

**AGENDA**  
**EAST GOSHEN TOWNSHIP**  
**CONSERVANCY BOARD MEETING**  
**Aug. 10 2011 7:00 PM**

- 1) CALL TO ORDER / PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE
- 2) APPROVAL OF MINUTES –July 13, 2011
- 3) CHAIRMAN'S REPORT
  1. CB budget expenses (attached)
  2. EGT Fall Newsletter article – Update on trees and new understory Plants in Applebrook Park (attached)
- 4) OLD BUSINESS
  1. Cost Estimates for NLT Invasive plant recommendations. Weeds, Bruce Foracre and Top Crops
  2. EGT / Applebrook Spring House (Invasive Plants)
  3. New Plantings in Applebrook Park
  4. Bird Nest boxes- July findings
- 5) NEW BUSINESS
  1. CB 2012 Budget (attached)
  2. Wild Flower Meadow Standards (attached)
  3. Bird Nest boxes –Aug. findings
- 6) SUB-DIVISION/LAND DEVELOPMENT REVIEW
- 7) BOARD MEMBER CONCERNS
- 8) LIAISON REPORTS
- 9) PUBLIC COMMENTS
- 10) CORRESPONDENCE

**Dates of Importance**

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August 08, 2011	Municipal Authority	7:00 pm
August 09, 2011	Board of Supervisors	7:00 pm
August 10, 2011	Conservancy Board	7:00 pm
August 11, 2011	Farmer's Market	3:00 – 7:00 pm
	Historical Commission	7:00 pm
August 15, 2011	Deer Management	7:00 pm
August 16, 2011	Park & Recreation (w/s)	10:00 am
	Board of Supervisors	7:00 pm
August 17, 2011	Friends of EGT 501c3	7:00 pm
August 18, 2011	Police Commission	8:00 am
	Local Traffic Advisory Committee	1:00 pm
	Farmer's Market	3:00 – 7:00 pm
August 23, 2011	Board of Supervisors	7:00 pm
August 25, 2011	Farmer's Market	3:00 – 7:00 pm
August 30, 2011	Board Of Supervisors (as needed)	7:00 pm

Newsletter:

Article Due Date – August 3, 2011

Delivery Date – October 1, 2011

draft  
EAST GOSHEN TOWNSHIP  
CONSERVANCY BOARD MEETING  
July 13, 2011  
7:00 P.M.

The East Goshen Township Conservancy Board met for their regularly scheduled meeting on Wednesday, July 13, 2011, at the East Goshen Township Building. Board members present were: Chairman Bryan Del Monte, Ginnie Newlin, Adam Knox, Scott Sanders, and Mark Kaweck. Also in attendance were Don McConathy, Township Supervisor; Bob Huebner, Park and Recreation; Sue Carty, Planning Commission; Erich Meyer, Park & Recreation; and Alex Gadson, Scout with Troop 93.

1. **CALL TO ORDER**

Bryan called the meeting to order at 7:00pm and led the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.

2. **APPROVAL OF MINUTES**

Ginnie moved to accept the minutes of the June 8, 2011 meeting, as corrected. Mark seconded the motion. The motion passed.

3. **CHAIRMAN'S REPORT**

A. Community Day Saturday June 25, 2011 – Bryan, Ginnie and Adam were at the Conservancy Board table in the VIP tent. Bryan prepared handouts which contained the Board's Mission Statement, a list of projects and some Newsletter articles. There weren't many people visiting the tent, so Bryan went into the crowd and distributed the handouts. He also made a storyboard with pictures from the latest planting in Applebrook. Ginnie suggested that the Board members keep the name tags for future use.

B. Bryan reviewed the latest expense report and has questions about the cost (about \$500) that is being charged for the fencing and posts for the reforest project in Applebrook. He thought Mark Miller said he had surplus fencing to use for this. So did other Board members. Bryan will check with Mark.

C. CRC Membership – A renewal notice was received but Bryan noticed that a fee was just paid in February. He spoke to Ann about this. She said their year goes from July to June, so that's why the notice was received now. She will check on the February payment to see what year it actually covered.

D. The Hershey's Mill Dam – The proposal to build a seawall behind the dam is being reviewed by DEP. Bryan has a copy if anyone wants to see it. Don explained that the seawall would be a barrier behind the dam which would prevent water in heavy rains from running over the dam and it will help recreate a pond.

4. **OLD BUSINESS**

A. NLT – The Board reviewed an outline Bryan prepared listing the phases that it would take to control invasives in Applebrook. Bryan spoke to Weeds Inc about the plan. Brian O'Neil will look at the park and the plan. He will be at the Historic Area on Saturday July 16 and would like to meet with the Board members to discuss the scope of work. Ginnie wants written proposals from at least 2 contractors for this 5 year plan. The review included:

1. Assigning numbers to the measures for controlling invasives

2. In Phase 1 (d), fallen sycamore tree, Adam feels that, if there is no reason to remove the tree, it should be left there. Bryan will check on this. The Board took no action.

3. In Phase 4 (b) regarding an open well casing, Bryan will see if Mark Miller knows the status of the well. No action was taken on this item.

Scott pointed out that herbicide manufacturers have specific instructions for use of the spray which usually includes spraying immediately upon cutting. Also, a special kind of herbicide needs to be used near water.

Don commented that the BOS instructed Mark Miller to mow Applebrook more often.

Bob reminded the Board that Public Works gets very busy in the Spring and Summer, so timing is important if they want PW to do some of these items.

B. Malvern Bank Parking Lot – Bryan wrote a letter to Mark Gordon after the last meeting about the YMCA Tree removal. Ginnie and Scott were not pleased with the letter Mark wrote in response. Don mentioned that several Supervisors also were not pleased with the way this was handled. He pointed out that the original plans have a note that a fence will be installed at the drip line of the trees. Adam commented that if curbing is run within 2 feet from the trunk of a tree, it will cause a problem for the tree.

C. New Plantings – Bryan and Ginnie did water the new plantings in Applebrook. Mark Miller set up a pump which is spraying the area. Ginnie feels spraying isn't appropriate for trees. There is a large pile of wood chips to be spread. The grass needs to be cut before the chips are spread. There was discussion about the overgrown grass in this area. Sue explained that reforestation is a natural process. As the trees mature, the grass will not grow as high. Adam suggested an article in the Newsletter to explain this process so people understand why the grass is so tall right now. Erich feels it looks better since Mark Miller had the grass mowed from the street up to the path. Bryan and Ginnie will work on an article for the Fall Newsletter.

D. Bird Boxes – Bryan saw a fledgling blue bird go into a box, but, when he checked it later, it has a tree swallow in it. Bryan invited any of the board members to accompany him in July to inspect the boxes.

E. Tree Ordinance - This was approved by the BOS. On a related item, Don mentioned that Kathryn Yahres brought up the subject of historic trees and wants to work with the Conservancy Board to identify any in the township. Ginnie said this has already been done, probably in the 1990s. There is a report somewhere.

## 5. NEW BUSINESS

A. Volunteers – At the Community Day event, two people left their names to volunteer. One of them, Brian Hutchinson, wanted to let his lawn become a meadow but received a citation from the township. Erich commented that Mark Gordon said it is allowed if the homeowner seeds it with wildflowers, etc.

B. Trees – Mark Miller did reply to Erich's questions and ideas about trees in the parks. There are signs of rubbing on some, probably from deer. The marks from weed wackers/trimmers were discussed with his staff. Erich feels the best way to eliminate this damage is to put wood chips around the trees. Bryan cautioned against excessive mulching. Bob mentioned that the trees in Applebrook were mulched initially but not lately. A year ago he suggested mulching 6-8 inches out from the trees.

C. Spring Houses – There was discussion about the spring house by the new bridge in Applebrook. Bob reported that the grass has been mowed around it. Bryan feels it has been cut too low.

D. PA Forestry Assoc. Membership – The Board decided to discontinue this membership.

E. CRC – Ann has a summer intern who is looking for opportunities to work with townships. Bryan will see if they want to help him at Reservoir Road, Monday, July 18<sup>th</sup>, 9-11am cleaning the cages, etc.

## 6. SUBDIVISION/LAND DEVELOPMENT/LANDSCAPE PLAN REVIEW

A. Malvern Bank Parking Lot – The Board reviewed the revised landscape plan with the following comments:

1. There is a tree at the entrance from Paoli Pike where a sign will be installed. Recommend relocation. It will most likely have to be removed when it grows and starts to cover the sign.
2. Hawthorns along Paoli Pike – will they cause sightline issues in the future.
3. No plan for the apron between the 2 banks. Consider relocating hawthorns to this area.
4. White Ash tree is on the list of replacement trees. Check to see if this will be susceptible to the ash bore.

Bryan will write a letter and mention that the Board feels there is a good mix of trees, etc. in the plan.

## 7. BOARD MEMBER CONCERNS/COMMENTS

A. Ginnie reported that she attended a CRC meeting on wetland plantings at Hershey Mill and Springton. Someone from East Goshen sent a letter to the Master Gardeners complimenting Ginnie on how knowledgeable she is.

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3  
4 8. **LIAISON REPORTS**

5 A. Park & Recreation – Bob reported that Community Day went very well. There is a survey on the website  
6 for people to complete and return electronically. Space rentals from the Farmers Market go to Park & Recreation  
7 events through the 501c3 Committee. Bob noticed that Public Works was mowing almost to the creek in  
8 Applebrook. He spoke to Mark Miller about it because they are only supposed to mow 2 mower widths from the  
9 path. The Board will meet at 6 pm before the August 4 meeting to walk Applebrook Park. They approved  
0 installation in East Goshen Park of the Born Learning Trail being donated by CTDI.

1 B. Planning Commission – Sue reported that they approved the Tree Ordinance and Wireless Ordinance.  
2 They are still reviewing everything that may be needed for the Sign Ordinance. TRU Team, 1422 Paolo Pike, did  
3 not come to the meeting so their request was denied.

4 C. Board of Supervisors – They granted another 60-day extension until Sept. 24, 2011 to TRU Team. The  
5 BOS developed a basic agreement for a cell tower with Liberty Towers. There would be a \$75,000 up-front  
6 contribution, then \$4,000/month for the first ten years. It would be placed behind the township building.  
7 In the May minutes, the Conservancy Board wondered, if the Hershey's Mill dam was historic, would it have to  
8 be repaired. The answer is yes, it would. Mark Miller put in some handicapped parking at the Ashbridge Park.  
9 This was a contribution to the park from the township.  
0

1 9. **PUBLIC COMMENT**

2 A. Alex Gadson explained that he is a scout in Troop 93 working on a merit badge for Citizenship in the  
3 Community. He had to attend a public meeting and didn't know what a Conservancy Board did. From what he  
4 has heard tonight, he feels this is a great board. He asked if checking on the bird boxes could be used for  
5 community service credit. Bryan will follow up with him.

6 B. Don reminded the members that their 2012 budget is due in September.  
7

8 10. **CORRESPONDENCE**

9 A. Bryan acknowledged receipt of the letter regarding 922 N. Chester Rd. and the site remediation that was done  
0 there.  
1

2 11. **ADJOURNMENT** - There being no further business, Scott made a motion to adjourn the meeting. Adam  
3 seconded the motion. There was no discussion or public comment. The motion passed. The meeting was  
4 adjourned at 8:45 p.m.  
5

6 Respectfully submitted,

7  
8  
9 Ruth Kiefer  
0 Recording Secretary  
1

East Goshen Township  
2012 Budget Forecast  
Conservancy

	Actual 2008	Actual 2009	Actual 2010	Budget 2011	Actual YTD 2011 as of 6/30	Year End Proj. 2011 as of 6/30	Budget 2012
EXPENSES							
WAGES - CONSERVANCY	01461 1400	0	552	740	500	105	500
MATERIALS & SUPPLIES	01461 2480	0	109	1,038	838	1,000	1,000
GENERAL EXPENSE	01461 2482	3,039	723	185	500	800	800
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	01461 3100	1,053	0	0	0	500	500
LANDSCAPING	01461 3720	2,472	7,396	3,230	514	2,500	2,500
CONTRIBUTION TO CONSERVANCY	01461 5200	100	0	0	0	0	0
SUBTOTAL		6,665	8,779	5,194	1,957	5,300	5,300

\*\*\* Materials/Supplies 01461-2480 for  
YTD 2011 had reclass entry made in  
July removing \$501

## Update on trees and new understory plants in Applebrook Park

Most of East Goshen Township has 20-30% tree cover, according to maps provided by TreeVitalize, a public-private partnership in Pennsylvania dedicated to restoring tree cover and educating citizens about planting trees. The trees and understory plants planted last year in Applebrook Park will improve the percentage of tree cover in our community and provide many benefits.

In the Fall 2009 Newsletter, the EGT Conservancy Board discussed the 223 trees that were planted in approximately 2.6 acres in the park area bordered by Paoli Pike and Line Road. This area is bordered by a riparian buffer (Riparian Buffer, Spring 2010) next to Ridley Creek and was previously mowed. The trees now planted there will absorb much more water, reducing run-off into Ridley Creek and improving its water quality.

West Chester University has been partnering with East Goshen Conservancy Board in conducting studies of this forest restoration in order to investigate how it improves the quality of air and water. WCU issued a report in December 2009 on the work done here and are undertaking additional studies. The 2009 report estimated that the trees we planted will reach a mature size in 50 years and will have established a fully mature urban forest in 75 years.

This reforestation area has already added to the enjoyment of EGT residents and others using the circular path put in by EGT Public Works, as well as the new wood foot bridge. While two of the trees appear to have died, growth is good for the other 221 trees. In addition to the original trees, 100 understory plants were added by EGT CB in May 2011 to support the restoration of a forest woodland. This continues the EGT CB efforts to create a habitat that includes tree, shrubs and smaller plants that will support birds and other wildlife in what was formerly a mowed grass field. Public Works will be adding wood chips to these new understory plants to help hold water from rains and an occasional watering by PW or EGT CB.

It will take some time for this forest restoration to mature, but we hope EGT residents and neighbors will enjoy watching it grow. A member of the EGT CB is working with WCU to install a sign there to help educate visitors on this restoration. If you would like to learn more about trees and restoration of forest woodlands, I suggest the sources listed below:

[www.treevitalize.net](http://www.treevitalize.net)

Trees Pay Us Back – a resource developed by the USDA Forest Service

<http://www.na.fs.fed.us/urban/treespayusback/index.shtml>

<http://www.na.fs.fed.us/urban/treespayusback/vol2/index.html>

Bryan Del Monte, EGT Conservancy Board Chairman

# *MEMO*

To: Conservancy Board  
From: Deb Beury  
Re: Budget 2012  
Date: July 11, 2011

Attached you will find a worksheet showing actual expenses for the past three years (2008, 2009 and 2010). In addition, you will see a column for your 2011 budget as well as YTD results as of June 30. Based on your 2011 YTD results, I am providing an estimated year end projection of \$5,300.

Taking into consideration all of the above information, I am also providing a “projected” 2012 budget amount of \$5,300 as well.

The Board of Supervisors has tasked me with having the preliminary Township budget completed by late August. In order for me to meet this deadline, I will need your Board to discuss and approve these 2011 year end projections and suggested 2012 budget at your August meeting. I will need your input back within one week of your August meeting.

If you believe any of your expenditures will surpass your 2011 budget or your 2012 budget needs are higher than my projections, I will need your recommended amount and justification to present to The Board of Supervisors. Please advise if you would like to meet with me with regard to this.

If I do not hear back from you by Wednesday, August 24, I will submit the attached projected year end amounts as well as the suggested 2012 budget amounts.

Should circumstances arise after I present to the Board, you can certainly submit a request for an increase on any line item along with justification for the Board’s consideration.

If I can provide any assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me.



# Memorandum

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East Goshen Township  
1580 Paoli Pike  
West Chester, PA 19380

Voice: 610-692-7171  
Fax: 610-692-8950  
E-mail: [mgordon@eastgoshen.org](mailto:mgordon@eastgoshen.org)

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Date: 8/2/2011  
To: Conservancy Board  
From: Mark Gordon, Township Zoning Officer *mb*  
Re: Wildflower Meadow Standards

Board Members,

Since your Summer News Article "Why Turn a Lawn into a Meadow?" there have been several calls to the Township about how to convert my lawn into a meadow? Our position is that maintained grass areas are required to be cut to a height of 6 inches or less as outlined in §96-2. As you know there is an exemption for Wildflower Meadows; however, allowing your grass to grow does not make a wildflower meadow.

§ 96-2. Maintenance of lot.

Between May 1 and September 30 of each calendar year, the owner of each lot shall mow the lot as often as is necessary to keep all grass, weeds and vegetation growing on the lot to a height of six inches or less.

§ 96-5. Exceptions. [Amended 3-18-2003 by Ord. No. 129-D-03; 7-5-2005 by Ord. No. 129-C-05]

The requirements specified in §§ 96-2 and 96-4 of this chapter shall not apply to the following:

- A. Trees, whether coniferous or deciduous;
- B. Shrubs;
- C. Flower beds or gardens;
- D. Vegetables and vegetable gardens;
- E. Wildflower meadows;
- F. Wetlands, woodlands and forested areas;
- G. Areas within 35 feet of a stream or pond;
- H. Land actively cultivated in crop production or engaged in farming or animal husbandry; and
- I. Open space owned by the Township.

- There is a definition for “Wildflower Meadow” outlined in the code:

**WILDFLOWER MEADOW** -- A naturally occurring or man-made vegetated landscape dominated by wildflowers which are allowed to go to seed and which is mowed annually, preferably in the fall. [Added 3-18-2003 by Ord. No. 129-D-03]

The challenge I have now is; how do I evaluate requests for exemptions as outlined in 96-5? I believe all the exemptions listed are self explanatory, except “Wildflower Meadow”.

The Township solicitor has crafted some language to amend Ch 96 that will allow standards to be established by the Board of Supervisors via resolution:

- Chapter 96 of the East Goshen Township Code, titled, “Brush, Grass and Weeds”, Section 96-5 shall be amended to add the following sentence at the end of the existing language:  
 “The Board of Supervisors shall have the authority to establish additional rules and regulations from time to time by resolution to establish standards to assist the Code Enforcement Officer in identifying whether or not any of the above stated exceptions apply.”

I have done some research on converting a lawn to a wildflower meadow and have attached a couple of articles for your review. I have the following outline of standards for the Conservancy Board to review and comment on.

#### **Standards to convert a Lawn into a Wildflower Meadow:**

##### **Purpose:**

To ensure that a request for exemption to create a Wildflower Meadow is appropriate and meets the requirements of §96 of the Township Code the following standards and procedures will be followed.

##### **Standards:**

1. All Wildflower Meadow exemption areas shall be approved by the Township Zoning Officer
2. Wildflower Meadow areas shall not be located in the front yard area of the lot
3. Wildflower meadow areas shall not encroach any closer than ten feet to a side or rear property line, and shall be cut to a height of six inches or less

##### **Application:**

Complete and submit the Wildflower Meadow Exemption Request application and plan to Township Zoning Officer for review and approval. The application and plan shall address / show all of the following information.

1. Property Address
2. Owner Name
3. Wildflower Mix / Plantings proposed

4. TPN
5. Telephone Number

**Plan:**

1. Plot of the property
2. Delineation of area to be converted to Wildflower Meadow with dimensions

Upon approval of your plan the following standards will apply to the new "Wildflower Meadow" to ensure the Meadow is established properly and is maintained as such. Failure to follow the standards set forth in the wildflower Meadow exemption resolution will negate your plan approval for an exemption.

**Wildflower Meadow area preparation:**

1. Kill all grass and weeds by covering with a thick layer of newspaper or plastic sheeting
2. Once all grass and weeds are dead, remove all dead grass and weeds.
3. Turn over soil and amend soil with compost if needed

**Planting**

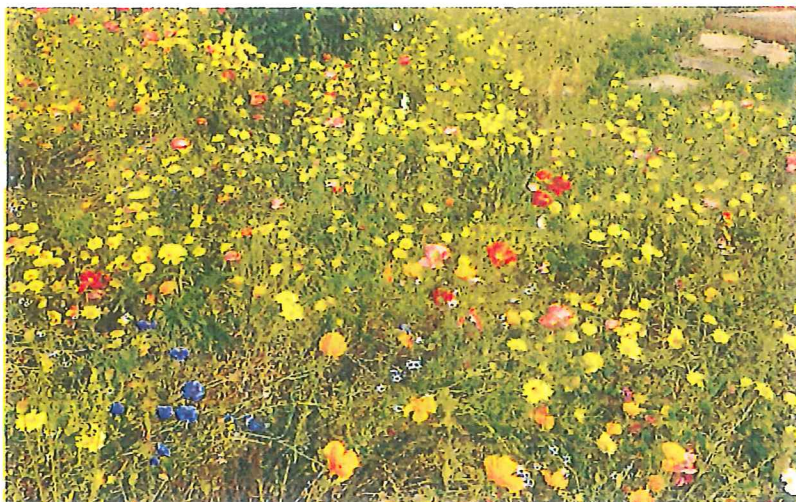
1. Seed in the fall after first hard frost with an appropriate wildflower mix i.e. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_
2. Supplement with native grasses and wildflower plugs practical to SE *Pennsylvania* such as \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ etc.
3. *Add additional seed in spring to supplement for those seeds that did not make it through the winter*
4. Water daily through the first growing season when it doesn't rain

**Maintenance**

1. As needed invasive plants and weeds shall be removed from the Wild Flower Meadow area
2. Approved Wildflower Meadow exemption areas shall not be allowed to grow closer than 10 feet to the rear and side property lines. The side and rear yard areas of the property shall be cut to height of six inches or less as outlined in §96-2 of the Township Code.



## Create a meadow right where you live



Sandra Leavitt Lerner/Sandra Leavitt Lerner - Your meadow should be a mix of colors as one flower fades, another opens.

Text Size Print E-mail Reprints

By Joel M. Lerner, Published: April 8

Meadows and prairies are both natural growth areas. The difference is that they are commonly called meadows on the East and West coasts, and prairies in the Midwest. These natural growth areas are used along highways to add color and lower the cost of road maintenance. They are also popular with homeowners.

Meadows or prairies can lower maintenance requirements, offer flowers and attract a profusion of birds and butterflies — even in small yards. A sunny patch, side yard or bright corner will do, but don't expect to create a meadow in a day. It takes planning, a couple of years, and sometimes several attempts to nurture self-sustaining grasses and wildflowers. Here are some guidelines offered by Neil Diboll, owner of Prairie Nursery in Westfield, Wis.

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### Comments

Weigh In Corrections?

According to Diboll, timing and site preparation are critical to growing a successful mix of wildflowers. The site must be prepared properly from the start or the area will revert to grasses and weeds.

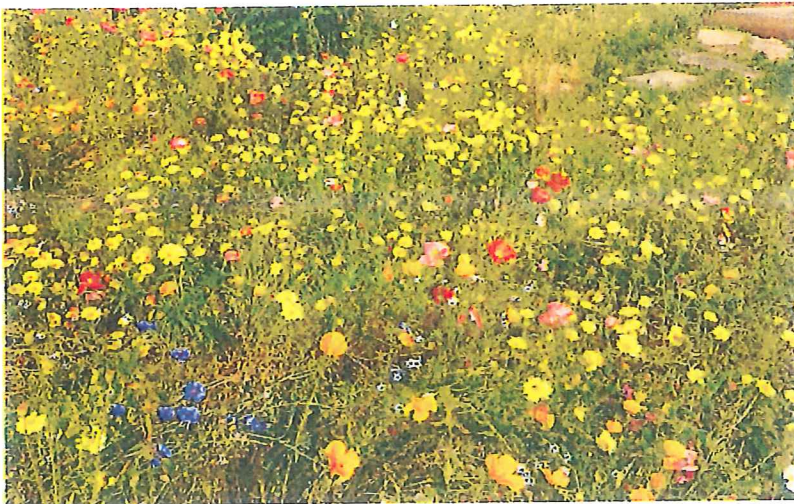
Since you are creating a space that takes years for nature to generate, the meadow will need a fresh start. The existing population of weeds and their seed must be cleared, ensuring that the area where the new meadow will be is totally free of competitive plants. This requires an entire growing season of preparation.

Begin by mowing the area as close as practical. Then begin weed eradication. Mulch and herbicides provide two ways to do this. The mulch can be plastic sheeting, thick wads of newspaper or other material

that will keep light from reaching weeds. Plastic sheeting also creates heat to smother germinating seeds. Diboll suggests treating all surface weeds with an herbicide that will kill the entire area of weeds, including their roots.



## Create a meadow right where you live



Sandra Leavitt Lerner/Sandra Leavitt Lerner - Your meadow should be a mix of colors as one flower fades, another opens.

Text Size Print E-mail Reprints

Meadows are happiest in poor soil with hot temperatures and little competition from other plants. Sprinkle the seed with water in morning and late afternoon every day that it doesn't rain for the first full growing season. You will probably want to seed for at least two seasons before a full mix of flowers begins to appear.

Meadows are generally a mix of grasses, annuals, biennials and perennials growing in open, sunny fields. There are alpine varieties found in mountainous regions with mostly small plants such as dwarf woody trees and shrubs mixed with wildflowers. There are grazing meadows that consist primarily of native grasses and are used for pasturing livestock.

4

Send Recommend '73

There's not much of a science to deciding what wildflowers you'll have, since you will be limited to the species that thrive in your soil and region. If you're using a prepared seed mix, check the list of plants to make sure there are varieties of natives that prefer the soil type and climate where they are to be planted. Several examples that will do well in this region are black-eyed Susans, purple coneflowers, butterfly weeds, goldenrods, coreopsis, wild and sulphur cosmos, gaillardias and cleome.

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8/2/2011 11:32 AM

## How to Convert a Lawn to a Native Meadow or Woodland



An All-Native Meadow of Wildlife-Friendly Plants in North Carolina

photo by Sally Kneidel

Before yesterday, I'm not sure I'd ever seen a meadow of all native plants anywhere east of the Mississippi. But I have now, and it was stunning! I interviewed Beth Henry and Mollie Brugh yesterday, about their conversion of a schoolyard to a native meadow and a native woodland in North Carolina. They've gained some local fame with their successful and lovely landscape restoration projects. I'd like to follow their example in my own bedraggled yard, which is neither lawn nor meadow, but a pathetic mixture of trampled invasives, sparse dehydrated grasses, and bare spots.

We took a tour of the schoolgrounds and Beth's property around her own house, which she also converted from lawn to native meadow and woodland. At both sites, home and school, most plants were selected for the seeds or fruit or nectar they provide for wildlife. Although the schoolyard is impressive, Beth's property at home is even more so, since she was able to follow her own whims entirely, and she has full sun for half of it. So I'm going to focus on that.

I was astonished at how beautiful Beth's meadow is. I expected it to be parched, because NC is hot and dry in summer. But it was lush



and green. Being all native plants, they're adapted to this climate and need no watering, no fertilizing, no tending whatsoever. So many flowers! Purple coneflowers, lantana, pagoda dogwood, and many many more. She had passion flowers for fritillary butterflies, native grasses for skippers - she knew which plants are hosts for which caterpillars, which plants provide the best nectar, seeds, and fruit.

Beth has had her home meadow and woodland for 4 years now. She got a lot of her ideas from two books by Sara Stein - *Noah's Garden* and *Planting Noah's Garden* - which she said were a tremendous inspiration.

## Replacing Lawn with Native Meadow

The first thing to do in converting a lawn, Beth said, is to lay down a thick layer of newspapers all over the lawn, and cover the layer heavily with mulch. She ordered two dumptrucks of mulch for her own yard, but she has a couple of acres. Beth said to leave the mulch-covered newspaper down all summer to kill the grass.

After she removed all the dead grass on her own property, Beth was ready to plant. No tilling or fertilizing needed for native plants. She put in plugs of small already-sprouted seedlings. Very young plants. She said there are a lot of good sources of native seedlings that have been propagated by growers rather than wild-dug. Avoid wild-dug plants, obviously. In North Carolina, she uses these sources: North Carolina Native Plants Society, Meadowbrook Nursery in Marion NC, Northcreek Nursery, Carolina Greenery, Winghaven. By googling "native plants" and then your state name, you should be able to find a native plant society in your own state or a nearby state. By asking around, you may find a seed-swapping group that meets periodically in your area to trade seeds. Your state's native plant society may have a list-serve to help find such a group.

To plant a plug of soil holding a young plant, Beth took a narrow shovel, plunged it into the soil and pushed it forward, creating a slit just wide enough to put in the plug. Then she tamped the soil around it with her foot. She put the plugs about a foot apart, watering them only until they were established. She mixed the species up overall. She started both meadows, at the school and her home, with 6 species of native grasses and 17 species of native wildflowers, planting 3 or so plants of one type together, but not *all* the plants of one type in the same spot. So her meadow looks like a heterogeneous mixture - a small group of coneflowers here, and another small group of coneflowers over there, with several other



types of plants in between.

## Planting the Woodland

Beth already had a woodland with native trees at her home, but the ground was covered with English ivy and Japanese honeysuckle - both invasive introduced species that spread aggressively. She had to pull all that out by hand first. Then she just started buying shade-loving native wildflowers and shrubs, and planting them, a few at a time, under the canopy of trees. Now they form a substantial underbrush of native plants with seeds that are edible for wildlife, such as "hearts a'bustin," which has gorgeous hot pink and orange seed pods. And delicate little "rue anemone" and "spring beauty."

Beth said that replacing lawn with woodland is more difficult, although it certainly can be done. The trees will self-establish as "volunteers" - from acorns buried by squirrels or maple seeds blown in on the wind. If you're willing to wait. Or if not, you can buy wildlife-friendly native trees from a local nursery, such as persimmon, dogwood, mulberry, blackgum.

The good thing about an already established woodland is that the weeds are suppressed by the ground cover of dead leaves. When you're making a woodland from lawn, there is no leaf cover, and the weeds, Beth said, are "outrageous." Why not just let the weeds go? Because many of them will be invasive "exotics." In this sense, "exotic" means not native, or introduced from another country.

The [National Wildlife Federation has state-by-state listings](#) of native plants that are beneficial to wildlife. Click on the red flower that says "Native Gardening." The [Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology has lists of bird-friendly trees](#) although they don't appear to all be native trees. By googling "native trees" or "native plants" and your state, you can probably find other lists of native plants and trees that are beneficial to local wildlife.

Ken and I were walking last night, imagining our whole street converted to native meadows and woodlands instead of lawns. Every street a wildlife habitat! Instead of the pointless green lawn after chemically-sustained green lawn....such a pointless and energy-intensive use of space. Could it happen? We can make it happen. Every converted yard sets a precedent, making it easier for others to follow. Seeing Beth's yard was a revelation to me.

For more info about beneficial native landscaping, see my June 12 post, "[Lawns Are 5th Largest "Crop" in Terms of Land Use.](#)"

POSTED BY SALLY KNEIDEL, PHD AT 2:58 PM 

## Mark Gordon

---

**From:** Mark Gordon [mgordon@eastgoshen.org]  
**Sent:** Monday, August 01, 2011 8:47 AM  
**To:** 'Bryan Del Monte'  
**Subject:** RE: Meadows - article for EGT Fall Newsletter

You'll have my outline by Friday.

---

**From:** Bryan Del Monte [mailto:bryandelmonte@comcast.net]  
**Sent:** Sunday, July 31, 2011 10:39 AM  
**To:** mgordon@eastgoshen.org; 'VIRGINIA NEWLIN'  
**Cc:** mmerwin@eastgoshen.org; 'Ruth Kiefer'; rsmith@eastgoshen.org; CBChair@eastgoshen.org  
**Subject:** RE: Meadows - article for EGT Fall Newsletter

Mark,

Ginnie and I would like to write an follow-up article on Meadows for EGT Fall Newsletter, which is due August 3rd.

Will you be able to provide us with your draft guidelines early this week to ensure adequate time to submit this article?

Bryan Del Monte

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**From:** Mark Gordon [mailto:mgordon@eastgoshen.org]  
**Sent:** Monday, July 25, 2011 4:42 PM  
**To:** 'VIRGINIA NEWLIN'; 'Bryan Del Monte'  
**Cc:** mmerwin@eastgoshen.org; 'Ruth Kiefer'; rsmith@eastgoshen.org  
**Subject:** RE: Meadows

I'm looking to the CB to draft the guidelines but I will get you started and the CB can amend them as needed.

---

**From:** VIRGINIA NEWLIN [mailto:vsnewlin@verizon.net]  
**Sent:** Monday, July 25, 2011 4:09 PM  
**To:** mgordon@eastgoshen.org; 'Bryan Del Monte'  
**Cc:** mmerwin@eastgoshen.org; 'Ruth Kiefer'; rsmith@eastgoshen.org  
**Subject:** Re: Meadows

There is a town house development where each lawn is kept as a meadow, and I hear it is lovely, Mark. Better for everyone's health and pocketbook who lives there.

But even a meadow requires care, and I agree with you, standards of upkeep, Mark. We will be meeting in two weeks and try to come up with suitable practical guidelines.

ginnie

----- Original Message -----

**From:** Mark Gordon  
**To:** 'VIRGINIA NEWLIN'; 'Bryan Del Monte'  
**Cc:** mmerwin@eastgoshen.org; 'Ruth Kiefer'; rsmith@eastgoshen.org  
**Sent:** Monday, July 25, 2011 9:00 AM  
**Subject:** RE: Meadows

Thus my question and request to establish some criteria and review by the CB. I will not accept someone just allowing their grass to grow long and calling it a wildflower meadow just to get out of cutting their grass.

**From:** VIRGINIA NEWLIN [<mailto:vsnewlin@verizon.net>]  
**Sent:** Friday, July 22, 2011 5:21 PM  
**To:** [mgordon@eastgoshen.org](mailto:mgordon@eastgoshen.org); 'Bryan Del Monte'  
**Cc:** [mmerwin@eastgoshen.org](mailto:mmerwin@eastgoshen.org); 'Ruth Kiefer'; [rsmith@eastgoshen.org](mailto:rsmith@eastgoshen.org)  
**Subject:** Re: Meadows

As I remember from several years ago wild flower meadows are exempt from the 6" cutting requirement. The Conservancy Board polumped for that.

----- Original Message -----

**From:** [Mark Gordon](#)  
**To:** 'Bryan Del Monte' ; 'VIRGINIA NEWLIN'  
**Cc:** [mmerwin@eastgoshen.org](mailto:mmerwin@eastgoshen.org) ; 'Ruth Kiefer' ; [rsmith@eastgoshen.org](mailto:rsmith@eastgoshen.org)  
**Sent:** Friday, July 22, 2011 9:18 AM  
**Subject:** Meadows

Hello,

Well, the CB's last article has opened up some questions for a number of residents and I need the CB's help on establishing some criteria and direction to "turn a Lawn into a Meadow". The challenge is that the Township code requires lawns to be cut to a height of six inches or less. So this is causing some questions to be raised by those who are currently being cited for lengthy grass. I'd like to have a standard and procedure developed in order to exempt Wild flower meadows and the like as outlined in ch96-5 of the Twp. Code. I'll follow up with more for your meeting packet in August but I thought I'd give you a heads-up prior to that.

Thanks



June is the thick of the weeding season. Maybe also the time that we feel a sneaking admiration for, say, the bindweed, an exquisite white-flowered morning glory, and its tenacious powers of survival. It is a good time, then, to ask why we demonize weeds—and why they are there in the first place.

The best-known and simplest definition of a weed is "a plant in the wrong place," that is, a plant growing where you would prefer other plants to grow, or sometimes no plants at all.



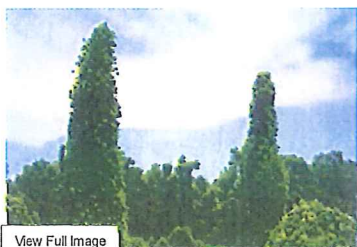
Minden Pictures

**Cogon Grass:** The hardy native Asian species was first brought to the U.S. as packing material in shipping crates. It has spread throughout the Southeast.

But it's a coarse definition and raises the question of what is the "right place" for a plant. It would be hard to imagine a more proper location for ash trees than natural, temperate woodland, but foresters call them "weed trees" when they grow among more commercially desirable timber—and, perhaps, because the ash's effortless regenerative power puts in the shade the forester's harder-won achievements.

And the criteria for weediness can change dramatically with time. An early settler in Victoria, Australia, remembered how a fellow Scottish immigrant changed from being a nostalgic botanical reminder of the old country to an outlawed invader: "One day we came upon a Scottish thistle, growing beside a log, not far from the stable sheds—a chance seed from the horse fodder, of course.... This was carefully rolled in a piece of newspaper and put under a stone. In a few days it was in a beautifully pressed condition and was shown round with great pride. No one thought that, some 20 years later, the thistle from Scotland would have

spread in the new land, and become a nuisance, requiring a special act in some shires and districts to enforce eradication from private properties."



View Full Image

Grant Heilman

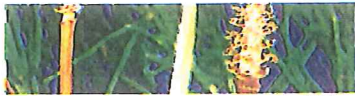
**Kudzu:** This invasive climbing vine can grow a foot a day. It's known as the "vine that ate the South," but it's now managed to reach all the way to New England.

Other definitions have stressed other kinds of cultural inappropriateness or disability. Ralph Waldo Emerson opted for usefulness and said that a weed was simply "a plant whose virtues have not yet been discovered." This is a generous and botanically friendly idea, suggesting that reprieves may still be possible for the condemned. But virtues are in the eye of the contemporary beholder. Large numbers of plants were regarded as useful once, only for their virtues to go out of fashion or prove to be bought at great collateral cost.

Toxicity is seen as another ugly and undesirable trait. The most notorious weed in the United States is poison ivy, whose impact has been immortalized in a Leiber and Stoller ditty from 1959, one of a small group of popular songs to be titled after a weed (Elvis recorded Tony Joe White's "Poke Salad Annie," for example). In the lyrics, poison ivy is likened to a scheming woman, who'll "get under your skin," whereupon—and it's one of the great rhyming couplets of pop music—"You're gonna need an ocean / Of calamine lotion." In fact, calamine can hardly cope with the effects, which are florid and quite out of proportion to what is usually the briefest of encounters. Just the softest brush with a broken leaf can cause nightmarish effects on the skin. It goes red, blisters and itches uncontrollably.



Yet, in the shadows of this understandable wariness about species that can kill us off, a less rational attitude is lurking. Some plants become labeled as weeds because we morally disapprove of their behavior. Parasites have a bad name because they exploit the nutrients of other plants, regardless of whether they do any real harm in the process. Ivy is vilified as a parasite without even being one. It attaches itself to



Grant Heilman

Field Horsetail: The native perennial has been used for polishing objects and to make dye for clothing, and it's a common snack for grizzly and black bears.

illegal "the existence of weeds, brush, rubbish and all other objectionable, unsightly and unsanitary matter of whatever nature covering or partly covering the surface of any lots or parcels of real estate." In this litany of dereliction weeds are defined as "any uncultivated vegetable growth taller than nine inches"—which makes about two-thirds of the indigenous flora of the entire country illegal in a Houston yard. The U.S. Department of Agriculture, struggling to find some unifying principle behind its own pragmatic blacklists, admits that "over 50% of our flora is made up of species that are considered undesirable by some segment of our society."



Andre Karwath

Common Daisy: The low-growing *Bellis perennis*, with small flowers, is mostly found on lawns in northern climates. Mow them ~~down~~—and they grow right back.

trees purely for physical support and takes no nourishment from them. Big tufts can indeed do damage by their sheer physical weight, but the myth of the sap-sucker—the vegetable vampire—is a much more satisfying basis for demonization.

Houston has its own high puritan criteria. In that space-age city, bylaws have made

All of these definitions view weeds entirely from a human perspective. They are plants that sabotage human plans. They rob crops of nourishment, ruin the exquisite visions of garden designers, break our codes of appropriate behavior, make unpleasant and impenetrable hiding places for urban ne'er-do-wells. But is it conceivable that they might also have a botanical, or at least an ecological, definition?

I don't mean by this that they might in some way be close biological relatives to one another: Plants tagged as weeds belong to every botanical group from simple algae to rain-forest trees. But they have at least one behavioral quality in common: Weeds thrive in the company of humans. They aren't parasites, because they can exist without us,

but we are their natural ecological partners, the species alongside which they do best.

Weeds relish the things that we do to the soil: clearing forests, digging, farming, dumping nutrient-rich rubbish. They flourish in arable fields, battlefields, parking lots, herbaceous borders. They exploit our transport systems, our cooking adventures, our obsession with packaging. Above all, they use us when we stir the world up, disrupt its settled patterns. It would be a tautology to say that these days they are found most abundantly where there is the most weeding; but that notion ought to make us question whether the weeding encourages the weeds as much as vice versa.



Everett Collection

Feed me, Seymour! Audrey II, the bloodthirsty space weed in 'Little Shop of Horrors.'

The image of weeds as human familiars is a morally neutral, ecological reflection of the cultural view of them as human stalkers. But they've been companions in a more positive sense. We've had a symbiotic relationship with many of them, a partnership from which we benefit as much as the plants.

Because they are common, accessible, comprehensible, weeds were an early port of call whenever some kind of plant material was needed for domestic purposes. Weeds made the first vegetables, the first home medicines, the first dyes. Our ingenuity with

them has been boundless.

The fronds of horsetail, a persistent weed of badly drained soils and lawns, are covered with tiny crystals of silica. It makes them quite abrasive, and they were once used for polishing pewter and arrow shafts. The piths of soft rush—another invader of compacted soils—were soaked in grease and used as tapers.

Many of the species we've come to call weeds also have high cultural profiles. The common daisy has more than 35 local names, and the corn poppy is the one native wild plant whose symbolic meaning is widely known, from the mournful World War I poem about the "crosses, row on row," in Flanders fields.

Children, especially, notice weeds and revel





Mississippi Forestry Commission

A wanted poster, from Mississippi, for cogon grass. The invasive species can be found in a range of ecosystems, from sand dunes to forests.

in their bad reputation and loathsome properties. J.K. Rowling understands children's fascination with bizarre plants, and Harry Potter's Hogwarts Academy has an exotic and disgusting weed flora. Bubotuber is a thick, black, slug-like plant, capable of squirming and covered with pus-filled swellings, which cause boils when they touch the skin. Devil's snare winds its tendrils around any hapless creature that gets too close. Interestingly, it can be neutralized by a charm contrived from the bluebell, a "good" plant, a wild flower, not a weed.

And weeds may have one other benefit. It lurks in our folk-memory, in the practice of fallowing a field between crops, and of composting weeds to cash in on the nutrients they've gathered. My late friend Roger Deakin always used to excuse his failure to weed his vegetable patch by saying "weeds do keep the roots moist." Despite their nuisance value to us, weeds may have an ecological point. Their long existence on the planet and all too obvious success suggests

that they are highly evolved to "fit" on the earth in the Darwinian sense, to find their proper niche.

Of course, weeds don't have a "purpose," least of all to deliberately scupper our best-laid plans. Like all living things, they just "are." But as we survey our long love-hate relationship with them, it may be revealing to ponder where weeds belong in the ecological scheme of things. They seem, even from the most cursory of looks, to have evolved to grow in unsettled earth and damaged landscapes, and that *may* be a less *malign* role than *we* give them credit for.



Grant Heilman

Corn Poppy: This weed is a symbol of wartime remembrance, thanks to a famous World War I poem: "In Flanders fields the poppies blow / Between the crosses, row on row."

In the 21st century, the specter has risen of plants that are aggressively weedy in a more fundamental way, species whose reputation is not a matter of personal whim or cultural fashion, botanical thugs that can wreck whole ecosystems as well as human crops and landscapes. The "superweed" is a favorite villain in science fiction. The seeds of some alien plant-form reach Earth, germinate in a few hours and quickly blanket the planet, or worse, hybridize with humans. Or a genetically modified crop passes on its herbicide and disease-resistant genes to wild oats, say, and creates the ultimate botanical demon, which perfectly and ironically fulfills the anthropocentric definition of a weed: a rampant plant generated by human activity.

In the real world, the superweed is already here, not as the result of extra-terrestrial invasion but of our own reckless assaults on the natural world. Sometimes a plant is turned into a weed and then into a multinational villain because humans have exterminated all the other wild plants with which it once lived in some sort of

equilibrium.

Between 1964 and 1971, the U.S. sprayed 12 millions tons of Agent Orange on Vietnam. This infamous mixture of phenoxyacetic herbicides was used as a defoliant, to lay bare entire rain-forests so that the Vietcong had nowhere to hide. It is now banned under the Geneva Convention. But this outlawing was too late for the forest, which has still not recovered four decades later. In its place has grown a tough grass called cogon.

Cogon is a natural component of the ground vegetation of southeast Asian forest. It

A growing taste for local, organic food is renewing a passion for wild and foraged delicacies. Connie Green and Sarah Scott, co-authors of "The Wild Table," lead a foraging expedition and host a dinner in Napa Valley. WSJ's Chris Klevman reports.

flourishes briefly when clearings are created by falling trees, but retreats when the canopy closes again. When the trees were obliterated in Vietnam, it rampaged across the landscape. It is repeatedly burned off, but this seems to encourage it more, and it has overwhelmed all attempts to overplant it with teak, pineapple, even the formidable bamboo. Unsurprisingly, it picked up the local tag of "American weed." Cogon recently infiltrated the U.S. in the packaging of

imported Asian house-plants and is now advancing through the southern states.

Other demonic weeds have been created by simple short-sightedness. In a modern twist of the adage about a weed being simply a plant in the wrong place, large numbers of species—potential garden ornaments or food crops—have been translocated, only to turn into aggressive fifth columnists. They've often been moved thousands of miles from their native ecosystems, out of reach of all the nibbling insects and indigenous diseases that usually keep them in check.



Garden Picture Library/Photolibrary

Weeds relish the things that we do to the soil: clearing forests, digging, farming. A gardener does battle, above.

Many of these cosmopolitan invaders come from the fecund sub-tropics and have a virulence quite unlike conventional weeds. Australia has been the hardest hit, with more than 2,500 immigrant species playing havoc with its native wildlife. Globally, these "invasive aliens" are regarded as the greatest threat to biological diversity after climate change and habitat loss.

Given the scale of the diaspora of plant species, it's surprising that the ultimate plant pest—some scrambling, fast-growing, leaf-smothering, all-year-round, all-habitat, all-weather devil's snare—hasn't emerged in reality and begun overwhelming every kind of vegetation from Amazonian Brazil-nut groves to Hebridean potato plots. The reason it hasn't—and is most unlikely to—is a profoundly important fact about vegetation, and it might help us to work out a *modus vivendi* with the weeds that we do have.

The global advance of weed species may be leading toward a more homogenized world, where specialized and local species are

driven out by aggressive Jacks-of-all-places, what the political scientist Stephen Meyer calls "adaptive generalists." "There will continue to be plenty of life covering the globe," he writes in "The End of the Wild." "Life will just be different: much less diverse, much less exotic, much more predictable, and much less able to capture the awe and wonder of the human spirit. Ecosystems will organize around a human motif, the wild will give way to the predictable, the common, the usual."

This is happening already. Even by the early 20th century, many common weeds were virtually cosmopolitan. The commonest weeds of cities in Europe and North America and Australia are virtually identical. In fact, most international weeds were originally of European origin, an ironic side effect of colonial adventures.

But global trade has today put all potential weeds on a more or less equal footing. A list of the top 18 of "the world's most serious weeds," compiled in 1977, has just three European plants—fat-hen, field bindweed and wild oats. The bulk of the remainder are aggressive grasses from the tropics, including cogon at number seven, and coco grass at number one, officially recognized as "the world's worst weed."

The American poet Gary Snyder had a close encounter with botanical aliens while climbing one of the iconic peaks of the American West, Mount Tamalpais: "We're on a part-trail part-dirt fire road, going through meadows. East into the canyon side, out of the wind, it's deep forest. California Native Plant Society volunteers are along the road wearing Tamalpais Conservation Club T-shirts, rooting out stems and roots. I ask them what, they say, 'Thoroughwort, an invasive plant from Mexico.'"

Thoroughwort is a relative of the asters and is so-called because the stem appears to push



**BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**  
EAST GOSHEN TOWNSHIP  
CHESTER COUNTY  
1580 PAOLI PIKE, WEST CHESTER, PA 19380-6199

**FYI**

July 22, 2011

Dear Property Owner:

The purpose of this letter is to inform you that the Township has received a Conditional Use Application from New Cingular Wireless PCS, LLC requesting approval to upgrade their existing wireless communication facility on the Aqua PA, INC. water tank on Edgewood Rd. in East Goshen Township.

The applicant proposes to upgrade the existing telecommunications facility at 21 Edgewood Rd. West Chester, PA 19382 (AQUA Water Tower) for enhanced services and capacity, consisting of the addition of three (3) antennas at an overall height of 84 feet. The new antennas are only slightly higher than the existing AT&T antennas but are compliant with the height limitations. In accordance with §240-31.C.3(h)(2)(e). All Wireless Communications Facility upgrades are subject to Conditional Use Approval by the Board of Supervisors.

Pursuant to Township ordinance all property owners within 1000 feet of the proposed location of a wireless communication facility are notified of the meeting dates when the application will be discussed. The scheduled dates of the public meetings, for review and potential approval of this application, are as follows:

**August 3, 2011** - Planning Commission meeting (workshop 7:00 pm, formal meeting at 7:30 pm)  
**(Presentation of Application)**

**August 23, 2011** - Board of Supervisors meeting (7:00 pm)  
**(Conditional Use Hearing)**

All meetings and workshops are held at the Township Building and are open to the public. The application materials are available for review during normal business hours. If any person who wishes to attend the hearing has a disability and/or requires an auxiliary aid service or other accommodation to observe or participate in the hearing, he or she should contact the Township at 610-692-7171 to discuss how those needs may be accommodated.

Please give me a call at 610-692-7171 if you have any questions or need additional information.

Sincerely,



Mark A. Gordon  
Township Zoning Officer

Cc: Bob Layman, Township Manager; Westtown Township

# Memorandum

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East Goshen Township  
1580 Paoli Pike  
West Chester, PA 19380

Voice: 610-692-7171  
Fax: 610-692-8950  
E-mail: [mgordon@eastgoshen.org](mailto:mgordon@eastgoshen.org)

---

Date: 7/28/2011  
To: Board of Supervisors  
CC: Planning Commission  
Conservancy Board  
From: Mark Gordon, Township Zoning Officer *mg*  
Re: National Bank of Malvern / Y Parking Lot  
Enclosures

Dear Board Members:

The purpose of this memo is to update you on where we are in the progression of the new parking lot construction for the YMCA.

I have been working closely with the YMCA, the contractor for the project, Yerkes and Stantec to finalize the YMCA Parking Lot project. The Light standards for the parking lot are scheduled to ship to the site on August 15, 2011 and the final touches on the revised Landscape plan are being worked out.

#### Landscaping:

The final revision to the LS Plan is underway which will finalize the new replacement trees to be installed and considering the weather lately the majority of large tree plantings are on hold until we experience more suitable planting weather.

#### Lighting:

Temporary lighting is going to be installed so the Y can use the lot during the evening hours and will be turned off by the last employee out, around 10:30 PM. The lot will be closed off with barriers to discourage any use of the lot between 10:30 PM and the opening of the lot in the mornings.

## Mark Gordon

---

**From:** Mark Gordon [mgordon@eastgoshen.org]  
**Sent:** Thursday, July 28, 2011 11:25 AM  
**To:** 'dkirkner@yerkes-assoc.com'; 'diroccobrosinc@verizon.net'; 'thkummer@comcast.net'; 'Mike Conrad'; 'Olivo, Charles'  
**Cc:** 'Bruce Griffin'; 'tryan@YMCABWV.org'; 'rsmith@eastgoshen.org'  
**Subject:** RE: Memo National Bank of Malvern  
**Attachments:** NationalBankMalvernLandscapingReplacementTrees.thk.doc; MeetingMinutesYMCA.thk.doc

One minor correction and one addition to Tom's memo:

The changes to the LS plan don't need to be approved by the Board of Supervisors. I will communicate with the Board and advise them that we are working closely with the Contractor and Engineer to amend the LS plan in order to accommodate the 20 new trees.

All of the proposed trees need to be located on the NB of Malvern lot and the next revision of the LS Plan should show this change. Also, some of the new replacement trees need to be shown within the planting area between the two parking lots in the general vicinity of the original trees along the property line.

I'll be inspecting the location of the temporary lighting to be installed near the Paoli Pike entrance of the lot tonight. This temporary lighting will allow the Y to utilize the parking lot until the light standards are delivered in mid to late August.

Thanks for all your cooperation with this matter.  
-Mark

---

**From:** [dkirkner@yerkes-assoc.com](mailto:dkirkner@yerkes-assoc.com) [<mailto:dkirkner@yerkes-assoc.com>]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, July 27, 2011 4:23 PM  
**To:** [mgordon@eastgoshen.org](mailto:mgordon@eastgoshen.org)  
**Subject:** Memo National Bank of Malvern

Sorry, Attached is memo regarding National Bank of Malvern fro Tom Kummer

Dorothy Kirkner  
Secretary

## MEMORANDUM

Date: July 28, 2011

To: Michael Conrad, P.E., Brad Eldred, Inspector, Yerkes Associates, Inc.  
Mark Gordon, Zoning Officer, East Goshen Township  
Christina DiRocco, DiRocco Brothers, Inc.  
Chuck Olivo, P.E., Stantec

From: Thomas H. Kummer, R.L.A.

RE: National Bank of Malvern  
Replacement Trees and Lighting

Delivery: Via E-Mail to All Parties

### 1. Replacement Trees

As a follow-up to the project coordination meeting conducted at the Township offices on July 21, 2011 we note here that 20 replacement trees have been specified and added to the approved plan drawings sheet 12 of 14 revision number 4. It was agreed upon by all meeting attendees that the replacement trees should be planted during the Fall 2011 planting season. The contractor stated that these trees had not been secured and that the Fall planting was agreeable. It was agreed that at the time of planting stakes will be inserted at the preferred planting locations for these trees which will differ from locations shown on the revised plan drawing. The two Fraxinus (Ash) trees specified shall be changed to Shagbark Hickory (Carya ovata). Additionally, Mark Gordon noted that prior to installation, the proposed named replacement trees, quantity and locations would require approval by the East Goshen Township Board of Supervisors.

## 2. Lighting

The contractor has requested that an alternate light fixture and pole be approved for the project with stated reason that the specified pole/fixture cannot be provided by the manufacturer. The response from Yerkes Associates was that a letter verifying this claim be received from the manufacturer prior to consideration of an alternate, should an alternate be required then the applicant should provide a revised lighting plan showing isolines which verify compliance with Township lighting ordinance. As of this date although there has been various communications concerning the lighting aspect, we note that no resolution has been achieved.

### E-Mail

M. Gordon: [mgordon@eastgoshen.org](mailto:mgordon@eastgoshen.org)  
C. DiRocco: [diroccobrosinc@verizon.net](mailto:diroccobrosinc@verizon.net)  
T. Kummer: [thkummer@comcast.net](mailto:thkummer@comcast.net)  
M. Conrad: [mconrad@yerkes-assoc.com](mailto:mconrad@yerkes-assoc.com)  
C. Olivo: [charles.olivo@stantec.com](mailto:charles.olivo@stantec.com)

## Mark Gordon

---

**From:** Bryan Del Monte [bryandelmonte@comcast.net]  
**Sent:** Thursday, July 14, 2011 4:46 PM  
**To:** mgordon@eastgoshen.org  
**Cc:** 'Mike Merwin'; CBChair@eastgoshen.org; 'Ruth Kiefer'; 'Don McConathy'; 'Rick Smith'  
**Subject:** Landscape Plane - National Bank of Malvern

Mark,

The Conservancy Board reviewed the landscape plan for National Bank of Malvern at our meeting yesterday and submits these recommendations:

- Yerkes should review the plantings proposed and provide comments to EGT.
- A red maple tree (AR) should be relocated to avoid blocking the entrance sign, thus avoiding future severe pruning.
- Hawthorne trees (CR) along the street should also be relocated to avoid future removal when growing larger than desired.
- White ash (FA) should be checked for susceptibility to ash borer.

Bryan Del Monte  
Chairman, Conservancy Board

## Mark Gordon

---

**From:** Bryan Del Monte [bryandelmonte@comcast.net]  
**Sent:** Friday, July 15, 2011 8:17 AM  
**To:** mgordon@eastgoshen.org  
**Cc:** 'Mike Merwin'; CBChair@eastgoshen.org; 'Ruth Kiefer'; 'Don McConathy'; 'Rick Smith'  
**Subject:** RE: Landscape Plane - National Bank of Malvern

Mark, I should have added that the CB praised the variety and types of plantings in this planting.

Bryan

---

**From:** Mark Gordon [mailto:mgordon@eastgoshen.org]  
**Sent:** Friday, July 15, 2011 8:13 AM  
**To:** 'Bryan Del Monte'  
**Cc:** 'Mike Merwin'; CBChair@eastgoshen.org; 'Ruth Kiefer'; 'Don McConathy'; 'Rick Smith'  
**Subject:** RE: Landscape Plane - National Bank of Malvern

Thanks Bryan,  
I'll forward these comments to Mr. Kummer (Landscape Architect) and ask him to incorporate them into his written comments to Stantec Engineering.  
-Mark

---

**From:** Bryan Del Monte [mailto:bryandelmonte@comcast.net]  
**Sent:** Thursday, July 14, 2011 4:46 PM  
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**Cc:** 'Mike Merwin'; CBChair@eastgoshen.org; 'Ruth Kiefer'; 'Don McConathy'; 'Rick Smith'  
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Mark,

The Conservancy Board reviewed the landscape plan for National Bank of Malvern at our meeting yesterday and submits these recommendations:

- Yerkes should review the plantings proposed and provide comments to EGT.
- A red maple tree (AR) should be relocated to avoid blocking the entrance sign, thus avoiding future severe pruning.
- Hawthorne trees (CR) along the street should also be relocated to avoid future removal when growing larger than desired.
- White ash (FA) should be checked for susceptibility to ash borer.

Bryan Del Monte  
Chairman, Conservancy Board

## Meeting Minutes

Date: July 21, 2011

RE: YMCA (National Bank of Malvern)  
Landscape Installation/Status

Attendees: Mark Gordon, East Goshen Township, Zoning Officer  
Mike Conrad, P.E., Yerkes Associates, Inc.  
Thomas Kummer, R.L.A.  
Christina DiRocco, DiRocco Brothers, Inc.

Location: East Goshen Township Office  
1580 Paoli Pike  
West Chester, PA 19380

Delivery: Via E-Mail to All Attendees

1. The following items as discussed appear in numerical sheet order.
  - a. Sheet 2 of 4. It was agreed that a portion of arbor vitae trees shown on the plans as existing were actually removed by others prior to start of construction and therefore are not part of any proposed construction improvements. Final grading in the area of prior plantings should include grading out of the shallow trench left as result of arbor vitae removal.
  - b. Sheet 4 of 14. Contractors attention is called to note referring to hatched areas located at existing evergreen trees. Note is self-explanatory concerning requirements.
  - c. Sheet 5 of 14. The amended soil area shown via detail on this and other sheets was discussed as to whether or not the amended soil had been installed. Contractor shall verify that such soils have been installed as part of grading and site work operations and shall coordinate verification with Brad Eldred, Inspector for Yerkes Associates, Inc. It was noted that these amended soil areas constituted a portion of DEP approval concerning stormwater control.



- d. Sheet 9 of 14. Planting details are shown on sheet 9 of 14. Contractors attention is called to the requirements of all details including notes. A site inspection revealed that plantings were being installed without vee shaped plant pit sides required to be backfilled with specified backfill mixture. Resolution of this was left open for contractor to respond. Details show staking and guying and specifying strapping or webbing. Contractor has installed wire guys. Contractor may elect to delete guying if desired as the area does not appear to be within a wind prone zone. Rain garden inlet specifies licorice root mulch 3" deep. This material was not observed on site. Discussion revolved around contractor increasing watering due to extreme weather conditions and to respond in terms of proposed revisions to offset installation not in accordance with details.

- e. Sheet 12 of 14. (Revised 6/14/11 showing additional trees as replacement for removed trees.)

This plan shows 20 additional trees. It was agreed that these trees be Fall planted and that the proposed locations as shown by plan will be adjusted. These locations will be field located at time of planting. Planting notes and specifications were discussed with item numbers 4, 10, 13, 16, 20, 22, 24 and 27 being highlighted as paramount during planting operations. Also, one maple tree and three hawthorn trees referred to in the Conservancy letter have already been installed and were previously approved.

- f. Sheet 13 of 14. Contractor's attention is called to proposed grass area at west end along Airport Road. This, as plan notes, is a BMP credit area. Minimum disturbance reduced grading is required, i.e., no compaction due to heavy equipment operations.
- g. Sheet 14 of 14. Discussion centered on "Seeding Notes and Specifications" for wetland, turf areas and turf area with amended soils. Contractor's attention is called to the varying requirements of each of these seeded area types. Soil amendment media is defined herein under item 1 a. and b. Discussion also included straw mulch organic binder/tackifier to hold and stabilize seeded areas.
- h. Phase I Plan. Discussion centered on 1) Contractor does not have a copy of this plan which specifies plantings specifically required for Phase I. 2) That there are discrepancies between the primary plant material list and materials proposed for Phases I and II. Thomas H. Kummer to coordinate with Stantec to resolve this issue.

The plant materials featuring discrepancies include AR, QP, AM, AU, CN, IG, PV, RF and CKF. Additionally, we note that Fraxinus should be removed from the plant list (part of 20 additional trees) and be replaced with Shagbark Hickory (Carya ovate).

2. Further, discussion included delay of plant material installation until Fall favorable planting conditions prevail. Approval of this delay would have been granted; however, planting operations had begun prior to this meeting which was originally intended as a landscape pre-construction meeting. Plant materials not procured and or planted as of this date may be planted during the Fall preferred planting season.

cc: Charles Olivo, P.E., Stantec

E-Mail Addresses

Mark Gordon	- <a href="mailto:mgordon@eastgoshen.org">mgordon@eastgoshen.org</a>
Christina DiRocco	- <a href="mailto:diroccobrosinc@verizon.net">diroccobrosinc@verizon.net</a>
Tom Kummer	- <a href="mailto:thkummer@comcast.net">thkummer@comcast.net</a>
Mike Conrad	- <a href="mailto:mconrad@yerkes-assoc.com">mconrad@yerkes-assoc.com</a>
Charles Olivo	- <a href="mailto:charlesolivo@stantec.com">charlesolivo@stantec.com</a>