

AGENDA
EAST GOSHEN TOWNSHIP
CONSERVANCY BOARD MEETING
February 12, 2020 - 7:00 PM

1. CALL TO ORDER / PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE / MOMENT OF SILENCE
2. **APPROVAL OF MINUTES**
January 8, 2020
3. CHAIRMAN'S REPORT
4. OLD BUSINESS
 - 2020 Keep East Goshen Beautiful Day
 - 2020 Spring Event
 - Discuss 2020 goals and ABC Planning Meeting
 - East Goshen Ponds status (Marydell and Bow Tree)
5. SUB DIVISION REVIEW
6. NEW BUSINESS
 - New Conservancy Board Member Appointments, Daniel Flynn & Leo Sinclair
 - **Tree and Street Tree Resolution**
7. VARIANCES/CONDITIONAL USES
8. BOARD MEMBER CONCERNS
9. LIAISON REPORTS
10. CORRESPONDENCE
 - **Letter – January 27, Zoning Hearing Board Notice**
11. DATES OF IMPORTANCE

Feb 13, 2020	Historical Commission	07:00pm
Feb 17, 2020	Township Office Closed	_____
Feb 17, 2020	Futurist Committee	07:00pm
Feb 18, 2020	Board of Supervisors	07:00pm
Feb 24, 2020	Sustainability Advisory Committee	07:00pm
Feb 27, 2020	Pipeline Task Force	05:00pm
Mar 03, 2020	Board of Supervisors	07:00pm
Mar 04, 2020	Planning Commission	07:00pm
Mar 05, 2020	Park & Rec Commission	07:00pm
Mar 09, 2020	Municipal Authority	07:00pm
12. PUBLIC COMMENT
13. ADJOURNMENT

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DRAFT
EAST GOSHEN TOWNSHIP
CONSERVANCY BOARD MEETING
January 8, 2020

The East Goshen Township Conservancy Board held a regularly scheduled meeting on Wednesday, January 8, 2020 at 7:00 p.m. at the Township Building. Members in attendance are indicated in **BOLD**:

Chairman Walter Wujcik

Vice Chairman Andy Tyler

Erich Meyer

Sandra Snyder

Dan Flynn, new member

Others present were:

Michele Truitt, Township Supervisor

Call to Order

Walter called the meeting to order at 7:00 p.m.

Pledge of Allegiance & Moment of Silence

Walter led those present in the Pledge of Allegiance and then asked for a moment of silence to remember those who serve in our military and our first responders.

Minutes

The minutes of the December 11, 2019 meeting were approved as amended.

Chairman's Report

Walter introduced new member Dan Flynn. Dan gave his background and what brought him to the CB. He has attended BOS meetings and appreciates the amenities EGT offers. He wants to give back to the community. The current CB members introduced themselves and gave a brief description of their backgrounds.

Old Business

1. 2020 Keep East Goshen Beautiful Day – This event will be held on Saturday April 18, 2020. Emails will be sent to previous participants the end of March/early April. Notice will be put on Constant Contact, East Goshen signs, etc.

2. 2020 ABC Planning Meeting – This event will be held on Tuesday January 28 at 6:00 pm. 2019 accomplishments and 2020 goals were discussed. Erich will make the presentation.

New Business

1. 2020 Spring Event – Wood chips will be put around the Clymer's Woods trees.

2. 2020 Fall Tree Planting – Will be discussed later.

Liaison Report

1. Board of Supervisors – Michele Truitt reported that the new members were sworn in at the meeting on Monday January 6, 2020. Marty is the Chairman, David is the Vice Chairman, Mike is the COG representative and John Hertzog is the Police Commission representative. The BOS approved signage for all ponds that prohibits ice skating and swimming.

1 **Correspondence**

2 The PEC (Pa Environmental Council) renewal of \$50.00 for 2020. Erich moved to approve
3 this payment. Andy seconded the motion. The motion was approved unanimously.

4

5 **Adjournment**

6 There being no further business, Erich moved to adjourn the meeting. Andy seconded the
7 motion. The meeting was adjourned at 8:20 p.m. The next meeting will be February 12,
8 2020 at 7:00 pm.

9

10 Respectfully submitted,

11

12

13 Ruth Kiefer, Recording Secretary

Memorandum

East Goshen Township
1580 Paoli Pike
West Chester, PA 19380

Voice: 610-692-7171

Fax: 610-692-8950

E-mail: mgordon@eastgoshen.org

Date: 2/7/2020

To: Conservancy Board

From: Mark Gordon, Township Zoning Officer



Re: Tree and Street Tree Resolution

Conservancy Board Members,

I was recently speaking with a local landscaper about the Township Tree Resolution and he recommended that the Township Consider adding the Eastern Red Cedar to our tree resolution.

This may also be a good opportunity to review the list for any other species that may be appropriate.

I also noticed that there are only 4 deciduous species on the list, I'd suggest looking at other deciduous species that may be appropriate.

Juniperus virginiana

Juniperus virginiana, known as **red cedar**, **eastern redcedar**,^{[2][3]} **Virginian juniper**,^[4] **eastern juniper**, **red juniper**, **pencil cedar**, and **aromatic cedar**, is a species of juniper native to eastern North America from southeastern Canada to the Gulf of Mexico and east of the Great Plains.^[3] Further west it is replaced by the related *Juniperus scopulorum* (Rocky Mountain juniper) and to the southwest by *Juniperus ashei* (Ashe juniper).^{[5][6][7]}

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Description

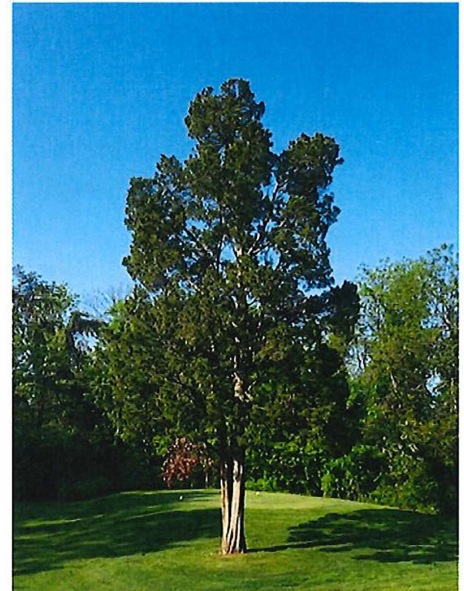


Juniperus virginiana foliage and mature cones

Juniperus virginiana is a dense slow-growing coniferous evergreen tree that may never become more than a bush on poor soil, but is ordinarily from 5–20 m or 16–66 ft tall, with a short trunk 30–100 cm or 12–39 inches in diameter (rarely to 27 m or 89 ft in height, and 170 cm or 67 inches in diameter).

The oldest tree reported, from West Virginia, was 940 years old.^[8] The bark is reddish-brown, fibrous, and peels off in narrow strips. The leaves are of two types; sharp, spreading needle-like juvenile leaves 5–10 mm ($\frac{3}{16}$ – $\frac{3}{8}$ in) long, and tightly adpressed scale-like adult leaves 2–4 mm ($\frac{1}{16}$ – $\frac{3}{16}$ in) long; they are arranged in opposite decussate pairs or

Juniperus virginiana



Juniperus virginiana incorporated into a golf course in northern Virginia

Conservation status



Least Concern (IUCN 3.1)^[1]

Scientific classification

Kingdom: Plantae

Clade: Tracheophytes

Division: Pinophyta

Class: Pinopsida

Order: Pinales

Family: Cupressaceae

Genus: *Juniperus*

Section: *Juniperus* sect. *Sabina*

Species: ***J. virginiana***

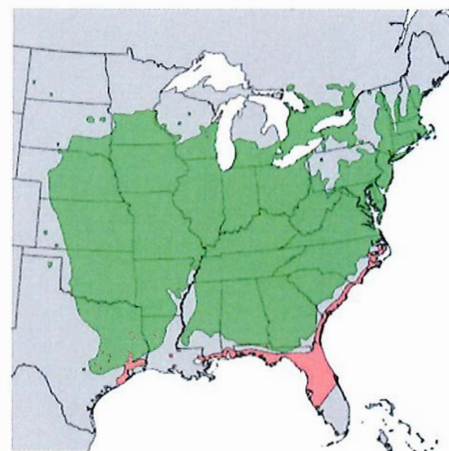
Binomial name

Juniperus virginiana

L.

occasionally whorls of three. The juvenile leaves are found on young plants up to 3 years old, and as scattered shoots on adult trees, usually in shade. The seed cones are 3–7 mm ($\frac{1}{8}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$ in) long, berry-like, dark purple-blue with a white wax cover giving an overall sky-blue color (though the wax often rubs off); they contain one to three (rarely up to four) seeds, and are mature in 6–8 months from pollination. The juniper berry is an important winter food for many birds, which disperse the wingless seeds. The pollen cones are 2–3 mm ($\frac{1}{16}$ – $\frac{1}{8}$ in) long and 1.5 mm ($\frac{1}{16}$ in) broad, shedding pollen in late winter or early spring. The trees are usually dioecious, with pollen and seed cones on separate trees.^{[5][6][7]}

There are two varieties,^[2] which intergrade where they meet:^{[5][6][7]}



Natural distribution of varieties:

J. virginiana var. *virginiana* (green)
and *J. virginiana* var. *silicicola* (red)

- *Juniperus virginiana* var. *virginiana* is called eastern juniper / redcedar. It is found in eastern North America, from Maine, west to southern Ontario and South Dakota, south to northernmost Florida and southwest into the post oak savannah of east-central Texas. Cones are larger, 4–7 mm ($\frac{3}{16}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$ in); scale leaves are acute at apex and bark is red-brown.
- *Juniperus virginiana* var. *silicicola* (Small) E.Murray (syn. *Sabina silicicola* Small, *Juniperus silicicola* (Small) L.H.Bailey) is known as southern or sand juniper / redcedar. Its variety name means "flint-dweller", from Latin *silex* and *-cola*. Habitat is along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts from the extreme southeastern corner of Virginia,^[9] south to central Florida and west to southeast Texas. Cones are smaller, 3–4 mm ($\frac{1}{8}$ – $\frac{3}{16}$ in); scale leaves are blunt at apex and the bark is orange-brown. It is treated by some authors at the lower rank of variety, while others treat it as a distinct species.

Ecology



Characteristic shape in old field succession

Eastern juniper is a pioneer species, which means that it is one of the first trees to repopulate cleared, eroded, or otherwise damaged land. It is unusually long lived among pioneer species, with the potential to live over 900 years. It is commonly found in prairies or oak barrens, old pastures, or limestone hills, often along highways and near recent construction sites.^{[5][6][10]} It is an alternate host for cedar–apple rust, an economically significant fungal disease of apples, and some management strategies recommend the removal of *J. virginiana* near apple orchards^[11]

In many areas it is considered an invasive species, even if native. It is fire-intolerant, and was previously controlled by periodic wildfires. Low branches near the ground burn and provide a ladder that allows fire to engulf the whole tree. Grasses recover quickly from low severity fires that are characteristic of prairies that kept the trees at bay. With the urbanization of prairies, the fires have been stopped with roads, plowed fields, and other fire breaks, allowing *J. virginiana* and other trees to invade.^[12] Trees

are destructive to grasslands if left unchecked, and are actively being eliminated by cutting and prescribed burning.^[13] The trees also burn very readily, and dense populations were blamed for the rapid spread of wildfires in drought stricken Oklahoma and Texas in 2005 and 2006.^[14]

Eastern juniper benefits from increased CO₂ levels, unlike the grasses with which it competes. Many grasses are C4 plants that concentrate CO₂ levels in their bundle sheaths to increase the efficiency of RuBisCO, the enzyme responsible for photosynthesis, while junipers are C3 plants that rely on (and may benefit from) the natural CO₂ concentrations of the environment, although they are less efficient at fixing CO₂ in general.^[15]

Damage done by *J. virginiana* includes outcompeting forage species in pastureland. The low branches and wide base occupy a significant portion of land area. The thick foliage blocks out most light, so few plants can live under the canopy. The needles that fall raise the pH of the soil, making it alkaline, which holds nutrients such as phosphorus, making it harder for plants to absorb them. However, studies have found that *Juniperus virginiana* forests that replace grasslands have a statistically insignificant decrease^[16] to a significant increase^[17] in levels of soil nitrogen. *J. virginiana* forests have higher overall nitrogen use efficiency (NUE), despite the common grassland species *Andropogon gerardi* having a far higher NUE during photosynthesis (PNUE).^[17] The forests store much greater amounts of carbon in both biomass and soil, with most of the additional carbon stored aboveground. There is no significant difference in soil microbial activity.^[17]

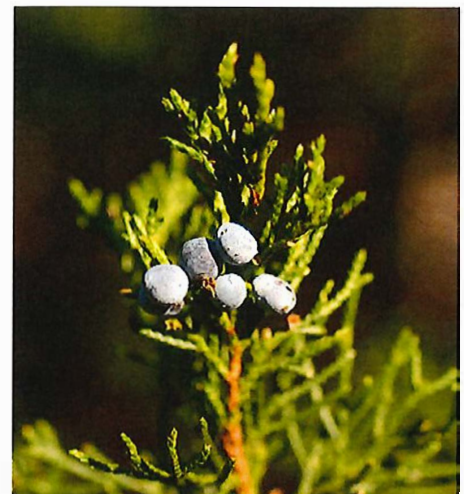
Cedar waxwings are fond of the "berries" of these junipers. It takes about 12 minutes for their seeds to pass through the birds' guts, and seeds that have been consumed by this bird have levels of germination roughly three times higher than those of seeds the birds did not eat. Many other birds (from bluebirds to turkeys) and many mammals also consume them.^[10]

Uses

The fine-grained, soft brittle pinkish- to brownish-red heartwood is fragrant, very light and very durable, even in contact with soil. Because of its rot resistance, the wood is used for fence posts. The aromatic wood is avoided by moths, so it is in demand as lining for clothes chests and closets, often referred to as cedar closets and cedar chests. If correctly prepared, it makes excellent English longbows, flatbows, and Native American sinew-backed bows. The wood is marketed as "eastern redcedar" or "aromatic cedar". The best portions of the heartwood are one of the few woods good for making pencils, but the supply had diminished sufficiently by the 1940s that it was largely replaced by incense-cedar.^[10]

Juniper oil is distilled from the wood, twigs and leaves. The essential oil contains cedrol which has toxic and possibly carcinogenic properties.^[18] The cones are used to flavor gin.

Native American tribes have historically used juniper wood poles to mark out agreed tribal hunting territories. French traders named Baton Rouge, Louisiana, (meaning "red stick") from the reddish color of these poles. It is still used in ceremony by some Nations.



"Berries" of the 'Corcorcor' cultivar



A log sawn in two and turned on a lathe, exposing the pale sapwood and the reddish heartwood

The Cahokia Woodhenge series of timber circles built by the precolumbian Mississippian culture in western Illinois was constructed using massive red cedar logs. One version of the circle, *Woodhenge III* (thought to have been constructed in approximately 1000 CE), had 48 posts in the 410 feet (120 m) diameter circle and a 49th pole in the center.^[19]

Among many Native American cultures, the smoke of the burning cedar is used to drive away evil spirits prior to conducting a ceremony, such as a healing ceremony.^[20]

During the Dust Bowl drought of the 1930s, the Prairie States Forest Project encouraged farmers to plant shelterbelts (wind breaks) made of *Juniperus virginiana* throughout the Great

Plains. They thrive under adverse conditions – both drought tolerant and cold tolerant, they grow well in rocky, sandy, and clay substrates. Competition between trees is minimal, so they can be planted in tightly spaced rows, and the trees still grow to full height, creating a solid windbreak in a short time.^[21]

A number of cultivars have been selected for garden planting, including 'Canaertii' (narrow conical; female) 'Corcorcor' (with a dense, erect crown; female), 'Goldspire' (narrow conical with yellow foliage), and 'Kobold' (dwarf). Some cultivars previously listed under this species, notably 'Skyrocket', are actually cultivars of *J. scopulorum*.^[22]

In the Missouri, Oklahoma and Arkansas Ozarks, eastern juniper is commonly used as a Christmas tree.

Allergen

The pollen is a known allergen,^[23] although not as potent as that of the related *Juniperus ashei* (Ashe juniper), which sheds pollen a month earlier. People allergic to one are usually allergic to both. *J. virginiana* sheds pollen as early as late winter and through early spring. Consequently, what begins as an allergy to Ashe juniper in the winter may extend into spring, since the pollination of the eastern juniper follows that of the Ashe juniper.

Contact with the leaves or wood can produce a mild skin rash in some individuals.

See also

- Cedar wood

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External links

- Lawson, Edwin R. (1990). "*Juniperus virginiana*" (https://srs.fs.usda.gov/pubs/misc/ag_654/volume_1/juniperus/virginiana.htm). In Burns, Russell M.; Honkala, Barbara H. (eds.). *Conifers* (https://srs.fs.usda.gov/pubs/misc/ag_654/volume_1/vol1_table_of_contents.htm). *Silvics of North America*. Washington, D.C.: United States Forest Service (USFS), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). 1 – via Southern Research Station (www.srs.fs.fed.us) (<https://www.srs.fs.fed.us/>).
 - Interactive Distribution Map of *Juniperus virginiana* (<http://www.plantmaps.com/nrm/juniperus-virginiana-eastern-redcedar-native-range-map.php>)
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Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Juniperus_virginiana&oldid=932804229"

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EAST GOSHEN TOWNSHIP

CHESTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

RESOLUTION NO. 2015-20

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF EAST GOSHEN TOWNSHIP, CHESTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, ADOPTING A LIST OF RECOMMENDED SPECIES OF TREES AND STREET TREES THAT MAY BE PLANTED WHEN REQUIRED BY THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 205 OF THE EAST GOSHEN TOWNSHIP CODE, TITLED "SUBDIVISION AND LAND DEVELOPMENT".

BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Board of Supervisors hereby approves the following list of tree and street tree species that may be used to satisfy the requirements in Chapter 205 of the East Goshen Township Code, Sections 205-61 and 205-62:

Deciduous canopy trees.

1. Acer rubrum, saccharum (maple: red, sugar).
2. Catalpa speciosa (catalpa).
3. Larix laricina (tamarack).
4. Liquidambar styracifera (sweet-gum).
5. Liriodendron tulipifera (tulip tree).
6. Magnolia acuminata (cucumber tree).
7. Nyssa sylvatica (sourgum or tupelo).
8. Populus deltoides (poplar).
9. Quercus coccinea, imbricaria, phellos, rubra (oak: scarlet, laurel, willow, red).
10. Tilia americana, cordata (linden: american, littleleaf).

Understory trees.

1. Amelanchier species (serviceberry or shadbush).
2. Asimina triloba (pawpaw).
3. Betula lenta (cherry or sweet birch).
4. Betula nigra (river birch).
5. Betula papyrifera (paper birch).
6. Celtis occidentalis (hackberry).
7. Cercis canadensis (redbud).
8. Chionanthus virginicus (fringe tree).
9. Cornus florida, alternifolia (dogwood: flowering, pagoda).
10. Crataegus species (hawthorns).
11. Diospyros virginiana (common persimmon).
12. Halesia carolina (carolina silverbell).

13. Magnolia virginiana (sweetbay and other magnolias).
14. Malus species (crabapple).
15. Oxydendron arboreum (sourwood).
16. Sassafras albidum (sassafras).
17. Stewartia ovata f. grandiflora (mountain stewartia).
18. Styrax obassia (fragrant snowbell).
19. Viburnum prunifolium (black haw).
20. Abies concolor (white or concolor fir).
21. Pinus strobus fastigiata ('Fastigiata' Eastern White Pine).
22. Picea glauca (White Spruce)
23. Picea abies (Norway Spruce)

Street tree varieties.

1. Catalpa speciosa (northern catalpa).
2. Celtis occidentalis (hackberry).
3. Diospyros virginiana (common persimmon).
4. Carpinus betulus 'Fastigiata' (columnar hornbeam)
5. Carpinus betulus 'Frans Fontaine' (columnar hornbeam)
6. Carpinus caroliniana (American Hornbeam)
7. Acer Campestre (Hedge maple)
8. Acer Griseum (Paperbark maple)
9. Quercus imbricaria (laurel or shingle oak).
10. Quercus phellos (willow oak).
11. Tilia cordata (littleleaf linden).
12. American elm cultivars, 'Valley Forge' and 'New Harmony'"

RESOLVED AND ADOPTED this 20th day of January, 2015.

ATTEST:

**EAST GOSHEN TOWNSHIP
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**

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



January 27, 2020

Dear Property Owner:

The purpose of this letter is to inform you that The Zoning Hearing Board will conduct a hearing on Monday, February 10, 2020, at 7:00 P.M., at the East Goshen Township Building, 1580 Paoli Pike, West Chester, Pennsylvania 19380. The East Goshen Township Zoning Hearing Board will conduct a public hearing pursuant to the December 10, 2019 Order of the Honorable Mark L. Tunnell, which remanded the appeal of the Malvern Institute before the Court of Common Pleas of Chester County, Pennsylvania, No. 2019-03106-ZB to the Zoning Hearing Board of East Goshen Township for a hearing, findings and issuance of a decision consistent with the Judge's "Decision Sur Appeal". This decision is available for review on the Township website.

Specifically, on February 10, 2020, the East Goshen Township Zoning Hearing Board will meet to develop the process to be followed in response to the Court's directives, establishing the Zoning Hearing Board's expectations for subsequent evidentiary-based hearing(s), as well as the date(s) of future hearings.

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 proceedings, he or she should contact the Township Building at (610) 692-7171, to discuss how those needs may be accommodated.

All meetings will be held at the Township Building and are open to the public. Please give me a call at 610-692-7171 or e-mail me at mgordon@eastgoshen.org if you have any questions or need additional information.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M. Gordon', written over a horizontal line.

Mark Gordon
Township Zoning Officer

Cc: All ABC's
Brian Nagle, Esq. (VIA EMAIL ONLY)
Kristin Camp, Esq., Solicitor, East Goshen Township (VIA EMAIL ONLY)
John Nagel, Manager, East Whiteland Township (VIA EMAIL ONLY)
Sally Slook, Manager, Willistown Township (VIA EMAIL ONLY)