



FROM MASSACHUSETTS OFFICE OF COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT WEBSITE

(https://www.mass.gov/info-details/coastal-landscaping-in-massachusetts-grasses-and-perennials) Pennsylvania sedge (Carex pensylvanica) is a low, clump—forming, grass—like perennial growing 6 to 12 inches high. This native plant with pale green, arching leaves and a cluster of brown seed capsules high on the stem forms soft, 15—inch clumps that spread quickly. This sedge grows well in either sunny or shady areas, prefers dry—to—moist soils, binds the soil with its dense roots, and remains lush even in sandy soils. Though noninvasive, the creeping foliage can form dense mats that function well as a traditional lawn, yet will not require mowing, fertilizing, or chemicals. If mowing is preferred, this sedge looks best cut two to three times per year at 3 to 4 inches high. Pennsylvania sedge can be planted from plugs 6 to 12 inches on center in the fall or spring. Its rhizomatous, turf—forming habit provides excellent ground cover for wildlife, and the seeds are a source of food for a number of birds and small mammals.

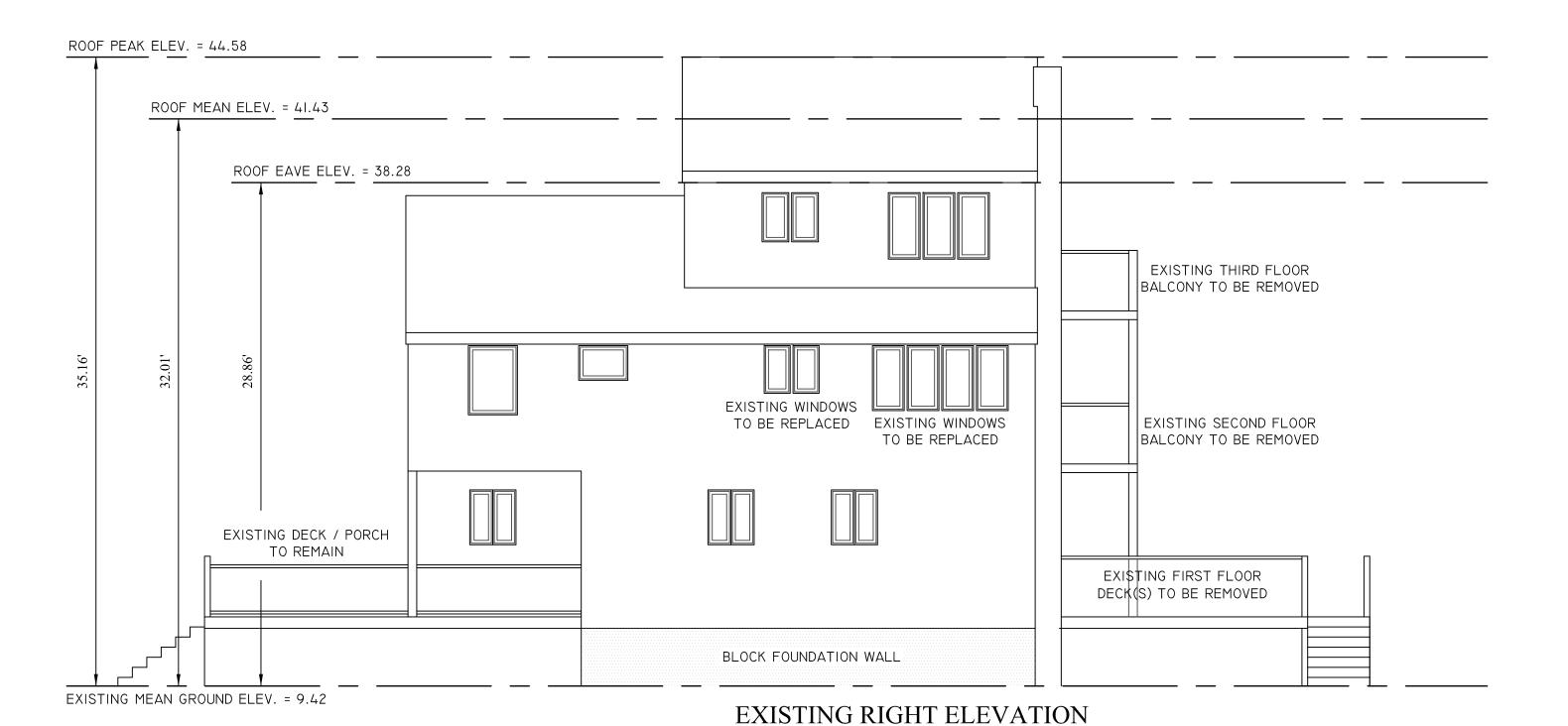
ALTERNATIVE SPECIES: RED FESCUE, PURPLE LOVEGRASS, BLACK GRASS



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(https://www.mass.gov/info-details/coastal-landscaping-in-massachusetts-grasses-and-perennials) American beachgrass (Ammophila breviligulata) is the best species for the initial stabilization of fronting dunes (the dunes closest to the beach). The strong and fast—growing underground rhizomes (root—like underground stems) spread beneath the sand and give rise to many new plants, helping to colonize the species in dune environments. Beachgrass is also tolerant of intense heat, excessive sunlight, and drying winds and will grow on sandy or other course—grained soils. In New England, the best time to plant beachgrass is from late fall to April when the ground is not frozen—except in areas exposed to strong wind or waves, where it should be planted in early spring to reduce the likelihood that it will be washed or blown away in winter storms. Beachgrass tends to need the build—up of sand supplied by wind or waves to provide nutrients, avoid the build—up of thatch, and build healthy rhizomes. If sand over—topping does not happen naturally, fertilizers may be required to provide the necessary nutrients, and mowing may be necessary to prevent thatch

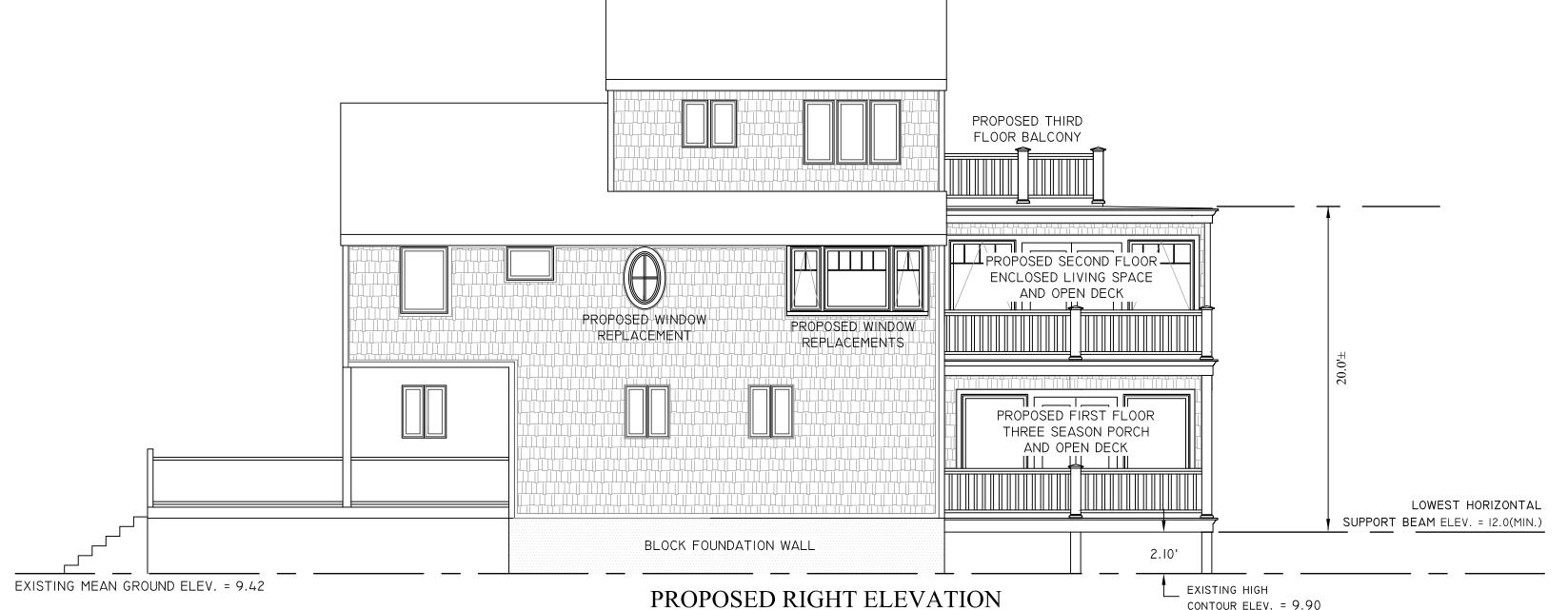
ALTERNATIVE SPECIES: AMERICAN DUNEGRASS

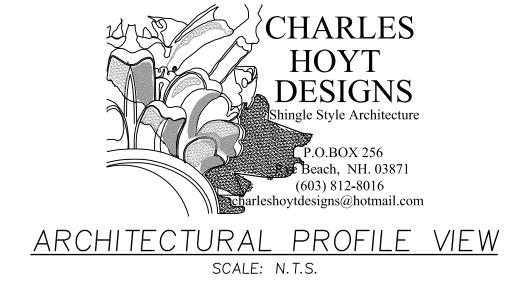


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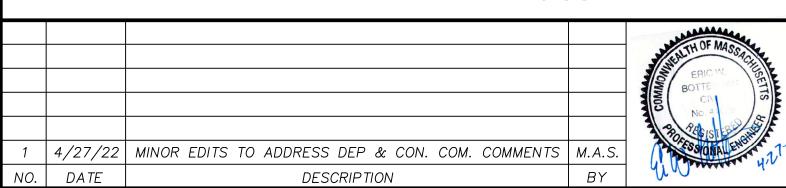
(https://www.mass.gov/info-details/coastal-landscaping-in-massachusetts-shrubs-and-groundcovers) Shrubby cinquefoil (Potentilla fruticosa), also known as bush cinquefoil, is a deciduous shrub that typically grows 2 to 4 feet high and has a mound—shaped form and compound pinnate leaves. The five—petaled, bright—yellow flowers have a long blooming period, often appearing in the spring and continuing through early fall. Though shrubby cinquefoil does best in fertile, medium moisture, well—drained soils in full sun, established plants grow well in a wide range of conditions, are fairly resistant to drought and saline soils, and are tolerant of some shade. Shrubby cinquefoil is also very tolerant of cold. The dense growth of this shrub provides cover for wildlife, the seed capsules provide fall and winter food for birds, and the flowers provide an excellent source of nectar for bees and butterflies. The variety 'Pink Beauty' is shown in the photograph.

ALTERNATIVE SPECIES: VIRGINIA ROSE, ELDERBERRY, INKBERRY, LOWBUSH BLUEBERRY, BLACK CHOKEBERRY, BEACH PLUMB





MassDEP FILE #: 050-1061





PLAN TO ACCOMPANY A NOI APPLICATION

NEWBURYPORT, MA

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ARCHITECTURAL PROFILE VIEWS & PLANTING DETAILS 11 FLORA STREET

CONTOUR ELEV. = 9.90

[MAP 75, LOT(S) 273 & 274]

SHOWING

SCALE: AS NOTED CALC. BY: M.A.S. PROJECT: M21403 DATE: MAR. 17, 2022 CHKD. BY: J.S.H. SHEET: 2 OF 2