



To:
All members of the
Community Wellbeing and Housing
Committee

Please reply to:
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Date: 7 June 2023

Supplementary Agenda

Community Wellbeing and Housing Committee - Tuesday, 13 June 2023

Dear Councillor

I enclose the following appendices which were marked 'to follow' on the agenda for the Community Wellbeing and Housing Committee meeting to be held on Tuesday, 13 June 2023:

6. Community Garden Project - West Wing

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To consider the establishment of a small community garden project adjacent to the council building at West Wing Knowle Green.

Yours sincerely

Melis Owen
Corporate Governance

To the members of the Community Wellbeing and Housing Committee

Councillors:

S.M. Doran (Chairman)
M.M. Attewell (Vice-Chairman)
M. Arnold
E. Baldock

C. Bateson
L. Brennan
M. Buck
S.A. Dunn

A. Gale
K.M. Grant
O. Rybinski

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Substitute Members: Councillors: S.N. Beatty, M. Beecher, H. Boparai, R. Geach and S. Gyawali

Dwarf Mountain Pine (*Pinus mugo*) Perfect species for pollution mitigation in high density urban areas. Compact pine with a complex needle structure and high surface area allowing for greater particulate matter capture. Dense foliage so excellent for nesting birds.



Evergreen Honeysuckle (*Lonicera nitida*) Deep green foliage offering broad coverage. Provides an important shelter and habitat for birds.



Silverbush (*Convolvulus cneorum*) Attractive silky grey shrub species with large white trumpet flowers, a favourite with pollinating insects. Fine hair on leaf also acts as a trap for particulate matter.



Variegated Ivy (*Hedera helix variegata* sp.) The perfect plant for year round coverage. Excellent shelter for nesting birds and provides a late source of nectar and pollen for insects, and berries for birds in the winter.



Appendix 2 West Wing Community Garden Project Suggested Non Food Planting

Bearberry Cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster dammeri*) Low growing, dense foliage with masses of flowers in the summer and red berries through the autumn. A favourite with pollinating insects and birds. Also excellent for nesting materials and providing shelter and habitat.



Creeping Blue Blossom (*Ceanothus repens*) Low growing evergreen shrub with beautiful blue spring blossoms, a favourite with bees and butterflies as it contains nectar-pollen rich flowers.



Creeping Rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis* 'Repens') Strongly aromatic herb species with needle like leaves and broad coverage. Premium species of high biodiversity value with nectar/pollen rich flowers. It's hanging habit and spread creates a naturalistic aesthetic.



Varnished Hebe (*Hebe vernicosa*) A compact, rounded habit evergreen shrub with glossy, dark green leaves producing racemes of small white flowers in early summer. Hebe is known for attracting bees and butterflies as well as other pollinators.



Appendix 2 West Wing Community Garden Project Suggested Non Food Planting

Mediterranean Spurge (*Euphorbia characias*) Distinctive spirally arranged narrow blue green foliage. Enjoys full sun and is drought tolerant. Large yellow/lime flowers each summer create a dramatic effect.



Mexican fleabane (*Erigeron karvinskianus*) Profuse flowering from this low habit, creeping species, that benefits bees, butterflies and other important pollinating insects. Often flowers through the seasons with only a short respite in the depths of a mild winter.



Alum Root (*Heuchera* sp.) Bright distinctive foliage of a range of colours that brings vibrancy to the mixed plant selection. 'H. 'Penelope', H. 'Marmalade' and H. 'Key Lime' are some of our stand out favourites.



Wall Bell Flower (*Campanula portenschlagiana*) Stunning purple flowering through spring and early summer on this hardy evergreen version of the Bell Flower. It provides a dense mat of leaves that become hidden under the masses of flowers in the early summer.



Appendix 2 West Wing Community Garden Project Suggested Non Food Planting

Cranesbill (*Geranium maculatum*) Excellent semi evergreen herbaceous species offering a long season of pollen and nectar. They thrive in most locations and offer a lush foliage during the summer months. Fine hair on leaf also acts as a effective trap for particulate matter.



Elephant Ears (*Bergenia cordifolia*) Large evergreen, waxy leaves offer a distinctive foliage with tall pink flowers visible through late spring and early summer. Provides pollen and nectar for pollinators.



Feather Grass (*Stipa tenuissima*) As the English name suggests this grass offers a softer texture in a mixed plant selection. A year round autumnal feel.



White Gaura (*Gaura lindheimeri*) Nectar and pollen rich species on tall white flowering stems. Wild, natural appearance that creates a dramatic effect. Cut back to crown yearly.



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Appendix 3 West Wing Community Garden Project Suggested Food Planting

Shallots, a member of the onion family, give a nice taste and texture to dishes and a fresh crunch when added to salads. It is fairly easy to plant; a single immature bulb can yield as many as five or six shallots. You can also easily store it during winters.



Cherry tomatoes are easy to plant and yield a cluster of fruits within few days. Cherry tomatoes are especially easy to grow since you can grow them in hanging baskets, beds or borders. Sweet Million is a very productive tomato. It's great for small yards to as it produces heaps of cherry tomatoes all season long.



Carrots can be grown in 2 or 3 small rows in the ground or using a rectangular tub. Make ½ inch depressions which are 3-4 inches apart, now sow 2 seeds in each. Water your plant and wait patiently; carrot plants do not like to be disturbed. You will see true leaves appear after a while.

Nantes carrots are an old and reliable favourite for backyard gardeners.



Cucumbers need a little support, lots of water and some sunshine. Rich compost will also aid in high yield and fast growth.

David's Garden Slicing Diva are very productive and grow small and compact.



Potatoes are an excellent choice for a small space garden. They can grow perfectly well even in a container. You will need a flexible container with good drainage, like plastic, grow bags or potatoes bags. Fill the container half way up with some good quality, loose potting mixture. As you see small potatoes forming on the roots near the surface, just cover them with more soil.



Beetroot is another useful vegetable that you can grow in small space. Even the green leaves of beets are edible, so nothing goes in vain. Sow the seeds 3-4 inches apart and water regularly. Since beets are considered a root crop, they can be grown in partial shade or full sun. It grows to maturity in approximately 55 days so the garden space is vacated relatively fast.



Swiss or Rainbow Chard is a leafy, green vegetables, planting them is a productive use of small space and they give leaves for a long time during the season. It's also an ornamental plant thus growing it at the edges of your garden will provide you with a beautiful and harvestable landscape.

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Lettuce as long as you don't damage the crown, you can continue to pluck leaves all season long. Some varieties that can easily be grown include mesclun, oak leaf, and red sails.

Plant the seeds 6 inches apart. Also excellent for nesting materials and providing shelter and habitat.



Kale is a perennial plant it has a policy of plant once and harvests repeatedly. Kale does not take a lot of space and requires minimum effort to grow.



Peppers come in all sizes and shapes. The most productive among them is California Wonder Bell which has great pest resistance and grows big juicy peppers quickly

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