



FULLERS

DREAM GARDEN

Magazine

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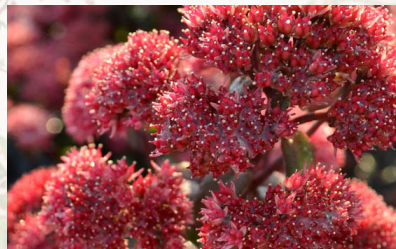
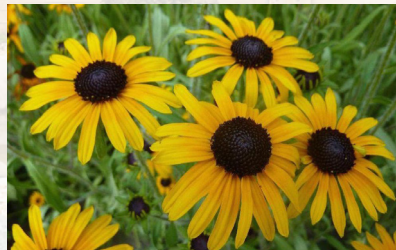
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About Us

“

From design to finish, a lovely, calm experience. Fullers has transformed my front garden into something I love looking out on and coming home to

”



We provide the full package of garden design and garden construction. As we provide the entire service we can ensure that you get an outdoor space that works for you and is within your budget.

We have over 20 years' experience and a team of highly skilled landscapers who provide an outstanding service. Our reviews are testament to this. We have gained a sterling reputation for our quality of work and consistency.

Since 2001 we have completed over 553 gardens with a 98.7% customer satisfaction rate

Ed Fuller - Director

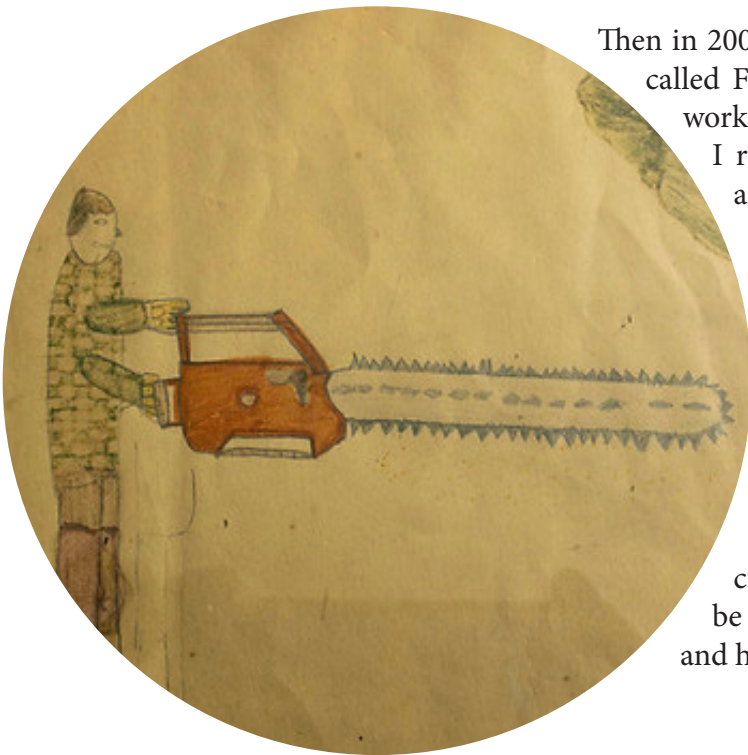
When I was a young boy, I loved being in the great outdoors. I would spend most weekends and school holidays off with my friends exploring the countryside and woodlands near my home. I learnt to recognise bird calls, along with species of trees and plants. This passion led me to want to have a career helping shape the environment and so I trained at Sparsholt College, Hampshire where I gained a HND in Forestry and Lowland Woodland Management.



I went on to work for several forestry companies on a wide range of projects ranging from planting to felling. I have personally planted over 500,000 trees. There are many times when I will be travelling with my family and point out areas of woodland along the way, that I have planted. This gives me a great sense of pride.

Then in 2001 I decided to set up my own company which was initially called Fullers Forestry. As a one-man band I carried out forestry work and garden maintenance and small garden projects. In time I realised that I loved carrying out the garden maintenance and projects as I was helping people get the most out of their outdoor space. Furthermore, I realised that I was great at designing and had an eye for detail.

This led to the company growing and changing direction from forestry work to producing high quality garden projects, and so our name naturally became Fullers Landscaping. In 2013 my wife, Zoe, decided to join the team and help me carry out the day-to-day administration for the business. We work together to provide high-quality customer service and to create a family business that we can be proud of. We continue to strive to enable our highly skilled and hardworking team create your dream garden.



I had to draw a picture at school of what I wanted to be when I was older. This is me with a chainsaw



Garden Design and Construction in Lincolnshire

A garden that has been designed will ensure that you get the most out of your outdoor space. We pride ourselves on creating designs that inspire and impress.

We can design and build your project, and the cost will depend on the size of your garden, number and scale of feature and materials chosen

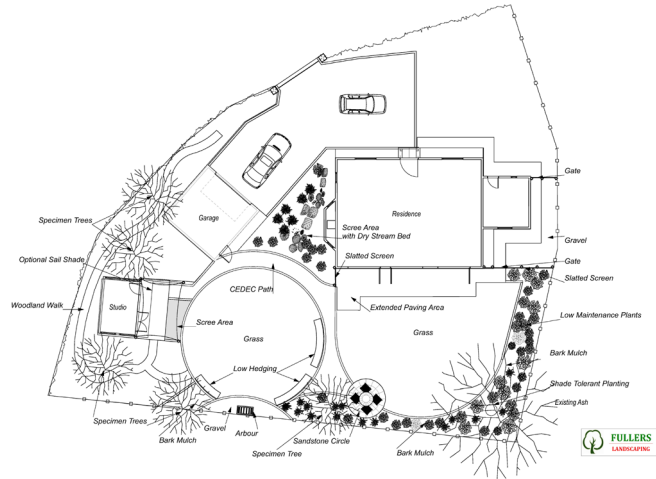
Whether you are looking for a traditional, modern or low-maintenance garden, we can design it for you. We will work closely with you to create a garden to suit your needs and we can also provide ideas and create unique features which you may not have considered. We go one step further by helping you to visualise your project as, along with your 2D design, we can produce 3D computer generated pictures which show you what your finished garden will look like. We have built a great reputation for designing and creating gardens that speak volumes with both their character and personality.

Contact us now for a garden assessment.

Our design process

1. Initial design consultation

We'll visit your home to discuss your vision for your garden. We will understand your aspirations and aim to create a beautiful garden within your budget. We will bring our portfolio of previous projects that may give you ideas to enhance the look of your garden.

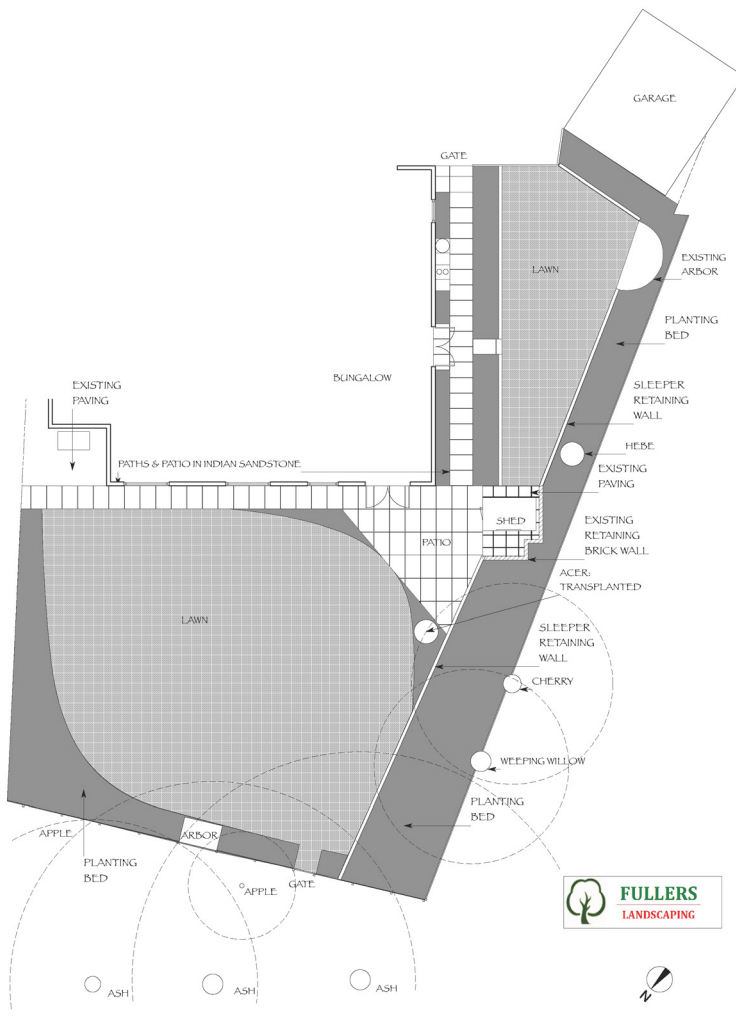


2. Further consultation and site survey

When you choose Fuller Landscaping for garden design services, we will perform a site survey and gather all the information required to create your garden design. We also take a note of the surrounding area and the impact that it may have on your garden. We can advise you on whether or not planning permission is needed for things like boundary fences.

3. Second site survey

Sometimes during the design process a second site visit is required to confirm or discount a theory. In some cases extra measurements may also need to be taken. We always place an emphasis on good planning and getting it right first time for each and every client.



4. Design

Once a concept has been agreed, the designer will then create the final garden design. This plan will show all the details of your garden including both soft and hard landscaping and will include recommendations for materials and any agreed features. Our designs are done with the latest software. This allows us to create both 2D and 3D visuals for you.



5. Plan presentation

Your design will be presented to you along with a proposal for the construction work. We will talk you through the plan and answer any queries that you may have. If there are any minor alterations these can be discussed, and the plan will be amended to reflect these. We want you to love the visions we have for your garden and be as excited about it as we are!



6. Proposal

Once the design and materials have been finalised, we will provide you with a proposal for your garden project. We can also discuss timescales for carrying out the work and get you booked in on our timetable. Just before we start, our Project Manager will visit, so they can ensure that your project will run as smoothly as possible and that our team have everything they need to create your perfect garden.



January

- Move patio pots to sheltered sites during cold periods
- Improve the soil the soil by spreading compost or manure over beds and forking in
- Move plants growing in the wrong place
- Dig deep areas where you'll be planting new roses, shrubs or perennials
- Clean algae and moss from paths and steps
- Plant new fruit bushes and trees
- Spread a mulch of compost over borders and around trees, shrubs and roses
- Sprinkle a top dressing of gritty compost over lawns
- Dig over veg plots, mixing compost into the soil as you go
- Cover rhubarb with forcing jars for an early harvest
- Use cloches to warm the soil for early sowings
- Dig up congested clumps of winter aconites and transplant to new sites
- Buy shallots, onion sets and seed potatoes
- Order bulbs, corms and tubers for summer flowers

Did You Know?

The word winter comes from the Germanic winter which in turn is derived from the root word meaning 'wet' or 'water', and so signifying a wet season.

In Anglo-Saxon cultures, their whole year revolved around the tasks and activities they had to carry out in the warmer periods and as a result when they referred to how old something or someone was in years, they used the season of winter, so a person could be said to be '2 winters old'.

The first day of winter was also of symbolic importance named Vetrardag and falling comparatively early in the year between October 10th and 16th.

February

- Divide bulbs such as snowdrops
- Prune hardy evergreen hedges and renovate overgrown deciduous hedges.
- Use a pressure washer to clean paths, steps, paving and patios
- Plant colourful, evergreen Phormium 'Cream Delight' in a patio pot to brighten winter displays
- Prune Wisteria
- Take care not to walk over borders or on lawns where spring bulbs and flowers will be emerging
- Prune Conservatory climbers
- Prepare vegetable beds and sow some vegetables undercover
- Prune winter-flowering shrubs that have finished flowering
- Protect blossom on apricots, nectarines and peaches



Did You Know?

Before we adopted the Latin name for our second month, Old English used far more vibrant names to describe the month now known as February. The most common Old English name was Solmonath, which literally means “mud month.” A lesser-used term was Kale-monath, which meant “cabbage month.” Perhaps, the medieval English were eating a lot of cabbage or Kale in February.

March

- Protect new spring shoot from slugs
- Plant shallots, onion sets and early potatoes
- Plant summer-flowering bulbs such as Allium, Freesia, Begonia, Crocosmia and Bearded Iris
- Cut back Cornus (dogwood) and Salix (willow) and buddleias
- Start feeding fish and using the pond fountain and remove pond heaters
- Open the greenhouse or conservatory doors and vents on warm days
- Get rid of slimy patches on the patio but using a scrubbing broom and cleaning fluid or a pressure washer
- Sow sweet peas
- Trim winter-flowering heathers as the flowers disappear, to prevent the plants becoming leggy
- Keep feeding the birds

Did You Know?

For the Japanese, the opening of the cherry blossom, Japan's national flower, in March or April signals the start of spring. The cherry blossom (sakura) has been celebrated in Japan for many centuries and holds a very particular place in Japanese culture. Although there are many varieties of cherry tree in Japan, most bloom for just a couple of days in spring. The Japanese celebrate this time of the year with Hanami (cherry blossom viewing) parties: friends, family or work colleagues gather and sit on plastic mats under the blossoming trees, to drink, sing, chat or just admire the spectacle.





April

- Keep weeds under control.
- Mow your lawn (lowering the blades gradually).
- Dig in a layer of compost into your beds.
- Deadhead daffodils but leave the foliage intact allowing it to die back naturally, so they will bloom again next year.
- Sow hardy annuals and herb seeds.
- Feed hungry shrubs and roses.
- Keep bird baths and bird feeders topped up to encourage birds to your garden.
- Plant out perennials in groups of three, five or seven.
- Protect fruit blossom from late frosts.
- Divide bamboos and waterlilies.
- Create you hanging baskets
- Carry out maintenance of pond pumps and filters

Did You Know?

In the initial Roman calendar April was the second month of the year until January and February were added in 700 BC. April is named after Aphrodite, the Greek goddess of love, and was initially named Aprilis, meaning “to open.”

The name Aprilis, then fits April, because in so many places in the northern hemisphere April is the month when trees and flowers begin to bloom and go on to flower.

May

- Watch out for last frosts and protect tender plants.
- Collect rainwater.
- Earth up potatoes, and plant any still remaining.
- Plant out summer bedding at the end of the month (unless it is still cold).
- Open greenhouse vents and doors on warm days.
- Feed pond fish regularly.
- Clip hedges but check for nesting birds first.
- Lift and divide overcrowded clumps of daffodils and other spring-flowering bulbs.
- Start planting vegetables for a harvest this year such as asparagus, rhubarb, carrots, cauliflowers, artichokes, brassicas and courgettes.
- Continue to apply and refresh mulches to discourage weeds and conserve moisture.
- Keep weeding your borders and beds
- Prune your herbaceous plants to help keep the taller, last flowering perennials from leaning.

Did You Know?

Birds learn to sing in much the same way as humans learn to talk: by listening to, and then imitating the vocal sounds of their elders.

Of course, these sounds rarely come out right the first time, but a fledgling's sense of hearing can tell her just how off the mark she is. If a note is too low, she'll know to whistle it higher next time, and that feedback helps birds (and us) learn how to communicate.



June

- Plant out annual summer bedding plants now the risk of frost has passed.
- Plant up containers, hanging baskets and planters.
- Pinch out the tips of Fuchsias to encourage more flowers.
- As soon as your sweet peas start to flower, keep picking them to encourage more blooms.
- Harvest salad crops and re-sow every 2 weeks for a constant supply of tasty leaves
- Start to prune your plum or cherry trees now
- Protect any developing fruits from birds and squirrels by placing netting around your plants.
- Use water butts as much as you can to water your plants
- Keep removing blanketweed from your pond to allow the plants and fish room to breathe.
- Keep feeding the birds, and provide them with a water.



Did You Know?

You might think that since it is summer in the Northern Hemisphere, the Earth is closest to the Sun during the June solstice. But it's the opposite – the Earth is actually farthest from the Sun during this time of the year. In fact, the Earth will be on its Aphelion (the point in the orbit of a planet, asteroid, or comet at which it is furthest from the sun) a few weeks after the June solstice. The Earth's orbit around the Sun has very little effect over the seasons on Earth. Instead, it's the tilt of Earth's rotational axis, which is angled at around 23.4 degrees, that creates seasons



July

- Dead head bedding plants and perennial plants to stop them self-seeding and encourage further flowering. Cut back the faded perennial plants.
- Dead head your roses to keep them looking tidy. Leave the flowers in place if your rose produces attractive hips (seed pods).
- Dead head sweet peas regularly to keep them blooming and water daily in dry weather.
- Keep an eye out for pests on plants, early treatment is best.
- If you need to prune your deciduous Magnolia, now is the best time to do it.
- Cutting back growth in hanging baskets can encourage new flowers and foliage and will revive the display. Make sure you feed your baskets well after doing this.
- Pick your courgettes while they are young to encourage more fruit, and pick your runner beans regularly to prevent them becoming stringy and to make room for developing pods.
- Water your lawn during hot weather, particularly newly seeded or turfed lawns.
- Turn the contents of your compost bin every month to keep it well aerated.
- Keep bird baths topped up in hot weather.

Did You Know?

The first evidence of man-created gardens are those that were designed by the Egyptian and Persian civilisations. Egyptian tomb paintings, circa 1500 BC, offer some of the earliest evidence of gardens being used for ornamental horticulture and landscape design.

August

- Prune Wisteria
- Deadhead flowering plants regularly
- Keep watering containers and new plants
- Feed containers, and even tired border perennials, with a liquid tomato food each week to encourage them to bloom into the early autumn.
- Collect seeds from favourite plants
- Inspect chrysanthemums for the first signs of white rust and take immediate action
- Harvest sweetcorn and other vegetables as they become ready
- Continue cutting old fruited canes on raspberries
- Lift and pot up rooted strawberry runners
- Most perennial weeds are best dealt with when in active growth. Apply a weed killer containing glyphosate.
- Keep ponds and water features topped up
- Feed your soil with green manures

Did You Know?

August in the Northern hemisphere is similar to February in the Southern hemisphere. Can you imagine having February's as warm as August! Well, it doesn't quite work like that. The southern hemisphere's seasons are just the opposite to ours, so Christmas in Australia is actually the start of summer.

It's just bizarre to us as we know June, July and August to be summer. So, if you're travelling into a southern hemisphere next year, make sure you travel in our wintertime to get the best weather when you're away.



September

- If you have clay soil now is the best time to improve it with organic matter and/or horticultural grit
- Keep deadheading annuals and perennials to extend their performance
- Prune any late summer flowering shrubs such as the rock rose
- Prune climbing roses and rambling roses once they have finished flowering (unless they are repeat flowerers)
- Raise posts off the ground for the winter by using bricks or 'pot feet' to prevent waterlogging.
- Clear pond weeds and net your pond ready for autumn leaf fall
- Divide herbaceous perennials
- Pick autumn raspberries
- Dig up remaining potatoes before slug's damage them
- Install water butts, and keep up with watering of new plants.



Did You Know?

The autumn leaf life cycle starts with the end of summer and the shortening of the days. As the days get shorter, the tree does not have enough sunlight to make food for itself.

Rather than struggle to make food through the winter, it shuts down. It stops producing chlorophyll and allows its leaves to die. When the tree stops producing chlorophyll, the green colour leaves the foliage and you are left with the "true colour" of the leaves.

Leaves are naturally orange and yellow. The green just normally covers this up.



October

- Clear up fallen autumn leaves regularly
- Prune Climbing roses and rambling roses once they have finished flowering and tie in the stems before autumn winds cause damage.
- Plant daffodil, tulip, and allium bulbs for a fantastic spring display.
- Now is the ideal time to plant clematis plants
- Clear up fallen rose leaves to prevent diseases such as black spot. Do not compost the leaves.
- Clear overhanging plants away from pathways
- After tidying borders, mulch with bark chips, well rotten manure, or leaf mould compost to insulate plant roots for the winter and keep weed growth in check.
- Harvest squashes and pumpkins before the first frosts, and apples and pears.
- Plant autumn onion sets for cropping next summer and plant out spring cabbages.
- Remove the netting from fruit cages to allow birds to catch and eat any pests that are lurking there.

Did You Know?

The first day of autumn (the autumnal equinox,) has 12 hours of daylight and 12 hours of darkness. The term equinox comes from the Latin words *aequus*, meaning equal and *nox*, meaning night.

The Earth's orbit around the Sun has very little effect over the seasons on Earth, despite what you may think. Instead, it is the tilt of the Earth's rotational axis, which is angled at around 23.5 degrees, which creates our seasons.

November

- Clear up fallen leaves, especially from lawns, ponds and beds
- Plant tulip bulbs for a spring display next year
- Prune roses to prevent wind-rock
- Plant out winter bedding
- Cover brassicas with netting if pigeons are a problem
- Stop winter moth damage to fruit trees by using grease bands around the trunks
- Put out bird food to encourage winter birds into the garden
- Remove pumps and lights from shallow ponds and keep tidying your pond. Especially after fallen leaves
- Lift parsnips and store in boxes with sand, and harvest brussels sprouts.
- Dispose of excess debris unfit for compost by having a bonfire – **but check for hedgehogs**

Did You Know?

We typically think of 'fall' as the North American version of the word 'autumn', but in fact it was in widespread usage in England until relatively recently. The term 'fall' originated from the phrase 'fall of the leaf' and the phrase was common in England in the 17th century.

The word 'autumn' entered English from the French automne and didn't become established in common usage until the 18th century.



December

- Keep checking that your greenhouse heaters are working, and your winter protection structures are still securely in place. You can place cloches over tender plants to give them extra protection from frost.
- Make sure your pond does not freeze.
- Prune apple and pear trees
- Your leeks, parsnips, winter cabbages and sprouts should be ready for harvesting. However, make sure they are stored away from mice.
- You can work off Christmas excesses by digging over bare areas of ground
- You may need to do one last collection of autumn leaves
- Keep your paths clean and remove moss and lichen.
- Treat timber sheds and fences with preservatives
- Wrap insulation around garden taps
- Prune tall bush roses, ornamental vines, deciduous hedges, trees and shrubs.
- Keep feeding the birds and providing them with water.



Did You Know?


Ever since 1947, Norway has donated a Christmas tree to London to say thank you for helping them during World War II.

A special ceremony is held in Norway in November, when the tree is cut down in a Norwegian forest. Then, it comes over to the UK by sea, before being driven to London on a lorry.

It's then put up in Trafalgar Square using a special crane and decorated in the traditional Norwegian way, with strings of lights going down the tree, rather than criss-crossing it.

Contact Us

If you are looking for a landscaper who can transform your garden, get in touch with Fullers Landscaping now.


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 <https://www.facebook.com/fullerslandscaping>

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 <https://www.youtube.com/@fullerslandscaping>

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The whole experience, from the initial design, through to the completion of our garden, has been excellent. A big thank you to all involved, the Designer, the Project Manager, the team of Landscapers & the Admin, everyone have been friendly, helpful, & nothing has been too much trouble. An excellent team who have delivered a great garden within the timescale indicated. We would have no hesitation in recommending Fullers to anyone considering landscaping their garden

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