CHESTER COUNTY
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL MEETING
Agenda – September 7, 2022
9:30am-11:30am
Government Services Center 601 Westtown Road, West Chester 19380
VIA ZOOM & IN-PERSON
Please click on the link to join the webinar: https://zoom.us/j/97515636971

1. Call to Order

2. Actions Items:
   A. Vote on Distinguished Service to Ag Award
   B. Approval of the May 4 Meeting Minutes

3. Updates, New Business & Other Business:
   A. Communications and Outreach
      • Farm Guide Update
      • Pick-Your-Own Rack Card
      • Social Media Update
      • Ag Plan Outreach
         i. Tabling Plans
         ii. Ag Vehicle Road Safety Campaign
         iii. County Fairs
         iv. AgConnect Education Subcommittee
   B. Specialized Board Tours
   C. Municipal Update
      • Municipal Flyer
      • Agriculture in Developed Communities
   D. Ag Plan Implementation and Next Steps
   E. Director’s Report
   F. Public Comment

4. Next Meeting – via Zoom or in-person at the Government Services Center, November 2nd at 9:30am
MINUTES: Regular Monthly Meeting
Chester County Agricultural Development Council
May 4, 2022

Council Members present in Person: None

Council Members present via Zoom: Gary Westlake, Chair; Dr. Barbara Dallap-Schaer, Vice-Chair; Chris Alonzo; Jodi Gauker; Ryan Heenan; Cynthia Petrone-Hudock; Casi Long; Adam Mowery; Vince Pompo; Bill Schick.

Council Members absent: Tim Ferris.

Staff present in Person: Hillary Krummrich; Ann Lane; Brian O’Leary;

Visitors present in person: There were none.

Staff present via Zoom: Wes Bruckno; Suzanne Wozniak.

Visitors present via Zoom: Christi Campli.

Call to Order: Gary Westlake, Chair called the meeting to order at 9:31 a.m.

Mr. Westlake introduced new Council members Casi Long and Vince Pompo.

Action Items:

Approval of the March 2, 2022 minutes:

A motion to approve the March 2, 2022 meeting minutes was made by Ms. Gauker, seconded by Mr. Mowery, and approved by the Council.

Updates, New Business, Other Business:

Communications and Outreach:

ADC will partner with the Conservation District to provide nominations for the Farmer of the Year. The Commissioner awards ceremony will be held on National “Thank a Farmer Day” on October 12, 2022.

The Duncan Allison Award for Distinguished Agricultural Service, named after a former long-serving and incredibly dedicated board member, honors an individual(s) who has positively promoted, made significant contributions to, or provided exceptional services for the Chester County agricultural community. Ms. Lane requested for Council members to submit nominations.
Ms. Lane updated the Council members regarding planned outreach about the Ag Economic Development Strategic Plan.

Seven thousand copies of the annual Farm Guide will be printed for distribution in 2022. Anticipated completion of the printed copies is approximately May 20th. Some of the topics and articles in the guide this year include:

- Farmer of the Year
- Styers Peony Festival
- Therapeutic Horseback riding
- Micro Dairy

Ms. Lane mentioned the Open Space Summit will be held on Tuesday, May 10, 2022, beginning at 4:00 pm at Springton Manor Farm. The theme this year is “Farms for the Future”. Remarks will be made by the Chester County Commissioners and PA Secretary of Agriculture Russell Redding on Chester County's agriculture industry and the importance of agricultural preservation. Other presentations will highlight regenerative agriculture, Chester County's open space preservation efforts in 2021, and the history of Springton Manor Farm.

**Municipal Update:**

Mr. Bruckno reported that Planning Commission staff have reviewed a zoning ordinance amendment for East Marlborough Township involving regulating indoor agriculture as a by Right.

In addition, Ms. Krummrich told the Council that she is working with the Penn State Ag and Shale Law Center (Center) to help bring mediation services to producers who are having issues with other landowners. They are working to determine if the Secretary of Agriculture will consider programmatic changes that would allow mediation assistance to include situations with municipalities.

Ms. Krummrich also indicated that she has reached out to the Chester County Bar Association to promote continuing legal education programs conducted by Penn State Ag and Shale Law Center. Additional agricultural education for local attorneys could benefit situations with municipal or farmer clients.

**Ag Economic Development Strategic Plan Implementation:**

Ms. Krummrich reviewed the various ways that she and Ms. Lane have been working on the ag plan implementation while the Council works to prioritize the long-term implementation.

**Public Comment:**

Christi Campli from Growing Roots which manages the Downingtown, Malvern and Eagleview Farmers Markets introduced herself and commented that there will be a yearly event called Fit Food Fest at Kimberton Fair Grounds on November 6, 2022.

The next meeting will be Wednesday, September 7, 2022 at 9:30 AM.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 10:41 AM.

Respectfully Submitted,

[Signature]

Hillary R. Krummrich, Esq.
Secretary
Note: Complete reports are a part of the Agricultural Development Council files and can be reviewed at the Planning Commission Office.
Plan a delicious afternoon of Pick-Your-Own fun in Chester County, PA

Please confirm a farm's operating hours and seasonal availability before you go.

**Barnard's Orchard & Greenhouses**
1079 Wawaset Road
Kennett Square, PA 19348
610-347-2151

**Glen Run Valley View Farm**
280 Lenover Road
Atglen, PA 19310
610-593-5656
glenrunvalleyview.farm

**Highland Orchards**
1000 Marshallton-Thorndale Road
West Chester, PA 19380
610-269-3494
highlandorchards.net

**Mariner Farms**
1594 Broad Run Road
Downingtown, PA 19335
610-350-1237

**Milky Way Farm and Chester Springs Creamery**
521 East Uwchlan Avenue
Chester Springs, PA 19425
Farm: 610-827-1484
Creamery: 610-363-8500
milkywayfarm.com

**Mt. Airy Lavender**
123 Mt. Airy Road
Coatesville, PA 19320
mtairylavender.com

**Olszanowski Farm**
315 Pughtown Road
Phoenixville, PA 19460
610-476-0737

**Sugartown Strawberries**
650 Sugartown Road
Malvern, PA 19355
610-647-0711
sugartownstrawberries.com

**Sunhigh Orchard**
3617 Limestone Road
Parkesburg, PA 19365
484-909-3323

**Warwick Furnace Farm**
Visit by Appointment
Glenmoore, PA 19343
484-791-2733
warwickfurnacefarm.com

**Yeager's Farm & Market**
1015 Pike Springs Road
Phoenixville, PA 19460
610-935-8244
yeagersfarm.com

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www.chescofarming.org

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Chester County Ag Council
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Cut-Your-Own Christmas Tree in Chester County, PA

Please confirm a farm's operating hours and availability before you go.

**Clarks Christmas Tree Farm**
235 Pusey Mill Road
Cochranville, PA 19330
610-358-4933
clarkschristmastrees.com

**Country Trees Farm**
175 South Church Street
Parkesburg, PA 19365
countrytreesfarm.com

**Marsh Creek Tree Farm**
301 Marsh Creek Road
Elverson, PA 19520
610-996-TREE
marshcreektree.com

**Old Stone Farm**
688 Strickersville Road
Landenberg, PA 19350
484-798-8413
oldstonefarm.com

**Tricolor Tree Farm**
1480 Hall Road
West Chester, PA 19380
610-269-1034
tricolortree.com

**Westlake Tree Farms**
2421 North Hill Camp Road
Pottstown, PA 19465
800-564-TREE
westlaketreefarms.com

**Wiggins Christmas Trees**
2 Locations
1257 Westtown Thornton Road
West Chester, PA 19380
2176 Gap Newport Pike
Cochranville, PA 19330
610-344-7822
wigginschristmastrees.com

**Yeager's Farm & Market**
1015 Pike Springs Road
Phoenixville, PA 19460
610-935-8244
yeagersfarm.com

- apples
- strawberries
- pumpkins
- peaches
- corn
- berries
- pears
- lavender

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Agriculture is Diverse in Chester County

Are Your Municipal Regulations Up to Date?

The county’s prime agricultural soils position it to excel in agronomy and horticulture industries such as row crops, nursery, viticulture, as well as fruit and vegetable production. Approximately one-third of county land is farmland, just under 150,000 acres. The county also has a significant amount of livestock industries (beef, swine, lamb and poultry), dairy, and egg production and one of the most densely populated equine areas in the country.

The unique indoor growing sectors led by advancements in the mushroom sector are cutting edge, as is the potential for advancements in greenhouse production and aquaculture. There are numerous specialty ag niches present in within Chester County’ agricultural fabric.

“Approximately one-third of county land is farmland, just under 150,000 acres.”

TOTAL VALUE OF AG PRODUCTS SOLD

Chester County ranked 2nd among all 67 Pennsylvania counties and 53rd in the U.S. in the total value of agricultural products sold with annual sales of $712,468,000.

VALUE OF PRODUCTS SOLD PER ACRE

Chester County ranked 18th of over 3,000 counties in the U.S. in value of agricultural products sold per acre of land in farms with a value per acre of $4,733.00.
Consideration for Municipal Officials

When updating municipal ordinances, consider how you define and regulate “agriculture” and have your solicitor look at:

**Agricultural Operations – Protection from Suits Act of Jun. 10, 1982, P.L. 454 No. 133 (The right to Farm Act).** Helps protect farmers’ normal agricultural operations from nuisance suits for farms that are ten contiguous acres OR less than ten contiguous acres in area but has an anticipated yearly gross income of at least $10,000.

**The Agricultural Security Area Act (ASA).** ASAs are a tool for protecting our farms and farmland from non-agricultural uses. ASAs may include non-adjacent farmland parcels of at least 10 acres or be able to produce $2,000 annually from the sale of agricultural products. [www.agriculture.pa.gov](http://www.agriculture.pa.gov)

**The Agricultural Communities and Rural Environments Act (ACRE).** ACRE decisions from the Attorney General’s Office and relevant case law can help determine how best to manage the intersection of agriculture and residential uses. [www.attorneygeneral.gov](http://www.attorneygeneral.gov) [www.chescofarming.org](http://www.chescofarming.org)

Other Considerations

- Recognize that while many agricultural sectors, such as dairy farms and equine operations, require larger tracts of land, not all sectors do. Vineyards, produce operations and indoor agriculture can be conducted on small parcels. This means **there is more opportunity for agriculture to occur in more suburban areas.**

- While it can be a challenge to know how to regulate accessory uses related to agricultural operations, it is important to understand that many farmers today rely upon revenue from additional uses to stay in business and bring in future farming generations. Many farmers have significant interest in providing agritainment (fun on the farm) opportunities for customers such as pick-your-own opportunities, winery tasting rooms and creameries.

- **Agritainment** is a great way for families and friends to spend time together at a farm learning about the people who grow our food and appreciating the land and natural resources that make it possible. The Pennsylvania legislature recently passed the *Agritourism Activity Protection Act.*
Chester County’s strong agricultural industry is usually associated with the county’s rural and farming communities, but food production can also thrive in developed areas, as either a business, as an accessory use to residential properties, or as a related use, like a farmers’ market. With more public interest in local food, many developed municipalities are fielding more requests for agricultural uses and businesses.

As a starting place, municipal ordinances should define agriculture. A basic definition of agriculture could be:

An enterprise that is actively engaged in the commercial production and preparation for market of crops, livestock and livestock products and in the production, harvesting and preparation for market or use of agricultural, agronomic, horticultural, silvicultural and aquacultural crops and commodities.

There are four primary ways that a developed municipality might want to allow agriculture:

1. Allow Agriculture as a Permitted Use in Low Density Residential, Rural, and Agricultural Areas
2. Allow Controlled-Environment Agriculture in Industrial and Commercial Areas
3. Regulate Agricultural-Related Accessory Uses in Residential Zones
4. Facilitate Food and Agriculturally-Supportive Uses

Even though most of a community may be developed, there may be larger properties or areas that are appropriate for traditional crop or livestock farms. These properties will most likely be in low-density residential and agricultural zoning districts but might also be in other zoning districts that could allow agriculture as a by-right use. In addition, it is important to note that many small properties can have thriving farms, such as those growing vegetables, fruits, and flowers, as well as farms using a Community Supported Agriculture model.

To maintain their economic viability, many farms have secondary uses that are critical to their ongoing operations, and these secondary uses should be allowed, with appropriate restrictions to limit their potential impact on nearby residences.

For more information
Planning eTool: Secondary Farm Business
Allow controlled-environment agriculture in industrial and commercial areas

A new trend in agriculture is controlled environment indoor agriculture, which uses technology to grow food in intense, indoor settings. These facilities mimic industrial and commercial properties and should be allowed by-right in the same locations as these uses, with “Controlled-Environment Agriculture” added to the list of by-right uses in the zoning district.

For more information
Planning eTool: Controlled-Environment Agriculture

Facilitate food and agriculturally-supportive uses

Many uses, from community gardens to farmers’ markets to wine tasting rooms, help people grow food or sell their agricultural products. Municipalities should find appropriate locations for these types of uses, while potentially helping with infrastructure, zoning, and permit issues.

For more information
Planning eTool: Community Gardens
Planning eTool: Farmers’ Markets
Planning eTool: Wineries

Regulate agricultural-related accessory uses in residential zones

Nowadays, many homeowners want to grow their own food, but this can create nuisances for neighbors if not properly regulated, particularly uses like backyard chickens or beekeeping. Municipalities may want to regulate these uses in a manner that allows the use but limits the impact on neighbors.

For more information
Planning eTool: Backyard Chickens

Suburban Homestead, A Primer on Best Practices and Management. This guide covers beekeeping, chickens, composting, and gardening. Montgomery County Planning Commission

Urban Agriculture, a Guide for Municipalities, University of Pittsburgh

Municipal Compliance with the Agriculture, Communities, and Rural Environment Act (ACRE)

In whatever way municipalities choose to regulate and support agriculture, they must do so in accordance with the commonwealth’s ACRE law, which requires municipalities to allow normal agricultural operations.

For more information
Agricultural Info Sheet, Avoiding ACRE Challenges, Chester County Ag Council
Controlled-Environment Agriculture (CEA)

In the coming decades, CEA production may become a greater component of commercial agriculture due to consumer preferences, climate change, and innovations in plant science.

How it Works

Controlled-Environment Agriculture (CEA) is the practice of growing plants indoors using engineering, plant science, and computer-managed greenhouse control technologies to optimize plant growth, quality, and production efficiency. By controlling temperature, light, carbon dioxide, and the root-zone growing medium, CEA can result in healthy and year-round production of edible, ornamental, and high value plants. Growing crops indoors on vertical or horizontal racks also conserves land area and can result in higher crop yields when compared to outdoor farming practices. Growing consumer preferences for healthier and locally sourced foods, climate change, innovations in plant science, and dramatically reduced costs of LEDs for artificial light have also made it more economical to grow plants indoors. Microgreens, which are high value produce that requires sensitive handling and short shelf lives are good candidates for CEA facilities.

CEA farms are mainly located in buildings resembling warehouses, but other types of structures are used as well. Although CEA shares some of the characteristics of greenhouses, mushroom houses, and other indoor agricultural practices, they require different types of buildings, technologies, and workforce skills, such as software programming. CEA is also distinct from medical marijuana growing/processing. By including CEA and determining its fit in a municipal zoning ordinance, communities can help encourage and manage it as a component of its land use policies.

Indoor agricultural activities are not new to Chester County. Southern Chester County is currently the largest indoor agriculture center in the country. Chester County produces over half of all mushrooms consumed in the United States and the County's agriculture industry contributes over $3 billion to the local economy through sales, employment, taxes, and services.

Benefits

Extended Growing Seasons
Controlled conditions allow growing a variety of crops to be harvested year-round regardless of the season.

Sustainable Development
CEA facilities can be located in repurposed warehouses, strip malls, and other types of large buildings.

Economic Opportunities
CEA can increase economic and employment opportunities, especially for start-up CEA facilities.

Locally Sourced Food
Locally sourced produce can reduce transportation costs and increase speed to markets.

Reduced Pesticide Use
Compared to conventional farming there is potential to use fewer pesticides due to the enclosures of CEA facilities.

Less Nutrient Loss
The application of nutrients can be easily measured and monitored, resulting in more efficiency compared to conventional farming practices.

References

1. NTNU Open
   Advances in greenhouse automation and controlled environment agriculture: A transition to plant factories and urban agriculture
2. CCEDC (Chester County Economic Development Council)
   AgConnect
3. Chester County Ag Council
   Farming Facts
Municipalities should recognize that CEAs can be compatible with their commercial and industrial land use policies and can be appropriate in those districts. A first step is to define CEA as a type of valid land use in the zoning ordinance. A second step is to determine where CEA best fits in the community. CEA facilities require adequate water, sewer and electric utilities and good transportation access. Warehouse buildings and strip malls typically have good access to transportation, utilities, and workforce, and can be good candidates for future CEA facilities.

CEAs should not be located on prime agricultural soils, nor should they be limited to agricultural zoning districts. Municipalities should also determine lot coverage limits and consider appropriate stormwater management for these activities.

Considerations

Building Height
CEA activities can involve multi-level growing areas, so municipalities should consider maximum building heights.

Water Usage
CEAs may require increased amounts of water from public sources. Municipalities can work with the Chester County Conservation District to encourage rainwater harvesting and the re-use of irrigation water.

Workforce Skills
An educated workforce familiar with automation and plant science is necessary.

Building Code Ambiguity
The International Construction Code, which is the model for the Pennsylvania Uniform Construction Code, is unclear regarding regulations that will apply to indoor agriculture. The municipal building official may need to exercise flexibility in reviewing CEA proposals.

Differences from Mushroom Houses
CEA facilities require artificial and natural lighting facilities that mushroom houses do not. Also, mushroom cultivation involves the use of composted horse manure and straw that is typically mixed into mushroom soils which need to be periodically removed from the mushroom house, which is generally not required by CEAs. Also, mushroom houses typically have one story building heights, while CEA facilities may involve multiple stories.

Potential Adverse Effects

- Nighttime operations using LEDs has the potential to disturb neighbors. Municipalities should control potential light trespass and “skyglow” from CEA activities.
- Landscape screening should be considered when CEAs are near residential areas.
- Outdoor stockpiling of materials, such as fertilizers, should be controlled to avoid stormwater contamination.
Examples

Kennett Township
The Kennett Township Zoning Ordinance defines *Mushroom-related uses*.

Valley Township
The Valley Townships Zoning Ordinance defines *controlled environment agriculture (CEA)* and provides *specific criteria* to the use.

Resource Links

- Center of Excellence for Indoor Agriculture
- County of Chester Agricultural Development Council
- AFN (Ag Funder News)
  Vertical farming faces several challenges. Zoning law is one of them.
- Nissenbaum Law Group, LLC
  Legal Aspects of Implementing Vertical Farming Solutions

Related Tools

- Adaptive Reuse
- Agricultural Zoning
- Green Development Codes and Ordinances
Wineries
Wineries are businesses that produce wine commercially. Wineries might include vineyards, retail sales, tasting rooms, processing facilities, and storage facilities.

How it Works

How it Works

Wineries can use any fruit to produce wine but most commonly use grapes. A dozen wineries operate throughout Chester County and provide unique attractions to residents and visitors. According to Pennsylvania Wines, Pennsylvania has 14,000 acres of grapes and ranks 5th nationally in the amount of grapes grown (including juice grapes). The state also ranks 7th in the production of wine and 7th in number of wineries, with many of these wineries part of ten organized wine trails that wind throughout the state.

Wineries may have vineyards or orchards on location, or may source fruit to make their products. Wineries may incorporate additional uses in their production and distribution. Tasting rooms and associated retail sales may be found within a winery where customers can sample the wines that are available. Some wineries might include sales of products not made at the winery, and some might also include associated restaurants or other prepared food sales. Most wineries will include production facilities that involve crushing, fermenting, blending, aging, storage, and bottling.

Winery operations can be versatile in reaching customers through online platforms and brick and mortar retail shops. Some wineries are located in urban settings or include offsite tasting rooms in urban or suburban settings. Many wineries also hold special events or tours that attract large numbers of visitors within a relatively short time frame.

Municipalities can support established and new wineries and wine related businesses by ensuring their zoning ordinances are conducive to the success of these unique businesses.

Benefits

Economic Development
Wineries create new jobs both at the winery as well as in associated industries. For many communities, wineries have become destinations, drawing additional visitors and capital to their areas. Wineries can generate new municipal revenue through sales, hotel, property, and income taxes. The opportunity for agri-tourism also bolsters the agricultural industry as a whole by attracting visitors to an area who may visit multiple consumer-focused agricultural businesses.

Food System Support
Wineries can partner with food trucks to provide food service, which creates opportunities for new business startups, jobs, and potential brick and mortar commercial restaurants. Additionally, wineries can use local ingredients for production and are often advocates for “farm to table” in food associated with their wineries.

Community Building
Wineries often hold additional events on site, which can create opportunities for interaction among visitors and provide spaces for artistic activities.

Adaptive Reuse
Wineries’ unique space needs can make historic building renovation financially feasible. Many wineries, both locally and globally, have preserved historic buildings, using the building character as a draw for customers.

Agricultural Preservation
Wineries that grow the fruit used in their wine are potentially eligible for agricultural land preservation in Chester County. Existing farms can diversify their crop production by establishing a vineyard on location and either producing wine themselves or selling grapes or other fruit to a local producer. This can bring in more revenue to sustain their overall agricultural operations and is one way farms can stay economically viable.
Get Started

Municipalities that are interested in strengthening their agricultural base or in attracting visitors should include wineries in their planning efforts. This should begin with the municipal comprehensive plan, which can define areas for agricultural preservation and business growth, as well as visitor-oriented locations, such as commercial villages and downtowns. Wineries can be a key component of these plans.

Municipalities should then determine where they wish to permit wineries (by zoning district), how they wish to permit them (by-right, conditional use, special exception, as accessory uses), and any additional requirements (hours of operation, noise/outdoor dining, loading and unloading, etc.). Municipalities should consult with their solicitor about specific requirements of the PA Liquor Control Board and the Chester County Health Department with respect to winery licensing and permits and associated food service licensing (such as restaurants or food trucks).

Municipalities should understand and regulate wineries and their associated businesses appropriately. Individual wine businesses may be better suited to different zoning districts depending on the intensity of the business operation. For example, a tasting room would typically have lower impact with regard to production, warehousing, waste, and deliveries, and could appropriately be located on a historic main street. A regional winery typically would need a larger facility and would primarily involve production, warehousing, and delivery/shipping, which may be more appropriate for agricultural, higher intensity commercial, or light industrial zones.

A winery that grows its fruit on site could be very appropriate for agricultural areas, particularly in Chester County, which has direct access to a large and high-income metropolitan area. In these cases, municipalities will need to allow uses that can make the winery successful, such as tasting rooms, retail sales, and event space.

Regulatory provisions for wineries should address appropriate standards by defining wineries and vineyards, requiring adequate sewage disposal and water supply, requiring appropriate parking, determining operating hours, regulating signage, controlling special events, and identifying accessory uses.

Considerations

Infrastructure

Winery has impacts on the municipal water and sewer system in terms of water needed for cleaning equipment and the disposal of liquids after production. Gas and electric service can also be potential challenges for wineries. Wineries’ deliveries and shipping may increase roadway use, waste and water disposal, and noise.

Warehousing/Storage

Winery will need sufficient space for storing products for production in addition to bottles, or barrels, and room to fill and store these products.

Delivery/Shipping

Outside of tasting rooms, wineries may have impacts for deliveries and shipping of materials for production (bottles, barrels). As wineries become more successful the size, scale, and frequency of deliveries/shipping may increase.

Location and Impacts on Adjacent Uses

There are potential impacts (crowd, noise, traffic, light) associated with some wine businesses that may affect where and how a municipality chooses to permit them. For example, limiting operating hours for certain activities (music, bands, games), particularly when they are permitted outdoors, should be considered in areas with nearby residential uses. In other cases, municipalities may impose regulations that unintentionally impact smaller scale wineries, such as exceptionally large setbacks between a winery and residential uses or districts. In general, commercial and industrial districts and downtown areas where restaurants are permitted would usually be appropriate for a winery, and many agricultural areas might also be appropriate. Ordinance standards need to be tailored according to the location and intensity of the specific use being regulated.

Historic Preservation

When located within an existing historic building, wineries should be sensitive to the building’s character-defining features. Similarly, proposed buildings should be sensitive to their surrounding historic context. In both cases, sensitivity to the history of an area can improve the project’s uniqueness as well as its success and marketability.
Examples

Franklin Township
Franklin Township allows wineries in its commercial district and as an accessory use to agriculture, with additional standards for special events.

London Grove Township
London Grove Township permits wineries in its industrial district.

Spring Township, Berks County
Spring Township in Berks County has standards for both wineries and micro-wineries.

El Dorado County, California
California has a thriving wine industry and many example ordinances, including this example is from El Dorado County.

Resource Links

Information on Licensing and Inspections
Chester County Health Department: Food Protection
Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture: Commercial Food Establishments
PA Liquor Control Board: Limited Wineries

The Penn State College of Agricultural Sciences
The Grape Industry in Pennsylvania

Related Tools
Agricultural Zoning
Breweries
Main Streets – Economic Vitality
Secondary Farm Businesses