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Garden Design & Planning

20 APRIL 2026

JAPANESE ZEN

W-Facing Garden — Japanese Zen

Action Plan

01 PROJECT OVERVIEW

Client	—
Site Address	—
Date	20 April 2026
Design Language	Japanese Zen
Estimated Area	30.4 m²

This proposal outlines a complete redesign of the narrow urban garden, transforming the existing concrete passage into a tranquil Japanese Zen-inspired retreat. The design incorporates extensive hard landscaping, architectural planting, and subtle water features to create a contemplative and low-maintenance outdoor living space. The existing shed will be removed to maximise usable area, and all surfaces will be re-imagined to enhance the garden's aesthetic and functionality.

Project Objectives

- Create a tranquil and contemplative Japanese Zen garden aesthetic.
- Maximise usable space within the narrow garden footprint by removing the existing shed.
- Establish clear circulation paths and distinct zones for relaxation and visual interest.
- Introduce diverse, architectural planting suitable for a W-facing, Zone 9 climate, providing year-round interest.
- Improve site drainage and soil conditions to support healthy plant growth.
- Incorporate subtle lighting to extend garden usability into the evening hours.
- Design for low-maintenance requirements, utilising appropriate material and plant selections.

02 SITE ANALYSIS & CONSTRAINTS

Sun Exposure

Orientation	W
Morning Light	Partial Shade
Afternoon Light	Full Sun

- Left concrete block wall
- Right concrete block wall
- Rear house wall
- Neighbouring buildings

Soil & Drainage

Soil Type	Unknown
Drainage	Existing concrete surface with moss indicates poor permeability and potential for surface water accumulation. Subsoil conditions are currently unknown.
Hardiness Zone	USDA Zone 9 / RHS H3-H4

- Remove existing concrete and excavate to a minimum depth of 300mm.
- Incorporate generous quantities of well-rotted organic matter (e.g., compost) and horticultural grit into the subsoil.
- Introduce a layer of high-quality, free-draining topsoil for planting beds.

Existing Features

Feature	Type	Disposition

Left Concrete Block Wall	Wall	Retain
Right Concrete Block Wall	Wall	Retain
Rear House Wall	Wall	Retain
Wooden Garden Shed	Structure	Remove
Concrete Ground Surface with Moss	Path	Remove

Microclimate Notes

- Rear Contemplation Area: Receives full afternoon and evening sun due to its W-facing aspect, potentially sheltered from strong winds by surrounding structures. Can experience higher temperatures.
- Central Passage Planting Beds: Shaded by the high boundary walls for a significant portion of the day, particularly in the morning. Cooler and more humid conditions prevail.

The garden plot is predominantly flat, requiring minimal grading for level changes, primarily for drainage falls.

03 DESIGN DIRECTION

The design transforms a neglected passage into a minimalist Japanese Zen garden, emphasising tranquility, natural elements, and thoughtful composition. It creates a serene outdoor room for contemplation, utilising a restricted palette of materials and plants to evoke a sense of calm and order. The layout guides the eye through the space, culminating in a contemplative focal point at the rear.

The Japanese Zen design language is ideally suited for this narrow, urban garden due to its emphasis on creating a sense of spaciousness and tranquility within confined areas. Its minimalist approach, use of natural materials, and focus on texture and form rather than excessive colour, allows for a sophisticated and calming environment that can be maintained with relative ease. The design addresses the site's constraints by creating an illusion of depth and a clear, meditative journey.

Design Principles

- Simplicity (Kanso): Eliminating clutter to achieve clarity and purity of form.
- Asymmetry (Fukinsei): Achieving balance through irregular and natural arrangements.
- Borrowed Scenery (Shakkei): Integrating views of surrounding elements (e.g., sky, distant trees) into the garden composition.
- Naturalness (Shizen): Using natural materials and forms to create an organic feel.
- Contemplation (Yugen): Evoking a sense of mystery and profound beauty, encouraging reflection.
- Texture and Form: Emphasising the tactile and visual qualities of plants and hardscape over bold colours.

Material & Mood Direction

- Raked Zen Gravel
- Natural Stone Stepping Slabs
- Slatted Timber Screening
- Smooth Basalt Water Basin
- Sculptural Evergreen Planting
- Moss & Fine Grasses

Colour Palette

#8C8C8C

#4A5D4A

#A07C5B

#F5F5DC

#8B0000

#4A3C3C

04 SPATIAL LAYOUT & ZONING

The design employs asymmetry and a strong linear perspective to enhance the perceived depth of the narrow garden. The central gravel path acts as a visual anchor, drawing the eye towards the rear contemplation zone. Planting beds along both boundaries soften the hard walls and create a sense of enclosure, while carefully placed focal points break the linearity and provide moments of interest. The use of varied textures in hardscape and planting adds depth without clutter.

Design Zones

Zone	Type	Area (m²)
Entrance Transition	Transition	2.5
Zen Gravel Path	Circulation	12
Contemplation Zone	Contemplation	6
Left Border Planting	Planting Bed	4.5
Right Border Planting	Planting Bed	5.4

Focal Points

- Basalt Water Basin: A simple, dark basalt water basin with a subtle trickle, positioned at the rear of the contemplation zone, offering soothing sound and visual reflection.
- Stone Lantern: A traditional Japanese stone lantern (Yukimi Gata style) placed adjacent to the water basin, providing a soft glow in the evenings and a classic Zen garden element.
- Sculptural Japanese Maple: A multi-stemmed Acer palmatum 'Osakazuki' centrally located in the mid-garden, providing seasonal colour and a strong architectural form.

Circulation Routes

- R1: Raked Zen Gravel, 1.5m wide
- R2: Natural Stone Stepping Slabs, 0.6m wide

05 PLANTING SPECIFICATION

The planting scheme employs a multi-layered approach to create depth and visual interest within the narrow space. Clumping bamboo forms a tall, soft screen (Shrub layer) at the rear, providing a sense of enclosure. Architectural Japanese maples and dwarf pines (Understorey/Shrub layer) provide key focal points and evergreen structure. Lower-growing evergreen shrubs like Rhododendron, Fatsia, Sarcococca, and Skimmia (Shrub layer) fill the mid-ground, offering varied textures and seasonal interest. Groundcovers such as Japanese forest grass, mondo grass, ferns, heuchera, and sedges (Ground layer) soften edges, suppress weeds, and provide fine textural detail.

Plant Schedule

Botanical Name	Common Name	Qty	Mature Size	Layer	Care
Fargesia murielae 'Rufa'	Clumping Bamboo	3	3m H x 2m W	Shrub	
Acer palmatum 'Osakazuk-i' 'Osakazuki'	Japanese Maple	1	4m H x 3m W	Understorey	
Pinus mugo 'Mops' 'Mops'	Dwarf Mountain Pine	2	1m H x 1.5m W	Shrub	
Rhododendron 'Praecox'	Early Rhododendron	2	1.5m H x 1.5m W	Shrub	
Fatsia japonica	Japanese Aralia	2	2.5m H x 2m W	Shrub	
Sarcococca confusa	Sweet Box	3	1.2m H x 1m W	Shrub	
Skimmia japonica 'Rubella' 'Rubella'	Skimmia	3	0.8m H x 0.8m W	Shrub	
Hakonechloa macra	Japanese Forest Grass	5	0.4m H x 0.6m W	Ground	
Ophiopogon japonicus 'Minor' 'Minor'	Dwarf Mondo Grass	10	0.1m H x 0.2m W	Ground	
Polystichum setiferum	Soft Shield Fern	3	0.9m H x 0.9m W	Ground	
Heuchera 'Palace Purple' 'Palace Purple'	Coral Bells	4	0.4m H x 0.4m W	Ground	
Carex oshimensis 'Evergold' 'Evergold'	Japanese Sedge	4	0.3m H x 0.4m W	Ground	

easy moderate needs attention

05b SEASONAL INTEREST MATRIX

Plant	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
Clumping Bamboo	New culms emerge, fresh green foliage.	Dense, arching green foliage provides privacy and movement.	Foliage remains green, culms deepen in colour.	Evergreen foliage provides structure and movement in winter winds.
Japanese Maple	Bright green leaves emerge, often with a reddish tint.	Lush green foliage provides dappled shade.	Spectacular, vibrant scarlet-crimson autumn colour.	Elegant, sculptural bare branches provide winter interest.
Dwarf Mountain Pine	New candles (shoots) emerge, light green.	Dense, dark green needles provide year-round texture.	Foliage remains dark green.	Evergreen, compact, rounded form provides strong winter structure.
Early Rhododendron	Abundant clusters of small, funnel-shaped, rosy-purple flowers in late winter/early spring.	Dense, dark green evergreen foliage.	Foliage remains dark green.	Evergreen leaves provide structure; flower buds develop for early spring display.
Japanese Aralia	Large, glossy, deeply lobed leaves provide architectural interest.	Lush, tropical-looking foliage.	Clusters of white, spherical flowers appear, followed by black berries.	Bold evergreen foliage provides strong structural presence.
Sweet Box	New growth emerges, small black berries persist.	Glossy, dark green evergreen foliage.	Foliage remains dark green.	Highly fragrant, tiny white flowers with prominent stamens provide winter scent.
Skimmia	Clusters of fragrant white flowers open from red buds.	Dense, dark green evergreen foliage.	Bright red flower buds form, providing colour.	Striking red flower buds persist, offering excellent winter interest.
Japanese Forest Grass	Arching green leaves emerge, creating a fresh, flowing mound.	Lush, bright green foliage provides a soft, textural groundcover.	Foliage turns shades of gold, orange, and bronze.	Dried foliage provides winter interest, though often cut back in late winter.
Dwarf Mondo Grass	New dark green, grass-like leaves emerge.	Dense, evergreen mat of dark green foliage.	Foliage maintains its deep green colour.	Evergreen groundcover, providing year-round texture and definition.
Soft Shield Fern	New fronds (crosiers) unfurl, often covered in soft, silvery scales.	Lush, evergreen fronds provide delicate texture.	Foliage remains vibrant green.	Evergreen fronds provide year-round interest and structure in shaded areas.
Coral Bells	New bronze-purple leaves emerge, forming a neat mound.	Foliage maintains its rich colour; delicate white flowers on tall stems.	Foliage deepens in colour.	Semi-evergreen foliage provides colour and texture in milder winters.
Japanese Sedge	Bright, variegated foliage emerges, creating a fresh look.	Arching, cream and green striped evergreen foliage.	Foliage retains its vibrant variegation.	Evergreen, providing bright colour and texture through the colder months.

In **Spring**, the garden awakens with fresh green bamboo culms, the unfurling fronds of ferns, and the emergence of bright new leaves on the Japanese maple. Early rhododendrons provide a flush of rosy-purple blooms, while skimmia buds open to fragrant white flowers. **Summer** brings a lush tapestry of greens, with the flowing Hakonechloa macra, bold Fatsia japonica, and dense evergreen shrubs providing a cool, serene backdrop. The water feature offers a refreshing sound. **Autumn** is marked by the spectacular scarlet transformation of the Japanese maple foliage, contrasting with the golden hues of the Japanese forest grass and the deep greens of other evergreens. **Winter** sees the garden retain its strong structural integrity with evergreen pines, bamboo, and shrubs. Sarcococca confusa

fills the air with its sweet fragrance, and Skimmia 'Rubella' displays its striking red flower buds, providing vital interest during the colder months.

06 HARDSCAPE & MATERIALS PALETTE

The hardscape palette is carefully selected to complement the Zen aesthetic, focusing on natural textures and muted tones. Dark grey crushed basalt gravel forms the main path, offering a contemplative surface that can be raked. Irregular basalt stepping stones provide visual interest and a deliberate pace. Timber screening, either natural cedar or dark-stained, introduces warmth and texture, contrasting with the cool grey stone. The dark basalt water basin and stone lantern serve as elegant focal points, their material echoing the gravel. A charcoal composite decking at the entrance provides a modern, clean transition. Together, these materials create a harmonious and sophisticated backdrop for the lush green planting, embodying simplicity and natural beauty.

Materials Schedule

Element	Material	Finish	Unit Cost Estimate
Zen Gravel Path	Crushed Basalt Gravel	Fine grade (6-10mm), angular	$60-80 per tonne
Stepping Stones	Natural Basalt Slabs	Flamed or honed, irregular shapes	$40-70 per slab
Boundary Screening (Right)	Treated Timber Battens	Smooth planed, vertical orientation	$30-50 per linear metre
Water Basin	Solid Basalt	Polished interior, natural exterior	$400-800 per unit
Entrance Decking	Composite Decking Boards	Grooved, anti-slip	$70-100 per m²
Stone Lantern	Granite or Basalt	Hand-carved, traditional style	$250-600 per unit

All costs are unit cost estimates only and may vary by supplier, region, and project scope. Obtain formal quotes before committing to purchase.

Boundary Treatments

- Left Boundary: Existing concrete block wall to be clad with vertical timber battens (e.g., cedar or larch, 50x20mm with 20mm gaps) to a height of 1.72m, creating a warm, textured backdrop.
- Right Boundary: Existing concrete block wall to be concealed by a new slatted timber privacy screen (treated timber, dark stained) to a height of 1.8m, providing a uniform, contemporary backdrop for planting.

Water Features & Focal Structures

- Basalt Water Basin: A circular or rectangular solid basalt basin (approx. 60cm diameter/side) with a submersible pump creating a gentle, bubbling water effect. Located in the contemplation zone (Z3) at the rear.
- Japanese Stone Lantern: A traditional Yukimi Gata style stone lantern (approx. 60cm high) crafted from granite or basalt, positioned next to the water basin in the contemplation zone (Z3).

Lighting Specification

Type	Location	Colour Temp
Path Light	Along Zen Gravel Path	2700K
Uplighter	Under Architectural Plants	3000K
Feature Light	Water Basin & Stone Lantern	2700K

07 SOIL, DRAINAGE & IRRIGATION

Soil Preparation

Phase 1: Remove all existing concrete and weeds. Excavate planting beds to a minimum depth of 400mm. Phase 2: Break up any compacted subsoil. Incorporate a 150mm layer of well-rotted organic compost and a 50mm layer of horticultural grit into the excavated soil, mixing thoroughly. Phase 3: Backfill beds with a minimum 200mm layer of high-quality, free-draining topsoil, ensuring a slightly mounded profile for optimal drainage.

Drainage Strategy

The removal of existing concrete and the introduction of permeable gravel paths will significantly improve overall site drainage. Planting beds will be prepared with a free-draining soil mix. A perforated land drain will be installed beneath the main gravel path, connected to a small soakaway pit at the front of the garden, to manage surface water runoff effectively.

Mulching

All planting beds should be mulched with a 50-75mm layer of fine bark or composted wood chip immediately after planting. This will help suppress weeds, retain soil moisture, regulate soil temperature, and slowly release nutrients into the soil.

Irrigation Zones

Zone	Type	Coverage (m²)
Shrub & Perennial Beds	Drip	10
Focal Plants & Bamboo	Manual	2

08 HOW TO DO IT — YOUR PHASED PLAN

GETTING STARTED

The phases below break your project into manageable steps. Start with Phase 1 — most of it can be done in a single weekend. Work at your own pace and return to this plan whenever you're ready for the next stage.

This weekend

- Site Clearance and Demolition
- Ground Preparation and Drainage Installation
- Hardscape Construction

Recommendations

RECOMMENDATION

Smart Irrigation Controller

Install a smart irrigation controller that connects to local weather forecasts and soil moisture sensors. This system automatically adjusts watering schedules based on real-time conditions, optimising water usage.

Given the W-facing aspect and potential for heat retention in the contemplation zone, a smart controller will prevent over or under-watering, ensuring plants receive precise hydration and conserving water, especially important for a self-implemented system.

$200–$400 for controller and sensors

RECOMMENDATION

Integrated Composting System

Introduce a discreet, compact composting system (e.g., a wormery or small tumbler composter) near the front entrance or in a corner of the utility zone. This allows for on-site processing of garden and kitchen waste.

With a significant amount of new planting, there will be ongoing organic waste from pruning and leaf litter. Composting on-site provides a sustainable way to produce nutrient-rich soil amendments for the garden, reducing waste disposal needs and improving soil health over time.

$100–$250 for a quality composter

RECOMMENDATION

Decorative Rain Chain

Replace a section of the existing downpipe from the rear house with a decorative rain chain, directing rainwater into a small, buried gravel sump or a decorative stone basin.

The existing drainage pipes are visible and utilitarian. A rain chain would transform a functional element into an aesthetic feature, adding a gentle sound of falling water and enhancing the Zen aesthetic, while still managing rainwater effectively in this narrow space.

$80–$150 for a copper rain chain

Total Duration (Estimate) 12 weeks

Based on a standard contractor team. Actual duration may vary.

Groundworks (demolition, drainage, sub-base) are critical initial steps, followed by hardscape construction (screens, decking, path edging). Soil preparation and irrigation must precede planting. Lighting and water feature installation can run concurrently with later planting stages but require electrical connections to be in place. Final gravel laying and raking are the concluding aesthetic tasks.

Phase	Task	Days
Phase 1 — Hardscape	Site Clearance and Demolition	3
Phase 1 — Hardscape	Ground Preparation and Drainage Installation	4
Phase 1 — Hardscape	Hardscape Construction	7
Phase 2 — Planting	Soil Amendment and Topsoil Installation	3
Phase 2 — Planting	Irrigation System Installation	2
Phase 2 — Planting	Planting and Mulching	4
Phase 3 — Finishing	Water Feature and Stone Lantern Installation	2
Phase 3 — Finishing	Lighting Installation and Electrical Connections	3
Phase 3 — Finishing	Final Gravel Laying and Raking	1

09 ONGOING CARE

Based on the proposed plant palette. Adjust for your local climate and how plants establish in their first season.

Season	Task	Frequency
Spring	Fertilisation and Mulch Top-up	Annually
Spring	Water Feature Cleaning	Monthly
Summer	Weeding and Pruning	Fortnightly
Summer	Irrigation System Check	Weekly
Autumn	Leaf Clearance	Weekly
Autumn	Hardscape Cleaning	Annually
Winter	Structural Pruning	Annually
Winter	Gravel Path Maintenance	Monthly

Annual Pruning Regime

Japanese Maple (P2): Prune lightly in late winter to early spring, removing dead, diseased, or crossing branches. Shape as desired. Clumping Bamboo (P1): Remove older, less vigorous culms at ground level in spring to encourage new growth. Fatsia japonica (P5): Prune after flowering or in spring to maintain shape and size, removing any leggy stems. Sarcococca (P6) and Skimmia (P7): Require minimal pruning, only to tidy shape or remove spent flowers/berries if desired. Rhododendron (P4): Deadhead spent flowers carefully to encourage new growth.

Feeding Schedule

Apply a balanced, slow-release granular fertiliser (e.g., 8-8-8 NPK) to all planting beds in early spring (March/April). Rhododendrons (P4) and Japanese Maples (P2) may benefit from a supplementary ericaceous feed if soil pH is not ideal. Follow product instructions for application rates.

Long-term Management

Over a 5-10 year period, monitor plant growth to ensure they do not outgrow the space. Consider selective removal or more intensive pruning for larger shrubs if necessary. Regularly inspect hardscaping for wear and tear, re-sealing timber or re-pointing stone as needed. The gravel path may require periodic top-ups and re-edging. The water feature pump may need replacement after several years. Maintain soil health through consistent mulching and occasional soil testing.

Professional Visits 2 per year

10 COST ESTIMATE SUMMARY

Category	Description	Low	High
Site Clearance & Demolition	Removal of shed, concrete, and existing vegetation, including skip hire.	$800	$1,200
Hard Landscaping Materials	Crushed basalt gravel, basalt stepping stones, timber for screens/cladding, composite decking, steel edging.	$2,500	$4,000
Plants & Bulbs	All specified trees, shrubs, perennials, grasses, and ground-covers.	$1,800	$2,800
Soil & Amendments	Topsoil, organic compost, horticultural grit, weed membrane.	$700	$1,100
Water Feature & Lantern	Basalt water basin, pump, stone lantern.	$700	$1,400
Lighting & Electrical	Path lights, uplighters, feature lights, low-voltage transformer, cabling.	$600	$1,000
Irrigation System	Drip irrigation components, pipes, emitters, timer, fittings.	$300	$500
Tools & Equipment Hire	Rental of small compactor, wheelbarrow, shovels, rakes, protective gear.	$200	$400
Total incl. 15% contingency			**$8,740 – $14,260**

All costs are estimated in USD and reflect retail prices for materials and equipment in Ireland, assuming the homeowner undertakes all labour. Prices may vary based on supplier, specific product choices, and negotiation. Excludes any professional labour charges (e.g., electrician for mains connections if required, or structural engineer fees).

11 KEY CONSIDERATIONS

The following are important factors that must be addressed before groundworks begin.

Underground Services

The presence of buried utilities including gas, water, electricity, and telecoms must be identified and confirmed before any excavation begins. A services search or on-site detection survey is strongly recommended.

Soil Assessment

Soil type, pH, compaction, and drainage characteristics will directly affect plant selection viability and drainage performance. A basic soil assessment is recommended before planting or groundworks begin.

Structural Integrity

Where raised beds, retaining walls, steps, or other load-bearing ground elements are proposed, structural adequacy must be confirmed before construction begins.

Aspect & Microclimate

Sun path, prevailing wind direction, frost pockets, and shade cast by adjacent structures or planting can significantly affect plant survival and design performance. These should be validated on site before finalising the planting scheme.

Materials Specification

All hard and soft landscaping materials should be fully specified before procurement, including finishes, grades, fixing methods, and preferred sources where relevant.

Measurements on Drawings

All dimensions shown in this plan are indicative and represent design intent only. A construction or implementation plan would require these to be replaced with real, surveyed measurements taken on site before works commence.

Drainage & Levels

Surface water management, finished ground levels, falls to drain, and any significant changes in level across the site must be resolved during the design development stage.

Lighting & Electrical Implementation

Where lighting or power points are proposed, underground ducting to all outlet points must be planned in advance and installed during groundworks, before any surfacing or planting is laid.

Irrigation Specification

Where an irrigation system is proposed or recommended, full specification and routing should be confirmed prior to groundworks. This is particularly important in zen garden designs and in any scheme where drainage or dry soil conditions are a significant factor.

Phasing

Larger or more complex schemes may benefit from being implemented in phases, prioritising groundworks and structural elements before soft landscaping and planting.

Access for Plant & Machinery

Site access constraints may affect what equipment can be brought on site and how materials are delivered. This should be assessed before contractor engagement.

Maintenance Guidance

The ongoing maintenance requirements of this design should be clearly understood before implementation. This includes seasonal tasks, hard landscaping material care, and a plant management programme appropriate to the species specified.

App B APPENDICES

D — Plant Data Reference

Botanical Name	Sun	Water	Growth	Hardiness
Fargesia murielae 'Rufa'	Partial Shade	Moderate	Moderate	RHS H5 / USDA 5a
Acer palmatum 'Osakazuki'	Partial Shade	Moderate	Moderate	RHS H6 / USDA 5a
Pinus mugo 'Mops'	Full Sun	Low	Slow	RHS H7 / USDA 2a
Rhododendron 'Praecox'	Partial Shade	Moderate	Moderate	RHS H4 / USDA 7a
Fatsia japonica	Partial Shade	Moderate	Moderate	RHS H4 / USDA 7b
Sarcococca confusa	Partial Shade	Moderate	Slow	RHS H5 / USDA 6a
Skimmia japonica 'Rubella'	Partial Shade	Moderate	Slow	RHS H5 / USDA 7a
Hakonechloa macra	Partial Shade	Moderate	Moderate	RHS H7 / USDA 5a
Ophiopogon japonicus 'Minor'	Partial Shade	Moderate	Slow	RHS H5 / USDA 6a
Polystichum setiferum	Partial Shade	Moderate	Moderate	RHS H6 / USDA 6a
Heuchera 'Palace Purple'	Partial Shade	Moderate	Moderate	RHS H6 / USDA 4a
Carex oshimensis 'Evergold'	Partial Shade	Moderate	Moderate	RHS H5 / USDA 5a

E — Notes & Caveats

- The exact condition of the existing subsoil is assumed to be average; a professional soil test is recommended for precise amendment recommendations.
- The precise location of underground services (e.g., drainage pipes from the rear house) must be confirmed prior to any excavation.
- Plant sizes and growth rates are estimates and may vary based on specific site conditions and ongoing maintenance.

Design confidence score: 85% — based on image clarity and available site data.

Dedrab

Your Garden Shopping List

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Plants

- [ ] 3 × Clumping Bamboo
- [ ] 1 × Japanese Maple
- [ ] 2 × Dwarf Mountain Pine
- [ ] 2 × Early Rhododendron
- [ ] 2 × Japanese Aralia
- [ ] 3 × Sweet Box
- [ ] 3 × Skimmia
- [ ] 5 × Japanese Forest Grass
- [ ] 10 × Dwarf Mondo Grass
- [ ] 3 × Soft Shield Fern
- [ ] 4 × Coral Bells
- [ ] 4 × Japanese Sedge

Materials & Hardscape

- [ ] Zen Gravel Path — Crushed Basalt Gravel
- [ ] Stepping Stones — Natural Basalt Slabs
- [ ] Boundary Screening (Right) — Treated Timber Battens
- [ ] Water Basin — Solid Basalt
- [ ] Entrance Decking — Composite Decking Boards
- [ ] Stone Lantern — Granite or Basalt

Tools & Sundries

- [ ] Garden fork or spade
- [ ] Trowel
- [ ] Compost (as required)
- [ ] Mulch (as required)
- [ ] Plant labels
- [ ] Watering can or hose