

2018 MARSHFIELD TOWN PLAN

Adopted August 21, 2018

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|---|-----------|
| A Sense of Place in Marshfield | 1 |
| Chapter 1: Introduction | 5 |
| Chapter 2: A Statistical Profile of Marshfield | 8 |
| Chapter 3: The Land and Its Resources | 21 |
| Chapter 4: Utilities, Facilities, Municipal Property, and Services | 40 |
| Chapter 5: Transportation | 52 |
| Chapter 6: Energy | 57 |
| Chapter 7: Housing | 61 |
| Chapter 8: Economic Development | 64 |
| Chapter 9: Land Use Plan | 68 |
| Appendix B: Maps | |
| Dwellings Classified by Age | |
| Dwellings Classified by Age 1990 to 2009 | |
| Transportation | |
| Utilities | |
| Wellhead Protection Areas | |
| Viewshed Protection Areas | |
| Agricultural and Rural Residential District Classified by Distance to Roads | |
| Marshfield Village Designation | |
| Forest Blocks | |
| Current Land Use | |
| Future Land Use | |

PREFACE

A SENSE OF PLACE IN MARSHFIELD

EARLY HISTORY

The independent Republic of Vermont chartered the Town of Marshfield in 1790 and named it for Isaac Marsh, one year before Vermont became the 14th state to join the United States of America. Located in the northeast part of Washington County the 44 square mile Town of Marshfield is wooded, hilly, and bisected by the fertile valley of the Winooski River.

The Abenaki were the aboriginal inhabitants of the land that came to be known as Marshfield. From their seasonal camps, they hunted game, fished and gathered food in the Winooski River Valley and surrounding hills. The forced northern retreat of the Abenaki opened the area to settlement by English families from southern New England.

Land controversies, the French and Indian War, and the onset of the American Revolution had kept the number of actual settlers coming into Vermont low. While their numbers were low, the first Yankee settlers from Connecticut, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, traveled upcountry to this northern frontier to develop small farms in the 1790s. There were only 172 people in 20 families when the first Marshfield Town meeting was organized in 1800. Initially, trees were the land's primary resource and the old-growth rock-laden forests were cleared for four interrelated reasons: farmland, fuelwood, potash and lumber. Today's roads in Marshfield generally follow the same migration trails that were cut from the forest during the settlement period.

THE RIVER AND THE VILLAGE

The Winooski River has been an important factor in the development of Marshfield. The name Winooski derives from the Abenaki word meaning 'onion place' and the river was known in the earliest days of settlement as the Onion River. Several small streams join the winding Winooski River as it flows southwest through the township in a fertile and picturesque valley. Today the course of the river, the floodplain and ecology is a natural resource protected by the Marshfield Town Plan.

A village center evolved where the stagecoach roads to Cabot, Danville, and Montpelier converged with the small industries along the falls of the Winooski River. A network of roads linked the dispersed farms to stores, shops and water-powered mills in the village center. Farmsteads prospered throughout the town early in the 19th century and by 1830 the population had increased to 1271. Marshfield, like the majority of Vermont towns, suffered rural de-population beginning in the 1830s and by 1950 the population had declined to only 830.

AGRICULTURE

The development of Marshfield into a rural agricultural community in the 19th century was caused by the terrain, climate and geographic location that favored small farms. The

topography of the land established the historical pattern of growth on the landscape where agriculture was the predominant occupation throughout the century. In the 1840s farms produced bushels of wheat, barley, oats, rye, buckwheat, corn, and potatoes, as well as hay, wool and maple sugar. A typical livestock inventory in the 1850s included sheep, cattle, dairy cows, hogs, oxen, horses and hens. Additional farm products included cheese, apples and honey. Many significant barns were built for livestock and several have survived in the 21st century.

Agriculture went through three general periods: self-sufficiency, commercial agriculture and decline. With the decline in farming, the forested landscape began to recover. The dairy industry emerged as the most viable enterprise within agriculture and evolved through three phases: cheese, butter and fluid milk. When the cooperative creamery association was organized in 1896, the town boasted 39 dairy cows per square mile.

BUILDINGS AND BRIDGES

The log houses of the first settlers soon gave way to more sophisticated dwellings. Houses of wood frame or brick were built in a variety of architectural styles including Federal, Greek Revival, and French Second Empire. Marshfield Village still has a concentration of historic houses, stores and churches that retain their historic architectural character. Of the many wooden covered bridges that once served travelers, only one covered bridge remains; the 1890 privately-built Martin Bridge that once allowed farm animals to pasture on the east side of the Winooski River. The Martin Bridge is the only original covered farm bridge left in Vermont. This historic bridge is now owned by the town and was restored in 2009.

CULTURE AND EDUCATION

In the 19th century residents organized churches, civic and fraternal organizations, as well as a town band and orchestra. A bandstand was a focus of community pride on the small town common near the Marshfield Village Store. A circulating library that began shortly before the Civil War moved to the new Jaquith Library near the town common in 1899. As the population grew public one-room schoolhouses were built in eleven districts throughout the township. Gradual consolidation led to the building of a single village high school in 1929. This former school building is now known as the Old Schoolhouse Common and provides offices for the Town Clerk, the Jaquith Library, the Marshfield Historical Society and several small businesses.

THE RAILROAD

The Montpelier and Wells River Railroad came up the Winooski Valley in 1873 and a station was built on Depot Road near the village. All of the commercial and political activities in the state's capitol were now only a short train ride away and two years later a telegraph line was set along the route of the railroad. The railroad continued east through the small community of Lanesboro that was organized in 1883 around a very large sawmill.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

In the early twentieth century Marshfield experienced changes in business, communication, industry and transportation. The first telephone and electric service arrived in the village about 1900 and Rural Free Delivery of mail began about 1907. Marshfield Village was incorporated in 1911 where residents constructed a sewage system, street lighting, and a fire station with an organized volunteer fire department.

By 1920 the town's professions included an auctioneer, a beekeeper, a blacksmith, four carpenters, a coal dealer, three horse dealers, a jeweler, two lumber dealers, a milk dealer, two painters and paperhangers, and a shoe repairer. Other occupations included a clergyman, five justices of the peace, and two physicians. Local businesses included agricultural implements, a drug store, two fertilizer dealers, a grain merchant, five general stores, a boarding house, two saw mills, a stable and a stove salesman. The railroad station had an express company and a telegraph company. The town also boasted its own hydroelectric power plant and a large stone dam that contained the Marshfield Reservoir.

The Groton State Forest, established in 1919, is located along the town's eastern border. From 1933 until 1941 the Civilian Conservation Corps built park shelters and hiking trails to provide year round recreational opportunities. The CCC also worked on forestry projects and constructed a permanent road through the forest to the town of Groton.

The old stagecoach road along the Winooski River, known as the River Road, was paved in 1932 between Plainfield and Marshfield and given the designation U.S. Route 2. Automobile travelers vacationed overnight at five private tourist cabin locations along the highway. Electric lines reached local houses and barns in the late 1930s and in the early 1950s bulk milk tanks were introduced to the dairy farms. The bulk tank led to the demise of many marginal farms that could not afford the new technology.

The fires of 1905 and 1909 destroyed many buildings in the village, the devastating flood of the Winooski River in 1927 and the national depression of the 1930s made it difficult for the town to recover economically. Later in the 1960s, the population began to increase with a back-to-the-land movement that attracted new residents from urban and suburban living to Marshfield's countryside.

MARSHFIELD NOW

In 1970 the town population grew to 1033 and Marshfield joined the neighboring town of Plainfield in building a public school. The mission of the Twinfield Union School community is to educate all students to become responsible, productive, critical-thinking, life-long learning citizens in a safe, nurturing environment of mutual respect, high standards, creativity and academic excellence.

The Marshfield landscape represents the accumulated total of the decisions and compromises made by generations over time. Houses, roads and hills all have their stories. Today's landscape was created by a decline in agriculture, the return of the forests, a growth in population and the introduction of conservation zoning and land-

protection programs. Also significant has been the increasing conversion of the town into a bedroom community of residents who commute to employment opportunities in larger towns. This has led to the building of houses in forests and fields, fragmenting the landscape for agriculture, forestry and wildlife.

Marshfield has evolved over time from an almost self-sufficient agricultural and small manufacturing economy to a more complex mixture of economic activity. The Town introduced zoning and planning in 1969 to encourage responsible growth while maintaining the historic rural character of the community. Our Town Plan recognizes that Marshfield is, and through the planning process can remain, a small, rural, primarily residential community characterized by a population that is both economically and demographically diverse.

Living in the hills that form the watershed of the Winooski River provides an opportunity to build a healthy and sustainable community where a diverse group of people live together in ways that create a sense of common interest in a common landscape. The economic, scenic and wildlife values of the natural environment, in combination with the historic values of the built environment, provide a distinctive ‘sense of place’ in the Town of Marshfield. This ‘sense of place’ is preserved and enhanced when concerned citizens take action locally to protect and conserve the heritage and natural resources of our rural community.

© “*A Sense of Place in Marshfield*”, researched and written by John P. Johnson, President of the Marshfield Historical Society, November 2, 2004, January 12, 2012

CHAPTER 1

OVERVIEW

I. PURPOSE OF THE TOWN PLAN

This Town Plan provides guidelines and recommendations for how Marshfield will accommodate growth, development and opportunities for improvement without losing its rural character.

This Plan recognizes the Town is, and through the planning process should remain, a small, rural, primarily residential community which has an economically and demographically diverse population.

This Plan is designed as a guide to:

- Promote the health, safety, and welfare of Marshfield residents.
- Prevent overcrowding of land and foster its wise and sound use.
- Manage concentrations of buildings, commercial activity, and small scale industry.
- Provide transportation, water, waste disposal, schools, recreational opportunities, affordable housing, and other public needs while making adequate provisions for protection of the environment.
- Promote the protection of Marshfield's natural environment, including maintaining connections between its large forested blocks and aquatic resources.
- Participate with the CVRPC to identify and preserve interior forest blocks, habitat connectivity blocks, riparian corridors, and areas of physical landscape diversity in Marshfield in fulfillment of Act 171.
- Maintain wildlife road crossings as a means of allowing wildlife to move freely through the town and to cross into adjacent habitat.

II. COMMUNITY VALUES AND PRIORITIES

A community-wide survey was conducted by the Marshfield Planning Commission in the summer of 2014 as part of the previous plan update. A summary of the results of the survey (Appendix A) and public meetings on this plan are on file in the office of the Marshfield Town Clerk and can be viewed online at

http://www.town.marshfield.vt.us/index.asp?SEC=C4283BAA-77B7-4D96-A84C-EAD00B7CEBC2&Type=B_BASIC

III. IMPLEMENTATION

Per 2016's Act No. 90 (H.367) the Town of Marshfield, its Selectboard, its Planning Commission, and all its other municipal entities and public officials will actively work to implement the goals, objectives, and strategies of this plan at a minimum in the following ways:

- By using this document as the foundation for future land use regulations (i.e. zoning and/or subdivisions) that the voters of the Town can amend or authorize over the life of the plan.
- By using this Plan as a guide in all relevant government decision-making processes.
- By reviewing the plans and activities of State agencies to ensure that they are consistent with this document (and taking appropriate action if they are not).
- By promoting the philosophy of this Plan with neighboring towns and at the regional level through continued participation in regional organizations such as the Central Vermont Regional Planning Commission and the Vermont League of Cities and Towns.
- Through the Town's participation in the VT Act 250 process as a "statutory party," particularly under criterion 10 (conformance with the local plan).
- Through participation in the Section 248 process for the siting of energy or telecommunication facilities.
- By participation in Act 174, which includes section 248 plus RBES Residential Building Energy Standards.
- By participating in the state's groundwater protection program (Act 64), including state regulations regarding groundwater withdrawal rules, in order to ensure that the use of groundwater in Marshfield is consistent with the protection of groundwater as a public trust resource.

IV. BASIC GOALS AND PRINCIPLES OF THE MARSHFIELD TOWN PLAN

1. To protect and preserve the integrity and function of Marshfield's important natural resources, environmentally sensitive areas, and historic features. (Chapter 3)
2. To realize an efficient system of public facilities, services and schools to meet future needs. (Chapter 4)
3. Promote and maintain a transportation system which is safe and efficient for vehicles and pedestrians, enhances the economic vitality of village areas, and

- preserves the quality of Marshfield's environment. (Chapter 5)
4. To promote awareness of the opportunities for renewable energy sources, and the conservation of energy resources including providing residents with information about Residential Building Energy Standards. (Chapter 6)
 5. To encourage housing development/redevelopment consistent with the Town's desire that residents have a safe and affordable place to live including senior residents. (Chapter 7)
 6. To stimulate appropriate economic development and provide opportunities for individuals to establish locally-based business ventures, while maintaining high environmental standards, especially in the village, and to identify areas of town for appropriate individual/commercial development. (Chapter 8)
 7. To maintain the rural character of the community as defined by its traditional village areas, open spaces and forested hills, as well as the human activities thereon. (Chapter 9)
 8. To maintain and enhance recreational opportunities.
 9. To present a Land Use Plan and proposed zoning regulations which will help to achieve the goals within this plan while using language that is clearly understandable.
 10. To make the town of Marshfield flood resilient and address vulnerabilities and set forth how to mitigate said vulnerability in our community.

V. COMPATIBILITY STATEMENT

According to Vermont statute, a municipal plan is considered to be "compatible" with the plans of its neighboring towns and the region if it "will not significantly reduce the desired effect" of the same. By virtue of its geography and planning goals, Marshfield's potential for inter-municipal land use conflicts is limited.

This Plan's basic focus is to preserve the Town's rural character while accommodating reasonable growth and development; this plan does not appear to threaten or obstruct the planning goals of any neighboring community or the Central Vermont Regional Planning Commission.

CHAPTER 2

A STATISTICAL PROFILE OF MARSHFIELD

I. MARSHFIELD IS STILL RURAL, BUT GROWING

Statistically data is found on the U.S. Census American Fact Finder. At the time of preparation of this plan update, U. S. Census statistics were available for 2010 and years thereafter are only estimates. Advance search starting with geography, 060 County Subdivision process, then topics.

Marshfield is one of the more rural towns in the Central Vermont Region. However, on a percentage basis, its population grew rapidly through 2000. Between 1990 and 2000, Marshfield grew at a rate two times faster than the rest of the Central Vermont region and nearly one and one half times faster than the rest of the State. However, growth has slowed since 2000 to approximately half of the growth rate for previous decade. The largest town population previous to the 1970's was in 1890 when the population was 1121. Population peaked in 2010 and is estimated to be continuing to decline as so does the region but not to the same extent*.

| Table 1 Population | | | |
|--------------------|------------|--------|---------|
| | Marshfield | County | Vermont |
| 1970 | 1,033 | 50,688 | 444,732 |
| 1980 | 1,267 | 56,284 | 511,456 |
| 1990 | 1,331 | 59,619 | 562,758 |
| 2000 | 1,496 | 63,276 | 608,827 |
| 2010 | 1992 | 59,379 | 624,258 |
| 2013 | 1737 | 59,427 | 625,904 |
| 2014 | 1724 | 59,333 | 626,358 |
| 2015 | 1650 | 59,132 | 626,604 |

Source: U.S. Census / American Fact Finder (AFF)S0101

| Table 2 Marshfield Age Distribution | | | | |
|--|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| | 2010 Number | % Population | 2015 Number | % population |
| Under 5 yrs. | 103 | 7% | 110 | 6.7% |
| 5 - 19 | 327 | 20% | 350 | 21.2% |
| 20 - 65 | 942 | 59% | 955 | 57.9% |
| Over 65 | 216 | 13% | 234 | 14.2% |
| Median Age: 41.0 | | | | |

Source: U.S. Census S0101, B01002

Though Marshfield had grown through 2000 one third of that growth between 1990 and 2000 was attributable to in-migration. Elsewhere in Central Vermont in-migration accounted for only one quarter of all new population growth. Current Marshfield growth is slow.

| Table 3 Population Density (Persons/sq. mile) | | | | | |
|--|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| | 1970 | 1980 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 |
| Marshfield | 23.6 | 30.0 | 34.7 | 36.4 | 38.4 |
| County | 67.4 | 74.8 | 79.4 | 85.4 | 85.1 |
| State | 48.1 | 55.3 | 65.8 | 67.87 | 65.11 |

Source: Extrapolated from U.S. Census

The number of housing units in Town increased by eighty percent from 1970 to 2000: from 378 in 1970 to 686 in 2000, and a decline from 2010, the peak, to 2015 estimates (see Table 4). Over forty percent of the current housing stock has been built since 1970. A portion of the Town's housing boom can be attributed to the trend toward fewer people living in each house (requiring more housing for the same amount of people) (see Table 5).

| Table 4 | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Housing Unit Growth | | | | | |
| | 1970 | 1980 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 |
| Marshfield | 378 | 494 | 686 | 823 | 702 |
| County | 17,208 | 23,634 | 29,912 | 29,691 | 30,076 |

Source: U.S. Census *

Census data as well as our permit history show that most of the new unit construction occurred previous to 2008. This would correspond to the national decline of housing construction in recent years.

| Table 5 | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Number of Households & Average Size | | | | |
| Year | Marshfield Number of Households | Average Size | County Number of Households | Average Size |
| 1970 | 307 | 3.36 | 14960 | 3.39 |
| 1990 | 480 | 2.77 | 22625 | 2.64 |
| 2000 | 572 | 2.61 | 25681 | 2.46 |
| 2010 | 699 | 2.86 | 24621 | 2.42 |
| 2015 | 611 | 2.67 | 24,512 | 2.46 |

| Table 6 | | |
|--|-----|-------------|
| Marshfield Single-Family Dwelling Permits | | |
| Year | New | Replacement |
| 2000 | 11 | 0 |
| 2001 | 8 | 0 |
| 2002 | 13 | 0 |
| 2003 | 10 | 0 |
| 2004 | 5 | 0 |
| 2005 | 11 | 0 |
| 2006 | 10 | 6 |
| 2007 | 7 | 1 |
| 2008 | 1 | 2 |
| 2009 | 1 | 1 |
| 2010 | 2 | 1 |
| 2011 | 2 | 2 |
| 2012 | 4 | 1 |
| 2013 | 2 | 2 |
| 2014 | 3 | 0 |
| 2015 | 2 | 0 |
| 2016 | 0 | 2 |

Source: Marshfield Zoning Permits

II. MARSHFIELD IS A "BEDROOM COMMUNITY"

In earlier times, Marshfield's economy placed greater emphasis on the use of its natural resources. Until the second half of the 20th century, agriculture, water-powered manufacturing, quarrying, and forestry, were the Town's employment mainstays and most residents made their living in town. Several retail establishments catered to the population drawn by such industry. Now, with few Marshfield residents working in Town, only a small number of retail establishments, and no large employers, Marshfield has clearly evolved into a "bedroom community."

Based on the 2000 census Marshfield represents 2.4% of the total population of the Central Vermont Region, yet supplies only 198 jobs (.6 percent of the Region's total) distributed among 26 employers. In 2000, Marshfield residents occupied approximately 150 of these positions, and there were 110 self-employed individuals living in the community. There are 504 members of the workforce employed outside of the town, mostly in Montpelier, Barre and St. Johnsbury. Although complete 2010 Census data is not yet available at this time, the employment pattern is not expected to change significantly based upon anecdotal evidence.

| Table 7* | | | |
|--|-----------------|--------|---------|
| Place of Work | | | |
| | Marshfield | County | State |
| Resident | 2015= 821 | 30,961 | 318,435 |
| workforce | 2010=1043 | 31,645 | 320,941 |
| | 2000=783 | 33,680 | 317,134 |
| | 17 homebased | | |
| <i>% Residents working outside community</i> | 64.4% | 64.0% | 54.8% |

Source: U.S. Census B08008

**Table 8
Employment by Industry, 2000**

| | Marshfield | | Wash. County | State |
|-----------------------|------------|------|-----------------|-------|
| | # | % | % | % |
| Agri., mining, forest | 21 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 3.0 |
| Information | 38 | 4.9 | 3.3 | 2.4 |
| Manufacturing | 87 | 11.1 | 10.3 | 15.1 |
| Construction | 41 | 5.2 | 6.4 | 6.7 |
| Transportation | 27 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 3.7 |
| Wholesale Trade | 27 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.1 |
| Retail Trade | 92 | 11.7 | 11.1 | 12.0 |
| Finance, RE, Ins. | 47 | 6.0 | 6.9 | 4.7 |
| Bus & Rep. Svcs. | 46 | 5.9 | 7.3 | 7.1 |
| Pers, Rec, Entertain | 43 | 5.5 | 8.1 | 8.6 |
| Ed & Health Svcs. | 201 | 25.7 | 23.3 | 24.1 |
| Public Admin. | 76 | 9.7 | 10.1 | 4.6 |
| Other Prof. Svcs. | 37 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 4.7 |
| Total | 783 | | | |

**Table 9
Employment by Industry**

| | Marshfield 2010 # | % | 2015 Marshfield # | % | 2015 County # | % | 2015 Vermont # | % |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|------|-------------------------|---|---------------------|------|----------------------|------|
| Agri., mining, forest | 57 | 5.4 | 42 | | 461 | 2.9% | 8639 | 2.7% |
| Information | 57 | 5.4 | 30 | | 471 | 3.0 | 6299 | 1.9 |
| Manufacturin g | 85 | 8.1 | 72 | | 2076 | 13.0 | 34,889 | 10.7 |
| Construction | 107 | 10.2 | 67 | | 1809 | 11.3 | 24,128 | 7.4 |
| Transportatio n | 22 | 2.1 | 22 | | 530 | 3.3 | 10,553 | 3.2 |
| Wholesale Trade | 40 | 3.8 | 21 | | 769 | 4.8 | 6974 | 2.1 |
| Retail Trade | 54 | 5.2 | 91 | | 1762 | 11.0 | 37,606 | 11.6 |
| Finance RE, Ins | 53 | 6.2 | 57 | | 844 | 5.3 | 15,323 | 4.7 |
| Bus & Rep Svcs. | 165 | 5.1 | 69 | | 1513 | 9.5 | 28,007 | 8.6 |
| Pers, Rec, Entertain | 81 | 7.7 | 65 | | 1349 | 8.5 | 29,940 | 9.2 |
| Ed & Health Svcs. | 269 | 25.7 | 218 | | 2444 | 15.3 | 92,277 | 28.4 |
| Public Admin. | 88 | 8.4 | 50 | | 1120 | 7.0 | 25,795 | 7.9 |
| Other Prof. Svcs. | 68 | 6.5 | 33 | | 791 | 5.0 | 14,906 | 4.6 |
| Total | 1146 | | 837 | | 15939 | | 325,336 | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Source: U.S. Census S2403 | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

With Marshfield's continuing transition from a resource-based economy to a commuter economy, the land has declined as a source of significant economic activity. Marshfield, like most Vermont towns, has lost much of its agricultural base, and in 2000 trailed the State average of residents employed in agriculture, quarrying and forestry (see Table 8). Overall job mix is now much like the region and the state.

As Table 10 suggests, self-employment plays a significant role in Marshfield's economy. Home employment is important too, and probably growing with the emergence of "telecommuting." As of 2010, 13.5 percent of Marshfield's workforce was based out of the home, down 1.5 percent since 2000.

| Table 10* | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|------|---------|------|---------|---------|
| Employment by Organizational Category | | | | | | |
| | 2000 Marshfield | | State | | 2010 | 2015 |
| | # | % | # | % | | |
| Private Wage & Salary | 507 | 64.8 | 238,678 | 75.3 | 256,612 | 257,167 |
| Government Workers | 156 | 19.9 | 45,010 | 14.2 | | |
| Self Employed | 120 | 15.3 | 33,446 | 10.5 | | |

Source: U.S. Census

III. MARSHFIELD HAS A MIX OF INCOME LEVELS

For decades Marshfield has displayed statistics which reflect a degree of economic distress. This trend appears to have reversed since 1990. Poverty levels, which began to decline in the 1980's, continue to decline and in 2000 the poverty level in Town was below that of the State level (see Table 12). A total of 33 families were considered in poverty by the US Census in 2000. In 2005, 8 families were in the Reach-Up Program (formerly ANFC) and 41 households received food stamps. Income levels in 2000, while still below average for the Washington County and the State, have improved at a rate somewhat above the rest of the region. In 2007, the median adjusted gross income (after tax deductions), as determined by the Vermont Department of Taxes, continues to be

below the country and state.

| Table 11 Median Family Income | | | | |
|--|----------|----------|--------|--------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 |
| Marshfield | \$29,107 | \$44,063 | 58,092 | 55,515 |
| County | \$35,395 | \$51,075 | 55,313 | 58,788 |
| Vermont | | | 51,841 | 55,176 |

Source: U.S. Census S1903

| Table 12 Persons Below Poverty Level (Percent Total Population) | | | | |
|--|------------------|--------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2012 | 2015 |
| Marshfield | 154 (11.5%) | 11.5% | 220 (12.8%) | 276 (17.0%) |
| State | 53,369 (9.0%) | 55,506 | 69,411 (11.6%) | 69,233 (11.5%) |

Source: U. S. Census *

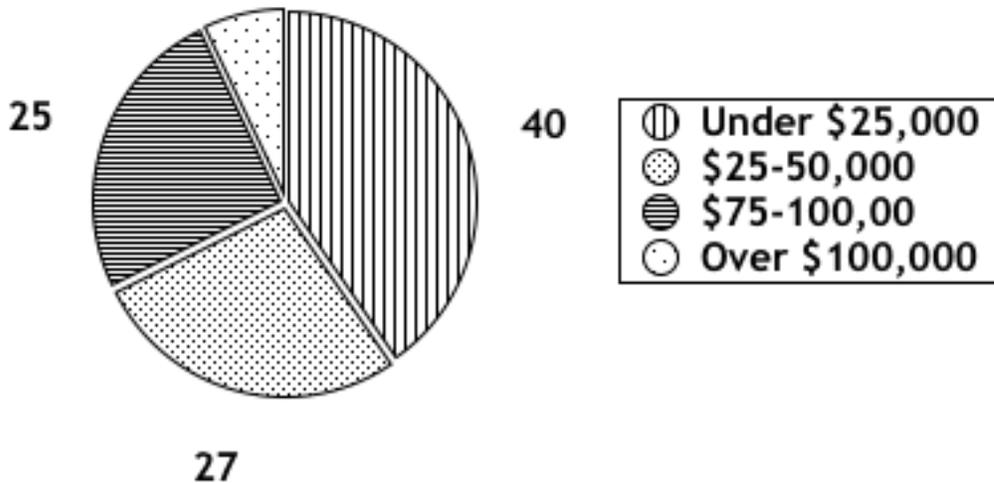
Federal taxable individual incomes covered a wide spectrum of income levels as indicated below (Note that federal taxable income is income after subtracting deductions). However, although there are a variety of income levels, 34% of the total federal taxable income in Marshfield is accounted for by only 7% of the total number of returns.

| Table 13 Personal Income Tax Returns | |
|---|--|
| | |

| AGI Income Class | Number of Returns 2009 | Percent of Returns 2009 | Number of Returns 2015 | Percent of Returns 2015 | Total Amount of Federal Taxable Income 2009 % | Total Amount of Federal Taxable Income 2015 % |
|------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|
| Loss or None | 12 | 1.6% | 18 | 2.2% | 0 0.0% | 0 0.0% |
| 0 – 4999 | 91 | 12.3% | 64 | 8.0% | \$7,443 0.0% | \$3728 0.0% |
| 5000 – 9999 | 51 | 6.9% | 52 | 6.5% | \$15,188 0.1% | \$12,234 0.0% |
| 10,000 – 14,999 | 50 | 6.7% | 51 | 6.4% | \$103,573 0.5% | \$72,209 2.7% |
| 15,000 – 19,999 | 48 | 6.5% | 44 | 5.5% | \$190,659 0.9% | \$205,632 0.8% |
| 20,000 – 24,999 | 47 | 6.3% | 48 | 6.0% | \$369,988 1.8% | \$419,623 1.6% |
| 25,000 – 29,999 | 39 | 5.3% | 57 | 7.1% | \$449,812 2.2% | \$722,781 2.7% |
| 30,000 – 34,999 | 46 | 6.2% | 55 | 6.9% | \$742,563 3.7% | \$895,613 3.4% |
| 35,000 – 39,999 | 55 | 7.4% | 58 | 7.2% | \$1,138,164 5.6% | \$1,239,831 4.7% |
| 40,000 – 44,999 | 37 | 5.0% | 35 | 4.4% | \$843,072 4.2% | \$863,615 3.3% |
| 45,000 – 49,999 | 26 | 3.5% | 29 | 3.6% | \$727,226 3.6% | \$846,775 3.2% |
| 50,000 – 59,999 | 58 | 7.8% | 73 | 9.1% | \$1,961,749 9.7% | \$2,551,138 9.6% |
| 60,000 – 74,999 | 66 | 8.9% | 47 | 5.9% | \$2,822,221 14.0% | \$2,075,994 7.8% |

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|------|-----|-------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 75,000 – 99,999 | 64 | 8.6% | 84 | 10.5% | \$3,861,651 19.1% | \$5,206,755 20.6% |
| 100,000 – 149,999 | 34 | 4.6% | 65 | 7.5% | \$3,066,087 15.2% | \$5,958,278 22.4% |
| 150,000 + | 18 | 2.4% | 21 | 2.6% | \$3,919,516 19.4% | \$5,424,179 20.5% |
| | | | | | | |
| Grand Total | 742 | | 801 | | \$20,218,912 | \$26,498,385 |
| <i>Source: VT Tax Dept</i> | | | | | | |

Percent of Income Returns for Federal Taxable Income (After Deductions)



However, while the outlook appears to be improving, it should be noted that poverty statistics are often criticized as outdated and deceiving, especially for cold-climate, rural communities where factors such as fuel and transportation costs are not considered. Accordingly, more communities are adopting "livable wage" criteria as their economic indicators and goals.

The economic hardships of Marshfield's residents may, for instance, be more accurately reflected in its housing costs. Housing values increased rapidly in Marshfield from 1990 to 2000. Rents in 2000 were actually higher in Marshfield than in the rest of the region (see Table 15).

| Table 14 Median Housing Unit Value | | | | |
|---|----------|-----------|---------|---------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 |
| Marshfield | \$68,077 | \$92,100 | 186,300 | 167,300 |
| County | \$86,422 | \$105,200 | 197,600 | 211,200 |

Source: U.S. Census B25077

| Table 15 Median Contract Rent | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 |
| Marshfield | \$406 | \$546 | \$444 | \$685 |
| County | \$349 | \$519 | \$671 | \$737 |

Source: U.S. Census B25058

The education levels have risen considerably over the past two decades. In 1980 seventy three percent of town residents completed twelve or more years of formal education, the most recent census records that over ninety percent of town residents have completed 12 or more years of formal education – a twenty percent increase. This change in the education pattern in Town has contributed to the improving economic picture.

Table 16
Highest Grade Achieved for persons 25+ Years of Age

| | K-8 | 9-11 | 12th Grade | 13 yrs. College | 4+ yrs College | Total |
|-------------------|--------|--------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------|
| Marshfield 2014 # | 20 | 62 | 404 | 269 | 385 | 1140 |
| % of total (2014) | 1.8% | 5.4% | 35.4% | 23.6% | 33.8% | |
| Marshfield 2010 # | 36 | 60 | 446 | 260 | 497 | 1299 |
| % of total (2010) | 2.8% | 4.6% | 34.3% | 20.0% | 38.3% | |
| Marshfield 2000 # | 43 | 48 | 368 | 194 | 328 | 981 |
| % of total (2000) | 4.4% | 4.9% | 37.5% | 19.8% | 33.4% | |
| % of total (1990) | 9.5% | 8.3% | 37.1% | 21.1% | 24.0% | |
| Region # | 1,996 | 3,218 | 14,039 | 10,418 | 13,036 | 42,707 |
| % of total (2000) | 4.6% | 7.5% | 32.9% | 24.4% | 30.6% | |
| State # | 20,769 | 34,127 | 130,804 | 99,498 | 119,025 | 404,223 |
| % of total (2000) | 5.1% | 8.4% | 32.4% | 24.6% | 29.5% | |

Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey

CHAPTER 3

THE LAND AND ITS RESOURCES

I. OVERVIEW

The landscape is the stage and source for all human activity. In Marshfield, natural features have determined the character of the community in its settlement patterns and have served as a source of livelihood and beauty to Town residents over the last two centuries. These resources continue to provide both opportunities and constraints to development.

However, as recent decades have demonstrated, the resources that the land can provide are finite and vulnerable. This is particularly true during periods of rapid growth and development. It will be in Marshfield's long-term best interest therefore, to use land and its resources efficiently and wisely so that they may continue to provide opportunities for human endeavor and growth and the long term viability of these natural resources.

This chapter describes:

- The physical landscape of Marshfield; its geology, topography and soils.
- The resource production lands.
- The resource protection lands and waters.
- The land based cultural resources.
- The goals, objectives, and strategies designed to maintain a harmonious and mutually beneficial balance between people and the land.

II. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

The Town of Marshfield is located in Washington County in Northeastern Vermont. It is bounded by the Towns of Plainfield, Groton, Peacham, East Montpelier, Calais, and Cabot, and contains approximately 27,904 acres, or 43.6 square miles, of land. It is about 74 percent forested, with only about 2.6 percent of its land area developed.

Approximately 12 percent of Marshfield's land area is cropland, pasture, or open land and another 6 percent is formerly open land in the process of reverting to forest. Wetlands (including only those mapped by the state) and surface waters comprise about 5.4 percent of the Town's total area (See Table 14).

| Table 17* Land Use in Marshfield | | | | |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Category | 1999 | | 2005 | |
| | Acreage | % Total | Acreage | % Total |
| Forest Land | 21,172 | 75.9 | 20,675 | 73.9 |
| Ag/Open Land | 3,127 | 11.2 | 3,263 | 11.7 |
| Scrub/Shrub | 1,782 | 6.4 | 1793 | 6.4 |
| Wetlands | 831 | 3.0 | 844 | 3.0 |
| Developed Land | 710 | 2.5 | 727 | 2.6 |
| Surface Water | 287 | 1.0 | 692 | 2.4 |

Source: CVRPC _ LULC Data

A. GEOLOGY

The Winooski River is the approximate boundary between the granite rock of the Knox Mountain Pluton to the east, and the calcareous quartz-mica schist of the Waits river and Gile Mountain rock to the west. The valley and the land to the west is the best agricultural area, and has historically been the location of the most productive farms, and intensive settlement. Parts of the granite rock are plastered with alluvium and glacial outwash, such as Maple Hill, the Nasmith Brook drainage, and along VT Route 232. The outwash has produced small pockets of sand and gravel in these areas, such as the field on the old John Fowler farm, and the town sand pit on the Nasmith Brook Road. Where it is lacking the alluvium and outwash the granite has weathered to produce a thin, acidic soil that is unsuitable for agriculture or development, and the early attempts at settlement in these areas have been abandoned.

The schists are about 350 million years old, deposited as muds in a shallow warm sea, and the granite arrived as red hot magma that pushed up under the schists a few million years later. The overlying schists were slowly eroded away by water and thousands of years of glaciation to expose the underlying granite and the topography we see today, with the many visible reminders of the sedimentation, volcanism, glaciation, and weathering of our stormy past.

B. TOPOGRAPHY

Topography, the lay of the land, is defined by elevation and slope. Both of these are natural features that influence past and future settlement patterns and uses of the land.

With just over 1,500 feet of topographic relief inside its boundaries, Marshfield is rugged and picturesque. Hilly, but not mountainous, Marshfield is part of the physiographic region known as the Vermont Piedmont - a plateau that has been dissected by streams and subdued by glaciation. Generally, slopes are moderately steep. From a minimum elevation of just about 730 feet along the Winooski River at the Plainfield border, the terrain climbs to over 2,000 feet in many places. The highest peaks include: an unnamed mountain on the west side of Pigeon Pond at 2,308 feet; Hardwood Mountain at 2,245 feet; and Burnt Mountain at 2,243 feet. The Winooski River divides the Town into two clearly different portions, while the river's flood plain provides the flat areas of Town. East of the river there are a number of distinct hills and mountains with significant slopes and high elevations. On the western side of the Winooski River are a series of hills including Hollister Hill, Gritt Hill, Knob Hill, which form a north-south upland plateau of lower elevation than the peaks on the eastern portion of Town. Steep slopes in the east portion of Town exist because the land rises quickly on either side of the Winooski River and in the area adjacent to the several brooks which run generally southeast into the river.

The steepness of the land as determined by slope can restrict the viability of septic tank systems, building locations, utility and safety service, and road building. Elevation is also important in evaluating the fragility of landforms, as soils are thinner, erosion more extensive, vegetative cover more sparse, and climatic conditions more severe as elevation increases, especially above 2,000 feet.

Slope is a factor taken into consideration when determining where development is permitted. Generally, proposed development on land with slopes greater than 15 percent require more detailed design, construction criteria, and consideration of soil parameters, thereby increasing development costs and potential environmental damage due to erosion and runoff. With slopes of greater than 20 percent the likelihood of environmental damage due to erosion and runoff is increased.

Marshfield's ridgelines provide abundant habitat for numerous species of wildlife, migration corridors for raptors and songbirds, and aesthetic appeal for town residents and our visitors. Although we are sensitive to the impending dangers presented by climate change, we suggest that many, if not most, of our ridgelines are not appropriate venues for industrial scale wind farms. While not opposed to wind power, leveling portions of mountains and creating major roads to otherwise unfragmented ridgelines would result in undesired outcomes. Accordingly, the Town will consider zoning regulations that specifically prohibit the siting of industrial scale development on our unfragmented and scenic ridgelines.

C. SOILS

Soil is the layer of earth that lies directly over the bedrock. It is the layer through which rain and nutrients filter, upon which crops and trees grow, and where wildlife and humans create their lives and homes. The type of soil that develops in an area is dependent on its parent material (bedrock and glacial deposits), vegetation,

topography, climate and time. Understanding the characteristics and capabilities of these soils is important for planning the types, locations, and intensities of future land uses. Soils information can be an important guide for reviewing individual development proposals.

Scientists of the USDA Soils Conservation Service (SCS) (now known as Natural Resource Conservation Services, or NRCS) have mapped the soils in Marshfield and the data has been transferred to GIS mapping. A soil interpretation sheet for each soil type is available which describes the soil and evaluates its capability for certain uses. Information on slope, texture, density, permeability, depth to bedrock, flood hazard, frost action, depth to seasonal high water table, and other characteristics is available. Soils are evaluated for their suitability for construction, septic systems, water supply, recreation, farming, woodland management and wildlife and resource material uses. In general, unfavorable soil types for development typically contain excessive slopes, shallow depth to bedrock or hardpan, wet soils, excessively drained soils, unstable soils, and erodible soils.

The majority of soils identified in the survey of Marshfield by the Soil Conservation Service have severe limitations for septic tank absorption due to depth to rock, wetness, slow percolation, flooding, and/or poor filtering. Those soils with slight or moderate limitations for septic tank absorption fields are limited to those existing on 3-8 percent slopes are not greatly in evidence. In many of the soils that have moderate or even severe limitations for septic absorption, it may be possible to install special systems.

III. RESOURCE PRODUCTION LANDS

Resource production lands benefit society on many levels - economic, aesthetic, recreational, and environmental. They provide habitat for wildlife, undeveloped sites for flood storage and watershed protection, scenic vistas, open spaces for a variety of outdoor pursuits, and increased utilization of local sources of food and wood products. Agricultural lands are particularly vulnerable to encroachment and conversion as they are often level, cleared and on good building soils.

A. AGRICULTURAL LAND

Although Marshfield, with its rugged landscape and narrow valleys, may not fit the image of an agricultural community, it does contain some good farmland soils. Prime and statewide important agricultural soils in Marshfield are located primarily along the Winooski River Valley, Route 232, Maple Hill, and along the Hollister Hill road on the western Town boundary. These soils are extremely important for agriculture because they are primary soils on land that remains open and in active agricultural use. In the southern portions of town and along Route 2 where significant views, open space, active farms and prime agricultural soils combine with important historic landscapes and buildings, conservation of these areas becomes especially important.

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has classified Vermont's soils into twelve categories, called Agricultural Value Groups, according to their limitations, management requirements, and potential for crop production. Soil map units in Group 1 have the most potential for crop production, while units in Groups 11 and 12 have the least potential. Soils in Groups 1 and 3 are rated prime, and those in Groups 2 and 4 – 7 are rated as statewide important. Designations of prime and statewide important soils are used both in a regulatory context (i.e., as a potential trigger for Vermont's statewide Land Use Law, Act 250, criterion 9(b)), and as a key criteria in determining which farmland should be permanently protected with state and federal funds. There are 613 acres of prime and 3,199 acres of statewide soils in the town of Marshfield, representing approximately 14% of the town's total soils resource.

Some of Marshfield's agricultural land is enrolled in Vermont's Use Value program. Through this program the landowner's property taxes are assessed on the basis of the land's current use (as opposed to its development potential). In return, the landowner pledges to abide by a management plan for the parcel. 93 parcels of land, including 13,263 acres in Marshfield, representing 47.5% of the town's total land, are enrolled in the Use Value Appraisal program. (This figure includes land enrolled both in the agricultural and forestry use value categories.)

Seven of Marshfield's farm properties are protected with permanent conservation easements; in some cases the landowners sold the easement, and in others, it was donated. The Vermont Land Trust is the primary steward of all of the conserved farm easements in the town.

Marshfield presently has many farms, but most of the owners of these properties do not farm full-time. Marshfield's farms range in size and scale, and include:

- 2 conventional dairy
- several small-scale beef farms, including at least two former dairies
- a diversified livestock and Bed & Breakfast operation with a self-serve farm store
- a flower farm
- a small-scale greenhouse and vegetable operation
- at least 2 horse farms

Although the majority of Marshfield's agricultural landowners are not full-time farmers, the open spaces they steward play an important role in defining the character of this rural community. The growing locavore movement has helped to increase the demand for locally produced food statewide. It is interesting to note that while the number of dairy farms in town shipping bulk milk has dwindled over the past several years from three to two, the farms with full-time operations sell the majority of their products directly to consumers.

B. FOREST LAND

Critically important to Marshfield's identity are the vast forestlands within its borders. In addition to providing intangible benefits, many of Marshfield's large, managed parcels are important sources of lumber and cordwood. The bounty of Marshfield's forestland and the extent to which its resources are harvested probably accounts, in part, for the fact that Marshfield residents heat their homes with wood at more than twice the rate of the rest of the region (40 percent vs. 18 percent).

About 3,800 acres of the Town's forestlands are protected and managed within the boundaries of Groton State Forest. The State Forest is managed for multiple uses. Consequently, timber harvesting is allowed and occurs in many locations.

The majority of Marshfield's forests are privately owned. With the recent initiation of the U.S. Forestry Service's "Forest Legacy" program, forest landowners may have another option and incentive for the voluntary conservation of their land (provided funding is continued). Under this program, federal funding is available for the purchase of conservation easements on eligible, privately owned forestlands. Another option is to enroll parcels into the Use Value Appraisal Program which taxes the property at its current use rather than its full development value. This program is run by the Department of Forest, Parks, and Recreation and enrollment is through the county forester.

The Natural Resource Conservation Service has rated most soils in Marshfield for their forest productivity or the ability to grow wood. Forest productivity is measured in cubic feet of wood grown on an acre per year or using a concept known as site index. Site index is the average height in feet that dominant and co-dominant trees of a given species attain in a specified number of years. For the northeast, site indices use height at a base age of 50 years for rating forest productivity. High site indices usually mean high rates of forest productivity for a given species on a given soil. Vermont's Use Value Appraisal Program considers good growing sites – those with site class I – to have site index >49 for spruce and fir, >69 for white pine and >59 for northern hardwoods. For a listing of soil types found in Marshfield which have good forestry potential (see map). Given the desire of the Town to conserve forest land, soils with good forestry potential should be considered in development proposals. However, NRCS ratings only reflect physical and chemical compositions of the soils and do not consider location, current land use, parcel size, or other relevant factors. A geographic information system (GIS) study could include other criteria for determining the conservation potential of important forestland in the Town such as potential natural community and erosion potential. When prime forestlands are thus identified, the Town could take steps to ensure the land remains productive. If large parcels of forest are fragmented through subdivision, the natural and economic value of the forest decreases.

C. EARTH RESOURCES

Another type of resource-based production that should not be overlooked is that of earth materials extraction. Gravel deposits in Marshfield are glacial in origin and like human residences, agricultural operations, and groundwater supplies, generally follow the courses of streams and rivers. While these deposits may yield important and needed materials for road and building construction, Marshfield's coincidental development patterns render their extraction a matter of some sensitivity. There is one rock quarry and crushing operation in Town.

It is vital that care be taken in the siting and operation of future extraction operations in order to avoid land use conflicts and environmental damage.

IV. RESOURCE PROTECTION LANDS

A. NATURAL AREAS

A natural area is defined by the State as "an area of land or water that, in contrast to the normally encountered landscape of a region, retains or has reestablished its natural character and retains unusual or significant flora, fauna, geological features or similar features of scientific interest." Such places, often remote, quiet and beautiful, are of great, but unquantifiable value to local residents and visitors alike. Some of the Town's natural areas are identified on the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources' Natural Resource Atlas. However, this represents an incomplete list of Marshfield's natural areas since a town wide inventory has yet to be undertaken. The known natural features represent a subsample that were noted during the course of other studies, whereas a dedicated town natural area inventory would discover additional features of both state and local significance.

Perhaps the most significant natural area in Marshfield is the 25 acre stand of old growth forest on the west side of Lords Hill in Groton State Forest. Several other sites containing significant natural communities or rare or threatened species are scattered throughout the Town and include a peregrine falcon nesting area on Marshfield Mountain, a population of the state threatened Eastern Pearlshell Mussel in the Winooski River, and a significant red maple-black ash seepage swamp with a population of a state threatened orchid. Other significant areas include two significant poor fens, one on the Calais line the other near the Cabot line, the shallow emergent marsh at Beaver Meadow, populations of a rare and an uncommon species of orchid in the vicinity of Knob Hill, and a population of the Black Meadowhawk, a rare dragonfly near Marshfield Pond. There are also three historical (not recent) heron rookeries: one on King Brook, another farther to the north on Hollister Hill, and the last along the Calais town line, and a historic collection of an uncommon fern on Maple Hill. These areas should be protected in ordinances developed from this plan.

In addition there are a number of significant natural communities and rare plants and animal populations in the portion of town within Groton State Forest. These include populations of the state endangered bronze sedge and Drummond's rock cress, a

nesting pair of common loon, and a state significant bog and poor fen, the latter containing a very rare moss. Descriptions of the remaining natural features can be found in the Groton State Forest Plan.

Two waterfalls in Town are recognized in the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources inventory entitled "Waterfalls, Cascades and Gorges." Molly's Falls on Molly's Brook are described as "one of the two or three highest woodland falls in Vermont, and probably the tallest continuous falls of any kind in the State."

The Town of Marshfield owns three large, undeveloped parcels of land. Most significant among these is the Virginia Stranahan Memorial Town Forest which encompasses 620 acres along the western boundary of the town. It was deeded to the town by the Vermont Land Trust (VLT) in Oct. 2007 with a conservation easement held by VLT to conserve forestry and agricultural values, wildlife and aquatic habitats, biological diversity, natural communities, riparian buffers, wetlands, soil productivity, water quality, and native flora and fauna on the property while allowing non-motorized, non-commercial recreational opportunities. A management plan was drafted by the Marshfield Conservation Committee and approved by the Selectboard on 2/16/10. The Selectboard also created a Stranahan Stewardship Committee that advises them on management decisions.

The second of these is the Martin Covered Bridge Park encompassing 71 acres along the Winooski River approximately 2 miles east of the Plainfield-Marshfield town line. There is presently an Interim Management Plan that was completed in July, 2006 which allows for all types of non-motorized dispersed recreational and educational activities. Snowmobile access is also allowed as is logging following the development of a forestry management plan.

The third parcel is the Old Town Forest comprising approximately 52 acres on Drew Mountain in the northeast quadrant of town. This property is more remote than the preceding parcels and has no road frontage. It presently has no management plan.

B. CRITICAL WILDLIFE HABITAT

Marshfield boasts considerable wildlife habitat for a variety of species, including many associated with wilderness or near - wilderness settings (e.g., moose, bear, fisher, bobcat, etc). Residents value native wildlife for a variety of reasons - hunting, wildlife viewing, and indirect income.

Our most critical wildlife species are generally thought of as those which yield significant economic returns, provide for sport and subsistence hunting, are symbolic of wilderness values, or face the threat of extirpation or extinction. We know that viable habitat is the single most important survival need for most of these species, yet for many, habitat loss or fragmentation is a real and present threat.

Critical habitats are defined as: those habitats that provide a critical source of food, water, shelter, space, breeding territory, or travel that is decisive to the survival of a

species including, but not limited to, deer wintering areas, wetlands, vernal pools, bear feeding areas and travel corridors, habitats of threatened and endangered species, and rare and irreplaceable natural areas.

Especially important are forest blocks, which are contiguous areas of forest that are not currently developed for non-forest use. A forest block may include logging, recreation trails, wetlands, or other natural features that do not themselves possess tree cover. Many animals require the dense cover and juxtaposition of habitats found in interior forest blocks that are not found in smaller areas of forest. The latter have large amount of edge habitat, which benefits some, but not all of Vermont's wildlife species. It is also important to connect these high priority forest blocks so that animals can move among them across the landscape. In addition to identifying the highest priority forest blocks, the Wildlife Connectivity map appended to this document identifies highest priority wildlife connectivity blocks, and surface water and riparian corridors.

The map identifies physical landscapes that are rare in the state. 'Landscape' is defined as a combination of a number of physical features such as bedrock geology, soils, slope, aspect, and elevation. It is important to preserve unusual combinations of these features so that they remain accessible for wildlife to migrate through and colonize. Preserving a multitude of habitats has been demonstrated as an effective method to allow wildlife to persist in a changing climate. The map also depicts conceptualized areas of road crossings for wildlife. These are based on forested cover being present on both sides of any road. Lastly, the map also shows small areas of the surrounding towns so we may be aware of the important features they provide.

Winter deer ranges are generally located in south-facing coniferous stands offering food and relief from icy winds and deep snows. Such areas are often desirable sites for human activities as well. Marshfield possesses an abundant winter deer range. Areas designated as winter deer range on the map are located generally on the western half of the Town and on Maple Hill.

Much of the entire eastern half of Town is mapped as "bear production habitat" by the State. Such areas support relatively high densities of cub-producing females and as such are important to the survival of the species. Beech stands and wetlands within these zones are particularly important fall and spring feeding areas.

Vernal pools provide breeding areas for many amphibians, some of which breed only in such areas. Because vernal pools typically dry up during the summer, fish and other predators of amphibian eggs and larvae typically are absent. Most vernal pool breeders show a high degree of fidelity and typically return every year to the same pool.

Trees and other vegetation along streams, rivers, and lake shores serve to provide critical habitat for various species around these riparian areas.

C. SURFACE RESOURCES

Marshfield's water resources are a large, interconnected hydrologic system of aquifers, lakes, ponds, streams, rivers (collectively known as surface waters) and wetlands. In addition, riparian areas and floodways provide protection for Marshfield's surface waters. The quantity and quality of water is affected by natural factors such as precipitation, soils, geology, and vegetation. Because of the manner in which precipitation flows from the land into drainage networks, there is a direct relationship between land use and surface water quality. Poor land use practices and development within watersheds may disturb the natural balance between ground and surface water resources and result in flooding, erosion and sedimentation. This occurs when development creates a more impervious surface causing a change in hydrology, and when erosion is created during construction that runs off into water bodies. Loss of aquatic habitat, decreased aquifer recharge, irregular stream flows and water pollution are all possible impacts of poor watershed land use and development practices. The quality of water resources in Marshfield is important for public health and safety, recreation, aquatic biological integrity, diversity of wildlife, environmental quality, and scenic beauty and requires special consideration in land use planning.

Surface Waters

The Vermont Water Quality Standards (VWQS) and Vermont statutes set forth a water quality classification system which governs Vermont's surface waters and specifies (1) water quality goals to be attained or maintained and (2) the minimum standard to be maintained for a designated Class of water quality. The Classification system includes three classes of waters that are assigned by use. Class A waters are the highest classifications of waters in Vermont that receive the most protection. Class A waters are of two types, Class A1 ecological waters and Class A2 water supplies. All waters located above 2,500 feet are designated as Class A1 by Vermont statute (10 V.S.A. § 1253 (a)). Any other waters designated as Class A1 must be classified through the planning process. No waters in Marshfield have been specially designated as Class A1. Accordingly, there are no Class A1 waters in the Town of Marshfield.

There is a public water supply for the Village of Marshfield. The public water supply for the Village emanates from a groundwater spring off Folsom Hill Road, not from a surface water (see subsection on Groundwater for protections for springs and groundwater). Class B2 waters are all waters that are not designated as Class A1 or A2. Accordingly, most of the surface waters in Marshfield are classified as Class B2 Waters. There are no uses currently managed as Class B1, reclassification of a use to B1 is currently done through the planning process.

There is also a public water supply for Twinfield Union School.

Under Vermont law, Class B2 streams must "consistently exhibit good aesthetic value and provide high quality habitat for aquatic biota, fish and wildlife." They should

also be suitable for drinking with filtration and disinfection; irrigation and other agricultural uses; swimming and recreation.

Under Vermont law, mixing zones and waste management zones are areas of no more than 200 feet from a permitted sewage treatment plant discharge where the state recognizes that the waters have not fully assimilated the discharge of treated wastes, and may have a higher risk for contact recreation. Currently both the village of Marshfield and Cabot operate Wastewater Treatment Facilities (WWTF) that directly discharges into the main stem of the Winooski River. A 200 ft mixing zone is designated below both WWTF's.

It is State policy (the Anti Degradation Policy of the VWQS and the state water quality policy set forth in 10 V.S.A. § 1250) to maintain and enhance the quality of waters of the state.

All surface waters in Marshfield are currently designated Class B2, cold water. If the town identifies certain surface waters it would like to see a use managed at a higher level of quality, and thus require a higher level of protection, it should advocate for a higher Class A or B1 designation for these waters through the State Watershed Planning process. This planning process is underway for the Upper Winooski River. Members of the Marshfield Planning and Conservation Commission are following the process and will advocate for waters that are classified as A, ecological waters, or type B1 waters where appropriate.

The Green Mountain Power (GMP) dam at Molly's Falls Affects flows in Molly's fall brook and the Winooski River due to the release of large quantities of water from the hydroelectric facility. This facility is currently not licensed by the state or federal government. Accordingly, there is no permit restriction on GMP's ability to alter flows as part of its operation the hydroelectric facility the Town should advocate for flow regulations over the GMP facility be imposed by the state and/or federal government to better protect the aquatic life and fishery of the Winooski River as it flows through the village of Marshfield.

There are approximately 12.5 miles of river on the main stem of the Winooski River as it runs thru Marshfield. The majority of stream miles are small 1-3rd order streams. There are seven named streams in Marshfield, and numerous small, unnamed streams including the stream along Creamery Road. Recent water quality monitoring has shown that due to the geologic influence on a water body's mineral content as mentioned above, the streams on the western side of the Winooski River are of significantly higher alkalinity, than streams on the eastern side. This is due to the higher amounts of calcium carbonate found in the bedrock and soils, which is then dissolved by the water. Monitoring has also shown that the small tributaries are all low in bacteria, but the main stem of the Winooski has chronically higher than acceptable levels of bacteria. The sources of which are likely from nonpoint agricultural runoff, road runoff, and possibly natural sources of animal waste (beaver). In addition, as noted above, flow levels in the main stem are also highly

influenced by almost daily releases of water from the GMP Hydroelectric Station located just above the Village of Marshfield.

There are a number of surface waters that serve as important recreation areas in Marshfield. Swimming, boating and/or fishing are important uses of the Marshfield Reservoir (Now Molly's Falls Pond State Park), Turtlehead Pond, Bailey Pond, Kettle Pond and Peacham Pond. Marshfield's rivers and streams serve as important recreational resources for Marshfield. For example, the reach of the Winooski River that flows through Marshfield Village where the river flows past the Old Schoolhouse Common is a popular fishing access. Another popular fishing access is on the Winooski River as it flows by the restored Martin Covered Bridge and the Winooski as it flows by the Old Schoolhouse Common. The Town of Marshfield maintains a recreation path that follows the Winooski River around the Old Schoolhouse Common. Accordingly, the river in this area is an important resource for swimming and wading. Water quality in Marshfield and neighboring towns is monitored by the Cabot Conservation Committee and the Marshfield and Plainfield Conservation Commissions, along with other groups. In particular, the confluence of Marshfield Brook and the Winooski River along the recreational path is an important swimming and wading area. Nasmith Brook is the largest tributary to the Winooski River with numerous swimming holes one of which is named "Paradise" located below the old railroad bridge crossing. Bacteria E.coli monitoring by the Friends of the Winooski River and Marshfield Conservation Commission have shown that E.coli levels are often above the swimming use standard in the main stem of the Winooski River; while the tributary streams all meet the E.coli standard. Annual reports of these results can be found on the Friends of the Winooski Webpage <https://winooskiriver.org/water-quality.php> and are often posted on Front Porch Forum biweekly.

Nasmith Brook is one of the best natural trout streams in Marshfield. In addition, people fish the Winooski River as it flows through Marshfield Village, the Marshfield Reservoir, and many of the tributaries, lakes and ponds in Town.

Wetlands

Wetlands are swampy or marshy areas which are not quite water and not quite earth, but some mix of both or, more technically, "those areas that are inundated by surface or groundwater with a frequency sufficient to support significant vegetation or aquatic life that depend on saturated or seasonally saturated soil conditions for growth and reproduction." They are inhabited by a unique variety of plants and animals and help make our environment more livable by purifying surface and underground water supplies, storing flood waters during wet periods and replenishing water supplies in dry weather, and providing for productive and diverse biological communities. Wetlands may be threatened or destroyed by building and other human activity.

Marshfield contains numerous wetlands, totaling approximately 844 acres, which are listed on the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI). The State of Vermont regulates all wetlands that are on the NWI maps and the Vermont Wetland Inventory (VWI) maps.

In addition, legislation passed by the Vermont Legislature in 2009, and regulations adopted by the ANR in 2010, will allow the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources (ANR) to determine in the field if a wetland should be regulated by the state, and utilize information gathered by municipalities to add wetlands to the VWI maps. Accordingly, if the Town of Marshfield maps wetlands in the town, and ANR approves the Town's information, these wetlands will be protected by the State of Vermont. In addition, as part of the Marshfield DRB review of a project, the DRB can request that an applicant confirm with ANR whether wetlands that may be affected require a permit from ANR.

As part of their review it is also recommended that the DRB check the ANR Environmental Locator Maps for the presence of Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species or Significant Natural Communities. If there is a likely impact, the VT Fish & Wildlife Dept. should be notified to determine the need for a permit.

Wetlands are important natural resources in Marshfield. Wetlands provide important wildlife habitat, protect surface waters, and help prevent flooding. Marshfield's zoning and subdivision bylaws should provide protection for wetlands by directing development out of wetland and into upland areas.

Marshfield has several ponds including but not limited to Kettle Pond, Bailey Pond, and Marshfield Pond, which has many camps already on it. Marshfield may consider creating Shoreline District for additional camps, regarding the ponds in Marshfield.

Flood Hazard and Riparian Areas

Flood Hazard and Riparian Areas are important for protecting public investment infrastructure, such as roads and culverts, and private investment in developing property. Floods can destroy such investments by washing out development that occurs too close to rivers and streams. In fact, in 2011 two widespread floods caused significant damage to most of Marshfield's roads and infrastructure.

In addition, trees and other vegetation along streams, rivers, and lakeshores serve to:

- Protect property from floods and ice jams.
- Prevent bank erosion and enhance aesthetic appeal.
- Maintain the oxygen level of the water for fish habitat and effluent assimilation capacity.

In recognition of the importance of respecting flood hazard and riparian areas, Marshfield has recently updated its bylaws that protect flood hazard and riparian areas. In 2008, the Town approved substantial changes to Flood Hazard District (previously titled the Floodplain and Water Conservation District) regulations in order to bring the regulations into conformance with FEMA minimum standards. In 2009, additional minor amendments were approved to ensure compliance with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) minimum standards. This is required by FEMA in order to make flood insurance available to the residents of Marshfield.

In 2008, the Town also approved creating a Watercourse Conservation District that restricted development activities near streams and lakes. Previously, these restrictions were contained within the Floodplain and Water Conservation District regulations. Creation of a separate overlay district helped clarify the regulations. Currently no development is allowed within certain setbacks from streams and lakes. The 2008 amendment also allowed for some minor activities to occur within the setback areas.

Groundwater

The importance of groundwater to the residents of Marshfield cannot be overstated. So dependent is the community on underground sources for domestic water supply, that pollution or significant depletion of its aquifers would spell hardship for many years to come. Marshfield, therefore, must consider the protection of groundwater resources in planning for its future.

While the Village of Marshfield has a public water supply that serves the village residents, the majority of Marshfield residents are served by private wells that tap groundwater. The Village water supply source is a spring off Folsom Hill Road. The Village recently transferred to this spring at the urging of the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). When the Village went to bring the spring on line in 2001, it was discovered that the spring water had elevated levels of naturally occurring uranium. To address this issue, the Village extracts the uranium from the spring and then discharges the rinse water into a permitted septic system.

Vital to the protection of groundwater sources is an awareness of their "recharge" areas. Aquifer recharge areas are zones that contribute to subsurface supplies. A recharge area consists not only of the land area directly above the aquifer through which precipitation percolates, but also of upland areas from which runoff drains towards the aquifer. Uses of these lands, which may have the potential for spills of toxic or dangerous substances, also have the potential to pollute the aquifer. Uses which render the land impermeable (e.g. parking lots, buildings, etc.) will deplete the groundwater supply. Also, as there is exchange between surface and ground waters, land uses which pollute upstream waters may in time damage downstream aquifers. Obviously, the regulation of potentially hazardous land uses is a vital part of aquifer protection.

Recognizing this fact, the Agency of Natural Resources (ANR) has designated several wellhead protection areas (WHPA's) for public water supplies within the Town of Marshfield. Four of these are located in the northeast quadrant of Town (see Wellhead Protection map). The northeast four Wellhead Protection Areas range from two located northeast of the Village and southeast of Route 2 and two farther south nearer to the central portion of Town east of the Winooski River. Another in the south center portion of Town is near the Plainfield line and east of Route 2 on the east side of Maple Hill. Another recharge area is located in Plainfield Village and extends north into Marshfield, with a large interim Wellhead Protection Area delineated.

Vermont's groundwater protection law (10 VSA, Chapter 48) sets forth general

policies for WHPA's and ANR's Water Supply Division has published recommended land use guidelines for WHPA's. In addition, in 2008 the Vermont Legislature passed Act 199 that enhanced groundwater protection in Vermont. Act 199 declares groundwater to be a public trust resource that must be managed by the state for the benefit of all Vermonters.

Act 199 also established a large groundwater withdrawal permitting program. According to Act 199, any commercial groundwater withdrawal of more than 57,600 gallons per day (gpd) must obtain a permit from ANR. One of the criteria that a large groundwater withdrawal must meet under Act 199 is that the withdrawal must conform to any town or regional plan. As such, Vermont municipalities have the authority to control where and to what extent large groundwater withdrawals occur through their town plan.

As noted above, the Town of Marshfield is rich in water resources. In addition to the Town's abundant rivers, streams, lakes and ponds, the Town has numerous springs and seeps that provide water for our surface water resources and vital drinking water for Marshfield's residents.

The Town recognizes that large groundwater withdrawals can threaten our groundwater resources. The Town further recognizes that the withdrawals that pose the greatest threats to groundwater are those that involve inter-basin transfers of groundwater. That is groundwater that is withdrawn, and then removed from the watershed. The clearest example of such an inter-basin transfer of groundwater is a large groundwater withdrawal for the purposes of bottling water.

In recognition of the authority of the Town of Marshfield to protect groundwater through its Town Plan, and the Town's concerns about the adverse effect of large groundwater withdrawals, The Town Plan states the following:

Groundwater is a vital and finite resource that must be protected from depletion and contamination. Groundwater is a public resource that should be used to the benefit of all the residents of Marshfield. Marshfield is rich in groundwater and has numerous springs and seeps that provide water for Marshfield's wetlands, streams, rivers lakes and ponds. The Town recognizes that large groundwater withdrawals where water is transferred out of the basin, or watershed has the greatest potential to adversely affect surface waters fed by groundwater or drinking water supplies for Marshfield residents. Accordingly, the Town declares that groundwater in Marshfield should not be used for a large withdrawal that requires a permit under Act 199 of 2008 and involves an inter-basin transfer of groundwater due to the potential of these withdrawals to adversely affect Marshfield's natural resources. Groundwater withdrawals that involve an inter-basin transfer include but are not limited to groundwater withdrawals for the bottling of water, whether the withdrawal is for a bottling facility in the Town, or a bulk water transfer of water to a facility that is not located in Marshfield. Other large groundwater withdrawals are allowed only if they will not adversely affect surface waters fed by groundwater or drinking water supplies

for Marshfield residents.

Nonnative Invasive Species

Nonnative, invasive species have increased exponentially throughout the state. Unfortunately, Marshfield is no exception to this observation. The proliferation of invasive plants displaces our native vegetation, degrades wildlife habitat, is aesthetically unappealing, and can lower property values. Accordingly the Town will work in conjunction with the Conservation Commission to limit the spread of invasive species on Town property and along Town roads.

V. LAND-BASED CULTURAL RESOURCES

The special way in which people have interacted with the natural environment over time has resulted in a complex and rich heritage in Marshfield. The resulting cultural environment - the historic buildings, sites, landscapes and scenic vistas - work together to evoke a "sense of place" that gives Marshfield its identity. The identification of these vulnerable cultural elements that comprise community character is necessary before taking measures to plan for change, to influence the scale of change, and mitigate the nature of the impact of change on the character of Marshfield.

A. HISTORIC AND ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Many of Marshfield's historic buildings and other features are listed in the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation's "Inventory of Historic Sites and Structures." The Division categorizes Marshfield Village as an historic district. Most of the structures listed in the inventory are private residences, although a few public and semi-public buildings are listed as well. A listing in the inventory affords no specific protection for a structure or benefits for its owner; it is merely intended to catalogue historic resources to facilitate owner-initiated or local protection efforts.

The State inventory reveals that, in the outlying farming districts, the majority of the houses and barns appear to have been built between 1830 and 1860, a period when the Greek Revival style was popular. One outstanding exception is the Theodore Wood House on Hollister Hill, which is a rare example of the French Second Empire style. Many of these individual architectural resources, when combined with the important surviving farms, create rural districts suitable for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The most outstanding of these districts which should be targeted for protection in local ordinances and National Register listing is that northwest of Plainfield Village on Hollister and Gritt Hills extending to Town Highway 55 and Route 2 on the east, and to the intersection of Town Highways 42 and 46 on the west. Two farmhouses of outstanding architectural detail, the Tibbitts and Smith Farms are situated near the Hollister Hill Schoolhouse and the Rich-Hollister Cemetery. The Eaton cemetery, the Wood home, and Hollister Hill Farm are also located in this area. All of the resources are of outstanding historic/cultural value with a common agricultural theme.

The map of Marshfield from Beers Atlas of 1873, when compared with existing development, is valuable in identifying historical archaeological sites. Industrial archaeological sites along the rivers and streams in the eastern part of Town have not been surveyed. Archaeologically sensitive lands are important and should be given consideration during project planning because they are likely to contain either Native American and/or historic archaeological sites.

B. RURAL CHARACTER

The rural character of the Town is of great value to residents: it helps give a sense of identity to Marshfield. Development which is insensitive to aesthetic resources will diminish the quality of life of Town residents. The rural character exists due to the scenic vistas, large uninterrupted forested areas, open fields, agricultural uses, and limited and scattered development along back roads. Eighty-eight percent of residents who responded to a survey in 2004 said that “rural character” was important in town planning. Respondents to a 2014 survey described farms, solitude, dirt roads, space, nature, sense of community, and quiet as examples of rural character. The importance of protecting natural areas, forest lands, and scenic vistas were ranked by over 80% of the respondents as high or medium. A more complete discussion of rural character is found in Chapter 9, the Land Use Plan.

VI. LAND RESOURCE GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND STRATEGIES

GOAL: To protect and preserve the integrity and function of Marshfield's important natural resources and environmentally sensitive areas.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To encourage and strengthen the agricultural and forest industries.
2. To encourage the current use of agricultural and forest lands and discourage their conversion and/or fragmentation.
3. To discourage the conversions and fragmentation of interior forest blocks, habitat connectivity blocks, and areas of physical landscape diversity.
4. To maintain aquatic resources and their connections.
5. To preserve prime and statewide agricultural soils.
6. To encourage the voluntary protection of farms through conservation easements and participation in current use programs.
7. To ensure that the appropriate extraction of earth resources minimizes environmental impacts and addresses the aesthetic qualities of the area.

8. To Protect environmentally sensitive or unique areas such as rare and irreplaceable natural areas; rare, threatened and endangered species; and ecologically significant areas.
9. To maintain and enhance the quality and quantity of soil and the benefits it provides.
10. To maintain, and protect existing soil and water resources of high quality and quantity and the benefits they provide, and restore the condition of soil and water resources of existing lesser quality and quantity.
11. To protect critical wildlife habitat, significant natural communities and habitat for rare and threatened species.
12. To preserve Marshfield's historic and archeological heritage.
13. To preserve Marshfield's scenic beauty.

Issue Specific Strategies:

1. Protection of Agricultural and Forestry Lands

- a. Encourage the protection of important agricultural and forest land by promoting concentrated settlement patterns, site-sensitive development (i.e., "clustering" or "open space development"), the voluntary purchase of development rights, use-value taxation policies, and other appropriate measures in order to protect agricultural and forest lands. Development that does occur on such lands should be situated so as to leave the most productive portions of the site available for continued agricultural and forestry uses
- b. The Selectboard will target public investment, including the construction or expansion of infrastructure, for the Village or other growth areas so as to minimize development pressure on important agricultural and timber lands.
- c. Consider adding land use regulations to preserve prime and statewide soils.
- d. To encourage best management agricultural and silvicultural practices.

2. Implementation of Marshfield's natural resource protection goals:

- a. The Selectboard will consider the acquisition of natural resource lands as deemed appropriate.
- b. The Planning Commission, in conjunction with the Conservation Commission, will review the State Agency of Natural Resources' management plans for Groton State Forest.
- c. Research options for creating a town conservation fund.
- d. The Conservation Commission is encouraged to complete wetland mapping and a town-wide natural resource inventory.
- e. Bylaws should be modified to address wetland protection issues.
- f. The town should participate in the upcoming state watershed planning. Within this process the town should consider supporting/proposing the reclassification

of its existing high-quality waters from Class B to A or B1 to better protect the aquatic resources.

- g. The Conservation Commission should make available maps showing interior forest blocks, habitat connectivity blocks, and areas of physical landscape diversity as identified in the state Biofinder mapping program to encourage their protection.
- h. The Conservation Commission is encourage to draft a management plan for the Old Town Forest.

3. Maintain and enhance the quality and quantity of soil and water resources:

- a. Ensure zoning regulations protect against erosion by regulating development on slopes.
- b. Restrict potentially polluting land uses from Marshfield's Wellhead Protection Areas and wetlands.
- c. Ensure Zoning regulations are compatible with the requirements, but may be more restrictive than those of the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Federal Flood Insurance Program.
- d. Seek grant funds for groundwater mapping.
- e. Amend Zoning Bylaws to ensure that large commercial groundwater withdrawals do not interfere with the use and availability of water for farming and use as a drinking water source.
- f. The Conservation Commission should map wetlands for submission to ANR to ensure that significant wetlands in Marshfield are regulated by the state.
- g. Maintain, at a minimum, existing protection for surface waters, including riparian area protections in the Zoning Bylaws.
- h. Participate in State Watershed Planning Process to ensure that surface waters in Marshfield are properly classified and regulated by the state.
- i. Work with the state to regulate the operation of the Green Mountain Power dam on Marshfield Reservoir to address current impacts to water quality and Marshfield Reservoir Dam Safety.

4. Identify and protect critical wildlife habitat:

- a. Amend Zoning by-laws to protect deer wintering areas and critical black bear habitat.
- b. Amend Zoning by-laws to protect habitats critical to the survival of rare or endangered species.

5. Maintain and preserve Marshfield's historic and archeological heritage:

- a. Town Historical Society will develop an inventory and study historic resources.
- b. Encourage historic preservation through public participation and education.
- c. The Planning Commission in consultation with the Historical Society will explore strategies and incentives for encouraging historic preservation.

CHAPTER 4

UTILITIES, FACILITIES, MUNICIPAL PROPERTY AND SERVICES

OVERVIEW

Public and private utilities, facilities and services play a critical role in providing for the health, safety and welfare of Marshfield residents. The location, timing and capacity of such infrastructure can also have a profound influence on growth and development within a community. (see Utilities and Government Facilities map for locations of facilities)

Through thoughtful infrastructure planning and maintenance, Marshfield may encourage growth where it is most suitable and least expensive to the community.

I. UTILITIES

A. SEWAGE TREATMENT

The Marshfield Wastewater Treatment Facility, located near the Schoolhouse Common, serves over 100 residences, 5 commercial establishments, and 6 "other" users in the Village of Marshfield. It has a design capacity of .45 mgd (million gallons per day), an average daily flow of .214 mgd, a committed reserve of .018 mgd, and an uncommitted reserve of .218 mgd. With an uncommitted reserve exceeding its current flow, the system appears to have the capacity to accommodate a significant amount of new development.

The Village system operates under a permit from the State of Vermont. Effluent is monitored daily to ensure that discharges are within allowed limits. According to Village ordinance, no on-site septic systems are allowed within the Village limits. Due to current state law, any new connection or any increase in use (such as adding a bedroom or an apartment) must be approved by the Village and also requires a State permit. A schedule of user rates and connection fees is available from the Village Clerk.

In 2010 and 2011, sludge was removed from the two lagoons and, because it contained uranium that had been captured from the new Village water system during the years 2001-2003, was disposed of at a lined landfill. The cost of this procedure was approximately \$74,000. Sludge from the next cleanout, scheduled for approximately 2020, may be disposed of by land application depending on laws and policies in effect at that time. About 5.1 dry ton are produced each year.

Increasing development of the Village sewer system might allow additional development outside of the Village limits; however, this would require additional funding that must be balanced against potential revenue from new users. The institutional capacity of the Village to manage the system is currently adequate. Any take-over by the town would require approval by the Village Trustees and by the State.

The Plainfield Sewage Treatment Facility serves users within the Town of Marshfield. It has a design capacity of 1.0 mgd, an average daily flow of .776 mgd. With an uncommitted reserve of .0224 mgd, the system has the potential to accommodate some new growth. However, currently no new connections are available for the Marshfield properties serviced by the Plainfield sewer system due to a lack of an intra-municipal agreement for such connections to occur.

Almost 70 percent of Marshfield households depend on on-site treatment of septic wastes. On-site systems require specific soil and site characteristics to enable effective treatment. Where soils are impermeable, too permeable, shallow, or wet, or where slopes are steep, conventional septic systems are problematic and potentially hazardous. Accordingly, areas displaying such site limitations are generally not suitable for development. Restricting such areas however, intensifies development pressures on soils that can accommodate septic systems, including most prime agricultural soils.

The proper treatment of septic waste is essential to a clean, healthy environment. Faulty on-site septic systems can pollute soils, surface waters and groundwater and endanger public health. As Marshfield's population grows, sanitary disposal will become even more critical. It is important then, that the Town require the safe and efficient treatment of sewage, for current and future residents alike. In 2007, the State took over jurisdiction for all new and modified septic systems. Although the Town has no control over the septic design, it requires that a Vermont Potable Water and Wastewater Permit be in place before any construction takes place.

B. WATER SUPPLY

While the Village of Marshfield has a public water supply that serves most of the village residents, the majority of Marshfield residents are served by private wells that tap groundwater. The Village system was developed more than 100 years ago and operates under a permit from the State of Vermont. The current water source is a deep well on Folsom Hill Road. The Village developed this source and began using it in 2001. In 2003, when new water quality standards were adopted by the Environmental Protection Agency and the State of Vermont, the well water was determined to exceed the maximum allowed limit (20 parts per billion) of naturally occurring uranium. To address this issue, the uranium is extracted from the water with an ion exchange system, and water used to backflush the system is discharged into a permitted, onsite, underground wastewater system. The water is also treated for radon. It is tested regularly for a variety of potential contaminants and an annual Water Quality Confidence Report is sent to users of the system that explains any problems. A copy of the current Confidence Report and a schedule of user rates and connection fees may be obtained by contacting the Village Clerk.

Residents in the south end of town are served by the Plainfield village water system.

The Agency of Natural Resources (ANR) has designated several wellhead protection

areas (Public Water Source Protection Areas or PWSPA) for public water supplies within the Town of Marshfield. One is for the village water supply, which is located on Folsom Hill Road. Wellhead Protection Areas have also been designated for systems within the Groton State Forest, Twinfield Union School and the Onion River Campground. Water systems are also located in the south center portion of Marshfield near the Plainfield line and east of Route 2 on the east side of Maple Hill, and in Plainfield Village. Each PWSPA has a written plan developed by the Water System Operator. Implementation of the plan involves cooperation with landowners of the protected areas, and certain activities within PWSPA's may be restricted in accordance with state and federal regulations.

As mentioned in the previous chapter, wellhead protection areas (WHPA) delineating recharge zones for public water supply aquifers have been prepared by the State. The Town must be vigilant regarding land use within the zones if it is to avoid costly and inconvenient problems in the future.

It is also important to note that any private wells drilled into granite bedrock in the eastern portion of the town may have elevated uranium levels and although private wells are not subject to the same rules as public water sources, residents may wish to have water from such wells tested to determine if the uranium level is safe.

C. ELECTRICITY

Marshfield residents receive their power from Green Mountain Power Corporation (GMP), or Washington Electric Cooperative (WEC). GMP is the region's largest utility. WEC is a member-owned utility managed by an elected, nine-member board. GMP operates a 5 mw hydroelectric station located on the Cabot Road.

D. SOLID WASTE

Marshfield is a member of the Northeast Kingdom Solid Management District which is a cooperative effort among northeastern cities and towns to ensure cost-effective and environmentally sound waste management programs.

E. TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Telephone service is provided by Fairpoint New England. Cellular access is provided by multiple telecommunications companies. With the increasing demand for cellular capabilities comes an increasing demand for cellular towers. It will be important to balance aesthetics, signal quality, health, business and personal needs when deciding whether, and where, to site additional telecommunication towers.

Developers of telecommunications facilities currently have the option of having their projects reviewed by the Marshfield DRB or by the Vermont Public Service Board (PSB). The PSB Section 248 review evaluates the project to see if it merits approval for a Certificate of Public Good. PSB must give substantial deference in making its determination to land conservation measures in the plans of the affected

municipalities, as well as the recommendations of the municipal and regional plans. Marshfield currently has a Wireless Telecommunications Facilities Bylaw. The Telecommunication Bylaw includes the purposes for the bylaw. Said purposes are adopted by reference in this Town Plan and are meant as a guideline for any Section 248 review.

F. HEALTH AND EMERGENCY SERVICES

The Fire Station was constructed in 1990 in the Village almost directly across US Route 2 from the former station now in private ownership. The Fire Department celebrated its 100th anniversary in 2009. In 2016, the Department responded to 47 calls, with the majority (17) being motor vehicle accidents. The Fire Department has one pumper (1991) and one tanker (1996). The firefighters are volunteers, with mutual aid among the towns of Cabot, Plainfield, Walden and East Montpelier. Ambulance service is provided by Cabot Emergency Ambulance Service and the Plainfield FAST squad. The service also responds to calls from Cabot, Walden and Plainfield. East Montpelier Ambulance Service provides backup.

Marshfield is part of the Statewide E-911 program. All roads have official names and all residences a number to allow emergency service providers to find callers even if they are unable to give their location. The state police and the Washington County Sheriff's Department are relied upon to provide services, including speed control, in the town of Marshfield.

The Plainfield Health Center is widely used by Town residents. The Health Center maintains a growing staff of health care professionals and provides comprehensive medical care, dental care, psychological services, medications, laboratory services, physical rehabilitation and health education/community services. Central Vermont Medical Center in Berlin and the Northeastern Vermont Regional Hospital in St. Johnsbury are the two nearest acute care hospitals.

G. COMMUNITY SERVICES

Various area agencies and other organizations serve special groups in Marshfield. These include: Washington County Youth Services Bureau, Central Vermont Council on Aging, Vermont Center for Independent Living, Retired Senior Volunteer Program, Central Vermont Community Action Council, Community Capital of Central Vermont, Battered Women's Services, Central Vermont Home Health Agency, Inc., Sexual Assault Crisis Team, Vermont Green-Up, Inc., and Central Vermont Regional Planning Commission.

The Town of Marshfield is fortunate to be located within easy commuting distance to several institutions of higher education: Goddard College in Plainfield, Vermont Community College, the Vermont College of Fine Arts, and the New England Culinary Institute in Montpelier.

H. EDUCATION

Public education in Marshfield from preschool to grade 12 is provided by Twinfield Union School in the Washington NE Supervisory Union (see Utilities and Governmental Facilities map for school location). Expenses are shared with the Town of Plainfield. High quality education for all children in Marshfield is one of the most significant and basic services that the Town must provide.

Twinfield Union School began to serve students in 1970. In the past five years, enrollment has dropped from 547 in 1999-00 to 491 in 2003-2004. Based on projections for the next ten years, the student enrollment from the two towns will continue to decline. Barring unforeseen changes, there is no need for expansion in the future. Over the past five years, grades K-4 have had an average of 35 students per grade; in grades 5-8 an average of 42 students per grade and in grades 9-12, an average of 41 students per grade.

I. CULTURAL FACILITIES

The Jaquith Public Library in Marshfield Village will celebrate its 120th anniversary in 2019. Its current location is in the Old Schoolhouse Common building. It currently serves over 900 cardholders and owns over 13,000 books, videos, audio materials and magazines. In addition, it provides four public computers, high speed fiber connect broadband internet and wireless service. For no charge patrons can download ebooks and audiobooks through Listen-up Vermont, take free online classes through Universal Class, do research using the Vermont Online Library and Consumer Reports online, and use the interlibrary loans service to order books from other Vermont libraries and beyond. It also sponsors many free programs and events throughout the year for people of all ages including a weekly story hour, book discussions, nature workshops and walks, reading series, movies, craft workshops, art and author nights, concerts, a Harvest Festival in the fall and more. A total of 3,610 people attended such events in 2016. The library also houses the Hap Hayward History Center. The Jaquith Library has free state park and museum passes to the Echo Museum, Vermont Historical Museum, Shelburne Museum, Shelburne Farms, Billings Farm and Museum, Vermont Historical sites and Ben and Jerry's. Patrons can call ahead to reserve the passes. The library could not function without the Board of Trustees, the Friends of the Jaquith Library and the many volunteers, who help to shelve, work the circulation desk, process materials, provide programs and support the staff. The Jaquith is more than a library; it is a community center and a home away from home for so many people.

Marshfield residents depend on the Twinfield Union School, the Marshfield Historical Society, and facilities in larger surrounding communities for cultural enrichment as well.

J. RECREATION

Perhaps Marshfield's greatest recreational resource is its outdoor environment. For those who seek it, the landscape offers excellent opportunities for outdoor recreation.

Marshfield possesses ample public lands in which residents and visitors alike may pursue a variety of recreational offerings. Most notable among these is Groton State Forest. About 3,800 acres of this 15,000-acre plus tract of forests, lakes, and mountains is located in Marshfield. The Forest is managed for multiple uses and provides opportunities for swimming, boating, hiking, nature study, cross-country skiing, snowmobiling, hunting, horseback riding, fishing, bicycling, and more. It is an invaluable resource to the community and the State.

While Marshfield has abundant public lands, it is important to note that private lands are still an integral part of the Town's recreation picture. They too support a great variety of recreational uses thanks to the generosity of landowners.

The Recreation Committee has made possible a number of activities over the years. With the goal to fulfill the recreational needs of varied age groups in the community, programs have been organized and conducted with a seasonal perspective. A ball field, walking path, skating rink, playground, and gazebo, where evening concerts take place during the summer, have been built near the Old Schoolhouse Common. Trails and playing fields also exist on the grounds of Twinfield Union School.

A local snowmobile club, the Twinfield Snow Travelers, maintains trails and uses the old railroad right-of-way. Parts of the railroad bed are also used for cross-country skiing and bicycling and there is interest in its use in the creation of a Cross Vermont Trail.

II. MUNICIPAL PROPERTY

The Town owns several properties. The properties were acquired by purchase, bequests from legal owners, legal process (tax sale), and eminent domain.

The Selectboard has overall responsibility for property maintenance and management and makes recommendations on the disposition of town owned real property. Voters make the final decision on such recommendations.

PROPERTY CLASSIFICATIONS

Town owned property is classified into four primary categories:

- Municipal buildings and adjoining land
- Cemeteries
- Natural and scenic areas
- Other properties

A. MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS AND ADJOINING LAND

Municipal buildings are the Old Schoolhouse Common, the Town Garage, the Water Treatment Facility, and the Fire Station. The first three of these buildings and the adjoining land consist of approximately fifteen acres and are located within the Village District. The land is bordered on the north and west by the Winooski River, the east by School Street, and the south by Marshfield Brook. The fire station is located at the east end of the Village.

The municipal offices are housed with the Old Schoolhouse Common. Other tenants include the library, historical society, local food shelf, and local businesses. The building also is used for meetings by various organizations, indoor recreation, and is the polling place for elections. The building recently had various energy improvements including solar panels, wood pellet heating, weatherization and installing additional insulation.

This area provides a variety of recreation uses which include a ball field, basketball court, play ground, walking path, winter ice rink, community gardens, and a gazebo.

The Fire Station and Town Garage provide facilities for workers and storage of equipment and materials (road sand and salt). The water treatment facility is discussed earlier in this chapter.

The town is well served by these buildings and the surrounding land, and the parcel should be retained.

The land is available to meet future needs for additional municipal buildings and recreational opportunities.

B. CEMETERIES

The town owns several modest sized cemeteries which are widely located. Historically these properties were named after a family, geographic location, or adjoining road.

The town cemeteries and their locations are as follows:

| Table 19 Cemetery Name and Location | |
|--|--|
| Dwinell | Beaver Meadow Road |
| Eaton-Davis | Eaton Cemetery Road |
| New Discovery | Groton State Forest Road/ Vt. Rt. 232 |
| Rich-Hollister | Hollister Hill Road |
| Maple Hill | Holt Road |
| Nasmith | Holt Road |
| Jaquith/Wooster | US Route 2 Marshfield Village |
| Pike | Pike Road |
| Hudson | English Cemetery Road |
| Bolles | Maple Hill near junction w/Pigeon Pond |
| Loveland | US Route 2 |

Several of the town cemeteries are no longer active and provide a place of historic value and quiet repose.

The need for additional cemetery space may continue. The Selectboard should work to monitor and address the need for additional cemetery space.

C. NATURAL AND SCENIC AREAS

The town owns a forest consisting of 50 acres located just outside the Village District on Folsom Hill Road, and a 120 acre meadow located along the U.S. route 2 corridor, across the Winooski River, where the Martin Covered Bridge is located.

C1. TOWN FOREST

The Town Forest should be evaluated again for potential harvesting opportunities if it is needed for the better health of the forest. If logging is prescribed then recreational trail development should be considered as part of this. Other trail connectors should be evaluated to help provide more access to this town resource.

C2. MARTIN COVERED BRIDGE

The 120 acre meadow contains a significant historical town asset - the Martin

Covered Bridge. It is the only remaining farm bridge and the last covered bridge in Marshfield, and one of only two covered bridges remaining on the Winooski River; consequently it is a treasured asset of the town and has significant historic value.

The bridge was restored in 2009 and a parking lot was constructed. Funding included \$40,000 from the Vermont Housing & Conservation Board, \$240,000 from the Vermont Agency of Transportation and local fund raising efforts and donated work. Some trails have also been built in recent years.

It is the town's desire to implement the following improvements over time as funding permits:

- Stabilization of eroded stream banks
- Signage, canoe launch, picnic area(s)
- Trail development including nature trails and access to the Cross Vermont Trail
- Preservation of seasonal wetlands
- Preservation of endangered species (mussels)
- Haying or bush hogging of fields to preserve open space and views
- Development of forest management/use plan

For any of these projects related to town properties, the Town should actively seek grants from the State and other sources.

The area around the Martin Bridge will continue to be of interest and have long term value. Removing the barriers to accessing this area is important and should continue to be pursued.

C3. STRANAHAN TOWN FOREST

The Stranahan Property was conveyed to the town of Marshfield on October 12, 2007 and is now known as the Virginia Stranahan Memorial Town Forest (Stranahan Forest). A management plan for the Stranahan Forest was developed by group of stakeholders and was adopted by the Selectboard.

Encompassing 620.3 acres, the Stranahan Forest has been privately owned as farm and forest land since Marshfield was settled. The most recent owner was the Stranahan Trust. The residents of Marshfield and surrounding towns have used the Stranahan Forest for winter and summer recreation with the tacit permission of the owners or their agents. The Stranahan Forest was offered to the Vermont Land Trust for purchase with subsequent conveyance to the town of Marshfield. Knowing that the land would be held in public ownership by the Town, the Stranahan Trust generously offered to sell the Stranahan Forest at a greatly reduced price. Both public monies and private donations were provided to help fund the acquisition, including a large grant from the Vermont Housing and

Conservation Board.

Current and future uses include: sustainable agriculture and forestry uses, animal habitat, hunting, and recreational opportunities such as snowmobiling on VAST trails, cross country skiing, hiking, mountain biking and horseback riding. The tract may also serve as an outdoor classroom for the Twinfield Union School. The passing of the Stranahan Forest from private ownership into the public domain assures that it will be available to all members of the community in perpetuity.

The Management Plan will be reviewed and updated on a five year schedule, after any major change to the Stranahan Forest, or at any other time as needed by the Selectboard. The recommendations of the Management Plan are considered as an extension and part of this town plan.

D. OTHER TOWN OWNED PROPERTY

The town owns a four acre parcel - a former gravel pit - located on Nasmith Brook Road, the old railroad depot property, located at the top of Depot Hill and several other smaller parcels.

The Nasmith Brook Road parcel is adjacent to the railroad bed which is now a snowmobile trail maintained by VAST. Recreational opportunities would be enhanced if the town would develop a connector between the former gravel pit and the rail bed. However, the railroad bed north of the former gravel pit currently remains in private ownership, limiting the potential use as a public trail at this time.

The railroad depot parcel should be retained and its use reevaluated after the decisions on the Cross Vermont Trail are made.

The Selectboard should continue their current process to evaluate town owned property and make recommendations in the best interest of residents.

III. GOVERNMENTAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

The town of Marshfield provides administrative services for its residents. Administrative services are provided by an elected town clerk, an assistant town clerk, and other town officers. The Old Schoolhouse Common has housed the town offices since 1993.

The Selectboard oversees the management of town affairs, the condition of the town's roads and facilities and various boards and commissions. The Village Trustees manage the affairs of the village. There are several other appointed and elected town boards, including the Planning Commission and the Development Review Board. The contributed services of board officials are an important asset to the town's management.

The town clerk's position involves maintaining Town records as well as handling license and record search requests.

The Public Works Department presently has a town garage on Lower Depot Road.

IV. UTILITIES, FACILITIES, MUNICIPAL PROPERTY AND SERVICES GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

GOALS: To realize an efficient system of public utilities, facilities and services to meet future needs.

Evaluate highest and best use of town owned property.

OBJECTIVES:

1. Encourage recycling, source reduction, and composting as ways to reduce the volume and toxicity of solid waste and continue participation in the Northeast Kingdom Solid Waste District.
2. Promote access to a wide range of recreation experiences to all sectors of the population.
3. Marshfield encourages landowners to not post their property when appropriate to allow for additional recreational uses.
4. Support current and future recreational uses of town owned property
5. Study need for additional cemetery space.
6. Engage in the planning of the Cross Vermont Trail through or in close proximity to Marshfield
7. Promote the continued safe and effective operation of the Village of Marshfield water and sewer systems.

ISSUE SPECIFIC STRATEGIES:

Sewage Treatment and Disposal:

- a. The Selectboard should continually evaluate the current systems with respect to their ability to accommodate the land use goals of this plan.

Water Supply:

- a. The Village Trustees should continue to work to provide a safe and abundant water supply to meet the needs of the residents in Marshfield Village. In addition, the Trustees should continue their work monitoring and addressing the issues of uranium in the water supply.
- b. For both water and sewer supply, the Selectboard and Village Trustees should explore whether a merger between the town and village would be in the best interest of operating and maintaining the sewer and water system.

Electric Power:

- a. Town policy is to promote transmission and distribution lines which are designed to minimize negative impacts on natural and scenic resources.

Telecommunications:

- a. Town policy is to promote and require that proposed commercial satellite dishes, radio towers, antennae, and other transmission and receiving equipment are sited, designed, maintained and operated so as to minimize negative impacts on natural and scenic resources.
- b. Encourage the expansion of broadband availability to residents.

Education:

- a. The Selectboard should engage in planning activities with the administration at Twinfield Union School to continually plan for providing access to high quality educational and vocational opportunities.

Recreation:

- a. The Selectboard should establish a commission to participate in and make a recommendation on the feasibility of connecting the Town's planned or existing transportation/recreation paths, including the old railroad bed, to those of other communities in the region.
- b. The Selectboard should work closely with the Department of Forests, Parks and Recreation to ensure that Groton State Forest provides the maximum recreational opportunities for the citizens of Marshfield.
- c. Enhance the Town's web site by making available information on the various types of public recreational opportunities available locally.
- d. The Selectboard should continue to monitor effort to create a Cross Vermont Trail, and if appropriate form a subcommittee to participate in the development of the initiative.

Municipal Property:

- a. The Selectboard will continue to provide funding for present and future development of recreational opportunities on town owned property.
- b. The Selectboard will explore the possibility of acquiring additional land abutting present active cemeteries.

Government Services:

- a. The Selectboard will ensure adequate and reliable government services are available to Marshfield residents at reasonable costs.

CHAPTER 5

TRANSPORTATION

I. OVERVIEW

Transportation facilities are a major factor in defining quality of life, and the pattern and type of development in Marshfield. Public transportation is limited. The Town must maintain a transportation infrastructure that enables safe and efficient travel for commuters, tourists, freight transport and agricultural vehicles and encourages economic vitality, while preserving Marshfield's environmental quality and small town rural character (see Transportation map for road classifications).

Vermont Transit Lines travel only major highways, its closest stop to Marshfield is Montpelier. Vermont Agency of Transportation coordinates Rideshare Vermont, offering carpool contacts and interest free loans for van pooling. Various community service organizations coordinate volunteer drivers for transportation for local populations without access to any other form of transport.

In 2010, Green Mountain Transit (GMT) – then the Green Mountain Transit Agency - and Rural Community Transportation (RCT) started operations of a US 2 corridor commuter service to provide connecting service between St. Johnsbury and Montpelier. Connections are available from the Route 2 commuter bus to the Burlington bus service. Currently bus service into Montpelier is available three times in morning, once mid-day and twice in the late afternoon. Locally, the bus has stops at the Old Schoolhouse Common, Twinfield School (by request), and the Plainfield park and ride lot. Additional stops to meet individual needs can be arranged with GMTA where it is deemed to be safe.

The bus can transport a limited number of bicycles so that users can complete their commute from the final transit stop to work by bike. Users can also make the return trip home by bicycle instead of the bus. Green Mountain Transit (GMT) is a private not-for-profit organization providing public transportation services in Washington County, Franklin/Grand Isle County, the towns of Stowe and Morrisville in Lamoille County, and the towns of Williamstown, Washington and Orange in Orange County. GMTA is funded with a mix of federal, state, and local money.

Although the automobile continues to be the dominant mode of transportation in Marshfield for the foreseeable future, Marshfield residents increasingly utilize public and multi-modal transport on its highways. Therefore, Marshfield's road network dominates consideration of the Town's transportation infrastructure.

The nearest airport, Knapp in Berlin, is approximately 20 miles away.

II. ROAD NETWORK: FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS

Marshfield’s road crew maintains approximately 51.80 miles of local roads.

Class 2 town highways are the most important highways in town; they are trunk lines of improved highway between towns, and serve to accommodate the flow of high volumes of traffic. The Vermont Agency of Transportation and the Selectboard determine Class 2 highways. Class 3 highways are defined for the purposes of state aid, and must be passable under normal conditions all seasons of the year by a standard passenger car. Class 4 roads are designated by the Selectboard.

III. ROAD NETWORK: TRENDS, ISSUES, AND CONFLICTS

| Table 20* | | | |
|---|------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Road Miles by Type in Marshfield | | | |
| Managed by | Highway Type | Mileage | % Total |
| Town | | | |
| | Class 2 | 6.04 | 9.38 |
| | Class 3 | 39.55 | 61.42 |
| | Class 4 | 6.23 | 9.68 |
| | Total Town Maintained | 51.82 | 80.48 |
| State | | | |
| | Route 14 | nil | |
| | Route 232 | 4.36 | 6.77 |
| | Route 2 | 8.21 | 12.75 |
| | Total State Maintained | 12.57 | 19.52 |
| | Total Maintained Roads | 64.39 | 100.00 |
| <i>Source: Central Vermont Regional Planning Commission</i> | | | |

Route 2, the only major east-west highway in northern Vermont has seen a steadily growing traffic stream. This brings inherent complications as this traffic enters and passes through Marshfield Village.

It is important to acknowledge that different classes of highways are compatible with different land use and travel patterns. That is, major arterials are not compatible with residential neighborhoods or with intensive non-residential areas where frequent road access is required. Local land use and transportation decisions need to be considered in the context of any regional network, at the same time local highway improvements are considered in a regional context. These relationships are crucial as Marshfield plans for future development.

IV. ROAD MAINTENANCE

Keeping the local road network safe in a cost effective manner is currently the most important aspect of any transportation plan. At present the road crew is three full-time employees who maintain the roads and the town's inventory of road equipment. Major transportation improvements (new roads, major reconstruction and/or capacity expanding of existing roads) have a direct relationship to land use. Road improvements, in general, result in changes in land use, increases of land value, and may result in congestion due to traffic. It is important to make the most of the system in place, which necessitates an efficient road maintenance program and complementary improvements to the existing system. The size of the road crew and the inventory of equipment should reflect the direction the town will take on road maintenance and improvements in the future.

Trails shall not be considered highways and the town shall not be responsible for any maintenance including culverts and bridges.

V. ACCESS MANAGEMENT

Curb cuts and the location of points of access directly affect the safety and efficiency of all town roads. Design of curb cuts is important with regard to road maintenance and drainage. Some access management methods are appropriate to residential development, some to non-residential development, and some equally to both. Specific standards for improving access management, cited in the Central Vermont Regional Transportation Plan, include:

- Minimum sight distances at a driveway or road intersection
- Maximum number of driveways per lot
- Mandatory shared driveways
- Optimal corner turning radius
- Maximum width of curb cuts
- Minimum and maximum driveway lengths
- Minimum or maximum on-site parking, shared parking, and parking design

These measures may be incorporated in zoning regulations, road policies and ordinances,

as well as curb cut permits.

Access management requires consistent and comprehensive policies to balance the needs of motorists, pedestrians, bicyclists, and other users of the road system and improve safety and highway efficiency.

VI. TRANSPORTATION GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND STRATEGIES

GOAL: Coordinate transportation and land-use planning to assure access to services while judiciously limiting new road development.

Objectives:

1. Encourage development of local public transportation with public participation in planning, including when appropriate, neighboring/adjacent towns.
2. Plan and maintain a safe and adequate network of roads that respect the integrity of the natural environment.
3. Maximize safety on town roads with reasonable access for pedestrians, bicyclists, landowners.
4. Encourage development of paths for non-motorized traffic.
5. Encourage and promote cost effective energy efficiency and the benefits of alternative modes of transportation.
6. Continue to work cooperatively with Central Vermont Regional Planning Commission and state agencies to coordinate transportation plans and projects, especially changes to Route 2.
7. New roads or private driveways should meet minimum design and safety standards, including site distances at intersections and accessibility for emergency vehicles.
8. Pursue options to reduce traffic speeds and introduce traffic calming infrastructure on Route 2 and other roadways throughout the village.
9. Control stormwater runoff to minimize damage to town roads and private property.

Issue Specific Strategies:

- a. Selectboard policies for construction and maintenance of roads shall continue to focus on safety, adequacy, and access, and to complement goals of this plan.
- b. Planning Commission will draft zoning regulations which establish clear design

- and safety standards for new private roads and shared private driveways.
- c. Selectboard cooperate with Marshfield Village Trustees for improvements around the Village Store to provide better access and aesthetics, as well as simplified parking and circulation.
 - d. Planning Commission should institute zoning regulations the sharing of curb cuts for new development along arterial roads .
 - e. Planning Commission to research the potential benefits that may be available from the Vermont Byways Program.
 - f. New roads shall be constructed to Class 3 standards at the expense of the builder/developer.
 - g. The Selectboard should explore methods such as traffic calming and lower speed limit to reduce traffic speeds on Route 2 through the village. This could include enhanced enforcement and/or signage indicating the speed of vehicles entering the village area.
 - h. Promote the use of the commuter bus service.
 - i. Pursue a separate bike/pedestrian lane and/or shoulder widening on Route 2.
 - j. Explore the option for an interconnecting public path between Groton State Forest, the Covered Bridge Park and the Stranahan Forest.
 - k. Construct electric vehicle charging station.

CHAPTER 6

ENERGY

I. OVERVIEW

As a rural Vermont community Marshfield is dependent on energy for virtually every aspect of our material existence. We use energy in our homes for heat, to provide us with light, and to power our household appliances. We rely on energy for transportation, to run our businesses and to raise our food. With very few exceptions (primarily heating with wood and limited use of solar energy) we depend on imported sources to provide us with the power we need to live our lives. That power comes at a high cost, both economically in terms of increasing electric rates and gasoline prices, and ecologically, as manifested most dramatically by global climate change. While these issues are not strictly local in nature there is much that we can do as a town to address our energy needs, saving money and reducing our carbon footprint in the process. In order to do this we must think long term about how we can create a sustainable, secure energy future for our town, and this involves planning.

The Town Plan is mandated to address energy consumption and production in four areas: energy conservation, generation of energy through renewable sources, transportation, and land use. Each of these areas presents a unique set of challenges and potentialities.

II. ENERGY GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

GOAL: The Town's overall goal is to build an efficient and healthful community. Particular goals within that larger framework include:

1. Saving money for the town and its residents.
2. Increasing energy efficiency and decreasing overall energy use in the town.
3. Reducing carbon emissions.
4. Increasing energy self reliance.
5. Maintaining traditional settlement and land use patterns in our community.
6. Encouraging and creating energy efficient transportation alternatives.
7. Ensuring that renewable energy production developed in Marshfield, at either a community or utility scale, is appropriately and properly sited in order to preserve the rural character and so that the production does not have an adverse impact on the natural resources.

III. ACTIVITIES, EFFORTS AND RESULTS THROUGH 2017 BY MARSHFIELD ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE COMMITTEE

Old Schoolhouse Common Solar PV Array Update

In 2013 three PV solar trackers were installed at the Old Schoolhouse Common. The production data from these panels is available online to view at <http://reports.allearthrenewables.com/report/detail/1474/2017/09>. Since installation the

solar panels have saved the town \$24,533 in electricity through their production. This means that the solar panels are a little better than one third of the way toward paying for themselves. It is expected that by the end of 20 years the system will provide \$24,000 in energy savings beyond its original cost.

In terms of climate change, the electricity generated has avoided the production of approximately 38 tons of carbon. This number is based on GMP's reported average of 0.638 pounds of carbon dioxide per kilowatt hour of electricity.

Home Energy Visit Program

During 2013 and 2014 Home Energy visits were conducted with members of the community. These visits provide the following benefits to the homeowner: present an introduction to the concepts of weatherization, roughly compare energy use to similar homes, and identify potential opportunities for reducing electrical and heating energy use. 44 Home Energy visits were conducted from early 2013 through late 2014. These visits were in addition to around 48 visits completed in the years prior to this.

In early 2015 follow up phone calls were made to around 48 homeowners who had received a Home Energy visit. These calls were to check-in on the completion of an Energy Audit, to offer any additional assistance or expertise, and to find out the the status of any planned or completed improvements. No cost weatherization is available to income eligible households through Capstone Community Action in Barre, VT.

Route 2 Commuter Bus

In 2016 the commuter bus served 736 riders from the Old Schoolhouse Common, and 132 riders from the Village Store. The bus operates approximately 260 days per year, meaning ridership for 2016 was 3.5 people per day from Marshfield stops. Since 2012 a mid-day bus, as well as an early morning bus were added to this route.

Educational Efforts

In 2015 and 2016 there were seven programs in Marshfield relating to climate change. These included presentations on climate change, its implications for agriculture, disaster preparedness, and tax policy, as well as a book discussion group and a film. Over 70 people attended these programs. The Marshfield energy committee organized 4 of these, the Marshfield Conservation Commission organized 1 and 2 were organized by community members. We will continue to bring informative and interesting programs to the community.

Alternative energy systems and generation

As of today there are at least 45 grid-tied solar PV systems installed in Marshfield, which is an increase of 35 systems since 2012.

IV. Issue Specific Strategies

According to the 2016 Vermont Comprehensive Energy Plan, approximately 50% of our energy use is derived from the burning of imported fossil fuels which are extracted at a high environmental cost. The scientific consensus about the role of burning fossil fuels is clear and unequivocal: these contribute most of the greenhouse gasses that are leading to climate change. In order to decrease our dependence on these costly and destructive sources of energy we must implement strategies for energy conservation and for the development of local, renewable sources for energy production. These strategies include:

Conservation and efficiency

- a) Educating the community about the benefits of conservation through forums, publications, school programs, and other forms of public outreach.
- b) Continue retrofitting the remaining Town facilities and equipment for energy efficiency using the most cost effective technologies available.
- c) Offering direct services to homeowners to increase energy efficiency in residential structures, like energy audits and energy improvements facilitated by the Town Energy Committee.
- d) Offering similar services to local businesses.
- e) Encouraging greater efficiency in transportation through the use of bicycles and other alternatives modes of transport, and providing facilities, like bike racks to support their use.
- f) Creating additional public transit options by adding more bus routes and more runs on existing routes.
- g) Encouraging efficient patterns of settlement that maintain our historic Village center.
- h) Encouraging efficient patterns of land use that preserve forest resources, agricultural land, and open spaces.
- i) Providing all applicants for building permits with detailed information regarding the benefits of efficiency and specific resources they can use to achieve it in their projects.

Development of renewable energy sources

- a) Educating community members about the benefits of local, renewable sources of energy through forums, publications, school programs, workshops, and tours of existing systems.
- b) Mapping potential resources for individual and community scale solar, wind, hydro, and biomass energy.
- c) Transitioning all Town facilities to cost effective, local, renewable sources of energy.
- d) Facilitating the development of community scaled energy production through group net metering and other co-operative forms of energy production by making appropriate town resources available for their use.
- e) Insuring that Town Planning and Zoning ordinances encourage the development of such facilities.

Energy Committee Objectives

The Vermont legislature passed Act 174 in 2016 which provides a means for municipalities to have a greater influence over decisions made by the Public Utility Commission regarding energy project siting. The Energy Committee intends to update the town plan to comply with Act 174 and ensure Marshfield obtains Substantial Deference for any energy projects in the municipality. This will also provide concrete and tangible goals to strive for with respect to efficiency, increased renewable generation, and more.

CHAPTER 7

HOUSING

I. OVERVIEW

Shelter is among the most basic human needs. The availability, affordability and location of housing within a community can have far-reaching implications. These factors can affect land use, employment, and transportation patterns, and the social and economic mix in any given town. One of the most difficult challenges facing communities in Vermont is how to provide an adequate supply of decent and affordable housing for all residents without compromising community character or overburdening physical infrastructure.

II. Growth

Population growth in Marshfield between 2000 and 2010 was 6.14%, more than twice the Central Vermont Region's rate of 2.6% over the same period. According to zoning permit records, 79 new units were constructed between 2000 and 2010. Based upon assessment data, two maps are included in this plan. One map shows all housing ages and a second map shows new housing since 1990. Both maps show that both historic and more recent housing development has been scattered throughout the town and is not concentrated to only one area.

III. AFFORDABILITY

Between 2011 and 2016, on average, there were 14.3 homes sold each year. In 2016 the median home sale price was \$140,500. This is lower than both Washington County with an average sale price of \$188,250 and the state average of \$208,000.

According to the 2009-2013 figures, average median monthly owner costs are \$1130 in Marshfield, compared with \$1236 for Washington County (8.6 percent less). The above statistic does not tell the whole story, however. It is important to note that 2009-2013 median household income figures for Marshfield are substantially lower than those for Washington County (\$50,150 vs. \$57,281 - 12.5 percent less). As a result, less expensive housing may not be more affordable housing. Still, applying the standard definition of "affordability" (total housing costs should consume no more than 30 percent of household income), it appears that the median income in Marshfield can afford the average house in Marshfield. According to the Vermont Housing Financing Agency, an income of \$41,577 is needed to purchase a \$140,500 house.

This does not mean that there is no housing affordability problem in Marshfield. Almost half the families do not make enough to afford buying a house using available earned income. Therefore, many of these families need to rent unless they have other income sources or were fortunate enough to purchase a house in earlier years when housing was more affordable. It is the rental market where problems are evident. Between 2009 and 2013 median rent was over 30% of median income, and so above the affordability

threshold.

IV. AVAILABILITY

The 2010 occupancy rate in Marshfield was 88%, higher than the 84% occupancy rate in Central Vermont. Occupancy rates have fallen in Marshfield over the past decade.

V. HOUSING AGE

In addition to affordable housing, several other housing issues exist within the community. The aging housing stock in Marshfield Village will need an increasingly larger number of repairs and renovations to continue to be safe and adequate. According to the grand list, approximately 23% of the dwellings were built prior to 1900. The large number of historic buildings in Marshfield as identified in the plan will require a balance between economical and sensitive rehabilitation in order to preserve the historic/architectural integrity and consequent higher resale value of this housing stock. The preservation of community character, a priority for residents, depends upon renovations and new construction that respect the integrity of the existing historic homes and the accompanying historic cultural landscape. As new residents have joined the Marshfield community and taken ownership of some of these older houses, there has been a revived effort to make improvements to these important older houses.

VI. CENTRAL VERMONT REGIONAL HOUSING DISTRIBUTION

The current Central Vermont Regional Plan projects a regional housing demand of 8,835 new housing units between the years of 2000 and 2020 for the region. The regional plan included a proposed regional housing distribution plan by municipalities needed in order to meet this projected demand. The plan allocated 217 new units to be built between 2000 and 2020 in Marshfield. According to town permits, 79 new dwellings have had been constructed by 2012, or about 36.4% of the projected allocation. It is unlikely construction necessary to meet the goal of 217 units by 2020 will occur given the impact of the recession and housing downturn. The two maps depicting the age of homes included in this plan show the geographic distribution of housing over both the long and short terms. It is preferred to see additional housing first in the Village Residential District and second in the Agricultural and Rural Residential Districts. The Zoning map included in the plan depicts the zones desirable for development. Adequate vacant land is available within these districts for new development. New housing is undesirable in the Forestry and Conservation District and Flood Hazard District.

VII. HOUSING GOALS, POLICIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

GOAL To encourage housing development/redevelopment consistent with the town's desire that all current and future residents have a safe and affordable place to live.

Objectives:

1. Explore strategies for the provision of affordable housing.
2. Allow for the continued use of houses that are non-conforming uses.
3. Future housing development/redevelopment should reinforce the land use goals of this plan.

Issue Specific Strategies:

Explore strategies for the provision of affordable housing:

- a. Planning Commission shall amend the zoning regulations to encourage concentrated settlement patterns and creative site designs, including clustering, as a means to reduce the cost of infrastructure and land, and thereby promote affordability.
- b. The Town will actively pursue partnerships with housing development non-profit groups, including community land trusts and the Vermont Housing and Conservation Trust Fund, to provide assistance in financing affordable housing projects.
- c. The Planning Commission will examine the town bylaws to consider incentives to create affordable housing.
- d. The town should conduct a housing needs analysis.

Future housing development/redevelopment should reinforce the land use goals of this Plan:

- a. Encourage housing development that reinforces and complements existing and future neighborhoods. High density and multi-family housing will be encouraged in Village and other desirable areas.
- b. The town of Marshfield will encourage accessory dwelling units as an option for affordable housing.

CHAPTER 8

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

I. OVERVIEW

A healthy economy is essential to maintaining Marshfield's quality of life. A diversified, dynamic, and sustainable economy provides employment, stimulates social and cultural interaction, and provides the resources for the provision of community services, education and infrastructure. On the individual level, a diversified economy offers greater opportunity for people to engage in satisfying and meaningful pursuits. Economic vitality is a balance between human, natural and capital resources and it is the interaction of these factors which determines the scale and intensity of growth and development.

Marshfield is a rural community with modest commercial and industrial activity. Like the rest of Vermont, Marshfield has evolved from an almost self-sufficient agricultural/manufacturing economy to a more complex mixture and pattern of economic activity. It is now, by all standards, a "bedroom community" - that is to say much of its resident workforce holds jobs in other cities and towns. Available data seems to indicate that small businesses are still an important element of the Marshfield economy.

Residents have voiced strong support for economic development that retains Marshfield's rural character and protects important natural resources. Economic development in Marshfield should maintain the quality of life provided by a landscape dominated by forests, farming, and many opportunities for outdoor recreation, while supporting the harvesting of forest products and other land based economic development.

In keeping with this philosophy, traditional economic growth should be encouraged in areas where infrastructure already exists or may be easily extended in order to minimize environmental degradation and costs to the taxpayer and developer. Marshfield Village is serviced by municipal water and sewer systems. Community facility planning must address possible infrastructure limitations in order to target the village area as logical traditional growth center. Further growth center analysis is required in town.

Encouraging business activities in the villages/growth centers also helps to reduce the likelihood of strip development along Route 2. Strip development leads to traffic, safety and environmental concerns, contributes to declining economic activity in the villages, and works to destroy the rural character of the Town.

Non-traditional economic growth, supported by use of the internet, is taking place in Marshfield. An increasing number of residents, many with home based businesses, are using the internet to sell products, services, or in-lieu of driving to the traditional place of work. Such economic growth is highly desirable because it is "clean" and generally provides a higher wage. The success of these non-traditional businesses is highly dependent upon the use of technology, particularly high speed reasonably priced internet access. Some Marshfield residents have enjoyed high speed internet access through their local phone company, Fairpoint Communications, for a number of years. Others are able

to access such service through Cloud Alliance, and other broadband service providers. However, there are still many unserved areas. The Vermont Telecommunications Authority is charged with providing broadband service to all Vermont residents.

II. CHILD CARE

Ensuring accessible, affordable, quality childcare is important to sound economic development. Recognizing the reality that most families lead lives that require full or at least part-time childcare outside of their homes, childcare is seen as a community need.

Accessible, affordable and quality child care in the area affects parents' ability to enter the workforce, be productive while at work, and remain employed. In addition, the child care industry itself contributes to the local economy, through the jobs it sustains, the revenues childcare workers take in, and the taxes they pay.

Current childcare programs fulfill some of the need for after-school daycare, but there remains a need for full-day, high-quality year-round childcare programs for children of all ages.

Presently in Marshfield, childcare services are provided by four registered or licensed Family Child Care Homes or Day Care Facilities, and other non-registered facilities. The Twinfield Learning Center (TLC) provides services for children in grades 1 – 6, four days a week. Grant funds subsidize the cost of TLC's programming, making the childcare more affordable to Twinfield parents. Future funding is not secure, which could threaten the existence of this important program. Some parents seek child care in communities closer to where they work, such as Montpelier, Barre or St. Johnsbury.

It is in the interest of the town of Marshfield to encourage and support the creation of additional registered or licensed childcare facilities that meet the diverse work requirements of its working population.

III. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

GOAL To stimulate appropriate economic development and provide opportunity for individuals to establish locally based business ventures.

Objectives:

1. To encourage development that creates jobs that pay livable wages.
2. Economic Development should reinforce traditional settlement patterns, protect rural character and revitalize village and growth centers.
3. To encourage economic development that promotes the viability of the working landscape – forestry and agriculture-related enterprises.
4. To promote accessible, affordable and quality daycare facilities for the children of Marshfield.

Issue Specific Strategies:

To encourage business development that creates jobs that pay a “livable wage”.

- a. Create an economic development strategy for the town that identifies and encourages development around the villages and growth centers, and explores other opportunities for creating jobs that require the skills and experience of town residents.
- b. The Planning Commission will ensure that Town zoning regulations do not impose any unnecessary or inappropriate impediments to reasonable business/industrial activity or development.
- c. The Planning Commission will continue to track and report economic/employment statistics and trends in Marshfield in order to chart progress.
- d. Seek financial support from state, federal and private sources to support community development programs that includes housing, employment, and public facilities development and coordination.

Economic Development should reinforce traditional settlement patterns:

- a. To provide the infrastructure (including automobile and pedestrian facilities) necessary if new growth and development is to be directed to Village and growth centers.
- b. To support land use policies that would avoid commercial strip development, maintain open space, and promote "in-fill" development.
- c. To encourage adaptive use of existing structures in the Town (for example, the Old Schoolhouse Common project).
- d. Consider utilizing state financial and tax incentives for development in the village and growth centers.
- e. Encourage the creation and expansion of locally based industries that utilize the region's natural resources and raw materials, with particular emphasis on value-added processing of agricultural and wood products.
- f. Encourage natural resources based tourism.

Provide accessible affordable and quality daycare facilities:

- a. Encourage the Selectboard to appoint a committee of interested residents to study the childcare needs of Marshfield and make recommendations so that accessible, affordable, and quality childcare is available to parents.
Topics to be addressed by the committee:
 - i. Conduct a survey of parents to find out their needs for childcare.
 - ii. Support present childcare providers by listening to their needs for funding, training and facilities.

- iii. Supply information to parents concerning what subsidies are available to them for childcare services.

CHAPTER 9

LAND USE PLAN

I. OVERVIEW

Historically in Marshfield, as in many Vermont towns, the villages have been the focal point of commerce, industry, social and civic life. Accordingly, infrastructure and population have been concentrated in these areas. The surrounding countryside and forests supplied the raw materials (e.g., lumber, wool, grains, milk, vegetables, etc.) needed by the people and industries of the villages. The village and countryside were physically distinct and served distinctly different functions. This pattern of development helps to create a landscape, culture and lifestyle still treasured by residents and visitors alike. The use of land is inextricably linked to "rural character." In survey after survey, Marshfield residents have expressed their desire to retain the town's rural character.

The past several decades have witnessed changes in the pattern of growth and development in Marshfield. The freedom and mobility afforded by automobiles now makes it easy for those who do not work the land for their livelihood to enjoy living in the countryside while maintaining access to the jobs and services of the cities and villages. Consequently, Marshfield has, over the past several decades, evolved into a "bedroom community" with much of its new residential growth occurring outside of the villages and away from public infrastructure. This new growth pattern could ultimately result in a loss of rural character, less vibrant villages, the waste and/or destruction of natural resources, and greater public costs.

It is in the community's declared best interest to see that new development occurs in a manner that does not change the basic land use patterns, and consequently the character of the town. Therefore, the villages and growth centers should be the focus for mixed-use, higher intensity development and new growth. Outlying areas should be designed and managed so as not to compromise Marshfield's rural character or its important natural resources.

The land use goals for the town must be achieved in a manner that affords landowners reasonable options for the use of their property and provides local regulators with the flexibility to allow for non-traditional and more site sensitive development proposals. Hence, this Land Use Plan encourages the Planning Commission to consider changes to the existing zoning regulations.

II. BUILD OUT ANALYSIS

In 2008, the town completed a build-out analysis. The study was conducted by the Central Vermont Regional Planning Commission (CVRPC). Funding for the study was provided by a Vermont municipal planning grant. A build-out analysis, which uses Geographic Information System (GIS) technologies, allows a community to test its existing regulations and to evaluate development constraints due to existing natural features (such as floodplain areas, wetlands, steep slopes, etc.), conserved lands, and

already developed lands. Factoring in these constraints gives a “weighted” number of possible new housing units – a number based more on reality than theory. CVRPC staff worked closely with the Planning Commission to help develop the criteria for completing the analysis. Public forums were held to discuss the results and possible future actions to consider. The analysis dealt only with residential development and did not consider the potential for commercial development. A more detailed description of the methodology, analysis, and mapping is available from the Planning Commission.

The study first examined what development potential exists when natural constraints, conserved lands and already developed lands are taken into account and without any zoning regulations in place. Without considering any zoning regulations:

- Almost 30% of the land in Marshfield is undevelopable because it is either conserved, publicly owned, or already built upon.
- Approximately 40% of the land has minimal, low, or moderate development potential.
- 31% of the land has high development potential.

The build-out analysis then evaluated both current zoning and several alternative zoning regulations. (By selecting alternative regulations to evaluate, the Planning Commission was not recommending these alternatives, but merely seeking to demonstrate the consequences of various zoning regulation changes and the impact they could have on potential future growth).

The build-out analysis focused primarily on two factors: road frontage requirements and minimum lot size (for the Agricultural and Rural Residential District). Currently, the regulations require a specific amount of road frontage to create a new lot through a subdivision. However, a right-of-way at least 50 feet wide can also be used to access a rear lot, in which case the rear lot may have no frontage on a public road. The build-out also considered increasing the minimum lot size in the Agricultural and Rural Residential District from 2 to 5 acres, prohibiting new housing in the Forestry and Conservation District, and moving lands more than 600 ft. from roads within the Agricultural and Rural Residential District to the Forestry and Conservation District (see Zoning map for these areas). All alternative regulations also considered pre-existing (grandfathered) lots which are allowed to be developed for the uses permitted in the district even though they might not meet the minimum lot size requirements.

Build-Out Results by Zoning District (weighted results only)

Flood Hazard District

Current zoning does not allow new houses in this district. Approximately 30 houses exist in this district now. Under our current zoning, these dwellings can be enlarged, but no new houses can be built.

Forestry and Conservation District

The Forestry and Conservation District generally includes lands more than 600 feet from

state roads and Class 2 and 3 roads (with some exceptions — See zoning map) and not in the flood hazard area. It also includes state forest lands. New residential development is allowed only through a Planned Unit Development (PUD) (also sometimes known as cluster development). Only a few PUDs have been permitted in this district, and the Environmental Court upheld a decision by the Marshfield Development Review Board to deny a request for a four-lot PUD in the Forestry and Conservation District because it was inconsistent with the Town Plan which stresses limiting development in the Forestry and Conservation District. Recent public input has made clear that Marshfield residents are opposed to PUDs in the Forestry and Conservation District.

- Approximately 14 single-family dwellings exist in this district.
- Approximately 829 residential units could theoretically be developed in this district under current zoning. (However, this is highly unlikely given the existing regulations and court ruling).

Village District

The Village District includes Marshfield Village with the exception of areas in the Flood Hazard District. Only a 10,000-square-foot lot with 90 feet of road frontage is required to develop a single-family dwelling in this district.

- Approximately 155 residential units exist in this district.
- Another 835 units could be built in this district under current zoning (which was considered unlikely, given existing land ownership patterns).
- Requiring established road frontage (and not accepting right-of-ways for access to back lots) for all development would reduce this potential to 99 units.
- A further, more extensive parcel-by-parcel evaluation is recommended before reaching conclusions about potential development in this district.

Agricultural and Rural Residential District

Much of the more recent development has occurred in this district. A two-acre lot is currently required for development. To create lots over 10 acres, 350 feet of road frontage is required and 250 feet of road frontage is required to create lots under 10 acres. However, it is currently possible to subdivide parcels and to create new lots with no road frontage, with access via a 50-foot wide right-of-way easement.

- Approximately 453 residential units exist in this district.
- The following additional units could be built in this district given the current zoning and various alternative zoning regulations considered.
 - Current zoning allowing front and back lots: 2,049 units
 - Change minimum lot size from 2 to 5 acres and do not require road frontage: 621 units
 - Change minimum lot size from 2 to 5 acres and do require road frontage: 323 units
 - Leave minimum lot size as 2 acres and do not require road frontage: 1,825
 - Leave minimum lot size as 2 acres and do require road frontage: 437

Conclusions of Build-Out Analysis

Based upon the above analysis, the Planning Commission recommended the following steps be taken:

- Undertake a more extensive parcel-by-parcel evaluation in the Village District before reaching conclusions about potential development in the village.
-
- Obtain public input on whether the four-fold increase of potential development in the Agricultural and Rural Residential District under the current zoning would conflict with the goal in the Town Plan to maintain a rural character in this district.
- Obtain public input on changes in the Agricultural and Rural Residential District including: to change the minimum lot size to 5 acres or to require road frontage for all new lots.
- Obtain public input on whether to change the lands more than 600 feet from roads that are presently in the Agricultural and Rural Residential District to the Forestry and Conservation District (see map classifying Agricultural and Rural Residential District by distance to road).

The Selectboard made the following recommendation:

- Consider developing standards and a process for permitting lots that do not have adequate road frontage under the zoning regulations.

A forum in October 2008 provided some public input on the above changes in the Town land use regulations. Although various views on the possible changes were expressed, there appeared to be a consensus that it was important to preserve the existing rural character of the town while still allowing for limited development. The results of the build-out analysis and comments made at the public forum were taken into consideration when developing this version of the Town Plan.

III. RURAL CHARACTER

Marshfield has been able to maintain a rural character through limited development and due to land use regulations, adopted in 1969, that recognized the need to preserve large portions of the town. There has been discussion in past Town Plans about the importance of rural character and its importance is often mentioned at public forums. The purpose of this section is to define rural character as used in this Town Plan. The rural character exists due to the scenic vistas, large uninterrupted forested areas, open fields, agricultural uses, and limited and scattered development along back roads. Surveys and community forums conducted over the years have repeatedly highlighted the importance of “rural character” to Marshfield residents.. The importance of protecting natural areas, forest lands, and scenic vistas has also been made clear through repeated surveys.

The rural character needs to be evaluated from three perspectives: Route 2, Marshfield Village, and back roads. The first is the vantage from Route 2, the only east-west arterial

road in the northern half of the state. Route 2, outside of the village areas, is characterized by views of fairly open areas adjacent to the Winooski River. More distant views of uninterrupted forested ridgelines are also found. Several large farms along Route 2 add to the rural character. Scattered single family dwellings, some newer and some historic, are also located along this road. Route 2 is used by local residents, tourists, and those traveling to other parts of the state.

A viewshed analysis from Routes 2 and 232 was developed (see Viewshed Analysis map). The map shows the areas that can be viewed from these roads. The viewshed was divided into two categories: those areas that have some protection and those without protection. The protected areas included those areas within the Forestry and Conservation District, Flood Hazard District, conserved lands, and publicly-owned lands. These areas all limit development through more restrictive zoning, through conservation easements, or through direct municipal or state control of the land. As evident from the map, the more distant views have some level of protection from development. The areas adjacent to Route 2 have limited protection. Many of these unprotected areas are open fields and farms where future development would be highly visible. Some more distant areas to the east also have limited protection from development. Development guidelines should be established to help protect the open fields along Route 2 while still allowing controlled development.

The second perspective is from the Marshfield Village. Marshfield has well-defined entry points from the north and south on Route 2 and from Route 214. The lots become smaller and development density quickly changes upon entering the village area. The village is characterized by a mix of residential uses, several churches, the Old Schoolhouse Common, and pockets of commercial uses. The Village Store and adjacent to the Starch Factory building are historic and have served as the commercial center for the village. The density of development allows for residents to walk to village destinations. The Schoolhouse Common serves as the cultural hub of the village. Summertime concerts, movies, childrens activities and readings are hosted by the library; and the park includes playground equipment and a ball field. The small, compact development of the village with defined entry points and the fact that it serves as a center for local commercial and cultural activities defines its rural character. Development guidelines should allow and encourage the continuation of the village-style development. Similar development patterns are also found in the portion of Marshfield immediately adjacent to Plainfield. This area, although in Marshfield, is generally thought of as being part of the Plainfield village area.

The last perspective is from the back roads. These roads are characterized by more limited distant views from the roadway itself due to the existing forested areas. However, distant views are sometimes found from the house sites on the adjacent parcels. Although open fields exist on some sections of back roads, forested areas predominantly exist along these roads. These roads are used mostly by local residents.

The rural character of the back roads is due to limited development, some open fields and farms, the adjacent forested areas, and limited traffic. Development on the back roads

needs to preserve the open fields and farms and provide a visual and functional relationship of structures to the surrounding landscape. Individual lots and building envelopes can be delineated so as to mitigate the visual impact of new development on views from existing roadways, adjacent properties, and off site vantage points. Development review should include the impact of additional traffic on rural back roads not just from a functional carrying capacity, but also in regards to the effect on the rural character of the area.

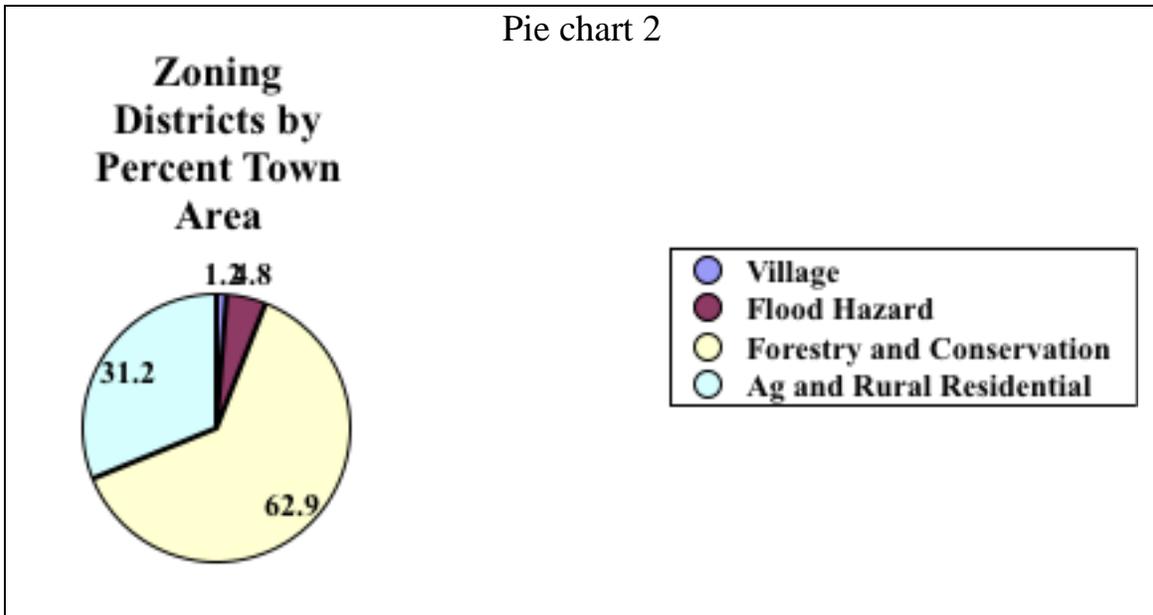
Certain strategies are recommended later in this chapter to help preserve the rural character within each of the zoning districts.

IV. LAND USE DISTRICTS

Four identifiable land use districts are described below. These districts generally represent present land use patterns. Future development should be limited to densities and types which preserve the identity of these districts, and limited to a scale which is in keeping with the nature of the various districts.

| Table 22 | | |
|------------------------------------|----------|-------------|
| Zoning District | Sq Miles | % Town Area |
| Village | 0.5 | 1.2% |
| Flood Hazard | 2.1 | 4.8% |
| Forestry and Conservation | 27.4 | 62.9% |
| Agricultural and Rural Residential | 13.6 | 31.2% |

Pie chart 2



In establishing the land use districts, the following conditions were taken into consideration:

- Current and historic settlement and land use patterns.
- The need to accommodate a reasonable level of growth and development for the foreseeable future.
- Existing infrastructure and the reasonable future expansion thereof (including proximity to present and prospective town and community services).
- Soil, slope, and elevations.
- Flood hazard areas.
- The location of important natural resource lands and resource production lands.
- Present and prospective access by improved public roads and public utilities.
- The rights of landowners to the reasonable economic use of their property.
- Future needs and desires of the Town of Marshfield as discussed elsewhere in this Plan.
- Appropriate energy siting

Based on these considerations, the following land use districts were established.

VILLAGE DISTRICT

A. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND BOUNDARIES

The Village District includes all land within both Marshfield and Plainfield villages, plus some areas now served, or capable of being served by public water and/or sewer. Land within the district lies in the valley of the Winooski River, generally on soils and terrain suitable for development, although some flood-prone areas may occur

along the River.

B. CURRENT LAND USES, TRENDS, CHALLENGES/ISSUES

This District currently contains mixed uses at higher densities than the surrounding countryside. It is also home to many civic/public buildings and resources (i.e., library, post office, town offices, etc.). The Town of Marshfield has a designated Village Center and is therefore eligible to apply for Growth Center Designation.

According to the 2008 build-out study, approximately 155 dwellings exist in the Marshfield Village portion of this district. There are 0.5 square miles in the Village District. The build-out study found that more development could occur in the Marshfield Village if some of the larger parcels were developed to their maximum allowed density. However, little new development is occurring here (especially residential). In-fill development and expansion may be limited by infrastructure problems, flood hazard areas, water quality issues and individual choices/desires. Currently no new connections are available for the Marshfield properties serviced by the Plainfield sewer system due to a lack of an intra-municipal agreement for such connections to occur. However, wastewater treatment facilities in the Village of Marshfield have an excess capacity to accommodate new single-family three-bedroom homes (see Chapter 4). Traffic/pedestrian safety, functional and aesthetic issues along Route 2 (as identified in Chapter 5) significantly impede land use in this District.

C. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS:

In keeping with the desire to encourage new growth to the Village District, Marshfield would like Marshfield Village to exhibit the following characteristics for the foreseeable future.

- High density, mixed-use development.
- Village remains the hub of Town's commercial and civic activity.
- Expanded/improved infrastructure to accommodate new growth (as necessary).
- A safe and attractive Route 2 corridor for pedestrians and vehicles alike.
- New development is consistent with village character.
- Affordable housing is available (especially rental housing).
- Alternative/public modes of transportation are available.

AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT

A. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND BOUNDARIES

The Agricultural/Rural Residential District includes all land within 600 feet of Town and State maintained highways (with some exceptions designed to include farmland and exclude wellhead protection areas), as well as significant tracks of land identified

on the Town Zoning Map as prime agricultural land. The major exceptions to the 600-foot rule are indicated on the Zoning map. The district is characterized, generally, by a mix of residential uses, agricultural and open land, and forested land.

B. CURRENT LAND USES, TRENDS, CHALLENGES/ISSUES

While this District contains most of the Town's actively used farmland, it is also where most new residential development is occurring (due to pleasing surroundings, generally favorable soils and terrain, and accessibility). These land uses may conflict with each other and result in the loss of good farmland. In addition, residential "strip development" can place pressure on roads and other infrastructure, and diminish the rural character that attracted residential growth in the first place. Currently, there are approximately 453 homes in this district according to the 2008 build-out analysis. There are 13.6 square miles in this district. The build-out analysis found a potential of approximately 2,049 units additional homes could be built under the current zoning regulations, or approximately a four-fold increase. More intense development of limited areas within this district could result in a loss of rural character for portions of the town unless there are modifications of the existing land use regulations.

C. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS

In keeping with desire to accommodate new development while protecting important resources within this District, Marshfield would like this zone to exhibit the following characteristics for the foreseeable future:

- The rural character and landscape is maintained. New development is generally residential in nature and sited so as to maintain the productive capacity and visual integrity of the landscape.
- The District will accommodate some portion of new residential growth.
- Curb cuts and strip development along rural sections of Route 2 are effectively controlled.
- New commercial and light industrial uses along Route 2 are encouraged to be clustered together and developed in a manner to preserve the rural character of Route 2.
- New development does not overburden capacity of existing road network or place undue stress on the town's ability to provide public services.
- The regulatory framework is conducive to thriving home occupations.

FORESTRY AND CONSERVATION DISTRICT

A. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND BOUNDARIES

The Forestry and Conservation District is all the land in the Town of Marshfield not included in other districts. This district is the most unsettled part of Marshfield. It is distinguished by rugged topography, mountaintops and ridges, swamps, wetlands, and streams. The steep terrain, shallow soils and lack of public access have preserved the

district in a largely undisturbed and natural condition. It includes all State Forest lands and most land along Class 4 roads.

This district is comprised of many woodland areas, productive and unproductive fields, uplands, steep slopes, and wetlands. The district provides vital wildlife habitat and significant opportunities for outdoor recreation. Disturbance of the land in this district must be done with the utmost care in order to prevent soil erosion, contamination to waters, or the destruction of wildlife habitat and other resources, as well as visual blight.

B. CURRENT LAND USES, TRENDS, PROBLEMS/ISSUES

This district contains the most important forestry resources and some of the most important natural areas in the town. The district remains largely undeveloped. According to the 2008 build-out study, approximately 14 single-family dwellings exist in this district. There are 27.4 square miles in this district. New dwellings are currently not permitted to be built in this district unless they are part of a Planned Unit Development. However, there are limited constraints on Planned Unit Developments in this district. Because of the many natural/ecological resources (including wildlife habitat, wetlands, wellhead protection areas and other unique and fragile areas) and physical limitations (soils, slope and topography) within this district, even small scale, limited development can be problematic. Widespread development in the district could prove costly from a public services and environmental perspective. Consequently, new development in this zone should be considered with great care, limited in scope, and closely monitored.

C. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS:

- District is devoted primarily to resource production, recreational and ecological uses. The vast majority of the District remains undeveloped.
- Prominent landscape features (i.e., ridgelines, hilltops) remain free, or nearly free, of visible development.
- Class 4 roads and legal trails should not be “thrown up” nor legally upgraded to higher levels.

FLOOD HAZARD DISTRICT

A. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND BOUNDARIES

This District includes land within the 100-year flood hazard area as defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). In 2009, riparian buffer zones near streams and near ponds over 5 acres in size, previously part of this district, were removed from the Flood Hazard District. The regulations for riparian buffer zones are now contained in a new Water Conservation Overlay District. Much of the Winooski River's flood hazard area is agriculturally productive land.

B. CURRENT LAND USES, TRENDS, PROBLEMS/ISSUES

Shoreline areas, floodways, and flood hazard areas perform many valuable ecological functions which should not be compromised by development. How land is used within these areas can profoundly influence water quality, aquatic habitats, and landscape aesthetics. In addition, undeveloped floodways and flood hazard areas serve to store floodwaters, reducing the severity of downstream flooding and avoiding property damage. There are 2.1 square miles in this district. According to the 2008 build-out study, approximately 30 single-family dwellings exist in this district. New dwellings are currently not permitted to be built in this district.

C. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS

- The Winooski River Floodway remains undeveloped and the various ecological, agricultural and flood storage functions of the flood hazard area be preserved.
- Surface waters are clean and attractive and continue to be protected by development setbacks and vegetative buffers.

III. LAND USE GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

GOAL Provide landowners reasonable options for the use of their property and provide local regulators with the flexibility to allow for non-traditional and more site sensitive development proposals.

OBJECTIVES:

1. Continue to develop clearly written zoning regulations that inform the citizens of Marshfield of their rights and responsibilities, and the process they must follow to achieve their development goals.
2. Review lot sizes and regulations in the Village District to ensure they allow for the historical compact village development.
3. Require residential developments of four or more units and all mixed-use development within the Agricultural/Rural Residential District to be developed according to Planned Unit Development (PUD) standards in order to conserve natural resources and protect important landscape features.
4. Ensure zoning regulations continue to meet the minimum requirements of Federal Emergency Management Agency and the National Flood Insurance Program.

ISSUE SPECIFIC STRATEGIES:

Village District

- a. Consider existing infrastructure and review physical locations to consider providing for higher density, mixed use development, contiguous to currently built-up areas and serviceable (now or in the future) by public infrastructure.
- b. Planning Commission to consider re-development within the Village District through higher density by reviewing the existing density of the district and comparing to current zoning regulations to determine if the regulations are overly restricting infill development.
- c. The Selectboard is encouraged to direct future municipal construction projects such as civic buildings to the Village District.
- d. Review the benefits of seeking Growth Center state designation.
- e. The Selectboard should explore financial/tax incentives for development within the Village District.
- f. Study the need for further expanding the, food shelf, and food drop.
- g. Study the impact of Route 2 traffic in the village and opportunities to improve traffic calming infrastructure and multimodal transportation facilities.
- h. Study potential for developing senior housing.
- i. Review opportunities for improvement of rental housing conditions.
- j. Support existing and new commercial development consistent with the village character.
- k. Review opportunities for village beautification.

Agricultural and Rural Residential District

- a. The Planning Commission will consider revising PUD criteria and requirements to make sure they clearly provide the appropriate protections, incentives, and review process. Included in this review should be an evaluation of the minimum number of units required for a PUD and whether a PUD should be required for developments with over a certain number of units.
- a. The Development Review Board when considering development proposals should seek to minimize development impacts on municipal services, limit fragmentation of land, and protect the Town's important natural resources.
- b. Consider standards for screening, landscaping and façade materials for commercial development that help preserve the rural character of the district.
- c.
- d. Study the pros and cons of expanding the Rural and Residential District areas that are 600 feet from roads to include some areas more than 600 feet from the road.
- e. Consider developing regulations that the scale and siting of new structures are in keeping with the surrounding rural character, landscape and architecture.
- f. Consider developing regulations that ensure large open fields and farms along arterial roads are preserved through either conservation easements or through requirements to cluster and screen new development to preserve large open space areas.

- g. Identify scenic views that are of particular significance and consider means to ensure that they will remain in the future.
- h. Consider developing regulations to ensure that individual lots and building envelopes are delineated so as to mitigate the visual impact of new development on views from existing roadways, adjacent properties, and off site vantage points in order to preserve the rural character of the district.
- i. Consider developing regulations to allow for flexibility in subdivision development to promote the most appropriate use of land and the protection of productive agricultural or forest land, scenic views, historic sites, shorelines, wetlands, important habitat areas, and other resources of importance to the community, while minimizing the alteration of the natural topography of the land.
- j. Consider developing regulations to discourage ridgeline development or conspicuous development on locally prominent landscape features unless it is effectively screened or clearly in the best interest of the public.

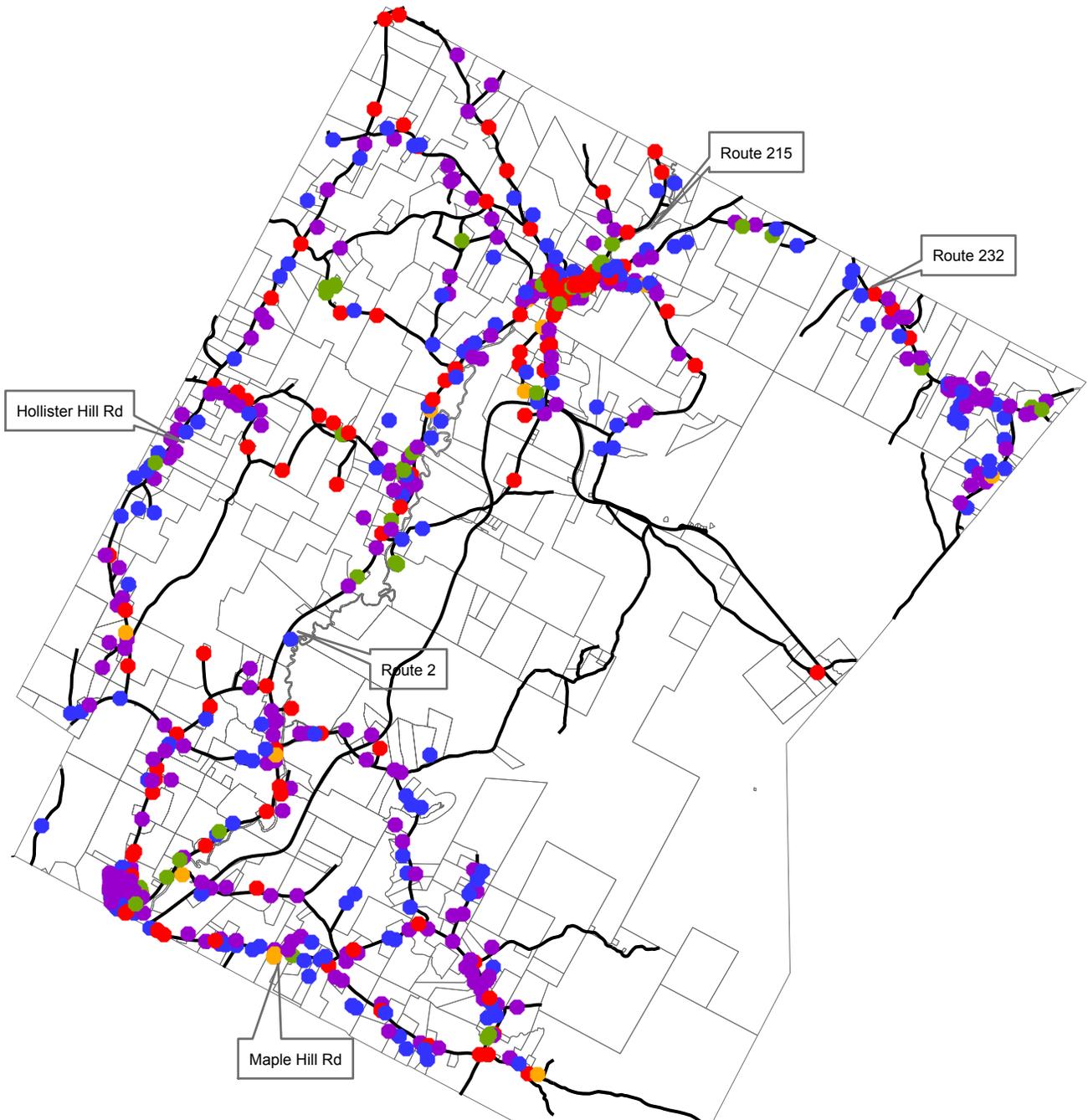
Forestry and Conservation District

- a. Maintain, at a minimum, the current zoning regulations in the Forestry and Conservation zoning districts in order to limit development which helps protect the rural character of Marshfield.
- b. Remove the allowance for PUD's within the Forestry and Conservation District.
- c. Consider modifications of the boundary between the Agricultural and Rural Residential District and the Forestry and Conservation District (see Agricultural and Rural Residential District strategies).

Flood Hazard District

- a. Maintain basic requirements of the Town's flood hazard regulations while updating them to comply with changes in the requirements of FEMA and the National Federal Flood Insurance Program.
- b. Maintain, at a minimum, the current zoning regulations in the Flood Hazard zoning district in order to limit development which helps protect the rural character of Marshfield.
- c. Explore options for adopting Fluvial Erosion Hazard regulations.

Marshfield Town Plan 2017 Dwellings Classified by Age



Dwelling Age

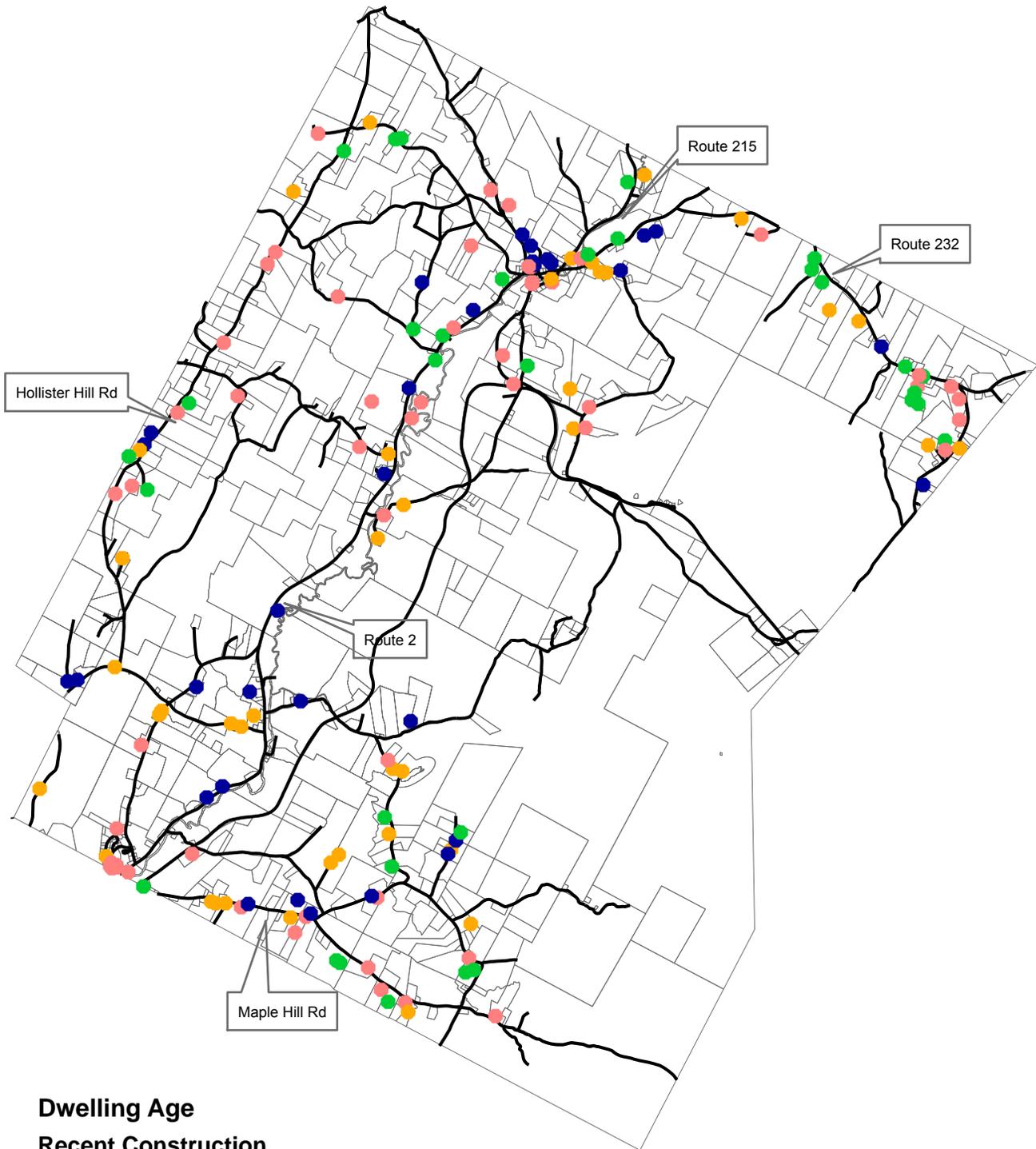
- Pre 1900
- 1900 to 1930
- 1930 to 1959
- 1960 to 1989
- After 1990

Source: Marshfield Assessment Data
Note: A small portion of dwellings did not have age data



Marshfield Town Plan 2017

Dwellings Classified by Age 1990 to 2009



Dwelling Age

Recent Construction

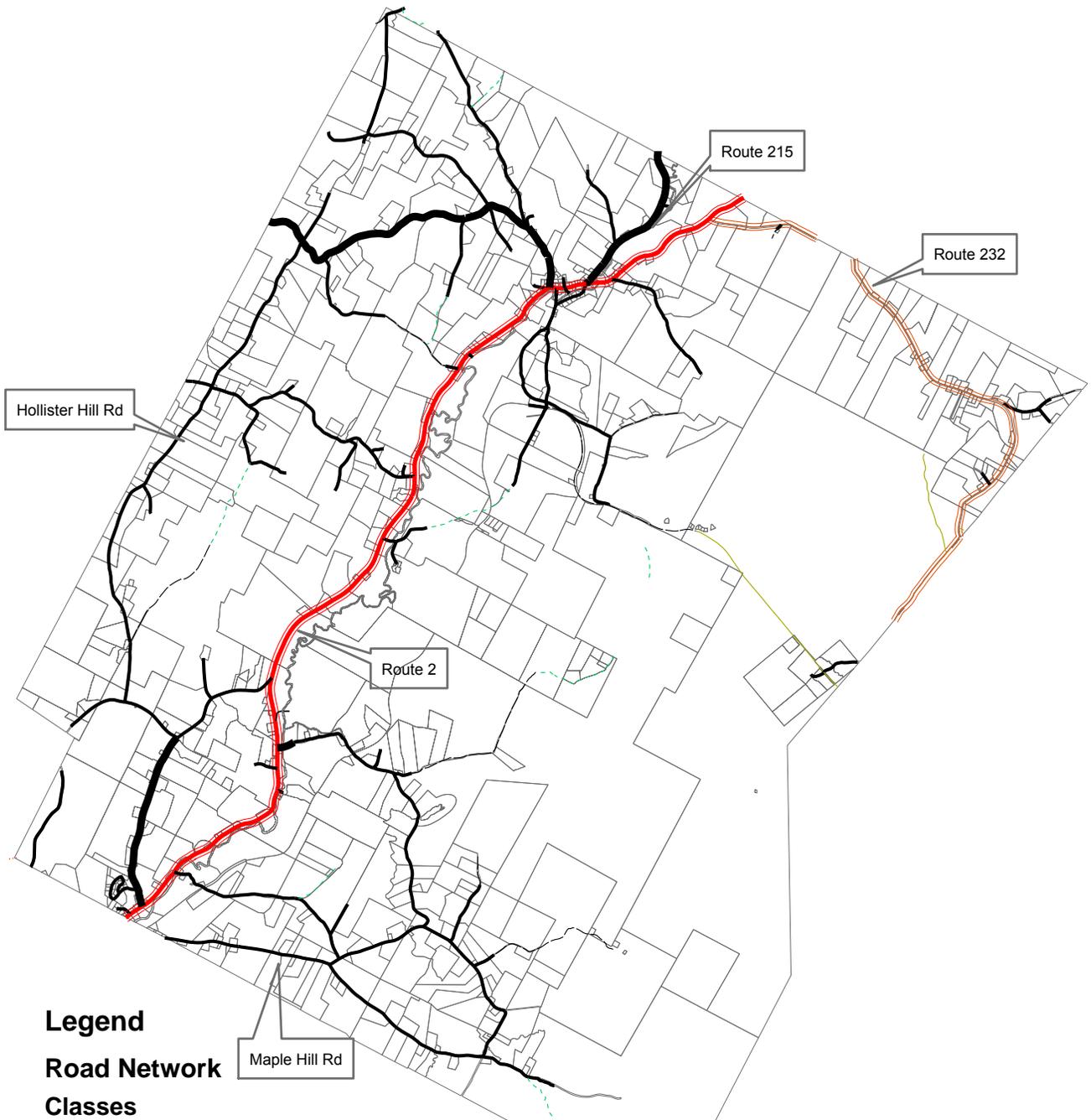
- 1990 to 1994
- 1995 to 1999
- 2000 to 2004
- 2005 to 2009

Source: Marshfield Assessment Data

Note: A small portion of dwellings did not have age data



Marshfield Town Plan 2017 Marshfield Transportation Map



Legend

Road Network

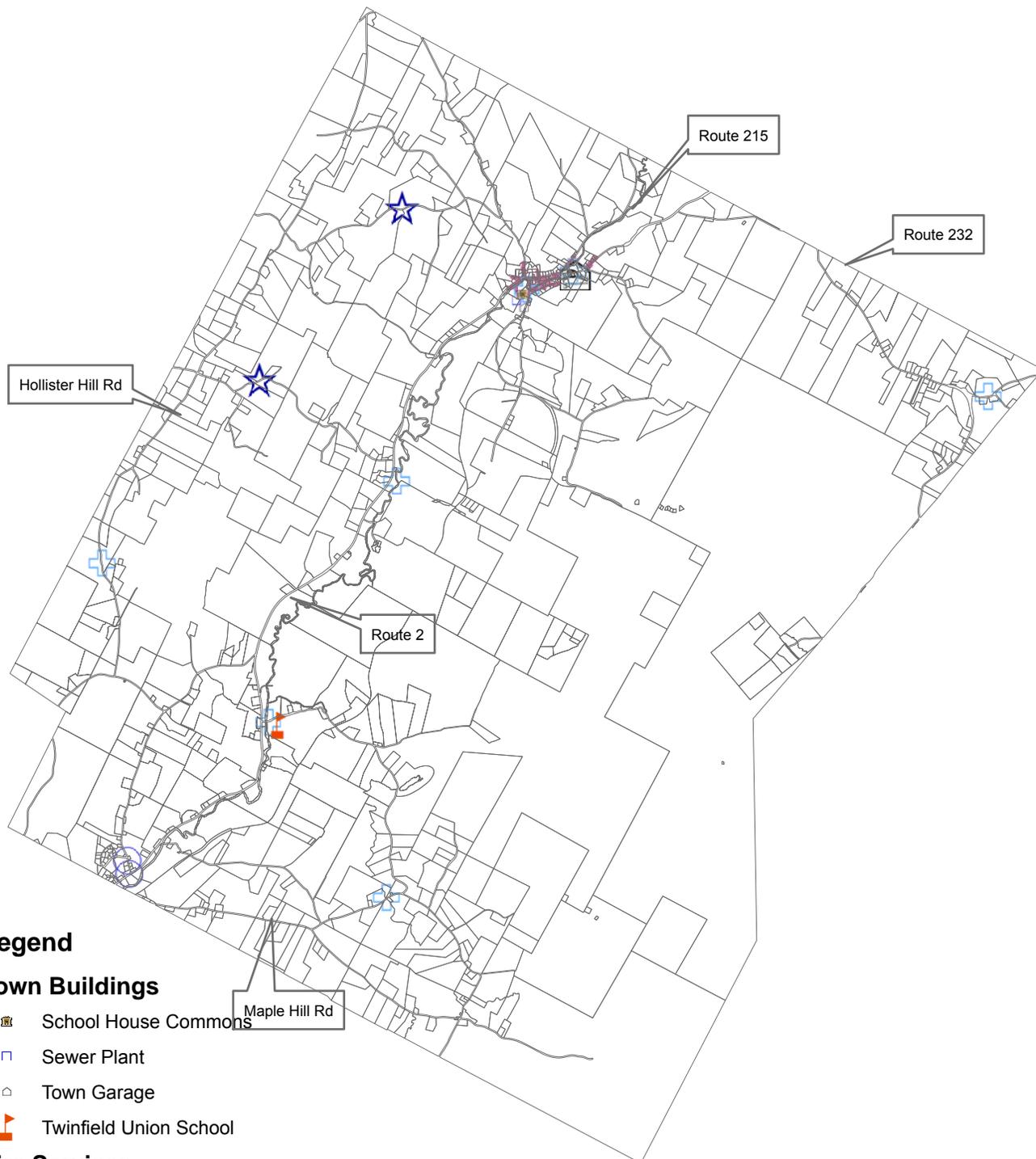
Classes

-  Class 2
-  Class 3
-  Class 4
-  State Forest
-  Trail
-  State Highway
-  US Highway
-  Parcels (2010)



Marshfield Town Plan 2017

Utilities, Governmental & Education Facilities



Legend

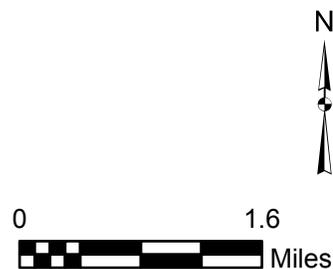
Town Buildings

-  School House Commons
-  Sewer Plant
-  Town Garage
-  Twinfield Union School

Fire Services

-  Dry Hydrant
-  Fire Station
-  Fire Pond
-  Hydrant

 Marshfield Sewer Lines



Marshfield Town Plan 2017

Marshfield Public Wellhead Protection Areas

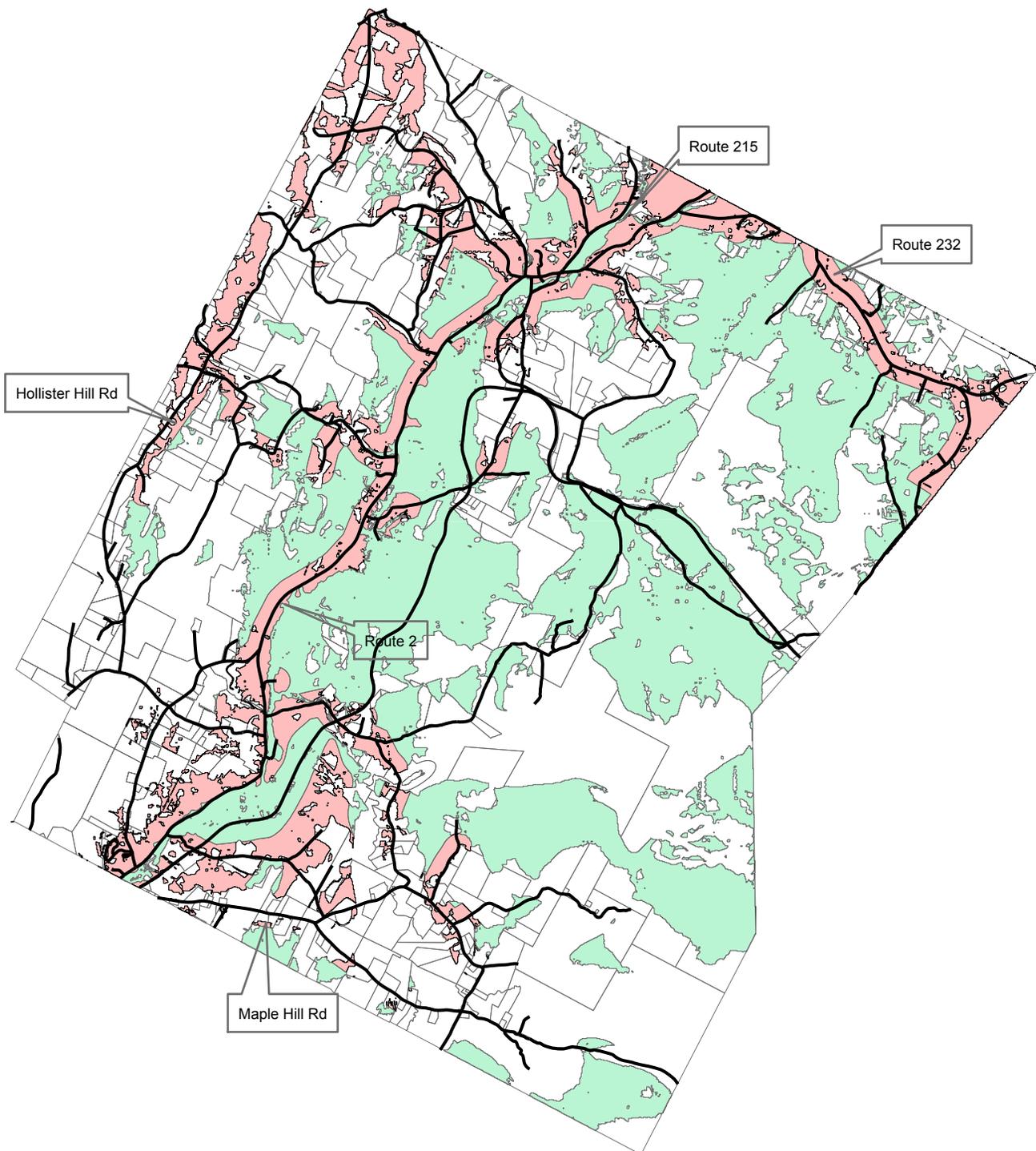


 Wellhead Protection Areas



Marshfield Town Plan 2017

Viewshed Areas From Route 2 and Route 232



Legend

- Road Network
- Protected Viewshed
- Unprotected Viewshed
- Parcels (2010)

Protected Viewshed includes areas publicly owned, conserved areas, or areas within the Forestry and Conservation District



Marshfield Town Plan 2017

Agricultural and Rural Residential District

Classified by Distance to Roads

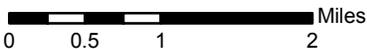


Legend

- Ag Rural Residential District Within 600 Feet of Roads
- Ag Rural Residential District Beyond 600 Feet of Roads
- Parcels

Roads

- Town Highway
- State Forest Highway
- Legal Trail
- Private
- Vermont State Highway
- US Highway
- Discontinued



SOURCE:
 Parcels: CVRPC - Town of Marshfield 2013
 Roads: VTrans 2017
 Zoning: CVRPC - Town of Marshfield 2016

Map Created 11/21/17 by CVRPC.
 N:\Towns\Marshfld\Projects 2017\Zoning Map Update
 Marshfield_Overlays_Update2017.mxd

This Map is for planning purposes only.
 Data is only as accurate as the original source
 This map may contain errors and omissions
 Parcels are based on 2014 data there may be errors
 and omissions.

Marshfield, VT Village Center Boundary



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

1. Old School House Common - Town Office
2. Apartments - Former General Store
3. Rainbow Sweets Bakery
4. Church of God of Prophecy
5. Dunham Brothers Painting
6. United Church of Christ
7. Hayward's Mill Yard
8. Starch Factory - Village Store and Quick Stop
9. Vermont Weather Vanes
10. Fire Station
11. Red Door Bakery

Legend

- Commercial or Office
- Mixed Use
- Civic/Public
- Single-Family Residential
- Multi-Family Residential
- Marshfield Village Center Designation
- Marshfield Parcels 2013

Surface Waters

- Rivers, Lakes, and Ponds
- Streams

Building Number

Station point @ photo

0 0.025 0.05 0.1 Miles

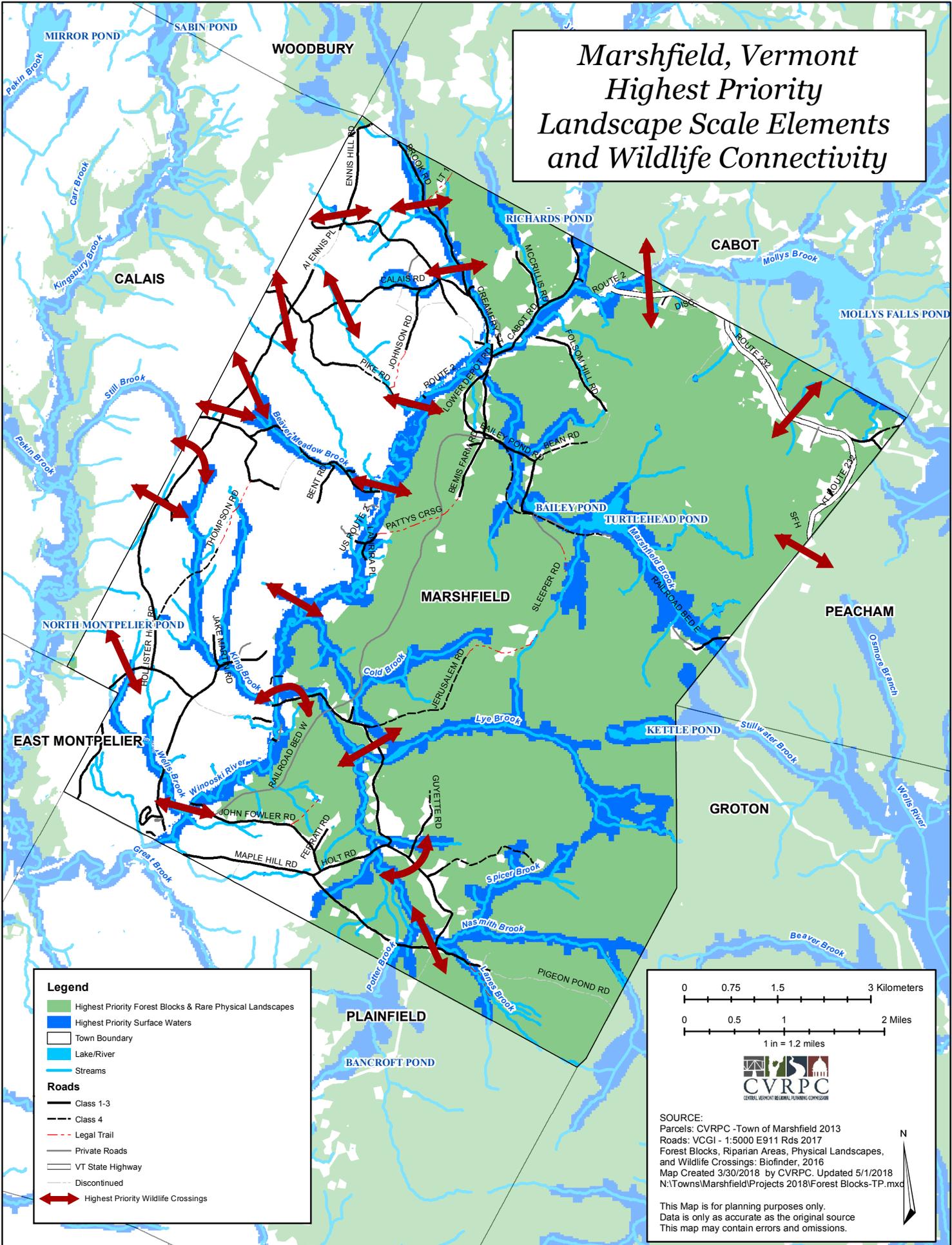
Map Created 7/13/16 by CVRPC GIS
N:\Towns\Marshfld\Marshfield_Village_Designation.mxd

Sources:
Parcels: Marshfield, 2013
Aerial Photos: VT Orthophotos, 2014

Data is only as accurate as the original source materials.
This map is for planning purposes.
This map may contain errors and omissions.



Marshfield, Vermont Highest Priority Landscape Scale Elements and Wildlife Connectivity

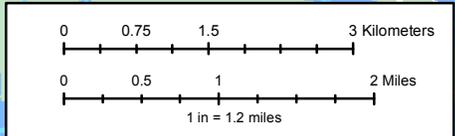


Legend

- Highest Priority Forest Blocks & Rare Physical Landscapes
- Highest Priority Surface Waters
- Town Boundary
- Lake/River
- Streams

Roads

- Class 1-3
- Class 4
- Legal Trail
- Private Roads
- VT State Highway
- Discontinued
- Highest Priority Wildlife Crossings

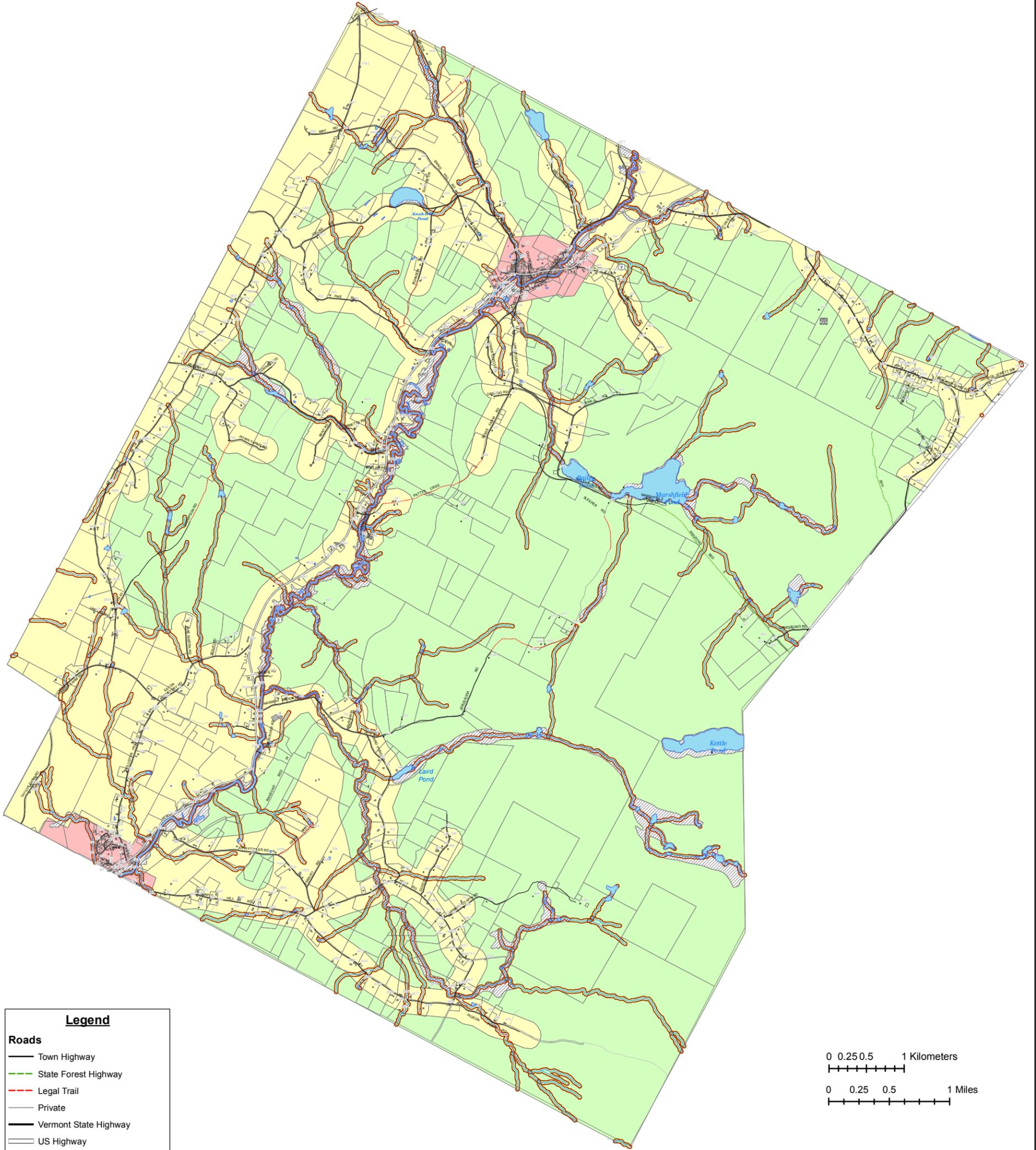


SOURCE:
 Parcels: CVRPC -Town of Marshfield 2013
 Roads: VCGI - 1:5000 E911 Rds 2017
 Forest Blocks, Riparian Areas, Physical Landscapes,
 and Wildlife Crossings: Biofinder, 2016
 Map Created 3/30/2018 by CVRPC. Updated 5/1/2018
 N:\Towns\Marshfield\Projects 2018\Forest Blocks-TP.mxd

This Map is for planning purposes only.
 Data is only as accurate as the original source
 This map may contain errors and omissions.



Marshfield Vermont Current Land Use



Legend

Roads

- Town Highway
- State Forest Highway
- Legal Trail
- Private
- Vermont State Highway
- US Highway
- Discontinued
- Structure
- E911 Points

Surface waters

- USGS Rivers, Lakes, and Ponds
- USGS Streams
- 75-Foot Stream Setback

Marshfield Zoning 2016

- Agricultural & Rural Residential
- Forestry & Conservation
- Flood Hazard District
- Village

The exact boundaries for the Flood Hazard District includes all areas identified as areas of special flood hazard in and on the most current flood insurance studies and maps published Federal Management Agency (FEMA), National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). If the flood insurance maps are modified and areas are removed from the published map, those areas shall be considered as part of the closest adjacent zoning district.

The Watercourse Conservation Overlay District includes all lands along all streams (as defined in this ordinance) that are within 75 feet horizontal distance measured from the top of slope, where the channel runs adjacent to a valley wall or high terrace, or top of bank, where the channel has access to its floodplain, or within 125 feet of these waters if the slopes of the water or area to be developed is 15 degrees or more. The District also includes all lands along ponds over 5 acres in size that are within 75 feet horizontal distance measured from the mean water level, or within 125 feet of these waters if the slopes of the affected area is 15 degrees or more. Streams are defined as those areas where surface waters produce a defined channel or bed. A defined channel or bed is an area that demonstrates clear evidence of the passage of water. The channel or bed need not contain water year-round. This definition does not include artificially created ditches, canals or stormwater runoff devices.

0 0.25 0.5 1 Kilometers

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

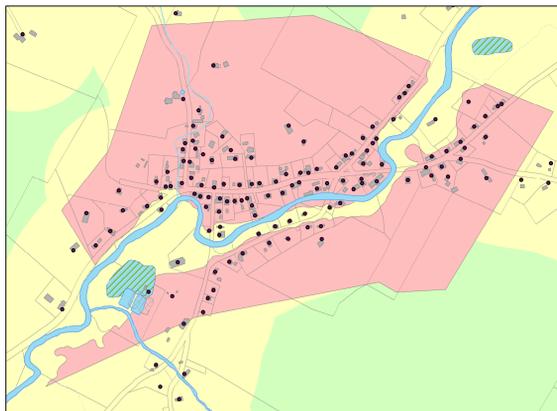


SOURCE:
E911 Building Points - VCGI Updated by CTI 2007
Impervious - CVRPC 2006 digitized from 1997 1:5000 Orthos
Surface Water - NHD USGS 2004
Parcels: CVRPC -Town of Marshfield 2013
Roads: VCGI - 1:5000 E911 Rds 2014
Watercourse Conservation Overlay District - 75ft Buffer
off of NHD USGS Stream Centerline 2004
Zoning: CVRPC - Town of Marshfield 2016

Map Created 6/10/04 by CVRPC.
Edited by CVRPC 03/20/09.
Edited by CVRPC 03/07/16.
N:\Towns\Marshfld\NewZoning030116_11x17_Color.mxd

This Map is for planning purposes only.
Data is only as accurate as the original source
This map may contain errors and omissions
Parcels are based on 2014 data there may be errors
and omissions.

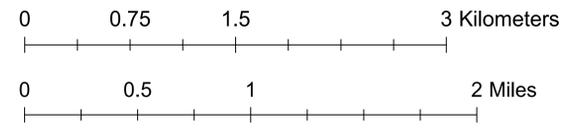
Marshfield, Vermont Future Land Use



Village Detail



- Legend**
- Impervious Surfaces**
- Clear Cut
 - Parking Lot
 - Recreation
 - Structure
 - Unknown
- Roads**
- AOTCLASS**
- Class 1-3
 - Class 4
 - Legal Trail
 - Private Roads
 - VT State Highway
 - Discontinued
- Current Zoning**
- Zone**
- FLOOD PLAIN & WATER CONSERVATION
 - Village_zoning
 - AGRICULTURAL & RURAL RESIDENTIAL (750 buffer)
- Current Zoning**
- Zone**
- FORESTRY & CONSERVATION
 - FLOOD PLAIN & WATER CONSERVATION
 - VILLAGE



SOURCE:
 Parcels: CVRPC -Town of Marshfield 2013
 Zoning: CVRPC - Town of Marshfield 2004
 Roads: VCGI - 1:5000 E911 Rds 2017
 Map Created 6/10/04 by CVRPC.
 Edited by CVRPC 3/1/2018.
 N:\Towns\Marshfield\Projects 2018\Future Land Use.mxd

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