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OFFICIAL NEWSLETTER

Welcome to Our New Newsletter

Dear Residents and Friends

East Marlborough Township is pleased to introduce to your our new Township newsletter. This publication provides you with information on municipal services and officials, contact numbers for municipal offices and other agencies, and updates on current projects being undertaken within East Marlborough Township.

We extend a special thanks to the business and professional members of our community whose support through advertising has made publication of this newsletter possible at no cost to taxpayers. Please support the local businesses that support East Marlborough Township.

We would like to take this opportunity to encourage all residents of East Marlborough Township to contact the municipal offices for any assistance you may need. Community service is a priority of the Township. We strive to do our best to make this better community for all our residents.

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UNIONVILLE COMMUNITY FAIR

The Unionville Community Fair promotes community involvement in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Handicrafts, and the Arts. Celebrating its 98th year, the three-day event features the largest display of community agricultural products and home goods in southeastern Chester County. Community residents can enter more than 500 categories for ribbons and cash prizes.

This year, an exciting BMX Show will join past fair favorites such as the Car Show, the Ghosts of Chester County Haunted Tent, live music in the Beer/Wine/Cider Garden, a 5k Walk/Run, Cow Pie Bingo, cow milking and many other great events. The fair will be on September 30, October 1 & 2.

The Unionville Community Fair proceeds support several community organizations each year.

2022 TOWNSHIP MEETING DATES I

In-Person Meetings are held at the Township Building located 721 Unionville Road, Kennett Square, PA 19348. If a member of the public has a disability and wishes to attend the public meetings scheduled below and requires an auxiliary aide, service, or other accommodation to participate in the proceedings; or wishes to participate remotely, should contact the Township Manager at 610-444-0725 or at nlovekin@eastmarlborough.org to discuss how East Marlborough Township may best accommodate his or her needs.

- Board of Supervisors will meet the first Monday of each month (exception of July 11 and September 12) at 7:00 p.m.
- **Planning Commission** will meet on the Tuesday preceding the Board of Supervisors meeting (exception of July 26 and September 27) at 7:00 p.m.:
- Historic Commission will meet on the second Monday of each month (with exceptions) at 7:00 p.m.
- Historic Architecture Review Board will meet on the September 1 and October 6 and as needed at 5:30 p.m.
- Environmental Advisory Council will meet the third Wednesday of each month at 8:00 a.m.
- Zoning Hearing Board meets as needed on duly advertised dates.



I MARLBOROUGH VILLAGE I

Marlborough Village began in 1801, when local Quakers built a meetinghouse next to the present Marlborough Spring Road. Three years later came a little school, then a store and a house for the schoolmaster. When the township laid out Marlborough Road, making a crossroads, the stage was set for development by the owner of the large farm to the north, who sold off a handful of building lots.

From 1830 to 1855, farmers, teachers, blacksmiths, storekeepers and other such workers-built houses which still form the core of the village. Residents here have always served the surrounding farm community. In 1834 the Friends built a new, slightly larger school, in spite of the feeling of some that it was "but to gratify a spirit of pride."

Then as now, two. significant buildings framed the village: at the crossroads, Marlborough Meeting, looking serenely across the burial ground; and, at the east end of the village, the log house.

The village and its people prospered, but things were not always peaceful. Some meeting members who were active abolitionists left Marlborough for Longwood Progressive Meeting in the years leading up to the Civil War. And many a young Quaker man took up arms to oppose slavery, as you can see from the flags in the burial ground.

The village saw conflict and growth 150 years ago, but population and business went elsewhere, leaving Marlborough the tranquil backwater it is today.

Fortunate in its off-the-beaten-path location, Marlborough has kept much of its mid-19th century look. 150 years ago, this quiet village was busy, with shops, schools, a post office, blacksmith, carriage-maker, and various tradesmen serving the surrounding farms. Most reminiscent of the past is the 1801 Friends Meeting, peaceful now but long ago the scene of conflict over slavery.

In 1993 Marlborough was named to the National Register of Historic Places. None of the private homes are open to the public, but visitors are warmly invited to attend *Meeting* for Worship any Sunday at 11:00 a.m.

UNIONVILLE HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD (HARB)

In the 1970s, representatives of East Marlborough Township applied for and received recognition of the **Unionville Village Historic District** by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Inventory of Historic Places (1976) and United States National Register of Historic Places (1979). East Marlborough Township, Chester County PA then created the Unionville Historical and Architectural Review Board (HARB) with powers designated by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The purpose of the Unionville HARB is to safeguard the historic character and external appearance of the Unionville Village Historic District per its designation under applicable PA and US statutes. The HARB's specific responsibilities are to advice property owners and the Township's Board of Supervisors as the appropriateness of any proposed external changes for structures (e.g., buildings and cultural artifacts) including exterior renovations and additions, new construction, demolitions, signage, etc. within the historic district. The HARB executes its responsibilities by recommending specific Certificates of Appropriateness be approved by the Township Board of Supervisors. All properties within the Village of Unionville Historic District, whether designated as historic or not are subject to HARB review.

Property owners may initiate contact/dialog with the HARB regarding their proposed external changes to structures and cultural artifacts within the Unionville Village Historic District by contacting the East Marlborough Township Office (610-444-0725).

The Unionville HARB pledges prompt evaluations and recommendations following complete submissions. The Unionville HARB's 2022 meeting schedule is available on the East Marlborough Township website and additional meetings with property owners regarding specific proposals can be scheduled as needed and at mutual convenience.

The HARB plans to present historic buildings within Village of Unionville Historic District in this and future EMT Newsletters. Property owners willing to have their buildings featured in future EMT Newsletters should contact the Unionville HARB thru the EMT Township Office.

Unionville HARB members are Jake Elks (Vice-Chair), Susan Elks, Marcy Fenza, Nina Ginty, Lewis Kinter (Chair), John Rosecrans, and Charles Shock (Building Inspector).

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

The Public Works Department has 5 employees under the direction of the Public Works Director. We maintain over 60 miles of Township roads, including Rt. 82 within the township boundaries. We also conduct snow and ice control operations on an additional 10 miles of State owned roads, in addition to the 60 miles of township owned roads.

The sanitary sewer system maintenance includes daily operations of the wastewater treatment plant and spray irrigation fields, 11 pump stations, 600 grinder pump stations, and many miles of sewer pipes. To report a road or sewer emergency, please call 610-444-1594 to speak with the on-call public works employee. Please only use this number for emergencies that require immediate attention. All other calls should be directed to the office, 610-444-0725.

The Public Works crew performs routine maintenance such as crack sealing, pot hole repairs, sign maintenance, drainage maintenance, tree trimming, road bank mowing, vehicle and equipment maintenance, just to name a few. We also maintain the Unionville Park with daily restroom cleaning, emptying the trash containers, mowing, mulching, etc.

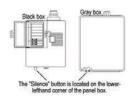
Road work scheduled for 2022 consists of paving Onix Drive, Pierre Drive and Anvil Drive. We will be applying a chip seal to Spottswood Lane, Winding Lane, and Nathaniel Lane.

The bridge on North Mill Road has been reduced to one lane of traffic due to damage caused by a tropical storm several years ago. We have been planning the replacement design and have submitted the permit application to DEP for replacement. The pandemic has created the lengthy delay in the permit approval phase. We will be applying for a grant to help fund the project, that will be completed by the Public Works crew.



Don't flush "Flushable Wipes" down the drain! These items are not biodegradable, and they clog the pipes and pumps, possibly leading to sewer backing up into your house. Residual cooking oil and grease should not be poured down the drain as it will also potentially clog the pipes when it congeals and gets hard. If you've ever poured hot grease into a coffee can and it hardens as it cools down, it does the same thing in your pipes or septic tanks, leading to blockages.

EAST MARLBOROUGH TOWNSHIP GRINDER PUMP INFORMATION



24 Hour SEWER EMERGENCY Phone Number: 610-444-1594

PERMITTED MATERIALS: Human waste & toilet paper, wastewater from sinks, showers, tubs, dishwashers, clothes washing machines.



NEVER FLUSH OR DUMP THE FOLLOWING MATERIALS DOWN THE DRAIN:

WIPES of any kind, even if listed as "flushable". They do not deteriorate and can build up and cause a blockage or damage the pump.

GREASE / OIL from cooking will solidify, accumulate, and eventually restrict or completely block the pipe and or pump.

SOLIDS such as glass, metal, gravel, sand, seafood shells, plastic, kitty litter, disposable diapers, feminine products, etc.

SOLVENTS, PAINT, GASOLINE, OIL, ANTI-FREEZE, OR OTHER HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES will cause harm to the environment and certainly damage the pump.



WHAT TO DO WHEN THE ELECTRICTY GOES OUT:



LIMIT YOUR WATER USAGE AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE! The grinder pump tank should have enough storage capacity for about 30 gallons of wastewater. The high-water alarm will not function without electricity, so occupants need to be aware of the possibility of wastewater backing up into the home if they aren't limiting the water usage during the power outage.

Many of the newer grinder pumps were installed with a Remote Sentry alarm that is battery operated and will activate when the water level reaches high level, even when the power is out. The units were commonly installed near the main electric service panel inside the house. These units should be tested on a regular basis, and batteries replaced if needed, much like a smoke detector. They require 4 lithium batteries, CR2032.

PLEASE REMEMBER THAT IT IS THE RESIDENT'S RESPONSIBILTY TO KEEP THEIR GRINDER PUMP STATION EXPOSED AND ACCESSIBLE FOR EMERGENCY SERVICE.

If you have questions or would like more information about your grinder pump system, call us at 610-444-1375.

I EAST MARLBOROUGH TOWNSHIP POLICE DEPARTMENT **E**

East Marlborough Township created a part-time police department in 2002 to supplement the Pennsylvania State Police, especially with local issues. Township Police provide visible patrol in the residential developments and villages in the Township. The Pennsylvania State Police remain the primary law enforcement agency for East Marlborough Township. Our Police force has a combined total of 139 years of law enforcement experience consisting of a full time chief, sergeant and three part time officers all with command experience with other agencies. We also employ a part time administrative assistant. We are not a 24-hour agency and have limited hours of operation. Residents are encouraged to always call 911 when requesting the police for any reason. The Chester County 911 Center will determine which agency is available to respond quickest based on the time of day. EMTPD also maintains a voicemail system for residents to report non-urgent / not in progress incidents. That number is 610-444-5075. You may also reach us via email: police@eastmarlborough.org or email me directly: rclarke@eastmarlborough.org If you have any questions, problems, or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Robert Clarke RN, East Marlborough Township Chief of Police



DID YOU KNOW that Pennsylvania is the only state in the United States that does not allow local police to use RADAR for speed enforcement? By law, only the Pennsylvania State Police can use RADAR to enforce the speed limit.

■ TAKE A GLIMPSE BACK IN TIME AT THE UNIONVILLE VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Unionville was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1979. From its beginnings in the 18th century as a simple crossroads, it grew into prominence in the 19th century, supporting the surrounding agricultural area.

The crossroads of present-day Doe Run and Wollaston Roads was referred to as Jackson's Crossroads in the 18th century, so named for the Jackson family who lived in a log home on the northeastern corner of the intersection (now Catherine's). In 1751 the Jackson family constructed a 2-story brick home on the south side of Doe Run Road, which served the family until it was sold in 1808. The new owner opened a tavern at the site and was granted a liquor license. The building also offered travelers, that used Doe Run Road as a trade route taking their animals to the markets in Wilmington, a stopping place for the night. By the 1820's a village began to develop and several homes as well as a structure that served as a general store were constructed. By this time the village had grown large enough to have their petition granted for a US Post Office. Around this time the name was changed from Jacksonville to Unionville.

In the 1830's Unionville saw increased growth. A leather tannery was constructed in the west end of the village (now Hood's) and became an early industry. A private school was constructed at the intersection of Doe Run Road and present day Rt 842 in 1834. This building served as a boarding school into the late 19th century, at which time it became a public high school for the area. The brick building on the southwest corner of Doe Run and Wollaston Roads was constructed in 1834, as the Union Hotel. This building replaced the earlier Cross Keys Tavern across the street and transferred its liquor license. The hotel was frequented by travelers arriving by stagecoach as well as on foot.

By the 1840's Unionville was the home of three religious' organizations. There was once a Methodist church along Rt 842 on the way towards West Chester. Unionville Presbyterian built their sanctuary along Wollaston Road and the Friends Meetinghouse was constructed on the east end of the village.

Unionville was a center of commerce for the area. There were 2 general stores, the US Post office, and small eateries bringing people to town. Industry in the village included the shops of the cabinetmaker, blacksmith, wheelwright, tinsmith, barber, tailor, butcher, and a millinery (women's hat shop). Unionville also had a couple of doctors offices where patients could be seen. In the mid-19th century, a town hall was constructed on the east end of the village which was used for many occasions.

The village was flourishing and continued to grow until the railroad, the new transportation technology of the time, bypassed Unionville. This eventually slowed down growth of the industry in the self-sufficient village. By the turn of the twentieth century, Unionville had become more of a residential community. Some of the buildings continued to serve as shops but the growth of industry had stopped for the most part.

During the spring and summer months, guided walking tours of the Unionville Village Historic District will be led by local resident Donald McKay. The event will allow for a slower paced look at Unionville and will provide a glimpse of how the village evolved and give a brief history on some of the antique structures and historic sites. The 2 hour tour will cover about 1.75 miles along the public trails and sidewalks within the historic district. The events are being sponsored by Farmer and Co. and the schedule and timed ticket information can be found on their website: https://www.farmerand.co/events.

■ DOUG MOOBERRY – CHAIR, UNIONVILLE HARB 1998-2022



Doug Mooberry graduated from Unionville-Chadds Ford High School in 1978 during the period in which the Unionville Village Historic District was placed on the Pennsylvania Inventory of Historic Places (1976) and the National Register of Historic Places (1979), and the Unionville Historical and Architectural Review Board (HARB) created. In 1987 Doug and his wife Pat purchased the first of two properties within the Unionville Village Historic District - founding Kinloch Woodworking LTD, a nationally recognized creator of fine furniture in classic to modern styles. In 2000, they purchased an adjacent property 'The Ruin' in which their daughter and son-in-law recently created Farmer & Co. In 1998 Doug was appointed to the Unionville HARB and led the Board with compassion and distinction for 24 years! The Unionville Village Historic District and East Marlborough Township heartly recognize and thank Doug for his decades of service to his community. Thank you, Doug, and apologies to Pat for the family dinners delayed by Unionville HARB business!

FEATURED UNIONVILLE HISTORIC VILLAGE PROPERTY

Historic Unionville Village Building 65: Green Lawn Boarding School for Girls:

Historic Unionville Village building 65 is a 3-story brick building (circa 1840) 'Chester County Farmhouse', which the current owners describe as a 'Philadelphia rowhouse without the Row'. Joanna R. Bucknell whilst a Junior at Westtown School (Bucknell, 1947) wrote that the Village of Unionville (previously Jacksonville) had an amazing number and variety of schools and that one of the earliest was the Unionville Female Seminary owned by Jervas Jefferis circa 1844 (Historic Building 65). Jefferis sold the school in 1845 to Charles Buffington who was the director until 1851 and called his school the Unionville Boarding School for Girls. Edith B. Chalfant was the final principal, from 1853 to 1860 and she called her school several variations of Green Lawn Seminary. Towards the end of her time as mistress Chalfant opened her school to both boys and girls (e.g., coeducation!). The Green Lawn school was closed in the early 1860s and has been a private residence since. In circa 1940 two large glass greenhouses were erected on the property and provided the Village with fresh produce and flowers until into the 1960s. Thereafter, the building has served as a family residence, Bed and Breakfast, frame shop, and rental property.

The current owners purchased the property in 2003, have restored its historic appearance, discovered the original well, a privy location, and an 8000 gal buried railroad oil tank, and replaced over 300 antique bricks. Village legend is that that the building 65 is haunted – a subject that the current owners will neither confirm nor deny. A current owner named his consulting business which he runs from the property 'Green Lawn Professional Scientific Consulting' in recognition of the property's historical significance as one of the earliest remaining buildings in Pennsylvania built specifically for the purpose of educating young women.



Bucknell JR. 1947. Old Jacksonville Now Unionville – An Historical Sketch of a Small Country Town. Available upon request from the Unionville Historical and Architectural Review Board, East Marlborough Township, Chester County, PA.





LAWN TROUBLES? THINK OUTSIDE THE BOX!



If your grass looks like most of the turf grass in Chester County, your lawn is most likely composed of cool season grasses whose roots only extend about three inches below the soil surface. While cool season grasses are nice to walk on in bare feet or have a badminton match on, they score very low in the infiltration and evapotranspiration departments. In other words, rainwater just sits on top of the lawn or quickly runs off. If you would like to reduce ponding on your property, decrease runoff coming off your property, or improve water quality by making changes on your property, you have options!

Warm season grasses are a great place to start. They have deep root systems which provide increased infiltration and soil stabilization, helping to reduce soil erosion, ponding, and runoff. They also have improved evapotranspiration as

compared to cool season grasses. They grow in bunches and can provide texture to the landscape. There are a handful of native and popular warm season grasses which can be ordered from most local nurseries. Big bluestem, little bluestem, Indiangrass, and switchgrass are all native to North America and are considered the most prominent species of the tallgrass prairie. They each provide bird habitat and have autumn appeal. Warm season grasses can be planted in fields, lawns, and gardens. They work best on dry and sunny sites.

Pesky Wet Spots

Do you have a spot on your property that you can't mow during the rainy season because it's too soggy? Your best bet is to plant a tree there to take up that water. If you have overhead wires, underground utilities, or other site restrictions, it might not be appropriate to plant a tree. In those cases, there are other options – either shrubs or herbaceous plants.

Is it a sunny wet spot? Eastern white pine, tuliptree, red maple, white oak, and eastern hemlock are large trees that thrive on sunny and wet sites. A smaller tree that will do well in these conditions is a serviceberry, also known as shadbush. If you are looking for something in the 5–10-foot range, with robust root systems to hold the soil in place and increase infiltration and evapotranspiration, look no further than Pennsylvania native shrubs. Summersweet, red-osier dogwood, winterberry, red chokeberry, and ninebark are a few that would thrive in sunny and wet conditions. Perhaps woody vegetation just isn't for you. While herbaceous plants don't have as strong of roots and aren't quite as good at taking up the water as trees and shrubs, they can still provide major improvements from cool season grasses found in lawns. Consider plants such as bee-balm, wild blue phlox, swamp milkweed, joe-pye-



weed, gaura, oxeye sunflower, great blue lobelia, mountain mints, New England aster, New York ironweed, and culver's root.

Is the wet spot on your lawn in a shady area? Trees suited for these conditions are sugar maple, river birch, flowering dogwood, and pin oak. Appropriate shrubs are smooth alder, pagoda dogwood, wild hydrangea, spicebush, and rosebay (rhododendron). Herbaceous perennial plants suited for shady and wet conditions are jack-in-the-pulpit, wild ginger, dutchman's breeches, cardinal flower, golden ragwort, Jacob's ladder, and foamflower. Native ferns which would also be appropriate include maidenhair fern, wood ferns, cinnamon fern, interrupted fern, and Christmas fern.

For scientific names of the plants discussed above and more information on benefits of landscaping with native plants, visit:

http://elibrary.dcnr.pa.gov/GetDocument?docId=1742582&DocName=sf-Native Plants Landscaping-brochure.pdf





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Conserving Beauty, One Orchid at a Time

Native flora may not come immediately to mind when you think of endangered species and conservation programs, but in Pennsylvania alone, the US Department of Agriculture lists almost 300 plants as endangered or threatened.

Pennsylvania is home to nearly 60 species of native orchids. Some are among the showiest and most charismatic members of our native flora, but most are rare and threatened in the wild. Climate change, invasive species, habitat loss, and a booming white-tailed deer population have decimated many orchid populations in Southeastern Pennsylvania and across the region. To combat these issues, and to provide critical information about the propagation and growth of native orchids in cultivation, Longwood Gardens has been working to save these native orchids.

Learn more about our conservation efforts and our native orchid conservation program at longwoodgardens.org/conservation.



PERMITS 101 – WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW



Step One: Request a permit application

By email: permitclerk@eastmarlborough.org

By phone: 610-444-0725

Downloadable from www.eastmarlborough.org

Are you thinking about sprucing up your home or property? If so, when you hire a contractor be sure to take the proper measures to file your permit applications. property?

Do I need a permit?

As a rule, if you plan to add something new to your home or yard, you'll need a permit. This includes (but is not limited to)

- Outdoor structures such as: Fences, Pools, Garages, Patios, Sheds, Porches, Solar panels
- Indoor projects that will need a permit include, but not limited to additions/ changes to electric or plumbing, generators.

After you've determined that you do, in fact, need a permit, now what? Don't worry! We're here to help you through the process.

When you request a permit application, please provide the following information: name, street address, telephone number, email address, and the project/work you are planning to do. This will help us determine which packet of information you will need, and which permit applications you will need to submit, as there are several different types of permits.

What is Involved in a permit application?

If you are planning to add a fence to your property, for example, you will receive the fence permit which includes a Zoning Permit Application, and insurance paperwork that must be filled out by your builder/ installer. If you are doing a more complicated project, such as finishing a basement, your packet will include Building, Electric, Plumbing and Mechanical Permit Applications.

Step Two: Gather your information

To ensure your application is processed in a timely manner, please submit ALL pieces of the application at one time. Every permit application identifies the specific requirements of the application. Please read these requirements carefully and follow all instructions. If you are unsure about how to fill out the paperwork, contact our office and we will be happy to assist you.

Step Three: Submit your permit application

You may submit your application in person, or by mail to the Municipal Building, 721 Unionville Road, Kennett Square, PA 19348. The Township office is open daily from 8:30 a.m. to 12:00 p.m., Monday thru Friday, except for township-observed holidays. However, if you come to the office after business hours, please feel free to use the mail slot in the front door, or call 610-444-0725, to see if staff is available to collect your permit application directly from you.

What happens next?

The Township has 15 business days to review residential permit applications and 30 business days to review commercial permit applications. When the Township receives your application, staff check to make sure all the pieces of information are included, and any plot plans or drawings are clearly marked. We will contact you if we need revised or additional information. The building inspector will then review the application, and when it is approved, we will contact you to arrange payment (check or money orders only) and pickup of your permit. When you receive your permit, a checklist of required inspections will be attached to the permit. Inspections may be scheduled by emailing or calling the names listed on your approved permit. Inspectors are available Monday through Friday, for inspections during the progress of work. For certain projects a Certificate of Occupancy, or CO, is issued when the work has been completed and has passed its final inspection.



TOWNSHIP TAXES - HOW ARE THEY CALCULATED AND WHAT ARE THEY USED FOR?

Calculating Real Property Tax:

The formula to calculate real property tax is Assessment x millage = tax (face amount). The total township millage, for example, is for a property with an assessed value of \$100,000 and a rate of 2.183 mills would be calculated as follows: 100,000 X .002183 = \$218.30 (face amount) Note: 2.183 mills is equivalent to a millage of .002183. This is comparable to expressing percentage as whole number (e.g., 2%) or as a decimal (e.g., 0.02). In the case of millage, the decimal is moved 3 places to the left instead of 2.

The following are the Township Taxes that may be levied against your property and how are they assessed. These five taxes total 2.183 mills. To put this in perspective, the 2022 County Tax Rate is 4.551 Mills, the Unionville-Chadds Ford School District 2021-2022 Tax Rate is 29.96 mills, and the Kennett Consolidate School District 2021-2022 Tax Rate is 31.8707 mills.

1. **General Purposes Tax (Real Estate)**, the sum of 1.05 mills on each dollar of assessed valuation, or the sum of 10.5 cents on each hundred dollars of assessed valuation. Used to carry-out the day-





- 2. **Open Space Preservation Tax**, the sum of 0.20 mills on each dollar of assessed valuation, or the sum of 2.0 cents on each hundred dollars of assessed valuation. Used to purchase, protect, and maintain open space throughout the Township.
- 3. **Kennett Public Library Tax**, the sum of 0.183 mills on each dollar of assessed valuation, or the sum of 1.83 cents on each hundred dollars of assessed valuation. Direct pass-thru to the Kennett Public Library for its operations.
- 4. **Fire Protection Tax**, the sum of 0.675 mills on each dollar of assessed valuation, or the sum of 6.75 cents on each hundred dollars of assessed valuation. Provided to the Kennett Fire and Emergency Services Regional Commission for the purchase and maintenance of fire apparatus and/or appropriations to fire companies located inside and outside the Township (i.e., Po Mar Lin, Longwood, and Kennett Fire Companies).
- 5. Ambulance, Rescue and Other Emergency Services Tax, the sum of .075 mills on each dollar of assessed valuation, or the sum of 0.75 cents on each hundred dollars of assessed valuation. Provided to the Kennett Fire and Emergency Services Regional Commission for the purchase and maintenance of ambulance, rescue, and other emergency services and/or appropriations to ambulance, rescue and other emergency services located inside and outside the Township that service the Township (i.e., Po Mar Lin, Longwood, and Kennett Fire Companies).

The below taxes are assessed against certain properties given their criteria:

- 1. **Fire Hydrants Tax** of an equal assessment in the amount of \$26.73 shall be assessed, on properties within 780 feet of a hydrant. Used to pay Aqua PA for the monthly water utility rates that includes a flat rate per hydrant, plus water consumption.
- 2. **Unionville Village Street Lights Tax** assessed at the rate of 50 cents per lineal foot of measurable and applicable property frontage against all benefitted properties. Used to pay PECO for the monthly energy consumption, and maintenance of the streetlights.

The Township has the **Local Services Tax** in the amount of \$52 per person to be paid by all employees and self-employed persons working within East Marlborough Township. Used to cover the costs of 1) Emergency services, including emergency medical services, police services and/or fire services; and 2) Road construction and/or maintenance. In 2022, the Township budgeted twenty-five (25%) percent of the projected funds derived from this tax to be directly dispersed to the Kennett Fire and Emergency Services Regional Commission.

For more information as to how your tax dollars are being budgeted, please visit the Township website (www.eastmarlborough.org), to view the 2022 Township Adopted Budgets.

■ HOMEOWNERS' STORM WATER MANAGEMENT BEST PRACTICES

Adapted from an article at https://web.extension.illinois.edu/lcr/stormwater.cfm

Introduction: Managing storm water runoff is often considered the job of the local government, a subdivision developer, or possibly a homeowners' association. Certainly, good planning and implementation by any or all these entities is important to a successful community storm water management plan. However, it is also important that individual homeowners understand their role in storm water management and their Impact on the larger community.

We All Live Downstream: Before considering some methods, or best management practices (BMPs), to reduce home-site runoff, it is important to understand why runoff is a concern. No matter where a person lives, they live in a watershed. A watershed is simply an area of land that drains to a specific point of water, whether it is a lake, stream, river, or ocean. Activities in the smaller



watersheds ultimately impact on the larger watersheds. Although homeowners may not think about it, their individual actions affect everyone "downstream" in the watershed. And the fact of the matter is that we all live downstream from someone else.

What Is Storm Water Runoff? Storm water runoff is the rain and melting snow that flows off streets, rooftops, lawns, parking lots, open fields, and any other exposed area. The runoff carries with it whatever can be dislodged from the various sites, such as salt, soil, leaves, pesticides, fertilizers, oil, gasoline, and any other materials present on the surface.

These materials are washed off a wide geographic area rather than originating from one point. That makes preventing contamination more important as well as more difficult and prevention is more effective and efficient than remediation.

As land is developed, much of the surface Is paved or roofed, creating more runoff potential. Usually, storm sewers are used to carry the resulting runoff to nearby waterways. The water from developed areas often contains contaminants. Storm sewers are a system of underground pipes that have surface drains or inlets designed to gather storm water. Many people think that storm-sewer water is treated in a sewage treatment plant just like water from sanitary sewers. But in most communities, that is not the case. Storm water usually receives no treatment before entering local waterways.

Start at Home: Reducing the quantity and improving the quality of storm water runoff in a community can start with individual homeowners. Some storm water BMPs can be incorporated into day-to-day activities.

Day-to-Day BMPs

- Consider alternatives to concrete- or asphalt-paved surfaces. If you have a choice, consider more porous surfaces such as brick, gravel, wood chips, stone slab, or geo-textile materials. if areas must be paved, keep it to a minimum and direct runoff onto grassy areas, not onto areas that drain to storm sewers
- Avoid overuse of pesticides and fertilizers-use only the amount needed and apply only when necessary. Apply fertilizer and pesticides only onto target areas. Don't spread fertilizer onto paved surfaces that drain to the storm sewer.
- Follow recommended watering practices. Avoid excess watering and don't sprinkle water onto paved or other areas that drain into the storm sewer.
- Avoid compacting yard and garden soils because compaction impedes water infiltration.
- Avoid unnecessary pesticide, fertilizer, or water use by using plants adapted to the local area.
- Clean up hazardous material spills properly and don't wash waste into the storm sewer.
- Store oil, gasoline, antifreeze, and other automotive products properly. Keep these substances tightly sealed and avoid leaky containers.
- Clean up oil or other vehicle fluid drippings. Do not store used vehicle parts on areas that drain to the storm sewer.

- Wash vehicles at a commercial car wash or on a non-paved surface to avoid drainage to the storm sewer.
- Avoid allowing pet waste to be dumped or washed into the storm sewer. Properly bury or
 flush the waste down a toilet into the sanitary sewer system for treatment. Reduce or avoid
 areas of concentrated pet waste.
- Mulch grass clippings and leave these on the lawn for natural fertility or use the clippings for composting. Keep grass clippings and leaves from washing into the storm sewer.
- **Drain downspouts onto grassy areas.** Collect water from downspouts for use around the home.
- Do not discharge sump-pump water onto paved surfaces that drain to the storm sewer.
- Mulch and seed bare soil as soon as possible to prevent the soil from eroding into the storm sewer

Many of these best management practices may seem rather simple or small, but the cumulative effect throughout an entire watershed can significantly contribute to improved storm water management.



TOWNSHIP SUPERVISORS WORK TO IMPLEMENT GREEN INITIATIVES

By Robert 'Bobby' B. McKinstry, Jr., Esq., Chairperson



Under the Environmental Rights Amendment of the Pennsylvania Constitution, each state and local governmental body is made a trustee responsible for conservation of our natural environment for all Pennsylvanians, including future generations. To implement our duty as trustees, the East Marlborough Township Board of Supervisors has already undertaken a number of initiatives over the past several years. These include the establishment of the Township Environmental Advisory Council, the enactment of a first of its kind ordinance to require that environmental impacts of all Township actions and approvals include an environmental impact report and avoid or minimize adverse environmental impacts, updates of our ordinances to encourage green energy and tighten environmental protections, and the update and revision of our open space plan.

Other initiatives are underway and we welcome input from Township residents. The Environmental Advisory Council is working with the Supervisors to develop a green

energy plan to help the Township and its residents do our part to achieve carbon neutrality by mid-century. Although over 42% of the Township's land is under permanent protection, we hope to conserve as much of the still unprotected open space as we can. We are updating our sewage facilities plan, stormwater ordinance and comprehensive plan and will strive to assure that the Township satisfies its duty as a trustee for the natural environment by looking for any gaps left by our existing plans and ordinances. We are considering an ordinance that will ban or limit distribution of single use plastic bags, straws and stirrers from commercial enterprises in the Township. We are also working with our consultants to meet our responsibility to reduce release of sediments and nutrients into the Delaware watershed and will work to ensure that we maximize use of green infrastructure that will preserve and enhance natural ecosystems.

EAST MARLBOROUGH TOWNSHIP DIRECTORY

Municipal Building: 721 Unionville Road, Kennett Square, PA 19348 • Main Office: 610-444-0725

Sewer and Road-Related Emergencies (610) 444-1594

Police Non-Emergency: (610) 444-5075

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

To Communicate with the Entire Board, please go through the Township Manager.

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John Sarro, Member johnsarro@eastmarlborough.org

TOWNSHIP DEPARTMENTS

ADMINISTRATION

Phone: 610-444-0725

Office Hours: 8:30 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.

M-F, and by appointment.

Neil Lovekin,

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nlovekin@eastmarlborough.org

Mickey Bailey, Bookkeeper

mbailey@eastmarlborough.org

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Sewer Accounts Manager

sewerclerk@eastmarlborugh.org

Shawna Thornton,
Permits Coordinator

permitclerk@eastmarlborough.org

PUBLIC WORKS

Phone: 610-444-1375

Sewer and Road Related Emergencies:

(610) 444-1594

Located behind the

Administration Building.

Jeff Simpson, Public Works Director

jsimpson@eastmarlborough.org

John Chambers, Road Foreman

jchambers@eastmarlborough.org

Full-Time Employees

Michael Hicks

Daniel Hoover

Roger Lysle

Joseph Nash

Part-Time Employees

Phil Haag

Brad Edwards

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Dan O'Connell

Matt Wood

Bas deVries

Jack Melton

Rich Mitchell

POLICE

Phone: 610-444-5075

Emergencies call 9-1-1

Located at the rear of the municipal driveway.

Robert "Clarkie" Clarke, R.N.,

Police Chief

rclarke@eastmarlborough.org

Kevin Urbany, Sergeant

kurbany@eastmarlborough.org

Part-Time Employees

David 'Luke' Fidler, *Police Officer* Edward Moore, *Police Officer*

Eric Ruggeri, *Police Officer*Danielle Whittaker, *Admin. Assistant*

BUILDING CODES OFFICIAL & ZONING OFFICER

Charlie Shock

codes@eastmarlborough.org Available by appointment only – Does not have scheduled office hours

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