



5 March 2025

4 Pontymason Close, shrub planter specification

SD991 SKD

Site Address:

4 Pontymason Close
Rogerstone
Newport

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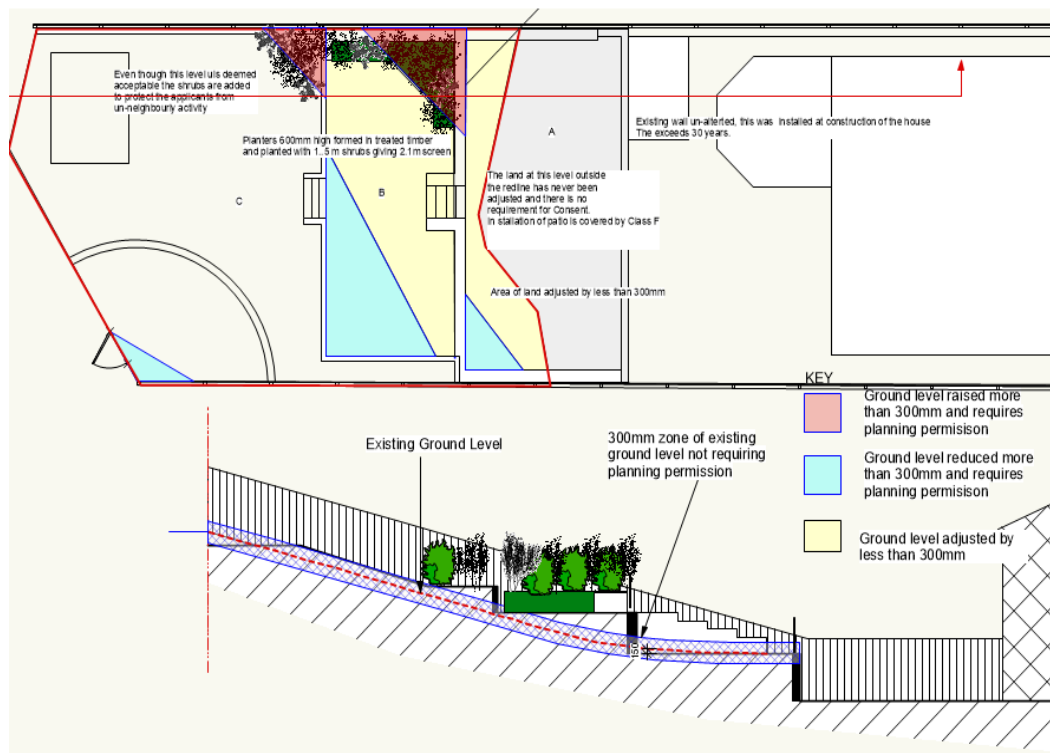
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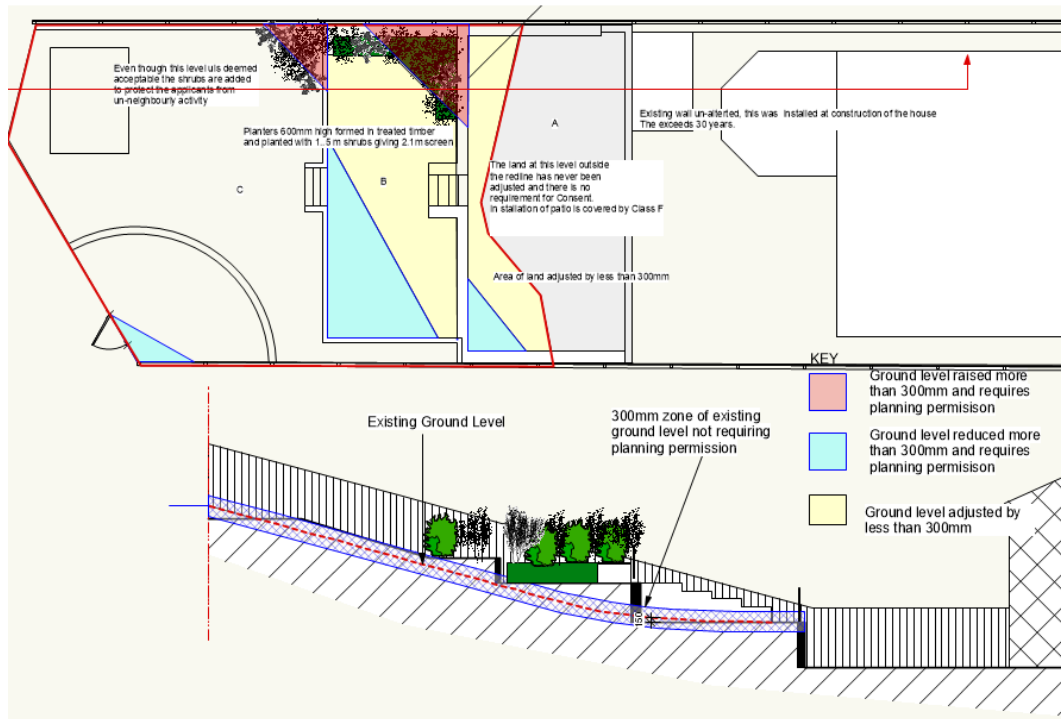
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Outline summary

Following garden re terracing work at 4 Pontymason Lane, Rogerstone, Newport. Shrub planters are to be used within the new terraced areas within the rear garden. This document outlines the species for the planters and approximate planting density.

Adding further smaller surface planters or pots can also be a nice addition. Lavender pots are excellent for pollinating insects such as bees and they also provide a nice fragrance to the garden.

New shrub species list

Planter A

What

1. Photina Red Robin x11.
2. Osmanthus Burkwoodii x3.
3. Orange Potentilla x10.

Size

1. 5 litre pot at 1.2-1.5m height.
2. 50/60 Trough 53L
3. 20/30cm 2L pot.

Where

1. Planter by boundary.
2. Centre line area of planter.
3. Front area of planter.

Area at level C

What

1. Photina Red Robin x4.
2. Osmanthus Burkwoodii x3.
3. Orange Potentilla x5

Size

1. 5 litre pot at 1.2-1.5m height.
2. 50/60 Trough 53L
3. 20/30cm 2L pot.

Where

1. Level at Boundary
2. Natural Ground

Stages

1. Cover large drainage holes. If your planter has drainage holes of more than about 2.5cm (1in) in diameter, place some stones or crocks (broken terracotta) over them to prevent compost washing out the holes from the planter. You can use either home-made garden compost or seed/potting compost: Garden compost is a soil improver made from decomposed plant waste, usually in a compost bin or heap. It is added to soil to improve its fertility, structure and water-holding capacity. Seed or potting composts are used for growing seedlings or plants in containers - a wide range of commercially produced peat-free composts are available, made from a mix of various ingredients, such as loam, composted bark, coir and sand, although you can mix your own.
2. Place compost in your container. Fill to a level where the rootballs of your plants will sit within the planter (ideally about 5cm (2in) below the rim) when sat atop the compost, then lightly firm it down.
3. Remove plants from their nursery pots and position them in the container. Consider what angles the container will be viewed from – for pots against a wall or fence you will typically want taller plants at the back, for free-standing containers viewed from all sides you might have taller plants in the centre. Bear in mind that trees and shrubs often have a 'front face' or 'best side'.
4. Fill the gaps around your plants. Add peat-free compost around the plants, gently firming it down to fill any spaces. A slight gap between the top of the compost and the top of the container will prevent compost spilling out when watering.
5. Water well. Water slowly and thoroughly to soak the compost. Use a rose on the end of a watering can or a hose with a fine spray to avoid disturbing the compost. If any leaves got compost on them during planting, wash it off with a gentle spray of water. Top up settled compost and dampen again if required.
6. Cover bare compost. Add a layer of mulch to the top of the compost if you want to. This works well for single trees or shrubs planted in pots, where lots of bare compost is showing. A layer of gravel, stones or bark chip will help conserve moisture, suppress weeds and look attractive.

Aftercare

Watering is the main duty when caring for plants in containers. Many factors determine how much and how often you need to water; Aim to keep planters moist but not wet. Water early or late in the day to avoid sun scorched leaves. Little and often or large volume slowly are the best methods for watering. Consider the use of a soaker hose if required. These can also be placed on a timer.

Feeding and repotting may also be required for long-term container plantings.

Weeds. Pick out weeds as they develop. By all means add further smaller bedding plants and roses to bulk up the bed but be prepared to re locate if the planter becomes excessively filled.