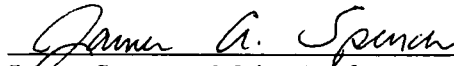
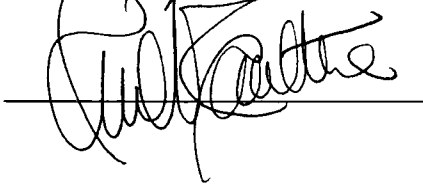


To the Graduate Council:

I am submitting herewith a thesis written by Ambre M. Torbett entitled "A Comparative Analysis of the Philosophical and Valutive Principles of the Environmental and Historic Preservation Movements in The United States of America: Toward a Unification Through Planning Practices." I have examined the final copy of this thesis and recommend that it be accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science in Planning.


James Spencer, Major Professor

We have read this thesis
and recommend its acceptance:

Accepted for the Council:


Associate Vice Chancellor
and Dean of The Graduate School

**A Comparative Analysis of the
Philosophical and Valuative Principles
of the Environmental and
Historic Preservation Movements
in The United States of America:
Toward a Unification Through Planning Practices**

**A Thesis Presented
for the Master of Science in Planning
Degree
The University of Tennessee, Knoxville**

**Ambre M. Torbett
August, 1996**

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

There are many people to thank for making my academic career, here at The University of Tennessee, so rewarding. The practical experiences I have gained, both throughout my undergraduate and graduate studies, will surely prove beneficial as I apply them to my future planning career. I am especially grateful for the support, and energy from Professor James Spencer, Dr. David Patterson, Dr. Cecelia Zanetta, and Professor George Bowen. I would also like to thank the other faculty members from the School of Planning and Dr. John Nolt from the Philosophy Department, for their ideas and advice.

I sincerely thank my father, Dr. David DeWeese, for his wisdom and patience. Having just received his doctorate, he was full of helpful advice. I would also like to thank my mother, Jerion DeWeese for her love and belief in me. I am also grateful for my siblings, Aaron, Angela, and Adam for their support. I am very fortunate to have Adam as my brother, as well, for his expertise in the field of environmental protection; a resource in himself. I am also truly grateful for my second parents, my in-laws, Marcia and Dickie Torbett, for their enduring love and patience.

Lastly, the greatest debt is owed to my husband, Richie, for his strength. Without his help, encouragement, motivation, and love I would not have had the power, in heart, mind and body, to come this far.

ABSTRACT

Substantial evidence in American literature shows that there exists a common theme in philosophies, ethical principles, activities, and policies relating to the preservation of both the natural and built environments. This thesis provides an analysis of the significant overlap between the environmental and historic preservation movements through content analyses of the literature reviews of: a) environmental ethics/theories; b) the history of the environmental movement; c) historic preservation ethics/activities; d) the history of the historic preservation movement; and e) current practices and policies in preservation.

Following these reviews, a survey is performed for the purpose of identifying values and philosophies in activities from the existing environmental and historic preservation organizations, across the State of Tennessee. The sample is drawn from the public, private and non-governmental organizations in each field, excluding planning agencies. The data is gathered from analyzing the contents of the organizations' mission statements and promotional literature. From the tallied findings, the survey illustrated that the public and NGO sectors in each field illustrated values in activities which crossed fields. That is, the historic preservation organizations illustrated a significant trend in valuing activities in preserving natural environments as well as the built environments. In the environmental organizations the reverse was true.

As illustrated in the literature reviews and the findings from the survey, there is a trend to merge the activities in the two fields to form a collective, holistic form of

preservation. This trend has been illustrated in new developmental practices such as sustainable development, rural landscape planning and New Urbanism, policies such as the National Environmental Policy Act, and goals such as the National Environmental Technology Strategy.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER		PAGE
ONE	INTRODUCTION	1
TWO	LITERATURE REVIEW - THE STATE OF ENVIRONMENTAL PRESERVATION Environmental Ethics/Theories History of the Environmental Movement	11
THREE	LITERATURE REVIEW - THE STATE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION Historic Preservation Ethics/Activities History of the Historic Preservation Movement	44
FOUR	LITERATURE REVIEW - THE FUTURE OF PRESERVATION Current Practices and Policies in Preservation	80
FIVE	MISSIONS IN PRESERVATION Analysis of Mission Statements	100
SIX	SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION	116
	BIBLIOGRAPHY	129
	APPENDICES	140
	VITA	169

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE	TITLE	PAGE
1.	The Ethical Community	12
2.	EPA Regions Map	37
3.	The Environmental Movement Timeline	43
4.	The Historic Preservation Movement Timeline	79
5.	New Urbanism Features	85
6a,b,&c.	Number of Agencies and Responses, by Sector and Type	105
7a&b.	Key Values by Field and Sector- Percentage of Respondents	109
7c.	Total Responses to Key Values by Type	111
8.	The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Organizational Chart	112

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

OVERVIEW

Foreword

Throughout the history of North America there have been a significant number of social movements that have profoundly influenced practices and theories in the field of planning. Two of the most dynamic are the environmental movement and the historic preservation movement. This thesis provides an analysis of the significant overlap between these two movements. Substantial evidence in American literature shows that there exists a common theme in philosophies, ethical principles, and activities, as well as policies relating to the preservation of both the natural and built environments.

The environmental movement has been heavily influenced by ideas and principles from the various fields of ecology, philosophy, biology, and government; and from citizens groups and private efforts. Several notable periods in its past have also led to the establishment of: garden clubs; the Sierra Club; the Wildlife and Resource Associations; the Environmental Protection Agency; pollution control centers; and environmental management agencies. While these groups may have different purposes or missions, they may also illustrate a common core of ethical decision-making processes towards the environment. The progressive, proactive philosophies of the environmental movement have also given rise to the need for specialty professions to maintain the quality of our environment, such as: environmental engineering, environmental toxicology; and now environmental planning.

At the same time, the historic preservation movement has reflected the development of important periods, professions and policies. "With government's increasing role in historic preservation during the 1930's, a new sensitivity to preservation issues became part of the social fabric and led to the present realization that recreation, environmental planning, housing, and economic health can all include components of preservation" (Murtagh, 1990). From the restoration of antiques, to the construction of museums, to the preservation of Andrew Jackson's Hermitage Estate, historic preservation has progressed into a nationally known quest for preserving our past. Activities such as reconstruction, restoration and preservation were pervasive long before the organization of The National Trust for Historic Preservation. Concerned parties have illustrated support for preserving our architecture, furniture and other relics representing historical design movements, by establishing elite philanthropic groups. "Over the course of recent history, the initiative of American preservation has shifted from the involvement of concerned citizens-the private sector-to the achievement of an equitable balance with government-the public sector" (ibid.).

Preservation activities have changed considerably over time, from restoring a mission oak china cabinet, to preserving Native American arrow-heads (projectile points), or reconstructing the Civil War forts. These activities have provided documentation which exemplify prevalent theories of preservation of our heritage. Our heritage is not only comprised of man made structures or tools, it is also centered around our indigenous plant forms, water systems, and the various animal species. Common ethical theories in the historic preservation and environmental protection movements may

include similar considerations of the aesthetic beauty, recreational needs, scientific journeys or economic benefits of preservation.

While these two movements have been recognized by professionals as separate fields, the philosophies and activities from these movements have illustrated commonalities in laws, policies, and other activities. The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, clearly pulled these two philosophies together when it was signed into law, "establishing the environmental impact statement and stating that there is a continuing federal responsibility to preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage" (Murtagh, 1990). In 1970, "The Association for Living Historical Farms and Agricultural Museums was founded to provide a clearing house for information on farming in the past, to assist farm museums, and to maintain standards of historical accuracy in the study of farm history" (ibid.). Such an organization illustrates that there is a trend in the desire to preserve our heritage - the structures, the methodologies, the soils and the culture.

Historic preservation and environmental protection may also share principles with other movements such as New Urbanism. Maintaining vegetation, landscaping, and the community's identity with respect to historic structures and neighborhood enhancement are the main goals of this new planning and development practice (Kaczor, 1995). While New Urbanism is not a novel idea of this decade, it has most recently inspired planners and developers to rethink previous development practices involving land exploitation, new construction, and auto-dependent communities.

Problem Statement

From the literature, it appears that there may be duplication of services, funds and organizations working for the preservation of our landscapes and structures. Existing zoning practices; local, state and federal laws; policies and developmental practices may be concomitant or in conflict with each other. Furthermore, there is a recent trend to cut budgets regarding the environment and historic preservation.

“In its 1996 Interior Department appropriations bill the House of Representatives cut deeply into the National Trust’s 1995 funding level, while the Senate version came down harder on the state historic preservation offices... The conference committee handed the National Trust a fifty-percent cut for 1996 - reducing the 1995 level of \$7 million to \$3.5 million - and recommended an end to its federal funding after 1998” (Historic Preservation, 1995).

As Congress pares historic preservation and environmental protection programs, it is necessary to reorganize existing programs and prioritize the nation’s values towards these programs. With the finite amount of natural resources, and given the depletion of financial resources to manage and protect these natural resources, it seems obvious that we, the policy makers and planners, should reevaluate current developmental strategies, policies and the visions of one’s community to meet the challenges in preservation.

To understand the biotic community, the beings that consume it must develop a strategy and policy that support inter-generational sustainability of the environment. “Environmental policy decisions, because they may be based upon a genuine environmental ethic, may thus be rescued from reduction to cost-benefit analysis in which valued natural aesthetic, religious and epistemic experiences are shadow priced

and weighted against the usually overwhelming material and economic benefits of development and exploitation” (Callicott, 1989). The argument can appropriately be made for the preservation of the built environment as well.

Planners and policy makers not only have a moral duty to preserve our heritage, but a mandatory duty or obligation due to the inevitable and unquestionable consequences if not achieved. Therefore, this thesis strives to outline the various commonalities and contrasts in the history of the environmental and historic preservation movements, by identifying the values, philosophies and activities upheld in each. This process will define where the two can be merged in the field of planning and how planners may play an active role in this growing trend of heritage preservation.

Purpose and Need for the Study

From numerous failed attempts to manage the environment, there is a clear need for the policy makers to rethink the implications and outcomes their missions have supported. History has taught what works and what does not. By examining these movements in history and by understanding the moral and ethical decision-making processes which motivated changes in history, possible insights into solutions will emerge.

This research studies the historic preservation and environmental movements to help understand how they can be joined through shared resources, or possibly the unification of policy practices, under the umbrella of planning. It will provide illustration to where urban planners may serve in the future of preserving the nation's

heritage - both the built and natural environments. This thesis should encourage urban planners to further define his/her role as an advocate, educator and specialist in the growing field of heritage preservation or sustainable development.

Methodology

The thesis is developed on the basis of two extensive literature reviews on the development of both environmental preservation and historic preservation. A review of literature on current developments related to preservation is also included. The second phase of the thesis involves a survey of preservation organization in the State of Tennessee.

Two parallel literature reviews are provided, the first on environmental preservation, the second on historic preservation. The first review includes a summary of prevalent theories and ethics on environmental philosophies preceding a historical synopsis of the environmental movement. The second review includes a summary of current activities in historic preservation preceding a historical synopsis of the historic preservation movement. These reviews are followed with a timeline of important events of each movement.

The literature reviews on preservation are followed by a review of literature on current developments that are influenced by and parallel much of the preservation movement. This review outlines key principles in the practices in: New Urbanism; rural landscape development; and sustainable development and policies such as: the National Environmental Policy Act and the National Environmental Technology Strategy. A

closer study of the leading developmental practices and policies currently being practiced, provides a better understanding of the state of preservation activities and the level of preservation consciousness in the nation.

Following the literature reviews a survey is conducted of public, private and non-governmental organizations in Tennessee. This survey samples mission statements from the various publicly advertised agencies working for preservation. The mission statements are examined for content regarding values and goals toward preservation. This pool should elicit comparable conclusions as to what are the common values and philosophies held today by the nation's leaders in preservation. The analysis is drawn from the existing public literature under the assumption that these mission statements and promotional literature reflect the values held by the organizations. The findings from the survey are reviewed to try to find what values are most prominent among each type of organization and what values are held in common among the different types of organizations. This survey is then compared to the findings of the literature reviews for the purpose of identifying the current values and philosophies in preservation. The purpose of this thesis is to study the evolutionary process of preserving the nation's heritage; where it has come from, where it is currently, and where it is headed.

Research Questions:

Primary-

Do the environmental movement and the historic preservation movement articulate goals and objectives that illustrate similar methodologies and activities,

thus indicating commonalties in philosophical and valutive principles between and among these movements?

Secondary-

- a)*** Do the specialists in the respective fields hold the same commonalties (as stated in the purpose statements), as illustrated in the literature of the movements?
- b)*** Do the new movements, such as, rural landscape planning, sustainable development, or New Urbanism principles reflect this common ground?
- c)*** Can these new developmental strategies, as summarized in the literature, be combined to reflect the trend of total inter-generational sustainability?

Underlying Assumptions and Definitions

Definitions:

- 1. Goals - a general expression of a desired outcome; a broad statement illustrating means for a desired outcome.
- 2. Objectives - specific, quantifiable statement used to achieve measurable actions.
- 3. Methodology - the systematic means of expressing principles and procedures for the action plan or policy.
- 4. Activities - the operations implemented which reflect the goals and objectives.

Assumptions:

- 6. The planning process - systematic approach to the development and implementation of a desired community vision, which is neither linear or definitive.

7. The mission/purpose statements reflect values and philosophies of the the respective agency and serve as a fair representation of its image upon the community.
8. The public sector is any agency which may include governmental agencies or agencies that are operated by tax monies (agencies listed in the governmental section of the phone book).
9. The private sector is any agency which operates for a profit. This may include service oriented agencies or journals, but does not include governmental agencies.
10. The non-governmental organizations (or NGOs) are any agencies which serve for the public and are not for profit, yet are not governmental agencies. Any money taken in is for operating costs only.

Organization of the Thesis

This thesis is organized into six chapters. Chapter One is an introduction providing general information which is critical to the understanding of the purpose for this research. It outlines the primary and supporting questions to be addressed. Chapter Two is a literature review that further explains the types of environmental ethics and the relevant history of the environmental movement. Chapter Three is the literature review of the historic preservation ethics, activities and the corresponding historical synopsis. For each movement, a timeline will be added to illustrate significant events. Chapter Four is the literature review of the leading definitions of sustainable development, rural landscape planning, and new urbanism. It will also provide a summary of the current

regulatory policies and goals which reflect the trend of total preservation - the National Environmental Protection Act and the National Environmental Technology Strategy. Chapter Five addresses the findings from the sampled mission/purpose statements. It will tabulate patterns and similarities from the respondents of the sampled population (included in Appendix B). Chapter Six concludes the thesis with a summary and conclusions drawn from comparing the movements and sampled statements. It will provide a summary of the similar principles between the two movements while correlating them to the findings from the other planning tools. It will also offer suggestion for further research concerning the issues referenced throughout the thesis.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

THE STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT

ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS/THEORIES

Introduction

“We shall never achieve harmony with land
any more than we shall achieve justice or liberty for people.

In these higher aspirations
the important thing is not to achieve, but to strive.”

Aldo Leopold

Like all revolutions in history, the development of environmental ethics is a process; evolving from great minds with great voices, reflecting the values, beliefs, progression or regression of society at that time. Yet, acute thinkers are but building blocks to construct the doctrines by which we live and, at the same time, crumble the egotistical walls that frame our social demise. By simple definition, environmental ethics integrates broad principles towards the preservation of the environment. Therefore, it would be tedious and narrow to define principles reflecting only one theory.

Ethical thinking has evolved - from a self-centered paradigm, to the present realization of animal liberation, to the possibility of total valiative equity to all species in the universe. *Figure I* illustrates how this evolutionary process has grown by the expansion of the ethical community (Nash, 1989). By ethical community, humans have broadened their considerations for genuine moral treatment to not only minority human populations, but to other lifeforms, such as animals and plants. The ethical community has leaped into a truer, deeper, environmentally, philosophical movement and continues to expand as more people become aware of environmental education. *Figure I* also

illustrates how the ethical community has grown by the scale to which we, as humans, have utilized the moral decision making processes. In other words, ethical thinking was first applied to our selves, then to our family, to our tribe, region, nation, race - and hopefully to the entire universe. Similarly, ethical consideration was also used to promote the Declaration of Independence, the Emancipation of Slaves and most recently to the Endangered Species Act (ibid.).

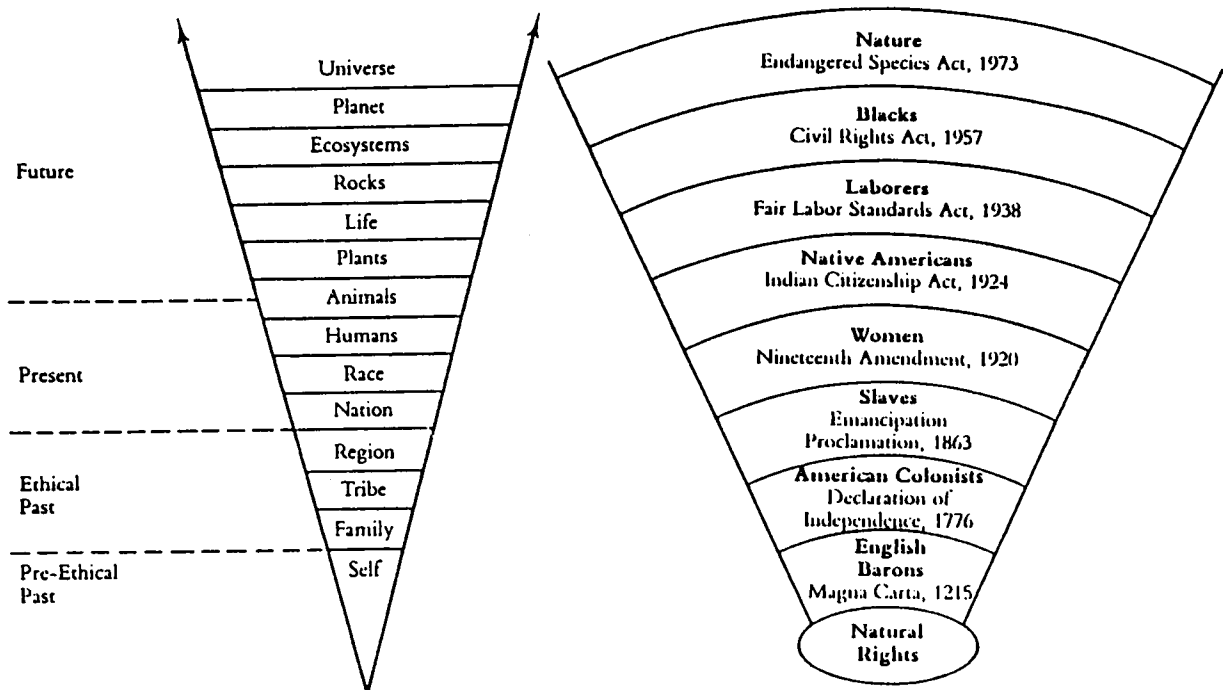


figure I Pyramid of Ethics

Source: Roderick Frazier Nash, *The Rights of Nature: A History of Environmental Ethics*, University of Wisconsin Press, 1989.

Environmental ethics, like many theories, has a moderate, intermediate or extreme level of participation. Depending on different paradigms, one could consider oneself to be sensitive in the moral decision making process, with respect to the environment. However, many philosophers have argued that while there are several approaches, environmentally ethical people place *value* to the biotic community. In this sense, a person does not see humans as being the center of the world; rather humans are but a part of the natural community. This simple stance is in contradiction to someone who places an instrumental value or prudential value to the eco-community (eco-community is a term widely used in the philosophy profession to mean the natural community). "The instrumental value or consideration is attributable to an item that is in some way *of value* to or useful to another" (Sylvan and Bennett, 1994).

While Sylvan and Bennett's approach to the axiology of environmental ethics is monistic, and clear cut, Bryan Norton, in his article, "Why I am not a Nonanthropocentrist" offers a more pluralistic paradigm allowing applied theories to coordinate with policy practice. "Various philosophers have argued that we must reject moral monism, the view that a single theory applies throughout the domain of ethics. Moral pluralism as an alternative allows different theories to play roles in different contexts" (Norton, 1990 quoting Steen, 1995). Thus, while monistic applications of ethical theories can be genuinely sensitive to the ecological balance, they cannot be applied to all situations, given the degree of human interference with nature.

The following section describes theories relating to the ethics on the environment and offers insight into how planners and policy makers need to focus their energies,

programs and development policies. While it would be impossible to define all existing theories on the subject, this section of the literature review will attempt to examine the most prevalent theories which may be applied to planning practices concerning the preservation of the environment.

According to Sylvan and Bennett in, *The Greening of Ethics*, there are two main arguments which may motivate certain decisions toward the environment, ecocentrism or anthropocentrism - specie equity or human centered (Sylvan and Bennett, 1994) . Within these two paradigms, several other levels or theories categorize a multitude of arguments. According to philosophical trends, there are approximately four levels of environmental ethical systems: the quasi level; the intermediate level, deep ecology or deep green theories (Sylvan and Bennett, 1994, Nash, 1989, and Nolt, 1995). From these four levels come ethical principles supporting: the prudential argument; the instrumental argument; the economic argument; the scientific argument; the recreational argument; or ecosophy, to name a few. This review will explore theories toward the environment through the various ethical levels as explained by Sylvan and Bennett, Norton, Nash, Nolt and other key leaders in the movement. While there is a multitude of available literature defining and arguing the different levels of environmental ethics, the definitions and structure provided by Sylvan and Bennett have been heavily cited in this section of the literature review. Their book has proven to be a summary of other authors and when cited the other authors will be recognized.

Types Of Environmental Ethics

Based on the literature, the ethics regarding the environment fall into two realms; anthropocentrism and ecocentrism. To be anthropocentric means to view the world as one large resource waiting for human consumption. While anthropocentrism holds that humans are the center of the natural world, this view remains open to other arguments. Anthropocentrism considers all other species to have value but only for the purpose of usefulness to humans. In other words, anthropocentric philosophies support environmental preservation only if it is beneficial in the sustainability of *Homo Sapiens* (Sylvan and Bennett, 1994 and Passmore, 1974).

In contrast, ecocentric ethics support a different environmental theory, such as what Roderick Nash, in his book, *The Rights of Nature*, defines as *deep ecology* (Nash, 1989). Ecocentrism considers equality to all species; humans are but one part of the biotic community. While non-human species may not have the capacity to place value to others, it would be *egocentric* for humans not to place value to them. Ecocentric philosophers often believe human beings have a greater cognitive capacity for the sole purpose of preserving the environment; human beings are the stewards of the earth (Nolt, 1995).

Quasi Ethics:

Quasi ethics toward the environment happen after the great environmental conferences or environmental expositions: when the great attitudinal meltdown happens. It is the cold war period when the loud voices during the *1992 Earth Summit* dissipate and the firm believers of great change become fancy to old habits; back to the ease of

capitalistic consumption and waste. According to Sylvan and Bennett, the first level of ethics, they call them, shallow philosophies, remain anthropocentric; "they do not move outside a human-centered framework which construes nature and the environment instrumentally, that is, simply as a means to human ends and values" (Sylvan and Bennett, 1994). They define two popular forms of shallow ethics which support anthropocentric values toward the environment. Both the *prudential* and *instrumental* value theories realize a simple or superficial consideration towards the natural world.

The prudential argument "holds that the human well-being depends on the well-being of the environment, and it is, therefore, in the best interest of humans to preserve 'their' environment"(Sylvan and Bennett, 1994). Thus, to assume prudential values, the environment must be preserved enough to support human survival; man must not deplete all natural resources due to man's biological need for them - whether it be for food, lumber, air or water.

The instrumental argument is similar to the prudential argument but considers other aspects of the environment to be of value or useful to man. The instrumental argument, considers a variety of other ideas. "An Australian philosopher, John Passmore lists economic, scientific, recreational, renewal, aesthetic and posterity arguments" when placing value to the natural world (Sylvan and Bennett, 1994).

As Passmore believes, the posterity argument assumes that the living generation must deliver the world to the next generation in a better condition. However, this may be "transcending the world into a more civilized state" (Sylvan and Bennett, 1994). Passmore's posterity argument states that the environment should be protected from total

depletion or degradation of resources for the purpose of future study, observation and experiences. The posterity value system also supports ideas such as the gene pool theory. As long as there is a representative sample of each known and 'needed' species, then the biotic community can be preserved. Many philosophers agree with Sylvan and Bennett that these statements represent a 'shallow' consideration towards the environment in that, again, the natural world is here for the betterment of human life.

In the quasi realm of environmental ethics, the economy can only boom if the resources are there to trade. Simply, if all the corn were sold in one season without regards to withholding seeds for the next crop, there would be no economy for corn in the future. Therefore, the economic argument is similar to the gene pool theory in that natural resources must be preserved for sustainable consumption (Sylvan and Bennett on Passmore, 1994). Other philosophers have broadened this economic argument by considering deeper possibilities, however Passmore identifies the economic argument as having a limited perspective towards the conservation of the environment. Bryan Norton, in his essay, "Why I am not a Nonanthropocentrist," calls for "a prescription that citizens and environmental managers in a technological age must pay attention to longer-scale values embodied in the structures and processes of slow changing systems, as well as the immediate and short-term values of economics" (Norton, 1990). To implement this, would be to commit to a deeper philosophy on the environment, in contrast to what Passmore, Sylvan and Bennett explain as being shallow ethical approaches toward the economics of nature.

The scientific argument incorporates theories such as the pharmacological approach to preserving species in the environment (Passmore, 1974). There is no question that the power of science has added to the longevity and luxury of human life. Thus, this argument considers that one should protect the fragile ecosystem if there is a mere chance that a rare plant form brings about new pharmaceutical agents. It also strengthens moral decisions upon laboratory experimentation for the sake of new scientific discoveries which may prolong human life. Passmore places this argument under what Sylvan and Bennett call shallow ethics, due to the inherent anthropological principles.

There is no question that the forests, waters, and mountains of the earth elicit spiritual realizations to its inhabitants. For no other reason than for extra-curricular pleasure, many have focused their lives in the preservation and maintenance of the environment. The recreational argument only places value to the natural world for the simple physical activities it may offer. The cathedral argument values the earth solely for the spiritual wonders it may spur (Sylvan and Bennett on Passmore, 1994). "Passmore also holds, that there is refreshment as well as enjoyment to be found in wandering through wild country...humans use the wilderness as their gymnasium and also may draw spiritual revitalization from the wilderness" (Sylvan and Bennett, 1994).

In connection to the cathedral argument, the simple value system, called the aesthetic argument, maintains that one should protect the aesthetic beauty of the earth (Passmore, 1974). Although it can be questioned as to how much pristine scenes should be on reserve for its aesthetic qualities, this argument supports anthropocentric

principles, as well. Moreover, to preserve the aesthetic beauty for mere human sensory pleasures, has been recognized as a shallow or quasi value theory in the literature.

There are two attitudes one can take regarding human manipulation of the earth and its resources. The dominion thesis, as Passmore describes, encourages humans to mold the earth whichever way best suits the progressive civilization. "‘Nature is wax in man’s hands’ and there are virtually no constraints on man’s relations with nature" (Passmore, 1974). The responsible dominion thesis compares with the former view, and further adds that the success of human manipulation of the earth can only be achieved if one understands the scientific patterns of nature. Thus, man is dominant over the earth by one’s knowledge of it. "To this extent, nature must be ‘respected’ while being made to serve human interest. These factors impose substantial constraints on man’s permissible actions with respect to nature" (ibid.).

Intermediate Ethics:

Intermediate ethical approaches take the principles of quasi ethics a step further, yet remains far behind in the evolutionary process of forming a genuine environmental philosophy. Typically, intermediate ethics, as Sylvan and Bennett define them, embodies arguments that reject the sole value assumptions. This level of ethics also accepts a broader ethical framework - one that extends value to the land; not limited to mere natural resources for human control.

The value assumption, or sole value assumption as Sylvan and Bennett define, are typologies which assume that humans and their civilized activities are the only things of merit and value (Sylvan and Bennett, 1994). Thus, any value rewarded to other natural

beings deserves no more than instrumental value, if that. While this assumption may be categorized under the quasi ethical theories, it differs due to the rejection of the sole value principles as a premise to its theoretical definition. Thus the intermediate level involves theories beyond the quasi or shallow level, yet remains behind the deeper levels.

The land ethic was first developed by Aldo Leopold in his book, *The Sand County Almanac*. "The land ethic simply enlarges the boundaries of the community to include soils, waters, plants, and animals, or collectively: the land" (Leopold, 1949). The basic element of this theory is that consideration of ethical treatment should be extended even farther in the natural community; that is, the community should include rocks, ants, and even rodents. Leopold also advocated that his land ethic would change the roles of humans from being conquerors of the land to now mere humbling components of it (Nash, 1989). While the land ethic does not consider placing value to possible other non-earthly beings, his idea was the forefront for future progress into a deeper environmental ethics system.

The animal liberation movement, as outlined by Sylvan and Bennett, developed from four important goals:

1. To abolish man's speciesist attitude towards animals;
2. To conserve wildlife by ensuring its habitat remains undisturbed;
3. To promote a conservation policy which entails mercy and protection of animals, instead of exploitation purely for man's benefit;
4. To carry this out according to the philosophies expressed and implied in Peter Singer's book *Animal Liberation* (Sylvan and Bennett, 1994).

The major issues are formed from the premise that animals do feel pain and can suffer, regardless of whether they can reason or speak. The utilitarian philosopher, Jeremy Bentham's premise for this argument is "the question is not, can they reason? nor, can they talk? but can they suffer?" (Bentham, 1843). Moreover, the logic following Richard Ryder's *Speciesism: The Ethics of Vivisection*, used speciesism to substantiate the objectives of animal liberation. "Those who have overcome this (speciesism) prejudice are often compared to those who try to prevent needless and unjustifiable human suffering, such as those working against racism and against apartheid or for women and for the environment" (Ryder, 1974).

Animals continue to fall victims of the mass production of meats, eggs, and dairy products, labor in the industries of tourism, and suffer in the testing and experimenting in science and research practices. "Chickens are kept as 'production units' in battery cages to produce eggs. Four or five hens are confined to a 16 by 18 inch cage and as many as nine hens in a cage 18 by 24 inches" (Sylvan and Bennett, 1994). Undoubtedly, humans have collected invaluable amounts of knowledge based on animal testing. We have also been able to seek city oriented careers rather than individually tending personal farms, due to the domestication of animals. However, the extent to which these animals are burdened, tortured, confined, and ultimately controlled for life, is evidence that human beings continuously reap, manipulate and exploit the natural, innocent and unsuspecting beings that co-habitate the earth. Thus, humans have continuously demonstrated the practice of shallow ethics toward other lifeforms.

Deep Ecology:

Arne Naess, a Norwegian philosopher first proposed the term deep ecology in a lecture in 1972 (Naess, 1973). Deep ecology need not be expressly complex or confusing, rather it simply involves the principles of egalitarianism and pluralistic thinking when defining the relationship of man to nature. Its principles question ideas that seek to prioritize elements and beings in nature, while it promotes philosophies which advocate total biotic equity. Deep ecologists (advocates of a deeper environmental ethical philosophy, not necessarily ecologists, as in the science of studying specie relationships to their environment) question the motives of the quasi and intermediate levels. They often voice concerns that other value systems have been developed only for the benefit of humans and their projects (Sylvan and Bennett, 1994). Ironically, human sustainability is completely dependent on the welfare and protection of the environment and all of the natural resources it provides. Therefore, to apply quasi or intermediate ethical values toward the things that sustain human life, seems short-sighted and even illogical.

The third level of environmental ethics is one which rejects both the shallow 'Sole Value Assumption' and the intermediate 'Greater Value Assumption.' Deep ecological principles call for a new approach in the ethical consideration towards the environment. While it does not discard the aforementioned anthropocentric reasoning, it expands its views to incorporate moral treatment for the whole ecological community. Similarly to the land ethic platform, deep ecology promotes accountability for our actions to the whole biotic realm (Naess, 1974 and Sylvan and Bennett, 1994).

“The philosophical core of deep ecology is called ecosophy, meaning household wisdom as defined by the ancient Greeks” (Sylvan and Bennett, 1994). If one extends household to consider our habitat then ecosophy could mean: “the wisdom of living in harmony with nature or a normative system which includes both basic values and factual hypotheses” (ibid.). The latter definition was described by Devall and George Sessions who have supported Naess’s movement towards a deeper ecological philosophy. Ecosophy promotes the relationships all creatures have with one another and with the wisdom by which one lives, which are unveiled by the new philosophy of ecology (Sessions, 1987).

The term bio-regionalism was best explained by Kirkpatrick Sale, the Secretary of the E.F. Shumacker Society. Four key principles define this philosophy which he identifies as: knowing the land; learning the lore; developing the potential; and liberating the self (Sale, 1985). “Knowing the land involves becoming familiar with the plants and animals with which we share it. On a more sophisticated level, it means learning the potentials of the land to support an integrated and sustainable environmental and economic attitude that includes consideration of the resources for each specie, not just humans” (Sylvan and Bennett, 1994). Learning the lore of the land means understanding the relationships the inhabitants have and have had with one another. This could entail the education of how each specie relates to the land, climate changes, human interference and each other. The objective of developing the land, does not mean exploitation or development to the highest and best use for human civilization. This involves “the task

of how its potential can be realized within the boundaries of the region...constrained... by the logic of necessity and principles of ecology” (Sale, 1985).

Liberating the self implies how each individual can live to its full potential while pulling resources together within the respective region; rather than at a larger scale (Sale, 1985). The duty each individual has correlates with the development of the region’s full potential. Bio-regionalism offers a fresh approach to the advocacy of self-sustainability, self-realization, conservation, cooperation and individual responsibility of such.

Deep Green Theory:

The deep green theory is similar to the deep ecology movement yet rejects some of the latter principles regarding egalitarianism, spiritual alternatives to materialism and often ambivalent implications in theory. Rather the deep green theory offers a more precise, detail oriented approach which demands total structural changes in our lifestyles and agendas. Deep green theory promotes a radical change in our approach to the environment; disagreeing with any type of violence, class discrimination and human egotism. It calls for a greening of sciences, religions, societies, and philosophies.

This strong willed environmental ethic system goes beyond the adoption of ecosophy. The deep green approach stresses the importance of living greener; not just ‘taking the talk’. As environmental philosophy professor, Dr. John Nolt, from The University of Tennessee, Knoxville preaches, one must green themselves throughout one’s daily activities. Rejecting the creature comforts we have come to rely on and promoting a non-violent lifestyle with respect to the environment, Nolt believes are

individual practices which are commendable. We must live in walking or biking distance to our workplaces so that we are not dependent on the polluting automobile (Nolt, 1995).

Nolt also writes in his book, *Down to Earth: Toward a Philosophy of Non-Violent Living*, humans need to revoke lifestyles which promote unnecessary consumption of food, water, products, and soils (Nolt, 1995). This might include: hanging one's laundry as opposed to using a dryer; planting indigenous wildflowers as opposed to consuming oil to mow lawns; and installing toilets which require less water. Simple lifestyle changes could make a huge difference and may further enhance the longevity and sustainability of mother earth. Nolt believes we must become more involved in the greening of man's activities while considering less environmentally threatening day to day functions. He adds that human beings have come to reject green practices because they might be inconvenient, such as riding a bike or composting our biodegradables (ibid.).

Within the deep green theory, the importance of adopting a pluralistic philosophy as an approach to politics, economics, and development is called eco-pluralism (Sylvan and Bennett, 1994). This idea argues that the health of the biotic community must be the reason and purpose when framing policies and growth. This argument differs from the quasi and intermediate levels, in that it rejects philosophies which believe a monistic value system can apply to all problems. Eco-pluralism simply involves taking 'ecosophical' principles to form a multi-faceted philosophy (ibid.). Ecosophical principles are defined by the merger of ecology and philosophy in order to create a new

philosophy promoting sustainability of the earth's resources (Sylvan and Bennett, 1994, Naess, 1973 and Sale, 1985).

This idea reformulates bio-regionalism to include the impartiality of treatment to all species and eco-communities. It shares practices of non-violent living, self-sustainable regions, and ecosophy. Yet, it also promotes a radical shift towards an ecological paradigm of man-made institutions, such as capitalism, war, or territorial actions. These three arguments upholding the deep green theory are very similar to those of the deep ecology movement, however they are more detailed and less forgiving with regards to human interaction and impacts upon nature.

Summary

As reflected from the literature, there are four levels of environmental ethical frameworks. The first level is the shallow or quasi level. This level only considers anthropocentric views relating to the environment. The two prevalent quasi forms of theories have been defined as the prudential and instrumental theories. The types of instrumental theories discussed are: the posterity argument, the economic argument, the gene pool theory, the scientific argument, the recreational argument, the cathedral argument, the aesthetic argument, and the dominion or responsible dominion theses.

Under the intermediate level is the land ethic and the animal liberation movement. The principles reflected from this ethical systems go a step beyond simple anthropocentric views. The third level is the deep ecology movement defined best by Arne Naess. This level expands the ethical community to consider all natural lifeforms

as having inherent value and worth that can not be ranked or prioritized using anthropocentric references. The deep ecology level includes ecosophy and bio-regionalism. These theories detail the trends in sustainability toward mother earth.

The fourth level is the deep green theory. This level requires total commitment from humans as the stewards of the earth. This theory rejects all anthropocentric justification while promoting a non-violent lifestyle to encourage and ensure sustainability of the earth's natural resources.

HISTORY OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL MOVEMENT

Introduction

A tome would not suffice to thoroughly cover the evolution of the environmental movement. There are significant periods, leaders, activities, philosophies and laws which aided in the progress toward environmental understanding. While the United States was slow to adopt environmentally sensitive laws, as compared with England, the U.S. did play a necessary and key role in the developmental stages of the movement. While this brief historical synopsis is limited to the events of the U.S., a sample of European influences will be mentioned for comparison and to illustrate the international dimensions.

The state of the environment, as known by the current generation, reflects precedent-setting impacts from the 1970's and its environmental policies, such as the National Environmental Policy Act. However, the U.S. played with environmentally philosophical ideas long before Nixon and the 1970's Congress. Like any social

movement, there has to be a time for disastrous mistakes, philosophical debates, leaders, followers, and progress. By progress we mean, environmental consciousness in all citizens, as opposed to economic growth for growth's sake. The environmental movement is an evolutionary process in which growth seems slow, set backs are inevitable, and the human impact deepens.

This historical synopsis will follow a similar structure of the pyramid of environmental expansion as illustrated in *figure 1* (page 12) and adopted by Nash. The literature review reflects authors and works that are considered experts and leaders in the field. The structure of this review will also reflect back to the ethical theories discussed above.

Self To Region

To adopt from professor and author Roderick Frazier Nash, the evolution of environmental awareness began with the extension of ethical consideration to beings, other than the white man. In Nash's book, *The Rights of Nature*, the extension of the ethical community broadened with the adoption of the *Magna Carta*. This marked the turning point of placing value and respect toward others in the universe. The philosophies argued, in 1215 when King John signed the *Magna Carta*, would be used to support ethical extension to slaves, women, immigrants, Native Americans, mammals and now even to the "multipede *Polyzonium rosalbum*" (EPA Journal, 1988).

As discussed earlier in the environmental ethics section, the pyramid of ethical extension (beginning in the pre-ethical past and limited to the self -- to the future

incorporating the whole universe) can be cross referenced to the pyramid of natural rights extension. The latter, as Nash describes, began with the *Magna Carta* and opens up to the 1970's era, with the Endangered Species Act. "The expanding concepts of natural rights has indeed evolved into the rights of nature"(review *figure 1* for comparison) (Nash, 1989).

The second milestone in the history of environmental extension goes unnoticed until the late 17th century, when politicians and philosophers began discussing inalienable rights. The definition of natural rights took a whirlwind turn as American Colonists debated moral concepts. Ideas such as natural rights would be "the far frontiers of moral theory. Historians are aware that the same incredulity met the first proposals for granting independence to American Colonists, freeing the slaves, respecting Indian Rights, integrating schools and adding an Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution" (Nash, 1989).

In 1693, John Locke's *Two Treaties of Government* sparked Thomas Jefferson's manifesto: "Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness," in the writing of the *Declaration of Independence*, in 1776. Locke was also crucial to the branch of the environmental movement, called the animal liberation movement. Locke's *Some Thoughts Concerning Education*, clearly opposed Rene Descartes views toward animal vivisection. While Descartes believed "people were masters and possessors of nature," Locke preached that animals can suffer and vivisection was morally wrong. Common today, revolutionary then, Locke was a forefront to the environmental movement as he

extended the moral consideration to non-humans, in a time when freedom was held only by white men.

Nation To Animals

In 1768, John Buckner wrote *A Philosophical Survey of the Animal Creation*. This essay coined the term “web of life” when questioning the impact human civilizations and developments had on the natural wilderness. Along with the 1776, *Declaration of Independence*, Thomas Jefferson’s manifesto would echo in the halls of courtrooms and classrooms for generations to come. “Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness” - were words worth repeating and reapplying. Leaders such as Jefferson and Locke set new standards for moral theory and further pushed the doors open in ethical expansion.

In 1845, the naturalist-philosopher and author of *Walden Pond*, Henry David Thoreau, expressed “the earth I tread on is not a dead, inert mass; it is a body, has a spirit, is organic and fluid to the influence of its spirit” (Thoreau, 1906). Thoreau was also a part of the philosophical movement, Transcendentalism, which could be considered a cousin to the environmental movement. Transcendentalism, as Thoreau describes it, is “holism stemmed from the belief in the existence of an ‘oversoul’ or godlike moral force that permeated everything in nature... seeing intuition, rather than reason and science, humans could transcend physical appearances and perceive ‘the currents of the Universal Being’ binding the world together” (Nash, 1989).

Another key leader, often misquoted and reworded, was Charles Darwin. In 1859 he collected his observations and wrote "On the Origin of Species." In 1871 he also wrote "The Descent of Man." These two essays set forth the Darwinism philosophy and sparked others to test new concepts opposing Christianity, and anthropocentrism. Darwinian followers also challenged philosophies and Western ethical systems. The concept of evolution would now compete with creation in debates worldwide.

George Perkins Marsh, a U.S. Diplomat and author, wrote *Man and Nature; Or, Physical Geography as Modified by Human Action* in 1864. Although Marsh upheld anthropocentric views, this book was one of the first to discuss the deplorable impact humans had on the fragile balance in natural ecosystems. "Marsh proposed 'geographical regeneration,' a great healing of the planet beginning with the control of technology... this, he continued, would require 'great political and moral revolutions'"(Nash, 1989). Marsh's book was the forefront to numerous challenges of the status quo; he believed man should be the custodians of the earth, if only for economic reasons (ibid.).

Another chapter in American history unfolded in 1862, when Abraham Lincoln issued the *Emancipation Proclamation*. The freeing of slaves, he believed, was not the reason for the Civil War, it was an example of the philosophical conflicts between the Union and the Confederacy. The Abolition of Slavery of 1865 merely defined a new milestone in ethical expansion; one that moved beyond the 'race' level to the 'human' level. At this stage, "Blacks, women and all human beings gained a place in the sun of ethical theory if not always in practice" (Nash, 1989). As witnessed in the Civil Rights

movement, human-to-human ethics would continue to struggle. Concomitantly, human-to-animals and human-to-ecosystems ethical expansion theories surfaced as well. As the evolution of environmental ethics progressed, the levels of ethical inter-relations broadened to what would later be considered as the human-to-universe level.

The mid to late 1800's marked the establishment of organizations whose missions were focused on public awareness of animal cruelty and preservation of nature. In 1866, the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA) was organized for the purpose of enlightening the public on the rights of animals. Applying Jefferson's famous words, ASPCA declared the 'independence' to all species (Nash, 1989). Shortly after in 1868, Massachusetts followed suit with the organization of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

In 1874, the American Humane Society was chartered, and in the late 1880's the American Ornithologists Union was started. As the movement to protect non-game birds gained support, the National Audubon Society began its campaign around 1886. These societies were a collection of progressive professionals and activists whose philosophies evolved into the Progressive Conservation Movement, beginning around 1890 and lasting through the 1920's (Hays, 1982).

During the same period that ethical considerations were given to animals, Americans voiced concerns toward the preservation of nature. For different purposes, merely for pleasure and utility, Americans illustrated a meager level of environmental preservation. In 1872, the Yellowstone National Park was placed in the category for preservation, while opening its gates to the public. In 1885, the Adirondacks and in

1890, Yosemite were added to the list of prized natural resources for preservation (NPS Home Page, 1995). Although open for public aesthetic and recreational enjoyment, these lands would demonstrate the growing desire to preserve our National environmental heritage. They would consume federal monies indefinitely to ensure the Federal government's growing commitment of the protection of nature.

The collective values of American citizens were no longer homogenous and completely anthropocentric. The 1880's would end with a series of discussion papers and novels which aimed at the understanding of human-to-nature ethical relationships. Man would soon learn that humans are but a part of nature; although a key element, not necessarily crucial. As later defined by Charles Elton in 1927, the 'food chain' in life could easily continue without humans (Nash, 1989). This seems logical due to the fact that humans are not a necessary victim of prey to other animals.

In 1879, Henry George wrote *Progress and Poverty*. This paper challenged private ownership of the earth. His views were similar to the Native American philosophy, that the earth is here not solely for human need. The land should not be artificially divided to fulfill some egocentric, territorial need; rather all species should be able to aim freely, enjoying the earth's features. In 1894, Edward Evan's "Ethical Relations Between Man and Beast" was published in *The Popular Science Monthly* journal. In support of these philosophies, Henry Salt founded the Humanitarian League and John Muir established the Sierra Club (Nash, 1989). Today, these groups have expanded to branches on the state and local levels, with memberships increasing.

In 1898, Great Britain's Ebenezer Howard developed a new city planning style, which would strengthen the standard of living as it provided preservation of green spaces. Howard proposed greener town planning schemes which he called Garden Cities. "Howard proposed to solve problems of the industrial slums of the Western world by creating small, self-sufficient 'garden cities' of finite population surrounded by greenbelts of publicly held land permanently committed to agriculture - thus precluding urban expansion and eliminating speculative land costs" (So and Getzels, 1988). The idea of greenbelts became popular in U.S. soon after he published, *To-Morrow; A Peaceful Path to Real Reform* (later entitled: *Garden Cities of To-Morrow*). During the early 1930's Norris, Tennessee was planned incorporating a wide greenbelt surrounding its Tennessee Valley Authority's workers' housing camp. Today, this greenbelt is cherished as it provides a buffer zone between the historic City of Norris and nearby interstate highway and commercial development (School of Planning, 1996).

As the ethical expansion comes to full circle, the 1900's would be a time for an abundance of significant events. Prior to Elton's 'food chain,' Gifford Pinchot named the word *conservation*, in 1907 (Nash, 1989). In 1905, Upton Sinclair's novel, *The Jungle*, instigated upheaval seeking moral and ethical justice in the social and political arenas (Bentley, 1946). It was a leading force for the establishment of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. The novel's retching depiction of the meat packing industry and the immigration labor force was an eye opening portrayal of the inhuman treatment common to that period in American history.

Population growth, scientific advances, and urban development all lead to the realization that the management of our natural resources is crucial to our future. The trend of conserving resources and making do with limited supply proved necessary during the Great Depression. The greenbelt towns constructed by the U.S. government during the Depression, evolved from Howard's concepts, as illustrated in Norris, Tennessee and Greenbelt, Maryland (So and Getzels, 1988).

The *19th Amendment* to the *Constitution* marked the beginnings of the women's movement of the 1920's. Women were finally considered legally, for the moral consideration and treatment equal to that held by men. The Indian Citizenship Act of 1924 was enacted into law, illustrating an attempt to lessen historical wrongs of the white man. Similarly, in 1957, the Civil Rights Act was passed, announcing the overdue freedom to minority ethnic and racial individuals. These events are relevant to the environmental movement as they connect the process of ethical expansion from self-to-universe (Nash, 1989).

In 1935, Olaus Murie founded The Wilderness Society and Walter P. Taylor organized The Ecological Society of America. These societies represented the increasingly popular value of conserving nature and its inhabitants. Continuing the trend, the Everglades National Park was added, in 1947, to the U.S. Park Service. In support of this, the U.S. adopted the 1964 Wilderness Act. In 1966 the U.S. signed the Endangered Species Protection Act and the Animal Welfare Act, with several similar laws soon to follow (NPS Home Page, 1995). These acts exemplify the philosophy "which some take

to mean that certain non-human members of an extended American community have, quite literally, a right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" (Nash, 1989).

Plants To Universe

The 1970's was a time for reflection on the repercussions of disastrous human events. Ironically, as independent travel and auto-dependent communities transformed the country into hazy horizons, a small force of citizens banded together and declared the earth first. David Foreman founded Earth First!, an action-oriented group of radical environmentalists (Nash, 1989). At the same time, Senator Gaylord Nelson began the first annual Earth Day, a time for public education and awareness of environmental issues. The 1970's also rooted the environmental ethics and philosophy movement, the height of the animal liberation movement, and the anti-nuclear weapons crusade. In response, the government began its environmental campaign with a series of policies which sought to counter the disastrous events of American history (NETS Home Page, 1996).

In 1970, President Nixon organized the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). "EPA was created through Reorganization Plan #3 of 1970, which was devised to consolidate the Federal Government's environmental regulatory activities into a single agency" (EPA Home Page, 1996).

EPA was formed by bringing together 15 components from 5 executive departments and independent agencies. Air pollution control, solid waste management, radiation control, and the drinking water program were transferred from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (now the Department of Health and Human Services). The Federal water pollution control program was taken from the Department of the Interior,

as was part of a pesticide research program. From the Department of Agriculture, EPA acquired authority to register pesticides and to regulate their use, and from the Food and Drug Administration inherited the responsibility to set tolerance levels for pesticides in food. EPA was assigned some responsibility for setting environmental radiation protection standards for the Atomic Energy Commission, and absorbed the duties of the Federal Radiation Council (ibid.).

Today, EPA has 10 regions across the country, each with their own programs addressing local environmental issues. *Figure 2* is a map taken from the EPA Internet home page, illustrating the breakdown of the 10 regions. Region 4 incorporates the State of Tennessee but the regional office is stationed in Atlanta, Georgia.

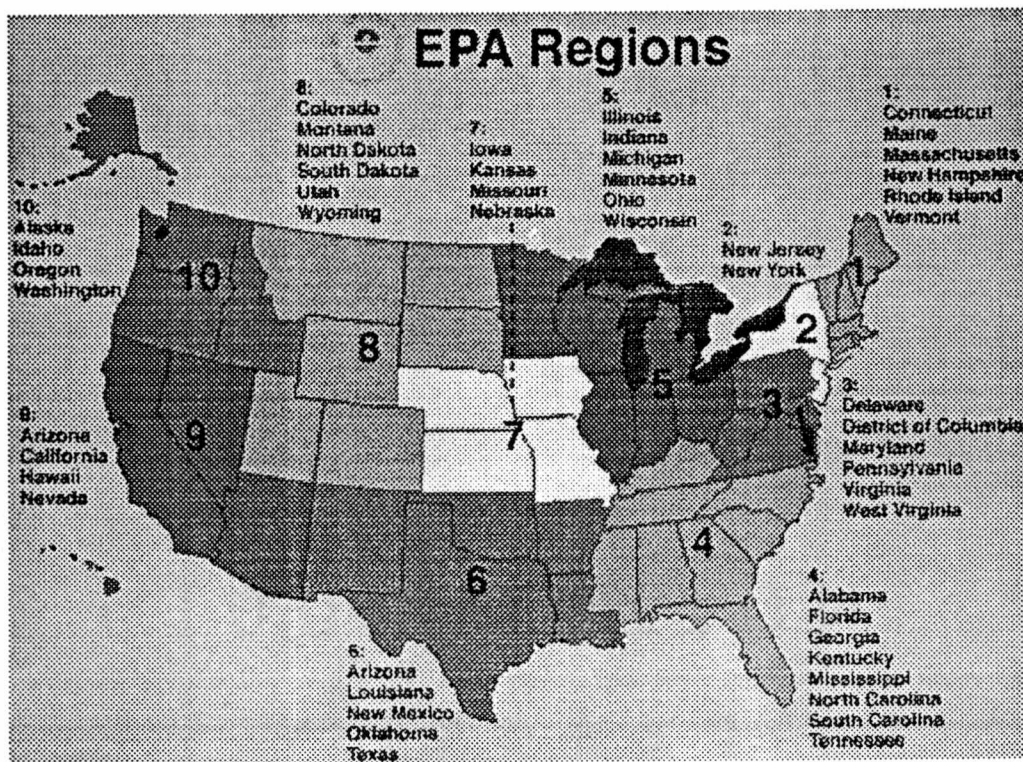


Figure 2 Environmental Protection Agency Regions Map

source: EPA Home Page, [<http://epawww.ciesin.org/national/epaorg/eparegs/gif>]. 1996.

The headquarters of EPA resides in Washington, DC. Among other roles, the EPA administers ten key laws:

1. The Clean Air Act (CAA)
2. The Clean Water Act (CWA)
3. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)
4. The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA or Superfund)
5. The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)
6. The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)
7. The Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)
8. The Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act (MPRSA)
9. The Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act (UMTRCA)
10. The Pollution Prevention Act

One of the crucial parts of EPA is the Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation. This office oversees the coordination of policy, program guidance and evaluation, regulations planning, and the gathering of data and information regarding risk assessment and other types of environmental impacts, to name a few (EPA, 1973).

The 1970's also brought revolutionary policies to the forefront, such as the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). NEPA was actually passed into law by Congress in 1969, as it foreshadowed the slew of legislative policies to come. "NEPA, which established a new national policy on environmental protection, set up the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ), and required the preparation of environmental impact statements for major federal projects" (So and Getzels, 1988).

As the policies increased so too the number of regulatory agencies. On the state and local level, NEPA and EISs are practiced through the power of oversight committees, such as the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC), which is responsible for overseeing regional environmental affairs. In Oak Ridge, Tennessee, the TDEC field office is known for DOE oversight, or the Department of Energy's regulatory agency. It was organized to review EISs, planning, development, and public involvement in the DOE's Oak Ridge Reservation (TDEC Mission Statement, 1995).

Another important branch of the environmental movement, was the sustainable development movement. Begun around 1972, The United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm), used the termed 'sustainable development' (Roy, IISD Home Page, 1995). This new idea rapidly caught on world-wide, as a planning tool designed to meet the needs of our future. According to M. Roy, member of the International Institute for Sustainable Development, Winnipeg, Canada, a few important events spread the news of sustainable development planning and policy formation. In 1980, *The World Conservation Strategy*, by The United Nations Environment Program, World Wide Fund for Nature and IUCN-The World Conservation Union, was published. "This stressed the interdependence of conservation and development and gave currency to the term 'sustainable development'" (ibid.).

Currently, sustainable development is being taught in the classrooms of architecture, sociology, planning, environmental studies, and political science. This practice is significant to the environmental movement, because it is one step closer to the

ethical expansion of self-to-universe. To practice sustainable development policies, represents the value of global awareness and how each developed country affects developing countries. Moreover, stated in *Our Common Future* by The World Commission on Environment and Development, "sustainable development called upon nations of the world to adopt the objective of sustainable development as the overriding goal and test of national policy and international cooperation" (Roy, IISD Home Page, 1995).

An example of the desire to cooperate with the global community was the 1992 Earth Summit. Held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, one hundred and fifty nations were called to contribute works, papers, plans and ideas to the conference. "The Earth Summit was proposed and planned by the United Nations and was called the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). It also included 1,400 non-government organizations, 8000 journalists to cover the event, and was attended by thousands of citizens" (Davis, 1996). Less than a mile away was the *Global Forum*, a public conference headed by major international NGOs. Out of the Earth Summit, *Agenda 21* was published; "a program of action for sustainable development worldwide, the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, and statement of principles for the sustainable management of forests were adopted by more than 178 Governments" (Roy, IISD Home Page, 1995). These two events popularized the sustainable development strategy and influenced governments to work together for a common cause - our future.

Chapter Four will further describe events and goals outlined in the principles of sustainable development. It will also review the new set of goals called the National Environmental Technology Strategy (NETS) which has been designed to implement the foundations of new sustainable development activities.

Other influential events toward the ethical expansion to the universe, were the Vienna Convention in 1985 and its *Montreal Protocol* of 1987. These sought to phase out chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and halons which have proved to have had adverse effects on the ozone layer (O₃) and the atmosphere. The *Montreal Protocol* aimed at regulating and phasing out the use of CFCs and halons by the year 2000. These greenhouse gases are considered deplorable substances which will be restricted across the world. The use of one aerosol can of hair spray has a magnifying effect in the atmosphere, adding to the depletion of the ozone, the atmospheric layer which protects lifeforms from the cell damaging ultraviolet rays of the sun. "The *Protocol* obliges states to totally phase out these substances in accordance with the schedule" (Climate Changes Fact Sheet Home Page, 1996). The shedule was comprised of two parts, a framework of general principles and the rules by which the states must follow. "The regulatory approach adopted in this case was to set out general principles in a framework treaty (the Vienna Convention) and to lay down specific rules in the *Montreal Protocol*" (ibid.).

Summary

Understanding that the climate is a global environmental issue, is necessary in the development of ethical treatment to the universe. The future of all ecosystems rests in

the hands of cooperative leadership internationally. As eloquently stated by vice-president, Al Gore:

For civilization as a whole, the faith that is so essential to restore the balance now missing in our relationship to the earth is the faith that we do have a future. We can believe in that future and work to achieve it and preserve it, or we can whirl blindly on, behaving as if one day there will be no children to inherit our legacy. The choice is ours; the earth is in the balance.

(Gore, 1992).

As outlined in this review, the development of the movement has evolved from anthropocentric testimonies and events to the ecocentric global awareness in policy formation. From the moral frontier of *Magna Carta* to the Animal Welfare Act to the NETS policy, the history of the American environmental movement has reflected a true expansion in the ecosophical values being reflected in current events.

Figure 3 is a timeline of the environmental movement. It seeks to identify the significant events of the movement, beginning with the *Magna Carta* and ending with the Earth Summit. This timeline is predominately limited to the events of the United States, with a few exceptions. The figure is hardly complete; environmentalism continues to invade the political, social and economic systems of developed and developing countries.

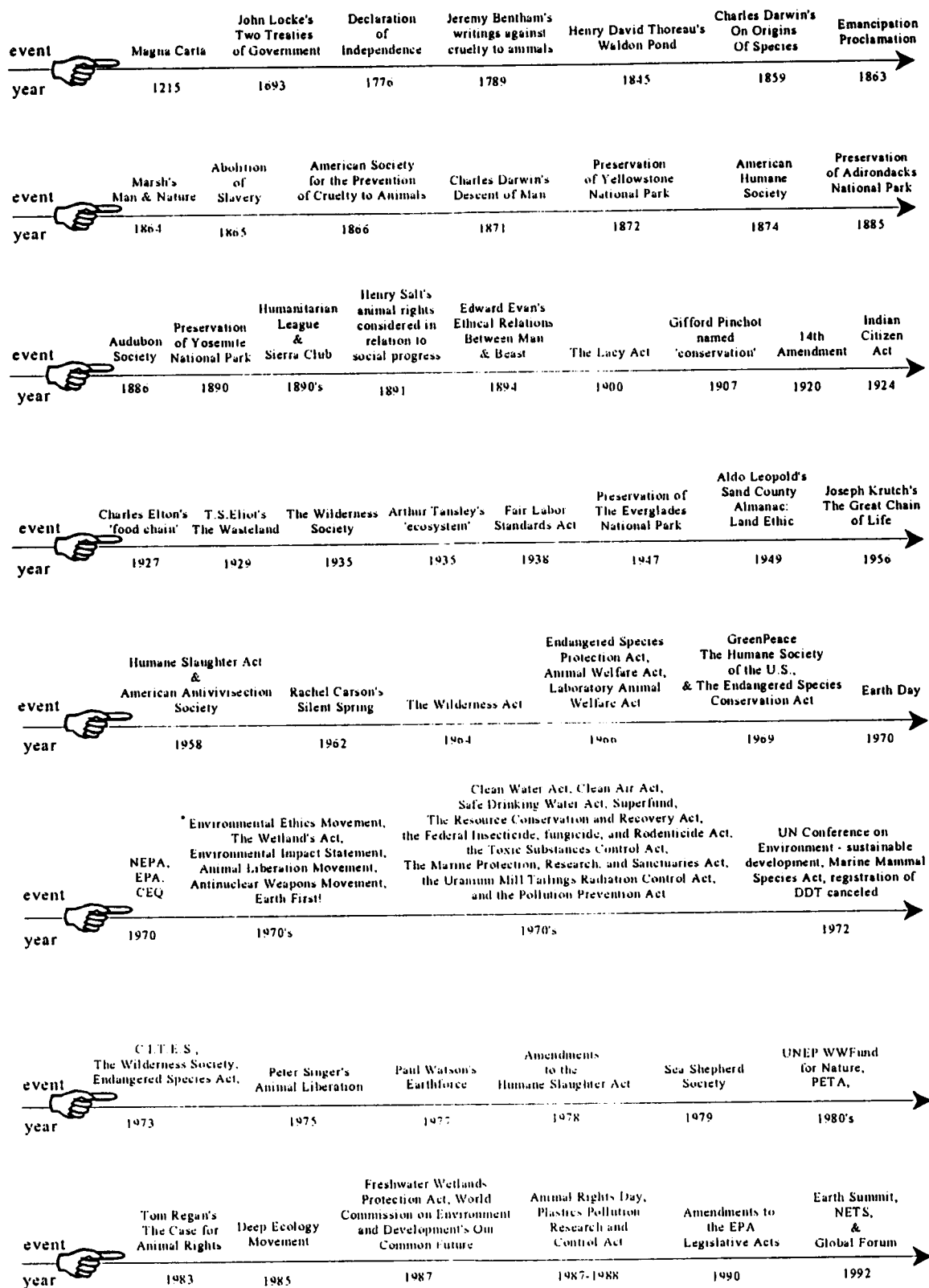


Figure 3 The Environmental Movement

CHAPTER THREE

LITERATURE REVIEW

THE STATE OF PRESERVATION

HISTORIC PRESERVATION ETHICS/ACTIVITIES

Introduction

There is a real need for preservationists
to identify, articulate, and communicate
preservation's value in historical
and cultural terms...expanding these ideas...
will require a political maturity and
broad-based support that might exceed
what the movement can, at this time, summon.
Madeline Cirillo Archer

Within the structure of historic preservation, there are three recognized types of preservationists. Formally they have been classified as being: a traditionalist; a culturalist; or an architecturalist. Within these, preservationists of any sort, continually find themselves actively seeking the identity, definition, or methodology of historic preservation. To define what historic preservation is, certain values surface. "We seek to preserve the past, not only because it is unique, exceptional, architecturally significant or historically important"... (Stipe, 1972). Historic preservation involves preserving, restoring, reconstructing, rehabilitating, maintaining, or even creating what has been characterized as having inherent qualities with regards to something historic. These terms have arguably different definitions and illustrate various degrees of value or worth. Because of the ambiguity inherent in preserving what is significant; it has been troubling for preservationists to establish criteria, regulations, and even motivations.

To study the values and activities illustrated in the historic preservation movement often leads to a better understanding of why it is essential to preserve our past. While it is difficult to pinpoint the ethics in preservation, a sample of the various levels of preservation activities will allude to the values involved accordingly. This literature review defines the prevalent activities in preservation. While the literature lacks definitive ethical theories, as compared to the literature on environmental ethics, the activities themselves represent the different degrees of preservation which can be applied. These degrees illustrate the values that are put into practice by preservationists.

Types Of Preservation Activities

The definitions of these preservation activities were heavily drawn from the publications of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the National Park Service and Murtagh's *Keeping Time*. For more in depth descriptions the reader may consult the above references. Many of the examples cited have come from the author's personal experiences and observations. While this review may be limiting and not complete, it will provide a foundation for further study.

The structure of these activities has been broken down into types, possibly in a subjective manner. These types of preservation activities have not previously been categorized in the existing literature. This structure was designed for easy comparison to the environmental ethics review. The placement of these activities was based on the criteria of: degree; depth; and style of preservation.

Shallow Preservation Level:

Adaptive reuse-

“The adaptive reuse of old and historic buildings is becoming increasingly accepted as a normal, attractive, and less expensive way both to provide space and to save historic buildings and areas” (Williams, Kellogg and Gilbert, 1983). Often requiring the incorporation of mixed-use developmental strategies, adaptive reuse comes in various forms. Generally, “it is the process of converting a building to a use other than that for which it was designed” (Murtagh, 1990). The conversion usually requires many alterations to the building. The ubiquitous conversions of old warehouse into several new loft apartments is a typical form of adaptive reuse of a historic structure. Or it could take the form of the Boutique Syndrome whereby service-oriented businesses are replaced by specialty shops catering to tourism. Many downtowns have been the scene of reuse as historic buildings are used as coffee houses, antique shops, or art and crafts stores.

Another form of reuse is facadism, which is the retention of only the facade of a historic building during the conversion process. The rest of the structure is usually altered beyond its original historical significance or totally replaced (Murtagh, 1990).

According to Kent Robertson in his article, “Downtown Redevelopment Strategies in the U.S.,” there are other forms of adaptive reuse in preservation. “Two preservation projects common in larger cities are festival marketplaces and special historic districts. Through adaptive reuse, festival markets are often located in such historic structures as railroad terminals, warehouses, or industrial buildings, that have

fallen into disuse” (Robertson, 1995). He also states that these festival market places differ from traditional shopping malls in the following ways:

1. Their unusual mix of local specialty shops;
2. The lack of anchor department stores;
3. The strong emphasis on entertainment and food;
4. The importance of historic and/or architectural themes; and
5. Their specialized target market - affluent, well-educated, young adults.

(Robertson, 1995).

An example of a festival market place which has followed the adaptive reuse technique, is the Church Street Station in Orlando, Florida. An example of a specialized historic area is the Market Square in Knoxville, Tennessee.

Reconstruction-

“Reconstructing is the act or process of reproducing, by new construction, the exact form and detail of a vanished building, structure or object or a part thereof”, as it appeared in history (Murtagh 1990). Many people choose to design their estates using a particular architectural style as well as filling the interior with antiques, thereby reconstructing a certain historical period. Reconstructing can also include the act of double decking. This happens when a new floor is inserted into a high ceilinged structure to double the square footage (ibid.). This would completely alter the original form of the structure; thus altering the historical value of the property.

Antiques, Relics-

All antiques or relics of the past are considered artifacts. Artifacts are man-made objects which are forms of archaeological data (Murtagh, 1990). These particular artifacts are typically considered amenities which contribute to a positive aesthetic and often utilitarian function. These artifacts also represent a significant art or architectural style in history.

Often owners of such antiques acquire a collection and display them in what is termed a period room. A period room is a grouping of artifacts, furniture, and interior decorative treatments that are arranged in a gallery or museum space to approximate the way they would have been arranged during the period of time which they represent (Murtagh, 1990). Many rest areas along the interstate system have incorporated period rooms signifying the local architecture.

New construction-

This shallow technique of preservation is questionable among professional preservationists. To design new structures in a manner which is similar to the existing architecture should be commended. However, new construction can never replace the original historical properties. Often local legislative bodies require all new construction, or infill construction to follow a set guideline as developed by a historical review board. New construction, which successfully follows such guidelines, often adds to the urban scape or city scape by not contributing to the visually polluting forms of some architecture and urban signage. This technique can be a positive developmental tool for the inherent aesthetic value in a historic district.

Renovation-

Another questionable preservation practice is the act of renovation. It is the modernization of a historic building in which inappropriate alterations are made and important details are eliminated (Murtagh, 1990). To renovate a building could be considered an extreme case of adaptive reuse. In the downtown area of Knoxville, Tennessee, an old furniture company building was left vacant for many years. Recently, The Smoky Mountain Brewery Company renovated the interior and exterior so as to establish a restaurant, lounge and brewery. While the business was widely supported by local consumers, the renovation clearly demolished any potential of preserving the historical value. Unfortunately, the company could not acquire enough business to offset the renovation costs, and in March of 1996, had to partially shut down. It may reorganize its financial situation and reopen in the future.

Status quo-

The worst form of preservation is letting mother nature take its course on a historical structure. This is by far the most common among old family farm homes. To let the deteriorating forces of weather and lack of maintenance continue to be unchecked, most often results in the decaying of the once charming farm homes spotting the country sides. It is debatable which is worse: the status quo or complete renovation. To restore some structures that are too far gone would result in total renovation. "There is one threat to buildings that has nothing to do with demolition crews, urban renewal schemes or bull dozer-style development. That is the seldom discussed threat of neglect. Ignore

any building long enough and time will take its toll, eventually rendering the wrecking to all that is unnecessary” (Preservation News, 1978).

Dismantling-

To dismantle a historical structure or artifact and move it out of its original area is often considered a shallow way of preserving the past. However, many carpenters have earned their livelihoods by dismantling antiques and restoring them - often only requiring new screws or upholstery. However, several examples in history have experienced the complete dismantling of historical structures so that fork lifts, rigs and large machinery can move it to a new site, usually for the purpose of road expansion or new development. While this effort may be better than demolition, it is a clear example of valuing growth over maintaining the past.

Intermediate Preservation Level:

Landmarks-

Landmarks are often newly constructed tributes to historical events or persons. They can be included in the landmark register which ensures the legal protection of its historical note (Murtagh, 1990). Landmarks also can be actual sites where historical events or persons resided and are usually a part of a larger historical site. By themselves, landmarks can be classified as intermediate forms of preservation due to the fact that they are either man made or natural places, but not both, or they would be part of what is considered holistic preservation.

Revitalization-

“Historic preservation activity in urban historic districts has contributed significantly to the revitalization of those districts and, in addition, has contributed economically, socially, physically, and aesthetically to the rejuvenation of their cities” (U.S. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, 1979). When revitalizing a historic structure one must take into consideration the social and economic repercussions upon the existing neighborhood. Often the act of revitalizing a building involves pouring not only sweat equity into the property but monetary investment that increases the actual value of the property considerably, beyond what is affordable to the income level of the existing residents. When this occurs, it is termed gentrification. Displacement of the residents creates a burden on the available affordable housing market. Gentrification is the replacement of lower socioeconomic individuals by more affluent groups in a neighborhood rehabilitation preservation process (Murtagh, 1990).

“The preservation of irreplaceable historic and architecturally important properties, the restoration of exceptional buildings, and the renovation and adaptive reuse of other noteworthy structures have, in fact, encouraged a return-to-the-city movements...” (U.S. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, 1979). While revitalization can be a positive experience to the neighborhood, one must be sensitive to the impact such a process may carry.

Rehabilitation-

Rehabilitation is the act or process of returning a property to a state of utility through repair or alteration which makes possible an efficient contemporary use while

preserving those portions or features of the property which are significant to its historical, architectural and cultural values (Murtagh, 1990). Many jurisdictions require the property owner to follow a guide which sets standards. The rehabilitation guide is designed to assist them to ensure the preservation of the historical qualities.

According to Murtagh one of the best forms of rehabilitation is homesteading. Homesteading involves establishing a local program which initiates the auction or giving of an abandoned building so that it can be rehabilitated for the purpose of continual inhabitation by the new owner (Murtagh, 1990).

George-Washington-Slept-Here Syndrome-

This term usually refers to a historic house or museum which is a public or private educational institution, usually nonprofit, whose structure is itself deemed historically or architecturally significant and whose interpretation relates primarily to the building's architecture, furnishings, events or former inhabitants. The George-Washington-Slept-Here Syndrome is considered an intermediate level of preservation activity due to the degree to which something could be characterized as being of historical value. Often the site may not be that noteworthy, other than the fact, or presumed fact, that someone who was famous spent some time there (Hosmer, 1965).

Restoration-

"The act or process of restoring a historical site is to accurately recover the form and details of a property and its setting as it appeared at a given time, by means of the removal of later work or by the replacement of missing earlier work" (Murtagh, 1990).

A classic example of this process is the restoration of the Frank Lloyd Wright Home and Studio in Oak Park, Illinois. Once the National Trust agreed on what year should be preserved, the wall treatments and furnishings were uncovered and restored to its original manner. Due to the fact that Wright's home and studio were models for his architectural design projects, there were numerous layers of wall treatments which had to be removed. Wright enjoyed experimenting with his designs, first hand, on his own home and studio (the author was a volunteer in the Frank Lloyd Wright Home and Studio Tour, 1986). Restoration is an intermediate level of preservation because it does not consider landscape preservation or total preservation of the area as a requirement.

Museums-

Museums are a means for interpreting the past. They use interpretation as an educational method by which the history and meaning of historical sites, buildings, objects, districts and structures are explained by use of leaflets, tape recordings, signs, films, monuments, models, or artifacts. Museums are categorized as intermediate because they, by definition, do not have to hold original objects. Museums can include duplications, copies, models or the originals. The building itself does not have to be of historical value. Historical sites have been converted into museums, but this should not be confused as a period room or heritage preservation.

Cultural events-

Cultural events are a rare and unique form of preservation because they carry on the living legacy or historical tradition. Cultural events are a form of living history

which is a somewhat new interpretive approach. It usually emphasizes local history with local participation.

An annual event which could be considered as this level of preservation is the *Jonesborough Story Telling Festival*, in Jonesborough, Tennessee. This has recently grown to be a popular past-time of East Tennesseans. *The Jonesborough Story Telling Foundation* currently brings in thousands of spectators, participants, and workers each year, while providing an educational and entertaining method of continuing the oral history of the region (author was a spectator and volunteer in 1995).

Deeper Preservation Level:

Landscape preservation-

This level of deeper preservation activities usually involves an area which had associated with it an event or series of events of historical note. A historic landscape may also be the visual perception of a particular period of civilization, a way of life, or pattern of living. "Landscapes are vistas of land in which the natural and built environments are sometimes combined" (Murtagh, 1990). This can include urban landscape, cityscape, streetscape or seascape. On a deeper level, landscape preservation should result in the preservation of the built, as well as, natural environments.

Historic working farms-

Living historic working farms are actual sites which are operated by using everyday objects and tools of the past for educational purposes. These are considered material cultural objects (Murtagh, 1990). Several working farms are situated in the Appalachian area. The Biltmore Dairy farm which is part of the Biltmore Estate in

Asheville, North Carolina, has continued to operate and maintain the traditional methods that were part of its founding. The Rocky Mount Farm in Piney Flats, Tennessee operates on a seasonal basis while providing period rooms, traditional farming techniques, and oral history of the Sullivan County heritage (Rocky Mount Mission Statement, 1996).

Outdoor Museums-

As the term implies, an outdoor museum provides the preservation of exterior environments as being of important historical worth. "An outdoor museum is a restored, recreated or replicated village site in which several or many structures have been restored, rebuilt or moved and whose purpose is to interpret a historical or cultural setting, period, or activity" (Murtagh, 1990).

The Colonial Williamsburg Community is a leader in this level of preservation. Not only are the pastures, landscapes, and streetscapes maintained in the original manner, but the structures have been restored as well (Hosmer, 1965). This is not a form of holistic preservation due to the fact that the indigenous ecosystems have not been considered worthy of preservation thus far.

Another example of an outdoor museum is the Cades Cove Community in the foothills of the Great Smoky Mountains. This area has been preserved in its entirety after the former property owners were forced to leave, when the federal government claimed the land. While the community offers insight into the lifestyles of that period and culture, it too is not a good example of the holistic level of participation, because the

structures have been left for mother nature to run her course. While the natural inhabitants remain unharmed, the community remains a deep level of preservation.

Historic districts/neighborhoods-

“Historic districts or neighborhoods are geographically definable areas which possess a unique concentration, linkage or continuity of sites, buildings, structures and/or objects united by a past event or aesthetical style by plan or physical development” (Murtagh, 1990). This is usually supported by a historic district ordinance which designates and attempts to protect a neighborhood or area of perceivable potential. Again, only the built environment is preserved.

Holistic or Heritage Preservation Ethics:

Eco-museums-

Eco-museums are similar to outdoor museums, however, the inhabitants of the area are of special importance to this level of preservation. The area has been preserved for the significant ecosystems protected. Eco-museums may include wetlands, nature preserves, or other naturally formed environmental areas which have been preserved. Eco-museums differ from parks or places like the Cades Cove Community, in that they are sustained for the purpose of education and preservation for preservation's sake.

An example of an eco-museum is the Knox County Ijams Nature Center in Tennessee. This is a refuge for indigenous plant life, animals, and aquatic species. The center is open for educational tours and low key recreational activities while preserving the ecosystems on site (Ijams Nature Center Literature, 1996).

Heritage parks-

Similar to an outdoor museum, a heritage park offers the preservation of the natural and built environment while providing a site for visual and recreational enjoyment. Heritage parks often include restored, recreated, or rehabilitated man-made structures while including the landscape as well. This activity could be considered a holistic form of preservation, depending on the degree and scale to the park (this section was included as a possible preservation activity, however no literature was found as a source).

Heritage planning-

Heritage planning requires total support from the governing and planning bodies to establish design guidelines for the preservation of the community. Heritage planning is similar to historic districts but includes the natural landscapes. The planning should incorporate the rhythm, techniques, scale, and materials used in the structures while ensuring the protection of the natural features. Heritage planning is a relatively new planning tool which often promotes principles from sustainable development practices (Heritage Preservation Internet Usergroup, 1996).

Economics

An example from the revitalization of the four historic districts, analyzed by the U.S. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, illustrates how preservation can have economic benefits. The Council chose Alexandria, Virginia; Galveston, Texas; Savannah, Georgia; and Seattle, Washington. "The economic base of all the historic

districts has been broadened as the result of the stimulus provided by preservation activity. Nearly all of the economic expansion has been sponsored by the private sector, with varying levels of support from local, state, and federal sources" (U.S. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, 1979). Five conclusion were made from this study which have been recognized as important economic incentives to other cities. "In each historic district:

1. The housing stock has been upgraded;
2. Property values have increased;
3. A major tourist attraction has been created;
4. New businesses have been formed; and
5. The investment of private funds has been stimulated (ibid.).

The literature recognizes other economic benefits resulting from preservation. "In addition to giving people a sense of time, place, and meaning in terms of where they live, historic preservation has been successful for purely economic reasons - it costs less to rehabilitate a building than to construct a new one, and these preserved buildings compete successfully in the marketplace" (Bever, 1978). Thomas Bever in his report, *Economic Benefits of Historic Preservation*, lists the economic reasons as being: employment; private sector stimulation; neighborhood revitalization; resource efficiency; and available financing. Providing jobs, stimulating business activity, and revitalizing downtown areas are considered as substantial economic benefits from the movement (ibid.). Furthermore, "the economic dividends which landmarks bring to a neighborhood are frequently overlooked, often by the very persons who would destroy them in the

name of economy” (Pyke, 1927). Preservation of historic landmarks in various land use districts may offer: a desirable “set style and tone of community life which in turn determines property values, assures a solid tax base and prevents the encroachment of urban blight or generates tourism, a profitable industry that requires only moderate investment and maintenance to produce a high return” (ibid.).

Planning

According to one preservationist’s work, “one of the surprises that has come from seven years’ experience with the New York City’s landmark law has been the recognition by the city administration that, quite unexpectedly, the law has proven itself to be a most effective device for the stabilization of residential neighborhoods” (Goldstone, 1976). Another example of successful historic preservation adds that it is a potent tool that is becoming a common planning practice in metropolitan areas. “Of all the changes that have occurred in the historic districts as a result of the actions stimulated by preservation activity, the most obvious are the physical ones. The renovation of buildings and the resulting generation of activity have focused the attention of the public sector on providing the supplementary infrastructure improvements necessary to upgrade the area”(U.S. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, 1979). With collaborative efforts from the legislative body, developers and architects, planners can effectively utilize heritage planning schemes throughout the community, resulting in stabilization and/or economic growth.

Summary

While this review may not be complete, it offers a substantial list of the various preservation activities in common practice. From adaptive reuse, to museums, to historic districts, to holistic or heritage preservation, the many levels of preservation activities expand over a wide range of value levels. Though the placement of these levels may be argued among professionals, this review serves to guide the reader through later comparison between historic preservation activities and environmental preservation activities. As the degree to which a building is renovated, may stretch its preservation worth into an intermediate level, or the manner in which a historic working farm is maintained may place it in a shallow level, the reader should recognize that each activity must be critiqued on an individual basis. Due to the nature of categorizing subjective material into objective levels for interpretation, this review was outlined in a manner which will accommodate in the analysis material that follows.

THE HISTORY OF THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION MOVEMENT

Introduction

There is considerable debate as to when the presence of preserving the past began in the United States. In a new country, with little history of its own, as compared to other civilized countries, the American colonists rarely felt the desire to preserve anything. "When the first European settlers set foot on the American continent, they began to destroy as surely as they began to build a new civilization. In the act of

building, they eroded the wilderness” (Greiff, 1971). Most of the battle grounds and early colonial camps were destroyed or moved as the early American colonists continued to conquer the land. “The early arrivals at each new American frontier wasted no more thought on the abandonment or destruction of their own first shelters than they did on those of the Indians. There was no nostalgia, no desire to preserve the crude huts of Plymouth Plantation or the rude caves hacked out of the banks of the Delaware at Philadelphia” (ibid.). It is difficult to define when the first act of preservation in the American history occurred. Professional preservationists have disagreed on what should be considered a genuine act of preservation. A collection of references leading to the concept of historic preservation, have been noted in the literature. This review will list the most prevalent entries in the literature in a chronological manner.

Early Attempts To Preserve The Past

According to William J. Murtagh, in his book, *Keeping Time: The History and Theory of Preservation in America*, “as early as 1749, Peter Kalm, a Swedish botanist who traveled extensively in North America, commented in his diary on an old log cabin in the Philadelphia area” (Murtagh, 1990). What this log cabin signifies, leads only to the imagination. Whether this could be characterized as an act of preservation can undoubtedly be argued among professional preservationists.

Other significant sites in the history of America can be explained by the numerous cemeteries sprawling across the continent’s landscape. A unique church in Piney Flats, Tennessee, called New Bethel Presbyterian Church owns an adjoining

cemetery. The graveyard dates back to 1790, when a traveler was found dead on site. His bag had the initials: "I.G.", so his headstone was marked accordingly. The church dates back to 1873, and is now on the National Register of Historic Places (New Bethel, 1996). "The original house of worship was completed in July, 1777, but was destroyed by the Tories in 1779" (ibid.). Later the church reorganized and log cabins served the congregation until 1873, when the present sanctuary was built. "The brick was made on site and the bell was shipped from Philadelphia" (ibid.). New Bethel is a leading resource to citizens actively seeking the historical events of the local area. Undoubtedly, there are churches in New England with their own cemeteries representing tributes to the country's past.

"By the post-Revolutionary period, this type of consciousness [of historic preservation] had apparently affected the painter Charles Willson Peale, who in 1786 established an art museum including historical artifacts, in Philadelphia's Old State House (as Independence Hall was then known)" (Murtagh, 1990). Little did Peale realize that his actions would be repeated and would become common place. The pattern of opening up public museums displaying the country's heritage has often become the economic base of small towns across America.

In 1789, the Massachusetts Historical Society was formed by a handful of highly motivated citizens who's mission was to preserve the local history (Murtagh, 1990). Soon thereafter, another example of historic preservation efforts was initiated. According to Charles Hosmer in his book, *Presence of the Past*, "the first evidence of preservation sentiment is a notation in the *Pocket Diary* of Benjamin H. Latrobe for

August 3, 1796, expressing his regret at the impending destruction of 'Green Spring' in James City County, Virginia. 'Green Spring' was the 'Old Brick' meeting house and was torn down in 1808" (Hosmer, 1965). Certainly the rise in preservation consciousness was a contagious step towards the actual birth of the movement. It would take many more vocalized concerns before any action was taken on a national note.

Another interesting illustration of citizen-motivated preservation was the restoration of the Jewish synagogue in Newport, Rhode Island, which was first constructed in 1765 and later closed in 1790. To entice Jewish citizens to settle in Newport, the son of the former rabbi, Abraham Touro paid the City of Newport \$10,000 to help restore the synagogue. This was a large sum of money at the time (Hosmer, 1965 and Murtagh, 1990). The preservation movement's early stages were often led by wealthy advocates who had a personal vested interest in the particular structures or sites.

In agreement among several historic preservationists, the first and most important act of controlling the destruction of historical structures, was the rescue of the Philadelphia's Old State House, in 1816 (Hosmer, 1965, Murtagh, 1990 and EMU Home Page, Historic Preservation Program, 1996). Independence Hall (as it currently is known) was facing destruction for the purpose of subdividing the land into smaller parcels. Citizens organized to address the legislature concerning the preservation of the structure which witnessed the signing of the Declaration of Independence. While Independence Hall was eventually 'preserved,' defacing of the exterior and interior took place, causing upheavals by local lobbyists (Hosmer, 1965 and Murtagh, 1990). "Philadelphians, rallying from their shock over the destruction of the interior of the

Assembly Room of Independence Hall, commissioned John Haviland to undertake the first of a series of restorations in 1824" (Greiff, 1971).

In 1855, the university trustees of Princeton University, supported the restoration of Nassau Hall, after the fire. This structure was deemed significant as it held the site of the Continental Congress in 1783 (Murtagh, 1990). Although there was substantial damage, the structure was restored in the same style.

Serving as a model to future historic preservation agencies, the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association organized in 1853 for the purpose of restoring the estate of George Washington. These ladies, headed by Ann Pamela Cunningham, raised the necessary money in order to purchase Mount Vernon, after a failed attempt in persuading the Congress to purchase it. "Located in each state of the Union, the Association's members spearheaded a bold and very successful campaign to raise funding which saved and allowed for restoration of the structure" (EMU Home Page, 1996). "The seminal quality of the organization arrangement cannot be overemphasized. It not only documents the leadership of women in preservation, but like the efforts at Williamsburg almost three quarters of a century later, Mount Vernon's administrative organization became an instant informational resource and blueprint for other potential preservationists to emulate" (Murtagh, 1990). The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association demonstrates how influential and powerful the actions of women were, in a society where women typically remained in the background. The efforts of these ladies "helped focus the early emphasis of the preservation movement in the U.S. towards three important trends:

1. Preservation activities were largely supported by private individuals;

2. Women had a prominent role; and
3. The goal of most efforts was to save individual landmarks (EMU Home Page, 1996)".

The third trend may seem shallow, however these illustrations of preservation are necessary for the development towards holistic preservation. The embryonic stages in the preservation movement were not to "preserve for preservation's sake" but to "restore the patriotic virtues of the former inhabitants," such as Mount Vernon, so that the visitor may, through his/her imagination, gather a bit of history (EMU Home Page, quoting an anonymous author, 1996). Today this trend, lead by the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association had been termed the George-Washington-Slept-Here Syndrome. This syndrome typifies the intermediate realm of preservation ethics, in which the advocates seek to preserve something that represents venerable images, patriotism and local history as opposed to preserving for preservation's sake.

"From about 1850-1900, American preservationists held buildings to be worthy of attention for transcendent rather than intrinsic reasons. As shrines to historic personages, these structures were symbols of patriotic fervor before any consideration of their aesthetic quality" (Murtagh, 1990). Even today across the nation, local efforts toward preservation, have opened the doors of old forts or homesteads of local heroes and leaders, for the purpose of carrying out their own George-Washington-Slept-Here Syndrome. This has become a national past-time as part of the tourism industry. Not until much later, did the preservationists in America recognize other values and reasons for preserving the past.

“In 1850, New York State acquired, almost by accident, Washington’s Headquarters, the Jonathan Hasbrouck House, at Newburgh” (Greiff, 1971). “Sometime in the late 1830s Jonathan Hasbrouck, the last private owner, considered selling the house to a corporation formed for the purpose of purchasing and maintaining the property” (Hosmer, 1965). After one failed attempt after another, Hasbrouck lost his home to the State of New York by way of auction, due to an outstanding loan from the United States Deposit Fund (Hosmer, 1965 and Murtagh, 1990). Currently, the Washington Headquarters and expanded grounds stand as a monument to the Revolutionary War and Washington’s leadership. “In 1910 a museum was erected near the house” for public enjoyment (Hosmer, 1965).

In 1856 the Hermitage was purchased by the State of Tennessee (Greiff, 1971, Hosmer, 1965 and Murtagh, 1990). With considerable fund raising, organization and motivation, the Ladies’ Hermitage Association was able to buy the original furniture from Colonel Jackson and his wife in 1889. Contrary to the Mount Vernon Ladies’ Association, the preservation of the home of Andrew Jackson was financially supported, in part, by the State of Tennessee. “The Association was unique in one way - it was the only private preservation organization to receive financial aid from the government prior to 1926” (Hosmer, 1965). With support from President Roosevelt, the Association received \$5,000 cash to help maintain the estate. While the state owned the Hermitage, the Association eventually owned all of the furniture and was responsible for the entire estate’s preservation. The state supported their efforts only after considerable debate as to what the future use would be of the home (ibid.).

The federal government took a limited role in the responsibility of preserving historically significant structures until the very late 19th century. However, "in 1872 along with the protection of Yellowstone National Park, which included land in three states, it also began a program of acquiring Civil War battlefield sites, to protect them from development (EMU Home Page, 1996). This was one of the first federal actions toward preservation, other than supporting private efforts.

In 1888, the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities was founded. "The Association's first acquisition - purchased by Miss Galt - was an old building in Williamsburg known as the Powder Magazine, dating from pre-Revolutionary times. A year later the Virginia legislature gave the society a charter permitting it to own property in the state" (Hosmer, 1965). Branches of this organization took on projects such as restoring Jamestown, the Mary Washington cottage, and the 'Old Stone House' in Richmond. In 1910 The Society for the Preservation of New England Antiques was incorporated, following the lead of Virginia (Murtagh, 1990).

In 1889, Congress appropriated \$2,000 to protect the Casa Grande ruin, in Arizona, which was the site of many adobe dwellings, dating back to the 14th century (EMU Home Page, 1996). With the destruction of other ruins, such as the Mesa Verde site in Colorado, Congress passed the Antiquities Act of 1906. This act authorized the President to designate archaeological sites, historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures situated on federal lands (Murtagh, 1990 and EMU Home Page, 1996). "The Act became the first general historic preservation legislation. It also changed the authority administering preservation activities at the federal level from Congress to the

Executive branch of government” (EMU Home Page, 1996). Currently, preservation controls are administered through the office of the Secretary of the Interior.

Another landmark event in preservation was the establishment of the National Park Service in 1916. This branch of the United States Department of the Interior serves as the administrative agency for sites designated as national park areas (EMU Home Page, 1996). In 1916 it took over nine existing national monuments such as Jamestown (Murtagh, 1990). “As a result of its early involvement with the protection of natural sites, the National Park Service since its inception has played an integral role in preservation at the federal level, and even today is the sponsoring agency for most federal-level preservation programs” (EMU Home Page, 1996). The current responsibilities of the National Park Service are:

1. Division responsibility;
2. Archeological Assistance and excavations;
3. History - National Historic Landmark program;
4. HABS/HAER - historic structure documentation;
5. Interagency Resources - National Register of Historic Places;
6. Preservation Assistance - tax incentives program;
7. Park Historic Architecture - care of historic buildings at national parks;
8. Anthropology - professional advice about Native American cultures;
9. Curatorial Services - establishes standards and policies for museums (ibid.).

Similar to the early acts of preservation, Colonial Williamsburg in Virginia was taken on by a prominent, wealthy, private citizen. “In 1926, the rector of the local Parish

Church in Williamsburg convinced John D. Rockefeller, Jr. that the town, which had served as the original capital of the colony of Virginia and was recognized as the 'birthplace of liberty,' should be saved and restored in its entirety" (EMU Home Page, 1996). "Besides preserving the 'beauty and charm of the old buildings and gardens of the city,' Mr. Rockefeller saw Williamsburg as valuable for 'the lesson it teaches of the patriotism, high purpose, and unselfish devotion of our forefathers to the common good.'" (Murtagh, 1990). One of the richest men in America, at the time, Rockefeller was able to preserve Williamsburg at the same time he destroyed and depleted oil deposit sites across the continent. However from both his generosity in the efforts for Williamsburg and the formation of the Standard Oil Company, Americans would surely benefit. "Williamsburg's restoration was the first attempt to restore an entire community" (EMU Home Page, 1996).

At the local legislative level, Charleston, South Carolina set precedent for future historic preservation efforts in other cities. "To counter a threat from outsiders, who were dismantling many of the beautiful Charleston houses, local citizens and planners developed a historic zoning ordinance. In 1931, this new district was established, even though there was no legal precedent for it and no enabling legislation permitting it" (EMU Home Page, 1996). Today, almost every city has passed a local historic preservation zoning ordinance to regulate the processes of rehabilitation, development, preservation, land use, adaptive reuse, and designation. Typically these issues are addressed by the local or state planning agencies, but they are not limited to these governmental branches.

World War II And New Deal Preservation Efforts

During the depths of the Great Depression, President Theodore Roosevelt established many New Deal programs to help pacify the large population of unemployed workers. In 1935 Congress passed the Historic Sites and Buildings Act which gave approximately 1000 architects and photographers new work. Their duties included documenting all historic structures, nation-wide, by taking pictures, sketches, and the like, of the exterior and interior. Previously the American Institute of Architects (AIA) agreed to conduct these tasks in 1934. In 1933, the historic American Building Survey (HABS) was initiated by the National Park Service, the AIA, and the Library of Congress (EMU Home Page, 1996 and Murtagh, 1990).

The 1935 Act sought to incorporate these earlier programs with the new Historic American Engineering Record (HAER). "HABS focused originally on 17th and 18th century endangered buildings of note, while HAER emphasized industrial structures and other projects, such as canals, railroads and bridges" (EMU Home Page, 1996).

While the Act of 1935 was designed "to preserve for public use historic sites, buildings and objects of national significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States," (Hosmer, 1965) it also served a great need by justifying all previous preservation efforts. This Act was crucial in the development of the preservation movement. The Act was established to "direct the Secretary of the Interior to secure data, make surveys and researches, acquire properties, enter into contracts, restore buildings, erect markers, and develop educational programs" (Murtagh, 1990). The Act also established the National Historic Landmarks program. Today the detailed

work provided by these architects and the National Park Service remains as a standard for all future preservation efforts. "It is an invaluable archive and its collection is now recorded on microfilm and microfiche and is carried at more than one hundred libraries across the country" (EMU Home Page, 1996).

Today the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Services, Department of the Interior, directs the HABS and HAER programs. The work done in the 1930s was crucial to the preservation of the depicted art and architectural styles of later periods. "The need for this important resource is attested to by the fact that over one half of the buildings listed in the HABS, begun by the federal government in 1933, have been destroyed (So and Getzels, 1988 and EMU Home Page, 1996).

In 1947, after the country struggled through the depression and World War II, the organization of the National Council for Historic Sites and Buildings was formed. Two years later this developed into the National Trust for Historic Preservation. The primary role of the National Trust was to be the liaison between the National Park Service and the private sector. The objectives of this service are to:

1. Identify and act on important national preservation issues;
2. Support, broaden and strengthen organized preservation efforts;
3. Target communications to those who affect the future of historic resources and;
4. Expand private and public financial resources for preservation activities.

(Keune, 1984, and Murtagh, 1990).

Currently the National Trust for Historic Preservation owns and supports eighteen properties such as: Lyndhurst; the Rockefeller family's Kykuit Mansion; the Frank

Lloyd Wright home and studio in Oak Park, Illinois; and the Woodrow Wilson House. While the National Trust operates on private donations, it also receives money from the Department of the Interior, the National Park Service, membership dues, endowments and federal grants. They also produce two publications - the *NTHP Newspaper* and the *Historic Preservation* magazine (EMU Home Page, 1996, NTHP, 1992 and Murtagh, 1990).

The NTHP And NEPA

In 1960, the National Park Service began the Nation Historic Landmarks program and in 1966 the National Historic Preservation Act was signed into law. The latter established and expanded the National Register of Historic Places, an Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and authorized matching funds for historic preservation to the states and the NTHP (Murtagh, 1990 and NTHP, 1992). Other governmental agencies such as the Department of Transportation passed acts to incorporate historic preservation efforts throughout their respective duties. The year of 1966 saw the founding of the Oral History Association, the Council on Abandoned Military Posts (CAMP), the National Museum Act, the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act, the Victorian Society in American, and the ASCEC's National Historic Civil Engineering Landmarks (EMU Home Page, 1996 and Murtagh, 1990). All of these were geared to support the further cooperation, collaboration and philosophical trend of the preservation of the American heritage.

The year of 1966 was probably the turning point in the movement. The National Historic Preservation Act not only declared the sincere value and devotion attested by the

government, but it encouraged others to provide testimony for preservation as well. The 1966 Act was influenced by the 1965 NTHP Report entitled *With Heritage So Rich* (NTHP, 1976). “This Report proposed an expanded role for preservation supported by the federal government. The Report proposed a partnership of federal, state, and local governments to deal specifically with preservation and encouraged a program of financial incentives for preservation to balance the incentive already available for new construction (EMU Home Page, 1996). “The Act gave authority to the Secretary of the Interior to expand and maintain a national register of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture and to grant funds to assist the states in preparing comprehensive surveys of such properties within their boundaries” (The Tennessee Historical Commission, 1996).

This National Register of Historic Places is the official list of the nation’s historical pride. “Authorized under the NHP Act of 1966, the register is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historical and archaeological resources. The National Register is administered by the National Park Service under the Secretary of the Interior” (The Tennessee Historical Commission, 1996). The National Register of Historic Places includes properties in districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture (ibid.).

While the 1966 Act should not be underestimated, the next significant legislative event which broke the ground for further preservation actions, was the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA). NEPA was signed into law in 1970 and had

a magnifying effect upon the historic preservation movement. This brought together, under law, the auspices of both natural and cultural conservation. This law clearly led to the merging of the environmental and historic preservation movements, legally, philosophically, socially and economically. Today regional field offices are spread across the continent to ensure the overseeing of local compliance to NEPA and other sections of the policy.

Up until NEPA and the powerful NHP Acts of the mid to late 20th century, most illustrations of historic preservation were lead by the private sector. Like the conservation movement, the environmental movement and the animal liberation movement, the historic preservation movement struggled through financial burdens, earlier conflicting governmental policies, low periods in participation and digressions relating to the war efforts. However, historic preservation, like the other movements, pulled through to gain national support. Historic preservation demands a change in thinking, lifestyle habits and political agendas. Conflicting with the idea that progress can only be determined by growth, are common themes in the philosophical core of historic, environmental and conservation preservation.

Stemming from NEPA and the NHP Act, the 1970s saw a series of amendments and legislative actions to add to the existing governmental mechanisms for preservation. The first was the Executive Order No. 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment," directing federal agencies to preserve, restore and maintain cultural properties under their control. The second was the Secretary of the Interior Order No. 3017, creating the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service out of the

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and National Park Service, the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation and the National Natural Landmarks Program. However, the latter was rescinded during the Reagan Administration (Murtagh, 1990 and NEPA, 1994).

The early seventies also saw the development of what has been termed a historic preservation district. Witnessed in Charleston, New Orleans, New York City, and soon pervasive everywhere, historic districts were added to several local planning ordinances as a tool for ensuring proper treatment to special historical structures and landscapes. In 1974, the Federal District Court in New Orleans upheld the constitutionality of historic district ordinances, when in the case of *Maher V. New Orleans*, it supported the right of denial of demolition in the Vieux Carre Historic District (Murtagh, 1990 and Callies, Freilich and Roberts, 1994). Prior to the 1966 Act and the National Register of Historic Places, only individual structures were designated at the federal level. "The new Act [of 1966] recognized that in many instances it is necessary not only to preserve a building, but also the historic context in which it and other adjacent buildings are placed. Therefore, the idea of designating groupings or assemblages of buildings caused a significant shift in the concept of historic designations" (EMU Home Page, 1996).

The Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 was signed into law. This consolidated the existing grant programs under US Housing and Urban Development into a new program for efficiency. Furthermore, it would shift the regulation of money and support to local legislative bodies. This Act also established a National Institute of Building Sciences (Murtagh, 1990).

Besides NEPA, the mergers of the preservation of the natural and built environments were enacted through the 1976 Amendment to the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965. This established a separate historic preservation fund with the U.S. Treasury Office and is supported by the revenues from the off-shore oil development rights under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1953 (Murtagh, 1990).

A major feat for preservationists happened in 1976 when the Tax Reform Act was passed. This provided incentives for the preservation and rehabilitation of commercial and income-producing structures certified to be historic, as well as tax penalties for the demolition of the same. Later, in 1981, Congress passed the Economic Recovery Tax Act which provided a 25% tax incentive for rehabilitation and revitalization of historic buildings and districts. According to Murtagh, in 1985 the private investment in historic buildings reached more than \$5 billion. Furthermore, the National Park Service reported that a \$12 billion investment was made from private efforts over the years - 1976 to 1987 (Murtagh, 1990).

The preservation movement confronted numerous peaks and dips in the progress of preserving American historical sites. In 1977, the National Neighborhood Policy Act was signed, initiating the value which declared that: "existing city neighborhoods are a national resource to preserve and revitalize wherever possible" (Murtagh, 1990 quoting NNPA). In 1980, the NTHP developed what is now known as the National Main Street Center which seeks to help small cities and towns restore their historic downtown areas.

“The National Main Street Center was established by the NTHP to make the Main Street Approach more widely available to states and towns searching for effective, affordable solutions to the problems in older central business districts. The Center publishes information, produces audiovisual materials, conducts training courses and provides technical assistance to states and communities” (Keune, 1984). According to Donovan Rypkema in his article, “Main Street: Can All Downtown Districts Survive?,” “...more than 700 communities in well over half the states have participated in this process called Main Street” (Rypkema, 1992). The importance of this program was well defined by the Illinois Main Street program. “Downtown is the symbol of the: community’s economic health; the quality of life; the local pride; and the community history” (Illinois Main Street Program).

While the Nixon and Carter administrations sought great measures to strengthen existing and future programs dealing with the built and natural environment, the movement took a dive during the Reagan years. “In 1986, in order to cut past abuses by large investors and developers, the Tax Reform Act of 1986 reduced the economic incentives to rehabilitate historic structures proved by the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981” (Murtagh, 1990).

The 1980 amendments to the Historic Preservation Act of 1966, established a new program for which the State Commissions are responsible. “This program is the Certified Local Government program, the purpose of which is to provide assistance and advice to local governments attempting to establish their own local programs and ordinances for historic preservation” (The Tennessee Historical Commission, 1996).

While other new programs are constantly being introduced and with the increasing public demand for the existing programs, this results in additional duties and services for the established agencies (ibid.).

Summary

As attested by the literature, the first marks of preservation began with the concerned citizens at the private sector level. Like the environmental movement, the government reacted slowly, in regulating devices, to the voices of preservationists. During the 1930s, preservation finally was considered a policy and a value worth devoting money and time to, by the federal government. As the movement progressed, the role of the federal government increased during the 1960s, with the establishment of the 1966 Historic Preservation Act. Like the environmental movement, historic preservation efforts are seen most at the local level. Although supported heavily by the federal and state governments, historic preservation is becoming a worthy cause of 'Small Town' USA. The historic preservation movement seems to follow the bell curve shape when examining the level of activity by the empowering preservationists over the history of the U.S.; most of the Acts were established in the middle and are now being consolidated. *Figure 4* is a timeline of the most important events of the historic preservation movement.

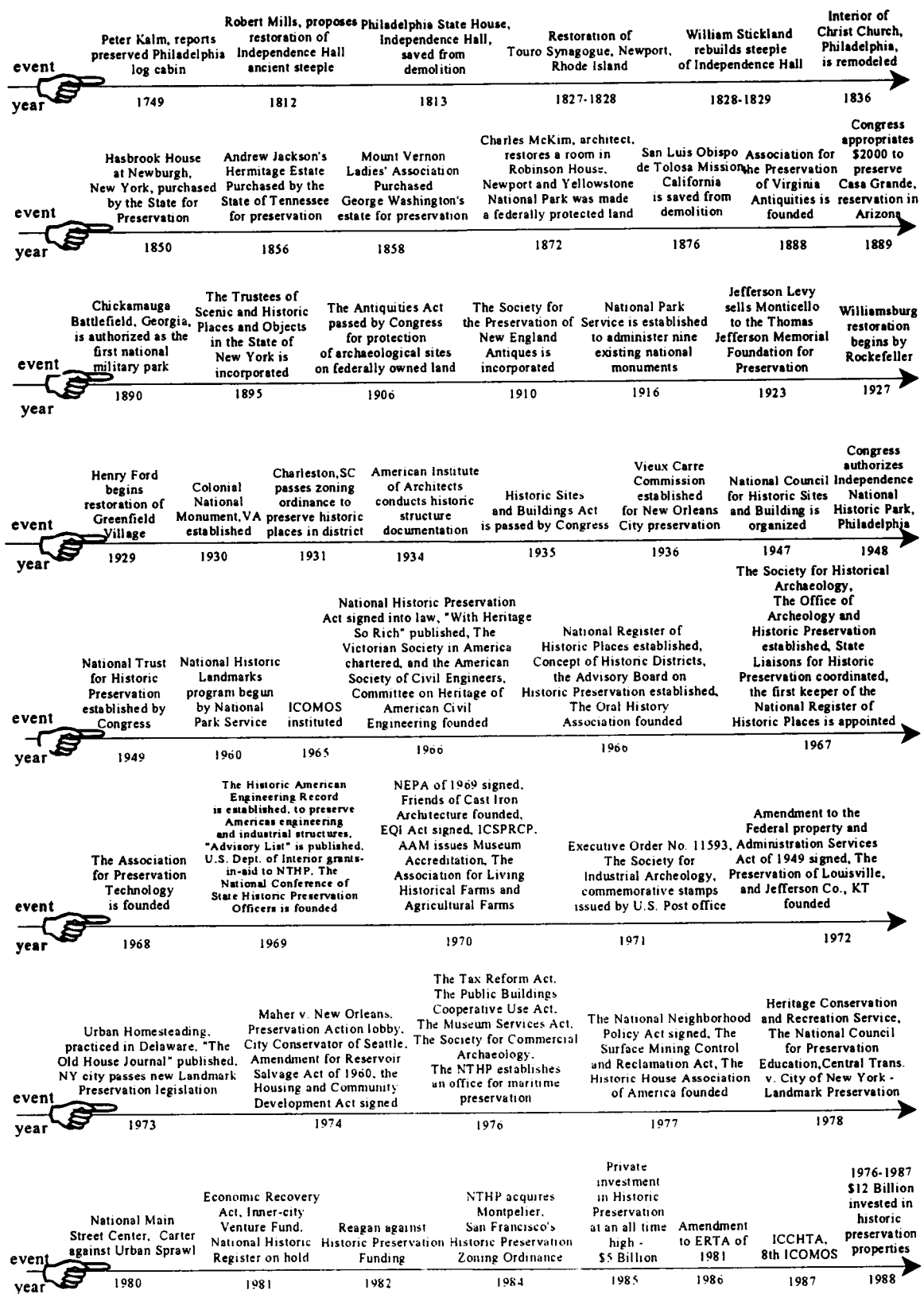


Figure 4 The Historic Preservation Movement

CHAPTER FOUR

LITERATURE REVIEW

THE FUTURE OF PRESERVATION

CURRENT PRACTICES AND POLICIES IN PRESERVATION

Introduction

There is a growing trend to incorporate new and old planning and design techniques, resulting in practices and policies which reflect the values of preserving the natural and built environments. Practices such as sustainable development, rural landscape planning, and New Urbanism and policies such as The National Environmental Policy Act and The National Environmental Technology Strategy have illustrated this developing trend to establish new plans for preserving the nation's heritage. With an increase in global environmental concerns, these policies reflect the international desire to preserve the earth's natural and built resources. This literature review will outline the current practices and policies which reflect this national interest in preservation. These practices will later be compared to the practices and values reflected in the preceding literature reviews. As this literature review will outline the national developmental schemes and policies, it will also reference the relations these have internationally.

New Urbanism

It is often argued between developers and architects whether New Urbanism is really new or if it is a throw back to old small towns and garden cities of the early 20th century. New Urbanism is being defined by some as a reflection of earlier town planning - prior to the post World War II suburban sprawl - while incorporating more sustainable

development techniques (Canty, 1995 and Langdon, 1995). “Housed in the cramped quarters is the Seaside Institute, a think tank charged with spreading the gospel of ‘New Urbanism,’ which is neither new nor very urban” (Kaczor, 1995). “It’s a new school of residential design and planning that believes the kind of suburbs that have crept across America in the last 50 years are passé, and advocates of the New Urbanism call for broad changes in the way suburbs are laid out, the way houses are designed and the way residential and commercial areas relate to each other” (The Denver Post Home Page, 1996). “Its holy grail is the traditional American small town - complete with town square, picket fences, front porches and corner stores - commonplace before the automobile revolution that led to super-highways, shopping malls and suburban sprawl” (Kaczor, 1995).

In Peter Katz’s book, *The New Urbanism: Toward an Architecture of Community*, professor Vincent Scully summed up the key principles. In defining New Urbanism, Scully wrote, “the New Suburbanism might be a truer label, because the new theme that links these projects is the redesign of that vast area in which most Americans now live, sprawled between the metropolitan center, which is emptying out, and the open countryside, which is rapidly being devoured” (Katz, 1994). Scully further adds that New Urbanism is about putting architecture into its proper use and scale as it relates to the shaping of the human environment. It is also about establishing public/private spaces, pedestrian scale, and neighborhood identity, according to Scully (Katz, 1994). The projects, as listed in Katz’s book, which reflect the principles of New Urbanism, are: Seaside, Florida; Laguna West, California; Kentlands, Maryland; South Brentwood

Village, California; Bamberton, British Columbia; Windsor, Florida; Rosa Visata, Arizona; and more.

“New Urbanism refers to a loose group of ideas put forth in the past few years that are intended to revive metropolitan areas by returning to traditional urban forms” (Johnson, University of Minnesota Home Page, 1996). The following describes some of the key principles of New Urbanism as agreed by several authors. “While there is no one ‘bible’ of the New Urbanist movement, there is at least wide agreement on what the basic commandments are” (ibid.). They include:

1. Higher density;
2. Pedestrian orientation and disdain for the automobile;
3. Encouragement of transit;
4. Mixed land uses;
5. Dedication of public open space; (ibid.)”
6. “Network of narrow, interconnecting streets (The Denver Post Home Page, 1996);
7. Village center a quarter-mile from edge of neighborhood;
8. Houses located near shops and work;
9. Sidewalk detached from street with trees growing in-between (ibid.).”

“The model is a relatively urban one by American standards, allowing closer contact between people and a greater commitment to the community as a whole. The New Urbanist model offers an environment that is for many of us simply more attractive than sprawl (Johnson, University of Minnesota Home Page, 1996). It has also been

compared to what Mark Burger, professor of architecture and urban design at the University of Colorado at Denver, says is the "pre-World War II Denver omelet" (The Denver Post Home Page, 1996). He describes the principles of New Urbanism as consisting "of compact neighborhoods divided into blocks and bisected by alleys... Within neighborhoods are schools, workplaces, shopping districts, small parks and homes of varying heights and styles" (ibid.).

New Urbanism also may incorporate a grid type network for low volume traffic which may interconnect with wide boulevards and parkways. It may also have alleys with rear utilities. The streets may be lined with trees and streetscaping techniques (Canty, 1995 and Gerloff, 1994). "Detached garages are pushed to the backs of lots, and houses are close together. The consequent density opens up commercial possibilities: coffeehouses, restaurants and bars, day-care centers, dry cleaners and shoe-repair stores within a five-minute walk" (The Denver Post Home Page, 1996). Burger claims that the primary problem with suburbs today, is that they separate the ingredients in the omelet, so that the inhabitants must heavily rely upon the vehicle to get from the residential suburb to the commercial district, for example (ibid.). It seems that the principles of New Urbanism illustrate the design principles from some of the country's oldest cities, whereby streets are cornered with local taverns or family owned businesses. Contrary to cities like New York or Chicago, New Urbanism principles promote community pride in which the residents hold a strong sense of community identity.

The results of this mix of ingredients are: cost cutting designs in infrastructure due to higher density; less urban sprawl and more green space preserved; more visually

pleasing streetscapes as opposed to 'garagescapes' lining residential roads; and more interaction between neighbors. A quote from a resident from the Ken Caryl Ranch in southwest metro Denver, seems to sum up the need for traditional design offered from New Urbanism. He said, "I never see my neighbors. People here enter their homes through their garages. I miss being part of a neighborhood with a sense of identity. I miss seeing people walk on sidewalks. I miss neighborhood shopping districts. I hate having to drive one block, across a six-lane road, for a loaf of bread" (The Denver Post Home Page, 1996).

A recent example of the New Urbanist approach to design, is the Walt Disney Development, called Celebration. According to Ruth Eckdish Knack, in her article, "Once Upon a Town," "the Celebration is seen as a test of New Urbanism features, including narrow streets, a juxtaposition of housing types, and a walkable town center" (Knack, 1996). It also incorporates "alleys, pocket parks and buildings grouped around greens. The town will be surrounded by a 4,700 acre greenbelt and eight miles of trails" (ibid.). Celebration has already begun marketing the lots by taking bids from future residents.

Below is *figure 5* which was cited by the Denver Post and taken from the Denver Post Home Page. It is a clear illustration incorporating the features of New Urbanism in the residential setting.

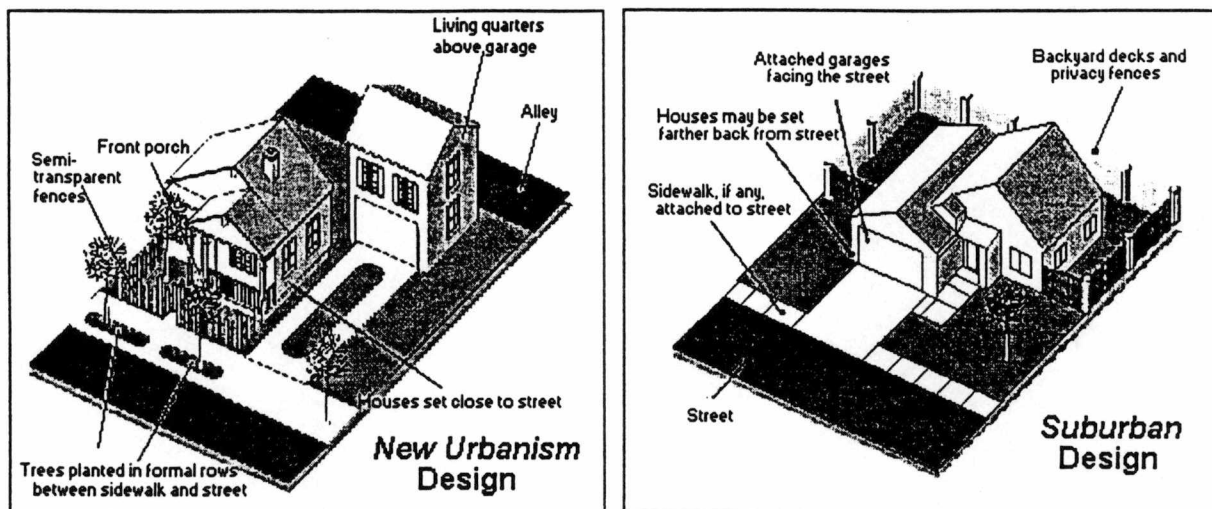


Figure 5 New Urbanist Principles

source: [<http://www.denverpost.com/urban/compare>]

Rural Landscape Planning

In the 1993 book called, *Dealing with Change in the Connecticut River Valley: A Design Manual for Conservation and Development*, professor Robert Yaro and his colleagues form a new set of standards and design schemes which can be incorporated into new development. Yaro and his group, from the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Management - Center for Rural Massachusetts, studied distinctive pieces of landscape throughout the River Valley. They tested the old forms of developmental plans with new ones, they termed rural landscape planning. Rural landscape planning is

a new practice for sustainable development, as it blends landscape architecture with regional planning; thus creating a new discipline (Yaro, 1993).

“The Center’s staff members were motivated by a concern that unless effective landscape planning tools were developed and implemented soon, rural Massachusetts would no longer be very rural: it would become conventionally suburban, with only vestiges of the traditional rural landscape -- compact village centers, scattered farms, open fields and wooded hillsides -- lingering on, to remind us of what we had all lost” (Yaro, 1993). If new design schemes were not tested out, the staff would fear that “protected areas would become ‘islands’ surrounded by a ‘sea’ of sprawling low-density development, similar in nature to the land-use pattern ringing most of the major metropolitan centers throughout the United States” (Yaro, 1993). The principles of this new rural landscape planning are similar to that of New Urbanism, but can be implemented in more types of land-uses. The Center’s new design scheme was tested on a variety of landscape types including steep ridges, farmlands, river fronts, and wooded areas. They illustrated how a tract of land, of any type, could be developed incorporating rural landscape planning and compared it to that of traditional zoning and developmental techniques. The result was a conservation of pristine vistas, less developmental costs due to less pavement, protection of farmlands and wooded areas, and more public open spaces. The Center’s staff used a series of illustrations to depict how the rural Connecticut River Valley could remain rural yet still be developed to accommodate growth (Yaro, 1993).

Adopting the ideas from Yaro and his group, East Tennessee developed a program to promote conservation of its rural vistas. The model of Yaro and the Center, "captured the interest of The Tennessee Valley Authority, Lyndhurst Foundation and other potential program supporters when the East Tennessee Community Design Center proposed applying Yaro's work to the Tennessee Valley" (Creswell, 1993). In 1993, these agencies collectively drafted a plan called FutureScapes. These agencies, along with others have offered assistance and expertise for the implementation of this program (ibid.).

Rural landscape planning, FutureScapes, and other new design schemes dealing with conservation of rural vistas, are spawning all across the nation. While they may be termed different and have some variance in criteria, they follow the trend in the national recognition to preserve the nation's rural lands.

Sustainable Development

The term sustainable development is not a very new concept if the words were broken down and given a dictionary definition. However, together they have been coined to mean the incorporation of a set of philosophies, values, planning practices and methodologies which have been increasingly adopted by professionals across the nation. There are various definitions and principles that the literature describes.

According to Jeremy Rowan in his article, "Sustainable Development and the Development Control Process," "sustainable development has no precise legal meaning; it is a policy goal" (Rowan, 1995). Several authors have agreed that sustainable new

development should meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (Welbank, 1993 and Rowan, 1995).

According to Thomas Davis in his essay, "What is Sustainable Development," "the word sustainable comes to us from the foresters of the 18th and 19th centuries in Europe" (Davis, Home Page, 1996). He further describes the coining of the term sustainable as part of the forestry industry. "At the time much of Europe was being deforested and the foresters became increasingly concerned since wood was one of the driving forces in the European economy. Forests were best harvested from an economic standpoint using clear-cutting techniques. But the forests that grew back after clearcutting did not always provide the wood fiber needed for the European economy. The forester, in response to this crisis developed scientific, or sustainable, forestry" (ibid.). Therefore, sustainable meant the replacement of the resource by growing additional amounts on a continuous cycle.

The word development comes from the older term economic development. Thus, sustainable development is defined literally as the replacement of resources in order to continue growth. Much discussion is provided in the literature as to the precise definition and implementation of sustainable development principles.

This new policy goal may not have a definite source of beginning, however the increased level of awareness may be traced back to the 1992 Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro. This meeting of the minds served as a public commitment to promote and implement the principles of sustainable development.

Prior to this public forum, a chronology of events can trace the emergence of sustainable development. According to M. Roy of the International Institute for Sustainable Development, the beginning of sustainable development discussions began in 1972, during The United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, in Stockholm (Roy, IISD Home Page, 1996). Later, in 1980 the *World Conservation Strategy* by The United Nations Environment Programme, World Wide Fund for Nature and IUCN - The World Conservation Union was published. This was the statement outlining the goals of sustainable development. "It stressed the interdependence of conservation and development and gave currency to the term sustainable development" (ibid.).

In 1987, *Our Common Future* was published by The World Commission on Environment and Development. "This defined sustainable development and called upon nations of the world to adopt the objective of sustainable development as the overriding goal and test of national policy and international cooperation" (Roy, IISD Home Page, 1996).

Out of the discussions from the 1992 Earth Summit, Agenda 21 was designed. This program calls upon the action, commitment and adoption, of the principles of sustainable development, from all nations. "It is a program of action for sustainable development worldwide, the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, and statement of principles for the sustainable management of forests was adopted by more than 178 governments" (Roy, IISD Home Page, 1996).

"To be sustainable, development must improve economic efficiency, protect and restore ecological systems, and enhance the well-being of all peoples" (IISDnet, Home

Page, 1996). The intersection of these is imperative for the balancing of the globe. While there is some confusion as to when this term was first coined and by whom, the advocates of sustainable development usually agree upon certain guiding principles. Below is a list of principles of sustainable development, taken from different sources, as it is currently being defined:

1. The concept of 'need's, in particular the essential needs of the world's poor, to which overriding priority should be given (IISDnet, Home Page, 1996);
2. The idea of limitations imposed by the state of technology and social organization on the environment's ability to meet present and future needs (ibid.);
3. Ensuring that substitute resources are made available as non-renewable sources become physically scarce and that the environmental impacts and wastes arising from resources used, do not exceed the earth's assimilative capacities (Selman, 1995);
4. Inter-generational equity (principles of futurity) (The World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987);
5. Intra-generational equity (principles of social justice)(ibid.);
6. Principles of transfrontier responsibility (ibid.);

Most of these principles are self-explanatory. The last three principles, as explained by The World Commission on Environment and Development, relate to the idea of promoting practices which assure that future generations have an equal chance at realizing the same, if not better, standard of living as the present generation. This

involves conservation of resources, natural and man-made; the security in global peace; and assurance of international responsibility to carry out these principles.

Other sources have in-depth lists of objectives and principles as well. According to the North American Regional Consultation on Sustainable Livelihoods, certain components of this value based policy are identified as key determinants for sustainable livelihoods:

1. Promote equity between and among generations, races, genders, and ethnic groups in the access to and distribution of wealth and resources, in the sharing of productive and reproductive roles, and the transfer of knowledge and skills;
2. Nurture a sense of place and connection to the local community, and adapt to and restore regional ecosystems;
3. Stimulate local investment in the community and help to retain capital within the local economy;
4. Base production on renewable energy and on regenerating local resource endowments while reducing intensity of energy use, eliminating over-consumption of local and global resources and assuring no net loss of biodiversity;
5. Utilize appropriate technology that is ecologically fitting, socially just and humane, and that enhances rather than displaces community knowledge and skills;
6. Reduce as much as possible travel to workplace and the distance between producers and users;

7. Generate social as well as economic returns, and value non-monetized as well as paid work; and
8. Provide secure access to opportunity and meaningful activity in community life

(NARC on Sustainable Livelihood, January 13-15, 1995).

This list demands high principles but seeks high returns in sustainability of the future.

“These principles encompass a holistic set of values that are non-exploitative, promote participation in decision-making, emphasize the quality and creative nature of work, place needs over wants and foster healthy, mutually beneficial relationships among people and between people and their environment” (ibid.).

The National Environmental Technology Strategy

The current crisis created by the depletion of finite natural resources, the population explosion, and the effects these have on the earth, presents humans with this international challenge which must be overcome. “In response to the problem, the Clinton Administration is advocating the concept of sustainable development, which is the integration of economic and environmental policies to produce more goods and services with less impact on the environment” (Neville, 1996).

In 1993, by Executive Order 12852, the President’s Council on Sustainable Development was established for the purpose of :

1. To develop and recommend to the President a national sustainable development action strategy that will foster economic vitality;

2. To develop an annual Presidential Honors Program recognizing outstanding achievements in sustainable development; and
3. To raise public awareness of sustainable developmental issues and participation in opportunities for sustainable development (National Technology Transfer Center, Home Page on the President's Council on Sustainable Development, 1996).

From this Council's report, The National Environmental Technology Strategy was created. "Sustainable development is the primary focus of the Clinton Administration's NETS. One of the NETS's main goals is to encourage the U.S. private sector to develop commercialized, new environmental technology and put it into use. This technology is 'hardware, software, systems or services that reduce risk, enhance cost-effectiveness, improve efficiency or create products that are environmentally beneficial'" (Neville, 1996 and NETS, 1995).

"If our environmental technology industry is to remain competitive in the global marketplace, we must implement actions today that will be responsive to tomorrow's problems and needs (NETS Council's report, 1995). In the Council's report on NETS the following are the pledges and goals declared in the executive summary:

To seek economic growth that creates jobs while improving and sustaining the environment; to offer opportunity while demanding responsibility; to reward innovation in government and the private sector; to achieve continuous improvement of the environmental performance of U.S. industries, using the most advanced technologies and cost-effective means possible, by strengthening incentives for innovation within the regulatory system; to increase the overall productivity of our nation's energy, food, manufacturing, transportation, construction, and service sectors through environmental technologies and practices that significantly reduce the use of energy, materials and other inputs; to accelerate and facilitate the demonstration of promising environmental

technologies while reducing costs; to develop, through the federal government and the states working together, credible performance information for precommercial environmental technologies; to ensure that adequate investment capital is available for the development, commercialization, and use of environmental technologies, both for entry into the domestic market and to support an active export industry; to increase U.S. environmental technologies exports to support and create new, high-paying U.S. jobs and to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development; to build a foundation for environmental stewardship and sustainable development internationally by implementing a coordinated set of activities to facilitate avoidance of environmental harm and redemption through the development, adaptation, and use of environmental technologies; to develop and implement sustainability plans in many U.S. communities and make significant progress toward achieving sustainable communities over the next 25 years, increasing the quality of urban, suburban, and rural life, and reducing our use of energy and natural resources; to ensure that the federal government becomes a more accessible partner with the private sector in advancing the development of environmental technologies; to build and integrated, interdisciplinary environmental education and training system for students at all levels of the next decade; to improve the nation's environmental monitoring data and information systems substantially over the next five years through public-private partnerships designed to maximize opportunities for developing and sharing information essential for achieving sustainable development (NETS's Report, 1995).

The NETS's report requires total participation and support from all influential parties. The Federal, state and local governments, industry, communities, financial communities, non-governmental agencies, teachers, employees, and the individual Americans, all have an important role to play in this goal of achieving sustainable development (NETS's Report, 1995).

Although the National Environmental Technology Strategy is not a law, like that of NEPA, it serves as a policy guide for the development of future laws and regulations. It is a federal charge to the nation to realize that to promote sustainable practices is the responsibility of every individual. NETS provides principles for encouraging sustainable

development so that positive local efforts collectively realize positive global preservation.

The National Environmental Policy Act

The National Environmental Policy Act is the National Charter for environmental protection (NEPA, Part 1500, reprint, 1978). The act requires systematic analysis of major federal actions that include a consideration of all reasonable alternatives and it describes impacts (EarthBase, 1995). "The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 was one of the first laws ever written that establishes the broad national framework for protecting our environment. NEPA's basic policy is to assure that all branches of government give proper consideration to the environment prior to undertaking any major federal action which significantly affects the environment" (ibid.).

NEPA sets goals, establishes policy, and provides means for carrying out the policy (NEPA, 1978). "The NEPA process is intended to help public officials make decisions that are based on understanding of environmental consequences, and take actions that protect, restore, and enhance the environment" (ibid.). The following is the amended NEPA purpose statement:

The purposes of the Act are: To declare a national policy which will encourage productive and enjoyable harmony between man and his environment; to promote efforts which will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere and stimulate the health and welfare of man; to enrich the understanding of the ecological systems and natural resources important to the Nation; and to establish a council on Environmental Quality. (NEPA, 1975)

“NEPA requirements are invoked when airports, buildings, military complexes, highways, parkland purchases, and other such federal activities are proposed” (EarthBase, 1995). The two most important activities of NEPA are the Environmental Assessments (EAs) and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs). These assessments of the likelihood of impacts from alternative courses of action are required from all federal agencies and are the most visible NEPA requirements (ibid.).

“The NEPA process is a valuable planning tool and provides an opportunity to improve the Department of Energy decisions and build public trust” (NEPA, 1994). The purposes of NEPA and Agency Planning are as follows:

1. Integrating the NEPA process into early planning to insure appropriate consideration of NEPA’s policies and to eliminate delay;
2. Emphasizing cooperative consultation among agencies before the environmental impact statement is prepared rather than submission of adversary comments on a completed document;
3. Provide for the swift and fair resolution of lead agency disputes;
4. Identifying at an early state the significant environmental issues deserving of study and de-emphasizing insignificant issues, narrowing the scope of the environmental impact statement accordingly; and
5. Providing a mechanism for putting appropriate time limits on the environmental impact statement process. (ibid.).

A section in NEPA, Title 36 CFR 800, “Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties,” clearly alludes to the current trend of pulling both environmental and historic

preservation policies and activities together. "It requires that all undertakings under the direction of federal agencies be reviewed prior to initiation to assess the impacts on cultural and historic resources."(TDEC, Environmental Compliance Report, 1995) At the Oak Ridge, Tennessee field office of the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC), whose main function is to oversee the activities of the Department of Energy (DOE), (hence the name DOE Oversight Office), designed an outline in 1994. This outline illustrates the procedure compliance plan for cultural and historic resources, for these federal agencies apart of the Oak Ridge Reservation (ORR) (ibid.). "It will require that DOE produce a draft ORR cultural resource management plan within 24 months of implementation of the programmatic agreement" (ibid.). Furthermore, the compliance with the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act at the Oak Ridge National Laboratories (ORNL) is "achieved and maintained in conjunction with the NEPA compliance" (ibid.).

There are other references throughout the NEPA document which involve the preservation and assessment of significant cultural or historic sites, objects, etc.. In section 1502.25 of NEPA, it states "to the fullest extent possible, agencies shall prepare draft environmental impact statements concurrently with and integrated with environmental impact analyses and related surveys and studies required by the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 661 et seq.), the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.), the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), and other environmental review laws and executive orders" (NEPA, 1994).

The NEPA process promotes team effort, public involvement; continuing improvement, expediency in assessment, and leadership among its lead agencies. (NEPA, 1994). This policy, while regulated at the federal level, is a significant leader in influencing state and local agencies to adopt similar policies.

Summary

While the principles of New Urbanism may not promote environmental preservation, per se; it does encourage more efficiency in design and land use schemes. These schemes advocate clustering of housing types and other land uses so that other lands can be saved for public, open, greenspaces or greenbelts. Some of the effects of this result in less automobile traffic and less paved surfaces. With less dependency on the car, the air quality may have a chance to improve. With less square footage of pavement, more land can be preserved for natural habitats. While these design principles of New Urbanism may only produce shallow, environmental, preservation ethics, it is necessary to develop such plans to make progress in the conservation of land and maintenance of air quality. New Urbanism may not be the ultimate development strategy to assure sustainable futures; however, it is a step in that direction.

Sustainable development, as this literature review describes, offers the truest form of solutions for total preservation assurance. To preserve what is there while still promoting economic growth seems like an oxymoron. Yet, policies such as the President's National Environmental Technology Strategy offers means by which these sustainable development principles can be implemented. The National Environmental

Policy Act of 1969, may be outdated as compared to NETS and the international philosophy of sustainable futures, however many valuable agencies use NEPA as their guiding platform. NEPA has been one of the most powerful pieces of legislature in which necessary regulatory agencies have been created. NETS may represent an amendment to NEPA, as the global community faces new environmental and developmental challenges.

These ideas represent how far the communities have come in “the pyramid of ethics” (as illustrated in Chapter Two), how far they aim to go and how the global community seeks to get there. As in the previous literature reviews, this section aims at surveying the main ideas that have been developed in this nation. However, several notations to other countries or the whole world have been made due to the nature of the material. As explained through the principles of sustainable development or the NETS plan, the development of new ideas from leaders in this country have not been achieved through isolation of other countries. The direction these policies suggest is to move towards a global community; the actions of the citizens of this nation have global consequences. These new developmental plans illustrate the change in the philosophical thinking; it is a new value system which has an international element.

CHAPTER FIVE

MISSIONS IN PRESERVATION

ANALYSIS OF MISSION STATEMENTS

Introduction

To determine what are the values and philosophies held currently by professional in the fields of environmental and historic preservation, this section of the research will offer a survey for analysis, for comparison to the literature reviews. That is, the purpose of this survey is to extract the values, philosophies, of particular activities of leading agencies in these two fields. The findings from this will be compared to that of the previous literature reviews, for the purpose of identifying commonalties and contrasts between and among the fields of environmental and historic preservation. As illustrated in the literature reviews, there are many levels of values and philosophies expressed by leaders in the two fields; some are unique to the specialized field, while others are held by both. This survey will present a fresh perspective to this research and will further address the thesis questions, as stated in Chapter One.

Purpose/Objective

The purpose of sampling mission statements from agencies in the fields of environmental and historic preservation is to provide a source of material for comparison to the literature reviews. It will aid in the definition and outlining of the existing set of philosophies, activities and goals expressed by each field. Furthermore, this survey will not give testimonies to the specific services and missions of each agency. This survey

does not aim at further reviewing the agencies individually, rather the purpose of this survey is to gather data which identifies where the fields of environmental and historic preservation merge or diverge. The findings from this sample will be compared to the findings in the literature reviews for the purpose of identifying similarities and contrasts. The summary and conclusion to the thesis will outline these relationships as demonstrated in the literature reviews and survey.

Scope

To better understand the current state of the values and activities present in the fields, relative to the natural and built environments, a simple survey of organizational mission statements, was performed. Due to the abundance of the rich American historical heritage and the vast and various scenic natural feature, the State of Tennessee was used as the universe from which missions statements were drawn.

The population of mission statements was broken down into sector units within each field. To aim at achieving a well-rounded population, three sectors for the two fields were sampled. That is to say, for both the environmental and historic preservation fields, the public/government sector, the private/for profit sector and the non-government organizations (NGOs)/non-profit sector were sampled.

The population was further refined to only sample agencies that were publicly advertised as such, i.e., the sample was drawn from both fields in all three sectors from the corresponding community's telephone books. This refinement of population selection should elicit fair representation of organizations for which the public had

awareness and access. Although planning agencies often serve in the capacity related to these two fields, they were not included in the population for this survey. Typically, the missions of planning agencies reflect general broad goals serving the public at large. On occasion, planning agencies collaborate with other agencies, such as environmental or historic preservation firms. Furthermore, many planning agencies have divisions within, meeting the rising needs of historic preservation and environmental issues. However, as an overall mission or purpose for the existence of planning agencies, these services are not necessary. Certainly, the findings of this survey will benefit planners, as well as other professionals.

Definitions:

Sector - public, private, non-governmental organizations

Fields - environmental or historic preservation

Respondents - only those surveyees from the sample which responded

Sample -only those agencies which were publicly advertised in the respective telephone books, which could be reached

Population - only those agencies which met the scope of the survey and which were advertised in the telephone books

Procedure

The next phase of the survey was to gather mission statements from the various agencies. As stated in Chapter One, in order to withstand the test of time, personal interviews with current employees were not performed as a means of data collection.

Rather, the data was collected and analyzed from the mission/purpose statements and published literature that was public information. The data was gathered from the respondents' literature which they considered open for public access. This usually resulted in the collection of promotional pamphlets, newsletters, annual reports and/or portfolios of services. These pieces of information represented the image of the respective agency and thus served as an objective basis for analysis.

The same question was asked to all agencies so as to assure valid analysis:

Question - Could you (the agency/company) please send literature about your agency/company which best explains the mission/purpose of your agency/company and which lists the types of services or activities you provide? Could you also include an annual or budget report and other literature detailing these services?

If the surveyee requested further explanation as to the need for this information, they were told that this was part of a research project studying the needs of the respective fields. It was explained that the surveyor was a graduate student studying either historic preservation or environmental preservation.

Analysis of the Response

Response Rate:

The response rate was good except in the private sector. The length of time in receiving the material was often less than two weeks. If confronted with a busy signal or answering machine, the agency was surveyed again at a later time, so as to gain a good

sample. Below is a figure illustrating the response rate broken down by sector, field and region.

As shown in *figure 6*, there is an abundance of private environmental firms. However the response rate was poor. In contrast there is only a small handful of private historic preservation firms and there was zero response. The private industry refers to themselves as either companies or firms, thus the term agency will not be used generally; the public and nonprofit sectors, however, prefer the term agency. Below in *figure 6* is the total number of responses by sector and type. For a breakdown of responses by the different regions of the state (East, Middle, and West) refer to Appendix A.

Figure 6a

Environmental Agencies

	Total	Surveyed	Response	% of Surveyed
Public	40	35	25	0.7143
Private	106	65	40	0.6154
NGOs	16	16	9	0.5625

Figure 6b

Historic Preservation Agencies

	Total	Surveyed	Response	% of Surveyed
Public	39	39	7	0.1795
Private	10	9	0	0
NGOs	25	25	20	0.8

Figure 6c

Summary of Responses by Type

	Total	Surveyed	Response	% of Surveyed
Environmental Preservation	162	116	74	0.6379
Historic Preservation	74	73	27	0.3698

Figure 6 - Number of Agencies and Responses, Sector and Type

In the public sector, as shown in *figure 6a*, there were 40 environmental agencies with a 71.45 response rate. Across the state there were an abundance of private environmental agencies; from 106 there was a 61.5% response. In the NGO sector, there were 16 agencies; from 9 responses resulted only a 56.3% response.

In the historic preservation field, *figure 6b* shows that there were 39 public agencies but a poor response rate. Moreover, the private sector had a poor response rate as well. However, the NGO sector of 25 agencies resulted in an 80% response. Overall, the environmental field responded more than the historic preservation field; with 63.8% as compared to 37%, respectively. As illustrated in *figure 6c*, there are more than twice as many environmental agencies as historic preservation organizations, mostly due to the high numbers of private environmental firms. From these findings, there may be a need for private historic preservation firms. Again, there may be such firms, but were not publicly advertised as such.

Generally the public sector has illustrated equality within both fields, as far as services offered. The NGO sector was found to be more diverse, probably due to the particular needs of each community.

Analysis of Values List:

Values are inherently subjective matter and open to diverse interpretation. This survey sought to study these values in an objective manner. The values listed were drawn from the available literature (surveyees' responses). Certainly other values may be held by the respondents, however if they do not appear on the selected values lists, this means they were not clearly defined or illustrated in the available literature. The

values pulled were solely drawn from the material received from the respondents. Again, the extraction of values is pertinent for further analysis into the definition of commonalties and contrasts. These values were directly pulled from the provided mission statements. Appendix C defines each of the extracted values, as inferred from the mission statements, in more specific terms. From this list, key values were grouped together for further analysis.

The services offered by the agencies have been grouped together into eight categories or key values. These categories of services demonstrate what the values of the agencies hold as being most important and most in common. Values in preservation activities, as inferred from the mission statements, can be clear and particular or broad and general. Some agencies reflected specialized services unique to them, while others illustrated services which were pervasive in others. This realization begs the question, some agencies could be combined or further specialized to meet the needs of the community. Listed below are the key values which represent the services that have been identified in the mission statements.

Key Values for Comparison:

1. Preservation of nature activities - restoration, maintenance, protection;
2. Preservation of built activities - restoration, maintenance, protection;
3. Opportunities for recreation, aesthetic enjoyment and community meeting place;
4. Extension of aid, consultation, programs to public;
5. Assessment and identification of items for preservation - natural or built;
6. Cost effectiveness;

7. Supports research and technology/training/education to and for the public;
8. Fosters interests in nation's history/heritage - natural and/or built.

Figure 7 illustrates these key values which were reflected in the mission statements. It tallies these key values by field and sector. The percentages were calculated from the number of organizations which reflected the value divided by the total number of respondents. As *figure 7a* shows, the public sector in the environmental field indicated that 36% (9 out of 25) organizations valued activities in preserving the built environments as well the natural environment. This demonstrates a step in the process of crossing the line between fields. However, the private sector in the environmental field illustrated no services toward preserving the built environment. A third of the respondents from the NGO sector reflected valuing activities in the historic preservation field. Thus, these findings demonstrate a clear trend towards merging the activities between the two fields in the public and NGO sectors.

Figure 7a

Environmental Agencies

Key Values	Public	Private	NGOs
Preservation of Natural Environments	100%	52.50%	100%
Preservation of Built Environments	36%	0	33.30%
Aid/Consultation	92%	55%	100%
Recreation/Gathering Place/Aesthetic	28%	5%	77.80%
Assessment/Identification of Items	84%	55%	55.60%
Cost Effectiveness	80%	50%	77.80%
Technology/Research/Education/Training	100%	50%	88.90%
History/Heritage	32%	0	44.40%

Figure 7b

Historic Preservation Agencies

Key Values	Public	Private	NGOs
Preservation of Natural Environments	85.70%	na	65%
Preservation of Built Environments	100%	na	100%
Aid/Consultation	85.70%	na	15%
Recreation/Gathering Place/Aesthetic	85.70%	na	95%
Assessment/Identification of Items	42.90%	na	10%
Cost Effectiveness	28.60%	na	40%
Technology/Research/Education/Training	100%	na	95%
History/Heritage	100%	na	100%

Figure 7 - Key Values by Field and Sector -

Percentage of Respondents

Other key values common to the field of environmental protection were supporting cost effectiveness, research and education, public consultation, and assessment. All three sectors reflected these key values the most while supporting activities in recreation or interests in the nation's history occurred less frequently. However, in *figure 7b*, 70.3% (19 out of 27) historic preservation agencies reflected recreation to be a key value and 74% fostered interests in preserving the nation's heritage and history. These findings suggest the activities where the two fields merge and diverge.

Figure 7b and *figure 7a* confirm some merging of the two fields. The key values in preservation of the natural and built environments, represent the focal variables in this analysis. As the environmental agencies reflect values in historic preservation and historic preservation agencies reflect values in preserving the natural environment, this marks the indication toward a merging of the two fields. These findings also suggest that the private sector has become too specialized to be a part of this merger, however, the public and NGO sectors have demonstrated valuing both.

Figure 7c is a summary of key values by type (field) which were demonstrated in the mission statements. This table shows the number of organizations, which reflected these values, divided by the total respondents. By comparing *figure 6c* to *figure 7c*, there were 16.2% environmental agencies which valued historic preservation activities, while there were 70.3% historic preservation agencies which valued preserving nature. Proportionally, these findings suggest that the historic preservation agencies have crossed the fields more often.

Figure 7c

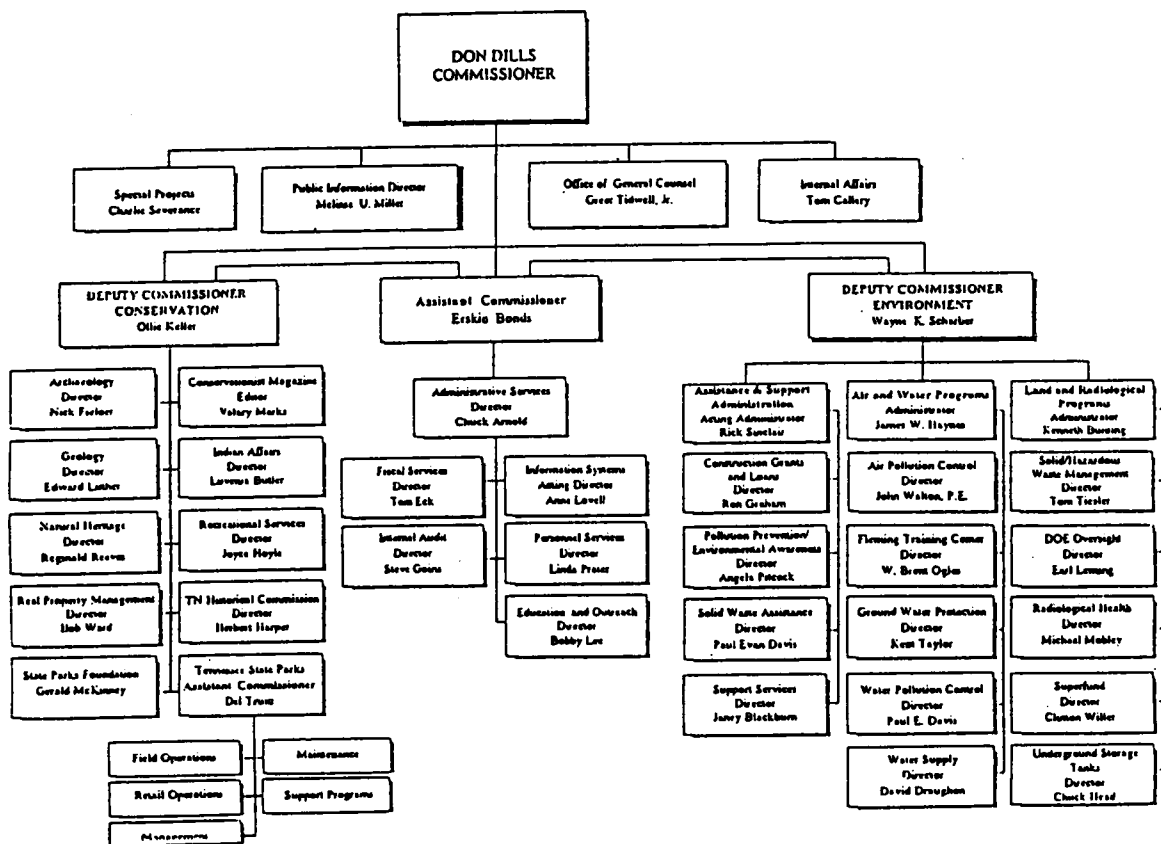
Total Responses to Key Values By Type

Key Values	Environ.	Historic
Preservation of Natural Environments	74.30%	70.30%
Preservation of Built Environments	16.20%	100%
Aid/Consultation	73%	3.70%
Recreation/Gathering Place/Aesthetic	22%	92.60%
Assessment/Identification of Items	64.90%	18.50%
Cost Effectiveness	63.50%	37%
Technology/Research/Education/Training	72%	96.30%
History/Heritage	16.20%	100%

Figure 7c - Total Responses of Key Values

Example of Merging the Preservation Fields:

In conjunction with these findings, a particular agency exemplifies how the fields of environmental and historic preservation are being pulled together. The following figure was extracted from the background material provided by The Tennessee Department of the Environment and Conservation. It is the breakdown of divisions which are a part of TDEC. Under the heading of conservation is the Tennessee Historical Commission, the Archaeology division, the Indian Affairs division, and the Natural Heritage division. This organizational chart (*figure 8*) shows how the trend of joining forces, (or skills, policies, and resources), within the wide range of preservation activities, are being achieved.



**Figure 8 - The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation's
Organizational Chart**

source - The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Background Report, 1996.

Other agencies which demonstrated activities which merged both preserving the natural and built environments were: The Greater Knoxville Beautification Board; The Nashville Parks & Recreation Beautification Division; The Memphis City Beautification Commission; The Nashville Tourist Department; The Hermitage; The Museum of Appalachia; The Ramsey House; Rocky Mount Museum; The Bartlett Historical Society; and the Global Network of Environmental Education Centers.

Summary

The findings from this survey suggest that there exists certain commonalities between the fields of environmental and historic preservation. Further research may define more precisely, what particular activities repeatedly have crossed the fields, and which agencies reflect goals which further joins the two. While it may not be logical to join the two fields within each sector, as proved evident in the private sector, the results of this survey may encourage new agencies, existing agencies or planners to carry out this pattern.

The findings also illustrate that the historic preservation agencies valued preserving natural environments more often than the reverse. The reasons for this may be reflected in the policies or laws which allow for this to happen, or the historic preservation agencies have a broader scope within their missions. That is, the environmental field has become extremely complicated and specialized, as seen in the laws, particular careers, and private industry. The field of historic preservation may allow for less specialized careers and broader policies.

The purpose of this survey was to identify where these two fields have merged and diverged, what are the commonalities or differences, and what are the particular values which are expressed in the mission statements. From this, the findings may lead to a better understanding of the state of preservation and how the future roles of urban planners may change with the changing values.

The findings from this survey suggest:

1. The environmental agencies and historic preservation agencies have reflected values and activities in common. That is, both fields provide services and express values from the other field. For example, many historic preservation agencies expressed the key values of preserving the natural environments as well as the built environments. The environmental agencies also reflected values supporting activities of preserving the built environment as well as the natural environment. Thus, there is a trend which supports merging the two fields with regards to preserving the total environment, i.e. - the process of heritage planning.
2. Another commonality between the two fields is valuing activities which support research, technology, education and training. These are necessary activities within each field as they meet the needs of the future.
3. The two fields expressed differences in the key values of recreation, history, assessment and consultation. The historic preservation agencies stated valuing activities supporting opportunities in recreation/community meeting place and fostering interests in the nation's heritage and history, while the environmental agencies did not reflect these as often. The environmental agencies ranked key values of assessment/identification of

items for preservation and extending aid or consultation to the public, while the historic preservation agencies did not reflect these as often. The reasons for these differences may be due to the fact that environmental agencies primarily extend specialized services to the public while the activities of historic preservation agencies are focused around museums or public places. This is evident in the figure 6c and 7c; there are more private environmental agencies and more NGO historic preservation agencies.

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

INTRODUCTION

The summary below aims at capturing the main points illustrated in the literature reviews and survey analysis, for the purpose of identifying trends. A brief summary of each section will be outlined, followed by concluding statements addressing the primary and secondary thesis questions and suggestions for further research, based on the findings in this study. This summary will provide a capstone of events and principles which reflect the nations's evolutionary process of developing ethics, values, goals and activities in the preservaiton of the nation's heritage.

SUMMARY

Environmental Ethics/Theories

This review of the various ethical theories towards the environment, outlines four levels in application with many arguments categorized in each level. The first level is the quasi or shallow level emphasizing the anthropocentric paradigm towards the protection of the environment. Under this level falls the prudential argument which "holds that the human well-being depends on the well-being of the environment, and it is, therefore, in the best interest of humans to preserve their environment" (Sylvan and Bennett, 1994). This argument is a clear example of applying anthropocentrism to the protection of the environment.

Another quasi ethical theory heads under the instrumental theory, called the posterity argument. This supports inter-generational sustainability as stated by Passmore: “the posterity argument assumes that the living generation must deliver the world to the next generation in a better condition” (Sylvan and Bennett, 1994 on Passmore).

The next level is the intermediate level, which has been noted to be a philosophy held by most individuals. The intermediate level includes the land ethic and the foundation for the animal liberation movement. This level is one which moves closer to the extension of ethics to all creatures. The next two levels promote philosophies which take on the greening of society and its institutions. As the deep ecology level demands, humans must be held accountable for their actions which affect the environment, both in an indirect and direct manner.

The literature review of the prevalent theories and philosophies towards the environment, clearly illustrates the growth patterns humans have made, in the extension of values towards the global community. That is, the development of environmental philosophies have made great strides in popularizing ethical treatments which apply, not only to humans, but to the natural community at large. As stated under bio-regionalism principles, one must adopt self-sustaining, self-realization, conservation, and cooperation with others to realize sustainability of the earth.

The review of the environmental ethics literature identifies the ideas below:

1. The development of pluralistic theories applicable to social, political and economic problems;

2. To consider ecocentrism as a new philosophy when developing lifestyle altering policies;
3. To adopt principles of sustainability of the environment, on an individual and community basis, while rethinking previous anthropocentric philosophies;
4. To extend value and ethical treatment to a broader community - i.e. the universe.
5. Old theories towards the environment are now considered questionable if practiced, illustrating a trend towards a more holistic philosophy.

Environmental Movement

The literature review of the history of the environmental movement begins long before any measurable feats were taken towards the preservation of the nation's landscapes. It begins with the conception of natural rights and moves to the extension of placing value to animals and other life forms. This historical synopsis captures the essence of the evolutionary process involved with the progression of environmental awareness and adoption.

To follow the structure designed by Roderick Nash, the movement follows the format of extending environmentalism from the self to the universe. This review of the literature identifies key events in the movement which can be directly categorized under the four levels of ethics, as studied in the previous section. With the organization of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for example, the nation extended value or ethical consideration to animals. This could be placed under the intermediate ethical level supporting the animal liberation philosophy. Similarly, the

adoption of the *Montreal Protocol* policy extends value towards the atmosphere, even if this is performed for anthropocentric reasons.

This section of the review clearly shows:

1. The trend towards incorporating environmentally sound measures in policies, plans, activities, as well as philosophies, such as the work of NEPA regulatory agencies and development changes reflecting Earth Summit goals;
2. The identification of leading forces in the field which reflect combining activities of preserving the natural and built environments, such as the various divisions of TDEC and the National Environmental Technology Strategy;
3. The evolutionary pattern in the formation of environmentalism as a genuine approach to non-violent living;
4. The present realization that the environment is a global issue but must be sustained through individual efforts as well as national devices.
5. Environmental preservation activities are being implemented on all levels - federal, state, local and individual - again emphasizing the national appeal of adopting environmentalism. Furthermore, environmentalism is now a universal mission as witnessed during the Earth Summit.

Historic Preservation Ethics/Activities

As stated in this section of the literature review, the ethics or values associated with preservation are best demonstrated in the various levels of activities. From the establishment of museums, to rehabilitating a historical structure, to the recent practice of

holistic or heritage preservation, the numerous types of preservation activities involve a wide range of values and codes of ethics.

The examples cited throughout this review are clear testimonies of private and public desires to preserve the heritage of this nation through:

1. The activities on all four levels, the established goals of preservation, maintenance, protection, restoration, etc. have been the driving purposes adopted across the nation;
2. There is a noticeable pattern for the incorporation of preservation in both the natural landscapes and the built structures, through new schemes such as, heritage parks, eco museums, and heritage planning;
3. Historic preservation activities are being implemented on all levels - federal, state, local and individual - illustrating the popularization of preserving the past;
4. Old forms of preservation, such as adaptive reuse and facadism are types of activities which have been argued as not pure forms of preservation, illustrating a desire to rethink old preservation techniques.

Historic Preservation Movement

Throughout the review of the history of the historic preservation movement, significant events in the literature reflect a unique pattern. This pattern is the way preservation activities began in this country. That is, it began with legislative support following the private efforts, such as the case of the Mount Vernon Ladies Association. It further developed with the organization of particular societies, such as The Society for

the Preservation of New England Antiques and later followed by the establishment of The National Trust for Historic Preservation. The literature also shows how the organization of certain national agencies, such as the National Park Service, illustrates the beginnings of the merger between historic preservation activities with that of environmental preservation activities. Furthermore, this section of the literature begins the review of the National Environmental Policy Act which also makes reference to the desire to collaborate both preservation activities. This review opens up the discussion of several trends:

1. The movement began with private, individual cries for preservation, similar to that of the environmental movement, and later is acknowledged by legislative bodies;
2. Through the establishment of particular national policies and regulatory agencies, the merging of preservation activities is being addressed;
3. Many events in the movement demonstrated the desire to restore patriotic virtues and a bit of history for the purpose of educating future generations on the past - thus promoting inter-generational sustainability of the nation's heritage;

Current Practices and Policies in Preservation

This literature review further explains, in more detail, new planning practices and national policies which the previous literature reviews cite. While there are many other practices and policies, this review outlined a few for the purpose of illustrating the idea of merging preservation activities and philosophies. Through the principles outlined in

New Urbanism, rural landscape planning, sustainable development, NETS and NEPA certain patterns surface:

1. There is a national desire to preserve the earth's natural and built resources through new developmental techniques and policies;
2. Inter-generational sustainability is being discussed and incorporated into strategies on the national level and international level, resulting in a further advance in the progression of the environmental movement;
3. These strategies and planning techniques are being marketed as a means for economic growth, stabilization, and security in the future;
4. There is a desire to collaborate the skills and resources of related agencies and companies for the purpose of promoting ecologically safe technology and developments, as seen in NETS and discussions during the Earth Summit;
5. These current policies and practices are being implemented and adopted locally as well as federally, demonstrating a national desire for planned change which meets new sustainable development criteria.

Missions in Preservation

This analysis provides insight into the current needs of the community with respect to services involving historic preservation and environmental preservation. The State of Tennessee, being the selected pool from which the sample population was drawn, responded with interesting results. As illustrated in the figures, there exists a wide variety of agencies offering many unique and/or similar services. The fact that so

many agencies actually exist in these two fields shows that the community, at large, desires protection, maintenance, and preservation of their heritage. After studying the different valued services offered by each agency, the following observations can be made:

1. There are many agencies which have well defined missions for addressing the needs of the community, with regards to the natural and built environments, resulting in a specialized division of services provided;
2. There are numerous federal and state agencies which have more than one field office, for the purpose of meeting site-specific needs - these agencies also have divisions within to meet the specialized needs as well (such as TDEC);
3. There are a few agencies which exemplified leadership in the merging of preservation activities, policies, and services.
4. Two prevalent valued services provided by many of the respondents were to educate the public on its heritage in general, and to promote interests in the nation's heritage - through education the idea of charging the citizens to take individual responsibility of the future of one's community, can be achieved;
5. There are more private environmental firms than in the other sectors but very few private historic preservation firms, illustrating a gap in services provided - this could be an area for planners to address;
6. The respondents listed specialized services which appeared in all sectors, thus indicating duplication of services in some cases;

7. Historic preservation agencies reflected the merging of the preservation activities more often than environmental agencies, indicating a broader mission statement and/or purpose in the historic preservation agencies
8. Generally, the agencies in the environmental field, from all three sectors (public, private, and NGO) demonstrate the current level of maturity towards the development of environmentalism, as expressed in the literature reviews. The existing agencies in the State of Tennessee reflected the level of concern towards meeting national and international goals in preservation. Through higher standards, regulations, education and research, the many environmental agencies illustrated this level of environmental consciousness as witnessed in the literature reviews on ethics and the environmental historical movement.
9. The historic preservation agencies also demonstrated a higher level of maturity as illustrated in the literature review of the historic preservation movement.

However, due to the lack of literature on the levels of historic preservation ethics, it is difficult to conclude the relationship between the agencies expressed values and a particular ethical level. Generally, the public and NGO sectors in the historic preservation field, illustrated a strong level of preservation consciousness similar to that of the historic preservation movement.

There may be more trends and patterns which could be further addressed from this survey, however for the purpose of capturing the broad scope it tells, this brief highlight will serve as a guide in the conclusion and suggestions for further research. Based on the provided literature from the respondents, it was clear that many agencies

and companies were established for addressing particular needs of the community, in some cases these agencies may be acting in conflict with each other or may be duplicating efforts. The duplication of efforts appeared to be in the public sector while the conflict of services seemed to be in the private agencies. For example, the activities involving consultation, may be offered in all sectors, thus illustrating duplication (see Appendix B). The reason for this may be attributed to the growing need for these consultation services as the environmental and historic preservation regulations become more complex and numerous. This may encourage planners to reevaluate their roles in addressing such needs.

CONCLUSION

As clearly defined in the above summary, both the environmental and historic preservation movements articulated goals and objectives which illustrated similar methodologies and activities, thus represented an indication towards commonalties in philosophical and valutive principles. This common ground - the pervasive underlying theme - is the evolutionary process of adopting preservation policies, programs and strategies which promote sustainability as its premise. This was illustrated in the review of the two movements, New Urbanism, rural landscape planning, sustainable development criteria, NETS and even NEPA, to name a few. This was also demonstrated in the mission statements of leading agencies, such as TDEC and the Center of Global Sustainability.

The historical synopses of the movements and corresponding literature on ethics, focused on how the nation has progressed towards forming these policies and programs. The review of current practices and strategies, such as NETS and sustainable development, further demonstrated how the nation is addressing the changing needs through: longer term planning, site-specific assessment and the national, as well as global, scoping of preservation plans to reflect holistic responsibility. Similarly, the missions of the agencies, surveyed from the State of Tennessee, expressed values and goals which illustrated this higher level of preservation consciousness, thereby reflecting the growth in the two movements, as the nation looks to the future.

From this, the primary and secondary research questions were addressed and positively answered. Collectively these new strategies, such as NETS and sustainable development, can be combined to reflect this nation's appeal to future inter-generational sustainability. This thesis explored the evolutionary process involved in the preservation of the nation's heritage; the past, the present and the future in heritage preservation. As planners, new roles and services will be articulated to meet these changing needs, on a local, state and federal level.

As stated above, a few interesting commonalities emerged from the literature reviews and survey, with regards to the two fields. The study pointed out that the two fields demonstrated a merging in preservation activities through policies, development practices and national goals. The study illustrated where the two fields are coming together and how the two evolved, however the literature and survey did not demonstrate as to why the two fields did not merge earlier in history. A possible explanation for this

may be due to the foundation for which the two fields were developed. That is, the historic preservation field, as a career choice, has been led primarily by architects, designers, archaeologists, and often advocates who were financially able to invest in preservation projects. Only recently, has this field been supported by landscape architects, horticulturists, and planners.

Concomitantly, the environmental field was founded by specialized scientists, philosophers, and advocates thereof. However, the environmental field is now being supported by engineers, politicians, and planners. Thus, a possible explanation for the recent trend in identifying a common ground between the two fields, may be realized through the expanding types of specialized professions these two fields have recently come to share. While the two fields remain distinct in some aspects, today they are both supported by professionals in landscape architecture, planners, and philosophers.

Below is a list of possible further research ideas aimed at studying the future roles of planners. Based on this study, the success of the development of further mergers in preservation activities, could be in the hands of planners. Inherent within the broad field of planning, preservation activities, as defined in the literature and agency reviews, come in a wide range of degree and scale. Moreover, the many hats planners wear in serving the community, allows for such preservation activities to occur. That is, planners are involved in developing plans for the maintenance, restoration, protection, and education, to name a few, in both environmental and historic preservation activities. Thus, it seems logical for planners to actively pursue roles which promote total preservation practices. This can be achieved by incorporating the goals, objectives and principles outlined in

sustainable development, New Urbanism, rural landscape preservation and others, into a new set of criteria. Whether it be a revision of heritage planning or a continuation of rural landscape planning, the roles of planners must change to meet this national trend.

Suggestions for Further Research

1. What current examples or case studies demonstrate new sustainable development strategies designed by planners? How have they been implemented and how have communities responded to them?
2. How are the missions changing, within the fields of environmentalism and historic preservation, as the global community takes on a new identity and shared responsibility?
3. How has the National Environmental Technology Strategy, proposed by the Clinton administration, influenced planning agencies and community plans? Was the administration's charge to the community level adopted, and in what measurable ways?
4. How can heritage planning be implemented in economically depressed communities or economically booming cities? Can this new practice be successful in deserted central business districts as well as new developments?

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Aauer, James., *Progressive Architecture*, "The Mayor Who Preaches Design." Vol. 76, pp. 92, May, 1995.
- Adams, James Truslow., *Jeffersonian Principles: Extracts From the Writings of Thomas Jefferson*. Little, Brown, and Co.; Boston, 1928.
- Adler, Leopold II., *Economic Benefits of Preserving Old Buildings*. The Preservation Press; DC, 1976.
- Archer, Madeline Cirillo., *The Public Historian*: "Twenty-Five Years Later: The 1966 Historic Preservation Act - Where We Stand; Preservation Issues in the 1990s," Vol. 13, no 4, pp. 25-40, Fall, 1990.
- Attfield, Robin., and Belsey, Andrew., *Philosophy and the Natural Environment*. Cambridge University Press; Cambridge, UK., 1994.
- Babbie, Earl., *The Practice of Social Research*, Sixth Ed. Wadsworth Publishing Company, California, 1992.
- Baer, William C., *Journal of the American Planning Association*, "When Old Buildings Ripen for Historic Preservation: A Predictive Approach to Planning, Vol. 61 no 1, pp. 82 (13), Winter, 1995.
- Bennett, David., and Sylvan, Richard., *The Greening of Ethics*. The White Horse Press; Cambridge, UK and The University of Arizona Press; Tucson, AZ., 1994.
- Bentham, Jeremy., "Principles of Penal Law," London, Vol. 1, pp. 562, *The Works of Jeremy Bentham* by John Bowring, ed. 1843.
- Bentley, R., on *Upton Sinclair 1878-1968*, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1946.
- Berry, Thomas., *The Dream of the Earth*. Sierra Club Books; San Francisco, 1988.
- Bever, Thomas D., *Economic Benefits of Historic Preservation*, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, DC, pp. 9, 1978.
- Callicott, Baird J., *In Defense of the Land Ethic*, State University of New York Press, 1989.
- Canty, Donald., *Builder*, "Defining 'The New Urbanism,'" Vol. 18, pp. 219, January, 1995.

Chemical and Engineering News, "EPA at 25 - How Close to the Goal?" A C&EN Special Issue, October 30, 1995.

Chilton, Kenneth., and Warren, Melinda., *Environmental Protection: Regulating for Results*. Westview Press; Boulder, CO., 1991.

Clay, Grady., *Landscape for Living*. McGraw-Hill; New York, 1980.

Climate Changes Fact Sheet., "Phasing Out CFCs: The Vienna Convention and its Montreal Protocol" and "Chlorofluorocarbons and Climate Change," [<http://www.unep.ch/iucc/fs224.html>], 1996.

Cohen, Diane., and Jaeger, Robert., *Historic Preservation News*, "Affirming Our Collective Stake in Safeguarding Sacred Places, pg. 6, February/March, 1995.

Consortium for International Earth Science Information Network, The (CIESIN)., *Internet Home Page*, "CIESIN/EPA Information System," [<http://epawww.ciesin.org/national/epahome/epahome.html>], 1996.

Creswell, Jean., *The East Tennessee Community Design Center Report*: "Saving What Needs to be Saved, Building What Needs to be Built," pp. 1-2, Winter, 1993.

Denver Post, The, On-Line., *Internet Home Page*, "The New Urbanism," [<http://denverpost.com/urban/urban.html>], 1996.

EarthBase, Inc., Home Page, "Federal Laws and The National Park Service," "Environmental Laws," "NEPA," [http://www/pub_aff/issues/leg_p-u.html], 1996.

Earth Summit Watch., *Internet Home Page*, "Welcome to Earth Summit Watch!," [<http://www.intr.net/esw/>], 1996.

Eastern Michigan University's Historic Preservation Program., *Internet Home Page*, "Issues of Historic Preservation," [<http://www.emich.edu/public/geo/preservation.html>], 1996.

Elliot, Robert., *Environmental Ethics in a Companion to Ethics*, Blackwell, Cambridge, 1991.

Fabos, Julius Gy., Milde, Gordon T., and Weinmayr, V. Michael., *Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr.: Founder of Landscape Architecture in America*. The University of Massachusetts Press, 1968.

- Field, Terri., *Environmental Ethics*, "Caring Relationships With Natural and Artificial Environments," Vol. 17, Fall, 1995.
- Forbes, Timothy C., *American Heritage*, "Preserving Preservation." Vol. 45, pp. 7, April, 1995.
- Fox, Warwick., *Toward a Transpersonal Ecology; Developing New Foundations for Environmentalism*, Shambhala; Boston, 1990.
- Frommer, Arthur., *Travel - Holiday*, "Saving the American Soul: Historic Landmarks," Vol. 178, no 6, pp. 84-86, July / August, 1995.
- Gale, Dennis E., *Journal of the American Planning Association*, "The Impacts of Historic District Designation: Planning and Policy Implications," Vol. 57 no 3, pp. 325-340, 1991.
- Garone, Stephen J., *Achieving Environmental Excellence: A Conference Report*. The Conference Board; New York, 1994.
- Gerloff, Robert., *Utne Reader*, "The New Urbanism takes hold: Anti-Suburb Architects are finally getting some respect," pp. 28, May-June, 1994.
- Goldstone, Harmon H., "The Administration, Legal and City Planning Role in Historic Preservation," from the North American International Regional Conference-*Preservation and Conservation: Principles and Practices*, Washington, DC, Preservation Press, National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1976.
- Gore, Senator Al., *Earth in the Balance: Ecology and the Human Spirit*. Houghton Mifflin Company; New York, 1992.
- Greiff, Constance M., "Lost America: From the Atlantic to Mississippi," Pyne Press, Princeton, NJ, 1971.
- Hays, Samuel P., *Environmental Review*, "From Conservation to Environment: Environmental Politics in the U.S., Since W.W.II," pp. 14-41, Fall, 1982.
- Heritage Preservation User Group., Internet, 1996.
- Historic Preservation*, editorial., anonymous author, 1995.
- Hosmer, Charles B. Jr., *Presence of the Past: A History of the Preservation Movement in the United States Before Williamsburg*. G.P. Putnam's Sons; New York, 1965.

Hosmer, Charles B., Jr., *Preservation Comes of Age: From Williamsburg to the National Trust, 1926-1949*. University Press of Virginia, 1981.

Illinois Main Street, Office of Lieutenant Governor Bob Kustra., "Why Downtown is Important to the Entire Community," adopted from the NTHP's Main Street Center.

Information Unit on Climate Change (IUCC), UNEP., *Internet Home Page*, "Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and Climate Change," and "Phasing Out CFCs: The Vienna Convention and its Montreal Protocol," [<http://www.unep.ch/iucc/fs031.html>], 1996.

International Institute for Sustainable Development., *Internet Home Page*, "What is Sustainable Development?" (By Thomas Davis), "Global News on Sustainable Development," "Sustainable Development Policy and Practice," and "Emergency of Sustainable Development - A Chronological Perspective" by M. Roy, [<http://iisd1.iisd.ca/sd/define.html>], 1996.

Kaiser, Edward J., David R. Godschalk, and F. Stuart Chapin, Jr., *Urban Land Use Planning*, 4th ed., University of Illinois Press, Urbana and Chicago, 1995.

Katx, Eric and Lauren, Oechsli., *Environmental Ethics*, "Moving Beyond Anthropocentrism: Environmental Ethics, Development, and the Amazon," Vol. 15, no 1, pp. 49-59, Spring, 1993.

Katz, Peter., *The New Urbanism: Toward an Architecture of Community*, McGraw-Hill, Inc., New York, 1994.

Keister, Kim., *Historic Preservation: The Magazine of the National Trust for Historic Preservation*, "Congress Pares Preservation,": Vol. 47, no 6, pp. 15, Nov./Dec. 1995.

Kemp, Peter., *Aquinas*: "Bioethics and Ethics of Nature," Vol. 35, no 3, pp. 661-671, S-D, 1992.

Keune, Russell V. AIA., *The Historic Preservation Yearbook: A Documentary Record of Significant Policy Developments and Issues*, National Trust for Historic Preservation, Adler and Adler Publications, Inc., Maryland, 1984.

Knack, Ruth Eckdish., *Planning*: "Once Upon a Town," Vol. 62, no. 3, pp. 10, March, 1996.

- Krause, Elizabeth I., *Human Organization*, "The Looking Glass of Historic Preservation in Micronesia: A Reflection of Modernization and Changing Values," Vol. 51, no 2, pp. 197 (5), summer, 1992.
- Langdon, Philip., *Progressive Architecture*, "The Urbanist's Reward." Vol. 76, pp. 82, August, 1995.
- Leopold, Aldo., *A Sand County Almanac*, New York, 1949.
- Lindgren, James M., *The Gospel of Preservation in Virginia and New England: Historic Preservation and the Regeneration of Traditionalism*, Dissertation from The College of William and Mary, Virginia, 1984.
- Lindgren, James, M., *Public Historian*, "Virginia Needs Living Heroes," Vol. 13, no 1, pp. 9-24, 1991.
- Logan, William S., *American Planning Association Journal*, "Heritage Planning in Post-Doi Moi Hanoi: The National and International Contributions," Vol. 61, no 3, Summer, 1995.
- Kaczor, Bill., *Johnson City Press*: "Florida Community Promotes 'New Urbanism' with Old Ideas," section D, July, 1995.
- Knack, Ruth Eckdish., *Planning*, "Once Upon a Town," Vol. 62, no. 3, pp. 10, March, 1996.
- Madsen, Erik Kloppenborg., *Environmental Ethics*, "An Introduction to Environmental Philosophy." Vol. 14, pp. 42, January, 1995.
- Mahoney, John Stanley, Jr., *For Principle or Profit: Ideology and Interest in Historic Preservation*, Dissertation from The University of Virginia, 1983.
- Majchrzak, Ann., *Methods for Policy Research*, Vol. 3, Sage Publications, Newbury Park, 1984.
- Massey, James., *Readings in Historic Preservation: An Annotated Bibliography to the Key Books and Periodicals*. National Preservation Institute, DC, 1986.
- McAdams, Jeff., *The East Tennessee Community Design Center Report*: "Conservancy Expands, Presents New Role," pp. 6, Winter, 1993.
- McKibben, Bill., *The End of Nature*. Doubleday; New York, 1990.

- Melosi, Martin V., *Pollution and Reform in American Cities, 1870-1930*. University of Texas Press; Austin, TX. and London, 1980.
- Mitscherling, Jeff., *The Integrity of Architecture as Creation, Preservation and Restoration*, University of Guelph, Canada, October 21, 1993.
- Morton, W. Brown, III, Richard Striner, and DeTeel Patterson Tiller., *Ethics in Preservation*, Lectures Presented at the Annual Meeting of the National Council for Preservation Education, Indianapolis, Indiana, October 23, 1993.
- Murtagh, William J., *Keeping Time: The History and Theory of Preservation in America*. Sterling Publishing Co.; New York, 1990.
- Naess, Arne., *Inquiry 16*, "The Shallow and the Deep, Long-Range Ecology Movement: A Summary," pp. 95-100, Spring, 1973.
- Nash, Roderick Frazier., *The Rights of Nature: A History of Environmental Ethics*, The University of Wisconsin Press, 1989.
- National Arbor Day Foundation (The)., *Trees for America*, Nebraska.
- National Commission on the Environment., "Choosing a Sustainable Future: The Report of the NCE," Island Press, DC, 1993.
- National Trust for Historic Preservation., *A Guide to State Historic Preservation Programs: A Project of the Office of Preservation Services of the NTHP*, National Endowment for the Humanities and the State Historic Preservation Officers and Staff, 1976.
- National Trust for Historic Preservation., *Architectural Record*, "Progress or Drift? Preservation Movement Looks to Future." Vol. 180, pp. 23, January, 1992.
- Neuschatz, Alan., *Managing the Environment*. Washington Environmental Research Center; Office of Research and Development, US Environmental Protection Agency, DC, 1973.
- Neville, Angela., *Environmental Protection*, "Environmental Technology Takes Off," pp. 6, March, 1996.
- New Bethel Presbyterian Church, USA., *Bulletin*, Piney Flats, Tennessee, 1996.
- Nolt, John., Professor in Philosophy at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, *Down to Earth: Toward a Philosophy of Nonviolent Living*. Earth Knows Publications; TN., 1995.

- North American Regional Consultation on Sustainable Livelihoods., "Principles of Sustainable Livelihoods," January 13-15, 1995.
- Norton, Bryan G., Ecological Economics, "Context and hierarchy in Aldo Leopold's Theory of Environmental Management," Vol. 2, and "Toward Unity Among Environmentalists," 1990.
- Norton, Bryan G., *Environmental Ethics*, "Why I am Not a Nonanthropocentrist: Callicott and the Failure of Monistic inherentism," Vol. 17, no 4, pp. 341-358, Winter, 1995.
- Oak Ridge Reservation Local Oversight Committee (The)., *Recommendations for Improving Public Participation at the US Department of Energy's Oak Ridge Reservation*, June, 1994.
- Organizations for Economic Co-Operation and Development., *Environmental Policies for Cities in the 1990's*. OECD; Paris, 1990.
- O'Riordan, T., *Environmentalism*. Pion Limited; London, 1976.
- Passmore, John Arthur., *Man's Responsibility for Nature: Ecological; Problems and Western Tradition*, Duckworth, London 1974.
- Powell, Antoinette Paris., *Bibliography of Landscape Architecture Environmental Design, and Planning*. Oryx Press; New York, 1987.
- Prescott, Frederick C., Professor of English, Cornell University, *Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson: Representative Selections*. American Book Co.; New York, 1934.
- Preservation News.*, editorial, "Demolition by Neglect," pp. 4, March, 1978.
- Presidents Council on Sustainable Development., *Home Page*, "The National Environmental Technology Strategy" pcsd@igc.apc.org, 1995.
- Pyke, John S. Jr., *Citizens Union Research Foundation*, "Economic Benefits of Landmarks," 2nd ed., pp. 30, 1972.
- Reed, Peter., *Environmental Ethics*: "Man Apart; An Alternative to the Self-Realization Approach," Vol. 11, no 1, pp. 53-69, 1989.

- Robertson, Kent A., *American Planning Association Journal*, "Downtown Redevelopment Strategies in the U.S.: An End-of-the-Century Assessment," Vol. 61, no. 4, pp. 429, Autumn, 1995.
- Rogers, Adam., "The Earth Watch", reprinted by *WWW Home Page - The Synergy Network*, [<http://mall.turnpike.net/~pflaump/document/earth.txt>], 1996.
- Rosenbaum, David B., *Engineering News-Record* "New Urbanism, Big Time." Vol. 235, pp. 22, August 21, 1995.
- Rowan-Robinson, Jeremy, Andrea Ross, and William Walton., *Town Planning Review*, "Sustainable Development and the Development Control Process," Vol. 66, no. 3, pp. 269, July, 1995.
- Ryder, Richard., *Speciesism: The Ethics of Vivisection Edinburgh*, 1974, and *Victims of Science: The Use of Animals in Research*, London, 1975.
- Rypkema, Donovan D., *Main Street News*: "Main Street - Can All Downtown Districts Survive?," National Trust for Historic Preservation, pp. 1-4, no. 78, June, 1992.
- Sale, Kirkpatrick., *Social Anarchism*: "Anarchy and Ecology - A Review Essay," Vol. 10, 1985.
- Salt, Henry S., *The Life of Henry David Thoreau*, London, 1890.
- San Francisco Business Times.*, "Government Agencies Directory," Vol. 6, no. 40, pp. 5a, June 5, 1992.
- Selman, Paul., *Town Planning Review*, "Local Sustainability: Can the Planning System Help Get Us From Here to There?," Vol. 66, no. 3, pp. 287, July, 1995.
- Sessions, George., *Environmental Review II*, "The Deep Ecology Movement: A Review," pp. 105-125, Summer, 1987.
- Sewell, Granville H., Director of the Environmental Quality Management Program, Columbia University, *Environmental Quality Management*. Prentice-Hall, Inc.; New Jersey, 1975.
- Smith, George S., and John E. Ehrenhard., *Protecting the Past*, CRC Press, Boston, 1991.
- So, Frank S., and Judith Getzels., *The Practice of Local Government Planning*, 2nd ed., The International City/County Management Association, Washington DC, 1988.

- Stipe, Robert., *Legal Techniques in Historic Preservation*, NTHP, DC, 1972.
- University of Minnesota, Don Johnson., *Home Page*, "Testing New Urbanism," [<http://solar.rtd.utk.edu/planner/fall95/djohnson.html>], 1995.
- University of Tennessee (The), Knoxville, School of Planning., *Historic Norris: Opportunities for the Future*, School of Planning, 1996
- U.S. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, *The Contribution of Historic Preservation to Urban Revitalization*, Washington, DC, GPO, pp. 1, 4-11, 1979.
- U.S. Council on Environmental Quality Executive Office of the President., *Regulations For Implementing The Procedural Provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act*, Reprint, 40 CFR Parts 1500-1508.
- U.S. Department of the Interior., *Building Design and Construction*, "Preservation Standards Revised; Guidelines Offer Assistance on New Standards." Vol. 36, pp. 12, April, 1995.
- U.S. Department of Energy., Office of NEPA Policy and Assistance., *NEPA and Effective Public Participation under the National Environmental Policy Act*, December, 1994, and "Secretarial Policy on NEPA," June 1994.
- U.S. Department of Energy., *Policy on Public Involvement*, Draft copy, 1994.
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency., *Internet Home Page*, "EPA Organization Guide and History," [<http://epawww.ciesin.org/national/epaorg/epaorg.html>], 1996.
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency., *EPA Journal*, "Ecology and EPA," Vol. 14, no. 1, January/February, 1988.
- Vasisht, Ashwani., *Implications of Evolution for Planning, Preservation, and Conservation; ACSP 37th Annual Conference, October, 1995*. School of Urban and Regional Planning, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, 1995.
- Walton, Barbara., *Ecotoxicology: Effects of Chemicals on Nonhuman Biota with Emphasis on Populations, Communities, and Ecosystems*, Oak Ridge National Laboratories, November 15, 1995.
- Weinberg, Nathan., *Preservation in American Towns and Cities*. Westview Press, Inc., Boulder, 1979.

Welbank, M., *Sustainable Development*, Royal Town Planning Institute, London, 1993.

Wenz, Peter., *Environmental Ethics*, "Minimal, Moderate, and Extreme Moral Pluralism," Vol. 15, no 1, pp. 61-74, Spring 1993.

William's, Norman., and Kellogg, Edmund H., Environmental Law Center, Vermont Law School, and Gilbert, Frank B., National Trust for Historic Preservation, *Readings in Historic Preservation: Why? What? How?*. Environmental Law Center; Vermont and New Brunswick, NJ, Center for Urban Policy Research, Rutgers University, 1983.

World Commission on Environment and Development., *Our Common Future*, (The Brundtland Report), Oxford University Press, Oxford, 1987.

Wozniak, Jim., *Johnson City Press*, "Low-Profile Firm has High-Profile List of Projects," pp. 12 B, March 10, 1996.

Yaro, Robert, Randall G. Arendt, Harry L. Dodson, and Elizabeth A. Brabec., *Dealing With Change in the Connecticut River Valley: A Design Manual for Conservation and Development*," Massachusetts Department of Environment Management - Center for Rural Massachusetts, published by the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy and the Environmental Law Foundation, 5th printing, 1993.

APPENDICES

Appendix A

Appendix A

Summary of Responses By Region, Type and Sector

East Tennessee Summary of Responses					Middle Tennessee Summary of Responses				
<u>Environmental Agencies</u>					<u>Environmental Agencies</u>				
	Total	Surveyed	Response	% of Surveyed		Total	Surveyed	Response	% of Surveyed
Public Sector	14	14	13	0.9285	Public Sector	12	11	7	0.6363
Private Sector	37	20	8	0.4	Private Sector	47	30	10	0.3333
NGO Sector	8	8	6	0.75	NGO Sector	8	8	3	0.375
<u>Historic Preservation Agencies</u>					<u>Historic Preservation Agencies</u>				
	Total	Surveyed	Response	% of Surveyed		Total	Surveyed	Response	% of Surveyed
Public Sector	20	20	3	0.15	Public Sector	13	13	4	0.3076
Private Sector	2	2	0	0	Private Sector	7	6	0	0
NGO Sector	12	12	10	0.8333	NGO Sector	6	6	4	0.6667
West Tennessee Summary of Responses									
<u>Environmental Agencies</u>									
	Total	Surveyed	Response	% of Surveyed					
Public Sector	14	10	5	0.5					
Private Sector	22	15	4	0.26667					
NGO Sector	0	0	0	0					
<u>Historic Preservation Agencies</u>									
	Total	Surveyed	Response	% of Surveyed					
Public Sector	6	6	0	0					
Private Sector	1	1	0	0					
NGO Sector	7	7	6	0.857					

Appendix B

Appendix B

Summary of Values By Region, Type and Sector

Number 1

East Tennessee Environmental Agencies													
Public													
values	US Dept. of Agr. Farm Service Agency	TNRA	International Waste Management Systems	US Dept. of Commerce, NOAA/ATDD	City of Knoxville, Office of Solid Waste	Greater Knoxville Beautification Board	University of Tennessee, Forestry Experiment Station, Knoxville	Site-Specific Advisory Board of DOE	TVA's River Pulse	Local Oversight Committee of The Oak Ridge Reservation	Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Oak Ridge and Knoxville	Knox County Air Pollution Control Office	TOTAL
public awareness	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
public participation													6
conservation of natural resources	1	1		1	1		1	1			1		7
conservation of man-made resources											1		1
preservation of natural resources	1	1		1			1	1			1		6
preservation of built environment											1		1
restoration of natural environment	1	1				1	1	1			1		6
restoration of built environment											1		1
maintenance of natural environment	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1	10
maintenance of built environment													1
education	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
community meeting place							1				1		2
protect habitat	1	1		1			1	1			1		6
protect endangered species		1		1							1		4
protect natural communities	1	1		1		1	1	1			1	1	8
protect built communities						1					1		2
protect biodiversity	1	1					1	1			1		5
working with community /aid/resources	1	1			1	1	1	1			1	1	8
identifies items for protection	1	1						1	1	1	1		6
values global environmental issues				1							1	1	3
extends aid to non US communities											1		1
preserve history of community											1		1
recreational and aesthetic opportunities		1					1				1		3
public outreach programs/consulting	1	1		1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	10
environmental assessment	1	1	1	1	1		1			1	1	1	9
biomonitoring			1	1			1				1	1	5
prevention/countermeasure	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	11
public environmental training	1	1			1		1	1		1	1		7
compliance with local, state&federal codes	1	1	1	1	1		1	1		1		1	10
cost effectiveness	1		1	1	1	1					1	1	7
foster interest in heritage	1												2
foster interest in patriotism		1									1		2
integrity		1		1							1		3
authenticity											1		1
supports environmental technology/research	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	11

Number 2

East Tennessee Environmental Agencies									
Private									
values	EPS	S&ME	THP - Environmental Division	Alpha Environmental Sciences, Inc.	EMPE	Brown & Root Environmental	International Waste Management Systems	TVERC's The Energy Monitor	TOTAL
public awareness		1		1			1	1	5
public participation			1					1	2
conservation of natural resources								1	1
conservation of man-made resources									0
preservation of natural resources							1	1	2
preservation of built environment									0
restoration of natural environment								1	1
restoration of built environment									0
maintenance of natural environment				1	1	1	1	1	5
maintenance of built environment									0
education	1							1	2
community meeting place					1				1
protect habitat								1	1
protect endangered species								1	1
protect natural communities		1	1		1			1	4
protect built communities									0
protect biodiversity			1		1		1	1	4
working with community /aid/resources	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		7
identifies items for protection			1				1	1	3
values global environmental issues						1	1	1	3
extends aid to non US communities						1	1		2
preserve history of community									0
recreational and aesthetic opportunities									0
public outreach programs/consulting	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		7
environmental assessment	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		7
biomonitoring	1	1			1		1		4
prevention/countermeasure	1		1		1	1	1		5
public environmental training					1				1
compliance with local,state&federal codes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
cost effectiveness		1	1	1		1	1	1	6
foster interest in heritage									0
foster interest in patriotism									0
integrity				1		1	1	1	4
authenticity									0
supports environmental technology/research	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		7

Number 3

East Tennessee Environmental Agencies							
NGOs							
values	The Nature Conservancy	Bristol Sierra Club	Hams Nature Center	Knox County Greenways Coalition	Global Network of Environmental Education Centers	The Tennessee Green	TOTAL
public awareness	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
public participation	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
conservation of natural resources	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
conservation of man-made resources					1		1
preservation of natural resources	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
preservation of built environment					1		1
restoration of natural environment	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
restoration of built environment					1		1
maintenance of natural environment	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
maintenance of built environment					1		1
education	1	1	1		1	1	5
community meeting place	1	1	1	1			4
protect habitat	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
protect endangered species	1	1	1		1	1	5
protect natural communities	1	1		1	1	1	5
protect built communities					1		1
protect biodiversity	1	1	1		1	1	5
working with community /aid/resources	1	1	1				3
identifies items for protection	1	1			1		3
values global environmental issues	1	1			1	1	4
extends aid to non US communities	1						1
preserve history of community	1						1
recreational and aesthetic opportunities	1	1	1	1			4
public outreach programs/consulting	1		1	1			3
environmental assessment	1				1	1	3
biomonitoring	1				1	1	3
prevention/countermeasure	1	1	1		1	1	5
public environmental training	1		1		1	1	4
compliance with local,state&federal codes	1		1	1	1	1	5
cost effectiveness			1	1	1	1	4
foster interest in heritage		1			1		2
foster interest in patriotism							0
integrity		1			1		2
authenticity							0
supports environmental technology/research	1	1			1	1	4

Number 4

East Tennessee Historic Preservation Agencies				
Public				
<i>values</i>	Andrew Johnson National Historic Site Visitor's Center	Shoals Sycamore Historic Site	Historic Jonesborough Visitor's Center	TOTAL
public awareness	1	1	1	3
public participation	1	1	1	3
conservation of natural resources				0
conservation of man-made resources	1	1		2
preservation of natural resources		1	1	2
preservation of built environment	1	1	1	3
restoration of natural environment				0
restoration of built environment	1	1	1	3
maintenance of natural environment				0
maintenance of built environment	1		1	2
education	1	1	1	3
community meeting place	1		1	2
protect habitat				0
protect endangered species				0
protect natural communities	1			1
protect built communities				0
protect biodiversity				0
working with community /aid/resources		1	1	2
identifies items for protection				0
values global environmental issues				0
extends aid to non US communities				0
preserve history of community	1	1	1	3
recreational and aesthetic opportunities	1	1	1	3
public outreach programs/consulting				0
environmental assessment				0
biomonitoring				0
prevention/countermeasure				0
public environmental training				0
compliance with local,state&federal codes				0
cost effectiveness				0
foster interest in heritage				0
foster interest in patriotism				0
integrity				0
authenticity				0
supports environmental technology/research				0

Number 5

East Tennessee Historic Preservation Agencies											
NGOs											
values	Bristol Preservation Society	Historic Jonesborough Foundation	Jonesborough Story Telling	Rocky Mount Museum	Blount Mansion, Knoxville	Crescent Bend/Armstrong-Lockett House	The Ramsey House	Museum of Appalachia	James White's Fort, Knoxville	East Tennessee Historical Society	TOTAL
public awareness	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
public participation			1	1		1		1		1	7
conservation of natural resources				1			1	1			3
conservation of man-made resources				1			1	1	1		4
preservation of natural resources			1	1			1	1			4
preservation of built environment	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
restoration of natural environment				1		1	1	1	1		5
restoration of built environment	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
maintenance of natural environment				1		1	1	1	1		5
maintenance of built environment	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
education	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
community meeting place			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
protect habitat				1							1
protect endangered species											0
protect natural communities			1	1							2
protect built communities		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
protect biodiversity											0
working with community /aid/resources		1	1								2
identifies items for protection											0
values global environmental issues											0
extends aid to non US communities											0
preserve history of community	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
recreational and aesthetic opportunities	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
public outreach programs/consulting		1									1
environmental assessment											0
biomonitoring											0
prevention/countermesure											0
public environmental training											0
compliance with local, state&federal codes											0
cost effectiveness		1						1	1		3
foster interest in heritage	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
foster interest in patriotism	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
integrity			1				1		1	1	4
authenticity	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
supports environmental technology/research											0

Number 6

Middle Tennessee Environmental Agencies							
Public							
values	Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Nashville	TDEC Division of Natural Heritage	TDEC Division of Air and Water Programs	TDEC Land and Radiological Programs	Nashville Metro Recycling/Solid Waste office	Nashville Parks & Recreation Beautification Division	TWRA, Region II
public awareness	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
public participation	1				1	1	1
conservation of natural resources	1	1	1		1		
conservation of man-made resources	1	1					
preservation of natural resources	1	1	1		1	1	
preservation of built environment	1	1				1	
restoration of natural environment	1	1	1			1	
restoration of built environment	1	1				1	
maintenance of natural environment	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
maintenance of built environment	1	1		1	1	1	
education	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
community meeting place	1						1
protect habitat	1	1	1	1			1
protect endangered species	1	1	1	1			
protect natural communities	1	1	1	1		1	1
protect built communities	1	1		1			
protect biodiversity	1	1	1	1			1
working with community /aid/resources	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
identifies items for protection	1	1	1				
values global environmental issues	1	1	1	1	1		1
extends aid to non US communities	1						
preserve history of community	1	1					
recreational and aesthetic opportunities	1					1	1
public outreach programs/consulting	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
environmental assessment	1	1	1	1	1		1
biomonitoring	1		1	1			1
prevention/countermeasure	1		1	1	1		1
public environmental training	1		1	1	1		1
compliance with local,state&federal codes	1	1	1	1	1		1
cost effectiveness	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
foster interest in heritage	1	1					
foster interest in patriotism	1						
integrity	1						
authenticity	1						
supports environmental technology/research	1	1	1	1	1		1
TOTAL							

Number 7

Middle Tennessee Environmental Agencies											
Private											
values	Advent Group Inc.	Alley E. Roberts & Associates Inc.	Bhate Environmental Associates Inc.	Bradfield Environmental Services Inc.	Environmental & Safety Designs Inc.	First Response Inc.	Moseley & Associates Inc.	Pinnacle Environmental & Design Services Inc.	Resolution Inc.	TVG Environmental	TOTAL
public awareness		1			1			1			3
public participation									1		1
conservation of natural resources											0
conservation of man-made resources											0
preservation of natural resources			1								1
preservation of built environment											0
restoration of natural environment	1	1				1		1	1	1	6
restoration of built environment											0
maintenance of natural environment	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	9
maintenance of built environment											0
education	1	1	1				1	1	1		6
community meeting place											0
protect habitat		1	1					1			3
protect endangered species			1			1					2
protect natural communities	1	1	1			1		1	1	1	7
protect built communities											0
protect biodiversity		1	1								2
working with community /aid/resources	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
identifies items for protection	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	9
values global environmental issues	1	1									2
extends aid to non US communities											0
preserve history of community											0
recreational and aesthetic opportunities											0
public outreach programs/consulting	1		1	1	1	1	1		1	1	8
environmental assessment	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
biomonitoring	1	1					1	1	1		5
prevention/countermeasure	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
public environmental training							1		1		2
compliance with local, state & federal codes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
cost effectiveness	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
foster interest in heritage											0
foster interest in patriotism											0
integrity									1	1	2
authenticity											0
supports environmental technology/research	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1		8

Number 8

Middle Tennessee Environmental Agencies				
NGOs				
values	Bring Urban Recycling to Nashville Today	The Nature Conservancy, TN Field Office	Recycle Nashville	TOTAL
public awareness	1	1	1	3
public participation	1	1	1	3
conservation of natural resources	1	1	1	3
conservation of man-made resources	1			1
preservation of natural resources	1	1		2
preservation of built environment				0
restoration of natural environment		1	1	2
restoration of built environment			1	1
maintenance of natural environment	1	1	1	3
maintenance of built environment	1		1	2
education	1	1	1	3
community meeting place		1		1
protect habitat	1	1		2
protect endangered species		1		1
protect natural communities	1	1	1	3
protect built communities	1		1	2
protect biodiversity		1		1
working with community /aid/resources	1	1	1	3
identifies items for protection		1		1
values global environmental issues		1		1
extends aid to non US communities				0
preserve history of community				0
recreational and aesthetic opportunities	1	1	1	3
public outreach programs/consulting		1		1
environmental assessment		1		1
biomonitoring		1		1
prevention/countermeasure	1	1		2
public environmental training		1		1
compliance with local,state&federal codes		1		1
cost effectiveness	1	1	1	3
foster interest in heritage		1		1
foster interest in patriotism				0
integrity		1		1
authenticity				0
supports environmental technology/research		1		1

Number 9

Middle Tennessee Historic Preservation Agencies					
Public					
values	Department of Tourist Development	Tennessee Historical Commission	TDEC Division of Archaeology	TDEC Division of Indian Affairs	TOTAL
public awareness	1	1	1	1	4
public participation	1		1	1	3
conservation of natural resources			1		1
conservation of man-made resources		1	1		2
preservation of natural resources	1		1		2
preservation of built environment	1	1	1	1	4
restoration of natural environment					0
restoration of built environment		1			1
maintenance of natural environment	1		1	1	3
maintenance of built environment	1	1			2
education	1	1	1	1	4
community meeting place	1				1
protect habitat					0
protect endangered species					0
protect natural communities	1		1		2
protect built communities	1	1	1		3
protect biodiversity					0
working with community /aid/resources	1	1	1	1	4
identifies items for protection		1	1	1	3
values global environmental issues			1		1
extends aid to non US communities					0
preserve history of community	1	1	1	1	4
recreational and aesthetic opportunities	1	1	1		3
public outreach programs/consulting		1	1	1	3
environmental assessment					0
biomonitoring					0
prevention/countermeasure		1			1
public environmental training			1		1
compliance with local,state&federal codes	1	1	1	1	4
cost effectiveness	1	1			2
foster interest in heritage	1	1	1	1	4
foster interest in patriotism		1	1	1	3
integrity		1	1		2
authenticity		1	1	1	3
supports environmental technology/research			1		1

Number 10

Middle Tennessee Historic Preservation Agencies					
NGOs					
	Belle Meade Plantation	Cragfont	Athenaeum Rectory	Hermitage	TOTAL
values					
public awareness	1	1	1	1	4
public participation	1			1	2
conservation of natural resources				1	1
conservation of man-made resources		1		1	2
preservation of natural resources				1	1
preservation of built environment	1	1	1	1	4
restoration of natural environment				1	1
restoration of built environment	1	1	1	1	4
maintenance of natural environment	1		1	1	3
maintenance of built environment	1	1	1	1	4
education	1	1	1	1	4
community meeting place	1	1	1	1	4
protect habitat					0
protect endangered species					0
protect natural communities					0
protect built communities					0
protect biodiversity					0
working with community /aid/resources					0
identifies items for protection					0
values global environmental issues					0
extends aid to non US communities					0
preserve history of community	1	1	1	1	4
recreational and aesthetic opportunities	1	1	1	1	4
public outreach programs/consulting					0
environmental assessment					0
biomonitoring					0
prevention/countermeasure					0
public environmental training					0
compliance with local,state&federal codes					0
cost effectiveness			1		1
foster interest in heritage	1	1	1	1	4
foster interest in patriotism	1	1		1	3
integrity		1	1	1	3
authenticity	1	1	1	1	4
supports environmental technology/research					0

Number 11

West Tennessee Environmental Agencies						
Public						
values	Memphis/Shelby County Health Dept. - Pollution Control Section	City Beautiful Commission	University of Tennessee, Agricultural Extension Service, Shelby County Field Office	TDEC, Memphis Field Office	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	TOTAL
public awareness	1	1	1	1	1	5
public participation	1	1	1	1	1	5
conservation of natural resources	1		1	1		3
conservation of man-made resources						0
preservation of natural resources	1	1	1	1		4
preservation of built environment		1				1
restoration of natural environment	1	1	1	1	1	5
restoration of built environment		1				1
maintenance of natural environment	1	1	1	1	1	5
maintenance of built environment		1			1	2
education	1	1	1	1	1	5
community meeting place						0
protect habitat	1		1	1	1	4
protect endangered species				1		1
protect natural communities	1		1	1		3
protect built communities						0
protect biodiversity				1	1	2
working with community /aid/resources	1	1	1	1	1	5
identifies items for protection	1		1	1	1	4
values global environmental issues	1		1	1	1	4
extends aid to non US communities					1	1
preserve history of community		1		1	1	3
recreational and aesthetic opportunities		1			1	2
public outreach programs/consulting	1		1	1	1	4
environmental assessment	1		1	1	1	4
biomonitoring			1	1	1	3
prevention/countermeasure	1			1	1	3
public environmental training			1	1	1	3
compliance with local,state&federal codes	1		1	1	1	4
cost effectiveness	1	1	1	1	1	5
foster interest in heritage		1		1	1	3
foster interest in patriotism					1	1
integrity					1	1
authenticity						0
supports environmental technology/research	1		1	1	1	4

Number 12

West Tennessee Environmental Agencies					
Private					
values	Fisher & Arnold, Inc.	Hazclean Environmental Consultants, Inc.	Murphy Environmental Services, Inc.	Williams E F & Associates	TOTAL
public awareness	1		1		2
public participation					0
conservation of natural resources	1				1
conservation of man-made resources					0
preservation of natural resources	1				1
preservation of built environment					0
restoration of natural environment	1	1	1	1	4
restoration of built environment					0
maintenance of natural environment	1	1	1	1	4
maintenance of built environment					0
education	1	1		1	3
community meeting place					0
protect habitat		1			1
protect endangered species					0
protect natural communities	1			1	2
protect built communities					0
protect biodiversity	1				1
working with community /aid/resources	1	1	1	1	4
identifies items for protection	1	1	1	1	4
values global environmental issues	1			1	2
extends aid to non US communities					0
preserve history of community					0
recreational and aesthetic opportunities	1				1
public outreach programs/consulting	1	1	1	1	4
environmental assessment	1	1	1	1	4
biomonitoring		1			1
prevention/countermeasure	1	1	1	1	4
public environmental training	1				1
compliance with local,state&federal codes	1	1	1	1	4
cost effectiveness	1	1	1	1	4
foster interest in heritage					0
foster interest in patriotism					0
integrity	1			1	2
authenticity					0
supports environmental technology/research	1	1	1	1	4

Number 13

West Tennessee Historic Preservation Agencies							
NGOs							
values	Bartlett Historical Society	Beale Street Development Inc.	The Little Courthouse	The Pillars	Historic Post Office	Woodruff-Fontaine House	TOTAL
public awareness	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
public participation	1					1	2
conservation of natural resources	1						1
conservation of man-made resources	1	1		1			3
preservation of natural resources	1						1
preservation of built environment	1	1	1	1		1	5
restoration of natural environment	1						1
restoration of built environment	1	1	1	1		1	5
maintenance of natural environment	1	1	1			1	4
maintenance of built environment	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
education	1		1	1	1	1	5
community meeting place	1		1	1	1	1	5
protect habitat							0
protect endangered species							0
protect natural communities							0
protect built communities							0
protect biodiversity							0
working with community /aid/resources		1					1
identifies items for protection	1	1					2
values global environmental issues							0
extends aid to non US communities							0
preserve history of community	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
recreational and aesthetic opportunities	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
public outreach programs/consulting		1					1
environmental assessment							0
biomonitoring							0
prevention/countermeasure							0
public environmental training							0
compliance with local,state&federal codes		1					1
cost effectiveness	1	1	1	1			4
foster interest in heritage	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
foster interest in patriotism	1		1	1	1		4
integrity	1				1		2
authenticity	1				1	1	3
supports environmental technology/research							0

Appendix C

Appendix C

Definition of Derived Values

1. ***Public awareness*** - The first value is public awareness. Did the agency feel strongly about publicly advertising themselves to the community or not?
2. ***Public participation*** - The next value is public participation. Did the agency encourage the community to participate in or support the activities of the agency?
- 3 & 4. ***Conservation of natural resources and man-made resources*** - The third and fourth values of conservation asks if the agency believed and supported methods of safeguarding resources. These values should be clearly understood as being different than the *5th and 6th values of preservation*.
- 5 & 6. ***preservation of natural and built environments*** - While preserving the resources involves conservation it also considers perpetuation, maintenance, and watching over the resources. To conserve may still mean to consume while preserve carries it further to involves total sheltering from consumption.
- 7 & 8. ***Restoration of natural and built environments*** - The next values of restoration represent the acts of reconditioning, reviving or rehabilitating what was there or what is considered to be in need.
- 9 & 10. ***Maintenance of natural and built environments*** - The values of maintaining the natural or built environments involves only the methods or activities protecting the status quo and supporting means against any further harm to the area.

11. ***Education*** - This value was often advertised in the statements as being a strong purpose or mission of the agency. Many sought to communicate and promote awareness of new technology and philosophies of the respective fields.
12. ***Community meeting place*** - This value was expressed as a desire to serve as a community meeting place. It occurred more frequently in the public sector than the private sector.
- 13,14,15,16 & 17. ***Protection*** - The next five values concern the activity of protection of some sort or to some degree. Protection represents an ambivalent form of preservation.
18. ***Working with community/aid/resource*** - These valued activities have been grouped together to illustrate the act of performing services to the community at large rather than on an individual client basis.
19. ***Identification of items for protection*** - A unique activity valued by a few was the identification of particular items for protection. While some agencies sought to protect not all actually defined what needs to be protected.
- 20 & 21. ***Global environmental issues*** - Another rare value was environmental issues that are of global concern. While all resources are of global concern, not all agencies recognized this view and adopted it in their own mission/purpose statements. This value correlates with the next one, the ***extension of aid or services to non U.S. communities***.

22. ***Preserve history of community*** - To preserve the history of the community at any level, may involve both the natural and built environments, as illustrated in the literature review in Chapters Two, Three, and Four.
23. ***Recreational and aesthetic opportunities*** - The 23d value is similar to that of number 12. To offer recreational and/or aesthetic opportunities often results in serving as a community meeting place. This can also come in various shapes and sizes.
24. ***Public outreach programs/consulting*** - The next value is similar to that of number 18, although consultation programs usually require fees while serving as a resource or extending aid is often free. Thus number 24 was most often seen in the private sector while number 18 was not.
25. ***Environmental assessment*** - This value was another rare activity although found on various levels in all three sectors. To assess the environment is similar to identifying items for protection, although to assess does not necessarily mean to identify needs; it is more objective.
26. ***Biomonitoring*** - This activity, often valued, takes assessment a step further by involving a longer period of observation and degree to the scale and scope of the issue.
27. ***Prevention/countermeasure*** - This service was most seen in the environmental fields. This involves performing services which aim at correcting previous wrongs such as pollution spills. It also may involve education about prevention techniques and compliance with codes.

28. ***Public environmental training*** - Training the public on environmental issues is similar to education. However, these agencies actively and formally hold training activities for interested individuals and new employees.
29. ***Compliance to codes and regulation*** - Obviously this is required by law, however, some agencies particularly point this out as a desired goal. Often this was found in environmental agencies.
30. ***Cost effectiveness*** - To be cost effective is another pervasive value, but again was not always stated as being a primary concern. This will be further examined by comparing this stated value to the respective budget/annual reports. Unfortunately, not all agencies who stated cost effectiveness as a value provided the requested annual budget reports.
- 31 & 32. ***Foster interest in heritage and patriotism*** - The next two values are similar but have been identified as separate. To foster interest in patriotism was often seen in historic preservation agencies, while heritage was seen in both. An interest in the nation's heritage is broader in scope, than patriotism.
- 33 & 34. ***Integrity and authenticity***- To value integrity was often used in promotional rhetoric while authenticity referred to historic preservation values. These two values were often used in the contexts of qualifying services; however were not specific in themselves.
35. ***Supports environmental technology/research*** - The last value is a new value found in most agencies in the environmental fields. It was not found correspondingly in historic preservation fields. That is, the historic preservation

agencies did not state goals for developing new historic preservation technologies. While this value may exist state-wide in historic preservation agencies, it was not clearly defined as such. However, the Tennessee Historical Commission, as part of the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC), actively researches preservation methodologies. TDEC stands alone in this value as derived from the literature.

Appendix D

APPENDIX D
Literature from the Organizations of Tennessee

- Advent Group, Inc., *Company Portfolio*, Nashville, TN, 1996.
- Alley E. Roberts & Associates, Inc., *Literature*, Nashville, TN, 1996.
- Alpha Environmental Sciences Incorporate., *Mission Statement and Literature*, The Knoxville Office, Knoxville, TN, 1996.
- Association of the Preservation of Tennessee Antiquities., *Promotional Literature*, Nashville, Memphis, Chattanooga and Knoxville, TN, 1996.
- Athenaeum Rectory., *Promotional Literature*, Nashville, TN, 1996.
- Bartlett Historical Society., *Promotional Literature*, Memphis, TN, 1996.
- Beale Street Development., *Company Literature*, Memphis, TN, 1996.
- Belle Meade Plantation., *Promotional Literature*, Nashville, TN, 1996.
- Bhate Environmental Associates, Inc., *Company Literature*, Nashville, TN, 1996.
- Blount Mansion Association., *Mission Statement and Literature*, Knoxville, TN, 1996.
- Bradfield Environmental Services, Inc., *Mission Statement and Background Portfolio*, Nashville, TN, 1996.
- Bring Urban Recycling to Nashville Today., *Brochures and Mission Statement*, Nashville, TN, 1996.
- Bristol Preservation Society., *Mission Statement, Newsletter and Literature*, Bristol, VA and TN, 1996.
- Bristol Sierra Club., *Mission Statement*, Bristol, TN, 1996.
- Brown & Root Environmental., *Mission Statement and Literature*, Oak Ridge, TN, 1996.
- Center for Global Sustainability., *Mission Statement and Background Literature*, Knoxville, TN, 1996.
- City Beautiful Commission., *Mission Statement and Brochures*, Memphis, TN, 1996.
- Cragfont., *Museum Literature*, Nashville, TN, 1996.

Crescent Bend/Armstrong-Lockett House., *Mission Statement and Literature*, Knoxville, TN, 1996.

Department of Environment and Conservation, Sycamore Shoals State Historic Area., *Mission Statement and Literature*, Elizabethton, TN, 1996.

Department of Tourist Development., *The Vacation Guide, 1996 and Mission Statement*, Nashville, TN.

East Tennessee Historical Society., *Constitution and By-Laws, NewsLine*, Vol. 11, no. 3, Fall, 1995, and other literature.

EMPE Incorporated., *Mission Statement and Literature*, Blountville, TN, 1996.

Environmental & Safety Designs, Inc., *Literature*, Nashville, TN, 1996.

Environmental Pollution Services, Incorporated., *Mission Statement and Literature*, Jonesborough, TN, 1996.

First Response, Inc., *Background Portfolio*, Nashville, TN, 1996.

Fisher & Arnold Incorporated., *Promotional Literature and Purpose Statement*, Memphis, TN, 1996.

Global Network of Environmental Education Centers., *A Vision for Sustainable Development and GlobeNEEC News*, Vol. 3, no. 2, May-August, 1996.

Greater Knoxville Beautification Board., *Achievement Report*, Knoxville, TN, 1996.

Hazclean Environmental Consultants, Inc., *Profile of Professional Services*, Memphis, TN, 1996.

Hermitage., *Mission Statement and Literature*, Nashville, TN, 1996.

Historic Jonesborough Visitors Center., *Mission Statement and Literature*, Jonesborough, TN, 1996.

Historic Jonesborough Foundation., *Background and Mission Statement*, Jonesborough, TN, 1996

Historic Post Office., *Museum Literature*, Memphis, TN, 1996.

Ijams Nature Center., *Welcome Pamphlet and Mission Statement*, and *Annual Report*, Knoxville, TN, 1995.

International Waste Management Systems., *Mission Statement and Literature*, Knoxville, TN, 1996.

James White's Fort., *Mission Statement and Literature*, Knoxville, TN, 1996.

Jonesborough Story Telling Festival., *Mission Statement and Promotional Literature*, Jonesborough, TN, 1996.

Knoxville (City of), Office of Solid Waste., *Mission Statement and Literature*, Knoxville, TN, 1996 and *The Report to the Mayor*, 1992.

Knox County, Department of Air Pollution Control., *Annual Report*, Knoxville, TN, 1992.

Knox Greenways Coalition., *Promotional literature*, 1996.

Local Oversight Committee of the Oak Ridge Reservation., *Mission Statement*, Oak Ridge, TN, 1996.

Little Courthouse., *Museum Literature*, Memphis, TN, 1996.

Memphis and Shelby County, Department of Health-Pollution Control Section., *Background Report*, 1995.

Mosely & Associates, Inc., *Brochures*, Nashville, TN, 1996.

Murphy Environmental Services, Inc., *Promotional literature*, Memphis, TN, 1996.

Museum of Appalachia., *Mission Statement and Literature*, Norris, TN, 1996.

Nashville Metro Recycling/Solid Waste Office., *Brochures and Citizen Guides*, Nashville, TN, 1996.

Nashville Parks and Recreation Beautification Division., *Brochures*, Nashville, TN, 1996.

Nature Conservancy (The)., *Mission Statement and Literature*, Abingdon, VA, 1996, and *Nature Conservancy* issues March/April, 1996 and November/December, 1992.

Oak Ridge Reservation Local Oversight Committee., *Mission Statement and Background*, Oak Ridge, TN, 1994.

Pillars., *Literature*, Memphis, TN, 1996.

Pinnacle Environmental & Design Services, Inc., *Brochures*, Nashville Metro, TN, 1996.

Ramsey House., *Mission Statement*, Knoxville, TN, 1996.

Recycle Nashville., *Brochures and Literature*, Nashville, TN, 1996.

Resolution, Inc., *Brochures*, Nashville Metro, TN, 1996.

Rocky Mount Museum., *Mission Statement and Literature*, Piney Flats, TN, 1996.

Sierra Club., *Membership Literature*, San Francisco, CA.

Site-Specific Advisory Board., *Mission Statement*, Oak Ridge, TN, March, 1995.

S&ME, Incorporated., *Mission Statement and Literature.*, Blountville, TN, 1996.

Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC)., *Employee Handbook, Mission Statement*, Nashville and Knoxville Field Offices, *Division Mission Statements*, 1995, and *State Parks Brochures*, 1996.

Tennessee Department of Tourist Development., *Mission Statement and Brochure*, Nashville, TN, 1996.

Tennessee Green: A Grassroots Voice for a Better Environment, Issue no 4, Winter, 1993.

Tennessee Historical Commission, *Mission and Background Statement*, Nashville, Tennessee, 1996.

Tennessee Valley Authority., *River Pulse: A Report on the Condition of the Tennessee River and its Tributaries in 1994*, TVA Resource Group, April, 1995.

Tennessee Valley Energy Reform Coalition (TVERC)., *A Journal of Energy Awareness: The Energy Monitor*, Vol. 3, no 1, Spring, 1993.

Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency., *Mission Statement and Literature*, Talbott, Nashville and Memphis Field Offices, TN, 1996.

TVG Environmental, *Brochures*, Nashville, TN, 1996.

Tysinger, Hampton and Partners, Environmental Division., *Brochures*, Johnson City, TN, 1996.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers., *Mission Statement and Background Report*, Memphis, TN, 1996.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service., *Mission Statement and Literature*, Knoxville, TN, 1996.

U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration., *Mission Statement and Literature*, Oak Ridge, TN, 1996.

U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Andrew Johnson National Historic Site., *Mission Statement and Literature*, Greeneville, TN, 1996.

University of Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station., *Forestry Experiment Station-Mission Statement., and Promotional Literature*, Knoxville, and Memphis Field Offices, TN, 1996.

Williams EF & A Associates., *Background Portfolio*, Memphis, TN, 1996.

Woodruff-Fontaine., *Mission Statement and Literature*, Memphis Area, TN, 1996.

VITA

Ambre M. Torbett was born in Oak Park, Illinois on August 14, 1971. She attended William Beye Elementary School, Hawthorne Junior High School and Oak Park-River Forest High School where she was graduated in 1989. She enrolled in The Iowa State University in Ames in the fall of 1989 where she began her studies in architecture and interior design. In the fall of 1991 she transferred to The University of Tennessee, Knoxville. She graduated in the winter of 1993 with a Bachelor of Arts in the interdisciplinary program of Urban Studies.

During her undergraduate studies she became interested in city planning, after three years of interning for various nonprofit and city agencies in the field. In the spring of 1994 she enrolled, part-time, in The University of Tennessee's Graduate School of Planning. That May she accepted a graduate assistantship with the University's Campus Planning Office while also maintaining her internship with the Knoxville-Knox County Metropolitan Planning Commission. The fall of 1994 she enrolled full-time and graduated August of 1996 with a Master of Science in Planning Degree. She is a member of the Collegiate Institute of Planners, the American Planning Association and the National Arbor Day Foundation. The author plans to pursue a career in city planning and hopes to contribute to the task of preserving our nation's heritage.