



Appendix E

Task Force Recommendations

Background

The focus of this plan is the protection of the Battlefield and the preservation of its historic resources. However, the public meetings and coordination with stakeholders and elected officials brought to light the need for additional planning efforts to create a climate that would promote preservation and conservation efforts. Issues such as the maintenance of lands that are preserved will be ongoing, long after the land is preserved. These sort of long term and ongoing priorities are of interest to local historic preservation groups, especially the Brandywine Battlefield Task Force (BBTF). The following section presents long term and ongoing recommendations that were developed as part of this plan, but which are best suited for implementation by groups like the BBTF.

CHAPTER 2: LAND CONSERVATION

Recommendations for the Protection of Open Space

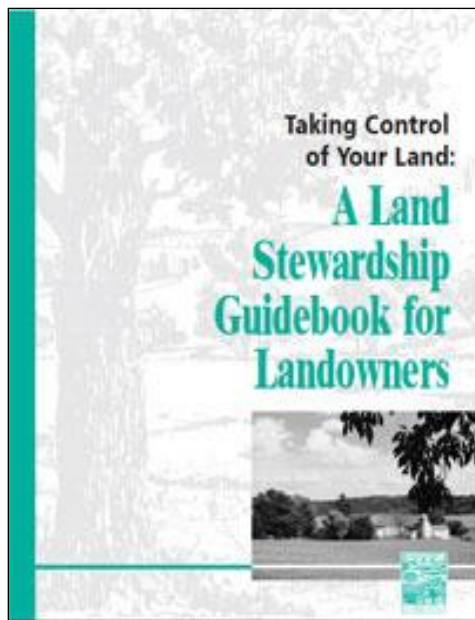
E2.1: Protect open spaces as part of a larger open space network that extends throughout the Battlefield. Although a substantial portion of the Battlefield is already developed, there are also properties that have been protected as open space, and others that are well suited for such protection. Many of the most significant historic landscapes, like Sandy Hollow Park, have been protected due to their obvious historic value. Because the remaining open space parcels have lesser historic value, it is less likely that they would be awarded preservation funding based on their individual merit.

However, protecting all of the Battlefield's open space as a network that is linked by greenway and trail corridors would of more interest grant funders. Such a network approach would also be more efficient since it would provide multiple parcels to be protected under the umbrella that they contribute to the preservation of the overall Battlefield.



The Brandywine Conservancy's Environmental Management Center, has established long term ties to the major landowners in the Brandywine Valley.

E2.2: Continue to encourage non-profit land trusts working in coordination with local governments to be the primary agents for the protection of open space. During the financial boom of the 1990 and early 2000, non-profit land trusts were able to garner funding for the protection of significant properties within the Battlefield. Through this, the land trusts have gained extensive experience dealing with local landowners, available funding sources, and government programs relating to open space preservation. The economic downturn of the late 2000s reduced available funding as well as municipal staff. As a result, the land trusts are now the only remaining organizations with the experience to pursue the reduced available funding. Therefore, land trusts should remain the primary agents to coordinate open space preservation in the Battlefield. However, they should continue to coordinate with municipal governments, who under state law have the final authority in land use decisions.



Chester County distributed a land protection guidebook to landowners. A land management guidebook could be created for the Battlefield.

E2.3: Encourage landowners who own unprotected open lands to manage the sensitive natural resources on their property. Many of protected open space properties in the Battlefield are adjacent to private land that will never be protected. These unprotected parcels, which may only be an acre or less, can still be managed in a way that promotes the quality environments typically found on protected open spaces. For example, a residential property next to a wooded open space could be planted with native trees along the common border, and thus extend the forest canopy, even if there is recreational lawn space underneath. The banks of streams on smaller private lots can be vegetated with trees or simply kept as seasonally mowed tall grass in a 5 to 15 foot-wide “no mow zone.” This approach could require creating a guide for landowners.

E2.4: Establish open space committees in each battlefield municipality. Each municipality should establish an open space committee to identify and prioritize opportunities to protect open space. Such locally based open space committees can coordinate directly with landowners within their communities, and serve as an intermediary between these land owners and the non-profit land trusts who have the staff and resources needed to protect open space. Municipal open space committees can also work together on projects that cross municipal boundaries.

E2.5: Develop a network of open spaces that balances the need to provide public access with the need to protect the carrying capacity of the land. Public access is a key aspect of the maintenance of protected open space. Active recreational open space should have parking facilities and other amenities that encourage public access. However, natural areas like a

forested area with a hiking trail, should place some limitations on public access so that the natural resources are not damaged by over use. For these areas, it may be appropriate to have limited parking on an unpaved area, and plans for closing erosion-prone trails to let them “recover” for a few months each year to re-grow vegetation. Some publicly funded open spaces should be off limits to the general public such as wetlands and farm fields. Although, these lands could be damaged by heavy use, trails can in some instances be installed around them so that the public can benefit from seeing them as part of an open view shed.

E2.6: Continue to coordinate open space protection with private landowners. Residents who own either large or small properties can benefit from learning the importance of open space preservation. Providing specific information on the options open to landowners who wish to preserve their land may provide an opportunity for additional dialogue between these property owners and the local land trust. This information can be provided through websites, newsletters, targeted mailings, and press releases to local newspapers. Land trust and municipal officials should continue to meet with landowners who own large parcels to make them aware of the open space benefits and opportunities to protect their land.

E2.7: Encourage homeowners associations (HOAs) to manage HOA open spaces in a way that is consistent with the Battlefield. A significant amount of the open space within the Battlefield is located within HOA open space. This land is typically managed by an HOA made up of volunteers, who may not have expertise in land management, specifically maintaining land in a way that is consistent with the Battlefield. For example, an HOA that wishes to create a building for its community pool, can use fencing and building materials that reflect architectural style of the colonial era, instead of ultra modern or high Victorian styles.

Recommendations for the Conservation of Natural Resources

E2.8: Maintain and restore vegetation on steep slopes. The topography of the Battlefield is predominantly gently rolling with some areas of steep slopes along the lower reaches of the Brandywine. Some of the steeply sloping hills within the Battlefield were important to the Battle since they served as cover, lookout points, cannon lines, and obstacles to advancing troops. Maintaining these steep areas is important for the preservation on landscapes of strategic importance to the Battle.

Maintaining steep slopes prevents soil erosion, preserves stream banks, minimizes pollution of surface water resources, and reduces flooding by controlling surface water sheet flow. The most effective long term strategy for protecting steep slopes it to ensure that they are vegetated, usually with trees, and it should be encouraged. It is



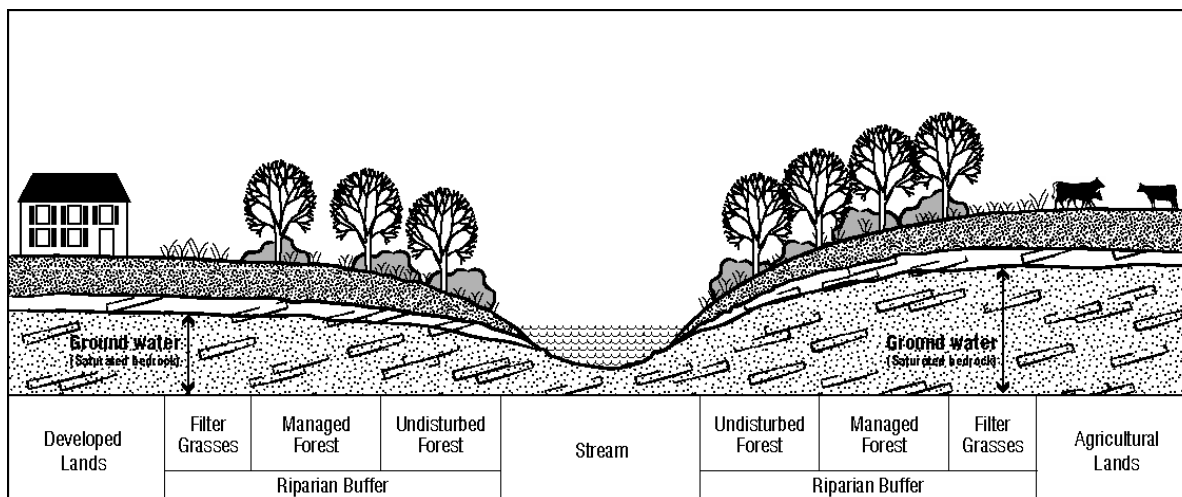
Although most of the Battlefield is gently sloping, it does include steep slopes like this across from the Strodes Mill site past which the British marched.

probable that in 1777, many of the hillsides were treeless because of the need for food production, and so vegetating these slopes may not be historically accurate. However, forests would still be a landscape that is generally consistent with the colonial era. Forests also help shield modern housing that detracts from the Battlefield’s scenic beauty.

Sloping areas that are likely to contain archeological remains should be vegetated, but not with trees. Trees can cause significant damage to archeological features as they grow and can eventually fall over tearing out large sections of the slope in the process. Native grasses are recommended for slope preservation of archeological sites. These grasses should be left to grow on their own for most of the year, being cut back perhaps twice a year to control secondary growth incursions. If a known archeological site is found to be wooded, clear cutting existing trees is not recommend. Instead there should be a slow culling of trees each year combined with the introduction of native grasses to maintain the slope soil.

E2.9: Maintain and expand riparian buffers along all streams within the Battlefield. A riparian buffer is an area of trees, shrubs and other vegetation adjacent to a body of water which is managed to maintain the integrity of stream channels and shorelines. As *Figure 2.6* shows, the structure of a forested riparian buffer can be divided into three parts: the undisturbed forest, managed forest, and filter grasses zone.

Figure E.1: Forested Riparian Buffer



Riparian buffers help protect water quality, preserve habitat, and filter nutrients before they reach the stream. Riparian buffers also prevent erosion and sedimentation which is a major concern in the Battlefield. The stream valleys and fords of the Battlefield are important historic interpretation features and could become the focus for visitors. If these water features are excessively eroded or scoured, they would result in a loss of a valuable historic feature that is on par with the demolition of a historic structure.

E2.10: Protect and restore native vegetation and traditional hedgerows wherever possible.

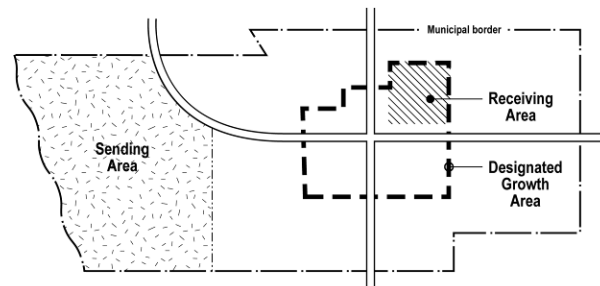
Protecting and restoring native vegetation is valuable in any landscape because native plants provide food and forage for native animal species. Habitat with native species is also less likely to be overtaken by invasive exotic species such as Japanese knotweed or Norway maple, which can eliminate all other plant species creating a monoculture that is damaging to the environment. The presence of native vegetation, especially trees, can also help with the historic interpretation of the Battlefield. British troops constructed wigwams (temporary brush huts) and both sides made lunette barriers out of local native trees. Furthermore, trees were used for many purposes from hardwoods used in wagons, to bark used in basketry and medicine. A partial list of these native species is presented below.

Type of Tree	Canopy Trees	Understory Trees
Deciduous Trees in Upland Areas	Red, white, black, scarlet, & chestnut oaks; mockernut, bitternut, pignut, & shagbark hickories; American beech; white ash; tulip poplar; black locust; black birch.	Flowering dogwood; sassafras; ironwood; spicebush; blackhaw, maple leaf & arrowood vibernums; pumplonium; polonium
Deciduous Trees in Riparain Zones	Red and silver maples; sweet & black gum; red ash; eastern sycamore; American basswood; black willow; river Birch	Silky dogwood; box elder; common witch hazel; spicebush; arrowood viburnum; honeysuckle; poison ivy
Evergreens	Hemlock; Virginia scrub pine	Hemlock; Virginia scrub pine

The Battlefield includes some hedgerows, or thickets, that typically define property lines (pastures and fields), line roads, or protect small streams and drainage ways within a property. Hedgerows function as windbreaks which help to impede erosion of adjacent agricultural lands and stabilize stream banks. Some of these hedgerows were likely established during the colonial era and are, in essence, a living historic structure. Protecting these hedgerows will need to balance the desire to preserve a historic feature with the need to promote native plants. Many local hedgerows now include non-native plants like multiflora rose, and removing these non-native plants is simply not economically feasible.

Recommendations for Updating Municipal Regulations and Ordinances

E2.11: Battlefield municipalities should consider adopting Transferable Development Rights (TDR) provisions in their ordinances. TDR is a way of preserving open space, natural resources, historic resources, and farmland. A TDR program, although implemented through the zoning ordinance, is optional and depends on voluntary use by private landowners and developers for its success.



TDR provisions focus development in a “receiving area,” usually with existing infrastructure, while preserving land in the undeveloped “sending areas.”

Municipal involvement can also improve TDR program success. The TDR tool directs growth to preferred locations in the area through

the severance and sale of development rights. Areas targeted for preservation become the “sending areas” for the development rights. Areas designated as appropriate for growth are the “receiving areas.”

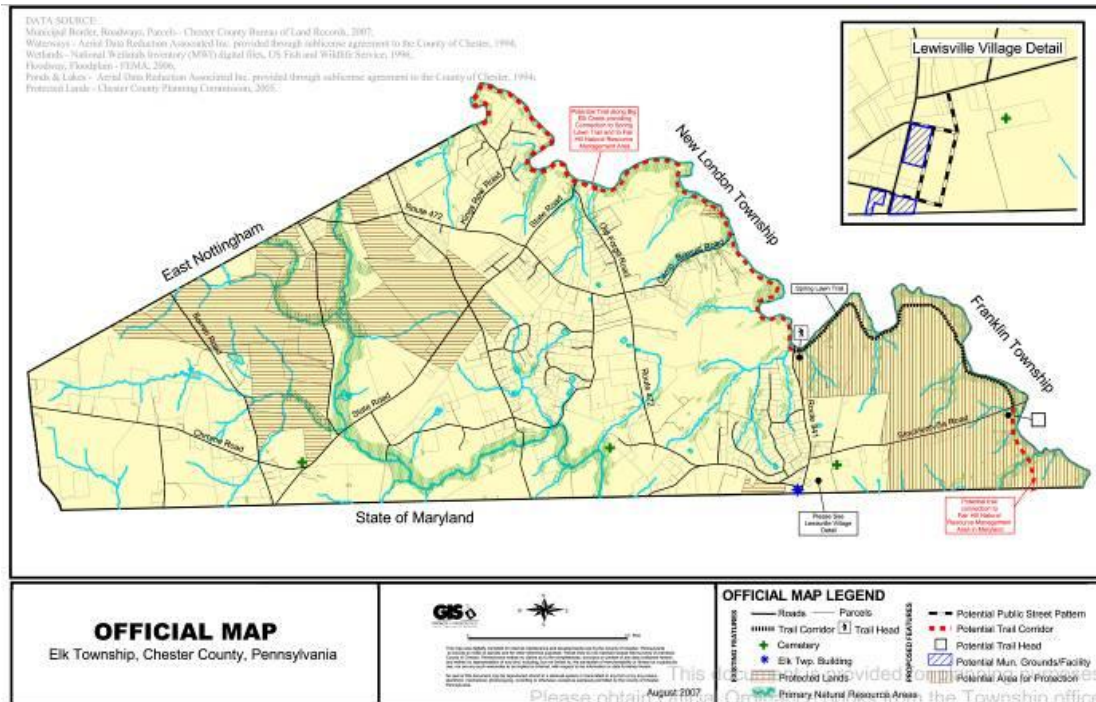
Owners of land within the sending areas can legally sever and sell their development rights to the owners or developers of land in the receiving areas who are interested in seeking additional development options not otherwise available through base zoning. For example, by purchasing TDRs, developers may gain the ability to develop special uses, such as a continuing care retirement community, or exceed the base density for residential uses. The TDR option offers one of the most equitable systems for preserving open space by compensating the owner of the preserved land, while guiding growth towards designated growth areas. The price of the development rights is typically determined by a buyer and seller under fair market conditions.

Another variation on this approach is called the Purchase of Development Rights (PDR). Under this scenario the municipal government purchases the development rights for a property and then retires them. In effect, the municipality then functions much like a non-profit land trust. This technique requires that the municipality has the funding and internal organization needed to undertake such an initiative, which can be beyond the means some smaller local governments.

E2.12: Battlefield municipalities should consider adopting an “Official Map and Ordinance” to assist in the protection of open space. The Official Map and Ordinance is a tool available to municipalities for planning open space and recreational facilities, especially trails and wildlife corridors. The MPC grants municipalities the authority to create an Official Map in order to identify both private and public lands for which the public has a current or future need. The original intention of the Official Map was to legally establish the location of proposed streets, waterways, parks and other public lands and facilities. The table below gives a breakdown of what the Official Map is and is not.

Pros (what an Official Map is):	Cons (what an Official Map is <u>not</u>):
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a way to notify developers and landowners of long-term municipal goals for parks, roads, and other public facilities. • It is a tool for implementing the municipal comprehensive plan and other planning goals. • It is a mechanism for protecting a wide range of features. • It can be used to reserve land for future facilities without immediate purchase. • It provides officially adopted documentation that can be use when applying for grants. • It can be linked to municipal land use ordinances. Zoning and subdivision ordinances can include regulations that refer to the Official Map, such as the layout of future roadways. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is not a Zoning Map. • It is not a surveyed map, but must clearly present the location of features. • It does not have to cover the entire municipality. • It is not a “taking of land.” If a municipality wishes to acquire sites indicated on the Official Map, it must do so using normal purchase, condemnation or other types of legal acquisition.

The Official Map has proven to be a powerful tool in some municipalities, but many elected officials and residents are unfamiliar with its uses. Municipal officials should be careful to educate their constituents about the Official Map to ensure that it is not mistaken as a precursor for condemnation. In general terms, the Official Map lets the municipality have the right of first refusal to acquire the parcel or an easement, such as trail right-of-way. This right of first refusal will last for a one year, after which the landowner can sell the property just like any other.



Elk Township, Chester County PA, located roughly 10 miles west of the Battlefield has adopted an official map that addresses open space preservation, as well as trails and trailheads.

Municipalities should coordinate with landowners that own a property being considered for inclusion on an Official Map. Local planners should be sensitive to landowners concerns when designating a potential trail corridor that crosses on or near private property. Within Pennsylvania, Chester County has the largest number of municipalities that have adopted official maps, and so examples are readily available. In 2011, the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation published a guidebook local officials can use to establish an official map.¹

Recommendations for Further Initiatives

E2.13: Establish a special fund dedicated to protecting open spaces within the Battlefield. The economic downturn that began on 2008 has reduced the amount of funding available for the preservation of open space. As a result, there is more competition for open space grants that still have funding, and funders are more selective about who they fund. Funders are also more

¹ Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, *The Official Map, A Handbook for Preserving and Providing Public Lands and Facilities*, (Harrisburg, PA: June 2011).

inclined to request cash matches for their grants. Some civic groups and government entities have very tight budgets and are unable to provide the cash match. Thus, it would be useful if a special fund to facilitate grants were established by non-profit groups. The first action for this recommendation would be to determine who would manage this fund.

E2.14: Establish a special project to protect open spaces in the Marshallton Cluster. The Marshallton Open Space Cluster (see *Map 2.9*) is the largest clustering of protected and unprotected open spaces in the Battlefield. This area is also the largest clustering of active cropland much of which is adjacent to existing eased lands. Therefore, this cluster is well suited to be the focus of preservation activities involving a non-profit land trust and the townships of Newlin, Pocopson, and West Marlborough. Special funding could be sought to protect this area both as farmland and as the last remaining farmed landscapes that illustrate the same land use conditions as when the Battle of Brandywine was fought.

E2.15: Establish a special project to protect open space in the Brandywine/Chadds Ford Cluster. This cluster is not especially large in terms of acres. However, it includes many of the floodplains and wetlands along both sides of the Brandywine Creek which were crossed during the Battle. The wet lowlands were obstacles for troop movements and so influenced the strategy of the Battle commanders. These wet habitats are also sensitive natural features that would warrant protection even if they had no historic value. Special funding could be pursued by non-profit land trusts and the townships of Chadds Ford, Pocopson, Pennsbury, and Birmingham.

E2.16: Pursue coordination with local landowners to protect open space in the Sandy Hollow Cluster especially the site of Greene's Rearguard Line of Defense. The central portion of this cluster has been largely protected through easements with non-profit land trusts. However, there are a number of large and small parcels to the north and southeast of the protected lands which could also be protected. The northern parcels are in Westtown Township. The southeastern parcels are mostly in Thornbury Township, Delaware County, but also in eastern Birmingham Township. The open land upon which Greene's Rearguard Line of Defense took place is, from a historic perspective, the most significant unprotected landscape in the Battlefield. The protection of this and the other unprotected lands in this cluster should be pursued through coordination with landowners because these parcels are dispersed.



Local legend has it that British troops stole pies that had been set to cool on this springhouse currently on the Brandywine Valley Association property.

E2.17: Coordinate with the Brandywine Valley Association (BVA) and other natural resource protection organizations to investigate options for establishing programs that will enhance, restore, and maintain the natural resources as key battlefield locations. The long term

preservation of open space requires that the land be protected with an easement and then maintained in perpetuity. Maintenance requires a maintenance plan and staffing to ensure that the plan is followed. Fortunately, the Battlefield hosts a number of civic and non-profit organizations whose focus is the preservation of natural resources. Most prominent among them is the BVA, which also owns protected open space through which British forces marched. These groups should be contacted to explore options for establishing programs that will maintain, restore, and enhance the Battlefield's natural features.

E2.18: Establish a 10 to 20 year open space plan or an open space protection study with mapping that will cover all of the Battlefield municipalities and can be adopted or officially approved by all of them. A regional open space plan for the 15 Battlefield communities could be completed to provide a more detailed evaluation than is presented in the previous chapter. Such a plan could help implement the above recommendations and be tied to an effort to raise funds for the acquisition of land or easements.

CHAPTER 3: HISTORIC RESOURCES PLAN

Recommendations for Historic Resource Studies

E3.1: Further research should be conducted to document tactical and strategic events that took place in the Battle of Brandywine. Recent research has highlighted the confusion that took place during the Battle and indicates that the American army changed its strategy partway through the Battle. Clarification is needed regarding what strategies were employed, or failed to be employed, by the Americans in response to changing conditions during the Battle.

E3.2: Further research should document the impact of the Battle on the Revolutionary War as a whole. It is generally agreed that the Battle was neither an overwhelming victory nor a debilitating loss for either side. The positive and negative impacts of the Battle for both sides should be further documented. Such documentation will likely result in a complex narrative. Such a narrative could be valuable for public interpretation because it would create a distinctive story, unique to the Battlefield.



Groups like these Goshenhoppen re-enactors, address colonial life. This could be done in the Battlefield to show how civilians lived in wartime.

E3.3: Further research should be conducted to document the role of local civilians in the Battle, and the impact it had on them. The Battle took place over a large area that was inhabited by mostly Quaker farmers. There are written accounts describing how local residents interacted with both the British and American armies, but many of these were recorded long after the Battle. Further research comparing these narratives with established facts about life in

the late 18th century and the history of the Brandywine Valley could help to verify which of these accounts are historically valid.

E3.4: The demographics of the armies involved in the Battle and the community should be more thoroughly studied and the findings made available to the public. The Battle included people from many nations, classes, ages, and economic backgrounds. These demographic issues could be explored in more detail and compared to the modern public who also exhibits a diversity of demographic features.

E3.5: Further research should be conducted into the impacts that the Battle and its aftermath had on Quaker philosophy regarding war and their participation in government. The Battle forced the insular and pacifist Quaker community to interact with two governments and their soldiers, such as by caring for the wounded. In later years, the Quakers of Chester County become active in the Underground Railroad before and during the Civil War, another war between two governments. Research should be conducted to see how the Quaker experience at Brandywine may have influenced their subsequent reactions to war and interaction with the government.



The role of African American in the Battle is well known but it has not been as well documented and distributed as other aspects of the Battle.

E3.6: Further research should be conducted on the role of black loyalist soldiers at the Battle of Brandywine and how that impacted the founding of Sierra Leone. At the Battle, the British employed two units called the Black Pioneers which consisted of African American soldiers who ran away from slavery to volunteer with the British Army. After the war, some of these troops were resettled in Nova Scotia, and later became the founding population of the British colony now known as Sierra Leone. The role of these troops should be further investigated as well as the influence that the Battle had on their lives and their decisions to immigrate to Africa.

E3.7: Further research should be conducted on the role, value, and perceptions of camp followers. It is well documented that the armies that fought at Brandywine had a substantial number of camp followers who included women. These camp followers provided essential services like cooking and laundry, but also had a reputation for promoting illegal or questionable activities such as bootlegging and prostitution. Research could determine whether this reputation was warranted. The economic impact of camp followers could also be examined, both in terms of how war boosted employment, and how camp followers reduced or increased costs for the armies.

E3.8: Further investigation of the role of women who were left to tend the farms as their husbands and sons were fighting. Soldiers who fought in local militias had full time occupations which they had to leave when called to active duty. This issue could be examined in more detail, focusing on the troops who fought at Brandywine as part of the Chester County militia, who at the time would have included residents of present-day Delaware County.

E3.9: Further research should be conducted regarding the fate of the loyalists who fought at Brandywine. The loyalists who fought at Brandywine have a rich international history. After the war some migrated to England or Canada and stayed there, while others eventually returned to the United States. Issues that could be investigated include their economic status after the war or the loss of land and property, including slaves. *Long Term Priority*

E3.10: Further research should be conducted regarding the Hessians who fought at Brandywine. It is known that the Hessian mercenaries had significant numbers of deserters and that many of them stayed in America after the war, ultimately becoming citizens. Issues that could be investigated include the origin of the Hessians in Germany as volunteers or conscripts, and the reasons they might have chosen to desert.



Further information of Hessian troops would be valuable since large numbers of them deserted or settled in the United States after the war.

E3.11: Further research should be conducted that focuses on Cornwallis's organizing his troop on Osbourne Hill and near Strodes Mill.

Such research could determine the geographic extent of the lands covered by this short term encampment. It could also explore the significance of Strode's Mill Village and the cultural or "moral-boosting" importance of the British stopping for tea before the main combat.

Recommendations for Historic Resources Inventory

E3.12: Pennsylvania Historic Resource Survey Forms should be completed for each of the historic resources documented in Map 3.6. The analysis presented in *Map 3.6* represents a preliminary inventory that is only the first step in properly documenting the historical and cultural significance of these sites. Historic Resource survey data collected as part of this plan should be reviewed by the Brandywine Battlefield Task Force Historic Resources Subcommittee. This goal of this review should be the prioritization of resources for reconnaissance-level documentation. This documentation should be consistent with the standards of the state Bureau of Historic Preservation (BHP). The subcommittee should further seek participation from the BHP as an active partner in historic resource protection goals.

E3.13: Further efforts should be pursued to identify historic resources that could be protected through conventional open space preservation, including agricultural conservation easements. The evaluation in this chapter did not involve a field survey or coordination with the owners of historic properties that are well suited for protection. Such an effort should be undertaken, preferable by a nonprofit land trust with holdings in the Battlefield.

E3.14: Surveys should be conducted to identify all potential archeological sites within the Battlefield. Only a few archeological surveys have been completed for sites within the Battlefield and these have been preliminary investigations or windshield surveys. A more thorough and comprehensive evaluation should be undertaken to identify valuable resource areas in all parts of the Battlefield.

Recommendations for Heritage Themes

E3.15: Information about the Battlefield themes should be presented in a manner that is applicable and understandable to the general public. The battle was complex both in its execution and its influence. Communicating this complexity can make the Battlefield experience more interesting to the public, but it needs to be done in a way that is not confusing. The time sequences of events in the Battle should be used to develop presentations relating to specific neighborhoods within the Battlefield. This can help promote locally based efforts to provide interpretation.



The Brandywine Battlefield Park museum has a modest but comprehensive library, and could become a central location for archiving historical documents.

E3.16: Local civic groups and organizations should be involved in presenting educational outreach based on Statement of Significance. There are already a number of groups that educate the public about the Battle and its influence. These range from formal organizations like the Sanderson Museum to more loosely organized historic re-enactors. All of these groups should be made aware of the three Battlefield themes so there can be a consistent core message about the Battlefield with the understanding that each group will continue to emphasize its own particular area of interest.

Recommendations for Historic Resources Planning

E3.17: A single organization should become the central archivist for historic documents regarding the Battlefield. There is no central source or library for information about the Battle and it can be difficult for researchers to find older, out-of-print books. The Brandywine Battlefield Park has a small library focusing on the Battle but it can only be accessed by

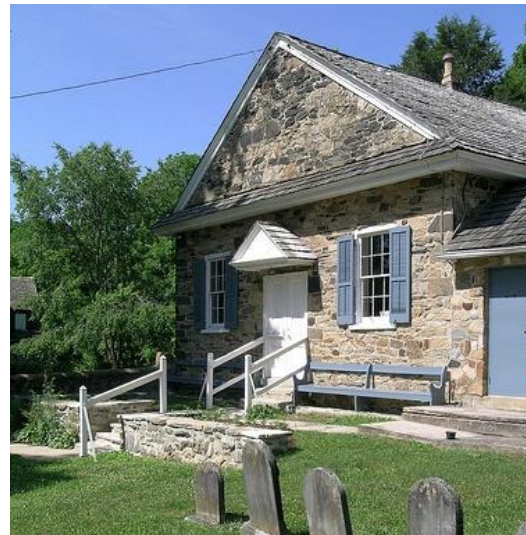
appointment during limited hours. The Chadds Ford Historical Society has an extensive library, but it focuses on a wide range of colonial era topics. Consideration should be given to combining these two libraries and adding new books relating to the Battle.

E3.18: Each Battlefield municipality should consider applying for designation as Certified Local Government (CLG). The CLG program provides technical assistance, greater access to the national preservation network, direct participation in the National Register nomination process, and small grants to local governments seeking to preserve historic resources. In Pennsylvania, the program is administered by PHMC and a match is required for projects undertaken with CLG funding. Only a few of the Battlefield municipalities are designated as being a CLG and the rest should consider becoming designated. Municipalities apply directly to PHMC as detailed in their *Guidelines for Implementation of the Certified Local Governments Program in Pennsylvania* and *Certification Worksheet for the Pennsylvania Certified Local Governments Program*.

Recommendations for Policy and Regulation

E3.19: Battlefield municipalities should consider adopting a municipal-wide historic resources protection overlay district in their zoning ordinances. This method offers a different approach to preservation than an Act 167 historic district. For example, historic overlay zoning can modify use, “area and bulk,” and other regulations of underlying zoning to protect historic resources and help promote their preservation. It can also protect against demolition. Municipalities not using this approach might consider forming a local task force to investigate this option.

E3.20: Promote historic preservation efforts by Historical Commissions, as supported by this Plan, and encourage them to be formed in municipalities where they are not yet in place. The municipal Historical Commission is a key element in public sector promotion, advocacy, and education about historic resource protection. Many of the Battlefield municipalities already have a Historic Commission in place. Municipalities can adopt policies supportive of Historical Commission efforts. To solidify these policies, municipalities can create an administrative procedure and provisions in their zoning, SLDO, Historical Commission Ordinance or building and demolition permitting. Such policies can outline specific Historical Commission duties and responsibilities in various facets of municipal activities.



There are colonial-era historic resources located throughout Chester and Delaware Counties that could be included in a Historic Atlas.

E3.21: Complete Historic Resource Atlases for municipalities outside the Battlefield which have resources that related to the Revolutionary War. These atlases should follow the format and methodology of the atlases already completed by the Battlefield municipalities. The priority should be to complete atlases for communities through which other engagements were fought including the Paoli Massacre site, the Battle of the Clouds site, and the route of Washington’s retreat through northern Chester County.

CHAPTER 4: PUBLIC ACCESS EVALUATION

Recommendations for Establishing Bicycle Routes

E4.1: Adopt a plan for a network of potential bike routes within the Comprehensive Plan of each Battlefield municipality. Each municipality should adopt a plan for a network of bicycle routes within their municipality. This network need not be the same as the one presented in this report, but rather a refinement which best meets local needs. Each municipality should evaluate the plans of its surrounding neighbors to ensure that any proposed bicycle route connects with those just outside their municipal boundaries.



Scenic Creek Road in Chadds Ford Township is a popular route for bicyclists despite the fact that it has narrow shoulders at some locations.

E4.2: Establish the Battlefield Bikeway as a network of safe, on-road bicycle routes wherever feasible. The Battlefield Bikeway should be established as a network of bicycle routes that share a single “identity” that can be used for marketing and pursuing funding. Larger scale projects with an identity are more likely to receive grant funding. The Battlefield Bikeway could remain a planning concept that is initiated and expanded over time, not constructed all at once. A unified identity can also be useful in establishing unified signage to mark where the bikeway runs, and to direct users to attractions and destinations such as shopping, parking, and restrooms.

Recommendations for Establishing Off-road Trails

E4.3: Continue to establish trail segments throughout the Battlefield wherever feasible. The Battlefield currently contains a number of isolated trail segments. These trail segments should be extended whenever possible even if they have no link to historic resources. Trail planning is a long term process. Sometimes isolated trail segments eventually turn out to be key links years after they are constructed. For this reason, any trail opportunity that is feasible should be pursued, regardless of whether they directly link to historic resources.

E4.4: Establish the Battlefield Path trail linking Brandywine Battlefield Park with Sandy Hollow Park via the Brandywine Creek corridor. These three destinations are of key importance in telling the story of the Brandywine Battlefield. Previous planning efforts have determined that there is a viable trail corridor linking them. More detailed planning and design studies should be conducted for the Battle Path.

E4.5: Adopt a plan for a network of potential trails within the comprehensive plan of each Battlefield municipality. Each municipality should adopt a plan for trails within their township. This trail network need not be the same as the one presented in this report, but rather a refinement which best meets local needs. Each municipality should evaluate the plans of its surrounding neighbors to ensure that any proposed trails connect with those just outside their municipal boundaries.

E4.6: Adopt an official map ordinance and an official map which designates a network of proposed trails. Each municipality should consider adopting a plan for trails within their township. This plan need not be the same as the one presented in this report, but rather a refinement which best meets local needs. Each municipality should evaluate the plans of its surrounding neighbors to ensure that any proposed trails connect with those just beyond the municipal boundaries.

E4.7: Continue to establish trail segments throughout Pocopson Township which link to surrounding municipalities. Pocopson Township has already begun to establish a network of trails through their municipality. This network should be completed and linked to trails in surrounding municipalities.

E4.8: Establish trail segments with varying surfaces, or user limitations, to meet the needs of local communities. Trails of all kinds should be established within the battlefield. They may include wider paved multi-use trails; paved or gravel trails for walking; primitive pounded earth trails; wide turf equestrian trails; and other types of surfaces. Each segment of trail should be designed to meet the needs of its users and the surrounding community. It is entirely appropriate for trails of different types to link together, and also link to sidewalks.



The need for horseback riding trails was raised at public meetings. Equestrians typically ride in the far eastern and far western parts of the Battlefield.

Recommendations for Establishing and Improving Pedestrian Facilities

E4.9: Continue to improve the sidewalk grid of Kennett Square Borough. The sidewalk grid in the Borough is extensive and well used. However, there are gaps in some locations which could be filled, thus expanding pedestrian access to additional neighborhoods. Streetscape facilities could also be added that would show where troop movements occurred, thus connecting the Borough to the historic interpretation of the Battlefield as a whole.

E4.10: Continue to establish sidewalks and crosswalks that access locally important destinations throughout all parts of the Battlefield wherever feasible. There are a number of signalized intersections throughout the Battlefield which do not include crosswalks because there are no existing sidewalks in the area. However, crosswalks could be added to these intersections to serve bicyclists.



A bicyclist crosses US Route 1 at the Ring Road entrance to the Brandywine Battlefield Park. This intersection is posted for no pedestrian crossing.

E4.11: Pursue the establishment of a crosswalk over US Route 1 at the entrance to the Brandywine Battlefield Park. The Park's only entrance fronts onto US Route 1 directly across the road from a trail slated for installation by the Brandywine Conservancy. This trail will extend west to the banks of the Brandywine Creek north of Chadds Ford, which was a combat site. Once this trail is built, the only gap separating these two historic landscapes will be US Route 1 south of the Park. Establishing a crosswalk at this location is therefore a high priority.

E4.12: Pursue the establishment of an improved and accessible sidewalk on the US Route 1 Bridge over the Brandywine Creek. This bridge is one of only a few viable locations for a pedestrian crossing over the Brandywine Creek. This bridge is relatively modern and not likely to be reconstructed in the near future. Although it does have a sidewalk on the north side, this sidewalk is narrow and does not connect to any existing sidewalk or trail. However, the shoulder on the north side is wide enough that the sidewalk could be expanded. Due to high traffic volumes, the low Jersey barrier would likely have to be replaced with a taller one. A sidewalk on the north side of this bridge would afford a good view of the old ford site, and could be used for historical interpretation.

Recommendations for Establishing a Regional Trails Network

E4.13: Pursue multi-municipal planning that establishes where future trails will cross municipal boundaries. Multi-municipal trail projects are more likely to receive grant funding than those that serve just one municipality of community. For this reason, the Battlefield municipalities should pursue multi-municipal planning and design studies that will address

key issues such a road crossings, bridge crossings, and locations where trails, paths, sidewalks, and bicycle routes would cross municipal or county boundaries.

E4.14: Develop and distribute mapping and user guides for the Regional Trails Network.

Maps showing pedestrian trails and recommended on-road bicycle routes should be developed. These maps should be made available to the public either as paper maps, maps that can be downloaded from the Internet, or maps available on portable devices.

E4.15: Develop a historically themed identity for the trails, paths, and sidewalks within the Battlefield.

Trails, paths, and sidewalks which pass by or lead to historic resources should be designated with unique and appropriate names. Such an identity can draw tourists to destination sites, and make it easier for trail users to find their way or give directions.

Recommendations for Further Initiatives

E4.16: Coordinate with the equestrian community to establish a network of trails and bridle paths that can be used for horseback riding.

There is an active community of recreational horseback riders in and around the Meetinghouse Road corridor, but they have no formal organization. There is also a long standing fox hunting/paper chase community in Newlin Township just east of the Battlefield. These groups could coordinate and provide guidance to local planners on how to best promote horseback riding. Such coordination would address recreational needs and promote a mode of transportation (horseback) that is consistent with the historical interpretation and scenic values of the Battlefield.

E4.17: Conduct a pedestrian and bicycle safety plan for the Battlefield that will address emergency services access.

Successful trails and pathways attract a wide variety of users including the elderly, who are more prone to falls and other exercise related injuries. For this reason, it is important for trails and paths to be accessible by emergency vehicles, especially ambulances with stretchers. Although each municipality in the Battlefield is responsible for providing emergency services to their community, it would be prudent to conduct multi-municipal coordination for emergency planning within the Battlefield, so that police and medical providers are aware of trails, paths, and waterways used by Battlefield visitors.



Bicycle police patrol trails in Tredyffrin Township located north of the Battlefield as part of overall municipal trail security.

E4.18: Coordinate with the Myrick Environmental Center to determine how it could link with Pocopson Trails as part of an overall Battlefield network.

The Myrick Environmental Center is a large property in Pocopson Township that is owned by a non-profit organization. It permits

the public to use the trails on the property with certain restrictions that ensure the land will retain its environmental qualities. Myrick has worked with the township, resulting in planned municipal trail network that links to the Myrick trails. Although the focus of the Myrick center is natural resources conservation, not history, the property was likely crossed by Cornwallis's troops. There should be further coordination with Myrick to determine if Heritage Interpretation could become part of their overall outreach and education.

E4.19: Study options for establishing a bike route network linking the Battlefield to Media Borough, Delaware County, and to the trail networks in northern New Castle County, Delaware. Media Borough is located approximately 14 miles west of Battlefield. It became clear through stakeholder meetings that there is an on-road route from Media to the Battlefield that is popular with bicyclists. This bike ride could be completed in an afternoon. Since Media Borough is a quaint county seat with many shops and restaurants, there is the potential for Media tourism to be coordinated with Battlefield tourism. Furthermore, Media Borough is due east from Chadds Ford via US Route 1. This corridor is the general route that Washington's Army rode after their retreat from Chadds Ford to Philadelphia. Thus a Chadds Ford Village to Media Borough bicycle route could also have a Heritage Interpretation component.



This kiosk on the grounds of the Brandywine River Museum provides trail maps and also information about the river's natural and cultural resources.

E4.20: Study options for trail links in Delaware County connecting the Battlefield with Ridley Creek State Park. Ridley Creek State Park is located approximately 12 mile northeast of the Battlefield. This State Park includes the Colonial Pennsylvania Plantation, an authentic living history site with the purpose of enhancing understanding of 1760 to 1790 farm life in Southeastern Pennsylvania. The Plantation is a working farm with restored unheated buildings, and is open from April through early December. Given the Colonial Era focus of Ridley Creek State Park, there could be opportunities for linking it with the Battlefield via a bicycle route. Further study would be needed.

E4.21: Establish trail heads that have a dual use as a source for trail user information and also for heritage interpretation. Conventional trail heads provide trail users with maps and other information about trails and trail destinations. Trail heads in the Battlefield could also serve to give information about the Battle and local heritage sites. Coordination would be needed to establish such dual purpose trail heads.

E4.22: Establish a Battlefield trail users group to maintain trails using volunteers. There is currently no "friends of" group that focuses on trail and bicycle routes within the Battlefield.

Such a group could gather volunteers to maintain trails, following the model of the Friends of the Wissahickon in Philadelphia (FOW). Although FOW is primarily a watershed association, it also has committees who deal with the extensive trail network along Wissahickon Creek. The FOW, in coordination with the Philadelphia Parks Department organizes volunteer groups to work on needed trail maintenance and restoration projects. It also coordinates projects undertaken by other volunteer organizations like the International Mountain Biking Association. One of the existing civic groups in the Battlefield, such the Brandywine Valley Association or Chadds Ford Historical Society might serve to organize volunteers in the Battlefield.

E4.23: Study options for trail links connecting the Battlefield with Downingtown Borough and Valley Forge National Historic Park. The Battle of Brandywine was one phase of the larger Philadelphia Campaign of 1777, which included battles and maneuvers in a number of locations in Chester, Delaware, and Montgomery Counties. A further study should be completed to determine if these various sites could be linked via a trail network that would have destinations including Valley Forge National Historic Park, Hopewell Furnace National Historic Park, the Paoli Battlefield Site and the Boroughs of Downingtown, West Chester, and Malvern.



Valley Forge in northern Chester and southern Montgomery Counties could be linked via a trail network to the Brandywine Battlefield.

CHAPTER 5: Interpretation, Education, and Tourism

Recommendations for Unifying Interpretive Themes

E5.1: Develop a single mapping presentation of the Battle and associated events that can be used in various settings. Such mapping and explanatory text should be written at a 10th grade level so as to be understandable to a wide audience. This mapping should present the Battle as a phased series of events. It should be formatted digitally so that it could be used for paper and electronic media at a wide range of scales. This format could be used on video screens or hand held devices.

E5.2: Develop a single electronic media presentation of the Battle and associated events to be used for new-media options including websites, downloads, and social media. This task should develop a digital format that could be used for existing digital media. This format should also be able to be converted into future media forms.

E5.3: Present interpretive themes in a way that is understandable to the general public. In the past, much of the material developed for the interpretation of the Battlefield was accurate but

somewhat technical. Many of these studies are written in an academic style that focuses heavily on just one aspect of the Battle such as military tactics or historic buildings. A more comprehensive presentation is needed which integrates various historic genres.



Many of the existing museum displays dealing with the military aspects of the Battle focus on arms, but more interpretation could address strategy.

E5.4: Further develop interpretive themes for the Battlefield which demonstrate its strategic significance as part of the Philadelphia Campaign of 1777. Compiling such information would widen the potential audience for historic interpretation in the Battlefield to include tourists interested in the existing historic attractions at Valley Forge and Independence Mall in Philadelphia.

E5.5: Further develop interpretive themes for the Battlefield which demonstrate its significance as part the overall history of the Quaker Settlement of southeastern

Pennsylvania. Compiling such information would help to coordinate battlefield interpretation with other Quaker related historic programming in the Brandywine Valley such as the Quaker's role in the Underground Railroad.

E5.6: Further develop interpretive themes for the Battlefield which demonstrate its significance as part the Revolutionary War in the rural communities southeastern

Pennsylvania. Compiling such information would provide background material that could be use to establish the Battlefield as a unique rural alternative to the existing urban-based Revolutionary War attractions at Philadelphia's Independence Mall.

E5.7: Further develop interpretive themes for the Battlefield to demonstrate its significance as part of the international movement for democracy in the late 18th century. Washington's army included troops, mostly officers, from a number of European nations who volunteered out of an idealistic dedication to the struggle for democracy over tyranny. Compiling more information on these foreign volunteers would widen the potential audience for historic interpretation in the Battlefield to include international tourists.

E5.8: Complete an animated map for the entire 1777 campaign. The animated map completed for the 2010 ABPP should be used to create a map for the entire Philadelphia Campaign of 1777. This would likely require that the animation zoom in on certain areas, like the Paoli Massacre site, and zoom out to show troop movements over large areas such as Washington's retreat from Chadds Ford to the City of Chester.

E5.9: Each municipality should develop its own Battlefield interpretation plan. The historic commissions or committee from each municipality could develop a Battlefield interpretation

plan for the sites within its jurisdiction. Such plans could relate events within the municipality to those that occurred throughout the Battlefield as a whole.

Recommendations for Establishing and Operating Battlefield Interpretation Network

E5.10: Over the long term, establish an Interpretation Network which would include Authentic Destinations such as Gateways, Heritage Centers, and Public Interpretation Sites. Such a network (See *Map 5.1*) would extend through all parts of the Battlefield, but would provide different user experiences at different parts of the Battlefield. Areas like Kennett Square Borough and Chadds Ford Village would be more conventional tourist destinations, while the more rural parts of the Battlefield would simply host trails or scenic roads. A key consideration would be maintaining the quality of life in the Battlefield's residential neighborhoods. *Long Term Priority*



Chadds Ford Village is well suited to be a Heritage Center both for its historic significance and for the store and restaurants that could serve visitors.

E5.11: Evaluate the establishment of a Gateway, relating to the Revolutionary War in West Chester Borough. Such a Gateway would ideally be located at the site of the Turk's Head Inn, but that structure was demolished long ago. A possible alternative could be the Chester County Historical Society or some other site within a few blocks of the original tavern. Although this site is outside of the Brandywine Battlefield, it is a short driving distance away. From a tourism perspective, this option warrants consideration.

E5.12: Evaluate the establishment of a Gateway in Kennett Square Borough, which would relate to both the Battle of Brandywine and the Underground Road in Chester County. From a tourism perspective, Kennett Square Borough is well suited to be a future gateway. However, this community has been so densely developed that only a few Battlefield-related structures and landscapes remain. As a result, it should be considered as a future Gateway that would also relate to the Undergrounds Railroad, since there are still extant resources in the area which relate to that chapter in American history. The common element that could link the Battlefield and the Underground Railroad are the involvement of the Quaker community.

E5.13: Evaluate the establishment of the "British Attack Heritage Center" in or near the site of old Strode's Mill Village. This Heritage Center would focus on the organization of the British troops after their morning march, and their preparation for the main combat later that afternoon. It would also focus on the successful British attack on Washington's northern flank

from Strode's Mill to Birmingham Hill and Sandy Hollow. A possible site for this Heritage Center could be the old sausage plant property across the street from the extant colonial era tavern building, now used as a frame shop.

E5.14: Evaluate the establishment of the "Washington's Withdrawal Heritage Center" in or near the site of Dilworthtown Village. This Heritage Center would focus on the final phases of the Battle in which some of the American troops retreated which the remainder regrouped under the command of Maj. Gen. Greene and formed a rearguard line of defense that retarded the British advance. This center would focus on the advance of British troops south along Oakland Road, and the retreat of American troops west to the area around Concord Meetinghouse. A key focus of this Heritage Center would be the 1704 House and the field that was the location of Greene's Rearguard Line of Defense.



This scenic rural roadway east of the Jefferis Ford Site (now a bridge as shown) is well suited to be a Battlefield Viewing Corridor.

E5.15: Evaluate the establishment of seven Battlefield Viewing Corridors that would be associated with each of the proposed Heritage Centers. These Viewing Corridors (See *Map 5.1*) would be roadways along which visitors could drive to experience landscapes that were important to the Battle or are indicative of conditions within the Battlefield during the colonial area. Viewing Corridors to be evaluated are: the Quaker Landscapes Viewing Corridor, the British Flank Viewing Corridor, the British Baggage Train Viewing Corridor, the Canon Duel Corridor, the Core Combat

Viewing Corridor, and Washington's Retreat Viewing Corridor.

E5.16: Establish a network of Public Interpretation sites throughout the Battlefield which would provide a 15 minute experiences for visitors. There are numerous locations throughout the Battlefield where there are historic resources or landscapes that could provide a brief visitor experience. In the past, such sites would have been posted with an isolated marker. However, there is now the opportunity to establish Public Interpretation Sites as part of an integrated network that enhances the overall visitor's experience. *Map 5.1* present 36 of these sites, but there could be more of less of them as the network is further established.

E5.17: Establish a listing of "Must See" Destinations for visitors who only have limited time to tour the Battlefield. A "Must See" listing has been established at a number of historic areas through the country. Such a listing should include only those sites that would appeal to the needs of tourist. Therefore, these sites should be historically significant, easily accessible, and have unique visual features well suited for "sightseeing."

E5.18: Develop a public access plan for the Battlefield, with a major emphasis in identifying parking and automobile turn-around sites. Most of the Battlefield is a residential community whose roadways and parking areas are used for everyday activities. At the same time, parts of the roadway network date back 300 years, and so do not include wide shoulders or a car-friendly grid pattern. Thus, it can be easy for a visitor to get lost. It can also be difficult to find parking. For this reason a public access plan is needed. One solution could include designated parking or turn-around points at local business and corporate centers, or at properties like churches whose lots are empty during the work week.



This municipal park located along Brandywine Creek is so popular on fair weather days that visitors park on the side of the road outside the parking lot.

E5.19: Develop a Preservation Plan, an Interpretation Plan, and a Public Access Plan for each Gateway and also for each Heritage Center and its associated Viewing Corridor. It is impractical to developed detailed preservation, interpretation, and public access planning for every part of the large area within the Battlefield. As a result, these studies should be conducted for each gateway and orientation center. This approach will allow local communities and other organizations to pursue projects on a more flexible schedule as funding permits, yet be consistent with the overall vision for the Battlefield as presented in this plan.

E5.20: Create a large scale tourist network that extends from Independence Mall to Germantown in Philadelphia, and from there, west to Valley Forge and the Brandywine Battlefield in the Philadelphia suburbs, and from there, south to First State National Landmark in northern Delaware. This network would essentially follow a counterclockwise circle beginning in Philadelphia. It would direct visitors to travel in the opposite direction that most of the troops marched during the Philadelphia Campaign of 1777. However, it would begin in the most popular historic destination in the region: Independence Mall. Such a tour could take visitors to locations important to the campaign, broken up into “week by week” segments. Such a tour might even eventually link to White Clay Creek National Wild and Scenic River in southern Chester County, or the Schuylkill National Heritage Area in northern Chester and southern Montgomery Counties.

E5.21: Create a county-scale tourist network that extends from Brandywine Battlefield north to the Paoli Battlefield and the Battle of the Clouds, and from there, north to Valley Forge and west to Warwick Furnace. A portion of the larger Philadelphia Campaign of 1777 network could be established just within Chester County. Such an initiative would not require multi-county coordination and so would be easier to implement in the short term, compared to than a more ambitious regional effort.

E5.22: Pursue partnerships with Valley Forge National Historic Park to interpret and perhaps even manage historic resources within the Battlefield. In other parts of the country, the NPS has cooperated with state or local entities to manage feeder and non-federal parks and preserves as one interrelated unit. This is known as the “heritage model” and although is not official NPS strategy, it has been employed to manage a cluster of related parks and preserves. Another approach is the Interagency Cooperation and Management Model.

An example of this approach was implemented in Jacksonville FL with the Tumucen Preserve effort which jointly markets federal, state and local parks. This initiative included the Kingsly Preserve which is a NPS site that had never been sufficiently publicized and so was locally perceived as an “orphan site.” This issue was resolved when a unified strategy for land acquisition and funding was developed by all the stakeholders. Such an approach might be duplicated for sites in the Brandywine Battlefield, Battle sites in Northern Chester County, Valley Forge NHP and Hopewell Furnace NHP.

Reimagining Brandywine Battlefield Park

E5.23: The Brandywine Battlefield Park should be redesigned and improved to become a Battlefield Gateway that provides interpretation in both an indoor and outdoor setting. Such an effort would involve improvements to the landscaping of the Park’s grounds, and a redesign and perhaps partial reconstruction of the Park museum building.



The bare, white interior wall space of the buildings in the Park (such as this photo from the Ring House) could be used to hang pictures for art shows.

E5.24: The modern buildings within the Park should be repurposed, redesigned, and modernized to serve as museum, a Gateway, and a trail head. The main museum building should be redesigned, perhaps with a second floor, or replaced with a two story building. Furthermore other outbuildings such as the closed outdoor restroom could be restored or repurposed.

E5.25: The Park grounds and entrance should be repurposed, redesigned, and modernized. The park ground and entrance should be jointly redesigned as part of a single initiative that

would attract drivers from the heavily traveled US Route 1 corridor. The entrance signage could then guide visitors through the Park as part of one seamless user experience.

E5.26: Historic-themed Park buildings should be repurposed and managed to serve as event spaces suitable for hosting a variety of events and activities. The Park’s buildings, including the building reconstructed Ring House, contain many empty rooms. Such spaces with ample empty wall space could be used as galleries for temporary art displays. Or they could become

spaces for videos or interactive new media-based historic interpretations. With the advent of wireless technology and battery power, such high-tech options would not require rewiring within the building.

Recommendations for Education, Outreach, and Programming

E5.27: Establish an educational program center in the Brandywine Battlefield Park (as a future Gateway), which will be a central distribution point for all educational programming for the Battlefield. Such a program center would serve as the main office for volunteer and paid staff involved with interpretation of the entire Battlefield. This center would also be the main point of contact for efforts to coordinate Battlefield interpretation with regional efforts focusing on the Philadelphia Campaign of 1777.

E5.28: Develop educational programming that can be used in all elements of the Battlefield Interpretation Network, recognizing the Brandywine Battlefield Park as the central element. Education programming should be developed that could be used in all parts of the Battlefield, but it should be done with the recognition that the Park is the central repository for Battlefield information and programs. Thus, programming efforts should initially be established at the Park and then extend out, in an organized fashion.

E5.29: Develop consistent educational programming for youth and adults based on the three themes set forth in the Statement of Significance. Educational programming should be developed that provides a consistent narrative for children and adults. That way, programs targeted toward children can also be of interest to their parents.

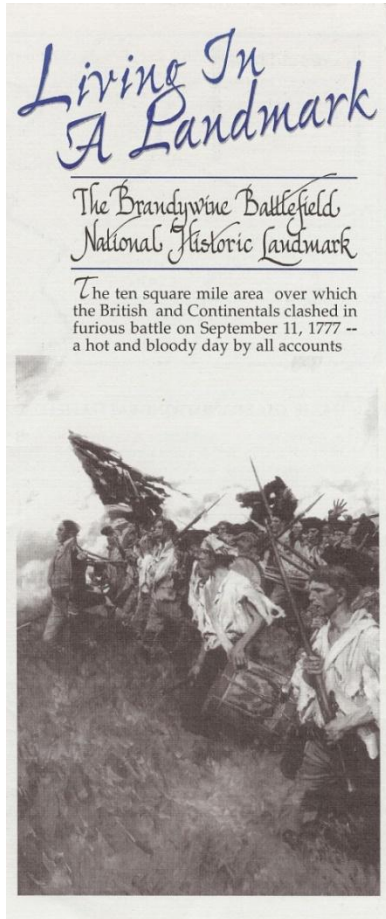
E5.30: Develop educational programming that focuses specifically on adults, which can be used in a variety of settings. Educational programming should be developed that focuses on adults and addresses complex issues that relate to more recent military conflicts such as the Vietnam War, the War in Afghanistan, and the civil wars in the former Yugoslavia, Libya, and Syria. Topics to be addressed could include the economic impacts of war, waging war in a residential area, and unanticipated issues that arise during the revolutionary takeover of an existing government.



In many respects, historic tourism is a form of educational outreach that targets adults. Thus tourism and education efforts should be joined.

E5.31: Develop educational programming that focuses on the youth at an elementary school and middle school level, which can be used in a variety of settings. Educational programming should be developed for a number of levels as one effort, and not one level at a time. This programming should be consistent with Pennsylvania education standards.

E5.32: Develop educational programming about the Battlefield which can be used in classrooms. Educational programming developed for Battlefield Gateways and Heritage Centers should be developed as part of a larger effort which also includes programs that can be used in classroom settings. This program should include lesson plans for teachers and workshop activities for students.



The Living in a Landmark brochure should be updated and distributed to Battlefield residents.

E5.33: Develop educational programming to be incorporated to existing festivals and annual events held within the Battlefield communities. Such events could include arts events, winery events, and seasonal events such as historic town tours and events held by organizations like the Chadds Ford Historical Society.

E5.34: Update the *Living in a Landmark* brochure for distribution to property owners via the Internet or other electronic media. This brochure should be updated to reflect the updated historical information on the Battle, as well as recent battlefield protection and outreach activities. This brochure should be updated to target not only landowners within the Landmark, but also those in other key areas within the Battlefield. This brochure should also reference the Philadelphia Campaign of 1777 including the Paoli Massacre and Battle of the Clouds.

E5.35: Coordinate with private organizations such as Radley Run County Club, who hold Battle-themed events at their facilities. There are many interpretation opportunities that could be implemented by private landowners whose property is the location of key events during the Battle. These unique opportunities might include opening a colonial-themed pub or bed and breakfast, or installing a loop trail to key Battle locations within an existing industrial park. Such efforts could also lead to

funding partnerships between private and public organizations.

E5.36: Coordinate with local event planners to involve Battlefield education in local events and festivals. Such events could include the *Kennett Square Town Tour*, the *Marshallton Town Tour*, *Chadds Ford Candlelight Christmas*, and *Chester County Town Tour*. These events focus on historic properties from many eras, but could focus on the Battle every four years or on a cycle. Other annual events could include a focus in the Battlefield. For example, *Kennett Square Day* could have children compete in a unicorn hobby horse contest to celebrate the Unicorn Inn.

E5.37: Coordinate with local event planners to incorporate Battle related themes into community events held on a monthly or weekly basis. For example, once a year near September 11th, a local “First Friday” event could have the Battle of Brandywine as its theme.

E5.38: Coordinate with staff of state and county parks in Chester and Delaware Counties to integrated Battle-related themes into park programming. Opportunities should be pursued

for coordinating Battlefield programming with public parks such as the Future County Park at Exton, though which Hessians may have marched in the way to Paoli, or Ridley Creek State Park which includes the “Colonial Plantation” interpretation site.



The annual Chadds Ford Days festival already includes tours of the John Chadds House which provides interpretation of the Battle events.

E5.39: Coordinate with staff from private organizations to encourage them to include Battlefield interpretation in their events. The Battlefield is home to a number of facilities such as Longwood Gardens, wineries, fraternal organizations, and private schools, which periodically hold special events such as fund raisers.

E5.40: Establish a school bus tour of the Battlefield at the elementary and middle school levels. Such a bus tour would be a variation of the driving tour and focus on roadways and stops that could be easily accessed by school busses.

E5.41: Establish a “Friends of the Battlefield” Group that will focus on fundraising as their primary objective. Such could be an expansion of an existing group like the Friends of Brandywine Battlefield Park, or a newly formed bi-county organization.

E5.42: Establish a paid Battlefield coordinator along the lines of a “River Keeper,” who can coordinate stakeholders, facilitate event planning, and manage volunteers. Such a staff position could be full or part time. Or, the position could be shared with another historic preservation organization and so fund a full 40 hour position for the coordinator.

E5.43: Develop and implement a fundraising strategy that is consistent with the overall Battlefield plan. A fund-raising strategy should be developed as a coordinated effort between the various battlefield stakeholders. It could focus on the implementation items contained in this plan.

E5.44: Establish fundraising events such as a running race, a bike race, an inner tube race, or a day long march tracing Cornwallis’s route from sun up to sundown. Such events should ideally be large scale and serve to unite the communities of the Battlefield in a common effort.



This event gathered local elected officials to bike a section of a County trail. Such events could be held to raise public awareness of the Battlefield.

E5.45: Hold re-enactor events at the Brandywine Battlefield Park (as future Gateway), and other locations, such as the Chadds Ford Historical Society or municipal parks. Given the small size of these locations, such events might have to be small scale. However, these small scale events could be conducted in coordination with larger events such as those held in Ridley Creek State Park, or the yearly re-enactor events held at (the similarly named) Brandywine River Park in the State of Delaware.

E5.46: Refine the eight “Areas of Control,” as presented in Map 1.11 and use them for historic interpretation. Further work is needed to refine the graphic presented in *Map 1.11* to make it a more accurate depiction of events during the Battle. This task should balance historical accuracy with graphic design considerations to make an illustration of the Battle that is reasonably accurate without being overly complex.

E5.47: Coordinate, and perhaps partner with, Valley Forge and Hopewell Furnace National Historic Sites for Battlefield planning, interpretation, and if practicable, management. There could be an economy of scale in partnering with these two nearby National Park elements for interpretation initiatives such as the used of new media. A short term goal would be to have the Valley Forge cell phone tour expanded to cover the Brandywine Battlefield.

E5.48: In the short term, hold a “van tour” field visit or series of field visits of the Battlefield with staff from Valley Forge National Historic Site and Hopewell Furnace National Historic Sites. Such a tour would be a short term kickoff to help identify possible initiatives that could be shared.

E5.49: In the short term, hold a “van tour” field visit or series of field visits of the Battlefield with local stakeholders and potential partners. Such a tour would be a short term kickoff to help identify stakeholders and investigate possible partnerships.

E5.50: In the short term, hold a day-long conference at the Brandywine Battlefield Park with stakeholders and potential partners, including municipal officials. Such an event could be held annually.

E5.51: A task force focusing on the interpretation of the Battlefield should be established which would hold quarterly meetings to coordinate interpretation and planning. Such a task force could be a subcommittee of an existing group such as the Friends of the Battlefield Park or the Chadds Ford Historical Society.

E5.52: Investigate installing, moving or improving, state and other historical markers.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania manages a statewide historical marker program, which has already been used to mark certain location in the Battlefield. There markers could be moved to better locations or fitted with bar matrix or “QR code” that could be read by mobile devices. Those markers that are close the ground could be raised onto, and securely attached to, pedestals, making them easier to view and less likely to be stolen for scrap.



Although historic markers are somewhat antiquated form of interpretation, they could be placed on bases that provide QR codes or other modern features.

E5.53: Efforts should be made to develop a regional Philadelphia Campaign of 1777 Consortium.

This group should include the Brandywine Battlefield Task Force (BBTF), the Battle of Paoli Trustees. It should also include groups active with the interpretation the Battle of the Clouds, the Valley Forge NHP, Independence Mall NHP, the American Revolution Center, and the First State National Landmark. The Brandywine Battlefield Task Force could organize the consortium to identify the best venues for interpretation.

Tourism and Economic Development

E5.54: Develop a tourism strategy for the Battlefield that focuses on attracting visitors from differing regional markets including, but not limited to, international tourists and visitors from I-95 Corridor. The Battlefield is two and a half hour drive from New York, Newark, NJ, Philadelphia, PA, Baltimore, MD, and Washington, D.C., all of which are major population centers with major international airports. The Battlefield therefore has the potential to attract tourists from a major American market and from foreign markets. This is a key market for Longwood Gardens. This opportunity should be a key part of any marketing strategy for the Battlefield.

E5.55: Develop a tourism strategy for the Battlefield that focuses on attracting visitors from differing local markets including, but not limited to tourists from the Delaware Valley and from nearby parts of Maryland and Delaware. The battlefield is within an hour’s drive from Philadelphia, PA, Wilmington, DE, and Elkton, MD, all of which are significant population centers that can easily access the Battlefield by car as part of a day trip. This opportunity should be a key part of any marketing strategy for the Battlefield.



The Chester County Conference and Visitors Bureau office is in the Battlefield. This organization could play a key role in developing tourism strategies.

E5.56: Develop a tourism strategy in coordination with local community tourism organizations. This strategy should involve coordination with the local businesses community as well as hotels and the hospitality industry. It should also be consistent with the marketing efforts of local restaurants and other businesses whose clientele are tourists, such as antique shops.

E5.57: Develop a tourism strategy that will be consistent with that of Longwood Gardens, which attracts local, regional, national, and international visitors. Since Longwood Gardens

is the largest tourist destination in the Battlefield, it is essential that any marketing strategy consider their plans and marketing efforts.

E5.58: Establish driving tours that direct drivers through the use of conventional paper maps, cell phone information, and other media. Such driving tours should be developed to be consistent with municipal land use and traffic planning. Such tours should promote historic interpretation as well as economic development for local tourist-dependent businesses. These tours should be oriented toward cars, mini vans, or vans. It should not include large busses which would not be an effective way to travel on the many the roadways and winding back roads that lead to historic destinations in the Battlefield.

E5.59: Establish bicycling tours that direct riders through the use of conventional paper maps, cell phone information, and other media. This tour should be developed in coordination with transportation plans at the local and state level, as well consultation with local communities and bicycling clubs.

E5.60: Establish new media tours that direct users through the use of cell phones and other new media devices. Such tours could provide on-screen images of hard to view features such as the interiors of structures and views from hilltops that are not publicly accessible. Such an initiative will likely need to be coordinated with partner organizations since the infrastructure required for such a high tech project may well be quite complex. In the short term, a partnership should be pursued with Valley Forge National Historic Site.

E5.61: Establish a “Must See” tour of sites which are historically significant but also esthetically pleasing. On a given tour there should only be as many “Must See” sites as a visitor can realistically see in a three hour period (a morning or afternoon trip). The goal of a tour is to provide a meaningful experience, not an exhaustive field review of resources.

E5.62: Develop a tourism strategy that links Quaker-related Battlefield sites with significant 17th and 18th century Quaker related sites throughout all of Chester and Delaware Counties, as well as Philadelphia, Montgomery, and Bucks Counties. This tour would target history enthusiasts and also Quakers who are visiting the Religious Society of Friends national headquarters (known as the Friends General Conference) which is located in Philadelphia.

E5.63: Establish a “Traditional Architecture Tour” focusing on buildings that would have been standing during the Revolutionary War era. Such a tour would follow in a long standing tradition of historic house tours held in the Brandywine Valley.

E5.64: Establish a “Rural Colonial Landscapes Tour” focusing on farms and farm villages that played and important role in the Battle. This tour could include both the interior of building such as houses, barns and other farm structures, along with outside features such as fields and spring houses. This tour would focus on rural life in the colonial era, and so would be a compliment to the urban historical interpretation experience already established at Independence Mall in Philadelphia.



Despite over two centuries of development, the Battlefield still retains some excellent example of traditional architecture dating to the colonial era.

E5.65: Establish a “Natural Resources Tour” focusing of natural features such as wetland complexes, stream banks, and steep slopes that influenced the Battle. Such a tour would be conducted outdoors and could be coordinated with the Brandywine Valley Association’s water resources programming or Longwood Gardens’ horticultural programming.

E5.66: Establish a “Military Strategy Tour” focusing on the structures, roadways and landscapes which impacted the strategy used by both armies. Such a tour could focus on effective strategies, such as Gen. Howe hiding his army behind Osborne Hill and Maj. Gen. Greene’s positioning his force on the hill west of Oakland Road. It could also address in ineffective strategies such as Sullivan’s attempt failed to join with Stirlings’s forces, which was in part due to poor information on the topography.

E5.67: Establish an “Inns and Taverns Tour” coordinated with local restaurants and breweries. Many of the crossroad villages that stood in the Battlefield during the colonial era still exist although they are now largely suburbanized. However, the flow of motor vehicle traffic through these crossroads villages is sufficient enough that they still support successful pubs and restaurants. These taverns could host events providing information about the importance of taverns to colonial era village life and offering colonial era meals and drinks.

E5.68: Establish a “Houses of Worship Tour,” focusing of the Battlefield’s historic meetinghouses and its historic Baptist Church. Such tours could highlight the significant role that the meetinghouses played both as combat locations (in the case of Kennett Meetinghouse) and hospitals (such as Birmingham and Concord Meetinghouses). Such a tour might be of interest to Quakers visiting their national headquarters in Philadelphia.



The Sanderson Museum in Chadds Ford displays the eclectic collection of Chris Sanderson, one of a number of eccentrics from the Brandywine Valley.

E5.69: Establish a “Brandywine Valley Thinkers and Eccentrics Tour” focusing on intellectuals and unusual personalities of the Brandywine Valley. Local traditions hold that there were a number of eccentrics in the Brandywine such as Squire Cheney, who attempted to warn Washington the British were marching toward Chadds Ford from the north. The Brandywine was also home to historic figures such as the self-trained botanist Humphrey Marshal (1722-1801) and Joel Bailey (1732-1797) the astronomy enthusiast and surveyor who assisted Mason and Dixon.

E5.70: Coordinate Battlefield planning and marketing with major tourist destinations such as Longwood Gardens, the Winterthur Museum, and Mt. Cuba Center. These three sites are visited by a similar marketing demographic. When visited together can create a day-long or weekend user experience. The Battlefield could be marketed as part of the outreach to this shared demographic.

E5.71: Coordinate tourism planning efforts within the Battlefield with interpretation efforts that focus on the Paoli Battlefield and Battle of the Clouds site. This effort would likely involve ongoing coordination between the BBTF and groups such as the Paoli Battlefield Preservation Fund (PBBF), and Paoli Memorial Association (PMA). Coordination regarding the Paoli Battlefield should also include consideration of the Paoli battlefield Master Plan as presented in the Malvern Borough Revitalization Plan.

E5.72: Coordinate battlefield related tourism in Kennett Square Borough’s with the Borough status as a “Greater Philadelphia Classic Town,” as designated by the Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission. This DVRPC program promotes a grass roots approach to fostering business growth, revitalization, and marketing for older developed communities as presented at www.classictowns.org.