

Elliston House Proposal

2019

Plants & Trees



Acer Campestre Elegant



Buddleja Davidii



Corylus columna



Lavandula stoechas



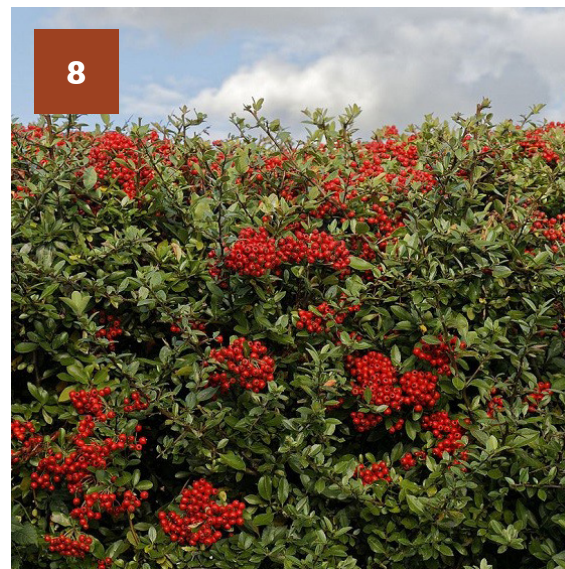
Tilia platyphyllos Rubra



Ligustrum Japonicum



Ostrya Carpinifolia



Pyracantha Coccinea



Pyrus calleryana Chanticleer



Cornus Winter Flame

Plant Description

1

Acer Campestre Elegant

Acer campestre Elegant is a perfectly compact and vigorous clone of Field Maple.

As with all Field Maple, this tree has small, bright green, lobed leaves that appear in the spring time. Following this the Samara fruits are produced and borne on the tree in early summer. In autumn the foliage turns a range of colours, mainly oranges, yellows and browns, before falling.

The uniqueness of Acer campestre Elegant, as the name suggests, comes from the compact and elegant ascending structure of the branches which it retains into maturity. It is extremely tough, thriving in rich, well drained soils, yet tolerating virtually any soil type, drought, compaction and air pollution.

Mature height: 7-12m

2

Buddleja Davidii

Known as the butterfly bush, Buddleja davidii bears conical, nectar-rich flowers, which attract butterflies and bees in late summer. ... Buddleja davidii 'Buzz Sky Blue' is part of the Buzz series of buddleias. Plants are compact and easy to grow, and bear masses of deep-blue flowers in late summer.

3

Corylus colurna

Corylus colurna, also known as the Turkish Hazel, is a stately and imposing tree at maturity. The leaves of this tree are a bright green and are broadly heart shaped, resembling that of Lime. During the early spring long, yellow catkins are produced, followed by clusters of nuts that are contained in frilly looking husks in the autumn time. The Turkish Hazels crowning feature is its rough, corky bark that becomes more distinguished as it matures.

Corylus colurna is a tough contender, performing well on all soils; including chalk and clay. It has a wonderfully symmetrical pyramidal shape, starting upright and broadening with age. In recent years, Turkish Hazel has been selected as the tree of choice for avenues, parkland and urban areas over Lime trees, as it does not suffer the aphid drip associated with some of the Tilia species and produces a wonderfully regular crown which is desirable for mass planting.

Mature Height: 20m

4

Lavandula stoechas

Lavandula is an aromatic dwarf shrub to 60cm tall, with narrow, grey-green leaves and short-stalked, dense, ovoid heads of tiny blackish-purple flowers surmounted by a tuft of purple bracts.

5

Tilia platyphyllos Rubra

Tilia platyphyllos Rubra is a super variety of the Large leaved Lime, Tilia platyphyllos, which has young shoots that are bright red-brown in colour. This tree has large green leaves which turn golden brown in the autumn time. It is notable due to the appearance of its young shoots that are bright brown-red and looks particularly stunning in late winter.

Tilia platyphyllos Rubra is a fairly columnar tree. Like all Limes it will tolerate most soil conditions well but does require space to reach its full glory.

Mature height: 12-17m

6

Ligustrum Japonicum

This tree has foliage which is long and pointed and a glossy dark green in colour. In the South of England it can generally be regarded as an evergreen tree and will only lose its leaves in the harshest of winters.

White flowers are borne in autumn and are an attractive addition to this mainly utilitarian tree. Ligustrum japonicum is a tough performing species that will thrive on most soils, although it is best to avoid very water logged areas.

Ligustrum japonicum is an absolutely superb choice for planting as a raised screen, or stilted hedge, with the crown extending above the fence line and the stems taking up very little space in the garden. This privet tree is great for restricted areas and can be planted very close to buildings with confidence and as such is compliant with the building regulation code.

Mature height: 3-7m

7

Ostrya Carpinifolia

Ostrya carpinifolia, or the Hop Hornbeam, produce creamy white flowers that resemble hops.

The foliage of this tree is bright green and ridged, similar to that of the Common Hornbeam, Carpinus betulus. In the spring it produces an interesting display of yellow-green catkins coupled with the creamy white flowers resembling hops from whence it gets its name.

Ostrya carpinifolia is a medium to large tree and produces a round crowned tree at maturity. This is a very tough contender, thriving in most conditions. This pretty tree needs space to reach its full potential, so is best planted in large gardens and parkland with the space to accommodate this interesting tree.

Mature height: 12-17m

8

Pyracantha Coccinea

Pyracantha, or firethorn as it is also known, is a pretty shrub with attractive flowers and magnificent red, yellow or orange berries in autumn and winter. It is often trained against a wall or fence. It also makes an excellent evergreen hedge. Pyracantha bears long and very sharp thorns.

9

Pyrus calleryana Chanticleer

This pretty tree is the first to come into leaf in the spring, when its leaves emerge in conjunction with a pretty white flower which covers the tree. The foliage further emerges a bright and glossy green and remains on the tree until well into the autumn time, when it turns a bright orangey red before falling. Not only is Pyrus calleryana Chanticleer the first tree into leaf in the spring, it is the last tree to lose its leaves in the autumn time, a useful quality for screening. This callery pear has been known to produce very small fruits on occasion, however this should not cause concern as it is not a regular, or indeed impactful occurrence.

This Medium to Large pear tree has an array of uses, from being used in avenues, to parklands, to gardens and for screening. It is a widely planted urban tree.

Mature height: 7-12m

10

Cornus Winter Flame

Cornus Midwinter Fire' is a spreading shrub to 2m tall, with orange-red and yellow young shoots bearing oval leaves and insignificant white flowers in summer; grown for the coloured stems which are brightest in winter.

Elliston House Location Plan

P1	P2
2	Buddleja Davidii
4	Lavandula stoechas
10	Cornus Winter Flame
P3	
8	Pyracantha Coccinea
6	Ligustrum Japonicum X3
P4	
1	Acer Campestre Elegant X2
3	Corylus columna X2
7	Ostrya Carpinifolia X3
5	Tilia platyphyllos Rubra XI



Plant Location Plot 1 & 2

P1

P2

2

Buddleja Davidii

4

Lavandula stoechas

10

Cornus Winter Flame

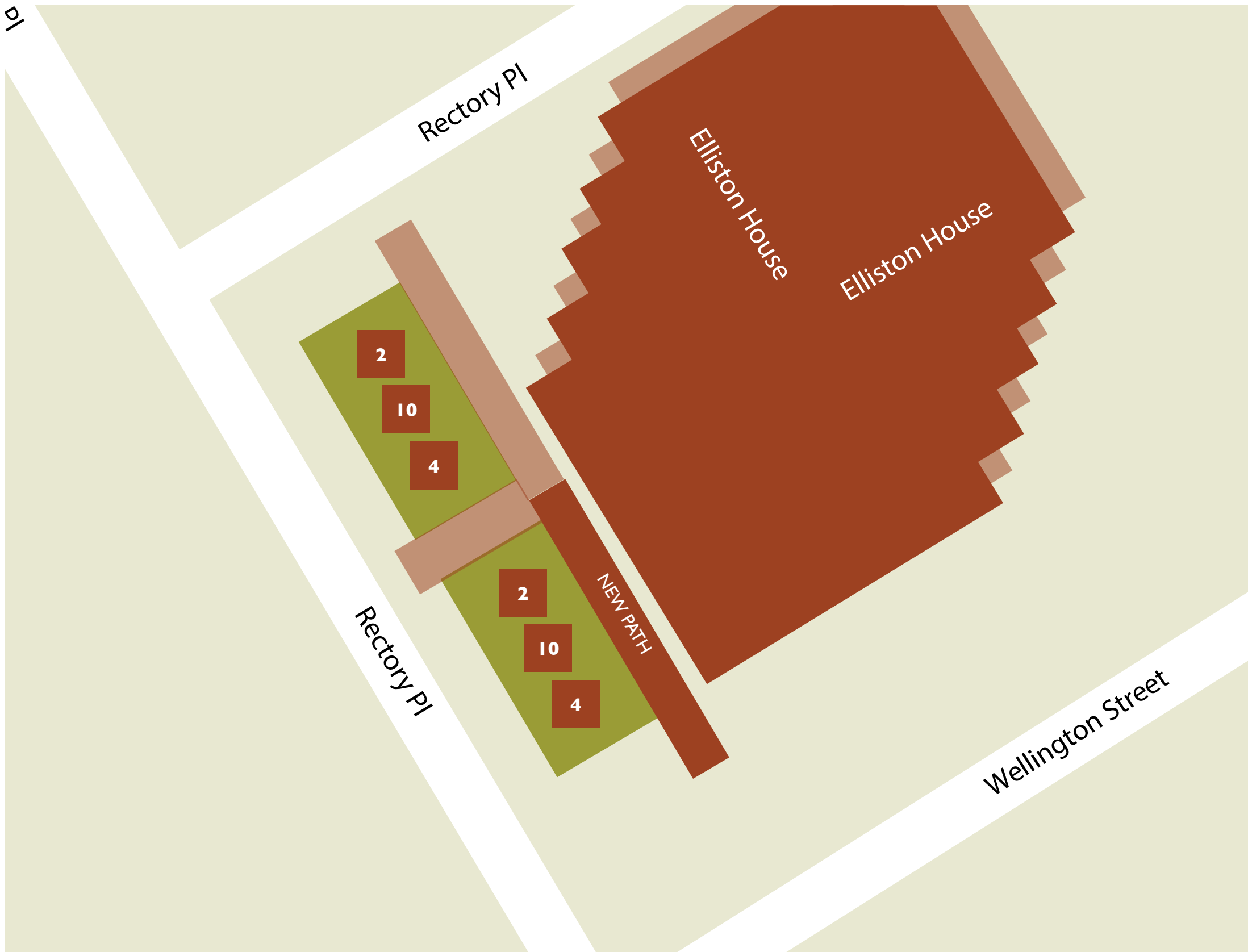
One new bed with design input from Mulgrave School, possibly to include Buddleja Davidii and Lavandula stoechas.

New Footpath

Install New Footpath

Tidy Existing Beds

Tidy up existing beds and plant Cornus Winter Flame.



Plant Location Plot 3

P3

1

Move Rail

Move railing back, to be positioned behind plants & trees away from the road side

2

Pyracantha Coccinea

8

Plant Pyracantha Coccinea infront of railings.

3

Ligustrum Japonicum

6

Plant x6 Ligustrum Japonicum evenly spaced along Pyracantha Coccinea planting line

4

Pyrus calleryana Chanticleer

9

Plant x4 Pyrus calleryana Chanticleer evenly spaced along Pyracantha Coccinea planting line



Plant Location Plot 4

- P4

1

Acer Campestre Elegant X2

3

Corylus colurna X2

7

Ostrya Carpinifolia X3

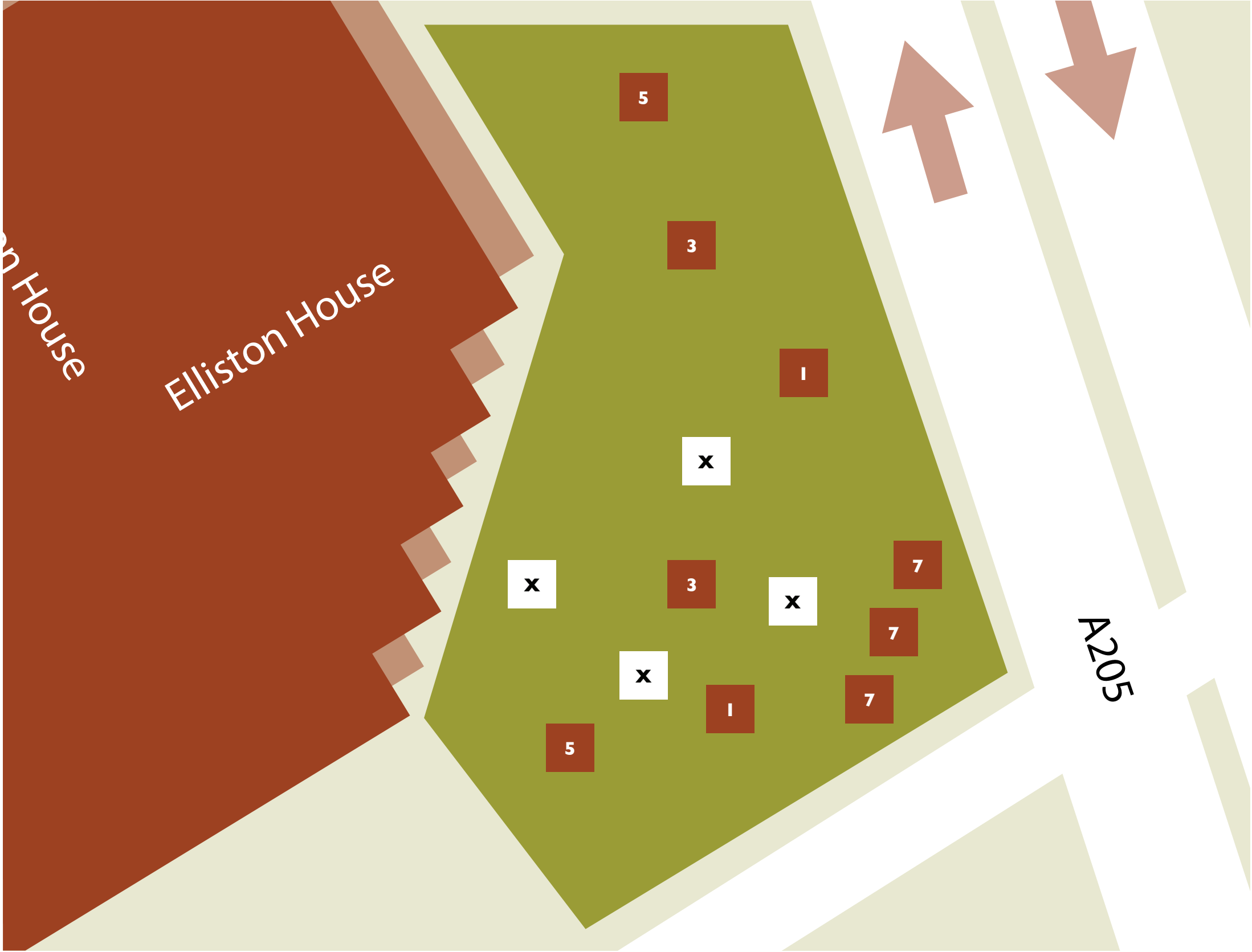
5

Tilia platyphyllos Rubra XI

x

Existing Trees to be removed
when planting the above.

This is due to not being
established.



Plot 1 & 2 Before



Plot 1 & 2 After



Plot 3 Before



Plot 3 After



Plot 4 Before



Plot 4 After

