

Additional Information

A Guide to Determining Character Defining Features – National Park Service
www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/walkthrough/index.htm -

Heritage of Western North Carolina – photographs, reports, pamphlets, etc.
<http://www.heritagewnc.org/>

North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)
<http://www.hpo.ncdcr.gov/>

National Trust for Historic Preservation
<http://www.preservationnation.org/>

Historic Preservation Tax Incentives – National Park Service
<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/tax/>

Historic Tax Credit Information – NC SHPO
<http://www.hpo.ncdcr.gov/tchome.htm>

Preservation North Carolina
<http://www.presnc.org/>

The Preservation Society of Asheville and Buncombe County
<http://www.psabc.org/>

Technical Preservation Services - National Park Service
<http://www.nps.gov/hps/tps/>

The Secretary of Interior Standards for Rehabilitation
<http://www.nps.gov/hps/TPS/tax/rhb/index.htm>

Glossary of Terms

BALUSTER - An upright support for a rail.

BALUSTRADE - A series of balusters with a rail.

BRACKET – A support element under eaves, shelves or other overhangs, often more decorative than functional.

CALIPER – A horticultural method of measuring the diameter of nursery stock. For trees less than 4 inches in diameter, the measurement is taken 6” above the ground level.

CANTILEVER – A projecting beam or part of a structure supported at only one end.

CASEMENT WINDOW – a window that swings along its entire length, usually on hinges fixed to the sides of the opening into which it is fitted.

CASING – The exposed trim molding, framing or lining around a door or window; may be either flat or molded.

CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURE - a character-defining feature is a prominent or distinctive aspect, quality, or characteristic of a historic property that contributes significantly to its physical character

CLAPBOARD – Horizontal wooden boards tapered at the upper end and laid to cover a portion of a similar board underneath and to be covered by a similar board above. The exposed face of clapboard is usually less than 6” wide. Common outer face of nineteenth and early 20th century buildings.

CONTRIBUTING PROPERTY – Any property, structure or object which adds to the historical integrity or architectural qualities that make the historic district, listed locally or federally, significant.

CORBEL – A projection from a masonry wall, sometimes for support and sometimes for decorative effect.

CORNER BOARD – One of the narrow vertical boards at the corner of a traditional wooden frame building, into which the clapboards butt.

DIAMETER AT BREAST HEIGHT – The diameter of a tree measured at 4.5 feet above the ground level

DORMER – A structure containing a window or windows that projects through a pitched roof.

DOUBLE HUNG WINDOW – A window with two sashes, one above the other, arranged to slide vertically past each other in a cased frame.

EAVE – The part of a sloping roof that projects beyond the wall.

ELEVATION – A drawing showing the vertical elements of a building as a direct projection to a vertical plane.

FAÇADE – The exterior wall of a structure exposed to public view.

FASCIA – A flat board with a vertical face that forms the trim along the edge of a flat roof, or along the horizontal or eave side of a pitched roof.

FLASHING – A thin impervious material used in construction to prevent water infiltration, especially between a roof and a wall.

FENESTRATION – The arrangement of windows and doors in the wall of a building.

FINIAL – A formal ornament on the top of a fence, pinnacle or street light.

FOUNDATION – The supporting portion of a structure below the first floor or below grade, including footings.

FRENCH WINDOW – A long window reaching to the floor and opening in two leaves like a pair of doors.

FRONT YARD – The portion of the yard extending from a line running across the front façade of a structure and extending across to the property boundaries

GABLE – A triangular wall segment at the end of a pitched roof.

GAMBREL – A ridged roof with two slopes on each side, the pair meeting at the ridge having the shallower pitch.

GERMAN SIDING – Wooden siding with a concave upper edge that fits into a corresponding rabbet in the piece above.

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE FEATURE - A distinct, recognizable and consistent pattern of elements historical found in the landscape, which give it a unique character. For example historic landscape features may include circulation patterns as well as topographic or vegetative features in addition to objects such as benches, pergolas, etc.

HIPPED ROOF – A roof with four uniformly pitched sides.

JAMB – The vertical sides of a window or door opening.

LATTICE – A network of interlocking lathe or other thin strips used as screening, especially at the base of a porch.

MOLDING – A decorative band having a constant profile generally used as trim around openings.

MORTAR – A mixture of Portland cement, lime, putty and sand in various proportions, used for laying bricks or stones.

MULLION – A vertical member dividing a set of windows and forming part of the window frame.

MUNTIN – A molding forming part of the frame of a window sash.

NON-CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURE – A structure located within the boundaries of a historic district, but which is not of the character or time period for which the district is significant.

PARAPET – A low wall along a roof, directly above an outer wall.

PATIO – An open, outdoor living space adjacent to a building usually surfaced with stone, tiles or concrete at ground level.

PEBBLE-DASH – A finish for outer walls in which small stones or pebbles are set into an outer coat of stucco or cement.

PRIMARY FAÇADE – The side of a structure facing the public right-of-way. Structures located on corner lots will have two primary facades.

PORTE-COCHERE – A large covered entrance porch through which vehicles can be driven.

RAKE – The members that run parallel to a roof slope and form the finish between the wall and a gable roof extension.

REHABILITATION – The act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving the portions or features that convey the property's historical, cultural or architectural values.

REAR YARD - The portion of the yard extending from a line running across the rear façade of a structure and extending across to the property boundaries.

REPOINTING – Removing deteriorated mortar joints and filling them with a surface mortar to repair the joint

RESTORATION – The act or process of accurately depicting the form, features and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time.

SASH – The moving part of a window

SIDELIGHT – A narrow window area beside an outside door.

SIDE YARD – The area between the front and rear yards.

SILL – The lowest horizontal member is a wall opening.

SOFFIT- The exposed under surface of any overhead component of a building.

SURROUND – The molded trim around a door or window opening.

STUCCO – A textured exterior finish composed of Portland cement, lime and sand mixed with water.

TERNE-PLATE - Sheet iron or steel plated with an alloy of three or four parts of lead to one part of tin, used as a roofing material.

TONGUE AND GROOVE– A joinery system in which boards are milled with a tongue on one side and a groove on the other so they can be tightly joined with a flush surface alignment.

TRANSOM – A glazed panel above a door or storefront, sometimes hinged to be open for ventilation at the ceiling level.

TRIM – The finish material on a building, such as moldings applied around opening or at the floor and ceiling of rooms.

TURRET – A small slender tower usually at the corner of a building.

WEATHERBOARD – Clapboard; wooden siding.

WROUGHT-IRON - Iron that is rolled or hammered into shape.

Invasive Species List

Submitted by the Asheville Tree Commission April 16, 2007

The following lists of invasive exotic plant species are to be **strongly discouraged**. Please make every effort to eliminate them from the development site prior to any new plantings. More species may be added to this list from time to time if they are shown to become serious problems in the urban and natural settings.

Autumn Clematis, Virgins Bower (*Clematis terniflora*)
Burning Bush (*Euonymus alata*)
Butterfly Bush (*Buddleia davidii*)
Chinese Elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*)
Chinese/European Privet (*Ligustrum sinense/vulgare*)
Chinese Silvergrass (*Miscanthus sinensis*) (i.e. Straight species; non-seeding cultivars excluded)
Cogongrass (*Imperata cylindrical*)
Crown Vetch (*Coronilla varia*)
English Ivy (*Hedera helix* L.)
Fragrant/Tartan Honeysuckle (*Lonicera fragrantissima/tatarica*)
Garlic Mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*)
Japanese Barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*)
Japanese Honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*)
Japanese Knotweed (*Reynoutria japonica*) [formerly *Polygonum cuspidatum*]
Japanese Spiraea (*Spiraea japonica*)
Japanese Stilt Grass (*Microstegium vimineum*)
Johnson Grass (*Sorghum halapense*)
Korean or Sericea Lespedeza (*Lespedeza cuneata*)
Kudzu (*Pueraria Montana*)
Mimosa (*Albizia julibrissin*)
Multiflora Rose (*Rosa multiflora*)
Oriental Bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*)
Princess Tree (*Paulownia tomentosa*)
Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*)
Russian/Autumn Olive (*Elaeagnus angustifolia/umbellata*)
Tree of Heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*)

Small Deciduous Trees: 15' - 40'

Botanical Name Common Name	Native	Mature Height	Mature Spread	Light Requirements	Comments
<i>Aesculus x carnea</i> Red Horsechestnut	N	30-40'	30-40'	sun or semi - shade	More resistant to blotch and mildew than <i>A. hippocastanum</i> , good for parks and other large use areas, good street tree, spectacular red flowers
<i>Amelanchier arborea</i> Serviceberry, Sarvis	Y	15-25'	10-15'	sun or semi - shade	Blooms in early spring before dogwoods with pink/white flowers, recommended for planting under power lines, can be multi-trunked
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i> American Hornbeam	Y	20-30'	20-30'	sun or shade	Good street tree, great for naturalizing along woodland edges, in buffer areas or along streams
<i>Cercis canadensis</i> Eastern Redbud	Y	20-30'	25-35'	sun or semi - shade	Beautiful magenta flowers in spring, best for use in woodland/naturalized settings, use in buffer areas as understory or street tree under power lines, difficult to transplant
<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i> White Fringetree	Y	15-20'	12-15'	sun or semi-shade	Beautiful white fragrant flowers in spring, dark blue fruit in fall, makes a great understory tree in buffer areas, or street tree under power lines
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i> Pagoda Dogwood	Y	15-25'	10-20'	sun or semi - shade	Fibrous spreading roots, best for naturalizing in buffer areas, spreading habit with horizontal branches creates a layered look
<i>Cornus florida</i> Flowering Dogwood	Y	20-30'	20-30'	sun or semi - shade	Good for naturalizing on edge of buffer areas, needs good air circulation, not pollution tolerant, not recommended for street trees
<i>Cornus kousa</i> Kousa Dogwood	N	20-30'	20-30'	sun or semi - shade	Creamy white flowers more prolific in sun, exfoliating bark, more disease resistant than <i>Cornus florida</i> , good for use near buildings, low branching
<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i> Witchhazel	Y	20-30'	20-25'	sun or shade	Great for naturalizing in buffer areas or as street tree under power lines
<i>Magnolia soulangiana</i> Saucer Magnolia	N	20-30'	20-30'	sun	Pinkish purple flowers in early spring susceptible to spring frost
<i>Magnolia stellata</i> Star Magnolia	N	15-20'	10-15'	sun	Tree-like shrub with fragrant white flowers in early spring, avoid planting in a southern exposure, best used as a specimen
<i>Magnolia virginiana</i> Sweetbay Magnolia	Y	15-20'	10-20'	sun or semi - shade	Tolerates wet, swampy conditions, handsome foliage with sweetly fragrant white flowers in spring and red fruit in fall
<i>Malus</i> Flowering Crabapple	N	15-25'	15-25'	sun	Beautiful spring flowering tree in many colors, new cultivars are more resistant to fire blight, recommended varieties include:
<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i> Sourwood	Y	25-30'	15-20'	sun or part shade	White flowers in summer, excellent fall color, hard to transplant, drought tolerant
<i>Prunus sargentii</i> Sargent Cherry	N	20-30'	20-30'	sun	Pink flowers in April/May, rich brown bark, good street tree under power lines
<i>Prunus subhirtella</i> Higan Cherry	N	20-40'	15-30'	sun	Long lived, cold heat and stress tolerant, 'Pendula' is a weeping variety
<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i> Blackhaw Viburnum	Y	15-20'	8-12'	sun or shade	Adaptable to many soil types, does well in dry soils, white flowers in May, good fall color, fine specimen tree

Large Deciduous Trees: > 40'

<i>Botanical Name</i> Common Name	Native	Mature Height	Mature Spread	Light Requirements	Comments
<i>Acer rubrum</i> Red Maple	Y	40-60'	varies	sun or shade	Fall leaf color varies, 'October Glory' and 'Red Sunset' cultivars are most popular for guaranteed bright orange/red fall color, very adaptable
<i>Acer saccharum</i> Sugar Maple	Y	50-70'	30-40'	sun or semi-shade	Tolerant of poor soils, vigorous large root systems, not ideal for planting along sidewalks, exceptional yellow/orange fall color
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i> Common Hackberry	Y	40-60'	40-60'	sun	Nice native tree, withstands adverse city conditions, yellow green fall foliage, fall fruit is a favorite for birds
<i>Cladrastis lutea</i> American Yellowwood	Y	30-50'	40-55'	sun	Spectacular cascading white flowers in spring, best as specimen or in groupings
<i>Fagus grandifolia</i> American Beech	Y	50-70'	50-60'	sun or shade	Beautiful native tree for large areas and natural settings, easy to establish, will not tolerate heavy pruning
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> European Beech	N	50-60'	35-60'	sun or shade	Excellent specimen tree especially for public areas
<i>Fraxinus americana</i> White Ash	Y	50-80'	50-70'	sun	Good shade tree with fascinating fall color ranging from reddish purple to yellow
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> Green Ash	Y	50-60'	varies	sun	Easy to grow, withstands city conditions, good shade tree for streets and parking lots, beautiful yellow fall color
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> Ginkgo, Maidenhair	N	50-80'	varies	sun	Ancient tree with unique fan shaped leaf, beautiful shade tree, use male trees only as female fruit produces offensive odor, good urban tree
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> Thornless Honeylocust	Y	30-70'	30-70'	sun	Very adaptable, good salt tolerance, select fruitless variety <i>rotua</i> for landscape use
<i>Larix decidua</i> European Larch	N	70-75'	25-30'	sun	Deciduous conifer with elegant spring growth, tolerant of moist and dry soils and windswept locations
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> Sweetgum	Y	60-75'	40-50'	sun or semi-shade	Excellent fall color, good for planting in moist areas along streams, plant only <i>rotundilob</i> ', a fruitless variety, for streets and parking lots
<i>Liriodendron tuliperfera</i> Tulip Poplar	Y	70-90'	35-50'	sun	Large, stately tree, susceptible to drought, best known for flowers in spring and beautiful yellow fall color, good for street trees next to sidewalks
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i> American Sycamore	Y	75-100'	75-100'	sun or semi-shade	Use for naturalized settings along streams, very large tree, needs lots of space, good downtown street tree
<i>Quercus alba</i> White Oak	Y	50-80'	50-80'	sun or semi-shade	Majestic large shade tree, slow growing but long lived, difficult to transplant, sensitive to root disturbance when grading
<i>Quercus coccinea</i> Scarlet Oak	Y	70-75'	40-50'	sun	Long lasting bright scarlet leaves in fall, good for street plantings
<i>Quercus rubru</i> Red Oak	Y	60-75'	60-75'	sun or semi-shade	Excellent shade tree and effective as a street tree, easy to transplant, rapid grower
<i>Tilia cordata</i> Littleleaf Linden	N	60-70'	30-45'	sun	This is one of the best city street or parking lot trees, yellowish fragrant flowers appear in June
<i>Ulmus americana</i> American Elm	N	50-80'	30-50'	sun or semi-shade	Tough and durable, good for streets and parking lots, new varieties resistant to Dutch elm disease include 'Valley Forge', 'Princeton' and 'New Harmony'

Evergreen Trees: > 15'

<i>Botanical Name</i> Common Name	Native	Mature Height	Mature Spread	Light Requirements	Comments
<i>Cedrus atlantica</i> Atlas Cedar	N	40-60'	30-40'	sun	Magnificent evergreen, frosty blue needles, drought tolerant, use as specimen tree
<i>Cedrus libani</i> Cedar of Lebanon	N	40-60'	40-60'	sun	Stately tree with thick massive trunk, dark green foliage, use as a specimen
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> Falsecypress	N	10-40'	10-20'	sun	Species is large tree but most cultivars are smaller, use as accent plant
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> Japanese Cryptomeria	N	50-60'	20-30'	sun or semi-shade	Graceful and stately, useful alternative to leyland cypress for hedges and screening, protect from harsh winds
<i>Ilex opaca</i> American Holly	Y	40-50'	20-40'	sun or semi-shade	Slow growing, plant male and female for berries, protect from winter sun and desiccating winds
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> Eastern Redcedar	Y	40-50'	10-20'	sun	Useful for windbreaks and shelter belts, sage green foliage becomes bronze in winter
<i>Picea abies</i> Norway Spruce	N	40-60'	25-30'	sun or semi-shade	Rapid growth when young, use for screening
<i>Pinus strobus</i> White Pine	Y	50-80'	20-40'	sun	Good temporary screen when young then lower branches fall, better for background use in mixed borders
<i>Taxus baccata</i> English Yew	N	30-60'	15-25'	sun or shade	Cultivated in England for centuries, with many cultivars available smaller than species, adapts well to varied conditions, easily pruned
<i>Thuja orientalis</i> Oriental Arborvitae	N	15-25'	10-15'	sun	Good for a wide range of landscape needs, very tolerant of heat, cold and poor soils

Groundcovers

<i>Botanical Name</i> Common Name	Native	Mature Height	Mature Spread	Light Requirements	Comments
<i>Euonymus fortunei</i> Wintercreeper	N	1-4'	3-4'	sun or shade	Many cultivars available, good for ground cover or low hedge, best used in mass or groups
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i> Creeping Juniper	N	1-4'	varies	sun	Lacy foliage, makes good groundcover for hot, dry sites, good for foundation plantings on slopes and in containers
<i>Juniperus procumbens</i> Japanese Garden Juniper	N	1-2'	10-12'	sun	One of the best ground cover junipers for terraces and hillsides, cultivars include 'Nana', and 'Green Mound'
<i>Liriope muscarii</i> Creeping Liliturf	N	1-2'	1-2'	sun or shade	Effective in mass as ground cover under trees, lavender flowers in fall followed by black fruit
<i>Pachysandra procumbens</i> Pachysandra	Y	1'	varies	shade	Low growing native ground cover with mottled foliage, leaves larger than <i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>
<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i> Pachysandra	N	1'	varies	shade	Great low growing groundcover of uniform height for shady areas where grass does not grow

Small Deciduous Shrubs: 2' - 4'

<i>Botanical Name</i> Common Name	Native	Mature Height	Mature Spread	Light Requirements	Comments
<i>Callicarpa dichotema</i> Purple Beautyberry	N	3-4'	4-5'	sun	Graceful and refined, purple fruit September through November, best used in mass
<i>Deutzia gracilis</i> Slender Deutzia	N	2-4'	3-4'	sun	Low, graceful shrub with pure white flowers in May, use in borders and for mass plantings
<i>Fothergilla gardenii</i> Dwarf Fothergilla	Y	2-3'	2-3'	sun or semi-shade	Fragrant white, bottlebrush like flowers appear in mid spring, beautiful fluorescent yellow, orange and red fall foliage

Small Evergreen Shrubs: 2' - 4'

<i>Botanical Name</i> Common Name	Native	Mature Height	Mature Spread	Light Requirements	Comments
<i>Buxus microphylla</i> Little Leaf Boxwood	N	3-4'	3-4'	sun	Compact rounded shrub, good for hedges, foundation plantings or edging
<i>Hypericum patulum</i> St. John's Wort	N	3-4'	3-4'	sun	Evergreen in warmer areas, golden yellow flower in summer, good for foundation plantings or low hedges
<i>Leucothoe fontanesiana</i> Drooping Leucothoe, Doghobble	Y	3-4'	3-5'	shade	Great for naturalizing in shady locations, on banks, good companion with rhododendrons, white flowers in spring

Medium Deciduous Shrubs: 4' - 6'

<i>Botanical Name</i> Common Name	Native	Mature Height	Mature Spread	Light Requirements	Comments
<i>Callicarpa americana</i> American Beautyberry	Y	4-6'	4-6'	sun or semi-shade	Good background plant for perennials or as specimen, striking in groups under trees, showy purple fruit, fruit develops best in full sun
<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i> Smooth Hydrangea	Y	3-5'	3-5'	sun or semi-shade	Mounded habit, creamy white flowers in early summer, yellow foliage in fall, used in mixed shrub border
<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i> Big Leaf Hydrangea	N	3-6'	4-6'	sun or semi-shade	Beautiful blue flowers in acidic soils, best planted in mass
<i>Hydrangea quercifolia</i> Oakleaf Hydrangea	Y	4-6'	4-6'	sun or semi-shade	Magnificent white flowers in June, exfoliating bark, excellent landscape plant for shady buffers
<i>Itea virginica</i> Virginia Sweetspire	Y	3-5'	4-6'	Sun or shade	Lustrous dark green foliage turns shades of purple, scarlet and crimson in fall, fragrant white flowers in summer, easy to grow in wet or dry soil
<i>Kerria japonica</i> Japanese Kerria	N	3-6'	4-6'	sun or semi-shade	Yellow flowers may fade in full sun, tough plant, good in parking areas and shady buffers
<i>Rhododendron periclymenoides</i> Pinxterbloom Azalea	Y	4-6'	4-6'	semi-shade	Fragrant deciduous azalea, with white, pink or violet bloom in May, use for naturalizing in buffer areas

Medium Evergreen Shrubs: 4' - 6'

<i>Botanical Name</i> Common Name	Native	Mature Height	Mature Spread	Light Requirements	Comments
<i>Ilex crenata</i> Japanese Holly	N	4-6'	3-8'	sun	Functional shrub for buffers and parking lot screening, easy to grow, many cultivars available to fit specific needs such as 'Hetzi'; smaller cultivars include 'Helleri'
<i>Pieris floribunda</i> Mountain Pieris	Y	4-6'	4-5'	semi-shade or shade	Fragrant white flowers, resistant to lacebug, underutilized native species, useful for foundation plantings
<i>Pieris japonica</i> Japanese Andromeda	N	4-6'	4-6'	semi-shade	Graceful early blooming shrub with white flowers, reddish tinge on new foliage, useful for foundation plantings
<i>Rhododendron carolinianum</i> Carolina Rhododendron	Y	4-6'	4-6'	sun or shade	Good for naturalizing in buffer areas or as foundation plant, needs good drainage, light pink to white flowers in late April

Large Deciduous Shrubs: 6' - 15'

<i>Botanical Name</i> Common Name	Native	Mature Height	Mature Spread	Light Requirements	Comments
<i>Calycanthus floridus</i> Carolina Allspice, Sweetshrub	Y	6-10'	6-10'	sun or shade	Dark red fragrant flowers in spring, nice for naturalizing in buffer areas or as a specimen
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i> Summersweet Clethra	Y	5-8'	5-6'	sun or shade	Fragrant white or pinkish flower in summer, very adaptable, good for naturalizing in buffer areas
<i>Cotinus coggygria</i> Smokebush	N	10-15'	10-15'	sun	Showy in late spring when smoke like panicles are at peak, purple leaved cultivars available, use in border or groupings
<i>Forsythia x intermedia</i> Forsythia	N	8-10'	7-10'	sun	Spectacular yellow flowers are harbinger of spring, very hardy and adaptable, useful in buffers and parking lots, best if left unpruned
<i>Fothergilla major</i> Large Fothergilla	Y	6-10'	6-10'	sun or semi-shade	White fragrant flowers in spring, fluorescent yellow-orange foliage in fall, use for buffers, foundation plantings
<i>Hydrangea paniculata</i> Peegee Hydrangea	N	10-20'	6-10'	sun or semi-shade	Showy white flowers in summer, tolerant of dry city conditions, can be pruned to form a small tree
<i>Ilex verticillata</i> Winterberry Holly	Y	6-12'	6-10'	sun or semi-shade	A deciduous holly with bright red fruit that persists throughout the winter, male and female required for fruit set
<i>Lindera benzoin</i> Spicebush	Y	6-12'	6-12'	sun or semi-shade	Multi-stemmed shrub, greenish yellow flowers in early spring, yellow fall foliage with bright red fruit on female plants in September and October, great for naturalizing
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i> Lilac	N	8-15'	6-12'	sun	Fragrant old fashioned shrub, useful as specimen or for massing in borders and buffer areas
<i>Viburnum plicatum</i> var. <i>tomentosum</i> Doublefile Viburnum	N	8-10'	9-12'	sun or semi-shade	Graceful shrub with horizontal branching, white flowers in spring, with wine red foliage and cherry red fruit in fall, use as understory shrub or specimen

Large Evergreen Shrubs: 6' - 15'

<i>Botanical Name</i> Common Name	Native	Mature Height	Mature Spread	Light Requirements	Comments
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i> Common Boxwood	N	15-20'	15-20'	sun or shade	Very functional plant for screening, hedges and foundation plantings, adapts well to pruning
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i> Mountain Laurel	N	6-8'	4-8'	sun or shade	Beautiful native shrub for foundation plantings and naturalizing in shady areas, spring flowers range in color from white to deep rose
<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i> Catawba Rhododendron	Y	6-10'	6-10'	sun or shade	Lilac purple flowers late spring to early summer, use for foundation plantings or massing in buffers, requires good drainage
<i>Taxus x media</i> English-Japanese Yew	N	varies	varies	sun or shade	Size depends on cultivar, excellent shrub for hedges, screens or foundation plantings, tolerant of city conditions, cultivars include 'Densiflora' and 'Hatfieldi'