

Ground-floor planting

Drawing reference	Name	Image	Description	Project Location	Conditions	Requirements	Cultivation	Pruning	Propegate
CVC Chinese Virginia Creeper	Parthenocissus Henryana Chinese Virginia Creeper		A vigorous large deciduous climber, the leaves dark velvety green or tinged bronze, with 3-5 silvery-veined leaflets. Small dark blue berries amongst reddish foliage in autumn	Ground-floor - eastern site boundary. Planter at base with 2.1m tall wired trellis adjacent	Partially shaded Mostly east-facing	Exposure: Any (full shade and full sun) Aspect: Any Hardiness: H4 (hardy through most of the UK) Soil types: Loam, chalk, sand, clay pH: Acid, alkaline, neutral	To be planted September - November in a fertile and well-drained soil. To be trained over a wired trellis .	No regular pruning is needed. However, to keep it confined, trimming to the longer sprouts will be carried out in the early winter (November). It will also be inspected mid-summer to see whether additional trimming is required.	In November, after the trimming, hardwood cuttings can be used for propegation.
CD Umbellifer	Cenolophium Denudatum Baltic Parsley		A fast-growing, semi-evergreen, clump-forming umbellifer, the stock thickened with the fibrous remains of previous stem growth. Growing 60-150cm tall, the sometimes purple flowering stems rise from abundant very finely-divided dark green leaves, and bear many flat umbels of greenish-white flowers in summer and autumn. Attractive to insects	Ground floor planters along the south and east site boundaries	Mostly shaded with dappled south, east and west facing sun exposure	Exposure: Any (full shade and full sun) Aspect: Any Hardiness: H6 (hardy in all of UK and northern Europe) Soil types: Loam, chalk, sand, clay pH: Acid, alkaline, neutral	To be planted September - November in a fertile and well-drained soil. Mulch with pebbles or bark in the spring to suppress weeds and retain moisture.	No pruning required. Foliage to be trimmed and cut back in March if necessary. Remove flowerheads in November to prevent seeding.	Flowerheads spores can be used for propoagation if desired.
PP Fern	Polystichum Polyblepharum Japanese lace fern		An evergreen fern forming a 'shuttlecock' of spreading, glossy dark green, bipinnate fronds; attractive young fronds yellowish-green, more erect and covered with hair-like golden scales	Ground floor planters along the east boundary.	Mostly shaded with dappled sun exposure. To be north or east-facing.	Exposure: Any (full shade and partial shade) Aspect: East and North facing Hardiness: H7 (hardy in the severest European continental climates) Soil types: Loam, sand, clay pH: Acid, alkaline, neutral	To be planted September - November in a fertile, humus-rich, well-drained soil. Provide a mulch of pebbles or bark around the crown to prevent it from drying out.	No pruning required. Foliage to be trimmed and cut back in March if necessary. Remove flowerheads in November to prevent seeding.	To propagate, sow spores at 15-16°C when ripe. Divide in spring or detach fronds bearing bulbils in autumn.
AM Perennial	Alchemilla Mollis Lady's Mantle		An herbaceous perennial forming a clump of softly hairy, light green leaves with scalloped and toothed edges. Small, bright yellow flowers are borne in large sprays just above the foliage	Ground floor planters along the east site boundary	Mostly shaded with dappled south, east and west facing sun exposure	Exposure: Any (full shade and full sun) Aspect: Any Hardiness: H7 (hardy in the severest European continental climates) Soil types: Loam, chalk, sand, clay pH: Acid, alkaline, neutral	To be planted September - November in a fertile and well-drained soil.	Cut back faded stems in August after flowering. Once growth has died back in autumn, cut to ground level.	If propegation is desired, divide established plants in autumn or early spring while plants are dormant.
HN Perennial	Helleborus Niger Christmas Rose		Low-growing, deeply cut leathery foliage will provide year-round interest at the front of a partially shaded bed or woodland floor. From mid-winter to early spring, sturdy stems carry the green-eyed white (occasionally pink or pink-flushed) flowers of this Christmas rose.	Ground floor planters along the south site boundary	Patially shaded with dappled south, east and west facing sun exposure	Exposure: Partial shade Aspect: Any Hardiness: H7 (hardy in the severest European continental climates) Soil types: Loam, chalk, sand pH: Alkaline, neutral	To be planted September - November in a fertile and moist but well-drained soil.	Cut the old leaves back down to the ground in January or February as this will show off the new emerging flowers to best effect. Mulch annually in the autumn and provide a top-dressing of general fertiliser each spring.	Propagate by division after flowering in early spring or late summer.

GE Bush	Garrya elliptica Silk tassel bush		A shrub or small tree of rapid growth and bushy habit, to 3.5m or even to 4.5m in mild areas. Leaves oval to roundish, dark shining green above, felted grey beneath. The long, grey-green male catkins flower in January and February. The female plant is less commonly seen, but produces long clusters of purple-brown fruits in summer	Ground floor planter to the south-west corner of the site	Partially shaded South and west facing sun exposure	Exposure: exposed or sheltered Aspect: Any Hardiness: H4 (hardy through most of the UK (-10 to -5)) Soil types: Loam, chalk, sand, clay pH: Acid, alkaline, neutral	To be planted September - November in a fertile and well-drained soil.	Once established, most evergreen shrubs are fairly low maintenance and need little or no regular pruning. Pruning, when required, is generally carried out in mid to late spring.	propegate in hardwood cuttings
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Planting to first and second-floor terraces

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PP Fern	Polystichum Polyblepharum Japanese lace fern		An evergreen fern forming a 'shuttlecock' of spreading, glossy dark green, bipinnate fronds; attractive young fronds yellowish-green, more erect and covered with hair-like golden scales	First and second-floor - north and east-facing planters.	Mostly shaded with dappled sun exposure. To be north or east-facing.	Exposure: Any (full shade and partial shade) Aspect: East and North facing Hardiness: H7 (hardy in the severest European continental climates) Soil types: Loam, sand, clay pH: Acid, alkaline, neutral	To be planted September - November in a fertile, humus-rich, well-drained soil. Provide a mulch of pebbles or bark around the crown to prevent it from drying out.	No pruning required. Foliage to be trimmed and cut back in March if necessary. Remove flowerheads in November to prevent seeding.	To propagate, sow spores at 15-16°C when ripe. Divide in spring or detach fronds bearing bulbils in autumn.
AM Perennial	Alchemilla Mollis Lady's Mantle		An herbaceous perennial forming a clump of softly hairy, light green leaves with scalloped and toothed edges. Small, bright yellow flowers are borne in large sprays just above the foliage	Ground floor planters along the south and east site boundaries	Mostly shaded with dappled south, east and west facing sun exposure	Exposure: Any (full shade and full sun) Aspect: Any Hardiness: H7 (hardy in the severest European continental climates) Soil types: Loam, chalk, sand, clay pH: Acid, alkaline, neutral	To be planted September - November in a fertile and well-drained soil.	Cut back faded stems in August after flowering. Once growth has died back in autumn, cut to ground level.	If propegation is desired, divide established plants in autumn or early spring while plants are dormant.