

TOWN OF HAMPTON ARCHITECTURAL AND SITE DESIGN GUIDELINES



Prepared for the Hampton Planning Board
By Rockingham Planning Commission
October 2017

Adopted by the Hampton Planning Board
February 21, 2018

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INTRODUCTION

The Town of Hampton is a vibrant coastal community comprised of attractive residential neighborhoods, an emerging Town Center District, and a seasonal destination beach resort. The Town is in the path of several major transportation corridors including Interstate 95, NH Route 101, NH Route 1 and NH Route 1A. Other heavily travelled State and local roadways also extend through Hampton. As a result, the Town is a desirable location for consumer services, retail stores, entertainment venues, and other non-residential uses to become established. Hampton is a business-friendly community that welcomes new growth and investment. At the same time, the Town needs to ensure that the qualities that make it so desirable are not compromised by substandard development and redevelopment proposals.

Architectural and site guidelines can be a helpful tool for a community to strongly encourage the importance of quality site development and to strengthen the sense of place. These guidelines are intended for non-residential development, multifamily residential structures, parking and signage. The Town of Hampton is hopeful these design guidelines will:

- Provide a framework for improving the visual character of the Town by emphasizing traditional New England architectural motifs. There is no concise definition of what is meant by traditional New England architecture. For the purposes of these guidelines, New England architecture is typified by peaked roofs, windows with multiple panes, natural exterior siding either stained or painted, and the inclusion of buildings designed to look like barn structures or carriage houses;
- Create an attractive commercial business environment;
- Create attractive multi-tenant residential structures;
- Provide developers with a toolbox of suggestions for site design of both new and redeveloped properties;
- Increase public awareness of site design using methods that are considerate of neighboring properties through efficient buffering, lighting, signage, architectural detail and placement of the proposed improvements.

Applicants are advised that these guidelines are not intended to support the criteria for approval of variance petitions to the Zoning Board of Adjustment. While effective as a stand-alone reference document, these guidelines most importantly serve as a supplement to the Site Plan Review Regulations providing guidance to the applicant in order to achieve compatible architectural and site design within the community.

The Planning Board is hopeful that applicants will view this document with enthusiasm and recognize the important role they can play in the future growth and vitality of the Town of Hampton.

I. GUIDELINES FOR NON-RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

These guidelines are offered to aid in the design of non-residential development proposals that will incorporate New England architectural details and will emphasize traditional structural concepts. These guidelines are intended to augment the requirements found in the Town's Site Plan Review Regulations.

PROPORTION OF NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

1. New buildings should not exceed the average height of existing buildings on abutting properties and the general area. Greater distances between abutting buildings may allow for differences in height and size.
2. The windows and wall openings of new buildings should utilize similar design appearances to existing structures. This is particularly important for infill development when a new building is in very close proximity to an existing structure.

VERTICAL OR HORIZONTAL EMPHASIS

1. Relate the vertical, horizontal, or non-directional facade characteristics to the predominant directional expression of nearby buildings. This emphasis is enhanced by the arrangement of the structure's door and window openings.
2. Door and window openings should be proportional to facade length and height and of traditional New England Character.
 - a) Large plate glass windows are discouraged unless they are broken with mullions. (Images 1 & 2)
 - b) Mirrored glass or colored metal panels are not acceptable in place of windows.
 - c) Doorways should be encased with trim.



Image 1: This structure uses a New England style pitched roof, pronounced eave and divided windows to add interest at the entry.



Image 2: This structure incorporates a flat roof and large plate glass windows that are in contrast to traditional New England character.

3. Roof forms should be of various pitch, common to traditional New England architecture. Roof features should complement the character of adjoining neighborhoods.
4. Flat roofs should not be eliminated from consideration, but should only be built when the size of the building does not permit a pitched roof. (Image 6)
5. Shingled roofs constructed of asphalt or wooden shingles are preferred. Standing seam, copper, or metal roofs are acceptable under certain circumstances.
6. Use dormers, chimneys, and changes in ridgeline, to avoid unbroken expanses of roof. (Image 5)
7. Multiple roof plane slopes are acceptable, but should be limited.
8. All rooftop mechanical/ventilation equipment must be placed so that it is not visibly apparent at the nearest street. Use architectural treatment/camouflaging of walls, parapets, false chimneys, etc., or by other appropriate means. If parapets are used to conceal flat roofs and rooftop equipment such as HVAC units from public view, such parapets should feature three-dimensional cornice treatments. (Images 3 and 4)
9. Increase the visual appeal of a structure by using overhanging eaves, extending past the supporting walls.



Image 3: The structure above uses a short bollard screen to hide roof top mechanical equipment.



Image 4: The building above has a variety of unscreened mechanical equipment that clutters its appearance.



Image 5: This office complex is given visual interest and unit separation by the innovative use of contrasting surface colors and exaggerated eaves.



Image 6: This structure incorporates no roof design elements and the result is the building adds little to the built environment.

ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES

1. All features and details such as balconies, decks, covered porches, columns, dormers, turrets, towers, skylights and arches should be in proportion with the building.
2. Use of historical details on contemporary structures should be included only when appropriate to the overall design and should be historically accurate.

MATERIALS AND COLORS

1. Exteriors of new buildings should utilize materials appropriate for the character of the building. Brick, clapboard, shingles, stone, or architectural concrete block are preferred. (Image 7)
2. Subtle colors should be used on larger and very plain buildings, while smaller buildings with elaborate detailing may use more variety of colors. Colors should reflect those found on traditional New England structures with accenting trim work.
3. Colors that are disharmonious with other colors used on the building or found on adjacent structures should be avoided.
4. Paint colors should relate to the color of the natural material found on the building such as brick, terra-cotta, stone or ceramic tile and existing elements such as signs or awnings.
5. Contrasting or accent colors should be used on architectural details and entrances.
6. Predominant exterior building materials should be high quality materials such as brick, wood, granite sandstone, other native stone or tinted/textured concrete masonry. (Image 7)
7. Predominant exterior building materials should not include the following: smooth faced concrete block, tilt-up concrete panels, pre-fabricated steel panels. (Image 8)
8. Building trim and accent areas may feature brighter colors; neon tubing is never an acceptable feature for a building.



Image 7: This office building incorporates a number of design elements typical of New England building design including divided windows, a pitched roof and brick exterior.



Image 8: This retail center incorporates divided windows, an awning structure, and muted exterior colors, but there is no sense of traditional New England building style as a result. This example emphasizes the importance of site review in applying these guidelines.

FACADES AND EXTERIOR WALLS

1. Facades should be designed to enhance the appearances of large retail buildings and provide visual interest that is consistent with the community's identity and character. The intent is to encourage an appealing first appearance.
2. Avoid expanses of wall by using jogs, pilasters, architectural detailing, changes in surface materials, colors, textures, and rooflines.
3. Uninterrupted facades should not exceed 50% of the building wall. (Image 10)
4. Facades greater than 100 feet in length, measured horizontally, should incorporate wall plane projections or recesses having a depth of a least 3% of the length of the facade and extending at least 20% of the length of the facade. No uninterrupted length of any facade should exceed 100 horizontal feet.
5. Ground floor facades that face public streets should have arcades, display windows, entry areas, awnings, or other such features along no less than 60% of their horizontal length.

DETAIL FEATURES

1. Buildings should have architectural features and patterns that provide visual interest, at the pedestrian level, reduce the appearance of large building mass and recognize local character. Detail elements may be integral parts of the building fabric, and not superficially applied trim or graphics, or paint.
2. Building facades may have a repeating pattern that should include elements such as color change, texture change, material module change or a change in plane such as a reveal or projecting rib. These elements enhance the appearance of the structure. (Image 9)



Image 9: This multi-family building uses contrasting color, eaves and a multi windowed entry treatment to soften the mass of the three-story structure.



Image 10: This building is bereft of any architectural detail to soften its square mass. A pitched roof, contrasting color bands and any attempt to break the flat plane of the structure would provide increased visual appeal.

ENTRYWAYS

1. Entryway design elements and variations should give orientation and aesthetically pleasing character to the building.
2. Each building on a site shall have clearly-defined, highly-visible customer entrances. These entrances should be designed to incorporate features as may be appropriate including:
 - canopies or porticos (Image 11)
 - overhangs
 - recesses/projections (Image 11)
 - arcades
 - raised corniced parapets over the door
 - peaked roof forms
 - arches
 - outdoor patios
 - display windows (Image 11)
 - architectural details such as tile work and moldings which are integrated into the building structure and design
 - integral planters or wing walls that incorporate landscaped areas and/or places for sitting



Image 11: Entryways that are well defined from a distance assist patrons in negotiating from car to store. This awning treatment clearly defines the entryway.

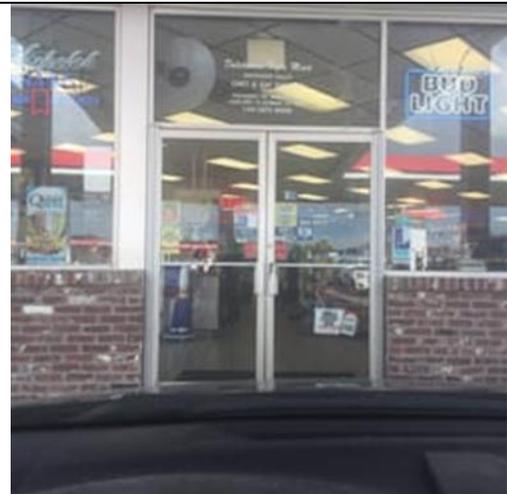


Image 12: The ubiquitous pane glass entryways of 1970's era commercial establishments offer no context from a large parking lot. Some form of overhang or ornamental detail such as planters would clearly identify this entry.

BACK AND SIDE FACADES

1. All surfaces of a building which are visible from adjoining properties and/or public streets should contribute to the pleasing scale features of the building and encourage community integration by featuring characteristics similar to the front façade.

II. GUIDELINES FOR PARKING FACILITIES

Purpose: Parking lots and driveways are necessary elements in the commercial areas of Hampton, but they should not visually or physically dominate the environment. Parking areas should be designed to complement the building they serve, as well as adjacent buildings/properties. Design considerations can make parking areas inviting while maintaining pedestrian safety. The use of internal walkways, landscaping and lighting should be incorporated. Landscaping within parking areas should provide visual and climatic relief from broad expanses of pavement and should be designed to channel and define logical areas for pedestrian and vehicular circulation. (A suggested plant materials list of species appropriate to Hampton is included as Appendix I and the NH Prohibited Plant List is included as Appendix II.)

LOCATION OF PARKING

1. Parking areas should (whenever possible) be located behind or to the side of buildings. This is the single most impactful design consideration. By keeping the building as the primary street side feature it becomes the visual statement of the site. All side parking should be further from the front lot line than the principal structure. (Images 13 and 14)
2. The parking area size shall not be allowed to exceed the required standards found in the Town's Zoning Ordinance.



Image 13: Having side and rear parking areas allows well maintained lawn and plantings in front of this building, greatly increasing its visual appeal.



Image 14: This front-oriented parking lot separates the business entrance significantly from the abutting streetscape.

LANDSCAPING AND LIGHTING

1. Paved parking surfaces should be interspersed with landscaped areas. (Image 15)
2. Parking areas should be screened from roadways and abutting properties with hedges, fences or evergreen plantings. Screening of parked cars and paved areas builds a positive image for the community, provides both color and shade, and can separate nearby residential uses from commercial uses. (Image 16) Curb-cuts and turning movements should be minimized by encouraging shared driveways between abutting commercial uses.



Image 15: A variety of planting types and heights serve to screen automobiles from the abutting road during all seasons.



Image 16: Although a variety of plants have been placed around the perimeter of this parking area no plants with any height have been incorporated so there is no screening of automobiles at all.

3. Where it is unavoidable for parking areas to be adjacent to a residential zone, the parking area should be sufficiently screened with evergreen trees, earth berms, fences or shrubs. All off-street parking areas should be screened from abutting residences or vacant lots in residential zoning districts located at the side or rear of the property with a wall, fence, vegetation or other means which provides at least 75% vertical opacity (lack of transparency) up to a height of six (6) feet above grade. If vegetation is used, a hedge should be planted which is reasonably expected to reach this opacity and height within one year.
4. In general, larger and more visible parking lots should have more intensive landscape treatments. Driveways leading into and around parking lots are not used in determining the parking lot area. Landscaping should be incorporated into parking areas with ground cover, shrubbery, and trees, as appropriate, as follows:
 - 10% on parking lots located in front of the principal building or on otherwise vacant lots.
 - 8% on parking lots located on the side of the principal building, set back from the front boundary line at least even with the front of the principal building.
 - 5% on parking lots which are located at the rear of the principal building and largely obscured from the road.
5. Trees that may damage automobiles (dripping sap, messy fruit or hard seeds) should not be planted in and around parking lots.

6. All trees and shrubs should vegetate successfully within a two-year guarantee period. A performance guarantee escrow will be established to maintain conformance with the approved site plan and to provide the necessary landscape effect. Said escrow is to be returned once successful vegetation has been confirmed and signed off (after the two-year period has lapsed).
7. Parking area design must incorporate sufficient space designated for snow storage. These areas must be separate from planted areas. These areas should be sited to avoid problems with visibility, drainage or icing during winter months.
8. Granite curbs, landscaping timbers or wheel stops in parking areas should be utilized to ensure that cars will not overrun vegetated areas. (Images 17 and 18)



Image 17: This parking area is well defined at its edges with raised curbing. In addition, the lot is well striped and painted with appropriate directional guidance.



Image 18: This parking area has a single row of striped spaces and the remaining lot is completely unmarked. There are no edge-defining devices and cars can drive directly onto abutting grass areas.

9. When a building with a front parking lot is renovated and subject to additional site plan review by the Hampton Planning Board, applicants should explore options for mitigating the impact of the parking on the streetscape, such as adding additional landscaping or architectural design elements.
10. Parking areas for all development excluding single-family and two-family residential dwellings should include bicycle parking facilities.
11. If the site abuts an existing developed property, it may be so designed as to tie into the abutting parking, access and circulation to create a coordinated system through approval by the Planning Board.
12. Parking lot lighting should be coordinated with the landscape plan to avoid areas from becoming under lit when surrounding trees mature, as well as spill over onto abutting properties and buildings. The location of proposed lighting structures should be shown on plans submitted for review by the Planning Board.

13. Parking areas should incorporate distinct markings for pedestrian walkways. These pedestrian walkways can be marked with high visibility paint or alternative paving materials so that pedestrian traffic within the parking area is clearly recognizable. (Images 19 and 20)



Image 19: Sharply contrasting paint is utilized in this parking area to highlight appropriate pedestrian walkways.



Image 20: This parking area incorporates raised pathways between parking spaces that connect directly to the commercial establishments being served.

III. GUIDELINES FOR SIGNAGE

Purpose: A diversity of well-designed signs is desirable within any commercial area. Signs are prominent features and should complement the surrounding architecture. Guidance on the size and type of signs is important to ensure that each business can identify itself without being overpowered by larger or brighter signs which can be distracting. Signage should be in scale with the respective use and in character with the immediate area. The following design guidelines will give examples and methods of adding interest and quality to a building project while enhancing the overall project. The following design elements should be considered.

COMMUNITY INTEGRATION

1. Visibility and legibility should be accomplished through the use of appropriate details and proper locations. Allowable sign areas and locations are explained in Article IV and V of the Hampton Zoning Ordinance. (Image 21)
2. Signs should be integral, subordinate elements within the overall building and site design. The scale and proportion of the signage should not overpower the building or obscure the building's architectural features. (Image 22)
3. Sign materials should harmonize with the building's design. A simple and direct message, with uppercase and lowercase lettering is most effective. A limited number of colors should be used with lightly colored lettering placed on a matte, dark background which reduces reflected glare.
4. Company logos should be incorporated into the overall sign and not become the sign itself.



Image 21: This sign conveys clearly its purpose using a vibrant but not distracting color palette and contrasting easy-to-read text.



Image 22: Although the purpose of this signage display is obvious, the scale is completely unbalanced; the building has become secondary to the advertisement.

ILLUMINATION AND COORDINATION

1. Illumination of signs should be from an indirect light source to reduce glare and ensure attention is focused on the sign. The light should be contained within the sign frame and not spill over onto other portions of the building or site. Internally illuminated signage should provide opaque backgrounds with translucent lettering.
2. All signage within a building complex should be coordinated by using similar materials, lettering, styles, colors, and overall sign sizes to ensure sign continuity and a uniform appearance throughout the development.
3. Light sources should be shielded to prevent glare from shining into neighboring windows or into the eyes of pedestrians and drivers.

MULTI-TENANT DEVELOPMENTS

4. Multi-tenant signs should clearly indicate a list of the tenants in an orderly, legible, manner. (Images 23 and 24) The sign itself should be compatible with the buildings architecture and not obscure architectural details or windows. Signs for multi-tenant buildings should have a consistent height, line, and color palette.

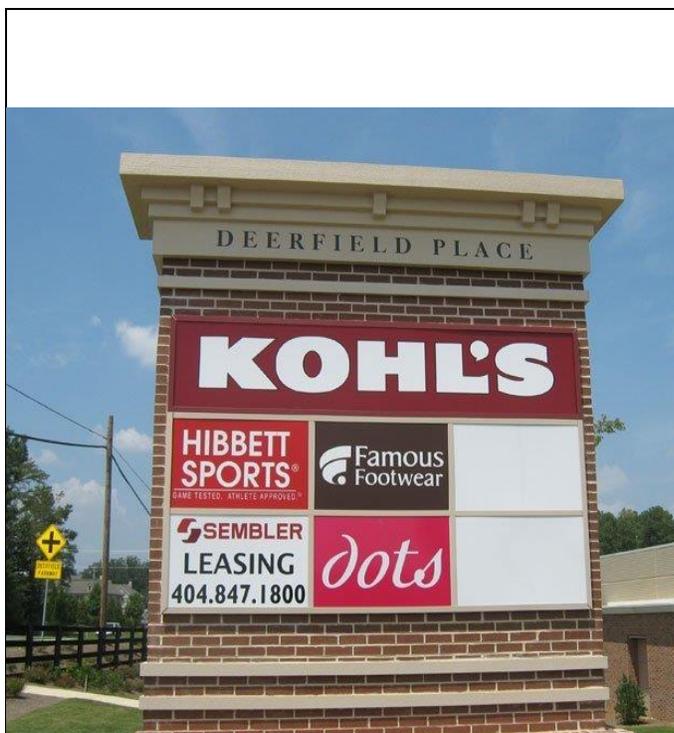


Image 23: Multi-tenant signage along high volume roadways should keep text to a minimum to reduce driver distraction. Text should be appropriately sized and easy to read.



Image 24: This multi-tenant sign offers too much information. The varied colors and text sizes make it difficult to read from a moving vehicle.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

1. Only finished and shielded fixtures should be used on building facades. The finish should complement the sign and other façade elements.
2. Signs displayed in windows should be discouraged.
3. A limited amount of lettering in small sizes is appropriate and effective within windows to describe products, address, or hours of operation. These should be carefully organized around the store entrance. (Images 25 and 26)
4. Signs and displays located in windows should not exceed 20% of the window area. (Hampton presently allows 50%)



Image 25: This is an example of window signage being utilized to graphically describe product and offer hours of operation.



Image 26: This business displays excess signage both in the window (white banner is roughly 50% of the window size) and wall mounted signage.

5. Temporary signs are discouraged.
6. Uncluttered, organized and well-lit window displays are encouraged.
7. Window curtains or blinds should be appropriate to the building's design.
8. Store front sign bands should be topped with smaller cornices to visually separate the storefront from the upper stories.
9. Where roof-mounted signs are used, they should be designed as an integral part of the architecture. This can be accomplished through the use of architectural detailing, trim and mounting details. Roof-mounted signs should not project above the building's roofline.
10. Projecting light fixtures used to illuminate signs should be simple and unobtrusive. All electrical boxes should be hidden from view. Individual letters/logos are preferable over whole panels that are internally lit.
11. Elevated billboards, neon or flashing signs of any kind are discouraged.
12. Painted, raised letters, or a box sign are all possible methods for wall signs.
13. Projecting blade signs should be sized for pedestrian legibility and safety.

Appendix I

Plant Materials List

Hampton has a strong tradition of using variety in plantings throughout the community. The plants on this list have been derived from many sources to encourage greater landscape variety in commercial and industrial development. The plants on this list are suggestions and other options are permitted. Native species are preferred. Final selections should consider the specific growing requirements and characteristics of each plant and the conditions present within the site.

STREET TREES

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Baumanni Horsechestnut
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Hedge Maple
<i>Acer ginnala</i>	Amur Maple
<i>Acer x. freemanii</i>	Armstrong Maple
<i>Acer x. freemanii</i>	Autumn Flame Maple
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple
<i>Acer tataricum</i>	Tartarian Maple
<i>Acer triflorum</i>	Three-flower Maple
<i>Amelanchier</i>	Shadblow
<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch
<i>Carpinus betula fastigiata</i>	Upright Hornbeam
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	American Hornbeam
<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>	Katsura Tree
<i>Cladrastis lutea</i>	Yellowwood
<i>Corylus colurna</i>	Turkish Filbert
<i>Crataegus crusgalli</i>	Cockspur Hawthorn
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash: 'Aut. Purple' 'Autumn Applause'
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Maidenhair Tree
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Thornless Honey Locust
<i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i>	Kentucky Coffee Tree
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Poplar Tree

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Magnolia acuminata</i>	Cucumber tree
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Tupelo

Scientific Name

Common Name

<i>Quercus shumardi</i>	Shumard Red Oak
<i>Sorbus alnifolia</i>	Korean Mountain Ash
<i>Syringa reticulata</i>	Japanese Tree Lilac
<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Littleleaf Linden
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Lacebark Elm
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	Princeton American Elm
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	Frontier Elm
<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	Zelkova

ORNAMENTAL TREES

<i>Acer campestre</i>	Hedge Maple
<i>Acer ginnala</i>	Amur Maple
<i>Aesculus carnea</i>	Red Horsechestnut
<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	Serviceberry
<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	European Hornbeam
<i>Carpinus carolinianum</i>	American Hornbeam
<i>Cornus kousa</i>	Kousa Dogwood
<i>Cornus mas</i>	Cornealancherry Dogwood
<i>Cotinus obovatus</i>	American Smoketree
<i>Crataegus crus-galli</i>	Cockspur Hawthorne
<i>intermis 'cruzam</i>	
<i>Crataegus viridis</i>	Winter King
<i>'Winter King'</i>	Hawthorne
<i>Halesia carolina</i>	Carolina Silverbell
<i>Maackia amurensis</i>	Maackia
<i>Magnolia loebneri</i>	Loebner Magnolia
<i>Magnolia stellata</i>	Star Magnolia
<i>Malus species</i>	Crabapple
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Ironwood
<i>Phellodendron arboeum</i>	Amur Corktree
<i>Prunus sargentii</i>	Sargent Cherry
<i>Prunus subhirtell</i>	Higan Cherry
<i>'Autumnalis'</i>	
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Bradford Pear
<i>'Bradford'</i>	
<i>Sorbus alnifolia</i>	Korean Mountain Ash
<i>Syringa reticulata</i>	Tree Lilac
<i>'Ivory Silk'</i>	

Scientific Name	Common Name
EVERGREEN TREES	
<i>Abies concolor</i>	White Fir

<i>Prunus accolade</i>	Accolade Cherry	<i>Abies fraseri</i>	Fraser Fir
<i>Prunus maackii</i>	Amur Chokecherry	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway Spruce
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Cleveland Pear	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce
<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	Swamp White Oak	<i>Picea omorika</i>	Serbian Spruce
<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	Scarlet Oak	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Colorado Spruce
<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	Shingle Oak	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>	Red/Norway Pine
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin Oak	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Upright English Oak	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	American Arborvitae
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Canadian Hemlock
<i>Tsuga caroliniana</i>	Carolina Hemlock	ORNAMENTAL GRASSES	
FLOWERING AND ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS		<i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>	Tufted Hair Grass
<i>Aesculus parviflora</i>	<i>Festuca ovina</i> ‘glauca’		
<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>	<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	<i>Purple Silver Grass</i>	
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Barberry		
‘Crimson Pygmy’			
<i>Continus coggygria</i>	Common Smoketree		
<i>Cotoneaster adpressa</i>	Creeping cotoneaster		
<i>Cotoneaster divaricatus</i>	Spreading cotoneaster		
<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	Rockspray Cotoneaster		
<i>Deutzia gracilis</i>	Slender Deutzia		
<i>Enkianthus campanulatus</i>	Redvined Enkianthus		
<i>Forsythia</i> ‘Sunrise’	Sunrise Forsythia		
<i>Hydrangea paniculata</i>	Panicle Hydrangea		
<i>Hex verticillata</i>	Winterberry		
<i>Myrica pensylvania</i>	Bayberry		
<i>Potentilla fruitcosa</i>	Bush Cinquefoil		
<i>Prunus maritima</i>	Beach Plum		
<i>Rhododendron species</i>	<i>Rhododendron species</i>		
<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	Beach Rose		
<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	Blackhaw Viburnum		
<i>Viburnum sargentii</i>	Sargent Viburnum		
<i>Viburnum trilobum</i>	American Cranberrybush		
<i>Xanthorrhiza simplicissima</i>	Yellowroot		
PERENNIALS			
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow		
<i>Aster x frikartii</i>	New England Aster		
<i>Astilbe varieties</i>	Astible		
<i>Coreopsis verticillata</i>	Moonbeam Coreopsis		
<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	Purple coneflower		
<i>Hemerocallis species</i>	Daylilies		
<i>Liatris spicata</i>	Gayfeather		
<i>Alva alcea Fastigiata</i> ’	Hollyhock Mallow		
<i>Perovskia atriplicifolia</i>	Russian Sage		
<i>Rudbeckia</i> ‘Goldstrum’	Black-eyed Susan		
<i>Sedum telephium</i>	Autumn Joy Sedum		

Appendix II

NH Prohibited Plants

<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i> Royle	<i>Impatiens roylei</i> Walp.	Ornamental jewelweed
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i> L.		Water-flag
<i>Lepidium latifolium</i> L.	<i>Cardaria latifolia</i> (L.) Spach	Perennial pepperweed
<i>Ligustrum obtusifolium</i> Sieb. & Zucc. var. <i>obtusifolium</i>	<i>Ligustrum obtusifolium</i> var. <i>leiocalyx</i> (Nakai) H. Hara	Blunt-leaved privet
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> L.		Common privet
<i>Lonicera japonica</i> Thunb.	<i>Nittoa japonica</i> (Thunb.) Sweet	Japanese honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera maackii</i> (Rupr.) Herder*		Amur honeysuckle*
<i>Lonicera morrowii</i> Gray*		Morrow's honeysuckle*
<i>Lonicera tatarica</i> L.*		Tartarian honeysuckle*
<i>Lonicera</i> × <i>bella</i> Zabel*	<i>Lonicera morrowii</i> × <i>L. tatarica</i>	Bella honeysuckle*
<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i> L.		Moneywort
<i>Microstegium vimineum</i> (Trin.) A. Camus	<i>Andropogon vimineum</i> Trin.; <i>Eulalia viminea</i> (Trin.) Kuntze	Japanese stilt grass
<i>Persicaria perfoliata</i> (L.) H. Gross	<i>Ampelgynum perfoliatum</i> (L.) Roberty & Vautier; <i>Polygonum perfoliatum</i> L.	Mile-a-minute weed
<i>Pueraria montana</i> (Lour.) Merr. var. <i>lobata</i> (Willd.) Maesen & S. Almeida	<i>Dolichos lobatus</i> Willd.; <i>Pueraria lobata</i> (Willd.) Ohwi; <i>Pueraria thunbergiana</i> (Sieb. & Zucc.) Benth.	Kudzu
<i>Reynoutria japonica</i> Houtt. var. <i>Japonica</i>	<i>Fallopia japonica</i> (Houtt.) R. Decr.; <i>Pleuropterus cuspidatus</i> (Sieb. & Zucc.) Moldenke; <i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i> Sieb. & Zucc.	Japanese knotweed
<i>Reynoutria sachalinensis</i> (F. Schmidt ex Maxim.) Nakai	<i>Fallopia sachalinensis</i> (F.S. Petrop. ex Maxim.) R. Decr.; <i>Polygonum sachalinense</i> F. Schmidt ex Maxim.	Giant knotweed
<i>Reynoutria</i> × <i>bohemica</i> Chrtek & Chrtková	<i>Fallopia japonica</i> × <i>F. sachalinensis</i> ; <i>Fallopia</i> × <i>bohemica</i> (Chrtek & Chrtková) J.P. Bailey; <i>Polygonum</i> × <i>bohemicum</i> (Chrtek & Chrtková) P.F. Zaka & A.L. Jacobson	Bohemia knotweed
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i> L.		Common buckthorn
<i>Rosa multiflora</i> Thunb. ex Murr.		Multiflora rose

Variance: Persons conducting temporary scientific studies, which may include hybridization of seedless species may apply for a variance to do so by contacting the NH Department of Agriculture, Markets & Food, Division of Plant Industry.

For additional information



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