



Historic Preservation Commission Agenda

Town of Swansboro

Tuesday, September 19, 2023

I. Call to Order

II. Business

a. **Minor Work and Staff Approval Application Report**

Presenter: Rebecca Brehmer, Projects/Planning Coordinator

Approvals Report for Local Historic District

b. **Discussion of “NC Coastal Landscaping” prepared by NC Sea Grant**

Presenter: Andrea Correll, AICP, Planner

Gloria Putman, Coastal Resources and Communities Specialist, from NC Sea Grant will be here to present a summary of “NC Coastal Landscaping” and to conclude our review of three landscape publications previously provided. The goal in this discussion is to educate the board and staff on implementing an appropriate native landscape guide in our ordinance for our Historic District.

Recommended Action: Recommend for staff to return at a future meeting with a draft Text Amendment to the UDO for adding Landscaping Standards in Appendix III – Historic District Design Standards.

c. **Certificate of Appropriateness/ 204 S Walnut Street**

Presenter: Rebecca Brehmer, Projects/ Planning Coordinator

An application for a Certificate of Appropriateness has been submitted by Brad and Kenna Phillips for exterior alterations at 204 S Walnut Street.

Recommended Action:

1. Hold a public hearing

2. Motion to approve COA-2023-07 for exterior alterations at 204 S Walnut Street based on the standards provided.

III. Public Comments

IV. Chairman/Board Thoughts/Staff Comments

V. Adjournment



Historic Preservation Commission Meeting Agenda Item Submittal

Item To Be Considered: **Minor Work and Staff Approval Application Report**

Board Meeting Date: **September 19, 2023**

Prepared By: **Rebecca Brehmer, Projects/Planning Coordinator**

Overview:

APPROVALS REPORT FOR LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

Minor Works

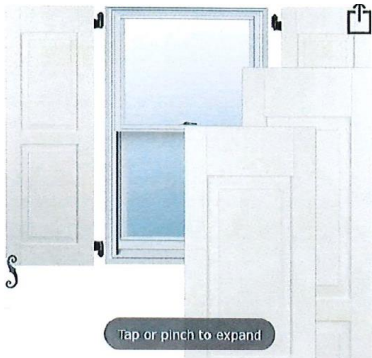
Date: August 8, 2023

Applicant: Jordan Proctor

Address: 209 S Water Street

Action: Addition of operable white wooden shutters, replacement of windows to double hung wood windows and paint to match home.

Status: Approved



209 S Water Street

Action: _____

Date: August 15, 2023

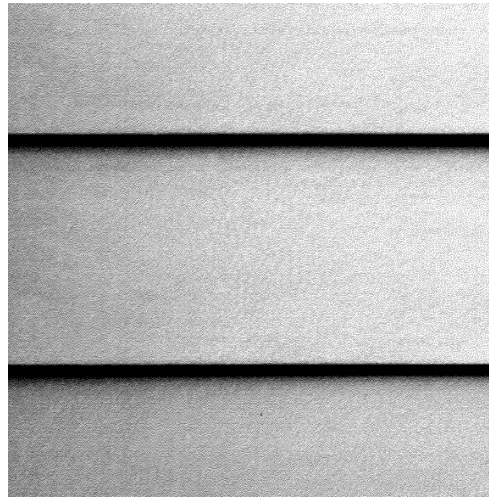
Applicant: Michael McLaurin

Address: 108 S Walnut Street

Action: Replace current vinyl windows with exterior medallion vinyl windows and replace current vinyl siding with new replacement hardy plank siding in the same white color.

Status: Approved

Item II - a.



108 S Walnut Street

Staff Approvals

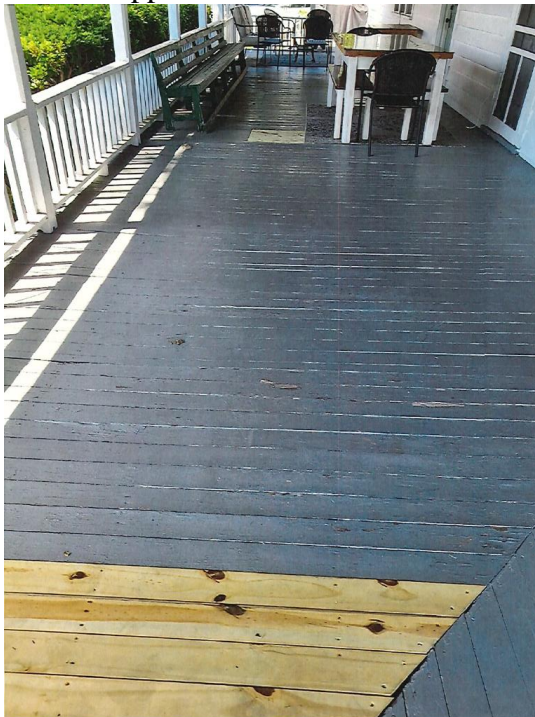
Date: August 16, 2023

Applicant: Catherine Parker

Address: 101 S Walnut Street

Action: Repair/replacement of rotten deck boards with no change in design.

Status: Approved



101 S Walnut Street

Date: August 21, 2023

Applicant: Giovanni Lantier and Melissa Anderson

Address: 101 W Church Street

Action: Removal of old “Port of Swansboro” sign, installation of new Giovanni’s Brooklyn Bagels business sign, and to clean up the landscape in front of building by removing shrubs, trimming trees, and putting sod down.

Status: Approved



101 S Church Street

Date: August 28, 2023

Applicant: Brad Phillips

Address: 204 S Walnut Street

Action: Exterior replacement of rotten wooden siding same as existing and replace existing fence with white picket fence 4ft along the side of the property and 6ft along the rear of the property.

Status: Approved



204 S Walnut Street

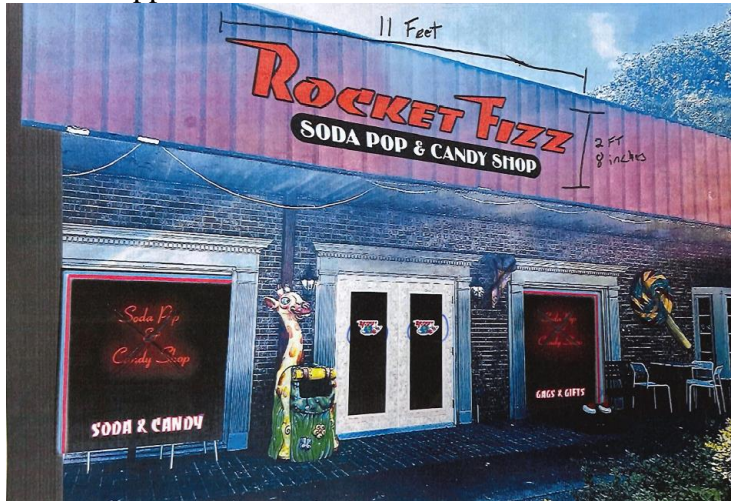
Date: August 29, 2023

Applicant: Bill Sallada/ Rocket Fizz Candy Store

Address: 101 S Church Street

Action: Installation of channel letter business sign above doors and vinyl stickers on windows and doors.

Status: Approved



101 S Church Street

Date: September 8, 2023

Applicant: Steven Barbour

Address: 106 S Walnut Street

Action: Paint repaired garage (front and sides only) same green color as house with white trim and same garage doors.

Status: Approved



Date: September 11, 2023

Applicant: Anne Shuller

Address: 137 Front Street

Action: Replacement wooden sign painted white with black letters for "Fish House Dock".

Status: Approved

Item II - a.



137 Front Street



Historic Preservation Commission Meeting Agenda Item Submittal

Item To Be Considered: **Discussion of “NC Coastal Landscaping” prepared by NC Sea Grant**

Board Meeting Date: **September 19, 2023**

Prepared By: **Andrea Correll, AICP, Planner**

Overview: Gloria Putman, Coastal Resources and Communities Specialist, from NC Sea Grant will be here to present a summary of “NC Coastal Landscaping” and to conclude our review of three landscape publications previously provided. The goal in this discussion is to educate the board and staff on implementing an appropriate native landscape guide in our ordinance for our Historic District.

Background Attachment(s):

NC Coastal Landscaping (a native plant guide) by the Coastal Landscaped Initiative

Recommended Action: Recommend for staff to return at a future meeting with a draft Text Amendment to the UDO for adding Landscaping Standards in Appendix III – Historic District Design Standards.

Action: _____



NC COASTAL LANDSCAPING

A Native Plant Guide Provided by the *Coastal Landscapes Initiative*

NC COASTAL LANDSCAPING

A Native Plant Guide Provided by the *Coastal Landscapes Initiative*



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LANDSCAPING FOR THE COAST

Item II - b.

This guide is for anyone interested in adopting nature-enhancing gardening or landscaping practices in coastal North Carolina. It features 34 plants that stand out as all-stars — they are native to the region, visually attractive and versatile. Each profile includes details on plant appeal and growing conditions to assist with selection.

The guide is a product of the Coastal Landscapes Initiative, or CLI, a collaborative effort to address landscaping at every stage of the process, from planning and design to installation and management. Partners come from the public and private sectors and draw on a range of N.C. coastal landscaping expertise. The ultimate goal is to foster coastal landscapes that are beautiful, functional, manageable and environmentally friendly.

WHY NATIVE PLANTS?

Native plants play an important role in the coastal landscape. Incorporating them into landscape design is key to reintroducing natural plant communities. Their suitability to coastal environments allows them to thrive in often harsh conditions.



Wildlife relies on native plants for nourishment and shelter.



Shrubs and trees native to the coastal environment are more likely to withstand the effects of storms, because they are resistant to wind and floods.

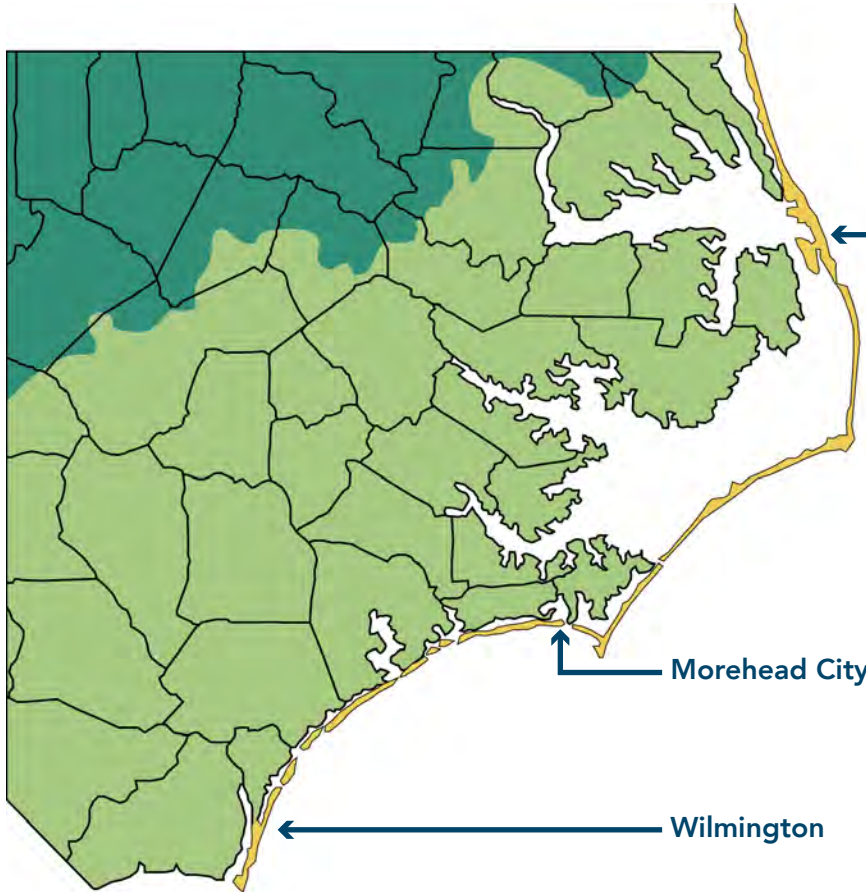





Native plants are well adapted to the sunlight, temperatures, precipitation, hydrology, salt and soils of the coastal region, and therefore generally do not require excessive irrigation or fertilizer.

Some non-native plants are also well adapted to the coastal environment. Picking a non-invasive plant — regardless of origin — that flourishes in this climate will reduce the need for excessive watering or chemical inputs.

PLANT HARDINESS ZONES

Item II - b.



| PLANT ZONES | Avg. Annual Min. Temp. (F) |
|--|----------------------------|
|  ZONE 7B | 5° to 10° |
|  ZONE 8A | 10° to 15° |
|  ZONE 8B | 15° to 20° |

The U.S. Department of Agriculture Plant Hardiness Zone Map is the standard by which gardeners and growers can determine which plants are likely to thrive at a location. Plant hardiness zones are based off of a region's average extreme weather temperatures over a 30-year time frame.

FEATURED PLANTS

*TYPE - D (Deciduous) Item II - b. h)

**SUN - Full (Full Sun), P.S. (Part Shade), S (Shade)

| <u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u> | <u>COMMON NAME</u> | <u>HEIGHT</u> | <u>WIDTH</u> | <u>TYPE*</u> | <u>SUN**</u> | <u>SALT TOLERANCE</u> |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Trees | | | | | | |
| <i>Amelanchier canadensis</i> | Serviceberry | 10' - 20' | 15' - 20' | D | FULL / P.S. | MODERATE |
| <i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i> | Atlantic white cedar | 40' - 50' | 10' - 20' | E | FULL / P.S. | NONE |
| <i>Diospyros virginiana</i> | Persimmon | 30' - 60' | 20' - 35' | D | FULL / P.S. | MODERATE |
| <i>Gordonia lasianthus</i> | Loblolly bay | 30' - 50' | 10' - 15' | E | FULL / P.S. | NONE |
| <i>Juniperus virginiana</i> | Eastern red cedar | 30' - 40' | 10' - 20' | E | FULL / P.S. | MODERATE |
| <i>Ostrya virginiana</i> | American hophornbeam | 25' - 40' | 30' - 40' | D | FULL / P.S. | NONE |
| <i>Pinus palustris</i> | Longleaf pine | 80' - 100' | 10' - 20' | E | FULL | HIGH |
| <i>Prunus caroliniana</i> | Carolina cherry laurel | 20' - 40' | 15' - 20' | E | FULL / P.S. | MODERATE |
| <i>Quercus michauxii</i> | Swamp chestnut oak | 60' - 80' | 50' - 70' | D | FULL | LOW |
| <i>Taxodium distichum</i> | Bald cypress | 50' - 100' | 20' - 30' | D | FULL / P.S. | MODERATE |
| Shrubs | | | | | | |
| <i>Clethra alnifolia</i> | Sweet pepperbush | 3' - 6' | 4' - 6' | D | FULL / P.S. / S | MODERATE |
| <i>Ilex glabra</i> | Inkberry | 6' - 8' | 6' - 8' | E | FULL / P.S. | MODERATE |
| <i>Ilex vomitoria</i> | Yaupon holly | 10' - 20' | 8' - 12' | E | FULL / P.S. | HIGH |
| <i>Morella cerifera</i> | Southern wax myrtle | 6' - 12' | 10' - 20' | E | FULL / P.S. | HIGH |
| <i>Sabal minor</i> | Dwarf palmetto | 4' - 6' | 4' - 6' | E | FULL / P.S. / S | MODERATE |
| <i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i> | Highbush blueberry | 6' - 10' | 6' - 10' | D | FULL / P.S. | MODERATE |

| <u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u> | <u>COMMON NAME</u> | <u>HEIGHT</u> | <u>WIDTH</u> | <u>TYPE*</u> | <u>SUN**</u> | <u>SALT TOLERANCE</u> |
|------------------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|
|------------------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|

Item II - b.

Vines

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|---|-------------|----------|
| <i>Ampelaster carolinianus</i> | Climbing aster | 10' - 12' | 10' - 12' | D | FULL / P.S. | NONE |
| <i>Bignonia capreolata</i> | Cross vine | 15' - 20' | 10' - 12' | E | FULL / P.S. | MODERATE |
| <i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i> | Carolina jessamine | 10' - 12' | 10' - 12' | E | FULL / P.S. | MODERATE |
| <i>Lonicera sempervirens</i> | Coral honeysuckle | 15' - 20' | 10' - 12' | E | FULL | MODERATE |

Grasses

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|---------|---------|---|-------------|----------|
| <i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i> | Pink muhly grass | 3' - 4' | 3' - 4' | D | FULL | HIGH |
| <i>Panicum amarum</i> | Bitter panicum | 3' - 4' | 3' - 4' | D | FULL | HIGH |
| <i>Panicum virgatum</i> | Switchgrass | 3' - 5' | 3' - 5' | D | FULL / P.S. | MODERATE |
| <i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i> | Little bluestem | 2' - 4' | 2' - 4' | D | FULL | HIGH |

Flowering Perennials

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|---|-------------|----------|
| <i>Asclepias tuberosa</i> | Butterfly weed | 1' - 3' | 1' - 1.5' | D | FULL / P.S. | LOW |
| <i>Baptisia australis</i> | Blue wild indigo | 2' - 4' | 2' - 4' | D | FULL | LOW |
| <i>Conoclinium coelestinum</i> | Blue mistflower | 1.5' - 3' | 1' - 2' | D | FULL / P.S. | LOW |
| <i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i> | Sand coreopsis | 1' - 2' | 1' - 1.5' | D | FULL | MODERATE |
| <i>Erythrina herbacea</i> | Coral bean | 3' - 6' | 3' - 6' | D | FULL / P.S. | LOW |
| <i>Kosteletzkya virginica</i> | Seashore mallow | 2' - 4' | 2' - 4' | D | FULL | MODERATE |
| <i>Monarda punctata</i> | Spotted horsemint | 2' - 3' | 2' - 3' | D | FULL / P.S. | MODERATE |
| <i>Penstemon laevigatus</i> | Eastern smooth beardtongue | 1' - 3' | 1' - 2' | D | FULL / P.S. | MODERATE |
| <i>Rudbeckia hirta</i> | Black-eyed Susan | 2' - 3' | 2' - 3' | D | FULL / P.S. | LOW |
| <i>Symphotrichum lateriflorum</i> | Calico aster | 2' - 3' | 2' - 3' | D | FULL / P.S. | NONE |



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SERVICEBERRY

Amelanchier canadensis

Item II - b.

An early-flowering, deciduous, large shrub or small tree often found growing in swamps, lowlands and thickets. It is considered a coastal species of low elevations. Its white, slightly fragrant flowers appear in clusters before the leaves emerge in early spring. Also known as shadbush or shadblow, it often blooms during the annual shad migration in New England. Green berries on the tree turn purplish black in early summer. Resembling blueberries in size and color, this edible fruit can be used in jams, jellies and pies. Serviceberry is a larval host of viceroy and red-spotted purple butterflies. Songbirds and various mammals eat its fruit.

HIGHLIGHTS – ATTRACTS BIRDS & BUTTERFLIES
 – DROUGHT-TOLERANT
 – POLLINATOR-FRIENDLY

LIGHT EXPOSURE – FULL SUN TO PART SHADE

SOIL – MOIST

HEIGHT & WIDTH – H: 10' - 20' W: 15' - 20'

FORM – OFTEN MULTI-STEMMED

SALT TOLERANCE – MODERATE

ZONE – 3 - 8



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Kew, CC BY-NC-SA 2.0



Suzanne Long, CC BY-NC-SA 2.0

ATLANTIC WHITE CEDAR

Chamaecyparis thyoides

An evergreen tree with a tight columnar shape found in freshwater swamps, bogs and wet woods. It dons scale-like, bluish-green foliage and reddish-brown bark with intersecting ridges that sometimes spiral. Pollen-bearing cones are yellow, while seed-bearing cones form in purple clusters that mature to brown. Also known as swamp cedar, Atlantic white cedar is the larval host of the rare Hessel's hairstreak butterfly. It also provides cover for a variety of birds and mammals. The yellow-throated warbler, prairie warbler and hooded warbler nest close to the ground in Atlantic white cedar stands. Cavities provide nesting areas for the pileated woodpecker. The wood excels at resisting decay and has been used for a number of construction purposes, including boat building, shingles and posts. While this tree is a good choice for a coastal buffer, it is highly flammable, so plant it some distance from the home.



Will Cook, Carolina Nature

HIGHLIGHTS – ATTRACTS BIRDS & BUTTERFLIES
– WILDLIFE HABITAT

LIGHT EXPOSURE – FULL SUN TO PART SHADE

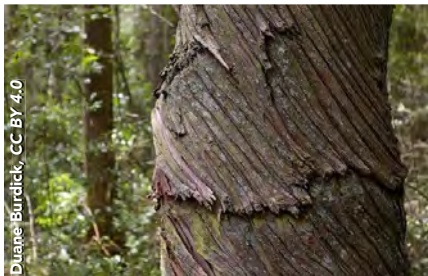
SOIL – MOIST

HEIGHT & WIDTH – H: 40' - 50' W: 10' - 20'

FORM – TALL, SLENDER, COLUMNAR TREE

SALT TOLERANCE – NONE

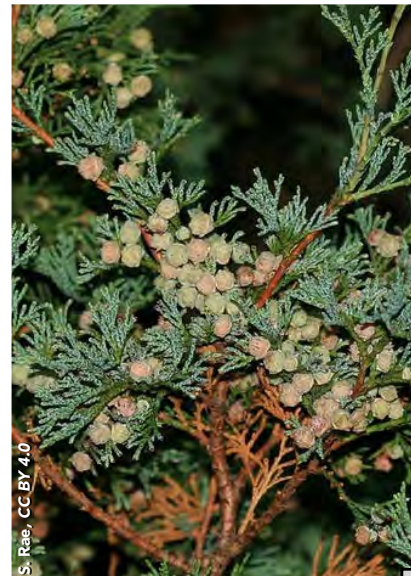
ZONE – 4 - 8



Duane Burdick, CC BY 4.0



Duane Burdick, CC BY 4.0



S. Rae, CC BY 4.0



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PERSIMMON

Diospyros virginiana

Item II - b.

A deciduous fruit tree found in a wide range of locations, including dunes, maritime forests, sandy woodlands and river bottoms. Persimmon is known for its autumn color, with leaves turning yellow to reddish purple. Its fruit also changes in autumn, maturing from green to an orange to reddish-purple color, and may persist into winter. Persimmon is a nectar source for honeybees, and its fruit is edible. However, do not pick fruits directly from the tree — they fall to the ground when ripe. They lend a spicy sweetness to syrups, jellies and other confections. Trees are either male or female, and only female trees produce fruit.

HIGHLIGHTS – ATTRACTS BIRDS & BUTTERFLIES
– DROUGHT-TOLERANT

LIGHT EXPOSURE – FULL SUN TO PART SHADE

SOIL – DRY TO MOIST

HEIGHT & WIDTH – H: 30' - 60' W: 20' - 35'

FORM – PYRAMIDAL IN YOUTH; SPREADING

SALT TOLERANCE – MODERATE

ZONE – 4 - 9



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Malcolm Manners, CC BY 2.0



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LOBLOLLY BAY

Gordonia lasianthus

A flowering, broadleaf, evergreen tree common in pocosins or wetland bogs, swamp forests and wet pine savannas. Loblolly bay is important to Carolina bay wetland ecosystems — unique geological formations with an elliptical shape that are often seen in eastern North Carolina. Waxy white, fragrant, camellia-like blooms emerge amid glossy green leaves for an extended period in the summer. Although the leaves are evergreen, several individual leaves at a time will turn a brilliant scarlet color in autumn. The bark is light gray and splotchy, and develops splits and long, flat ridges. Loblolly bay provides cover to wildlife during winter and extreme weather. It normally grows in wet, acidic, nutrient-poor soils of the southeastern U.S. coastal plain, but does not tolerate standing water for long periods.



Scott Zona, CC BY-NC 4.0

HIGHLIGHTS – ATTRACTS BIRDS &
BUTTERFLIES
– WILDLIFE HABITAT

LIGHT EXPOSURE – FULL SUN TO PART SHADE

SOIL – MOIST

HEIGHT & WIDTH – H: 30' - 50' W: 10' - 15'

FORM – PYRAMIDAL WITH AGE

SALT TOLERANCE – NONE

ZONE – 8 - 9



Will Cook, Carolina Nature



Will Cook, Carolina Nature



Henry de Saussure Copeland, CC BY-NC 2.0



plantsforpermaculture, CC BY 2.0

EASTERN RED CEDAR

Juniperus virginiana

Item II - b.

A dense, fast-growing, evergreen conifer with scale-like foliage found in forests or disturbed areas in fields and pastures and along fence rows. Its bark peels off in thin, shreddy strips that are collected by birds as nesting material. Female trees produce bluish, berry-like cones that ripen in autumn and provide nourishment for songbirds and small mammals. Eastern red cedar also provides winter cover to wildlife and is the larval host of the juniper hairstreak butterfly. Its aromatic heartwood is commonly used for cedar chests. Suitable as a windscreen or buffer, this tough tree also boasts the best drought resistance of any conifer native to the eastern U.S. A smaller relative, the southern coastal red cedar (variety *silicicola*), found near ocean dunes, is significantly more tolerant of salt spray. *Silicicola* is harder to find in nurseries, however, apart from the "Brodie" cultivar.

HIGHLIGHTS – ATTRACTS BIRDS & BUTTERFLIES
 – PEST-RESISTANT
 – WILDLIFE HABITAT

LIGHT EXPOSURE – FULL SUN TO PART SHADE

SOIL – DRY TO MOIST

HEIGHT & WIDTH – H: 30' - 40' W: 10' - 20'

FORM – UPRIGHT; DENSELY PYRAMIDAL

SALT TOLERANCE – MODERATE

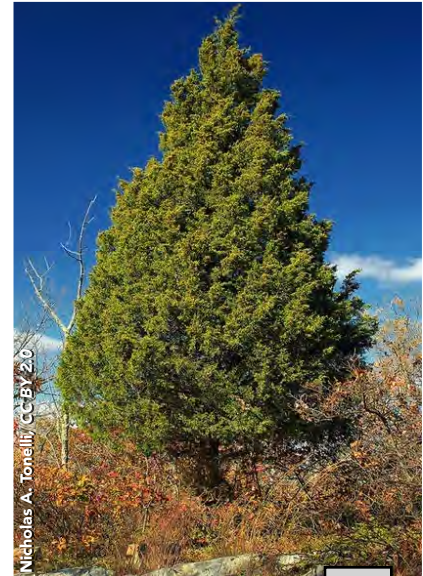
ZONE – 2 - 9



CameliatWU, CC BY-NC-ND 2.0



Janet and Phil, CC BY-NC-ND 2.0



Nicholas A. Tonelli, CC BY 2.0

AMERICAN HOPHORNBEAM

Ostrya virginiana

A deciduous, small- to medium-sized tree that usually occurs in dry soils on rocky slopes, in upland woods and on bluffs. Its coppery-tan leaves look similar to those of birch trees and can last into winter. Its shreddy bark also provides winter interest. Drooping clusters of papery, seed-containing pods develop in the summer and somewhat resemble the fruit of hops — hence the common name. American hophornbeam works well in urban settings because it tolerates drought and heavy clay soils. Plant in a lawn, along a driveway or street, or in a woodland garden. Another good choice is the related American hornbeam (*Carpinus caroliniana*), which alternatively has smooth, muscular bark.



Boblin, CC BY-SA 3.0

- HIGHLIGHTS** – ATTRACTS BIRDS & BUTTERFLIES
 – DROUGHT-RESISTANT
 – POLLINATOR-FRIENDLY

LIGHT EXPOSURE – FULL SUN TO PART SHADE

SOIL – MOIST

HEIGHT & WIDTH – H: 25' - 40' W: 30' - 40'

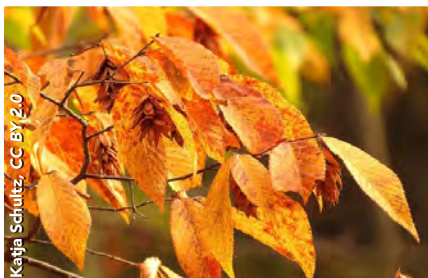
FORM – ROUNDED CROWN

SALT TOLERANCE – NONE

ZONE – 3 - 9



Eric Hunt, CC BY-SA 3.0



Katja Schultz, CC BY 2.0



Will Cook, Carolina Nature



Homer Edward Price, CC BY 4.0

LONGLEAF PINE

Pinus palustris

Item II - b.

An evergreen conifer — and North Carolina's state tree — that thrives in maritime forests, pine savannas, and pine and oak woodlands on sandhills. As the largest of the native pines, it can soar to 100 feet or more under ideal conditions. In the salty air of the coast, however, it rarely reaches 50 feet. A germinated seedling spends at least five years establishing itself, but once its roots are fully developed, the tree can grow as much as 15 feet over a few years. Planted singularly, the tree will grow more limbs, taking a denser form. Planted in a group, it will grow much taller, with few limbs. Longleaf is the preferred nesting tree of the red-cockaded woodpecker — an endangered species — and small mammals feed on its seeds. The nickname "tar heel" is associated with people who burned longleaf heartwood to collect pitch for the naval industry.

HIGHLIGHTS – DROUGHT-TOLERANT
– WILDLIFE HABITAT

LIGHT EXPOSURE – FULL SUN

SOIL – DRY TO MOIST

HEIGHT & WIDTH – H: 80' - 100' W: 10' - 20'

FORM – TALL, WITH ROUNDED CROWN

SALT TOLERANCE – HIGH

ZONE – 7 - 9



Seuss, CC BY-NC-ND 4.0



Kerry Woods, CC BY-NC-ND 4.0



Scott Zona, CC BY-NC 4.0

CAROLINA CHERRY LAUREL

Prunus caroliniana

A flowering, evergreen tree or large shrub native to low woods, fields and thickets. Creamy white flowers occur in clusters along the branches in the spring. Pollinated flowers give way to fleshy, green fruits that mature to a blue-black color. Carolina cherry laurel is important to wildlife: Its blooms attract many pollinating bees and butterflies; birds and small mammals feed on its fruit; and the dark green, glossy foliage provides cover during winter and extreme weather. This plant is hardy and makes a good hedge. When bruised or broken, its branches smell like cherries.



Paul Hostier, Seacoast Plants of the Carolinas

- HIGHLIGHTS** – ATTRACTS BIRDS & BUTTERFLIES
 – DROUGHT-TOLERANT
 – WILDLIFE HABITAT

LIGHT EXPOSURE – FULL SUN TO PART SHADE

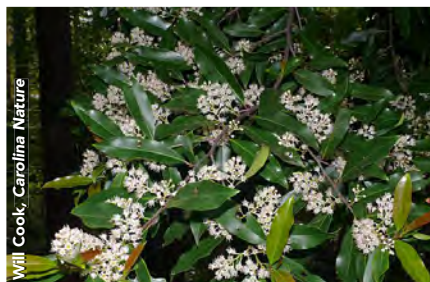
SOIL – MOIST

HEIGHT & WIDTH – H: 20' - 40' W: 15' - 20'

FORM – ROUNDED CROWN WITH AGE

SALT TOLERANCE – MODERATE

ZONE – 7 - 10



Will Cook, Carolina Nature



Br. Weldon, CC BY 4.0



Br. Weldon, CC BY 4.0



Melissa Wilkins, CC BY-NC-ND 4.0

SWAMP CHESTNUT OAK

Quercus michauxii

Item II - b.

A deciduous tree found in bottomland forests that periodically flood throughout the lower piedmont and coastal regions of North Carolina. Its smooth leaves are somewhat oval, with numerous shallow lobes or rounded teeth along the edges. Their undersides are softly hairy. In autumn, foliage erupts in a showy display. Spring flowers give way to acorns consumed by various birds and other wildlife, including chipmunks. The tree also serves as a larval host of numerous butterflies, such as the banded hairstreak and Horace's duskywing, as well as many moths. Swamp chestnut oak was a popular timber tree in the cotton-growing regions of the South because of its durable wood. The wood also provided fiber for weaving heavy baskets used to harvest cotton.

HIGHLIGHTS – ATTRACTS BIRDS & BUTTERFLIES
– WILDLIFE HABITAT

LIGHT EXPOSURE – FULL SUN

SOIL – DRY TO WET

HEIGHT & WIDTH – H: 60' - 80' W: 50' - 70'

FORM – CONICAL IN YOUTH; ROUND CROWN

SALT TOLERANCE – LOW

ZONE – 5 - 8



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C. Houlder, CC BY-NC-ND 4.0



Bruce Kirchoff, CC BY 4.0

BALD CYPRESS

Taxodium distichum

A long-lived conifer found in estuarine shorelines and blackwater swamps, typically draped in Spanish moss. A relative of the redwood, it can grow to 2,000 years old. As its common name suggests, bald cypress is deciduous. In autumn, feathery, light green foliage turns orange to cinnamon brown before shedding. The gray to brown bark is fibrous, usually peeling away in strips. Globe-shaped cones enclose seeds that birds and squirrels snack on. The flat-topped tree is also a popular nesting site for eagles and ospreys. The base of bald cypress is a wide, spreading buttress that helps the tree resist toppling during major storms. Lateral roots give rise to familiar, knobby growths called "knees." Be thoughtful about planting locations, and anticipate that these unique structures can pop up.



Will Cook, Carolina Nature

HIGHLIGHTS – ATTRACTS BIRDS
– WILDLIFE HABITAT

LIGHT EXPOSURE – FULL SUN TO PART SHADE

SOIL – MOIST TO WET

HEIGHT & WIDTH – H: 50' - 100' W: 20' - 30'

FORM – PYRAMIDAL & SPREADING CROWN

SALT TOLERANCE – MODERATE

ZONE – 4 - 9



Tatter, CC BY-SA 2.0



Forest and Kim Starr, CC BY 2.0



Mitchell A., CC BY-NC-ND 2.0



John Brandauer, CC BY-NC-ND 4.0

SWEET PEPPERBUSH

Clethra alnifolia

Item II - b.

A deciduous shrub that grows naturally along East Coast streams from Maine to Florida. It is commonly called sweet pepperbush for its peppercorn-like fruit. In autumn, glossy green leaves generally turn to attractive shades of yellow to golden brown. In July and August, sweetly fragrant, white flowers grow in clusters along a central stem, attracting bees, butterflies and hummingbirds. The fruit, though not showy, is eaten by birds.

HIGHLIGHTS – ATTRACTS BIRDS & BUTTERFLIES
– POLLINATOR-FRIENDLY

LIGHT EXPOSURE – FULL SUN TO FULL SHADE

SOIL – DRY TO WET

HEIGHT & WIDTH – H: 3' - 6' W: 4' - 6'

FORM – DENSE OVAL TO UPRIGHT SHRUB

SALT TOLERANCE – MODERATE

ZONE – 3 - 9



Will Cook, Carolina Nature



Geneva Wirth, CC BY-NC 2.0



Will Cook, Carolina Nature

INKBERRY

Ilex glabra

A slow-growing, evergreen shrub commonly found in sandy woods and peripheries of swamps and bogs. From inconspicuous flowers emerge black, pea-sized, berry-like fruit that matures in early autumn and persists until spring. Male plants are needed for female plants to bear fruit. Inkberry is the source of a highly prized honey made from bees that pollinate its flowers. It is also a larval host of the Henry's elfin butterfly. This shrub is an excellent choice for house-hugging beds and borders. Most inkberry available commercially is cultivated into a more compact form, reaching only 3 to 5 feet in height and width.



Philip Merritt, CC BY-NC-SA 2.0

HIGHLIGHTS – ATTRACTS BIRDS & BUTTERFLIES
– DROUGHT-TOLERANT

LIGHT EXPOSURE – FULL SUN TO PART SHADE

SOIL – DRY TO WET

HEIGHT & WIDTH – H: 6' - 8' W: 6' - 8'

FORM – UPRIGHT & ROUNDED

SALT TOLERANCE – MODERATE

ZONE – 5 - 9



Will Cook, Carolina Nature



John Brandauer, CC BY-NC-ND 2.0



Mary Keim, CC BY-NC-SA 2.0



Scott Zornig, CC BY 2.0

YAUPON HOLLY

Ilex vomitoria

Item II - b.

An evergreen shrub or small tree native to sandy woods, brackish and tidal marsh shorelines, dunes, maritime forests and shrub thickets. Plants are either male or female. On pollinated female plants, small, white, fragrant flowers give way to red berries that provide sustenance to songbirds and small mammals. Though toxic to humans, the bright fruit adds pizzazz to holiday decor. Yaupon holly is the source of a concentrated drink that Native Americans made to reportedly cleanse the body, hence its scientific name. Browned and dried leaves can also be steeped in hot water to brew a caffeinated tea. This species has been known to tolerate flooded conditions for extended periods of time.

HIGHLIGHTS – ATTRACTS BIRDS & BUTTERFLIES
– PEST-RESISTANT

LIGHT EXPOSURE – FULL SUN TO PART SHADE

SOIL – DRY TO WET

HEIGHT & WIDTH – H: 10' - 20' W: 8' - 12'

FORM – UPRIGHT & MULTI-STEMMED

SALT TOLERANCE – HIGH

ZONE – 7 - 9



Camella TWU, CC BY-NC-SA 2.0



Mary Keim, CC BY-NC-SA 2.0



Will Cook, Carolina Nature

Item II - b.

SOUTHERN WAX MYRTLE

Morella cerifera

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A common semi-evergreen shrub that shows up in most Carolina coastal habitats, from the landward edge of dunes to the upper edge of tidal marshes. Its leathery, waxy, olive green leaves smell spicy when crushed. Plants are either male or female. In the winter, pollinated female plants give rise to globular, gray-blue berries. Colonists used the fruit to make candles by boiling them and separating the waxy coating. Seeds are a food source for various songbirds, including Carolina wrens, tree swallows and migratory warblers. Useful as a screen or a hedge, southern wax myrtle bounces back quickly after storms, with broken branches resprouting and releafing within weeks.

HIGHLIGHTS – ATTRACTS BIRDS & BUTTERFLIES
 – POLLINATOR-FRIENDLY

LIGHT EXPOSURE – FULL SUN TO PART SHADE

SOIL – DRY TO WET

HEIGHT & WIDTH – H: 6' - 12' W: 10' - 20'

FORM – MULTI-TRUNK

SALT TOLERANCE – HIGH

ZONE – 7 - 10





Steven March, CC-BY-NC-ND 4.0

DWARF PALMETTO

Sabal minor

Item II - b.

A fan-shaped, evergreen palm shrub that thrives in maritime forests as well as in a number of low-lying plant communities. In fact, it is the hardiest native palm along the U.S. East Coast. Standing above the tallest leaves, branched clusters of small, white flowers appear in summer, followed by blue to black fleshy fruits. The weight of maturing fruit — eaten by small mammals and some birds — can cause the stem to gracefully arch over and touch the ground. This blue-green shrub brings dramatic form and texture to any garden.

HIGHLIGHTS – ATTRACTS BIRDS & BUTTERFLIES
– DROUGHT-TOLERANT

LIGHT EXPOSURE – FULL SUN TO FULL SHADE

SOIL – WET

HEIGHT & WIDTH – H: 4' - 6' W: 4' - 6'

FORM – PALM

SALT TOLERANCE – MODERATE

ZONE – 7 - 10



Will Cook/Carolina Nature



Joseph A. Marcus, CC-BY-NC



Scott Zorn, CC-BY-NC 4.0

Item II - b.

HIGHBUSH BLUEBERRY

Vaccinium corymbosum

A slow-growing, deciduous shrub found in and around marshes, swamps and flood-prone areas. Small, white or pink, bell-shaped flowers form in the spring and mature in clusters. The blooms give way to an edible blueberry that matures in mid- to late summer. Foliage turns a brilliant red in autumn. Although blueberries are self-fertile, planting multiple shrubs will result in larger, earlier berries with more seeds. Highbush blueberry also makes an excellent hedge when planted en masse. Bees are the primary pollinator, while the fruits attract birds and various mammals.



Maja Dumat, CC BY 2.0

HIGHLIGHTS – ATTRACTS BIRDS & BUTTERFLIES
 – WILDLIFE HABITAT

LIGHT EXPOSURE – FULL SUN TO PART SHADE

SOIL – MOIST TO WET

HEIGHT & WIDTH – H: 6' - 10' W: 6' - 10'

FORM – UPRIGHT SPREADING SHRUB

SALT TOLERANCE – MODERATE

ZONE – 3 - 8



Per Verdonk, CC BY/NC 2.0



Nicholas Brandsberg, CC BY/NC-ND 2.0



Rob Thurman, CC BY 2.0



Alan Cressler, LBJWC

CLIMBING ASTER

Ampelaster carolinianus

Item II - b.

A flowering, deciduous, perennial vine that prefers sunny, wet sites along the coastal plain. It will spread through other plants or over fence posts, reaching heights of 10 to 12 feet. Its fragrant blooms are pink to purple with yellow centers, appearing in late summer and autumn. A late nectar source for migrating monarchs and bees, climbing aster is also a larval host of the pearl crescent butterfly.

HIGHLIGHTS – ATTRACTS BIRDS & BUTTERFLIES
 – DROUGHT-TOLERANT
 – POLLINATOR-FRIENDLY

LIGHT EXPOSURE – FULL SUN TO PART SHADE

SOIL – DRY TO WET

HEIGHT & WIDTH – H: 10'- 12' W: 10'- 12'

BLOOM TIME – AUTUMN

SALT TOLERANCE – NONE

ZONE – 6 - 10



Alan Cressler, LBJWC



Javier Alejandro, CC BY-NC-ND 2.0



Joseph Allan Tauscher, LBJWC

CROSS VINE

Bignonia capreolata

A fast-growing, semi-evergreen, perennial vine found in rich forest swamps. Showy, fragrant flowers bloom in late winter to early spring in shades ranging from orange and yellow to reddish orange. The tubular flowers produce abundant nectar that attracts hummingbirds and butterflies. The cross vine is appropriate as a cover for fences and trellises. A cross section of the stem reveals a marking resembling the Greek cross, hence the common name.



Susan E. Adams, CC BY-SA 2.0

HIGHLIGHTS – ATTRACTS BIRDS & BUTTERFLIES
– POLLINATOR-FRIENDLY

LIGHT EXPOSURE – FULL SUN TO PART SHADE

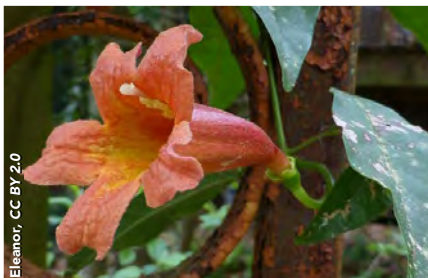
SOIL – MOIST

HEIGHT & WIDTH – H: 15'- 20' W: 10'- 12'

BLOOM TIME – SPRING

SALT TOLERANCE – MODERATE

ZONE – 6 - 9



Eleanor, CC BY 2.0



CamelliaTWU, CC BY-NC-ND 4.0



Rachelgrensbelt, CC BY-SA 2.0



Philip Merritt, CC BY/NC 2.0

CAROLINA JESSAMINE

Gelsemium sempervirens

Item II - b.

A bushy, evergreen, perennial vine that grows along the edges of maritime forests and shrub thickets, and sometimes amid dunes. Foliage may turn purple-bronze in cold weather. Its sweetly scented, canary yellow flowers herald the arrival of spring in the coastal Carolinas. The tubular blooms attract bumblebees, honeybees and other insect pollinators. Its fruit is a brown capsule containing numerous winged seeds. Carolina jessamine can be trained to climb arbors and trellises but takes a few growing seasons to become well-established. It tolerates partial shade, but sunny locations are best. In shady conditions, the plant grows slowly and may become leggy as it seeks more light. Left unmanaged, Carolina jessamine can develop a wild appearance, with most of the foliage and flowers appearing at the tops of the vines. To encourage fuller growth lower down, cut back the vine tips after the flowers fade.

HIGHLIGHTS – ATTRACTS BIRDS &
BUTTERFLIES
– POLLINATOR-FRIENDLY

LIGHT EXPOSURE – FULL SUN TO PART SHADE

SOIL – DRY TO MOIST

HEIGHT & WIDTH – H: 10'- 12' W: 10'- 12'

BLOOM TIME – SPRING

SALT TOLERANCE – MODERATE

ZONE – 6 - 9



North Carolina State Extension



Nicole Castle, CC BY/NC 2.0



Kai Yan Joseph Wong, CC BY-SA 4.0

Item II - b.

CORAL HONEYSUCKLE

Lonicera sempervirens

A fast-growing, woody, semi-evergreen vine that twines along the margins of maritime forests and maritime shrub thickets. One of the showiest of the vining honeysuckles, it dons long, tubular flowers that range from coral-red to orange-red and that may be lined with yellow. Coral honeysuckle is a larval host to the hummingbird clearwing moth. Various songbirds — including cedar waxwings, catbirds and cardinals — feed on its round, red berries, and hummingbirds seek its nectar. Unlike its invasive relative Japanese honeysuckle, coral honeysuckle is not aggressive. It blooms both in the spring and in autumn.



Bob Gutowski, CC BY-NC-SA 2.0

- HIGHLIGHTS** – ATTRACTS BIRDS & BUTTERFLIES
 – DROUGHT-TOLERANT
 – POLLINATOR-FRIENDLY

LIGHT EXPOSURE – FULL SUN

SOIL – MOIST

HEIGHT & WIDTH – H: 15'- 20' W: 10'- 12'

BLOOM TIME – SPRING TO SUMMER

SALT TOLERANCE – MODERATE

ZONE – 6 - 8



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Ronnie Pitman, CC BY-NC 2.0



Chris Kretschling, CC BY-NC-ND 2.0



Sally/Andy Wasowski, ILLUSTRATION

PINK MUHLY GRASS

Muhlenbergia capillaris

Item II - b.

A perennial grass that grows in sandy, dry pinelands in the coastal Carolinas. In autumn, its delicate flowering plumes create a striking pink haze above its wiry leaves — an effect even showier in mass plantings. As an ornamental grass, it complements landscape beds of colorful autumn perennials. Its close relative (*Muhlenbergia filipes*) is used to make traditional sweetgrass baskets in coastal South Carolina and Georgia. Pink muhly grass is easy to grow and requires little extra attention. The grass is semi-evergreen, but cutting it back in early spring to remove brown blades can help make way for new green growth.

HIGHLIGHTS – DROUGHT-TOLERANT
– AUTUMN INTEREST

LIGHT EXPOSURE – FULL SUN

SOIL – DRY TO MOIST

HEIGHT & WIDTH – H: 3' - 4' W: 3' - 4'

FORM – CLUMPING

SALT TOLERANCE – HIGH

ZONE – 6 - 9



Jeggyroie, CC BY 2.0



NC State Extension



Heather Paul, CC BY-ND 2.0

BITTER PANICUM

Panicum amarum

A perennial grass naturally found almost exclusively on dunes. Along with sea oats, saltmeadow cordgrass and sea elder, it is one of the most important and useful plants in the coastal Carolinas for creating and vegetating coastal dunes. Bitter panicum offers some cover for birds and small mammals, and songbirds feed on its seeds. An excellent ornamental plant with chalky blue-green leaves, this grass naturalizes easily in the landscape.



NC State Extension

HIGHLIGHTS – DROUGHT-TOLERANT
– AUTUMN INTEREST

LIGHT EXPOSURE – FULL SUN

SOIL – DRY

HEIGHT & WIDTH – H: 3'- 4' W: 3'- 4'

FORM – CLUMPING & SPREADING

SALT TOLERANCE – HIGH

ZONE – 2 - 9



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Peggy Romth, LEJWC



David J. Stang, CC BY 4.0



Forest and Kim Staley, CC BY 4.0

SWITCHGRASS

Panicum virgatum

Item II - b.

A fast-growing, perennial grass common in many coastal dune and marsh environments, as well as in tallgrass prairie. Its stems don pink-tinged flower clusters that are wind-pollinated. Autumn color often reveals reddish-purple streaks. Switchgrass is a boon to wildlife: A variety of wetland birds and songbirds eat its seeds; it offers nesting sites and cover for small mammals; and it is a larval host of various species of skipper butterfly. Switchgrass' ornamental appeal and ability to thrive in poor soils makes it suitable for any coastal landscape.

HIGHLIGHTS – DROUGHT-TOLERANT
– AUTUMN INTEREST

LIGHT EXPOSURE – FULL SUN TO PART SHADE

SOIL – DRY TO MOIST

HEIGHT & WIDTH – H: 3' - 5' W: 3' - 5'

FORM – UPRIGHT

SALT TOLERANCE – MODERATE

ZONE – 5 - 9



Andrey Zharkikh, CC BY 4.0



Andrey Zharkikh, CC BY 4.0



Sally / Andy Wasowski, LB/JWC

LITTLE BLUESTEM

Schizachyrium scoparium

A perennial grass that tolerates high heat and humidity, and is therefore well-adapted to southern climates. Its blue-green leaves turn yellow-orange in autumn, making for an attractive planting. Showy in mass plantings, it also makes an ideal addition to a rain garden. The species is a larval host of various skipper butterfly species. Cut back little bluestem to the ground in early spring to promote new, attractive growth.

Sally/Andy Wasowski, LB/JWC



HIGHLIGHTS – DROUGHT-TOLERANT
– AUTUMN INTEREST

LIGHT EXPOSURE – FULL SUN

SOIL – MOIST TO WET

HEIGHT & WIDTH – H: 2'- 4' W: 2'- 4'

FORM – UPRIGHT CLUMPING

SALT TOLERANCE – HIGH

ZONE – 3 - 9





Mary Keim, CC BY/NC-SA 2.0

BUTTERFLY WEED

Asclepias tuberosa

Item II - b.

A perennial that occurs in dry or rocky open woods, glades, prairies and fields and along roadsides. Bright orange flower clusters give way to prominent, spindle-shaped seed pods popular in flower arrangements. The pods split open when ripe, releasing numerous silky-tailed seeds for wind dispersal. Various butterfly species and bees seek nectar from its flowers. Butterfly weed is a type of milkweed — a genus of plant that is the exclusive larval host of the monarch butterfly. While butterfly weed can be slow to establish, it is long-lived. Avoid moving it once it is planted.

HIGHLIGHTS – ATTRACTS BIRDS & BUTTERFLIES
– DROUGHT-TOLERANT

LIGHT EXPOSURE – FULL SUN TO PART SHADE

SOIL – DRY TO MOIST

HEIGHT & WIDTH – H: 1' - 3' W: 1' - 1.5'

BLOOM TIME – SPRING TO SUMMER

SALT TOLERANCE – LOW

ZONE – 3 - 9



Martin LaBar, CC BY/NC 2.0



Mary Keim, CC BY/NC-SA 2.0



Martin LaBar, CC BY/NC 2.0

BLUE WILD INDIGO

Baptisia australis

A perennial that occurs in rich woods and thickets and along streambanks. Come springtime, purplish-blue flowers emerge in spiky clusters above the foliage. In late summer, the blooms give way to inflated seed pods that turn charcoal black when ripe. Popular nowadays as decoration, those ripe pods were once given to children as rattles — the seeds make noise when shaken. The roots, stems and leaves, meanwhile, were once used to make a dye akin to indigo. Blue wild indigo is a larval host for skipper butterflies.



Willi Law, CC BY-SA 2.0 DE

HIGHLIGHTS – ATTRACTS BIRDS & BUTTERFLIES
– DROUGHT-TOLERANT

LIGHT EXPOSURE – FULL SUN

SOIL – DRY TO MOIST

HEIGHT & WIDTH – H: 2'- 4' W: 2'- 4'

BLOOM TIME – SPRING

SALT TOLERANCE – LOW

ZONE – 3 - 9



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Anne McCormack, CC BY-NC 2.0



Suzanne Caldwell, CC BY-NC 2.0



dbarronoss, CC BY/NC 4.0

BLUE MISTFLOWER

Conoclinium coelestinum

Item II - b.

A perennial that thrives in moist, nutrient-rich soils. From mid-summer to early autumn, bluish-purple flowers form in dense clusters at the tops of plants, attracting butterflies seeking nectar. Blue mistflower is an ideal addition to a wildflower garden or around pond borders. Roots have a tendency to spread and form new plants, however, so avoid planting in smaller areas. Cut back taller plants in spring to avoid flopping.

HIGHLIGHTS – ATTRACTS BIRDS & BUTTERFLIES
 – DROUGHT-TOLERANT
 – POLLINATOR-FRIENDLY

LIGHT EXPOSURE – FULL SUN TO PART SHADE

SOIL – MEDIUM TO WET

HEIGHT & WIDTH – H: 1.5'- 3' W: 1'- 2'

BLOOM TIME – SUMMER TO AUTUMN

SALT TOLERANCE – LOW

ZONE – 5 - 10



TexasEagle, CC BY/NC 4.0



ElBaron, CC BY/NC 2.0

SAND COREOPSIS

Coreopsis lanceolata

A perennial that typically occurs in prairies, glades and fields and along roadsides. It naturalizes near ocean dunes. Flowers are bright yellow and daisy-like, with eight rays that are toothed at the tips. Butterflies and other pollinators seek out the sunny blooms, while songbirds eat the seeds. Sand coreopsis freely self-seeds, and can sprawl to form large colonies, so summer maintenance may be necessary.



Stephanie Brundage, LBJWC

HIGHLIGHTS – ATTRACTS BIRDS &
BUTTERFLIES
– DROUGHT-TOLERANT

LIGHT EXPOSURE – FULL SUN

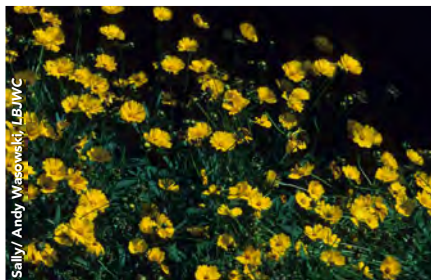
SOIL – DRY TO WET

HEIGHT & WIDTH – H: 1'- 2' W: 1'- 1.5'

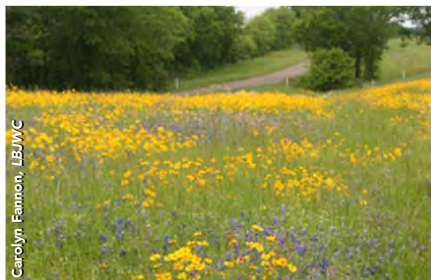
BLOOM TIME – SPRING

SALT TOLERANCE – MODERATE

ZONE – 4 - 9



Sally/ Andy Wasowski, LBJWC



Carolyn Fannon, LBJWC



Stephanie Brundage, LBJWC



Alan Cressler, LBJWC

CORAL BEAN

Erythrina herbacea

Item II - b.

A perennial wildflower or small shrub most often found in open, sandy woods and clearings, as well as maritime forests. Its bright green leaves are uniquely shaped; each leaf contains three leaflets that are broad in the center but pointed at the tips. In the spring, tubular scarlet flowers appear, attracting hummingbirds and butterflies. Elongated seed pods mature in autumn, turning almost black, and splitting open to release shiny red seeds that are both pretty and poisonous. Coral bean is a great choice for planting in the back of mixed borders, but keep away from pets and kids. When working with this plant, wear gloves to avoid the prickles and spines on the leaves and stems.

HIGHLIGHTS – ATTRACTS BIRDS & BUTTERFLIES
 – DROUGHT-TOLERANT
 – POLLINATOR-FRIENDLY

LIGHT EXPOSURE – FULL SUN TO PART SHADE

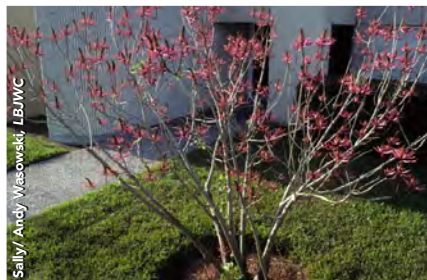
SOIL – DRY TO WET

HEIGHT & WIDTH – H: 3' - 6' W: 3' - 6'

BLOOM TIME – SPRING TO AUTUMN

SALT TOLERANCE – LOW

ZONE – 8 - 11



Sally/ Andy Wasowski, LBJWC



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Alan Cressler, LBJWC

SEASHORE MALLOW

Kosteletzkya virginica

An attractive perennial that occurs in brackish waters and sometimes fresh water. Its long blooming period can extend from May into October. During that time, showy flowers reminiscent of hibiscus blooms appear in shades ranging from deep pink to whitish. A versatile ornamental plant, seashore mallow — also known as Virginia saltmarsh mallow — is a valuable addition to rain and pollinator gardens. Indeed, it attracts a number of butterflies and other insects, as well as the ruby-throated hummingbird. Seashore mallow also has multiple culinary applications. Its flowers are edible and can be eaten raw or used for tea. Leaves are used as a potherb, and the cooked root serves as a vegetable.



Bob Peterson, CC BY-NC 2.0

HIGHLIGHTS – ATTRACTS BIRDS & BUTTERFLIES
– POLLINATOR-FRIENDLY

LIGHT EXPOSURE – FULL SUN

SOIL – WET

HEIGHT & WIDTH – H: 2'- 4' W: 2'- 4'

BLOOM TIME – SUMMER TO AUTUMN

SALT TOLERANCE – MODERATE

ZONE – 6 - 9



Ray Mathews, LB/JWC



Ray Mathews, LB/JWC



Sally Andy Wasowski, LB/JWC



SPOTTED HORSEMINT

Monarda punctata

Item II - b.

A short-lived perennial with aromatic leaves found in dunes and dry, sandy woods and fields. Purple dots speckle its pale yellow flowers, which emerge in mid-summer and grow in tight whorls at the top of the plant. Attractive lavender, pink or white leaf-like structures called bracts encircle the captivating blooms. The nectar and pollen attract hummingbirds, butterflies, honey bees, bumblebees, miner bees and plasterer bees. Spotted horsemint contains an essential oil called thymol, used as an antiseptic in some mouthwashes, and Native Americans drank tea made from its leaves to treat colds, fever and flu. Also known as bee balm, this plant is well-suited to various types of gardens, including cottage, container, herb and butterfly gardens. It is unpalatable to deer, rabbits and other herbivores.

HIGHLIGHTS – ATTRACTS BIRDS & BUTTERFLIES
 – DROUGHT-TOLERANT
 – POLLINATOR-FRIENDLY

LIGHT EXPOSURE – FULL SUN TO PART SHADE

SOIL – DRY TO MOIST

HEIGHT & WIDTH – H: 2' - 3' W: 2' - 3'

BLOOM TIME – SUMMER TO AUTUMN

SALT TOLERANCE – MODERATE

ZONE – 3 - 8



EASTERN SMOOTH BEARDTONGUE

Item II - b.

Penstemon laevigatus

An early-blooming perennial found in woodlands and fields. Its flowers are white with a slight purplish tinge and appear in spring and early summer. The tubular blooms sport a hairy lower lip, hence the common name. The plant's semi-evergreen foliage stays attractive year-round. Eastern smooth beardtongue is a larval host of the common buckeye butterfly, and also attracts bees and hummingbirds. It is a prime choice for a butterfly or cottage garden. It does well in dry soils and is very drought-tolerant.



Eleanor, CC BY-NC 2.0

- HIGHLIGHTS** – ATTRACTS BIRDS & BUTTERFLIES
 – DROUGHT-TOLERANT
 – POLLINATOR-FRIENDLY

LIGHT EXPOSURE – FULL SUN TO PART SHADE

SOIL – DRY TO MOIST

HEIGHT & WIDTH – H: 1'- 3' W: 1'- 2'

BLOOM TIME – SPRING

SALT TOLERANCE – MODERATE

ZONE – 6 - 8



JC Raulston Arboretum



JC Raulston Arboretum



BLACK-EYED SUSAN

Rudbeckia hirta

Item II - b.

A short-lived, herbaceous (non-woody), biennial wildflower found in fields and along banks and roadsides. Bright yellow florets with a brown, domed center mature in mid-summer and into autumn. Butterflies seek nectar from the flowers, and songbirds — particularly American goldfinches — eat the seeds in autumn. Black-eyed Susan tolerates drought and forgives gardener neglect.

HIGHLIGHTS – ATTRACTS BIRDS & BUTTERFLIES
 – DROUGHT-TOLERANT
 – POLLINATOR-FRIENDLY

LIGHT EXPOSURE – FULL SUN TO PART SHADE

SOIL – DRY TO MOIST

HEIGHT & WIDTH – H: 2'- 3' W: 2'- 3'

BLOOM TIME – SUMMER TO AUTUMN

SALT TOLERANCE – LOW

ZONE – 3 - 7



CALICO ASTER

Symphotrichum lateriflorum

A hardy, bushy perennial often found in understory woodland areas and meadows, along creek and river beds, and in wet depressions, although it tolerates a wide range of soil types. White or pale purple flowers envelop flower heads that first appear yellow, and later turn purplish red. One plant may include both colors at the same time, hence the common name. Calico aster attracts a number of bee species and is a fitting addition to a woodland garden. It is also a larval host of pearl crescent butterflies. Its arching stems are well-suited to informal gardens.



Stephanie Brundage, LB/JWC

HIGHLIGHTS – ATTRACTS BIRDS & BUTTERFLIES
– POLLINATOR-FRIENDLY

LIGHT EXPOSURE – FULL SUN TO PART SHADE

SOIL – DRY TO MOIST

HEIGHT & WIDTH – H: 2'- 3' W: 2'- 3'

BLOOM TIME – AUTUMN

SALT TOLERANCE – NONE

ZONE – 4 - 8



Dan Mullen, CC BY-SA 4.0



Macroscopic Solutions, CC BY-NC 4.0



Andrey Zhankikh, CC BY 4.0

REFERENCES

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Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center (LBJWC)
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ncseagrant.org

For more coastal landscaping resources,
visit go.ncsu.edu/coastallandscapes.



NC STATE Design



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Historic Preservation Commission Meeting Agenda Item Submittal

Item To Be Considered: **Certificate of Appropriateness/ 204 S Walnut Street**

Board Meeting Date: **September 19, 2023**

Prepared By: **Rebecca Brehmer, Projects/ Planning Coordinator**

Overview: An application for a Certificate of Appropriateness has been submitted by Brad and Kenna Phillips for exterior alterations at 204 S Walnut Street.

The home, also known as the Abram Bell House, is zoned R6SF and is a contributing structure to the Historic District. The new owners have applied for exterior alterations that include a 6'x 6' addition to the house for a bathroom that will be off the rear west side of the home on a portion of the existing deck. The roof and siding used will be the same found on the rest of the house. Additionally, they have applied for a 12'x 12' screened porch framed with pressure treated lumber and painted white. It will also be built on the rear deck of the home with matching roof line and metal roof material.

Both requests seem to be compliant with Section 12: Additions to Contributing Buildings.

Background Attachment(s):

1. COA-2023-07
2. Section 12: Additions to Contributing Buildings
3. Aerial Location Map
4. National register description of the home

Recommended Action:

1. Hold a public hearing
2. Motion to approve COA-2023-07 for exterior alterations at 204 S Walnut Street based on the standards provided.

Action: _____



SWANSBORO HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS

Item II - c.

Application # _____

I Hereby apply to the Swansboro Historic Preservation Commission for a Certificate of Appropriateness (COA) for the structure, project, or proposed restoration, modification or change one the following property located within the Historic District:

NAME: Brad Phillips

MAILING ADDRESS: 204 S. Walnut St Swansboro NC 28584

ADDRESS OF AFFECTED PROPERTY: 204 S. Walnut St. Swansboro NC 28584

PHONE NUMBERS: (~~Home~~) cell - 919-815-5941 (~~Work~~)

Indicate if you need a pre-application review: Yes No

(Note: A pre-application review is required for all projects exceeding a cost of \$10,000 and/or involving new construction projects with a minimum square footage of 1,000 sq. ft. or addition of 500 sq. ft.)

INSTRUCTIONS:

1) Each application must include a written property description. In the space provided or on additional sheets, describe the nature and extent of the proposed work to include a listing of materials and dimensions. Provide sufficient detail to allow the Swansboro Historic Preservation Commission (SHPC) to make an informed decision regarding appropriateness.

2) For each specific type of activity, attach the following materials: (check the applicable category)

EXTERIOR ALTERATION: Photograph(s) and sketch(es) showing existing conditions and proposed changes for each effected area.

NEW CONSTRUCTION: a) Plot plan showing all new construction on proposed site; b) preliminary or final drawings showing proposed design of new construction or new addition (elevations required); c) descriptions, samples, and specifications indicating materials and textures used on exterior construction; d) statement by owner of how proposed new construction meets the intent of the SHPC design guidelines for projects involving new buildings with more than 1,000 sq. ft. or addition of 500 sq. ft.; and e) deed of property.

MOVING / DEMOLITION: a) Photographs of building to be moved or demolished (including photos of all elevations and a streetscape); b) written description of reason for move or demolition; and c) for moving requests, a photograph of proposed site for relocated building and a plot plan showing exact building location with pertinent dimensions.

ALL SKETCHES, DRAWINGS, COLOR CHIPS, ETC. MUST BE SUBMITTED MULTIPLES OF TWELVE (12) and "8 1/2 x 11" SIZE PAPER IS PREFERRED.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION (Attach additional sheets if necessary):


- ① Addition of Bedroom - 6'x6' - matching existing roofline & siding
- ② Addition of screened porch - 12'x12' - on top of existing deck & matching existing roof line - wood painted white to match existing siding

The applicant(s) and/or his/her representative(s) are required to appear before the Swansboro Historic Preservation Commission to present, discuss and clarify the application the night of the meeting. If the applicant is not the owner of the property a written statement by the owner is required prior to the meeting for the applicant to pursue the COA.

Any applicant(s) requiring a "CAMA" permit, must submit the approved CAMA application with CAMA official(s) signature(s), prior to the review of the COA by the Swansboro Historic Preservation Commission.

All applications become the property of the Swansboro Historic Preservation Commission for the Town of Swansboro. This application shall be completed and returned to the Code Enforcement Department at least seventeen (17) days before the Swansboro Historic Preservation Commission meeting at which the application may be considered.


It is the policy of the Swansboro Historic Preservation Commission that the board shall act as one body. Accordingly, individual members should not give personal opinions on applications submitted to the Swansboro Historic Preservation Commission, and no such individual opinion shall bind the SHPC in any way.


Signature of Applicant

08-31-2023
Date

STAFF USE ONLY

Application received by: _____ Date: 9/1/23

Application reviewed with applicant by:  Date: _____

How: In person By Phone _____

Fee Paid: \$200 Receipt Number R00006502

Comments: _____

Abram Bell House
Circa 1901
204 South Walnut Street

Bath and Porch addition

We respectfully submit this Certificate of Appropriateness for 204 S. Walnut St. to undertake a bathroom addition and to cover a portion of the existing deck with a screened porch.

The full bathroom will be approximately 6' X 6'. As shown on the drawing attached, it will be built on a portion of the existing deck on the west side of the house. The addition will not be visible from Walnut street. The roof will follow the existing roof line and be covered with the same metal as the existing one. The siding will match the existing house.

The screened porch will be approximately 12' X 12', framed with pressure treated lumber, painted white to match the existing house. The roof line will also match the existing roof line and be covered with the same metal as the existing one.

Please see the attached drawing for location of bathroom and screened porch.

We appreciate your consideration and look forward to getting started on this project.

With Best Regards,



Brad and Kenna Phillips



Screened Porch
here

Bathroom here

12.1 Additions to Contributing Buildings - Standards

- 1) Locate additions at the side or rear so that they have a minimal impact on the facade and other primary elevations of the affected building or adjacent properties.
- 2) The overall proportions of an addition should be compatible with the existing building in height, scale, size, and massing so as not to overpower the original building visually. An addition should not be taller than the original structure unless required by code or a non-aesthetic functional requirement.
- 3) The design elements of additions should be compatible with the existing building in terms of materials, style, color, roof forms, proportion and spacing of doors and windows, details, surface texture, and location. Contemporary adaptations of the original which clearly look like an addition and reflect the period of construction are encouraged. It is also appropriate to closely replicate the details and design elements of the existing structure.
- 4) Additions should be constructed so that they can be removed from the original building in the future without irreparable damage to significant features.
- 5) Materials used for the roof, siding, trim, windows, and foundations should be similar to or compatible with the materials used in the construction of the existing building. Vinyl and other synthetic siding materials are not appropriate on additions to historic buildings unless the affected building is already covered with synthetic siding. Wood windows are most appropriate for additions within the historic district; however, synthetic window materials are acceptable but not encouraged for additions provided the proposed windows meet the requirements set forth in the Windows and Doors standards.
- 6) Rooflines of additions should be similar in form, pitch, and eave height to the roofline of the original building.
- 7) Foundations should be similar to or compatible with the existing foundations in material, color, detailing, and height.
- 8) The siting or location of an addition should not have a negative impact on the character, significance, or other important features of a property or the district, such as plantings, outbuildings, open space, or vistas to the water or other buildings.
- 9) Preserve older additions or other alterations to existing buildings that have acquired significance over time when planning and building a new addition. Existing additions and alterations that are at least 50 years old will be evaluated for significance as part of the review process.

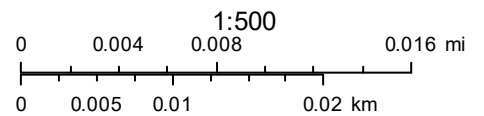
(Ord. 2005-O3, passed 3-15-2005; Am. Ord. 2021-O3, passed 5-24-2021)

204 S Walnut St

Item II - c.



September 12, 2023



WARNING: THIS IS NOT A SURVEY.
This map is prepared for the inventory of real property found within this jurisdiction, and is compiled from recorded deeds, plats, and other public records and data. Users of this map are hereby notified that the aforementioned public primary information sources should be consulted for verification of the information contained on this map. The County and mapping company assume no legal responsibility for the information contained on this map.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet Swansboro Historic District, Onslow County

Section number 7 Page 17

| | | | | | | |
|----------|---|------|-------|------------------|---|--|
| ON 870 | C | 119. | #214a | Early 20th c. | | Board-and-batten sided outbuilding |
| (ON 876) | N | 120. | #212 | ca.1950 | 1 | Aluminum-sided house with engaged front porch. |
| ON 851 | C | 121. | #208 | 1908 | 2 | <u>Cicero Davis House</u> ; L-shaped house with wrap-around one-story porch and side and back additions, wood-shingling in front gables. Davis was a ship captain and employee of the Swansboro Land and Lumber Company. |
| ON 877 | C | 122. | #206 | ca.1901 | 2 | ✓ <u>Fannie B. Oglesby House</u> ; three-bay I-house, former with center-hall plan, with decorative two-tier front porch, one-story ell. |
| ON 813 | C | 123. | #204 | ca.1901 | 1 | ✓ <u>Abram Bell House</u> ; three-bay two-room plan house, front porch, ell. Bell was a sailor. |
| ON 914 | C | 124. | #202 | ca.1901 | 2 | ✓ <u>Robert Lee Smith House</u> ; three-bay I-house with center-hall plan, two-tier front porch, one-story ell now detached and located on adjoining property. Smith was Swansboro's most prolific early 20th century carpenter - he participated in the construction of at least thirteen structures between 1900 and 1940 - and also built many boats. This was Smith's own residence from ca.1901 until 1913. |
| (ON 875) | N | 125. | #110 | ca.1920 | 1 | Gable-fronted bungalow with reworked porch, later brick veneer. |
| (ON 918) | N | 126. | #108 | ca.1901 | 2 | ✓ <u>(Former) Swansboro Baptist Parsonage</u> ; Triple A three-bay I-house, with two-story ell, modern two-tier front porch, fenestration, and vinyl siding. |
| ON 967 | C | 127. | #106 | ca.1901 | 2 | ✓ <u>John P. Rogers House</u> ; three-bay I-house, with center-hall plan, one-story ell, reworked two-tier front porch. Rogers was a carpenter. |