

Appendix B

Inventory of the Brandywine Creek Corridor Resources

This section is presented in the order that inventory maps were generated during the planning process, from map 1 to map 9.

The Brandywine, including its east and west branches, is the largest watershed in Chester County, covering 208,000 acres or 325 square miles, and is a major water source for Pennsylvania and Delaware residents and industries. The headwater areas along the upper East Branch in Honey Brook, West Nantmeal, and Wallace Townships are pastoral with rolling agricultural fields, steep valleys, and dense forests. Further down the river, the Borough of Downingtown and surrounding municipalities are heavily settled with residential, commercial, and industrial land uses. To the south of Downingtown, the valley landscape is very scenic with open meadows and forested floodplains. Portions of the Brandywine Creek Greenway are included in the Pennsylvania Scenic By-Way and have state Scenic River designations.

The Greenway corridor is anchored by three state-owned open space attractions:

1. Struble Lake – a 386-acre impoundment owned by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and managed by the Fish and Boat Commission for public fishing and boating.
2. Marsh Creek State Park – The 1,727-acre park contains the 535-acre Marsh Creek Lake, which is great for fishing, sailing and is a rest stop for migrating waterfowl.
3. Brandywine Battlefield State park – The Brandywine Battlefield visitors' center, just off Route 1 at Chadds Ford, is set amidst 50 acres of rolling park and woodlands. Inside are historical exhibits of uniforms, weapons and artifacts found on the battleground. On the park grounds, not far from the center are both Washington's headquarters (the Ring House) and Lafayette's quarters (Gideon Gilpin's farm house).

Several municipal parks begin to define the Greenway corridor: Shaws Bridge Park; Harry J. Waite, Jr. Nature Area; Ingram's Mill Nature Area; Sugar's Bridge Nature Area; Harmony Hill Nature Area; Brandywine Meadows Park; Kerr Park; Kardon Park; Dowlin Forge Park; Glenmoore Park; and Umble Park. In addition to municipal parks, Chester County owns the Struble Trail (a rail trail) and various sections of abandoned rail lines north of the Struble Trail, as well as Springfield Manor Farm County Park. Several privately-owned recreational lands are also accessible by the public (some for a fee) including Children's Country

Week Association's 600-acre Paradise Farm Camps, Radley Run Country Club, Delacey Soccer Park, Brandywine Picnic Park, and the Stroud Preserve. In Chadds Ford, the Brandywine Conservancy lands and trails near the Brandywine River Museum are open to the public. See Map 1 Project Orientation.

Topography

See Map 3 Topography/Slopes

The topography in the upper east branch of the Brandywine features gently rolling uplands within the Piedmont Physiographic Province with bands of steeper slopes located within some stream valleys and along ridges. The elevation drop from the Welsh Mountains to the north is from over 1000 feet in elevation to just over 200 feet in Downingtown, or a total of 800 feet. This represents about 80% of the stream's entire fall to the Delaware Estuary. Five ridges within the watershed occur and are generally oriented northeast-to-southwest, the result of compressive tectonic forces applied from the southeast. These include the Welsh Mountains, an eastern extension of the Baron Hills which divides Culbertson Run from Indian Run, one split by the UEBBC below Shamona Creek, the north valley hills and the south valley hills, which frame the Chester County Great Valley. Some steep slopes occur locally and in connection with the stream valleys and the Chester County Great Valley, a large flat limestone-based valley where Downingtown is located.

Surface Geology

See Map 4 Geology

The Brandywine watershed is located within the Piedmont Physiographic Province, part of the Appalachian Mountain chain of North America. The bedrock underlying the Piedmont consists of metamorphic and igneous rocks including schist, quartzite, slate, marble, granite and serpentine. The varied resistance to weathering and erosion has resulted in the hilly landscape and low ridges and valleys that we see today. Most of the land has, at one time or another, been farmed or developed. Steep slopes and low-lying flood-prone areas with wet soils remain forested.

One of the most unique natural systems in the eastern United States, and home for some of the rarest species, is the serpentine barrens. Although much of the barrens in Chester County have been farmed in the past, most has reverted back to a natural state and is covered by colonies of scrub pine and pitch pine woodlands, scrubby oak woodlands, and grasslands.

The northern portion of the Upper East Branch watershed is the Honey Brook Massif, a structural unit composed of crystalline rock, such as gneiss, gabbro and anorthosite. Gabbro is a coarse-grained igneous rock that contains more ferromagnesian minerals than feldspar. Anorthosite occurs as an elliptical body within the Honey Brook Massif. It is a coarse-grained gneiss that is composed of primarily feldspar and a ferromagnesian mineral called hornblende.

Following the Precambrian orogeny, the mountains underwent erosion, and over the course of millions of years, peaks were “filed” off until the topography took on a gentler, rounded appearance. Meanwhile, ancient seas invaded the lower elevations of the landscape and were inhabited by lime-secreting organisms. These organisms accumulated on the sea floors and today exist as limestone and dolomite deposits, which are composed primarily of calcium carbonate. The “carbonate” rocks eroded more easily than the surrounding metamorphic and igneous rocks, creating the Chester Valley, which crosses the southeastern portion of the upper east branch. Chester Valley is the only major limestone geology in Chester County as it crosses through the center of the Greenway study area through Downingtown. Most of the Chester Valley has been developed.

In the southern region, the general features of the area are characterized by a succession of gently sloping uplands dissected by relatively natural stream valleys. The area is diversified by residual eminences, called monadnocks, of residual metamorphic rocks rising above the general level. The topography produces a picturesque scenery of slightly rolling country with more rugged areas around the drainage lines.

For a complete geological description, refer to the Upper East Branch Watershed Conservation Plan and the Lower Brandywine Scenic Rivers Evaluation and Management Study listed in Appendix C.

Soils

See Map 5 Prime Farmland Soils

The soils in Chester County reflect the bedrock geology and physiography of the region, described above. Soils play a role in shaping land use and development patterns. Soils also provide an important clue as to where communities of rare or endangered species and communities may be located. For example, several rare species in Chester County only oc-

cur on chrome soils, a shallow soil derived from serpentine. Seven soil associations are found in Chester County: Penn-Croton-Bucks; Edgemont; Glenelg-Manor-Chester; Hagers-town-Conestoga-Guthrie; Neshaminy-Glenelg; Neshaminy-Chrome-Conowingo; and Montalto-Watchung-Mount Lucas.

Agricultural capability classes range from I-VIII. Class I soils have the fewest limitations, the widest range of use, and the lowest risk of damage (i.e., erosion) when used appropriately in growing crops. They are generally fertile soils on flat lands. Class I and II are considered either “prime agricultural soils” or “soils of statewide importance”, both being highly valued for agricultural preservation. The presence of these soils is a central factor in analyzing the potential for long-term farmland preservation.

Prime agricultural land is economically valuable and is susceptible to damage or loss in value by other land uses. The conversion of prime soils to other uses results in the loss of agricultural productivity. The physical and biological evolutionary process which produces the proper combination of soil and climatic factors for a site to be conducive to the growth of crops occurs through geological time. Consequently, prime agricultural soils represent a non-renewable resource in that once developed for other purposes, they are virtually lost forever. This is why great care and consideration must take place before changes in land use are made. Aside from the environmental, ecological, and aesthetic effects that must be considered, economic considerations are also important.

Existing Land Use

See Map 6 Existing Land Use

Transportation is an important factor in shaping land use, and several major transportation routes outline and dissect the boundaries of the greenway. The largest is the Pennsylvania Turnpike (I-76) which runs east-west across the northern portion of the study area. A turnpike interchange at Route 100 has spurred the rapid growth of Uwchlan and Upper Uwchlan townships including the eastern portion of the Upper East Branch watershed. The southern end of the Upper East Branch is bounded by Chester County’s Great Valley, and contains both business Route 30 and the Route 30 by-pass, a major expressway stretching almost all the way from Lancaster County to Route 202. Business Route 30, the historic Lancaster Pike, forms the heart of a long urbanized strip including Caln, Downingtown, and East Caln.

Route 100 forms an approximate eastern boundary to the watershed, and development has been growing rapidly from its interchange with the Route 30 by-pass at Exton north to Uwchlan and Upper Uwchlan townships at Lionville and the village of Eagle.

Route 322 runs northwest-southeast across the northern region of the greenway, and it serves as a major corridor for motor vehicles between eastern and central Pennsylvania. Route 322 is fast becoming a major development corridor, and includes public water and sewer service areas. Other roads in the northern region are generally secondary, though they are capable of handling significant suburban traffic volumes. Route 82 runs north-south through the upper east branch from Coatesville to Elverson, but is still a fairly rural road. The heart of the Upper East Branch, including the Brandywine Creek itself, is difficult to access and cross, mainly due to the steep slopes bordering the winding creeks, even though State Route 282 parallels the creek itself.

Route 52 is a two-lane highway that runs northeast-southwest from West Chester across East Bradford and Pocopson Townships to State Route 1 west of Pennsbury Township. It is a major corridor that connects a large population in West Chester to private recreational facilities along the Brandywine such as the Brandywine Picnic Park and Delacey Soccer fields. The Route 52 bridge over the Brandywine is equipped with a pedestrian crossing on the northern side of the bridge. However, access is only possible through private property at the Picnic Park.

Route 1 is a major four-lane highway that runs roughly east-west through Pennsbury and Chadds Ford Townships in the south of the greenway. Heavily travelled with commercial vehicles, it is a commercial and business corridor that includes public water and sewer service areas in Chadds Ford. A contemporary concrete bridge crosses the Brandywine Creek at the Brandywine River Museum in Chadds Ford Township with sufficient width to accommodate a pedestrian/bicycle crossing.

The only public transportation in the watershed is the Downingtown/Thorndale extension of the Main Line rail line that is used for not only freight and Amtrak passenger trains, but also by SEPTA for commuter services. This connects Downingtown to Philadelphia itself.

Once called the Wilmington and Northern Railroad, East Penn Railroad (ESPN) is an active line operating from Wilmington, Delaware to South Coatesville. The line follows the western bank of the main stem and west branch of the Brandywine. It is owned and operated by Regional Rail, LLC which acquires shortlines, regional railroads and switching services

across the United States. Although once used as a Scenic Railroad line in the 1990's, the line today is used exclusively for transporting industrial supplies. In the northern region of the greenway, the Wilmington and Northern line is abandoned between Coatesville and Honey Brook Township. The New Holland branch from Downingtown to Honey Brook Borough is also abandoned. Chester County has acquired much of these abandoned lines north of Downingtown with the intention of developing rail trails.

Agricultural land use is predominant in Honey Brook and West Nantmeal Township. Low-density residential areas dominate the balance of the study area with some agricultural uses scattered among residential cells. High density residential developments are found in Honey Brook and Downingtown boroughs as well as suburban centers such as the Village of Eagle in Upper Uwchlan Township, the Village of Chadds Ford in Chadds Ford Township, and Lionville in Uwchlan Township. Commercial and light industrial areas are typically located along major arterial roads such as Route 1 in the southern region, route 30 (business and bypass) in the central region, and Routes 322 and 282 in the northern region.

Institutional uses include schools, hospitals, nursing homes, and government facilities. Publicly-owned recreational uses include municipal, county, and state parks. Privately-owned recreational facilities include golf clubs, fee-based picnic parks and fee-based sports fields. Various vacant parcels, including open lands that are not actively farmed, are dotted throughout the study area. Vacant parcels require further study to determine their level of priority for open space protection – especially those parcels with frontage on the Brandywine.

Natural Features

See Map 7 Natural Features

The Brandywine watershed, with a total drainage area of 323.8 square miles, is a major tributary of the Christina River. The Upper East Branch of the Brandywine has a total drainage area of 123.3 square miles with its headwaters in the Welsh Mountain area of Honey Brook and West Nantmeal Townships. The creek travels in a southeasterly direction for about 27 miles before uniting with the West Branch to form the main stem near Lenape. The principal tributaries to the East Branch are Valley Creek, Taylor Run, and Blackhorse Run. The Main stem of the Brandywine drains portions of Chester and Delaware Counties in Southeastern Pennsylvania (and New Castle County, Delaware) and flows 20.3 miles south to its confluence with the Christina River at Wilmington, Delaware. From the origin of the main stem near Lenape to the State line, the Brandywine follows a winding course through a relatively broad, flat floodplain bordered by gently to steeply sloping hills. The

floodplain is rural and largely undeveloped with portions devoted to farming or pasture. Three small dams are located on the main stem Brandywine. One is at Lenape Park, the second is located approximately one-half mile downstream at Bennett Run, and the third, 200 feet upstream of the U.S. Route 1 bridge at Chadds Ford. The three dams are all of the low-flow type having no significant storage capacity.

Several sub-watersheds have a Special Protection Waters status assigned by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection. Virtually the entire municipality of Honey Brook, West Nantmeal, Wallace, and Upper Uwchlan Townships contain High Quality streams. Portions of Uwchlan, East Bradford and East Brandywine Townships also contain High Quality streams. Exceptional Value waters occur in an unnamed tributary to West Branch Brandywine Creek and Broad Run in West Bradford Township. Various streams throughout the study area are listed as impaired, meaning that the use designations and water quality criteria are not compatible. Impaired streams are especially evident in the headwater streams in Honey Brook Township, the Upper East Branch from Marsh Creek State park to Route 162, and numerous tributaries south of Downingtown in highly developed areas. The Chester County Water Resources Authority has regional flood control projects at Struble Lake, Barneston, and Beaver Creek.

Throughout history, fish have been an important resource in the Brandywine valley. As industry gained a foothold in the region, pollutants from industry and stormwater runoff drained into the waterways and proved detrimental to some of the most sensitive aquatic species. Dams on the lower Brandywine have cut off anadromous fish such as shad which are not able to navigate the dams along their spawning run from the Delaware Bay to the headwater streams. With advancements in environmental legislation and waste treatment practices, the water quality in the Brandywine has improved, and the stream now supports a variety of warm water fish. Some of the most common game species include bass, blue-gill, pumpkin seeds, sucker, and brown trout. Other non-game species include chub, bull-head, dace, minnow, and shiners. Quality of fish habitat depends upon water quality, food availability, bottom conditions, shelter, and bank conditions. The lower Brandywine and its tributaries include good to excellent habitats that support fish populations. Sport fishing is relatively light even though several streams are stocked with trout annually by the PA Fish and Boat Commission.

The Brandywine watershed contains an enormous array of outstanding biological resources. As is true for all of the Piedmont, this area is considered part of the larger “oak-

“chestnut forest region” which ranges from New Jersey to Virginia. Black, white, red and chestnut oak, as well as American chestnut, hickories, and other mixed species once predominated. However, the forests were virtually wiped out when the watershed was logged to make way for agriculture, residential, and commercial uses. The white oak, an important wildlife species for its acorns and its tree cavities, is a very commercially valuable tree in the region, and is apparently not reproducing well due at least in part to the over-abundant deer populations.

The forests of this region are classified as Mixed Oak Forest, dominated by white, red and black oaks, often mixed with tulip poplar, red maple and/or beech. Many of the present forested lands grow on areas such as steep slopes, barrens and wetlands that are poorly suited to other uses. Woodlands on south-facing slopes are likely to be dominated by oaks with lesser quantities of red maple, hickory, black cherry and beech. Typical understory shrubs include maple-leaved viburnum in the uplands and spicebush in seepage slopes and lowlands. Drier uplands are populated by Chestnut oaks and red oaks. Woodlands on north-facing slopes with deeper soils are dominated by beech and infrequent stands of eastern hemlock.

Today, the northern portion of the watershed supports approximately 14,772 acres of forests, or about 27.6% of the entire watershed. Map 7 divides these forests into two different size classes: woodlands; and forest interior. Forest interiors are found within larger masses of woodlands where a minimum of 300 feet of woodland habitat occurs in any direction. Forests perform important functions for wildlife habitat, soil conservation and prevention of erosion, and stormwater volume control. Virtually no old growth forest remains in the watershed, the land having been cleared and trees harvested at least once, often for iron forge charcoal, construction, or paper mills. Nevertheless, the remaining woodlands are continually maturing, and many woods are in a maturing mid-successional stage.

The loss of woodlands over the last two hundred years has had several effects on water resources. The increase in impervious surface hastens runoff, which in turn can cause erosion, deliver contaminants to surface waters, lower the baseflow of streams and increase the magnitude of high flows. Streams tend to receive higher volumes of runoff more immediately during precipitation events. They also tend to receive less baseflow from groundwater because of the reduced opportunity for groundwater recharge. Many of the steeply sloped valleys of streams are still wooded, helping to retard erosion.

In order to plan a greenway that ensures the protection of critical natural areas, it is important to know the location of those areas. This information will help to prevent conflicts between land use and help to direct protection efforts and resources into the most vulnerable natural areas. The Pennsylvania Natural Diversity Inventory (PNDI) was established in 1982 through a joint effort of the Pennsylvania Science Office and The Nature Conservancy, the PA Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, and the Western Pennsylvania Conservancy. It has become Pennsylvania's chief source of information on important natural communities, sensitive plant and animal species, and heron rookeries. The State used this systematic inventory to identify areas of the highest level of natural integrity in Chester County. Between 85-90 percent of PNDI sites include those areas with biological diversity that is representative of the local area. The other 10-15 percent of the sites consist of sensitive plant and animal species which occur both within and beyond these natural communities. The widest range of biological diversity in Chester County can best be conserved by protecting PNDI sites with the best representation of natural communities and strong populations of the most sensitive plant and animal species. PNDI sites are found along various creeks and tributaries and woodlands throughout the greenway study area. The most notable sites include the Great Marsh north of West Nantmeal and Wallace Townships and the largest freshwater wetland in southeastern Pennsylvania, riparian areas along the headwaters of the west branch of the Brandywine in Honey Brook Township, and the Upper East Branch from the north end of Marsh Creek State Park to Downingtown, and riparian areas associated with Broad Run on the West Branch in West Bradford Township.

The region supports a wide variety of bird species. Important Bird Areas, or IBAs, are locations that provide essential habitat for one or more species of bird. IBAs include important sites for breeding, wintering, and/or migrating birds and may be a few acres or thousands of acres. They are usually discrete sites that stand out from the surrounding landscape and may include public or private lands. The Brandywine Creek offers a diverse range of bird habitats including sand bars, marshy shores, slack water areas, open fields, and woodlands. One IBA is located on lands owned by the Natural Lands Trust on a protected site known as the Stroud Preserve. The Brandywine falls within the Atlantic Flyway, a major migration route for birds. Therefore, resident bird species represent only a small percentage of the birds that depend upon the Brandywine corridor for sustenance during their migration. One species, the Canada goose, is considered to be a threat to the water quality of the lower Brandywine and its tributaries. As these birds concentrate in their numbers, their droppings can severely degrade surface waters.

Wetlands provide an important essential habitat for a wide range of plant and animal species. Many of the wetlands in the greenway study area are associated with streams and include wooded swamps, floodplain forests, shrub swamps, and open marshes. Typical plants include red maple, pin oak, tulip poplar, skunk cabbage, and other sedges and grasses. Marshes may have cattails, bulrushes, grasses, sedges, and a variety of showy flowering plants such as swamp milkweed and ironweed. Because wetlands are relatively rare in this region, they are considered to be important refuges for native plants. Many birds also depend upon wetlands during migration and for nesting. Many of the original wetlands have been altered by disturbance, farming or development. Wide-ranging disturbance could cause the eradication of some plant and animal species that are not able to compete or survive under changing conditions.

A prevalent and increasing threat to natural communities and habitats is the spread of exotic invasive plant species that out-compete native plant species. Common exotic plants include Japanese honeysuckle, garlic mustard, purple loosestrife, multiflora rose, Canada thistle, tree-of-heaven, and Russian Olive, to name a few.

White-tailed deer are another threat to natural plant communities. They are a highly adaptable species equipped with keen survival instincts. While their major predators, such as wolves, coyotes, and cougars have been extirpated, State wildlife agencies have worked to maintain a socially-acceptable population of this game species. However, in many communities in southeastern Pennsylvania, deer populations have spiraled out of control, and deer overpopulation is altering the appearance and ecology of our local forests. Foraging deer browse on young tree seedling such as oaks and maples, reducing plant diversity and leaving a void in the natural succession of the forest. It could take decades or centuries to restore a forest that has been impacted by deer over-browsing.

Open Space and Recreation

See Map 8 Open Space and Recreation

Municipalities within the greenway study area own over 1,263 acres of active, passive, and unimproved open space. Many of these parks were funded through the Chester County 21st Century Programs, individual municipal park and recreation or open space funds, or were acquired from developers as a product of conservation subdivisions.

Chester County Parks and Recreation owns Springton Manor Farm, a 300-acre demonstration farm west of the Upper East Branch of the Brandywine in Wallace Township. Initially part of a William Penn Manor, Springton Manor Farm has been in agricultural use since the

early 1700's. The farm is home to farm animals, and you can meet the animals and tour the Butterfly House. An interpretive nature trail leads to a catch & release fishing pond. The Farm has become a community gathering place several municipalities in the northern region of the greenway. Numerous public events are featured there including the popular Sheep and Wool Day during springtime and the Old Fiddler's Picnic during summer months.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania owns three park and recreational facilities in the corridor. Struble Lake is a 386-acre impoundment located in Honey Brook Township that is owned by the Commonwealth and managed by the PA Fish and Boat Commission. Struble Lake has a number of warm water and cool water fish species including walleye, channel catfish and black crappie. Fishing and boating are permitted on the lake. Boating is limited to boats powered by electric motors and un-powered boats. Most boats used on the lake include fishing boats, sailboats, canoes and kayaks. A surfaced launch ramp and wooden loading dock is available for public use. There is a gravel parking lot that accommodates at least 10 vehicles. There are currently no hiking trails at this location.

Marsh Creek State Park is located in Wallace and Upper Uwchlan Townships. This 1,727-acre park contains the 535-acre Marsh Creek Lake which is enjoyed for fishing and sailing. The lake is also an important habitat and refuge for migrating waterfowl and is a popular place for birding during fall and spring migrations. Other recreational facilities offered in the park include two boat launches, boat rentals, swimming and picnicking. Boating is limited to boats powered by electric motors or unpowered boats. Fishing is a popular activity in the park. Bridle trails are located in the western side of the park and have loops of various distances. Nearby Hope Springs Farm offers horseback riding lessons, boarding and trail riding along with access to the park trails. Hiking trails are natural surface trails that explore a variety of habitats including woodlands, meadows, and wetlands.

The Brandywine Battlefield Historic Site in Chadds Ford is set amid 50 acres of rolling fields and woodlands. It brings to life the Battle of the Brandywine, the largest engagement of the Revolutionary War, through education programs and living history events. Features include a visitors' center that displays historical exhibits, and visitors can tour Washington's headquarters and Lafayette's quarters. Owned by the Commonwealth, the park is now operated by The Friends of the Brandywine Battlefield staff and volunteer who work directly with the State on operating the site. One state-employed maintenance/grounds keeper maintains the facilities.

Private recreational facilities, golf courses, campgrounds, and sports fields play an important role for recreation in the greenway corridor. They include:

- Radley Run Country Club offers golf, tennis, swimming pool and dining facilities on the border of East Bradford and Birmingham Townships.
- The Brandywine Picnic Park is a privately-owned recreational park located along the east side of the Brandywine north of Route 52 in East Bradford Township. The park plays host to corporate picnics, family reunions, school activities, team-building events, theme parties, birthday parties, etc. The Park is open from May to September. It is open to the public when events are scheduled, subject to availability, and for a fee. Dogs are not permitted in the park.
- The Delacey Soccer Fields are operated and managed by the West Chester United Soccer Club. Located on the eastern side of the Brandywine in East Bradford Township, the park includes two practice fields and two game fields.
- The Broad Run Golfers Club was designed by world renowned golf course architect Rees Jones. The championship 18-hole public golf course offers features incredible vistas from almost every hole. The Broad Run golf course is built on 372 acres of rolling countryside.
- Downingtown Country Club is recognized as a leader in elegant weddings and banquets with more than 40 years of experience dating back to its days as the Downingtown Inn and Resort. The 6619 yard, par-72 golf course was designed by George Fazio and built between 1965 and 1967.
- Ingleside Golf Club is owned and operated by Caln Township. The par 68 golf course consists of six par threes, ten par fours, and two par fives.
- Whitford Country Club began in 1955 when a gentleman named Al Ostheimer had an idea to dedicate 168 acres of land for the purpose of sharing the sporting experience with neighbors in the community. Fox hunting was the main sport on the property where they held the annual 'Whiteland Hunt'. The Club's name came from the nearby 'Whitford Village', named after a town in Wales. The first nine holes were played in 1956 with the second nine holes opening in 1957. The official opening of the facility, including the golf course, swimming pool and tennis courts, occurred on Memorial Day in 1957. Well-known architect William Gordon designed Whitford Country Club's golf course. Eight tennis courts and four paddle courts are provided for racquet sport enthusiasts. The Club also has a regulation sized swimming pool.

- Honey Brook Golf Club sits along the historic West Branch of the Brandywine Creek, among the Amish farms of Chester County. The course is a mixture of wide-open links, tree-lined fairways and subtle elevation changes that combine natural beauty and a great golf layout. Protected wetlands weave throughout to form breathtaking vistas.
- Tel Hai Camp & Retreat is a Christian camp and retreat center located in countryside of Honey Brook Township. This one hundred-acre facility consists of rolling hills, wooded areas, and open fields. A seven-acre lake is used for boating and fishing. Other recreational facilities include a covered and lit 18-hole miniature golf course, Jr. Olympic sized outdoor pool, outdoor lit volleyball courts, campfire ring, outdoor street hockey/basketball court, GaGa court, and gymnasium striped for volleyball, basketball, kick ball, & 4-Square Tel Hai Camp is a member of the Christian Camping & Conference Association.
- Two Log Campground located in Honey Brook Township offers rustic camping for trailers, motor homes, pop-ups, RVs and tents. Services include water, electric and sewer hook-ups. Fire rings and picnic tables are also provided for all sites, including tent camping sites. Recreational activities include horseshoes, swimming, fishing (catch and release), boating, canoeing, walking trails, birding, arts and crafts for children, BINGO on Saturday nights, fishing tournaments, horseshoe tournaments, and holiday parties for 4th of July and Halloween.
- Brandywine Meadows Campground is a Recreational Vehicle campground in Honey Brook Township.
- Camp Indian Run is owned and operated by the Girl Scouts of Southeastern Pennsylvania in Glenmoore, Wallace Township. Accommodations range from primitive units with latrines for pitching your own tent, to units with platform tents and mattresses, and flush toilets, to rustic cabins and kitchen shelter. There is an outdoor swimming pool.
- Brandywine Creek Campground is located west of Marsh Creek State Park in East Brandywine Township. It consists of 62 Total Camp/RV Sites, some with electric and water hookups. Recreational activities include fishing, recreation hall, swimming lake, hiking trails, picnic area, and playground.
- Shady Oaks Campground is a private RV campsite.
- Brandywine Outfitters Picnic Park has available (for rent) a 26-acre private wooded park located on the Brandywine River at Mortonville Road and PA Route 162. The park in-

Municipal Parks

Municipality	Park Name	Type	Acreage
Birmingham Township	Sandy Hollow Heritage Park	Passive	46.5
Caln Township	Caln Municipal Park	Active	20.0
Caln Township	Griffith Property	Not Improved	81.7
Caln Township	Lloyd Park	Active	30.0
Chadds Ford	Brandywine Battlefield Park	Passive	50.0
Chadds Ford	Municipal Park	Not Improved	10.0
Downingtown Boro	Kerr Park	Active	37.4
Downingtown Boro.	Johnsontown Park	Active	13.0
East Bradford Township	East Bradford Township Park	Active	25.9
East Bradford Township	Paradise Valley Nature Area	Passive	40.70
East Bradford Township	Shaw's Bridge Park	Passive	37.4
East Bradford Township	Skelp Level Park	Not Improved	42.6
East Bradford Township	Harmony Hill Nature Area	Passive	241.0
East Bradford Township	Sugars Bridge Nature Area	Passive	32.2
East Bradford Township	Sunset Hollow Open Space	Not Improved	12.6
East Bradford Township	Jane Reed Park	Passive	9.7
East Bradford Township	Copeland Park	Active	7.3
East Bradford Township	Ingram's Mill Nature Area	Passive	37.5
East Bradford Township	Harry Waite Nature Area	Passive	14.5
East Bradford Township	Miner Street Open Space	Not Improved	5.8
East Bradford Township	Sconnelltown Park	Not Improved	8.1
East Bradford Township	Mt. Bradford Preserve	Not Improved	39.0
East Bradford Township	Starr Farm Park	Passive	25.0
East Brandywine Town-	East Brandywine Community	Active	61.5
Honey Brook Boro.	Honey Brook Borough Park	Active	2.5
Pennsbury Township	Pennsbury Municipal Park	Not Improved	53.4
Pennsbury Township	Parker Preserve	Not Improved	36.5
Pocopson Township	Pocopson Township Park	Active	28.0
Pocopson Township	Park	Passive	63.0
Pocopson Township	Brandywine Creek Park	Not Improved	18.72
Upper Uwchlan Township	Hickory Park	Active	27.0
Uwchlan Township	Jones & Young Tract	Passive	39.5
Uwchlan Township	Lionville Park	Active	45.0
Uwchlan Township	Shamona Creek	Active	37.0
Uwchlan Township	Trails	Active	20.0
Wallace Township	Alice Park	Passive	39.5
West Bradford Township	Broad Run Park	Active	31.0
West Bradford Township	Shadyside Park	Active	32.0
West Bradford Township	Lieds Park	Not Improved	55.0
West Bradford Township	Beacon Hill Road Park	Active	10.0
West Bradford Township	Brandywine Meadow Park	Passive	65.0
West Bradford Township	Township Campus Park	Active	3.0

cludes patio dining area by the river for up to 160 people, attached cooking area with grills, playground, volley ball, horseshoes, 1-mile nature trail, fishing, and camp sites.

- Paradise Farm Camps – Children's Country Week Association near Downingtown is a private company categorized under Sporting and Recreational Camps. It was established in 1875 and incorporated in Pennsylvania. Children's Country Week Association offers recreational summer camps.
- Stroud Preserve is a private preserve owned and managed by Natural Lands Trust. The property consists of 571 acres of rolling grasslands, working farmlands, and woodlands. It serves as wildlife habitat and a unique site for research by the Stroud Water Research Center. Designated an Important Bird Area by the National Audubon Society, recreational uses include nearly 9.5 miles of unpaved trails, birding, and horseback riding. Over two acres of serpentine barrens, a rare habitat for several plant species of special concern is located on the property as well as stone buildings that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
- The H.E. Myrick Conservation Center is the headquarters of the Brandywine Valley Association. The 318 acre center is located in Pocopson Township along Route 842. The center began in 1981 as a gift from Horatio Myrick. The center was then 212 acres which included farmland, woodland, wetland and meadows. Since moving to the center in 1981, BVA has acquired an additional 114 acres bringing the center to its present size. The center is the site of BVA's offices and also the location of its watershed education programs. In addition, the center is the site of many public programs throughout the year. The Myrick Center contains trails for walking and horseback riding as well as areas for picnicking, bird watching and enjoying the natural environment. Programs take place at the Myrick Center throughout the year and are listed on the website as well as the bulletin board at the Center. The Myrick Center is private property and is open to the public during daylight hours.
- The Brandywine River Museum is located at Route 1 and Creek Road in Chadds Ford Township. Exhibiting American art in a 19th-century grist mill, the Brandywine River Museum is internationally known for its unparalleled collection of works by three generations of Wyeths and its fine collection of American illustration, still life and landscape painting. The grounds are landscaped with a diversity of native plants that makes any time of year a good time to visit and observe the native flowers and shrubs. Parking is provided for museum guests. Recreational uses include walking trail, outdoor seating, and river access for boating, fishing, and swimming.

- The Chadds Ford Historical Society Barn is the headquarters of the Historical Society. The Barn now serves as the Society's office, museum, library, meeting room, and orientation room for visitors to the Brandywine Valley, as well as the staging area for Chadds Ford Days, The Great Pumpkin Carve, and other special events throughout the year. The Barn is open weekends May through September, 1 to 5 p.m., and for special events.
- HOA open space is privately-owned land that is deed restricted against further subdivision or development. The open space is often composed of steep slopes, wetlands, or flood-prone areas that are not suitable for development but were required to remain in open space to satisfy local zoning regulations. HOA lands are not open to the public, but are intended for the use of the Homeowners Association members and their guests. Recreational facilities may include passive open space for informal play, active recreation, playgrounds, trails (shown in red), and natural habitat areas associated with woodlands and riparian areas.

Public access to the east branch of the Brandywine for boat launching, swimming or fishing is permitted in four locations:

- Brandywine River Museum parking lot
- Brandywine Picnic Park (paying customers only)
- Shaw's Bridge Park
- Kerr Park TBC

There is informal public access to the creek for whitewater kayaking at one location on the upper east branch at the intersection of PA Route 82 and PA Route 282. There are five locations of informal access along the west branch of the Brandywine as identified on the website riverfacts.com, a website dedicated to whitewater paddling.

A number of Public Schools are located within the greenway corridor. These properties provide a range of recreational facilities that are open to the public. School districts within the greenway corridor include the Unionville-Chadds Ford S.D., West Chester Area S.D., Downingtown Area S.D., Coatesville Area S.D., and the Twin Valley S.D.

Struble Trail

The Struble Trail is a work in progress. When the trail is completed, it will travel through Lyndell, Cornog and Glenmoore, passing near Springton Manor Farm and Struble Lake before ending near Honey Brook Borough, for a total length of sixteen (16) miles. Named for the late County Commissioner (1976-1980) and longtime Executive Director of the Brandy-

wine Valley Association, teacher and conservationist Robert G. Struble, the Struble Trail was created from the rail bed of the former Waynesburg Railroad. 2009 marks thirty years since the trail was dedicated on October 20, 1979. Currently, it is a 2.6 mile paved, multi-use recreational trail, popular with nature enthusiasts, picnickers and other recreational users. The .9 mile segment from Dorlan Mill Road to Dowlin Forge Road follows the east branch of the Brandywine Creek, and offers a delayed harvest “artificial lure only” trout fishing area. The Struble Trail links to the Uwchlan Trail at approximately the 1.75 mile marker, allowing access to the Eagleview residential area, corporate campus and retail shoppes. The Struble Trail entrance and parking lot is off PA Route 282 on Norwood Road in Downingtown. (from the Chester County Parks and Recreation website at <http://www.chesco.org/ccparks/cwp/view.asp?a=1552&q=621757>).

Brandywine Trail

Sections of multi-use trail occur along the Brandywine in Downingtown, West Bradford, East Bradford, and Pocopson Township. In Pocopson Township, the NE Creek Road Trail follows the abandoned West Creek Road hard-top south of Route 842 for 1.5 miles. East and West Bradford Townships recently completed a 2.4 mile long section of paved multi-use trail between Route 322 south of Downingtown and Route 322 near Sugar’s Bridge Nature Area. In Downingtown, sections of paved trail follow the creek through Kerr Park and south of Route 1 near the Downingtown Borough Hall.

Chester Valley Trail

The Chester Valley Trail project dates back to 1991, when representatives of Chester County, Montgomery County and PennDOT envisioned a soon-to-be-abandoned rail line as a major trail. When completed it will link parks in Downingtown, Chester County's major commercial center at Exton, the Exton Park Site, the Chester County library, local trails, parks and communities in West Whiteland, East Whiteland, and Tredyffrin Townships in Chester County, and Upper Merion Township, Bridgeport and Norristown Boroughs in Montgomery County. The trail will also provide an important pedestrian and bicycle commuter route to many office parks in the Great Valley corridor.

The rail line roughly follows U.S. Routes 30 and 202 through central Chester County from East Caln Township east to Montgomery County, providing a major part of a regional trail system from central Chester County to the Schuylkill River Trail and Delaware River. The Phase I portion from Exton Park Site east to Route 29 is approximately 3.9 miles and the Phase II segment from Route 29 east to Warner Road in King of Prussia is 7.6 miles. (from the Chester County Parks and Recreation web site at <http://www.chesco.org/ccparks/cwp/view.asp?a=1552&Q=621764#Concepts>)



Bicycle Routes

Pennsylvania Bike Route L follows most of the Brandywine Creek Greenway corridor from the Delaware state line in Chadds Ford to Elverson Borough. Except for portions in East and West Bradford Township that now utilize the paved Brandywine Trail, Bike Route L is a share-the-road trail that follows major arterial roadways.

Maps of Route L

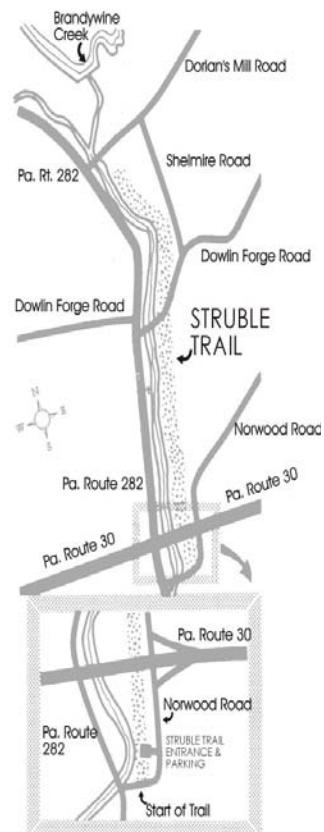
Pedestrian/Hiking Trails

There are more than 160 miles of existing pedestrian and hiking trails in the study area, and 225 more miles are being planned according to data generated by the

Name of Section for Whitewater Paddling	Location	Class	Length (miles)
Mortonville to Lenape	Newlin Township at western Municipal boundary (west branch)	I	112
PA Route 82 to PA Route 842	West Nantmeal Township To Shaw's Bridge park (west branch)	I-II	21.1
Doe Run Church Road to Brandywine Confluence	East Fallowfield Township to Shaw's Bridge (west branch)	II	4
PA Route 340 to Mortonville	north Coatesville to western Newlin Township (west branch)	III	6.6
Icedale Road to PA 340	West Brandywine Township To north Coatesville	I-III	6.6

Chester County Planning Commission. This data suggests that municipalities along the corridor (and county and state planners) recognize the value of trails as an important form of passive recreation in their communities.

Both the Chester County and Wilmington Trail Clubs are members of the Keystone Trails Association. Keystone Trails Association, a volunteer-directed, public service organization is a federation of membership organizations and individuals dedicated to providing, preserving, protecting and promoting recreational hiking trails and hiking opportunities in Pennsylvania, and to representing and advocating the interests and concerns of the Pennsylvania hiking community.



Cultural Features

See Map 9 Cultural Features

National Register Historic Districts

The National Register is our country's official list of historic buildings, structures, sites, objects and districts worthy of preservation. The list is maintained by the Keeper of the National Register, National Park Service, and US Department of the Interior. In Pennsyl-

vania, the National Register program is administered by the Bureau for Historic Preservation (BHP) of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC). National Register listing does not place obligations or restrictions on property owners regarding the use or disposition of property. Several National Register buildings, sites, and districts are included in the Brandywine Creek Greenway study area. Note: Glenmoore (Wallace Township) and Guthriesville (East Brandywine Township) proposed N.R. Historic Districts

In 1961, a large area in the vicinity of Chadds Ford was designated as the Brandywine Battlefield national Historic Landmark site. The landmark designation included that portion of the main stem Brandywine and adjacent lands from Street Road (Route 926) south to Bullock Road.

Historic Districts under Pennsylvania Act 167

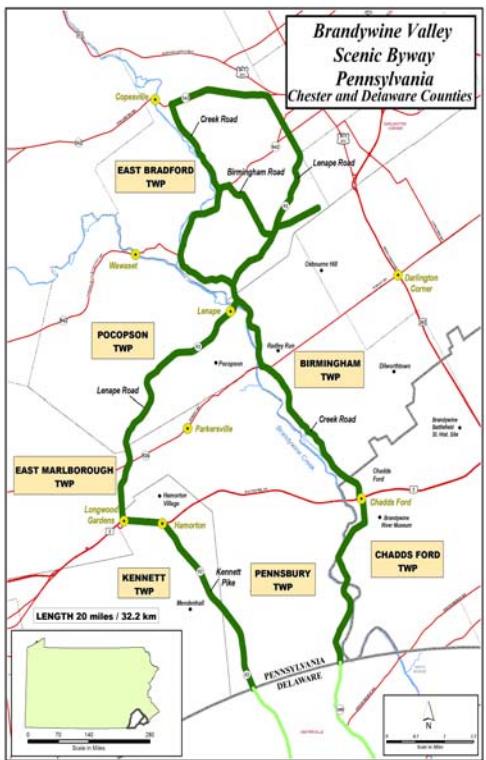
The Pennsylvania Local Historic District Act, Act 167 of 1961, authorizes counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns and townships to create historic districts within their geographic boundaries. In short, this is an area that has locally enacted regulations. The regulations can be as lenient or as stringent as the local municipality desires. For example, the municipality could decide only to enact a review process for demolition, or they could enact a review process for alterations, additions, and rehabilitations that require a permit. Under this legislation, the local municipality may regulate aesthetics if they so choose.

Five Local Historic Districts are located in the southern region of the greenway:

- Chadds Ford Village, Chadds Ford Township
- Dilworthtown, Birmingham Township
- Birmingham Road, Birmingham Township
- Strodes Mill, East Bradford Township
- Taylor-Cope, East Bradford Township

Brandywine Valley Scenic Byway in Pennsylvania

The Brandywine Valley Scenic Byway effort in Pennsylvania was initiated in 2002 by a diverse group of community leaders, stakeholders, and byway enthusiasts who recognized the richness of the resources, the uniqueness of the landscape, and the potential of the area to qualify for scenic byway designation. This grass roots volunteer effort evolved into a Steering Committee composed of representatives from seven municipalities spanning Chester and Delaware Counties: Pennsbury, Kennett, East Marlborough, Pocopson, Birmingham, East Bradford, and Chadds Ford Townships. The Steering Committee is working to complete a Corridor Management Plan that looks at the entire byway corridor to deter-



mine the most appropriate design practices, improvements, and initiatives necessary to preserve and enhance the scenic vistas and natural, historical, archaeological, cultural, and recreational resources that define the byway.

Land Conservation

Land trusts have a very strong presence in the Brandywine watershed. Two of the largest land trusts that are active in the greenway corridor are the Brandywine Conservancy and Natural Lands Trust. The Brandywine Conservancy is based in Chadds Ford and has helped many private land-owners to permanently protect thousands of acres of farmland and habitat areas. The Conservancy also owns and manages hundreds of acres with frontage along the Brandywine in the Chadds Ford area. The Natural Lands Trust (NLT), based in Media, is also active in the corridor and owns the popular Stroud Preserve. NLT holds conservation easements on many private properties. Several smaller local land trusts and environmental organizations that are active in the greenway corridor include:

- The Wallace Trust, Glenmoore
- West Pikeland Land Trust, Chester Springs
- Guardians of the Brandywine, Glenmoore
- Brandywine Valley Association
- French and Pickering Creeks Conservation Trust, Phoenixville
- North American Land Trust, Chadds Ford
- Pennsbury Land Trust, Chadds Ford

Scenic Roads

Several, but not all, municipalities in the greenway study area identified scenic roads in their Comprehensive Plan. The criteria for scenic road designation were not consistent among those municipalities. Those roads are highlighted in yellow on Map 9, although they

do not necessarily have additional protection from local zoning or other ordinances. The scenic road designation should be studied further.

Brandywine Scenic Railway

Established in 1995, the Brandywine Scenic Railway travelled over the tracks of the former Wilmington & Northern Branch of the Reading Railroad company. The Scenic Railway operated between Cossart and South Modena, a distance of about 17 miles. The railway was closed down when the tracks were sold to Regional Rail, LLC in 1999. Southbound trips would board at Northbrook on the corner of Northbrook Road and the railroad where the former Northbrook Station still stands. The itinerary included Trimble's Ford, Wawaset, Buffington's Ford, Lenape, Pocopson, Brinton's Bridge, Chadds Ford Junction, and Cossart. Northbound trips also boarded at Northbrook and took in Glenhall, Embreeville, Harvey's Bridge, Laurel, Mortonville, and South Modena. The train ride provided a unique snapshot of the history of the Brandywine Valley from the perspective of the industries and enterprises that shaped this region.

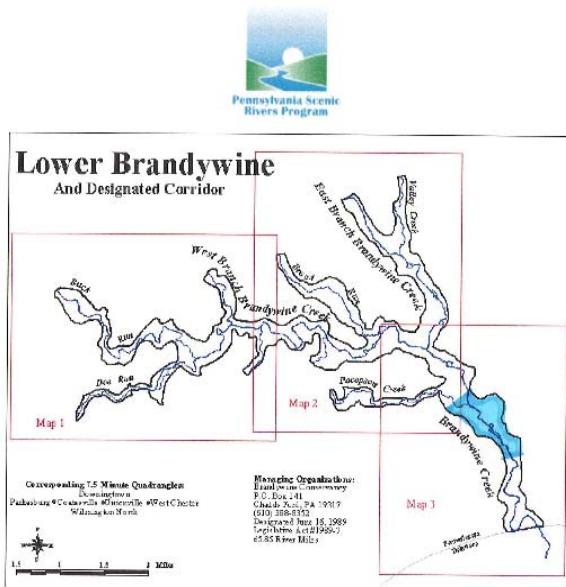


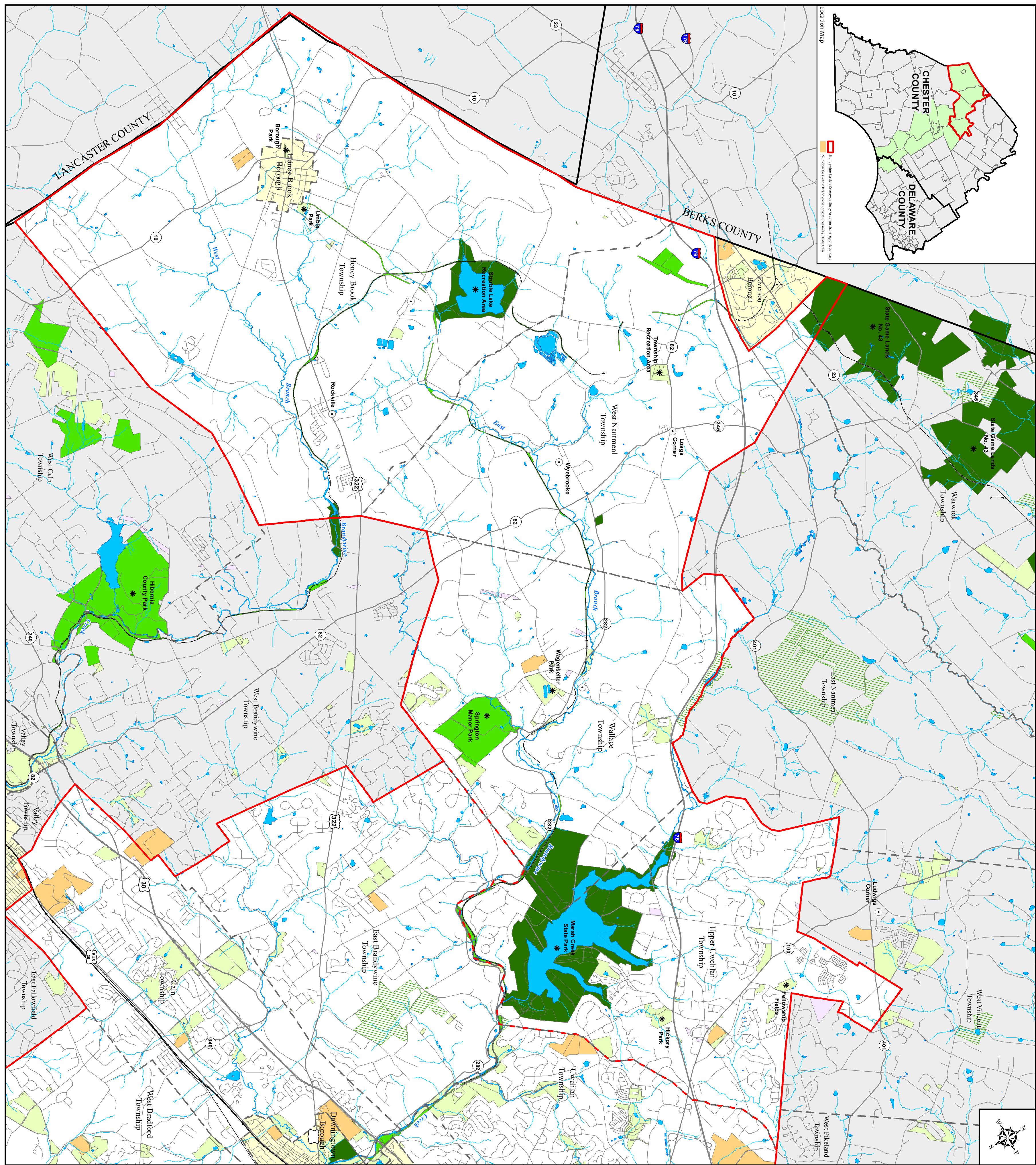
[PA Scenic Rivers Program](#)

A designation under the Pennsylvania Scenic Rivers Act is intended to preserve the primitive, natural, and aesthetic qualities of a river and to protect the existing character of both the river and the adjacent lands. The Lower Brandywine was designated a Scenic River on June 16, 1989 by legislative Act #1989-7. Scenic rivers are free-flowing and capable of supporting water-based recreation, fish and aquatic life. The view from the river or its banks is predominantly wild, but may reveal some pastoral countryside. The river may be intermittently accessible by road. The Scenic River designation covers 65.85 river miles (including the west branch to the headwaters of Buck and Doe Run) that extend up the main stem from the Delaware state line and up the east branch and Valley Creek as far as the northern borders of East Bradford and West Bradford Townships. The Brandywine Conservancy is the managing organization for the scenic river.

The Lower Brandywine Scenic Rivers Evaluation and Management Study was prepared by the PA Department of Environmental Resources and the Brandywine Conservancy in November, 1987 and contains a wealth of contributing information on the Lower Brandywine Valley.

Pennsylvania Rivers - Registry Map - Pa. DCNR
Page 1 of 1
[Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources](#)
[Return to State Map](#)

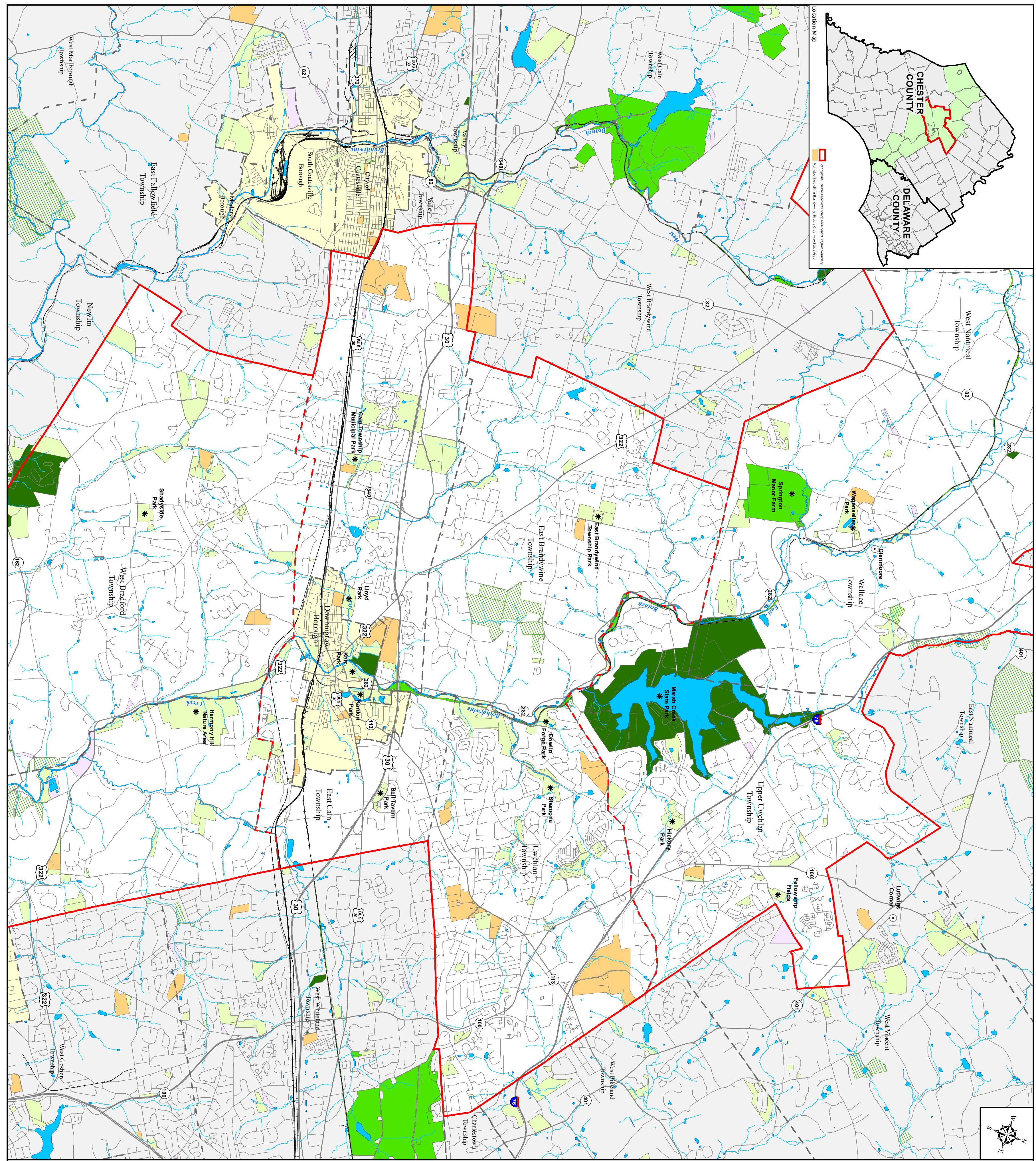




Map 1- Project Orientation Map

Brandywine-Struble Greenway Northern Region

0 0.5 1 2 Miles



Map 1- Project Orientation Map

Brandywine-Struble Greenway

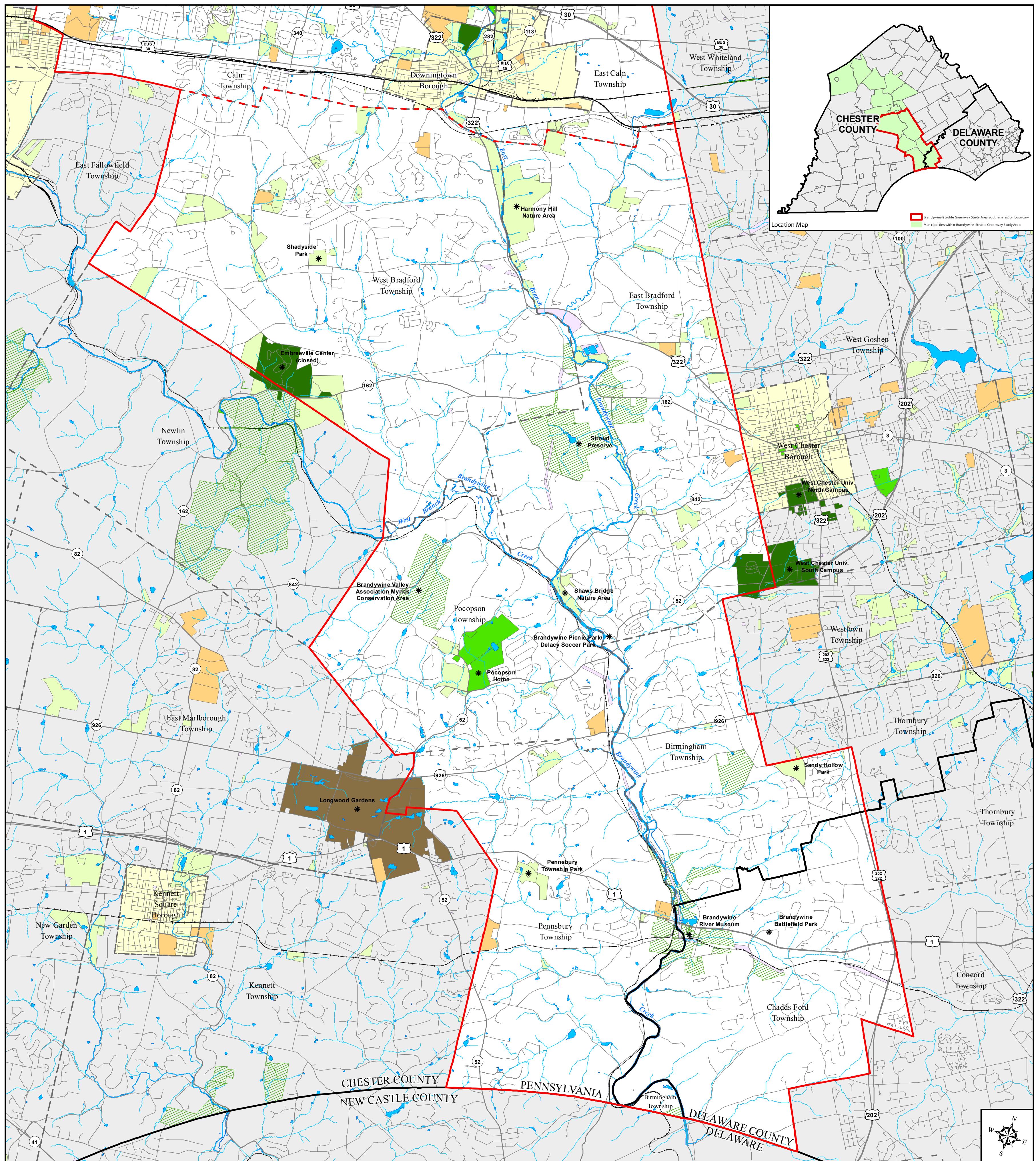
Central Region

Central Region

Map created: December 16, 2010

Legend

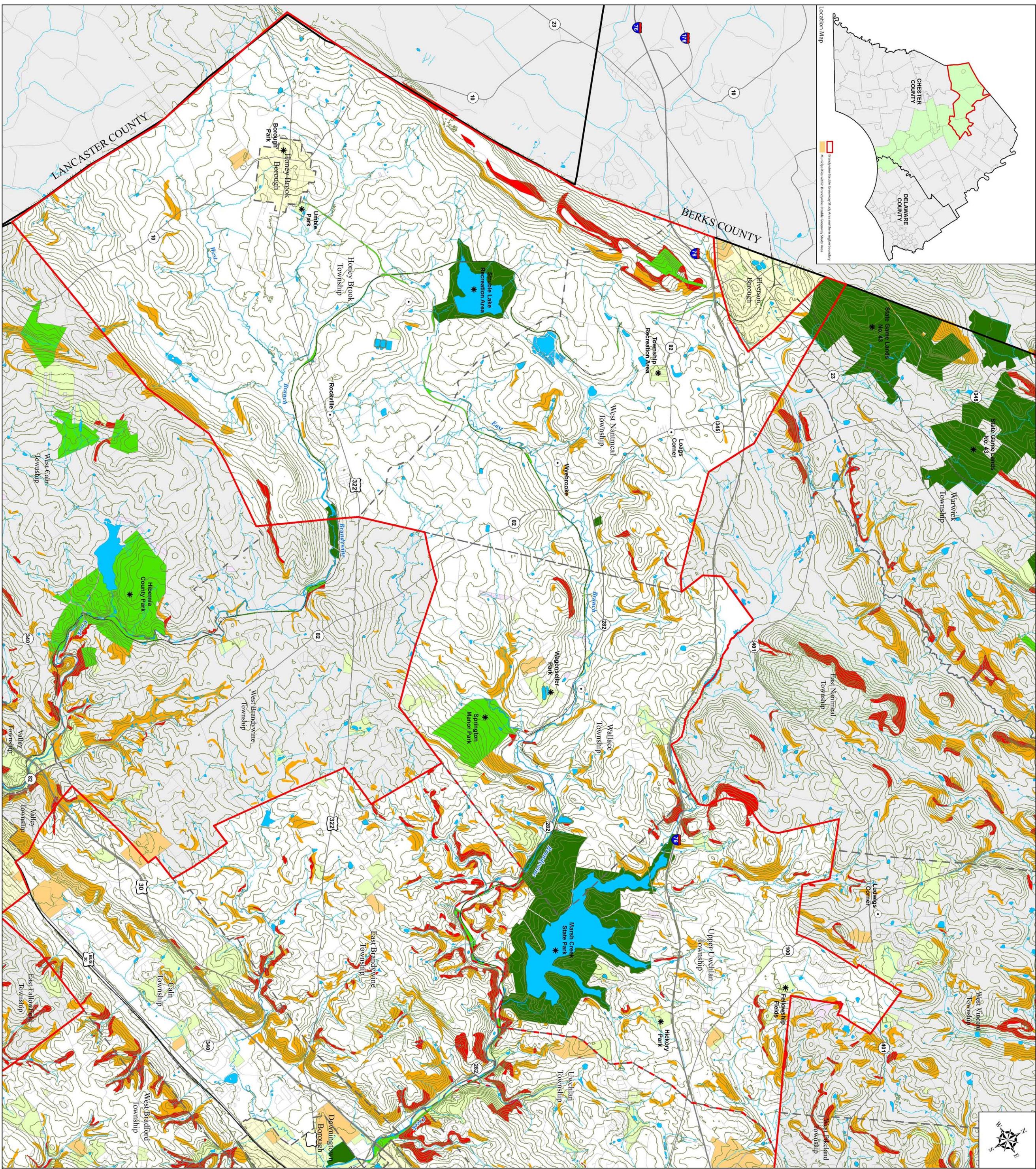
- Brandywine-Struble Greenway Study Area boundary
- Brandywine-Struble Greenway Study Area central region boundary
- County boundary
- Municipal boundary
- Roads
- Railroad lines
- Water features
- Bodies of water
- Public school lands
- Utility lands
- State lands
- County lands
- Municipal lands
- Lands owned by land trusts



Map 1- Project Orientation Map

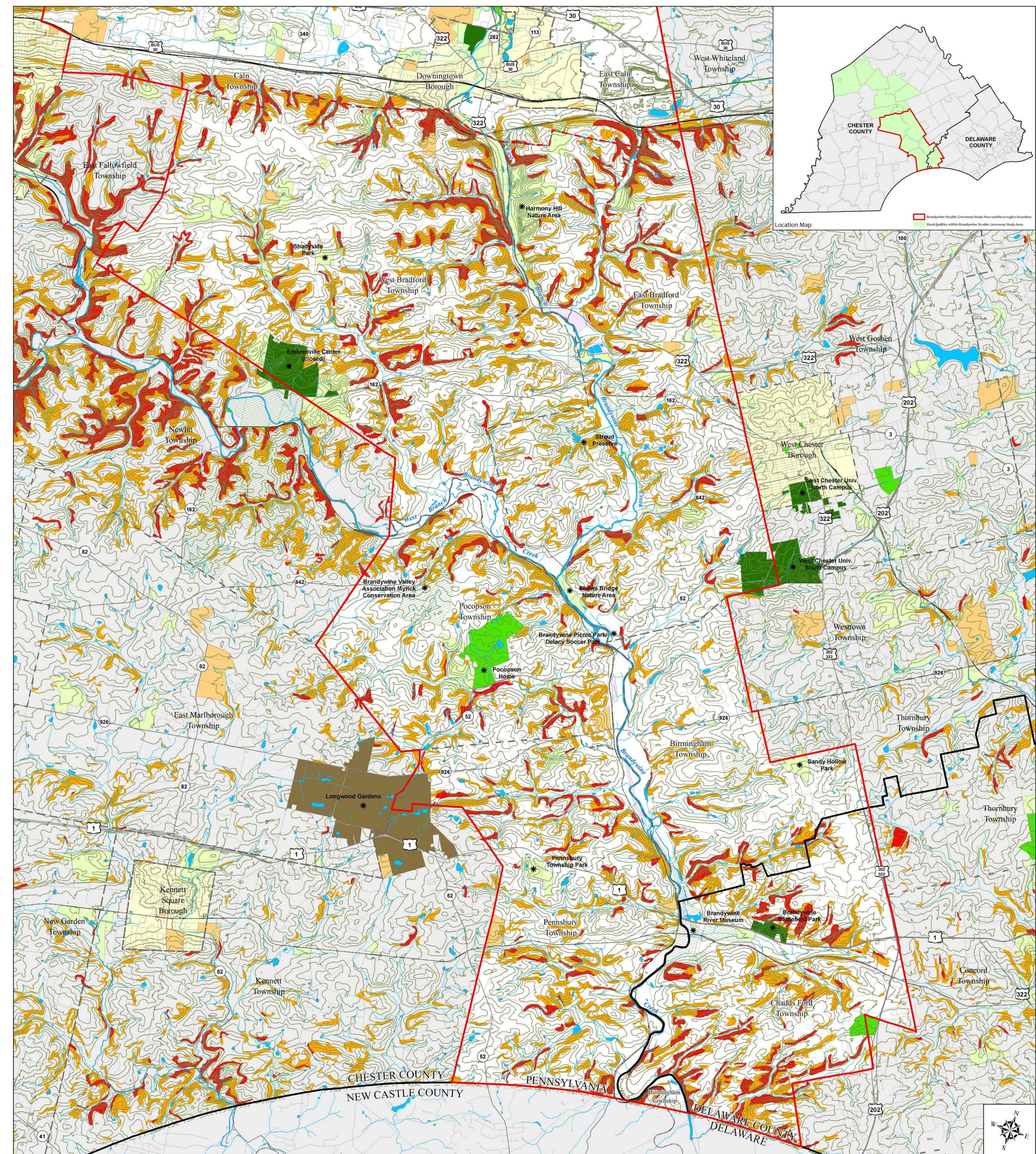
Brandywine-Struble Greenway Southern Region

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

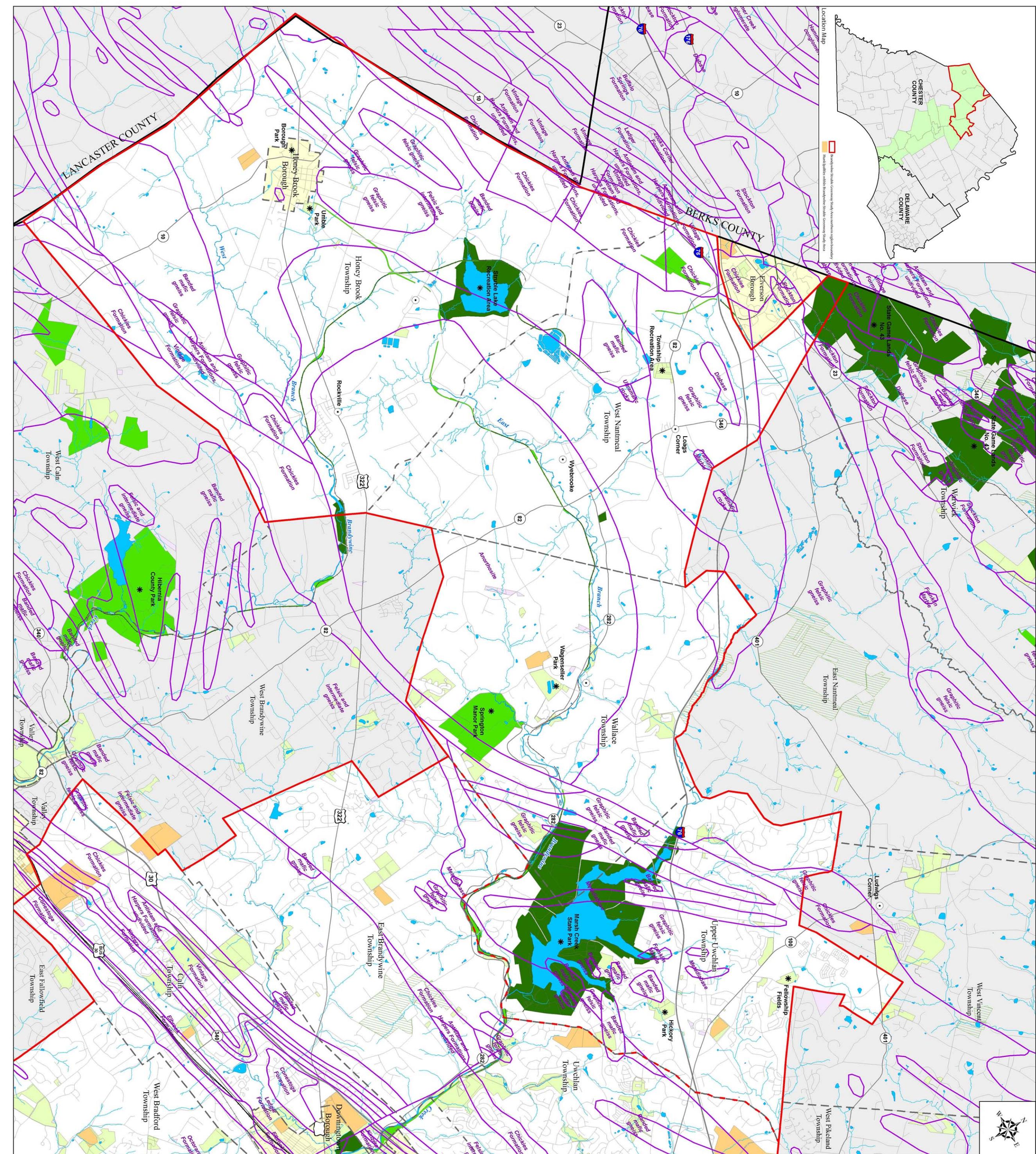




Map 3- Topography/Slopes Map
Brandywine-Struble Greenway
Central Region



Map 3- Topography/Slopes Map
Brandywine-Struble Greenway
Southern Region



Map 4- Geology Map

Brandywine-Struble Greenway Northern Region

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

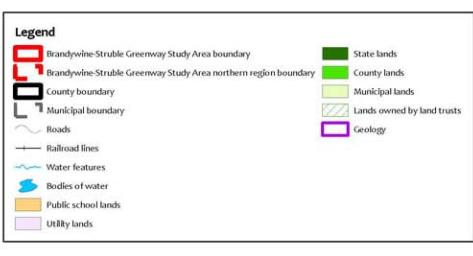
Data sources:
Roads, Railroads, Streams, Utility lands,
Municipal boundaries, County school lands,
State lands, County lands, Municipal lands,
Lands owned by land trusts

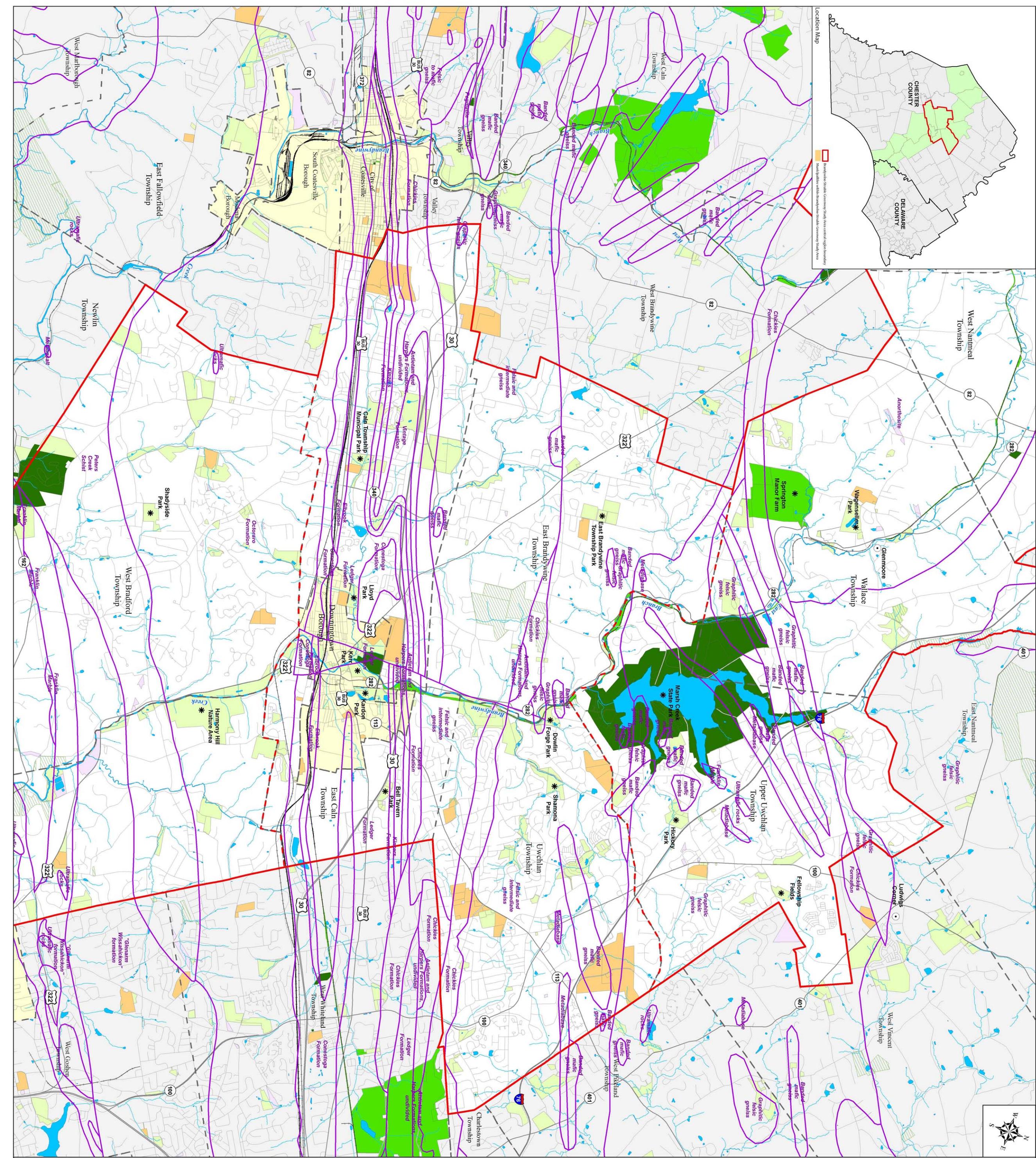
Chester County GIS Department, 2010.

Pennsylvania DCNR, 2005, digitized from
Geologic Map of Pennsylvania, 1980

Brandywine Conservancy
Environmental Management Center
P. O. Box 141 Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania 19337 (610) 388-2700

Map created: January 17, 2011





Map 4- Geology Map

Brandywine-Struble Greenway Central Region

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

Data sources:
Roads, Railroads, Streams, Utility lands,
Municipal boundaries, Public school lands,
State lands, County lands, Municipal lands,
Lands owned by land trusts

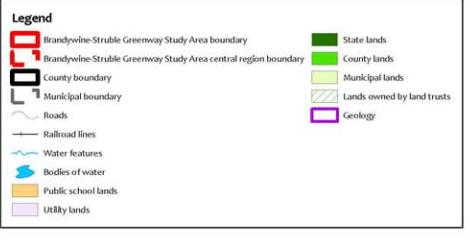
Chester County GIS Department, 2010.

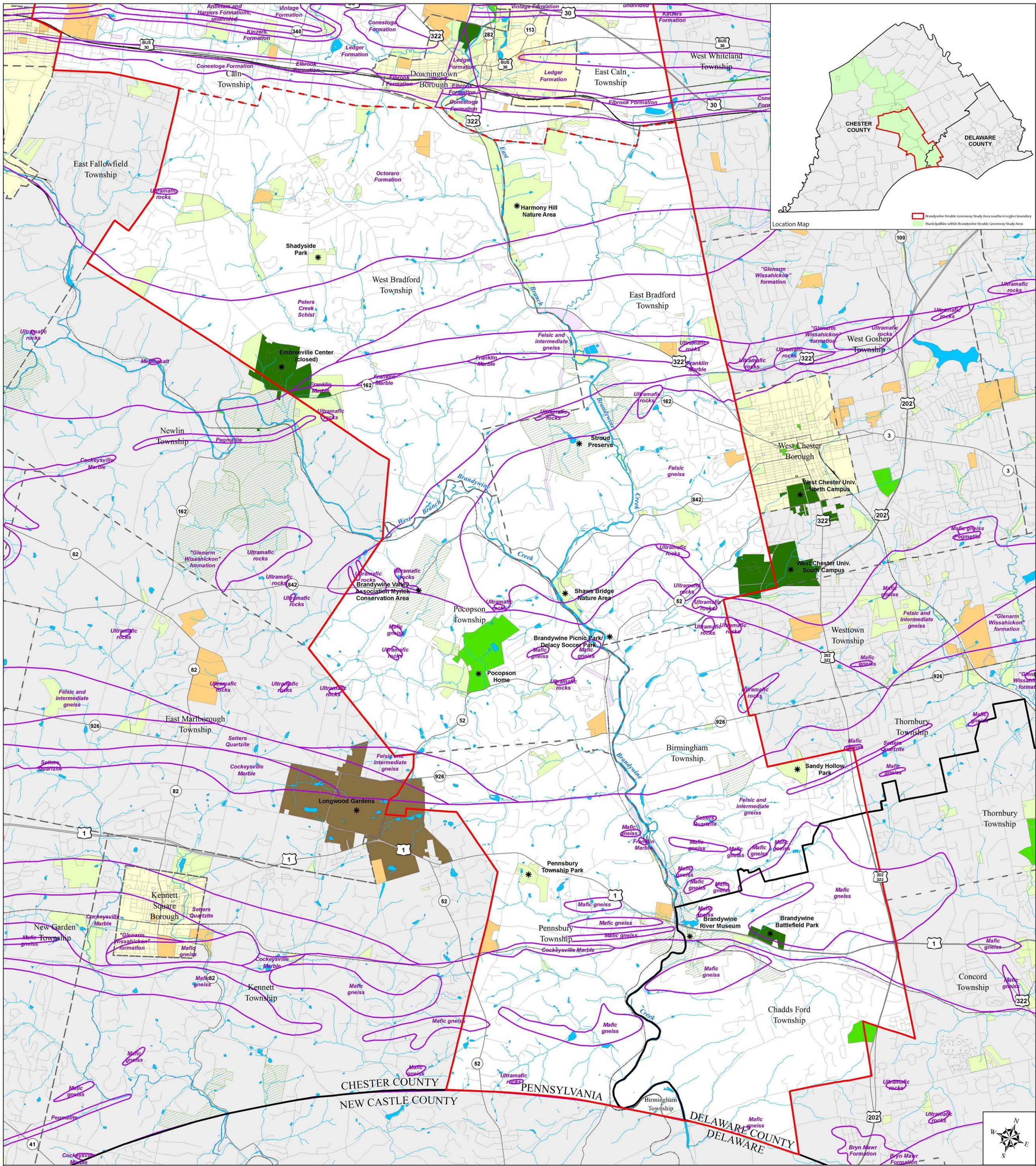
Pennsylvania DCNR, 2004, digitized from
Geologic Map of Pennsylvania, 1980

Geology

Brandywine Conservancy
Environmental Management Center
P. O. Box 141 Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania 19337 (610) 388-2700

Map created: January 17, 2011





Map 4- Geology Map

Brandywine-Struble Greenway Southern Region

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

Data sources:
Roads, Railroads, Streams, Utility lands,
Municipal boundaries, Public school lands,
State lands, County lands, Municipal lands,
Lands owned by land trusts

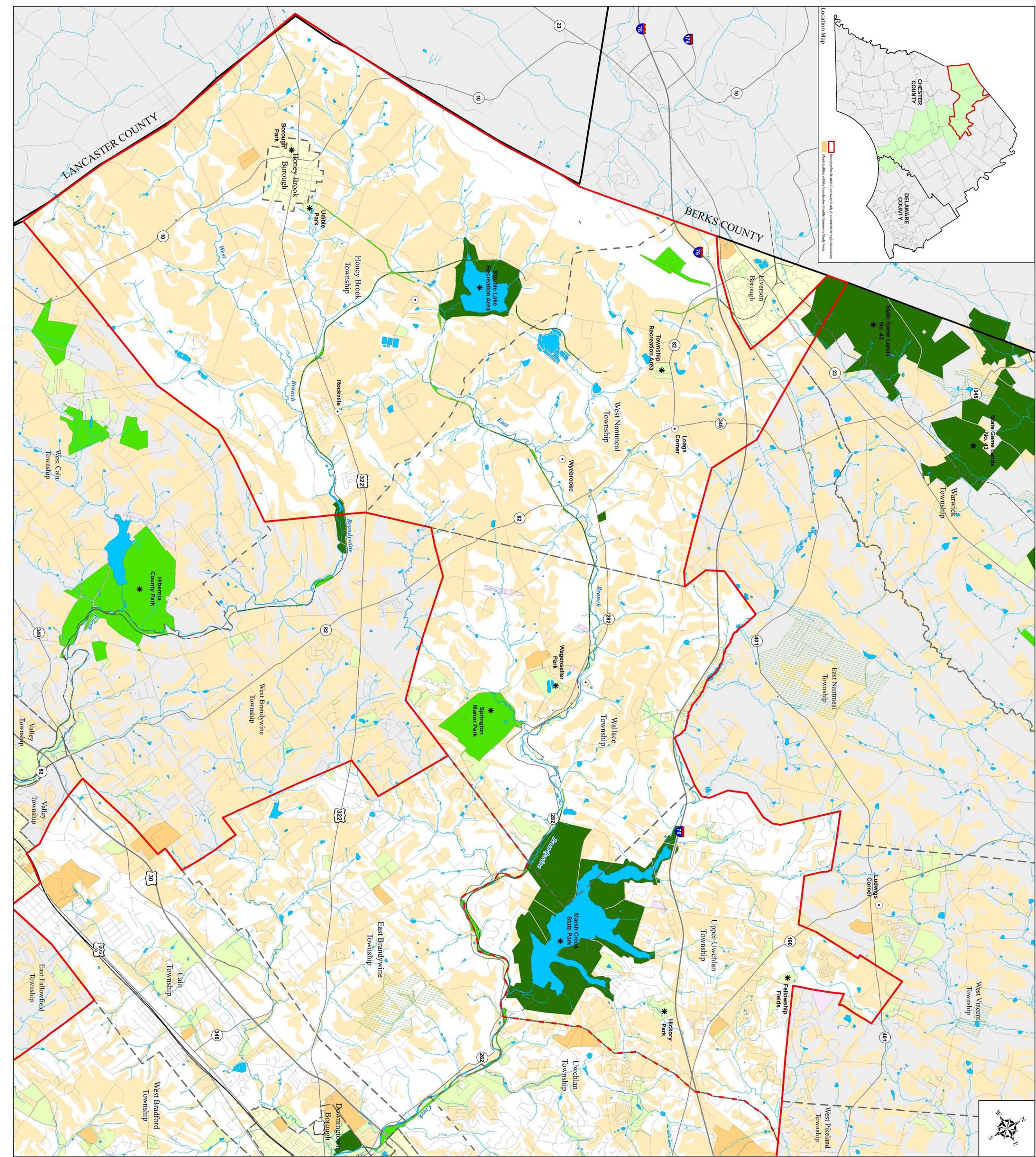
Chester County GIS Department, 2010,
Delaware County GIS Department, 2010,
Pennsylvania DCNR, 2003, digitized from
Geologic Map of Pennsylvania, 1980

Geology

Brandywine Conservancy
Environmental Management Center
P. O. Box 141 Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania 19337 (610) 388-2700

Map created: January 17, 2011

Legend	
Brandywine-Struble Greenway Study Area boundary	State lands
Brandywine-Struble Greenway Study Area southern region boundary	County lands
County boundary	Municipal lands
Municipal boundary	Lands owned by land trusts
Roads	Geology
Railroad lines	
Water features	
Bodies of water	
Public school lands	
Utility lands	



Map 5- Prime Farmland Soils Map

Brandywine-Struble Greenway Northern Region

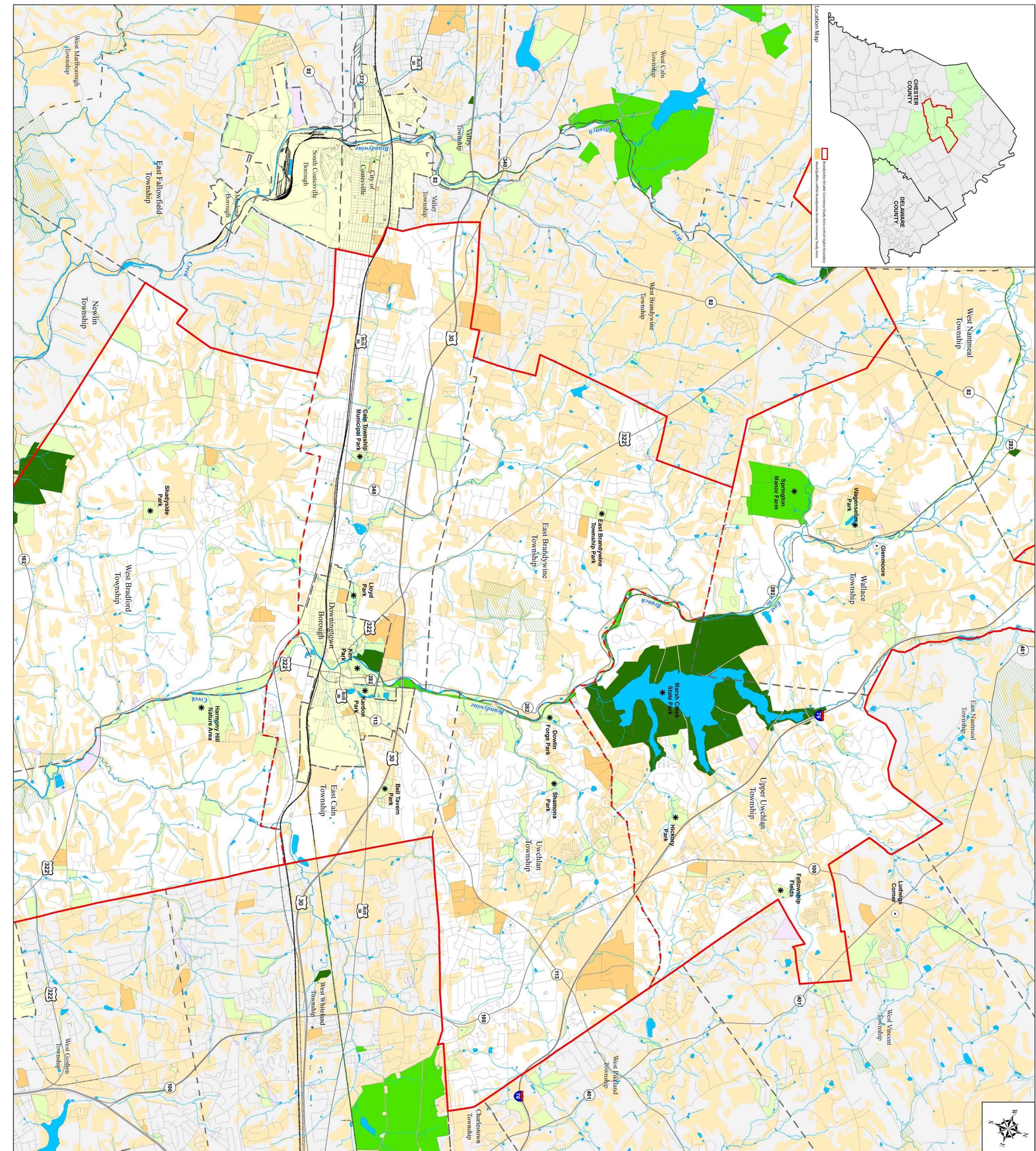
Map created: January 17, 2011

Brandywine Conservancy
Environmental Management Center
P. O. Box 141 Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania 19337 (610) 388-2700

Data sources:
Roads, Railroads, Streams, Utility lands,
Municipal boundaries, Public school lands,
State lands, County lands, Municipal lands,
Lands owned by land trusts
Prime farmland soils

Derived from soil boundaries from U.S. Department
of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service, 2003.
Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) database
for Chester County and Delaware County, Pennsylvania.

Legend	
Brandywine-Struble Greenway Study Area boundary	State lands
Brandywine-Struble Greenway Study Area northern region boundary	County lands
County boundary	Municipal lands
Municipal boundary	Lands owned by land trusts
Roads	Prime farmland soils
Railroad lines	
Water features	
Bodies of water	
Public school lands	
Utility lands	



Map 5- Prime Farmland Soils Map

Brandywine-Struble Greenway

Central Region

-Chester County GIS Department, 2010.

Serviced from soil boundaries from U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service, 2007 Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) database for Chester County and Delaware County, Pennsylvania.

Randywine Conservancy
Environmental Management Center
Box 141, Cliveden Farm, Ronks, Pennsylvania 19317 (610) 388-2700

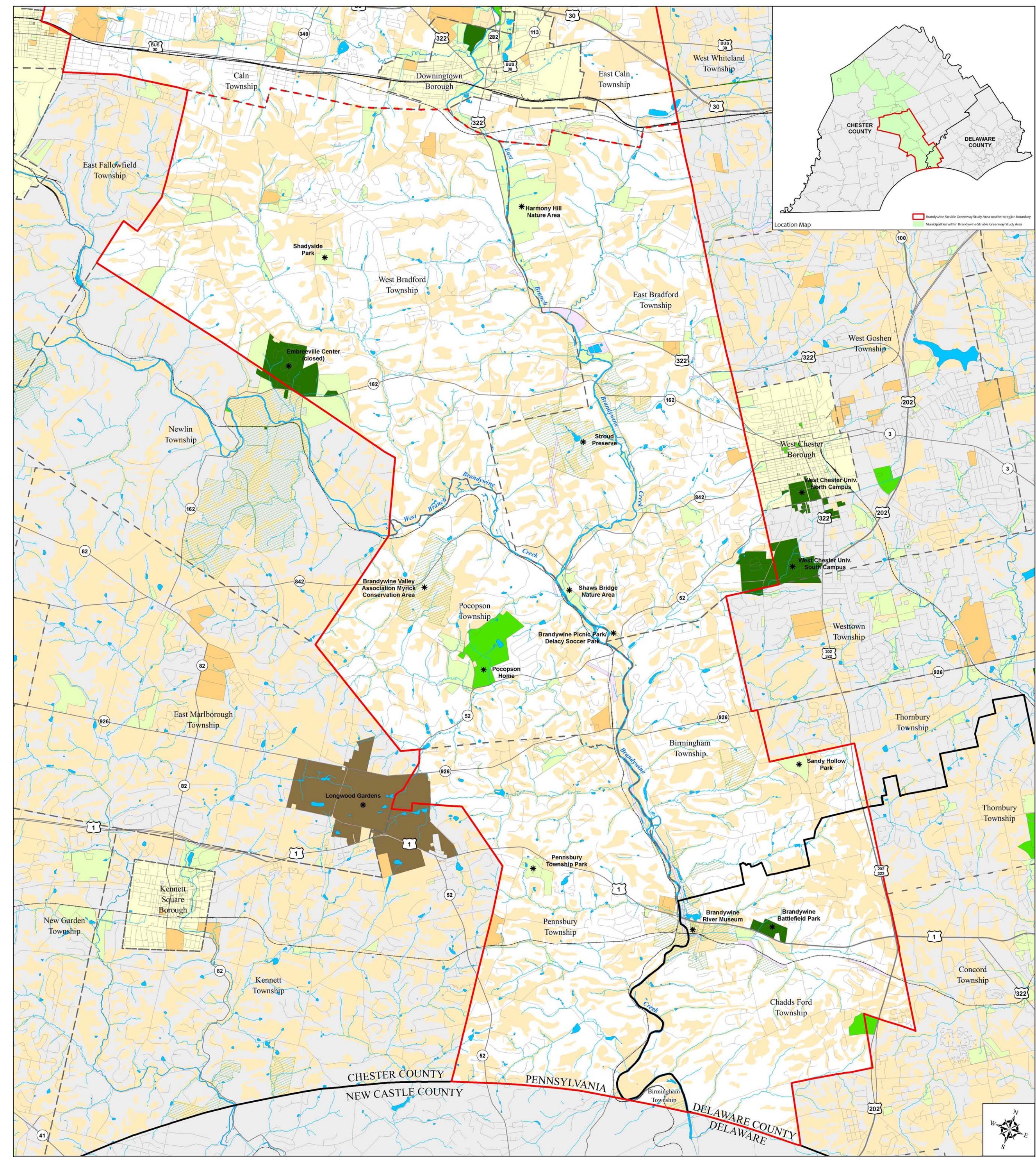
Box 141 Chadds Ford, Pennsy

Serviced from soil boundaries from U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service, 2007 Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) database for Chester County and Delaware County, Pennsylvania.

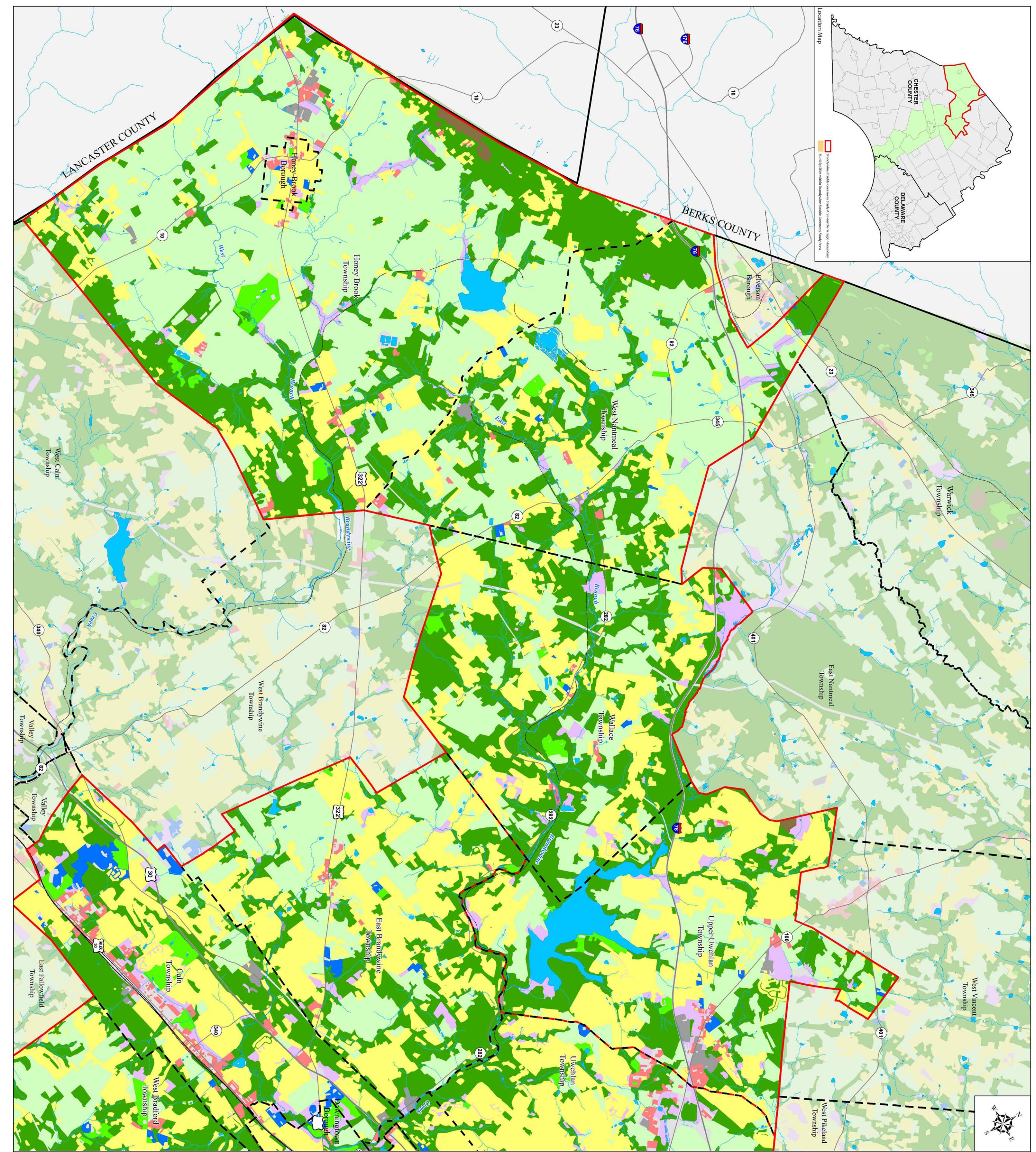
Conservancy

Legend

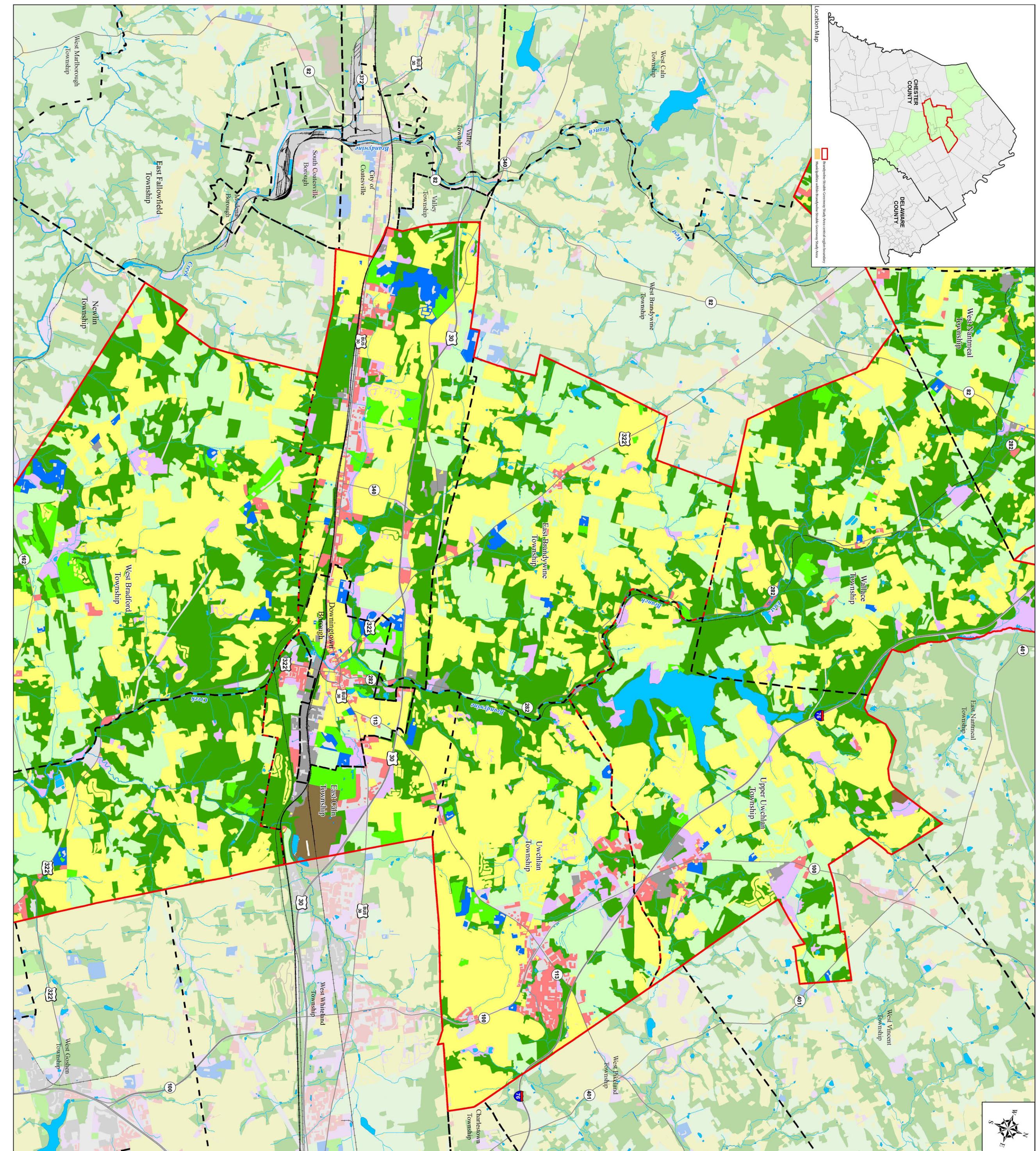
- Brandywine-Struble Greenway Study Area boundary
- Brandywine-Struble Greenway Study Area central region boundary
- County boundary
- Municipal boundary
- Roads
- Railroad lines
- Water features
- Bodies of water
- Public school lands
- Utility lands
- State lands
- County lands
- Municipal lands
- Lands owned by land trusts
- Prime farmland soils



Map 5- Prime Farmland Soils Map
Brandywine-Struble Greenway
Southern Region



Map 6- Existing Land Use Map
Brandywine-Struble Greenway
Northern Region



Map 6- Existing Land Use Map

Brandywine-Struble Greenway Central Region

OUR CCESS
Natural Resources, Streams, Utility lands,
Public boundaries, School public lands,
County lands, Municipal lands,
Owned by land trusts

—Chester County GIS Department, 2010.

Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission, 2010

Residential Land Use category includes data from 2005 DVRPC Land Use/Land Cover Layer

Brandywine Conservancy

Environmental Management Center

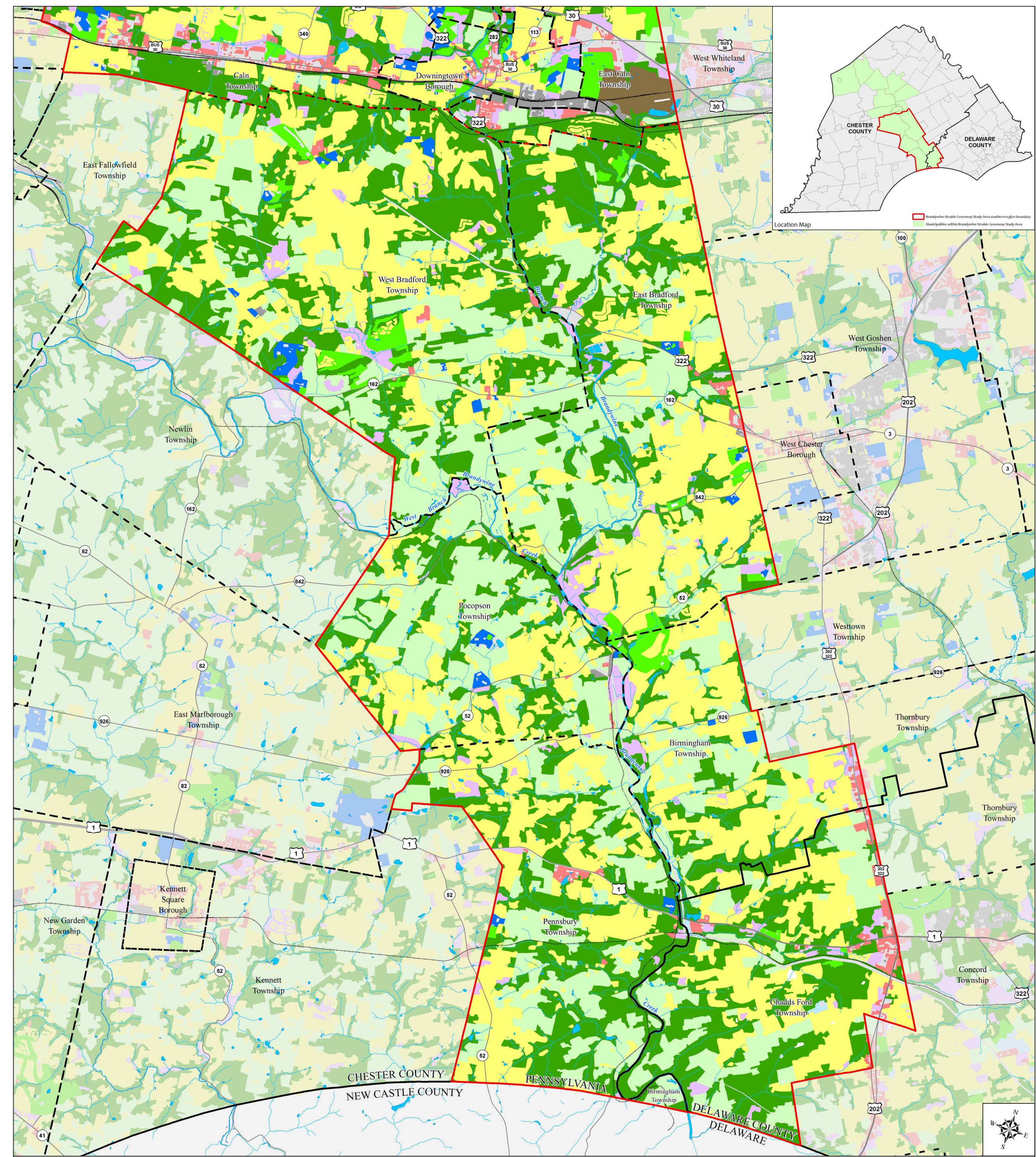
P. O. Box 141 Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania 19317 (610) 388-2700

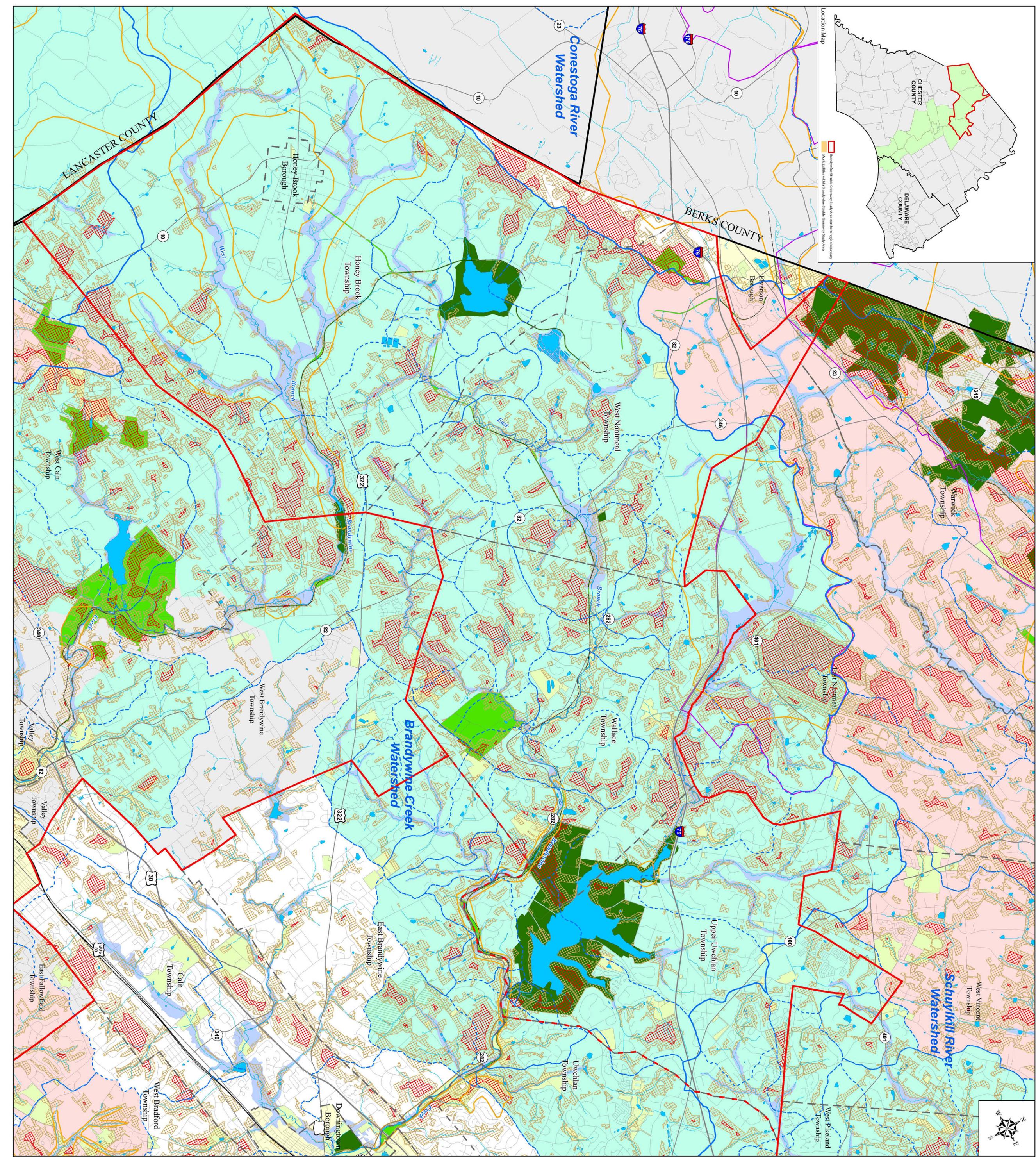
Legend

- Brandywine-Struble Greenway Study Area boundary
- Brandywine-Struble Greenway Study Area central region boundary
- County boundary
- Municipal boundary
- Railroad lines
- Water features
- Bodies of water

2000 Land Use

- Commercial
- Community Services
- Heavy and Light Industrial
- Mining
- Transportation/parking and Utility
- Recreation
- Residential
- Vacant
- Wooded





Map 7- Natural Features Map
Brandywine-Struble Greenway
Northern Region

Data sources:
 Roads, Railroads, Streams, Utility lands,
 Municipal boundaries, Public school lands,
 State lands, County lands, Municipal lands,
 Land owned by land trusts
 100-year Floodplains
 Major Watershed/Sub-watershed Boundaries
 PNDI Sites and Important Bird Areas (IBA)
 Special Protection Waters
 Woodlands

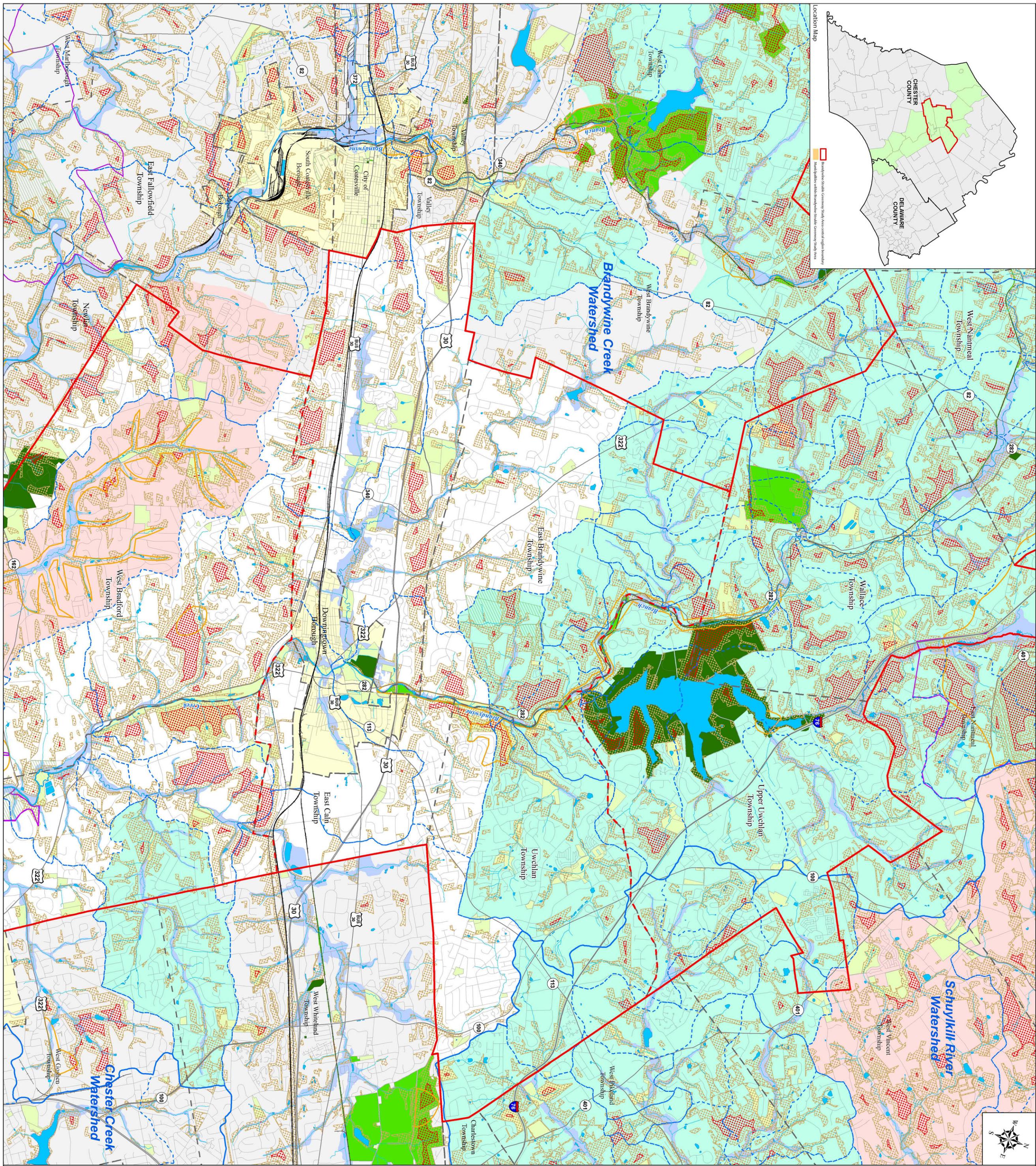
Brandywine Conservancy
 Environmental Management Center
 P. O. Box 441 Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania 19337 (610) 388-2700

Map created: February 16, 2011

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

Legend

- Brandywine-Struble Greenway Study Area boundary
- Brandywine-Struble Greenway Study Area northern region boundary
- County boundary
- Municipal boundary
- Roads
- Railroad lines
- Water features
- Bodies of water
- State lands
- County lands
- Municipal lands
- Lands owned by land trusts
- Major Watershed Boundaries
- Sub-watershed Boundaries
- Woodlands
- Forest Interior
- 100-year Floodplains
- Important Bird Areas (IBA)
- Special Protection Waters
- Exceptional Value Waters (EV)
- High-Quality Waters (HQ)



Map 7- Natural Features Map
Brandywine-Struble Greenway
Central Region

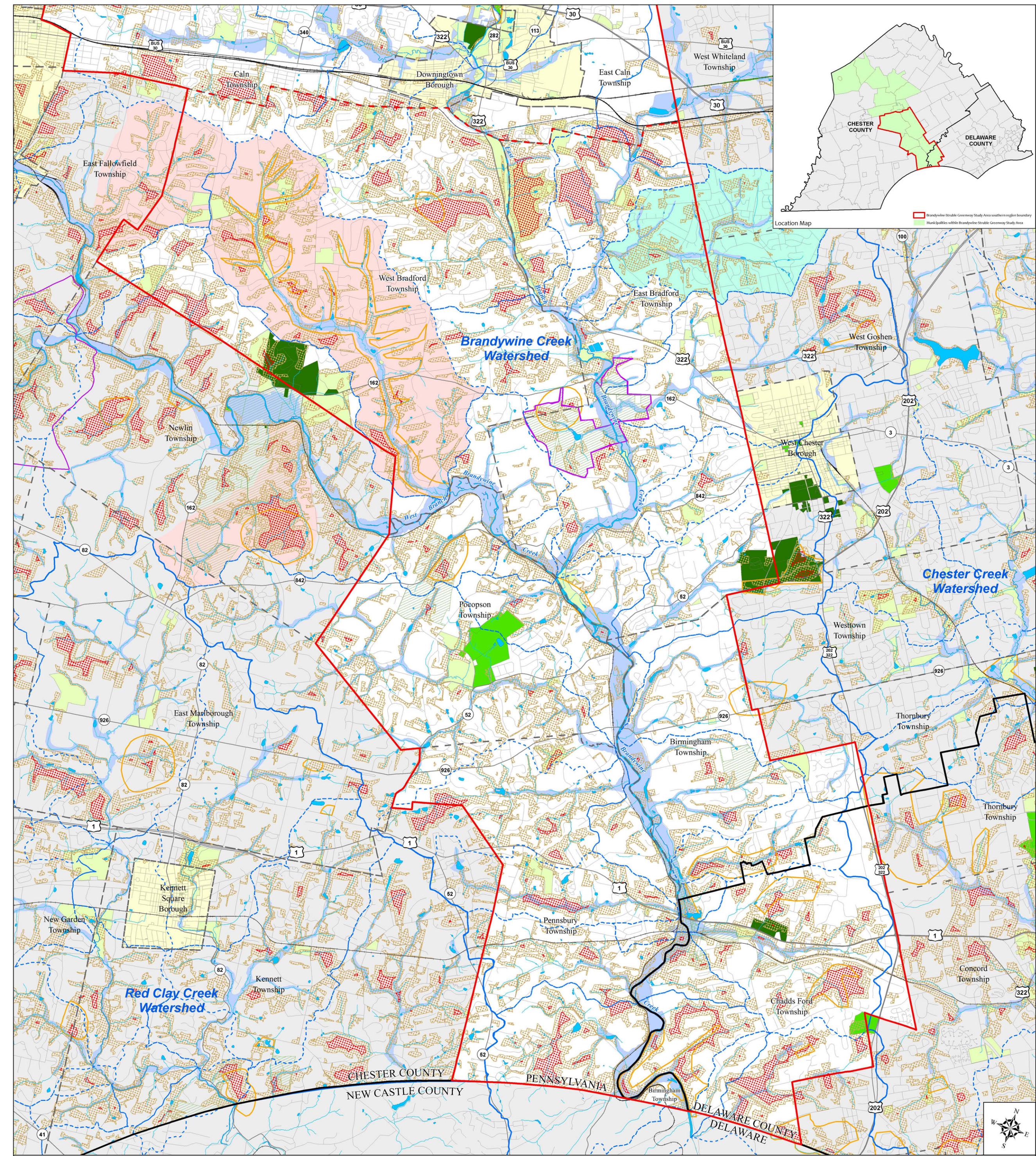
Data sources:
 Roads, Railroads, Streams, Utility lands,
 Municipal boundaries, Public school lands,
 State lands, County lands, Municipal lands,
 Land trusts, and forests.
 100-year Floodplains
 Major Watershed/Sub-watershed boundaries
 PNDI Sites and Important Bird Areas (IBA)
 Special Protection Waters
 Woodlands

Brandywine Conservancy
Environmental Management Center
 P. O. Box 141 Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania 19337 (610) 388-2700

Map created: February 16, 2011

Legend

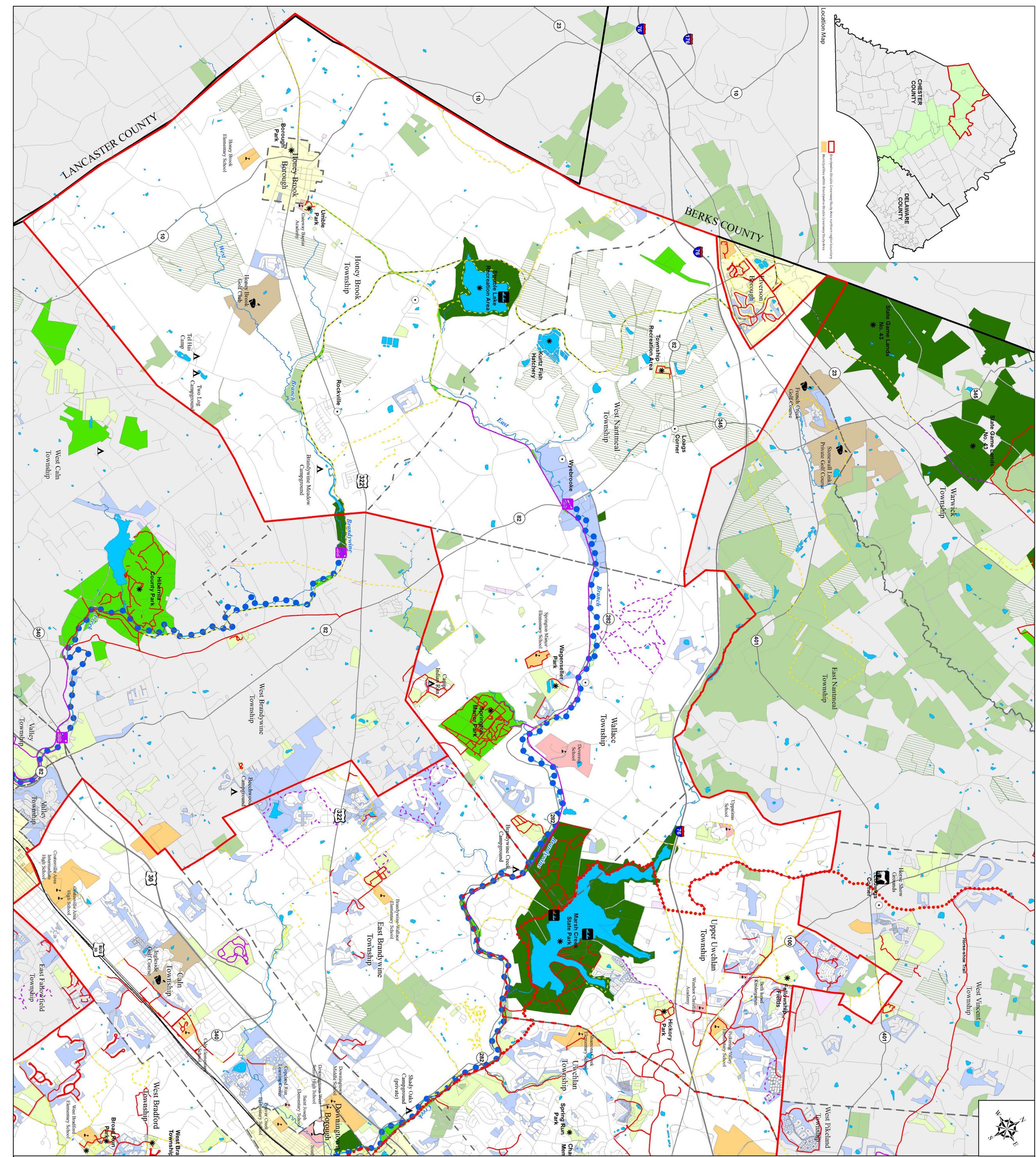
- Major Watershed Boundaries
- Sub-watershed Boundaries
- County boundary
- Municipal boundary
- Roads
- Railroad lines
- Water features
- Bodies of water
- State lands
- County lands
- Municipal lands
- Lands owned by land trusts
- Brandywine-Struble Greenway Study Area boundary
- Brandywine-Struble Greenway Study Area central region boundary
- PNDI Sites
- Important Bird Areas (IBA)
- Special Protection Waters
- Exceptional Value Waters (EV)
- High Quality Waters (HQ)



Map 7- Natural Features Map

Brandywine-Struble Greenway Southern Region

0 0.5 1 2 Miles



Map 8- Open Space and Recreation Map

Brandywine-Struble Greenway Northern Region

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

Data sources:
Roads, Railroads, Streams, Utility lands, Municipal boundaries, Public/Private school lands, State lands, County lands, Municipal lands
Chester County agricultural easements, Lands eased or owned by land trusts, other protected lands, and Chester County lands
Golf courses, Canoe launches, and campgrounds
White Water Trail and informal launches for White Water Trail
Riversfacts.com, 2011

Chester County GIS Department, 2010.

Chester County Planning Commission, 2010.

Chester County/DeSales County Tax parcel records, 2011 and Chester County, PA ABC Map, 1999.

Riversfacts.com, 2011.

Map created: March 30, 2011

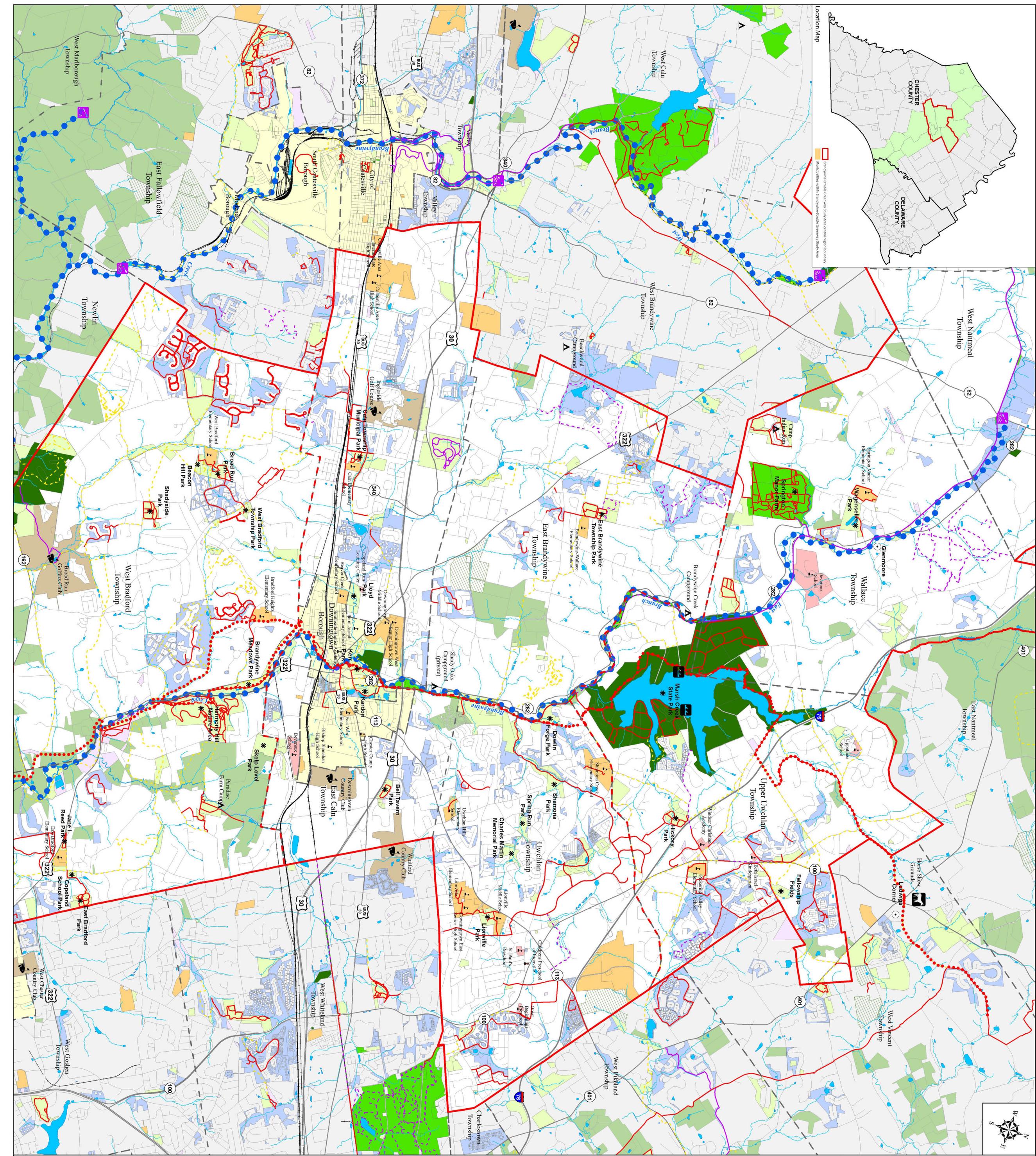
Brandywine Conservancy
Environmental Management Center
P. O. Box 141 Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania 19317 (610) 388-2700

Legend:

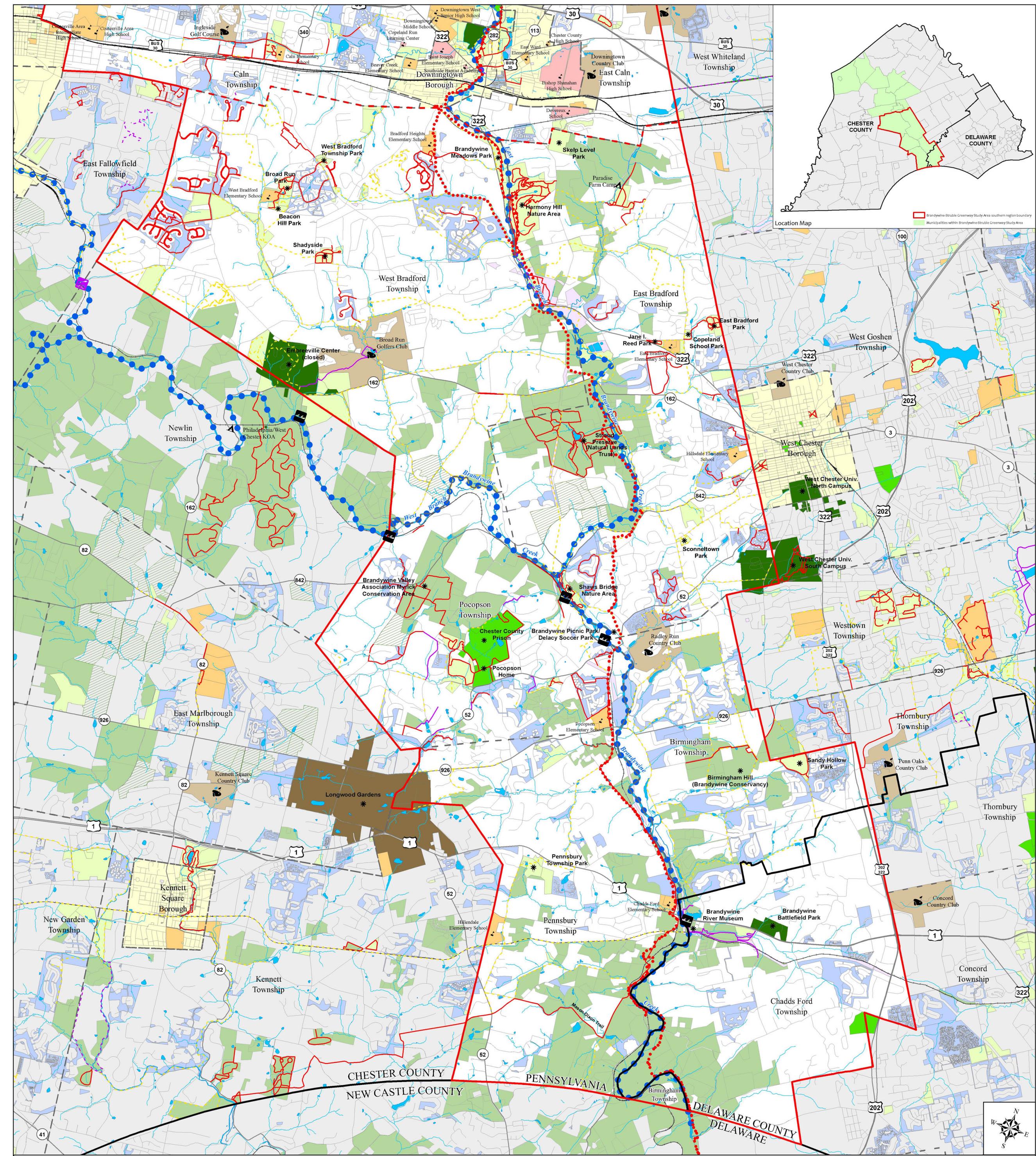
- State lands (Green)
- County lands (Light green)
- Municipal lands (Yellow)
- Golf courses (Orange)
- Campground (Triangle)
- Roads (Black line)
- Railroad lines (Black line)
- Bodies of water (Blue)
- Public school lands (Yellow)
- Utility lands (Light blue)
- Chester County agricultural easements (Light green)
- Private lands eased or owned by land trusts (Light green)
- Other protected lands (No A, etc.) (Light blue)

Chester County Trail Inventory

- Existing Trail (Red line)
- Trail being Designed/Constructed (Purple line)
- Feasibility Study Trail (Yellow line)
- Proposed Trail (Dashed line)



Map 8- Open Space and Recreation Map
Brandywine-Struble Greenway
Central Region



Map 8- Open Space and Recreation Map
Brandywine-Struble Greenway
Southern Region

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

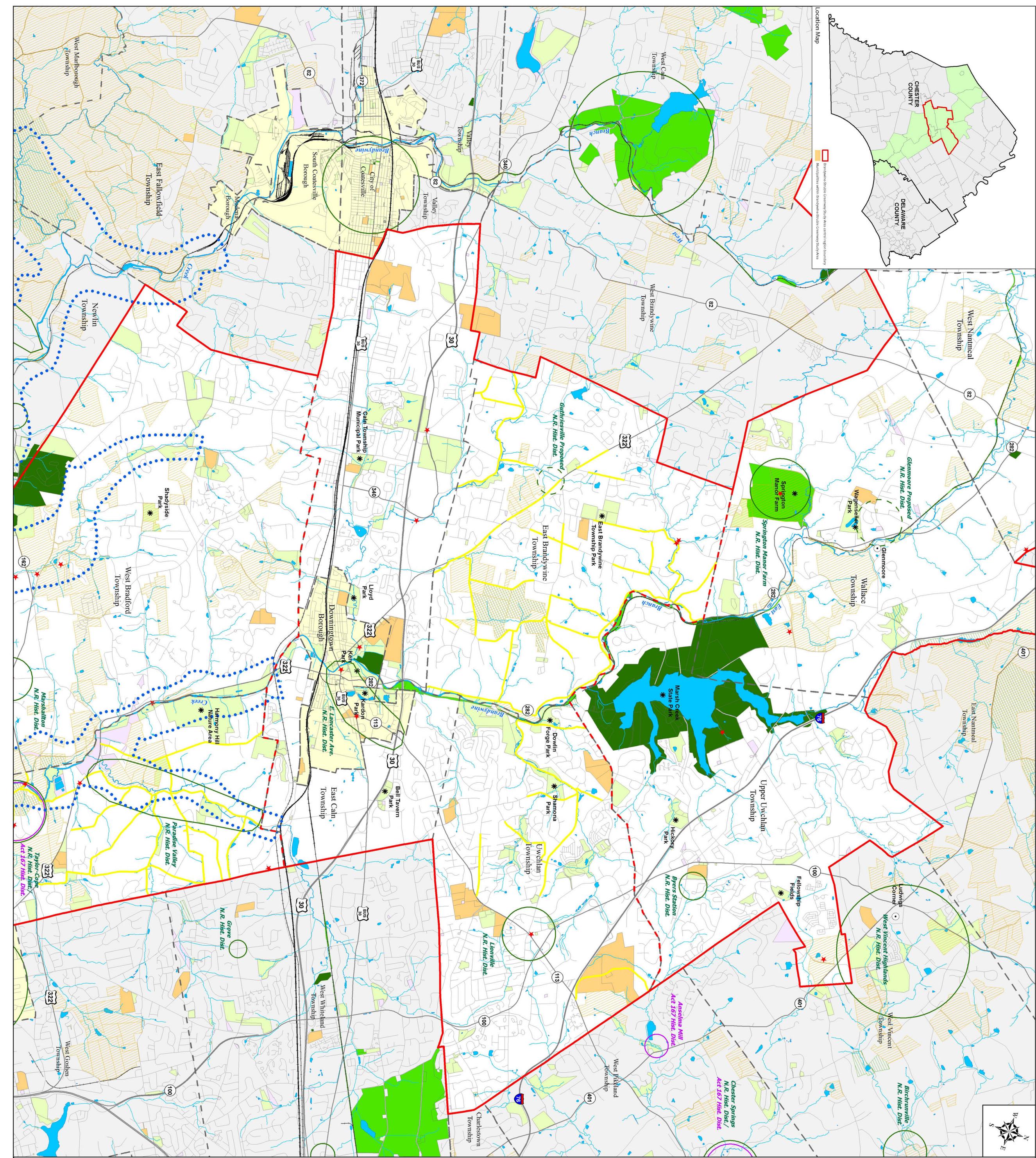
Data sources:
 Roads, Railroads, Streams, Utility lands,
 Municipal boundaries, Public/Private school lands,
 State lands, County lands, Municipal lands
 Chester County agricultural easements, Lands eased
 or owned by land trusts, other protected lands, and
 Chester County lands
 Golf courses, Canoe launches, and campgrounds
 White Water Trail and informal launches for White Water Trail
 Riversetc.com, 2011

Chester County GIS Department, 2010.
Delaware County GIS Department, 2010.
Chester County Planning Commission, 2010.
Chester County/Delaware County Tax parcel records, 2010
and Chester County, PA ABC Map, 1999.
Riversetc.com, 2011.

Brandywine Conservancy
Environmental Management Center
 P. O. Box 141 Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania 19337 (610) 388-2700

Map created: March 30, 2011



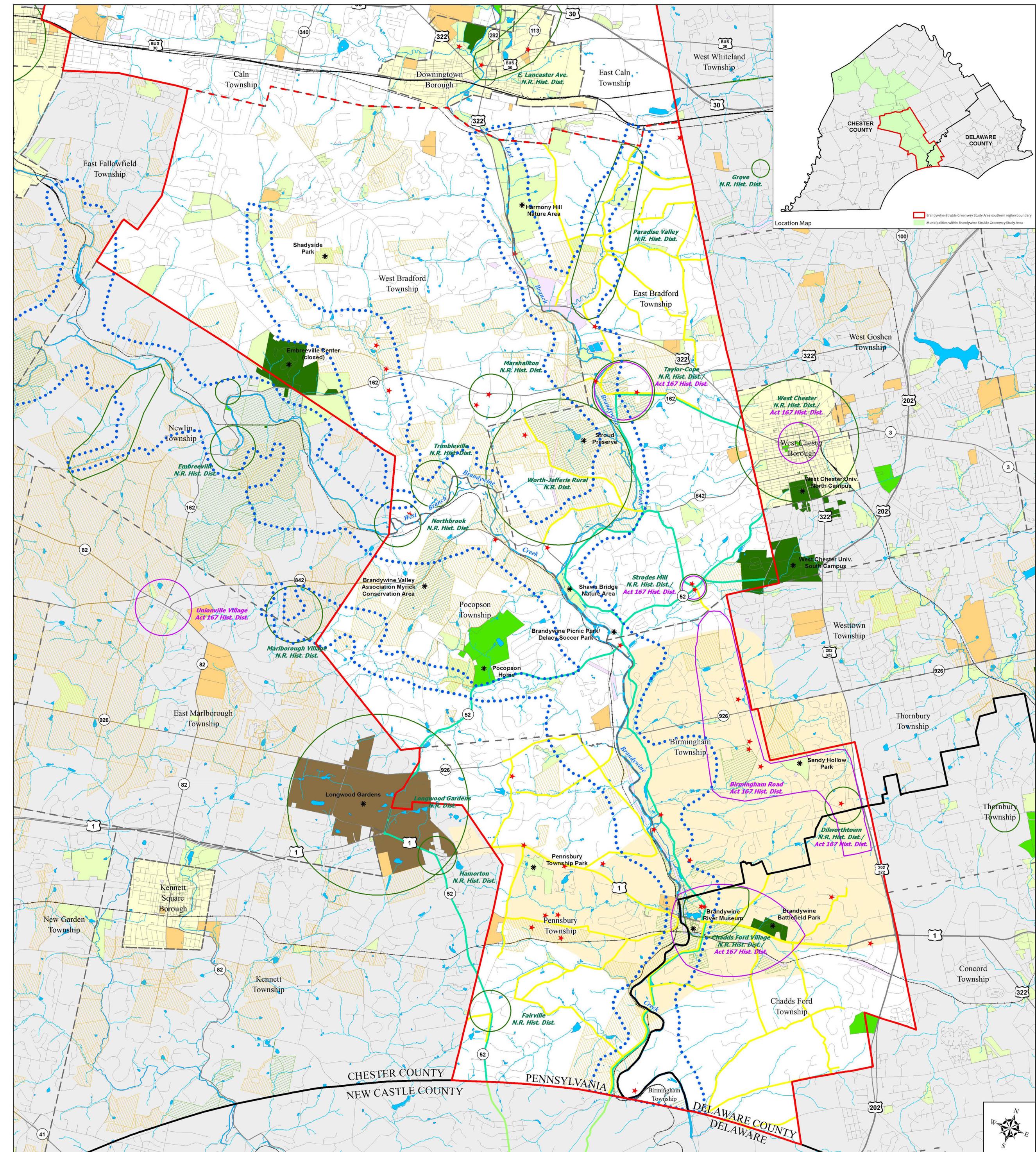


Map 9- Cultural Features Map
Brandywine-Struble Greenway
Central Region

Data sources:
 Roads, Railroads, Streams, Utility lands, Municipal boundaries, Public school lands, State lands, County lands, Municipal lands, Land ownership, Land trusts
Agricultural Security Areas
Scenic Roads
 National Register Districts/Act 167 Historic Districts and National Register Sites
 Lower Brandywine PA Scenic River Corridor

Chester County GIS Department, 2010.

Chester County GIS Department, 2010.
 Municipal Comprehensive Open Space/Gultural Resource Plans, various dates.
 Chester County GIS Department, 2011, and
 PHMC Cultural Resources website, crs.state.pa.us/2011, 2011.
 Lower Brandywine Scenic Rivers Evaluation and Management Study, prepared
 by Department of Environmental Resources and Brandywine Conservancy, 1983.



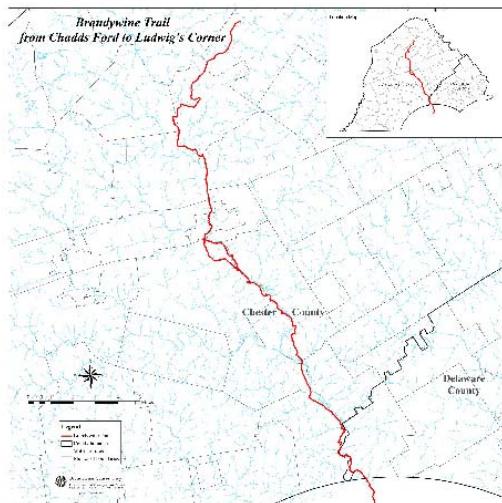
Map 9- Cultural Features Map
Brandywine-Struble Greenway
Southern Region

The following pages include snapshots of private and public clubs, trails, and organizations that are active in the greenway study area. They potentially could become important partners in greenway planning and implementation efforts.

The Brandywine Trail

The Wilmington Trail Club began planning the Brandywine Trail in 1941. Starting at Henry Clay, just south of the Hagley Museum, it was planned to follow the creek valley north towards the Horseshoe Trail, which in turn connects with the Appalachian Trail north of Harrisburg. Permission was obtained from landowners, including four members of the du Pont family, and H. G. Haskell, owner of Hill Girt Farm, Chadds Ford. Work commenced in 1942, and by 1948 the HT was reached near Bacton, PA, a distance of 28 miles. During the 1970s, the Chester County Trail Club took over maintenance of the trail north of Chadds Ford, and the upper section was rerouted to join the HT at Horseshoe Trail Road near Ludwig's Corner, PA, making a total distance of approximately 36 miles. In recent years, due to development at Rockland, access to the southernmost section has been lost, and the trail now crosses Rockland Bridge to terminate in Brandywine Creek State Park, on the west bank of the creek. The trail is intended for exclusive use of members of the two maintaining clubs and their guests. The main use of the trail occurs in the late winter and early spring when preparatory warm-up hikes are held for the annual End-to-End hike in one day.

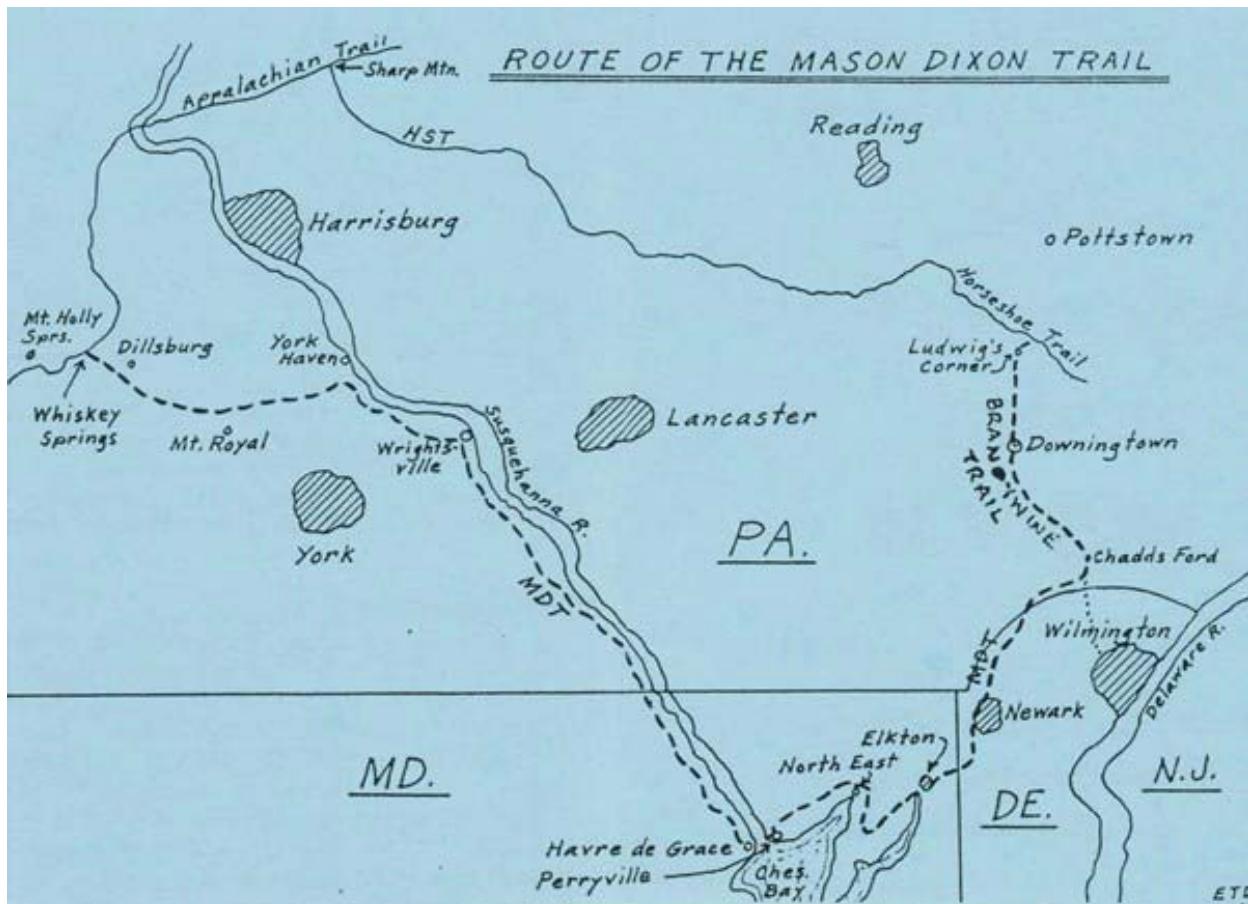
Early End-to-End hikes were informal affairs with the hikers using their own vehicles for car-pooling and carrying their own supplies. Around 1960, a few members decided to wait at the end with coffee and doughnuts for the hikers, and began the practice of recording finishing times. Since then the hike has evolved to its present day format, with bus shuttle, trail guides, refreshment checkpoints and sweeps.



Mason-Dixon Trail



The Mason Dixon Trail connects the Appalachian Trail with the Brandywine Trail in Chadds Ford. This 193 mile long trail starts at Whiskey Springs on the Appalachian Trail, in Cumberland County, PA and heads east towards the Susquehanna River, passing through Pinchot State Park en route. The trail then follows the west bank of the Susquehanna south to Havre de Grace in Maryland. Across the river, the M-DT continues east, passes through Elk Neck State Forest, then on to Iron Hill Park in Delaware, north along the Christina River and White Clay Creek to the White Clay Creek Preserve. The trail then heads northeast to its eastern terminus at Chadds Ford, PA on the banks of the Brandywine River. Volunteers from several states have constructed and are maintaining it. Our organization is aging and needs to mentor a new generation to run the organization. Unless we get some new active members we are in danger of losing the trail. Please consider helping. We need officers in the organization as well as trail maintainers. We meet four times a year at the convenience of the officers. (from the Mason-Dixon Trail website at <http://www.masondixontrail.org/>)



The Horseshoe Trail

This premier long-distance trail through the Piedmont and Great Valley Region of southeastern Pennsylvania was constructed for hikers and horseback riders. The Horse-Shoe Trail begins at Valley Forge National Park, outside of Philadelphia, and runs westward to the Appalachian Trail on top of Stony Mountain, about 12 miles north of Hershey. The western end of the trail is accessible from PA 325 via 3.3 miles of the AT. The Horse-Shoe Trail exists largely through the generosity of landowners who have allowed the trail route to cross their property. Public parks and state game lands are also utilized. Trail users should exercise proper care and respect on both private and public land. Dogs must be leashed at all times.

The Horse-Shoe Trail is marked with yellow blazes; side trails to points of interest are blazed white. Relocations of the trail's route have been frequently necessary in recent years, so you should consult the latest edition of the trail guidebook for route changes. Trail users who desire to camp on private land must obtain permission from landowners. Camping, for a fee, is allowed in French Creek State Park; camping is not permitted on state game lands. The trail guidebook provides information on other types of accommodations, campgrounds, stores, parks, and intermediate road access points. From http://www.kta-hike.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=129&Itemid=65

Octorara Trail

The planned Octorara Trail follows an 8-9 mile long abandoned railroad right-of-way from Chadds Ford to Chester Heights. It is illustrated on DVRPC's Regional Trails Program map. There has been no feasibility study completed to date. Chadds Ford and Chester Heights stopped pursuing the project when local land owners opposed the trail in the late 1990's or early 2000's. Railway bridges are still intact. This planned paved, multi-use trail could be completed in three years and would connect historic Chadds Ford with Painters Crossroads Activity Center, Concord Township and Chester Heights Borough. Brandywine River Museum, Chadds Ford Township residents, and Chester Heights opposed the trail a decade ago. Friends of Chester Creek were pushing for it. Delaware County is currently preparing its greenway plan in two phases, both of which will comprise a component of the County's Open Space, Recreation, and Greenway Plan. The first phase involved preparation of the Greenway Plan for the Darby Creek Watershed, was completed in 2010. The greenway plan for the remaining (western) portion of the County (including Chadds Ford and the Octorara Trail) will be soon prepared as part of the overall Open Space, Recreation, and Greenway Plan.

Chester County Trail Club

From <http://www.cctrailclub.org/>

The Brandywine Trail in Pennsylvania is maintained by the Chester County Trail Club. The purpose of the Chester County Trail Club is to create and promote interest in, enjoyment of, and the fellowship associated with hiking and other outdoor recreational activities, and to participate in the building, maintenance and protection of trails for public use. Chester County Trail Club was formed in 1970 by a small group of outdoor enthusiasts interested in hiking the trails of southeastern Pennsylvania. It has grown to include several hundred members. CCTC prides itself on the diversity of its members and the bonds of friendship they have forged over the years. A hike-schedule newsletter is published four times each year.

Wilmington Trail Club

The Wilmington Trail Club is an organization of people who live in and around the Wilmington, Delaware area that participate in a variety of outdoor activities such as hiking, paddling, biking and skiing. Some of its members maintain the Brandywine Trail from the Brandywine Creek State Park, Delaware to Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania. The club schedules almost 400 events each year. Single day trips, trips of several days for backpacking, kayaking, canoeing, cross-country skiing and car and canoe camping. Most events are in Delaware, Pennsylvania or Maryland. Some events extend to other parts of the U.S. (Virginia, New York, New Hampshire) and the World. Trip leaders are club members who contribute their time, expertise, and effort. The mission statement of the Wilmington Trail Club: "The purposes of the Club shall be to provide opportunities for members to enjoy outdoor recreation and to promote and support the protection and restoration of places of natural beauty and interest."

West Chester Cycling Club

The West Chester Cycling Club (WCCC) has been as a club of vibrant cyclists and active people since its inception in 2004. Members of WCCC engage in a variety of cycling events, social events and volunteer activities that are infused with a spirit of excitement and community. Cycling events include frequent club rides ranging in speeds from casual rides to energetic group rides to sanctioned races. Social events vary from picnics to monthly socials to serving as host volunteers at the thrilling annual Iron Hill Twilight Criterium, a professional cycling race. WCCC goes beyond cycling by giving back to the community and being involved in special projects.

Chester County Cycling Coalition

The Chester County Cycling Coalition (CCCC) is a project of the Bicycle Coalition of Greater Philadelphia (BCGP). CCCC is the Bicycle Coalition's local liaison in Chester County, Pennsylvania, working with BCGP staff to identify, prioritize and address local bicycle issues. This road-bike group organizes group rides of varying lengths. Meetings are held bi-monthly and all interested parties who have a vested interest in bicycling in Chester County are invited to attend. That includes if you are a commuter, a recreational biker or a transportation groupie. Their website is found at <http://www.bicyclecoalition.org/member/chester>.

Delaware Trail Spinners

In a groundbreaking effort to push mountain biking forward in Delaware, the Delaware Trail Spinners and the International Mountain Bicycling Association (IMBA) have banded together. IMBA and the Trail Spinners are now working more closely than ever for the good of mountain biking and mountain bikers in the Delaware, parts of Northeastern Maryland, and parts of Southeast Pennsylvania. To maintain access to the fantastic public resources in our area, the DTS embrace riding and behaving according to the Rules of the Trail. They also hold true that patrons of trails on public lands have a moral obligation to give something back -- something to help maintain trails. This is crucial to the long-term accessibility for all trail users groups. Sweat equity (volunteer maintenance) establishes this group as dedicated to the successful, sustainable development, and maintenance of outdoor recreational opportunities.

DTS coordinates volunteer work parties with regular frequency for Fair Hill Natural Resources Area, Middle Run Natural Area, White Clay Creek State Park, and Iron Hill Recreation Area.

The DTS often assist local park officials in organizing more substantial trail maintenance parties. Activities such as building bridges, rerouting trails, and building new trails must only be done with the permission of the land managers and in accordance with sustainable trail building and maintenance methods.

Brandywine Bicycle Club

The Brandywine Bicycle Club is a group of bicycle enthusiasts offering rides and activities for all levels of cyclists and family members. Group rides are scheduled almost every Saturday and Sunday. The club is affiliated with the Bicycle Coalition of Greater Philadelphia, Bicycle Access Council, and the League of American Bicyclists.

The Brandywine Conservancy

The Brandywine Conservancy is a private non-profit land trust that provides conservation services to land-owners, farmers, municipalities and developers. The Conservancy is perhaps best known for helping land-owners protect their land through conservation and agricultural easements. The Conservancy also creates and implements land stewardship plans that are designed to protect natural, scenic and historic resources while achieving a landowner's objectives. The Conservancy owns and manages more than 2,000 acres of protected land in Chester County, including lands in Chadds Ford and Pennsbury townships near the Brandywine River Museum. Conservancy staff is currently working with local groups on multiple reforestation pro-

From <http://www.stroudcenter.org/index.shtml>

The Stroud Water Research Center, located locally in Avondale, is devoted to advancing knowledge and stewardship of fresh water systems through research and education. Since 1967, the Stroud Water Research Center's internationally acclaimed scientists and educators have been focused on one thing — fresh water. Driven by the philosophy that understanding the science of fresh water is fundamental to our ability to protect the integrity of this finite and vital resource, the Center seeks to disseminate its research findings to its peers in the scientific and educational communities, as well as businesses, landowners, policy makers and individuals, to enable informed decision making that affects water quality and availability in our local communities and the world around us. Stroud Water Research Center undertakes applied research projects for public agencies and private corporations in an effort to provide solutions to water re-

From <http://www.naturalands.org>

The Natural Lands Trust is a non-profit land conservation organization dedicated to protecting the forests, fields, streams, and wetlands that are essential to the sustainability of life in eastern Pennsylvania and southern New Jersey. NLT applies [a comprehensive approach to conservation](#) that includes permanently protecting natural areas, providing leadership in natural resource management, and creating opportunities for people to connect to and learn from nature.

Rails to Trails Conservancy

The Rails to Trails Conservancy, a national non-profit organization devoted to creating a nationwide network of trails from former rail lines and connecting corridors to build healthier places for healthier people, asserts that greenways can mean an economic boon for communities as they encourage patronage to local businesses and increase nearby real estate values. Greenway users spend money on food, beverages and transportation to the greenway, and purchase clothing, equipment and accessories to use during their greenway visit. A 1998 study of property values along the Mountain Bay Trail in Brown County, Wisconsin shows that residential properties located adjacent to a greenway sold faster and for an average of 9 percent more than comparable properties not located next to the greenway. In a 2002 survey of recent home buyers sponsored by the National Association of Realtors and the National Association of Home Builders, trails (often a component of greenways) ranked as the second most important community amenity out of a

Brandywine Valley Association miles west of West Chester and three miles east of Unionville. The Myrick Center contains trails for walking and horseback riding as well as areas for picnicking, bird watching and enjoying the natural environment. The Brandywine Valley Association's mission is to promote the restoration, preservation, conservation and enjoyment of the natural resources of the Brandywine Valley through education programs, environmental studies and projects, and technological advocacy. The H.E. Myrick Conservation Center is the headquarters of the Brandywine Valley Association. The 318 acre center is located in Pocopson Township along Route 842, six

Ludwig's Corner Riding & Driving club

The Ludwig's Corner Riding & Driving Club is a not-for-profit organization of about 100 people who enjoy riding and driving horses. Members include English and Western pleasure horseback riders, carriage drivers, and competitors of all ages and skill levels. Club members live and/or ride within trailering distance from Ludwig's Corner, located in central Chester County, southeastern Pennsylvania. Monthly activities for members include meetings, trail rides, guest speakers and the club newsletter. The club also sponsors rides which are open to the general riding community. Annual dues are collected to fund club activities and for donations to worthy equine and open-space organizations. Their website is located at www.ludwigsriding.org.

Woodlawn Trustees

In 1901, William Bancroft established Woodlawn Company, known today as Woodlawn Trustees, Incorporated. Woodlawn is a not-for-profit (but tax-paying) real estate business managed by a board of directors with earnings channeled back into the company. Carefully planned development generates the funds to further Woodlawn activities which include preservation of open space and affordable rental housing to persons of modest means. The Woodlawn Trustees own a significant area of land along the Brandywine in Newcastle County, Delaware.

Paradise Farm Camps/Children's Country Week Association

Paradise Farm Camps is a youth development organization dedicated to serving the Delaware Valley Region. CCWA has been connecting children to the outdoors ever since it was founded in 1875. In 2011, its environmental education and camping programs served more than 6,000 individuals. It is a community-based organization that serves the public through its programs, its preservation and stewardship of 600 acres of land in East Bradford Township, its public trails, and its hosting the PA Fish & Boat Commission and West Chester Fish & Game with their cooperative trout nursery and access to its Pond and West Valley Creek. Using its unique surroundings in the heart of Chester County, it encourages children to open their eyes and explore the wonders of the outdoors, and the possibilities of their own potential.

Delaware Greenways, Inc.

Delaware Greenways, Inc., a statewide, community-based organization, “specializes in natural and scenic resource protection and sustainable land use to improve quality of life and promote healthy and active lifestyles”. Delaware Greenways led the effort to create the first national scenic byway in Delaware, The Brandywine Valley National Scenic Byway. A Corridor Management Plan for the Pennsylvania extension of the Brandywine Valley National Scenic Byway will soon be completed. Pennsylvania municipalities will benefit from the same level of coordinated greenway planning along the Brandywine Creek.

Chadds Ford Historical Society

The Chadds Ford Historical Society is a private, non-profit, community based, volunteer organization that has restored and maintains three pre-Revolutionary buildings which are open to the public as House Museums. Its Mission is to preserve the properties, records, and artifacts; to interpret the history; to educate the public concerning the way of life in the Chadds Ford area with emphasis on the eighteenth century.

To accomplish this mission, the Society:

- Preserves and maintains the John Chadds House and Barns-Brinton House;
- Operates and maintains the CFHS Barn;
- Continues historical research and collection of records and artifacts of the region;
- Educates members, the general public, and school groups;
- Demonstrates past domestic skills and lifestyles of the region;
- Sponsors Chadds Ford Days, an open-air colonial fair;
- Supports local community events;
- Supports preservation activities in the community;
- Raises the funds necessary to carry out the above activities

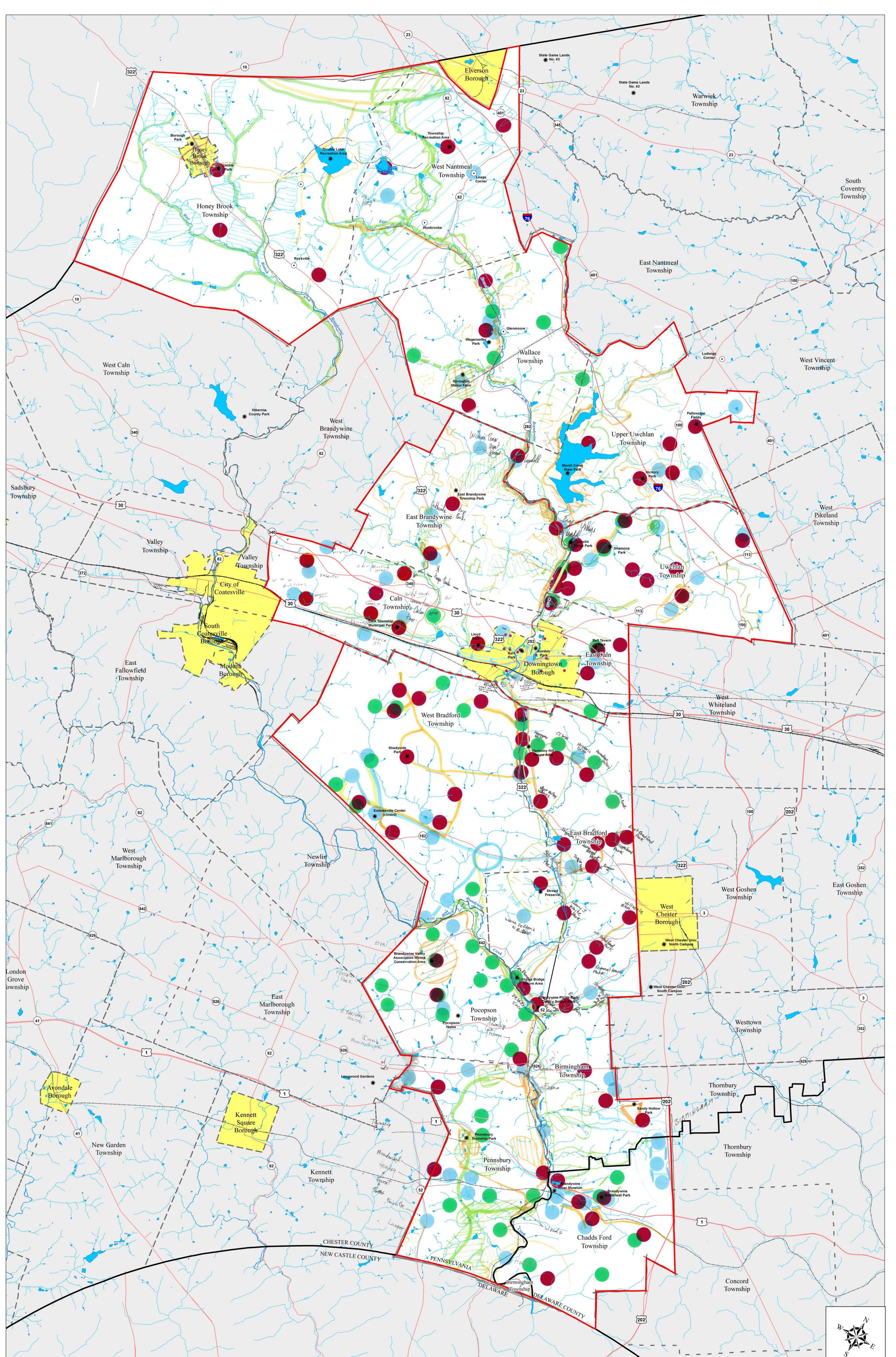
New Historic District at Twin Bridges

Many Conservancy members, and certainly Chadds Ford area residents, are familiar with “Twin Bridges,” the seemingly odd name for the single concrete span that carries Creek Road (formerly designated Route 100) across the Brandywine between Chadds Ford and Pennsbury Townships. Since PennDOT first made known the intent to replace the bridge, the Brandywine Conservancy and several neighboring property owners have been monitoring this situation and requested status as “parties of interest.” There is consensus that new construction should not destroy scenic landscape quality nor remove the role of the bridge as a traffic calming device.

A principal source of funding for PennDOT construction efforts is federal transportation dollars. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 requires that, prior to approval of the expenditure of any federal funds, or issuance of any federal license or permit for any undertaking, the effect of such undertaking on any resource eligible for the National Register of Historic Places must be taken into account. If any adverse impact is anticipated, the project will be required to be undertaken in a manner to mitigate or eliminate adverse impacts. While there are no resources presently listed on the National Register in the immediate vicinity of the bridge, the key word in the law is “eligible.” PennDOT engaged consultants to research potential eligibility, the result of which was the submission to the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC), in March of this year, of a “PA Historic Resource Survey Form” (HRSF) for the “Bissell/Hill Girt/Beverly Rural Historic District.”

As proposed in March 2011, the potential historic district comprised 1,849 acres and included a large area on both sides of the Brandywine from the southern edge of the Brandywine Battlefield National Historic Landmark to the Delaware state line. Over 73% of the lands in this area are subject to conservation easements, most held by the Brandywine Conservancy. Most of the district encompasses a rural landscape that had been compiled into three large estates in the early 20th century. While there exist numerous structures dating to the 18th and 19th centuries, PennDOT’s consultants chose to characterize the historical significance of the district around the theme of the “early 20th century country estate.” This is significant from a planning perspective, because it raises the specter of historical significance for the entire landscape around the bridge and not just nearby buildings.

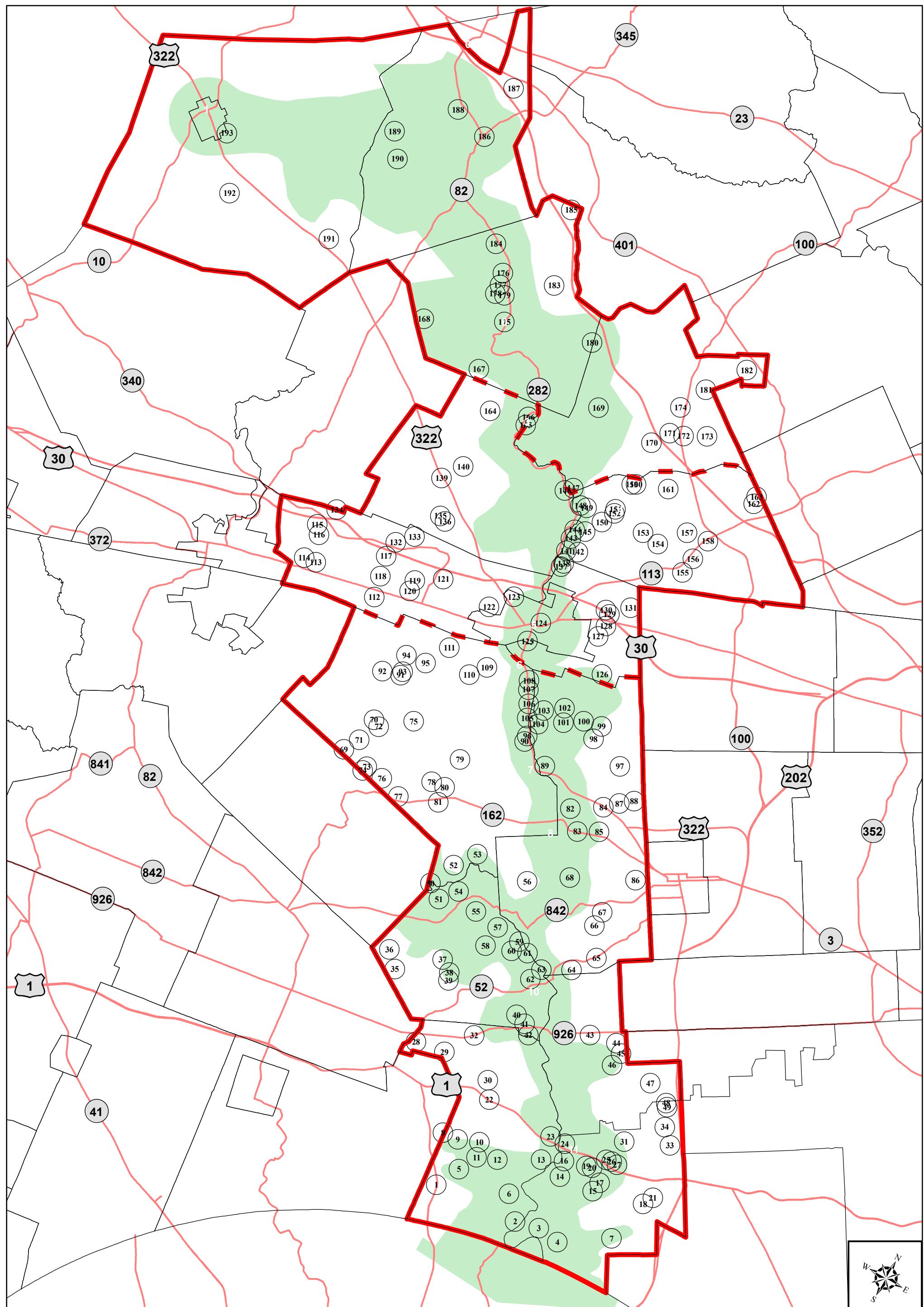
Now that the district has been determined eligible for nomination, a logical next step would be for an interested party to take the lead to work with PHMC on formal nomination of the district to the National Register of Historic Places. The Conservancy has decided to undertake that role and staff have discussed next steps with PHMC. PHMC agrees that “Bissell/Hill Girt/Beverly” rural historic district is a lengthy and cumbersome name. The Conservancy has suggested substitution of either “Twin Bridges” or “Pyle’s Ford.”



DRAFT Hubs, Nodes, & Corridors Plan

Brandywine-Struble Greenway

Legend	
Brandywine-Struble Greenway Study Area boundary	Major Roads
County boundary	Railroad lines
Municipal boundary	Water features
Points of interest	Bodies of water
Village	



Nodes Key

Brandywine Creek Greenway

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 5 Miles

Legend

- Brandywine Creek Greenway Study Area boundary
- Brandywine Creek Greenway Study Area region boundary
- Node

Brandywine Creek Greenway Key to Nodes

(refer to Creek Access, Gateways, and Nodes Key Map)

Node #	Description
1	Fairville Village NRHD
2	Haskell Farm Market
3	PNDI site, interior woodland
4	recreational feature
5	woodland
6	interior woodland
7	PNDI site, interior woodland
8	Hillendale Elementary School playground
9	Mendenhall
10	Herdeg Farm
11	cultural feature
12	interior woodland
13	interior woodland
14	N.C. Wyeth House, National Register
15	cultural feature
16	Brandywine River Museum
17	recreational feature
18	PNDI site, interior woodland
19	Municipal Park and Harvey Run Trail (future)
20	Chadds Ford municipal building, Pyle studio
21	trails at Painters Crossing
22	Pennsbury Township Park
23	Chadds Ford Elementary School playground
24	Brandywine Conservancy trails and boardwalk
25	Brandywine Battlefield Park
26	Brandywine Battlefield Park trails
27	Brandywine Battlefield Park cultural features
28	Longwood Gardens
29	private lands owned or eased by land trusts
30	interior woodland

Brandywine Creek Greenway

Key to Nodes

- 31 PNDI site, interior woodland
- 32 cultural feature
- 33 cultural feature
- 34 Brinton House
- 35 woodlands
- 36 interior woodland
- 37 Pocopson Park
- 38 E. Barnard House
- 39 80 acres of municipal lands and trails
- 40 Pocopson Elementary School
- 41 Pocopson Elementary School playground
- 42 Lenape Forge
- 43 Birmingham Township municipal building
- 44 Lafayette Cemetery
- 45 Birmingham Friends Meetinghouse
- 46 Birmingham Hill and trails, Brandywine Conservancy
- 47 Sandy Hollow Park and trail
- 48 Dillworthtown NRHD
- 49 Dillworthtown NRHD
- 50 Northbrook NRHD
- 51 interior woodland
- 52 Trimbleville NRHD
- 53 interior woodland
- 54 cultural feature
- 55 interior woodland
- 56 Worth Jefferis NRHD
- 57 woodland
- 58 interior woodland
- 59 Shaw's Bridge Park, confluence of E/W branches
- 60 woodlands
- 61 Shaws Bridge Park and trails
- 62 woodlands
- 63 Brandywine Picnic Park
- 64 Radley Run Country Club (private)
- 65 Strodes Mill NRHD
- 66 Sconnelltown Park and trails (future)
- 67 Mount Bradford Park
- 68 Henry J. Waite Park
- 69 interior woodland
- 70 old mill ruins

Brandywine Creek Greenway

Key to Nodes

- 71 Romansville
- 72 municipal lands, PNDI site
- 73 municipal lands
- 74 municipal lands
- 75 Shadyside Park
- 76 Embreeville Center
- 77 municipal lands
- 78 cultural feature
- 79 recreational feature
- 80 Broad Run Golfers Club (private)
- 81 cultural feature
- 82 Ingrams Mill trails
- 83 Taylor Cope NRHD
- 84 East Bradford Elementary School and Jane Reed Park
- 85 Singer Farm Trails
- 86 Hillsdale Elementary School
- 87 Copeland Park fields and trails
- 88 East Bradford Park and trails
- 89 West Valley Nature Area
- 90 cultural feature
- 91 Bradford Run Park and trails
- 92 municipal lands, PNDI site
- 93 municipal lands
- 94 neighborhood trails
- 95 West Bradford Township Park and trails
- 96 recreational feature
- 97 Valley Creek
- 98 recreational feature
- 99 Paradise Valley Farms
- 100 Paradise Valley NRHD
- 101 recreational feature
- 102 Childrens Country Week Association
- 103 Harmony Hill Nature Area
- 104 Harmony Hill Nature Area and trails
- 105 municipal park, interior woodland
- 106 Brandywine Meadows park
- 107 municipal park
- 108 Brandywine Meadows Park and Brandywine Trail parking
- 109 Bradford Heights Elementary School
- 110 interior woodland

Brandywine Creek Greenway

Key to Nodes

- 111 municipal lands, woodland interior
- 112 SEPTA station
- 113 recreational feature
- 114 Coatesville Area High School
- 115 municipal lands
- 116 VA Center
- 117 Ingleside Golf Course
- 118 Ingleside Golf Course
- 119 Caln Township Municipal Building
- 120 Caln Township municipal park
- 121 natural feature
- 122 Lloyd Park
- 123 Downingtown Senior High School and Middle School
- 124 Downingtown Central Downtown/Historic District
- 125 River Station mixed use redevelopment, relocate Amtrak R-5 Station
- 126 interior woodland
- 127 Downingtown Country Club
- 128 shopping center
- 129 Bell Tavern Park playground and trail
- 130 Bell Tavern Park
- 131 Whitford Country Club
- 132 cultural feature
- 133 municipal lands and trails
- 134 Brandywine Hospital
- 135 Township Park
- 136 Township Park
- 137 Struble Trail and parking
- 138 interior woodland
- 139 Guthriesville
- 140 East Brandywine Township Park
- 141 municipal park and trails
- 142 Williamsburg Park and trails
- 143 municipal park
- 144 interior woodland
- 145 municipal park
- 146 Dorlans Mill trailhead for Struble Trail
- 147 Dorlans Mill trailhead for Struble Trail
- 148 Dowlin Forge Park, woodland interior
- 149 Dowlin Forge Park
- 150 cultural feature

Brandywine Creek Greenway

Key to Nodes

- 151 Shamona Park
- 152 Shamona Park
- 153 Spring Run Park
- 154 Charles Martin Memorial Park
- 155 Lionville Elementary School and Downingtown East Sr. High School
- 156 Lionville Park
- 157 municipal lands
- 158 Lionville
- 159 Shamona Creek Elementary School
- 160 Shamona Creek Elementary School
- 161 cultural feature
- 162 recreational feature
- 163 cultural feature
- 164 William Penn Grant House
- 165 Lyndell
- 166 Brandywine Creek Campground (private)
- 167 privately-owned easement
- 168 Old Girl Scout Camp
- 169 Marsh Creek State Park
- 170 Hickory Park
- 171 Village of Eagle
- 172 Soccer Fields
- 173 Byers Station NRHD
- 174 Upland Farm municipal park (future)
- 175 natural feature
- 176 natural feature
- 177 Glenmoore proposed NRHD
- 178 Wagenseller Park
- 179 cultural feature
- 180 interior woodland
- 181 Fellowship Fields municipal park and fields
- 182 cultural feature
- 183 natural feature
- 184 recreational feature
- 185 natural feature
- 186 Loags Corner
- 187 recreational feature
- 188 Township recreation area
- 189 Kurtz fish hatchery (private)
- 190 St. Mary's

Brandywine Creek Greenway

Key to Nodes

191 recreational feature

192 Honey Brook Golf Club (private)

193 Umble Park and fields

Not shown Ashbridge House (East Cain Township)

Brandywine-Struble Greenway Functions Checklist

For: Howay BROOK TWP. Municipality

Greenway Theme Maps	Possible Greenway Functions	Check <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Top 6	
Map 7 Natural Features	Preserve vital plant and animal habitat corridors such as riparian buffers, wetlands, and woodlands	X	— (1)
	Enhance water quality in the Brandywine and its tributaries	X	— (2)
	Improve air quality in developed areas		— (3)
	Control and/or mitigate flooding in flood-prone areas		— (4)
Map 8 Open Space and Rec.	Manage economic opportunities to boost local economy		— (5)
	Promote recreation and public use of municipal-, county-, and state-owned open space	X	← (6)
	Foster outdoor education and school access to open space		— (7)
	Provide transportation alternatives for walking, bicycle, and equestrian	X	— (8)
Map 9 Cultural Features	Buffer the Brandywine valley from new development		— (9)
	Preserve productive agricultural lands	X	— (10)
	Protect state- and municipally-designated scenic resources	X	— (11)
	Preserve nationally and municipally-designated historic structures and districts		— (12)

Note:

- Top six functions to be prioritized by each participating municipality

Brandywine-Struble Greenway Functions Checklist

For: WALLACE

Municipality

Greenway Theme Maps	Possible Greenway Functions	Check <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Top 6
<i>James Taw</i> Map 7 Natural Features	Preserve vital plant and animal habitat corridors such as riparian buffers, wetlands, and woodlands	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HB
	Enhance water quality in the Brandywine and its tributaries	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HB
	Improve air quality in developed areas	
	Control and/or mitigate flooding in flood-prone areas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Map 8 Open Space and Rec.	Manage economic opportunities to boost local economy	
	Promote recreation and public use of municipal-, county-, and state-owned open space	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HB
	Foster outdoor education and school access to open space	
	Provide transportation alternatives for walking, bicycle, and equestrian	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HB
Map 9 Cultural Features	Buffer the Brandywine valley from new development	
	Preserve productive agricultural lands	HB
	Protect state- and municipally-designated scenic resources	HB
	Preserve nationally and municipally-designated historic structures and districts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Note:

- Top six functions to be prioritized by each participating municipality

Brandywine-Struble Greenway Functions Checklist

For: Upper Nockton Municipality

Greenway Theme Maps	Possible Greenway Functions	Check <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Top 6
Map 7 Natural Features	Preserve vital plant and animal habitat corridors such as riparian buffers, wetlands, and woodlands	✓
	Enhance water quality in the Brandywine and its tributaries	✓
	Improve air quality in developed areas	
	Control and/or mitigate flooding in flood-prone areas	✓
Map 8 Open Space and Rec.	Manage economic opportunities to boost local economy	✓
	Promote recreation and public use of municipal-, county-, and state-owned open space	
	Foster outdoor education and school access to open space	
	Provide transportation alternatives for walking, bicycle, and equestrian	✓
Map 9 Cultural Features	Buffer the Brandywine valley from new development	
	Preserve productive agricultural lands	✓
	Protect state- and municipally-designated scenic resources	
	Preserve nationally and municipally-designated historic structures and districts	

Note:

- Top six functions to be prioritized by each participating municipality

Brandywine-Struble Greenway Functions Checklist

For: East Brandywine Municipality

Greenway Theme Maps	Possible Greenway Functions	Check <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Top 6
Map 7 Natural Features	Preserve vital plant and animal habitat corridors such as riparian buffers, wetlands, and woodlands	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Enhance water quality in the Brandywine and its tributaries	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Improve air quality in developed areas	
	Control and/or mitigate flooding in flood-prone areas	
Map 8 Open Space and Rec.	Manage economic opportunities to boost local economy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Promote recreation and public use of municipal-, county-, and state-owned open space	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Foster outdoor education and school access to open space	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Provide transportation alternatives for walking, bicycle, and equestrian	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Map 9 Cultural Features	Buffer the Brandywine valley from new development	
	Preserve productive agricultural lands	
	Protect state- and municipally-designated scenic resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Preserve nationally and municipally-designated historic structures and districts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Note:

- Top six functions to be prioritized by each participating municipality

Lyndell could benefit from trails #18 include
monopole snack stops

equestrian trails

Brandywine-Struble Greenway Functions Checklist

For: CALN Municipality

Greenway Theme Maps	Possible Greenway Functions	Check <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Top 6
Map 7 Natural Features	Preserve vital plant and animal habitat corridors such as riparian buffers, wetlands, and woodlands	
	Enhance water quality in the Brandywine and its tributaries	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Improve air quality in developed areas	
	Control and/or mitigate flooding in flood-prone areas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Map 8 Open Space and Rec.	Manage economic opportunities to boost local economy	
	Promote recreation and public use of municipal-, county-, and state-owned open space	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Foster outdoor education and school access to open space	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Provide transportation alternatives for walking, bicycle, and equestrian	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Map 9 Cultural Features	Buffer the Brandywine valley from new development	
	Preserve productive agricultural lands	
	Protect state- and municipally-designated scenic resources	
	Preserve nationally and municipally-designated historic structures and districts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Note:

- Top six functions to be prioritized by each participating municipality

Brandywine-Struble Greenway Functions Checklist

For: E. Caln

Municipality

Greenway Theme Maps	Possible Greenway Functions	Check <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Top 6
Map 7 Natural Features	Preserve vital plant and animal habitat corridors such as riparian buffers, wetlands, and woodlands	
	Enhance water quality in the Brandywine and its tributaries	✓
	Improve air quality in developed areas	
	Control and/or mitigate flooding in flood-prone areas	✓✓✓
Map 8 Open Space and Rec.	Manage economic opportunities to boost local economy	no more stores!
	Promote recreation and public use of municipal-, county-, and state-owned open space	
	Foster outdoor education and school access to open space	
	Provide transportation alternatives for walking, bicycle, and equestrian	✓
Map 9 Cultural Features	Buffer the Brandywine valley from new development	✓
	Preserve productive agricultural lands	
	Protect state- and municipally-designated scenic resources	
	Preserve nationally and municipally-designated historic structures and districts	

Note:

- Top six functions to be prioritized by each participating municipality

Brandywine-Struble Greenway Functions Checklist

For: Uwchlan Township Municipality

Greenway Theme Maps	Possible Greenway Functions	Check <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Top 6
Map 7 Natural Features	Preserve vital plant and animal habitat corridors such as riparian buffers, wetlands, and woodlands	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Enhance water quality in the Brandywine and its tributaries	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Improve air quality in developed areas	
	Control and/or mitigate flooding in flood-prone areas	
Map 8 Open Space and Rec.	Manage economic opportunities to boost local economy	
	Promote recreation and public use of municipal-, county-, and state-owned open space	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Foster outdoor education and school access to open space	
	Provide transportation alternatives for walking, bicycle, and equestrian	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Map 9 Cultural Features	Buffer the Brandywine valley from new development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Preserve productive agricultural lands	
	Protect state- and municipally-designated scenic resources	
	Preserve nationally and municipally-designated historic structures and districts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Note:

- Top six functions to be prioritized by each participating municipality

Brandywine-Struble Greenway Functions Checklist

For: Downington Borough Municipality

Greenway Theme Maps	Possible Greenway Functions	Check <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Top 6
Map 7 Natural Features	Preserve vital plant and animal habitat corridors such as riparian buffers, wetlands, and woodlands	2
	Enhance water quality in the Brandywine and its tributaries	1
	Improve air quality in developed areas	0
	Control and/or mitigate flooding in flood-prone areas	✓ 3
Map 8 Open Space and Rec.	Manage economic opportunities to boost local economy	✓ 2
	Promote recreation and public use of municipal-, county-, and state-owned open space	✓ 3
	Foster outdoor education and school access to open space	✓ 3
	Provide transportation alternatives for walking, bicycle, and equestrian	✓ 5
Map 9 Cultural Features	Buffer the Brandywine valley from new development	2
	Preserve productive agricultural lands	0
	Protect state- and municipally-designated scenic resources	1
	Preserve nationally and municipally-designated historic structures and districts	✓ 4

Note:

- Top six functions to be prioritized by each participating municipality

Brandywine-Struble Greenway Functions Checklist

For: West Bradford Municipality

Greenway Theme Maps	Possible Greenway Functions	Check <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Top 6
Map 7 Natural Features	Preserve vital plant and animal habitat corridors such as riparian buffers, wetlands, and woodlands	• 5
	Enhance water quality in the Brandywine and its tributaries	• 1
	Improve air quality in developed areas	
	Control and/or mitigate flooding in flood-prone areas	• 4
Map 8 Open Space and Rec.	Manage economic opportunities to boost local economy	
	Promote recreation and public use of municipal-, county-, and state-owned open space	• 2
	Foster outdoor education and school access to open space	• 6
	Provide transportation alternatives for walking, bicycle, and equestrian	• 3
Map 9 Cultural Features	Buffer the Brandywine valley from new development	
	Preserve productive agricultural lands	• 6
	Protect state- and municipally-designated scenic resources	
	Preserve nationally and municipally-designated historic structures and districts	

Note:

- Top six functions to be prioritized by each participating municipality

Brandywine-Struble Greenway Functions Checklist

For: East Bradford Municipality

Greenway Theme Maps	Possible Greenway Functions	Check <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Top 6
Map 7 Natural Features	Preserve vital plant and animal habitat corridors such as riparian buffers, wetlands, and woodlands	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Enhance water quality in the Brandywine and its tributaries,	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Improve air quality in developed areas	
	Control and/or mitigate flooding in flood-prone areas	
Map 8 Open Space and Rec.	Manage economic opportunities to boost local economy	
	Promote recreation and public use of municipal-, county-, and state-owned open space	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Foster outdoor education and school access to open space	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Provide transportation alternatives for walking, bicycle, and equestrian	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Map 9 Cultural Features	Buffer the Brandywine valley from new development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Preserve productive agricultural lands	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Protect state- and municipally-designated scenic resources	
	Preserve nationally and municipally-designated historic structures and districts	

Note:

- Top six functions to be prioritized by each participating municipality

Pocopson

Municipality: _____

Greenway Theme Maps	Possible Greenway Functions	Top 6
Map 7 Natural Features	Preserve vital plant and animal habitat corridors such as riparian buffers, wetlands, and woodlands	X
	Enhance water quality in the Brandywine and its tributaries	
	Improve air quality in developed areas	
	Control and/or mitigate flooding in flood-prone areas	X
Map 8 Open Space, Rec. and Ed.	Create economic opportunities to boost local economy	
	Promote recreation and public use of municipal-, county-, and state-owned open space	X
	Foster outdoor education and school access to open space	
	Provide transportation alternatives for walking, bicycle, and equestrian	X
Map 9 Cultural Features	Buffer the Brandywine valley from new development	X
	Preserve productive agricultural lands	X
	Protect state- and municipally-designated scenic resources	
	Preserve nationally and municipally-designated historic structures and districts	X

Note:

- Functions to be prioritized by each participating municipality

Brandywine-Struble Greenway Functions Checklist

For: BIRMINGHAM

Municipality

Greenway Theme Maps	Possible Greenway Functions	Check <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Top 6
Map 7 Natural Features	Preserve vital plant and animal habitat corridors such as riparian buffers, wetlands, and woodlands	5
	Enhance water quality in the Brandywine and its tributaries	2
	Improve air quality in developed areas	
	Control and/or mitigate flooding in flood-prone areas	3 
Map 8 Open Space and Rec.	Manage economic opportunities to boost local economy	
	Promote recreation and public use of municipal-, county-, and state-owned open space	
	Foster outdoor education and school access to open space	
	Provide transportation alternatives for walking, bicycle, and equestrian	4 
Map 9 Cultural Features	Buffer the Brandywine valley from new development	
	Preserve productive agricultural lands	
	Protect state- and municipally-designated scenic resources	1
	Preserve nationally and municipally-designated historic structures and districts	2

Note:

- Top six functions to be prioritized by each participating municipality

Brandywine-Struble Greenway Functions Checklist

For: Pennington Municipality

Greenway Theme Maps	Possible Greenway Functions	Check <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Top 6
Map 7 Natural Features	Preserve vital plant and animal habitat corridors such as riparian buffers, wetlands, and woodlands	✓
	Enhance water quality in the Brandywine and its tributaries	
	Improve air quality in developed areas	
	Control and/or mitigate flooding in flood-prone areas	
Map 8 Open Space and Rec.	Manage economic opportunities to boost local economy <i>support sustainable growth while protecting natural resources</i>	✓
	Promote recreation and public use of municipal-, county-, and state-owned open space	
	Foster outdoor education and school access to open space	
	Provide transportation alternatives for walking, bicycle, and equestrian	
Map 9 Cultural Features	Buffer the Brandywine valley from new development	✓
	Preserve productive agricultural lands	
	Protect state- and municipally-designated scenic resources	✓
	Preserve nationally and municipally-designated historic structures and districts	✓

Note:

- Top six functions to be prioritized by each participating municipality

Brandywine-Struble Greenway Functions Checklist

For: Chadds Ford Municipality

Greenway Theme Maps	Possible Greenway Functions	Check <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Top 6
Map 7 Natural Features	Preserve vital plant and animal habitat corridors such as riparian buffers, wetlands, and woodlands	✓
	Enhance water quality in the Brandywine and its tributaries	✓
	Improve air quality in developed areas	-
	Control and/or mitigate flooding in flood-prone areas	-
Map 8 Open Space and Rec.	Manage economic opportunities to boost local economy	-
	Promote recreation and public use of municipal-, county-, and state-owned open space	✓
	Foster outdoor education and school access to open space	✓
	Provide transportation alternatives for walking, bicycle, and equestrian	-
Map 9 Cultural Features	Buffer the Brandywine valley from new development	-
	Preserve productive agricultural lands	-
	Protect state- and municipally-designated scenic resources	✓
	Preserve nationally and municipally-designated historic structures and districts	✓

Note:

- Top six functions to be prioritized by each participating municipality

Brandywine-Struble Greenway Functions Checklist

For: H B Borough Municipality

Greenway Theme Maps	Possible Greenway Functions	Check <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Top 6
Map 7 Natural Features	Preserve vital plant and animal habitat corridors such as riparian buffers, wetlands, and woodlands	
	Enhance water quality in the Brandywine and its tributaries	
	Improve air quality in developed areas	✓
	Control and/or mitigate flooding in flood-prone areas	
Map 8 Open Space and Rec.	Manage economic opportunities to boost local economy	✓
	Promote recreation and public use of municipal-, county-, and state-owned open space	✓
	Foster outdoor education and school access to open space	
	Provide transportation alternatives for walking, bicycle, and equestrian	✓
Map 9 Cultural Features	Buffer the Brandywine valley from new development	
	Preserve productive agricultural lands	
	Protect state- and municipally-designated scenic resources	✓
	Preserve nationally and municipally-designated historic structures and districts	✓

street trees!

aesthetics

Note:

- Top six functions to be prioritized by each participating municipality

Brandywine-Struble Greenway Functions Checklist

For: WEST NANTMEAC TOWNSHIP Municipality

Greenway Theme Maps	Possible Greenway Functions	Check <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Top 6
Map 7 Natural Features	Preserve vital plant and animal habitat corridors such as riparian buffers, wetlands, and woodlands	3
	Enhance water quality in the Brandywine and its tributaries	5
	Improve air quality in developed areas	0
	Control and/or mitigate flooding in flood-prone areas	5
Map 8 Open Space and Rec.	Manage economic opportunities to boost local economy	0
	Promote recreation and public use of municipal-, county-, and state-owned open space	4
	Foster outdoor education and school access to open space	0
	Provide transportation alternatives for walking, bicycle, and equestrian	4
Map 9 Cultural Features	Buffer the Brandywine valley from new development	2
	Preserve productive agricultural lands	5
	Protect state- and municipally-designated scenic resources	2
	Preserve nationally and municipally-designated historic structures and districts	0

Note:

- Top six functions to be prioritized by each participating municipality