

RE: 66 Hillway, London N6 6DP  
 Our REF: JOB-0906/1  
 Subject: Plant Legend (to be read in conjunction with drawing: PP2.1.1)

**1. *Magnolia Wilsonii* (magnolia)**

This deciduous magnolia will produce its pendant, cup-shaped flowers later than many of the other spring flowering types, but they are definitely worth waiting for. They appear in late spring on reddish-purple shoots and seem to glow like large, lit lanterns amongst the felted green foliage. When viewed from below the contrast between the pure white petals and dark crimson stamens is breathtaking in its simplicity. Its practical appeal lies in its ability to be trained as a small tree as well as a larger, multi-stemmed shrub.

- **Position:** full sun or partial shade
- **Soil:** moist, well-drained soil. More tolerant of alkaline soils than most
- **Rate of growth:** average
- **Flowering period:** April to June
- **Flower colour:** fragrant, purple-red
- **Other features:** beautiful dark flowering variety
- **Hardiness:** fully hardy

**Garden care:** Requires minimal pruning. Remove any broken, diseased or crossing branches after flowering. Mulch in spring with manure and leafmould, especially on dry soils.



**2. *Paeonia lutea* "Ludlowii" (peony)**

- **Position:** full sun or partial shade
- **Soil:** fertile, moisture-retentive yet well-drained
- **Rate of growth:** average
- **Flowering period:** April to June
- **Hardiness:** fully hardy

The young leaves of this tree or shrub peony are flushed burgundy and in late spring, lustrous, single, maroon flowers appear among the handsome dark green foliage. This magnificent tree peony is ideal for a sunny border, planted among shrubs that flower later in the summer.

**Garden care:** Protect from cold winds and early morning sun. Support the branches of young trees with canes. In early spring apply a top-dressing of a balanced, slow-release fertiliser around the base of the plant and mulch well with well-rotted compost or manure. If the plant shows signs of collapse or the leaves become spotty, this may be a symptom of peony botrytis. Remove affected leaves immediately. In the autumn, cut off all the foliage and dispose of it to prevent reinfection the following spring. The older stems of tree peonies have a tendency to become brittle and snap, so cut these back to the ground in autumn every two or three years.





3. *Choisya x dewitteana* 'Aztec Pearl' (Mexican orange blossom)

- **Position:** full sun or partial shade
- **Soil:** fertile, well-drained soil
- **Rate of growth:** fast-growing
- **Flowering Period:** May, but they often have a second flush in late summer or autumn
- **Hardiness:** fully hardy

An evergreen shrub with slender, glossy, dark green leaves, and clusters of fragrant, pink-tinged white flowers in late spring. 'Aztec Pearl' is a more compact alternative to the ubiquitous *Choisya ternata*. It's ideal for the back or middle of a mixed border, and in hot summers, and in full sun, may flower twice without pruning. It can also be grown in partial shade as an attractive foliage plant. Although it's fully hardy, the leaves may be damaged by exposure to strong winds or frost.

**Garden care:** Prune established plants in spring immediately after flowering, removing 25-30cm (10-12in) of the flowered stems. This encourages a second flush of flowers in late-summer and autumn. At the same time, remove any frost-damaged stems to the base.



4. *Acer palmatum* 'Atropurpureum' (Japanese maple)

- **Position:** full sun (but not south-facing)
- **Soil:** fertile, moist, well-drained neutral to acid soil
- **Rate of growth:** slow-growing
- **Flowering period:** April to May
- **Hardiness:** fully hardy

An elegant small tree, with deeply lobed dark purple-red leaves that turn fiery red in autumn, and tiny purple flowers in spring. This neat, slow-growing acer has an open habit, and looks dramatic silhouetted next to buildings, as a focal point in a small courtyard, or in a Japanese-style garden. It needs a sheltered spot, away from strong winds or all-day sunshine. It also looks good in a container.

**Garden care:** Add a top-dressing of a well-balanced fertiliser around the base of a recently planted tree in late spring and keep it well watered. No routine pruning is necessary. Remove any dead, damaged or crossing branches in April.





5. *Sorbus intermedia* (Swedish whitebeam)

A medium size tree with a well formed, rounded crown, its single, dark green leaves have silver-grey undersides. White flowers in May give way to orange-red fruits, produced in small bunches. It is wind resistant and tolerant of calcareous soils and air pollution, making this a really tough tree.



6. *Acer palmatum* var. *dissectum* 'Garnet' (Japanese maple)

- **Position:** full sun or partial shade
- **Soil:** moderately fertile, humus-rich, moist, well-drained soil
- **Rate of Growth:** average
- **Flowering period:** June
- **Flowers:** pale pink
- **Other features:** almost black, dissected leaves and blackish red berries in autumn
- **Hardiness:** fully hardy

Has almost black, dissected foliage and from May to June pale pink, musk-scented blooms emerge from beautiful creamy-pink buds. It makes an excellent shrub for all styles of gardens and has the added bonus of having blackish-red berries in autumn which are not attractive to birds, but when ripe it can be used to make a wonderful wine.

**Garden care:** To achieve the best foliage effect cut back to ground level each year in early spring and apply a generous 5-7cm (2-3in) mulch of well-rotted garden compost or manure around the base of the plant.





**7.** *Trachelospermum jasminoides* (star jasmine)

- **Position:** full sun
- **Soil:** fertile, well-drained soil
- **Rate of growth:** average
- **Flowering period:** June to August
- **Flower colour:** white flowers
- **Other features:** very fragrant flowers
- **Hardiness:** frost hardy 77

An attractive woody, evergreen climber with rich, dark green leaves which turn bronze in winter. Clusters of fragrant, pure white flowers are produced from mid- to late summer. It is best grown against a warm, sunny wall in milder areas or in a greenhouse or conservatory in areas prone to severe frosts.

**Garden care:** After flowering has finished prune back to fit the available space.



**8.** *Acer palmatum* var. *dissectum* 'Crimson Queen' (Japanese maple)

- **Position:** partial shade or full sun (but not south-facing)
- **Soil:** fertile, moist, well-drained neutral to acid soil
- **Rate of growth:** average
- **Flowering period:** April to May
- **Hardiness:** fully hard

This popular tree has feathery, deep red-purple leaves that turn orange-green in summer and gold and orange in autumn and look as if they have been shredded. It's faster-growing when young than most *Acer dissectum* cultivars, which makes it a perfect focal point for in a small garden, particularly in a container. Or try it alongside an ornamental pool, where its sculptural shape will be reflected in the water. It needs a sheltered spot, away from strong winds or scorching sun, though its leaf colour is best enjoyed in a sunny position.

**Garden care:** Add a top-dressing of a multi-purpose fertiliser around the base of a newly planted tree in late spring and keep well watered. No routine pruning is necessary. Remove any dead, damaged or crossing branches in April.





**9.** *Lavandula angustifolia* 'Hidcote' (lavender)

- **Position:** full sun
- **Soil:** fertile, well-drained soil
- **Rate of growth:** average
- **Flowering period:** July to September
- **Hardiness:** fully hardy

A compact form of the popular English lavender, named after plantsman Laurence Johnston's famous Arts and Crafts garden in Gloucestershire. It produces dense spikes of fragrant, deep violet summer flowers above slender, aromatic, silvery-grey leaves. It is possibly the best lavender for edging paths and borders and the aromatic foliage perfumes the air if you brush against it. It also works well in a gravel garden, or clipped into a formal sphere for a contemporary look. The flower-spikes are highly attractive to bees and other nectar-loving insects.

**Garden care:** Cut back the stalks after the flowers have faded. Carefully trim back in April, taking care not to cut into old wood.



**10.** *Miscanthus sinensis* 'Morning Light' (silver grass)

- **Position:** open sunny position
- **Soil:** moderately-fertile, moist but well-drained
- **Rate of growth:** average. Achieves 150-180cm when mature
- **Flowering period:** flowers appear in October after warm summers
- **Flower colour:** reddish brown, fading to silver over time
- **Other features:** stands well through the winter
- **Hardiness:** fully hardy

A species of hardy, perennial grasses with clump-forming habit, with no invasive spreading rhizomes, is easily contained within gardens of all sizes. A number of excellent breeding programmes in Europe and the USA over the past 25 years have developed varieties better-able to offer reliable flowering displays in cooler, European summers.

*Miscanthus* 'Morning Light' is a selected sport from *Miscanthus sinensis* Gracillimus, and is a particularly elegant and versatile form. Slender emerald green blades have narrow cream margins, arching gently at their tips to create a 'fountain' effect. In warm summers, reddish brown flowers open in October and endure through the winter.

**Garden care:** Leave top growth standing through winter. Cut back to ground level late February as new shoots appear within the crown.





**11.** *Ophiopogon planiscapus 'Nigrescens'* (black lilyturf)

- **Position:** full sun or partial shade
- **Soil:** moist, well-drained, slightly acidic soil
- **Rate of growth:** average
- **Flowering period:** June to August
- **Hardiness:** fully hardy

This small, easy to grow, clump-forming evergreen perennial has strappy, inky purple, grass-like leaves. In summer, small spikes of bell-shaped, pale mauve flowers appear, followed by spherical, dark blue fruit. This unusual plant looks fantastic with other grasses, especially if grouped in tubs or planted into gravel, and it provides a brilliant contrast with silvery plants in sun, or bright green ferns in shade.

**Garden care:** Top-dress plants in autumn with leaf mould.



**12.** *Gardenia jasminoides 'Kleim's Hardy'* (gardenia)

- **Position:** partial shade
- **Soil:** prefers moist, well-drained neutral to acidic soil
- **Rate of growth:** average
- **Other features:** heavenly scented blooms
- **Hardiness:** frost hardy (may need winter protection)

Few flowers have a more exotic fragrance than these. They appear in mid summer and autumn above the glossy, dark green leaves and fill the air with their heady scent. This is a hardier type than most, so it can survive outside in milder winters in sheltered gardens, but will need protection in colder parts of the country.

**Garden care:** Keep it potted up if your garden receives hard frosts so it can easily be moved between a sunny patio during the summer and an unheated conservatory or greenhouse in winter. Feed with a balanced liquid feed once a month and water freely with soft water during the growing season, but keep the compost reasonably dry throughout winter. Topdress or pot on in using ericaceous compost and lightly trim over-long shoots in mid to late spring.





**13.** *Spiraea nipponica* 'Snowmound' (snowmound)

- **Position:** full sun
- **Soil:** fertile, moist, well-drained soil
- **Rate of Growth:** average
- **Flowering period:** June and July
- **Flowers:** white
- **Other features:** rounded, dark green leaves
- **Hardiness:** fully hardy

Abundant, arching sprays of bowl shaped, white flowers in mid summer and rounded, dark green leaves. This spreading, deciduous shrub makes an excellent, informal, flowering hedge for a sunny, well-drained site. It is particularly attractive to a wide range of insects so makes a welcome addition to the wildlife garden. This is a

particularly vigorous variety, so for best results it should be pruned hard each year in early spring.

**Garden care:** Immediately after flowering prune flowered shoots to strong buds. On mature specimens cut back a quarter and a fifth of the old shoots to the base.



**14.** *Dryopteris wallichiana* (fern)

- **Position:** partial shade
- **Soil:** moist, humus-rich soil
- **Rate of growth:** average
- **Hardiness:** fully hardy

A tough, hardy fern that is native to the Himalayas. In spring, Wallich's wood fern produces bright green, shuttlecock-like fronds on upright, hairy stems, up to 90cm high. Less fine in appearance than many other ferns, it nonetheless makes a dramatic statement in a woodland garden or under deciduous trees. Once established, it will even grow in dry shade. When the leaves die back, the space can be filled with early-flowering snowdrops.

**Garden care:** Incorporate lots of well rotted leaf mould, composted pine needles or garden compost into the planting hole. Cut back dead fronds in winter.

