



Lincoln Hill Green Space Revitalization Proposal

Project Lead:
Andrea Buckvold

Spring 2018

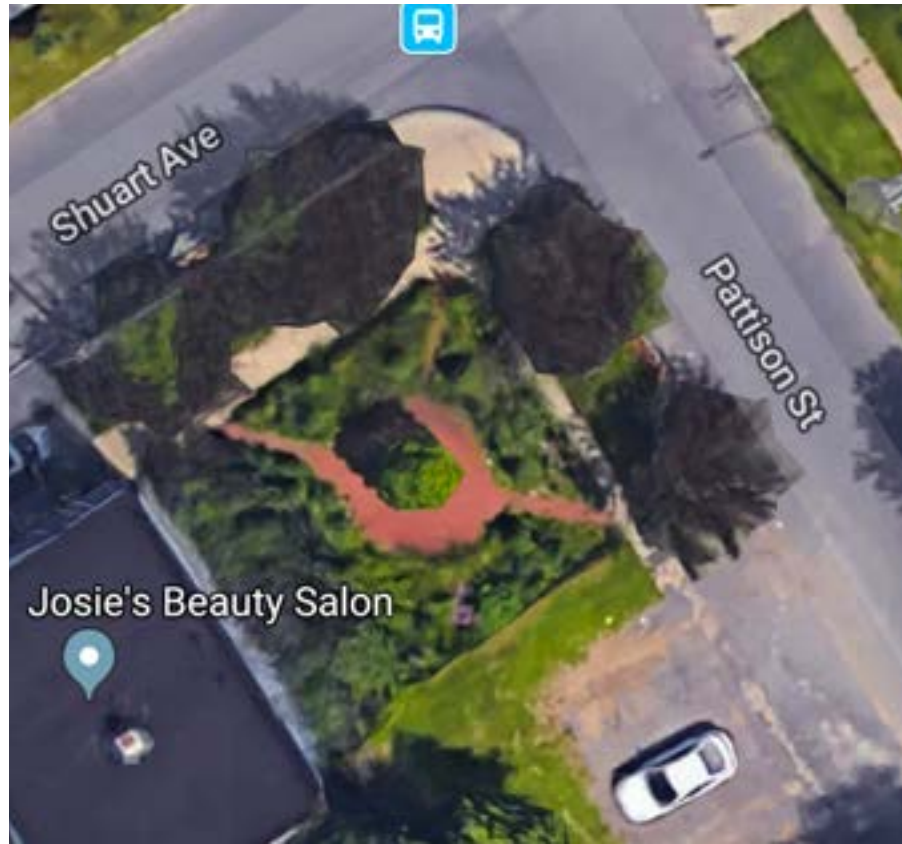


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ABSTRACT

The Lincoln Hill Green Space on the corner of Shuart Ave. and Pattison St. in Syracuse, NY. is in need of revitalization. This proposal aims to bring together neighborhood stakeholders, educational institutions, and community organizers in revitalizing the site for the benefit of neighborhood beautification, a wildlife sanctuary, and educational purposes. Written in the proposal is the history of the site, statement of purpose, research, collaborative and community resources, needed materials, budget and a timeline.

HISTORY

The Lincoln Hill Neighborhood is demarcated by James St. and Teall Ave. to the north and east, and Sedgwick St. and Elm St. to the west, Burnet St. to the south. The corner of Shuart Ave and Pattison St. once held two commercial properties, one was a bar, the other a soda shoppe, which later was turned into a beauty parlor. Josie's Beauty Parlor is still standing today, with two storefronts, one empty and the other an artist's studio. The bar over the years had become derelict and abandoned and was owned by the city. The Lincoln Hill Neighborhood Association offered to revitalize the site into a garden if the city would demolish the building. Due to the small size of the lot, it was deemed a 'Pocket Park', and given the name Green Space. The original design of the landscape architecture of the park was completed by Bill Pitcher. With his design and a small amount of funding, the LHNA was able to re-imagine the site as a small garden space for pedestrian travel in 2004. Members of the Lincoln Hill neighborhood tended the plants in the garden for a number of years, but it has been left untended for the last three years.

In the summer of 2017, the Department of Public Works was concerned about the overgrowth of the lot; it had many plants that impeded traffic on the sidewalks, and obscured site lines. Neighbors were also concerned about illicit activity happening within the garden in the areas that had overgrown. City Officials began to inspect the garden and assumed it was owned by the remaining commercial building owner. It was pointed out to the city enforcement officer that the site was managed by the Lincoln Neighborhood Association. Later, the city came to the site and removed two small trees from the sidewalk berm area. Overgrown shrubs were also drastically sheared inside the garden area. It is unclear who sheared the inside shrubbery.

In conclusion, no stakeholders are currently managing the site. The city does not seem to have this 'pocket park' on their current list of public properties, and the Lincoln Hill Neighborhood Association is currently not active. Thus, the garden has been left to decay.



STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The purpose of this proposal is to revitalize a neglected public garden by re-imagining it as a nature sanctuary that adds beautification and pride to the neighborhood while also providing habitat for urban pollinators and city wildlife. The pocket garden proposal also includes its utilization as a learning space about ecosystems and habitat gardening.

GOALS

To assess the current state of the plantings in the garden. Identify them.

To remove any plantings that are invasive to CNY or obstacles to the garden's goal of safety and low maintenance plantings.

To restructure the existing fencing to continue to the building wall and install gates.

To paint a mural on the side of the 108 Shuart Ave. property.

To build a pollinator hotel structure.

To build signage for plantings and pollinators present in the habitat garden.

To plant native species of plants and shrubs that will require minimal maintenance.

To host a garden re-opening celebration for the neighboring community.

RESEARCH PROCESS

The germination of this proposal began before renting the studio space. When I toured with the building owner and saw the garden and building exterior, I immediately had visions of revitalizing the space with a mural. It wasn't until I had "lived" in the space for a while that I was able to witness the incredible diversity of pollinators and birds that frequent the garden; it was then that I knew the space had real potential to be an urban sanctuary for wildlife.

However, bringing a proposal to life is very complicated, especially when you do not live in the area of the site, nor are you a primary stakeholder in its use. I had reservations about being an outsider, coming in to take over a community area; but as I worked near the garden over the next couple of years, I have been able to put down some roots in the community.

To begin the process, I referenced Don Norman's 'Seven Stages of Action' from *The Design of Everyday Things*. For the seven stages process, a designer asks

- what is the intended goal,
- what alternatives exist,
- what can action be started,
- and how. (Norman, p71)

This is the process I began with for my proposal. Who am I in relation to this garden? What is my vision for this space? How would I go about meeting the stakeholders of the neighborhood? What skills do I not possess that I would need in order see a project like this realized? These, and so many other questions, had to be parsed out before I could begin.

By using the Visualization method from *Design.Think.Make.Break.Repeat.: A Handbook of Methods*, I was able to bring some of the information that was in my head, to (virtual) paper (Norman, p110) (Tomitsch & Wrigley & Borthwick & Ahmadpour, 2018). I began the formal research process by creating a visualization of the potential revitalization of the garden. This was done by accessing Google images of the garden area and adding digital elements to the source material. With this visual, it was easier to begin approaching the design collaborators and interested stakeholders with the proposal.

The next step was to contact parties that would be interested in or had knowledge about this kind of project. I contacted Zeke Leonard for his advice about constructing a large-scale build in the garden for supporting pollinators. He also directed me to others who would be able to help with the mural process. I contacted Cheri Bladholm, a Lincoln Hill resident whom I met in the green space last fall. She has lived in the area for many years and had contact information for some of the people who had originally designated the garden as a pocket park. She is also a naturalist and advocate native garden spaces. She put me in contact with Jamie Carmer, who was active in Lincoln Hill preservation and neighborhood projects when he lived in the area.

Cheri, Jamie and I met to discuss the proposal and also to learn about the history of the garden. Jamie was also able to direct me to the landscape architect of the original garden layout, as well as who I might contact in Onondaga County for information about the city property. I am pending a response from the landscape architect, Bill Pitcher, before I proceed to contacting the city/county arborist, Steve Harris.

Through Zeke Leonard, I have connected to Damian Vallelongo and Brendon Rose of Echo Design, both of whom have led multiple community improvement projects in the city area. They have expressed interest in helping to further the project.

Independent of collaborators, I have been collecting information on native species to plant for habitat gardens, as well as different design ideas for a pollinator structures.

Future steps in the research process include locating additional funding sources, talking with more stakeholders for the site, and finalizing a finished garden proposal. But, further considerations also exist. According to the 'Seven Stages of Action', there must also be a reflection process for the design. Norman asks,

- What happened?
- What does it mean?
- Is this okay? Have I accomplished my goal? (Norman, p71)

These questions bring the project back to a complete circle. No project is ever static. A

garden, such as the one I am proposing, will need continual assessment. Is it working? Has it sustained itself and its goal of low maintenance? Is it used as intended?

Don Norman's term, legacy problem, is apt here (Norman, p127). This garden space may have a legacy problem. It has been consistently neglected for a number of years. It regularly fills with discarded waste. People passing by the space, often do so without a second look or consideration about the state of the garden. Will there be a commitment from the neighborhood to change its behavior towards this space? Will the efforts of a few individuals be enough to alter the trajectory? The previous effort failed, so what will make this one succeed? The text *Creating Together* posited the question this way, "while the notion of collaboration assumes, to some extent, an equal footing, participation connotes power differentials that have to be mediated. As researchers stepping into spaces as privileged bodies it is imperative to ask what kind of work is needed for sustainability of participation in terms of ownership, inclusion, accountability, and responsibility" (Conrad & Sinner, p1). I am the privileged body in this proposal. I can take and leave this neighborhood. How will I, and the stakeholders whom I have recruited build, ownership of the garden with the people who live there, with the special consideration that several in that community may be transitory?

For a path forward for that question, I looked to Dr. James Rolling Jr.'s book, *Swarm Intelligence*. In the text, it describes the 'four laws of swarm intelligence': Law of Succession, the Law of Separation, the Law of Alignment, and the Law of Cohesion (Rolling, p90). For this project, we specifically need the Law of Alignment and Cohesion to happen within the community. By building the garden up as a community asset, activating ways that the surrounding community can engage with it, and allowing for community input in both the revitalization process and upkeep, I hope to allow the community to come together as an entity that protects and supports the potential of the space. As a "community green space" there is no other goal that is more important than that one.

In my own neighborhood, I have felt frustrated by public works being installed without community input, or at least where the process

was not articulated clearly enough for the public to know how to participate. It is important that the people residing in Lincoln Hill are allowed to be equal partners in the discussion, creation, and execution of this concept. Only with their involvement will stakeholders and city officials be able to show community respect and build a sustainable future for this site.

COLLABORATORS Neighborhood Stakeholders

Jamie Carmer – former LHNA member, original garden team member

Cheri Bladholm – neighbor

Nadia – neighbor

Bill Pitcher – former LHNA member, landscape architect of original garden

Pauline Terrinoni – Josie's Beauty Parlor building owner

Proposal Consultation Experts

Zeke Leonard – Assistant Professor of Interior Design, Syracuse University

Damien Vallelonga – Designer, Echo

Brendon Rose – architect, community project activist, Echo

Steve Harris – City/County Arborist

Frank Cetera – Alchemical Nursery, community activist

Possible Organizational Partnerships

Lincoln Hill Neighborhood Association
SUNY- ESF

Wild Ones Habitat Gardening - Syracuse Chapter

Onondaga Audubon

Baltimore Woods Nature Center

Northside Community Center

Syracuse City

Department of Public Works – Syracuse City

Onondaga Parks and Recreation

AdaptCNY

Public Art Commission



Added Garden Features:

Building Mural
Pollinator Hotels
Plant Signage
Gates
Flowering Low plants
Native Species

STEPS

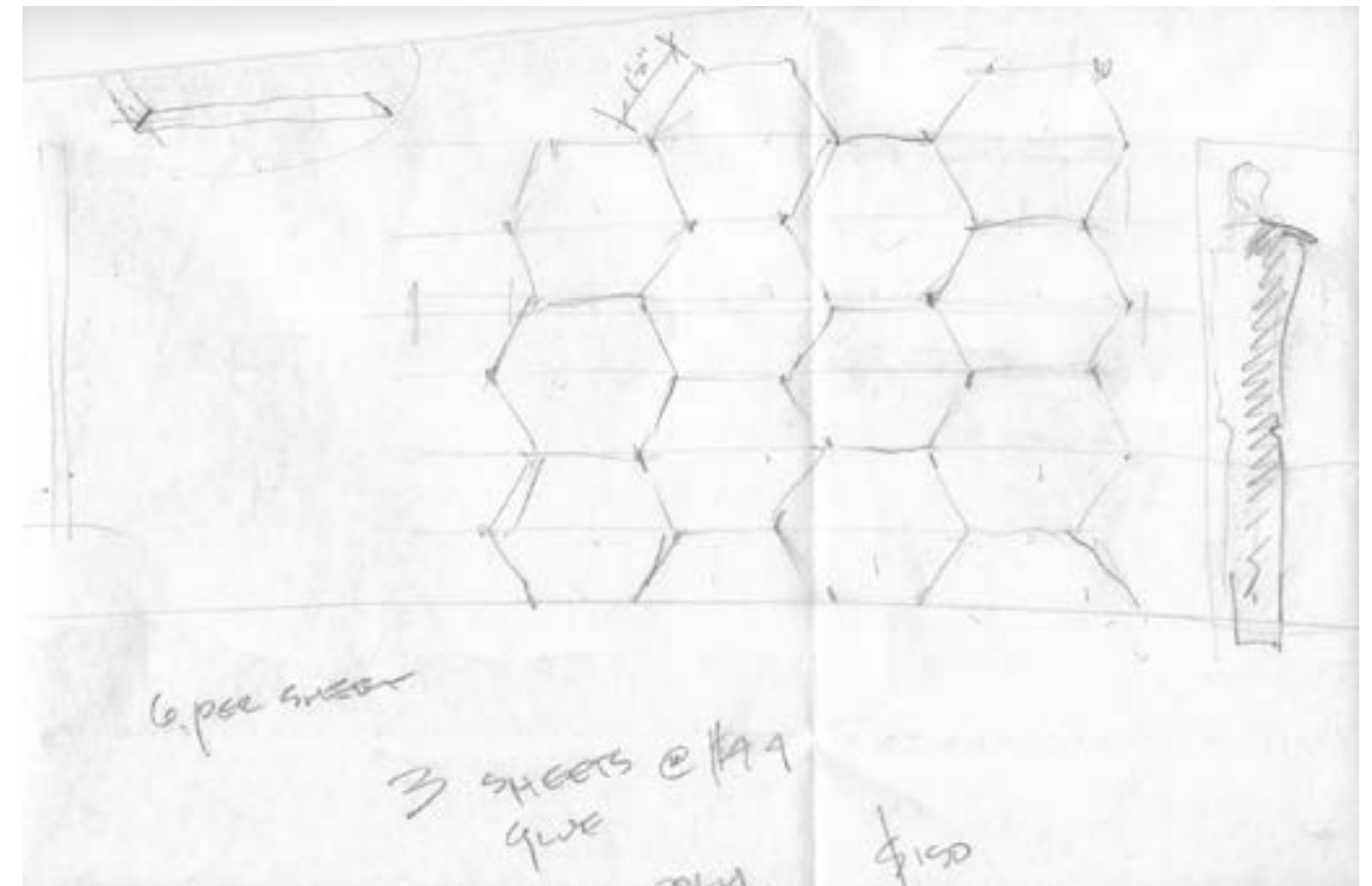
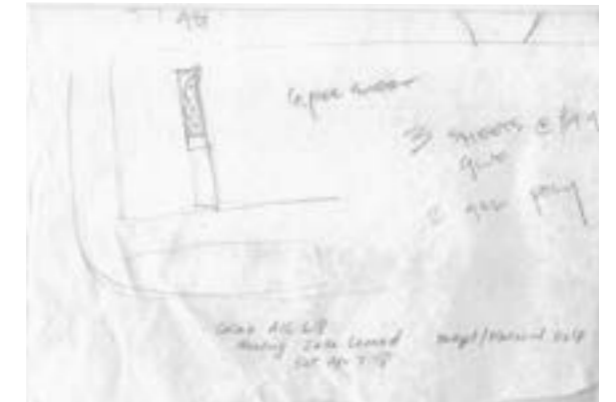
1. Research and finalizing proposal
2. Seek permission from city agencies and property owner
3. Grant writing and submission
4. Bio-Blitz plant identification
5. Removal of unnecessary plants and shrubs.
6. Finalization of mural design
7. Mural installation
8. Fencing addition and gates installed.
9. Fabrication and installation of insect hotel structure
10. Signage installation
11. Planting of native plants and shrubs
12. Community celebration of garden revitalization

POTENTIAL

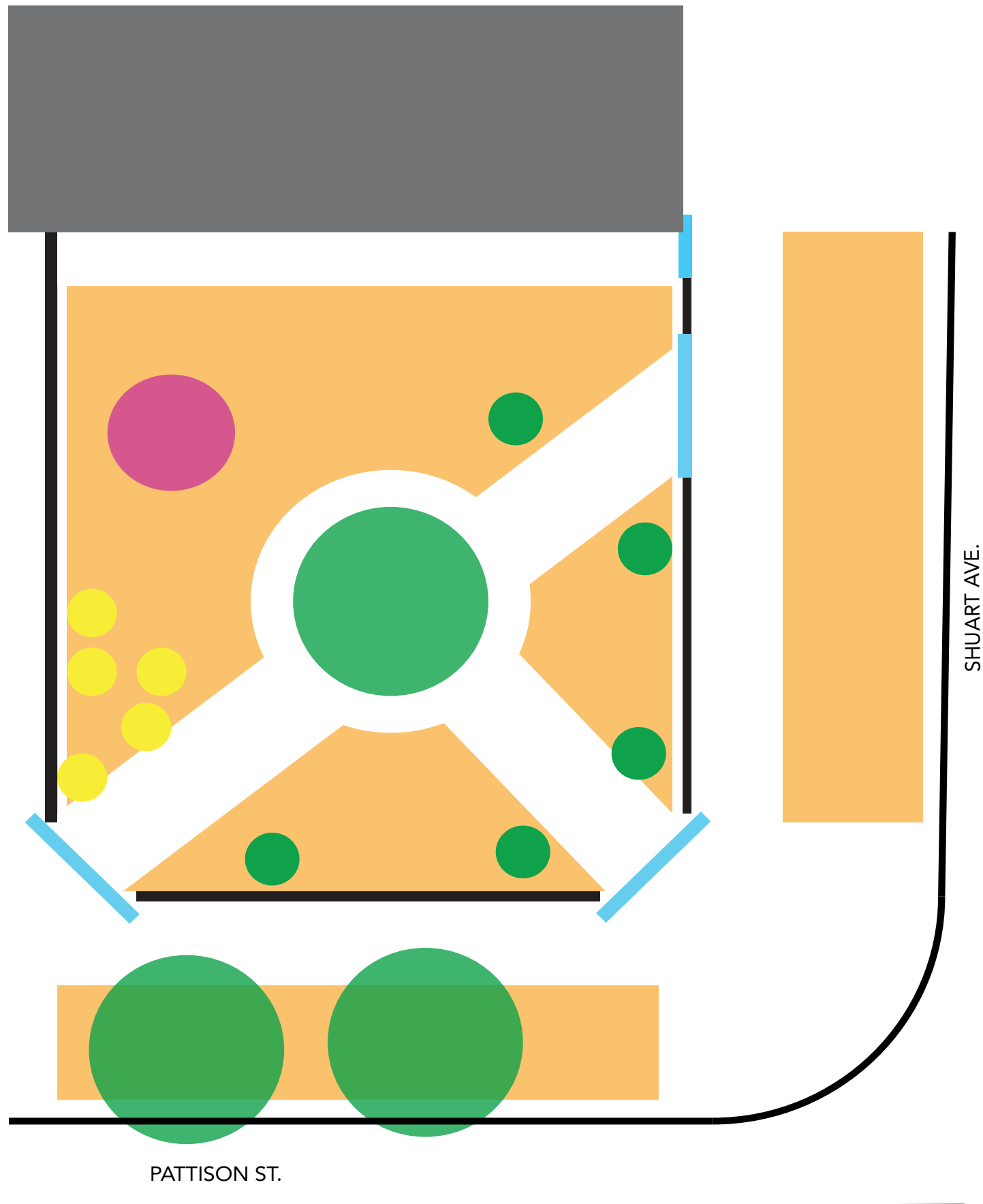
This proposal has multifaceted potential. The first most obvious potential point is the beautification of a neighborhood site; its current state looks blighted and abandoned. The pocket garden is consistently littered with trash, and its unmanaged state has invited unwanted activity. By revitalizing the site, design issues can be addressed that will help to minimize misuse. The second level of potential is the use of the space to do what it is already doing as an untended and wild garden, serve urban wildlife. In its neglect, the state of the garden has become so overgrown with diverse species of plants, that it already exists as a food source for many native bees and birds. Some of the plants in the garden serve threatened species, such as milk-

weed for the Monarch butterflies. A variety of birds can also be found visiting the garden. Its proximity to Lincoln Hill Park also acts a biological bridge to other areas of the city. By reinforcing the ecological success of the pocket garden with intentional gardening, the proposal could help to sustain urban wildlife and lead as an example for urban and natural ecosystem integration. There wouldn't be another park in Syracuse like it, which could again add to its potential. The Lincoln Hill neighborhood has a long history, and while demographics have changed, Jamie Carmer mentioned it has remained relatively stable. Investments have been made to retain the character of the older homes and to build affordable housing for lower income residents. A large refugee community

is also settling in this area. An investment in the neighborhood would be a signal to the community that its efforts are recognized by the city and other funding institutions. A fourth point of potential is the educational opportunity of the pocket park. It has several nearby schools that would have walking access to the park, including Dr. Weeks Elementary, Lincoln Middle School, and Henni-ger High School. With the close proximity of the Lincoln Hill Park, another hidden gem in the city, any teacher could use the park as a biology lesson resource. Topics such as native and invasive species, pollinator cycles, urban wildlife mapping, foraging, or community citizenship could be investigated at the site.



Design Renderings by Zeke Leonard



- Existing Trees & Shrubs
- Existing Milkweed
- Existing Pokeweed
- New Plantings
- New Gates & Fencing
- Existing Fencing

LIMITS

The main limit of this garden is sustainability. If planned appropriately the garden could be planted in such a way as to need minimal care and oversight. But, any untended public space could fall victim to misuse, safety concerns, or the consequences of neglect like graffiti or trash accumulation. This proposal aims to minimize those risks, but they will continue to exist.

Efforts to minimize misuse will be made by creating clear sightlines in the garden, installing gates at the entrances in order to dissuade disturbance, and promoting community support. Safety concerns could be addressed by keeping the berm plantings short in growth, with limited need for trimming or clearing. Signage will also be installed to inform visitors of the various plants and pollinators present in the garden. Visitors can then be informed about the various kinds of bees that might present, which might be a safety concern for some.

Another limit to the garden proposal is durability. With the variable weather conditions in Syracuse, NY, any installed structures, especially if they are wooden, may not last for many seasons. Some level of up-keep or reinvestment may be necessary to keep the green space at its optimal function. This concern will be taken into consideration when designing any permanent or semi-permanent structures. A professional fabricator may be hired to make sure the structures are fit for public spaces and address durability concerns. Importance will also be placed on making sure any installed structures are aesthetically suitable to the neighborhood, and won't become eyesores, or invite alteration.

FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

The Gifford Foundation – “What if” Mini Grants – max. available \$5000

Syracuse Parks Conservancy – Neighborhood Greening Grants – max. available \$1000

CNY Arts – Community Arts Grants – max. available \$5000



TIMELINE

MONTH	ACTION STEP
June	Grant application; Bio-Blitz identification; plant removal
May	Further research; funding submissions; finished design proposal
July	Mural application and design approval
August	Mural painting
September	Installation of fencing additions; pollinator boxes
May	Fall planting of species that are winter hardy
June	Spring planting
June	Community celebration of garden revitalization

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the Lincoln Hill Green Space pocket park is in desperate need of attention. This proposal seeks to re-establish the beauty of the garden space and revitalize it with a new mission as a habitat sanctuary. By involving historical partners of the garden, current stakeholders, community and city organizations, and educational institutions, the proposal aims to re-invest commitment to our shared communal spaces.

The final garden design would address the safety concerns of the city and neighbors; raise the visibility of the pocket park, by adding a mural and new signage and structures; reduce the amount of care and oversight the garden would need; and provide much needed habitat sustenance and nesting opportunities for native species. Additionally, it would be a point of pride and beauty for the neighborhood and could serve as a model for other small city or private lots that could be converted to habitat gardens.

The Lincoln Hill Green Space

garden is right now at a pivotal point. It has been neglected and abused by unconsidered shearing. Because of this, it is ripe for reconsideration. A small reinvestment of time, money, and energy would bring great rewards for both the community and our urban wildlife, both of which are in need of support and deserve an opportunity to thrive.



Proposed Budget

Hardscaping	Cost	Infrastructure	Cost	Labor	Cost
Fence extension	500	Mural supplies:		Fabricator	500
Gates	500	paint		Muralist	2500
Signage	200	brushes/rollers		Landscape advisor	250
Walkway repair	200	tape		Garden Labor	0
Insect Hotel	300	scaffolding		Grantwriter	200
	1700		1000		3450
					6150

Possible

Landscaping Choices	Common Name	Estimated	Cost
Asclepias incarnata	Swamp milkweed		500
Baptisia australis	Wild Blue indigo		500
Liatris spicata	Dense blazing star		
Monarda didyma	Scarlet beebalm		
Tradescantia virginiana	Virginia spiderwort		

Agastache foeniculum	Anise Hyssop
Eurybia divaricata	White Wood Aster
Liatris spicata	Blazing Star
Rudbeckia laciniata	Cutleaf Coneflower
Ilex verticillata	Winterberry

Prunus virginiana	Chokecherry
Asclepias tuberosa	Butterfly weed
Viola sororia	Common blue violet
Zizia aurea	Golden alexander
Andropogon gerardii	Big bluestem

Total Cost 6650

Bumblebees

Birds

Butterflies

The budget reflects estimated numbers.

The plantings selected are not final choices. They are native New York species that support pollinators, but may not be in the final garden landscape design because of height and growth needs. They reflect the type of species proposed.



GLOSSARY

Bio-Blitz – a concentrated study and identification of the biological entities in a restricted geographical area; usually accomplished by a group of experts and students.

Native species – Species originally established in Central New York.

Invasive species – Plants and insects from other regions of the country or world that have unrestricted growth and take over native species' habitats.

Insect hotel – a built structure which contains several different kinds of favored habitats of pollinators



REFERENCES

Norman, D. (2013) *The Design of Everyday Things*. New York. Basic Books.

Tomitsch, M., Wrigley, C., Borthwick, M. & Ahmadpour, N. (2018) *Design. Think. Make. Break. Repeat.: A Handbook of Methods*.

Conrad, D. & Sinner, A., Editors (2015) *Creating Together Participatory, Community-Based, and Collaborative Arts Practices and Scholarship across Canada*. Waterloo, Ontario, Canada. Wilfrid Laurier University Press.

Rolling, Jr. J. H. (2013) *Swarm Intelligence: what nature teaches us about shaping creative leadership*. New York. Palgrave Macmillan.

Addendum Material

Native Plants for Birds - The 2018 Birdy Dozen



USFWS (CC-BY 2.0)

Indian Grass
Sorghastrum nutans
Tall clump of grass with beautiful seed head
Height: 2.5-8'
Blooms: Aug-Sept
Light: Full sun
Soil: Dry-Moist



Eafler/Westerfeld (CC-BY 2.0)

Cutleaf Coneflower
Rudbeckia laciniata
Tall. Very attractive to goldfinches.
Height: 3-10'
Blooms: July-Sept
Light: Sun-Part Sun
Soil: Moist-Wet



Randy Nonenmacher

Silky Dogwood
Cornus amomum
Hardy. Abundant fruit important for migrating songbirds. Dense stems provide cover.
Height: 6-10' Spread 6-9'
Blooms: Jun-Jul
Light: Sun-Shade
Soil: Moist-Wet



Anna (CC-BY 2.0)

Anise Hyssop
Agastache foeniculum
Fragrant flower spikes attract hummingbirds and many pollinators, esp. bumblebees.
Height: 2-4'
Blooms: Jul-Aug
Light: Sun-Shade
Soil: Moist



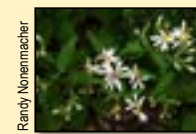
Randy Nonenmacher

Bluestem Goldenrod
Solidago caesia
Stems bluish or purplish; rich woods.
Height: 1-3.5'
Blooms: Aug-Oct
Light: Sun-Shade
Soil: Dry-Moist



Derek Jensen (CC BY 2.0)

American Black Elderberry
Sambucus canadensis
Berries eaten by 48 species of birds. Twiggly habit provides cover. Tolerates heavy clay.
Height: 5-8' Spread 5-8'
Blooms: Jun-Jul
Light: Sun-Shade
Soil: Dry-Moist-Wet



Randy Nonenmacher

White Wood Aster
Eurybia divericatus
White flowers with rose centers; can form ground cover
Height: 0.5-3'
Blooms: Jul-Oct
Light: Part sun - Shade
Soil: Dry-Moist



Randy Nonenmacher

Coral Honeysuckle
Lonicera sempervirens
Semi-evergreen vine, flowers until frost. Red Berries.
Spread: 6-12'
Blooms: Apr-Oct
Light: Sun-Part Sun
Soil: Dry-Moist



Janet Allen

Winterberry
Ilex verticillata
Abundant berries provide winter bird food. Need male and female. Cultivar OK
Height: 6-10' Spread: 4-5'
Bloom: Jun-Jul
Light: Sun-Shade
Soil: Moist-Wet



Carl Lewis (CC-BY 2.0)

Blazing Star
Liatris spicata
Spikes provide nectar for hummingbirds, bees and butterflies.
Height: 1-6.5'
Blooms: Jul-Aug
Light: Sun-Part Sun
Soil: Dry-Moist



MirekukHB (CC-BY 2.0)

Black Chokeberry
Aronia melanocarpa
Provides late winter food for birds; twiggly growth provides cover.
Height: 5-6' Spread: 3-5'
Blooms: Apr-May
Light: Sun-Part Sun
Soil: Dry-Moist-Wet



Nicholas A. Tonelli (CC BY 2.0)

Sweet Birch
Betula lenta
Prefers moist sites but tolerates dry; colonizes open or disturbed areas.
Height: 50-75' Spread 35-50'
Bloom: Apr-May
Light: Sun-Part Sun
Soil: Dry-Moist

The **Native Plant Shopping Guide** at www.hgcn.org lists local growers who have agreed to supply these plants. **Please support these growers.** Each May we host a **Spring Native Plant Sale**. Please visit our websites (hgcn.org and OnondagaAudubon.org) for more information.

Plants Native to the Northeast of Special Value to Bumble Bees

A selection of the list compiled by The Wildflower Center and The Xerces Society of native plants recognized by pollination ecologists as attracting large numbers of bumble bees. (Modified to eliminate aggressive plants.) **Bumble bees also need bare ground for nesting and a pesticide-free place to live.**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Sun	Water
HERBACEOUS			
<i>Agastache foeniculum</i>	Lavender hyssop, Anise hyssop	S, Sh, P-Sh	M
<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	Swamp milkweed, Pink Milkweed	S, P-Sh	W, M
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Butterflyweed, Pleurisy root	S, P-Sh	M, D
<i>Baptisia australis</i>	Wild blue indigo, Blue false indigo	S	M
<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	Wild geranium, Cranesbill	Sh, P-Sh	M
<i>Impatiens capensis; I. pallida</i>	Jewelweed, Spotted Touch-Me-Not	Sh	W, M
<i>Liatris spicata</i>	Dense blazing star, Dense gayfeather	S	M
<i>Lobelia siphilitica</i>	Great blue lobelia	S, Sh, P-Sh	W, M
<i>Monarda didyma</i>	Scarlet beebalm, Oswego tea	S, P-Sh	W, M
<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	Wild bergamot, Beebalm	S, P-Sh	M, D
<i>Monarda punctata</i>	Spotted beebalm, Spotted horsemint	S	D
<i>Penstemon digitalis</i>	Smooth white/Foxglove beardtongue	S, P-Sh	W, M, D
<i>Pycnanthemum incanum</i>	Hoary/silverleaf mountain mint	S, P-Sh	M, D
<i>Pycnanthemum muticum</i>	Clustered mountainmint		
<i>Pycnanthemum tenuifolium</i>	Narrowleaf/Slender mountain mint	S, P-Sh	M, D
<i>Pycnanthemum virginianum</i>	Virginia mountain mint	P-Sh	M
<i>Senna hebecarpa</i>	American senna, Wild Senna	S, P-Sh	M
<i>Symphotrichum novae-angliae</i>	New England aster	P-Sh	M
<i>Tradescantia virginiana</i>	Virginia spiderwort, Spider lily	S, Sh, P-Sh	M, D
SHRUBS			
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Buttonbush, Button willow	Sh, P-Sh	W, M
<i>Diervilla lonicera</i>	Northern bush honeysuckle	Sh, P-Sh	D
<i>Lonicera canadensis</i>	American fly honeysuckle	S, Sh, P-Sh	M
<i>Lonicera oblongifolia</i>	Swamp fly honeysuckle	Sh, P-Sh	W, M
<i>Rhododendron calendulaceum</i>	Flame azalea	P-Sh	M
<i>Rhododendron canadense</i>	Rhodora	S, P-Sh	W, M, D
<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>	Lowbush blueberry	S, Sh, P-Sh	M, D
<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	Highbush blueberry	S, Sh, P-Sh	W, M, D
<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	Blackhaw, Smooth blackhaw	P-Sh	M
TREES			
<i>Malus coronaria</i>	Sweet crabapple, American crab	P-Sh	M
<i>Prunus americana</i>	American plum, Wild plum	S, Sh, P-Sh	M
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black cherry, Rum cherry	S, Sh, P-Sh	M, D
<i>Salix discolor</i>	Pussy willow, Glaucous willow	S	M
VINES			
<i>Lonicera dioica</i>	Limber honeysuckle	S, Sh, P-Sh	M, D
<i>Lonicera hirsuta</i>	Hairy honeysuckle	S	M, D
<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	Coral honeysuckle, Trumpet honeysuckle	S, P-Sh	M



Seminar with Kim Eierman Sat. May 5

HGCNY and Baltimore Woods Nature Center are co-sponsoring a seminar with Kim Eierman, an Environmental Horticulturist specializing in ecological landscapes and native plants.

Based in New York, Kim teaches at the New York Botanical Garden, Brooklyn Botanic Garden, The Native Plant Center in NY, Rutgers Home Gardeners School and several other institutions. She is also the founder of [EcoBeneficial](#), where you can see some of her works.

Seminar details

WHEN: Saturday, May 5 from 8:30 am to noon

WHERE: Baltimore Woods Nature Center in Marcellus

FEES: \$35 for the public; \$25 for dues-paying Wild Ones/HGCNY members and for members of Baltimore Woods Nature Center

TO REGISTER:

[Register](#) on the Baltimore Woods website. At the very bottom of that seminar page, click on "Register" and follow the procedure. Anyone can register, but you must be a dues-paying Wild Ones/HGCNY or a Baltimore Woods member to get the \$10 discount.

(And it's not too late to become a member of Wild Ones to get the discount, receive an invitation to field trips and more! [Join now.](#))

Registration is limited to 75 people, so register as soon as possible.



NEIGHBORHOOD GREENING GRANTS PROGRAM APPLICATION FORM



SYRACUSE PUBLIC ART APPLICATION SUBMISSION DEADLINES AND INSTRUCTIONS

Applicants are strongly encouraged to contact the City Public Art Coordinator early in their planning process to discuss the review process, application requirements and deadlines. Please contact Kate Auwaerter at 316-448-8108, or email kauwaerter@syrgov.net.

Submission deadlines:

In order to conduct the required internal review, all Public Art applications must be submitted 10 working days prior to the next regularly scheduled Syracuse Public Art Commission (SPAC) meeting. Please note the submission schedule below:

Please submit your complete Public Art Application no later than this date: ↩	➡	If you would like to have your application considered at this Public Art Commission meeting: ↩
APPLICATION DEADLINE		SPAC MEETING DATE
December 27, 2016		January 10, 2017
January 31, 2017		February 14, 2017
February 28, 2017		March 14, 2017
March 28, 2017		April 11, 2017
April 25, 2017		May 9, 2017
May 30, 2017		June 13, 2017
July 11, 2017		July 25, 2017
<i>No meeting in August</i>		
August 29, 2017		September 12, 2017
September 26, 2017		October 10, 2017
October 31, 2017		November 14, 2017
November 28, 2017		December 12, 2017

Application submission:

Applications may be submitted electronically, by mail or hand delivered to:

Kate Auwaerter, Public Art Coordinator
Bureau of Planning & Sustainability
City Hall Commons, Room 512
201 E. Washington Street
Syracuse, NY 13202
kauwaerter@syrgov.net

Applicant Information

Application Date:

Name of Organization/Group:

Primary Contact Name:

Primary Contact Title/Position:

Primary Contact Address:

Telephone: E-mail(s):

Neighborhood/Community Location:

Nature of Group:

If "other," please specify:

How long has the organization/group been organized?

Total # of members: # of members who are neighborhood residents:

Does your organization/group have 501(c)(3) status?

If No, name and contact information of fiscal sponsor: Fiscal Contact Name:

Fiscal Contact Title/Position:

Fiscal Contact Address:

Fiscal Contact Telephone: Fiscal Contact E-mail(s):

Signature of Primary Contact: or

Project Start Date: Project End Date:

Total Project Amount: Amount Requested:

Mail to:
Neighborhood Greening Grants Program, Syracuse Parks Conservancy
P.O. Box 11384, Syracuse, NY 13218
Or submit as attachment in e-mail to greeninggrants@gmail.com

What If... Mini Grant Orientation RSVP

In order to receive the application form for the "What If..." Mini Grants you must register below and then attend an orientation session. No walk-ins please.

Your Name *

Your Organization *

Your Email *

Your Phone Number *

Subject

Your Message

 Tweet

 Like

One person likes this. Sign Up to see what your friends like.

Sign up to receive periodic updates from Gifford

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Leadership and Capacity Building - of all sizes and types [link](#)



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