

WILL+PARTNERS



LANDSCAPING PLAN

LANDSCAPING LAYOUT

GARDEN LAYOUT - COMMUNAL GARDEN AREA (FURNITURE TYPES AND FLOOR FINISHES)

GARDEN LAYOUT - QUITE AREA & SMOKING AREA (FURNITURE TYPES AND FLOOR FINISHES)

GARDEN LAYOUT - ENTIRE SCHEME (RENDER)

GARDEN LAYOUT - COMMUNAL GARDEN AREA (RENDER)

GARDEN LAYOUT - QUIET AREA & SMOKING AREA (RENDER)

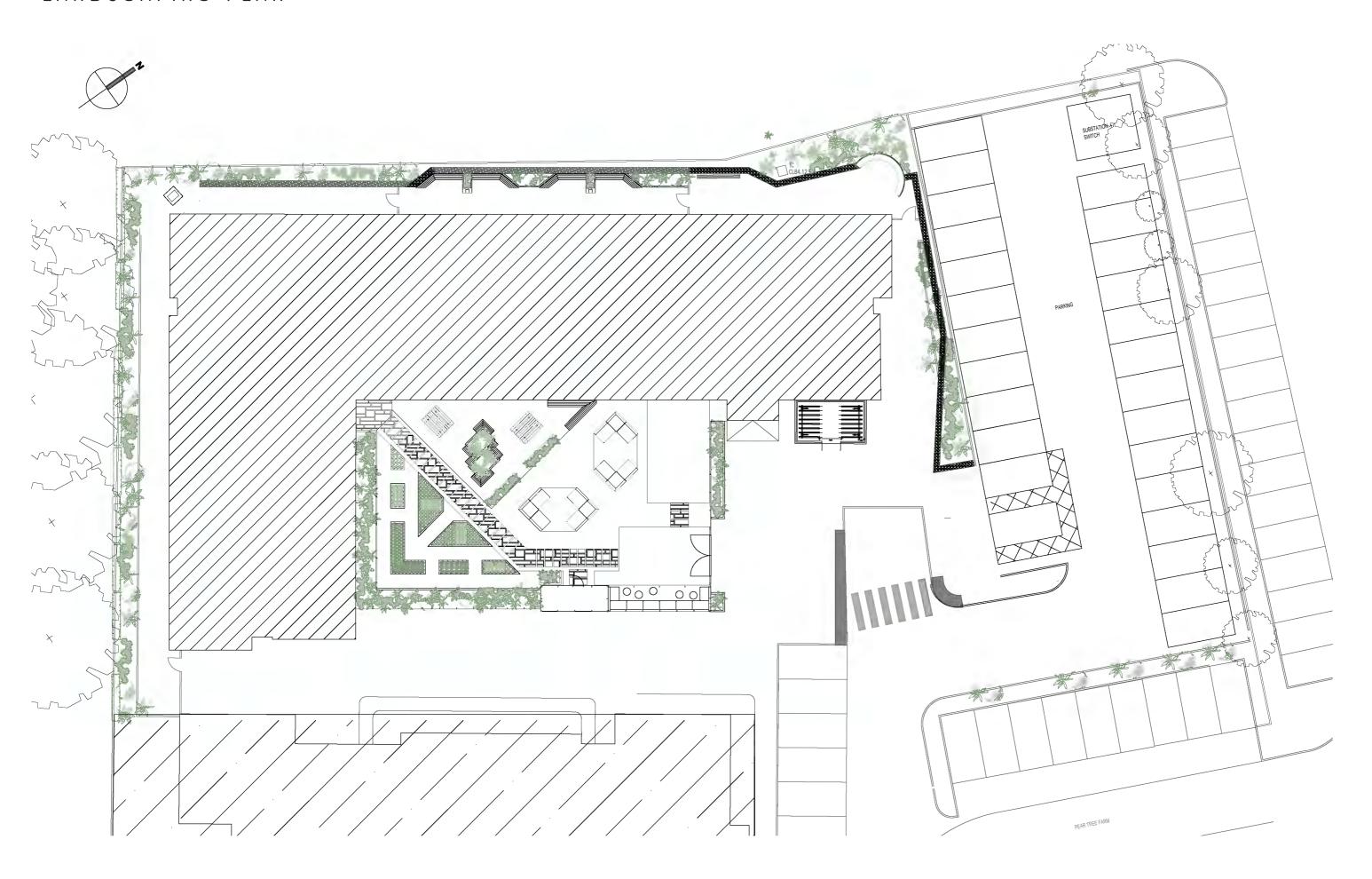
LANDSCAPE GARDEN PLANS (INFORMATION)

LANDSCAPE GARDEN PLANS (PLANTING SCHEDULE)

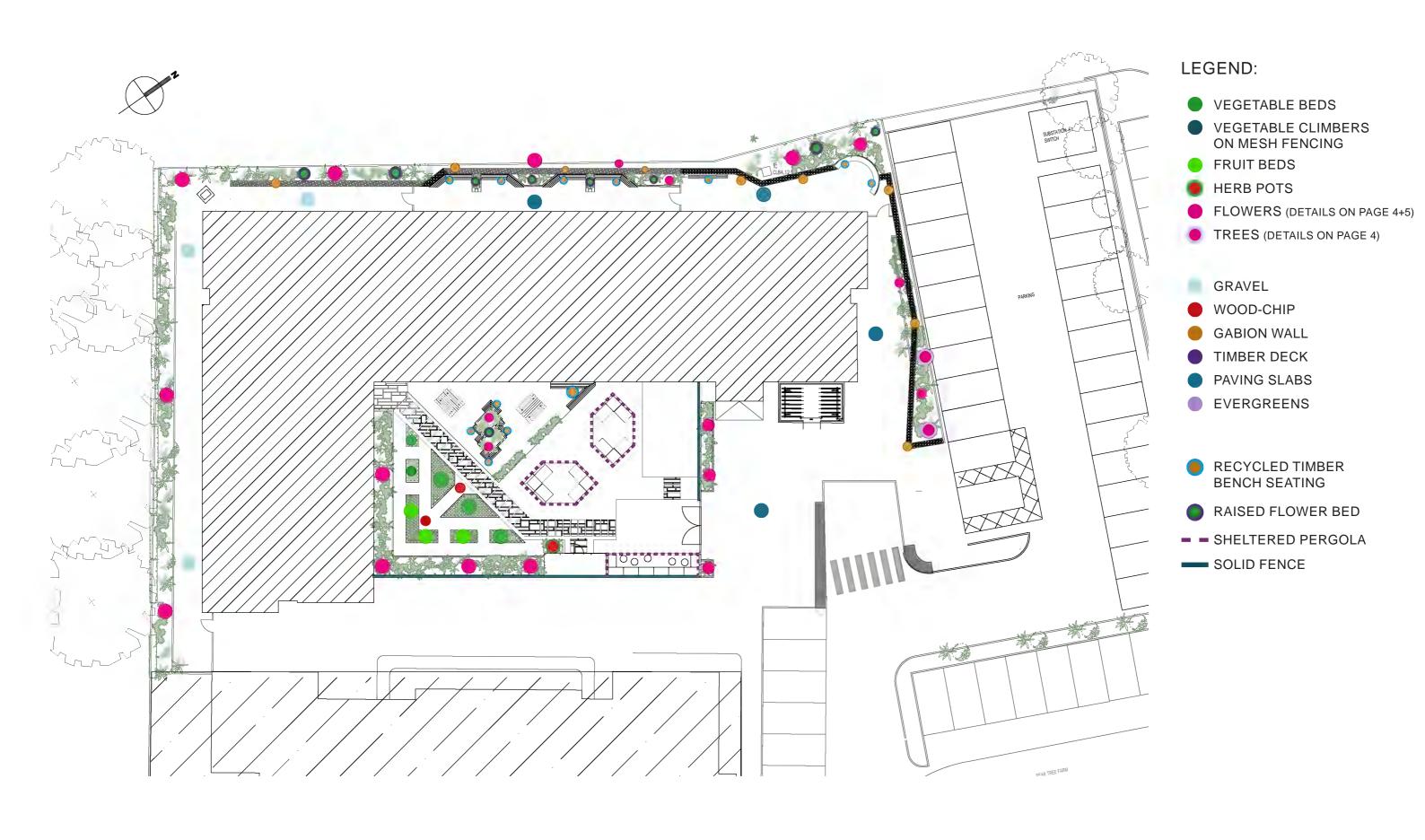
BEES AND FLOWERS

VEGETABLE GARDENS

LANDSCAPING PLAN

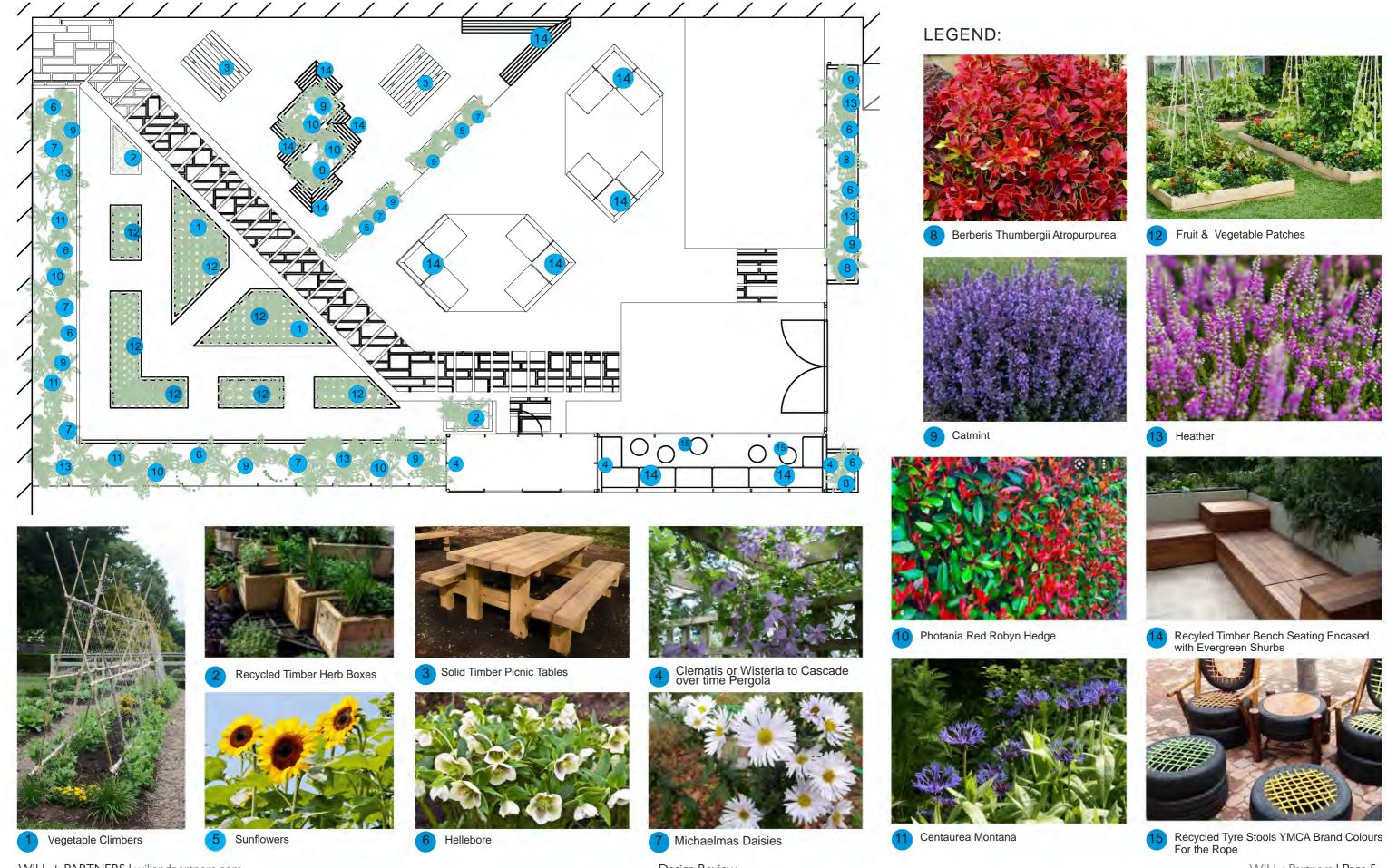


LANDSCAPING LAYOUT



GARDEN LAYOUT - COMMUNAL GARDEN AREA

TYPES OF FLOWERS & FURNITURE



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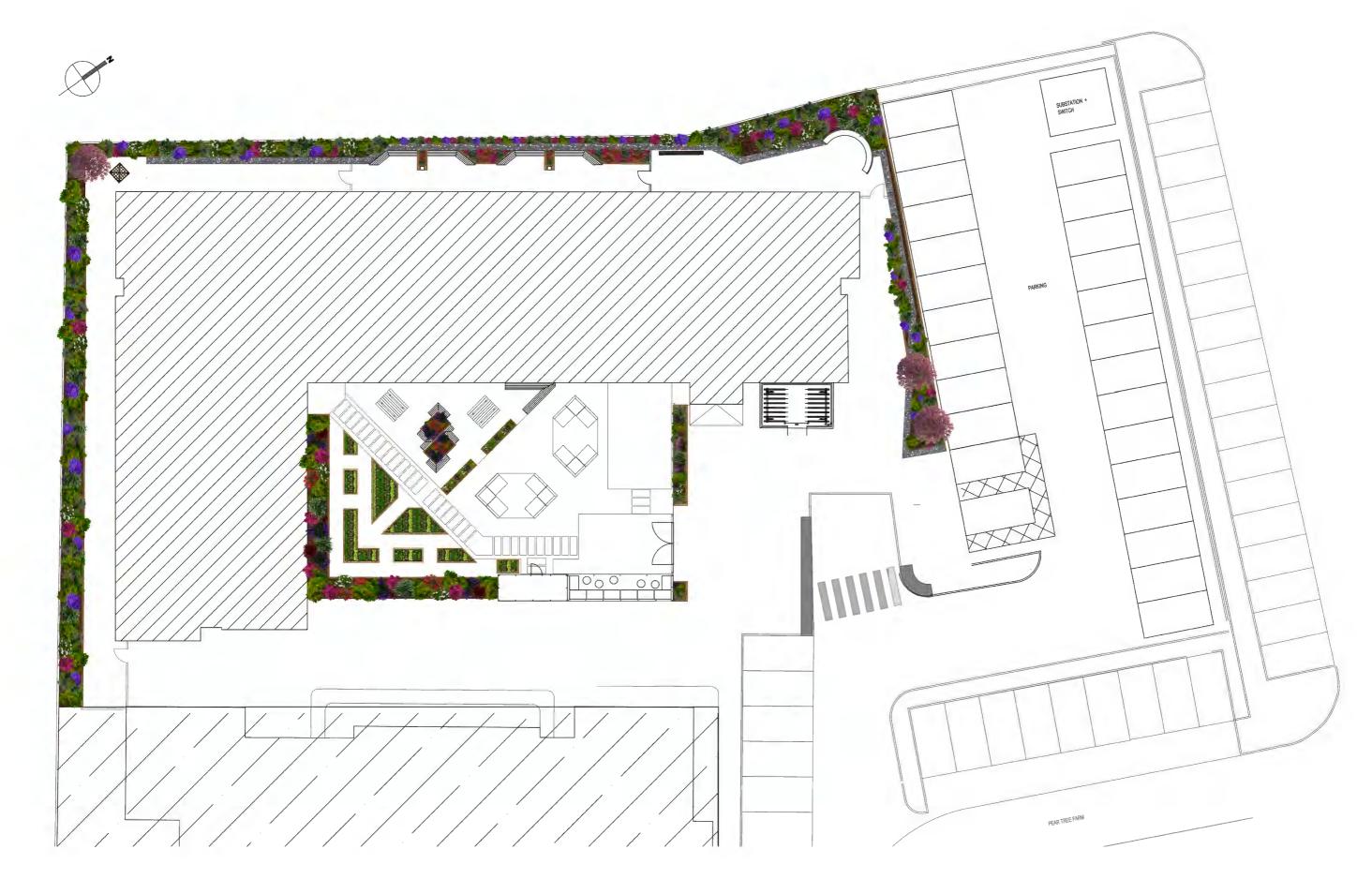
GARDEN LAYOUT - QUIET AREA & SMOKING AREA

TYPES OF FLOWERS & FURNITURE



GARDEN LAYOUT - ENTIRE SCHEME

RENDER





GARDEN LAYOUT - QUIET AREA & SMOKING AREA RENDER



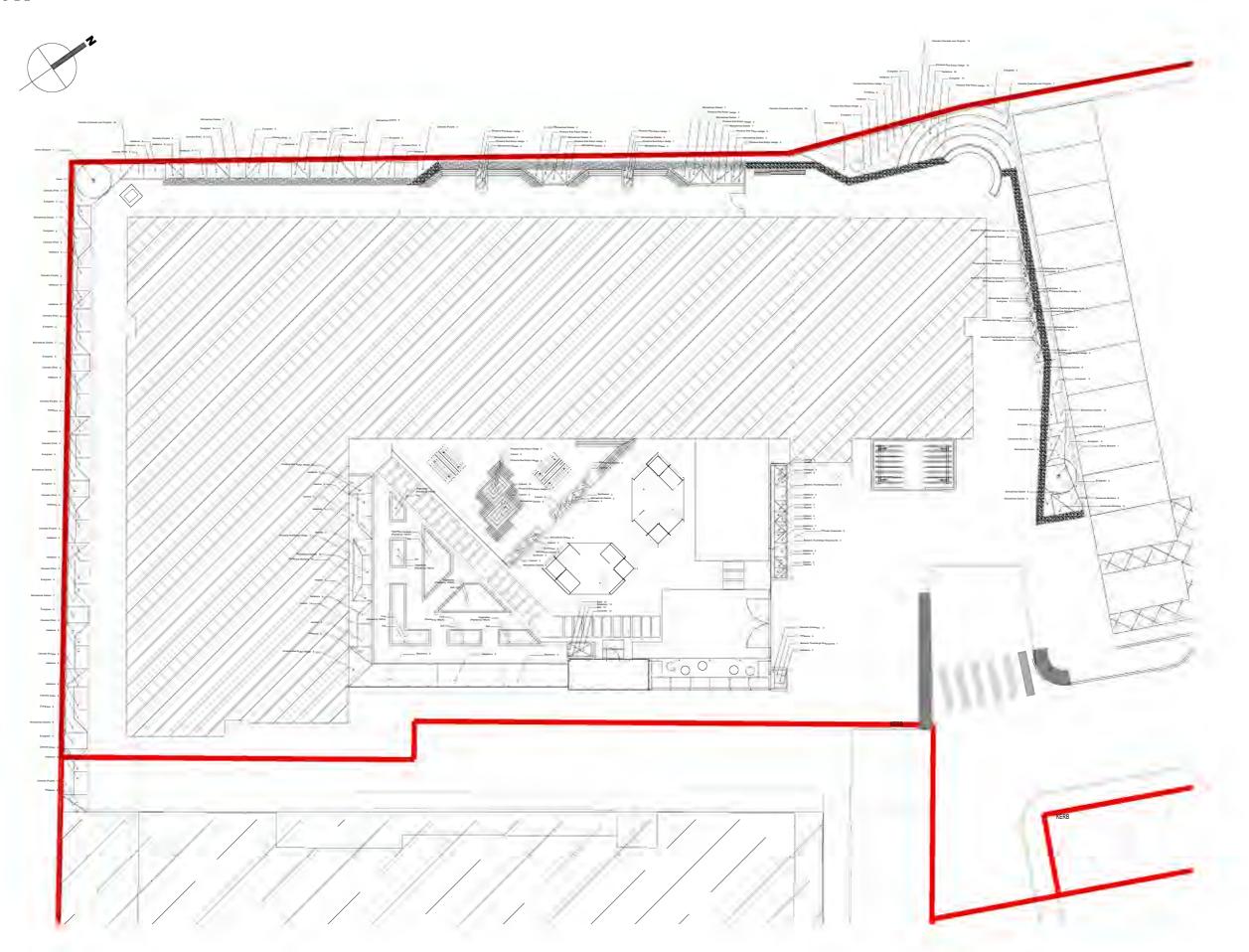
LANDSCAPE GARDEN PLANTS

INFORMATION

Plant Type	Size of Plant	Location	Space Needed	Bestime to Plant	Extra Information
Berberis Thumbergii Atropurpurea	Grows from 12 in. to 6 ft. high and across (30-180 cm)	Community Garden Quiet & Smoking Area	Plant 1.5-2ft apart	Between October & April (so long as the ground is not frozen or waterlogged at the time of planting)	
Catmint	3 Feet Tall by 3 Feet Wide	Community Garden	Plant 30 and 60 cm apart	Autumn or Spring (so long as they're kept watered during dry spells until established)	Depending on the ultimate spread of the variety, space plants between 30 and 60 cm apart.
Heather	They will vary in height from a few centimeters to about 3-4 meters	Community Garden	5 plants per square metre (4 per square yard)	Spring (although some can be planted in autumn.)	
Photania Red Robyn Hedge	mature height of 7m and a spread of 3m. Growing at a rate of up to 30cm a year	Community Garden Quiet & Smoking Area	2 plants per metre, 50cms apart	Autumn through to Spring (whenever the ground is not frozen or waterlogged. However, they can be planted at other times of year as long as the soil around the roots is watered to keep it moist)	Pruning is only required twice a year to keep your hedge/tree under control and in shape. Trim new shoots to encourage bright red regrowth.
Centaurea Montana (Mountain Cornflower)	Grows up to 12-24 in. tall (30-60 cm) and 12-18 in. wide (30-45 cm)	Community Garden Quiet & Smoking Area	Grows up to 12-24 in. tall (30-60 cm) and 12-18 in. wide (30-45 cm) Plant 15 in – 18 in (37cm – 45cm) apart	Late Spring, Early Summer	Performs best in full sun or light shade in average, dry to moist, well-drained soils

Sunflower	Rough hairy stem 1–4.5 metres (3–15 feet) high and broad, coarsely toothed, rough leaves 7.5–30 cm (3–12 inches) long arranged in spirals. The attractive heads of flowers are 7.5–15 cm wide in wild specimens and often 30 cm or more in cultivated types	Community Garden	Sown 1-inch deep, spacing the seeds 6 to 36-inches apart, depending on the variety	Late spring (Once the ground is nice and warm)	You can also sow several seeds close together and remove the weaker ones after a few weeks Most sunflowers germinate when soil has reached 70 to 85 degrees F
Hellebore	Compact, 30–45cm (12–18in) tall,	Community Garden Quiet & Smoking Area	Hellebores don't like to being planted too deep. Space plants 35–45cm (14–18in) apart	Autumn to Spring (they can be planted at any time of year, although it's best to avoid the dry summer months)	
Purple Clematis	8ft to 12ft	Quiet & Smoking Area	Plant 24 in to 36 in apart (For aggressive growing varieties, space them a bit further apart and or bush types space them a little closer)	Spring or early to mid Autumn (Moist & warm soil, but not too hot at these times of year aids good root establishment)	You can plant clematis in summer, but you'll need to water it more frequently to help it establish well.
Pink Clematis	9-10 ft. long (270-300 cm) and 6-8 ft. wide (180-240 cm).	Quiet & Smoking Area	Plant 24 in to 36 in apart (For aggressive growing varieties, space them a bit further apart and or bush types space them a little closer)	Spring or early to mid Autumn (Moist & warm soil, but not too hot at these times of year aids good root establishment)	You can plant clematis in summer, but you'll need to water it more frequently to help it establish well.
Clematis to Cascade over the Pergola	Stems reach 6 to 7 ft. long	Community Garden Quiet & Smoking Area	Plant 1ft to 2ft apart	Spring or Summer (Thrives in well-drained, lightly alkaline soil, with roots sheltered and top growth in the sun. Mulch to conserve moisture.)	

Wisteria to Cascade over Wall	25 ft to 30 ft long	Quiet & Smoking Area	Plant 10ft to 15ft apart	Between October and April (Plant in fertile, well-drained soil. Best in full sun so choose a south or west facing wall or pergola)	The blooms will only appear on new wood. The vines will fill in quickly. Once planted, wisterias require little pampering to encourage robust growth. During the first year, water regularly until the roots establish
Michaelmas Daisies	Reaching between 50cm to 1m tall	Community Garden Quiet & Smoking Area	Plant 1ft to 2ft apart	Divide mature clumps between Late Autumn and spring (good, humus-rich garden soils)	Place the daisy in the hole so the root ball is flush with the surface of the soil Daisies are fast-growing, so be sure to give the root balls room to expand in your garden.
Evergreen	Can reach mature height of 20ft to 60ft (some dwarf varieties of evergreens only reach 4ft to 6ft)	Quiet & Smoking Area	Plant between 60cm and 100cm apart (Hedges with plants 60cm apart fill in quicker than those planted 100cm apart but you get just as good a hedge in the long run at either distance apart)	Bet planted in early to late Spring or early to mid Autumn	They like sunny spots, so a south or west facing border is deal Grow in a sheltered spot, away from cold, drying winds
Cherry Blossom Tree	Between 40ft to 50ft Tall (The Cherry Blossom Tree exhibits a moderate growth rate, ranging between 2 and 4 feet a year)	Quiet & Smoking Area	Ultimate Spread is up to 5m (16ft)	Spring and Autumn (As the soil is warm and moist and not too dry or cold)	Dig a hole 60x60cm (2x2ft) and 30cm (12in) deep. Add a layer of organic matter such as compost or well-rotted manure to the base of the hole and dig in



PLANT SCHEDULE

	Pla	anving Schedule		
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View	12	204mm - 600mm	ZIMILiren	
losenwy	12	1219mm	1219mm	
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have there (Care)	740	2000mm - 3000mm	750mm	
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lerfurciol <i>is</i>	TNumber	Height	Width	
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	137	1000mm - 2000mm	6096mm - 9144mm	
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Purple German	29	Ciloro - Millero	1000kran	
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Hedge	Number	Univers	Width	
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		-		

BEES AND FLOWERS

Where to keep Bee's?

(If these suggestions are followed it can increase the productivity of a bee colony)

- Hive should face south or southeast
- Have direct morning sun and afternoon shade
- Be protected from high winds
- Should sit on level dry firm ground
- Should have a nearby water resource
- Should avoid putting them too close to a door as in the summer months some bees with inevitably come inside the building
- Should avoid placing against a building as limits movement and flexibility for beekeeper
- If a hive is too near outdoor furniture, you may find droppings on your furniture
- Set back requirements for the local area should be checked before placing them too near to a property line

Bee friendly Winter plants

(provide food for late flying and early emerging winter bees):

- Crocus
- Hellebore
- Winter Heather

Bee friendly Spring plants (provide food for bumble bees and solitary bees):

- Aubretia
- Bugle
- Spotted Dead Nettle
- Lungwort
- Snakes Head Fritillary

Bee friendly Summer plants (provide food for all wild bees):

- Allium
- Borage
- Catmint
- Cirsium Rivulare
- Foxglove
- Most Herbs

Bee friendly Autumn plants (a source of nectar well into the autumn):

- Bugbane
- Caryopteris
- Dahlias
- lvy

What flowers do honey Bee's like?

(Flowers and shrubs which are full of pollen and nectar. Pollen feeds the brood and nectar is turned in honey which can feed the brood over the colony months) Bee's are most attracted to purple and blue flowers.

- Sunflowers
- Comfrey
- Salix/Willows
- Catmint
- Hellebores
- Spring Blossom
- Michaelmas Daisies
- Heathers
- Wall flower
- Centaurea



Information Sources:

https://naturalapiary.co.uk/blogs/news/91397249-where-will-you-put-your-hive

https://www.rspb.org.uk/get-involved/activities/nature-on-your-doorstep/garden-activities/growflowersthatbeeslove/

VEGETABLE GARDENS

EASY TO GROW VEGETABLES

Type: Salad Leaves

How to plant: Plant seeds in pots

Time to Grow: Sow throughout summer and harvest three weeks later. Plants produce leaves until late autumn.

Care: Keep well-watered cut leaves when required

Type: Radishes

How to plant: Sow directly into the ground.

Time to Grow: Sow four weeks after last frost, and throughout summer, harvest four weeks later.

Care: Keep watered

Type: Potatoes

How to plant: Grow in potato bags, bins, or directly into the ground

Time to Grow: Sow late February/march and harvest July to September

Care: Cover shoots with more compost when they begin to come up. Keep well-watered and rummage out your spuds when foliage dies back.

Type: Peas

How to plant: Support with canes and chicken wire

Time to Grow: Sow March to June and harvest after two to three months.

Care: The more you pick the ripe pods the more the plant will produce.

Type: Spring Onions

How to plant: Easy to grow in pots or in the ground

Time to Grow: Sow March to July harvest after eight weeks.

Care: Planting with mint will deter onion fly.

Type: Broad Beans

How to plant: Sow into small pots before planting out, or sow directly into the ground.

Time to Grow: Sow November to March and harvest lune onwards

Care: Pinch out the top few leaves when they reach about 3' tall to encourage the plant to produce more pods

Type: Runner Beans

How to plant: Sow into small pots before planting out, or sow directly into the ground. Train them onto runners or plant support frames

Time to Grow: Sow April to July and harvest 2 months afterwards

Care: Keep well-watered and when pods are ripe keep picking them and the plant will produce more pods.

Regular picking is essential

Type: Onions and Garlic

How to plant: Plant into well drained soil, lift when the foliage starts to grow back and dry in sun light before storing in cool, dry well-ventilated place.

Time to Grow: Sow spring and harvest late autumn

Care: Virtually maintenance free, plant the onion bulb or single garlic cloves on well drained soil and leave them to grow. When the foliage yellows and dies back you can lift them.

Type: Tomatoes

How to plant: Sow in bags, pots or hanging baskets

Time to Grow: Sow February to April and harvest July to October

Care: Will need plant food and water to grow.

Type: Beetroot

How to plant: Sow directly into moist soil and thin seedlings to about 5cm apart.

Time to Grow: Sow March to July and harvest May to September

Care: Will need plant food and water to grow.

HFRBS

Type: Basil

How to plant: Planted into pots

Time to Grow: Sow in late spring and harvest Summer through Autumn

Care: Prefers a light and drained soil (where drainage is an issue plant in raised beds or pots, most herbs need neutral to alkaline soil) Can only be grown outside in the summer months and needs to come inside in the winter, unless a green house is available. Needs a fertile soil with lots of warmth and light.

Type: Mint

How to plant: Either grow in a bottomless bucket set in the soil as can be invasive, or grow in pots.

Time to Grow: Sow in late spring and harvest Summer through Autumn

Care: Prefers a light and moist soil, lots of sunlight and fertile soil.

Information Sources:

https://www.thompson-morgan.com/top-10-easy-to-grow-vegetables

https://www.countryliving.com/uk/homes-interiors/gardens/advice/a760/best-herbs-to-grow-in-your-garden/

Type: Rosemary

How to plant: Planted into pots

Time to Grow: Sow in late spring and harvest Summer through Autumn

Care: Prefers a light and drained soil in a sunny spot, it is drought intolerant and pest resistant.

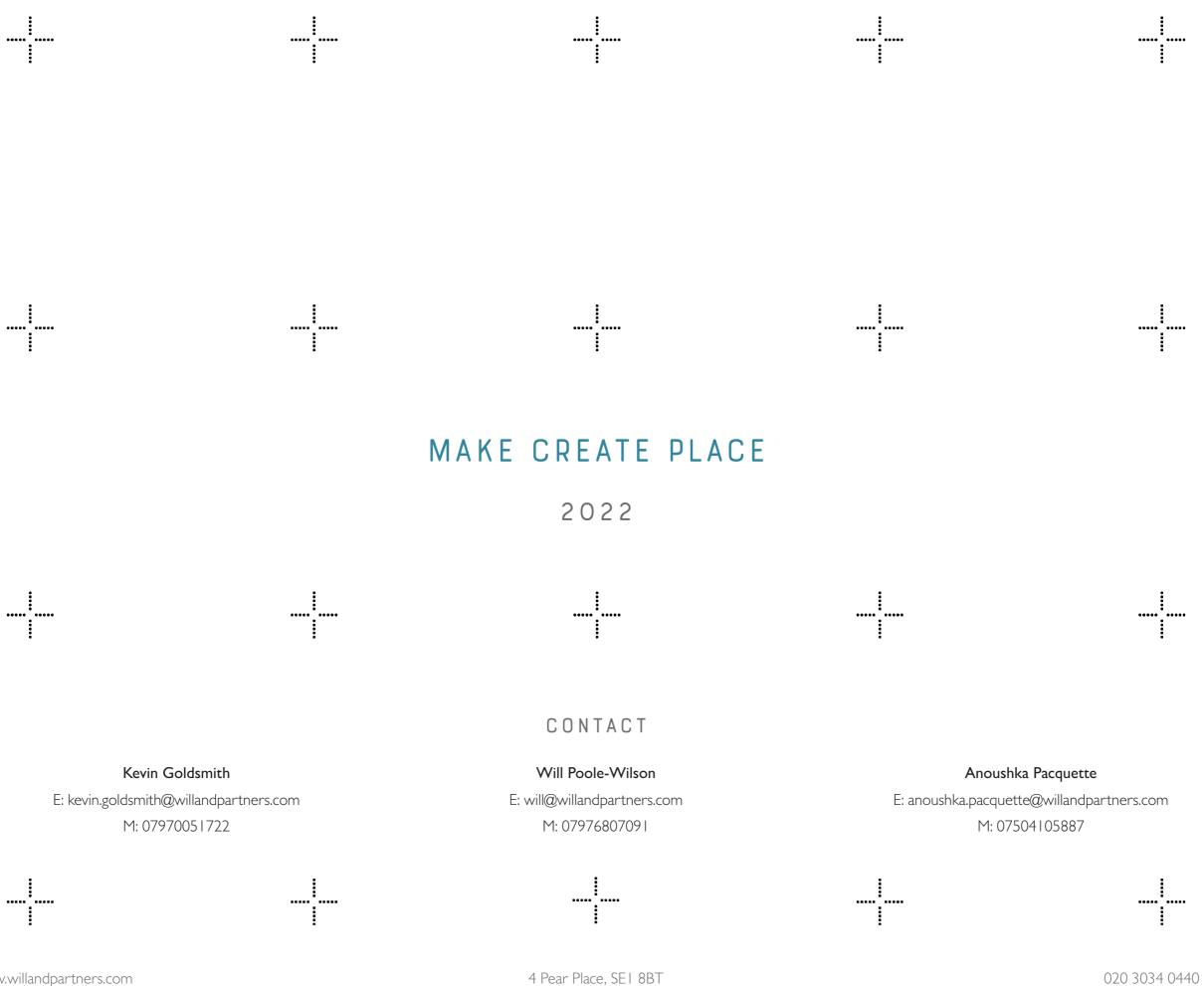
Type: Coriander

How to plant: Planted into pots

Time to Grow: Sow in late spring and harvest Summer through Autumn

Care: Fertile soil in sunny portion, partial shade is preferable as shade helps prevent premature setting of the seeds





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