



LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT PLAN

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40 STATION APPROACH RUISLIP

Prepared on behalf of

ALBION HOUSING

Ref: 2990-MP-01

Date: April 2022

40 STATION APPROACH, RUISLIP

LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT PLAN

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Rev	Description	Date	By/Chk
-	Issued for comment	11/03/22	UA/TB
P1	Issued for planning	12/04/22	TB/JH

1. INTRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

- 1.1. This Landscape Management Plan has been prepared by landscape consultants Allen Pyke Associates for the residential development at 40 Station Approach, Ruislip. The site is located in west London just to the east of RAF Northolt and close to South Ruislip Rail Station. The development consists of a three storey building comprising a dental surgery and 6 residential units. There is associated parking to the front and rear of the building. The scheme includes a small area of public realm with a tree, further planting on the ground level is confined to two narrow linear beds along the west and south elevations. At upper levels there is a communal roof terrace and a series of smaller sedum roofs.
- 1.2. The purpose of this document is to set out the overall management objectives for the common external areas and retained structural vegetation, and to describe the long term maintenance required to allow the planting to flourish and reach its design potential.
- 1.3. All references to planting treatments are based on the planning submission drawings:
 - 2990-LA-01
 - 2990-LA-02
 - 2990-PP-01
 - 2990-PP-02
- 1.4. All private space associated with individual flats will be conveyed to purchasers/tenants. These purchasers/tenants will then be responsible for maintaining their own property in a neat and tidy condition.
- 1.5. Until private areas are conveyed, or the Management Companies take over the communal areas, Albion Housing will be responsible for maintaining all the above areas and will be responsible for replacement of defective stock in accordance with the planning conditions.

2. MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

- 2.1. The site shall be managed as a high quality amenity area maintaining an attractive, tidy and safe finish to all landscape elements. The proposed structure planting will give a cohesive site character and provide a visual buffer between public and private spaces.
- 2.2. The proposed planting shall enhance the biodiversity and nature conservation interests.

- 2.3. Albion Housing, the Management Company and the Purchasers/Tenants shall ensure establishment and long-term health of all landscape elements for the benefit of residents and visual amenity of the area.
- 2.4. Best Health & Safety practices shall be used at all times.
- 2.5. In order to monitor standards and make amendments where required, it is expected that Albion Housing, and subsequently, the Management Company will review the management work (with reference to this document) at least quarterly with the maintenance team for the first year and annually thereafter.

3. MAINTENANCE VISITS

- 3.1. There shall be a minimum of 20 maintenance visits per year prior to handover to householders and Management Company to ensure plant establishment. Visits shall be twice monthly during March to October, and monthly during the rest of the year. Additional visits may be needed to deal with extreme weather conditions or specific horticultural requirements.

4. GENERAL

- 4.1. All materials and workmanship are to be to the highest possible standards and shall be in accordance with relevant British Standards, good horticultural practices, and the landscape specification.
- 4.2. Albion Housing or the Management Companies shall employ suitably qualified staff for all work and when using sprays and mechanical equipment. All equipment shall be kept in a sound condition, fit for use and purpose.
- 4.3. Albion Housing, the Management Companies and their appointed contractors shall comply with all relevant Health & Safety regulations and good working practices.
- 4.4. Albion Housing and the Management Companies shall take care when work is beside any structure or paved area and will, at their own cost, be responsible for making good damage however caused.
- 4.5. All work shall be carried out while soil and weather conditions are suitable.

- 4.6. Weeds, prunings, leaves, rubbish and other arisings shall be removed from site at the end of each visit. No material shall be left on site, and the area shall be left in a neat and tidy condition after each visit.
- 4.7. Under no circumstances shall arisings, rubbish etc. be burnt on site or be disposed of through refuse bins provided on site for occupants.
- 4.8. Entomological or disease infestation shall be dealt with as required and shall be checked at each visit. Control shall be either by spraying with approved chemicals, pruning all dead wood by cutting back to an outward pointing bud or by removal of the affected plants.
- 4.9. Watering during the first two years after planting may be necessary during times of drought in summer months and, when watering is required, it shall be carried out on a regular basis to suit climatic conditions. If conditions are severe or soils are particularly free-draining, careful monitoring and more frequent watering may be necessary to maintain good plant health and avoid plant failure.
- 4.10. All shrubs shall be pruned to remove deadwood, overhanging/ tangled and damaged branches. Winter flowering shrubs shall be pruned in spring. Shrubs flowering in March-July shall be pruned immediately after the flowering period and shrubs flowering in July-October shall be cut back to old wood in winter. Shrubs that require spring pruning to provide seasonal colour shall be pruned in March and shrubs that require seasonal pruning to promote continual flowering will be pruned appropriately.
- 4.11. Plants shall be re-firmed when necessary to ensure that plants are securely planted and upright.
- 4.12. Bark mulch levels shall be maintained, being topped up when necessary to a minimum depth of 50mm. Any spillages shall be swept back on to the bed from surrounding areas, ensuring no plants are smothered.
- 4.13. Edge valleys in beds shall be maintained at each maintenance visit.

5. TREES

Specific objectives:

- To ensure early establishment and healthy growth
- To create a well shaped framework for future balanced growth
- To enhance appearance and visual interest

Maintenance Operations:

- 5.1. In the first two years following planting, new trees are to be closely monitored at each maintenance visit to ensure that they are upright, firm, stable and in good health.
- 5.2. Checks shall be made to ensure all stakes, and ties of planted trees are properly adjusted at each maintenance visit. Between years 3-5 tree stakes shall be removed once trees have established and are root firm.
- 5.3. Trees shall be watered to field capacity in the first and second years of planting, taking into account prevailing weather conditions and hot dry periods. They should be watered with the use of a hose being left to run slowly down the irrigation tube until the pit reaches full capacity. Careful monitoring during watering shall be necessary to minimise the risk of failures, leaks or damage to property.
- 5.4. Any damaged or dying branches shall be removed using the standard methods appropriate for the work. Any dead, dying or defective trees shall be replaced in the following dormant winter period, refer to Section 8 Plant Replacement.

6. SHRUBS

Specific objectives:

- To ensure early establishment and healthy growth
- To maintain year round appearance and visual interest

Maintenance Operations:

- 6.1. All shrub beds shall be maintained substantially free of weeds. Work shall be done either manually or with appropriate selective weed killer in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations. If weed killer is used the dead weeds shall be removed at the next maintenance visit. Care must be taken to avoid damage to adjacent planting and grass.
- 6.2. Once established, shrubs shall be selectively thinned or reduced in height as appropriate by removal or pruning to allow room for growth and avoid overcrowding/overshadowing. Care shall be taken to avoid over pruning and so creating obvious gaps in the shrub beds.
- 6.3. Ground cover plants shall be clipped or pruned if necessary to give a neat and tidy finish and contained within the planting bed. Work to remove dead vegetation shall be carried out during the winter months.

7. HERBACEOUS PLANTING

- 7.1. For most herbaceous species, a single cut can be carried out in early spring after the risk of frost has passed (generally March onwards). Leaving dried flowers heads over winter provides visual interest and provides a food source for seed eating birds and insects. Shelter is also found for wildlife in dead foliage over winter.
- 7.2. Pruning:
 - In spring cut stems close to the 'crown' or 'dormant' top of the plant, avoiding the removal of new shoots.
 - Tidy up the base of the plant, removing dead foliage and debris.
 - Remove all material from site.
 - Apply a 50mm layer of coarse mulch, 150-300mm away from stems. This will help moisture retention in the soil and contribute to weed suppression.

- Many perennials respond well to dead heading throughout the summer as heads begin to fade. This will produce more blooms within that season e.g. Echinacea, Helleborus. Repeat as necessary.
- Leave dried flower head over winter for relevant species e.g. Miscanthus sinensis 'Red Chief'.

7.3. Fertilising:

- One application, just before or at the time of spring growth.
- A balanced fertiliser is required, one high in Phosphorus (which encourages blooming as well as strong roots and disease resistance). Fertilisers high in nitrogen should not be used as nitrogen promotes excess foliage at the expense of flowers and roots which can result in weak stems. (NPK 10-20-10 balance would be suitable).

7.4. Watering:

- In the first year thorough watering once a week is required, checking for a dry soil surface during wetter periods.
- Established plants will need watering during dry spells, check for a dry soil surface between watering.
- Carry out a thorough watering of the roots of the plant. Light watering may encourage surface rather than deep roots, leaving plants more susceptible to drought.
- Weeding:
- Spot treat persistent weeds with glyphosate, remove one month later.
- Or, remove by hand pull.
- Ensure a consistent layer of mulch is present.

7.5. Staking:

- Taller species will require staking in early spring/ summer to maintain an upright form e.g. Lysimachia.

7.6. Dividing:

- Divide plants every two to three years to maintain healthy growth and avoid overcrowding. To be carried out in spring when the soil is dry enough to work and before new growth and flowering occurs or for those species e.g. Helleborus that require autumn division, carry out dividing in September/October.

8. PLANT REPLACEMENT

- 8.1. An annual inspection of trees and shrubs shall be undertaken in September of each subsequent year after planting to assess the condition of stock and prepare a list of necessary remedial work and replacement planting. The list shall be submitted to Albion Housing or the Management Companies, as appropriate immediately after the visit with accompanying financial implications. Replacement planting shall be implemented in accordance with the planning requirements for all plots and in perpetuity for the blocks of flats. Albion Housing shall be responsible for the replacement planting for the first year after planting, but for the next four years the Management Companies or the Purchaser/Tenant shall be responsible for the replacement of dead or dying plants.
- 8.2. All work shall be carried out by appropriately qualified horticultural operatives with adequate insurance. All work shall be carried out in accordance with good horticultural practice and B.S. standards. All debris arising from the works shall be removed from site.
- 8.3. Any new replacement planting shall be tagged so the local authority, Albion Housing, the Management Companies or the Purchaser/Tenant is aware that these plants will have a further one year's defect liability period. The contractor shall provide Albion Housing or the Management Companies with a list of replacements and their location after completion.
- 8.4. Replacement tree and shrub planting, shall take place in the following November-February, dormant winter period during suitable weather conditions. All stock shall be of the same size and species as originally specified.
- 8.5. Approval of all remedial and replacement work shall be obtained before commencing any remedial work.

9. LITTER COLLECTION

- 9.1. All hard surfacing shall be swept as necessary, and all rubbish removed from site.
- 9.2. Litter picking/clearance shall take place during each maintenance visit and all waste shall be removed from site.
- 9.3. During autumn maintenance visits all fallen leaves shall be collected and removed from site

10. FENCING/WALLS/RAILING

- 10.1. All fencing, walls and railings shall be checked for damage/wear and when necessary shall be replaced/repaired/ re-stained or painted as appropriate

11. HARD SURFACES

- 11.1. Provide contact number for residents to notify management company of any hazards.
- 11.2. Inspect the hard landscape areas on a six monthly basis to identify and repair any damaged areas.
- 11.3. Seasonal maintenance (leaf and snow clearance, de-icing).
- 11.4. Surfaces to be kept weed and litter free at all times. Spray paved areas annually with herbicide to keep weed free.
- 11.5. Drainage systems associated with hard surfaces to be inspected annually and maintenance work undertaken as necessary.
- 11.6. Clean paving every 5 years with appropriate cleaning agent. Following cleaning of paving and joints, brush in silica block jointing sand as and when required to all sand bedded paving.
- 11.7. Repair any subsidence or breakages promptly in accordance with best practice, manufacturer's guidance and using matching paving units.
- 11.8. Inspect and repair all edging on a regular basis making good any damage or wear promptly to maintain the good upkeep of the development.

12. PODIUM DECKS

Specific objectives:

- Provide strong year-round structure and screening through evergreen shrubs
- To enhance seasonal appearance and visual interest.

Maintenance Operations:

- 12.1. Refer to sections above for general maintenance for trees, hedges, shrubs, lawns etc
- 12.2. All green waste to be removed via lifts.
- 12.3. Care to be taken when moving equipment through building.

- 12.4. Check planter kerbs and walls for breaks and repair immediately.
- 12.5. Provide contact number for residents to notify management company of any hazards
- 12.6. Drainage systems associated with podium to be inspected annually and maintenance work undertaken as necessary
- 12.7. Repair any subsidence or breakages promptly in accordance with best practice, manufacturer's guidance and using matching surface treatment.

APPENDIX A

ANNUAL MAINTENANCE OPERATIONS MATRIX

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
General Operations:												
Weeding	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Watering				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Litter removal	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Removal of fallen leaves									✓	✓	✓	✓
Re-firming plants (as required)		✓	✓						✓	✓		
Pest and disease control	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Replacement Planting	✓	✓	✓						✓	✓	✓	✓
Shrub and Herbaceous Areas												
Pruning (timing dependant on species)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Top up mulch (after first year & replanting)			✓									
Thin out planting									✓			
New Trees												
Check condition and treat (as required)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pruning for good habit & safety (as required)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Check, adjust, repair trees stakes & ties		✓			✓			✓			✓	
Apply fertiliser and mulch to new trees			✓									
Annual monitoring				✓					✓			
Hard Landscape Areas & Enclosure:												
Weeds in hard surfaces - spray with herbicide					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Clear litter, debris and fallen leaves	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Gullies etc - keep clear (as required)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fencing and gates - check condition & repair	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Note: This table lists the key routine operations required during both the defects and long term maintenance periods together with an indication of when they should be undertaken throughout the year. It should be noted that the table should be used as a guide to times only. It does not include every operation listed in the specification but all checking and intermittent maintenance actions should occur during the routine visits. The contractor is responsible for the appearance and condition of the landscape areas and should be prepared to undertake specific maintenance tasks outside the above periods throughout the year to satisfy management or safety objectives.

APPENDIX B

PICTORIAL SCHEDULE

Job Number/Title:	2990
Date:	12/04/22
Reason for note:	Pictorial Planting Palette
Recorded by:	CS
File Ref:	2990-PS-03

1. Intro

1.1.1. The following list of plants provides a key description of each plant accompanied with images of the main characteristics. The full planting schedules with specification can be found on the planting plans.

2. Trees:

Botanical Name	Common Name	Description	Images
Sorbus 'Golden Wonder'	Rowan 'Golden Wonder'	A relatively vigorous small to medium sized tree with a conical head. Pinnate, Rowan like foliage, is green-blue and colours well in autumn. Fruits golden-yellow. Grows to a height of 8-10m with a spread to 5m.	    

PICTORIAL SCHEDULE

3. Shrubs

Botanical Name	Common Name	Description	Images
Abelia x grandiflora 'Francis Mason'	Abelia 'Francis Mason'	Less vigorous than A. x grandiflora; this form has yellow leaves splashed with dark green. White-pink flowers with a light fragrance are produced in July to September. Grows to a height of 1.5m with a 2m spread.	 
Amelanchier lamarckii	Juneberry	A large deciduous shrub or small tree with a lightly branching crown as part of an upright growth habit. Opens in early spring with young red leaves and a mass of clusters of white flowers. Leaves ovate which in autumn turn to fiery orange and red shades. Fruit consisting of small bluish-black berries, initially turning red in July, are attractive to birds. Grows to a height of 8-10m with a spread of 6-8m.	

PICTORIAL SCHEDULE

<p><i>Astelia nervosa 'Westland'</i></p>	<p>Bush Flax 'Westland'</p>	<p>The strap-shaped foliage of this architectural evergreen has a silver-bronze flush, and in lower temperatures, red tints start to become more apparent. Forming a fountain-like clump, it makes a handsome specimen in larger pots, but will also add a touch of drama to the border.</p>	
<p><i>Ceanothus arboreus 'Trewithen Blue'</i></p>	<p>Californian Lilac 'Trewithen Blue'</p>	<p>'Trewithen Blue' is a large vigorous evergreen spreading shrub to 6m in height, with broadly oval or rounded leaves to 8cm in length, and slightly fragrant deep blue flowers in panicles to 12cm in length</p>	
<p><i>Cistus x purpureus</i></p>	<p>Purple-flowered Rock Rose</p>	<p>Reddish-pink flowers with maroon blotches. Grey-green foliage</p>	

PICTORIAL SCHEDULE

<p>Euphorbia characias wulfenii</p>	<p>Dalmatian Spurge</p>	<p>Large round-headed bracts of yellow-green set off by glaucous green foliage in late March to May. Grows to 150cm tall.</p>	
<p>Hebe 'Green Globe'</p>	<p>Shrubby Veronica 'Green Globe'</p>	<p>This dwarf, evergreen shrub forms a natural dome shape and produces masses of dainty clusters of white flowers on short spikes in summer. The tightly packed, tiny, bright green foliage makes it look as if it has been clipped, so it's ideal for a low-maintenance garden. Like most hebes, it will flourish in a range of conditions, and once established, is drought-tolerant, too. The flowers are a magnet for bees and butterflies.</p>	

PICTORIAL SCHEDULE

<p><i>Hedera helix 'Glacier'</i></p>	<p>Ivy 'Glacier'</p>	<p>Foliage marbled grey-green, silver grey and white. Young shoots are often tinged red as are the leaf stalks</p>		
<p><i>Perovskia 'Blue Spire'</i></p>	<p>Russian Sage 'Blue Spire'</p>	<p>Small deciduous and upright, this plant is really a sub-shrub. Aromatic leaves are silver-grey and deeply cut. Light blue flowers on tall greyish-white stems are produced in late summer.</p>		

PICTORIAL SCHEDULE

<p><i>Philadelphus coronarius</i></p>	<p>a Mock Orange</p>	<p>A large, upright, deciduous shrub with mid-green foliage and clusters of heavily scented, bowl-shaped, cream-white flowers appearing in early summer</p>	
<p><i>Pittosporum tenuifolium 'Golf Ball'</i></p>	<p>Kohuhu</p>	<p>Forming a neat, rounded mound, this evergreen shrub is ideal for adding structure and architectural interest to the planting scheme. The foliage is a fresh mint green and this is complemented by small brownish-purple flowers, which appear in late spring and early summer, filling the air with their sweet, honey-like scent.</p>	

PICTORIAL SCHEDULE

<p><i>Sarcococca hookeriana</i> var. <i>humilis</i></p>	<p>Dwarf Sweet Box</p>	<p>Dwarf small leaved evergreen suckering shrub. Fragrant white flowers in winter. Black berries. Grows to a height of 50-60cm with a 100cm spread.</p>	
<p><i>Viburnum x bodnantense</i> 'Dawn'</p>	<p>Viburnum 'Dawn'</p>	<p>Medium to large deciduous winter flowering shrub of upright growth. Flowers are pale pink and very fragrant. Rarely produces fruit which are red, ripening to blue-tinged black. Leaves can turn reddish-purple in autumn.</p>	 

PICTORIAL SCHEDULE

Vinca minor 'Alba'	White Lesser Periwinkle	Evergreen perennial with long, prostrate shoots bearing neat, ovate leaves, and single white flowers from spring to early autumn.	 
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PICTORIAL SCHEDULE

4. Herbaceous

Botanical Name	Common Name	Description	Images
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa 'Goldschleier'</i>	Tufted Hair Grass 'Goldschleier'	An evergreen grass forming a tuft of green finely linear leaves. A billowy mass of silvery-green flowers are borne on slender green upright stems from early summer turning pale golden yellow and along with the stems and some or all the leaves by mid-autumn then to light straw coloured into early winter. Reaches a height with the flowers to 120cm with a spread to 120cm.	 
<i>Helictotrichon sempervirens</i>	Blue Oat Grass	The Blue Oat Grass forms dense tufts of slightly arching silvery-blue fine leaves, semi-evergreen to evergreen. Tall straw-coloured oat-like flower spikelets drooping at their tips are produced in June/July. Grows to 45cm high and up to 120cm when including the flowers.	 

PICTORIAL SCHEDULE

5. Ground Floor Plant Mix

Mix %	Botanical Name	Common Name	Description	Images
10.00	Agapanthus 'Black Pantha'	African Lily 'Black Pantha'	<p>A semi-evergreen clump-forming perennial with fleshy rhizomes and glossy strap-like foliage.</p> <p>This cultivar growing up to 1m tall produces rounded heads of deep blue-black flowers emerging from almost black buds in summer, forming flowerheads up to 20cm across held above the foliage on erect stems.</p>	 
20.00	Bergenia 'Silberlicht'	Elephant's Ears	<p>An evergreen perennial forming a low clump of leathery, oval leaves, with erect, red-tinged stems bearing clusters of white flowers often ageing to light pink; prominent red calyces</p>	 

PICTORIAL SCHEDULE

10.00	Centaurea montana 'Purple Heart'	Mountain Knapweed 'Purple Heart'	<p>A spreading perennial forming clumps with ovate to lance-shaped green leaves and green hairy stems. Purple-eyed flowers surrounded by long white florets, from late spring into summer. Attractive to butterflies and bees. Grows to a height of 60cm with a 60cm spread.</p>	 
20.00	Hakonechloa macra	Hakone Grass	<p>It is a small, ornamental slow spreading grass native to Japan's Honshu Island which builds into gently cascading hummocks of bright green that are useful as a simple understorey to light shrubs and as a soft edging to paths or steps. Fine, light sprays of lime green flowers appear during June and July, giving a billowing lightness to planted drifts. The clean, minimalist style of this grass makes it a good choice for formal courtyards or in minimalist urban planters and the fresh green foliage gradually acquires rich russet tones as autumn advances.</p>	

PICTORIAL SCHEDULE

15.00	Iris sibirica 'Sparkling Rosé'	Siberian Iris 'Sparkling Rosé'	The petals of this pretty cultivar are lilac-pink with a veined, white base. They appear in early summer on upright stems, which emerge from amongst the sword-shaped foliage. Try planting with other early summer flowers.		
15.00	Polypodium vulgare	Common Polypody	The Common Polypody has smooth, leathery, deeply-cut green fronds, which have a comb-like appearance. An abundance of bright orange spores form on the undersides of the fronds. Grows to 30cm high with a 30cm spread, although owing to having a creeping rootstock, this will spread further over time.		

PICTORIAL SCHEDULE

10.00	Verbascum chaixii 'Album'	White Nettle- leaved Mullein	<p>Bold spires of saucer-shaped, white flowers with mauve centres from May to August. One of the most reliable and long-flowering varieties of verbascum. Seeds sown in a cold frame in late spring or early summer produce rosettes of hairy, mid-green leaves and flowers the following year. Perfect for a sunny border.</p>	 
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6. Podium Plant Mix

Mix %	Botanical Name	Common Name	Description	Images
5.00	Agapanthus africanus	African Blue Lily	<p>A perennial with fleshy rhizomes which is typical for this genus, this African Lily produces rounded heads of blue flowers in July and August on 60cm stems above glossy strap-like foliage.</p>	

PICTORIAL SCHEDULE

5.00	Agapanthus 'Headbourne White'	White African Blue Lily	A perennial with fleshy rhizomes which is typical for this genus, this African Lily produces rounded heads of white flowers in July and August on 60cm stems above glossy strap-like foliage.	
5.00	Geranium 'Johnson's Blue'	Cranesbill 'Johnson's Blue'	Green palmate foliage. Light blue flowers from June-July onwards. Grows to a height of 45cm with a 60-70cm spread.	 

PICTORIAL SCHEDULE

10.00	Hylotelephium 'Herbstfreude'	Stonecrop 'Herbstfreude'	<p>This Stonecrop is a clump-forming perennial with pale grey-green stems and blue-green to green leaves which dies back from late autumn to reveal emerging growth from late winter. Flat heads of rich pink flowers are produced in early autumn which gradually darken to bronzy red providing a winter feature. Somewhat darker in leaf and flower head than <i>Sedum spectabile</i> 'Brilliant'. Grows to a height of 50cm with a 60cm spread.</p>	 <small>www.plantpartner.co.uk</small>	 <small>www.plantpartner.co.uk</small>
7.50	<i>Iris pallida</i> 'Argentea Variegata'	Variegated Dalmatian Iris	<p>A rhizomatous bearded iris growing to 60cm high with grey-green strap-shaped leaves with striking white stripes. Soft blue slightly scented flowers produced on stems in June-July.</p>		

PICTORIAL SCHEDULE

5.00	Lavandula angustifolia 'Munstead'	Lavender 'Munstead'	Dwarf growing up to 60cm. Silvery grey-green leaves with flower spikes of dark lavender-blue from June.	
10.00	Lavandula x intermedia 'Grosso'	Lavender 'Grosso'	A strong growing form up to 60-80cm, with blue flowers on long stems in June.	 

PICTORIAL SCHEDULE

10.00	Pimpinella major 'Rosea'	Greater Burnet Saxifrage	An unusual plant which adds a loose informality to early summer plantings. Flat heads of tiny flowers, like a deep pink cow parsley or Queen Anne's Lace are held on stiff, wiry stems, where they will attract passing bees and butterflies. The leaves, which are long and finely cut, grow from the base of the plant, so that the airy flowerheads are unencumbered by foliage. This perennial prefers a sunny position in a freely draining soil where it may happily naturalise and set seed.	 
5.00	Rosmarinus officinalis (Prostratus Group)	Prostrate Rosemary	A trailing evergreen shrub with fine, linear green leaves, white underneath which are strongly aromatic, which can take on a greyish-green appearance particularly in winter. Numerous pale blue flowers are borne from April to June and earlier. Ideal for growing over slopes and tops of vertical surfaces such as dry stone walls. An addition for the herb garden where the leaves can be used in culinary dishes. Grows to a height of 30cm with a reach of 100cm.	

PICTORIAL SCHEDULE

10.00	Salvia <i>nemorosa</i> 'Sensation Rose'	Balkan Clary 'Sensation White'	Throughout summer, spikes carry masses of rose pink flowers, each sitting within a deeper purplish-pink calyx. Their compact, tidy habit makes them ideal for containers and window boxes, as well as creating colourful drifts towards the front of a sunny border.	
10.00	Stachys <i>byzantina</i>	Lambs' Ears	Carpet-spreading and just about evergreen with velvety silvery-coloured foliage. Typically non-flowering, but when does, produces small light purple flowers arranged in whorls on white, woolly, square-stemmed spikes from June to August/September. Grows to a height of 10cm with a 60cm spread.	 

PICTORIAL SCHEDULE

10.00	Thymus 'Doone Valley'	Thyme 'Doone Valley'	<p>This creeping Thyme forms a dense mat of tiny dark green and gold aromatic leaves. Pinkish-purple flowers are produced in June-July which are attractive to butterflies and bees. Drought tolerant. Grows to 10-15cm high with a 20-30cm spread.</p>	 
7.50	Verbena bonariensis	Argentinian Vervain	<p>A semi-transparent perennial, just frost-hardy with upright, tall, square green stems, tinged red when young. Green leaves are oblong to lance-shaped and toothed, also red-tinged when young. Pinkish-violet purple flowers are produced in clusters at the top of the stems in July through to September. Grows to 175 to 200cm high with a spread of only 35-45cm.</p>	 