



Historic Preservation Commission Agenda

Town of Swansboro

Tuesday, August 15, 2023

I. Call to Order

II. Business

a. Certificate of Appropriateness / 108 S Walnut Street

Presenter: Rebecca Brehmer, Projects/Planning Coordinator

An application for a Certificate of Appropriateness has been submitted by Michael McLaurin for exterior alterations of 108 S Walnut Street.

Recommended Action: 1. Hold a public hearing 2. Motion to approve COA-2023-07 for exterior alterations at 108 S Walnut Street based on the standards provided.

b. Minor Work and Staff Approval Application Report

Presenter: Rebecca Brehmer, Projects/Planning Coordinator

c. Discussion of Local Landmark Status

Presenter: Andrea Correll, AICP Planner

The purpose of this discussion is to review North Carolina general statues relating to designation of a landmark in a national register historic district.

Recommended Action: Give staff formal feedback and direction for further work.

d. Discussion of Landscape Standards

Presenter: Andrea Correll, AICP Planner

The purpose of this discussion is to review the landscape resources provided.

Recommended Action: Give staff formal feedback and direction for further work.

e. Discussion of Modifying Color Palette Standards

Presenter: Andrea Correll, AICP Planner

The purpose of this discussion is to review the color palette and recommend changes for staff to bring back at a later meeting.

Recommended Action: Give staff formal feedback and direction for further work.

III. Chairman/Board Thoughts/Staff Comments

IV. Public Comments

V. Adjournment



Historic Preservation Commission Meeting Agenda Item Submittal

Item To Be Considered: **Certificate of Appropriateness / 108 S Walnut Street**

Board Meeting Date: **August 15, 2023**

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

Overview: An application for a Certificate of Appropriateness has been submitted by Michael McLaurin for exterior alterations of 108 S Walnut Street.

The home, also known as the Swansboro Baptist Parsonage, is zoned R6SF and is a non-contributing structure to the Historic District. The applicant gave permission for his brother and contractor, Preston McLaurin, to represent him at the meeting. The alterations include replacing the current white vinyl siding with Hardie Plank Fiber Cement in Artic White and removing existing replacement windows to put in new vinyl colonial grid pattern windows in white. Due to the home being non-contributing with little original material left, both requests appear to be compliant with Section 4: Exterior Wall Covering, Trim, and Ornamentation and Section 5: Windows and Doors.

Background Attachment(s):

- 1. COA-2023-07 application
- 2. Section 4: Exterior Wall Covering, Trim, and Ornamentation and Section 5: Windows and Doors
- 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 108 S Walnut Street based on the standards provided.

Action: _____

SECTION 4 EXTERIOR WALL COVERING, TRIM, AND ORNAMENTATION.

4.1 Exterior Wall Covering, Trim, and Ornamentation - Standards

- 1) Preserve and maintain existing original exterior wall covering, trim, ornamentation, and other original decorative elements.
- 2) Preserve and repair original elements wherever possible. Use preservation techniques which encourage repair, such as epoxies, splicing, and patching where applicable, rather than wholesale replacement.
- 3) Replace historic elements only where the original is too deteriorated to repair. If replacement is necessary and justifiable, use new replacement elements that match the original as closely as possible in all properties - shape, profile, texture, and detailing.
- 4) Prepare surfaces for painting using the gentlest means possible. Low-pressure power washing should be used only after a test panel of washing has been performed by the contractor and reviewed by the owner for excessive damage. Sand blasting and high- pressure water blasting are not appropriate treatments.
- 5) The use of synthetic or pressed wood, vinyl, cement composite, or aluminum siding is not appropriate on buildings which contribute to the character of the historic district (refer to the Synthetic Siding Policy). The SHPC may allow replacement of existing synthetic siding with new synthetic siding if the proposed replacement will be more in keeping with the original appearance of the structure. NOTE: Artificial siding with a heavy wood grain will not be permitted.
- 6) Remove synthetic siding from existing contributing buildings wherever possible. Remove in the gentlest possible manner to avoid damage to the wood below.

4.2 Synthetic Siding Policy

The use of synthetic siding materials is not permitted within the historic district. Modern synthetic or substitute materials such as vinyl, aluminum, pressed wood, or cement products shall not be used to cover or replace wood siding on structures that contribute to the character of the historic district, or on new structures. The appearance, surface textures, details, and other key visual characteristics of synthetic sidings are not appropriate in the district.

In the case of structures that are presently covered with synthetic siding, the Swansboro Historic Preservation Commission may allow for a change to another synthetic siding if the proposed new siding is more in keeping with the original appearance of the structure or the character of the district. In an effort to prevent the removal or damage of architectural details, the SHPC may specify which areas of the structure shall be covered with synthetic siding products as a condition of approval.

Synthetic siding products have a number of potential drawbacks, which far outweigh their benefits, including the following:

- The application of artificial siding over wood may cause moisture retention and eventual deterioration;

-The insulation value of artificial siding and materials applied behind the siding is often overrated and of minimal value;

-Artificial siding may cause house fires to burn longer and hotter, and may make fire extinguishing more difficult;

-Techniques used in the installation of artificial siding are likely to cause damage to the original siding and trim underneath, including leakage of water through improperly detailed or uncaulked joints;

-Artificial siding prevents the detection of deterioration of original wood elements that are hidden from view.

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

SECTION 5: WINDOWS AND DOORS.

5.1 Windows and Doors - Standards

1) Retain and preserve historic windows and doors, including all significant related elements such as frames, sashes, shutters, hardware, old glass, sills, and moldings.

2) Repair existing historic windows and doors where possible, rather than replacing entire window or door units. Use techniques such as wood epoxies and wood patches to repair and strengthen deteriorated wood elements. Replace only those elements that cannot be repaired.

3) Use replacement windows and doors that match the existing historic elements as closely as possible. If replacement windows or doors are required, consider first replacing only the deteriorated element, such as a single sash or door, rather than the entire frame or unit. Any new replacements shall match the original in all dimensions and detailing as closely as possible.

4) Use storm windows to improve energy efficiency where needed. New storm units should have a baked-on paint finish compatible with the color of the house. Unpainted aluminum is not appropriate. Storm windows for double-hung sashes shall have horizontal dividers that are in alignment with the horizontal meeting rails or the original upper and lower sashes. Storm windows are usually a "minor works" item.

5) Replacement of historic windows and doors for the sole purpose of improved thermal performance is not appropriate. Storm windows and doors should be used.

6) Tinted glass is not appropriate in the historic district in any area visible from the public view. Energy-saving or "low-E" glass may be used only if it is not tinted.

7) False muntins or snap-in grilles are not appropriate for windows visible from public view. New thermal-pane windows must match the original windows in overall size and opening area. New windows should have either true divided lights or three-dimensional grilles on both the interior and exterior of the window. Standard thermal-pane windows will be permitted on the rear or other areas not visible from the public

view. Existing original frames should be retained and reused with the addition of new siding tracks to hold the replacement sashes.

8) Use storm doors to improve energy efficiency where needed. New storm doors should be compatible with the original exterior doors and with the style and period of the structure. Wood storm doors of the full-view or large single-pane type are most appropriate because they do not obscure the original door. Louvered wood doors are also appropriate. Metal storm doors should be the full-view type and have a baked-on enamel paint finish in a color that is compatible with the colors of the structure. Standard or non-historic storm doors are appropriate only on the rear or other area not visible from public view. Screen doors should be appropriate for the period and style of the structure.

9) Preserve and repair original or historic shutters, or replace in-kind. It is appropriate to add louvered shutters to a historic structure if there is evidence that it once had blinds. All new shutters shall be of wood, and installed so that they will fit the window frame opening when closed and shall be of the correct proportions for each window. New blinds shall be provided with operable hardware, consisting of hinges, pintles, and holdbacks located in the appropriate position. Shutters made of synthetic or substitute materials, such as vinyl, are not appropriate.

10) Original or historic windows or doors and their related frames and trim shall not be altered or removed on the main facades visible from the public view unless this action is part of a documented restoration to an earlier appearance.

11) New windows and doors should not be added to the primary facades or front elevation, and are usually not appropriate on any other area seen from the public view. New window and door openings shall not alter the historic character of the building nor cause damage to historic materials or other significant architectural features. They must be detailed and sized to be compatible with the existing structure.

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



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 876	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 895)	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 907	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.



Historic Preservation Commission Meeting Agenda Item Submittal

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

Board Meeting Date: **August 15, 2023**

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

Overview:

APPROVALS REPORT FOR LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

Minor Work

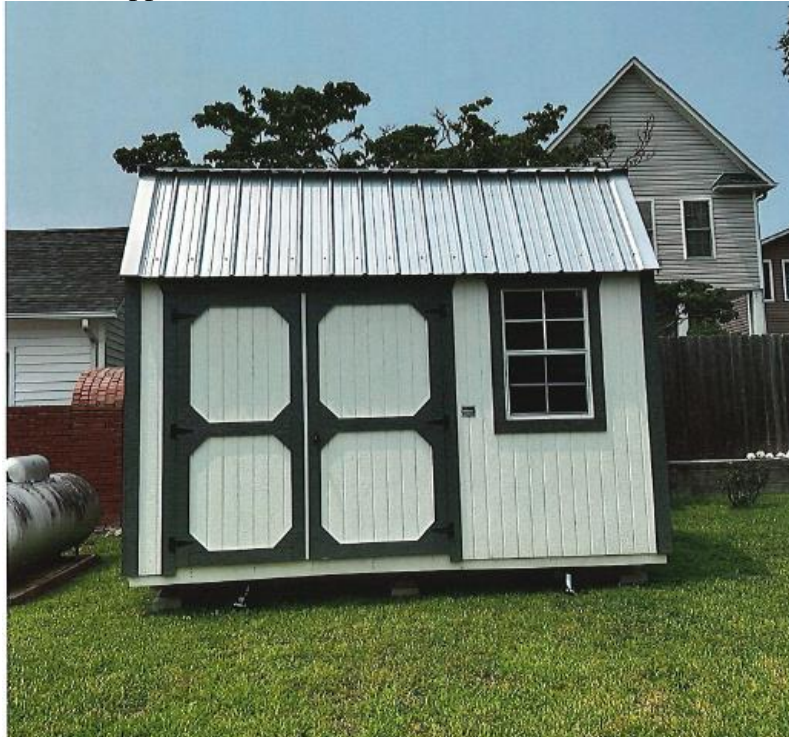
Date: July 28, 2023

Applicant: Michael McLaurin

Address: 108 S Walnut Street

Action: Installation of 8'x10' tool shed in backyard.

Status: Approved



108 S Water Street

Action: _____

Staff Approvals

Item II - b.

Date: July 28, 2023

Applicant: Michael McLaurin

Address: 108 S Walnut Street

Action: Add at grade deck 7'11" x 12'6" off the back door of the home.

Status: Approved



108 S Walnut Street

Date: July 27, 2023

Applicant: Swansboro Food and Beverage

Address: 106 Front Street

Action: Add vents to exterior walls for replacement water heater.

Status: Approved



106 Front Street

Date: August 8, 2023

Applicant: Georgianna Maness

Address: 129 Front Street Unit 2 (Red Elephant)

Action: Temporarily remove and replace section of siding for repair and repaint white.

Status: Approved



129 Front Street Unit 2

Date: August 8, 2023

Applicant: Georgianna Maness

Address: 129 Front Street Unit 1 (Bogue Banks Realty)

Action: Repaint front of storefront white

Status: Approved



129 Front Street Unit 1



Historic Preservation Commission Meeting Agenda Item Submittal

Item To Be Considered: **Discussion of Local Landmark Status**

Board Meeting Date: **August 15, 2023**

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

Overview: The purpose of this discussion is to review North Carolina general statutes relating to designation of a landmark in a national register historic district.

Flow charts, guidelines and a checklist to submit to the state historic office are provided for review. It is important to note that only one or two properties would be eligible, and a certified historic consultant would need to be hired. The next recommended course of action is to have John Wood, or another member of his staff, discuss the site and its possible eligibility.

Background Attachment(s):

1. NC GS 105-278
2. 160D-945
3. 160D-946
4. Guidelines
5. Checklist
6. Flowchart

Recommended Action: Give staff formal feedback and direction for further work.

Action: _____

§ 105-278. Historic properties.

(a) Real property designated as a historic property by a local ordinance adopted pursuant to former G.S. 160A-399.4 or designated as a historic landmark by a local ordinance adopted pursuant to G.S. 160D-945 or former G.S. 160A-400.5 is designated a special class of property under authority of Article V, Sec. 2(2) of the North Carolina Constitution. Property so classified shall be taxed uniformly as a class in each local taxing unit on the basis of fifty percent (50%) of the true value of the property as determined pursuant to G.S. 105-285 and 105-286, or 105-287.

(b) The difference between the taxes due on the basis of fifty percent (50%) of the true value of the property and the taxes that would have been payable in the absence of the classification provided for in subsection (a) shall be a lien on the property of the taxpayer as provided in G.S. 105-355(a). The taxes shall be carried forward in the records of the taxing unit or units as deferred taxes. The deferred taxes for the preceding three fiscal years are due and payable in accordance with G.S. 105-277.1F when the property loses the benefit of this classification as a result of a disqualifying event. A disqualifying event occurs when there is a change in an ordinance designating a historic property or a change in the property, other than by fire or other natural disaster, that causes the property's historical significance to be lost or substantially impaired. In addition to the provisions in G.S. 105-277.1F, no deferred taxes are due and all liens arising under this subsection are extinguished when the property's historical significance is lost or substantially impaired due to fire or other natural disaster. (1977, c. 869, s. 2; 1981, c. 501; 1989, c. 706, s. 3.1; 2005-435, s. 38; 2006-162, s. 28; 2008-35, s. 2.5; 2010-95, s. 17; 2021-180, s. 42.13F(a).)

§ 160D-945. Designation of landmarks.

Upon complying with G.S. 160D-946, the governing board may adopt and amend or repeal a regulation designating one or more historic landmarks. No property shall be recommended for designation as a historic landmark unless it is deemed and found by the preservation commission to be of special significance in terms of its historical, prehistorical, architectural, or cultural importance and to possess integrity of design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling, and/or association.

The regulation shall describe each property designated in the regulation, the name or names of the owner or owners of the property, those elements of the property that are integral to its historical, architectural, or prehistorical value, including the land area of the property so designated, and any other information the governing board deems necessary. For each building, structure, site, area, or object so designated as a historic landmark, the regulation shall require that the waiting period set forth in this Part be observed prior to its demolition. For each designated landmark, the regulation may also provide for a suitable sign on the property indicating that the property has been so designated. If the owner consents, the sign shall be placed upon the property. If the owner objects, the sign shall be placed on a nearby public right-of-way. (2019-111, s. 2.4; 2020-3, s. 4.33(a); 2020-25, s. 51(a), (b), (d).)

§ 160D-946. Required landmark designation procedures.

As a guide for the identification and evaluation of landmarks, the preservation commission shall undertake, at the earliest possible time and consistent with the resources available to it, an inventory of properties of historical, architectural, prehistorical, and cultural significance within its jurisdiction. The inventories and any additions or revisions to them shall be submitted as expeditiously as possible to the Office of Archives and History. No regulation or amendment to a regulation designating a historic building, structure, site, area, or object as a landmark shall be adopted, and no property shall be accepted or acquired by a preservation commission or the governing board, until all of the following procedural steps have been taken:

- (1) The preservation commission (i) prepares and adopts rules of procedure and (ii) prepares and adopts principles and standards, not inconsistent with this Part, for altering, restoring, moving, or demolishing properties designated as landmarks.
- (2) The preservation commission forwards to the Office of Archives and History of the North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources an investigation and report on the historic, architectural, prehistorical, educational, or cultural significance of each building, structure, site, area, or object proposed for designation or acquisition.
- (3) The Department of Natural and Cultural Resources is allowed 30 days from receipt of the preservation commission's complete investigation and report to provide written comments to the commission concerning the proposed designation or acquisition. Failure of the Department to submit its comments within the time allowed relieves the commission and the governing board of any responsibility to consider the comments.
- (4) The preservation commission and the governing board hold a joint legislative hearing or separate legislative hearings on the proposed regulation. Notice of the hearing shall be made as provided by G.S. 160D-601. Following the hearings, the governing board may adopt the regulation as proposed, adopt the regulation with any amendments it deems necessary, or reject the proposed regulation.
- (5) Repealed by Session Laws 2022-64, s. 7, effective July 8, 2022.
- (6) Upon adoption of the regulation, the owners and occupants of each designated landmark are given written notice of the designation within a reasonable time. One copy of the regulation and all amendments to it shall be filed by the preservation commission in the office of the register of deeds of the county in which the landmark is located. In the case of any landmark property lying within the planning and development regulation jurisdiction of a city, a second copy of the regulation and all amendments to it shall be kept on file in the office of the city or town clerk and be made available for public inspection at any reasonable time. A third copy of the regulation and any amendments shall be given to the local government building inspector. The fact that a building, structure, site, area, or object has been designated a landmark shall be clearly indicated on all tax maps maintained by the local government for such period as the designation remains in effect.
- (7) Upon the adoption of the landmark regulation or any amendment to it, the preservation commission gives notice of the regulation or amendment to the tax supervisor of the county in which the property is located. The designation and any recorded restrictions upon the property limiting its use for preservation purposes shall be considered by the tax supervisor in appraising

it for tax purposes. (2019-111, s. 2.4; 2020-3, s. 4.33(a); 2020-25, s. 51(a), (b), (d); 2022-64, s. 7.)

Local Landmark Reports

Pursuant to NC GS Sections 160D-945 and 946, North Carolina law provides for a straightforward but multi-step procedure for designation of historic landmarks at the local level.

The state enabling legislation requires that *before* recommending designation of a historic landmark to the local governing board, a local preservation commission must find that the property in question meets two criteria: first, that it has **special significance** and, second, that it retains **integrity**. Because these can be variable terms, there has to be some way of explaining why a property is “significant” and how it has “integrity.” Thus, state law specifically requires a report or study to be undertaken on the proposed landmark, based on objective evidence and research and an opportunity for the State Historic Preservation Office to review and comment on the designation report *before* the local governing authority designates a landmark.

- **NC G.S. 160D-945.** *No property shall be recommended for designation as a historic landmark unless it is deemed and found by the preservation commission to be of special significance in terms of its historical, prehistorical, architectural, or cultural importance, and to possess integrity of design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling and/or association [emphasis added].*
- **NC G.S. 160D-946 (2).** *The preservation commission shall make or cause to be made an investigation and report on the historic, architectural, prehistorical, educational or cultural significance of each building, structure, site, area or object proposed for designation or acquisition. Such investigation and report shall be forwarded to the [State Historic Preservation Office].*
- **NC G.S. 160D-946(3).** *The [State Historic Preservation Office] shall... be given an opportunity to review and comment upon the substance and effect of the designation of any landmark.... Any comments shall be provided in writing. If the [State Historic Preservation Office] does not submit its comments or recommendation in connection with any designation within 30 days following receipt... of the investigation and report of the preservation commission, the commission and any governing board shall be relieved of any responsibility to consider such comments.*

The landmark report should help justify and explain to the general public why the local governing authority’s decision to landmark any property as “historic” is appropriate and defensible. Ultimately, the decision to landmark rests in the hands of the local governing authority, but the report should inform both the general public as well as the local governing authority as to why a property is properly designated a “historic landmark”. The report also serves as a baseline for the preservation commission’s evaluation of Certificate of Appropriateness applications for the property. While the report is sent to both the State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) and the Office of State Archaeology (via the HPO) for review and comment, the report is required for the benefit of the public, the local governing authority, and the preservation commission.

SIGNIFICANCE AND INTEGRITY

Even though a property’s value as a historic resource may seem obvious, the required report sets forth what is known about the property and explains how it meets the statutory criteria for significance and integrity. Because it is both a public record and documented history of the property, a landmark report

must substantially inform and explain why a particular property is worthy of preferential taxation treatment by the local government.

A report must spell out the property's significance and integrity with specific details. When you say a property is **significant**, or important, you have to say why and how. Most of the time, significant properties are those that are fifty or more years old, although considerable age is not necessarily equated with significance. A property can be significant because it is associated with an important historic event (e.g., a building used to house World War II soldiers training for combat), or because it is associated with an important historic person (e.g., an office associated with the community's first doctor), or because it is architecturally distinctive (e.g., an Italianate house or a mill house), or because it holds or may hold important archaeological information (e.g., the site of railroad repair shops now vanished) – or for a combination of these things. One claim of significance usually is sufficient.

The significance claim should be thought of as an argument “making a case” for designation based on evidence. It must be clearly stated and supported by an evaluation of the property's integrity. **Integrity** is the extent to which the building or property looks like it did during the period in which it gained significance. In other words, a property can be said to have integrity if its historic importance can be seen or experienced, rather than imagined. To qualify for designation, a property generally should show integrity in most or all of these six aspects: design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling, and/or association. (See pp. 47-48 of *Handbook for Historic Preservation Commissions in North Carolina* for an explanation of the aspects of integrity.) In particular, integrity of feeling or association alone is not sufficient, because these are more subjective qualities. Generally, a property retains integrity if it has not been substantially altered and if it is not severely deteriorated or dilapidated.

The integrity criterion gives you the opportunity to explain all the ways in which the property may or may not have been altered over time and how these changes have affected its integrity – specificity is *strongly* encouraged. For instance, if you say a house is important because it is a Federal-era house, then the report must show whether or not it is recognizable as such.

- Some changes can be considered to have attained historic status in and of themselves – for example an 1820s house, which has had its carriage shed demolished and replaced by an auto garage in 1920, or its back porch give way to a 1950 addition. These changes are not original to the house but do represent different historical periods and thus might contribute to an understanding of the property's significance. A change is likely to diminish integrity if it did not occur within the property's period of significance.
- However, some changes detract from integrity because they destroy, damage, or conceal authentic features or elements from historic periods – such as replacement siding, windows, and roofs; or the enclosure of open porches; or the removal of architectural features. These changes must be acknowledged and accounted for in this section. In the case of our Federal-era house, the architectural elements that define it as Federal should be apparent – even if a casual observer could not identify it as “Federal.” A Federal-era house that has had its windows and doors replaced or reconfigured, that has had its siding altered, or that has had porches or wings added may no longer look enough like a Federal-era house to make landmark designation appropriate – no matter how historic it might be!

REPORT FORMAT

In order for the Historic Preservation Office to provide informed and worthwhile comments regarding the proposed designation, each report should contain all of the following information:

I. General information

1. Common and Historical Property Names
2. Physical Address or Location
3. Tax Parcel Identification Number (PIN)
4. Current Owner(s) Name(s)
5. Current Owner(s) Mailing Address(es)
6. Appraised Value of the Property (a copy of the most recent tax card will suffice)

II. Abstract

1. A clear summary statement of the property's significance and degree of integrity in two to three sentences. Why are you proposing designation for this property?
2. A concise statement of what buildings and portion of land are to be included in the designation. Is it all of the legal parcel(s) historically and currently associated with the building(s) or only a portion? The land area included should be, at minimum, that which is historically associated with and which continues to provide historic context for, the building(s) for which designation is proposed.

III. Historic Background

1. A narrative of the property's history that focuses on points relevant to the significance and integrity criteria. A chain of title should not be included unless you are claiming that the property is significant for its association with a historically significant person – and then only those deeds directly related to that person.
2. Date(s) of original construction (use "circa" and a year if the exact year is unknown). The report may need a chain of title to help prove or substantiate the original construction date.
3. Date(s) of all additions and/or alterations (use "circa" and a year if the exact year is unknown)

IV. Assessment

1. A full description of the property's historical, prehistorical, architectural, and/or cultural importance (significance).
2. A complete architectural description of the property. For architecturally significant properties, the description should focus on the elements that define the building's design. For report preparers, commissions, or staff who are unfamiliar with this kind of technical

writing, an outline for an architectural description may be found at <https://files.nc.gov/ncdcr/historic-preservation-office/CLG/ArchitecturalDescriptionTemplate.pdf>

3. A description of any elements that contribute to the property's archaeological significance. A brief archaeological comment should be included in every report. If no known archaeological features are present at the current time, a statement to that effect will suffice.
4. A complete and thorough evaluation of the property's integrity of design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling, and/or association, fully accounting for all alterations and changes to the property, including those which detract from or do not contribute to the property's significance.
5. A justification of the proposed boundaries of the designation.

V. Supporting documentation

1. Digital photographs that clearly show the overall property in its current condition
 - a. At least 1 digital photograph of each elevation, to the extent they are visible or accessible; if an elevation is not visible, the report must explain why.
 - b. At least 1 digital photograph of each interior feature proposed for designation; if interior features are not to be designated, photographs of interior spaces are encouraged for documentary purposes but are not required.
 - c. Supporting photographs that illustrate architectural features, spatial relationships, orientation, size, scale, and texture, or which otherwise illustrate context
 - d. Digital photographs should be submitted to the Local Government Program Coordinator via Drop Box or saved to a cd or flash drive and mailed.
2. A sketch floor plan of the building(s). It does not have to be of "draftsman quality" or exactly to scale, but should clearly show arrangement of spaces and their relationship to one another. Floor plans may be drawn by hand with a ruler and legible printing or may be created with graphics or drafting software.
3. A site plan (preferably but not necessarily drawn to scale) showing:
 - a. the property's location
 - b. location of primary structures
 - c. location of all outbuildings and appurtenant features (e.g., a well)
 - d. major landscape and hardscape features such as large, ancient trees, driveways, and walkways
 - e. the boundaries of the proposed designation.
4. Plat or tax map, including the tax appraised value of the property.
5. Any other information the local governing board deems necessary.

VI. Bibliography/Source Citations

Note: If the property has been listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places, the National Register nomination might serve as the substance of the local designation report, either verbatim or re-formatted to meet the report guidelines set forth by the local commission (including a cover form required by the commission). If the property boundaries for the local designation are different from those for the National Register nomination or if there have been physical changes to the property since the nomination was written, the nomination may substantively serve as the designation report as long as an explanation of the different boundary and physical changes to the property are incorporated in the report. The usefulness of a nomination depends on when the property was listed and the amount and quality of information in the nomination. Because of the passage of time and changes that may have happened in the interim period, nominations written prior to ca. 2015 may need to be augmented for the architectural description and/or the significance section of the designation report.

SUBMITTAL. Please send completed reports to:

Kristi.brantley@ncdcr.gov

Or

Local Government Program
Attn: Local Landmarks Reports
North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office
4617 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-461

Checklist for Submitting a Local Designation Report to the NC HPO

Yes No N/A	General Information	Guidelines Reference	Comments
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Common and Historic Names for Property 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Information 1.1 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical Address or Location 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Information 1.2 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tax Parcel Identification Number (PIN) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Information 1.3 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current Owner(s) Name(s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Information 1.4 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current Owner(s) Mailing Address 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Information 1.5 	
Yes No N/A	Abstract	Guidelines Reference	Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A clear summary statement of the property's special character/significance and degree of integrity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abstract 2.1 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A clear explanation regarding why the property is being proposed for designation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abstract 2.1 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A concise statement of what buildings, interior features and portion of land are proposed for designation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abstract 2.2. 	
Yes No N/A	Historic Background/Context	Guidelines Reference	Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A description of the property's history that clearly focuses on its special character and integrity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic Background 3.1 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chain of title (if the property's significance is associated with a significant individual) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic Background 3.1 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Date(s) of original construction. Chain of title may also be used to provide evidence of construction date. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic Background 3.2 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Date(s) of all additions and/or alterations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic Background 3.3. 	

Checklist for Submitting a Local Designation Report to the NC HPO

Yes No N/A	Assessment	Guidelines Reference	Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>A complete description of the property's historic, prehistoric, architectural and/or cultural significance for one or more of the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Association with a historic event • Association with a historically significant individual • Its architectural style or its type of construction or engineering • Its archaeological potential 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment 1.1 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A complete architectural description of the property. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment 1.2 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A description of any elements that contribute to the property's archaeological significance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment 1.3 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>A complete and thorough evaluation of the property's</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrity of design • Setting • Workmanship • Materials • Feeling • Association • Location <p>Fully accounting for all alterations to the property, including those which detract from the property's significance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment 1.4 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A clear and complete description and justification of the proposed designation boundaries for the property should be included in the narrative. • A Proposed Designation Boundary Map should also be included (see Supporting Documentation (5.4)) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment 1.5 	

Checklist for Submitting a Local Designation Report to the NC HPO

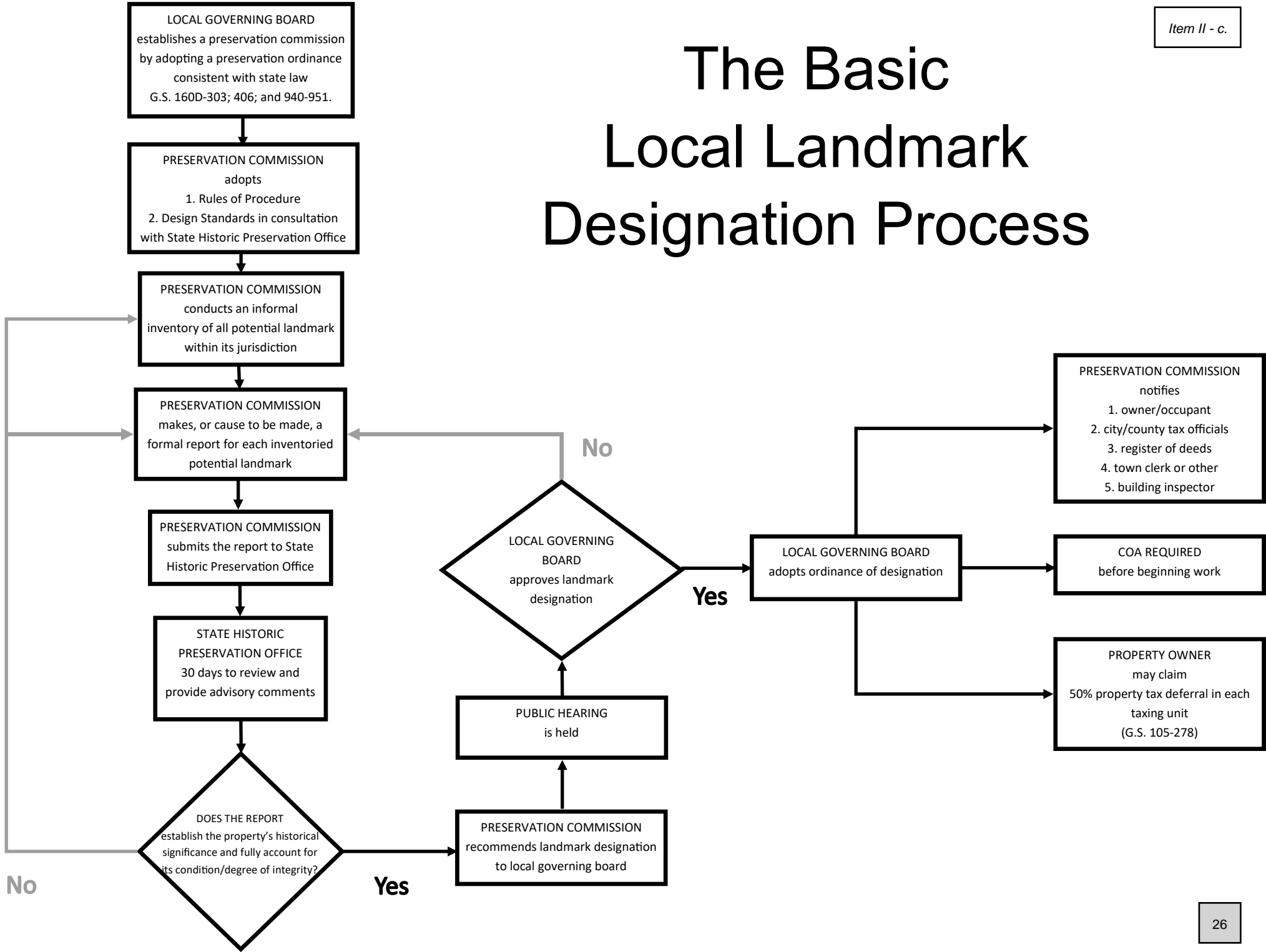
Yes No N/A	Supporting Documentation	Guidelines Reference	Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Digital photographs that clearly demonstrate the current overall condition of the property <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 1 digital image of each elevation • At least 1 digital image of each interior proposed for designation • Supporting photographs that clearly highlight architectural features • At least one photo of the site that provides context • Digital images of the property should be submitted to the Local Government Coordinator via email or Dropbox 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting Documentation 5.1(a-d) 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A sketch floor plan of the building(s). It does not have to be professional or to scale but should clearly demonstrate the arrangement of spaces. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting Documentation 5.2 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	A site plan (does not have to be to scale) showing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Property's location • Location of primary structures • Location of outbuildings • Location of all major landscape features • Proposed designation boundaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting Documentation 5.3(a-e) 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A plat or tax map, including the tax appraised value of the property • A map clearly outlining the proposed designation boundaries for the property. Map should include a title that defines it as the Proposed Designation Boundary Map, road labels and a North arrow 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting Documentation 5.4 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any other information the local governing board deems necessary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting Documentation 5.5 	

Checklist for Submitting a Local Designation Report to the NC HPO

Item II - c.

Yes No N/A	Bibliography/Source Citations	Guidelines Reference	Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All reports should include a bibliography and source citations. Reports submitted without a bibliography will be considered incomplete 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1 	

The Basic Local Landmark Designation Process





Historic Preservation Commission Meeting Agenda Item Submittal

Item To Be Considered: **Discussion of Landscape Standards**

Board Meeting Date: **August 15, 2023**

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

Overview: The purpose of this discussion is to review the landscape resources provided.

At our September 19, 2023, meeting Gloria Putman from North Carolina Sea grant will discuss the newest publication on coastal landscape her office has prepared and will bring copies for the Commission.

Background Attachment(s):

1. Historic District Tree Report 11.2018
2. Sea grant publications Stop the Spread and Don't Plant
3. Plant this instead-eco-friendly guide

Recommended Action: Give staff formal feedback and direction for further work.

Action: _____

Swansboro's Historic Trees

by HistoricTreeCare.com



The largest oak in the cemetery has lower branches down to the ground. These should be retained.

The central stem and other limbs to the northeast were broken by Florence.



Item II - d.

These bare twigs are not dead.
Leaves were shed to lighten
The load during the storm.



Item II - d.



Item II - d.



Item II - d.



Item II - d.



Item II - d.



Item II - d.



Item II - d.



Item II - d.



Item II - d.



Item II - d.



Item II - d.



Item II - d.



Item II - d.



Growing turf near the trunk
Leads to many problems for
the tree. Turf should be >1'
Away from the trunk and from
Surface roots.



Item II - d.

Where grass is not growing well
Due to competition from tree
Roots, the area should be
Mulched with the tree's own
Leaves and twigs, or woodchips.

These areas have been marked
Off with blue flags.



Item II - d.



Item II - d.



Item II - d.



Item II - d.

This gardenia has been
Overtaken by a tree and
a vine.



Item II - d.

Chinaberry with no damage from the storm, and No seedlings visible nearby.

This exotic species is neither brittle or invasive.

It is well adapted to this region, so it can be a good choice for a fast-growing shade tree



Item II - d.

This magnolia tree has a holly tree growing through it; very sustainable and very interesting!



Item II - d.

Trees near buildings provide
Shelter from the elements—
Sun, wind, and rain.

Occasional pruning creates
Clearance and harmony.



Item II - d.

Pecan trees seem to be very well adapted to this region. There is no evidence of salt damage to the foliage.

With a light reduction pruning every 3 to 5 years, their structure can be very storm resistant.

The leaves tend to fall over a very short period of time, making cleanup easier. And you also get free nuts!

The pecan is one of the best species of shade tree for the Swansboro area.



Item II - d.

The tree canopy creates a
Cool and inviting atmosphere.

The benefits of the green
infrastructure are
Maximized when small trees
Are located under utility lines,
And large trees are grown in
Open spaces.



Item II - d.

Crepemyrtles are heavily overplanted in Swansboro. They have a Place where a small ornamental is needed, but they are a poor choice Where there is room for a canopy tree like an oak, pecan, chinaberry, Magnolia, pine, baldcypress, etc..

Crepemyrtles can be cut back to promote flowering at eye level, or allowed to grow to their full height, to allow visibility under the canopy.



Low-growing species like redbuds and dogwoods are A better choice under utility Lines.



Item II - d.

This maple lost its central Trunk some time ago.

Specified pruning can restore Its structure and health.

A grass-free area around the Trunk and roots will result In better health, and less Damage to mowing Equipment.



Item II - d.

Cherry trees survive in Swansboro, but the salt can affect the foliage.



Item II - d.

Trees are determined to grow.

They just need a little guidance.



Item II - d.

STOP THE SPREAD

























Save time and money, and protect habitats, by removing these plants before they become established.

Except for centipedegrass, you won't find these plants at a nursery — but they can infest a property through contaminated soil, mulch, leaves, and machinery, as well as through winds and wildlife. Keep an eye out, and remove these plants quickly.

COASTAL DUNES

<p>Beach Vitex <i>Vitex rotundifolia</i></p>	<p>Once used for erosion control, Beach Vitex is a perennial shrub and prolific seed producer. It also spreads through runners and stem fragments and has become a particular problem in barrier island dunes.</p>			
<p>Centipedegrass <i>Eremochloa ophiuroides</i></p>	<p>This common lawn grass spreads by seeds and stolons, and the species forms dense mats of prostrate, low-growing stems and leaves. It has invaded several barrier island dune systems in North Carolina.</p>			

ALL AREAS

<p>Tree of Heaven <i>Ailanthus altissima</i></p>	<p>The Tree of Heaven's seeds are light, enclosed in twisted papery pods, which wind easily carries. The species grows on woodland edges, roadsides, railways, and in forest openings.</p>			
<p>Chinaberry <i>Melia azedarach</i></p>	<p>All parts of this deciduous tree are poisonous to humans, but some birds can eat the berries — and spread the seeds, which are viable for up to two years.</p>			
<p>Princess Tree <i>Paulownia tomentosa</i></p>	<p>The Princess Tree grows and produces an abundance of small, winged seeds — quickly — which the wind disperses. The tree also spreads by root sprouts.</p>			
<p>Multiflora Rose <i>Rosa multiflora</i></p>	<p>Multiflora Rose, a shrub, produces an abundance of highly viable seeds, which birds then disperse. The plant grows in a range of light, soil, and moisture conditions.</p>			
<p>Porcelain Berry <i>Ampelopsis glandulosa</i> <i>var. brevipedunculata</i></p>	<p>This woody vine has a vigorous root system. Wildlife and water spread its seeds, which remain viable in the soil for several years.</p>			
<p>Kudzu <i>Pueraria montana</i></p>	<p>This climbing or trailing, semi-woody perennial vine spreads both through seed and vegetatively through rhizomes. Kudzu grows up to a foot a day and develops a substantial taproot.</p>			
<p>Japanese Stiltgrass <i>Microstegium vimineum</i></p>	<p>This annual grass readily establishes through seeds, which may remain viable in the soil for up to five years. The best bet to control is to not let it mature and produce any seeds at all.</p>			
<p>Chamberbitter / Gripeweed <i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i></p>	<p>This summer annual resembles a mimosa and produces prolific amounts of seeds, borne on the underside of the leaves. Direct environmental threats of Chamberbitter are unknown, but the plant is nearly impossible to eradicate once established.</p>			



COASTAL
LANDSCAPES
INITIATIVE




go.ncsu.edu/CoastalLandscapes








DON'T PLANT A PEST

Invasive Landscaping Plants that Harm the Environment





TREES

Mimosa <i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	<p>Although people use mimosas for their fern-like foliage and summer-time pom-pom-looking pink flowers, these deciduous trees have weak limb structure and are susceptible to fungal disease. They also can invade almost any habitat, including areas that are low in nutrients, because they belong to the pea family and have the ability to fix nitrogen.</p>	
Callery Pear <i>Pyrus calleryana</i> "Bradford" and other cultivars	<p>This tree species readily spreads by seed to other properties and forest edges and can form dense thickets that crowd out native plants. This deciduous tree is so troublesome that South Carolina and other states have "bounty programs" that offer people money or replacement trees in exchange for removing Bradford pears from their property. Although people choose the tree for its early spring flowers and colorful autumn foliage, Bradford pears are prone to break in ice and high winds — and the flowers emit a rotting fish odor.</p>	
Popcorn Tree / Chinese Tallow <i>Triadica sebifera</i>	<p>This deciduous tree grows quickly and offers attractive fall colors, both of which contribute to its wide use in parks, along streets, and on private property. It can grow in any light and crowded conditions, producing an abundance of seeds that birds eat and disperse widely.</p>	




SHRUBS

Barberry <i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	<p>Although popular in home landscaping for its red-purple leaves and deer resistance, this spiny, deciduous, mounding shrub spreads rapidly through above-ground and below-ground shoots, as well as by seeds that wildlife disperse. It forms dense thickets, which alter soil pH and nitrogen levels, reduce the litter layer, and crowd out native plants. Areas with dense Japanese barberry populations also have a strong presence of black-legged ticks, known for transferring Lyme disease. Some states have banned the plant's sale and/or distribution.</p>	
Thorny Olive, Autumn Olive <i>Elaeagnus pungens</i> (pictured), <i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>	<p>These <i>Elaeagnus</i> species rapidly outcompete and smother native vegetation. They can grow as a shrub or climb a tree like a vine, and they tolerate salt, drought, and deer. Birds spread these plants around, and their rapid growth and thorny stems make eradication difficult once they are established.</p>	
Burning Bush <i>Euonymus alatus</i>	<p>Despite the appeal of the brilliant fall color that gave burning bush its name, this deciduous shrub invades edge habitat and undisturbed forests. As wildlife disperse its seeds, it quickly becomes dominant, pushing out the more beneficial native plants and making it harder for animals to find food. Some states have banned the sale of the plants.</p>	
Privet (Japanese, Glossy Chinese) <i>Ligustrum japonicum</i> (pictured), <i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> , <i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	<p>Chinese privet is one of the worst invasive shrubs in the south, taking over the understory layer completely by shading out all herbaceous plants and tree seedlings. It's berries are toxic to humans, but are readily dispersed by birds. Although people select both Glossy and Japanese privet because of their evergreen foliage and resistance to salt spray, each spreads easily and replaces native species.</p>	
Nandina <i>Nandina domestica</i>	<p>Nandina has been popular as a foundation/border plant due to its evergreen, red-tinged foliage and red berries, but as wildlife disperses the berries, nandina escapes into forested areas and forms dense thickets. This leads to less biodiversity and fewer native plants. In addition, the berries contain cyanide and have the potential to kill birds.</p>	

VINES

Autumn Clematis <i>Clematis terniflora</i>	<p>Because of its wind dispersed seeds, this fall bloomer readily escapes from gardens, and rapidly forms dense masses in trees and over shrubs. It can overtake a landscaped area in one season, which necessitates both seed and root removal to control it. The native and less aggressive <i>Clematis virginiana</i> (Woodbine) is a perfect eco-friendly substitute.</p>	
English Ivy <i>Hedera helix</i>	<p>People chose this evergreen vine for its quick, dense growth — but it can tolerate a range of light conditions, which in turn allows it to form mats that smother native plant communities and prevent native seedlings from establishing. Ivy also provides a hospitable environment for mosquitoes, and it easily climbs trees, where it harbors harmful insects and diseases. In addition, the extra weight from ivy makes branches and trees susceptible to wind damage. It produces berries that birds disperse, and stems and fragments touching the ground readily take root.</p>	
Japanese Honeysuckle <i>Lonicera japonica</i>	<p>The fragrant flowers of this vine yield black berries that birds eat and spread. The species also spreads by fragments, invading a variety of habitats, including forest floors, canopies, roadsides, wetlands, and disturbed areas. Japanese honeysuckle can girdle small saplings, and it forms dense mats in the canopies of trees, shading everything below.</p>	
Wisteria (Chinese and Japanese) <i>Wisteria sinensis</i> (pictured), <i>Wisteria floribunda</i>	<p>People chose invasive species of wisteria for fragrant lavender, purple, or white spring flowers. These deciduous woody plants can grow to over 40 feet and can girdle, smother, weaken, and ultimately kill whole trees. Invasive wisteria spreads by runners and seeds, and in areas where it has become established, it prevents other plants from growing by outcompeting and blocking sunlight. However, our native wisteria (<i>Wisteria frutescens</i>) is an ideal choice.</p>	

GRASSES

Pampas Grass <i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	<p>This grass is selected for its large size and feathery plumes, but it also has thick, sharp leaf blades that easily cut human skin. Annual pruning is needed to maintain a neat appearance and it is extremely difficult to remove once established. Winds will transport seeds for up to 20 miles, and as result, the species has invaded many coastal dunes.</p>	
Weeping Love Grass <i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	<p>People choose this grass as an ornamental, informal lawn replacement, or for erosion control. The species readily spreads by seed and grows rapidly early. These traits allow weeping love grass to grow densely and crowd out native grasses.</p>	
Maiden Grass <i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	<p>People choose this tall grass for its feathery pink or silver flowers and seedheads, but maiden grass can form large clumps in disturbed areas and invade the edges around wetlands. It also is extremely flammable, raising risks of fire wherever it invades.</p>	





PLANT THIS INSTEAD!

Eco-friendly Alternatives to
Harmful Ornamental Plants



From the
**COASTAL
LANDSCAPES
INITIATIVE**

This resource was produced by the Coastal Landscapes Initiative, a collaborative effort to address landscaping at every stage of the process, from planning and design to installation and management. Partners come from public and private sectors and draw on a range of North Carolina coastal landscaping expertise. The ultimate goal of the CLI is to foster coastal landscapes that are attractive, desirable, manageable, and environmentally friendly.

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Pull-out Poster: "Don't Plant a Pest" and "Stop the Spread"

Are Some Plants Harmful?

Homeowners, governments, and businesses want attractive properties that are not difficult to maintain. However, many people are unaware that some ornamental plants can cause harm by being “invasive.”

A plant from any region of the world can potentially be invasive in another region. This happens when a plant spreads beyond the site where it was introduced, eventually reducing the complexity of the plant and animal life in the surrounding natural systems.

Since invasive plants are accidentally or intentionally introduced to a new geographic area, they have not evolved with the other plants and animals at that location. A plant is typically considered native to the United States if the species grew here prior to European settlement — the time period when non-indigenous plant introductions rose.

In general, invasive plants produce and disperse a lot of seeds, and those seeds survive. They also grow vigorously and tolerate a wide range of environmental conditions. These characteristics, combined with no natural diseases or predators, give them an advantage outside their original territory.

What's At Stake

Controlling the spread and impact of harmful plants is a drain on individual, community, and government resources. Economic impact estimates range widely, but for one ornamental species, the European purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*), control costs and forage loss are estimated at \$45 million annually in the 48 states where it occurs.



Both mechanical and chemical controls may be needed to manage Callery pear trees (*Pyrus calleryana*).

Environmental losses occur when natural plant communities are degraded or displaced and when biodiversity is reduced. The direct and indirect costs of these disruptions are immeasurable, but a 2018 University of Delaware study of residential yards in the Washington D.C. area helps illustrate the importance of native plants to local wildlife. Scientists determined that Carolina chickadees (*Poecile carolinensis*) could sustain their population only where 70% or more of the plants were native.

Carolina chickadees feed primarily on caterpillars — that often rely exclusively on one (or a few) native plant species for their food. A single clutch of chickadees, hatched from 3 to 10 eggs, consumes up to 9,000 caterpillars in the 16 days it takes to develop into fledglings.

Native plant communities are essential for the survival of many other species, too. North Carolina has a vast array of coastal habitats and networks of vegetation — estuarine shorelines, dunes, maritime forests, and grasslands that connect to our wetlands, sounds, and ocean. Each has a unique arrangement of plants that support migratory and resident birds, mammals, reptiles, dragonflies, butterflies, bees, and other insects.

While development at the coast has reduced these habitats, we can support wildlife species by growing native plants in our yards and around our businesses, schools and other public properties.

How to Use this Guide

This guide can help our state's coastal property owners, landscapers, and designers become familiar with eco-harmful landscaping plants, as well as eco-friendly North Carolina plants that make better alternatives.

We organized this information according to how landscapers and property owners typically use plants: specimen trees or grasses; foundation or border shrubs; screens or hedges using shrubs, grasses, or vines; ornamental vines; and groundcovers. In each section, we identify plants to avoid and suggest beautiful, eco-friendly native plants that can fill the same purpose. Featured plants have characteristics (e.g., early spring flowers) similar to those most often sought in the avoided species.

On the pull-out poster, we provide details about the impacts of eco-harmful plants, as well as ten more plant

pests that you will want to remove quickly if they show up on your property. Catching them early will save time, money, and energy.

Finding Eco-Friendly Plants

The availability of North Carolina native plants has been increasing in recent years, and all of the species we suggest are available. However, some are only available at smaller, specialty, or online nurseries.

The costs of the plants we recommend should be similar to the choices to avoid; but you will find that in some cases they are for sale in smaller sizes. Grasses might be available as very young plants, or “plugs.” Plugs are very economical if you are planting a large area. They are also easy to install but might require more care in the first year than larger plants, and, in sandy and dry soils, they might need intensive watering during that time.

When shopping, always check the botanical (scientific) name to be sure you are purchasing the correct plants. Common plant names are easily confused and sometimes even refer to multiple different plants. For online searches, you might have more success locating a plant using the botanical name.

We do not recommend eco-harmful plants even when they are labeled “sterile.” Historically, some plants — or their seeds — have reverted back to a fertile state over time.

For information on locating these plants, visit go.ncsu.edu/get-them-here.

Landscape Use

Specimen Plants: Trees and Grasses

You can use these plants to draw attention in or through the landscape, with characteristics like showy flowers, large size, or interesting form. These specimen and accent plants work well singly, in pairs, or as a group.

Foundation and Border Shrubs

Small to medium sized shrubs work well as foundation plants to visually connect a building to the surrounding landscape — or in groups to define spaces. Placed close together, shrubs interweave and can provide a barrier to wind, as well as cover for wildlife. A mix of heights, as well as evergreen and deciduous plants, can create a layered effect for more visual appeal and ecological benefit.



American beautyberry (*Callicarpa americana*) attracts wildlife, including birds like this American Robin.

Screens and Hedges: Shrubs, Grasses and Vines

These plants serve as screens or hedges to block a view or provide a barrier to sound, create privacy, delineate a boundary, or filter light. You can train vines to climb on a support to serve as a screen, especially where space is limited.

Ornamental Deciduous Vines

Deciduous ornamental vines can bring vertical interest and flowers to an outdoor space and are great choices, especially if year-round screening is not your primary goal.

Terms

LIGHT: the plant’s optimal sun exposure per day.

Full sun - 6 or more hours

Part shade - 6 hours

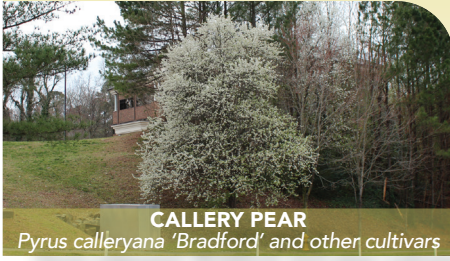
Deep shade - less than 2 hours

SOIL: the plant’s optimal water/moisture level in the soil.

Dry - normally dry, drains quickly

Moist - retains moisture but drains well, “average” soil

AVOID THESE TREES



CALLERY PEAR
Pyrus calleryana 'Bradford' and other cultivars



POPCORN TREE/ CHINESE TALLOW
Triadica sebifera



MIMOSA
Albizia julibrissin

PLANT THIS INSTEAD



SERVICEBERRY *Amelanchier canadensis*

This deciduous tree or small shrub features slightly fragrant white flowers that appear before the leaves in early spring. In late spring, tasty purple-red berries appear, which songbirds and various mammals eat. Its early blooms are important to pollinators, and the *Amelanchier* genus supports over 94 species of butterflies and moths. Its attractive fall foliage is yellow to bright orange-red.

TIP A dark foliage backdrop helps to highlight this tree's attractive flower, leaf, and bark.

LIGHT: Full sun to part shade **SOIL:** Moist
HEIGHT: 10'-20' **WIDTH:** 15'-20'



REDBUD *Cercis canadensis*

In early spring before foliage emerges, this deciduous, multi-trunked understory tree blooms profusely with stunning pea-like rose-purple edible flowers which cover the bare branches. Its heart shaped leaves turn pale yellow to greenish yellow in the fall. Bean-like seed pods often remain through the winter. This tree is a larval host plant for 12 species of Lepidoptera, the insect group that includes butterflies and moths. Birds feed on redbud seeds.

LIGHT: Full sun to part shade **SOIL:** Occasionally dry to moist
HEIGHT: 20'-30' **WIDTH:** 25'-35'



FRINGETREE *Chionanthus virginicus*

A showy, deciduous, multi-trunked tree with an abundance of softly fragrant fringe-like white flowers that appear in spring. The leaves turn yellow in autumn. The tree is used for food and shelter by many animals including birds, bees, and other pollinators. It is a host plant to the Fawn Sphinx and Rustic Sphinx moths.

TIP Plant it in a mass (large group) or as a specimen.

LIGHT: Full sun to part shade **SOIL:** Occasionally dry to moist
HEIGHT: 12'-30' **WIDTH:** 12'-20'

MORE SPECIMEN TREES

Flowering Dogwood *Cornus florida*
Sweetbay Magnolia *Magnolia virginiana*
Blackhaw *Viburnum prunifolium*

Red Mulberry *Morus rubra*
Sparkleberry *Vaccinium arboreum*
Red Buckeye *Aesculus pavia*

Carolina Cherry Laurel *Prunus caroliniana*
Hawthorn *Crataegus phaenopyrum*
Red Maple *Acer rubrum*

AVOID THIS TREE



SALT CEDAR
Tamarix ramosissima



SALT CEDAR
Tamarix ramosissima (close-up)

PLANT THIS INSTEAD



EASTERN RED CEDAR *Juniperus virginiana*

This dense evergreen tree is fast-growing and versatile. It is actually a juniper rather than a cedar and has berry-like cones that ripen in autumn that are eaten by songbirds and small mammals. The foliage provides winter cover to wildlife and it serves as the larval host for the Juniper Hairstreak butterfly. Birds and squirrels use the bark for nesting material.

TIP This tree works well in a rain garden and is also highly tolerant of salt spray.

LIGHT: Full sun to part shade **SOIL:** Dry to Wet
HEIGHT: 30'-40' **WIDTH:** 10'-20'



TOOTHACHE TREE, PRICKLY ASH *Zanthoxylum clava-herculis*

This tree has unique spiny-tipped projections on the bark. Its leaves have a fragrant odor, and it bears fruit in late summer. The tree also attracts pollinators and butterflies (in particular, as a larval host for the Giant Swallowtail butterfly). Songbirds and small animals eat its seeds.

LIGHT: Full sun to part shade **SOIL:** Moist
HEIGHT: 30'-40' **WIDTH:** 12'-15'



NORTHERN BAYBERRY *Morella pensylvanica*

A densely branching deciduous and sometimes evergreen shrub with aromatic leaves. It is a "nitrogen fixing" plant, which means it contributes nitrogen to the soil, thereby assisting the growth and production of other plants. Its fruits are grayish white, can persist through the winter, and are eaten by many birds species including songbirds and waterfowl. Female and male plants are necessary for fruit.

TIP This plant performs best in the northernmost counties of our state. Excellent in borders, mixed with broadleaf evergreens, or in a large group, and for erosion control. It also has high salt tolerance.

LIGHT: Full sun to part shade **SOIL:** Dry to moist

MORE SPECIMEN PLANTS

Wax Myrtle *Morella cerifera*

Yaupon Holly *Ilex vomitoria*

American Beautyberry *Callicarpa americana*

AVOID THESE GRASSES



PAMPAS GRASS
Cortaderia selloana



MAIDEN GRASS
Miscanthus sinensis

PLANT THIS INSTEAD



SWITCHGRASS *Panicum virgatum*
Taller cultivars like 'Heavy Metal' or 'Cloud Nine'

This perennial grass has an upright growth with an airy plume. The plant turns a golden color in autumn that persists through winter. Like other *Panicum* species, it has deep fibrous roots that provide erosion control. A variety of birds eat its seeds. It offers nesting sites and cover for birds and small mammals, and it serves as a larval host for various species of skipper butterfly and the Common Wood-Nymph.

TIP This grass has a high tolerance for saltwater flooding.

LIGHT: Full sun to part shade **SOIL:** Dry to moist

HEIGHT: 5'-8' **WIDTH:** 2'-3'



COASTAL PANICGRASS *Panicum amarum*
Taller cultivars like 'Dewey Blue' or 'Atlantic'

This perennial grass has strong stems that remain upright and an attractive inflorescence (flower head) from July to November. It naturally grows on dunes, where it helps with erosion control, and it is an excellent ornamental plant for any low-nutrient soil. It also serves as a larval host for various skipper butterflies and the Common Wood-Nymph larvae and provides an important food source for birds in autumn and winter.

TIP This grass has a high tolerance for salt spray and saltwater flooding.

LIGHT: Full sun **SOIL:** Dry to moist

HEIGHT: 3'-4' **WIDTH:** 2'-3'



INDIANGRASS *Sorghastrum nutans*

This bunchgrass has a narrow upright habit and remains green until the first frost. It takes on a pleasing yellow-orange color in the fall and has large seed heads that are a food source for songbirds and small mammals.

LIGHT: Full sun **SOIL:** Dry to moist

HEIGHT: 5'-7' **WIDTH:** 1'-2'

MORE SPECIMEN GRASSES

These shorter grasses are great choices if plant height is not a priority:

Switchgrass *Panicum virgatum*,
short cultivars like 'Cape Breeze'

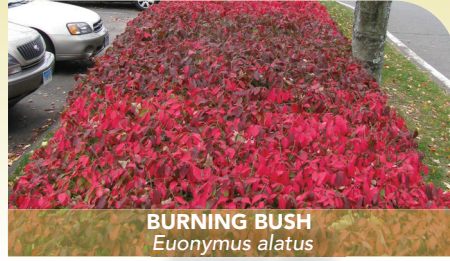
Muhly Grass *Muhlenbergia capillaris*

Little Bluestem *Schizachyrium scoparium*

AVOID THESE SHRUBS



BARBERRY (JAPANESE)
Berberis thunbergii



BURNING BUSH
Euonymus alatus



NANDINA
Nandina domestica

PLANT THIS INSTEAD



YAUPON HOLLY *Ilex vomitoria*
Including dwarf varieties like 'Nana' or 'Schillings'

This evergreen shrub or small tree has small white fragrant flowers on pollinated female plants. It serves as a host plant for the Holly Azure butterfly. Fruit from the Yaupon holly feeds birds and other small mammals, and its foliage provides them cover. Dwarf varieties (pictured here) – are not usually fruit bearing.

TIP Yaupon holly has high salt tolerance. Dwarf varieties grow in a rounded manner and should not need pruning.

LIGHT: Full sun to part shade **SOIL:** Dry to wet

HEIGHT: 10'-20' **WIDTH:** 8'-12'

Dwarf varieties: **HEIGHT:** 3'-5' **WIDTH:** 3'-6'



WITCHALDER/DWARF WITCHALDER
Fothergilla major and *Fothergilla gardenii* (Pictured)

There are two species of this shrub to choose from: *Fothergilla gardenii* and the larger *Fothergilla major*. Both species are deciduous, form spreading clumps, and offer fall foliage in shades of yellow, orange and red – often all on the same plant. Fragrant white bottlebrush-shaped flowers appear in spring, attracting bees and butterflies.

TIP Great in a border planting of evergreen and deciduous shrubs.

LIGHT: Full sun to part shade **SOIL:** Moist

Fothergilla major: **HEIGHT:** 6'-10' **WIDTH:** 25'-35'

Fothergilla gardenii: **HEIGHT:** 3'-6' **WIDTH:** 2'-6'



DWARF PALMETTO *Sabal minor*

This winter hardy evergreen shrub has a tropical flair. Its fragrant white flowers bloom in May and June, followed by clusters of dark berries in autumn. Songbirds and mammals eat the berries.

TIP Works well under trees and adjacent to marshes.

LIGHT: Full sun to full shade **SOIL:** Moist to wet

HEIGHT: 2'-7' **WIDTH:** 4'-6'

MORE FOUNDATION/BORDER SHRUBS

Adam's Needle *Yucca filamentosa*
Winterberry Holly *Ilex verticillata*
Inkberry *Ilex glabra*
Red Chokeberry *Aronia arbutifolia*

Dusty Zenobia *Zenobia pulverulenta*
New Jersey Tea *Ceanothus americanus*
Smooth Hydrangea *Hydrangea arborescens*
Native Azalea *Rhododendron atlanticum*

American Beautyberry *Callicarpa americana*
Blueberry Bushes *Vaccinium species*
Ninebark *Physocarpus opulifolius*



AVOID THESE SHRUBS



PRIVETS: JAPANESE, GLOSSY & CHINESE
Ligustrum japonicum, lucidum (inset) & sinense



THORNY OLIVE & AUTUMN OLIVE
Elaeagnus pungens & umbellata (inset)

PLANT THIS INSTEAD

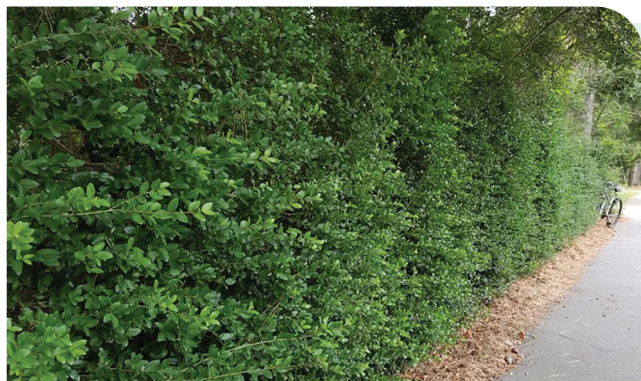


WAX MYRTLE *Morella cerifera*

A hardy and fast growing evergreen shrub or small tree that bounces back quickly if it incurs storm damage. Wax myrtles attract honeybees and pollinators. Its fruit feeds small mammals and various birds – including Carolina wrens, tree swallows, and migratory warblers. It also serves as a larval host for many butterflies, provides cover for birds and other wildlife, and as a nitrogen fixer contributes nitrogen to the soil, helping other plants to grow.

TIP This plant is tolerant of salt spray.

LIGHT: Full sun to part shade **SOIL:** Dry to wet
HEIGHT: 6'-12' **WIDTH:** 10'-20'



YAUAPON HOLLY *Ilex vomitoria*

This evergreen shrub or small tree is fast growing. The plants are either male or female, with the pollinated females bearing fruit from small, white flowers. Yaupon holly is a host plant for the Holly Azure butterfly. The evergreen's fruit feeds birds and other small mammals, and the foliage provides them cover. Root sprouts can form a thicket.

TIP For berries, plant a female holly, and also a male for pollination if one is not nearby. This plant has high salt tolerance.

LIGHT: Full sun to part shade **SOIL:** Dry to wet
HEIGHT: 10'-20' **WIDTH:** 8'-12'



CAROLINA CHERRY LAUREL *Prunus caroliniana*

In the spring, this evergreen tree or large shrub has fragrant, creamy white flowers. Its leaves are glossy, and its blooms attract bees and butterflies. Small mammals feed on its fruit, foliage provides winter cover, and it serves as a host plant for several butterfly species: Coral Hairstreak, Red-spotted Purple, Spring/Summer Azures, Viceroy, and Eastern Tiger Swallowtail.

LIGHT: Full sun to part shade **SOIL:** Moist
HEIGHT: 20'-40' **WIDTH:** 15'-20'

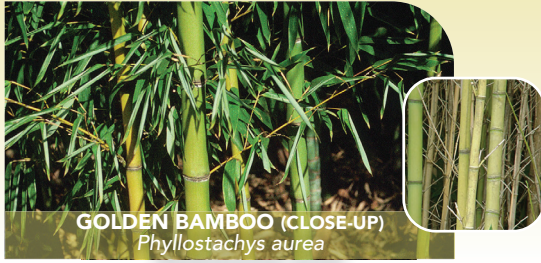
MORE SCREEN/HEDGE SHRUBS

Dahoon Holly *Ilex cassine*
Devilwood *Cartrema americana*
Eastern Red Cedar *Juniperus virginiana*
Winterberry Holly *Ilex verticillata*

Witchalder *Fothergilla major, F. gardenii*
Southern Magnolia *Magnolia grandiflora*
(smaller cultivars)
Inkberry *Ilex glabra*

Dusty Zenobia *Zenobia pulverulenta*
Sweetbay Magnolia *Magnolia virginiana*
Rabbiteye Blueberry *Vaccinium virgatum*
cultivars

AVOID THIS WOODY GRASS



GOLDEN BAMBOO (CLOSE-UP)
Phyllostachys aurea



GOLDEN BAMBOO
Phyllostachys aurea

PLANT THIS INSTEAD



RIVER CANE *Arundinaria gigantea*

A native bamboo, this giant cane grows quickly into dense clumps, providing cover and food for birds and butterflies. It occurs naturally in floodplains, but has declined due to changes to the banks along rivers and streams. River cane also serves as the larval host plant for the Southern Pearly-Eye, Creole Pearly-Eye, and various species of skipper butterfly.

LIGHT: Full sun to deep shade **SOIL:** Moist
HEIGHT: 4'-25' **WIDTH:** 8'-20'



SUGARCANE PLUMEGRASS *Saccharum giganteum*

This tall, coarse, erect, clump-forming grass displays clusters of flowers before fluffy, peach-colored seed heads in autumn. It has a look similar to bamboo and the clumps will grow larger each year. The species attracts butterflies and serves as a larval host plant for various skipper butterflies and the Common Wood-Nymph.

LIGHT: Full sun **SOIL:** Moist to wet
HEIGHT: 3'-8' **WIDTH:** 3'-4'

MORE PLANTS

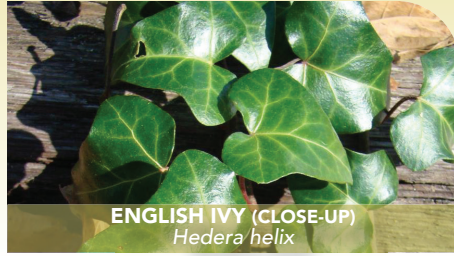
Dahoon Holly *Ilex cassine*
Devilwood *Cartrema americana*
Eastern Red Cedar *Juniperus virginiana*

Winterberry Holly *Ilex verticillata*
Witchalder *Fothergilla major*, *F. gardenii*
Southern Magnolia *Magnolia grandiflora*

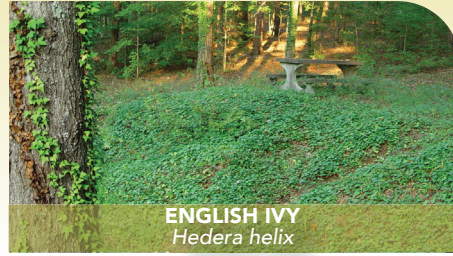
Inkberry *Ilex glabra*
Dusty Zenobia *Zenobia pulverulenta*
Sweetbay *Magnolia virginiana*



AVOID THIS VINE



ENGLISH IVY (CLOSE-UP)
Hedera helix



ENGLISH IVY
Hedera helix

PLANT THIS INSTEAD



CROSSVINE *Bignonia capreolata*

This semi-evergreen perennial vine climbs by tendrils and has special adaptations that enable it to cling to bark, stone, bricks, and fences. The vine has showy, orange-red, fragrant, trumpet-shaped flowers, which bloom in late winter to early spring. The tubular flowers attract hummingbirds. Leaves are a dark glossy green and may change to a reddish-purple in winter.

TIP This is a vigorous vine and may occasionally need pruning.

LIGHT: Full sun to part shade **SOIL:** Moist

HEIGHT: 15'-20' **WIDTH:** 10'-12'



CAROLINA JESSAMINE *Gelsemium sempervirens*

In the spring, expect sweetly scented, canary-yellow flowers on this perennial evergreen vine, which grows quickly. Flowers attract bees, hummingbirds, and butterflies — and it provides winter cover for birds.

TIP Carolina jessamine can also be used as a mounding groundcover. Fullness can be increased with pruning.

LIGHT: Full sun to part shade **SOIL:** Dry to moist

HEIGHT & WIDTH: 10'-12'



CORAL HONEYSUCKLE *Lonicera sempervirens*

This woody, semi-evergreen vine — our native honeysuckle — blooms both in spring and autumn. Various songbirds feed on its red berries including cedar waxwings, catbirds, and cardinals. Hummingbirds seek coral honeysuckle nectar, and the plant also serves as a larval host to the Hummingbird Clearwing moth.

TIP Mix with other vines to provide a denser screen.

LIGHT: Full sun **SOIL:** Moist

HEIGHT: 15'-20' **WIDTH:** 10'-12'

MORE SCREENING VINES

Leatherflower, Blue Jasmine *Clematis crispa*
Climbing Aster *Ampelaster caroliniana*

Wood Vamp, Climbing Hydrangea *Decumaria barbara*
Yellow Passionflower *Passiflora lutea*

AVOID THESE VINES



CHINESE WISTERIA & JAPANESE WISTERIA
Wisteria sinensis, Wisteria floribunda (Pictured)



AUTUMN CLEMATIS
Clematis terniflora



JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE
Lonicera japonica

PLANT THIS INSTEAD



AMERICAN WISTERIA *Wisteria frutescens*

Unlike the invasive wisteria species, this deciduous woody vine is not aggressive. It has leaves and fragrant flowers that are similar to the invasive wisteria, but twines counterclockwise as it climbs, compared to the clockwise climb of the invasive species. American wisteria serves as a host plant for the Zarucco, Duskywing, and Long-Tailed Skipper butterflies.

LIGHT: Full sun to part shade **SOIL:** Moist
HEIGHT: 15'-40' **WIDTH:** 4'-8'



WOODBINE *Clematis virginiana*

This rapidly-growing perennial vine provides fragrant white flowers in late summer to early autumn and is the preferred native plant over the invasive Autumn clematis (*Clematis terniflora*). Woodbine serves as a food source for seed-eating birds, nectar-seeking butterflies, and insects.

TIP This vine needs ample support to climb, otherwise it will form a dense mat on the ground. It can also grow vigorously in ideal environmental conditions, making it great for natural areas on a property.

LIGHT: Full sun to part shade **SOIL:** Moist to wet



PASSIFLOWER, MAYPOP *Passiflora incarnata*

The stunning summer flowers attract hummingbirds and butterflies to this perennial, climbing, woody vine. Its fruits appear in late summer, providing food for songbirds, small mammals, and even some larger mammals.

TIP This is a vigorous vine and may spread through underground stems. Great for naturalized areas.

LIGHT: Full sun to part shade **SOIL:** Moist
HEIGHT: 6'-8' **WIDTH:** 3'-6'

MORE ORNAMENTAL VINES

Leatherflower, Blue Jasmine *Clematis crispa*
Coral Honeysuckle *Lonicera sempervirens*

Climbing Aster *Ampelaster caroliniana*
Wood Vamp, Climbing Hydrangea
Decumaria barbara

Yellow Passionflower *Passiflora lutea*



AVOID THESE VINES



ENGLISH IVY
Hedera helix



PERIWINKLE
Vinca major, Vinca minor



WINTERCREEPER
Euonymus fortunei

PLANT THIS INSTEAD



PARTRIDGEBERRY *Mitchella repens*

An evergreen creeping vine, partridgeberry offers interesting foliage, flowers, and fruit. The flowers attract butterflies, bees, and other insects, while its red berries persist into winter and provide food for songbirds, ruffed grouse, turkeys, quail, and small mammals.

TIP This vine may be slow to establish, so be patient.

LIGHT: Full sun to deep shade **SOIL:** Moist but tolerates dry soil in shade

HEIGHT: 1"-3" **WIDTH:** 12"-16"



CAROLINA JESSAMINE *Gelsemium sempervirens*

In the spring, expect sweetly scented, canary-yellow flowers on this perennial evergreen vine, which grows quickly. Flowers attract bees, hummingbirds, and butterflies — and it provides winter cover for birds.

LIGHT: Full sun to part shade **SOIL:** Dry to moist

HEIGHT & WIDTH: 10'-12'



CREEPING SEDGE *Carex laxicumulis*

This petite and finely textured perennial sedge is semi-evergreen with graceful, arching leaves that are a beautiful blue-green color. The plant forms clumps, and spreads slowly over time to form colonies. It supports various Satyr butterfly larvae.

TIP This sedge makes a great accent plant and combines well with other low-growing shade loving perennials like *Phlox divaricata*, *Iris cirstata*, or *Heuchera americana*.

LIGHT: Part to deep shade **SOIL:** Moist

HEIGHT: 6"-14" **WIDTH:** 10"- 18"

MORE GROUNDCOVERS

White Wood Aster *Eurybia divaricata*
Cherokee Sedge *Carex cherokeensis*
Blue Wood Sedge *Carex flaccospermum*

Christmas Fern *Polystichum acrostichoides*
Common Blue Violet *Viola sororia*
Lyre-leaf Sage *Salvia lyrata*

Green and Gold *Chrysogonum virginianum*
Golden Ragwort *Packera aurea*

AVOID THIS GRASS



WEeping LOVE GRASS
Eragrostis curvula



WEeping LOVE GRASS
Eragrostis curvula

PLANT THESE



ELLIOTT'S LOVEGRASS *Eragrostis elliottii*

Small whitish flowers on wispy panicles and silver-blue-green blades make this perennial grass distinct. Its seeds are tiny and prolific, providing food for invertebrates and small birds, and it offers cover for songbirds and small mammals.

TIP This grass is tolerant of salt spray but not saltwater flooding, and does well in nutrient poor soils. Allow it to reseed as it is a short-lived perennial.

LIGHT: Full sun **SOIL:** Dry to moist

HEIGHT & WIDTH: 1'-2'



SWITCHGRASS *Panicum virgatum* (*'Cape Breeze'* and other short cultivars)

This perennial grass has an upright growth with an airy plume. The plant turns a golden color in autumn that persists through winter. Like other panicum species, it has deep fibrous roots that provide erosion control. A variety of birds eat its seeds. It offers nesting sites and cover for birds and small mammals, and it serves as larval host for various species of skipper butterfly and the Common Wood-Nymph.

TIP This grass has a high tolerance for saltwater flooding.

LIGHT: Full sun to part shade **SOIL:** Dry to moist

HEIGHT: 2'-2.5' **WIDTH:** 2'



LITTLE BLUESTEM *Schizachyrium scoparium*

This warm-season bunch grass has a narrow upright habit. It provides year-round seasonal color, including fall seedheads and winter structure. A variety of birds eat its seeds, and little bluestem serves as a host plant for various skipper larvae and the Common Wood-Nymph (*Cercyonis pegala*).

TIP This grass is highly salt tolerant. Wait until just before spring to cut this plant back to the ground.

LIGHT: Full sun **SOIL:** Dry to moist

HEIGHT: 2'-4' **WIDTH:** 2'-3'

MORE GROUNDCOVERS

Narrowleaf Silkgrass *Pityopsis graminifolia*
Splitbeard Bluestem *Andropogon ternarius*
Purple Lovegrass *Eragrostis spectabilis*

Blue Wood Sedge *Carex flaccosperma*
Cherokee Sedge *Carex cherokeensis*



PLANT THIS: QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE



TREES



GRASSES



SHRUBS



VINES



GROUND COVER

TREES

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	LIGHT	SOIL	HEIGHT/ WIDTH	WILDLIFE BENEFITS
Red Maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Full sun to part shade	Moist	H: 40'-120' W: 30'-50'	Early nectar for bees, host plant for Imperial moth. Seeds/fruit are eaten by birds and mammals.
Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	Full sun to part shade	Moist	H: 10'-20' W: 15'-20'	Small mammals and birds eat the fruit. Host for the Red-Spotted Purple and the Viceroy butterflies.
Red Buckeye	<i>Aesculus pavia</i>	Part shade	Moist	H: 15'-20' W: 15'-20'	Early spring flowers support butterflies, pollinators and hummingbirds. Seeds eaten by squirrels.
Devilwood	<i>Cartrema americana</i>	Full sun to part shade	Moist	H: 10'-30' W: 6'-15'	Provides cover during the winter and extreme weather. Fruits are eaten by birds and small mammals.
Redbud	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Full sun to part shade	Moist	H: 20'-30' W: 25'-35'	Host plant for 12 species of Lepidoptera. Songbirds and mammals eat the seeds.
Fringetree	<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>	Part shade	Moist	H: 12'-30' W: 12'-20'	Food / shelter for many animals. Host to the Fawn Sphinx and Rustic Sphinx moths.
Flowering Dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Full sun to part shade	Moist	H: 15'-25' W: 15'-30'	Supports specialist bees and butterflies. Fruit provides food to birds and mammals.
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	Full sun to part shade	Dry to Moist	H: 25'-30' W: 20'-25'	Hummingbirds and butterflies use its nectar. Birds and mammals eat the fruit.
Dahoon Holly	<i>Ilex cassine</i>	Full sun to part shade	Moist to Wet	H: 20'-30' W: 10'-15'	Berries provide winter food for birds and small mammals.
Yaupon Holly	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Full sun to part shade	Dry to Wet	H: 10'-20' W: 8'-12'	Cover and food for insects, mammals and birds. Larval host plant for Holly Azure butterfly.
Eastern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Full sun to part shade	Dry to Wet	H: 30'-40' W: 10'-20'	Provides cover and food for mammals and birds. Host plant for Juniper Hairstreak butterfly.
Southern Magnolia	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Full sun to part shade	Moist	H: 15'-80' W: 6'-50'	Supports pollinators and provides winter and severe weather cover. Its seeds are eaten by birds and small mammals.
Sweetbay	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	Full sun to part shade	Moist	H: 15'-100' W: 10'-20'	Provides winter and severe weather cover. Seeds are eaten by birds and small mammals.
Red Mulberry	<i>Morus rubra</i>	Sun to part shade	Moist	H: 25'-60' W: 35'-40'	Attracts pollinators and fruit is eaten by many birds.
Carolina Cherry Laurel	<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	Full sun to part shade	Moist	H: 20'-40' W: 15'-20'	Host for Coral Hairstreak, Red-spotted Purple, Spring/Summer Azures, Viceroy and Eastern Tiger Swallowtail butterflies.
Sparkleberry	<i>Vaccinium arboreum</i>	Full sun to part shade	Moist	H: 8'-15' W: 4'-10'	Supports pollinators, including specialist bees.
Blackhaw	<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	Full sun to part shade	Moist	H: 12'-20' W: 6'-15'	Host plant for Spring/Summer Azure butterflies. Wildlife eats the fruit.

SHRUBS

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	LIGHT	SOIL	HEIGHT/ WIDTH	WILDLIFE BENEFITS
Red Chokeberry	<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>	Full sun to part shade	Dry to Wet	H: 6'-10' W: 3'-5'	Important late winter food for birds.
Beautyberry	<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	Full sun to part shade	Dry to Moist	H: 3'-8' W: 3'-6'	Feeds birds, butterflies, and small mammals.
New Jersey Tea	<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	Full sun to part shade	Dry to Moist	H: 2'-3' W: 3'-5'	Host plant for Mottled Duskywing, Spring/Summer Azure butterflies. Supports pollinators including specialist bees. Birds eat the fruit.
Silky Dogwood	<i>Cornus amomum</i>	Full sun to deep shade	Moist	H: 6'-12' W: 6'-12'	Host plant for Spring/Summer Azure butterflies, supports pollinators including specialist bees, fruits feed birds.
Strawberry Bush	<i>Euonymus americanus</i>	Full sun to deep shade	Moist	H: 4'-6' W: 4'-6'	Small mammals and birds eat its seeds.
Dwarf Witchalder	<i>Fothergilla gardenii</i>	Full sun to part shade	Moist	H: 3'-6' W: 2'-6'	Spring flowers support butterflies and other pollinators.
Witchalder	<i>Fothergilla major</i>	Full sun to part shade	Moist	H: 6'-12' W: 6'-10'	Spring flowers support butterflies and other pollinators.
Smooth Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>	Full sun to part shade	Moist	H: 3'-5' W: 3'-5'	Flowers attract butterflies and other pollinators. Songbirds eat the seeds. Host plant of the Hydrangea Sphinx moth.
Inkberry	<i>Ilex glabra</i>	Full sun to part shade	Dry to Wet	H: 6'-8' W: 6'-8'	Birds love the berries. Host for Holly Azure butterfly.
Winterberry Holly	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	Full sun to part shade	Moist to Wet	H: 3'-5' W: 3'-12'	Nectar supports specialist bees. Fruit feeds many bird species and mammals. Host for Henry's Elfin and Holly Azure butterflies.
Dwarf Yapon Holly	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i> , e.g., 'Nana'	Full sun to part shade	Moist	H: 3'-5' W: 3'-6'	Provides dense cover for wildlife.
Northern Bayberry	<i>Morella pensylvanica</i>	Full sun to part shade	Dry to Moist	H: 5'-10' W: 5'-10'	Fruits are eaten by songbirds, waterfowl, shorebirds and marsh birds.
Wax Myrtle	<i>Morella cerifera</i>	Full sun to part shade	Dry to Wet	H: 6'-12' W: 10'-20'	Supports birds and pollinators. Host for many butterflies.
Ninebark	<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	Full sun to part shade	Moist	H: 5'-8' W: 6'-10'	Supports a wide array of pollinators and dense foliage provides good bird nesting habitat.
Coastal Azalea	<i>Rhododendron atlanticum</i>	Full sun to part shade	Moist	H: 3'-6' W: 3'-6'	Supports butterflies, specialized bees and hummingbirds.
Dwarf Palmetto	<i>Sabal minor</i>	Full sun to full shade	Moist to Wet	H: 2'-7' W: 4'-6'	Songbirds and mammals eat the berries.
Sparkleberry	<i>Vaccinium arboreum</i>	Full sun to part shade	Moist	H: 8'-15' W: 4'-10'	Supports specialized bees.
Highbush Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	Full sun to part shade	Moist	H: 3'-12' W: 3'-10'	One of the best plants for insects (including pollinators), birds and small mammals.
Rabbit-eye Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium virgatum</i>	Full sun to part shade	Moist	H: 8'-15' W: 6'-8'	One of the best plants for insects (including pollinators), birds and small mammals.
Adam's Needle	<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>	Full sun to part shade	Moist	H: 3'-8' W: 3'-5'	Attracts hummingbirds and pollinators, and is a larval host for Skipper butterflies.
Dusty Zenobia	<i>Zenobia pulverulenta</i>	Full sun to part shade	Moist	H: 3'-10' W: 3'-7'	Supports mammals, songbirds and pollinators.

VINES

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	LIGHT	SOIL	HEIGHT/ WIDTH	WILDLIFE BENEFITS
Climbing Aster	<i>Ampelaster caroliniana</i>	Full sun to part shade	Dry to Wet	H: 10'-12' W: 10'-12'	Late nectar source for migrating monarchs and bees. Larval host of the Pearl Crescent butterfly. Seeds eaten by songbirds and small mammals.
Crossvine	<i>Bignonia capreolata</i>	Full sun to part shade	Moist	H: 15'-20' W: 10'-12'	Tubular flowers attract hummingbirds and butterflies.
Leatherflower	<i>Clematis crispa</i>	Full sun to part shade	Moist to Wet	H: 6'-10' W: 3'-6'	Feeds butterflies and other insects, as well as birds, including hummingbirds.
Woodbine	<i>Clematis virginiana</i>	Full sun to part shade	Moist to Wet	H: 15'-20' W: 3'-6'	Feeds birds, butterflies and other insects.
Wood Vamp	<i>Decumaria barbara</i>	Full sun to deep shade	Moist	H: 12'-36' W: 1'-3'	Attractive to bees, butterflies and other pollinators.
Carolina Jessamine	<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>	Full sun to part shade	Dry to Moist	H: 10'-12' W: 10'-12'	Food source for pollinators, hummingbirds and butterflies.
Coral Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	Full sun	Moist	H: 15'-20' W: 10'-12'	Various songbirds - including cedar waxwings, catbirds, and cardinals — feed on its red berries, and hummingbirds seek its nectar. Larval host to the hummingbird clearwing moth.
Partridgeberry	<i>Mitchella repens</i>	Full sun to deep shade	Moist	H: 1"-3" W: 12"-16"	Flowers attract butterflies, bees and other insects. Red berries persist into winter and are eaten by various birds and small mammals.
Passionflower	<i>Passiflora incarnata</i>	Full sun to part shade	Moist	H: 6'-8' W: 3'-6'	Summer flowers attract hummingbirds and butterflies. Late summer fruit are eaten by songbirds and mammals.
Yellow Passionflower	<i>Passiflora lutea</i>	Full sun to part shade	Moist	H: 10'-20' W: 2'-4'	Attracts hummingbirds, butterflies, bees and other pollinators. Host to the Gulf Fritillary, Zebra Heliconia, and Variegated Fritillary butterfly.
American Wisteria	<i>Wisteria frutescens</i>	Full sun to part shade	Moist	H: 15'-40' W: 4'-8'	Host for Zarucco Duskwing and Long-Tailed Skipper butterfly.

SEDGES

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	LIGHT	SOIL	HEIGHT/ WIDTH	WILDLIFE BENEFITS
Cherokee Sedge	<i>Carex cherokeensis</i>	Full sun to shade	Moist	H: 1'-2' W: 1'-2'	Host for Satyr butterfly. Cover and nesting material for birds.
Blue Wood Sedge	<i>Carex flaccosperma</i>	Part shade to deep shade	Moist	H: 6"-12" W: 6"-12"	Attracts pollinators and butterflies. Provides nesting material and cover for birds and small mammals.
Creeping Sedge	<i>Carex laxiculmis</i>	Part shade to deep shade	Moist	H: 6"-12" W: 6"-12"	Supports various butterfly and moth species.

GRASSES

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	LIGHT	SOIL	HEIGHT/ WIDTH	WILDLIFE BENEFITS
Splitbeard Bluestem	<i>Andropogon ternarius</i>	Full sun to part shade	Moist	H: 2'-3' W: 1'-2'	Supports various butterfly and moth species. Songbirds eat its seeds.
River Cane	<i>Arundinaria giganteum</i>	Full sun to deep shade	Moist to Wet	H: 4'-25' W: 8'-20'	Provides wildlife cover and food. Host plant for Southern Pearly-Eye, Creole Pearly-Eye, and various Skipper butterfly.
Elliott's Lovegrass	<i>Eragrostis elliottii</i>	Full sun	Moist	H: 1'-2' W: 1'-2'	Tiny and prolific seeds feed invertebrates and small birds. Cover for songbirds and small mammals.
Purple Lovegrass	<i>Eragrostis spectabilis</i>	Full sun	Moist	H: 8"-14" W: 10"-16"	Butterfly host. Birds consume seeds and use plant material for nests.
Path Rush	<i>Juncus tenuis</i>	Full sun to part shade	Moist to Wet	H: 6"-24" W: 6"-24"	Birds eat seeds and use foliage for nest construction.
Muhly Grass	<i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i>	Full sun	Dry to Moist	H: 3'-4' W: 3'-4'	Attracts and supports butterflies and songbirds.
Coastal Panicgrass	<i>Panicum amarum</i>	Full sun	Dry to Moist	H: 3'-4' W: 2'-3'	Host for various skipper butterflies and the Common Wood-Nymph.
Switchgrass, tall	<i>Panicum virgatum</i> , e.g., 'Heavy Metal'	Full sun to part shade	Dry to Moist	H: 5'-8' W: 2'-3'	Wetland birds and songbirds eat its seeds. Host to various species of Skipper butterflies.
Switchgrass, short	<i>Panicum virgatum</i> , e.g., 'Cape Breeze'	Full sun to part shade	Dry to Moist	H: 2'-2.5' W: 2'-3'	Wetland birds and songbirds eat its seeds. Cover for birds and small mammals and butterfly host plant.
Sugarcane Plumegrass	<i>Saccharum giganteum</i>	Full sun	Moist to Wet	H: 3'-8' W: 3'-4'	Host plant for various Skipper butterfly species and Common Wood-Nymph.
Little Bluestem	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	Full sun	Moist to Wet	H: 2'-4' W: 2'-4'	Host of various Skipper butterfly species. Seeds feed songbirds and small mammals.
Indian Grass	<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	Full sun	Moist	H: 5'-7' W: 1'-2'	Provides year-round cover. Seeds eaten by songbirds and small animals.

PERENNIALS

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	LIGHT	SOIL	HEIGHT/ WIDTH	WILDLIFE BENEFITS
Green and Gold	<i>Chrysogonum virginianum</i>	Part shade to deep shade	Moist	H: 1"-2" W: 1'-2'	Flowers attract bees & butterflies and seeds are eaten by songbirds.
White Wood Aster	<i>Eurybia divaricata</i>	Part shade to deep shade	Moist	H: 1'-3' W: 1.5'-2.5'	Seeds eaten by birds and small mammals. Host for the Pearl Crescent butterfly.
Golden Ragwort	<i>Packera aurea</i>	Full sun to part shade	Moist	H: 1'-2' W: 6"-2'	Flowers attract pollinators and seeds attract birds.
Christmas Fern	<i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>	Part shade to deep shade	Dry to Moist	H: 1'-2' W: 1'-2'	Cover for many small animals. Songbirds use plant material for constructing nests.
Lyre-leaf Sage	<i>Salvia lyrata</i>	Part shade to deep shade	Moist	H: 1'-2' W: 6"-12"	Flowers are attractive to butterflies and other pollinators.
Common Blue Violet	<i>Viola sororia</i>	Full sun to deep shade	Moist	H: 6"-10" W: 6"-10"	Host for the Great Spangled Fritillary. Supports pollinators including specialist bees.

RESOURCES

Videos About Native Plants

Little Bluestem

go.ncsu.edu/bluestem

Yaupon Holly

go.ncsu.edu/yaupon-holly

American Beautyberry

go.ncsu.edu/beautyberry

Dwarf Palmetto

go.ncsu.edu/dwarf-palmetto

Red Buckeye

go.ncsu.edu/red-buckeye

Information on Native and Invasive Plants

Coastal Landscapes Initiative

go.ncsu.edu/CoastalLandscapes

Locating Eco-Friendly Plants

go.ncsu.edu/get-them-here

NC State Going Native

wildlifefriendlylandscapes.ces.ncsu.edu

National Wildlife Federation's Native Plant Finder

nwf.org/nativeplantfinder/

Controlling Invasive Plants (NC Botanical Garden)

go.ncsu.edu/controlling

A Field Guide for the Identification of Invasive Plants in Southern Forests

srs.fs.usda.gov/pubs/gtr/gtr_srs119.pdf

NC Native Plant Society

NCwildflower.org

Non-native Invasive Plants of Southern Forests

invasive.org/eastern/srs

Invasive Plant Atlas

invasiveplantatlas.org

References

Invasive Species Terminology: Standardizing for Stakeholder Education

archives.joe.org/joe/2020june/a3.php

Update on the Environmental and Economic Costs Associated with Alien-invasive Species in the United States

go.ncsu.edu/the-costs

Invaders for Sale

go.ncsu.edu/invaders-for-sale

NC Invasive Plant Council

nc-ipc.weebly.com

National Invasive Species Information Center, U.S. Department of Agriculture

invasivespeciesinfo.gov

Nonnative Plants Reduce Population Growth of an Insectivorous Bird

pnas.org/doi/full/10.1073/pnas.1809259115

NC State University Plant Toolbox

plants.ces.ncsu.edu

NC Coastal Landscaping: A Native Plant Guide

go.ncsu.edu/CoastalLandscapes

Center for Invasive Species and Ecosystem Health

bugwood.org

Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center

wildflower.org

Missouri Botanical Garden

missouribotanicalgarden.org

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Don't Plant A Pest Poster

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Stop the Spread Poster (left to right)

Vitex rotundifolia: flower by Dale Suiter, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; leaves by Forest and Kim Starr, Bugwood.org; infestation by Randy Brooks, Invasive Plant Control Inc., Bugwood.org

Eremochloa ophiuroides: stolen by Shawn Banks, N.C. State University; seed head by Shawn Banks, N.C. State University; infestation by GFPutnam

Ailanthus altissima: seedlings by Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org; sapling by Chuck Bargeron, University of Georgia, Bugwood.org; tree by Chuck Bargeron, University of Georgia, Bugwood.org

Melia azedarach: foliage by Karan A. Rawlins, University of Georgia, Bugwood.org; immature fruit by Franklin Bonner, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (ret); flowers by Emily Earp, Bugwood.org

Paulownia tomentosa: seedling by Meneerke Bloem CC BY-SA 3.0; sapling by Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org; flowers by Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org

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Pueraria montana: seedlings by Nancy Dagley, U.S. Department of Agriculture - National Park Service, Bugwood.org; flower and leaf by David J Moorhead, University of Georgia, Bugwood.org; seeds pods by Leslie J. Mehrhoff University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org

Microstegium vimineum: form by Leslie J. Merhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org; leaves close-up by James H. Miller, U.S. Department of Agriculture - Forest Service, Bugwood.org; habitat by Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org

Phyllanthus urinaria: seedling by mreala CC BY NC, iNaturalist; habit by HPBJS, CC BY- SA 4; seeds by Rebekah D. Wallace, University of Georgia, Bugwood.org

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Historic Preservation Commission Meeting Agenda Item Submittal

Item To Be Considered: **Discussion of Modifying Color Palette Standards**

Board Meeting Date: **August 15, 2023**

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

Overview: The purpose of this discussion is to review the color palette and recommend changes for staff to bring back at a later meeting.

On October 17, 2017, the Historic Color Palette was recommended for a text amendment to Appendix III as Section 25. It was revised twice. Once to add navy trim to enable navy blue shutters. The second revision was to add a peach door color 169C.

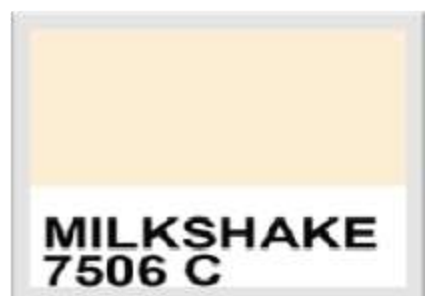
Background Attachment(s): Adopted Historic Color Palette

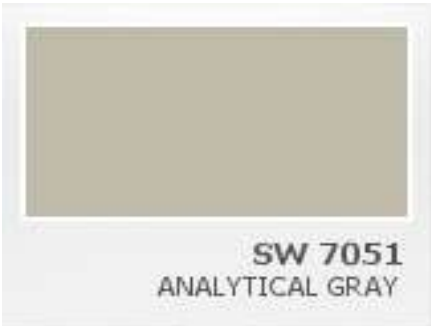
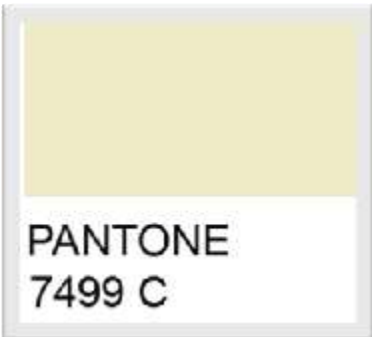
Recommended Action: Give staff formal feedback and direction for further work.

Action: _____

APPROVED PRIMARY COLORS

(MAIN EXTERIOR COLORS)







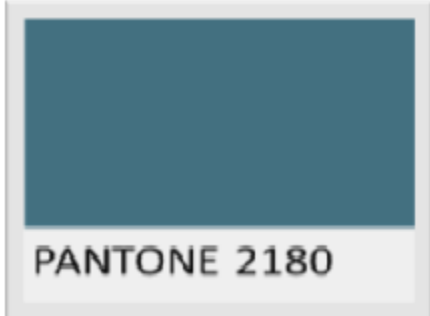
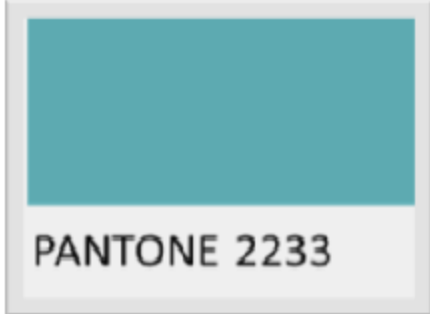


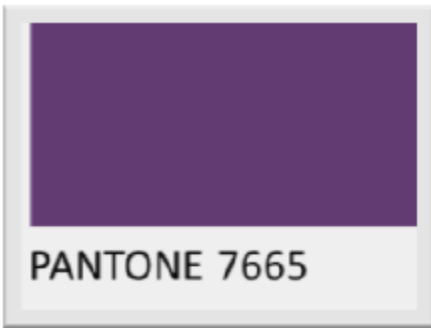
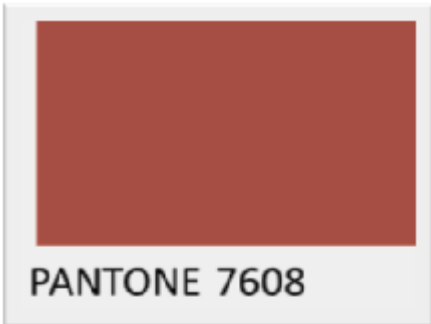
APPROVED TRIM COLORS

(TRIM AND SHUTTER COLORS)



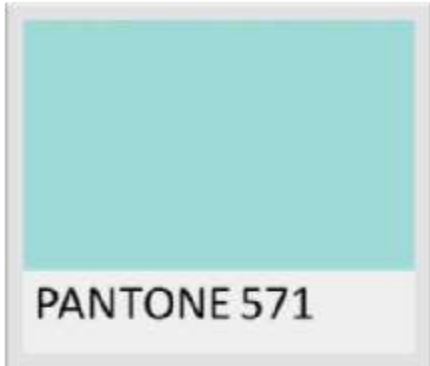




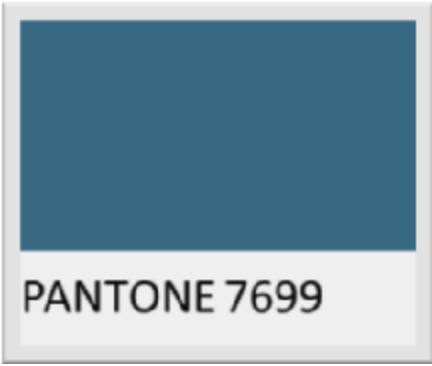


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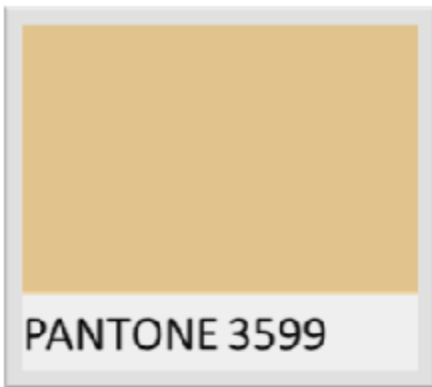


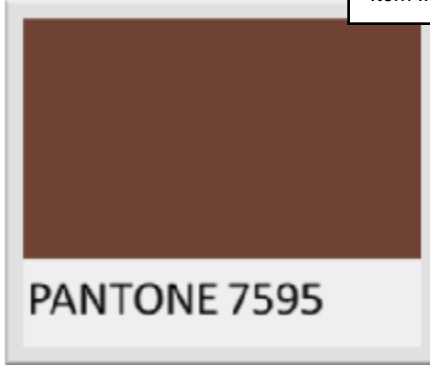
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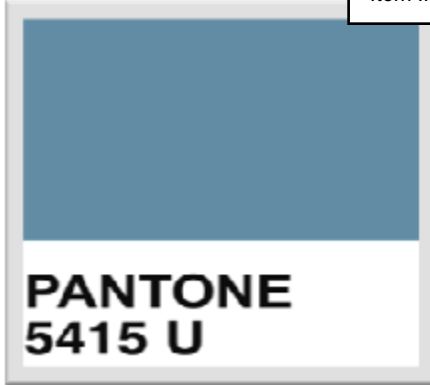


APPROVED SIGN COLORS

(MAIN SIGN COLORS ONLY)









APPROVED ACCENT COLORS

(FOR SMALL ACCENTS ON SIGNS ONLY)



