

isiting someone else's garden is source of both pleasure and inspiration, seeing how another gardener expresses their own vision and responds to a particular location and setting. Having crossed paths at plant fairs, conferences and nurseries with designer and horticulturist Alison Jenkins it is great finally to visit the Cotswold home she shares with sculptor Patrick Haines. The approach to the house is exciting in itself: a narrow winding lane along St Catherine's Valley, a deep cut and wooded limestone valley just outside Bath. The double fronted stone elevation appears set back from the lane in clouds of informal plantings, a teasing view of horticultural artistry for passers by: clouds of white *Ammi* umbellifers intermingled with the rich plum of poppies and *Erysimum* 'Red Jep', copper grasses and the beautiful apricot tones of *Oenothera stricta* 'Sulphurea', a desirable evening primrose.

Sheltered by the valley's slope, the planting appears to tumble down in waves. *Cenolophium denudatum* and *Ligusticum* (a prolific self-seeder here) form soft-white horizontal accents, a loosely drawn froth that contrasts with spires of foxtail lilies and the dots and dashes of scarlet astrantias and magenta geraniums. Colour is important and carefully considered; *Digitalis parviflora* 'Milk Chocolate', *Sanguisorba* 'Chocolate Tip', and *Baptisia* 'Dutch Chocolate' all harmonise with the rusty tones of steel within the garden while chartreuse euphorbias pack a vibrant punch.

Despite its cocooning by hedge, slope and building, this garden area feels light and open to the sky. Rusted steel panels retain the slope creating a series of paved level terraces. Calm areas of negative space that offset the wild abundance of planting. A shallow rill extends the length of the paving and trickles into reclaimed stone troughs at the bottom of each terraced level. It's a small detail that animates the whole of the space as birds, frogs and even grass snakes come to drink, aided by the 'layered' vegetation that provides a variety of habitats surrounding the water.

Wavy hawthorn hedging acts as a protective corridor for wildlife out of which an old and straggly blackthorn tree is silhouetted, teaming with songbirds. I admire its characterful, slightly awkward shape that closely resembles Patrick's highly detailed, awe-inspiring sculptures of thorn, insects and birds. Keeping the old blackthorn feels symbolic; both Alison and Patrick have resisted the urge to make the space 'perfect' and instead have welcomed nature in. Wildlife loves a tangle of contrasting plant form and height but it's often hard for people to loosen their control and welcome nature close to home. The tightly defined framework of Alison's hard landscape means that there's enough structure to absorb the 'messiness' of nature.

Alison's use of evergreens is sophisticated. Loosely clipped forms appear to cushion each stone or rusted steel retaining wall around her house. *Ilex x koehneana* 'Chestnut Leaf', a particularly handsome holly with large, shiny leaves, and drought-tolerant *Phillyrea latifolia* are juxtaposed with the exceptionally pretty, narrow foliage of *Phillyrea angustifolia* f. *rosmarinifolia* 'French Fries'. In close proximity is the February-flowering and deliciously scented *Osmanthus yunnanensis*. Later in the spring the confident wide spreading dome of evergreen *Euphorbia x pasteurii* 'Phrampton Phatty' has large mounds of honey-scented, yellow-brown flowers. These rounded forms are contrasted with fine, skyward-rocketing grasses. Most beautiful is *Oryzopsis miliacea*, which flowers from summer to late winter with whorled flowerheads routinely staggered up the stem, like a refined horsetail.

Alison and Patrick are increasingly preoccupied with questions of what it means to garden in the face of a global climate emergency. What species will thrive in a climate that is warmer and more prone to extreme storms and droughts? How should we balance ornamental with productive gardening? What is a low-impact garden? How can we restore the health of depleted soils? What role is there for our gardens in reducing species and habitat loss? These questions are changing Alison's way of gardening. She has become more resourceful, using mole dirt to bulk up home-made compost, for example, to avoid a car trip to the garden centre and more unrecyclable plastic sacks. Her hedgerows are rich in free and sustainable resources such as coppiced hazel poles, and nettles and wild garlic for soup.

For Alison, productive gardening is a way of making a powerful connection with people. "I want to help people have the confidence to grow their own. Knowing about the soil your salad has grown in might sounds like a small thing, but it really matters to the way you think about the world," she says. Eager to connect people and share knowledge, she invites specialists into her home and holds workshops on composting, making growing structures with willow and boosting soil fertility through bokashi, a traditional Japanese way of fermenting food waste. It's about sharing ideas and experiences in person, and visiting inspiring garden like New House Farm. \square

USEFUL INFORMATION

Find out more about Alison's work at alisonjenkins.co.uk

Turn the page to see more of New House Farm and 12 of Alison's key plants

Right Beyond the shade of a mature ash tree, sun lovers thyme, Lotus hirsutus and the self-seeding, monocarpic Ligusticum lucidum intermingle. The exceptionally long flowering Euphorbia seguieriana subsp. niciciana forms a massed froth of acid-yellow flowers that offset the deep greens of Phillyrea latifolia, P. angustifolia f. rosmarinifolia 'French Fries' and rosemary. These loosely clipped green forms act as visual anchor points to the more ethereal perennials that appear almost to float above.





