

## Ch 7: CULTURAL & AESTHETIC RESOURCES

*Long before European settlement, Abenaki people inhabited and were stewards to the land. Because of cultural and historic genocide put in place by European settlers throughout history, there are few Abenaki people left. Because of the history of violence towards this group, it is important that we, as a Region, commit to equitable policies and acknowledgements that benefit future generations of Abenaki descendants and vow to omit future harm.*

### **Abenaki History**

While the exact dates of Abenaki and indigenous settlement cannot be traced back exactly, Abenaki oral history and archeology point to people being in Vermont and New Hampshire as far back as 12,000 years ago, and data signifies that as far back as 7,000 years ago indigenous people were propagating plants and using agricultural practices in the Northeast. Abenaki people were and still do plant corn, beans, squash, and sunflowers to sustain their families. In addition, Abenaki people hunted, fished, and gathered resources both as a form of sustenance, but as a part of a long-standing culture. The Abenaki people have historically and presently played a large part in reforestation and conservation efforts throughout the state.

From the 1620's to present day, with the first colonizers from Europe reaching the Americas to present day, Abenaki people have seen thousands of their burial goods and sacred items stolen. Every European foray into Abenaki land included "searches" for gold and treasure that included looting sacred burial sites, and murdering Abenaki people. In addition to pillaging villages, and murdering the indigenous people, European colonizers exposed smallpox and other diseases that devastated the Indigenous communities. More acts of harm have been enacted over the history of European colonization through harmful policies, treaties, and unequal distribution of punishment.

Since then, there have been some preservation efforts by the State of Vermont to recognize harm done and acknowledge and preserve indigenous resources and recognize indigenous Abenaki people and stewards of the land.

In 2006, the Vermont Legislature formally recognized the Abenaki.

In 2019, the State replaced "Columbus Day" with "Indigenous People's Day".

In 2020, hunting and fishing rights were recognized by the State of Vermont.

While hundreds of years of harm cannot be undone overnight, the Region can take steps to enact goals and policies that recognize significant historical and archeological indigenous sites and recognize the contribution of knowledge the Abenaki people have understanding scenic lands.

For more information on the Sokoki Abenaki people, [click here](#).

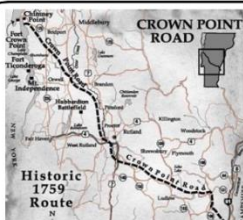
## A. 1. Cultural and Historic Resources

### Cultural and Historic Resources Goals

Ensure the protection, promotion, and restoration of culturally and historically significant resources by

1. Promoting equitable acknowledgements of indigenous populations throughout the Region through cultural and historic preservation methods as defined by the Abenaki and indigenous people themselves;
2. Ensuring the preservation, maintenance, and enhancement of significant cultural and historic resources throughout the Region;
3. Promoting the historical and cultural heritage of the Region.

Cultural, natural, economic, and political history has shaped the character of the Region. This character is reflected in the buildings, archeological sites, structures, events, and traditions established by residents throughout the Region's history. The importance of these cultural and historic resources is reflected in their ability to provide a sense of continuity to the Region's cultural fabric. A shared sense of history and cultural pride creates stronger communities and encourages the appreciation of other cultures. Historic and cultural sites, buildings, and events can also provide economic benefits because they draw visitors from around and outside of the region to enjoy the rich cultural fabric these resources provide. Cultural and historic resources can also serve dual purposes as unique community gathering places for the enjoyment of music, theater, and other cultural performances. In all, it is important to protect significant cultural and historic resources from destruction or inappropriate alteration to avoid losing the sense of place that has been developed over hundreds of years.



#### Crown Point Military Road

The Crown Point Road originally served as a military supply route for the British army, and later for American forces during the Revolutionary War. Started in 1759, The Crown Point Military Road connected Fort No. 4 in New Hampshire with other military fortifications at Crown Point and Mt. Independence on Lake Champlain. The road was built through Springfield, Weathersfield, Cavendish, and Ludlow and sections of the road are still in use for transportation and recreation.



### **U.S. Congressman and General Lewis Morris**

Morris was clerk of the [Vermont House of Representatives](#) in 1790 and 1791, and was a member of the convention to ratify the [United States Constitution](#). The General Lewis R. Morris House property lies in eastern Springfield township. The house and related outbuildings constitute a cluster next to the west side of the historic valley road (now called Old Connecticut River Road).



### **U.S. Consul William Jarvis**

Jarvis came to Weathersfield, Vermont in 1812. Jarvis played an integral part in introducing Merino sheep to the United States and subsequently in the development of the sheep herds in this country. The successful introduction of the Merino herds in Vermont resulted in "merino mania" and the growing demand for wool by the textile industry of New England led to a change in farming practices.



### **U.S. Secretary of State William Evarts**

Evarts was an American lawyer and statesman. He was involved in three of the most important political cases in his day. He was buried at Ascutney Cemetery in Windsor. Evarts owned numerous properties in Windsor, including Evarts Pond and Evarts Estate. The homes included 26 Main Street in Windsor that was later restored and reopened as the Snapdragon Inn.



### **President Calvin Coolidge**

Coolidge was educated at the Black River Academy in Ludlow. Black River Academy operated as a school, serving as the Town of Ludlow's public [high school](#) until 1938, when a new school was built. The original academy building burned early in the school's history, and the school operated in a church for 44 years until this building was built in 1888.



### **American Precision Museum**

The Region is home to the development of the American machine tool industry. The Robbins and Lawrence Armory was an early manufacturer of rifles for the United States government and produced 50,000 rifles during the Civil War for use by Union troops. Today, it houses the American Precision Museum. Out of the armory came industries like Jones and Lamson (J&L) Company, Fellows Gear Shaper, Bryant Grinder, and Lovejoy Tool. Since that time, only Lovejoy continues to operate today. In Windsor, the industry continued after the demise of the armory, with the evolution of the Cone-Blanchard Company, which closed in the late 1990s. The building is now occupied by Seldon Technologies, which specializes in nanotechnology.



### The Woolen Mill

The Mill was also an important part of Vermont's history and economy in the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Although the mills no longer operate, some of them can still be seen across the Region. The Woolen Mill complex in Ludlow and the Mack Molding building in Cavendish are both excellent examples of how historic buildings can be reused while preserving their historic character. The old mill in Proctorsville serves as an example of how important historical development patterns are to Vermont communities.



### Covered Bridges

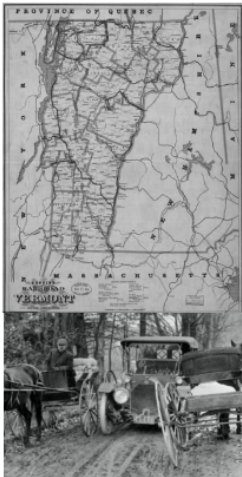
The Region is home to several covered bridges built in the 19<sup>th</sup> century including: Upper Falls in Weathersfield, Bests and Bowers in West Windsor, Baltimore in Springfield, Titcomb in Cavendish. Built in 1866, the Cornish-Windsor Bridge is 465 feet long and is the second longest covered wooden bridge in the United States.



### Architectural Styles

There are distinct architectural styles common to the Region. The most obvious example is the "Snecked Ashlar" which were built in the 1830's and 1840's with stone from the nearby hills. Making up Chester's Stone Village are the original ten snecked ashlar buildings built on North Street. These buildings can also be seen in homes, schoolhouses, and churches across the Region. In Vermont, this type of construction is found almost exclusively in southern Windsor County. Another distinct architectural feature found more often in the Region than in other parts of New England is the recessed balcony, which can be seen in Ascutney, Perkinsville, and Ludlow.

The Region also has many individual buildings that are notable historic resources. Two examples are the NAMCO block apartment building and the Windsor House. The NAMCO block was built to house employees of the National Acme Manufacturing Co., which occupied the Lawrence and Robbins Armory building after the turn of the century. It is noteworthy because of its symmetry and efficient use of space, air circulation, and light. It was designed to provide the most comfortable living quarters possible within available space. The Rockingham Area Community Land Trust and Housing Vermont have rehabilitated the building into 58 affordable housing apartments. The Windsor House, according to the National Register of Historic Places, "served as a prominent hostelry for almost 150 years and had many important personages." In the 1970s, the Windsor House was rescued from destruction by a local group calling itself Historic Windsor. This group saved the building, established it as a newly thriving commercial and cultural center that has brought new life to downtown Windsor.



### Transportation Systems

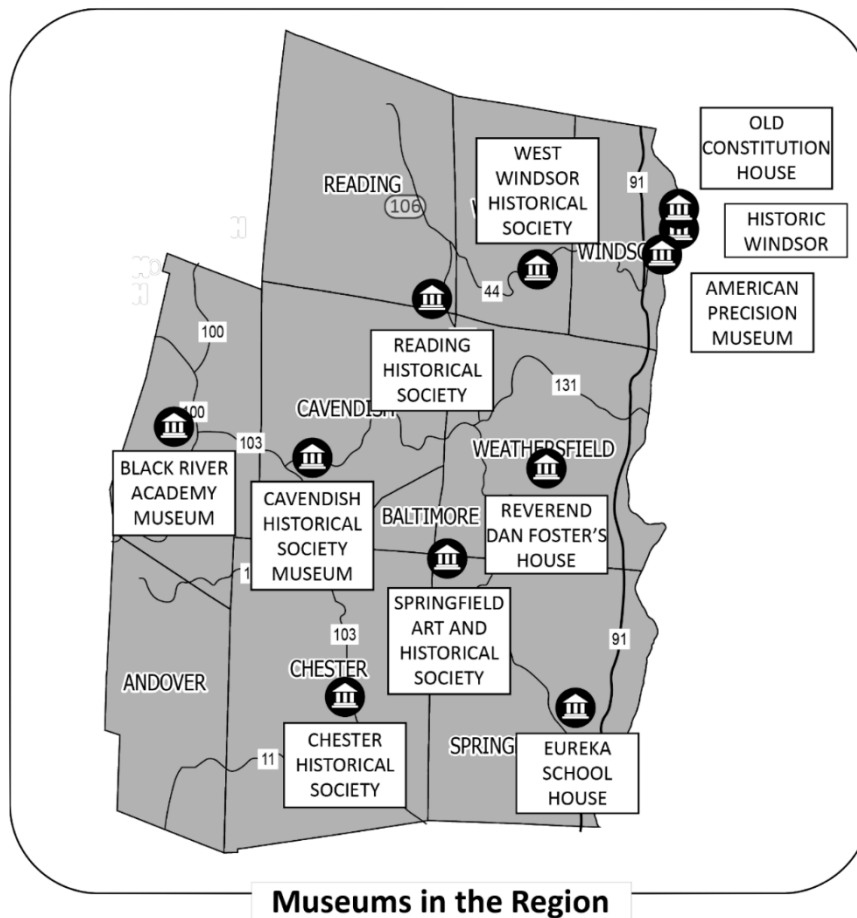
Like most places in the United States, Vermont was transformed first by the train and then by the automobile. The construction of the railroad system in the 1800s was instrumental in developing industries such as mining and manufacturing. The passenger rail system accelerated the westward migration by Vermonters in the latter half of the century. The ease of rail travel first brought vacationers to the state and the Region in large numbers. Tourists were attracted by the pastoral scenery, mineral springs, and mountaintop hotels. By 1950, Vermont was aggressively marketing itself across the country as a tourist destination, and the interstate system played a vital role in maintaining this status. The boom of the automobile industry and interstate took over for the passenger rail system in the 60s. While passenger rail travel is not as important as it once was for passenger travel, rail is still very important to move goods in and out of the Region.



### The Vermont Constitution

In 1777, the Vermont Constitution was drafted and signed in Windsor. The Vermont Constitution was the first in North America to abolish slavery and was ahead of its time in expanding voting rights. The Old Constitution House still stands in Windsor and is now open to the public as a state historic site.

The Vermont Division for Historic Preservation (DHP) keeps track of national and state historic designation documentation, which can be found [here](#). There are also numerous sites in the Region listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Chester, Ludlow, Springfield, Weathersfield and Windsor all have historically designated districts listed on the National Register. The Weathersfield Historical Society has produced its own detailed registry for the town, which has been adopted by the Vermont DHP. According to DHP, the state register is a list of "districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects" of local, state, and national significance in "history, architecture, archeology, and culture"; the National Register is "the official federal listing of historic, architectural, and archeological resources worthy of preservation". The structures, sites, markers, and districts listed in these registries, along with the Region's cemeteries, all have regional significance. The figure below identifies museums located in the Region, celebrating both the cultural heritage and the contemporary talents of the Region's residents.



Source: RPC; this is not a comprehensive list of all historic resources for each town, but only a preliminary survey to determine what the towns consider as five of their most important historic resources.

The Region hosts numerous fairs and festivals that draw visitors from outside, including the Ludlow Fireman’s Auction and the Springfield Apple Festival. Local events specific to each town, such as the annual Autumn Moon Festival in Windsor, also contribute to a strong sense of community.

## A. 2 Tools for Historic Preservation

The following are some of the most commonly used tools for protecting historic resources in Vermont.

**State and National Registers** - Listing on the State or National Register identifies a resource as having historical or cultural significance. While listing does not place any restrictions on property owners, it can foster a sense of pride and responsibility in individuals and communities. Listing on the National Register provides protection against the use of federal funds to negatively affect the

historic character of a site; it can also provide communities and individual property owners with federal funding for rehabilitation projects, and with investment tax credits.

**Downtown Designations** - Vermont's "[Historic Downtown Development Act](#)" is intended to "encourage investment in and restoration of municipal downtown districts". Areas that receive designation as a "downtown development district" are eligible for benefits in the form of financial aid and tax incentives for certain projects. In our Region, Springfield and Windsor have designated downtown status. As of 2021, Ludlow is seeking downtown designation.

**Designated Village Centers** – [Village center designation](#), as provided for in 24 V.S.A. Chapter 76A, was created by the legislature to recognize and encourage local efforts to revitalize Vermont's traditional village centers. While village center revitalization is an ongoing process to improve a community's vitality and livability, village center designation is only one tool and its focus is on supporting commercial activity in the center of Vermont's villages. In our Region, the villages of Ascutney, Brownsville, Cavendish, Chester, Felchville, Perkinsville and Proctorsville are Designated Village Centers.

**Certified Local Governments (CLGs)** - A 1980 amendment to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 requires that at least 10% of states' Historic Preservation Funds be given to "Certified Local Governments" (CLGs). A local government becomes eligible for this program when the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) certifies that the local government has established its own historic preservation commission and a program that meets state and federal standards. In addition to being eligible for matching survey and planning grants, CLGs review nominations of National Historic Register properties within their jurisdictions and provide local perspective to the plans and programs of the VT Division of Historic Preservation. Windsor is the only town in the Region that is a CLG.

**Local Zoning** - Under Vermont law, towns may include Design Review Districts and Historic Districts in their zoning bylaws. Design Review Districts offer communities, after public hearing and preparation of a design plan, the opportunity to review and approve the construction, demolition, substantial alteration, movement, or change in use of a building within the district. Historic Districts offer a more specific set of guidelines for reviewing projects in the district based on historical and architectural significance and a predetermined set of criteria. Springfield and Windsor have adopted downtown design review districts in their zoning bylaws. Towns may also include review of historic impacts under conditional use and site plan approval guidelines in their zoning bylaws.

**Act 250** - Some development may be subject to review of potential impact on historic resources under criteria 8 and 10 of Act 250. Under criterion 8, applicants must show that a project will "not have an undue adverse effect on the scenic or natural beauty of the area, aesthetics, historic sites or rare and irreplaceable natural areas". Under Criterion 10, a project must be shown to be in conformance with "any duly adopted local or regional plan or capital program".

**Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966** – The Vermont Division for Historic Preservation reviews projects when a federal agency/funding is involved with a project.

**Vermont Historic Preservation Act** – In accordance with 22 V.S.A. §742 the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation reviews projects when a state agency/funding is involved with the project, on behalf of the Vermont Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

The most important tools for historic preservation in any town are a sense of pride and a strong stewardship ethic in its residents. Education and cooperation between local planning and development bodies, historical societies, residents, visitors, the business community, and property owners should be fostered throughout the Region. The cultural and historic resources of southern Windsor County may represent its most distinct and outstanding feature. Recognizing and protecting their value can foster civic pride; stimulate improvements in education; encourage environmental protection and sound land use planning; help attract businesses and expand tourism; and support the agricultural and forestry economies through the preservation of farms and maintenance of historical settlement patterns.



## **B. Aesthetics: Scenic Lands and Open Space**

### **Scenic Lands and Open Space Goals**

*Achieve a balance between scenic or open land uses and other land uses in the best interest of the environment and the Region's residents through:*

- 1. Maintaining and/or enhancing the diversity of ecosystems throughout the Region by promoting connectivity between significant habitat wherever possible;**
- 2. Protecting the environmental character and integrity of significant natural and scenic resources as identified by member towns.**
- 3. Integrating indigenous knowledge of conservation into policies and practices.**

The harmonious mix of open space, villages, farms, country roads, mountainous terrain, historic architecture, and surface waters in the Region provides for scenic vistas and an attractive landscape. This landscape is also an economic asset and has a tangible economic value to the Region. The rural lifestyle and scenic landscapes attract many tourists. Tourism is a significant industry in the Region. The preservation of these aesthetic and scenic resources has become increasingly difficult due to economic and development pressures. Over the past several decades, highway strip development has emerged between town and village centers and the countryside thus threatening the Region's traditional land use pattern. Agricultural fields and working forestlands juxtaposed to dense villages combine to create the traditional Vermont landscape that residents and tourists cherish. Development can occur in ways that do not adversely impact this traditional landscape, such as innovative site plans, clustering around already established villages and town centers. Future development needs to be cognizant of the landscape's heritage and work towards mitigating any adverse impacts to the land's historic legacy.

## Scenic Resources

Scenic resources are public or publicly accessible areas, features, landscape patterns, or sites that are easily recognized by the Region and contribute to Region's distinct character. Vermont has been involved with scenery preservation issues as early as 1937. In 1966, the State established the Scenery Preservation Council. Key milestones for the Council were the passage of the "outdoor Advertising Law, i.e., the billboard ban in 1968; numerous studies on Vermont's scenic qualities; and the publication of



the "Vermont Backroads Handbook". Efforts to mitigate any negative effects of development are necessary to protect, preserve, and improve the significant aesthetic resources within the Region. Such efforts should include a continued emphasis and restructuring of municipal planning and zoning administration, which protects and preserves the landscape heritage in the Region. Identifying key scenic resources is imperative to protecting the rural landscape and value of the

Region. While scenic resources can be hard to identify, they can be sorted into four main categories; Highlands, Lowlands; Centers; and Countryside.

### **Highlands:**



Mountainous areas made up of scenic ridgelines with significant changes of topography, bedrock and soil conditions that also host woodlands containing native plant and wildlife habitat. The Region has prominent ridgelines and mountain tops that are inherently and especially sensitive, e.g. the Alps and Little Ascutney Mountain. Development in these areas is strongly discouraged. Such proposed development should work towards design plans that retain the prominent natural appearance by locating

in less visible areas and away from highly visible ridgelines, blending and or hiding structures within existing wooded hillsides, and where possible, avoid excessive use of reflective glass.

Aesthetic resources are protected by Criterion 8 of Vermont's Act 250, which does not relegate scenic beauty to pristine areas alone, but to settled areas and farmlands as well.

### ***Lowlands:***



Characterized by riparian corridors, wetlands, waterways, and floodplains, areas like this can provide ecological benefits as well as recreational opportunity. Lowland areas, like those around the Connecticut River, are good examples of resources that should be preserved. Covered Bridges that go over waterways are of particular interest to this region and help create a unique aesthetic experience for visitors and community members alike.

### ***Central Gateways:***

Dense central places like a village center that is characterized by significant or historic buildings like public offices, monuments, a commercial core, and a more urbanized residential area.

### ***Countryside:***

Woodland or agricultural areas outside of an urban center with limited residential development. Countryside can be characterized by open fields, managed crop fields, and/ or orchards.

### ***Scenic Roadways:***

The Scenic Roads Law was passed in 1977, initiating the state Scenic Roads Program. The purpose of the Scenic Roads Program was to protect the physical character and condition of the roadway right-of-way.

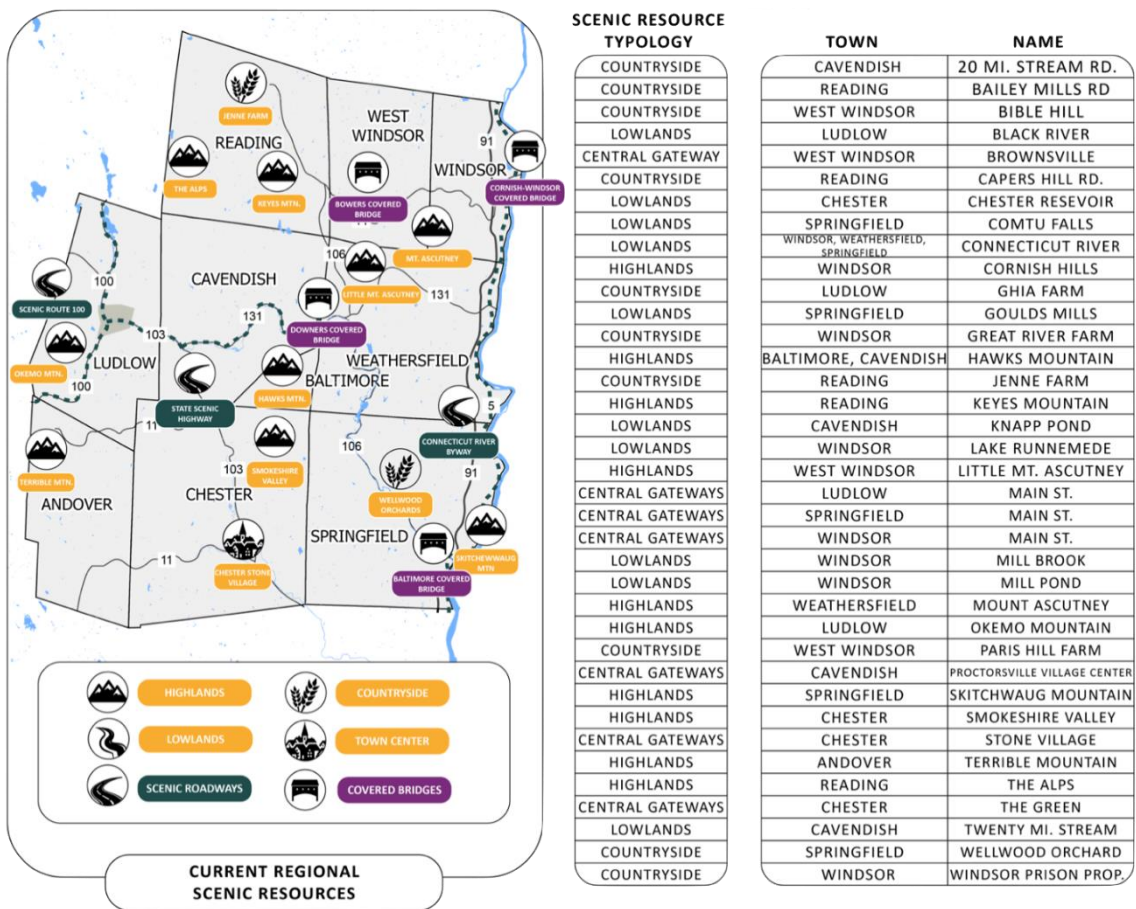
National Scenic Byways Program: The purpose of the Byway program is to foster cooperative ventures or public-private partnerships, and to protect, enhance, and/or promote the natural, cultural, historic, archeological, recreational, and scenic qualities. The Connecticut River Byway was awarded national designation by the Federal Highway Administration. The segment of the Byway in this Region includes the US Route 5 corridor through Windsor, Weathersfield and Springfield. The two spurs including VT Route 44 to Brownsville and VT Route 11 to downtown Springfield, continue to be part of the originally designated Connecticut River Scenic Byway.

State scenic roads may be established by recommendation of the Scenery Preservation Council per 19 V.S.A. §2501. Any construction or maintenance work on designated state scenic roads must be consistent with the standards established by VTrans pursuant to 10 V.S.A. §425. The segment of VT Route 131 in Cavendish is the only designated State Scenic Highway in this Region.

Towns in Vermont are enabled to designate municipally maintained roads as “scenic roads,” as established by 19 V.S.A. §2502. Town scenic roads are also subject to the standards established by the State Transportation Board. Those standards for scenic roads address appropriate minimum roadway widths, alignment, landscaping, and traffic control methods, pursuant to 10 VSA §425. There are no town designated scenic roads in this Region currently.

**Covered Bridges:**

Covered bridges are a staple of New England, and the character of many of the scenic resource elements listed above are amplified by covered bridges in the region. For example, the iconic Cornish-Windsor covered bridge from multiple angles frames a view of Mount Ascutney and the Connecticut River.



## ***Preserving Scenic Resources:***

### ***Limiting Light Pollution:***



One of the most valued resources of a rural region is a night sky unimpaired by “sky glow” from the misdirected light of urbanized areas and recreational resorts. Many outdoor lights are poorly designed or improperly aimed, allowing light to project above the horizon and wash out the view of the stars. Poorly designed exterior lighting also creates glare, light trespass on neighboring property, and energy waste. There are now options for outdoor lighting, which are better

designed to direct light downward where it belongs. These fixtures are commonly referred to as “dark sky compliant,” and maintain light distribution towards the ground full cutoffs avoiding projection into the sky. Future consideration of this technology would help reduce cumulative negative effects on aesthetic resources. Groups like the Springfield Stellafane astronomy club rely on the dark sky created by limited light of sky to recreate. Springfield also has an “Observatory Protection Overlay District” that minimizes light effecting observatories in Springfield.

### ***Maintaining Open Space:***

“Open space” may be defined as land which is not developed and is of some benefit to the public for many of the reasons described throughout this chapter and the Natural Resources chapter. Open space that is publicly owned or permanently protected through the sale or donation of development rights may ensure the long-term productive capacity of forest or agricultural land; preserve wildlife habitat; protect groundwater resources; provide recreation land; and preserve important historic, scenic and cultural resources.

The Upper Valley Land Trust (UVLT) is in Hanover, New Hampshire, and provides conservation leadership, tools and expertise to permanently protect the working farms, forested ridges, wildlife habitat, water resources, trails and scenic landscapes that surround residential areas and commercial centers. UVLT focuses its mission in 45 Vermont and New Hampshire towns (including Springfield, Weathersfield, Windsor, West Windsor, and Reading) in the upper Connecticut River valley. UVLT is a sponsor member of the [Land Trust Alliance](#), an organization that promotes land

conservation by providing advocacy and professional resources to over 1,600 land trusts nationwide.

To ensure that open lands that provide the greatest public benefit are protected for present and future generations, towns should develop open space plans.

For more information: [Open Space & Resource Protection Programs](#)

## **Policies**

### **A. Cultural and Historic Resources Policies**

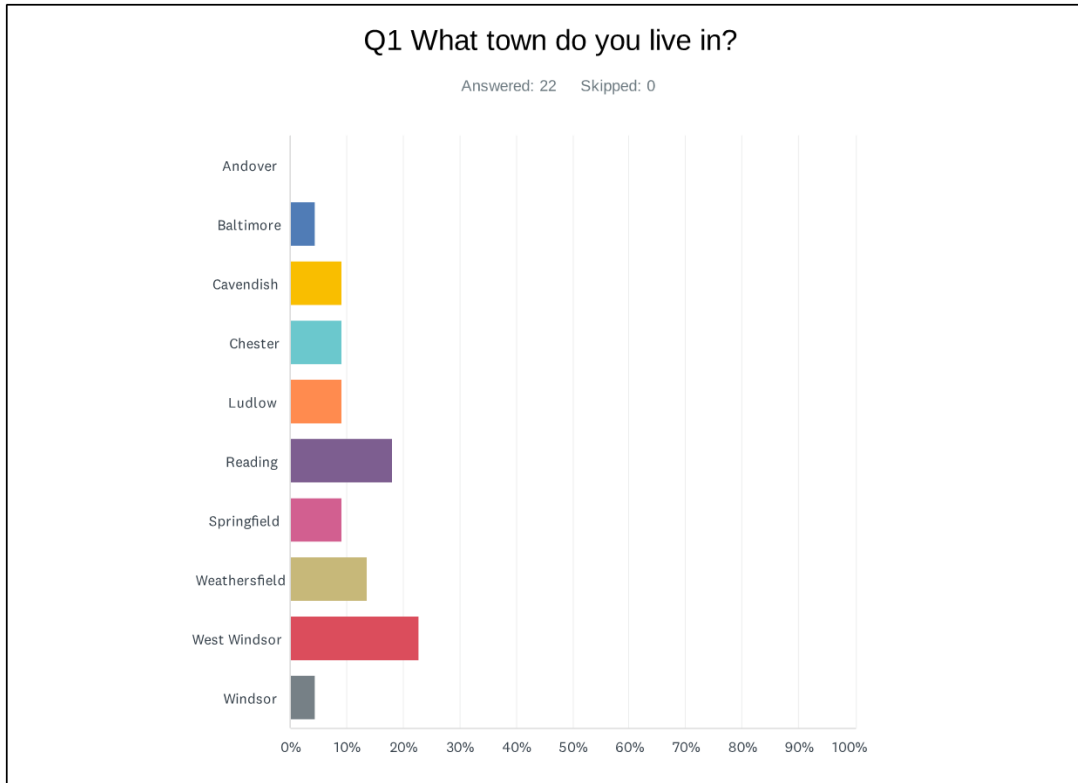
1. Acknowledge the presence and continuous stewardship of indigenous people to the cultural and historical resources in the region.
2. Proposed development adjacent to or within historic or cultural sites must adhere to similar massing, size, scale, and overall design of the site. Development must enhance historical or cultural value and appreciation.
3. Increase awareness of community, regional, state, and federal programs which sponsor or provide financial or technical assistance for cultural and historic preservation and education.
4. Adaptive reuse of historically significant buildings and sites is desired as long as the project is consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and any local historic or design review guidelines.
5. Regionally significant historic buildings and sites should be preserved unless existing conditions make it unreasonably cost prohibitive. Necessary renovations should reflect the historic character of the resource. In the case of private homes, owners are encouraged to consider the site's historic, cultural, and economic value to themselves and the community when deciding how best to maintain and manage them.
6. Promote the education and increased awareness of significant cultural/aesthetic resources, such as cellar holes and stonework.
7. Acknowledge, protect, respect, and memorialize Abenaki and indigenous burial sites, archeology, ethnohistory, and traditional knowledge.

## **B. Scenic Lands and Open Space Policies (See also Natural Resources Chapter)**

1. Support local, state, or federal programs and legislative efforts which protect and enhance the economic, cultural, environmental, and aesthetic values of forested and scenic resources.
2. Support, and promote, the continuation of programs that provide incentives for landowners to conserve farmland, forestland, and open space (e.g., Forest Legacy Program, Use Value Appraisal Program).
3. Conservation easements of important open and scenic lands are supported.
4. Historic, archeological, and indigenous sacred resources that enhance the scenic resources of the Region are preserved.
5. The sites highlighted in the Scenic Resources section of this chapter are inherently and especially sensitive. Development around the Region must not result in undue adverse impacts on these scenic resources.
6. Structures and exterior areas shall be illuminated only at levels necessary to ensure the safety and security of persons and property. Any lighting that will disturb the natural or aesthetic value of a scenic resource shall not be used.

Exterior lighting must be fully shielded and minimize the amount of blue light in the nighttime environment (i.e., Dark Sky Friendly).

## APPENDIX: Scenic Resources Survey



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Andover	0.00%	0
Baltimore	4.55%	1
Cavendish	9.09%	2
Chester	9.09%	2
Ludlow	9.09%	2
Reading	18.18%	4
Springfield	9.09%	2
Weathersfield	13.64%	3
West Windsor	22.73%	5
Windsor	4.55%	1
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>22</b>



**Q2 What would you say are the outstanding scenic mountains or highlands in your town or region? Highlands: Hillsides and ridgelines, that because of topography, bedrock, and soil conditions prominent mountains, forest cover, and other elements, are outstanding scenic resources. (ex. View of Mt. Ascutney from Paradise Park in Windsor)**

Answered: 22 Skipped: 0

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	Springfield is not really a mountain or highland place, it however has been attracting glamping sites and a rural retreat. The development of these resources has been impeded by ANR and Acr 250 restrictions that sometimes make little sense.	2/1/2022 10:59 PM
2	Mt. Ascutney, Skitchewaug Mt., Mt. Ephraim, Hawk's Mt. (see this link about plane crash on Hawk's Mt. <a href="http://www.gendisasters.com/vermont/11490/hawk039s-mountain-vt-bomber-crashes-june-1947">http://www.gendisasters.com/vermont/11490/hawk039s-mountain-vt-bomber-crashes-june-1947</a> )	2/1/2022 12:19 PM
3	Keyes Mountain, Mt Moses	12/6/2021 5:38 PM
4	Mount Ascutney as seen from various points in W. Windsor. one is along Bible Hill Road but there are many more	11/29/2021 7:54 PM
5	hawkes MT Keyes MT	11/29/2021 7:38 PM
6	Steadman Fro the East Side	11/22/2021 8:37 AM
7	View from the height of S. Reading Rd. looking south south east. Hawks mountain.	11/22/2021 7:08 AM
8	Hawks Mountain Little Ascutney	11/18/2021 3:01 PM
9	Views of ascutney, view of Cornish hills and ridges across the river from Jarvis St, view from the beach of Kennedy Pond, covered bridge, windsor town forest, prison property	11/18/2021 12:46 PM
10	Views of: The Alps, Mt. Ascutney, Little Ascutney In Reading. Region: Okemo Mtn, Skitchewaug Mtn, Terrible Mtn	11/18/2021 12:04 PM
11	View from the top of Okemo View from the top of North Hill View from the top of the Ford Farm/Burns residence View from the top of the cemetery View from the top of East Hill View from the dams on Route 100 South/Andover Road View of the lakes from parts of Okemo	11/18/2021 10:57 AM
12	View of Okemo as you drive into town from the south. Views of the Lakes on VT Rt. 100 North. New England style architecture in the village.	11/18/2021 8:07 AM
13	Mt Ascutney, Little Ascutney and the valley between. View of Hawks Mtn from the Weathersfield Center Rd.	11/18/2021 7:08 AM
14	Jenne Rd., Town Hill, Grasshopper Rd. Ridgeline views, Pastures, Available trails	11/18/2021 5:57 AM
15	The land on both sides of Birmingham Road before Chaos; outcropping on one side with an amazing assortment of spring wildflowers and the ledge on the other with lady slippers and below, wetlands.	11/17/2021 8:01 PM
16	Mt. Ascutney, Rt. 44, and the Brownsville/Hartland ridgeline.	11/17/2021 5:04 PM
17	hawk mt.	11/17/2021 4:04 PM
18	View of Ascutney from the end of High Street, Smokeshire valley,	11/17/2021 3:55 PM
19	Mount Ascutney and Little Mount Ascutney not to mention every ridgeline in town	11/17/2021 3:53 PM
20	Mt. Ascutney--view from every angle.	11/17/2021 3:50 PM
21	Mt Ascutney, Little Ascutney Mtn, Hawks Mtn, Ludlow Mtn, Terrible Mtn	11/4/2021 4:13 PM

**Q3 What would you say are outstanding scenic lowland features in your town or region? Lowlands: Characterized by riparian corridors, wetlands, waterways, and floodplains, areas like this can provide ecological benefits as well as recreational opportunities. (ex. The Connecticut River)**

Answered: 20 Skipped: 2

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	The Black River could be a major asset of the Town, however its ability to serve as such has been destroyed by buffer zone requirements which have surrounded it with poison ivy, tree debris, dying trees, and other obstructions which impede its visibility, accessibility, and use. The Town is protected from flooding by a large flood control dam, yet it is still subjected to unnecessary restrictions, against the wishes of the Town	2/1/2022 10:59 PM
2	Black River, Connecticut River and Hoyt's Landing, North Springfield Bog	2/1/2022 12:19 PM
3	Land around the Black River as it flows through Felchville. Land around the Mill Brook in and north of Hammondsville.	12/6/2021 5:38 PM
4	Mill Brook as it runs through West Windsor. In the region, the Connecticut River is very scenic, especially with the Windsor/Cornish Covered Bridge. In Taftsville, the river, dam, and River Road	11/29/2021 7:54 PM
5	Beaver meadows along 106 Reading. Beaver meadows upper Black R for flood resilience and habitats	11/29/2021 7:38 PM
6	The North Branch Williams River Valley North of Chester	11/22/2021 8:37 AM
7	20 mile stream road as it parallels the alps. Route 131 corridor. Davis Road	11/22/2021 7:08 AM
8	Black River and Valley	11/18/2021 3:01 PM
9	Paradise park, CT river (duh), old mill brook	11/18/2021 12:46 PM
10	Mill Brook, North Branch Black River, wetlands along Tyson Rd in Arthur Davis WMA, Niagara Falls, Twentyfoot Hole in Reading. Region: CT River and valley, Black River along RT 131, Goulds Mill & Comtu Falls (Springfield), Paradise Park wetlands and Lake Runnemedede, west Windsor flats along Rt 44, Hoyts Landing and setback	11/18/2021 12:04 PM
11	Black River watershed Lake Pauline and Lake Rescue Flood Control Dams (includes our recreation pond)	11/18/2021 10:57 AM
12	See above. Scenic drive along VT Rt 100, North and South. (Maybe that's why it's a 'scenic corridor')	11/18/2021 8:07 AM
13	Protected areas along the Black River (Army Corps), Black River North Branch fields following Rte 106	11/18/2021 7:08 AM
14	Mill Brook	11/18/2021 5:57 AM
15	Twenty Mile Stream as it flows along Heald Road.	11/17/2021 8:01 PM
16	Mill Brook, West Windsor Rt. 44 valley corridor.	11/17/2021 5:04 PM
17	Connecticut River and every stream in the area	11/17/2021 3:53 PM
18	The Mill Brook water way, including the low land area along Rt. 44	11/17/2021 3:50 PM
19	Covered bridges, Connecticut River, Black River along Scenic Route 131, Ludlow lakes region, Black River through downtown Springfield, Knapp Ponds, Lake Runnemedede, Mill Pond, Chester Reservoir	11/4/2021 4:13 PM
20	Mill Brook	11/4/2021 10:06 AM

**Q4 What would you say are outstanding scenic community centers in your town or region? Centers: Dense central places like a village center that is characterized by significant buildings or historic architecture like public offices, monuments, a commercial core, and a more urbanized residential area. (ex. Main Street in Downtown Windsor)**

Answered: 21 Skipped: 1

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	The potential scenic center for Springfield is the Black River, however, because of buffer zone restrictions it cannot be easily seen, accessed, or used. Muckross State Park could also be a major scenic center but its structures are being neglected and falling into decay by the State. And the State has not improved its access or trail system. It needs more funding and local control.	2/1/2022 10:59 PM
2	Downtown Springfield	2/1/2022 12:19 PM
3	Felchville; Hammondsville; land around Bailey's Mills	12/6/2021 5:38 PM
4	In the region, the Town of Woodstock - Main Street, Billings Farm.	11/29/2021 7:54 PM
5	Old barns. Stone walls along roads... which are often pushed over for the sake of "road drainage". The better back roads program by the way destroys scenic roads with armoring that was at times a useless need	11/29/2021 7:38 PM
6	The Green In Chester	11/22/2021 8:37 AM
7	Proctorsville village center. Cavendish historical society building	11/22/2021 7:08 AM
8	None	11/18/2021 3:01 PM
9	Main st downtown windsor, Waterfront area in downtown windsor, Juniper Hill Inn, Snapdragon Inn	11/18/2021 12:46 PM
10	Reading: Fletchville, Indian Stone marker. Region: Chester Stone village, Weathersfield Bow, Windsor main St old buildings	11/18/2021 12:04 PM
11	Historic Preservation area Village Center Black River Academy Museum Ludlow Town Office Building Veteran's Park and Minipark (Daniel Kesman Park) Historic Churches: Baptist, Catholic and United Church Dorsey Park and Town Recreation Area The Armory that includes our TV station, Good Neighbors and Recreation areas	11/18/2021 10:57 AM
12	See #2 above. Main St. Ludlow. No billboards. No "big box" stores.	11/18/2021 8:07 AM
13	I suppose Perkinsville although additional infill development would make it more attractive	11/18/2021 7:08 AM
14	The village green in Proctorsville	11/17/2021 8:01 PM
15	Mt. Ascutney and associated ski area.	11/17/2021 5:04 PM
16	town office	11/17/2021 4:04 PM
17	The village green along Main Street (VT Route 11)	11/17/2021 3:55 PM
18	Main street, Windsor	11/17/2021 3:53 PM
19	Brownsville Village center, Ascutney Outdoors	11/17/2021 3:50 PM
20	Main Street in downtown Windsor, State Street Common Windsor, Proctorsville green, Chester Village Green, core Main Street in downtown Springfield, Stone Village, Brownsville, Weathersfield Center Church and Grove, Perkinsville Green, Ludlow Village Center, Felchville	11/4/2021 4:13 PM
21	Brownsville	11/4/2021 10:06 AM

**Q5 What would you say are outstanding scenic countryside vistas in your town or region? Countryside: woodland and/or agricultural areas outside of an urban center with limited residential development. (ex. Jenne Farm in Reading)**

Answered: 20 Skipped: 2

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	The complex being developed by Jim Veltrop	2/1/2022 10:59 PM
2	As you say - Jenne Farm; Lexington Farm in Felchville; New Hall Farm in S. reading; Springbrook Farm	12/6/2021 5:38 PM
3	Already mentioned - River Road in Woodstock/Taftsville, Bible Hill in West Windsor, Route 12A along the river with the Covered Bridge. Almost every road has beauty!	11/29/2021 7:54 PM
4	The visat from south reading stone schoolhouse of a scarred up MT ascutney. Let the whole darn thing grow back and leave it the sacred it once was. Ascutney Outdoors center is about to kill the solitude of the MT	11/29/2021 7:38 PM
5	Mount Ascutney and little Ascutney from the 131 west side	11/22/2021 8:37 AM
6	S. Reading Rd. 20 mile Stream Road. Sections of East Road	11/22/2021 7:08 AM
7	Views of Mountain Ascutney from various high points. Views of the southern Green Mountains from Center Road and Skyline Drive. And Connecticut Valley from same. North Branch valley.	11/18/2021 3:01 PM
8	Great River Farm, Windsor prison property and windsor town forest, view from Kennedy Pond	11/18/2021 12:46 PM
9	Reading: Caper Hill Rd & farms, Jenne Farm, Baileys Mills Rd., Knapp ponds. Region: Twentymile Stream Rd fields, CT River valley	11/18/2021 12:04 PM
10	South Hill, East Hill and North Hill have beautiful woodlands, farms and meadows. Our zoning requires 3 acres in our agricultural, residential areas. The aquifer district (Terrible Mountain) requires 5 acre zoning. Parts of West Hill encompass several different zoning areas. Example: the Ghia Farm on West Hill has beautiful fields and scenery, but is surrounded by chalets and second homes.	11/18/2021 10:57 AM
11	Any area outside of the Village. Especially those areas with views of the valleys and opposing ridge lines.	11/18/2021 8:07 AM
12	Weathersfield Center meeting house and surrounding lands, open agriculture fields across from Crown Point GC, Wellwood Orchard	11/18/2021 7:08 AM
13	Jenne Farm / Rd, Baileys Mills Rd, Town Hill all in Reading	11/18/2021 5:57 AM
14	The western side of East Road	11/17/2021 8:01 PM
15	West Windsor Story Town Hall and Butcher & Pantry Store.	11/17/2021 5:04 PM
16	woodland and agricultural	11/17/2021 4:04 PM
17	view of farms along 103 North	11/17/2021 3:55 PM
18	Armstrong property, GMHA, mile long field, certainly tree lines roads such as Bryant Rd and Cowshed in W. Windsor	11/17/2021 3:53 PM
19	Views from Cemetery Road towards Bible Hill and beyond.	11/17/2021 3:50 PM
20	Paris Hill farm	11/4/2021 10:06 AM