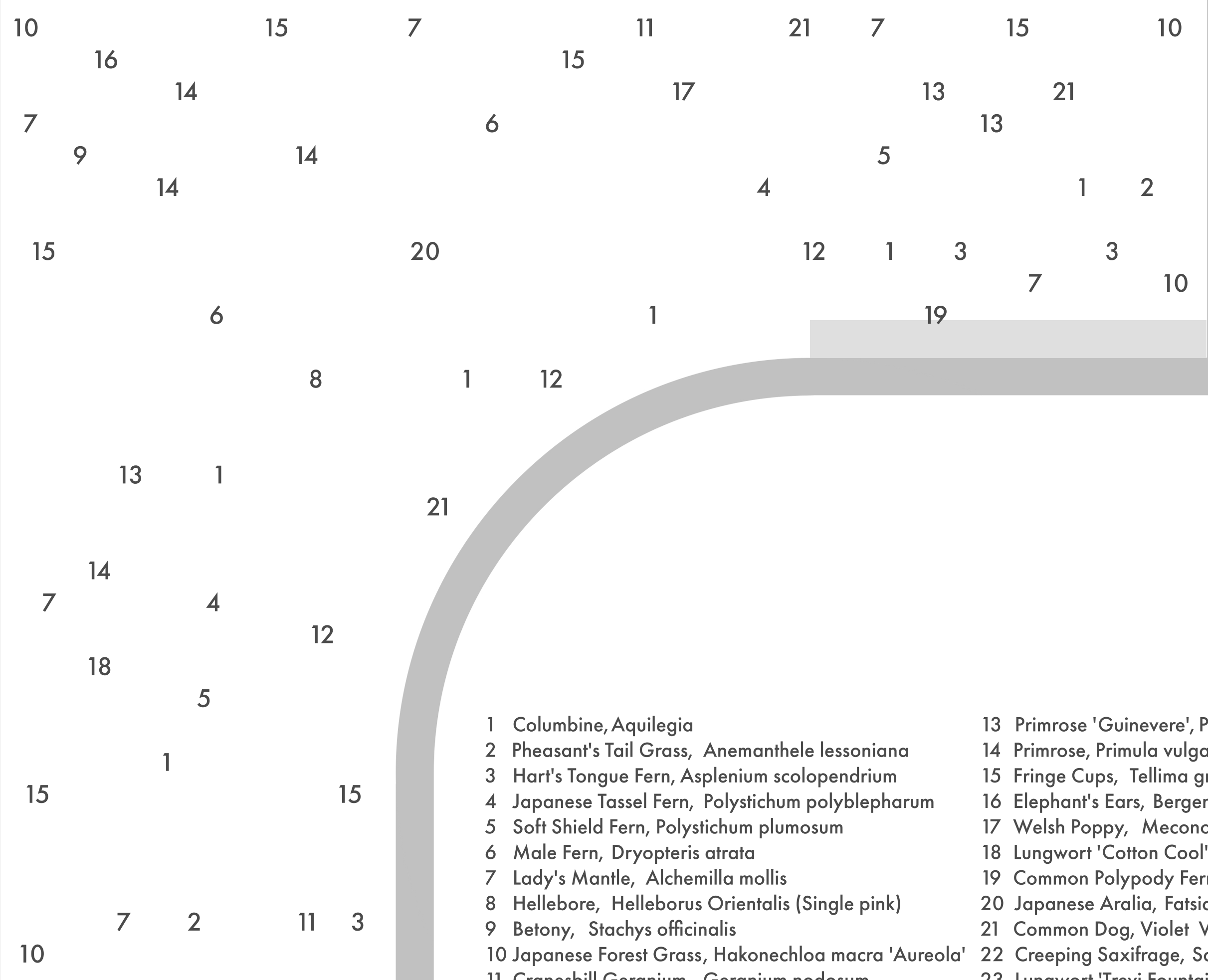
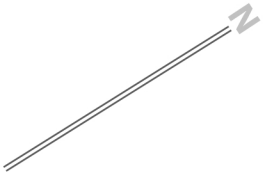


May Street Planter



- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Columbine, Aquilegia | 13 Primrose 'Guinevere', Primula 'Guinevere' |
| 2 Pheasant's Tail Grass, Anemanthele lessoniana | 14 Primrose, Primula vulgaris |
| 3 Hart's Tongue Fern, Asplenium scolopendrium | 15 Fringe Cups, Tellima grandiflora |
| 4 Japanese Tassel Fern, Polystichum polyblepharum | 16 Elephant's Ears, Bergenia cordifolia 'purpurea' |
| 5 Soft Shield Fern, Polystichum plumosum | 17 Welsh Poppy, Meconopsis cambrica |
| 6 Male Fern, Dryopteris atrata | 18 Lungwort 'Cotton Cool', Pulmonaria 'Cotton Cool' |
| 7 Lady's Mantle, Alchemilla mollis | 19 Common Polypody Fern, Polypodium vulgare |
| 8 Hellebore, Helleborus Orientalis (Single pink) | 20 Japanese Aralia, Fatsia japonica 'Spider's Web' |
| 9 Betony, Stachys officinalis | 21 Common Dog, Violet Viola riviniana |
| 10 Japanese Forest Grass, Hakonechloa macra 'Aureola' | 22 Creeping Saxifrage, Saxifraga stolonifera (filler) |
| 11 Cranesbill Geranium, Geranium nodosum | 23 Lungwort 'Trevi Fountain', Pulmonaria 'Trevi Fountain' |
| 12 Japanese Anemone, Anemone' Honorine Jobert' | |

Shady Planter - May Street

Maintenance Plan

This planter features a variety of shade-tolerant perennials, ferns, groundcovers, and ornamental foliage chosen for their resilience, seasonal interest, and benefit to wildlife. The planting is designed to thrive with minimal watering once established and provide texture, colour, and support for pollinators and wildlife throughout the year.

Though generally low-maintenance, a few seasonal tasks -light pruning, tidying, and weeding, will help the bed stay healthy and visually appealing.

Wildlife Benefits

This shady planting supports a diverse range of wildlife, including pollinators, beneficial insects, and caterpillars of native UK species.

Foliage plants and ferns also offer valuable shelter and microhabitats, while flowers like Pulmonaria, Primula, and Aquilegia supply early nectar for spring pollinators. Fatsia japonica 'Spider's Web' flowers in late autumn, extending the food supply for bees and hoverflies.

Watering

First Year (Establishment Phase):

- Water once or twice a week during dry spells for the first 3 - 4 months.

Ongoing:

- Once established, water only during prolonged dry periods.

Weeding

Check monthly during spring and summer.

Hand-weed around plants to reduce competition.

Tidying & General Care

Ferns and grasses benefit from light tidying in spring to remove old or scorched fronds.

Pruning & Cutting Back

Most plants in this bed only need tidying or light cutting back in early spring (Feb–Mar). Use secateurs or hand shears to trim back dead leaves and old flower stems, and remove and compost the clippings after cutting.

Seasonal Maintenance Summary

Spring (Feb–Apr):

Main time for tidying and cutting back. Remove dead growth, begin weeding, and prep for new seasonal growth.

Summer (May–Aug):

Light weeding and monitor for dryness in prolonged heat.

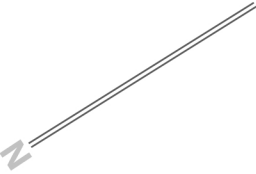
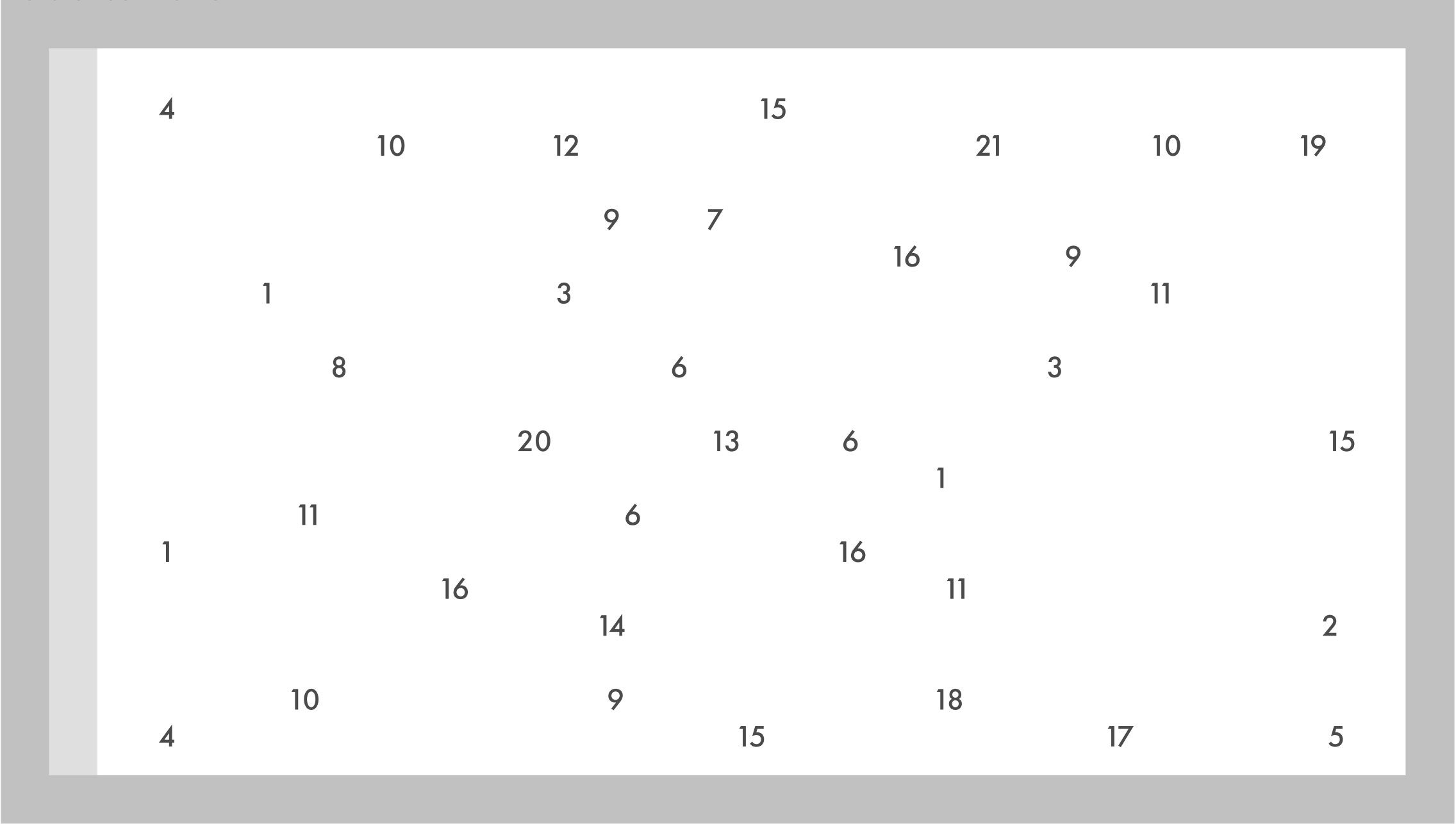
Autumn (Sep–Nov)

Tidy if needed. Fatsia flowers in autumn—leave blooms for pollinators.

Winter (Dec–Jan):

Minimal care needed. Leave structural foliage for winter interest and wildlife shelter.

Flora Street Planter



- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Tall Verbena, <i>Verbena bonariensis</i> | 12 Cranesbill 'Rozanne', <i>Geranium 'Rozanne'</i> |
| 2 Mexican Fleabane, <i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i> | 13 Culver's Root 'Alba', <i>Veronicastrum 'Alba'</i> |
| 3 Sneezeweed, <i>Helenium 'Moerheim Beauty'</i> | 14 Knotweed 'Orange Field', <i>Persicaria 'Orange Field'</i> |
| 4 Stonecrop 'Matrona', <i>Sedum 'Matrona'</i> | 15 Lavender (mixed), <i>Lavandula x intermedia</i> |
| 5 Stonecrop 'Red Cauli', <i>Sedum 'Red Cauli'</i> | 16 Tufted Hair Grass, <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> |
| 6 Toadflax, <i>Linaria purpurea</i> | 17 Burnet 'Tanna', <i>Sanguisorba 'Tanna'</i> |
| 7 Mullein 'Violetta', <i>Verbascum 'Violetta'</i> | 18 Yarrow 'Paprika', <i>Achillea 'Paprika'</i> |
| 8 Field Scabious, <i>Knautia macedonica</i> | 19 Aster 'Brilliance', <i>Aster 'Brilliance'</i> |
| 9 Mexican Feather Grass, <i>Stipa tenuissima 'Ponytails'</i> | 20 Golden Oat Grass, <i>Stipa calamagrostis 'Allgau'</i> |
| 10 Autumn Moor Grass, <i>Sesleria autumnalis</i> | 21 Catmint 'Junior Walker', <i>Nepeta 'Junior Walker'</i> |
| 11 Carthusian Pink, <i>Dianthus carthusianorum</i> | Filler Verbena Bampton |

Drought-Tolerant / Prairie Style – Flora Street

Maintenance Plan

This planter features a mix of sun-loving, drought-tolerant perennials and ornamental grasses that bring seasonal colour, structure, and movement to the space. Inspired by prairie-style planting, it's designed to be resilient with minimal watering needs once established, while also supporting pollinators and other beneficial insects.

Though this bed is low-maintenance by design, some seasonal tidying, weeding, and cutting back will keep the display fresh and healthy, while also encouraging plants to flower more strongly and remain well-shaped.

Wildlife Benefits

This planter provides excellent support for bees, butterflies, hoverflies, and other pollinators. Plants like Verbena, Sedum, Nepeta, Dianthus, and Achillea offer rich nectar sources across the growing season. Grasses and upright perennials also create refuge and overwintering habitat for insects and other small wildlife.

Watering

First Year (Establishment Phase):

Water once or twice a week during dry spells in the first 3–4 months after planting.

Ongoing:

Once established, most plants will cope well without watering except during extended droughts. Water every 2–3 weeks in extreme dry conditions.

Weeding

Check monthly during spring and summer and remove weeds by hand or hoe.

Keeping weeds down prevents competition for water and nutrients.

Tidying & General Care

- Remove faded flower heads and dead foliage to keep the bed looking tidy.
- Grasses and upright perennials can be left standing through winter for visual interest and wildlife shelter, then cut back in spring.

Pruning & Cutting Back

All plants in this bed **except for lavender** can be cut back in early spring (Feb–Mar) to encourage fresh growth and maintain a neat appearance.

Use hand shears, secateurs, or a handheld hedge trimmer to cut old stems back to just above the base of the plant. Remove and compost all clippings to keep the planter tidy.

There are 3 Lavenders in this bed, which should be lightly pruned after flowering in summer to maintain shape (Cut foliage back to about 2-3cm above the woody stems of the plant).

Seasonal Maintenance Summary

Spring (Feb–Apr):

Main cut-back time for grasses and perennials. Begin weeding. Remove clippings after pruning.

Summer (May–Aug):

Water during prolonged dry spells. Light pruning if needed.

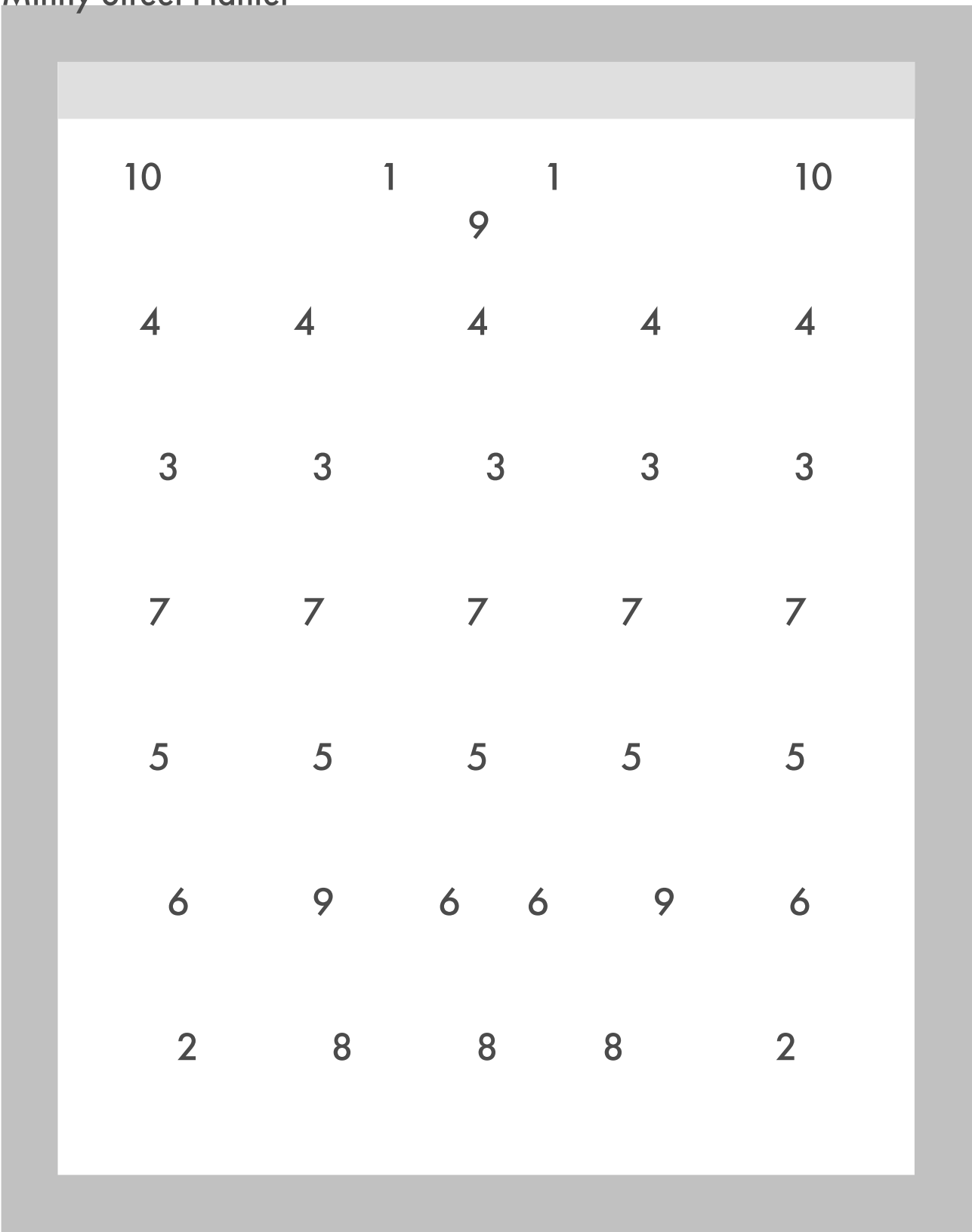
Autumn (Sep–Nov):

Leave stems and seed heads for wildlife and winter structure. Light tidy-up as needed.

Winter (Dec–Jan):

Minimal care required. Leave seed heads and grasses for winter interest and wildlife.

Minny Street Planter



- 1 Upright Rosemary, Rosmarinus officinalis
- 2 Trailing Rosemary, Rosmarinus officinalis 'Prostratus group'
- 3 Chives, Allium schoenoprasum
- 4 Variegated Sage, Salvia officinalis 'Icterina'
- 5 Marjoram, Origanum vulgare
- 6 Lamb's Ear, Stachys byzantina
- 7 Thyme, Thymus vulgaris
- 8 Sicilian Chamomile, Anthemis punctata subsp. cupaniana
- 9 Bronze Fennel, Foeniculum vulgare 'Purpureum'
- 10 Lavender, Lavendula angustifolia 'Little Lady'



Herb Bed

Maintenance Plan

This planter is designed to be a low-maintenance, sensory-rich herb bed featuring drought-tolerant, aromatic plants that are resilient and well-suited to sunny urban conditions. The planting supports community use, offering opportunities for local school groups, volunteers, and passersby to interact with the space by smelling or gently rubbing the leaves.

While herbs are generally easy to care for, light pruning and tidying help them look their best and stay productive. The bed also provides important benefits for wildlife, particularly pollinators and beneficial insects.

Wildlife Benefits

The herbs are rich in nectar and pollen, making them valuable for bees, hoverflies, and other pollinators. The soft foliage of lamb's ear (*Stachys byzantina*) provides nesting material for wool carder bees, while bronze fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare* 'Purpureum') is a favourite with hoverflies and bees.

Watering

First Year (Establishment Phase):

Water thoroughly once or twice a week during dry spells for the first 2 – 3 months.

Ongoing:

Once established, herbs are drought-tolerant. Water only during extended dry periods (every 2–3 weeks if needed).

Weeding

Check every 2–3 weeks and remove weeds by hand or hoe.

Reducing weed competition helps the herbs thrive.

Tidying & General Care

- Deadhead spent flowers (e.g. chamomile, oregano) to keep the bed looking tidy and encourage repeat blooming.
- Harvesting for use is encouraged - it helps keep herbs compact and productive.

Pruning & Cutting Back (Plant by Plant)

These herbs require minimal maintenance; however they do benefit from light cutting back to help them stay tidy and productive.

Thyme (Thymus vulgaris):

Trim lightly after flowering to promote fresh autumn growth. Avoid cutting into woody stems.

Rosemary (Rosmarinus officinalis):

Can be lightly pruned after flowering to shape and encourage branching if needed.

Sage (Salvia officinalis 'Icterina'):

Can be cut back in early spring to maintain a compact shape and encourage new growth.

Oregano (Origanum vulgare):

Cut back stems after flowering in summer. In spring, trim down old growth to ground level to rejuvenate.

Sicilian Chamomile (Anthemis cupaniana):

Lightly shear after flowering for a tidy look and potential second bloom. Cut back untidy, leggy growth in autumn.

Lamb's Ear (Stachys byzantina):

Tidy in spring by removing old or tatty leaves.

Bronze Fennel (Foeniculum vulgare 'Purpureum'):

Leave seed heads for wildlife over winter. Remove dead stems in early spring.

Chives (Allium schoenoprasum)

After flowering, chives can be cut right down to the base to encourage a fresh flush of new leaves for harvesting. Alternatively, leave seed heads for interest and wildlife.

Lavander (Lavandula angustifolia 'Little Lady')

Should be lightly pruned after flowering in summer to maintain shape (Cut all foliage back to about 2-3cm above the woody stems of the plant).

Seasonal Maintenance Summary

Spring:

Cut back winter-damaged growth. Begin weeding. Prune to encourage fresh growth.

Summer:

Water during dry spells. Deadhead and trim herbs. Enjoy harvesting.

Autumn:

Light tidy-up and cut back spent growth. If fennel is left to self-seed, seedlings can be removed.

Winter:

Minimal care needed. Most herbs will remain hardy. Avoid major pruning during frosts.