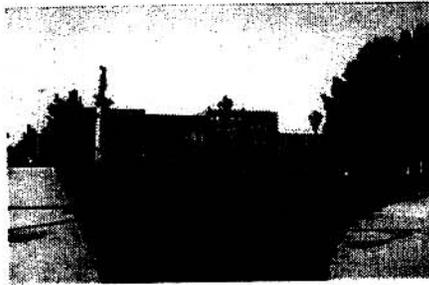


10.0 Landscape Guidelines





Future open space improvements and opportunities for new buildings is offered in the large expanse of vacant space at Morgan Square.



View of Morgan Square, looking northeast, illustrating today's contemporary landscape treatment of the space.



View of Morgan Square, looking southwest, illustrating additional landscape zones. Relocation of clock tower in early 1980's helped to reinforce the important role of the square in downtown Spartanburg.

10.1 Commercial

10.1.1 Preservation of the Town Form

The informal layout in the town center forms the framework for the commercial historic district. Public right-of-ways should be considered "sacred" as the foundation for the district's historic character. Without the intact town form, historic resources in downtown Spartanburg would lose much of their meaning and context. The elements of the town plan which should be preserved include the existing pattern of streets and sidewalks and the open space of Morgan Square.

Guideline - Protect the original layout of the commercial historic district through the preservation of the existing layout of streets and sidewalks and the open space of Morgan Square.

10.1.2 Enhancement of Morgan Square

Morgan Square is the most significant open space in downtown Spartanburg. The character of the space has changed dramatically over time - the statue to Daniel Morgan has been moved changing the orientation of the original space; the greenspace itself has been changed with contemporary landscape treatments and additional space provided for vehicular circulation and parking; and buildings that once encircled the square have been removed leaving an open landscape today.

Recommendation - Morgan Square should be redesigned as the focal point in the commercial district through landscape and site improvements. Improvements should allow the space to function efficiently for vehicles and pedestrians, while visually expressing the square's role as a significant historic open space. The historic character of the downtown district should be highlighted through the use of materials and design elements that are appropriate to the age of the district.

10.1.3 Recommended Vegetation

(Also refer to 10.2.1 Vegetation Management and 10.2.2 Tree Placement in section 10.2 Residential Landscape Guidelines.)

Existing vegetation in the commercial district offers a diversity of tree types. Most are predominately native hardwood trees. There are a few examples of intensive shrub and ground cover plantings. Most trees have been planted within the last thirty years. Nevertheless, native hardwoods appear from historical views to have been the major type of trees used in the past. Native hardwoods are the most desirable trees for street tree replacements or new plantings.

Guideline - Maintain the informal character of street tree plantings in the district through the preservation of existing native trees and the replanting of trees using native hardwoods. Avoid the addition of trees with formal habits, such as Bradford Pears. Existing trees with formal habits shall be replaced as they die or become aged with native hardwood species.

Maintain the historic character of the district through the use of trees appropriate to the age of the district. Crape Myrtle and Ginkgo trees are examples of appropriate tree varieties introduced into this country prior to the establishment of the city. Bradford Pear is an example of a tree that was introduced in the early 1900s, after the establishment of the city.



Plants, particularly low shrub groupings, can be used to buffer parking areas.



View of Bradford plantings illustrating formal character of these trees which contrast with the informal habit of native hardwoods.

10.1.4 Compatible Streetscape Form and Materials

The existing sidewalk system in downtown Spartanburg, ranging in width from nine to twelve feet, provides adequate space for the pedestrian. Many of the sidewalks have been paved with brick as part of past streetscape projects. Streetscape elements include pedestrian scale light fixtures, benches, and trash receptacles.

Guideline - Improvements to the streetscape in the future shall strive to complement past improvements and add elements that reference the historic character of the commercial district. There should be compatibility in the use of materials and design elements throughout the downtown district.

10.1.5 Rear Access

Opportunities abound in downtown Spartanburg for rear access to the commercial buildings. Many rear access opportunities were created when portions of Main Street became a pedestrian mall and parking areas were developed at the rear of the commercial blocks.

Recommendation - Parking areas at the rear of the commercial blocks could be improved and their use increased through landscape enhancements and the creation of rear access points to the downtown buildings. Tree plantings within these large open parking lots is suggested to visually "soften" and physically "cool" these spaces. Tree and shrub plantings within the lots as well as on the edges are suggested as buffers to adjacent roads.

Rear access points to the buildings will enhance the viability of downtown buildings. Rear access points should be designated through signage and/or awnings at rear doorways to assist downtown visitors in locating the businesses. Interior modifications may also be necessary to allow visitors to pass through rear sections of the buildings.



View of rear access opportunity to commercial blocks.

10.1.6 Gateway Opportunities

The development of gateways in downtown Spartanburg would help to define the boundaries for the local historic district and create an identity for the area. There are currently no gateway features to inform the visitor or resident that they are entering a special area of the city.

Recommendation - Gateway features should be considered at major access points in the downtown district. The design of gateways should reference the historic character of the district and complement existing materials and design elements in the town center.

10.2 Residential

10.2.1 Vegetation Management

(Also refer to 10.1.3 Recommended Vegetation in Section 10.1 Commercial Landscape Guidelines.)

The Hampton Heights Historic District is characterized by a mature hardwood forest contained within its public open spaces and privately-owned residential lots. The management of this vegetative resource within the district will assist in the perpetuation of this significant character-defining feature. A management plan should include an assessment of the existing resource through a tree inventory and recommendations for rejuvenating the existing urban forest.



View along Spring Street illustrates the mature vegetation found throughout the district.

Recommendation - The mature hardwood forest within Hampton Heights Historic District should be perpetuated through a district-wide management program and replanting strategy. A management plan should be developed to preserve existing trees and to provide guidance for adding new plantings to the district. A management plan typically includes the following elements: (1) an inventory and evaluation of existing vegetation (tree type, size, and condition); (2) recommendations on the maintenance of existing trees; and (3) an approach to underplanting. In an underplanting effort, young trees of identical or compatible varieties are planted adjacent to deteriorated or aged tree for the purpose of eventual replacement. A diversity of tree types is recommended to perpetuate the existing character of most tree groupings. Replacement trees of adequate size (not seedlings!) are recommended. Trees should be replaced when mature trees are lost to age or damage or are removed for safety reasons. Pruning of dead wood will likely be required to stimulate growth of mature trees. The urban tree management strategy should encourage appropriate actions by the city as well as private property owners.

Several of the district's large open spaces, adjacent to streams and drainage ways, contain a proliferation of exotic species, particularly kudzu, within the native hardwood forest. Exotic vegetation creates a monoculture environment, restricting the growth of natural vegetation and limiting the biodiversity of an area. These exotic species should be removed by the most environmentally responsive approach possible.

Recommendation - Aggressive exotic vegetation should be removed, since it is a detriment to the natural ecology of an area. The following specification is one of the most effective approaches in removing kudzu. It requires cutting at strategic times and the use of "Round-Up," the only pesticide used by the National Park Service.

Eradication of Kudzu - All kudzu vines which are climbing into trees or other vertical elements shall be cut at a height of 4' - 5' above grade. All kudzu below this height shall be sprayed with Round-Up brand (or other similar herbicide) per manufacturer's instructions. The best time for spraying is in late May after all of the new foliage has emerged, however, spraying can be done at any time during the growing season. A second spraying of any remaining live kudzu shall take place 3 - 4 weeks after the initial spraying. No planting should take place in these areas until a minimum of seven days after the second spraying. Any remaining live kudzu can be sprayed a third time, though this will probably not be necessary. Isolated spot spraying may be necessary the following year. In areas of dense growth, most of the old vines will decay within 12 - 24 months. Supplemental methods such as discing or mowing may be used to assist with kudzu removal once the initial spraying has taken place. Stronger herbicides may be somewhat more effective, but due to the higher toxicity and potential hazard we do not endorse their use.

(Specification obtained from Kennesaw National Battlefield Park, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.)

10.2.2 Tree Placement

The types of trees that exist or can be planted in the future along the roadways within Hampton Heights is determined by the available area within the greenspace. The greenspace, which is situated between the raised curb and sidewalk, has a wide range of widths (1' on Carlisle and Hidrick streets to almost 12' on Hampton Drive). The width determines the most appropriate type of tree to plant. The mature size of trees should be the major consideration. Tree height limits should be determined by the presence or lack of overhead wires. Typically, oaks and maples are the types of trees most suitable for the more spacious locations. Dogwoods, redbuds, and crape myrtles are most suitable for the more narrow spaces.

Overall public greenspaces in Hampton Heights are narrow (most less than five feet), preventing the planting of large scale trees. Tree planting on adjacent private property is strongly encouraged. Such tree planting should be located close to the street. This will eventually create a treed canopy effect on district roadways.

Special accommodations will be necessary to retain the vegetation in those greenspaces with limited space where large hardwood trees, such as oaks, are currently located. Techniques to consider that will allow the trees maximum growing space include: (1) using porous pavers in place of nonporous concrete paving for the sidewalk, which allows penetration of water to tree roots; or (2) a realignment of the existing sidewalk away from the base of the tree are techniques.



View along Irwin Street , south of Hampton Drive intersection, illustrates the spacious greenspace in this area of district, allowing planting of large scale trees.



Brookwood Terrace does not include greenspace, requiring all tree planting on private lots.



Example of large scale tree that has overgrown available space. Adjustment to sidewalk alignment allows the retention of such mature vegetation.

Guideline - The following are planting guidelines within available green spaces:

<u>Green Space</u>	<u>Recommended Tree Varieties</u>
8' and greater	oak, sycamore, tulip poplar
4' to 8'	maple, green ash, black gum
less than 4'	small native hardwoods

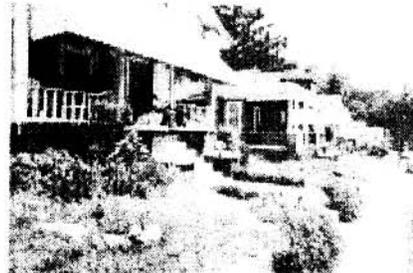
The following are height planting guidelines:

Overhead wires present - Small native or non native trees
Overhead wire absent - Large native hardwood trees

10.2.3 Walks and Drives



Photograph illustrates an example of "driveway tracks" or driving lanes, a historic treatment that should be retained.



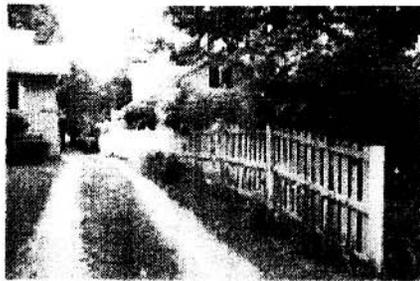
Photograph illustrates raised yard effect with central walks, another historic landscape treatment to retain.

Recommendation - The established pattern of walks and drives within the district should be continued. Existing paving materials of concrete, asphalt, and brick should be repaired, where feasible. New surfaces should be compatible with these predominate materials. The use of driving lanes, designed to facilitate only the car's wheels, is a historic treatment which is encouraged to retain porous surfaces.

10.2.4 Enclosures

Hampton Heights Historic District is characterized by open front yard spaces that blend together to create a continuous lawn. The location of front yard fences is disruptive to this historic pattern. Enclosures, including fences as well as vegetative hedges, are sometimes used as side yard separations between lots.

Fences are also used in the rear yard of residential spaces. Rear fencing does not disrupt the visual continuity of the spaces between structures. Rear fencing is appropriate within the neighborhoods of the local district. Rear fencing also assists in buffering obtrusive traffic noise at major intersections within the district. The Spring Street Extension is an example of an area where a rear yard buffer is necessary to shield traffic noise and views.



Example of side yard fencing in Hampton Heights.



View of rear yards fronting Spring Street Extension, where enclosure to buffer traffic is highly desirable.

Guideline - Fences are discouraged in front yard spaces of the district but are appropriate in rear yard spaces and along side yard boundary lines. Rear yard fences shall be coordinated with existing city codes. Suggested materials for rear yard fencing include vegetation, wood and chain link. Vines are suggested to "soften" the appearance of chain link fencing. If wood fencing is used, the paint color and design shall be compatible with the architecture of the adjacent residence. Fence heights can range from 4' to 6' depending on the reason for the enclosure.

10.2.5 Landscape Design

In developing a plan to guide residential landscape improvements, basic decisions will need to be made at the outset of a project. Is it the intent to accurately restore the grounds to the appearance when the building was constructed, or to a later period when the landscape design had matured? Is it the desire to keep the overall character of the property but to integrate modern plantings and features? Or is it the intent to use the site, and integrate parking and other functions necessary for contemporary use of the property?

Residential yards in the Hampton Heights Historic District feature landscaped front yards with diverse collections of plant materials. Rear yards are used more informally and are not typically visible from the public right-of-way. Historic landscape layouts and forms should be retained or recreated or interpreted in improvements to residential yards.

Residential yards, originally created by noted landscape designers, will require special attention. Original plans and specifications should be used, if they can be located, in updating plantings.

Recommendation - Suggested steps to follow in the redesign of residential landscapes are noted below:

- 1 Understand the original landscape design through historic research;**
- 2 Compare the existing landscape with the documented historic landscape;**
- 3 Identify any features that are part of the historic landscape;**
- 4 Be sensitive to the potential of archeological features (Refer to Section 10.2.10 Archeology);**
- 5 Identify site needs, develop a program for the site (circulation versus planting zone); and**
- 6 Develop an updated plan for the landscape that retains as much historic material, as possible, and accommodates today's functional needs in a manner that is in the spirit of the historic design.**

10.2.6 Accessory Buildings

A number of historic garages and garage apartments remain intact in the Hampton Heights neighborhood. These accessory buildings are generally located to the rear of the main house and are important site elements of the overall historic property. They often reflect the architectural style and character of the main house in their materials and design. Many of these accessory buildings have been lost over the years.



This wood-framed garage is a historic feature of this property and should be retained.

Guideline - New accessory buildings, such as garages and storage houses, shall be located in rear yard spaces and visually buffered from adjacent property owners and the public right-of-way. Accessory buildings that complement and/or duplicate the architecture of the adjacent residence do not require the same level of buffering but may remain more visible within the local district.

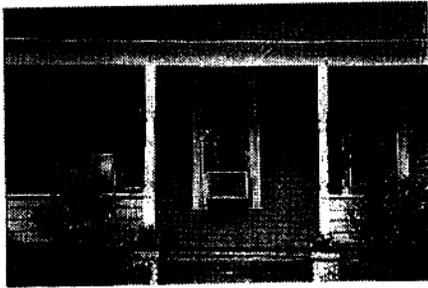
Guideline - Preserve accessory buildings that are original to their main houses as significant site elements. Rehabilitation treatments shall follow the design guidelines provided in Section 8.1. Building Elements and Details. The reconstruction of no longer extant accessory buildings shall be based on historic or physical documentation of the buildings' historic appearance, materials, and shape.

10.2.7 Parking

Parking is a contemporary site function which is often difficult to address in a historic district. Many of the streets in the district allow on-street parking, though available space is limited. Parking requirements should be tailored to the basic needs of the proposed use. Numbers of spaces required should not be excessive to the use and special consideration should be given by local authorities to lessening requirements when historic properties are affected. Parking should be located in side yard and rear yard spaces and not extend beyond the front setback line of historic buildings. Plant materials and enclosures should be utilized for screening parking areas. Paving of parking areas should be accomplished without the loss of existing vegetation or the creation of large impervious surfaces. The use of porous pavers as a paving surface is encouraged.

Guideline - Parking shall be addressed in a manner that does not distract from the overall character of the district. Parking to serve private residential lots shall be accommodated on-site, when at all possible, using the pathway of original drives and parking. It is preferable to expand an existing driveway for parking, rather than to add a separate parking pad. Plant materials can be added around parking spaces to visually buffer the parking from the street.

10.2.8 Mechanical Systems



This window air conditioning unit should be located in a less visible location.

Guideline - Mechanical systems, such as air conditioning and heating system units and electrical and gas meters (also applies to satellite dishes and other similar technologies), shall be situated in non-obtrusive locations in the landscape surrounding a historic structure or in non-obtrusive locations on a structure. The principal elevation of a building shall not be disrupted by the addition of mechanical services. These utilitarian units shall be screened from view using appropriate fencing or vegetation.

10.2.9 Watershed Protection

Most of the Hampton Heights Historic District is contained within the Fairforest Creek Watershed. This watershed is comprised by a system of secondary and tertiary streams that feed this major creek. Many of these feeder streams and drainage ways are located along rear lot lines in the district.

Guideline - River protection legislation at the state level requires a 25' setback from the top of a creek bank in the construction of new buildings. All construction within the Hampton Heights District shall follow this setback requirement for all primary, secondary and tertiary creek corridors and drainage ways. This rule shall be applied to all drainage ways within the Hampton Heights Historic District as a method of limiting development in these environmentally-sensitive zones.

10.2.10 Archeological Resources

Guideline - When planning new construction, additions, or site improvements, minimize disturbance of terrain to reduce the possibility of destroying unknown archeological materials. Sanborn Insurance maps will assist in identifying any potential archeological resources. These historic maps provide footprints of buildings that may have previously existed within a private lot.

Recommendation - Consult with qualified archeology professionals to survey areas where major terrain alteration is planned to identify potential archeological resources. Preserve in place known archeological material whenever possible. If preservation in place is not possible, document resources before proceeding with a project.

10.3 Mill Community

(Also refer to Section 10.2 Residential Landscape Guidelines. Many of these guidelines also apply to landscape issues within the Beaumont Mills Historic District.)

10.3.1 Preservation of Public Open Spaces

Mill villages are characterized by a number of community spaces and structures, such as churches, schools, ballfields, community centers, and stores. In Beaumont Mills, there appear to be two community open spaces. These include a community ballfield and a community garden space.



View of existing community ballfield at edge of Beaumont Mills Historic District.



View of community garden space within Beaumont Mills Historic District.

Guideline - Preserve significant open spaces, such as the community ballfield and community garden space. Such spaces have historically provided an area for social interaction between residents. These types of public open spaces shall be retained to encourage social activities within the neighborhood.

10.3.2 Preservation and Enhancement of Existing Landscape Character

Beaumont Mills Historic District is characterized by a diverse collection of mill village architecture set within a manicured landscape of rolling terrain. Large mature hardwood trees are scattered throughout the district with a concentration of mature vegetation on Phifer Street. There is an extensive pedestrian system throughout the district with concrete sidewalks (3-5' wide) situated on both sides of most roadways. Greenspaces adjacent to roadways are typically grassed, since the narrow dimension (ranging from 3-5') does not allow space for large tree planting.

Chain link fence enclosures in front, side and rear yard spaces are common throughout the district. Most fencing is about 4' high, while a few examples exceed 6' high. The transparent character of this type fencing does not disrupt the open character of the district. There are a few low retaining walls within the district, used primarily to accommodate the topography. Retaining walls are constructed of brick or concrete block.

Recommendation - The existing landscape character of the Beaumont Mills Historic District should be maintained through the following actions:

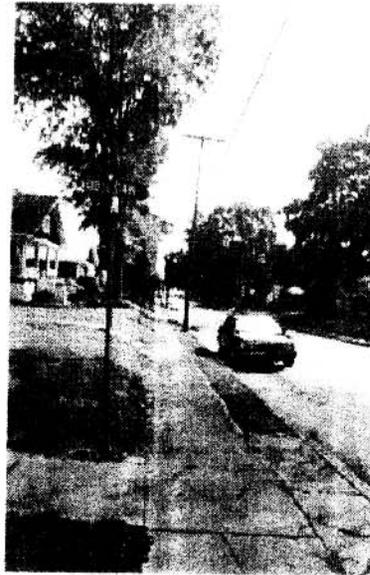
 **vegetation management, maintenance and underplanting program on both private and public property (see 10.2.1 Vegetation Management):**

 **preservation of the original community form through the maintenance of the existing pedestrian system and the preservation of the existing greenspaces adjacent to roadways;**

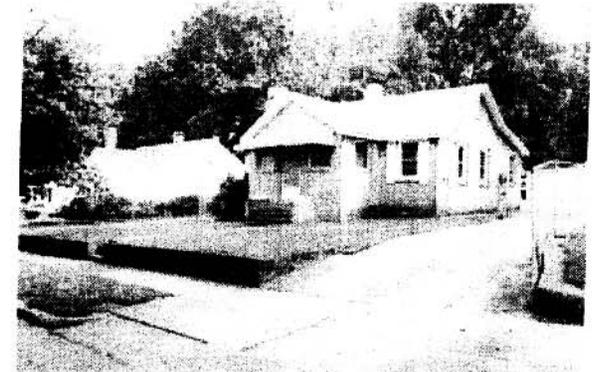
 **preservation of existing fence enclosure and the addition of new fence enclosures following existing patterns.**



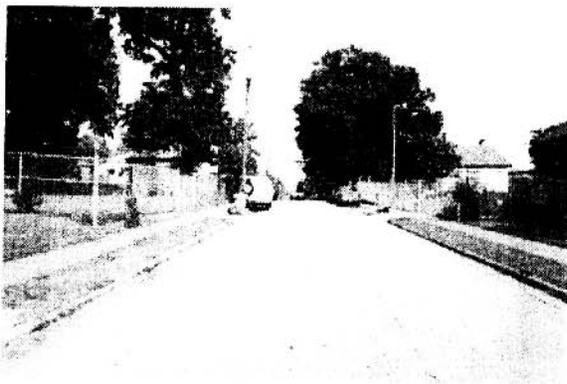
Example of streetscape section on Phifer Street, illustrating treed character of this area of the district.



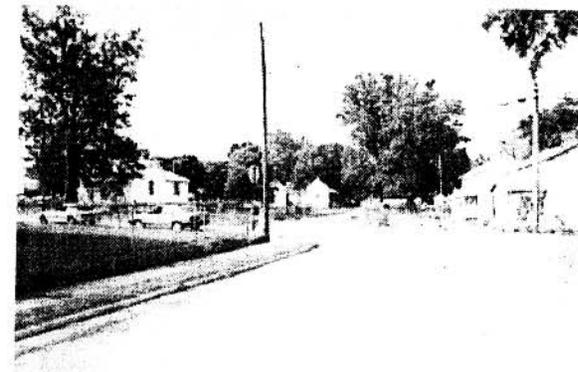
Example of streetscape section, illustrating relationship of private yard to public right-of-way. Note the absence of trees within public right-of-way due to narrow greenspace and overhead wires.



Retaining Wall example within the district.



Chain link fence in 6' range is more intrusive to character of the district.



Example of non-obtrusive character of existing chain link fencing within the district, particularly fencing in 4' range.

10.3.3 Historical Associations

The Beaumont Mills Historic District has a number of important historical associations in the existing mill manufacturing building and the railroad. It is important to retain the physical evidence of these associations in the future.



Existing rail corridor within the Beaumont Mills. Portions of the rail corridor appear to no longer be used for rail traffic, providing an opportunity for a pedestrian trail.



Residential mill village and mill structure are now separated by fencing.

Recommendation - The historical associations between the residential mill community and the railroad and mill structure should be retained. Preservation of the existing railroad corridor as an active rail corridor or, if abandoned, a community pedestrian trail corridor is suggested. Enhancements to the pedestrian connection between the residential village and the mill building is also recommended.

Recommended Plant Materials List

<i>Botanical Name</i>	<i>Common Name</i>	<i>Historic Materials</i>	<i>Southeast Native</i>	<i>Aggressive Exotics</i>
Large Trees				
<i>Acer barbatum</i>	Southern Sugar Maple	√	√	
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	√	√	
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Sugar Maple		√	
<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar Cedar	√		
<i>Chamaecypariis obtusa</i>	Hinoki False Cypress	√		
<i>Fagus pendula</i>	Weeping Beech	√		
<i>Fagus sylvatica atropunicea</i>	Purple Beech	√		
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Ginkgo	√		
<i>Gleditschia triacanthos</i>	Honey Locust		√	
<i>Halesia diptera</i>	Silverbell		√	
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Red Cedar		√	
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet Gum	√	√	
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Tree	√	√	
<i>Magnolia Fraseri</i>	Frazer's Magnolia		√	
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia	√	√	
<i>Magnolia macrophylla</i>	Large-leaf Magnolia		√	
<i>Paulownia imperalis</i>	Paulownia	√		√
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Sycamore		√	
<i>Quercus alba</i>	White Oak		√	
<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	Scarlet Oak	√	√	
<i>Quercus nigra</i>	Water Oak	√	√	
<i>Quercus phellos</i>	Willow Oak	√	√	
<i>Quercus phellos Darlingtoniana</i>	Darlington Oak		√	
<i>Quercus velutina</i>	Black Oak		√	
<i>Robina pseudacacia</i>	Yellow Locust		√	
<i>Salix alba</i>	White Willow		√	
<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Weeping Willow	√		
<i>Staphylea trifoliata</i>	Tree-leaf Bladdernut Tree		√	
<i>Stuarthia pentagyna</i>	Mountain Stewartia		√	
<i>Styrax americanum</i>	American Storax		√	

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<i>Botanical Name</i>	<i>Common Name</i>	<i>Historic Materials</i>	<i>Southeast Native</i>	<i>Aggressive Exotics</i>
<i>Styrax grandiflora</i>	Large-leaf Storax		√	
<i>Thuya occidentalis</i>	American Arbor Vitae	√		
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Hemlock	√	√	
<i>Ulmus alata</i>	American Elm		√	
<i>Ulmus parviflora</i>	Chinese Elm	√		
<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	Japanese Zelkova	√		
Small Trees				
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese Maple	√		
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Redbud	√	√	
<i>Chionanthus virginica</i>	White Fringe		√	
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Dogwood	√	√	
<i>Coruns kousa</i>	Japanese Dogwood	√		
<i>Cotinus americanus</i>	Smoke Tree	√	√	
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle	√		
<i>Magnolia glauca (virginiana)</i>	Sweetbay		√	
<i>Magnolia soulangeana</i>	Saucer Magnolia	√		
<i>Malus floribunda</i>	Japanese Flowering Crabapple	√		
<i>Malus sargentii</i>	Sargent Crabapple	√		
<i>Oxydendron arboreum</i>	Sourwood		√	
<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	Mock Cherry		√	
Shrubs				
<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>	Glossy Abelia	√		
<i>Acuba japonica</i>	Japanese Acuba	√		
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Common Box	√		
<i>Buxus suffruticosa</i>	Common Box	√		
<i>Calycanthus floridus</i>	Sweet Shrub		√	
<i>Camellia japonica</i>	Camellia	√		
<i>Camellia sasanqua</i>	Fall Blooming Camellia	√		
<i>Camellia sinensis</i>	Tea Plant	√		
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Button-bush		√	
<i>Clerodendron trichotomun</i>	Clerodendron			

<i>Botanical Name</i>	<i>Common Name</i>	<i>Historic Materials</i>	<i>Southeast Native</i>	<i>Aggressive Exotics</i>
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	White Alder		√	
<i>Cleyera japonica</i>	Cleyera	√		
<i>Corylus americana</i>	American Hazelnut		√	
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Scotch Broom	√		
<i>Deutzia gracilis</i>	Slender Deutzia	√		
<i>Diervilla amabilis</i>	Weigelia	√		
<i>Eleagnus pungens</i>	Wild Olive/Thorny Eleagnus	√		
<i>Euonymus japonicus</i>	Japanese Euonymus	√		
<i>Forsythia suspensa</i>	Forsythia	√		
<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Gardenia	√		
<i>Gordonia pubescens</i>	Altamaha Gordonia		√	
<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	Shrubby Althaea	√		
<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>	Wild Hydrangea		√	
<i>Hydrangea quercifolia</i>	Oak-leafed Hydrangea	√	√	
<i>Ilex cornuta</i>	Holly	√		
<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Japanese holly	√		
<i>Ilex dahoon</i>	Dahoon Holly		√	
<i>Ilex glabra</i>	Inkberry		√	
<i>Ilex myrtifolia</i>	(Dahoon) Holly		√	
<i>Ilex opaca</i>	American Holly		√	
<i>Illicium anisatum</i>	Anise Tree	√		
<i>Jasminum nudiflorum</i>	Winter Jasmine	√		
<i>Kerria japonica</i>	Kerria	√		
<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Common English Laurel	√		
<i>Ligustrum chinense</i>	Privet	√		√
<i>Ligustrum japonica</i>	Wax Leaf Ligustrum	√		
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Privet	√		√
<i>Lindera melissaefolia</i>	Spice Bush		√	
<i>Lonicera fragrantissima</i>	Fragrant Honeysuckle	√		√
<i>Lonicera fragrantissima</i>	Winter Honeysuckle	√		
<i>Mahonia aquifolia</i>	Mahonia	√		√
<i>Mahonia beali</i>	Leatherleaf Mahonia	√		√
<i>Michelia figo</i>	Banana Shrub	√		

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<i>Botanical Name</i>	<i>Common Name</i>	<i>Historic Materials</i>	<i>Southeast Native</i>	<i>Aggressive Exotics</i>
<i>Myrica pumilla</i>	Dwarf Myrtle		√	
<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Nandina	√		
<i>Neviusia alabamensis</i>	Snow Wreath		√	
<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>	Tea Olive	√		
<i>Osmanthus ilicifolius</i>	Holly-leaf Osmanthus	√		
<i>Peegee hydrangea</i>	Hydrangea Grandiflora	√		
<i>Philadelphus coronarius</i>	Mock Orange	√		
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	English Laurel	√		
<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>	Firethorn	√		
<i>Spiraea vanhouttei</i>	Vanhoutte Spirea	√		
<i>Spiraea pruniflora</i>	Bridal Wreath	√		
<i>Spiraea thunbergia</i>	Thunberg Spirea	√		
<i>Spiraea vanhouttei</i>	Vanhoutte Spirea	√		
<i>Syringa lacinata</i>	Cutleaf Lilac	√		
<i>Vaccinium arboreum</i>	Farkleberry		√	
<i>Weigela species</i>	Weigela	√		
Annuals/Perennials				
<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>	Mexican Ageratum	√		
<i>Calendula officinalis</i>	Pot Marigold	√		
<i>Canna hybrids</i>	Canna	√	√	
<i>Centaurea gymnocarpa</i>	Dusty Miller	√		
<i>Chrysanthemum hybrids</i>	Chrysanthemum	√		
<i>Chrysanthemum superbium</i>	Shasta Daisy	√		
<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>	Daisy	√		
<i>Coleus hybrids</i>	Coleus	√		
<i>Dahlia hybrids</i>	Dahlia	√		
<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	Purple Cone Flower	√	√	
<i>Hosta plantaginea</i>	Hosta	√		
<i>Hosta species</i>	Plantain Lily	√		
<i>Iris germanica</i>	Bearded/German Iris	√		
<i>Iris kaempferi</i>	Japanese Iris	√		
<i>Oenothera biennis</i>	Evening Primrose	√	√	

<i>Botanical Name</i>	<i>Common Name</i>	<i>Historic Materials</i>	<i>Southeast Native</i>	<i>Aggressive Exotics</i>
<i>Oenothera fruticosa</i>	Sundrops	√		
<i>Paeonia species</i>	Peony	√		
<i>Peony lactiflora</i>	Peony	√		
<i>Petunia hydrida</i>	Petunia	√		
<i>Petunia multiflora</i>	Petunia	√		
<i>Phlox subulata</i>	Thrift	√		
<i>Platycodon grandiflorum</i>	Balloon Flower	√		
<i>Salvia splendens</i>	Scarlet Sage	√		
<i>Skokesa laevis</i>	Stokes' Aster	√	√	
<i>Tropoealum majus</i>	Nasturtium	√		
<i>Verbena canadensis</i>	Verbena	√	√	
<i>Vinca rosea</i>	Madagascar Periwinkle	√		
<i>Viola odorata</i>	Sweet Violet	√		
<i>Viola tricola hortensis</i>	Pansy	√		
<i>Zinna elegans</i>	Small Flowered Zinna	√		
Vines/Ground Covers				
<i>Clematis jackmanii</i>	Jackman Clematis	√		
<i>Clematis paniculata</i>	Sweet Autumn Clematis	√		
<i>Euonymus fortunei vegetus</i>	Bigleaf Wintercreeper	√		√
<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>	Yellow Jessamine	√	√	
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English Ivy	√		√
<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	Morning Glory	√		
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese Honeysuckle	√		√
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia Creeper	√	√	
<i>Parthenocissus tricuspidata</i>	Boston Ivy	√		
<i>Rose banksiae</i>	Banks Rose	√		
<i>Smilax lanceolata</i>	Smilax	√		
<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>	Star Jasmine	√		
<i>Wisteria senensis</i>	Chinese Wisteria	√		√