

Pennsylvania's Statewide Historic Preservation Plan 2012–2017



Building Better Communities: The Preservation of *Place* in Pennsylvania

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

Pennsylvania's Statewide Historic Preservation Plan
2012–2017

**Building Better
Communities:**
The Preservation
of *Place*
in Pennsylvania



PHMC BUREAU FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Sycamore Allee
Sycamore Allee Historic District
Legislative Route 1
Halifax and Reed Townships
Dauphin County
National Register

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*John Bartram House at Bartram Gardens
Philadelphia
Philadelphia County
National Historic Landmark*

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

We gave Pennsylvania's Statewide Historic Preservation Plan for 2012–2017 the title of *Building Better Communities: The Preservation of Place in Pennsylvania* for a specific purpose as it captures what we heard from the people of Pennsylvania throughout our public participation and outreach process. Pennsylvanians as a whole recognize that development is inevitable but they also recognize that growth and progress do not need to result in the destruction of our natural and physical assets that shape Pennsylvania—our mountains and rivers; our abundant forests and fertile farms; our vibrant cities and boroughs and rural villages, our parks, heritage regions, and historic sites; and our diverse ethnic and religious heritage.

Taken together, these assets create a unique sense of place throughout of Pennsylvania. From Scranton to Altoona and from Titusville to Ambler, Pennsylvania's citizens reaffirmed that they value our livable and attractive communities and they value the availability of our farmland, parks, and recreational areas. And Pennsylvanians place a high premium on preserving these resources.

The content of this plan outlines the current state of resources and preservation efforts statewide—including funding sources, major preservation partners, applicable legislation, and public perceptions of the state of preservation and its priorities—with a vision that Pennsylvanians will appreciate the significant contribution that history makes in forming the character of their communities and landscapes. In order to fulfill this vision, our Action Agenda identifies five major goals with related objectives and action steps:

1. Increase preservation planning at the local level;
2. Expand and strengthen state and federal partnerships;
3. Bolster the efforts of preservation advocates and partners;
4. Identify, recruit and engage new audiences; and
5. Administer an effective and proactive statewide historic preservation program.

We hope all of our partners will adopt these goals and take action to respect their history and identify and protect their assets in ways that add value to local environments and sustain their unique authenticity of place. By working together, Pennsylvanians can maintain and enhance their cultural and natural resources and make the Commonwealth a desirable place to call home, conduct business, and explore. Thank you for your support for *Building Better Communities: The Preservation of Place in Pennsylvania*.



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*Pine Creek Gorge
Grand Canyon of Pennsylvania
Leonard Harrision State Park
Shippen Township
Tioga County National Natural
Landmark*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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*Pratt Pony Truss County Bridge #9
and Parr's Mill Covered Bridge
TR 328 County Bridge Road over Roaring Creek
Cleveland Township
Columbia County
National Register*

FOREWORD

Why Preserve?

In Pennsylvania, cultural and historic resources are found nearly everywhere . . . in cities and small towns . . . in fields and forests . . . along waterways and on mountaintops. These resources are not merely isolated remnants. In fact, most of them are located in the places where we live, work, visit, and invest our time and energy. From the earliest migration of inhabitants during the Ice Age to the continuing arrival of new inhabitants in the twenty-first century, the influence of each of these groups is reflected in Pennsylvania's architecture, the arrangement of public spaces and parks, on working landscapes, in industrial processes, and along trails and transportation routes. The traditions and modern lifestyles of our citizens also reveal important facts about Pennsylvania's past.

Many of our communities possess distinct, authentic identities formed by the way that natural, historic, and modern resources entwine. This means that preservation cannot be narrowly defined as simply saving old buildings. Preservation must consider the entirety of a *place*, including its open spaces, working agricultural lands and farmsteads, buildings and structures, environmental qualities, scenic attributes, and the overall character of neighborhoods and landscapes. By taking the context of preservation into account, we can better ensure that our communities will thrive in the twenty-first century and retain the traditional features that make them valued and unique. Throughout the Commonwealth, cities, small towns, and places of all sizes act as magnets for housing, economic investment, jobs, social activities, and education. They serve as homes to our citizens and gateways to our forests and parks, attracting millions of visitors every year. Cultural and historic resources are part of the fabric of our communities so it is essential that these resources be used in ways that add value today and in the future. Preservation draws residents and visitors by providing activities and lifestyles that are distinct and desirable. Preservation provides environmental advantages by making wise use of existing materials. Preservation supports farmland conservation and local food production. Most important, historic preservation brings economic benefit by offering experiences and investment opportunities that are not available elsewhere. These and other tangible benefits are enumerated in PHMC's report entitled *2012 Economic Benefits of Historic Preservation Activities in Pennsylvania*.

To achieve the important benefits that preservation attracts, Pennsylvanians must have the fortitude to make forward-thinking decisions. At one time, historic preservation focused primarily on popular heritage sites and urban neighborhoods. Over the past decade, however, attention has widened in scope to consider the authentic character of small towns, rural landscapes, and recreational and natural assets. As a result, economic, environmental, and quality of life advantages are being achieved statewide.

History continues to unfold. Just as our predecessors made decisions about what to build, where to live and work, and what resources to expend in the process, Pennsylvanians today must make important choices. As our assets age, decisions must be made about which historic resources to save, which to rehabilitate and reuse, which to memorialize, and

which to clear for other uses. New growth and economic opportunities also need consideration, along with the many benefits associated with conserving open space, natural and scenic assets, and agricultural land. With both funding and time spread thinly, these decisions will be critical to ensuring the promise of Pennsylvania's future.

When you hear the word preservation, what comes to mind?

Some people define it as the act of saving old buildings, artifacts, and documents. But it's also much more. Preservation is an *ethic*—a belief that history plays an important role in our lives today and offers unique possibilities for the future.



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*Market Square Historic District
Pittsburgh
Allegheny County
Certified Local Historic District*

Dear Pennsylvanians,

Welcome to *Building Better Communities: The Preservation of Place in Pennsylvania*, the Commonwealth's official statewide historic preservation plan for 2012 through 2017. This plan was prepared by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC) but was guided by input from enthusiastic individuals and organizations. It sets a visionary, innovative direction for the next five years—and longer, I hope—that establishes the relationship between the preservation of archaeological and historic resources and the conservation of agricultural lands, natural resources, and recreational assets and ultimately defines the role historic preservation plays in revitalizing our communities.

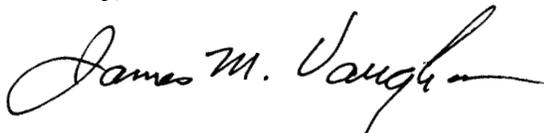
Building Better Communities recognizes the need for a new direction, not only for historic preservation activities, but for all cultural and heritage programming throughout the Commonwealth. PHMC's dedicated staff, in association with our many partners, seeks to build on our past by using tools that differ fundamentally from the traditional practices of the previous several decades. In partnership with our fellow state agencies, we continue to maintain our responsibility to preserve the natural, scenic, historic, and aesthetic values of the environment for the benefit of all the people.

The goals of this plan include increasing preservation planning at the local level, expanding and strengthening new and existing partnerships, encouraging advocacy, identifying and recruiting new constituents, and managing an inclusive and comprehensive statewide historic preservation program.

In order to implement this new and ambitious direction, I invite our partners, both established and emerging, to participate in *Building Better Communities* and help us fulfill our responsibilities in protecting and enhancing our precious cultural and natural resources and make the Keystone State a desirable place to call home, to conduct business, and to explore.

On behalf of PHMC and the State Historic Preservation Office, I thank you for your interest in Pennsylvania's history, your efforts to save it, and your enthusiasm in sharing it with others.

Sincerely,



James M. Vaughan
State Historic Preservation Officer
Executive Director
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission



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*Dale-Engle-Walker House
Buffalo Township
Union County
National Register Eligible*

INTRODUCTION

Purpose of this Statewide Plan

Statewide historic preservation planning is one of the responsibilities required of the Commonwealth under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the Pennsylvania History Code. This effort is overseen by the National Park Service (NPS), U.S. Department of the Interior, which reviews and approves all state preservation plans.

In August 2011, NPS issued a *Call to Action*. It recognizes that in the twenty-first century, America's cultural heritage extends far beyond places of national importance and reaches into urban centers, rural landscapes, dark night skies, and many other places. The *Call to Action* encourages Americans to make a commitment to the exemplary stewardship and public enjoyment of these places. It calls for us to use historic preservation and community assistance programs in ways that expand their contributions to society in the next century.

This Plan responds to that call.

Pennsylvania's Statewide Historic Preservation Plan, 2012–2017, lays out a five-year framework for action and collaboration. The overarching goal is to build stronger communities by using cultural and historic resources in ways that add value to citizens' lives today and in the future. The link between historic and natural resources is recognized and supported by this Plan. Preservation is viewed widely and approached as a concept that encompasses entire landscapes, including open spaces, historic buildings and structures, working lands, environmental qualities, viewsheds, and the distinct characteristics found in communities of all sizes.

The Action Agenda presented in this Plan was developed with the direct intent of being highly responsive to public needs and desires. Although this Plan was prepared mainly by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission's Bureau for Historic Preservation (BHP), which serves as the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), it was developed with extensive public input and diverse expertise. The preparation process for this Plan provided ample opportunities for information sharing about statewide preservation issues. It resulted in identifying, prioritizing, and addressing preservation needs so that every community has the chance to realize the economic, environmental, and quality of life benefits that preservation offers. Although this Plan has a five-year horizon, from 2012 to 2017, its goals and objectives are intended to sustain and impact Pennsylvania's future well beyond that horizon.

While BHP is the leader and catalyst for implementing this Plan, it was created for all Pennsylvanians and requires their assistance and full participation for it to be successful. The widespread public and state agency participation that went into developing this Plan's Action Agenda issues a new challenge to BHP and our partners. That challenge is to promote a statewide policy framework encouraging more robust preservation planning at the state and local levels and reinforces the connection between historic, natural, and recreational resources throughout the Commonwealth. BHP will need the support

and cooperation of other state agencies, federal agencies, county and local governments, partner organizations, preservation advocates, and the general public to achieve our shared vision: that the Commonwealth will continue to be a desirable place to call home, conduct business, and explore today, tomorrow, and far into the future.

BY THE NUMBERS

As of November 2011, Pennsylvania has:

Resources recorded in the Cultural Resources Geographic Information System (CRGIS):

129,025 Historic Resources

21,478 Archaeological Sites

Resources listed in the National Register of Historic Places:

3,093 Listings

576 Historic Districts

164 National Historic Landmarks

More than 100,000 completed Section 106 Reviews

2,278 completed Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credit (RITC) Projects

\$4.6 Billion in Certified RITC Expenditures

96 Save America's Treasures Grant Projects

4500+ State Grants for Museums, Historical Organizations, and Historic Properties since 1994

530 Covenants on Archaeological Sites and Historic Resources

44 Certified Local Governments (CLGs)

35 Preserve America Communities

95 Municipalities with a Historic Preservation Ordinance

135 Locally Designated Historic Districts

12 Pennsylvania Heritage Areas

6 National Heritage Areas

2,326 Pennsylvania State Historical Markers

Vision

As this Plan was being prepared, the terms appreciate, value, community authenticity, and collaboration were heard over and over again. We also heard historic preservation should not be defined and/or confined by bureaucratic perceptions, but promoted as an integral tool in the community revitalization toolbox. Historic preservation is essential to the mix of strategies that can help Pennsylvania grow and retain and attract residents, businesses, and visitors. Historic preservation is about recognizing the past and how this past, when balanced with other needs, can improve the quality of life and sustain communities for the benefit of current and future generations. A Vision Statement was prepared to articulate this message.

Vision Statement

Pennsylvanians will appreciate the significant contribution that history makes in forming the character of their communities and landscapes.

Communities will take action to respect their history and identify and protect their assets in ways that add value to local environments and sustain their unique authenticity of place.

By working together, Pennsylvanians can maintain and enhance their cultural and natural resources and make the Commonwealth a desirable place to call home, conduct business, and explore.

THE BUREAU FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Who We Are

The Bureau for Historic Preservation (BHP), acting as the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), is one of five bureaus of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC). PHMC is the commonwealth's official history agency and is familiar to most Pennsylvanians through its blue and gold roadside state historical markers, The State Museum of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania State Archives, the twenty-five historic sites and museums along the Pennsylvania Trails of History®, Archaeology Month programs, and publications such as *Pennsylvania Heritage*, a national award-winning quarterly magazine published by PHMC and the Pennsylvania Heritage Foundation. PHMC's headquarters are located in the State Capitol Complex in Harrisburg.

What We Do

BHP administers the Commonwealth's historic preservation programs under the authority of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the Pennsylvania History Code, and provides services to carry out these programs. The Pennsylvania Historic Preservation Board, a volunteer group of citizens from throughout the Commonwealth appointed by the governor, assists BHP by reviewing and recommending nominations to the National Register of Historic Places. The board also reviews and comments on Pennsylvania's Statewide Historic Preservation Plan, as well as preservation issues, initiatives, and policies.



Farm in Perry County

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Mission

In order to carry out its programs, BHP has adopted the following mission statement.

The Bureau for Historic Preservation uses its resources to educate, encourage, and enable Pennsylvanians to value and preserve the Commonwealth's cultural and historic heritage.

Historic Preservation Programs and Services

BHP fulfills its mission by accomplishing the following through its services and programs:

- Promotes historic resource surveys and maintains an inventory of Pennsylvania's historic properties;
- Evaluates and nominates properties to the National Register of Historic Places;
- Provides historic and archaeological resource information for research and planning purposes through the Cultural Resources Geographic Information System (CRGIS);
- Develops new tools for resource identification and protection such as context studies, architectural field guides, and case studies for best practices;
- Provides guidance for archaeological surveys and investigations;
- Cooperates with state and federal agencies for project reviews that may affect historic and archaeological resources;
- Administers the federally certified Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credit program (RITC);
- Administers museum assistance, local history, and historic preservation grants;
- Provides preservation planning assistance to local governments through the Certified Local Government (CLG) program, the Local Historic District Act, the Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code (MPC), and other planning programs;
- Monitors covenants and easements for properties of historic, architectural, and archaeological significance;
- Administers Pennsylvania's State Historical Marker program and provides ongoing marker maintenance; and
- Provides public outreach, education, training, and technical assistance to constituents throughout the Commonwealth.

Pennsylvania's History in a National Perspective

A hallmark of Pennsylvania's history has been abundance. The land teemed with wildlife, clean water, and thick forests where Native Americans once hunted, fished, and foraged. They established agricultural plots, ceremonial traditions, and permanent settlements, and entered into a wide trading network along land and water routes. The rich legacy of the region known as Pennsylvania dates back as much as sixteen thousand years. Bordered by the Canadian and New England boreal forest to the north, coastal environments to the east, and fertile valleys of the Piedmont zone to the south and three great river systems of the Delaware, the Susquehanna, and the Allegheny, Monongahela, and Ohio, the region encompassing Pennsylvania is situated at the crossroads of the cultures that once inhabited these areas.

The period of Pennsylvania's human record is believed to have begun with the earliest inhabitants migrating to the New World during the Ice Age and ends during the early eighteenth century when native populations were displaced by the arrival of Europeans. Between the times of their arrival and dispersal, cultural patterns shifted during geographic, ecological, and colonial transformations. Beginning with the Paleo-Indian Period and continuing through the Archaic Period, people populated the watersheds of the major river systems and exploited the riches of the natural environment in sophisticated ways. The primary evidence in the archaeological record is a vast array of stone weapons and tools and a gradual shift towards more permanent settlements. The establishment of isolated villages and storage pits continued into the Woodland Period with two significant innovations—the advent of ceramic pottery and the addition of cultivated plants to the Native diet. From 1000–1500 C.E., an agricultural revolution allowed the people to rely on cultivated plants as the major portion of their diets, to establish larger and more permanent villages, and to develop loose political, ceremonial, lingual, and trade relationships. The arrival of Europeans signaled a period of disease and economic and military rivalry that fragmented the traditions, patterns, and relationships of the previous centuries. Although diplomacy and treaties attempted to maintain a balance, the deception of the 1737 Walking Purchase and other treaties led to rapid European expansion and settlement of the Delaware and Susquehanna watersheds and growing conflict with the declining native populations.

Europeans found the possibilities offered by Pennsylvania's landscape equally attractive. At first, Dutch and Swedes arrived in small numbers. After William Penn received a vast land grant on the mid-Atlantic seaboard in 1681, his "holy experiment" of establishing a place to offer religious tolerance provided another incentive for settlement. Tens of thousands of English Quakers, German Lutherans and Anabaptists, French Huguenots, and Scots Presbyterians braved Atlantic crossings to take advantage of both the economic



PHMC/PHOTO BY DON GILES

In June 2010 PHMC and the Tuscarora Nation recognized the significance of Conestoga Indian Town, Lancaster County, as one many communities of Indian refugees that took root in Pennsylvania during the the eighteenth century. Conestoga Town was a center for trade and diplomacy between colonial Pennsylvanians and Indians of the Susquehanna Valley. National Register

opportunities and the religious freedom promised by Penn. So open were opportunities to ordinary people that Penn's colony became known as "the best poor man's country." To maintain cultural identity, diverse groups constructed dwellings, religious buildings, and schools in communities, ranging from monumental structures modeled after elegant Georgian or Federal influences in urban settings, to stone or wood frame one-room or vernacular buildings in agricultural regions, and log cabins on the frontier. The period

also marked the involuntary migration of Africans as slaves to supplement the growing need for labor and the internal struggle to address the slave trade. Pennsylvania's countryside was filled with small owner-operated farms, market towns, frontier trading posts, and rural extractive industries supporting a vibrant international trade through the port of Philadelphia. The City of Philadelphia grew into a sophisticated center of trade, learning, and political savvy, earning it the moniker "Athens of America" in the early eighteenth century. By 1750 it was the second largest city in the British Empire.

On Pennsylvania's western frontier, settlers lived a world apart from other Pennsylvania colonial inhabitants in terms of culture, economy, and society. Treaties



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The 1830 "Little Schoolhouse," constructed by Ephraim J. Ross and recorded by the Historic American Building Survey in 1936, was the first public schoolhouse of Waverly until 1869. A center of the Abolition movement and the Underground Railroad in northeastern Pennsylvania, Waverly became home to many African Americans in the nineteenth century.

*Waverly School
Waverly Historic District
Waverly Township
Lackawanna County
National Register*

that maintained European-Native American relationships deteriorated in the colony and the expanding colonial population displaced Native Americans. Meanwhile, French, British, and Indian interests collided in the Ohio Valley. First, the combatants entered into a series of unplanned skirmishes of frontier warfare. Ultimately, the conflicts grew into the Seven Years' War that upset the European balance of power in the colonies and, to this day, denied Indian rights to the land. Although the British emerged with control of the Forks of the Ohio in present-day Pittsburgh, they found that governing an American empire was more difficult than conquering one, as the 1760s gave way to the Revolutionary War Era. Places such as Fort Pitt, Bushy Run Battlefield, Fort Necessity, and the Forbes Road continue to reinforce the pivotal role of western Pennsylvania in the war of empires.

As Pennsylvania boasted a highly diversified economy based on farming, commerce, finance, and manufacturing that was exploited by British policies, the political and economic discord with Great Britain grew in the colonies. The dissension reached a point of rebellion after the Second Continental Congress convened in Philadelphia and declared American independence from Great Britain. Pennsylvania joined the twelve colonies in a war for national liberation. During the years of fighting that followed, thousands of Pennsylvanians answered the call to arms, while thousands of others experienced hardship on the home front, especially during the Philadelphia Campaign of 1777–1778. From Washington's heroic crossing of the Delaware River on Christmas night in 1776, to the defeat of the Continental Army along the Brandywine Creek, to the struggle of winter at Valley Forge, and the occupation of Philadelphia by the British Army, the events in Pennsylvania strengthened American resolve throughout the American Revolution.



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Hundreds of mills were constructed along the creeks and streams of Pennsylvania. Located on the Tohickon Creek in Bucks County, the Stover-Myers Mill produced flour and animal feed for more than 150 years until it closed in 1955. The mill is owned by the county and administered as part of a 26-acre park. National Register

Following independence from Britain, Pennsylvanians—from the new Commonwealth’s leaders to local entrepreneurs—leapt to the challenge of economic development. The state legislature sponsored the building of basic infrastructural facilities such as canals, bridges, roads, railroads, and port improvements, which spurred the country’s first industrial revolution. Innovations in transportation technology, the development of machine tools, the introduction of steam power, critical inventions in textile production, and improvements in agricultural equipment all fed the new system.

Population growth continued with immigration from Europe. Settlers made claims for open land and swelled urban populations, creating a labor force for new manufacturing and a growing domestic market for goods and produce. The growing populace occupied new houses, religious buildings, hospitals, prisons, factories, and commercial buildings that filled towns and small cities. The Common Schools Act of 1834 resulted in the widespread construction of public school buildings throughout the state. Mills lined local waterways; market towns burgeoned with manufacturers of consumer goods; farmers expanded cultivation of crops and livestock production for local and international markets; and local road systems and rail lines crisscrossed the landscape to connect producers with consumers. Amid this vibrant economic growth, Pennsylvania struggled with the institution of slavery. A series of laws attempted to ban slave importation in 1767 and led to the formal end of slavery with a gradual abolition law in 1780 and guaranteed the right for freemen to vote in state constitution of 1790 (rescinded in 1838), resulting in a growing African American

community and related institutions in Pennsylvania. The struggle against slavery in the South continued over the following seventy years through the abolition movement and the success of the Underground Railroad in which Pennsylvania played a central role.

As America struggled with the abolition of slavery and irreconcilable economic, political, and cultural differences between the North and South, economic growth shifted on April 12, 1861, when Confederate forces fired on Fort Sumter in Charleston, South Carolina. In human and material contributions, the Keystone State—the second most populous state with a population approaching three million—upheld its moniker during the American Civil War. Both of President Lincoln’s secretaries of war and several of his leading generals hailed from Pennsylvania. The state boasted the second highest enlistment of soldiers in



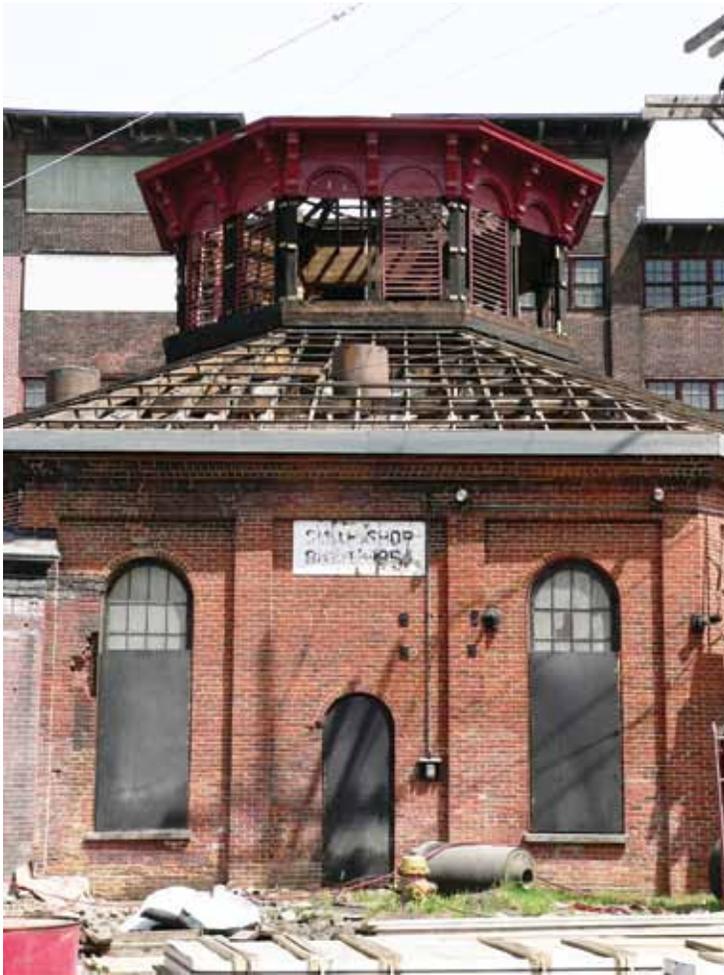
With the commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the American Civil War, Gettysburg National Military Park serves as a reminder of three fateful days in July 1863, when the tide of the war shifted from Confederate to Union advantage. The Gettysburg Foundation and the National Park Service work in partnership to promote land preservation, battlefield rehabilitation to enhance interpretation of the story of the Battle of Gettysburg, monument and cannon preservation, artifact conservation, and education.

*Gettysburg National
Military Park
National Park Service
Gettysburg Battlefield
Historic District
Adams County
National Register*

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the Union army—more than 340,000. While serving in segregated units, more than eighty-six hundred black Pennsylvanians joined the ranks of the United States Colored Troops, more than any other Northern state. Confederate forces threatened the Commonwealth’s residents with invasion or attack at least a half a dozen times culminating at the hallowed grounds of Gettysburg, Adams County. More than thirty-three thousand Pennsylvanians died in service, with thousands more left physically or emotionally scarred by war. Beyond military contributions, Pennsylvania’s citizens organized massive war relief efforts through donations of food, medicine, clothing, and other items at Sanitary Fairs. Pennsylvania farmers supplied flour, beef, livestock, and fodder while its manufacturers fashioned steamboats, locomotives and freight cars, wagons, and iron, and produced uniforms, accoutrements, blankets, and tents. Men and material were moved by the Pennsylvania Railroad and the war itself was funded by Pennsylvania financial agents.

Emerging from these networks established during the Civil War, the nation and the Commonwealth entered a period of unparalleled development, considered to be the country’s second Industrial Revolution. Pennsylvania made sophisticated innovations in steel and other metals; was the birthplace of the world’s petroleum industry; improved communications and transportation; and advanced banking, finance, and corporate management practices. This era witnessed large-scale deployment of production resources, including raw materials and



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*Cambria Iron Works
Johnstown
Cambria County
National Historic Landmark*

Founded in 1852, the Cambria Iron Works was one of the greatest of the early modern iron and steel works. From the 1850s through the 1870s, Johnstown attracted some of the best engineers, innovators, and managers in the industry and was the technological leader in the manufacture of iron and steel rail.

extractive industries, labor, and capital and government policy. It ultimately forged the culture and economic philosophy upon which America has been based over the last 150 years.

Like the rest of America, Pennsylvania was open for business in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and soon emerged as the workshop of the world. While the overall pattern was one of economic growth that created a relatively stable, skilled, and professional middle and working class, there was a parallel cycle of boom and bust economics. Schools expanded during an era of reform with curriculum to include public health, home economics, physical education, administrative consolidation, and rapid construction of educational institutions. Environmental degradation was caused by widespread mineral resource extraction and manufacturing processes. There was political unrest, the activation and suppression of the labor movement, and polarization of social classes based on ethnicity. Expanding streetcar systems allowed for the first exodus from industrialized cities to newly developed first-ring suburbs. Consumer culture was marketed to the middle class. Immigrants and Southern black migrants of the Great Migration filled urban cores where they took the lowest paying and most dangerous jobs and competed for substandard housing in overcrowded neighborhoods. In rural Pennsylvania, farming remained surprisingly diversified in products and processes based on identifiable distinctive regions.

From the end of the Civil War to the 1929 stock market crash, Pennsylvanians felt the ups and downs of the boom and bust business cycles that came with the Industrial Age.

The Great Depression cut across Pennsylvania raising awareness about the structural problems of the American economic system. The impact and duration of the economic collapse of the 1930s was demoralizing for a state that had prided itself on being the hub of industry. This jolted Pennsylvanians to recognize the human health adversities and impact on the environment that the Commonwealth had suffered. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's New Deal and its Pennsylvania complement, Governor George H. Earle III's Little New Deal, introduced programs that provided assistance to address the needs of ordinary Americans. These wide ranging initiatives included direct relief to massive public works programs; conservation programs for timber, soil, and water; rural electrification; transportation systems; public housing; and federally funded arts and theater productions.



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Suburban development mushroomed in the decades after World War II. Between 1940 and 1960 the number of housing units in the state doubled, and doubled again between 1960 and 1975. In 1951, William Levitt and Sons marketed its new development in Bucks County as “the most perfectly planned community in America.” Pennsylvania’s Levittown pioneered the creation of affordable housing and, although most residents had modest incomes and represented many ethnic and religious groups, Levitt refused to sell to blacks. National Register Eligible

Mobilization for World War II after 1939 seemed to resolve many of the economic and social problems given prominence by the Great Depression. Demand for the cash and carry program and then directly for the country's war effort restored full employment and prosperity, while patriotism at home and military service abroad tended to soften class, ethnic, and gender differences. A feeling of consensus continued into the 1950s Cold War period of prosperity and the unified stand against communism. Pennsylvanians, like other Americans, focused on finding good jobs, buying homes, and starting families. They moved out of the cities and towns to new planned suburbs, accessible by means of affordable automobiles, with shopping centers, places of worship, parks and playgrounds, and modern school complexes organized into new administrative districts.



*Martin Tower
Bethlehem
Lehigh County
National Register*

PHMC BUREAU FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION/PHOTO BY TIM NOBLE

Martin Tower is a symbol of one of America's mightiest industrial giants, the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. When Bethlehem Steel built its skyscraper in the early 1970s, it was the second largest steel manufacturer in the world. By 2001, the company was bankrupt and in 2003 the company was dissolved and its remaining assets sold. The tower is a powerful representation of an inward thinking corporate culture in a time of increasing foreign and domestic competition, labor unrest, and legacy costs that is emblematic of the problems of the deindustrialization of the American economy.

On the surface it seemed the social divisions of the Industrial Age were erased by the new middle-class lifestyle. Labor unions and management appeared to partner with government in the interests of a stable economy. Even race relations seemed moving toward resolution with the successes of the civil rights movement in Pennsylvania as black men and women achieved election and appointment to political offices and segregation was challenged in schools, restaurants, department stores, and public institutions.

In spite of this social progress, by the 1960s Pennsylvanians were facing new challenges. The tumultuous sixties were a watershed in Pennsylvania history, setting events

*Bethlehem
Steel
Corporation
Bethlehem
Lehigh and
Northampton
Counties*



PHMC BUREAU FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION/PHOTO BY TIM NOBLE

With the demise of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation (1857–2003), the surviving steel mills were mostly demolished and abandoned, leaving vast expanses of environmental brown-fields. As the remains of this industrial giant are buried, the site is being transformed into a mega-entertainment complex, rejuvenating the community by redeveloping the site as a cultural and tourism destination. It is hoped the most iconic structures, including the Bessemer blast furnaces, blower house, and corporate offices, are retained in this effort.

in motion that for the following forty years caused citizens to question assumptions about economic security, the role of government, and environmental quality. The process became known as deindustrialization. The years from 1960 to 2000 were generally characterized by social and economic disinvestment and capital flight as the emerging global economy took hold. America found itself fiercely competing with other nations for goods and labor.

In Pennsylvania the communities that had been the strongest benefactors of the second Industrial Revolution were the most devastated by the new global order. Millions of Pennsylvania workers lost their jobs due to plant closings; corporations pulled out of cities; whole industries disappeared; and previously thriving towns struggled to survive. Entire regions were traumatized. Local and state governments grappled with how to recover from these staggering losses. Cities and towns changed dramatically during the postwar era of urban renewal as municipal, state, and federal governments attempted to revitalize cities by replacing older buildings and facilities with modern structures and transportation systems. The impact of the displacement and destruction of entire neighborhoods, which is still being analyzed, served as the impetus for the modern preservation movement in America. Despite the best intentions of urban renewal and similar programs, communities throughout the Keystone State needed to reinvent and rebuild themselves.

In the twenty-first-century post-industrial society—marked by a flattened global market for products and employment and a desire to maintain a certain profit margin—many manufacturing jobs are outsourced overseas. Pennsylvania and most of America retooled into a stronger service- and knowledge-based economy. Population is increasing in the Commonwealth's southeastern counties, while other regions are experiencing population decline. With the closure of many industries and businesses that are obsolete in the new

economy, thousands of buildings remain vacant, and communities now grapple with decisions about how to best use their aging historic buildings and structures.

Throughout Pennsylvania there is a strong interest in historic preservation and associated heritage tourism and outdoor experiences. Entire regions, including the Pennsylvania Wilds and the Laurel Highlands, are realizing economic benefits brought by tourism. Across the Commonwealth, former railroad lines once used to transport coal, steel, and other cargo during the booming industrial years are being successfully converted to regional hiking and biking trails. History is being experienced and enjoyed outdoors—in neighborhoods, at parks, along trails, and throughout open spaces. The intersection of natural and historic resource preservation has undoubtedly converged.

In many communities, historic buildings are being returned to productive new uses. Vacant and underutilized industrial and civic buildings are being rehabilitated as shops, businesses, and residential housing attractive to both investors and new residents. However, many buildings and historic districts are neglected and suffer from deferred maintenance and vacancy as they await reuse and reoccupation or clearing for green space and new uses. Simultaneously, across wide swaths of Pennsylvania, the oil and gas industry is drilling into the Marcellus and Utica Shale formations, the agricultural industry is

attempting to make the transition beyond a specialized single-crop system and keep land in working use, and small cities and towns are working towards financial stability. All bring new challenges and opportunities to the Commonwealth's communities and landscapes.

PHMC BUREAU FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION/PHOTO BY CHARLES UHL



Between 1970 and 2010, hundreds of thousands of decaying residential and abandoned industrial resources were demolished in Pennsylvania. The city of Braddock in Allegheny County—home to Andrew Carnegie's Edgar Thomson Steel Works and the first of Carnegie's 1,679 public libraries—lost more than half its population and nearly all of its downtown.



PHMC BUREAU FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Despite serving as the state capital, Harrisburg's historic districts such as Camp Curtin, where more than 250,000 Union soldiers trained during the Civil War, continue to struggle as once vibrant neighborhoods deteriorate and face the threat of municipal "right-sizing." Through civic and community efforts, small cities throughout Pennsylvania are working to reverse this decline and revitalize business districts and residential neighborhoods.



PHMC BUREAU FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION/PHOTO COURTESY URBAN OUTFITTERS

In the twenty-first century, historic properties are being put to new productive uses throughout Pennsylvania. For example, the Philadelphia Navy Yard was the country's first naval shipyard, originating in 1776. Closed by the U.S. Navy in 1995, many historic structures faced an uncertain future. A master plan for redevelopment was prepared that spurred rehabilitation of historic buildings for office, research and development, industrial, and residential uses. The site has attracted international retailers such as Urban Outfitters, which turned a series of historic, former manufacturing facilities into a distinctive world headquarters campus.

*Building 25
Philadelphia Naval Shipyard
Historic District
Philadelphia
Philadelphia County
National Register*

INFORMING THE STATEWIDE PRESERVATION PLAN

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND OUTREACH

Work began on this Plan in April 2010—more than two years before its publication—to ensure it addresses public concerns head-on for the benefit of all Pennsylvanians. BHP used a multi-faceted approach to reach out to the general public and preservation advocates and hear their concerns. In the end, we learned that Pennsylvanians, no matter their geographic location, share common ideas about the Commonwealth’s history and perceive that funding streams, human resource capacities, government support, and political wills play strong roles in determining whether historic resources are lost or preserved.

The primary goal was to reach out beyond BHP’s traditional preservation partners in order to understand the interests and needs of non-traditional audiences related to preserving Pennsylvania’s history and how it relates to their community. This was accomplished in a number of ways.

1. “Preservation speak” and “preservation programs” were removed from the survey tool and the document was entitled “Community Preservation Values Survey” to encourage wider participation and actual submission of the survey. Because the average individual may not be familiar with the programs and terms such as National Register, Certified Local Governments, and Cultural Resource Management, the emphasis was placed on community attributes and concerns familiar to Pennsylvania citizens.
2. We made concerted efforts to distribute and promote the survey to audiences BHP does not interact with on a regular basis. For example, the survey was launched at the 2010 Pennsylvania State Association of Township Supervisors Conference which resulted in the first 150 responses. Additional groups included the Marcellus Shale Coalition, Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs, County Commissioners Association of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State System of Higher Education (representing fourteen state universities), county planning offices, county redevelopment authorities, chambers of commerce and their member businesses, realtor associations, environmental, nature and watershed conservancies, outdoor recreation and trail organizations, and many local groups such as the Harrisburg Young Professionals.
3. The survey response was outstanding with more than twenty-five hundred participants and twenty-two hundred completed surveys. Responses were received from every county; 47 percent of the responses came from rural and suburban townships rather than the typical overwhelming majority of borough and city residents. Respondents identified themselves not as preservationists but as heavy construction contractors, county political party chairs, firemen, students, teachers, tourist promotion employees, and a host of professions and roles in their communities.
4. BHP staff traveled throughout Pennsylvania to conduct public forums and workshops in various locations and settings to gain extensive input and response to the Community Values Survey results. Forum hosts included non-traditional partners, among them

the Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission, Pennsylvania Wilds Tourism Marketing Corporation, Northwest Pennsylvania Regional Planning and Development Commission, and an outdoor recreation course at York College of Pennsylvania. All venues attracted attendees representing a wide cross-section of Pennsylvania citizens.

Even though Pennsylvania does not have any federally recognized Native American Tribes, BHP reached out to tribal communities by invitation to participate in the survey, public workshops, and forums. The public forum conducted in Scranton opened with a Native American prayer offered by members of the Seneca Nation.

The final draft of the Pennsylvania's Statewide Historic Preservation Plan, 2012–2017, was posted on PHMC's website for a period of thirty days to offer an additional opportunity for public comment. BHP sent out e-mail notification through both traditional and non-traditional partner networks, including every individual that responded to the survey or attended a public forum, workshop, or state agency meeting.

In addition, the following tools and resources were used by BHP staff Plan Team and T&B Planning to analyze and respond to public participation in the preparation of this Plan.

Community Preservation Values Survey (see Appendix C for more information)

From April to October 2010, BHP administered a Community Preservation Values Survey. More than twenty-two hundred responses were collected throughout Pennsylvania from residents of every county and approximately one thousand municipalities. Survey questions asked respondents to identify what they value about their communities. The responses were analyzed statewide, by region, and by county. The results remained relatively consistent across the Commonwealth. A staggering 93 percent of respondents indicated that preserving historic places is important to the future of their community. The results identified the most valued assets as

1. Trails, waterways, natural areas
2. Local parks or public spaces
3. Surrounding countryside and farmland
4. Residential neighborhoods
5. Downtown commercial districts

The traits most often identified by respondents as enhancing community character were

1. Appearance, views, and overall beauty of the area
2. Availability of parks and open spaces
3. Small town/rural atmospheres
4. Quality of public education
5. Historic buildings, sites, and districts

The survey results are consistent with growing trends across the United States, which strongly link open space, recreation, education, and preservation. People experience place as one realm, and they believe the historic characteristics of these places are threatened.

When asked what was negatively affecting community character, the most common responses were

1. The growing number of properties that are not being maintained
2. Diminished state financial support
3. A perceived low-level of interest in local heritage
4. Sprawling development patterns
5. Local politics

This Plan is a judicious response to these constituent concerns.

Economic Benefits of Historic Preservation Activities In Pennsylvania

PHMC, through a grant from Preserve America, a federal program, commissioned a report entitled *Economic Benefits of Historic Preservation Activities in Pennsylvania* to study the link between historic preservation and economic development in the Commonwealth. The report's executive summary highlights the tangible benefits of historic preservation for local communities. Combined with the Community Preservation Values Survey results, the findings of the economic benefits report informed the other public participation and outreach efforts and helped to formulate this Plan's Action Agenda. In summary, the report contains the following information:

- Calculates a \$17.1 billion economic impact of the federal Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credit (RITC) program in Pennsylvania between 1978 and 2010, supporting 148,000 jobs and generating \$380 million in state tax revenues;
- Evaluates the potential fiscal impact of a similar state-level historic tax credit;
- Analyzes the positive impact on increased property values for properties located in locally designated historic districts under Pennsylvania's Historic District Act;
- Outlines the annual \$2.9 billion economic and fiscal impact of Heritage Tourism around Pennsylvania's twelve Heritage Areas and other key historic sites, supporting 37,000 jobs and generating \$90 million in state tax revenues; and
- Connects the qualitative impacts of historic preservation activities to other governmental programs and strategies that foster economic development.

Regional Public Forums and Workshops

Between April and July 2011, eight regional public forums, two college workshops, and five partner workshops were facilitated by BHP staff throughout the Commonwealth. Attendees commented on the Community Preservation Values Survey results and offered ideas for preserving community values at the local level. What resonated with the attendees at each meeting was the positive contribution that cultural and historic resources impart on community character. Furthermore, a strong connection between heritage conservation and natural resource conservation was recognized, as well as the need for local governments to be proactive in efforts to preserve significant resources in their communities. This information was carefully considered in developing the goals and objectives of this Plan.

One critical idea emerged: that identifying and preserving historic resources can add value to a place and help create a necessary balance among conservation, growth, and new development. Finally, attendees concluded that the public is requesting the development of more, and more effective, educational tools to inform elected officials, citizens, and others about the benefits of preservation and how preservation actually works.

REGIONAL PUBLIC FORUMS

Regional Forums:

Scranton, Lackawanna County
Titusville, Crawford County
Moon Township, Allegheny County
Harrisburg, Dauphin County
Philadelphia, Philadelphia County
Ambler, Montgomery County
Galeton, Potter County
Altoona, Blair County

College Workshops:

York College, York, York County
Mercyhurst College, Erie, Erie County

Partner Workshops:

Huntingdon and Cumberland Counties
PA Wilds Planning Team
River Towns Workshop
Williamsport HARB
South Mountain Partnership

*Dill Tavern
Dillsburg
York County
National Register*

This is MY HISTORY Photo Campaign

Beginning at its public forums in June, PHMC launched a historic preservation photo-sharing campaign, “This is MY HISTORY.” The purpose of the campaign was to give Pennsylvanians an opportunity to showcase the places in their community they value. Individuals and groups submitted more than 250 photographs of treasured historic resources which were posted on our Flickr page. Our second goal was to capture a body of images to illustrate Pennsylvania’s Statewide Historic Preservation Plan, 2012–2017.



PHMC BUREAU FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Pennsylvania Historic Preservation Board Participation

Pennsylvania’s Historic Preservation Board provided input and assistance throughout the planning process for this Plan, including participation in the Community Preservation Values Survey. At a February 2011 meeting, the board commented on the Community Preservation Values Survey results and offered ideas for preserving community values in the communities they represent. Board members were instrumental in efforts to schedule and promote the survey in their regions, serving as both hosts and participants. Finally, the board provided review and comment on the final draft of this Plan at its February 2012 meeting.

BHP Staff Involvement

In August 2011, BHP held a day-long retreat to discuss the public responses and staff's first-hand observations of current preservation trends to formulate this Plan's Vision and BHP's Mission Statement. BHP subsequently formed an internal Plan Team to collaborate on the final preparation of the Plan with T&B Planning. Committee members represented each primary area of BHP's program areas and determined how the Plan's five-year framework could deliver the public's desired results, while operating within the confines of BHP's role, responsibilities, and resource allocations.

State Partner Participation

A State Agency Forum was held in November 2011 to engage other agencies in the development of this Plan and secure their participation in its implementation. Agency partners were supportive and identified ways that preservation affects their goals and responsibilities. They also provided constructive criticism on BHP's image and programs. It was concluded that preservation is a means to growing Pennsylvania's economy and turning its assets into opportunities. To be successful PHMC will need to continue coordinating its efforts with state agencies as partners.

Preserve America Community Preservation Plans (refer to Appendix E for more information)

Preserve America is a federal initiative in cooperation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the National Park Service that encourages and supports community efforts to protect and enjoy America's cultural and natural heritage. From 2009 to 2011, Preserve America matching grants were used by PHMC to fund the preparation of community preservation plans for eight communities: the City of Bethlehem, Blairsville Borough, Philipsburg Borough, Scottsdale Borough, West Chester Borough, City of Pittsburgh, Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission's "Classic Towns," and the Great Allegheny Passage "Trail Towns." The results of this work provided relevant grassroots information about preservation issues and needs in local environments, which was considered during the preparation of this Plan.



*Ambler Theater
Ambler Borough Com-
mercial Historic District
Ambler
Montgomery County
National Register Eligible*

This is MY HISTORY

Pennsylvanians were invited to contribute photographs of historic places important in their communities through “This is MY HISTORY,” photo campaign. Those images were considered during the development of this Plan.



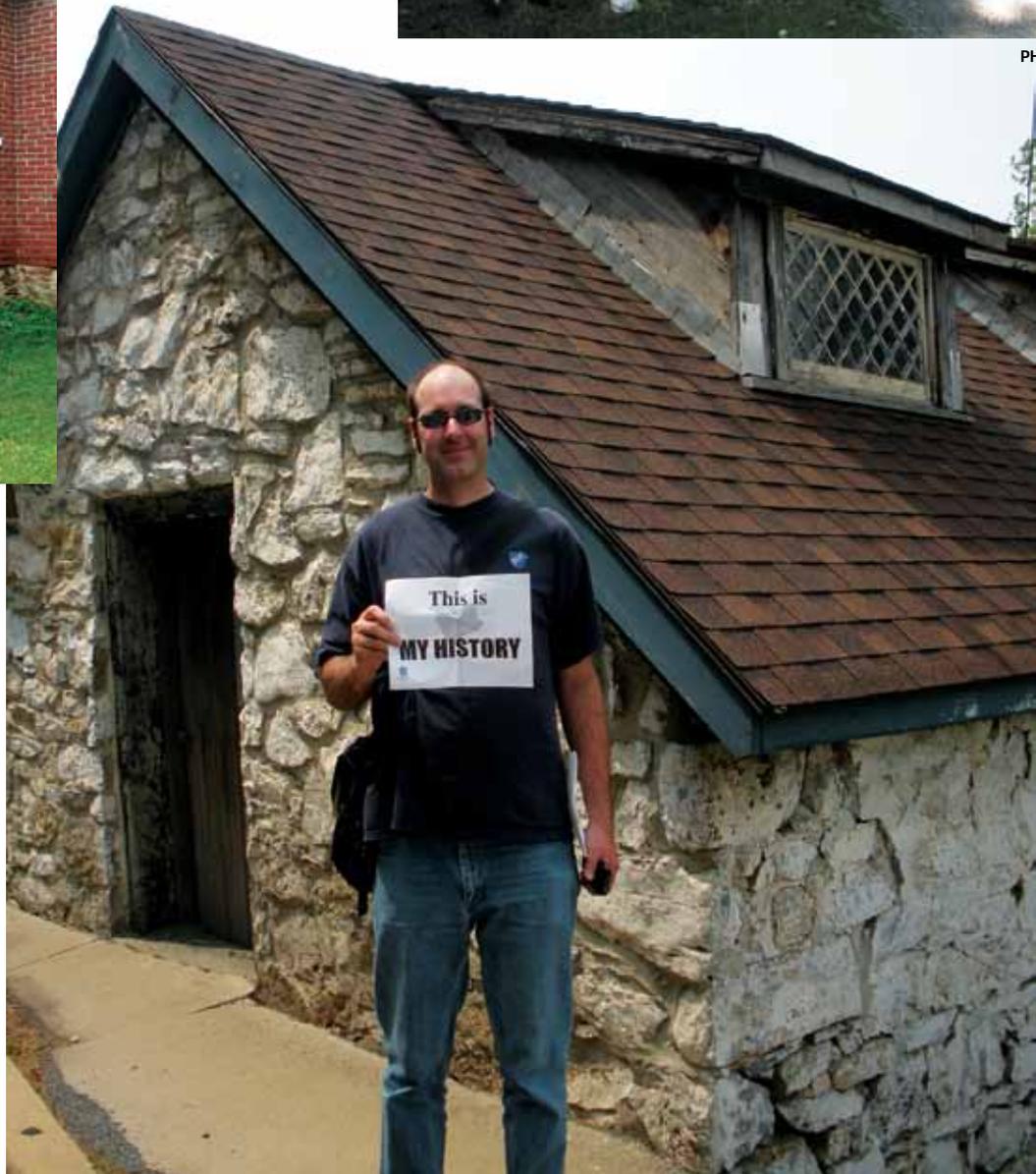
PHOTO BY JAY EATON

*Camp Tweedale
Lower Oxford Township
Chester County*



PHOTO BY JAY EATON

*Hosanna African
Union Methodist
Protestant Church
Lower Oxford
Chester County*



*Route 422 corridor
Berks County*

PRESERVATION TRENDS, OPPORTUNITIES, AND CHALLENGES

The post-industrial economic and demographic shifts experienced by Pennsylvania and, indeed, the rest of the country, present both challenges and opportunities for Pennsylvanians to preserve and conserve our history while accommodating a new kind of growth and change.

Trend: Social, Economic, and Demographic Shifts

As the twenty-first century moves into its second decade, it is evident the economy is more global, more technology-dependant, and more fluid than ever before. This has resulted in social, economic, and demographic changes that must be accommodated in Pennsylvania's communities. Many buildings constructed in previous centuries as industrial plants, worker housing, schools, places of worship, and similar places of assembly have outlived their original uses. Without creative solutions for the adaptive reuse of historic buildings that recognize massive, ongoing economic changes, this functional obsolescence will result in continuing loss of the Commonwealth's cultural fabric. As more cultural and historic resources are lost, the cumulative effect of these losses has the potential to reach a tipping point where the traditional character and sense of place of some Pennsylvania communities is no longer recognized.

Our youngest adult generation possesses little to no first-hand cultural memory of the concept of employee-employer loyalty, where the accepted life path was to work through a career in one locale, followed by retirement. In the twenty-first century, large numbers of young adults now seek employment in communities that provide access to certain lifestyle-oriented amenities, with no expectation that employment will be permanent. Among the lifestyle-oriented amenities they seek are vitality and authenticity of community character. Large numbers of retiring baby boomers (individuals born between 1946 and 1964) also make choices about where to live and work based on the lifestyle offered by a community. Finally, in demographic and economic shifts related specifically to technological advances and the rise of a creative class, large segments of the economy allow employees to work wherever they wish and many of these kinds of people seek vibrant and unique communities possessing authentic character. This shift in employment expectation is anticipated to accelerate in the future.

Many communities are exploring and deploying a creative range of methods to offer an appealing atmosphere and attract tax-paying businesses and residents. While small urban centers are still trying to address the disinvestment that occurred over the past fifty years, cities such as Philadelphia and Pittsburgh have retooled their identities and are successfully transitioning to the new economic circumstance. Simultaneously, the rapid expansion of Marcellus Shale drilling in Pennsylvania brings economic growth and a new population needing housing, education, and social services in rural areas, which is stressing the capacities of some communities and infrastructure systems. The economic shift from an industrial base to a service and knowledge base emphasizes the importance of preserving community character as a way to attract creative and sustainable investment to Pennsylvania's communities.

Opportunity: Holistic Approaches to Preservation and Conservation

In addition to presenting substantial challenges to historic preservation, economic and demographic shifts have also created new opportunities for investing in Pennsylvania's historic communities and resources. A continuing commitment to preservation is essential to achieve the long-term economic, environmental, and quality of life rewards that it offers. There is much to be gained by approaching issues with a broad perspective. Building a greater understanding about how preservation contributes to a community's quality of life and economy enables Pennsylvanians to make good choices about how and what to preserve.

Since 2000, more planning has been undertaken on statewide and regional levels to address holistic approaches to historic preservation and its link with natural resource conservation, recreation, sustainable development, and other issues of concern. Through this planning process, BHP learned that Pennsylvanians make little distinction between the conservation of natural resources and farmland and the preservation historic character of their communities. They understand substantial value will be returned to them and future generations by preserving the overall character of the places where they live. Traditional preservation tools must be enhanced by innovations in modern technology, which have opened up new ways to share information, rehabilitate resources, and build public interest. The use of these tools must also be enhanced by a rethinking of the certain role preservation must play in Pennsylvania's economic and cultural future.

Challenge: Fill Financial and Human Capacity Gaps

At the launch of this Plan in 2012, financial and human capacity challenges are more limited than in past decades at all levels of government. At the federal level, various programs related to preservation have been cut or scaled back. At the Pennsylvania SHPO, both state and federal funding issues impact staff size and the ability to address increasing needs. In many local governments, there is simply too little capacity to address the needs of preservation. Local decision-making is sometimes based on the prospect of short-term financial gains and contrary to the long-term benefits that can be achieved by preservation. Many county historical societies and local organizations are facing difficulties in maintaining historic buildings, collections, and archives, as well as staffing levels and hours of operation. With public capacity limitations, more work falls on preservation advocates at the grassroots level. It is time to explore new funding models for cultural resource management, historic site management, collections care and exhibit development, archival and records management, and technological advancement. We must look at public-private partnerships, community organizations, joint membership programs, marketing efforts, and unprecedented bold and creative options for additional investment in Pennsylvania's history. The challenge is how to harness the collective abilities and resources to supplant public dependency.

Pennsylvania's rich history must not be taken for granted. Meeting this challenge will take the work of many individuals, among them government officials, grassroots leaders, educators, and members of the general public. To build better communities and preserve their distinct identities as an attraction for investment, various tools and resources need to be entrusted to capable preservation professionals and advocates. Additionally, the governmental structure for advancing preservation needs to keep pace with demand while building stronger public-private partnerships to fill growing gaps. As issues and trends

change over time (for example, the recent expansion of oil and gas drilling and right-sizing of neighborhoods in depopulated areas), the Commonwealth and its local municipal governments must be prepared to not only respond, but to ensure that decisions affecting preservation are carefully made with forethought.



*Millersville University
State Historical Marker
Millersville
Lancaster County*

PHOTO BY MELISSA L. YOUNG

PREVIOUS PRESERVATION PLAN ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Preservation Planning Accomplishments

Preparing and implementing a comprehensive statewide historic preservation plan is one of the responsibilities of each SHPO. Preservation planning establishes a future direction or vision for historic and cultural resource preservation in each state and establishes and promotes specific ways to achieve that vision in a clear, concise fashion appropriate to its audience.

Since the early 1990s when the National Park Service, in consultation with SHPOs, revised its policies, requirements, and guidance for the statewide historic preservation planning program, Pennsylvania has completed two statewide historic preservation plans. The Action Agenda for 2000–2005 focused on education, building better communities through preservation, and providing strong state leadership. The Action Agenda for 2006–2011 built on these concepts by identifying goals to recognize, support, and sustain historic resources as vital components of local communities and by securing stable public policy and funding support for preservation efforts. The 2006–2011 document also identified a goal to celebrate preservation accomplishments.



PHMC BUREAU FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Greenbelt Knoll
Historic District
Philadelphia
Philadelphia County
National Register

In the sidebar on page 39 entitled “Previous 5-Year Plan Accomplishments,” the work accomplished by BHP and its partners between 2006 and 2011 is tabulated by program area. However, the numbers only provide a superficial overview of how the vision and goals of *Pennsylvania’s Statewide Historic Preservation Plan, 2006–2011*, were fulfilled. To truly understand the impact of preservation in Pennsylvania during the previous five years, one must recognize the accomplishments of the Pennsylvania SHPO and its partners in preservation, including:

- **Preserve America Grant Projects**

Economic Benefits Report. A report entitled *Economic Benefits of Historic Preservation Activities in Pennsylvania* was prepared by Econsult for BHP and Preservation Pennsylvania. Completed in 2012, the report verifies that historic preservation efforts have significant positive impacts throughout the Commonwealth on property values, downtown revitalization, tourism activity, job creation, and tax revenue generation.

- **Pennsylvania Wilds Design Assistance Initiative.** Begun in 2011, the initiative provided design assistance for projects located in historic communities in the northern region designated as Pennsylvania Wilds. It serves as a model to further good design and historic preservation principles to retain rural and historic character. Project Partners include PHMC, Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development, Lumber Heritage Region, and county planners and tourism stakeholders representing the thirteen counties in the PA Wilds region.

- **Community Preservation Plans.** From 2008 to 2010, BHP awarded grants to prepare local historic preservation plans in eight designated *Preserve America* communities (refer to Appendix E for more information).
- **Preserving Pennsylvania’s African American Heritage.** During the period from 2007 to 2011, a comprehensive survey and context study was developed on African American historic and cultural resources in Pennsylvania. Grants were awarded to community-based organizations to develop and implement African American heritage education, resource surveys, and tourism projects.
- **Pennsylvania Rural History Project.** In 2006, BHP and its partners completed a comprehensive survey and cultural landscape study for agricultural resources threatened by long-wall mining in Greene and Washington Counties.

Cultural Resources Essentials (CRE) Training

In 2008, BHP launched a four-part series aimed at educating cultural resource professionals on the latest developments in Pennsylvania SHPO programs and initiatives. More than 375 individuals participated in CRE workshops through 2011.

Community Preservation Coordinator Positions

In response to continued requests for direct technical assistance and preservation planning guidance by local governments and organizations, BHP created three community preservation coordinator positions to provide these services on a regional basis. The new positions have made positive impacts, including increased participation in local meetings and planning efforts; stronger partnerships and increased training for local officials and organizations; and greater coordination with Preservation Pennsylvania’s Technical Field Services Program.

ProjectPATH

The Project for Pennsylvania Transportation and Heritage (ProjectPATH), online at www.paprojectpath.org, was developed by Preservation Pennsylvania in partnership with the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (PennDOT) and PHMC. ProjectPATH provides users with a searchable database of all transportation projects programmed on the Statewide Transportation Improvement Plan (STIP). (Refer to Appendix D for information.)

Historic Context Development

A historic context is an organizational format that groups information about related historic properties based on a theme, geographic limits, and chronological period. The historic context is the cornerstone of the planning process. In partnership with various agencies and consultants, BHP prepared numerous contexts, the most recent of which are Historic Educational Resources of Pennsylvania, circa 1780–1960; Farming Resources of Pennsylvania, circa 1700–1960; Post-World War II Suburbs, 1945–1960; and Urban Renewal, 1945–1974.

Marcellus Shale Best Practices

BHP prepared an informational pamphlet that provides a set of best practices for historic and archaeological preservation while working with Marcellus Shale drilling, written for both property owners and drilling companies.

Renovate or Replace: The Case for Restoring and Reusing Older School Buildings

The report, prepared by the Pennsylvania Historic Schools Task Force and led by the Pennsylvania Department of Education and the Pennsylvania School Boards Association, details how renovating older schools is good public policy and how neighborhood schools can help keep older communities vibrant.

Comprehensive Survey Projects

Twenty-seven counties and more than fifty municipalities conducted survey projects to identify and map historic resources in CRGIS, including fruit processing and storage facilities in the Adams County Fruitbelt (160 properties); Dutch Corners rural historic district, (176 properties), Bedford Township, Bedford County; and an African American statewide community survey (134 properties surveyed in Coatesville, Stroudsburg, Meadville, Bedford, Indiana, Mt. Union, Washington, Wilkes-Barre, and Williamsport).

Greening Historic Buildings in 21st-Century Symposium

PHMC conducted a symposium at Dickinson College in Carlisle with speakers from the U.S. Green Building Council and architects, designers, and construction specialists with experience in historic buildings and LEED certification.

PHMC's Annual Themes

To underscore its annual theme for 2012, “The Land of Penn and Plenty: Bringing History to the Table” celebrating the Keystone State’s historic role in agricultural and food processing, PHMC created a Historical Marker Scavenger Hunt for the 2012 Pennsylvania Farm Show. The Scavenger Hunt uses replicas of markers associated with agriculture and food production as an enjoyable and educational tool to introduce children and their families to the diversity of Pennsylvania’s agricultural and rural heritage.

Improved Web-based Resources

Various resources were developed and posted online for public access. These include improvements to CRGIS; expansion of www.explorepahistory.com to include thirty-four stories as a mobile application; and completion of web-based *Pennsylvania Architectural Field Guide* and *Historic Burial Ground Cemetery and Preservation Guide*.

PA SHPO Covenant Monitoring

BHP monitors covenants and easements it holds on more than five hundred properties throughout the Commonwealth. A prime example of monitoring efforts relates to the USS *Olympia*, a National Historic Landmark and a National Historic Mechanical Engineering Landmark. Faced with potential demolition for salvage or scuttling by the Independence Seaport Museum, PHMC joined with five partners—the Independence Seaport Museum,

Previous 5-Year Plan Accomplishments, 2006–2011

BY THE NUMBERS

During the period covered by the previous Plan (2006–2011), Pennsylvania responded to its preservation mandate with a heavy workload, specifically:

Resources newly recorded in CRGIS

5,772 Historic Resources

1,691 Archaeological Sites

2,744 Determinations of Eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places

110 resources accepted for listing in the National Register of Historic Places

7 resources designated as National Historic Landmarks

31,893 submissions reviewed for compliance with NHPA Section 106 and the Pennsylvania History Code

170 projects completed using federal RITC funds, totaling \$1.038 billion

35 grants issued under the Save America's Treasures program

1,190 state grants for museums, historical organizations, and historic properties since 1994

112 covenants applied to archaeological sites and historic Resources

8 local communities prepared preservation plans under a Preserve America grant

6 municipalities achieved certification as Certified Local Governments

7 Municipalities received PHMC authorization for historic preservation ordinances under the Local Historic District Act

13 historic districts were certified under the Local Historic District Act

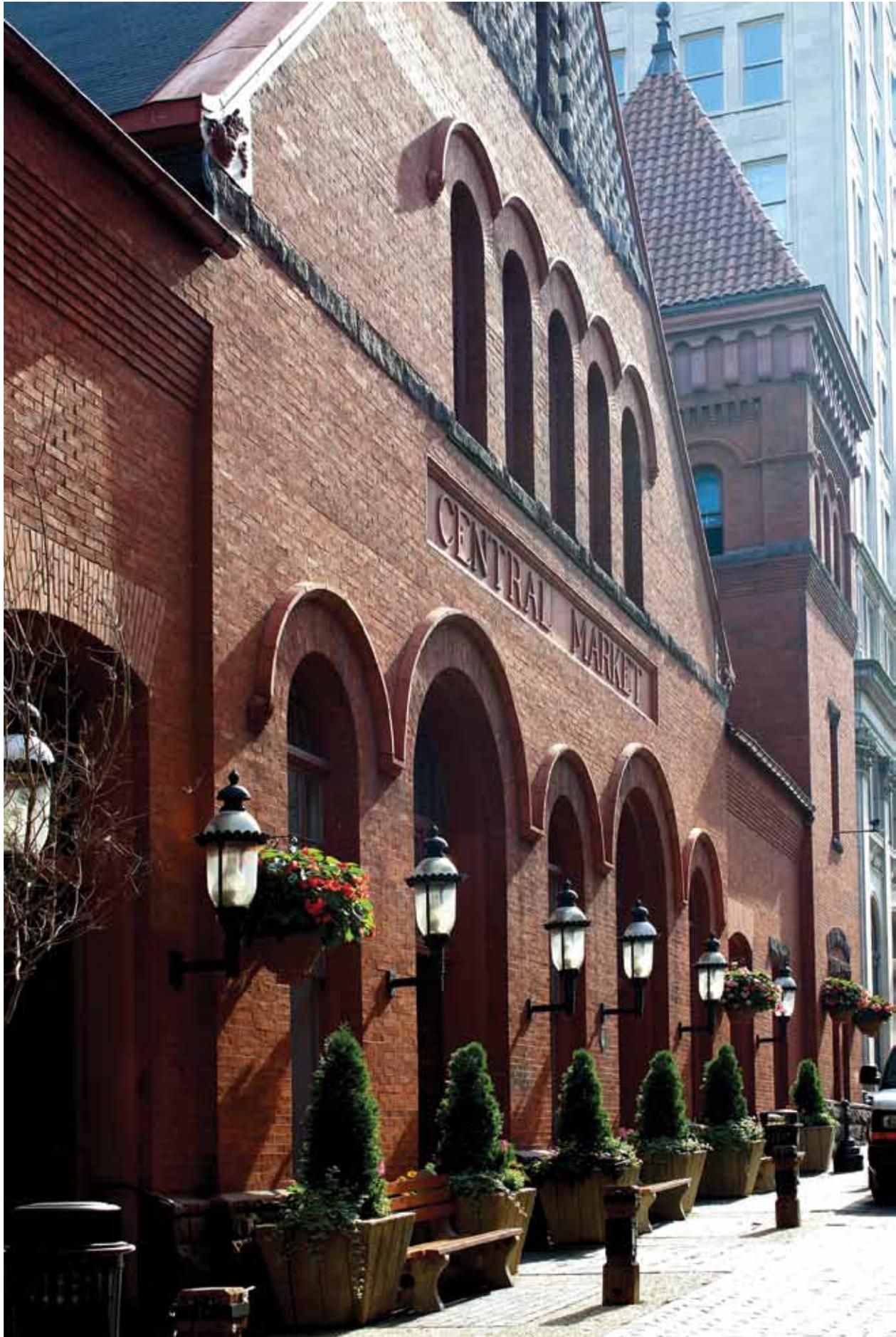
150 Pennsylvania state historical markers installed and dedicated

National Park Service, the United States Navy's Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEA), and the Council of American Maritime Museums (CAMM)—to stage a national summit with more than fifty experts to identify alternative strategies to preserve *Olympia* and set a course for the transfer of the ship to a new steward.

Moving Forward: 2012–2017

The Action Agenda for Pennsylvania's Statewide Historic Preservation Plan, 2012–2017, builds on the past successes and unfulfilled objectives. It takes a realistic approach in identifying community traits that are revered by the public and sincerely evaluates public concerns related to preservation. The 2012–2017 Action Agenda protects those traits by considering the capabilities and capacities of Pennsylvania's governmental system and the established statewide preservation advocacy network in order to respond to public needs and desires in context with the Commonwealth's ability to deliver programs, tools, and resources necessary to achieve success.

*Central Market
Lancaster
Lancaster County
National Register*



ACTION AGENDA 2012-2017

OVERVIEW

In response to public comments and information revealed during this Plan’s preparation process, the federal requirements of SHPOs (in PHMC’s BHP), and the National Park Service-mandated components of a state historic preservation plan, the following Goals, Objectives, and Actions were developed for the planning period 2012–2017. The actions are not listed in priority order, but are grouped by the themes Identify, Plan, Program, and Educate under each Goal. The Action Agenda is the most important component of this Plan.

GOAL 1

Preservation planning is most successful when conducted at the local level. The role of state government is not to undertake widespread preservation on its own, but to mobilize resources and provide a framework for preservation that positions municipal governments, partner agencies, preservation advocates, and the general public to preserve the cultural and historic resources important to them and the future of their communities. The first step in Goal 1 is to collect survey information from communities in the state and identify their needs and resources of local importance. The next step is to provide training and tools that local governments need to make informed decisions about preservation and realize the long-term advantages that preservation can provide.

<i>GOAL 1: INCREASE PRESERVATION PLANNING AT THE LOCAL LEVEL by assisting communities to recognize, prioritize, and capitalize on the benefits of preservation.</i>	
Objectives and Actions	Timeline
IDENTIFY: Identify and document locally important resources and issues.	
Action 1.1: Determine the status of historic resource surveys by municipality. Identify under-surveyed areas and encourage communities with local survey information to share their survey data with BHP.	2012–2013
Action 1.2: Provide communities with existing BHP survey tools to inventory locally important cultural and historic resources and Improve electronic data sharing between local communities and BHP to ensure that statewide data remains current.	2012–2015
Action 1.3: Develop an assessment template for communities to identify local preservation-related needs, issues, and concerns.	2014–2015
Action 1.4: Identify municipalities with strong and successful historic preservation programs. Promote these municipalities as model programs.	2014–2015

continued

PLAN: Encourage preservation planning practices that benefit local community character, quality of life, environment, and economy.		
Action 1.5: Assist county and regional planning organizations to integrate preservation priorities into plans for economic growth, revitalization, and natural resource conservation.	2012–2013	
Action 1.6: Develop planning tools to help local governments identify how cultural and historic resources benefit their communities' vitality, character, quality of life, and economic growth.	2014–2015	
Action 1.7: Support the preparation and use of local design guidelines/standards for rehabilitation (consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards) and new development in historic and traditional communities.	2012–2017	
Action 1.8: Promote use of CRGIS by local governments when reviewing local permit applications and developing or amending maps and policies.	2012–2017	
PROGRAM: Assist municipal governments to implement effective historic preservation programs.		
Action 1.9: Create new models of funding and investment for municipal historic preservation programs that are not dependent on government funding.	2013–2014	
Action 1.10: Conduct a critical review of the Certified Local Governments (CLGs) program in Pennsylvania, identify opportunities for improvement, and implement revisions.		
Action 1.11: Provide technical support to municipal governments interested in developing and adopting local historic preservation ordinances.		2012–2017
Action 1.12: Identify effective regulatory strategies that advance preservation in the Commonwealth, and share those strategies with local governments. Provide technical assistance for implementation, as requested.		2014–2017
Action 1.13: Provide outreach to local government officials and partner organizations regarding the state historical marker program and work with local partners to identify markers in need of cyclical maintenance or repair due to damage.		2012–2017
EDUCATE: Provide education and outreach programs regarding the benefits of historic preservation and its relationship to sustainability and community vitality.		
Action 1.14: Continue to educate communities about the strong connections between preservation, community character, quality of life, environmental stewardship, and economic competitiveness.	2012–2017	
Action 1.15: Increase outreach to local governments regarding BHP's consultation process and municipal obligations pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the Pennsylvania History Code, the Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code (MPC), and the Historic District Act.	2013–2017	

Action 1.16: Provide distance learning (online training) for Historic Architectural Review Board (HARB) members and municipal officials to improve understanding of appropriate rehabilitation design and application of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards.	2013–2017
Action 1.17: Develop a tool to jointly promote local history and preservation programs to increase participation and encourage other communities to develop programs.	2013–2017
Action 1.18: Increase public outreach and workshops for historic preservation incentives including the federal Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credit (RITC) program, conservation easements, and preservation grant programs.	2012–2017
Action 1.19 Partner with the Pennsylvania Local Government Training Partnership, the Local Government Academy, institutions of higher learning, heritage areas, and training organizations to provide resources and training on historic preservation issues encountered in local communities.	2013–2017

GOAL 2

Many state and federal agencies play a role in Pennsylvania's efforts to grow its economy and build better communities, in part through historic preservation. With government resources and budgets constrained, now is a good time to increase collaboration and use public resources wisely. Through the effective use of public policy and funding, agencies can reduce the amount of time spent in required state and federal consultation processes, eliminate duplicative efforts and associated spending, and achieve their own goals while providing greater public benefit. Goal 2 identifies ways that state and federal agencies can work together and take action to make Pennsylvania's preservation efforts faster, easier, less expensive, and more wide-reaching.

<i>GOAL 2: EXPAND AND STRENGTHEN STATE AND FEDERAL PARTNERSHIPS to grow Pennsylvania's economy by connecting historic preservation with economic development and natural resource conservation.</i>	
Objectives and Actions	Timeline
IDENTIFY: Identify opportunities for collaboration with state and federal agency programs to achieve common goals and objectives.	
Action 2.1: Compile a database of all state and federal agency programs, policies, and funding streams related to historic and cultural resource management in Pennsylvania.	2012–2013
Action 2.2: Collaborate to implement Pennsylvania's Statewide Historic Preservation Plan, 2012–2017, and the long-range plans of other state agencies.	2013–2014
Action 2.3: Identify mutual benefits to state and federal agency programs and budgets that can be achieved by cooperating and coordinating on preservation-related issues.	2012–2013
Action 2.4: Develop a template for use by state agencies to identify significant cultural and historic resources in state ownership.	2013–2014

continued

<p>PLAN: Improve cooperation among state and federal agency planning efforts related to conservation and preservation so that public policy and budgets are effectively used.</p>	
<p>Action 2.5: Increase PHMC participation in Pennsylvania’s Heritage Area programs and the Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources Conservation Landscape Initiative (CLI).</p>	2012–2014
<p>Action 2.6: Improve consultation with agencies that deal with extractive industries (surface and subsurface mining, oil and gas extraction, timber harvesting, etc.) to minimize adverse impacts to cultural and historic assets.</p>	2012–2017
<p>Action 2.7: Improve public transparency of BHP’s project review processes through an accessible database.</p>	2013–2017
<p>Action 2.8: Increase inter-agency efforts to develop and promote heritage tourism routes through communities that promote Pennsylvania’s craftsmanship, cultural traditions, and heritage with state agencies such as the Department of Agriculture, Fish and Boat Commission, and Game Commission.</p>	2012–2017
<p>Action 2.9: Identify at-risk communities with Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for natural disasters and create an emergency management plan for their historic resources.</p>	2015–2016
<p>PROGRAM: Identify programs and funding by State and federal agencies to prioritize and capitalize on the benefits of historic resource preservation.</p>	
<p>Action 2.10: Encourage government agencies to locate their offices and facilities in historic buildings and act as stewards for historic resources and landscapes currently under their authority.</p>	2013–2017
<p>Action 2.11: Implement an electronic submission system pursuant to NHPA, Section 106, and the Pennsylvania History Code.</p>	2014–2017
<p>Action 2.12: Collaborate with state and federal agencies to develop programmatic agreements to streamline environmental reviews.</p>	2013–2017
<p>Action: 2.13: Develop alternative mitigation strategies with state and federal agencies that can leverage direct or indirect benefits and further the implementation of long-range historic preservation plans.</p>	2013–2017
<p>EDUCATE: Promote inter-agency responsibility to implement this Plan.</p>	
<p>Action 2.14: Hold regularly scheduled meetings with state agencies to discuss the progress of Pennsylvania’s Statewide Historic Preservation Plan, 2012–2017, and associated preservation issues.</p>	2013–2017
<p>Action 2.15: Gain membership in and collaborate with the State Planning Board to advance the implementation of this Plan.</p>	2012–2013
<p>Action 2.16: Require mandatory Learning Management System (LMS) training on the Pennsylvania History Code, NHPA, Section 106, responsibilities, CRGIS, and relevant historic preservation planning topics for the state employees involved in cultural resource management.</p>	2013–2017

Action 2.17: Broaden the definition of preservation to encompass open space, cultural and historic resources, working lands, environmental quality, viewshed aesthetics, and community character protection.	2012-2017
Action 2.18: Promote and uphold Article 1, Section 27, of the Pennsylvania State Constitution.	2012-2017

GOAL 3

Hundreds of organizations and thousands of individuals in Pennsylvania work to advance preservation. To date, there has been minimal effort spent by the Commonwealth to harness the collective power of these advocates to work toward reaching statewide preservation goals. Goal 3 identifies ways that preservation advocacy can be more effective and identifies the tools and resources that advocates need to be successful.

GOAL 3: BOLSTER THE EFFORTS OF PRESERVATION ADVOCATES AND PARTNERS to advance local, regional, and statewide preservation.	
Objectives and Actions	Timeline
IDENTIFY: Identify preservation advocates and partners.	
Action 3.1: Create and regularly update a master database of all preservation advocacy organizations active in Pennsylvania, including contact information.	2012-2013
Action 3.2: Develop a matrix of preservation advocates' and partners' primary objectives to determine common goals and priorities for collaborative action.	2013-2017
Action 3.3: Regularly update a public database of private sector funding sources applicable in the Commonwealth for preservation projects and programs.	2012-2017
PLAN: Harness the collective power of preservation advocates and partners to work toward common preservation goals.	
Action 3.4: Encourage collaboration among preservation advocates and local governments so they can build consensus on local and regional preservation priorities and goals.	2013-2014
Action 3.5: Secure the commitment of a statewide advocacy group to create a collaboration and communication network for local HARBs.	2014-2016
Action 3.6: Use the annual Statewide Conference on Heritage as a vehicle for addressing pressing preservation issues in Pennsylvania.	2012-2017
PROGRAM: Provide effective tools that preservation partners and advocates can use to foster responsible stewardship of historic and cultural resources.	
Action 3.7: Prepare an updated crisis handbook that includes advice on how to approach urgent, emergency, and immediate historic preservation issues.	2013-2014

continued

Action 3.8: Increase awareness of the “Pennsylvania at Risk” database of threatened and endangered historic properties and opportunities for their preservation.	2013–2014
Action 3.9: Work with partners to re-establish PHMC’s History and Museum Grant Program and expand existing funding programs with other sources of support.	2012–2014
Action 3.10: Create new models of funding, investment, and partnership for historic preservation organizations that are not dependent on government funding.	2012–2017
Action 3.11: Support partner organizations’ efforts to advocate for policy recommendations specified in PHMC’s Economic Benefits of Historic Preservation Activities in Pennsylvania report.	2012–2017
EDUCATE: Improve communication and collaboration for increased effectiveness of preservation advocacy.	
Action 3.12: Use improved communication methods (social media, webinars, etc.) to deliver consistent and accurate information to Pennsylvania’s preservation advocacy network regarding statewide preservation priorities, preservation tools, resources, funding opportunities, case studies, and best practices.	2012–2017
Action 3.13: Collaborate with Pennsylvania’s preservation advocacy network to develop new educational and training programs that utilize their various perspectives, areas of expertise, interests, and roles.	2012–2017
Action 3.14: Recognize and support successes of preservation advocates.	2012–2017

GOAL 4

Communication, education, and social interaction occur differently than they did as recently as a decade ago. Getting the preservation message out to existing and new preservation audiences is essential to building support and keeping individuals and organizations engaged in preservation issues and topics. Today the preservation ethic is entwined with other social topics and movements. These include environmental sustainability, local food production, and even outdoor recreation and travel. Goal 4 is geared toward the use of effective communication tools and capturing people’s interest in Pennsylvania history and preservation.

<i>GOAL 4: IDENTIFY, RECRUIT, AND ENGAGE NEW AUDIENCES to raise awareness and promote broad support for the preservation of the Commonwealth’s heritage as a part of the statewide strategy for growth and vitality.</i>	
Objectives and Actions	Timeline
IDENTIFY: Identify new audiences and methods of reaching them.	
Action 4.1: Identify successful existing local programs that reach non-traditional preservation audiences.	2012–2013
Action 4.2: Assess existing public outreach methods and identify ways to reach broader audiences.	2012–2013

<p>Action 4.3: Assess the public education system to identify ways that preservation topics and local history can be integrated in lesson plans.</p>	<p>2014–2016</p>
<p>PLAN: Develop methods to effectively recruit and communicate with existing and new preservation advocates.</p>	
<p>Action 4.4: Develop outreach methods to reach new and non-traditional audiences.</p>	<p>2013–2014</p>
<p>Action 4.5: Evaluate closure and divestiture of historic visitor/tourist attractions due to lack of visitation, programming, or interest. Identify ways to modify the missions and purposes of the organizations to meet public interests.</p>	<p>2013–2015</p>
<p>Action 4.6: Evaluate PHMC’s State Historical Marker program to integrate broader education and preservation objectives through coordination with www.explorepahistory.com, the Keystone Marker Program, PHMC’s annual themes, and PHMC grant programs.</p>	<p>2013–2014</p>
<p>PROGRAM: Develop and implement preservation strategies that resonate with a 21st century audience.</p>	
<p>Action 4.7: Use new forms of technology to improve access and interpretation of Pennsylvania’s history and make it relevant to a wider audience, such as improvements to www.explorepahistory.com.</p>	<p>2012–2017</p>
<p>Action 4.8: Promote the placement of interpretive signs along trails, in public parks, at overlooks, and other universally accessible locations.</p>	<p>2012–2017</p>
<p>Action 4.9: Advocate for adoption of historic preservation in environmental initiatives, such as the U.S Green Building Council’s Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) program.</p>	<p>2012–2017</p>
<p>Action 4.10: Reinforce links and common goals shared by cultural conservation and environmental conservation groups. Cement the relationship between century preservation, natural landscape conservation, and traditional historic preservation programs.</p>	<p>2012–2017</p>
<p>Action 4.11: Advocate for the Multiple Listing Service (MLS) to clearly identify National Register and locally-designated historic properties for sale.</p>	<p>2012–2017</p>
<p>EDUCATE: Instill a preservation ethic in Pennsylvania’s youth and train a workforce supportive of historic preservation.</p>	
<p>Action 4.12: Provide grant opportunities for teachers and encourage philanthropic organizations to financially support education programs focused on historic preservation and local history.</p>	<p>2012–2017</p>
<p>Action 4.13: Pursue creative mitigation opportunities that encourage youth-based local history education programs in a variety of settings (museums, libraries, parks, historic sites, environmental centers, historical marker locations, etc.).</p>	<p>2012–2017</p>

continued

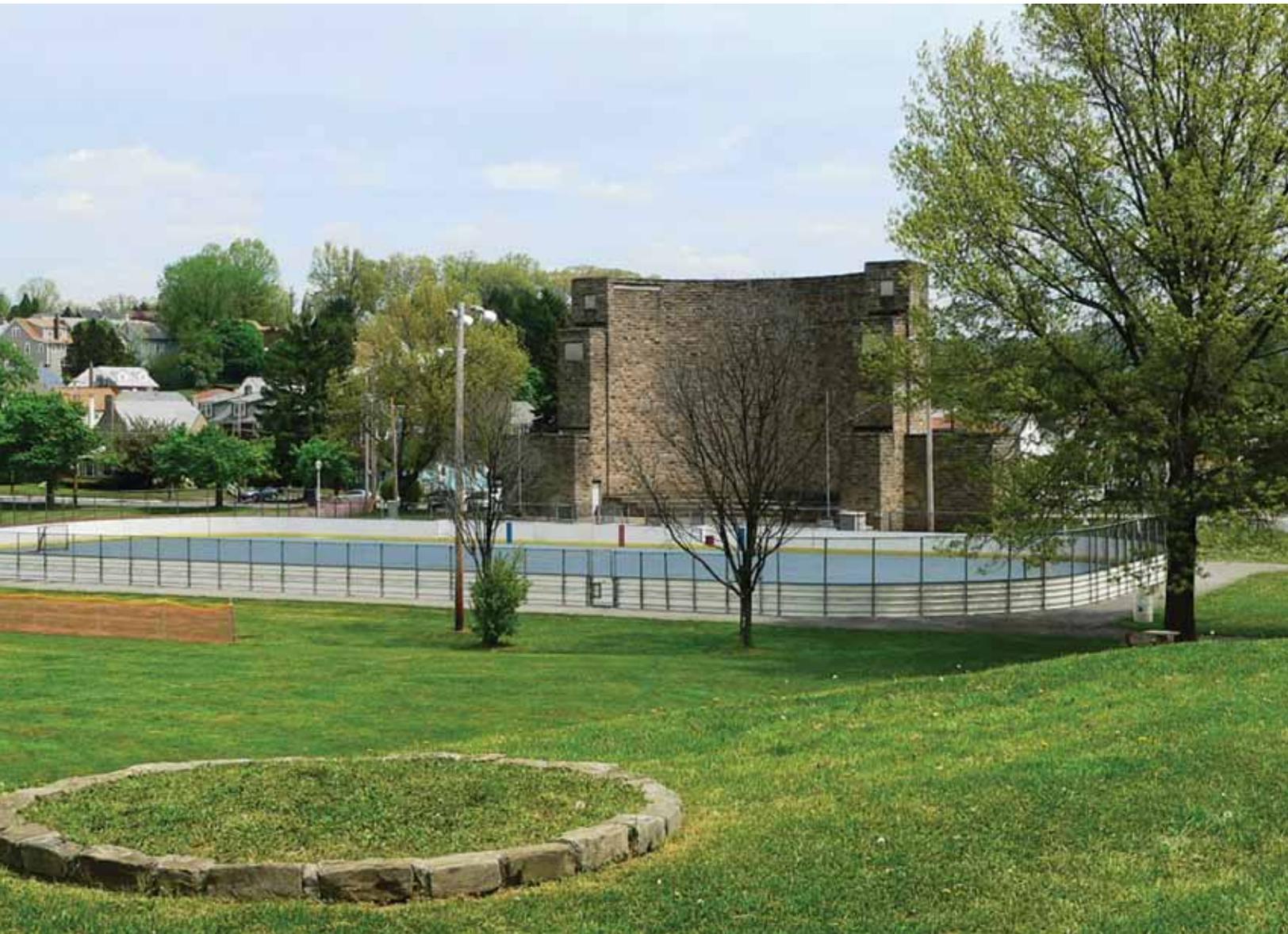
Action 4.14: Prepare educational materials on preservation issues in Pennsylvania that appeal to non-traditional audiences.	2014–2017
Action 4.15: Advocate for the inclusion of preservation and traditional building curriculum in colleges, universities, and trade schools in related programs such as public administration, geography, architecture, structural engineering, and mechanical trades.	2014–2017

GOAL 5

Goals 1, 2, 3, and 4 and their associated Objectives and Actions address statewide preservation needs and desires. In order to be successful, some modifications will need to be made in the way BHP operates in its role as Pennsylvania’s SHPO. Goal 5 addresses those system changes and sets forth a strategy that will better enable BHP to implement this Plan with ease and effectiveness.

<i>GOAL 5: ADMINISTER AN EFFECTIVE AND PROACTIVE STATEWIDE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM that addresses preservation issues confronting Pennsylvania’s communities.</i>	
Objectives and Actions	Timeline
IDENTIFY: Recognize strengths and weaknesses of BHP programs.	
Action 5.1: Evaluate program needs to enable efficient operations and communication.	2012–2013
Action 5.2: Identify PHMC programming that overlaps with the goals and objectives of this Plan.	2012–2013
Action 5.3: Develop a mechanism to evaluate BHP customer service and respond to feedback.	2012–2013
Action 5.4: Conduct ongoing external evaluation of BHP programs.	2012–2017
PLAN: Improve efficiency of internal processes and programs to increase proactive BHP operations.	
Action 5.5: Develop annual BHP work plans for effective implementation of this Plan.	2012–2017
Action 5.6: Establish a committee to develop more creative and effective mitigation strategies.	2012–2013
Action 5.7: Develop methods to increase communication between BHP divisions and community preservation coordinators.	2012–2017
Action 5.8: Implement wholesale upgrades to the eGrant system.	2013–2014
Action 5.9: Reorganize BHP staffing to provide more effective operations and regional outreach.	2013–2015
Action 5.10: Plan and develop BHP programs to align with overarching goals and objectives of PHMC.	2012–2017

PROGRAM: Align programs and organizational structure to maximize implementation of this Statewide Historic Preservation Plan and the other obligations of BHP.	
Action 5.11: Seek funding to implement an electronic review system for NHPA, Section 106, and Pennsylvania History Code consultations.	2012–2013
Action 5.12: Improve ease of use and content of BHP’s website.	2013–2014
Action 5.13: Develop statewide archaeological probability mapping.	2015–2017
Action 5.14: Improve user-friendliness of CRGIS.	2013–2014
Action 5.15: Create new models of funding, investment and partnership for BHP programs that are not solely dependent on government funding.	2012–2017
Action 5.16: Create a communication coordinator position that is responsible for developing training, special events, social media, and other collaborative outreach.	2014–2015
Action 5.17: Explore options to merge and/or coordinate existing BHP program databases and electronic files.	2014–2015
Action 5.18: Encourage State Historical Marker and National Register nominations for resources that reinforce, promote, and publicize the goals of this Plan.	2012–2017
EDUCATE: Support internal and external training and educational opportunities.	
Action 5.19: Allocate resources and provide ongoing professional development training for all BHP staff as applicable, such as ACHP, NHPA, Section 106, and regional training provided by NPS.	2012–2017
Action 5.20: Develop and institute educational programming for all PHMC staff on BHP programs.	2014–2015
Action 5.21: Strengthen BHP’s internship program.	2012–2017
Action 5.22: Notify elected officials of historic preservation projects in their districts.	2012–2017



PHMC BUREAU FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

The Roxbury Band Shell was one of twenty-seven public band shells built throughout the U.S. by the Work Progress Administration in the 1930s and was dedicated by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. In 2005, the City of Johnstown entered into a contract to demolish the historic band shell and clear the site for construction of a parking facility. After public outcry and a court injunction, a retired Johnstown steelworker came forward with a \$20,000 cashier's check to halt the demolition. Now operating under a twenty-year lease, the Roxbury Bandshell Preservation Alliance oversees the continued restoration of the band shell and organizes an annual summer concert series and community events.

*Roxbury Park Bandshell
Johnstown
Cambria County
National Register Eligible*

HOW TO GET INVOLVED

ADOPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS PLAN BY MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS

This document is a statewide plan and not just an administrative guide for BHP. County and local governments are encouraged to adopt this Plan by resolution of their governing body and implement the actions that apply to their communities.

By adopting this Plan, a municipal government will recognize the importance of preservation to the future of its community and its contribution to Pennsylvania’s character, economy, environment, and quality of life. The municipal government will work in partnership with BHP and commit to identifying and documenting their important historic resources; establishing municipal policies and regulations that support preservation; participating in training of their government officials and staff on state and federal preservation requirements; and promoting the interpretation of local history.

<i>A PRESERVATION GUIDE FOR MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS to identify locally-important historic resources, use them to grow your community’s economy, and retain a distinct identity that attracts residents, jobs, visitors, and investment.</i>	
LOCAL ACTION	✓
<p>Step 1: Review the CRGIS database available at www.crgis.state.pa.us. If you are new to the CRGIS database, please contact a CRGIS staff person for assistance. Determine if there are historic resources in your community not listed in CRGIS. If yes, proceed to Step 2. If no, go to Step 3.</p> <p>Step 2: If your community has a historic resources inventory, provide it to PHMC’s Bureau for Historic Preservation (BHP). If your community does not have an inventory, compile one by using the Inventory Survey Tool available by contacting a BHP Survey and National Register staff person. When complete, submit your inventory to BHP.</p> <p>Step 3: Identify ways that your community’s cultural and historic resources can (or do) contribute to local community character, quality of life, and economic growth potential. For ideas from other communities, contact the BHP community preservation coordinator in your region.</p> <p>Step 4: Evaluate your municipal planning policies and regulations. Do they address the preservation needs of your community to the greatest extent possible? If yes, skip to Step 6. If no, proceed to Step 5.</p>	

<p>Step 5: Identify ways your community’s comprehensive plan, municipal code and zoning ordinances, planning procedures, and other regulatory mechanisms can be improved to advance preservation and make the highest and best use of historic resources. For technical assistance, contact the BHP community preservation coordinator in your region.</p> <p>Step 6: Are there significant historic resources in your community that need to be protected through a local historic preservation ordinance? If yes, seek technical advice from the BHP community preservation coordinator in your region.</p> <p>Step 7: Are there significant historic resources in your community that are at serious risk of loss? If yes, apply for listing on the Pennsylvania at Risk database by contacting Preservation Pennsylvania or the BHP community preservation coordinator in your region.</p> <p>Step 8: If local government offices or facilities are located in historic buildings, take action to keep these buildings occupied and in good repair. If you need technical assistance for maintaining or repairing your historic buildings, please contact the BHP tax credit or grant manager.</p> <p>Step 9: If community-wide consensus is needed about historic preservation actions and priorities, prepare a historic preservation plan. For more information, refer to Appendix E of this Plan, consult BHP’s document entitled Guidance for Historic Preservation Planning, and contact the BHP community preservation coordinator in your region.</p>	
<p>TRAINING</p>	<p>✓</p>
<p>Step 1: Is your municipal staff aware of the Pennsylvania History Code and National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106, consultation obligations that are required when State and federal funding sources are used for projects? If no, seek training from the BHP community preservation coordinator in your region.</p> <p>Step 2: If your municipality has a Historic Architectural Review Board (HARB) required when there is a historic preservation ordinance in your municipal code, do its members need training? If yes, seek training from the BHP community preservation coordinator in your region.</p>	
<p>SIGNS AND MARKERS</p>	<p>✓</p>
<p>Step 1: Are there persons, places, or events in your community that are worthy of recognition by PHMC with a State Historical Marker? If yes, submit a historical marker application to BHP. Are there PHMC historical markers located in your community? If yes, assess their condition. If maintenance is needed, seek assistance from the BHP historical marker coordinator.</p> <p>Step 2: Are there public gathering areas, parks, or trails in your community that would benefit from the addition of a sign, marker, or media tag to educate people about your community’s history? If yes, take action or partner with local preservation advocates to interpret history in public spaces.</p>	

OUTREACH AND FUNDING	✓
<p>Step 1: Are there any income-producing buildings (stores, offices, rental housing, etc.) in your community that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places or are located in a National Register Historic District? If yes, make sure the property owners are aware of the federal Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credit (RITC) program for building rehabilitation investments. Contact the BHP tax credit manager for assistance in preparing RITC applications.</p> <p>Step 2: Seek out grants and philanthropic donations to conduct historic preservation projects in your community. For assistance with PHMC grant programs, contact BHP's grant manager.</p> <p>Step 3: Identify all preservation-related grassroots advocacy groups that are active in your community. Reach out to them and seek their support in working toward your municipal government's preservation goals and priorities.</p> <p>Step 4: Are the youth in your community educated about local history? If no, reach out to local school districts and preservation advocacy organizations to identify ways to provide traditional and non-traditional (out of classroom) learning opportunities.</p>	



PHMC BUREAU FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

*Pratt Through Truss Bridge designed and built by PA State Highway Department.
 SR 1007 over Middle Creek
 Middlecreek Township
 Snyder County*

WHAT YOU CAN DO

In addition to actions that can be taken by municipal governments, there is a role for everyone when it comes to preserving Pennsylvania's character and important historic resources. Several ideas are listed below.

State and Federal Agencies

- Identify the advantages that your agency can gain, policy and budgetary, by collaborating with BHP and participating in the implementation of this Plan.
- Establish a clear line of communication with BHP by designating a single point of contact. State agencies can appoint an agency historic preservation officer to manage these programs.
- Integrate preservation into your agency's plans to grow Pennsylvania's economy, revitalize communities, and conserve and provide public access to natural resources.
- Support BHP efforts to improve its NHPA, Section 106, and the Pennsylvania History Code consultation procedures so that your agency is afforded quicker responses with less paperwork.
- Consult Pennsylvania's Cultural Resources Geographic Information System (CRGIS) database available at www.crgis.state.pa.us when planning and implementing projects.
- Use CRGIS to identify resources that may be affected by your agency's actions.
- Consider historic resources in your agency's planning and programming activities. Act in proactive ways to productively use and preserve these resources and avoid adverse impacts. When impacts are unavoidable, collaborate with BHP to develop mitigation strategies that will add value to local communities.

Preservation Advocacy Groups

- Align your efforts to achieve the preservation priorities of your community, region, and this Plan.
- Partner with other preservation advocates to make the voice of preservation stronger and more unified throughout the Commonwealth.
- Evaluate your financial, time, and other resources and put them to use in ways that have the greatest chance for success.
- Be prepared with a plan to address urgent, emergency, and immediate historic preservation issues as they arise in your community.

Individuals

- Identify how your interests intersect with preservation and consider yourself a preservationist.
- Get involved. Engage in preservation activities. Visit historic sites. Learn about history. Tell your local elected officials that preservation is important to you.

APPENDICES

- Appendix A Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission
State Historic Preservation Office
- Appendix B Preservation Partners
- Appendix C Public Participation Results
- Appendix D Preservation Project Profiles in Pennsylvania
- Appendix E Community Preservation Plans
- Appendix F How the 2012–2017 Action Agenda Meets SHPO Responsibilities
- Appendix G Education and Funding Resources

APPENDIX A *Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission State Historic Preservation Office*

James M. Vaughan

Executive Director, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, and State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)

Jean H. Cutler

Director, Bureau for Historic Preservation, and Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

2012 Commissioners

Andrew E. Masich , <i>Chairman</i>	Pittsburgh, Allegheny County
John A. Barbour	Mars, Butler County
Karen Dougherty Buchholz	Flourtown, Montgomery County
Susan M. Corbett	Harrisburg, Dauphin County
Jim Ferlo , <i>Senator</i>	Pittsburgh, Allegheny County
William V. Lewis Jr.	Pittston, Luzerne County
Robert F. Matzie , <i>Representative</i>	Ambridge, Beaver County
Ann Moran	Lewisburg, Union County
Scott A. Petri , <i>Representative</i>	New Hope, Bucks County
Frederick C. Powell	Mechanicsburg, Cumberland County
Richard M. Sand	Laverock, Montgomery County
Joseph B. Scarnati III , <i>Senator</i>	Brockway, Jefferson County
Jean Craig Pepper Victor	Erie, Erie County
Ronald J. Tomalis	Secretary of Education, ex officio

2012 Preservation Board

Daniel K. Perry , <i>Chairman</i>	Scranton, Lackawanna County
Richard Burkert , <i>member at large</i>	Johnstown, Cambria County
Patricia E. Gibble , <i>archaeologist</i>	Mt. Gretna, Lebanon County
Steven Gimber , <i>historian</i>	West Chester, Chester County
Scott D. Heberling , <i>archaeologist</i>	Bellevue, Allegheny County
Janet Irons , <i>historian</i>	Lock Haven, Clinton County
Gerald Kuncio , <i>architectural historian</i>	Pittsburgh, Allegheny County
Richard Leonori , <i>architect</i>	Scranton, Lackawanna County
Matthew F. Marusiak , <i>planner</i>	Ridgway, Elk County
Timothy Murtha , <i>landscape architect</i>	State College, Centre County
Margaret Newman , <i>member at large</i>	Carversville, Bucks County
Leslie Patrick , <i>historian</i>	Lewisburg, Union County
Martin J. Rosenblum , <i>architect</i>	Philadelphia, Philadelphia County
Patrick M. Shattuck , <i>planner</i>	Pittsburgh, Allegheny County
Bruce Thomas , <i>architect/architectural historian</i>	Bethlehem, Northampton County

Bureau for Historic Preservation (BHP) Organizational Structure

BHP is comprised of four units under the supervision of the Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer. These units include the Cultural Resources Geographic Information System (CRGIS) Section, the Preservation Services Division, the Archaeology and Protection Division, and the Funding Programs and Historical Marker Division. The staff in each of these divisions provides assistance and direction for each of the programs and services in order to fulfill BHP's mission and vision.

Cultural Resources Geographic Information System (CRGIS)

The CRGIS Section manages a map-based inventory of the historic and archaeological sites and surveys stored in the files of the Bureau for Historic Preservation. The web-based mapping system displays approximately 21,125 archaeological sites and 128,500 historic properties. CRGIS also provides downloadable PDF versions of National Register nominations and archaeology reports. CRGIS is a partnership between PHMC and PennDOT, with financial support from the Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, the Baltimore District of the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers, and the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection. Visit www.crgis.state.pa.us for more information on CRGIS.

Preservation Services

The Preservation Services Division manages the survey and inventory programs for historic resources, assists property owners with the preparation and nomination of properties to the National Register of Historic Places, and develops historic context studies. Preservation Services also provides community preservation planning assistance to local

governments and preservation organizations through the Certified Local Government (CLG) program, the Local Historic District Act, the Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code, and the federal Preserve America Program. For assistance with these program areas, visit BHP's website www.phmc.state.pa.us/bhp to contact a Survey and National Register staff person or the community preservation coordinator in your region.

Archaeology and Protection

The Archaeology and Protection Division manages the consultation process for project reviews that may affect archaeological and historic resources in cooperation with state and federal agencies under the National Historic Preservation Act and the Pennsylvania History Code. The staff works with federal and state agencies to identify interested citizens and organizations as consulting parties and considers ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate harm to archaeological and historic resources. In addition, the division provides guidance for archaeological surveys and investigations and is a primary sponsor for Pennsylvania Archaeology Month, observed in October. For assistance with these program areas, visit BHP's website at www.phmc.state.pa.us/bhp to contact an archaeological or historic review staff person in your region.

Funding Programs and Historical Markers

The Funding Programs and Historical Markers division administers PHMC's museum assistance, local history, and historic preservation grant programs; monitors covenants and easements for properties under the authority of PHMC; serves as the first point of contact for applying for the federal Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credit (RITC) program in partnership with the National Park Service and Internal Revenue Service; and administers Pennsylvania's State Historical Markers program and provides ongoing marker maintenance. For assistance with these program areas, visit BHP's website at www.phmc.state.pa.us/bhp to contact a grant manager, tax credit manager, or state historical marker coordinator.

Together, all of the divisions provide public outreach, education, training, and technical assistance under these program areas to all constituents.

BHP Office Contact Information

Bureau for Historic Preservation
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission
Commonwealth Keystone Building, 2nd Floor
400 North Street
Harrisburg, PA 17120-0093
Telephone (717) 787-4363
Fax (717) 772-0920
www.phmc.state.pa.us/bhp

APPENDIX B *Preservation Partners*

Federal Agencies

U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1849 C St. NW
Washington, DC 20240
www.nps.gov

Federal Highway Administration
200 New Jersey Ave., SE
Washington, DC 20590
www.fhwa.dot.gov

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
1100 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Suite 803
Old Post Office Building
Washington, DC 20004
www.achp.gov

National Not-for-Profits

Alliance of National Heritage Areas
Hall of the States, Suite 342
444 North Capitol St., NW
Washington, DC 20001
www.nationalheritageareas.com

National Conference of State Historic
Preservation Officers
Hall of the States, Suite 342
444 N. Capitol St., NW
Washington, DC 20001
www.ncshpo.org

National Trust for Historic Preservation
1785 Massachusetts Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20036
www.preservationnation.org

Preservation Action
401 F St., NW, Suite 331
Washington, DC 20001
www.preservationaction.org

Partners for Sacred Places
1700 Sansom St., 10th Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19103
www.sacredplaces.org

American Association for State and Local
History
1717 Church St.
Nashville, TN 37203
www.aaslh.org

Statewide and Regional Not-for-Profits

Preservation Pennsylvania
257 North St.
Harrisburg, PA 17107
(717) 234-2310
www.preservationpa.org

AIA Pennsylvania
240 North Third St., 12th Floor
Harrisburg, PA 17101
Phone: 717-236-4055
www.aiapa.org

Pennsylvania Humanities Council
Constitution Place
325 Chestnut St., Suite 715
Philadelphia, PA 19106
215-925-1005
www.pahumanities.org

Pennsylvania Archaeological Council
2416 S. Queen St.
York, PA 17402
www.pennarchcouncil.org

Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology
P.O. Box 213
New Bethlehem, PA 16242
www.pennsylvaniaarchaeology.com

PA Museums
234 North Third St., Third Floor
Harrisburg, PA 17101
www.pamuseums.org

Pennsylvania Downtown Center
P.O. Box 1265
Harrisburg, PA 17108
(717) 233-4675
www.padowntown.org

Pennsylvania Heritage Foundation
Commonwealth Keystone Building
400 North St., Plaza Level
Harrisburg, PA 17120-0053
(717) 787-2407
www.paheritage.org

Affiliations

Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs
2941 North Front St.
Harrisburg, PA 17110
(717) 236-9526
www.paboroughs.org

Pennsylvania State Association of Township
Supervisors
4855 Woodland Dr.
Enola, PA 17025
(717) 763-0930
www.psats.org

American Planning Association
Pennsylvania Chapter
587 James Dr.
Harrisburg, PA 17112-2273
(717) 671-4510
www.planningpa.org

Heritage Areas

Pennsylvania Heritage Areas Program
Pennsylvania Department of Conservation
and Natural Resources
Rachel Carson State Office Building
P.O. Box 8475
Harrisburg, PA 17105
(717) 783-2654
www.dcnr.state.pa.us/brc/heritageparks

HeritagePA
P.O. Box 455
Camp Hill, PA 17001-0455
(717) 783-0318

Allegheny Ridge Heritage Area
Allegheny Ridge Corporation
P.O. Box 348
Altoona, PA 16601
(814) 940-1922
www.alleghenyridge.org

Delaware & Lehigh National Heritage Corridor
2750 Hugh Moore Park Rd.
Easton, PA 18042
(610) 923-3548
www.delawareandlehigh.org

Endless Mountains Heritage Region
One Washington St., Suite B
Towanda, PA 18848
(570) 265-1528
www.endlessmountainsheritage.org

Lackawanna Heritage Valley Authority
Scranton Life Building
538 Spruce St., Suite 516
Scranton, PA 18503
(570) 963-6730, ext. 8200
www.lhva.org

Susquehanna Gateway Heritage Area
1706 Long Level Rd.
Wrightsville, PA 17386
(717) 252-0229
www.susquehannaheritage.org

Lincoln Highway Heritage Corridor
3435 Route 30 East
Latrobe, PA 15650
(724) 879-4241
www.lhhc.org

Lumber Heritage Region
Cameron County Courthouse
20 East Fifth St.
Emporium, PA 15834
(814) 486-0213
www.lumberheritage.org

National Road Heritage Corridor

65 West Main St., Suite 103

Uniontown, PA 15401

(724) 437-9877

www.nationalroadpa.org

Oil Region National Heritage Area

Oil Region Alliance of Business, Industry
& Tourism

217 Elm St.

Oil City, PA 16301

(814) 677-3152

www.oilregion.org

Pennsylvania Route 6 Heritage Corridor

P.O. Box 180

Galeton, PA 16922

(814) 435-7706

www.paroute6.com

Schuylkill River Heritage Area

140 College Dr.

Pottstown, PA 19464

(484) 945-0200

www.schuylkillriver.org

Rivers of Steel National Heritage Area

The Bost Building

623 East Eight Ave.

Homestead, PA 15120

(412) 464-4020

www.riversofsteel.org

Certified Local Governments

Adams County

Gettysburg Borough

Allegheny County

Moon Township

Pittsburgh City

Beaver County

Ambridge Borough

Berks County

Oley Township

Reading City

Blair County

Hollidaysburg Borough

Bucks County

Bristol Borough

Buckingham Township

Chalfont Borough

Lower Makefield Township

Newtown Borough

Upper Makefield Township

Centre County

Bellefonte Borough

Chester County

Birmingham Township

East Bradford Township

East Marlborough Township

East Pikeland Township

Kennett Square Borough

Phoenixville Borough

South Coventry Township

Tredyffrin Township

West Chester Borough

Columbia County

Bloomsburg Town

Cumberland County

Carlisle Borough

Dauphin County

Harrisburg City

Delaware County

Ridley Park Borough

Franklin County

Mercersburg Borough

Lancaster County

Lancaster City

Lancaster Township

Strasburg Borough

Lehigh County

Allentown City

Lycoming County

Williamsport City

McKean County

Bradford City

Montgomery County

Cheltenham Township
 Lower Merion Township
 Norristown Borough
 North Wales Borough
 Pottstown Borough

Northampton County

Bath Borough
 Easton City

Northampton/Lehigh County

Bethlehem City

Philadelphia County

Philadelphia City

York County

York City

APPENDIX C <i>Public Participation Results</i>

BHP initiated the planning process for Pennsylvania’s Statewide Historic Preservation Plan, 2012–2017, in the summer of 2010. The first phase of the planning process ended on October 31, 2010, with the completion of a public survey, the Community Preservation Values Survey. More than twenty-two hundred individuals representing every county and more than one thousand municipalities completed the survey. A summary of the results follows, rounded to the closest whole percentage. For full results, go to PHMC’s website www.phmc.state.pa.us and click on Historic Preservation, then Preservation Plan.

What places best reflect what you value about your community? (Select all that apply.)

Trails, waterways, or natural areas	69%
Local parks or public spaces	69%
Surrounding countryside and farmland	66%
Residential neighborhoods	60%
Downtown commercial district	46%
Public and institutional properties	39%
Religious properties	37%
Entrance(s) to the community	17%
Highway commercial corridor	8%
Industrial landscape	8%

What resources enhance the character of your community? (Identify very important, important, or not important.) Results are averaged, with the highest possible value being 2.0.

Appearance, views, and overall beauty	1.71
Availability of parks and open spaces	1.59
Small town/rural atmosphere	1.55
Quality of public education	1.51

Historic buildings, sites, and districts	1.50
Quality of local government services	1.35
Availability of recreational activities	1.34
Availability of arts and cultural amenities	1.25
Availability of employment opportunities	1.23
Proximity to locally grown food	1.16
Proximity to family and friends	1.14
Quality/variety of housing options	1.10
Availability of higher education	1.09
Access to public/alternate transportation	0.82
Proximity to commercial services	0.81
Urban atmosphere	0.35

What places least reflect what you value about your community? (Select all that apply.)

Highway commercial corridor	52%
Industrial landscape	52%
Entrance(s) to the community	23%
Downtown commercial district	20%
Public and institutional properties	14%
Religious properties	9%
Residential neighborhoods	9%
Surrounding countryside and Farmland	5%
Trails, waterways, or natural areas	3%
Local parks or public spaces	2%

Is preserving historic places important to your community's future?

Yes	93%
No	7%

Do you believe that the following statement is true? "The average person where I live recognizes that there are benefits to protecting and preserving the architectural, historic, and cultural character of the community."

Yes	52%
No	48%

Is archaeology important?

Yes	92%
No	8%

From your perspective, what is negatively affecting the character of your community?

(Select all that apply.)

Properties not being maintained	58%
Lack of state support financially	45%
Lack of interest in local heritage	39%
Sprawling development	38%
Local politics	38%
Lack of local leadership and capacity	34%
Lack of legal protections	32%
Lack of community pride	30%
Loss of population	30%
Private development projects	29%
Road projects	17%
Institutional expansion	11%

Should public tax dollars be spent to preserve state and local heritage resources?

Yes	90%
No	10%

Should public tax dollars be spent to demolish state and local heritage resources?

Yes	11%
No	89%

Who do you believe should be responsible for funding the identification and interpretation of archaeological sites? (Check all that apply.)

State government	73%
Private and corporate donations	66%
Non-profit organizations	63%
Educational institutions	61%
Federal government	57%
Local government	53%

APPENDIX D *Preservation Project Profiles in Pennsylvania*

Historic Preservation takes many forms throughout Pennsylvania, including advocacy, survey and identification of historic resources, preservation planning, archaeological survey and investigation, and the physical restoration and rehabilitation of historic buildings. The following project profiles provide brief descriptions of projects, their results, and lessons learned that can be applied to preservation projects statewide.

Project Type: Using Grants-in-Aid for Organizational Development Erie Center for Design and Preservation (ECDP)

Background

For several years, a loosely organized group of Erie County residents met informally to discuss how the preservation of Erie's historic character and the use of good community-wide design principles could profoundly impact the livability and economy of the area. These citizens represented a wide swath of community talent and interests, including higher education, planners, architects, the local historical society, neighborhood advocacy groups, and proponents for open land conservation. Unfortunately, this group had difficulty organizing their efforts into a cohesive strategy. In late 2007 the group was awarded a PHMC Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) administered by the Pennsylvania Federation of Museums and Historical Organizations (PFMHO). Using the TAG, the group, in consultation with PHMC and PFMHO, selected a professional consultant to facilitate a two-day organizational development program, which resulted in the identification of goals and action steps for the group's new entity, the Erie Center for Design and Preservation (ECDP). The consultant's report and its associated recommendations have provided strategic direction for ECDP.

Results

Under its newly adopted mission, ECDP works to promote, preserve, and enhance the distinctive character of greater Erie through community-based planning, design, and historic preservation. Among other activities, ECDP has successfully undertaken educational workshops, public advocacy, and walking tours to promote historic preservation and good design principles in Erie. ECDP partnered with Preservation Pennsylvania on a design charette for the Erie

School District, which aided in altering perceptions about preserving neighborhood schools. ECDP is undertaking an update of the city's historic property inventory, which has largely remained unchanged for more than thirty years.

Lessons Learned

The lesson to take from the ECDP experience, in part, is that organized collaboration can have a powerful effect in a community and that any worthy undertaking (including organizational development) will benefit from thoughtful strategic planning. Keeping organization missions

simple and focused can achieve results. With a small investment toward developing organizational capacity, a dedicated but previously largely directionless group of public advocates have made a difference in the perception of what preservation means, and what it can accomplish, in a large city such as Erie.

For more information, refer to the publication *Renovate or Replace? The case for restoring and reusing older school buildings*, www.saveourlandsaveourtowns.org/PDFs/RenovateorReplace/RoRMASER.pdf, prepared by the Pennsylvania Department of Education, in collaboration with the Pennsylvania School Boards Association, the Pennsylvania Historic Schools Task Force, and AIA Pennsylvania.

Project Type: Planning for Preservation of Gifted Properties Warren County Historical Society—Wetmore House

Background

The Warren County Historical Society is located in the Wetmore House in Warren. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the Wetmore House is a significant nineteenth-century Italian Renaissance building that serves as the society's headquarters and as the repository of an extensive collection of artifacts and documents. The society acquired the property in 1964. Despite general maintenance over the years, serious issues regarding the building's roof and other systems began to plague the organization which did not have a plan to address the problems. In 2008 the society received a PHMC Historic Preservation Project Grant to undertake a historic building assessment. Its purpose was to identify and prioritize rehabilitation needs. The society hired a qualified architect with broad knowledge and experience of historic buildings to investigate the building and prepare a complete assessment report. The report detailed the overall condition of the building, recommended treatments for specific features and systems, prioritized the scope of work into emergency, short-term, and future work, and provided cost estimates for the proposed work. The report also took into consideration the requirements of the important archives and collections housed in the historic building.

Results

With work recommendations and cost estimates from the assessment report, the historical society received a 2010 PHMC Keystone Historic Preservation Grant to prepare construction and bidding documents for repairs to the slate mansard roofs and chimneys and install ADA accessibility. This put the society in a position to hire a qualified contractor to perform the necessary repairs. Society leaders and members recognized their role as stewards for both the historic building and the collections and took steps to safeguard them.

Lessons Learned

Many well-meaning organizations accept historic properties as historic house museums, often without considering long-term property maintenance and preservation needs. Subsequently, after years of limited and deferred maintenance, the physical structure of the building is threatened and these properties often become financial burdens. The Warren County Historical Society realized the importance of considering the Wetmore House as part of its collection, and that a plan needed to be developed for its immediate and long-term preservation. A conditions assessment report, preservation plan, or historic structures report is an effective and necessary tool to prepare prior to the preservation, rehabilitation, or restoration of a historic building. By preparing a report, the historical society understood the needs and costs required to maintain its building and became better positioned to solicit funding assistance from both public and private sources for needed rehabilitation and preservation projects.

It is advisable to have a historic structures report or similar study prepared before accepting the donation of a building or property, as it can identify the needs and potential cost of preservation/restoration, and allow for budgeting for future maintenance. For a small or simple project, the project team may include only one or two specialists. For a complex project, a team may involve historians, architectural historians, archaeologists, architects, structural engineers, mechanical engineers, electrical engineers, landscape architects, conservators, curators, materials scientists, building code consultants, photographers, and other specialists. Although a report prepared by a professional team is expensive, a smaller report also may be provided at little cost through student researchers enrolled in qualified undergraduate or graduate historic preservation programs.

Project Type: Improving Historic Resources for Community Revitalization Market Square, Pittsburgh

Background

Established in 1764, Market Square is located in the traditional heart of Pittsburgh's downtown Golden Triangle. Surrounded primarily by smaller-scale late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century buildings, Market Square is a certified local historic district. In the late twentieth century, the district had significantly deteriorated both physically and in terms of public perception. Many buildings were vacant, the pedestrian core and traffic patterns were uninviting, and crime had become a concern. In response to a plan proposed that recalled the worst excesses of the urban renewal era of the 1960s, the district was recognized by Preservation Pennsylvania and the National Trust for Historic Preservation as one of America's Most Endangered Historic Places in 2000. Rather than the proposed widespread demolition of Market Square, the City of Pittsburgh, the Pittsburgh Urban Redevelopment Authority, the Pittsburgh Downtown Partnership, Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation, and many private and public entities worked together on a number of projects over several years to re-energize this significant Pittsburgh square. These projects were based in a context of understanding the historic significance of Market Square and its role in the context and character-defining part of Pittsburgh.

Results

The city introduced new traffic circulation patterns to lessen congestion and implemented a new, more pedestrian-friendly design to Market Square. Several developers applied federal Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credits (RITC) through PHMC to rejuvenate the targeted area. One project, developed by the Market at Fifth Limited Partnership, in cooperation with the Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation, included green building principles. The successful rehabilitation of three buildings received both the U.S. Green Building Council's LEED Gold standard and federal historic tax credits. Market Square, which has attracted a more appropriate, smaller-scale business climate with most buildings occupied and vibrant, is once again a hub of activity.

Lessons Learned

For the purposes of long-term economic development strategies, the distinct and unique historic character of a community must be considered an economic asset. Pittsburgh, like many other communities in Pennsylvania, is largely defined by older buildings and neighborhoods. Overlooking these important resources is simply ignoring and turning away from the full range of economic opportunities. Regardless of a community's size, in order to provide a complete suite of investment opportunities, good design and planning principles, including a historic preservation ethic, are essential when connecting housing, commercial development, and transportation networks. New and innovative trends in sustainability can also capture this opportunity by using the "going green" movement to attract younger generations to historic preservation. Additionally, cooperation among local governments, businesses, developers, and the community at-large is advantageous to achieving success in a project where the results will have a substantial bearing on a community's core character.

Project Type: Creating a Historic Resources Inventory for Informed Planning Local Development District (LDD) Pilot Survey and Preservation Plan

Background

Existing documentation of historic resources in Pennsylvania's Northern Tier region is limited. Public records are available for properties that are listed in and eligible for, the National Register of Historic Places, as well as documents associated with PHMC's state historical markers. This information alone, however, falls short of documenting the region's inventory of significant scenic, historic, and cultural resources worthy of preservation. With funding in part by a PHMC Historic Preservation Grant, the Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development's Land Use Planning and Technical Assistance Program (LUPTAP), and the Appalachian Regional Commission, a pilot survey and a preservation plan were developed that focused on select transportation corridors of the Northern Tier Regional Planning and Development Commission's (NTRPDC) region. NTRPDC serves Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, and Wyoming Counties. The survey resulted in a Scenic Transportation Corridors Inventory that documented historic resources in selected corridors.

Results

This project identified significant scenic, historic, and cultural resources in the Northern Tier Local Development District (NTLDD) and established goals and strategies for historic preservation planning. Although the survey data and preservation strategies address only a portion of the region's nearly four thousand square miles, the goals and objectives developed through this project are suitable for use in county and municipal comprehensive plans. At the regional level, and in coordination with the Scenic Transportation Corridors Inventory, the project will help to advance a vision for economic prosperity that respects the region's natural, historic, and cultural treasures.

Lessons Learned

It is nearly impossible to create a plan for preservation without an accurate inventory of an area's historic resources. Compiling an inventory is an important first step in the preservation planning process. This successful project was conducted over a large region and, although it was unable to document every resource, the data it produced provided valuable insights to the greater region and provided applicability to county and municipal planning efforts. The project served as a springboard for long-range transportation planning projects throughout the Commonwealth. PHMC is currently working with a number of Regional and Metropolitan Planning Organizations (RPO and MPOs) to update and incorporate scenic and historic resource surveys in their long-range transportation improvement plans. The best example is Lancaster County's Comprehensive Plan prepared by the county's Long-Range and Heritage Planning Division.

Project Type: Attracting Private Investment for Large Rehabilitation Projects Philadelphia Navy Yard

Background

The Philadelphia Navy Yard was the nation's first naval shipyard. The origins of the Navy Yard date to the founding of the country in 1776, when the Continental Congress leased land along Philadelphia's Front Street docks to support the new nation's fledgling Navy. Because of shifting requirements, the U.S. Navy officially closed the facility in 1995 and listed the shipyard's historic core as a National Register Historic District. In 2004 the Philadelphia Industrial Development Corporation unveiled a master plan for the development of the Navy Yard over the next twenty years, including rehabilitation of buildings for supporting office, research and development, industrial, and residential uses.

Results

Of the \$500 million of private investment in the Navy Yard since 1995, more than \$128 million is direct investment in federal Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credit (RITC) work on thirteen historic buildings. The most compelling project in the Navy Yard is the establishment of a world headquarters campus by international retailer Urban Outfitters, which rehabilitated a series of historic, former manufacturing facilities. As of March 2011, Urban Outfitters had an additional four historic rehabilitation projects planned to add to the current six historic buildings totaling 282,000 square feet. In addition, other businesses as diverse as Barthco International (an international firm that provides customs brokerage and freight forwarding service) to VITTETA (a multidisciplinary corporation providing a range of services including architecture, engineering, planning, historic preservation/restoration, interior design, and security/technology design) have similarly rehabilitated historic buildings to serve as corporate headquarters. Future work includes the rehabilitation of Building 661 as the headquarters of the Greater Philadelphia Innovation Cluster, a U.S. Department of Energy-approved Energy Innovation Hub for the development and deployment of energy-efficient building technology.

Lessons Learned

Be visionary about the possibilities for large historic preservation undertakings, whether it is a massive industrial complex or the central business district in your community. The Navy Yard Master Plan included a twenty-year vision for new construction and historic rehabilitation supporting office, research and development, industrial, and residential development, complemented by commercial amenities, dynamic open and recreational spaces, and expanded mass transit. Preservation opportunities were a vital part of the vision as they can draw large-scale private investment from businesses seeking to locate in a unique environment. Incentives such as federal tax credits can attract investors, so all incentives should be promoted to draw investor interest. The successful mix of historic rehabilitation projects in the Philadelphia Navy Yard was prompted by the availability of the RITC program. The continued impetus of the tax credits will spur additional rehabilitation of historic buildings and be a driving force in the growth of the Navy Yard and the surrounding area.

Project Type: Reusing Historic Buildings and Structures to Fill a Community Need C. Dreisbach's Sons Hardware, Lewisburg

Background

The former C. Dreisbach's Sons Hardware Store is located in the heart of Lewisburg's National Register Historic District and is protected under local ordinance. Much of the original building was rebuilt after a fire in 1941 and represents the architectural and commercial development of Lewisburg in the mid-twentieth century. After Dreisbach's closed in 1965, the building housed various businesses and offices through 2008. The building is located in the center of Lewisburg's central business district and near several Lewisburg Core Community Initiative projects administered by Bucknell University. These projects include the renovation of the historic Campus Theatre; conversion of the historic Dewitt Building to house retail space and the new Bucknell University Innovation Center; and renovation of the former federal post office building at Market and Third Sts. to accommodate offices for Bucknell employees. In 2009 Bucknell University partnered with Barnes & Noble College Booksellers and the Radnor Property Group of Wayne, Delaware County, for the adaptive use of the building as a college bookstore. All the projects involved in the Lewisburg Core Community Initiative program received substantial funding from the Pennsylvania Department of Community Development.

Results

The completed project brought a full-service bookstore and café to Lewisburg for university students and the community. The project included exterior masonry restoration, a new storefront, repair of steel casement and double-hung wood windows, and preservation of the faded hardware store's painted signage. Important interior features were retained, including a steel safe discovered during the course of the rehabilitation, the original Otis freight elevator, and the exposed roof trusses. With the combination of state funding, private investment of \$9.5 million, and the use of RITC, the development created an exciting retail space that welcomes students to the downtown and preserves the architectural character of Lewisburg's historic district.

Lessons Learned

Historic buildings can successfully be put to new uses to fill public or public lifestyle needs. Reusing historic buildings can help retain a community's distinct character, revitalize neighborhoods, and introduce new patrons to historic properties and downtowns. Historic preservation opportunities also can create creative partnerships, as occurred in Lewisburg with Bucknell University, a national retail chain, Barnes & Noble, and a real estate development company, Radnor Property Group. Finally, community anchors, such as colleges, universities, hospitals, and corporations can lead the effort to connect their campuses and communities through a series of economic and cultural development projects. Successful efforts have also occurred at Franklin and Marshall College in Lancaster and the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia.

Project Type: Rehabilitation of Large Historic Industrial Facilities Bellemonte Silk Mill, Hawley

Background

This massive native bluestone crenellated building, constructed by Dexter, Lambert and Company in 1880 as a silk mill, overlooks the small borough of Hawley, Wayne County, in northeastern Pennsylvania. The building remained an integral component in the textile industry until 1988, long after the silk industry collapsed. An antique store partially occupied the building, but because of its large size, out-dated mechanical systems, and inadequate accessibility to upper floors, most of the building remained vacant. The building was the proverbial white elephant. The building was listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places in 2010. A developer purchased the property with a vastly different vision for the building, proposing to occupy it with diverse retail stores on the first floor and professional office suites on the second floor. The third floor was to be used by Lackawanna College, Scranton, which has several satellite centers in northeastern Pennsylvania.

Results

After the building was listed in the National Register and rehabilitated for income-producing purposes, the rehabilitation of the building qualified for the federal RITC program. Careful to retain its notable crenellated stone parapet and significant interior features, the former textile factory building was successfully converted to a modern mixed-use business center. The project included the innovative use of green building technology with solar panels installed behind the parapet on the massive roof. The project even converted the former cocoon storage building to a coffee house with space for lunch meetings. The successful project secured additional financing from the United States Department of Agriculture.

Lessons Learned

Economic downturns and industry collapse do not need to signal the demise of significant buildings and structures. Although industrial buildings may be perceived as white elephants because of their large size, antiquated or non-existent mechanical systems, inadequate accessibility, and even environmental hazards, industrial buildings and complexes have been adaptively reused for residential, commercial, and office uses throughout Pennsylvania. Creative thinking and design, coupled with RITC incentives, can result in a renaissance to an entire community. Another lesson is the successful collaboration between developers and colleges and universities to rehabilitate white elephant historic buildings and help revitalize neighborhoods. In midtown Harrisburg, GreenWorks Development LLC acquired the Evangelical Press Building, abandoned by the demise of a religious publishing company, and rehabilitated the building through the RITC program for use as Harrisburg Area Community College's Community Career and Technology Academy.

Project Type: Using Streetscape Improvements to Enhance Historic Character Blair Street, Hollidaysburg

Background

In 2008 BHP determined that design assistance was one of the most consistent needs expressed by communities. To address the issue, BHP staff created a Community Design Assistance pilot project and opened it to Certified Local Governments (CLGs). Subsidized by a Technical Assistance Grant and other funding sources and in partnership with Preservation Pennsylvania, Hollidaysburg, Blair County, applied to participate in the pilot project to receive design assistance for improvements along Blair Street. Blair Street is the U.S. Route 22 corridor that runs through a corner of Hollidaysburg's National Register Historic District. When the pilot project began, the street was not a safe place to walk. The volume and speed of traffic made it difficult to cross the street, some areas of the sidewalk were not maintained, and at the east end of the corridor there were no curbs or sidewalks to separate driveways and undefined parking areas of local businesses from the highway.

The Community Design Assistance project resulted in the formation of a Citizens Advisory Committee which met several times to define the project scope and share publicly-generated ideas and concepts. Residents attending these meetings discussed and addressed their interests and concerns and provided feedback on the initial recommendations, leading to the development of a design plan.

In 2011, along with several statewide and regional partners and utilizing a federal Preserve America grant, BHP initiated a Community Design Assistance pilot project in eight communities within the twelve-county Pennsylvania Wilds region. Scheduled for completion in 2012, this project expands upon the original Community Design Assistance concept and will provide further lessons regarding community design projects as well as assisting in the design of projects relating to the specific character of each community.

Results

When the Community Design Assistance pilot project was completed, Hollidaysburg possessed a "shovel ready" project. The borough later received significant funding from PennDOT's Transportation Enhancement Program to implement part of the Blair Street design improvement plan. Sound planning was a key factor in this project's success. Hollidaysburg had the foresight to engage the public in a planning process resulting in broad support for streetscape improvements. With a plan in place, Hollidaysburg was one of the first communities to receive federal stimulus funding.

Lessons Learned

Establishing a community-wide ethic of good design principles as they relate to preserving historic and cultural resource preservation is extremely important. Given an opportunity to participate, the public at large is able to better understand and endorse the cultural and economic benefits of good design, walkable streets, and preservation principles. Public investment using good design principles can substantially affect a community's character. It is important that care be taken when designing public improvements to enhance awareness of historic character and resources. Seeking public input assists in making good choices.

Project Type: Advanced Planning by State Agencies PennDOT's ProjectPATH (Project for Pennsylvania Transportation and Heritage)

Background

Transportation improvement projects are conducted on nearly every state-owned roadway in Pennsylvania. For most members of the public, the first sign that a transportation construction project is imminent is the sudden appearance of orange cones dotting the roadway. Realizing the public was being engaged too late in the process, the Project for Pennsylvania Transportation and Heritage (ProjectPATH), online at www.paprojectpath.org, was developed by Preservation Pennsylvania in partnership with PennDOT and PHMC. ProjectPATH provides users with a searchable database of all transportation projects programmed in the Statewide Transportation Improvement Plan (STIP) and offers an e-mail alert system to inform citizens about transportation projects in their community that may potentially affect historic resources. ProjectPATH harnesses the power of the Web for two important goals. The website serves as an educational tool for the preservation and transportation communities to help explain goals, legal and regulatory parameters, and key considerations that must be abided when planning a transportation improvement. The website offers a primary portal for citizens to offer their views and suggestions on preservation activities undertaken for transportation projects in the Commonwealth.

Results

ProjectPATH's website was launched in 2010. Educational resources are provided, and citizens are invited to offer observations and comments on preservation activities undertaken for transportation projects in Pennsylvania. The project's search page is the gateway citizens with preservation concerns can use to provide their comments and suggestions for upcoming projects in their communities. Links take the visitor to projects that are years away from construction and to projects that are currently in design. For projects with substantial preservation concerns, all the technical documents and agency correspondence generated by the project are available for viewing and downloading. Public access to the planning and implementation of transportation projects provided by ProjectPATH is unprecedented in the United States. Available information prompts public commentary that is insightful and timely. The result is better preservation and transportation projects.

Lessons Learned

Considering historic preservation goals and priorities in the early stages of state agency projects, planning and programming provides time, resource, and budgetary benefits, not to mention better project outcomes. Other state agencies can use ProjectPATH as an example of how to improve the transparency of decision-making and integrate preservation priorities in the early stages of projects to save time, money, and paperwork.

Project Type: Archaeological Investigations Lemoyne Memorial Park

Background

In 2005 a new rail connection project for the Norfolk Southern Railroad Company required the acquisition of approximately 1.65 acres of Lemoyne Memorial Park in Cumberland County. The Borough of Lemoyne received funding for park improvements from the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), so the borough needed to seek approval from the National Park Service (NPS) and the state-level administrator of LWCF in Pennsylvania, as well as the Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, before transferring the land to Norfolk Southern. The borough initiated Section 106 consultation under the National Historic Preservation Act, as requested by the NPS. Based on previous research about the area and historical documentation, there was a high probability of prehistoric archaeological resources. A Phase I archaeological survey was undertaken in the project area to identify the presence or absence of archaeological remains. One site was located, 36CU0194, and a Phase II level National Register (NR) evaluation was undertaken. In November 2006 the site was determined eligible for NR listing and mitigation in the form of data recovery excavations, Phase III, was completed in September 2008.

Results

The Lemoyne Memorial Park Site (36CU0194) is a portion of a multi-component prehistoric and contact period village occupied by Susquehannock Indians. Thousands of prehistoric and contact period artifacts were recovered from features such as refuse pits, post molds, and a portion of the village stockade. Feature analysis identified the location of a long house within the village. Artifact preservation in the site features was excellent and delicate artifacts such as fish scales and bone fragments were preserved in a manner not common in many archaeological sites. A wealth of information about the early Susquehannock culture in central Pennsylvania was gathered through a thorough archaeological excavation and artifact evaluation of this site.

Lessons Learned

Section 106 consultation required under the National Historic Preservation Act is most successful when all parties involved are active, attentive participants in the process. The willingness of project stakeholders to work through milestones and unexpected hurdles together directly contributed to the timely completion of the consultation process. The flexibility and transparency of the land owner, Lemoyne Borough, and the project sponsor, the Norfolk Southern Railroad, led to an extraordinary public outreach effort that allowed information about this important site to be shared widely.

APPENDIX E *Community Preservation Plans*

Contents of Local Historic Preservation Plans

PHMC's Bureau for Historic Preservation (BHP) supports the preparation of historic preservation plans by local communities and regions. These plans:

- Identify historic and archaeological resources;
- Consider the issues, problems, and opportunities associated with those resources;
- Explore approaches to preserving important heritage assets; and
- Develop goals and strategies for their appropriate use, conservation, preservation, and protection, given the unique circumstances that exist in the community and region.

By preparing a historic preservation plan, communities can identify what preservation means to them and develop preservation strategies in consideration of their local resources and capacities. Although there are some basic commonalities, no community historic preservation plan can be identical to another. The resources are different. The issues are different. The financial and human resource capacities are different. Most of all, the individual character of each community is different and distinct.

Historic preservation plans consider more than ways to preserve historic buildings, structures, objects, and sites. Well-developed plans also take into account topics such as appreciation of local history, heritage tourism, education, and ways to encourage compatible new infill construction. The size, strength, and political wills of a community's municipal government are assessed, along with the capacity of community volunteers and preservation advocates to assist in implementing the recommendations of a preservation plan.

For guidance about how to prepare a historic preservation plan for your community, refer to BHP's document *Guidance for Historic Preservation Planning*.

Examples

In 2008 PHMC was awarded federal Preserve America funding to offer grants to designated Preserve America communities in Pennsylvania for the development of local historic preservation plans. These plans were intended to provide the selected regions, counties, and/or municipalities with working documents to achieve broad long-term preservation goals, tailored to local conditions.

By connecting each selected Preserve America community with BHP staff and professional historic preservation planning consultants, PHMC aimed to establish long-term goals for preserving each community's historic resources as well as for promoting local economic development through heritage tourism.

Eight projects were selected to receive grants, and by early 2010 planning efforts were underway. From the small boroughs along the Great Allegheny Passage "Trail Towns" corridor to the City of Pittsburgh to the five-county region surrounding Philadelphia, the scope of these plans varied as widely as the communities that were awarded grants. Following, in alphabetical order, are summaries of each of the community preservation plans. Identified in each summary are the goals promoted by each plan. For more information, refer to the plans, many of which are available as PDF downloads from the municipalities.

City of Bethlehem, Northampton and Lehigh Counties

Bethlehem's residents appreciate the role that architecture and heritage play in creating a sense of place in the city and contributing to its overall quality of life. While the community has long celebrated its eighteenth-century Moravian roots, the preservation plan reflects local interest in broadening the focus to preserve the commercial and industrial buildings, culturally diverse neighborhoods, and stories of the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries, when the Bethlehem Steel Corporation rose to national prominence and powered the local economy. According to the city's website, "Bethlehem is using this opportunity to create a cohesive strategy to ensure" that these assets are "preserved and utilized for positive economic and community development." The plan's goals specifically address the community's key challenges:

- Broaden the city's preservation regulations and policies;
- Expand the use of historic preservation as an economic development tool;
- Promote education and awareness of preservation, including incentives for preservation; throughout the city; and
- Strengthen connections inside and outside the preservation community.

Blairsville Borough, Indiana County

The character of Blairsville was recognized as being heavily influenced by its history, reflected by the borough's roadway and transportation network, riverfront, architecture, and inhabitants. Threats to the Blairsville's identity and community character identified through public input include a high number of vacant buildings, heavy truck traffic, and limited financial resources of property owners to invest in repairs or improvements. Themes identified as important include the community's historic downtown, transportation and pathways, railroad and industrial heritage, the Underground Railroad, and Native American history. The document was published as an action plan, giving specific direction about the steps to take in order to achieve the borough's preservation goals. The plan's goals address ways to reduce the threats and support the themes:

- Promotion: Promote Blairsville locally to increase community pride and regionally as a destination for heritage tourists;
- Interpretation: Interpret Blairsville's past to promote the appreciation of historic resources and events by existing and future generations;
- Governance: Improve Blairsville's municipal capacity to promote preservation of
- Blairsville's historic character; and
- Restoration: Restore and preserve Blairsville's visible historic character.

Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission, Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia Counties

In the metropolitan area around Philadelphia, the Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission (DVRPC) used grant funding to build on its 2009 transportation plan, *Connections: The Regional Plan for a Sustainable Future*, focusing in particular on gathering information on preservation success stories and promoting those examples as an inspiration for local communities in the region.

Based on the goals of the Preserve America project, the inherent values of DVRPC's Classic Towns marketing program, and its experience in regional planning, the commission drafted preservation success stories, highlighting five themes in case studies:

- “Economic Development through Historic Preservation” (large revitalization strategy);
- “Preserving Community by Preserving a Community—A Look at Historic Theatres” (building-specific);
- “A Successful Historic District” (using land development ordinances to protect assets and build suitable new assets);
- “Attracting Community-Minded Residents” (historic homes); and
- “Cultural Landscapes Mark New Opportunities for Outdoor Recreation” (preserving industrial infrastructure, such as canal paths, for recreation).

Philipsburg Borough, Centre County

During the historic preservation planning process, residents in Philipsburg identified the borough's historic churches, downtown, and the community's parks and recreational areas as important places to be preserved. The plan defined four key goals and associated action steps as an overall strategy to maintain and improve these key places, support downtown businesses, revitalize neighborhoods, and build the community's capacity to better attract visitors and new residents:

- Increase visual awareness of Philipsburg's National Register Historic District and community history;
- Increase heritage tourism activity in and around Philipsburg;
- Safeguard Philipsburg's authentic character by encouraging pride of ownership and preserving character-defining buildings, sites, and features; and
- Build social capital, increase volunteer capacity, and mobilize youth.

City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County

The City of Pittsburgh decided to develop a Cultural Heritage Plan as the PRESERVEPGH component of its first ever comprehensive plan, known as PLANPGH. Public and stakeholder input confirmed that cultural and historic assets play a considerable role in defining the character of Pittsburgh and its neighborhoods. Pittsburghers recognized that while not every historic asset can or should be saved, the loss of too many character-defining resources would feel like a loss of their neighborhoods' heart and soul. Faced with vacant buildings, many condemned buildings, and an incomplete inventory of its historic

resources, the city's PRESERVEPGH recommends forward-thinking planning policies to document its resources and take full advantage of the economic, environmental, and quality of life benefits derived from preservation and compatible new infill construction. The four main objectives identified for PRESERVEPGH are:

- Document: Document the city's historic and cultural resources in ways that are accurate, meaningful, comprehensive, and useful to the city and the general public;
- Commit: Cultivate and sustain a city-wide commitment to achieving the benefits that stem from historic and cultural heritage preservation. Demonstrate this commitment through the administration of an efficient and effective historic preservation program.
- Appreciate: Increase awareness and recognition of the city's cultural and historic resources and continue to foster appreciation of its distinctive character.
- Caretake: Provide tools and resources that promote a collective responsibility to care for Pittsburgh's cultural and historic assets to benefit the city's character, economy, environment, and quality of life.

Scottdale Borough, Westmoreland County

Prepared as a companion document to the Scottdale Town Center Plan, Scottdale's historic preservation action plan promotes the preservation of the borough's historic resources and identifies ways to capitalize on their significance. The plan recommends preservation be accomplished through voluntary means, without municipal regulation, unless volunteer efforts fail. Four historic preservation goals are identified in the plan:

- Increase awareness and appreciation of Scottdale's National Register Historic District;
- Encourage pride of historic structure ownership and voluntary historic preservation efforts;
- Expand general awareness of Scottdale's history and increase heritage tourism; and
- Avoid inappropriate demolitions, construction types, and building alterations in the community's National Register Historic District.

Trail Towns, six communities in Westmoreland, Fayette, and Somerset Counties

The Trail Town Program® is an economic development and community revitalization initiative working in six Pennsylvania communities along the Great Allegheny Passage, a historic rail corridor converted to a highly successful hiking and biking trail connecting Washington, D.C., and Pittsburgh. The program's purpose is to ensure that the communities and businesses along the trail receive economic benefit from the thousands of trail users that pass through the area each year. The preservation plan was developed to assist the Trail Town communities of West Newtown, Connellsville, Ohionpyle, Confluence, Rockwood, and Meyersdale identify their architectural, cultural, and historic resources and establish strategies to protect and preserve them. The unified effort is helping the towns

chart a coordinated course for preserving the traditional character of this historic corridor. As a result of this plan, the Trail Towns established a Preservation Action Committee (PAC) to oversee the plan's implementation and ensure its success. The plan identifies four primary goals:

- Build regional support for historic preservation;
- Educate diverse audiences about the region's unique heritage;
- Identify and protect cultural and historic resources; and
- Support community sustainability.

West Chester Borough, Chester County

Historic preservation has been an established force in planning and development in West Chester, which has enabled it to remain an attractive, compact, and walkable community. While the borough is considered one of Pennsylvania's most successfully preserved small towns, its preservation plan was prepared to ensure that preservation efforts continue. The plan addresses a number of needs identified through public participation, including the need for education/better information, protection of resources outside the local historic district, preservation/rehabilitation of historic resources, expansion of the National Register Historic District(s), and others. Goals identified to address these needs are:

- Preserve and protect the historic character of the borough;
- Increase public awareness about West Chester's historic and architectural resources and appropriate preservation techniques;
- Identify historically significant resources; and
- Provide a list of plan recommendations that identify implementation responsibilities and likely funding scenarios.

APPENDIX F *How the 2012–2017 Action Agenda Meets SHPO Responsibilities*

Section 101 of the NHPA sets forth the responsibilities of BHP, serving as Pennsylvania's State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). Provided below is an account of how Pennsylvania's 2012–2017 Action Strategy meets its federal obligations:

(A) in cooperation with federal and state agencies (Goal 2/Action 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.16), local governments (Goal 1/Action 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.8), and private organizations and individuals (Goal 3/Action 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 3.11, 3.12), direct and conduct a comprehensive statewide survey of historic properties and maintain inventories of such properties (Goal 1/Action 1.1, 1.11, Goal 2/Action 2.4, Goal 5);

(B) identify and nominate eligible properties to the National Register and otherwise administer applications for listing historic properties on the National Register (Goal 5/ Action 5.6, 5.12, 5.14, 5.18, 5.19);

(C) prepare and implement a comprehensive statewide historic preservation plan (Plan itself, Goal 1/ Action 1.5, 1.6, Goal 2/ Action 2.13, 2.14, 2.15, Goal 3/ Action 3.2, 3.4, 3.12, Goal 4/ Action 4.4, Goal 5/Action 5.5, 5.6, 5.8, 5.11, 5.13, 5.14, 5.15, 5.18);

(D) administer the state program of federal assistance for historic preservation within the State (Goal 1/ Action 1.3, 1.10, Goal 2/ Action 2.1, 2.3, 2.13, 2.18, Goal 3/ Action 3.3, 3.9,3.11, Goal 4/ Action 4.12, 4.13, Goal 5);

(E) advise and assist, as appropriate, federal and state agencies (Goal 2, Goal 4/ Action 4.13, Goal 5/ Action 5.3, 5.6, 5.11, 5.13, 5.14) and local governments in carrying out their historic preservation responsibilities (Goal 1, Goal 3/ Action 3.4, 3.5, Goal 5/ Action 5.3, 5.9, 5.12, 5.14);

(F) cooperate with the Secretary, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and other federal and state agencies, local governments, and organizations and individuals to ensure that historic properties are taken into consideration at all levels of planning and development (Goal 1/Most Actions, Goal 2/ Most Actions, Goal 3/Action 3.2, 3.4, 3.5, 3.7, 3.11, Goal 4/ Action 4.4, 4.10, 4.14, Goal 5/Action 5.5, 5.6, 5.9, 5.13, 5.14, 5.19);

(G) provide public information, education and training, and technical assistance in historic preservation (Goal 1/ Most Actions, Goal 2/Action 2.1, 2.4, 2.6, 2.14, 2.16, Goal 3/ Most Actions, Goal 4/Action 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, , 4.7, 4.8, 4.12, 4.13, 4.14, 4.15, Goal 5/ Action 5.3, 5.12, 5.14, 5.16, 5.18, 5.20/5.21);

(H) cooperate with local governments in the development of local historic preservation programs (Goal 1/ Most Actions; Goal 3/Action 3.4, 3.5, 3.8) and assist local governments in becoming certified (Goal 1/Action 1.4, 1.9, 1.10, Goal 5/Action 5.2, 5.4, 5.7, 5.15) pursuant to subsection (c);

(I) consult with the appropriate federal agencies (Goal 2/Action 2.1, 2.5, 2.7, 2.9, 2.11, 2.12, 2.14, 2.16) in accordance with this Act on-

(i) Federal undertakings that may affect historic properties (Goal 1/Action 1.15, 1.19, Goal 2/Action 2.4, 2.6, 2.10, 2.9, 2.13); and

(ii) the content and sufficiency of any plans developed to protect, manage, or to reduce or mitigate harm to such properties (Goal 2/Action 2.2, 2.3, 2.8, 2.15, 2.17);
and

(J) advise and assist in the evaluation of proposals for rehabilitation projects that may qualify for federal assistance (Goal 1/Action 1.7, 1.16, 1.18, Goal 2/ Action 2.2, 2.10, 2.13, Goal 3/ Action 3.11, 3.13, Goal 4/ Action 4.5, 4.9, 4.15, Goal 5/ Action 5.16, 5.19).

APPENDIX G *Bibliography*

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APPENDIX H *Preservation Resources: General Topics, Funding, Glossary*

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Pennsylvania History Code
<http://phmc.info/pahistorycode>

Pennsylvania Historic District Act
http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/bhp/Community/Historic_District_Act.pdf

Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code
<http://mpc.landuselawinpa.com/>

Historic Preservation Planning

Bureau for Historic Preservation. *Guidance for Historic Preservation Planning*
<http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/bhp>

Historic Preservation Planning Program. National Park Service, Heritage Preservation Services <http://www.cr.nps.gov/hps/pad/>

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Public Participation

A Citizen's Guide to Section 106 Review <http://www.achp.gov/docs/CitizenGuide.pdf>

Public Participation in Historic Preservation Planning
<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/pad/plancompan/PublicPartic/index.html>

Funding Resources

Grants

The following websites keep up-to-date lists of available funding programs:

Federal Grants: www.grants.gov

Federal Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP):
www.achp.gov/funding.html

The Foundation Center: www.foundationcenter.org

The Preservation Directory: www.PreservationDirectory.com

The following organizations provide financial programs or technical assistance:

Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC): www.phmc.state.pa.us/grants

National Park Service: www.nps.gov/history/hps/hpg/

U.S Department of Housing and Urban Development: www.hud.gov

National Center for Preservation Technology and Training: www.ncptt.nps.gov/grants

National Trust for Historic Preservation: [www.preservationnation.org/resources/
find-funding/grants/](http://www.preservationnation.org/resources/find-funding/grants/)

1772 Foundation: www.1772foundation.org

Federal Tax Credits

Federal law provides a federal income tax credit equal to 20% of the cost of rehabilitating a historic building for commercial use. To qualify for the credit, the property must be listed on the National Register of Historic Places or contribute to a registered historic district. (Non-historic buildings built before 1936 qualify for a 10 percent tax credit.) A substantial rehabilitation is necessary, and the work must meet the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. Applications for the credit are available through the Pennsylvania Bureau for Historic Preservation.

Glossary

To find helpful definitions to commonly used terms throughout this State Plan, please utilize the available links to the following comprehensive topical glossaries.

Archaeology

<http://www.archaeological.org/education/glossary>

Disaster Planning

http://www.1000fof.org/PUBS/HistoricalDisater/1000FriendsDisaster_inserts.pdf

Historic Preservation Terms – National Trust Library, University of Maryland

<http://www.lib.umd.edu/NTL/glossary.html>

National Register Terminology

http://www.nps.gov/nr/national_register_fundamentals.htm

Preservation Law Terms

<http://www.preservationnation.org/resources/legal-resources/understanding-preservation-law/glossary/>

Preservation Terminology – National Park Service – Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines:

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Teardowns

http://www.preservationnation.org/issues/teardowns/additional-resources/glossary_of_tear_down_terms.pdf

Transportation Related Terms and Acronyms

<http://www.preservationnation.org/issues/transportation-livable-communities/glossary-of-transportation-terms.html>

ACRONYMS

ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (federal)
ACOE	United States Army Corps of Engineers (federal)
APA	American Planning Association
APE	Area of Potential Effect
BHP	Bureau for Historic Preservation
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant
CLG	Certified Local Government
CRGIS	Pennsylvania Cultural Resource Geographic Information System
CRM	Cultural Resource Management
DCED	Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development
DCNR	Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
DEP	Department of Environmental Protection (federal)
DGS	Pennsylvania Department of General Services
DOE	Pennsylvania Department of Education (also, PDE)
FHWA	Federal Highways Administration
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FPI	Federal Preservation Institute
GIS	Geographic Information System
HABS	Historic American Building Survey
HAER	Historic American Engineering Record
HALS	Historic American Landscape Survey
HARB	Historic and Architectural Review Board
HBC	Historic Building Code
IEBC	International Existing Building Code
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPC	Municipalities Planning Code
MPO	Metropolitan Planning Organization
NAPC	National Alliance of Preservation Commissions
NATHPO	National Alliance of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers
NCSHPO	National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission (federal)
NR	National Register of Historic Places
NPS	National Park Service (federal)
NTCIC	National Trust Community Investment Corporation
NTLF	National Trust Loan Fund

NTHP	National Trust for Historic Preservation
OA	Pennsylvania Office of Administration
OSM	Office of Surface Mining (federal)
PA	Preservation Action
PDF	Public Document Format
PDE	Pennsylvania Department of Education
PEMA	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency
PennDOT	Pennsylvania Department of Transportation
PFBC	Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission
PGC	Pennsylvania Game Commission
PHMC	Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission
RACP	Pennsylvania Redevelopment Assistance Capital Project
RITC	Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credit
RPO	Rural Planning Organizations
SAT	Save America's Treasures Program
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
TCP	Traditional Cultural Place
THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer



BHP, PennDot, Federal Highways, and URS Corporation staff on archaeological field view along I-95. Philadelphia Philadelphia County



PHOTO BY ROSE ARIETA AND LUCILLE RICHMOND

*Split Rock
Lake Harmony
Carbon County*



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*Our Lady of Mount
Carmel Grotto
Nesquehoning
Carbon County
National Register Eligible*

cover:
*Knauss House
Emmaus
Lehigh County
National Register*



*Mt. Gretna Camp
Meeting Historic District,
West Cornwall Township
Lebanon County
National Register*

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