

Chapter 10

Historical and Cultural Resources Plan

New Garden is committed to preserving its heritage. The Township has supported historic preservation on an official basis through the New Garden Historical Commission (Commission) (<http://mercury.ccil.org/~nghc/>) that was created in 1991 and continues to review, document, and map historic and cultural resources throughout the Township. New Garden supports the preparation of National Register nominations for identified resources, an effort that should spark further interest in preserving the Township's resources. Overall, the community has a strong interest in preserving its character and historic resources, and should support increased levels of preservation activities. Public participation and education will be the key to generating needed support.

The villages of Toughkenamon, Landenberg, and New Garden have unique identities due to their individual role in the history and cultural development of New Garden. These areas, because of their location and historical value, contain an interesting mix of buildings, styles, and resources. These qualities, in conjunction with their environmental settings, cultural heritage, and circulation patterns, give the areas their own character. Because of their location, these neighborhoods continue to serve as a community focal point. The homes and businesses in these neighborhoods vary in terms of integrity. Protecting both the buildings and the development pattern should be routinely incorporated into both short and long term planning efforts.

The Historic and Cultural Resources Plan emphasizes the Township's need to continue to develop and enhance a comprehensive approach to historic resource identification and preservation. This Plan contains a series of recommendations, such as, encouraging preservation of historical resources, evaluating potential resources through a survey and analysis, and the development of a historic resources database. Many of the recommendations are voluntary, as opposed to regulatory, requiring an educational component and community support in order to be successfully implemented. The recommendations provide for historical preservation policies, program administration, village area protection, and public participation and education. These recommendations should not be considered independently of the others contained in this Comprehensive Plan, but should instead be integrated with the recommendations contained in the other chapters of this document.

New Garden's goal and objectives for the protection of historic resources are as follows:

Goal:

To understand, document, and preserve historic and cultural resources.

Objectives:

- Document New Garden's historic and cultural resources.
- Identify and designate eligible historic resources.
- Coordinate planning efforts with the local, county, and state preservation groups.
- Adopt effective zoning and subdivision and land development ordinances that increase protection of historic resources.
- Promote re-use and rehabilitation of historic resources in the land development process.
- Encourage compatible development adjacent to properties that are considered historically significant.
- Promote public education and support private actions that encourage preservation and protection of historic resources.

- Develop opportunities and incentives for continued use or compatible reuse of structures with historic significance.

The following recommendations pertain to establishing a strong base for achieving the goal and objectives for historic preservation in New Garden.

Identification and Evaluation of Historic Resources

Identification of local historic resources is the foundation of historic resources preservation. Without sound documentation, it is difficult to develop and implement preservation strategies. Survey work should be completed in order to have an adequate knowledge base for evaluating strategies. Along with identifying specific resources, historic character must also be defined. Defining historic character requires determining how resources impact the local quality of life. The historic character is important in creating a frame of reference within which historic resources can be evaluated.

- **Encourage the continued work of the New Garden Historical Commission.**

The Historical Commission is a municipal entity, established and supported by the Township Board of Supervisors. The Commission has broad responsibilities associated with historic preservation and serves as general advisors to the Board of Supervisors, Planning Commission, and Zoning Hearing Board on historic preservation matters. Unlike a Historical Architectural Review Board (HARB), the membership composition, duties, and responsibilities of a local Commission are not required per any enabling legislation, but their advisory function should be defined in local ordinances. The Commission is advisory in nature and may include the following kinds of responsibilities:

- Identify, inventory, and maintain a database of local historic resources, and work toward their preservation.
- Assist in the preparation of historic preservation grant applications.
- Archive data and preserve artifacts.
- Identify a local site for a museum and/or location for archived records.
- Establish recording procedures.
- Maintain and update surveys of historic resources.
- Prepare articles, research papers, and narratives for educational purposes.
- Represent the community on preservation matters at the local, regional, and state level.
- Document the history of the Township.

It is particularly important that the Commission take on these responsibilities to prevent the loss of valuable information. Assistance in establishing local archives could be sought from the Chester County Historical Society (<http://www.chestercohistorical.org>). New Garden should continue to actively support the efforts of the Historical Commission and assist the Commission, whenever feasible, to work toward implementing the recommendations of this Plan.

- **Complete and maintain an inventory and map of historic resources through the historic resources survey.**

An important function of the Commission will be the completion of the survey of historic resources. The purpose of the survey is to maintain a record (database) of the physical characteristics and condition of historic resources. A comprehensive survey contains the physical description, along with historical data on the resource. A survey of New Garden was undertaken between 1979-1981 as part of the Chester County Historic Sites Survey of buildings over 100-years old. However, the survey was general in nature and is over 20 years old. Property characteristics recorded at that time have changed. During the 1990's, the Historical Commission undertook a survey to determine which of

the structures shown on the 1883 Breou's Map still stood. Approximately 160 such structures were found, although Toughkenamon was never surveyed. Following the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC) (<http://www.phmc.state.pa.us>) standards, the Commission started a more comprehensive preliminary survey to identify and map all Township structures 50-years or older. Approximately 420 structures or sites have been identified and many have been photographed. The Commission should complete the current survey work by 2005. The Historical Commission will need to prioritize these structures by their importance for protection. The National Park Service (NPS) (<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr>) has several publications available on undertaking surveys of historic resources. The PHMC should be contacted prior to undertaking a local survey to provide the necessary forms and guidance on the survey techniques most appropriate to Pennsylvania and to investigate any opportunities for grants or funding from the PHMC.

One of the purposes of a historic resources survey is to determine which resources should be the focus of preservation efforts. Once the updated survey is complete and the resources are protected, the resources should be classified as to their significance and those determined to be important should be designated on a Historic Resources Map. The map will need to be officially adopted by the Board of Supervisors and the delineated resources should be subject to the provisions of the Historic Preservation Overlay District in New Garden's Zoning Ordinance. The provisions, when adopted, should indicate various protective measures, including; setback requirements, use restrictions, area and bulk controls, and demolition delays.

- **Support the nomination of identified and significant historic sites to the National Register of Historic Places.**

Of the 78 resources surveyed by the Chester County Historical Society survey between 1979-1981, seven sites were "Eligible" for the National Register, two are "Listed", and the remainder are either "Ineligible" or "Undetermined". The two sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places are the Landenberg Bridge and the Merestone House. Maintained by the National Park Service, the National Register is a comprehensive listing of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of historical or cultural significance. Listing is mainly honorary and serves to draw attention to the importance of the historic resources. Such nomination does not affect the rights of the property owner. The owners of income producing properties listed on the National Register may be eligible for federal investment tax credits if they undertake a certified rehabilitation of their property. The Historical Commission should be charged with preparing National Register nominations for any potential resources. Although some of the initial survey work has been completed, the task of researching the history, and organizing and assembling the data, is still outstanding. The preparation of a National Register nomination is a lengthy, detailed, and time-consuming process, but one that has many rewards in terms of documenting important aspects of the community's history. The Township should consider using a qualified consultant to assist in evaluating and completing the preparation of any submission materials of nominations. It will be important to work directly with property owners in this effort.

- **Work to increase public awareness and participation in local history.**

The Historical Commission should work to increase public awareness of and participation in local history and the importance of preserving the physical reminders of the past. The Commission will be drawing attention to the protection of the historic resources and working informally with property owners in mitigating some of the negative impacts upon the resources that consequently affect the character of the Township. The Commission will focus on public participation and education as a way to sustain a high level of support for the protection of historic resources; as the individual buildings contribute to the rich fabric of New Garden, and to the quality of life. Reminding residents of the importance of these historic resources, using various methods, will serve to strengthen preservation efforts.

Historic Preservation Resources

A wide variety of techniques and resources to encourage historic preservation are available. Financial incentives in the form of grants, loans, and tax credits through local, state, and federal sources can substantially reduce the cost of historic rehabilitation and adaptive reuse. Human resources in the form of strong and energetic historic commissions can guide preservation efforts and help to develop policies. Knowing the resources available is key to developing realistic strategies.

- **Continue to pursue funding opportunities to finance historic preservation efforts.**

New Garden should take advantage of the funding opportunities available for implementing its historic preservation projects. A number of potential grant sources are available, both public and private, but they must be applied for and accepted, these include: Community Development Block Grants, PHMC's History and Museum Grant Program, the Keystone Historic Preservation Grant Program, as well as a number of private corporate and community foundations. The Township should pursue these funding opportunities to help finance the implementation of the historic preservation recommendations of this Plan.

Public Funding Sources

The Historic Preservation Fund (<http://www2.cr.nps.gov/hpf/>) was established at the federal level and is managed by the NPS to provide financial support for preservation activities. These funds are allocated on an annual basis to each state and dispersed in accordance with state policy subject to general guidelines. Although the amount of these funds is declining, this was once an important funding source for early preservation efforts, especially surveys such as the Chester County Historic Sites Survey. At least 10 percent of the state's allocation must be portioned to certified local governments. In Pennsylvania, these funds are passed through to the PHMC and dispersed annually. The Township should explore becoming a certified local government.

Another federal source is the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program. This program is a system of broad-based block grants that is passed through to states and certain localities to fund community and economic development activities. Certain historic preservation activities are eligible for CDBG funds provided they are linked to broader objectives.

The Certified Local Government (CLG) (<http://www2.cr.nps.gov/clg/>) program is a local, state, and federal partnership to preserve a community's unique historic character. This national initiative provides valuable technical assistance and small grants to local governments seeking to preserve historic resources for future generations. Funds are appropriated annually by the US Congress, and administered by the NPS and PHMC. The CLG program integrates the functions of a local government with historic preservation.

Investment tax credits (<http://www2.cr.nps.gov/grants.htm>) are available for the rehabilitation of historic buildings. A 20 percent tax credit can be taken for rehabilitation of certified historic structures, which are those either listed on the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) or certified as contributing to a National Register District. A 10 percent tax credit is available for the rehabilitation of buildings not listed in the National Register, but constructed prior to 1936. The credits are available only for income producing properties (both residential and non-residential) and the rehabilitation must comply with the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, and be certified by the NPS. Providing information on investment tax credits by distributing brochures or publications containing information, or providing contact names at the NPS or the PHMC, may encourage their use. Advertising the availability of investment tax credits at the local level could also build support for the preparation of National Register nominations. Maintaining a list of consultants qualified to prepare certification applications is another way to encourage historically appropriate rehabilitation.

The Main Street Program (<http://www.mainstreet.org/>) founded by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, is a comprehensive approach to revitalizing declining downtowns and central business districts that blends historic preservation practices with economic development concepts. The Main Street Program emphasizes rehabilitating and reusing historic structures to the greatest extent possible to create an atmosphere that reflects the history and culture of the community. The preservation and adaptive reuse of historic resources and infill development are both elements explored within the context of a Main Street approach, one that allows the community to showcase its history and heritage.

State funding for historic preservation is available through the PHMC's History and Museum Grant program (http://www.artsnet.org/phmc/phmc_frame.html). There were four types of Project Support Grants: Museum Project Grants, Local History Grants, Archives and Records Management Grants and Historic Preservation Grants. All programs were competitive and maximum grant awards and match requirements vary among the programs. Eligibility requirements and application forms can be found in PHMC's annual publication, *Pennsylvania History and Museum Grants*.

Another state funding source is the Keystone Historic Preservation Grant Program also administered by the PHMC. The guidelines provide general information and sets eligibility requirements and applicant responsibilities. The program is competitive and offers 50 percent matching grants to non-profit organizations and local public agencies for preserving, rehabilitating, and/or restoring buildings, structures, and sites that will be open to the public and are listed in or eligible for listing on the National Register.

These programs are options that may be considered by the Township when evaluating funding options for the historic preservation strategies. Matching funds are required in many cases, however, private sources can often be used to fill this gap.

Finally, encouraging private historic preservation measures, such as the sale or donation of easements, deed restrictions, and restrictive covenants, is a strategy that can be implemented on a one-to-one basis with individual owners of historic resources. The Township needs to concentrate on education and incentive programs to encourage voluntary participation in this strategy.

Private Funding Sources

Private foundations, company-sponsored foundations, and corporate giving programs are all examples of private funding sources. Foundations are non-governmental, non-profit organizations with funds and programs managed by trustees or directors, established for the purpose of providing aid to social, educational, charitable, religious, or other activities mainly through making grants. Charitable trusts are a form of a private foundation and one of the most noted is Pew Charitable Trusts. A sample of the major foundations located in southeast Pennsylvania that have funded historic preservation activities include: Annenberg Foundation, Channel Foundation, William Penn Foundation, Philadelphia Foundation, and the Oxford Foundation.

Corporate foundations are those that derive funding from the sponsoring company or corporation. The recipient of corporate funds usually have some type of link to the corporation and those projects selected for funding often can further corporate goals. Often the projects selected for funding are in proximity to corporate facilities. These actions are sometimes considered as goodwill gestures and help to build local support for the organization.

Community foundations are a quasi-public funding source. They receive funding from various private sources including endowments and are managed through the community with the stipulation that funds be used for charitable purposes for organizations within a specific geographical area. The number of community foundations is increasing. The Chester County Community Foundation was

established in 1996 and is growing in importance as a funding resource for local projects, programs, and activities.

Regulatory Options for Historic Preservation

Identifying the legal foundation for historic preservation creates an understanding of the preservation activities that can and cannot be undertaken with respect to existing ordinances, laws, and enabling legislation. This will assist community leaders in formulating practical strategies.

- **Develop regulations in the Township's zoning and subdivision and land development ordinances for the protection of historic resources.**

The Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code (Act 247), Section 603, permits the adoption of zoning regulations to protect historic resources. This can take the form of a historic preservation overlay district and zoning standards to protect resources. The Pennsylvania Historic Districts Act, Act 167 of 1961, enables municipalities interested in protecting locally important historic resources to regulate alterations and modifications. Historic overlay zoning modifies use, area, and bulk regulations of underlying zoning to protect historic resources and help promote their preservation. In many instances, historic resources can be adaptively reused, effectively incorporated into new development, or rehabilitated to enhance the site.

Once the inventory and the map are completed, New Garden should create a Historic Resource Preservation Overlay Zoning District and appropriate regulations and standards to preserve and protect identified and significant historic resources. The Overlay District should be particularly useful as a protection mechanism when resources are not concentrated in a particular district, but are instead scattered throughout the Township.

In addition, the Township should require the identification of historic resources on preliminary and final subdivision and land development plans and create and adopt performance standards in the subdivision and land development ordinance to protect identified historic resources from development activities/impacts on-site and from properties adjacent to the resource.

- **Create a comprehensive Village Protection Program.**

A Village Protection Program (Program) is a planning initiative and, among other points, is aimed at preserving the smaller, often historic neighborhoods of a community. The main purpose of the Program is to map the area and identify land use measures that preserve the historic resources, enhance the sense of community found, encourage rehabilitation where necessary, and protect the unique characteristics that gave it its unique identity.

The village areas of Toughkenamon, Landenberg, and New Garden should be the focus of a Village Protection Program. The planning process for such a protection program involves three general steps: 1) the first is to identify and map key features; 2) the second step is to analyze these features and determine those characteristics that contribute to the individuality of each village; and 3) the third step is to formulate policies that meet and accomplish local objectives. The Program is largely implemented through the zoning ordinance.

These village areas contribute greatly to the character of New Garden and should be protected as part of the Township's quality of life. The characteristics of the villages should be documented by focusing on the history, physical development, building styles, facilities, circulation network, and land pattern. The relationships between the village area and its setting should be explored as well.

The outcome of the Program is usually the creation of a Village Zoning District. This district would

specify area and bulk regulations and design standards that preserve the unique characteristics of the village, providing for infill that respects the existing pattern. Village expansion should also be considered, however, the established pattern should serve as a guide for future development. Prior to developing the Village District regulations, a comprehensive analysis of the village should focus on spatial arrangements, circulation routes, building size, scale and orientation, setbacks and yard areas, and accessory structures.

- **Encourage the adaptive reuse of historic structures.**

The Township should encourage the adaptive reuse of vacant, underused, or deteriorating historic buildings for retail, office, and residential uses. Buildings that have outlived their initial purpose can often be given a second life through reuse, thereby preserving the historical significance and character of the Township. New Garden should review the current land use regulations and update and adopt performance standards that will encourage and facilitate adaptive reuse of these resources. The Township can encourage adaptive reuse by maintaining an inventory of older buildings that have reuse potential and assist the property owner in advertising their availability. Businesses that could benefit by locating in an older, historic building, such as specialty retailers, galleries, or small offices could be directly sought in an effort to prevent the demolition of important historic resources.

- **Develop a local policy on the interpretation of the Unified Building Code as it applies to historic properties.**

The BOCA Code serves as the state-mandated building code in Pennsylvania. It provides a set of minimum construction standards and building procedures that serve to regulate construction activity for the purpose of ensuring the health, safety, and welfare of building occupants. Although the Existing Structures component of the Code provides direction on rehabilitation, it does not address all aspects of rehabilitation as it pertains to older or historic buildings, since many of these buildings exhibit "unusual construction". Evaluating rehabilitation plans for historic buildings requires a certain amount of flexibility in interpreting the Building Code. The Township should consider adopting a policy that specifically integrates the comments and recommendations of the Historical Commission and historic property owners, with the concerns of the Code Officer, in the interpretation of the building code as it applies to historic properties.

- **Develop criteria for surveying, identifying, evaluating, and recommending changes to or giving observations on historic sites.**

Maintaining a high degree of consistency and objectivity when assessing the impact of various actions is difficult, but necessary in order for the Commission to retain a high level of credibility. The Commission should strive to maintain objectivity by carefully documenting the rationale for all recommendations associated with historic preservation by using consistent procedures and standard resources. Developing recommendations based largely on aesthetics should be avoided. Historic preservation tends to be an emotionally charged topic and objectivity will help reduce the potential for conflicts.

Citizen Participation and Community Education

Citizen participation is important in two ways: first, it gives local officials an understanding of the existing level of community support for historic preservation; second, it creates a forum through which residents can become more aware of historic preservation issues and concerns. Addressing preservation goals is highly dependent on strong support from residents.

- **Develop and maintain a database for use on the Township's website comprised of information on New Garden's historic resources and organizations in the region that work to preserve such resources.**

There are groups that focus on colonial history, the history of various cultural institutions such as the churches and schools, and unique sites such as the old bridges. There is usually consensus among such organizations on the importance of preserving the historic attributes of the Township. A link to the New Garden Historical Commission is located on the Township's website. A database of the Township's historic resources and materials should continually be developed and maintained and be included on the Commission's website. The database should include the historic resources and general information on each organization and its mission and, if possible, a mailing list of the membership. These organizations, along with their members, form a constituency that can then be tapped when support or assistance is needed for preservation projects.

- **Encourage the owners of historic properties to retain the historic features of their resource.**

Owners of historic resources in New Garden should be encouraged to preserve the historic features and characteristics of their buildings when undertaking structural modifications or repairs. This could be accomplished, in part, by providing information on what features should be preserved in order to maintain the integrity of a structure and the alternatives to be considered. Members of the Commission, with expertise or knowledge in historic architecture, could be asked to review modifications on a volunteer basis at the request of property owners or could suggest an architect that specializes in historic architecture. The connection between the retention of historic features and maintenance of property values should be emphasized to the owners of historic properties.

- **Work to obtain public participation in historic resources protection.**

Public participation and education are a critical part of the preservation effort and a variety of means should be used to increase the community's understanding and awareness of its historical resources. Keeping residents informed on the progress of preservation efforts and the status of various activities should be a priority. Information on rehabilitating existing historic structures should be made widely available. Conveying information can be done in many ways, through newspapers, community newsletters, a community bulletin board, the Township's website, educational programs, speakers, and special events. Information can also be made available in libraries and municipal buildings. Plaques can be displayed on historic structures and properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places, to recognize their significance. Active public involvement can continue by emphasizing the role of voluntary organizations and individuals in specific implementation strategies of the preservation plan, including the involvement of local high school students within a historic related curriculum.

- **Compile resource materials to assist in decision making related to historic preservation.**

Resource materials, such as regional design guides, historical architecture books, and historic building construction publications are examples of the materials that should be collected and used by the Township and Historical Commission in preparing recommendations associated with historic resources. Books and publications that generally address these topics can be obtained through many retailers; publications on specific topics relating to historic preservation can be obtained through organizations such as the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the National Park Service, and the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

- **Establish “New Garden tours” as a means to promote and educate people about New Garden's history and historic resources.**

The Historical Commission should develop a series of walking tours of New Garden. The story of New Garden could be told on a house by house basis with discussion of local history blended into the discussion. Tours could focus on a major historical theme of the Township. Examples include the mushroom industry, railroads, White and Red Clay Creeks, early commercial trade, environmental issues, early transportation systems, or architectural heritage. This type of program could help to build pride in New Garden and spur revitalization and maintenance activities. The architecture could be emphasized in one tour that focuses on the best local examples of common types including; American Four Square, Bungalow, Greek Revival, or Italianate styles.

- **Establish recognition programs for homeowners that undertake historically appropriate rehabilitation or adaptive reuse projects.**

The Township should establish a program for honoring property owners that have undertaken historically sensitive rehabilitation projects. Property owners can be recognized through plaques, citations, resolutions, interviews, newspaper articles, and other forms of local publicity. The Commission should also seek out opportunities to present local successes to state and county entities for recognition and assist in preparing any applications required. These types of applications can also serve as the basis for “case studies”, which can be used as educational tools.

- **Develop and maintain a library of historical documents and surveys.**

The Commission should develop and maintain a library of information and resource material to reduce the time required by homeowners in undertaking research, thereby increasing the likelihood of a historically sensitive approach to an alteration or modification of property. In many cases, homeowners do wish to maintain the historic integrity of their properties, but do not have access to the needed resources. By providing a library of information intended to assist the owners of historic properties, the Commission can facilitate voluntary preservation measures and create a partnership with the owners of historic properties.

- **Participate in training sessions designed for Historical Commissions.**

Participating in training sessions, conferences, and seminars sponsored by organizations such as the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Preservation Pennsylvania, and the Chester County Historic Preservation Network can help build expertise on historic preservation issues. These sessions usually address common topics or issues faced by communities throughout the state or region. They provide an opportunity to learn about particular issues and to share experiences and perspectives.

- **Promote local heritage by forming a display to showcase local history.**

New Garden has a unique history that could be shared with the community. A local history display could be created to serve as a venue for showcasing local historical collections. This effort could also be expanded to include local archives and resource materials. A small local museum could be considered to serve many purposes. Before the Township considers such a recommendation, it should undertake a feasibility study to determine interest in the project, and the present and future costs. The tourism potential should be investigated as well, since heritage tourism is now promoted at both the national and state level. If the concept proves generally feasible, the rehabilitation of a historic building or an available building in a well traveled area for this use should be considered.

- **Use electronic forms of communication, such as the Internet, to solicit, collect, and distribute information on preservation issues.**

The Internet is a powerful tool for both gathering and disseminating information on historic preservation issues. Organizations such as the National Trust for Historic Preservation

(<http://www.nationaltrust.org/>), the National Park Service, and Preservation Pennsylvania (<http://www.preservationpa.org/FrameHome.htm>) all have websites that offer resources and services to local entities, as well as additional links to other resources. The websites are also used as a way to quickly and directly convey information on topics of broad interest. The use of e-mail is also becoming an important means of communicating on preservation issues.

In addition, interviews with township elders could be collected and published. The interviews could be digitally "video-taped" for use in a future documentary on the topic, perhaps prepared with the assistance of high school or college students, and placed on the website. These types of efforts build support that can then be tapped when historic resources are threatened. The need to preserve the historic resources as physical reminders of the past should be emphasized in any educational campaign.

- **Communicate with and use media sources to promote historic preservation.**

The Historical Commission should seek to build a positive relationship with the local media and use it to generate awareness of local history and the importance of preservation. Newspapers, magazines, newsletters, radio stations, and television stations can all be used to convey information on preservation issues. The local media is usually supportive of historic preservation and generally willing to print articles about topics of historic interest. They can also be tapped to promote or publicize preservation projects and activities.

- **Continue to work with the School District to incorporate historic preservation into the local history curriculum.**

The Historical Commission and local educators should work together to develop a curriculum or presentation for schools to address local history. This could serve as the basis for introducing preservation concepts and the importance of protecting the built environment. The Commission should work with school officials and school teachers to link history discussions with actual historic sites. Developing an awareness of the buildings and neighborhoods that comprise the built environment could help to build respect for the community as a whole.

Conclusion

New Garden has identified historic resource protection as an important municipal objective. The Township should become involved in preservation efforts with continued support for the New Garden Historical Commission; adoption of a Historic Resources Preservation Overlay District, a Village District, and other regulations as part of the zoning and subdivision and land development ordinances; and encourage and support local preservation initiatives. It is suggested that the Township work with Kennett Square Borough in regional coordination and cooperation with respect to historic resources, they have very good data, information, and program for the protection of historic resources. The Township should support preservation efforts and seek to formalize the program through the initiatives recommended.

References

Chester County Planning Commission, Local Government Handbook Number 6 - *Community Planning Handbook: A Toolbox for Managing Change in Chester County*, Vol. I and II. West Chester, Pa, 1997 and 1999.

Chester County Planning Commission, Local Government Handbook Number 7 - *Preserving Our Places: Historic Preservation Planning Manual for Chester County Communities*, West Chester, Pa, 1998.

Resources

Federal

The National Park Service (<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr>)
The Historic Preservation Fund (<http://www2.cr.nps.gov/hpf/>)
Community Development Block Grants
The Certified Local Government (CLG) (<http://www2.cr.nps.gov/clg/>)
The Main Street Program (<http://www.mainstreet.org/>)
National Trust for Historic Preservation

State

The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (<http://www.phmc.state.pa.us>)
History and Museum Grant program (http://www.artsnet.org/phmc/phmc_frame.html)
Keystone Historic Preservation Grant Program (http://www.artsnet.org/phmc/key_guide.html)

County

The Chester County Community Foundation (<http://www.chescocf.org/>)
Chester County Historical Association (<http://www.chestercohistorical.org>).

Charitable Trusts

Pew Charitable Trusts
William Penn Foundation
Warlock Foundation

Annenberg Foundation
Philadelphia Foundation

Channel Foundation
Oxford Foundation

