



AVON  
GARDENS  
TRUST

# *Newsletter*



*Iford Manor*

## ***Avon Gardens Trust***

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## *Message from the Chairman*

***‘The End and Design of a good Garden, is to be both profitable and delightful; wherein should be observed, that its Parts should always be presenting new Objects, which is a continual Entertainment to the Eye, and raises a pleasure of imagination’***

*Batty Langley, New Principles of Gardening 1728*

Parks, gardens and outdoor spaces have become so important to us all during this pandemic and Langley’s words ring as true today as they did nearly 300 years ago. For those of us lucky enough to have access to a park or garden, I am sure we have all taken more pleasure than usual in noting all the details about flowers and shrubs as they come into bloom, an activity Langley called ‘*Entertainment to the Eye*’.

The arrival of spring and the fruit blossom beginning to appear leads me neatly into mentioning two articles inside this Newsletter that feature oranges and pineapples. One is a general overview to the introduction of oranges and the development of orangeries into this country whilst the second article looks at a possible Pineapple House at Prior Park.

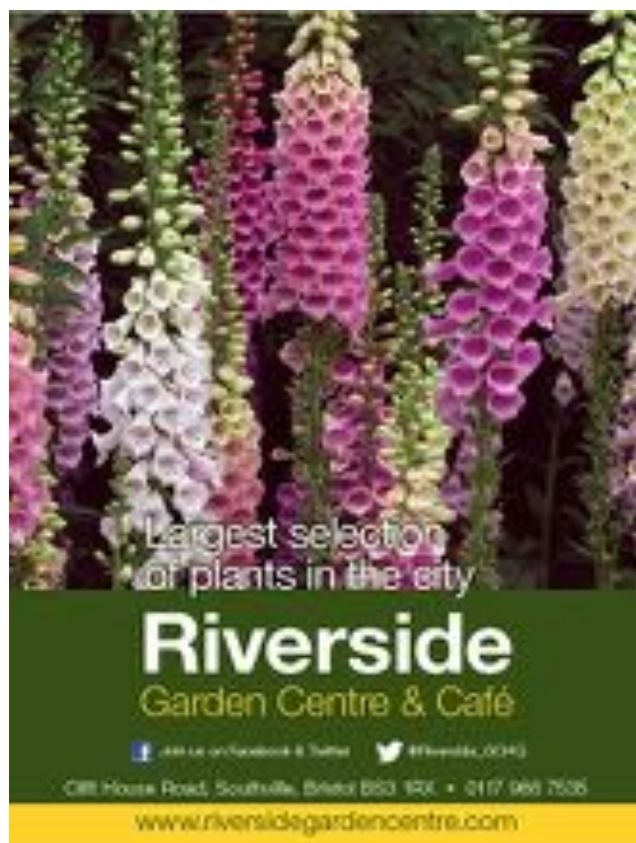
Despite many of our activities being curtailed this year, the Trust has been able to respond positively to two applications made by primary schools in our area for an award to improve their school gardens. There will no doubt be applications from community groups when restrictions are lifted. We were delighted to receive an update from a community project we supported financially in 2015 and further details about our education and community grant activities can be found in the Newsletter.

So that all our members can put names to faces of my hard-working fellow committee members on both our main committee and the planning sub-committee, we have included an article about Audrey Timm, one of the stalwarts of our planning sub-committee. It is fitting that our first committee member is on this sub-committee as they have been working hard during the Covid restrictions as planning applications have not gone away unlike so many of our other activities. There is also an article on Lyegrove House which will give you an idea of the extent of what they get involved with. In our Summer Newsletter, we shall introduce you all to another committee member.

We continue to keep in touch with the various Friends’ Groups and community groups during the pandemic. One such group has been with the Friends of Warmley who continue to make tremendous progress at this special site. An update describes their recent activities.

Peter Hills has drawn up programme of events which we are hoping will be able to go ahead. To whet your appetite there is also an article by Troy Scott Smith, Head Gardener at Iford Manor which is one of the gardens we hope to visit. Let’s anticipate that brighter days are not too far away and that meeting up with fellow members on a garden visit that we all enjoy so much will take place this summer.

*Ros Delany*





## Projects

### *An Update from the Friends of William Champion's Garden*

*In our 2019 Autumn Newsletter, Kay Ross wrote about the setting up of a Friends Group for the special, but sadly neglected, historic garden at Warmley. The goal of the friends was to open the garden to both a local and wider community as a place to come and help maintain and also as a place to enjoy a wonderful garden. This is the latest update from Kay.*

The first months of 2021 have been an exciting time for the Friends, despite the lockdown restrictions. Wild Conservation has completed their Condition Survey of the standing structures in the garden (funded by South Gloucestershire Council) following some intensive clearance by the Friends and South Gloucestershire's maintenance team. The grotto had a haircut – the overhanging ivy and undergrowth was cleared to reveal the full set of six grotesque faces with gaping jaws, nose and eye sockets surrounding the central pool. A huge self seeded yew tree on top of the grotto was also given a

much needed 'shave and shape'. The working parties have cleared many of the C18 walls, including the entire stretch of ha ha walls (*right*), which has been further enhanced by removing a large laurel shrubbery which completely obscured it. In the Chequered Wall Garden, the quarry wall has been cleared to reveal a large stone spillway, almost certainly part of a water feature, either of



industrial or garden origin. Research is currently being carried out by Hamish Orr-Ewing into the hydraulic systems of the site, some of which remain undiscovered. To this end, we are pursuing leads to get an archaeological group to carry out some geophysics for us.

A tree survey has been carried out of the whole site, using survey and plans carried out in the 1980s. One of this year's aims is to create a planting plan, using as many heritage plants and trees as possible that would have been extant in the early C18. In tandem, we are researching ideas for planting a community orchard using heritage fruit trees. Funding of £500 has been received from Siston Parish Council to carry this forward. A recent zoom presentation for South Gloucestershire Heritage elicited a number of orchard-based offers from other Heritage Trusts and Friends Groups.

We are currently embarking on a Management Plan for the garden, setting out our aims and priorities. One of the first priorities is to address the very poor access issues that currently make it difficult for the local community and other visitors to the garden. Signage is needed at all three access points plus a new set of gates at the Tower Lane entrance nearest Kingswood Heritage Museum. This is currently only accessible during Museum open days or when the Council requires access for maintenance. The entrance forms part of a new development of five static caravans on what had originally been part of Champion's C18 lake and is currently neglected and unwelcoming, with wire fencing, multiple commercial signage and varying surface treatments. Alternatively, visitors to the garden are required to walk or drive round to the Tower Road North entrance to Warmley House Residential Home and negotiate the steep (and in winter very slippery) slope down to the rather forbidding South Gloucestershire car park and garden entrance beyond.

The aim is to provide well maintained and easily navigated access for all, in order to generate public awareness of the largely concealed garden. We want to attract both the local and wider community, including, crucially, new Friends to help maintain and revive the garden. This would include incorporating the garden as part of a larger heritage network e.g. as part of a cycle or walking trail. We are also in talks with the University of Bristol to find out more about the links there were between the contemporary Goldney grotto and garden and Warmley.

We hope to generate many more Friends to help regenerate the garden, once lockdown allows. We are hoping to open on both Heritage Open Doors weekends and eventually run a number of community projects and workshops to encourage visitors to this hidden gem.

To find out more about The Friends of William Champion's Garden, please contact Kay Ross – [kay@mcross.co.uk](mailto:kay@mcross.co.uk) or ring 0789 0267 845.

## ***Programme***

***It is time to look ahead!***

***In the hope that Covid vaccinations and virus contamination has reduced to acceptable levels, we have arranged a programme of visits for 2021. These are obviously subject to any government restrictions applicable at the time, and will be enabled adopting social distancing and self-drive.***

Please make a note in your diary and full details for these visits will be made available in good time.

**Thursday 17 June at 2pm**

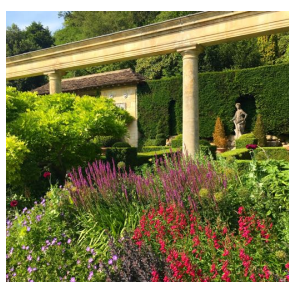
**A visit to the garden of Wortley House, Wotton-under-Edge**

This diverse garden of over 20 acres has been created during the last 30 years by the current owners and includes a walled garden, pleached lime avenues, nut walk, potager, ponds, Italian-style garden with rill and central pool, shrubberies and wild flower meadows. The garden is filled with plants, arbours and roses with vistas to the Cotswold countryside beyond.



**Tuesday 13 July at 11am**

**A visit to Iford Manor Garden**

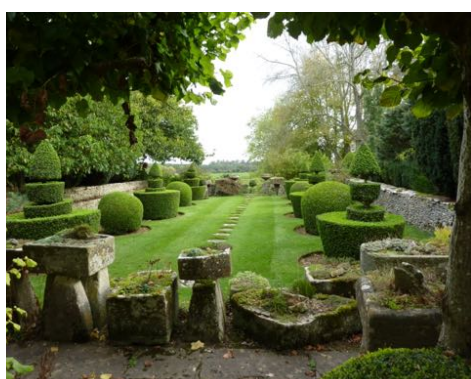


We shall be led on a tour of this Grade I listed garden by the owner William Cartwright-Hignett or Head Gardener Troy Scott Smith. During our tour, we will learn of the garden's design, history, planting and architecture as well as recent restoration work

**Wednesday 8 September at 2pm**

**A visit to Dewstow Garden and Grottoes, Caerwent, Caldicot**

This is a garden containing many rock gardens, ponds, water features and trees, but it is only when you go below ground and enter its subterranean world that the skill and vision of the founders are revealed. This a unique C21 garden, one of the hidden gems of Wales.



**Tuesday 26 October at 2pm**

**A visit to Rodmarton Manor, Cirencester**

This eight-acre Cotswold garden is interesting any month of the year and hopefully our visit will show spectacular autumn colour. It was constructed in the early C20 in the Arts and Craft style as a series of outdoor rooms, a layout that is still the same to this day. There is a wide selection of planting that has been undertaken over the years with superb vistas and views throughout and plenty of places to sit and admire the view. The visit will include a guided tour of the Manor and self-guided walk in the grounds.



## ***Iford Manor Garden***

### ***Head Gardener Troy Scott Smith takes a long, strategic view***

As gardeners we have a most enviable, yet difficult job, one of balancing science and art, whilst working with the dimension of time, and not just the time of day or season, but the passing years when nature's growth expands and matures, lending the garden a different identity, almost beyond our control. By their very nature, gardens are constantly evolving, their fabric dictates that they are never static or finished, nor are they ever perfect. Iford is no exception, it has an individual personality borne from its history and, whether you are managing a large country estate like Iford or tending a small plot, the long-term conservation of all gardens relies on so much more than proficiency in horticulture.



Most of us garden without a long-term plan, although the results can occasionally be pleasing, all too often we end up with a garden resembling a fruit salad. We instal ideas, features and plants on a whim, with each repeated action not only having a day-to-day effect but also a cumulative effect and a long-term impact. Vulnerable to these knee jerk

alterations, as well as accident, economics, etc. the outcome of this change can be difficult to predict and therefore suggests the need to be more considered in our approach to garden management, particularly when dealing with historic gardens such as Iford.

For over thirty years I have had the good fortune to work at and manage beautiful and significant gardens and I have adopted the same knowledge-based, research led approach at all of them. At the outset aiming to understand as much as possible about the garden, not only in a practical sense, i.e., the soil, frost pockets, rainfall etc., but also something about its creators, the layering of different owners and different periods, how the garden has changed and how it is used today. From this rather intellectual beginning one becomes free to garden in an instinctive way, reflecting and adapting to the needs of the day, whilst keeping any changes appropriate.

Remember it is not change itself that matters, but the nature of the change which is important. To create a pastiche or an ossified facsimile of Peto's Iford would be missing the point. In time we hope to bring about a celebration of everything that is good about Iford, retaining the best of what we do now, but be open-minded about the reimagining of authenticity.

As we lead up to the centenary of Peto's death, Iford offers a fascinating essay into the complexities and challenges that we face - balancing conservation with access, historical integrity with modern appeal and uniformity of opening requirements with property distinctiveness.

At our best we have a terrific opportunity to grow, develop and enhance the garden at Iford, whilst ensuring the embedded *sense of place* remains and is strengthened. The revival will be deliberately slow, with the garden dictating the pace and momentum.

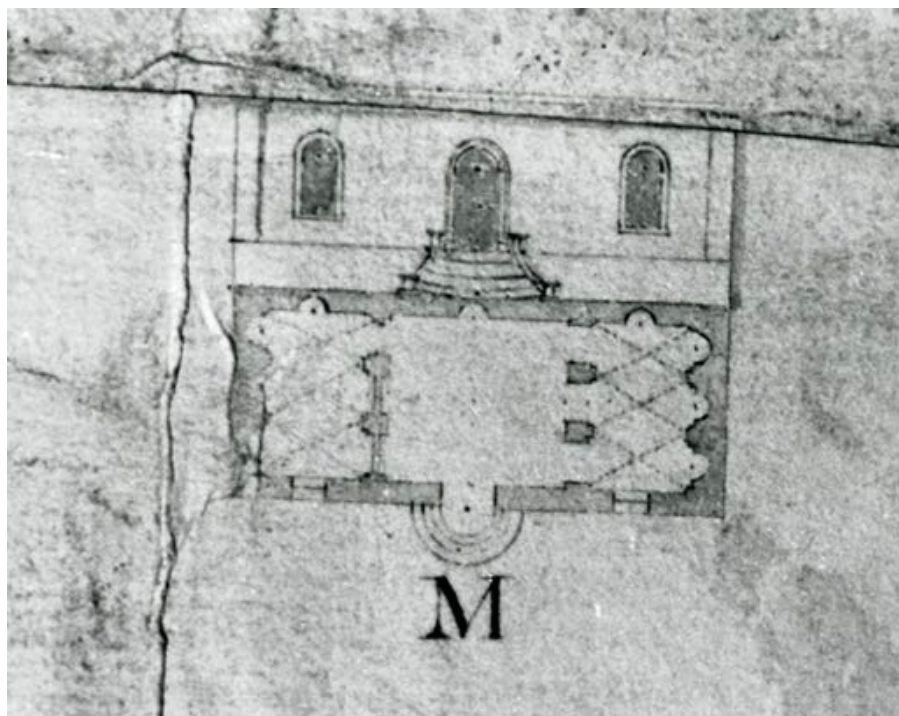
I hope through the occasional column in these pages I can bring some of our work to you and take you with us on Iford's journey into its next chapter.

*Troy Scott Smith*

*This article first appeared in a recent newsletter for Somerset Gardens Trust*

## ***Prior Park Landscape Garden, Bath***

### ***Is this the Pineapple House?***



This intriguing and attractive building is one of the miniature illustrations, of plan and elevation, shown in the margin of the 'Survey of the Manours of Ralph Allen', a plan made by Thorp and Overton around 1760. It is in fact named as the Cold Bath. An image of the building can also be seen on the engraving by Walker (dated c.1754), situated close to the Mansion on the east side, surrounded by trees. It is thought that this building may have been the Pineapple House referred to in letters from Pope to Allen, when Allen had been persuaded to grow exotic fruits.

National Trust volunteers together with the Bath and Counties Archaeological Society (BACAS) have been excavating possible sites at Prior Park over the past year, in an attempt to pinpoint the site of the Pineapple House or Cold Bath.

Ralph Allen, the Bath stone entrepreneur of Combe Down, was residing in his new Mansion, Prior Park, by 1740 and like many wealthy men of the time sought to grow pineapples in his garden. This rare fruit had become an essential feature of any proper dinner party in Georgian times and Allen took advice from Alexander Pope and others on the construction and operation of a Pinery at Prior Park. Evidence from early maps is conflicting over the location of this C18 tropical greenhouse, showing it in slightly different places, but all close to the main house. Mention is made in correspondence of smoke from the Pinery chimney which may be why it was later repurposed as a Bath House. Final demolition was sometime in the mid to late 1800s when the stone was used to build what is now the sports pavilion still in use at Prior Park College.

In 2019, a geophysical survey in the search area identified some likely spots where the building might have been and a series of test pits were excavated in August 2020 to try and find more evidence. The north-east corner of a building was revealed showing wall footings of roughly dressed stone, the ashlar above having been taken away leaving apparent demolition rubble of bits of cut stone, mortar, glass, slate and nails behind as well as building debris apparently from other sources. This excavation was then extended to expose approximately 7m of the building footings. Another test pit nearby exposed a stone kerb and paved area.

Questions have been raised over the dimensions of the building when compared with measurements taken from the 1760 Survey, and the current findings are being investigated to check their location in relation to the C19 carriageway. Thus more work is needed and it is hoped to continue the excavations in 2021, subject to permissions and pandemic, to uncover more of the building and the possible carriageway.

I am grateful to David Stubbs and Tim Lunt who led the National Trust Skyline Archaeology Monitoring Group and BACAS for letting me see their report.

*Gill Clarke*

The full report is available at [www.bacas.org.uk](http://www.bacas.org.uk)

## Orangeries

*‘and I to walk.....in the Physique Garden in St James’s Parke; where I first saw orange-trees’*

*The Diary of Samuel Pepys, April 1664*

Each year, in late spring, the country’s head gardeners of historic gardens would make a decision; When was it safe to move the orange trees outside? The trees are tender and must be protected in winter and they crop much better if they spend the summer outdoors. The presentation to guests of unseasonal exotic fruits excited the competitive instincts of estate owners. The gardener could not afford to get it wrong!

The earliest native Seville oranges grown in Spain were small and bitter. The first recorded shipment here was in 1290 when Eleanor of Castile, the wife of Edward I, bought seven of them. In 1431, the Lord Mayor of London gave a coronation feast for Henry VI which included displays of oranges. To prolong their life and sweeten them, oranges were soaked in sugar-syrup known as ‘*succade*’.

Portuguese merchants brought sweet oranges from India in the C14 and marmalade made in Portugal was being imported in such sufficient quantity that, in 1495, customs duty was imposed on it. By 1640, Nell Gwyn and her sister were selling sweet oranges inside the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane at sixpence each. Until then, virtually all oranges had been imported but nearly 25 years later in 1664, Samuel Pepys reported orange trees growing in the Physic Garden in St. James’s Park.

The desire to successfully grow oranges led to the development of the Orangery. Growing under glass was long established as the Romans used sheets of mica to cover and force cucumbers. A greenhouse to grow flowers is recorded in France in 1385. Technology restricted glasshouse development for many years as the available panes were hand-blown, heavy and small.

Early orange trees were planted out close to a south-facing wall. In the winter, a framework was built covered with tarpaulin and insulated with straw. Even with all this care, the trees in the C15 and C16 were not expected to flower or fruit. A glasshouse was developed in Padua in 1545 to grow oranges and other ‘*exotics*’. It was a basic affair with open fires lit inside on winter nights. The Dutch, in the late C16, started growing the trees in tubs and keeping them in a building in the winter with a move outside for five or six months in summer.

Orangeries always ran east-west and the north (back) wall was thick and heavily insulated. The roofs were originally tiled, but by 1800, technical advances in glass, along with the use of putty that had been developed some 70 years earlier, allowed orangeries to be fully glazed. This dramatically improved insulation but the resulting poor ventilation meant that condensation had to be constantly mopped up which led in turn to the introduction of louvres. The Dutch also began to instal enclosed heating stoves in the early 1700s. Orangeries had large doors that were as tall as possible to get the biggest trees in and out and wide enough to man-handle the tubs. These would usually be rolled up to the door on logs but then had to be manually lifted to enter the building.

Relatively local early examples include the orangery at Dyrham Park (*right*), built in 1702 in the more basic Dutch style. It originally had a tiled roof but this was later glazed when Humphry Repton declared it too dark.

At Croome Court (*below*) near Evesham, there is a classic stand-alone orangery, known as the Temple Greenhouse. This was built by Robert Adam in 1763 and was heated by under-floor hot air; it also

had enormous, removable glazed windows.

Even in the C18, landmark buildings began to point the way forward for orangeries. In 1704, Queen Anne had an orangery built at Kensington Palace. Although traditional in purpose, it was highly ornamental with 24 Corinthian columns and panelling with carvings by Grinling Gibbons inside.

It was the early Victorians who finally changed the face, purpose and popularity of the orangery. Where better to display newly introduced species than in an orangery where an exotic climate







Kensington Palace

could be maintained? Improvements in heating and ventilation meant that the south-facing aspect was no longer so important and whereas orangeries had often been some distance from the house, they were now often built attached to the house. Orangeries were gradually developing into the conservatory.

From these impressive showcases, it was a short step to making use of these warm, light, pleasant plant rooms to enjoy, entertain and relax in. In many cases, photographs of late Victorian orangeries show few plants but evidence of active use as a room for leisure.

Peter Shannon

## ***Lyegrove House***

### ***Lyegrove House - Part 1***

At the end of November 2020, South Gloucestershire planning department wrote asking for AGT to be one of six consultees to advise whether land at Lyegrove House and Lyegrove Farm, Badminton, should become a Conservation Area.

Lyegrove House has, it is thought, existed from the C16. It is described by Sir Roger Atkyns in 1712 in *The Ancient and Present State of Glostershire* as ‘a pleasant seat in a large park’. Historic documentary evidence suggests that the grounds around Lyegrove House were subject to emparkment in the C17. Evidence of the park had been thought to survive in the form of what has been described as an ornamental lake with island and tree clump (to the north of the house), although in the 1900 conveyance schedule plan it is described as a ‘fishpond’ and the adjoining woodlands as a ‘fishpond spinney’.





In 1795, the estate was owned by the Howard family and rented to the farming brothers, John and James Hatherell. By the end of the C18, the plans show the familiar division of the garden curtilage into 'family-side' and 'service-side'. While the house is oriented with the family rooms facing south and west, only the tree-lined avenue approach from the Gate Lodge hints at a 'park-like' setting. Atkyns in 1712, describes the Lyegrove Estate as '*a rented-out house amidst fields and pasture*', but it is more pointedly described by Samuel Rudder in 1779 as '*a good house, now in ruins, formerly stood in the midst of a park*'.

During the C19, the house was enlarged and altered and a substantial new stable block was built. The garden curtilage was revised, extending the boundary to the western side in order to exploit the southern outlook. New tree-planting provided shelter from its westerly exposure and to the north. Views to the south and west



were encouraged by development of the flagstaff terrace. By the mid-C19 the farmhouse was relocated eastward, away from the mansion house, to its current location, ensuring that the best views were enjoyed by the mansion and emphasizing the separation of the 'service' and 'farm' sides from the walled gardens and lime tree-lined approach to Lyegrove House. The division today is reinforced by a tall hedge at the east side of the track between Lyegrove House and the Farm.

By 1900, the estate had been sold to the Duke of Beaufort at neighbouring Badminton, to be used as the Dower House. The Dowager Duchess died before taking residence and the Badminton Estate sold Lyegrove in 1928 to the Earl and Countess of Westmorland. The Countess carried out extensive works on the garden to create a sequence of enclosed spaces to the south-east of the house, focused on the historic walled garden. Two additional walled gardens were formed to the south, extending up to the old farm track serving Lyegrove Farm and creating a series of 'garden rooms'. Much of the importance of the Lyegrove gardens surrounding the house is that they were the creation and work of Lady Westmorland from the 1920s onwards. Having visited recently, and seen for myself, the team of four gardeners keep the gardens immaculately tended, cut and pruned. Under the new ownership, there is a plan in progress that has recently received planning permission, to develop the gardens further.

*Anne Hills*

*(Part two, I hope, will cover the new plans that have been approved; I should also have the name of the garden designer and a copy of the plan).*

## ***Membership News***

### ***Introducing Dr Audrey Timm (formerly Audrey Gerber)***

Audrey has lived in the UK for nearly a decade, settling near Bath – following her attendance at the University of Bath where she received a Distinction for an MSc in Conservation of Historic Gardens and Cultural Landscapes. At the Avon Gardens Trust, we are fortunate to have Audrey as an active member and she is one of our Planning Sub-Committee. She was also one of the AGT team on the Sharing Repton day at Blaise Castle in 2019.

Audrey now heads up an online course in [Conservation of Historic Gardens](#), through *Learning with Experts*; which has backing from both the Gardens Trust and the Landscape Institute (LI), and is a recognised CPD course with the Institute of Historic Building Conservation. At AGT, we are also delighted to support and commend the course.

In Audrey's own words:

'My hobbies and my career have always centered around plants. From the age of seven, I had my own patch in the family garden in Zimbabwe, and as I grew and the size of our garden grew, so did that area that I was allowed to call my own. Gardening remains a treasured pursuit of mine.

I lived for 15 years in South Africa, studying Floriculture at university, and enjoyed many years of research investigating the signals that initiate flowering, and how these could be managed for commercial production of cut flowers. I spent 11 years in Australia working with the flower industry, helping them solve production problems and satisfy markets. After moving to the UK to study at the University of Bath, this new career direction has taken me to some of the most glorious gardens in this country and around the world, learning about culture, society, politics, passion, and the expression of these in design.

Part of the excitement of finding out things is in sharing them, and I have taught formally and informally to a wide range of audiences. I have taught university students about growth and flowering. I have

given practical workshops to farmers on plant nutrition, sustainable agriculture, pruning and harvesting flowers, and integrated pest management. I helped a school class design and fund a new garden on the RHS Green-Plan-It programme (see article in our Spring Bulletin 2018, [www.avongardenstrust.org.uk/publications](http://www.avongardenstrust.org.uk/publications))

I now tutor two online courses: BA (Hons) Garden Design at the Open College of the Arts, and Conservation of Historic Gardens on *Learning with Experts*. Both of these courses give me the opportunity to inspire new entrants to gardening and to expand the skills of experienced volunteers and professionals.

Students that have I have tutored through the *Learning with Experts* course have come from Canada, Italy, South Africa, France, USA, Spain, and all across the UK. These have included volunteers and staff of the National Trust and English Heritage, members of LI gathering CPD evidence, head gardeners of private and public gardens, urban planners, members of County Gardens Trusts, and enthusiastic garden historians'.





## Communities and Education

*We are delighted to have the latest news from the Tortworth Forest Centre. We have been following the hard work and enterprise of Rebecca Cork since she took on the task of restoring this totally overgrown section of the original arboretum.*



A two year grant from the National Lottery Heritage Fund is enabling us to make great strides in restoring and managing the old arboretum at Tortworth, and to reach out to more people (despite the Lockdown!).

Thanks to the hard work and dedication of our amazing volunteers over several years, we've cleared areas of bramble, bamboo and invasive rhododendron.

This winter we were able to fill planting gaps with new trees and shrubs, including Big-leaved Magnolia (*Magnolia macrophylla*), Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*), Spindle tree (*Euonymus planipes*), Tea plant (*Camellia sinensis*), Camellia grisjii, Witch Hazel (*Hamamelis* x *intermedia* 'Orange Peel', 'Orange Beauty'), Mock Orange (*Philadelphus* 'Purpureomaculatus', 'Casa Azul'), Cut-leaf lilac (*Syringa* x *laciniata*), and Chinese, Japanese dogwood (*Cornus* 'Norman Hadden').



We continue to rediscover, identify, and log the exoctic tree collection, and the coming months will see 50 new tree labels placed on some of our most special and prominent specimens.

There are now monthly opportunities to visit and explore this unique place since the launch of our Visitor Days in February (see our website for dates and more information [www.tortwortharboretum.org/events](http://www.tortwortharboretum.org/events)).

We are using iNaturalist to run a citizen science project to help us record, and better understand, the wildlife here. A local history project is also imminent, through which we'll invite and archive people's memories, photos and stories about the arboretum.

*Rebecca Cork*

## ***Grant Awards to two Local Schools***

The Trust has donated a total of £250 to two very different schools; one was to a small day nursery in Bath whilst the second was to a large primary school in Bristol.

Ashton Gate Primary School in Southville, Bristol has 750 pupils and since 2019 there has been an Eco Committee of 20 made up of children from each class in the school. The school has also started a Gardening Club which due to current covid restrictions and the need for the children to work in a bubble with distancing rules currently totals ten children. As soon as restrictions are lifted, the numbers in the Club can increase.

The school's Eco Committee are keen on creating more green spaces in the playground areas. The Gardening Club has plans to create a 'living wall' garden in part of the playground and there are plans to plant up muddy areas to improve biodiversity on the school site. Unfortunately, during lockdown many of their gardening tools were stolen and the grant request was to enable them to purchase equipment for the Gardening Club, as well as plants and seeds for the allotment area.



In central Bath, the YMCA Day Nursery currently takes up to 14 children a day. Hemmed in by tall buildings, the nursery has a small courtyard garden. As the children live in flats, they do not have gardens meaning they have little access to nature and the ability to interact with plants and insect life.

The photograph shows one of the play areas the children currently use and so it is no surprise their grant request was for the purchase of some gardening equipment and for seeds and plants as they wanted to create spaces more conducive for wildlife and young children. The idea was for the new areas to be filled with sensory experiences which would include

vegetables which the children could plant, cook and eat so they could learn where food came from.

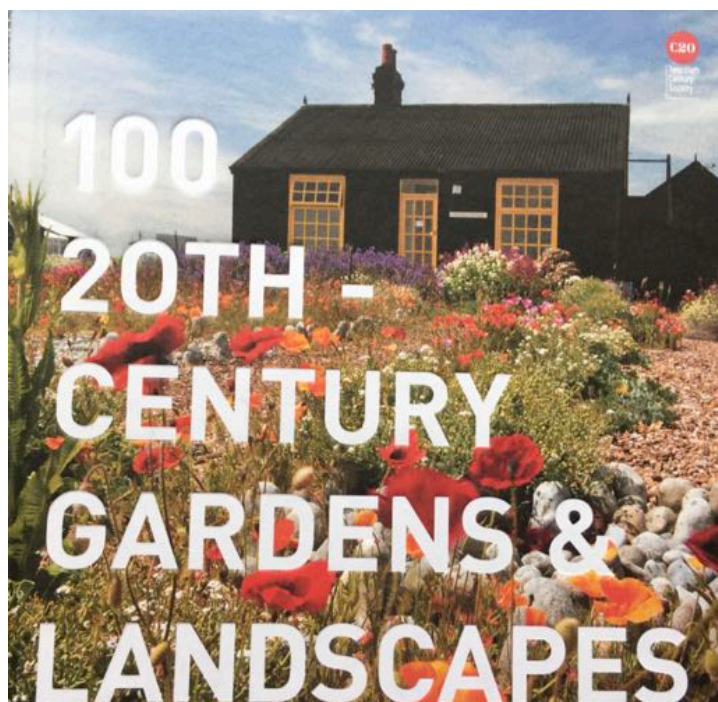
*Ros Delany*



## Book Reviews

### *100 20<sup>th</sup>-Century Gardens and Landscapes by The Twentieth Century Society*

Batsford 2020 hardback RRP £25



I would like to recommend this most interesting book which I chose after I was fortunate enough to win the Trust's recent Photographic Competition. It ties in well with the Garden Trust's series of lectures on *England's Post-War Designed Landscapes* that I am following. It also features several of the 24 post-war designed landscapes which Historic England's *Compiling the Record* project, in collaboration with the Gardens Trust, either added to or upgraded in the National Heritage List for England last August. The Kennedy Memorial Landscape, the Beth Chatto Gardens and Denmans Garden were some of these new additions, all now registered Grade II.

I am sure this book will inspire you for future visits to the landscapes of the C20, both familiar and new to you.

Ruth Corner

This book review sums it up admirably.

A showcase of Britain's most extraordinary gardens and landscapes from the twentieth century to present day. *100 20th-Century Gardens and Landscapes* highlights the evolution of gardens and landscapes over the past century, tracing how these distinctive creations complemented buildings of their period. Entries in this book are grouped in chronological periods, documenting changing styles and techniques in a visual timeline. The examples chosen take the story from the Arts and Crafts garden and the garden city, through the landscapes created for mid-century housing and the new towns, to the low maintenance gardens of the 1980s and contemporary trends for community and wildlife gardens. Designed landscapes were often integral to the conception of C20 developments; the inclusion of a handful of particularly successful landscapes for memorial gardens, offices, industry, transport and parks demonstrate a changing attitude to public green space during the century and its increasing importance as private gardens have become ever smaller. Designers and architects such as Piet Oudolf, Vita Sackville-West and Gertrude Jekyll are all featured, alongside more detailed essays on the history of gardens, planting styles, the importance of modern landscapes, and the career of Geoffrey Jellicoe. The text is written by architectural, landscape and garden historians. Beautifully illustrated throughout with photography, illustrations and garden plans, this book is ideal for gardeners and landscape lovers alike.

## ***Book Reviews***

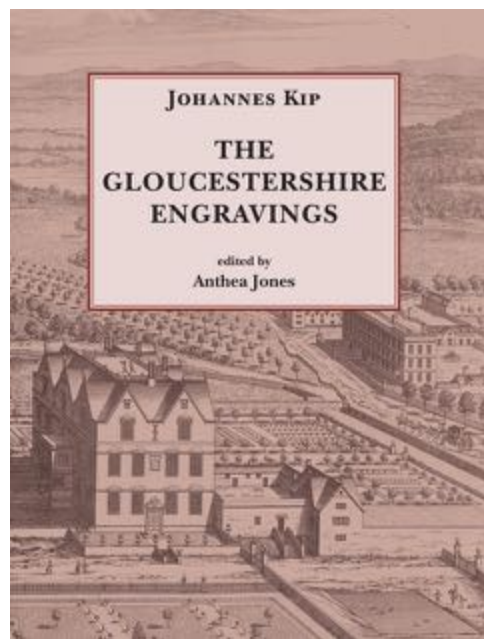
### ***Johannes Kip, the Gloucestershire Engravings, edited by Anthea Jones***

*The Hobnob Press, Hardback, RRP£20*

The Tercentenary of the death of Johannes Kip is an appropriate time to celebrate his work. Kip came to England in the mid-1680s and soon established a reputation as a topographical engraver. In this book, Anthea Jones records and celebrates the 63 plates which Kip both drew and engraved for sites in Gloucestershire. Due to changes in local government boundaries, 15 of these sites are now in South Gloucestershire and include Dyrham, Nibley and Stoke Gifford.

The author has published several books on the history of Gloucestershire and this empathy, along with her depth of knowledge, is noticeable. Each print is reproduced in a size large enough to fully appreciate the detail of Kip's work. All the sites are accompanied by information about the history of the house and the family who owned the property. Estate maps are included for many sites as are recent photographs of the house or a garden feature.

This book will be invaluable to those wishing to study Kip and his work in greater detail. By having such a record in one volume makes a significant contribution to a greater understanding of historic landscapes, parks and gardens and would be an excellent basis for further research as well as being of immense value for those organisations concerned with the conservation of particular historic sites.



*To purchase the book, please contact [chairman@avongardenstrust.org.uk](mailto:chairman@avongardenstrust.org.uk) who will forward on your email.*

*Please Contact Peter Hills at [events@avongardenstrust.org.uk](mailto:events@avongardenstrust.org.uk) or phone 01275 817088 for further information or if you have suggestions for any AGT events in 2022.*