



Abelia



Calamagrostis



Iris



Pennisetum



Syringa



Acer



Daphne



Lavender



Physostegia



Sisyrinchium



Viburnum



Agapanthus



Echinacea



Miscanthus



Salvia



Thalictrum



Zantedeschia



Anemone Jap'a



Iris Blue



Paeony



Sarcococca



Verbena

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Abelia Grandiflora	This is an evergreen shrub with delicate fragrant pink flowers in late summer	Plant in a well drained soil and keep well watered until established. Trim to the size and shape after flowering and occasionally remove branches if the bush is to dense
Acer 'Palmatum	Acers are beautiful as long as	
Dissectum',	they don't dry out, are baked by	No pruning is necessary, but once
'Inaba Shidare'	the sun or get messed up by the	relocated, water well for the first
& 'Crimson	wind. So light shade and shelter	year until they get established.
Queen'	req'd.	
Agapanthus	This is a large strappy leaved plant that in summer sends up loads of big spires that have a firework of blue flowers exploding from the top	Agapanthus hate soggy bottoms, so a sunny dry spot for these plants. In winter and early spring, pull off any tatty leaves and cut down the spent flower stalks. These can look a bit sad after a frost, but they are pretty tough, so as long as they don't sit in wet soil they will bounce back in the spring
Anemone Japonica	These are grow anywhere plants, tall beautiful and tough. They flower for ages and when not the foliage is a deep green and looks a bit like a grapevine leaf. Buy the white variety not the pink one.	
Calamagrostis Brachytrica	This loves poor soils and is shallow rooted (as are most grasses.) If you buy a large plant, you can split the clump into 2 or 3 smaller plants and plant these. It's a very tactile plant. This plant can be split to make more	In Feb, grab hold of the spent flower stalks and wiaale them, the

Daphne Burkwoodii	This will get to approx 4ft by 3ft and loves the sun. It is evergreen and in early spring produces waxy pink flowers that smell amazing.	Daphnes hate being pruned, so prune sparingly, only to keep to the size and shape you want. Otherwise it's pretty trouble free, as long as it has good drainage. Once the plant has died down,
Echinacea Purpurea 'Magnus'	These are late summer flowering plants, so they will die down in winter. These will spread to fill the gap between the Daphne and the Euonymous	remove the spent foliage. You may need to add some plant supports, to prevent it towering over the lavender, but they are pretty well behaved normally.
Iris 'Blue Caesar' 'Dreaming White'	All Iris need dividing every few years as this keeps them flowering better	Simply cut off any spent flower stalks. Soggy boggy soil in winter will rot the rhizome root, but other than that it is a very easy plant to grow.
Lavender Augustifolia	Choose either white or pink lavender	The only thing with lavender is they need poorish soil, lots of sun and dry feet in winter. Once all the flowers have finished, shear the stalks off and re-tidy the shape.
Miscanthus 'Morning Light'	This is a green and white leaved grass, lovely with the light shining through. This plant can be split to make more	Once the grassy flower stalks break or look tatty, cut them down at the base. In winter comb through the leaves to remove debris and tidy it up. To comb through, use a small garden fork or your hands, but wear gloves. You can wait until the spring though and do it all then.
Paeony Lactifolia 'Shirley'	°	right is how deep you plant the

		then cut off spent foliage in winter.
Pennisetum Fairy Tails	A soft touchy feely fluffy grass – which looks beautiful in frost. This plant can be split to make more	Don't cut this back till the spring, then 'comb' the grass through with a hand fork and remove the spent flower spikes. It might not survive really cold wet winters, but should be fine in London.
Physostegia Viginiana	AKA The obedient plant, this always grows upright and doesn't flop over - and has tall spires of pink flowers. This plant can be split to make more	roots just under the surface, so it is easy to dig out if it spreads too far. Other than that, just cut
Salvia Blue Queen	This plant has the most intense blue flowers in summer	All salvias hate the cold & wet and no sun, so plant in a sunny well drained spot in poorish soil and it will love you forever.
Sarcococca	Dense, well behaved, glossy evergreen shrub. But come the winter – it will fill your garden with an amazing scent.	that's it. Just make sure it's
Syringa microphylla 'Superba'	This is a smaller growing variety but just as fragrant. it will get to about 6 feet tall	All lilacs need pruning after flowering. If any suckers form then
Sisyrinchium Striatum 'Aunt May'	These send up really pretty cream flowers on tall spikes. They are really easy to look after, but have very shallow roots so are easy to pull up by accident! This plant can be split to make more	is when you cut them off. Then remove any dead foliage
Thalictrum Delavayi 'Hewitts Double'	This is a tall (may need staking) light and airy plant. It has beautifully delicate foliage and the flowers are best described as purple candy floss held 5 feet in the air	absolutely vertical, other than that, plant it, water it to start with, enjoy it and cut sown spent

Verbena Bonariensis	All gardens should have lots of verbena, plant as many as you can fit in. The more the merrier. These will very easily self seed, but you only get happier butterflies if they do!	In Feb cut down any spent flower stalks. Other than that, plant, water and ignore until they flower obviously! You can also plant these by sowing seeds.
Zantedeschia Crowborough	stoppers, the flowers are pure white spathes held above lush green foliage. It likes moist	This is a fully hardy plant, if it does get really hot and dry though, do keep it watered and it will reward you. Remove any old flowers or tatty foliage and that it.

Planting Instructions:

It is always best to first weed thoroughly and remove as many weed roots as possible. Always dig a hole slightly bigger than the pot and then place the plant in the hole. Press firmly in and then water thoroughly. If the site is in full sun, fill the unplanted hole with water and plant after this has drained away.

Do remember to water well for the first season. Water the soil around the plant and count to at least 10 before moving on to the next plant. If planting bulbs, don't cheat, if it says 10cm deep, then it needs to be 10 cm deep.

Happy gardening!

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