocks or taller shrubs with a shade loving ground cover in-between.

Another issue is related to the northeast to southwest slope that runs through the park. This slope is causing some soil erosion from the foot of the fountain down to Saint Paul Street. This issue could be remedied by directing the water into a rain garden at the foot of the slope, which would replace a raised bed. By inverting the landscaping at the downslope end of the park, erosion would be minimized and an environmental service would be provided to the community- when storm water was filtered on site prior to its discharge to Lake Champlain.

Next, we believe that the historical monuments that exist on site are underutilized, and could be better appreciated with a few modest (possibly rustic) signs directing viewers to
their location. Tall plantings around the larger monument would also create a more formal atmosphere, allowing viewers to escape the busy street noise and travel back in time to remember those commemorated.

Lastly, we believe that an opportunity for improvement exists within the traditional ornamental landscaping that currently exists in the park. A change in vegetative landscaping could optimize connections with Vermont’s local food culture and also could serve as a sunny artistic feature by incorporating various bouquets of herbs, wildflowers for pollinators, and possibly even some well positioned food crops with an aesthetic quality (like kale or rainbow chard). These deviations from a “traditional” garden style would fit well with the eclectic bohemian style Burlington embraces, and would serve as a showcase for local food, grown in the region.

**Town Green: Jericho Center, Vermont**

![Figure 24- Panorama of the Town Green in Jericho Center, Vermont (Schiller 2013).](image)

**I. Historical Town Background:**

The town of Jericho, Vermont was chartered to Governor Thomas Chittenden (via the New Hampshire Grants) in the year 1763 (Chittenden County Historical Society, 1972). The first settlers of the town (from Western Massachusetts) arrived in 1774 to the imminent challenges of vast open wilderness and conflict with the indigenous peoples (Hayden et al, 1916). Overall, these founding settlers found the land suitable for development, greatly due to the lack of swamps in the area, which were thought to harbor disease and germs. In the early history of settler establishment in New England, swamps were thought to create an undesirable “fog of disease” around many early New England Towns (Chittenden County Historical Society, 1972). This abundance of sufficient land allowed for a quick development of the town, forging the way for the establishment of agriculture, creameries, forges, gristmills, and cooperages.

Jericho is subdivided into two distinct sections that reflect the historical changes of the town and its boundaries. Jericho Corners begins at the eastern boundary of the town, and extends to the Jericho Town Post Office along VT Route 15. Jericho Center was established by the concentration of townspeople and dwellings spreading out from the central point of the town meetinghouse, which was built in 1797 (Meyer, 1974). The original 4-acre tract of land (upon which the current town green is located) was donated by first town clerk Lewis Chapin in the early 1790’s. The meetinghouse served as the
location for many early town meetings until it reached a general state of disrepair and was deemed unusable. In 1835 the old building was removed and the Jericho Congregational Church was built on the northern side of the common (Meyer, 1974). Today, the Town Green still stands in its “original” location, although its boundaries (Jericho Center) have extended outwards toward Browns Trace Road and Bolger Hill Road.

II. i-Tree Summary (Hundertmark and McDougal):

Table 5- i-Tree table for the Jericho Center Town Green (Hundertmark and McDougal 2013).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FEATURE</th>
<th>MEASURE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of trees</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominant species classified by:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of trees</td>
<td>sugar maple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaf canopy cover</td>
<td>sugar maple, red oak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trees &lt; 6” diameter (%)</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon Stored</td>
<td>850,768 lbs. ($2,808)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon Sequestered</td>
<td>17,267 lbs./year ($57)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Energy Reduction</td>
<td>$3,528/year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replacement Value</td>
<td>$468,090</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Jericho has a large green composed of 37 trees (Figure 25). The most predominate tree species on this green is sugar maple, which makes up 80% of the total trees present. After sugar maple, the second most predominant is spruce, composing up 5% of the tree species present. The age distribution of the sugar maples ranged from 6” to 50” in diameter, with noticeable spikes in the 18” and 36” diameter groups, perhaps indicating plantings in the past have occurred on a somewhat consistent timescale. Other trees on the green fell into the 18” to 36” diameter distribution as well, with the exception of a few sugar maples and a lone tulip tree, which fell in the 3” to 6” group. With regards to the health of the trees in the area, 5% of the trees were in poor condition, 22% of the trees were in

Figure 25- Google KML map of trees in the Jericho Town Green (Hundertmark and McDougal 2013).
fair condition, and the remaining 73% were in good condition. There was very little power line interference on the green, with just two trees showing potential future power line interference.

Due to the fact sugar maples are native to Vermont, their existence on the green seems to pose no immediate problems with regards to environment integrity. It is a useful tree for economic benefit, making up 87% of the total annual net benefits supplied by all of the trees on the green.

An interactive Google map of Jericho Center’s Town Green can be found at: https://maps.google.com/maps/ms?msid=205356955851906680741.0004eadd141ed69482482&msa=0&iwloc=0004eadd14919271926f

III. Landscape Recommendations (Provenzano, Freeman, Minetree):

Jericho’s Town Green is a very rural environment, reflected in the simplicity of the green’s design. There is no existing infrastructure (gazebos, playground structures, formal/informal buildings, etc.) within the site boundaries. Three significant historical buildings on the outskirts of the green consist of: an old style general store selling Vermont-made products and miscellaneous items, a church, and a library. The space in the green is mainly taken up by trees (the large majority being sugar maples and deciduous trees) and has an even distribution of shady and sunny spaces (Figure 26). There are no built pedestrian paths within the confines of the green, and sidewalk access is very limited on the perimeter. Dual direction vehicular traffic surrounds the park. Power lines encompass the boundaries of the green, but never cross through the green space within the park. A single power outlet is located toward the center of the green, and two power boxes are located outside of the park. One formal parking structure is designated off the street (but does not have painted lines), and another informal structure is denoted on the northeast side of the park near the edge of the road. Several randomly placed benches and picnic tables are located within the green, but do not designate a particular seating area. A separate green space is located west of the park, which contains several trees and is topographically lower than the main park, resulting in a boggy area with saturated soil due to water diversion.

Wind direction in the park is predominately westerly: blowing in from the northwest in the winter and from the southwest during the summer months. The summer sun path starts in the northeast and sets in the northwest direction, encompassing roughly 270° of the park. The inner sun-path starts southeast of the park and sets in the southwest.
direction, surrounding about 90° of the park’s area. A steep sloped dirt road is located directly east of the park which causes a large amount of water runoff to be directed towards the park, bringing with it sediment deposition in a small rain garden. The southern perimeter of the park is not surrounded by a deposition in a small rain garden. The southern perimeter of the park is not surrounded by a curb, and therefore a fair amount of erosion is happening along the boundary due to water runoff, which flows down the slope to the west side of the park and the smaller, separated green space. They are both shady and sunny locations within the park, with a dense canopy falling predominately in the southern corner of the park and the most northern zone, with a large tree creating shade to the east. The green has a slight downward slope that starts with the high point in the east and decreases toward the northwest sector.

The Jericho village green has a lot of potential for improvement, due to the simplicity in its design, and available space, which could be considered both an opportunity and a constraint. The main issue with the park is its water diversion and management issues, both of which cause a significant amount of erosion on the southern perimeter. This erosion also creates banks along the border that washes sediment into the road. There is a high amount of vehicular traffic on the west side of the park, very minimal sidewalk area, and no denoted crosswalks. This is a safety concern for pedestrians and constrains access to the general store from the park. Another constraint is the lack of a formal gathering area. There is no gazebo to gather inside, and benches and picnic tables are randomly placed around the park, which does not create a gathering atmosphere. A high pedestrian traffic area is located in the northern corner of the park, where the sidewalk ends. This “makeshift entrance” has created an unaesthetic swatch of dead grass. Opportunity lies within the space that has yet to be utilized. There are plenty of shady and sunny spaces existing to develop infrastructure or implement gardens if desired. The park is relatively undisturbed by vehicular noise and although it is located in the town center, it is a quiet and peaceful area. An electrical outlet exists in the center of the park, which creates opportunity in itself. The general store creates the opportunity for extended use of the park through the vending of food, which could allow for the green to be used as a place to gather and meet for lunch.

**Village Green: Shelburne, Vermont**

![Image](image.png)

*Figure 27* - Panorama of the Village Green in Shelburne, Vermont (Schiller 2013).

**I. Historical Town Background**
The town of Shelburne, Vermont was chartered in 1763, as a part of Governor Benning Wentworth’s New Hampshire Grants. The first settlers arrived in 1768, quickly logging the area to establish spaces for houses. Soon after settling, water-based industry was established along the nearby LaPlatte River, including sawmills, forges, carding mills, and grist mills (Butler, n.d.).

The Village green has been in existence since the late 1800’s, although the area around the green used to be utilized as more of a central space- surrounded by a brick store, post office, village store, and residential housing (Master Plan, 1995). In the years following, many structural changes were made to the green, including the addition of a southern road connecting to Route 7 in the mid 1900’s, and addition of honey locust and spirera screens and further parking for the bicentennial celebration in 1993 (Master Plan, 1995). A plan developed by the Town of Shelburne Vermont addressed the existing state of the green in 1995, declaring that the state of the village green was “cluttered, with a lack of continuity and presence,” (Master Plan, 1995). Furthermore, it was determined that the village green serves as an object of “visual focus” upon entering the town, which obligates its continued maintenance, development, and up-keeping into the future (Master Plan, 1995).

**ii. i-Tree Summary (Hundertmark and McDougal):**

Table 6- I-tree summary table for the Shelburne Village Green (Hundertmark and McDougal 2013).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FEATURE</th>
<th>MEASURE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of trees</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominant species classified by:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Northern red oak, honey locust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaf canopy cover</td>
<td>Northern red oak, honey locust, sugar maple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trees &lt; 6&quot; diameter (%)</td>
<td>14.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon Stored</td>
<td>60,700 lbs. ($203)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon Sequestered</td>
<td>2,752 lbs./year ($9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Energy Reduction</td>
<td>$880/year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replacement Value</td>
<td>$73,966</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Shelburne town green consists predominantly of northern red oak and honey locust, with sugar maple also contributing to a significant portion of canopy cover (Figure 28). A majority of trees are between 12” and 24” in diameter, although saplings less than 3” in diameter, as well as trees larger than 24” are both present. The Shelburne town green is relatively small, consisting of just 14 trees. Shelburne's trees are generally healthy and in either good or fair condition. Power lines are present near the green, although only two trees are close enough to possible conflict in the event of storm damage.

An interactive Google map of the Shelburne Village Green can be found at: https://maps.google.com/maps/ms?msid=203616031556025681926.0004ea6f1ccbe176f97ea&msa=0

III. Landscape Recommendations (Manning, Bailey, Odell):

The most apparent constraint of the Shelburne Village Green, is its proximity to Shelburne Road (Route 7). Route 7 has a high volume of truck traffic, which is not conducive to the peaceful atmosphere one would hope for on a village green. The intersection of Route 7 and Falls Road is not problematic, but the noise from large trucks traveling in both directions cannot be ignored.

The disruption from Route 7 would not be as big of an issue, if it were not for the overall size of the green. Measuring only 320 feet from end to end along Route 7, there is nothing acting as a barrier between the road and the green. There is a granite curb that protects against vehicle encroachment onto the green, but it ends about halfway down the road, near a large telephone pole. Another constraint includes this telephone pole, accompanied by a set of overhead wires- which can be overwhelming in such a small area.

Although many constraints exist on the development of this green, many opportunities for improvement become possible as a result. The main focus of improvement efforts should be focused on attracting more people to the green. It seems that the Shelburne Country Store draws the biggest crowds in the area, especially on nice days, and after school hours when parents take their children to get creemies. The first logical step would be to move the crosswalk to the country store. Another reason that people pass through this area of Shelburne, is due to bike rides. We noticed a plethora of automobile parking spots at the green, but no bicycle parking. There are many automobile parking spots on Falls Road, and in large surrounding parking lots, so there would still be more than
enough spots for cars if half of the green’s spots were transformed into u-racks and sheltered bike parking.

Additionally the toy store at the end of the green attracts children to this space, so it would be very beneficial to make the green more welcoming and safer for them. Building a three-foot high stone wall along Route 7 would make visitors feel comfortable being in the middle area of the green rather than just staying by the Falls Road side. Since there are bicyclists on Route 7 and the shoulder is not very substantial in this area of the road, it could be dangerous to have a wall directly alongside the road, so there should be a few feet of ferns or tall grasses as a buffer zone. This would help with drainage from the road as well. The stone wall would provide aesthetic benefit and also has historical significance; as farmland in Vermont used to be separated by stone walls.
Figure 29- ArcGIS map of Village Greens within Washington County, Vermont.
Vermont City Park: Barre, Vermont

Figure 30- View of the bandstand at Vermont City Park in Barre, Vermont (Schiller, 2014)

I. Historical Town Background:

The town of Barre, Vermont was chartered to William Williams as part of Colonial Governor Benning Wentworth’s New Hampshire Grants on November 6th, 1780. The original name of the town was Wildersburgh, which consisted of the upper village (South Barre), lower village (Barre), Jockey Hollow (southern section of the lower village), Gospel Village (a region containing the Lincoln School and Elmwood City Cemetery) and Thwingville (North Barre) (Bottamini 1996). The first settlers of the town arrived from New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island in 1788, establishing the first industry and infrastructure of the town. The first established trade-based industries were gristmills and sawmills along the Winooski River, followed by agriculture, lumber production, and dairy farming (Barre Granite, n.d.). These early settlers also took advantage of Barre’s unique array of granite deposits within the town, using the stone to build elaborate houses that still remain in the town today (Melchiors, n.d.).

After the war of 1812, Barre’s industrial interests shifted from a generalized perspective to more specialized trades. The granite quarries became a very important part of the town’s infrastructure at this time, providing many local jobs for townspeople, and by creating a unique source of revenue (Figure 31). When Barre’s section of the Vermont Central Railroad was established in 1875, the industry experienced a huge boom. Although horses and oxen were still used to move granite from the quarry to the stations, trains allowed Barre’s granite to be shipped far and wide across the United States.
States (Melichiors, n.d.). Today, it is estimated that approximately “one-third of public and private monuments and mausoleums in America are products of the Barre quarries and Barre’s ‘international’ community of sculptors, artisans, mechanics and laborers,” (Barre Granite Association, n.d.).

Barre’s City Park holds historical symbolism as the former location of the junction of two old post and stage roads, one from Boston, MA to Montreal, QC and the other from Haverhill, NH (Figure 32). In Russell J. Belding’s book “From Trolley Tracks to Traffic Lights: A History of North Main Street, Barre, Vermont 1915-1940,” the author speculates that City Hall Park was “Probably founded as the Village Common around 1900, when enough people had settled in the area to constitute a community.

As time went on, ownership and management of the park shifted from the Civic Federation of Women’s Clubs in the 1890’s to the newly developed Barre Park Commission in 1913 (Belding, 2010). Park management especially revolved around the establishment and maintenance of park benches, which were often utilized by people eating lunches under the sweeping elms that once formed a canopy over the park. In 1917, an infantile paralysis scare drove townspeople away from public gathering locations, authorities moved to ban public gatherings, and subsequently removed benches in the park (Belding 2010). Although no deaths occurred from the infantile paralysis scare, an influenza epidemic of 1918 resulted in approximately 200 deaths in the town. Many superstitious townspeople believed that the deaths were attributed to a tomcat named “Fez” who was known to cross City Park every morning during the epidemic. The highly superstitious townspeople believed that the cat was responsible for harboring and dispersing the disease across town, and killed the cat- leaving his carcass near the fountain as a warning (Belding 2010).

Five minutes away from City Hall Park, lies land currently known as Currier Park. The land where Currier Park currently stands, was originally purchased in 1881 by prominent town member, Steadman C. Chubb (National Park Service, n.d.). Although Chubb originally bought this two-acre tract of land with the intent to expand his cattle herd, he eventually began developing land in 1883 as a new residential neighborhood instead. Presently, Currier Park and the surrounding period architectural details around the park “reflect expansion of the granite industry, prosperity, and expansion made possible by the railroad” (Meyer, 1974).
**II. i-Tree Summary (Hundertmark and McDougal):**

**Table 7**-i-tree summary table for Barre’s City Park (Hundertmark and McDougal 2013).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FEATURE</th>
<th>MEASURE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of trees</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominant species classified by:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of trees:</td>
<td>Norway maple, cherry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaf canopy cover:</td>
<td>Norway maple, red maple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trees &lt; 6&quot; diameter (%)</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon Stored</td>
<td>35,730 lbs. ($118)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon Sequestered</td>
<td>2,858 lbs./year ($9)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Barre’s southern town green (also known as Vermont City Park) is located in a more commercial setting, as opposed to the northern green (Currier Park), which is located in a more residential setting (**Figure 33**). The most dominant trees found here, by number are Norway maple (45% of total) and cherry (41% of total). However, this relationship doesn’t correspond with overall canopy cover, as all of the cherry trees are currently saplings and only contribute only 3% of the total leaf canopy cover, while Norway maple makes up 76% of the cover, followed distantly by red maple’s 16%. All of the trees here are fairly young with regards to relative age distribution – all individuals of all species on this green are between 1” and 24” in diameter. This may correlate to their condition – all of the trees here are found to be in good condition, and none of them display present or potential wire conflicts. The only possible problem with the current species population of this green is that the abundant species: Norway maple is an invasive species in Vermont. Although these trees currently contribute aesthetic and ecological benefits to the green, we suggest that a native species be chosen to replace it in subsequent plantings.

**Figure 33**- Google KML map of trees in Barre’s City Park. (Hundertmark and McDougal 2013).

An interactive Google map of Barre’s City Park can be found at: [https://maps.google.com/maps/ms?msid=205356955851906680741.0004ec5469877e13eed1&msa=0](https://maps.google.com/maps/ms?msid=205356955851906680741.0004ec5469877e13eed1&msa=0)
III. Landscape Recommendations (Schiller)

Vermont City Park is located between the intersection of Church, Washington, and North Main Street—just seconds away from Barre’s bustling downtown. This park contains three stone sculptures commemorating Barre’s historical triumphs as the “Granite capital of the world.” The first memorial, honoring the sacrifice of Barre’s young men to the Civil War (1861-1865), is located just behind the bandstand. North of the Civil War Memorial, is the largest structure within the park—This piece sculpted by C. Paul Jennewein, is titled “Youth Triumphant,” (Figure 34). The main section of this sculpture portrays a young warrior holding a sword and a shield kneeling for peace. The base of the statue contains an excerpt from Laurence Binyon's poem, Ode for the Fallen, reading: “They shall not grow old, as we that are left grow old, age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn. At the going down of the sun, and in the morning, we will remember them.” Directly behind Jennewein’s sculpture lies a beautiful curved, granite bench, created by John Mead Howell. This bench holds unique architectural elements allowing visitors to stand far apart on either side of the bench and have amplified conversations with each other. The bench is also inscribed with the words “Dedicated to the heroic spirit and sacrifice of our country’s youth,” adding to the overarching symbolism of the monument.

In the matter of infrastructure, there are nine picnic benches, four town trash cans, a bandstand, a large granite planter located on the eastern entrance of the green, and a freedom tree commemorating the bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution. Today, the centralized location of the green helps bring the city together for the summertime concerts series as well as Barre Homecoming Days in late July (Barre City Vermont, n.d.).

IV. Community Based Natural Resource Management Narrative (Kola):

On September 25th, 2013 I visited Barre’s city park from 3:00 to 4:00 pm to conduct an ethnographic survey on people’s perceptions and usage of the park. The survey consisted of 12 survey questions exploring purpose of visit, frequency of visits, time of year, activities participated in at the green, most valued features, least valued features, activities or facilities that would improve value of the green, mode of transportation, town of residence, and miscellaneous comments. A summarized list of the survey answers is as follows:
Purpose of visit:
- Farmer’s Market (vendor or buyer)
- Out for a walk
- Visiting a friend
- Visiting the whispering wall

Frequency of visits:
- Once a week
- Every day
- Several times a month

Time of year:
- May to October
- Few attend in Winter

Activities participated in at the green:
- Farmer’s Market
- Barre Homecoming Days/ Heritage Festival
- Walk through only (when farmers market is not happening)
- Socializing with friends/ community members
- Live music

Most valued features:
- Brings the community together
- Brings a center to our living space
- Band in gazebo
- Accessibility
- Proximity to assisted living community
- New renovations
- Aesthetics
- Centralized location
- Benches
- Gazebo
- Whispering wall
- No smoking permitted

Least valued features:
- Lack of sufficient parking (makes it inconvenient to stop)
- Homeless people
- Noise level
- Location
- Size

Activities or facilities that would improve value of the green:
- Arts/crafts shows
- Music festival (revival)
- Addition of more nearby parking
- Improved turf maintenance
- More activities to attract young people
- Clear out some of the trees
• Church parking opened up to public
• Place for kids to play
• Public restroom
• More quiet surroundings

**Mode of transportation:**
• Car
• Walking

**Town of residence:**
• Barre, Vermont
• Northfield, Vermont
• Stowe, Vermont
• Plainfield, Vermont
• Marshfield, Vermont
• Williamstown, Vermont
• Granville, Vermont
• Cabot, Vermont

**Miscellaneous comments:**
• Granite statue holds importance to town heritage
• Park is too isolated for economic gain/ need for more green space in Barre
• Granite museum would be a good location for farmer’s market, while Depot station would be a poor location (due to lack of parking)
• One person actually considered walking to the green to be dangerous
• The green has a bad reputation among the community (drug use, homelessness)
• One woman highlighted the importance of community events acting as a stimulus for using the town green. She claimed she would never casually use the green.
• One man was concerned about the amount of money the town put into the improvements of this green. Opinions vary on this topic, but most are in favor of the improvements, though not the green’s location.

**Currier Park: Barre, Vermont**

![Figure 35- Panorama of Currier Park in Barre, Vermont (Schiller 2014).](image-url)
II. i-Tree Summary (Hundertmark and McDougal):

Table 8- i-Tree Summary table for Barre’s Currier Park (Hundertmark and McDougal 2013).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FEATURE</th>
<th>MEASURE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Number of trees</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominant species classified by:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of trees</td>
<td>Norway maple, white ash, pin oak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaf canopy cover</td>
<td>Norway maple, white ash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trees &lt; 6” diameter (%)</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon Stored</td>
<td>66,251 lbs. ($219)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon Sequestered</td>
<td>4,470 lbs./year ($15)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Barre’s northern town green (also known as Currier Park) consists of 25 trees, with most lining the perimeter and four congregated in the center (Figure 36). Norway maple makes 40% of all trees present, while white ash accounts for 20%, Pin oak accounts for 15%, and the remaining 25% is sugar maple, apple, and ash. Despite the number of Norway maple individuals doubling the number of White ash individuals, the two species equally dominate leaf canopy cover – each species contributing 29% of the green’s leaf cover. This green has diverse age class, with most trees ranging from 8” to 32” in diameter. Most of the white ash and pin oak individuals generally have larger diameters, while Norway maple, apple, and other species generally had smaller diameters. As for general condition, 30% of the trees are currently in fair condition while the remaining 70% are in good condition. Within this site, we found that a poor / fair condition buckthorn is present, which cannot be classified using –iTree software. Approximately 40% of the trees on the green show current or potential power line interference, due to their location around the perimeter of the green.

The Norway maple species, which currently has a ban on sale and distribution, is considered an invasive species to the area. Though each individual Norway maple on the green currently contributes $125/year to annual net environmental benefits, we encourage the selection new, native species as replacements in successive plantings or maintenance cuts. Sugar maple individuals on this green are present in the same general age class as the Norway maples of the green, and could serve as an alternative, native planting option.
III. Landscape Recommendations (Schiller):

Barre’s Currier Park lies within the Currier Park Historical District between North, Park, East, and Academy Street. Located merely five minutes away from Vermont City Park in downtown Barre, Currier Park is a good example of a green located in a more residential area.

Today, this park remains an important asset to the surrounding residential areas. Currently, the only infrastructure that exists on the green are: two benches, a rain garden and a bandstand. There are no trashcans located throughout the park, and no bike racks. On the southeastern edge of the green, the rain garden greets visitors from East and Academy street. This rain garden is one of the biggest opportunities for change, due to its presumed lack of use. One of the main issues facing this rain garden, is the edge of the walking path through the green, which has eroded off into the garden. (Figure 37). Also near this entrance, is a thicket of invasive Buckthorn and Honeysuckle plants, which could be replaced by native species, like dogwood and serviceberry.

Although the current state of the green allows visitors to hang out and read a book, the addition of additional gardens (perhaps a community garden, or herb and flower gardens) as well as seating, trash cans, and historical signage could make the green more inviting. During my surveying visit, I also noticed a bunch of children playing in driveways around the green, indicating that a play structure or playground may increase pedestrian traffic and general use of the green.

An interactive Google map of Barre’s Currier Park can be found at: https://maps.google.com/maps/ms?msid=205356955851906680741.0004ec549e5a5caee54c6&msa=0
Rusty Parker Memorial Park: Waterbury, Vermont

Figure 38- Panorama of Rusty Parker Memorial Park in Waterbury, Vermont (Schiller 2013).

1. Historical Summary:

The town of Waterbury, Vermont was chartered in 1763, as a part of Governor Benning Wentworth’s New Hampshire Grants. The first white settler of the town was James Marsh, who came from Connecticut in 1783. Major industry of the early town consisted of mill products, lumber, wicker, leather, alcohol, sheep, and dairy farming (Waterbury History, 2014).

Land for Rusty Parker Memorial park was first under the private ownership of Amasa Pride in the early 1900’s (Stowe Today, n.d.). Ownership switched hands again in the late 1960’s, when Central Vermont Railroad Company bought the land to create railroad transit through the town. The land was officially sold to the town in the mid 1900’s, and preparations were quickly made to turn the land into a park. On May 22, 1982, Governor Richard Snelling of Waterbury dedicated the park to Craig Sherman “Rusty” Parker, a prominent town member who was a WWII veteran, radio personality, selectman, and Rotarian for 24 years (Stowe Today, n.d.). The Rotary Club of Waterbury donated a bandstand (Figure 3), walkways, light posts, ten benches, and a granite memorial to the park (Figure 39). The club also organized the construction and burying of a special time capsule to be opened on May 21, 2083 (Stowe Today, n.d.).
II. i-Tree Summary (Hundertmark and McDougal):

Table 9-itree Summary table in Rusty Parker Memorial Park (Hundertmark and McDougal 2013).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FEATURE</th>
<th>MEASURE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of trees</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominant species</td>
<td>Norway maple, blue spruce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaf canopy cover</td>
<td>Norway maple, blue spruce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trees &lt; 6&quot; diameter (%)</td>
<td>4.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon Stored</td>
<td>104,602 lbs. ($349)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon Sequestered</td>
<td>6,736 lbs./year ($22)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Waterbury town green consists predominantly of Norway maple, with lesser components of blue spruce and American elm (Figure 40). 50% of trees fall within the 18-24” diameter class, with another 32% in the 12-18” class and lesser percentages in small diameter classes. The lack of variation in diameter indicates that the trees on Waterbury’s green were most likely planted at approximately the same time. Most trees are located along the perimeter of the green, with the exception of a blue spruce located in the southwest-central area of the green. Waterbury green's trees appear generally healthy, with all trees currently in good or fair condition. Five trees are situated close enough to power lines that there is potential for conflict regarding downed limbs.

Figure 40- Google KML map of trees in Rusty Parker Memorial Park (Hundertmark and McDougal 2013).

The green’s predominate species, Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*), is considered invasive, and sale and distribution of the species is currently prohibited. The existing, mature trees contribute to the aesthetics of the green, as well as contribute ecological services. However, alternative species should be considered as replacements when existing trees are damaged by weather or decline due to age.

An interactive Google map of Waterbury’s Rusty Parker Memorial Park can be found at: https://maps.google.com/maps/ms?msid=203616031556025681926.0004ea6f3648b8719c1ef&msa=0
III. Landscape Recommendations (Halligan, Hopkins, Davis):

The Waterbury Town Green is centered around the gazebo in the middle of the park. Two walking paths extend from the corners on Main Street to the gazebo. Between these two paths (closer to the street) lie the town’s war memorials, and a town bulletin board. The outer edge of the park is lined with large trees that provide shade for some of the seating areas. Benches placed along the walkways and picnic tables scattered about the park provide these seating areas for park goers. A small play area is located next to the gazebo. Toward the back of the park is a small building with bathrooms and a stage area for community events (Figure 41). Next to the gazebo, is a small well-shaded patio area with benches (Figure 43).

One of the most influential constraints of the Town Green, is the fact that it is currently well utilized by the Waterbury community. On every Thursday from May to October, the town’s farmer’s market is held on the green. During the summer months, the market is accompanied by Music in the Park during and after the farmer’s market. Other community gatherings, such as an annual Easter egg hunt and other charity events are also held at the green. While there may be room for improvement, it seems clear that the community is relatively content with the state of the park. However, the green is lacking sufficient pedestrian walkways, especially in the high traffic area leading to the train station and Green Mountain Coffee Roasters office complex. The size of the park itself and the highly developed area around the green leaves no room for possible expansion. The park is fairly small, and the highly developed area around the green leaves no room for possible expansion. Division of the space will have to be approached carefully, in order to not make the park feel smaller than it already is.

The openness of the park provides the opportunity to create divisions in the space that would help to separate some of the different aspects of the park. A major opportunity for revitalization is the removal of invasive species that dominate the green, such as Norway maple. The lunch crowd from the Green Mountain Coffee Roasters offices is another audience that could be considered in the design of the new park space. There are picnic tables

Figure 41 - Gazebo and visitor center at Rusty Parker Memorial Park in Waterbury (Schiller, 2013).

Figure 43 - Picnic tables on the patio at the Rusty Parker Memorial Park (Schiller, 2014).
scattered about the green (Figure 43). The playground space provides yet another opportunity for rejuvenation. Currently it consists of a couple of swings and a slide. While the expansion doesn’t need to be grand, a larger play area with more equipment would only better the experience of the green. Screens for the train tracks and Main Street could be utilized to help make the park feel more private.

**Project Revisions and Conclusions:**

During my past nine months as the intern for the Vermont Village Greens Initiative (VVGI), I’ve gained a lot of insight into the strengths and challenges of this project. Some of my biggest revisions for this project include changes in the service-learning aspect of involvement in the project. One of my biggest revisions would be to send out student teams in the fall to measure trees and to run ethnographic surveys of the greens. A fall study season would be beneficial for the i-Tree teams, because the greens are more accessible, provide for easier tree identification, and provide a fun atmosphere for students to explore and enjoy the greens and the towns they are working in. For the ethnographic (survey) groups, working in the fall would ensure a larger sample size, and would allow them the unique opportunity to visit on days when craft fairs, farmers markets, and other events are occurring on the greens. This would better encapsulate the cultural and traditional aspects that encompass the many uses of many village greens across the state.

Another suggestion I have, involves future connection with members of the historical societies of towns with focus greens in them. For this project, I generally tended to defer to historical texts (newspapers, books, and town history websites) to create a picture of the town and the green through time. Although this technique allowed me to capture many details that could’ve been overlooked through conversation- perhaps talking to a historian would’ve allowed a lot of the same information, without all of the unneeded details. This personal connection to town historians would also spread awareness of the project, and maybe could bridge a partnership or collaboration with the Vermont Historical Society over time.

During my time as VVGI intern, I’ve also spent some time thinking about interesting satellite projects that could provide additional depth and breadth to this project in the future. One of my ideas for a future project, is to use foursquare (a location-based social media networking website) to develop a “check-in” initiative at all of the village greens in Vermont. By crowdsourcing this location data across the state, a tentative map could be developed with locations of village greens, and a tentative attendance count for each green within a certain time period could be derived. Another idea I have, is for student groups to develop an event on a green. For example- Currier Park is a sparse village green that exists five minutes away from downtown Barre, VT. This green consists of a bandstand, a rain garden, and approximately three benches overall. During my travels- I’ve imagined a natural outside art exhibit lining the walk, or a play structure for the children of the community, or even a community garden within the bounds of the green. A partnership with any number of local businesses or organizations within any Vermont town might provide the needed funding for projects of this magnitude. Overall, I think the
biggest requirement for these projects is organization and capacity that can be provided by a team of ambitious, driven, and smart college students.

In conclusion, I believe the first phase of this project has been an overwhelming success. I can’t believe I’ve seen this initiative grow from a couple of ideas written down on a piece of paper, to a comprehensive 35+ page report on the health, history, and ecology of these nine village greens across Vermont. It is my sincerest hope that this report is used to inform future decisions of town managers concerning our precious village greens within the state of Vermont. I also hope that this project brings awareness to the importance of preserving these unique state treasures to the people and communities that use them. After all, when we preserve and protect one village green- we protect the history, tradition and culture of an entire town.

![Figure 44](image)

**Figure 44**- View of the Jericho Center Country Store, one of the oldest country stores in the state (Schiller, 2014).
APPENDIX A: Panoramas of eight village greens across Vermont.

ADDISON COUNTY:

Fig. A1- Panorama photograph of the Bristol Green in Bristol, Vermont (Schiller 2013).

Fig. A2- Panorama photograph of the Middlebury Village Green in Middlebury, Vermont (Schiller 2013).

Fig. A3- Panorama photograph of the New Haven Village Green in New Haven, Vermont (Schiller 2013).

CHITTENDEN COUNTY:

Fig. A4- Panorama photograph of City Hall Park in Burlington, Vermont (Schiller 2013).
Fig. A5- Panorama photograph of the Town Green in Jericho Center, Vermont (Schiller 2013).

Fig. A6- Panorama photograph of the Village Green in Shelburne, Vermont (Schiller 2013).

WASHINGTON COUNTY:

Fig. A7- Panorama photograph of Currier Park in Barre, Vermont (Schiller 2013).

Fig. A8- Panorama photograph of Rusty Parker Memorial Park in Waterbury, Vermont (Schiller, 2014).
APPENDIX B: Photographic inventory of important features within village greens, including: play structures, war memorials, gardens, gazebos, and fountains.

ADDISON COUNTY:

Fig. B1- Veterans Memorial at the Bristol Village Green (Schiller 2013).

Fig. B2- Plaque for the Bristol Peace Garden, dedicated in the year 1991 (Schiller 2013).

Fig. B3- Vermont Soldier Memorial, dedicated in 1926 by the Women’s Relief Corps, at the Bristol Village Green (Schiller 2013).

Fig. B4- Stone marker framed by the United Church of Christ, at the Middlebury Village Green (Schiller 2013).
Fig. B5- Gazebo with seating on the Middlebury Village Green (Schiller 2013).

Fig. B6- Memory tree donated by the class of 1998, on the New Haven Village Green (Schiller 2013).

CHITTENDEN COUNTY:

Fig. B7 (left)- World War I and II Monument on the New Haven Village Green (Schiller, 2013).

Fig. B8 (left)- View of the Jericho Center Village Green, framed by the Jericho Congregational Church (Schiller, 2013).
Fig. B9- Picnic table at Jericho Center Village Green (Schiller, 2013).

Fig. B10- Children playing in the leaves at the Jericho Center Town Green (Schiller, 2013).

Fig. B11 (left)- Town Christmas tree (Eastern hemlock) at the center the Jericho Center Town Green (Schiller, 2013).

Fig. B13- Bandstand at Currier Park in Barre (Schiller, 2013).

Fig. B14- Illuminated gazebo at City Park, in Barre (Schiller, 2013).

WASHINGTON COUNTY:
Fig. B16- Statue guarding the entrance to City Park in Barre (Schiller, 2013).

Fig. B17- Plaque commemorating the donation of the town fountain by the National Humane Alliance in 1911, in City Hall Park in Barre (Schiller, 2013).

Fig. B18- World War II memorial, at Rusty Parker Memorial Park in Waterbury (Schiller, 2013).

Fig. B19- Play structure at Rusty Parker Memorial Park in Waterbury (Schiller, 2013).

Fig. B20- Gazebo and visitor center at Rusty Parker Memorial Park in Waterbury (Schiller, 2013).
APPENDIX C. Collection of Landscape maps developed by Stephanie Hurley's Landscape Design Fundamentals (PSS 137) class at the University of Vermont.

Fig. C1- Concept map of the Bristol Village Green by Leigh Miller (Landscape Design Fundamentals, 2013).

Fig. C2- Concept map of City Hall Park in Burlington, Vermont. Map by Brittany Spezzano (Landscape Design Fundamentals, 2013).
Fig. C3- Site Analysis map of City Hall Park in Burlington, Vermont. Map by Brittany Spezzano and Amanda Cording (Landscape Design Fundamentals, 2013).

Fig. C4- Site Inventory map of City Hall Park in Burlington, Vermont. Map by Brittany Spezzano and Amanda Cording (Landscape Design Fundamentals, 2013).
Fig. C5- Opportunities and Constraints map of City Hall Park in Burlington, Vermont. Map by Brittany Spezzano and Amanda Cording (Landscape Design Fundamentals, 2013).

Fig. C6- Base map of the Middlebury Village Green by: (Landscape Design Fundamentals, 2013).
Fig. C7- Tree Analysis map of the Middlebury Village Green by: (Landscape Design Fundamentals, 2013).

Fig. C8- Opportunities and Constraints map of the Middlebury Village Green. Map by: (Landscape Design Fundamentals, 2013).
Fig. C9- Middlebury Village Green Concept Map by Gavin Zeitz (Landscape Design Fundamentals, 2013).

Fig. C10- Middlebury Village Green Concept Map by Chelsea Gieryic (Landscape Design Fundamentals, 2013).
**Fig. C11**- Site Analysis of the New Haven Village Green, by Spencer Fitz-Gerald, Win Piper, and Chloe Hundertmark (Landscape Design Fundamentals, 2013).

**Fig. C12**- Tree Analysis of the New Haven Village Green. Map by Spencer Fitz-Gerald, Win Piper, and Chloe Hundertmark (Landscape Design Fundamentals, 2013).
Fig. C13- Context Overlay sheet for the New Haven Village Green (original drawn on tracing paper, to be used on top of Tree Analysis Map). Map by Spencer Fitz-Gerald, Win Piper, and Chloe Hundertmark (Landscape Design Fundamentals, 2013).

Fig. C14- Context map of the New Haven Village Green, by Chloe Hundertmark (Landscape Design Fundamentals, 2013).
**Fig. C15**- Site Analysis Map of Ruster Parker Memorial Park. Map by Miles Hopkins (Landscape Design Fundamentals, 2013).

**Fig. C16**- Concept Design map of Rusty Parker Memorial Park in Waterbury, Vermont. Map by Addie Halligan, Miles Hopkins, and John Davis (Landscape Design Fundamentals, 2013).
APPENDIX D. Compilation of historical context maps of Vermont Townships between the years 1885 and 1920.

Fig. D1- Sanborn Insurance Map of Middlebury, Vermont in January 1885. Photo Courtesy of Wilbur Special Collections, UVM Bailey Howe Library.

Fig. D2- Sanborn Insurance Map of Middlebury, Vermont in February 1920. Photo Courtesy of Wilbur Special Collections, UVM Bailey Howe Library.
Fig. D3- Sanborn Insurance Map of New Haven, Vermont published in July, 1915. Photo courtesy Wilbur Special Collections, UVM Bailey Howe Library.

Fig. D4- Sanborn Insurance Map of Burlington, Vermont published in June, 1885. Photo courtesy of Wilbur Special Collections; UVM Bailey Howe Library.
**Fig. D4**- Sanborn Insurance Map of Jericho Center, Vermont—published in June 1915. Photo courtesy Wilbur Special Collections, UVM Bailey-Howe Library.

**Fig. D5**- Sanborn Map of Shelburne, Vermont—published in the eighteen hundreds. Photo courtesy of Wilbur Special Collections, UVM Bailey Howe Library.
Fig. D6 - Sanborn Map of Barre, Vermont- published in November, 1884. Photo courtesy of Wilbur Special Collections, UVM Bailey Howe Library.

Fig. D7 - Sanborn Map of Barre, Vermont- published in October, 1900. Photo courtesy of Wilbur Special Collections, UVM Bailey Howe Library.
Fig. D8- Sanborn Map of Waterbury, Vermont- Published in November 1884. Photo courtesy of Wilbur Special Collections, UVM Bailey-Howe Library.
APPENDIX E. Map of the Fair Haven Village Green, developed by the UVM Parks Recreation and Tourism Design (PRT 138) Class of 2013.

Fig. E1- Opportunities and Constraints map of the Fair Haven Green in Fair Haven, Vermont (Parks, Recreation and Tourism, 2013).
APPENDIX F. Ethnographic survey used for collection of social data documenting use and value of village greens in Vermont. The survey was developed by Ian Kola and Aaron Szotka, both students in Community Based Natural Resource Management (ENVS 295) at the University of Vermont.

Village Green Survey

Date:________ Time:________ Weather:__________________________________________
Comments:__________________________________________________________________

“Hi, My name is ___ and I’m a student from UVM contributing to the Vermont Village Greens Initiative. We’re looking at the importance of town greens. Do you have a moment to tell us some of your thoughts?”

1. What brings you here today?

2. How often do you come here? Does that vary by time of year?

3. What kinds of activities do you participate in when you come to the green?

4. What do you value most about the green?

5. What activities or facilities might improve the green?

6. How did you get here today?

7. Any other thoughts on the green?

Demographic Information:
a. Age
b. Race W B A H H/PI A/NA
c. Town_________________________________
d. Gender M F
e. Observed companions:

Fig. F1- Ethnographic survey of demographic and social parameters of people visiting Vermont’s Village Greens (Kola and Skotza, 2013)
Google Map Links:

Bristol Town Green:  
https://maps.google.com/maps/ms?msid=203616031556025681926.0004ecbb769b4cc3fa9f&msa=0

Middlebury Town Green:  
https://maps.google.com/maps/ms?msid=203616031556025681926.0004eca6b848708047981&msa=0

New Haven Village Green:  
https://maps.google.com/maps/ms?msid=203616031556025681926.0004ea37017ded0297552&msa=0

Burlington’s City Hall Park:  
https://maps.google.com/maps/ms?msid=205356955851906680741.0004ecd2f6116d99a58b8&msa=0

Jericho Center’s Town Green:  
https://maps.google.com/maps/ms?msid=205356955851906680741.0004eadd141ed69482482&msa=0&iwloc=0004eadd14919271926ff

Shelburne Village Green:  
https://maps.google.com/maps/ms?msid=203616031556025681926.0004ea6f1ccbe176f97ea&msa=0

Barre’s City Park:  
https://maps.google.com/maps/ms?msid=205356955851906680741.0004ec5469877e113eed1&msa=0

Barre’s Currier Park can be found at:  
https://maps.google.com/maps/ms?msid=205356955851906680741.0004ec549e5a5caee54c6&msa=0

Waterbury’s Rusty Parker Memorial Park:  
https://maps.google.com/maps/ms?msid=203616031556025681926.0004ea6f3648b8719c1ef&msa=0
Sources Cited:


