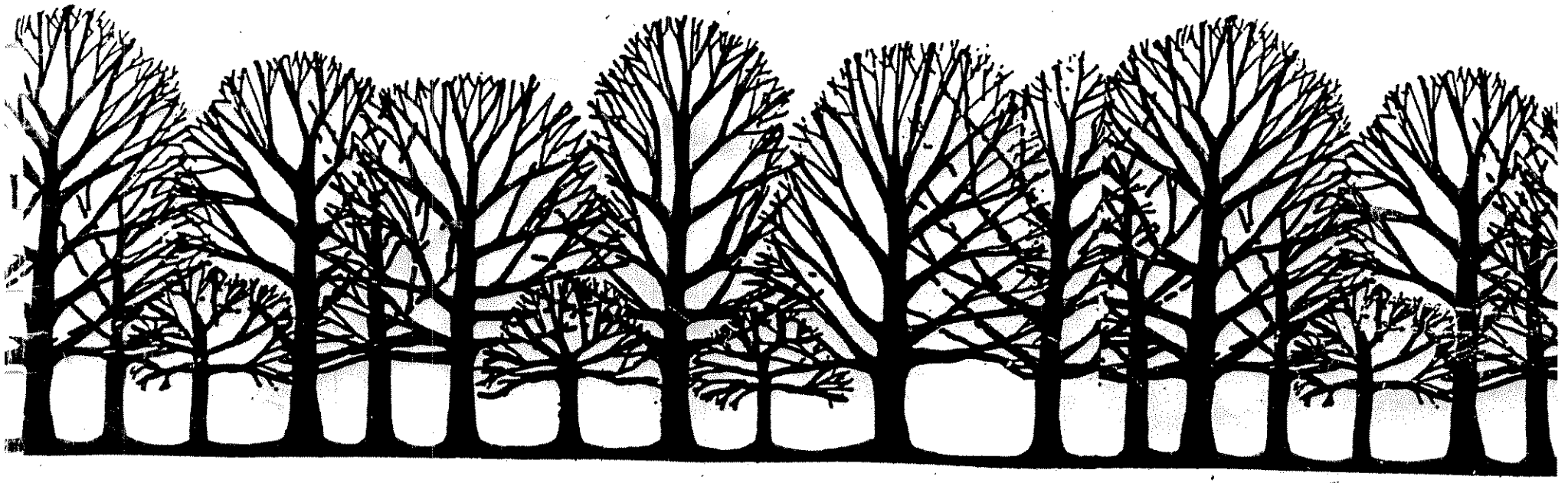
PARKING AND LANDSCAPING:

A Manual of Landscape Standards for Parking Lots



Department of Planning and Zoning
City of Annapolis
September, 1985

Revised: September, 1986

City of Annapolis

September 3, 1985

Dear Citizen:

The Annapolis Comprehensive Plan recommends that design guidelines for site development and parking areas be established to enhance the visual quality of new development in the City.

To initiate this recommendation, the Department of Planning and Zoning drew on its experience over the past year and a half working with the development community. Although consistent review standards were applied on all projects regarding requirements for parking lot design and configuration, application of the Code indicated a need for further clarification and refinement. Therefore, staff has prepared new development standards, clearly defining requirements for landscape plans, buffers and interior landscaping. These standards were approved by the Planning and Zoning Commission on August 1, 1985.

In conformance with the City Design policies of the Comprehensive Plan, the new standards outline consistent policies for site design and parking lot development, address the potential effects of parking areas and the mitigation of adverse impacts. Flexibility has been included within the standards to allow infill development on the small or irregularly shaped lots within the City.

The booklet has been prepared by staff to provide developers and citizens with clarification and illustration of the approved parking area design and landscaping standards. Copies of this publication are available for sale at the Department of Planning and Zoning at a cost of $5.00 each.

As the Department of Planning and Zoning continues to implement the recommendations of the Comprehensive Plan, further modifications in the Code through ordinances, sector plans, and design standards will be proposed. I look forward to working together with the Annapolis citizens and development community in this implementation process.

Eileen P. Fogarty
Planning and Zoning Director

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I. Introduction

Chapter 21.64 of the Code of Ordinances specifies off-street parking and loading requirements. Section 21.64:200(A) states:

> "The design of parking lots or areas shall be subject to the approval of Planning and Zoning, in accordance with standards approved by the Planning and Zoning Commission."

The Department of Planning and Zoning has over the past year and a half worked with the development community regarding site design and landscaping on a project-by-project basis. During that time, the Department has applied uniform and consistent review for all projects which are required to comply with Chapter 21.64 of the Code. There are, however, several areas in which the code requires interpretation and amplification which are provided through the following standards. The Planning and Zoning Commission has adopted guidelines to assure developers that all criteria are applied uniformly and to provide clarification in the following areas.

- **Landscape Plans**

  Submittal of adequate plans detailing size, nature, and type of planting; provision of landscaping consistent with area, e.g. use of evergreens in buffer areas; shade trees in parking lots.

- **Buffer Requirements**

  Minimum widths associated with property lines and rights of way by zone.

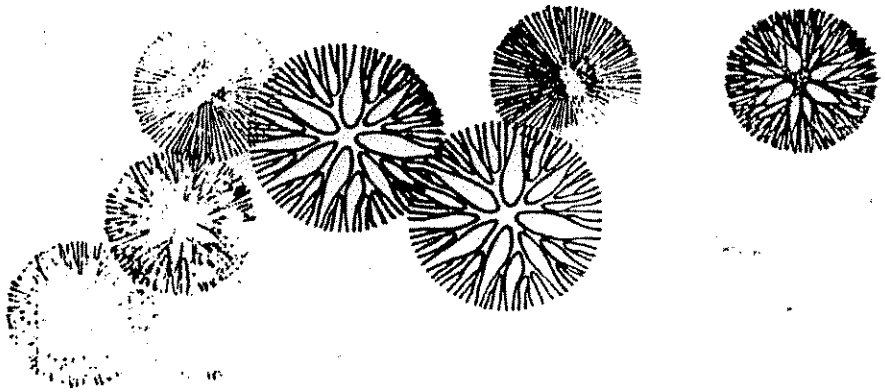
- **Interior Landscape Requirements**

  What is included; what may be considered landscaping; exclusion of required buffer areas; breaking up of parking areas with landscaping islands and peninsulas.

The goal of this manual is to communicate current adopted standards and policies for future development in the City of Annapolis. The manual describes standards which will address the adverse effects of heat, wind, noise, and glare in parking lots; limit soil erosion; provide shade; and reduce the visual impacts of parking lots on adjacent properties and public rights- of-way while allowing reasonable visibility for commercial uses.

This manual is provided to clarify and elucidate specific parking and landscaping guidelines and to provide flexibility within the standards to address the needs of sub-standard or irregularly shaped lots. As the City continues to develop, the smaller, more irregularly shaped lots will be subject to infill development. Some flexibility of design must be provided so that these types of lots are not subject to undue restrictions and constraints regarding buffering and landscaping.

These adopted standards are written to address the immediate concerns of the Department, but are not intended to discourage or restrict innovative site design proposals which may be beyond the scope of these guidelines, yet fulfill the same intent.



These standards are applied in the following situations:

1. New Construction: Full complaince with all standards is mandated.

2. Expansions: Full compliance of the entire site is mandated when existing buildings are added to. This is particularly the case when the expansion necessitates additional parking beyond what is presently on site. Furthermore, full compliance of the entire site is required when no expansion of the existing building occurs, but an increase in the parking results, or when the parking area is reconfigured. This would be the case when a change of use in an existing building resulted in the requirement of more spaces than that existing.

3. Changes in Use/Intensification: This is the case when a property experiences a change in use, no physical expansion of the building results, but the new use requires more parking spaces than the previous use. In such a case, only the parking required for the intensification or change of use would be subject to the standards. In other words, if a certain use required a certain number of spaces, and more than enough spaces were available to accomodate the new use as well as other uses in the facility, then only those spaces required by the new use would be subject to the standards. The entire site would not require an upgrade.

4. Conditional Uses: With parking that is required to support conditional uses, two possible situations exist:

a. Conditional Use in a Multi-Tenant Facility (Shopping Center): In these cases only the spaces required for the conditional use is subject to current standards. The entire site need not be upgraded.

b. Single Uses on a Site: Full compliance to the current standards is mandated and the entire site is subject to upgrade.

II. Development Standards

A. Landscape Plans

1. A planting plan shall be prepared by a Landscape Architect or an experienced Landscape Designer. An experienced landscape designer is defined as an individual who:

a. Holds a degree in horticulture or landscape design whose course work includes "Planting Design" and "Plant Materials for Landscape Use" or courses of similar content, and who has a minimum of two years experience in doing commercial planting design;

b. Has a minimum of 5 years experience in commercial planting design.

2. In addition to the final landscaping plan, an Existing Tree Survey identifying trees of 6" caliper or greater, or species at a mature stage of reproduction, shall be submitted, reviewed and approved for accurancy by the Department of Planning and Zoning and the Environmental Section of the Department of Public Works.

3. A Statement of Landscape Maintenance shall be on the landscaping plan and shall read as follows:

"All existing and newly planted materials shown on this plan shall be maintained in in accordance with the City's approved landscape maintenance agreement".

4. All planting materials shall conform to the Approved Planting List (See Appendix).

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5. All dumpsters and loading areas shall be indicated on the landscaping plan and shall be screened in a manner compatible to the design of the overall site and shall be subject to the approval of the Department of Planning and Zoning.

6. Parking areas for commercial, industrial, institutional, maritime, and multi-family residential uses shall be located to the side or rear of sites; such projects shall locate a portion equal to 25% of the total parking to the side or rear of the sites. Parking areas shall minimize areas used for paving.

PLANT MATERIAL SCHEDULE

KEY #	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	SIZE	QUAN	REMARKS
1	Acer rubrum	RED MAPLE	2-2½" cal.	30	B & B
2	Quercus borealis	RED OAK	2-2½" cal.	5	B & B
3	Quercus phellos	WILLOW OAK	2-2½" cal.	7	B & B
4	Cornus florida	WHITE DOGWOOD	6-8' ht.	46	B & B
5	Malus 'SNOW MAGIC'	'Snow Magic' CRAB	6-8' ht.	32	B & B
6	Pinus strobus	WHITE PINE	6-8' ht.	18	B & B

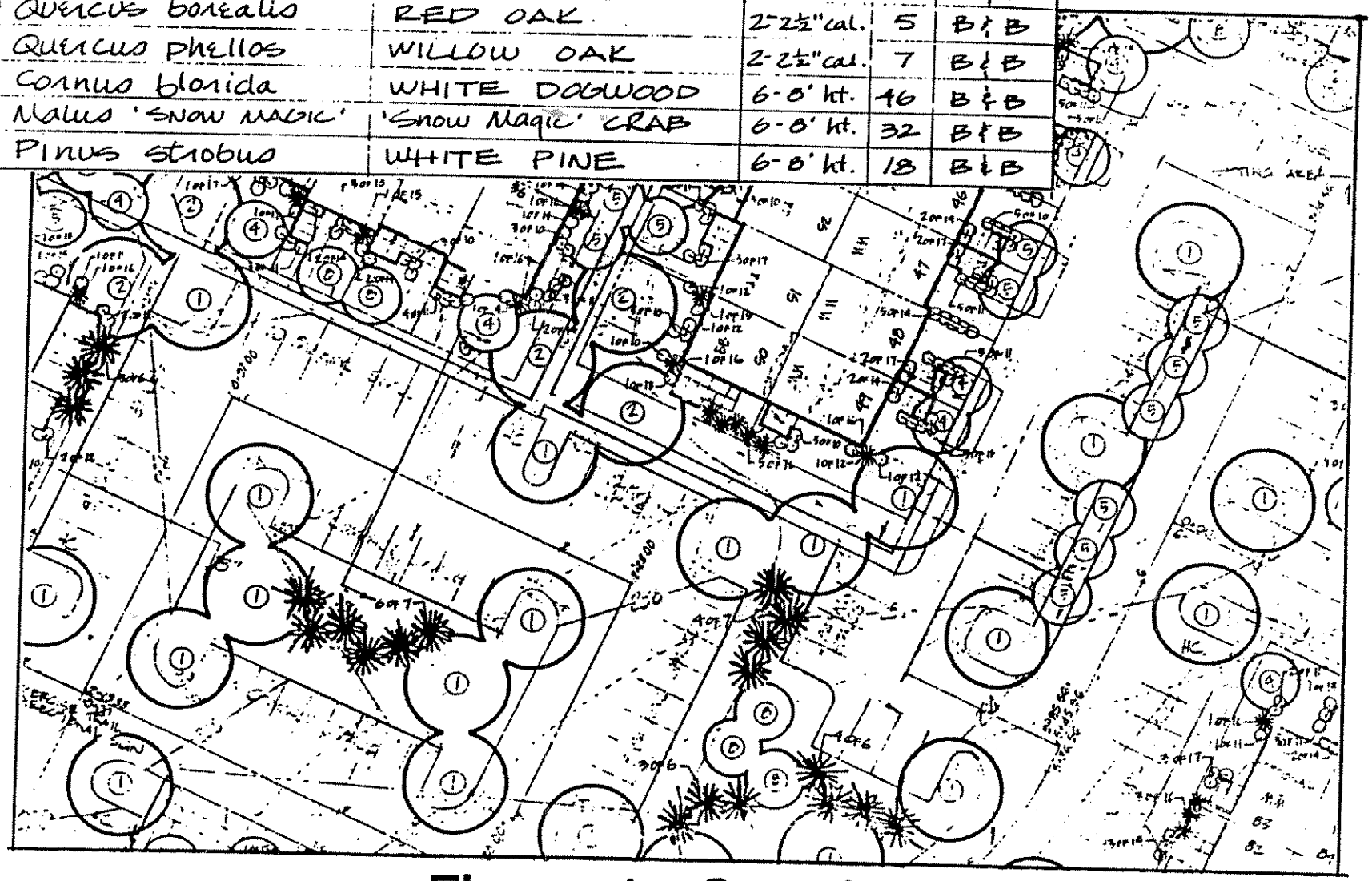


Figure 1: Sample Landscape Plan

B. Buffer Requirements

1. Property Line Buffers

a. Parking lots adjacent to residential property lines (Zones R1, R1-A, R1-B, R2, R3, R4, R5) require the following buffer widths:

For 15 or fewer spaces	A 15' minimum buffer from the property line to edge or pavement
For more than 15 spaces	A 20' minimum buffer from the property line to the edge of pavement
In parking lots in the abcve zones with irregular, confining, or other unusual site characteristics as determined by the Department of Planning and Zoning	A 10' minimum buffer fron the property lines to the edge of pavment.

b. Parking lots on sites zoned other than residential adjacent to sites zoned other than residential require the following buffer widths:

In business and professional districts (Zones B1, B1-A, B2, B3, P) industrial districts (I1, I2), and maritime districts (M1, M-2).	A 10' minimum buffer from the property line to the edge of pavement is required
In parking lots in the above zones with irregular, confining, or other unusual site characteristics as determined by the Department of Planning and Zoning	A 5' minimum buffer from the property line to the edge of pavement
Parking lots in conservation districts (C1, C2) which have 15 spaces or more	A 10' minimum buffer from the property line to the edge of pavement
Parking lots in conservation districts (C1, C2) which have less than 15 spaces.	There is no buffer required

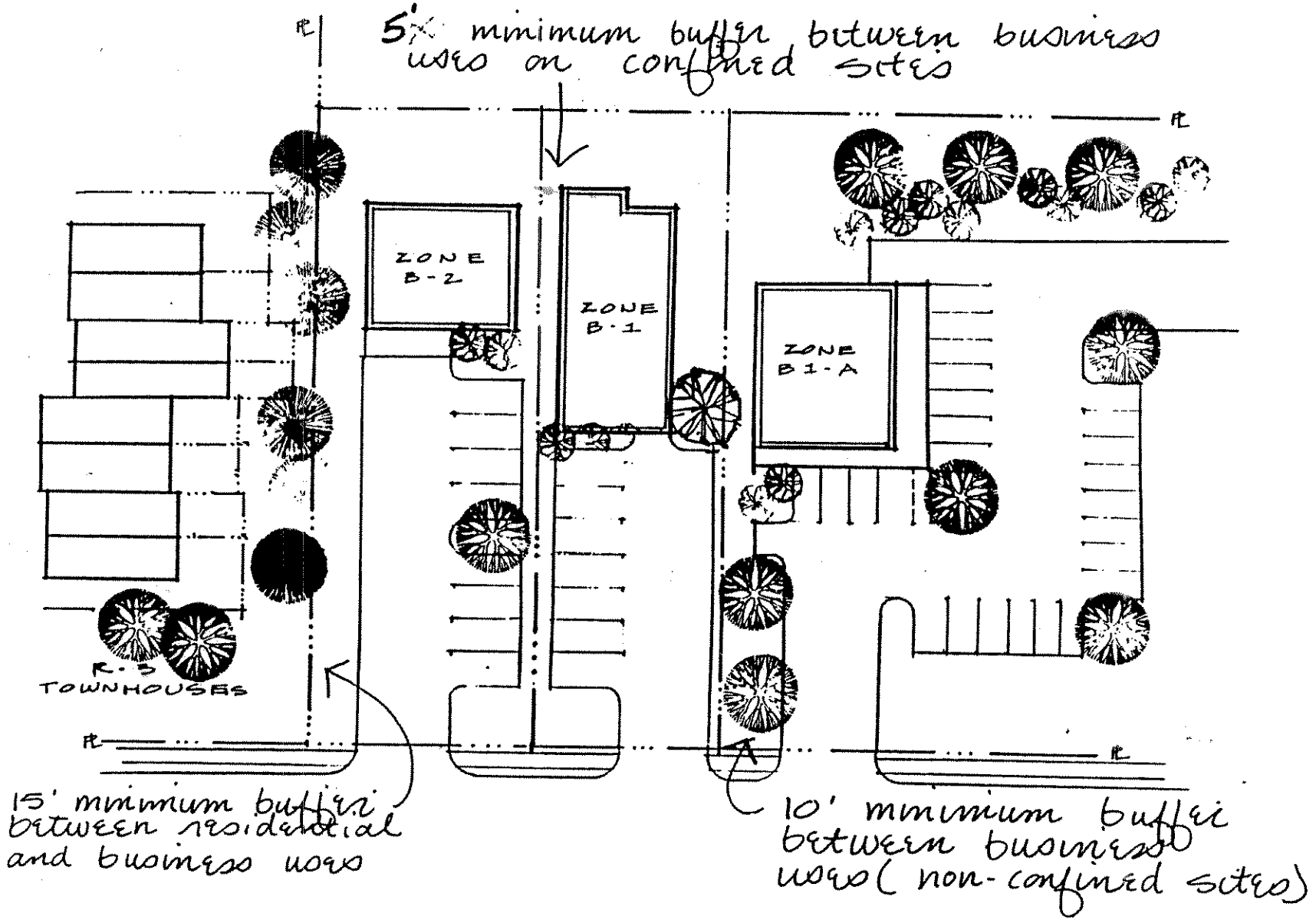


Figure 2: Illustration of Property Line Buffers

2. Right-of-Way Buffers

a. **In Parking Lots adjacent to roads and rights-of-way, minimum buffer widths are based on the width of the right-of-way.** If the right of way is:

60 feet wide or less	The minimum required buffer width is 15′ from the property line to the edge of pavement
More than 60 feet wide	The minimum required buffer width is 20′ from the property line to the edge of pavement
In parking lots with irregular, confining or other unusual site characteristics as determined by the Department of Planning and Zoning.	The minimum required buffer width is 10′ from the property line to the edge of pavement.

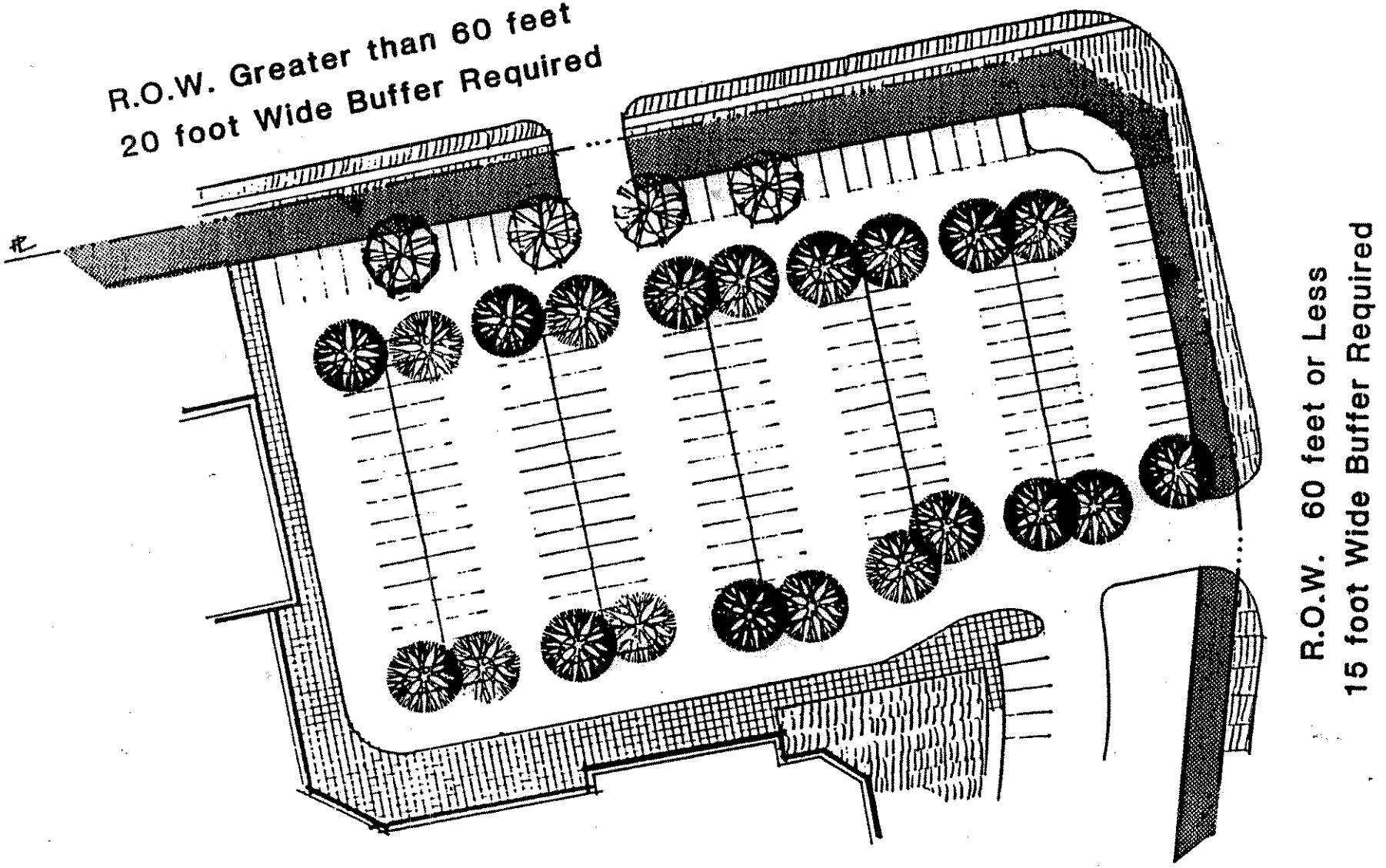


Figure 3:
Illustration of Right-of-Way Buffer Requirements

3. Special Notes on Buffers

a. In all cases where significat natural vegetation exists, as determined by the Planning and Zoning Department, there will be limits of clearing/grading areas established to protect and preserve these natural areas. These natural areas will not be disturbed by the installation of any structures, utilities, storm and sanitary sewers, water lines, sediment and erosion control traps, stormwater management systems, and signage.

b. In the case where buffers are created by the application of these standards, no structures, utilities, storm and sanitary sewers, water lines, sediment and erosion control traps, stormwater management systems, and signage will be permitted.

c. The reduction of perimeter buffers, as provided for in these standards, is only applied whenever a site is so confined, or unusually configured that the application of the standards would be impossible. Typically, these involve sites with existing buildings. The strict application of the buffers would affect the site development so severely, that the proposed use of the existing building (via reuse, or expansion) would be prohibited.

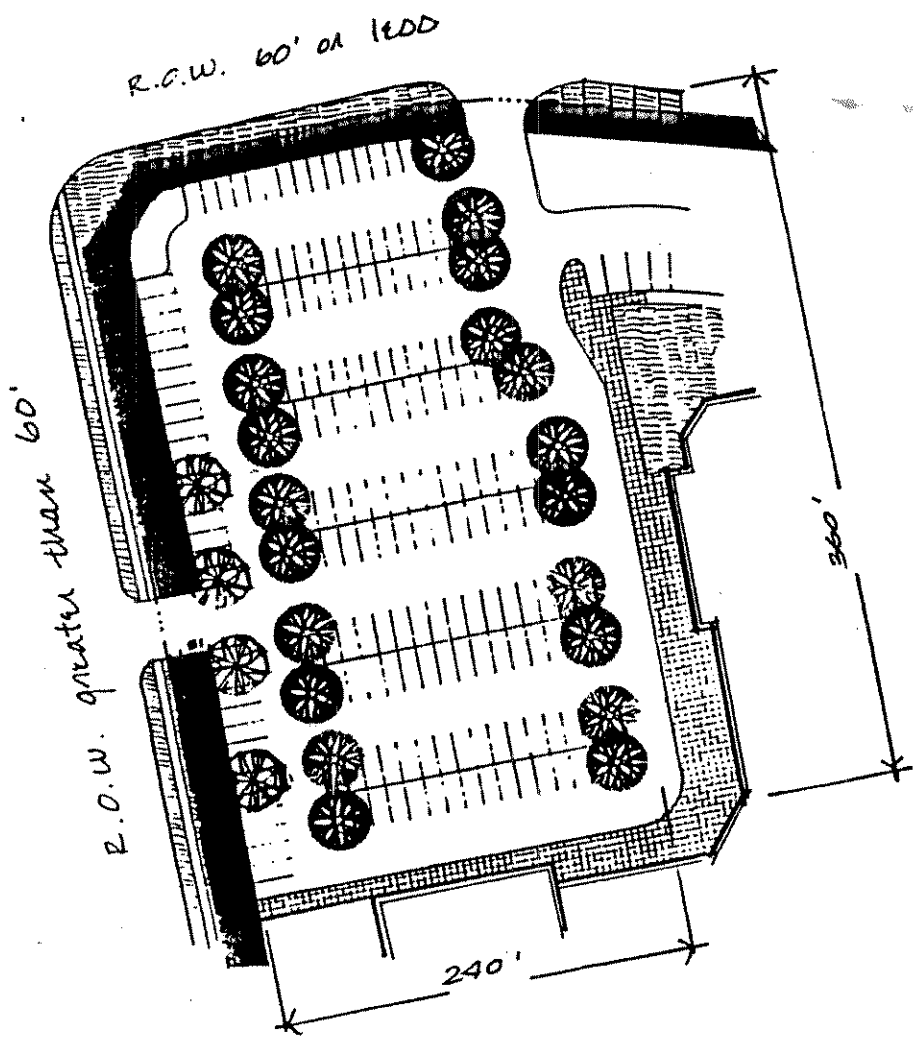
d. Where pedestrian and bike paths are proposed in the landscape buffers, such paths shall be meandering in order to preserve the existing trees.

Expansion Rule. The expansion rule has been developed to deal with large parking lots with pavement widths exceeding 60 foot in width. Buffers adjacent to roads and rights-of-way shall be increased by an additional 5 feet for every 60 feet or portion there of beyond the initial 60 feet of parking lot area running perpendicular to the buffer.

The following table indicates the minimum buffer widths required based on the right-of-way section and the size of the parking lot. The width of a parking is measured along a line perpendicular to the right-of-way.

If the width of a parking lot is:	And the adjacent R.O.W. width is:	The required buffer width is:
1-60 ft.	60´ and less	15 ft.
	More than 60´	20 ft.
61-120 ft.	60´and less	20 ft.
	More than 60´	25 ft.
121-186 ft.	60´ and less	25 ft.
	More than 60´	30 ft.
181-240 ft.	60´ and less	30 ft.
	More than 60´	35 ft.
241-300 ft.	60´ and less	35 ft.
	More than 60´	40 ft.
301-360 ft.	60´ and less	40 ft.
	More than 60´	45 ft.
361-420 ft.	60´ and less	45 ft.
	More than 60´	50 ft.

Application of Standard Buffer Requirements



Additional Buffer Required under the EXPANSION RULE

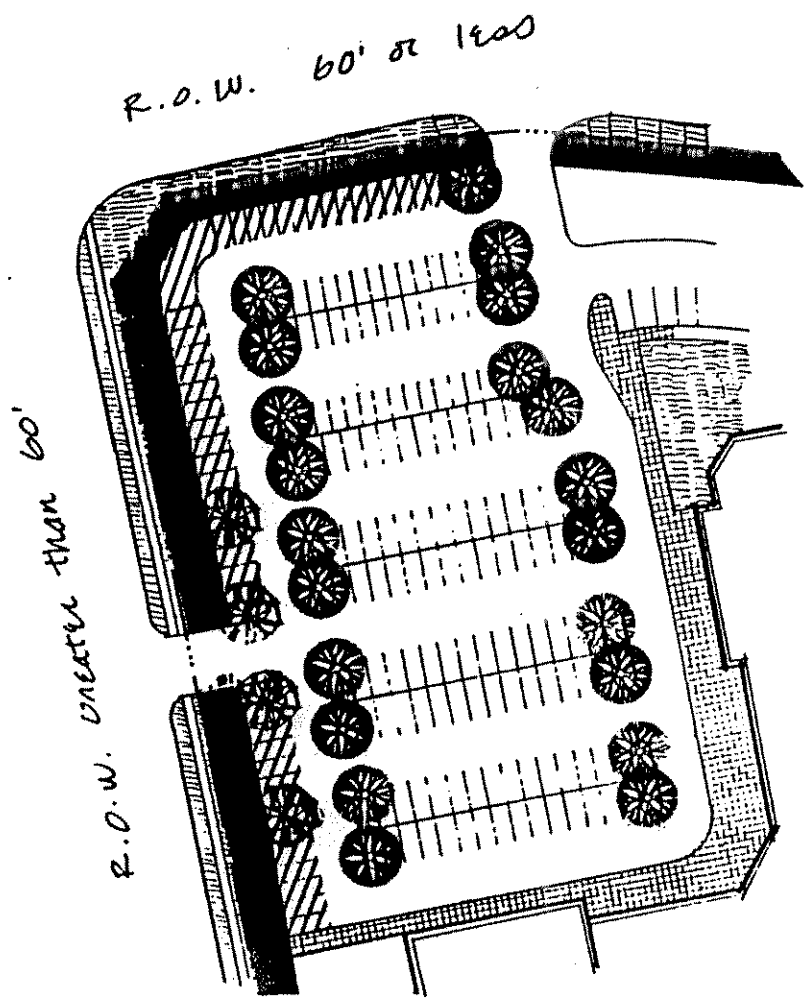


Figure 4: Illustration of the Expansion Rule

C. Interior Landscape Requirements

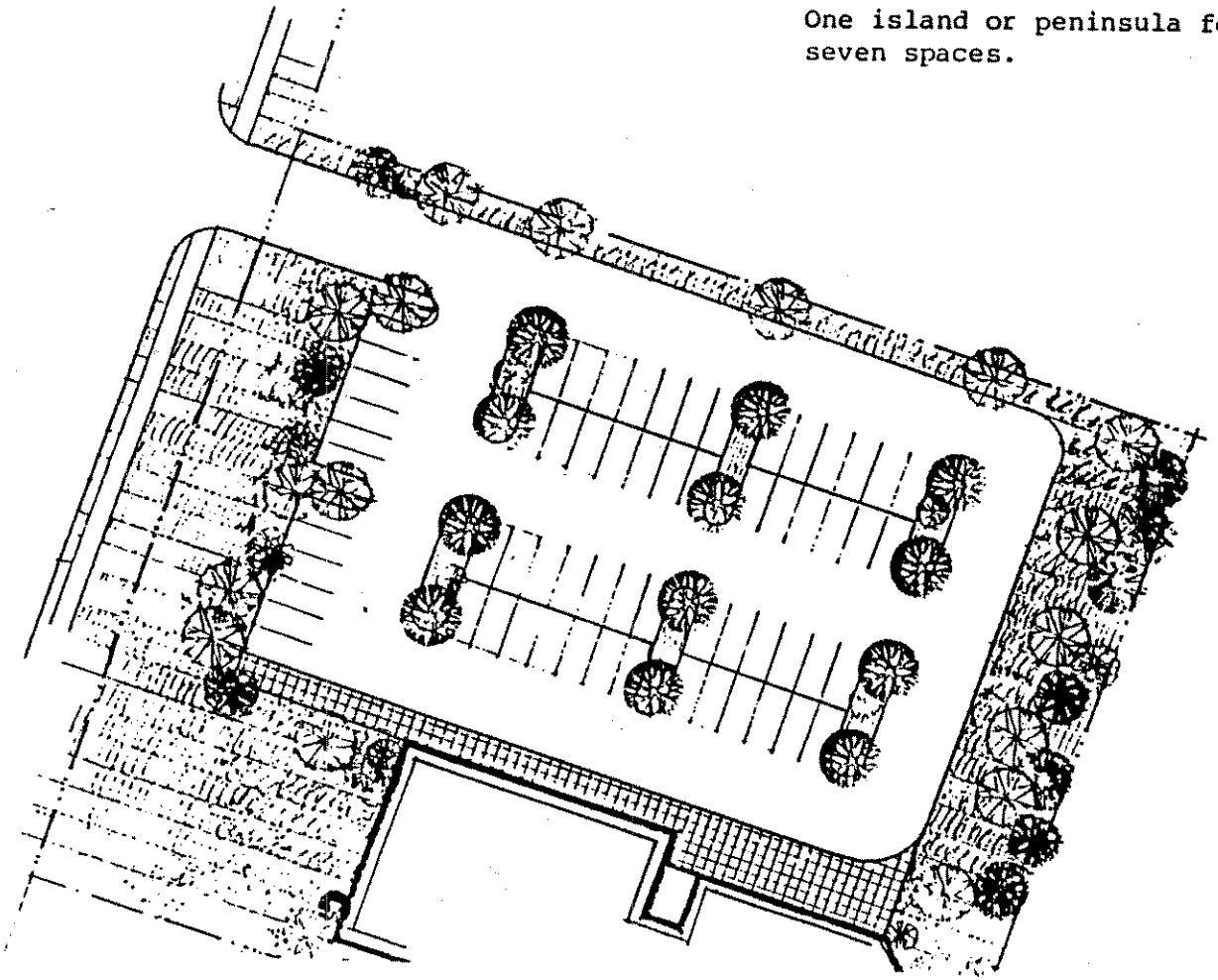
Section 21.64.200 (D)(3) requires interior landscaping for parking lots with more than 15 spaces or more than 6,000 square feet in area. Interior landscaping shall be in the amount of no less than 7% of the total paved areas.

1. Landscaping island or peninsulas are required to break up rows of parking spaces. In parking lots with:

a. Less than 100 spaces

The requirement is:

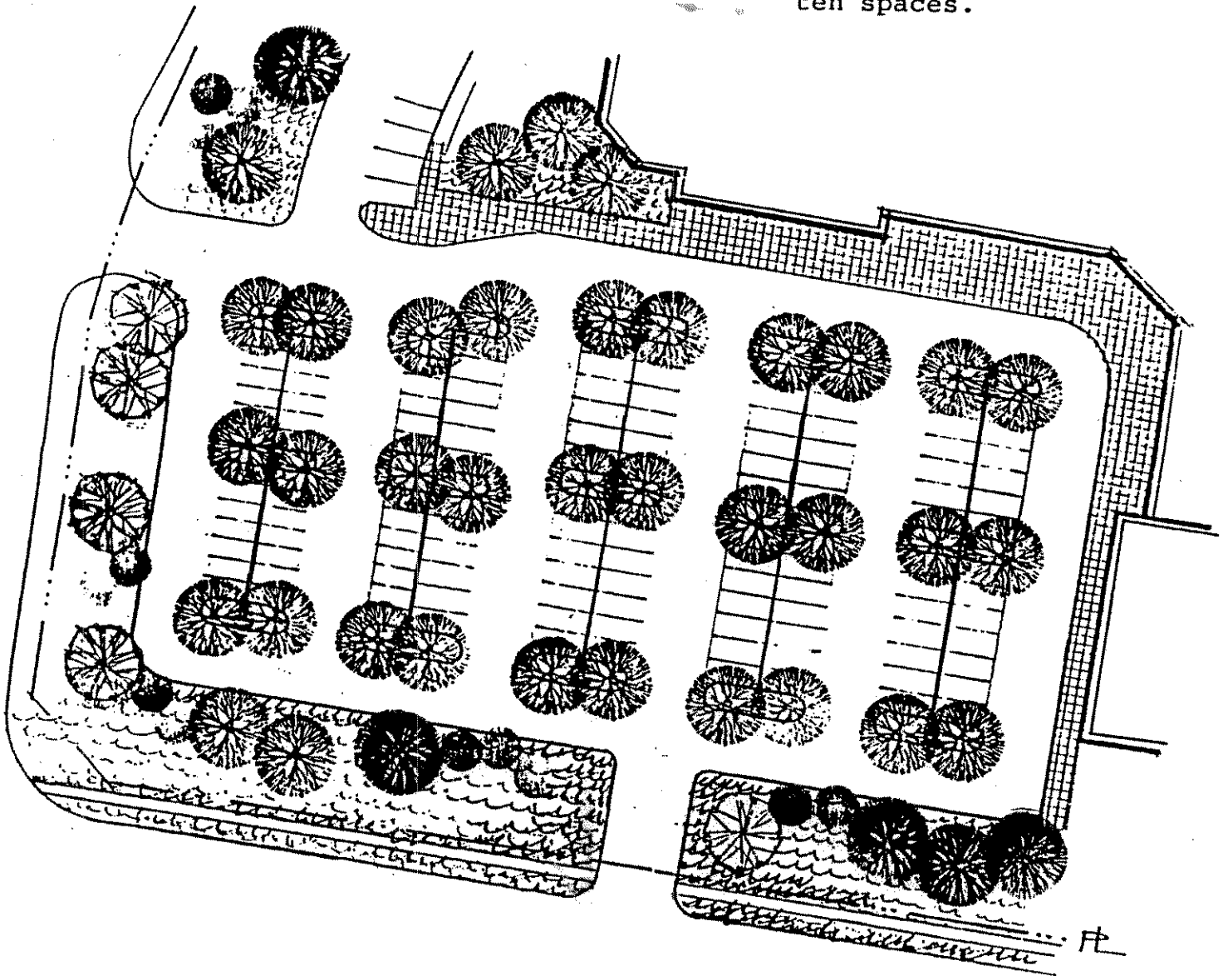
One island or peninsula for every seven spaces.



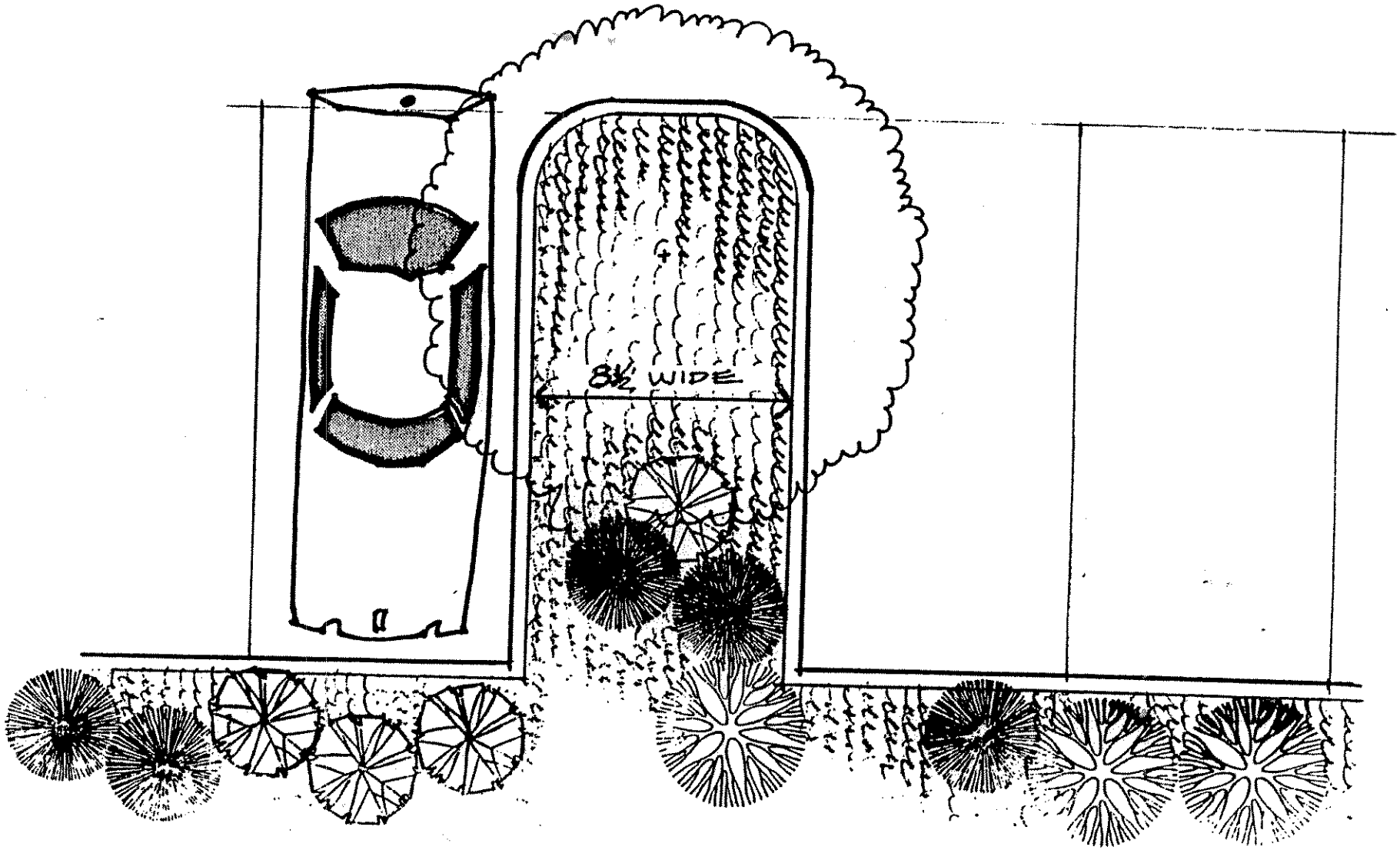
b. In parking lots with 100 spaces or more.

The landscaping requirement is:

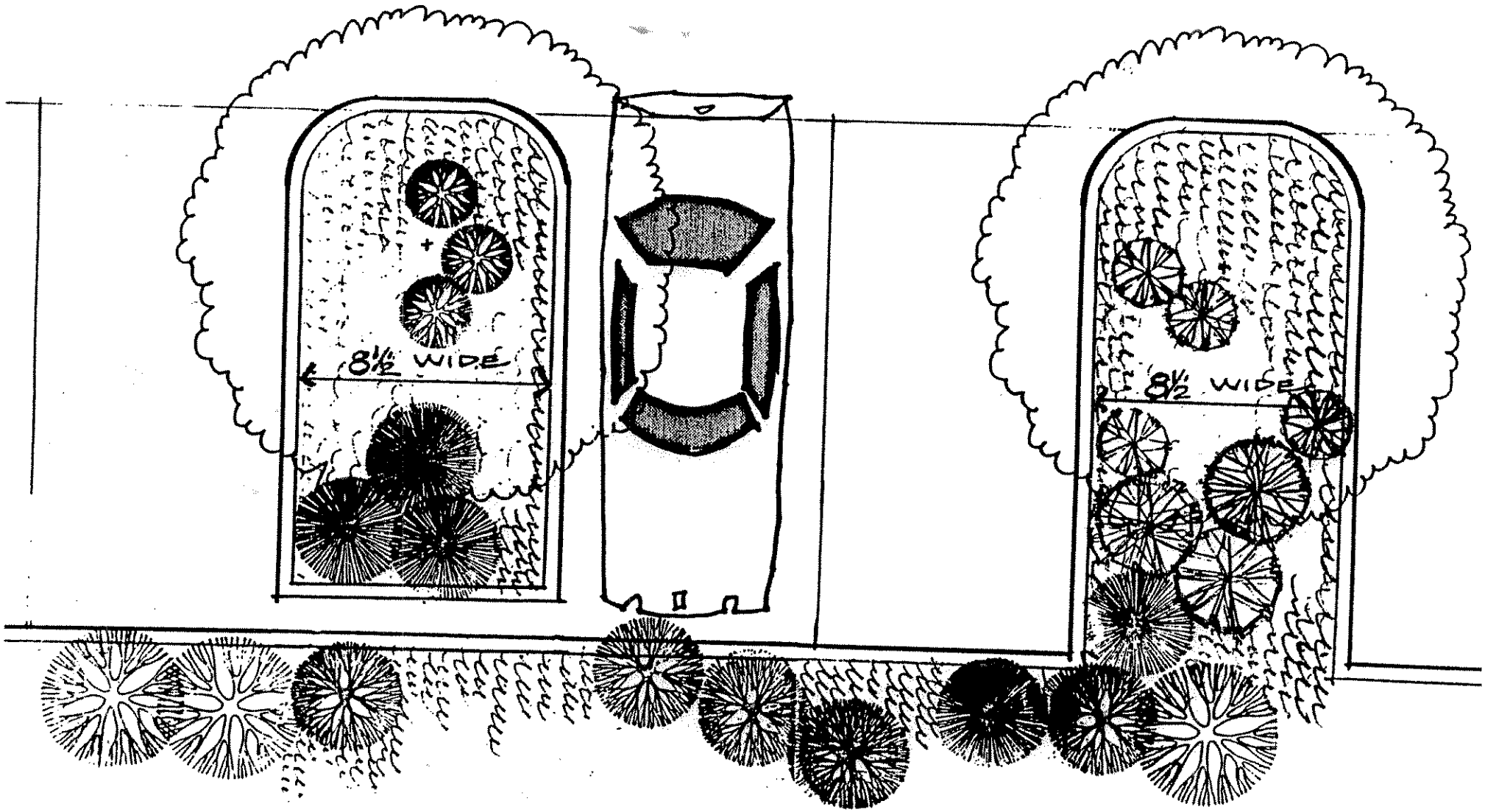
One island or peninsula for every ten spaces.



2. Landscaping islands or peninsulas shall have a minimum width of 8½ feet and length of 18 feet not including curbing.

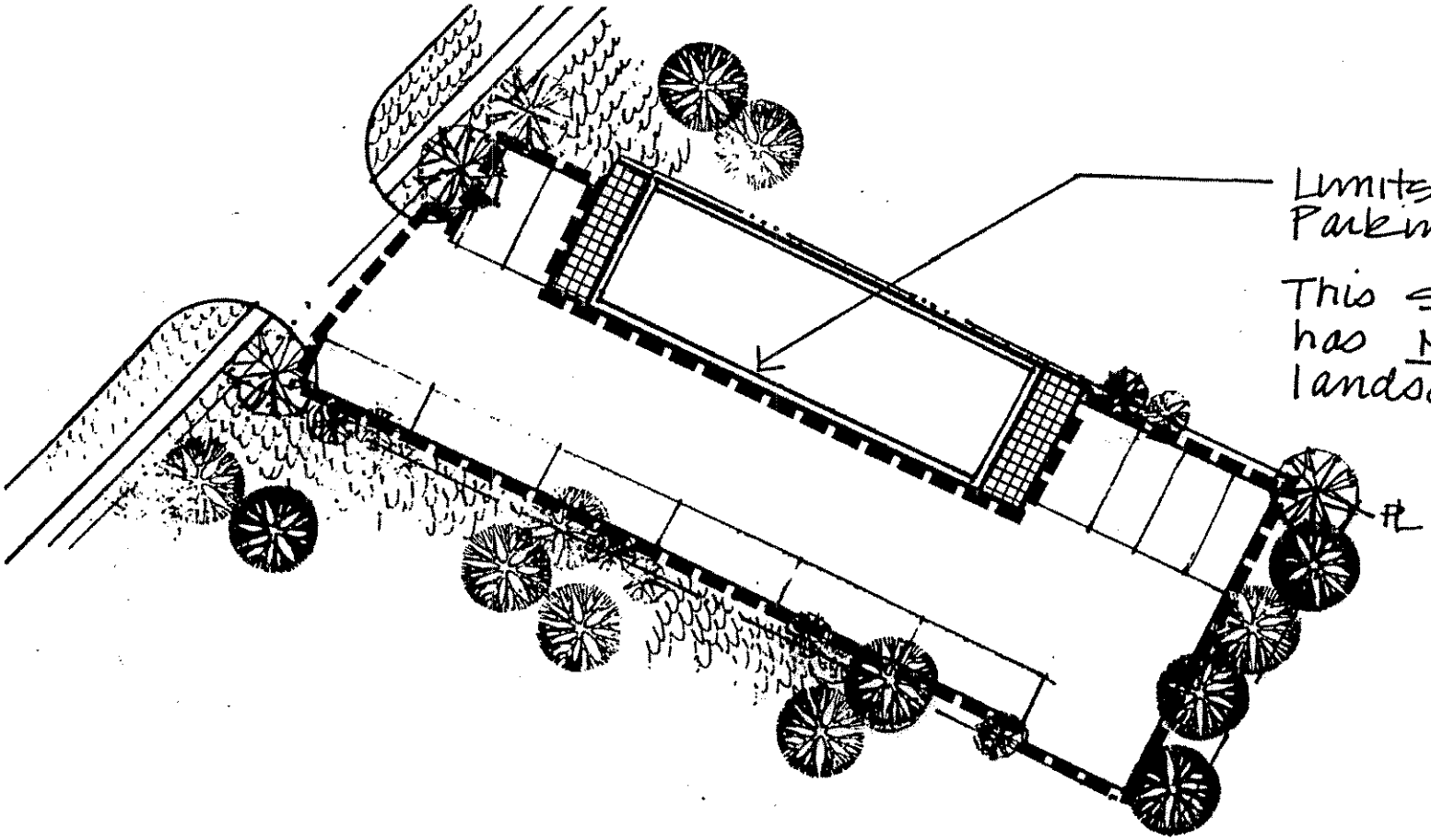


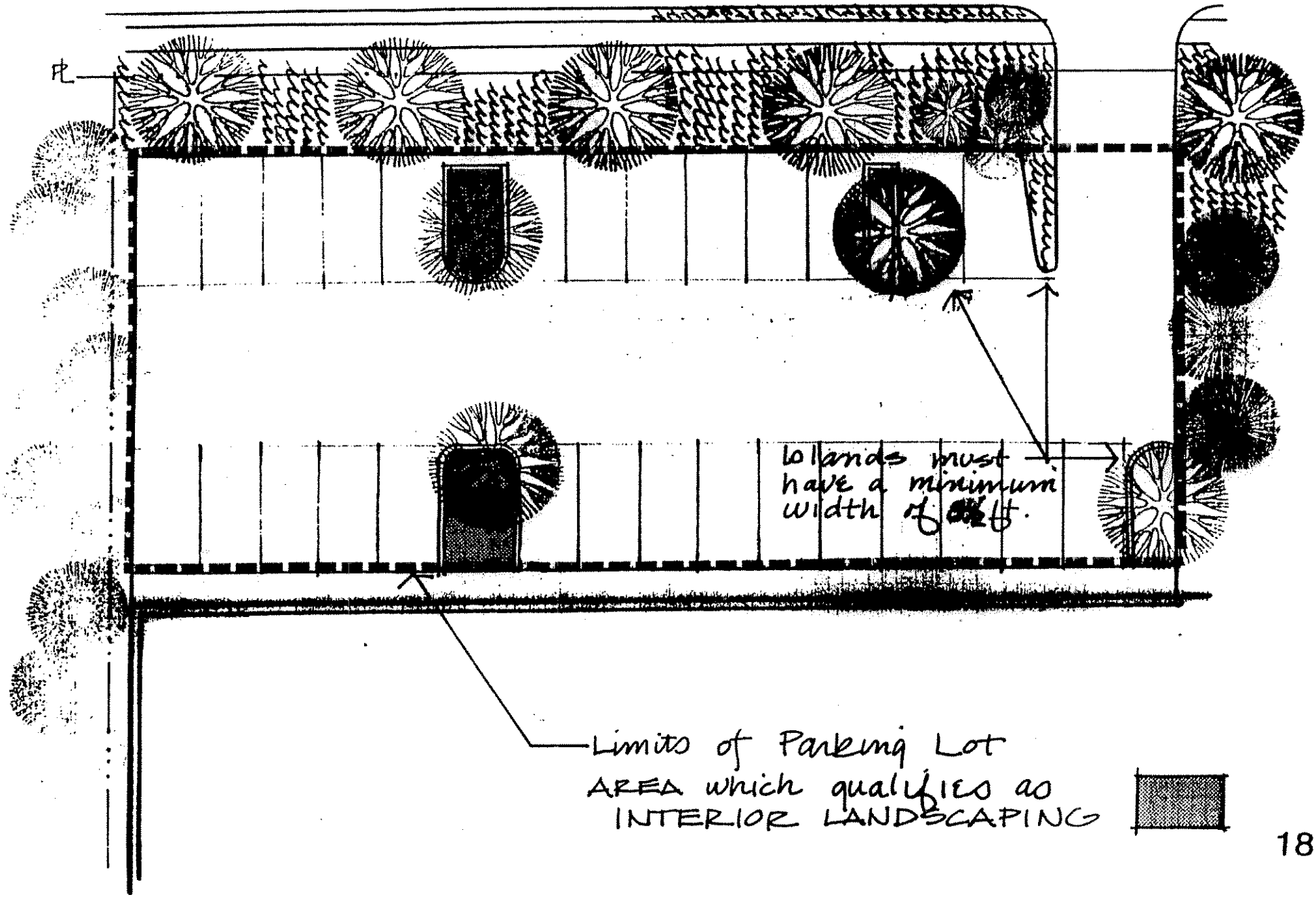
3. Landscape peninsulas shall not be detached from the main landscaping elements, unless essential to accomodate on site drainage.

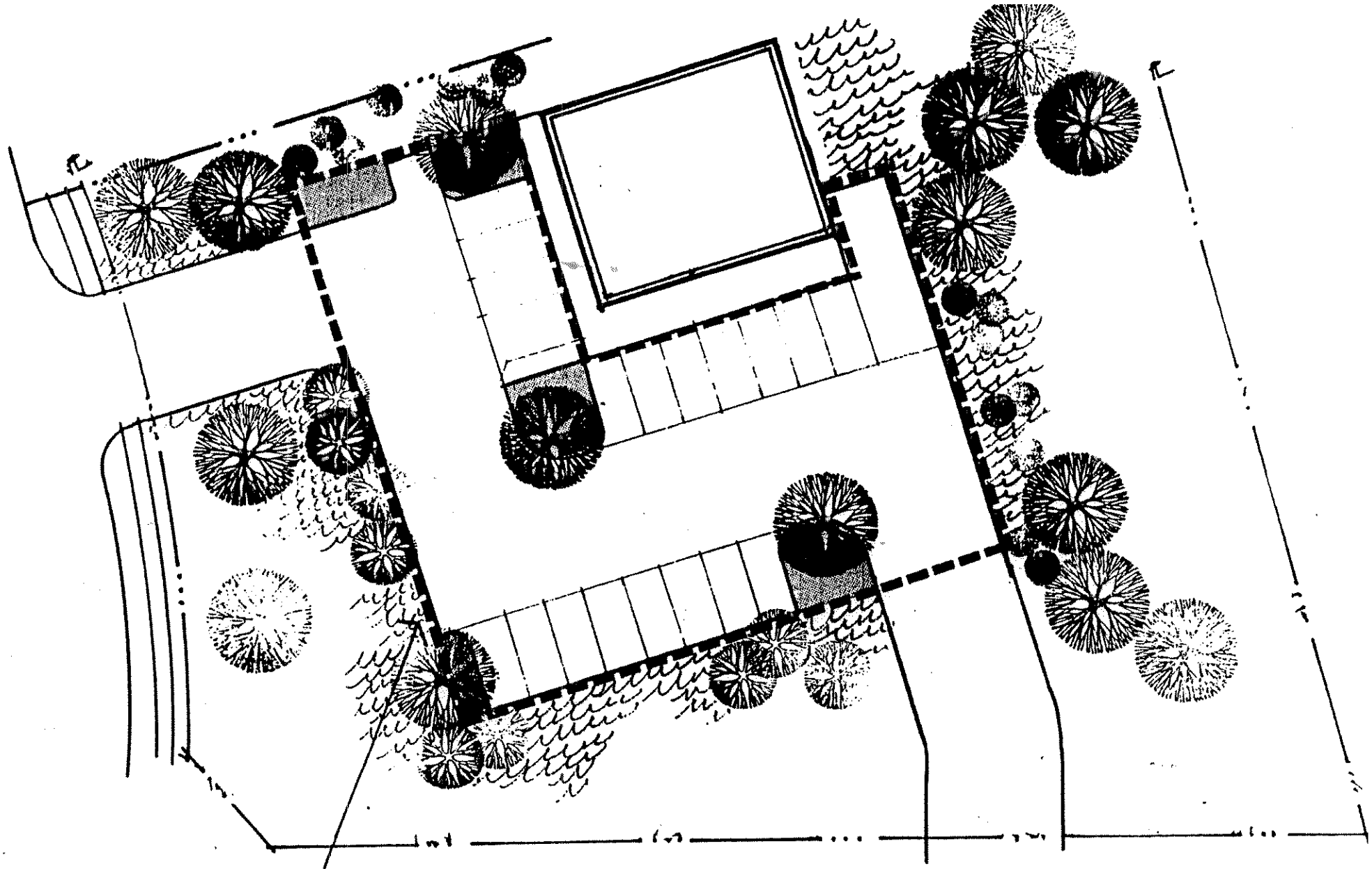


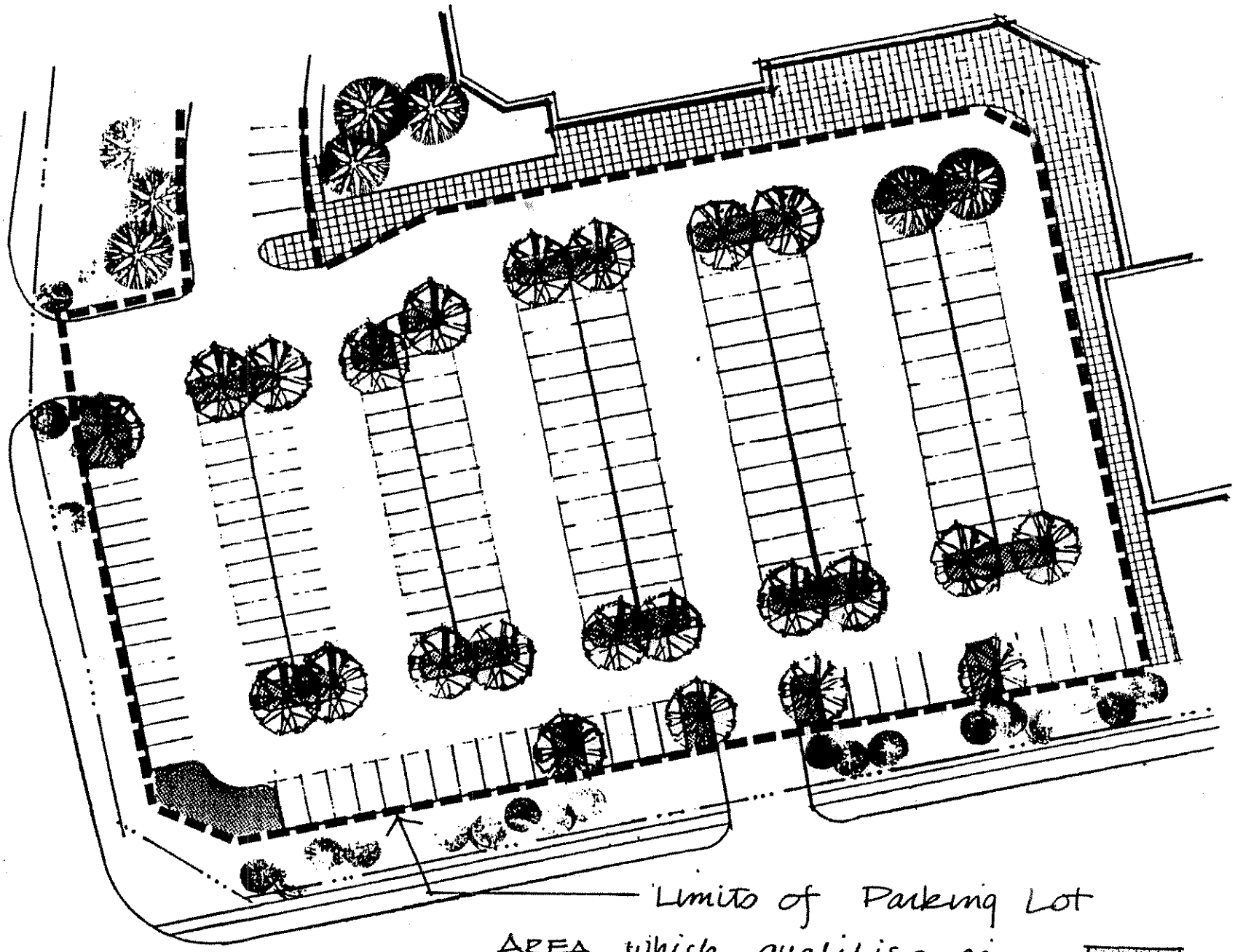
4. **All green areas within a parking lot shall be credited as interior landscaping except for:**

a. Required buffers;
b. Perimeter green areas;
c. Green areas less than 8½ ft. in width in any direction and less than 72 s.f. in area, and;
d. Green areas around buildings which are not part of the parking lot.

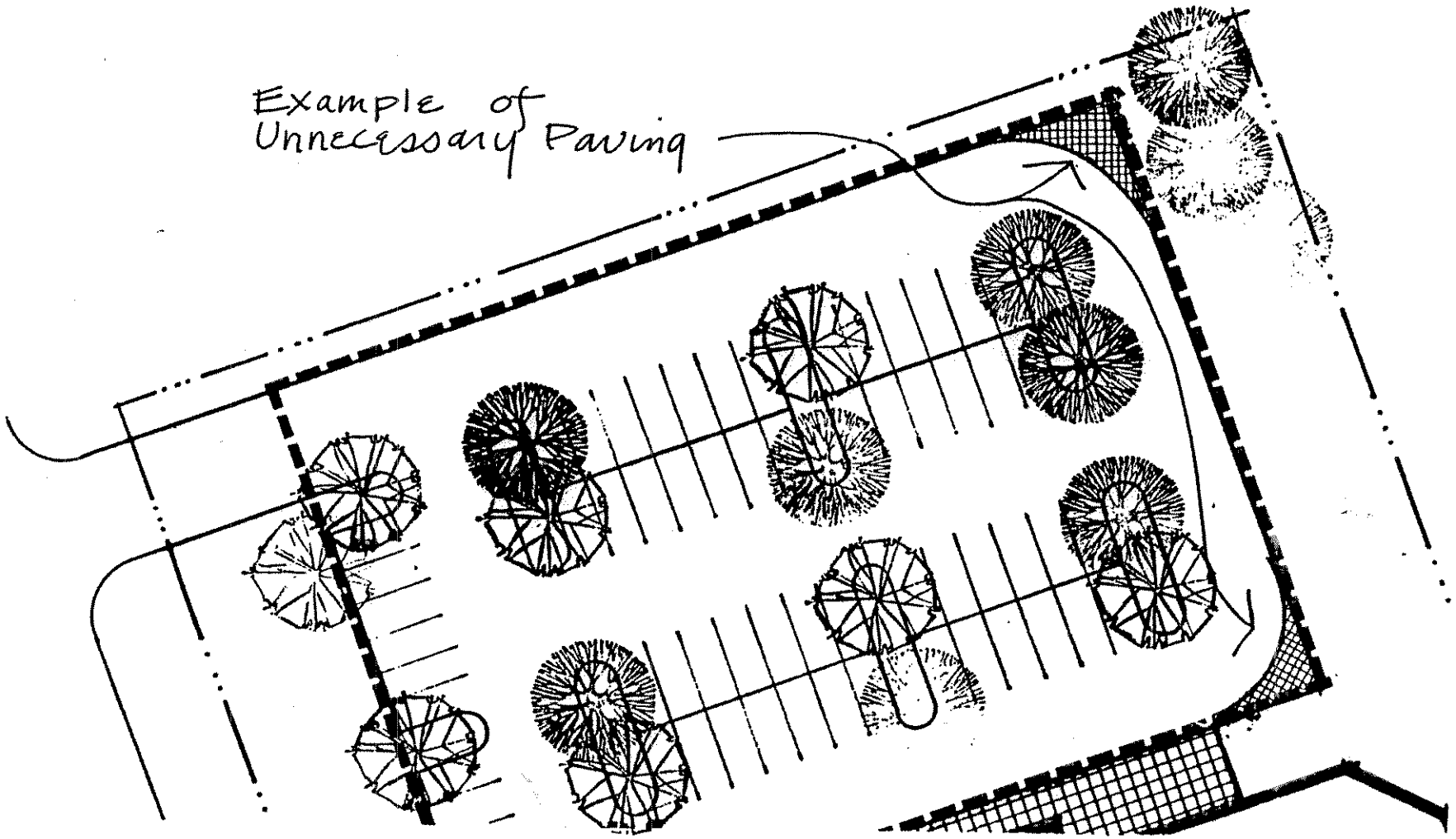



Islands must have a minimum width of 6ft.
Limits of Parking Lot
AREA which qualifies as INTERIOR LANDSCAPING


Limits of PARKING LOT
AREA which qualifies as INTERIOR LANDSCAPING


Limits of Parking Lot
AREA which qualifies as INTERIOR LANDSCAPING

5. Unnecessary paving or irregular paving plans are strongly discouraged and if incorporated in a site design, shall be subject to the approval of the Department of the Planning and Zoning.

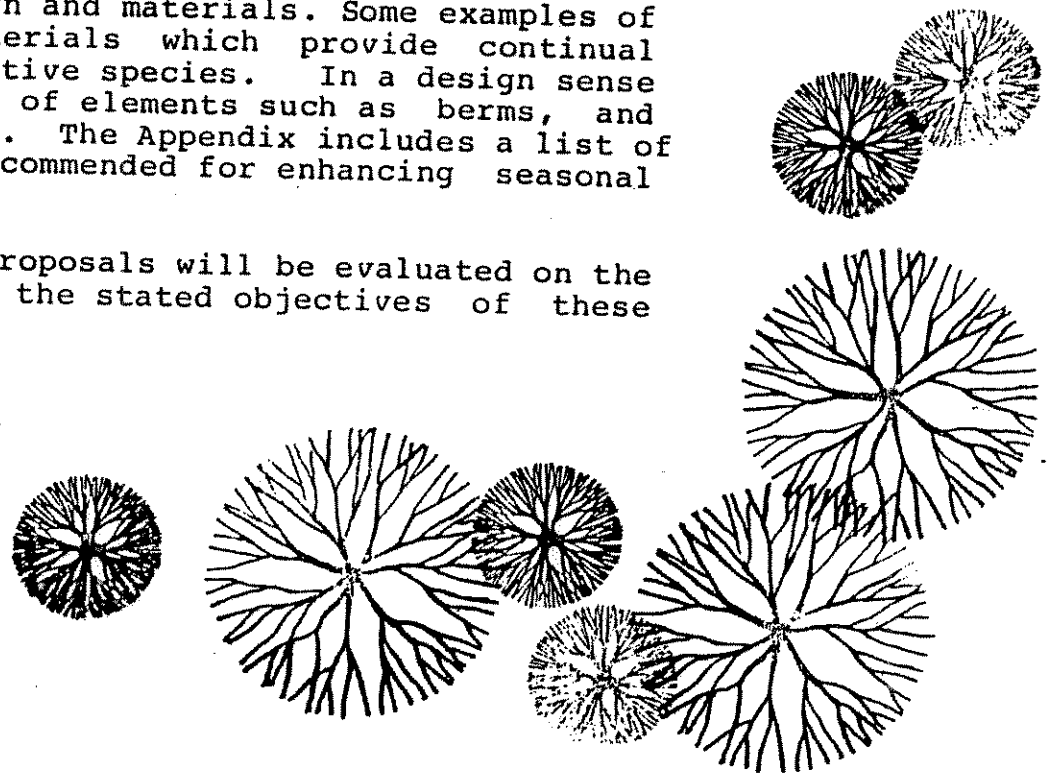


6. All island and interior landscaping areas shall incorporate trees, shrubs, mulching, grass or other appropriate landscaping treatments which shall be subject to the approval of the Planning and Zoning Department. Shades tree shall be a mimimum of 12 feet in height or a minimum of 3" in caliper, whichever is greater.

7. Alternative site design may be considered in cases where unique topography and site constraints dictate such an alternative and the site design shall be subject to the approval of the Planning and Zoning Department.

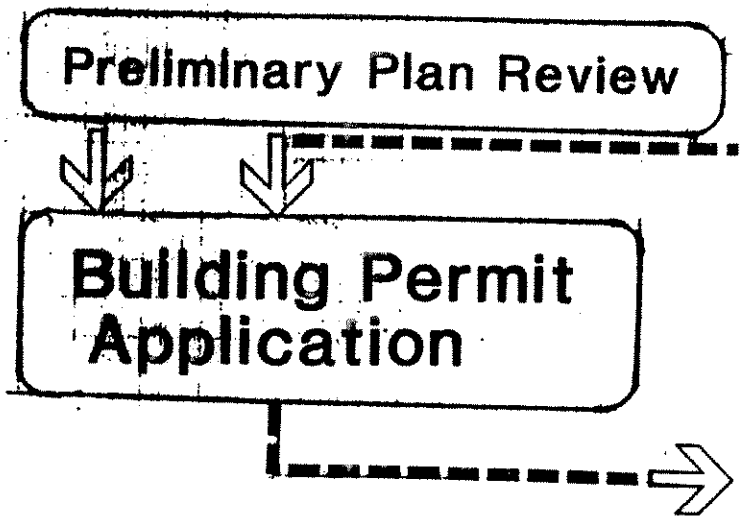
The Planning and Zoning Department also encourages the innovative use of planting design and materials. Some examples of this are the use of plant materials which provide continual seasonal interest, or use of native species. In a design sense this can mean the incorporation of elements such as berms, and raised or terraced planting beds. The Appendix includes a list of planting materials which are recommended for enhancing seasonal interest in landscape plans.

Innovative landscape proposals will be evaluated on the intent demonstrated to fulfill the stated objectives of these guidelines.



III. Review Process Flow Chart

The Department of Planning and Zoning strongly encourages all applicants to review their prospective plans with the Department prior to application for a building permit. Preliminary review often saves time and money in revising plans which may not meet the requirements of the code. Preliminary plan review is also the appropriate time to submit an Existing Tree Survey.

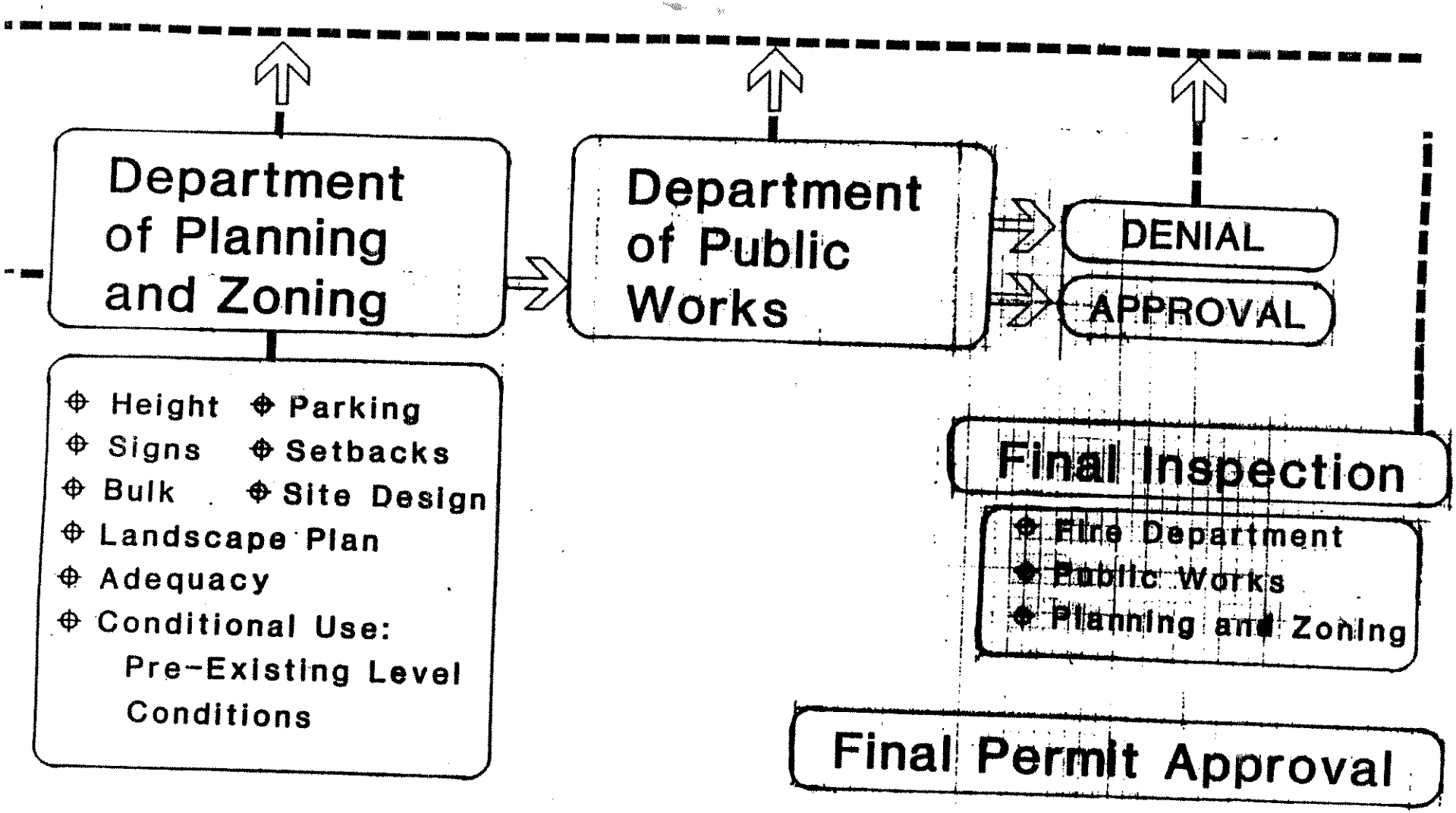


Applications for building permits are made at the Department of Public Works. Applications are then forwarded to the Department of Planning and Zoning to review for compliance with the Zoning Code, and with the terms of any applicable conditional use approval. Once this review is completed, the applications are returned to the Department of Public Works for review.

The Department of Public Works attempts to notify the applicant of approval or denial of the permit request within 10 days of application.

If the permit is approved, the applicant may proceed with all work as specified in the building permit plan. Once work is completed, final inspection of the site for code compliance is carried out by the Fire Department, Department of Public Works, and the Department of Planning and Zoning.

Use, Occupancy or Rental Permits will not be signed by the Department of Planning and Zoning unless all zoning code requirements have been met and the City has an accurate, updated set of building plans.


Department of Planning and Zoning
Department of Public Works
DENIAL
APPROVAL
Height
Parking
Signs
Setbacks
Bulk
Site Design
Landscape Plan
Adequacy
Conditional Use:
Pre-Existing Level Conditions
Final Inspection
Fire Department
Public Works
Planning and Zoning
Final Permit Approval

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A. Approved Shade Tree Planting List

PLANTING A TREE ON THE PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY

Trees that are planted in the public right-of-way are subject to the requirements of the Roadside Tree Regulations, Section .09. This regulation requires that trees planted in this public space be selected from a "recommended tree list" supplied by the Maryland Forest Service. This is the recommended list. Some local areas have drafted their own tree list. The local list takes precedence over this list for the local area after being approved by the urban forester in Annapolis.

For information on planting in the public right-of-way, contact your Forest and Park Service representative listed under Maryland State Government Department of Natural Resources, Forest and Park Service in the telephone book.

CHOOSING THE RIGHT TREE

Proper selection of a tree before planting is important. Properly selecting the tree becomes a growing asset. Improper selection becomes a deficit. Many factors effect trees on the public right-of-way. Tree roots share soil space with sidewalks and underground utilities. Growing space above the ground is restricted by traffic, buildings and utility lines.

Selecting a tree that is suited for its location not only benefits the tree, but could save millions of dollars in maintenance cost each year. Large trees growing under low utility lines require extensive trimming while medium or small trees require much less. A sycamore for example is a poor choice in small planting strips between the sidewalk and curb. The sycamore will cause extensive damage to sidewalks as its roots grow and requires extensive trimming.

This list is designed to assist you in selecting trees based on physical restriction commonly found on the public right-of-way. Use the first section to help you decide which tree is right for the location you intend to plant. The second section lists recommended trees by size class; small, medium and large. After the tree listing is a chart which gives more detailed information about each trees response to various environmental factors. And, finally, trees are listed by common and latin names.

COMMON AND SCIENTIFIC TREE NAMES

Many common names may be used for one tree species. To clear up confusion on the true identity of a plant, check the scientific or Latin plant name.

LATIN NAME	COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME	COMMON NAME
Acer buergerianum	Trident Maple	Lirodendron tulipifera	Tulip Poplar
Acer platanoides	Norway Maple	Malus	Crabapples
Acer pseudoplatanus	Planetree Maple	Metasequoia glyptostroboides	Dawn Redwood
Acer rubrum	Red Maple	Nyssa sylvatica	Blackgum
Acer saccharum	Sugar Maple	Ostrya virginiana	Hop Hornbeam
Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	Phellodendron amurense	Amur Corktree
Carpinus betulus	Europian Hornbeam	Platanus acerifilio	London Planetree
Cercis Canadensis	Eastern Redbud	Prunus cerasifera	Purple-Leaf
Cladrastis lutea	American Yellow-wood	Prunus sargenti	Sargent Cherry
Cornus florida	American Dogwood	Pyrus calleryana	Callery Pear
Cornus mass	Corneliancherry	Quercus alba	White Oak
Cornus kousa	Japanese Dogwood	Quercus rubra	Nothern Red Oak
Crataegus phaenopyrum	Washington Hawthorn	Quercus falcata	Southern Red Oak
Crataegus lavallie	Lavalle Hawthorn	Quercus cocinea	Scarlet Oak
Euommia ulmuides	Hardy Rubber Tree	Quercus phellos	William Oak
Fraxinus Americana	White Ash	Quercus shumardii	Shumard Oak
Fraxinus excelsior 'Hesse'	Hesse European Ash	Quercus Acutissima	Sawtooth Oak
Fraxinus pennsylvanica	Green Ash	Sophora Japonica	Japanese Pagado Tree
Ginkgo biloba	Ginkgo	Taxodium distichum	Bald Cypress
Gleditsia Triacanthos inermis	Low-Grow Honey Locust	Tilia Cordata	Little Leaf
Gymnocladus dioica	Kentucky Coffeetree	Tilia mongolica	Mongolian Linden
Koelreuteria paniculata	Golden Raintree	Tilia tomentosa	Silver Linden
Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	Zelkovia serrata	Zelkova

SMALL SIZED TREES

Growing space minimum — Soil 2 feet by 2 feet.
Distance to powerlines 20 feet.

COMMON NAMES	CAUTIONARY COMMENTS
Alleghany Serviceberry	Protected areas
American Dogwood	Protected areas — better sites
Corneliancherry	
Crabapples	
Eastern Redbud	
Europian Hornbeam	
Fauriei Callery Pear	
Golden Raintree	
Japanese Dogwood	Protected areas — better sites
Lavalle Hawthorn	
Purple-leaf Plum	Black Knot
Trident Maple	
Washington Hawthorn	

MEDIUM SIZED TREES

Growing space minimum 4 × 4 feet square.
Distance to powerlines 35 feet.

COMMON NAMES	CAUTIONARY COMMENTS
American Yellow-wood	
Callery Pear Cultivars	
Selected Cultivars	
'Aristocrat'	Over-planted in many locations
'Bradford'	
'Chanticleer'	
Chinese Elm	Do not mistake with Siberian Elm *Ulmus pumila*
Hardy Rubber Tree	Drought resistant
Hedge Maple	Wide spreading crown
Hop Hornbeam	Prefers better planting sites
Little Leaf Linden	Graft incompatibility
Mongolian Linden	
Norway Maple	Verticillium wilt, dieback, over-planted in many towns
Selected Cultivars	
'Columnare'	
'Crimson King'	
'Globosum'	
'Greenlace Maple'	
'Royal Red'	
'Superform'	
Red Maple	'Armstrong' and 'Columnare' — don't plant directly under utility lines
Selected Cultivars	
'Armstrong'	
'Autumn Flame'	
'Autumn Glory'	
'Bowhall'	
'Columnare'	
'Gerling'	
'October Glory'	
'Red Sunset'	
'Tilford'	
Regent Japanese Pagoda	
Sargent Cherry	
Thornless Honey Locust	Memosa webworm
Selected Cultivars	
'Imperial'	Memosa webworm
'Moraine'	
'Shademaster'	
'Skyline'	
Zelkova	
Selected Cultivar	
Village Green	

LARGE SIZED TREES

Growing space minimums — Soil space 6 feet by 8 feet.
Do not plant under powerlines.

COMMON NAMES	CAUTIONARY COMMENTS
Amur Corktree	
Bald Cypress	
Blackgum	
Bloodgood London Planetree	
Dawn Redwood	
Ginkgo	Plant only male trees
Green Ash	
Selected Cultivar	
Marshall Green Ash	Wood borer problems
Hesse European Ash	
Japanese Pagoda Tree	
Kentucky Coffeetree	
Northern Red Oak	Difficult to transplant
Norway Maple	Verticillium wilt
Selected Cultivar	
Summershade Norway Maple	
Pin Oak	Leaf chlorosis common, dieback
Planetree Maple	Verticillium wilt
Red Maple	
Sawtooth Oak	
Scarlet Oak	
Shumard Oak	
Silver Linden	
Southern Red Oak	
Sugar Maple	Deicing salts and verticillium wilt problems on all sugar maples
Selected Cultivars	
Columnar Sugar Maple	
Green Mountain Sugar Maple	
Sweetgum	Fruit can be maintenance problem
Tulip Poplar	Brittle wood, large branches may break and fall during storms
White Ash	Wood borer problems
Selected Cultivar	
Improved White Ash	
White Oak	
Willow Oak	
Zelkova	

ENVIRONMENTAL FACT SHEET

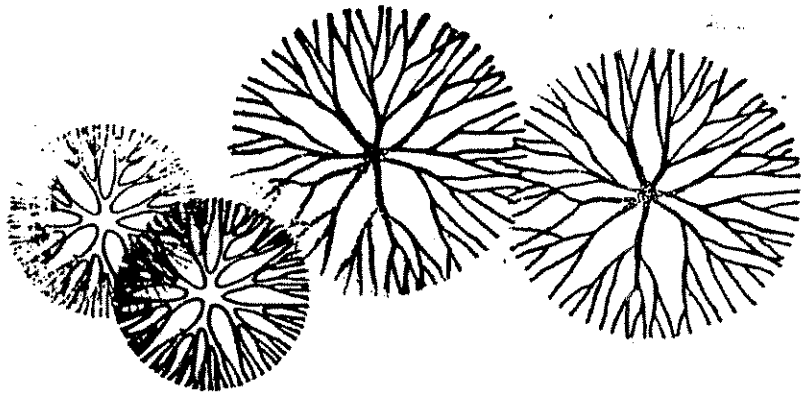
KEY

T – Tolerant
M – Moderately Tolerant
I – Intolerant
Fr – Fair
P – Poor
G – Good
H – High
L – Low
F – Fast
S – Slow

	Plant Hardiness Maryland Zones	Withstands Adverse Conditions	TOLERATES				Easy to Transport	Suitable as Street Trees	Autumn Color	Maintenance	Average Rate of Growth
			Dry Soils	Wet Soils	Salt	Air Pollution					
Ash											
Green, Marshalls seedless	6, 7, 8	Yes	Yes		T	I	Yes	Yes	Fr		M - F
White	6, 7		Yes		T		Yes	No	Fr	H	
European Hess	6, 7	Yes			I	I	Yes	No	Fr		
Bald Cypress	8		Yes	X				Some	P	L	
Blackgum	6, 7, 8			X	T		No	Yes	G	L	
Corktree, Amur	6, 7, 8					T	Yes		P		
Cherry, Sargent	8, 7	Yes					No	Yes	Fr	M	M
Crabapples	6, 7, 8	Yes			I		No	Some	P	H	M - F
Corneliancherry	6, 7, 8	Yes				T	Yes	Some	G		
Dogwood	6, 7, 8	No			T		No	Some	G	M - H	
Elm, Chinese	6, 7, 8				T						
Ginko	6, 7, 8	Yes	Yes		T	T	Yes	Yes	G		S
Hawthorn	6, 7, 8	Yes	Yes		I		Yes	No	Fr	H	M
Hophorn Beam	6, 7, 8		Yes		M		No	Yes		M	S
Hornbeam, European	6, 7, 8		Yes	X	I		No	Yes	P	L	S
Honey Locust	6, 7, 8	Yes	Yes		T	T	Yes	Yes	Fr	M	F
Linden	6, 7, 8	Yes			T	T	Yes	Yes	P	M	M - F
Tulip Poplar	6, 7, 8	No			I	I	No	No	Fr	M	F
Yellowwood, American	6, 7, 8		Yes				No		G	M	S
Zelkova	6, 7, 8	Yes	Yes					Yes	G		
Maple											
Norway	6, 7, 8	Yes	Yes		M	M	Yes	Yes	Fr		M - F
Red	6, 7, 8	Yes	Yes	Yes	I	T	Yes	Yes	G	L	M - F
Sugar	6, 7	No			I	M		Some	G	L	S - M
Oak											
Pin	6, 7, 8	Yes			M	M	Yes		Fr		M - F
Red	6, 7, 8	Yes	Yes		M	T	Yes	Yes	Fr	L	M
Scarlet	6, 7, 8	Yes	Yes		M		No	Yes	G	L	M
White	6, 7, 8	Yes	Yes		T		No	Yes	Fr	L	S
Willow	8, 7	Yes		Yes	T		Yes	Yes	P	L	M - F
Pagoda Tree, Japanese	6, 7, 8	Yes	Yes					Yes	P	M	S - M
Pear, Bradford	6, 7, 8	Yes	X	X				Yes	G		M
Plum, Purple leaf	6, 7, 8		Yes				Yes	Some	P	M	S
Raintree, Golden	6, 7, 8	Yes	Yes		T	T			P		I
Redbud, Eastern	6, 7, 8	No							P		
Redwood, Dawn	6, 7, 8			Yes				Some	P		
Rubbertree, Hardy	6, 7, 8	X	Yes			X		Yes	P	L	M
Serviceberry	6, 7, 8		Yes		T	I		Some	G		
Sweetgum	8, 7	Yes		Yes				Yes	G	M	M - I

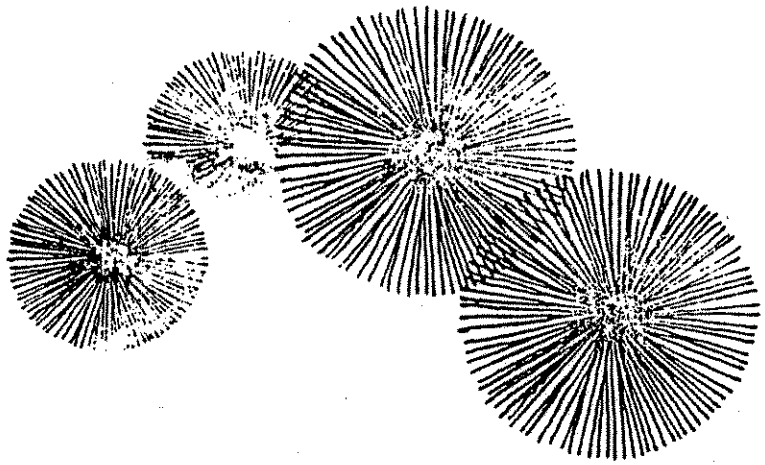
B. Approved Planting List: Ornamental Trees

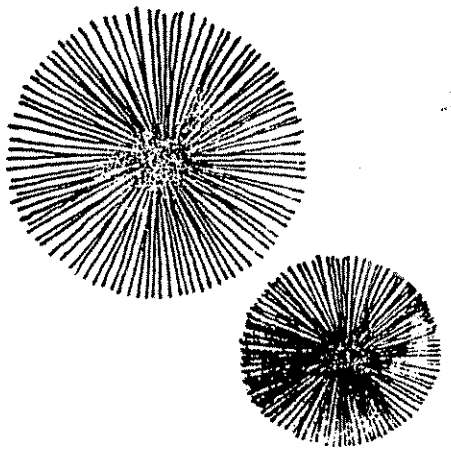
Botanical Name	Common Name	Min. Size	Max. Spacing
Acer grisium	Paperbark Maple	10-12'	15' o.c.
Acer ginnala	Amur Maple	10-12'	15' o.c.
Amelanchier arborea	Downy Serviceberry	10-12'	15' o.c.
Betula nigra	River Birch	10-12'	15' o.c.
Cercidophyllum japonicum	Katsura Tree	10-12'	15' o.c.
Cornus florida	Flowering Dogwood	10-12'	15' o.c.
Cornus kousa	Chinese Dogwood	10-12'	15' o.c.
Crataegus phaenopyrum	Washington Hawthorne	10-12'	15' o.c.
Elaeagnus angustiflolia	Russian Olive	10-12'	15' o.c.
Halesia carolina	Carolina Silverbell	10-12'	15' o.c.
Koelreutariaa paniculata	Golden Raintree	10-12'	15' o.c.
Lagerstroemia indica	Crapemyrtle	10-12'	15' o.c.
Magnolia soulangeana	Saucer Magnolia	10-12'	15' o.c.
Magnolia stellata	Star Magnolia	10-12'	15' o.c.
Malus Sp.	Crabapple	10-12'	15' o.c.
Prunus spp.	Flowering Cherries	10-12'	15' o.c.
Prunus cerasifera 'Atropurpurea'	Pissard Plum	10-12'	15' o.c.
Purus calleryana 'Bradford'	Bradford Pear	10-12'	15' o.c.
Stewartia pseudocamellia	Japanese Stewartia	10-12'	15' o.c.
Styrax japonicum	Japanese Snowbell	10-12'	15' o.c.



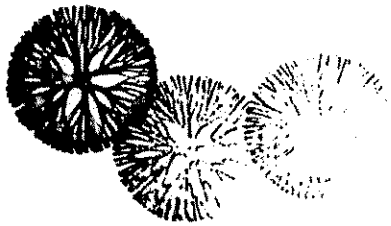
C. Approved Planting List: Evergreen Trees

Botanical Name	Common Name	Min. Size	Max. Spacing
Abies concolor	White Fir	10'-12'	9' o.c.
Abies normanniana	Nordman Fir	10'-12'	9' o.c.
Cedrus deodora	Deodor Cedar	10'-12'	9' o.c.
Cryptomeria japonica	Japnaese Cryptomeria	10'-12'	9' o.c.
Cupressocyparis X laylandi	Leyland Cypress	10'-12'	9' o.c.
Ilex X attenuata 'fosteri'	Foster's Holly	10'-12'	9' o.c.
Ilex opaca	American Holly	10'-12'	7' o.c.
Picea abies	Norway Spruce	10'-12'	9' o.c.
Picea omorika	Serbian Spruce	10'-12'	9' o.c.
Pinus nigra	Austrian Pine	10'-12'	9' o.c.
Pinus strobus	Eastern White Pine	10'-12'	9' o.c.
Pinus thunbergiana	Japanese Black Pine	10'-12'	9' o.c.
Thuja occidentalis nigra	Arborvitae	6' -8'	4' o.c.
Tsuga canadensis	Canadian Hemlock	10'-12'	9' o.c.
Tsuga caroliniana	Carolina Hemlock	10'-12'	9' o.c.





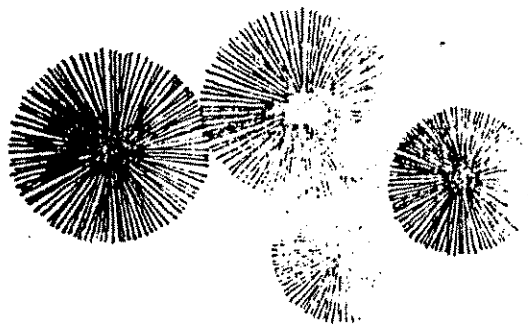
D. Approved Planting List: Shrubs



Botanical Name	Common Name	Min. Size	Max. Spacing
Abelia grandiflora	Glossy Abelia	2-2 1/2"	3' o.c.
Azalea sp.	Azalea (in variety)	24" min.	3' o.c.
Berberis sp.	Barberry (in variety)	2-2 1/2'	3' o.c.
Clethra alnifolia	Summer Sweet	3-4'	4' o.c.
Cornus alba 'siberica'	Coral Twig Dogwood	3-4'	4' o.c.
Cornus sericea 'Flaviramea'	Yellow Twig Dogwood	3-4'	4' o.c.
Cotoneaster sp.	Cotoneaster (in variety)	24" min.	3' o.c.
Deutzia gracilus	Slender Deutzia	24" min.	3' o.c.
Elaegnus umbellata	Autumn Elaeagnus	3-4'	4' o.c.
Euonymus sp.	Euonymus (in variety)	24" min.	3' o.c.
Forsythia sp.	Forsythia (in variety)	3-4'	4' o.c.
Ilex cornuta rotunda	Dwarf Chinese Holly	24" min.	3' o.c.
Ilex crenata helleri	Dwarf Japanese Holly	24" min.	3' o.c.
Ilex sp. (excl. above)	Holly (in variety)	2-2 1/2'	3' o.c.
Jasminimum nudiflorum	Winter Jasmine	2-2 1/2'	3' o.c.
Juniperus sp.	Spreading Juniper	24" min.	3' o.c.
Juniperus sp.	Dwarf Juniper	24" min.	3' o.c.
Juniperus sp.	Juniperus (in variety)	2-2 1/2'	3' o.c.
Ligustrum sp.	Privet (in variety)	2 1/2-3'	3' o.c.
Lonicera fragrantissima	Fragrant Honeysuckle	3-4'	4' o.c.
Lonicera tatarica	Tartarian Honeysuckle	3-4'	4' o.c.
Osmanthus sp.	Osmanthus (in variety)	2 1/2'-3'	3' o.c.
Prunus laur. schipkaensis	Cherry Laurel	2 1/2'-3'	3' o.c.
Pyracantha 'loboy'	Loboy Firethorn	24" min.	3' o.c.
Pyracantha sp.	Firethorn (in variety)	2 1/2'-3'	3' o.c.
Spiraea bum. Anth. Waterer	Anthony Waterer Spirea	24" min.	3' o.c.
Spiraea sp.	Spirea (in variety)	2-2 1/2'	3' o.c.
Syringa sp.	Lilac (in variety)	3-4'	4' o.c.
Taxus sp.	Dwarf Yew	24" min.	3' o.c.
Taxus sp.	Yew (in variety)	2-2 1/2"	3' o.c.
Viburnum sp.	Viburnum (in variety)	3-4'	4' o.c.
Weigela sp.	Weigela (in variety)	2-3'	3' o.c.

E. Approved Planting List: Evergreen Shrubs

Botanical Name	Common Name	Min. Size	Max. Spacing
Abelia grandiflora	Glossy Abelia	3-4'	4' o.c.
Berberis julianae	Julianae Barberry	2-2 1/2'	3' o.c.
Elaegnus pungens	Thorny Elaeagnus	3-4'	4' o.c.
Euonymus kiautschovicus	Evergreen Euonymus	2-2 1/2'	3' o.c.
Euonymus patens	Evergreen Euonymus	3-4'	4' o.c.
Ilex crenata var.	Japanese Holly	2-2 1/2'	3' o.c.
Ilex glabra	Inkberry	2-2 1/2'	3' o.c.
Ilex 'Nellie R. Stevens'	Nellie R. Stevens Holly	2-2 1/2'	3' o.c.
Ilex sp.	Large Holly (in var.)	3-4'	4' o.c.
Juniperus var.	Large Juniper (in var.)	2-2 1/2'	3' o.c.
Kalmia latifolia	Mountain Laurel	24" min.	3' o.c.
Myrica pennsylvanica	Northern Bayberry	2-2 1/2'	3' o.c.
Myrica cerifera	Southern Bayberry	3-4'	4' o.c.
Photinia X 'Fraseri'	Red Tip Photinia	2-2 1/2'	3' o.c.
Prunus laurocerasus	Schipka Cherry Laurel	2-2 1/2'	3' o.c.
Pyracantha coccinea	Scarlet Firethorn	2-2 1/2'	3' o.c.
Rhododendron catawbiense	Catawba Rhododendron	2-2 1/2'	3' o.c.
Taxus baccata 'Repandens'	Spreading English Yew	24 " min.	3' o.c.
Taxus spp.	English Yew	2-2 1/2'	3' o.c.
Viburnum rhytidophyllum	Leather Leaf Viburnum	2-2 1/2'	3' o.c.



F. Recommended Planting List for Seasonal Interest

Season	Botanical Name
Spring	Spring Flowering Bulbs such as: Narcissus, Scilla, Allium, Crocus, Muscari, Tulip Corylopsis spicata Amelanchier canadensis Hamamelis mollis brevipetala Brunnera macrophylla Bergenia cordifolia Epimedium grandiflorum Calamagrostis acutiflora stricta Festuca glauca Helictotrichon sempervirens Lamiastrum galeobdolon
Early Summer	Styrax japonica Cornus kousa Magnolia virginiana Yucca filmentosa Lythrum salicaria Astilbe arendsi Heracleum mantegazzianum Hosta glauca Inula magnifica Deschampsia caespitosa Pennisetum orientale

Summer

Oxydendrum arboreum
Macleaya cordata
Rudbeckia fulgida sullivanti
Spodiopogon sibiricus
Panicum virgatum "Haense Herms"
Molinia altissima "Karl Foerester"
Miscanthus sinensis condensatus
Miscanthus purpurascens
Hibiscus palustris
Coreopsis verticillata "moonbeam"
Ligularia dentata "Desdemona"
Liriope muscari "Big Blue"
Perovskia atriplicifolia

Fall

Sedum telephium "Autumn Joy"
Certostigma plumbaginoides
Begonia evansiana
Miscanthus floridulus
Miscanthus sinensis gracillimus

Winter

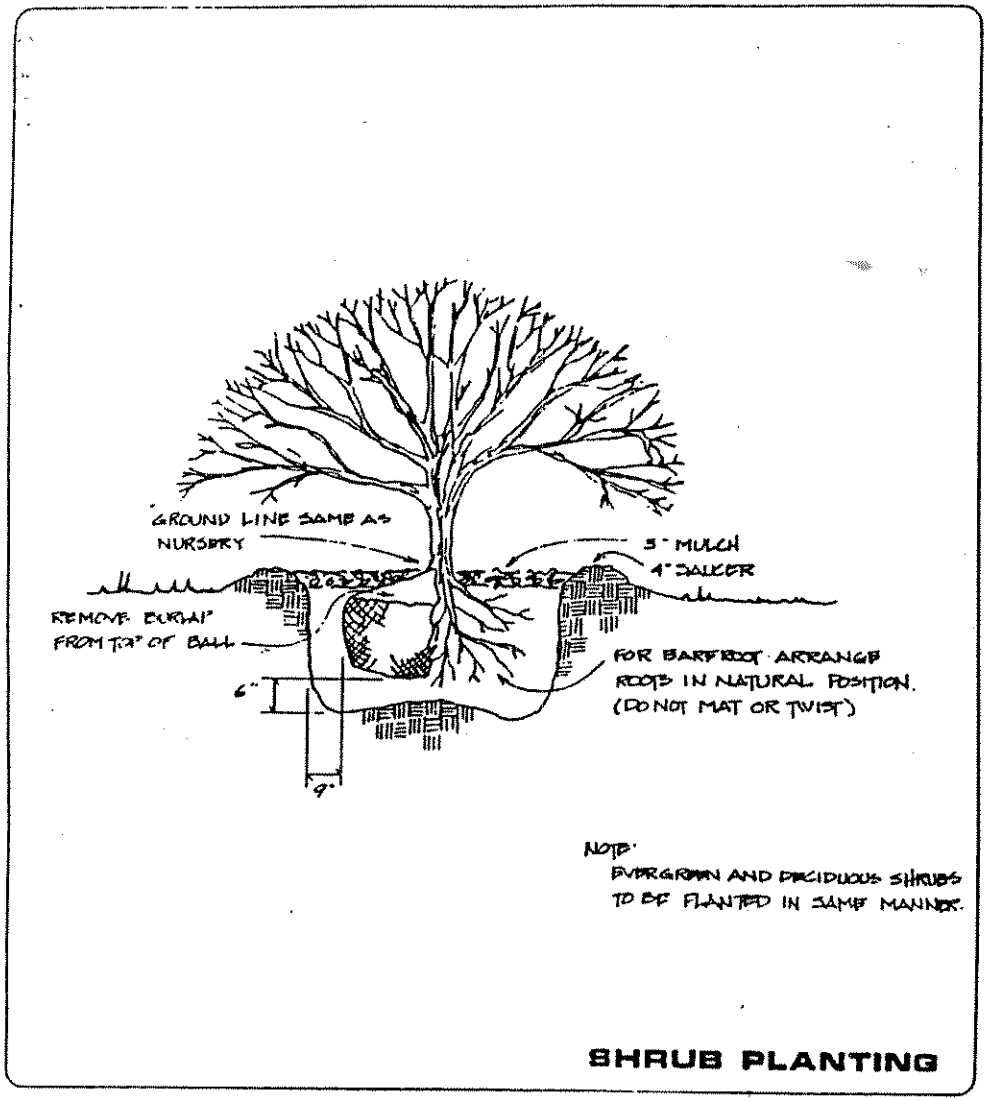
Ilex "Nellie Stevens"
Ilex pedunculosa
Ilex fosteri
Sinarundinaria nitida
Mahonia bealei
Nandina domestica
Skimmia japonica
Festuca glauca
Festuca mairei
Miscanthus sinensis gracillimus
Miscanthus purpurascens
Miscanthus sinensis condensatus
Pennisetum alopecuroides

G. Approved Landscape Specifications

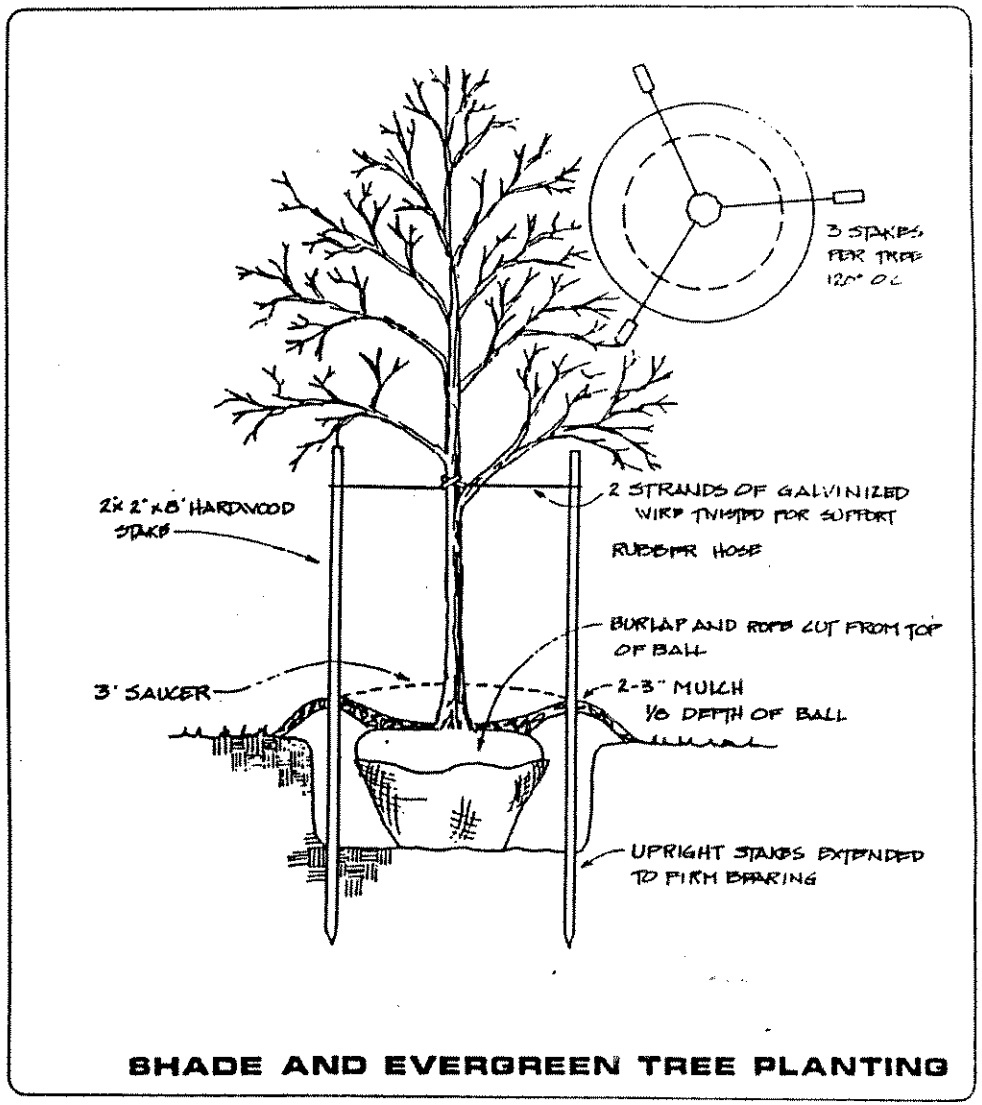
The approved specifications for landscape planting shall be the "Landscape Specifications Guidelines for Baltimore-Washington Metropolitan Areas" prepared by the Landscape Contractors Association of Metropolitan Washington and the American Society of Landscape Architects. Copies are available at the Anne Arundel County Office of Planning and Zoning.

The approved specifications for tree work (this refers generally to pruning and shaping of existing vegetation to remain shall be the National Arborist Association Standards, available at the Department of Planning and Zoning.

The approved standards for nursery stock shall be as specified in the "American Standards for Nursery Stock" prepared by the American Association of Nurserymen.



SHRUB PLANTING



SHADE AND EVERGREEN TREE PLANTING

H. Approved Planting Details

These approved planting details are in accordance with "Landscape Specification Guidelines for the Baltimore-Washington Metropolitan Areas" prepared by the Landscape Contractors Association of Metropolitan Washington and the American Society of Landscape Architects.