

1: English Garden Design - Landscaping Network

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Humphry Repton [edit] Humphry Repton 21 April 1753 – 24 March 1818 was the last great English landscape designer of the eighteenth century, often regarded as the successor to Capability Brown. However, as his career progressed Repton came to apply picturesque theory to the practice of landscape design. Repton re-introduced formal terraces, balustrades, trellis work and flower gardens around the house in a way that became common practice in the nineteenth century. In 1771, the English diplomat in The Hague and writer Sir William Temple wrote an essay *Upon the garden of Epicurus* published in 1771, which contrasted European theories of symmetrical gardens with asymmetrical compositions from China, for which he introduced the Japanese term *sharawadgi*. He noted that Chinese gardens avoided formal rows of trees and flower beds, and instead placed trees, plants, and other garden features in irregular ways to strike the eye and create beautiful compositions, with an understatement criticizing the formal compositions of the gardens at the Palace of Versailles of Louis XIV of France. The style became even more popular thanks to William Chambers 1723–1796, who lived in China from 1755 to 1762, and wrote a book, *The Drawings, buildings, furniture, habits, machines and utensils of the Chinese*, published in 1774. In 1761 he built a Chinese pagoda, house and garden in Kew, London, as part of Kew Gardens, a park with gardens and architecture symbolizing all parts of the world and all architectural styles. Thereafter Chinese pagodas began to appear in other English gardens, then in France and elsewhere on the continent. French and other European observers coined the term *Jardin Anglo-Chinois* Anglo-Chinese garden for this style of garden. This was largely the result of Horace Walpole, who introduced gothic revival features into his house and garden at Strawberry Hill in Twickenham. A treatise on the English garden, *Observations on Modern Gardening*, written by Thomas Whately and published in London in 1771, was translated into French in 1773. The new style also had the advantage of requiring fewer gardeners, and was easier to maintain, than the French garden. Even at Versailles, the home of the most classical of all French gardens, a small English landscape park with a Roman temple was built by the Petit Trianon and a mock village, the *Hameau de la reine*, Versailles 1781–82, was created for Marie Antoinette. See the French landscape garden. The new style also spread to Germany. In the Netherlands the landscape-architect Lucas Pieters Roodbaard 1733–1807 designed several gardens and parks in this style. The style also spread rapidly to Russia, where in Catherine the Great adapted the new style in the park of her palace at Tsarskoe Selo, complete with a mock Chinese village and a Palladian bridge, modeled after that at Wilton House. A much larger park was created for her son Paul in the neighbouring estate of Pavlovsk. The Monrepos Park is sited on the rocky island of Linnasaari in the Vyborg Bay and is noted for its glacially deposited boulders and granite rocks. The dominant style was revised in the early 19th century to include more "gardenesque" [26] features, including shrubberies with gravelled walks, tree plantations to satisfy botanical curiosity, and, most notably, the return of flowers, in skirts of sweeping planted beds. This is the version of the landscape garden most imitated in Europe in the 19th century. The outer areas of the "home park" of English country houses retain their naturalistic shaping. English gardening since the 18th century has been on a more restricted scale, closer and more allied to the residence. The canonical European English park contains a number of Romantic elements. Always present is a pond or small lake with a pier or bridge. Overlooking the pond is a round or hexagonal pavilion, often in the shape of a *monopteros*, a Roman temple. Sometimes the park also has a "Chinese" pavilion. Other elements include a grotto and imitation ruins. A second style of English garden, which became popular during the 20th century in France and northern Europe, is the late 19th-century English cottage garden.

2: English landscape garden - Wikipedia

Hedges are an integral part of an English country garden. They form the walls of the new 'rooms' you're making. Plant them behind the borders and alongside the walkways to separate each lawn and path.

The Hardy Plant Society Traditionally hollyhocks were planted against the cottage wall, as before houses had damp courses the plants helped draw moisture out of the wall and keep the foundations dry. Today they immediately give the feel of a cottage garden, whether against the wall or towering out of a border. Sow easy-to-grow long-lasting annuals and wildflowers, including calendula, cornflowers, nigella and biennial foxgloves, to fill any gaps. Over time self-seeding plants will pop up randomly in unexpected spots, giving an interwoven lightness and artlessness to the design. Include some evergreens among the herbaceous in your cottage garden design, for interest through winter, and for a nod to the past incorporate edibles; step-over-apples could be used as boundaries, chives to edge the paths, medicinal and aromatic herbs interspersed, or chard nestled in among the flowers. Expert cottage garden planning tips Nick Hamilton, president of the Cottage Garden Society and owner of Barnsdale Gardens, offers his expert advice: Harmonious cottage style planting with swathes of nepeta, Alchemilla Mollis with roses behind Image: Many of the popular plants are easily propagated from seed, cuttings or division, so you can fill your garden cheaply. By using seed heads you will add aesthetic interest to the borders, with the added benefit that they will seed around. A discreetly placed piece of soft twine generally helps to keep the stronger ones under control. As a feature in a small garden, a mirror can be very effective. My favourite plants include: Cottage garden ideas “ features and structures There should be harmony between landscaping and the architecture of the house. Use materials in keeping with the look, such as weathered bricks , flagstone, wood chips, gravel or stepping-stones, for paths and paving. Allow the paths to meander, avoiding straight lines or defined patterns, and soften them with billowing plants that spill over, blurring the edges “ Alchemilla mollis or erigeron are ideal for path edges. Spires of delphiniums and foxgloves, along with climbing roses, immediately set the mood of this colourful border Image: Tall structures, including arbours, pergolas , obelisks or trellis, can be used as supports for roses, honeysuckle, wisteria, jasmine and other scented climbers, while traditional, weathered benches can help to divide the garden into rooms. Finally, add a touch of whimsy with decorative items as focal points, such as antique watering cans, old tools, flower-clothed obelisks, or sundials “ but use restraint so not to complicate. Plant among perennials, draped over arches and arbours, or against fences and walls. Plant bare-root plants from autumn to spring. Add slow-release fertiliser and mulch well to conserve water. Lavender A beautifully ornamental herb with fragrant summer blooms, plant lavender in full sun and well-drained soil in spring. Trim after flowering, and prune in early spring. The grey foliage works well with other plants and lavender is a great choice to plant along paths. Foxgloves A quintessential cottage garden favourite that produces spires of bell-shaped flowers in early summer. All kinds of bees love these flowers, and they were commonly grown in medieval gardens, despite being poisonous. They need light shade and protection from wind, in moist, well-drained soil. Aquilegia This clump-forming herbaceous perennial is easy to grow, with clouds of dancing blooms in a wide range of colours in spring and early summer. Grow in part shade in well-drained soil. Aquilegias have an old-fashioned charm, combine beautifully with hardy geraniums and will freely self-seed. Dianthus Fill your cottage garden with these deliciously scented blooms in spring and summer by choosing different varieties of these easy-care perennials and biennials. Use as edging plants, mixed in the cottage beds or in containers. Also known as pinks, they are drought tolerant and will thrive in sun or part sun in well-drained soil. Alchemilla mollis An indispensable foliage ground cover for fringing paths, scrambling over slopes, underplanting roses or growing in gravel. The plants produce sprays of tiny flowers and have rounded, velvety soft olive-green leaves, which catch and hold water drops making them sparkle in the sun in early summer. Grows in any soil in sun or part shade. Trim back from late summer. Hollyhocks A traditional choice with spires of open, saucer-shaped flowers in July, which are irresistible to bees and butterflies. Hollyhocks need well-drained reasonably fertile soil in full sun and can reach heights of 2m. Keeping up with the watering will help prevent their main problem “ rust. Cut them back after

flowering. Delphinium These tall beauties need good drainage, protection from wind, regular watering and prefer a sunny spot. Summer blooms appear in true blues, mauves, purple, pink and white. Deadheading the first blooms will give a second flush, and taller varieties may need staking. Campanula You can select from a range of perennial varieties that flower from spring to autumn. Fill in among the other cottage plants and this is another favourite for bees and butterflies. Grow in sun to part shade. They are drought tolerant once established and self-seed readily. Peony Sumptuous, romantic summer flowers in pink, red or white with a lovely fragrance. These herbaceous perennials are pest resistant and drought tolerant once established. Grow in a sunny spot in deep, rich, well-drained soil. If they are happy they can keep blooming for years. Geranium Hardy geraniums are a brilliant filler plant or for fringing borders. Some varieties will keep flowering from June to October. They tolerate a wide range of soils, some prefer sun, others semi-shade, and are also drought tolerant. Combine with other herbaceous plants, roses and peonies. Daisy These cheerful, simple, unpretentious summer to autumn flowers work well in cottage gardens. Grow in full sun in moderately rich, well-drained soil. They are disease and problem free, but give them a boost by feeding them just before flowering and deadhead spent blooms to keep the show going. Fieldcrest Garden is an established cottage garden, with a programme of courses and workshops. The style began to change in the late 18th century, when members of the gentry romanticised rural cottage life and created their own cottage gardens with an abundant planting of flowers. Cottage gardening reached its peak during the Victorian era and, with the rise of mass production and distribution of food, the ornamentals became the focus in the garden. Prominent garden designers helped to popularise this more decorative version.

3: How to create a cottage garden | Real Homes

A practical gardening guide which is a combination of information and personal anecdote with information on plants, their characteristics and the conditions in which they survive.

Learn how to design a true English cottage garden from our tips, ideas and advice using the right cottage flowers and plants for an effective cottage garden design. The plants and flowers that are used in such a garden design, are seen in gardens throughout England. These country gardens conjure up thoughts of romance, bumble bees, butterflies and lazy summer days. To try and recreate such a garden is not difficult, but to be successful you should choose your cottage plants and flowers wisely with regards to color groupings, know the heights of your plants so that you have proper planning, and finally choosing cottage plants that will thrive in your climate and soil conditions. So, where exactly does one begin, and what elements are needed to create English country gardens? Typically is surrounds a small, simple house with a porch. And being so confined, the cottage style has no room no need for lawn. Instead, pathways cut a swathe through the cottage garden plants and flowers, usually made of brick, shell, gravel or aggregate. Where cottage gardens appear haphazard and abundant, success requires careful placement and knowledge of height and spread of your cottage garden plants. Climbing roses and wisteria give both height and romance to these gardens, especially when they provide a backdrop to other summer cottage flowers such as poppies, cornflowers, Delphiniums, lavender and Erigeron daisies. What about Spring Bulbs for your cottage garden? The cottage garden, or English country garden, is best for those who love to garden, for the style is not low-maintenance. It looks informal, as if nature had scattered its seed to paint the various tapestries of color, but in actual fact, it is highly contrived. Making sure that you have a garden that blooms constantly, is no mean feat. Design Elements for an English Country Garden Choose simple cottage flowers for your cottage garden design and make sure that they are old-fashioned varieties. Try and choose a color scheme like pinks and whites, or blues and yellows. Where you choose to have a whole spectrum of colors then make sure that the palette is soft. Warm brick paths, rambling roses and other climbers, pastel perennials and self-sowing annuals such as allysum are characteristic of a cottage style garden. Choose fragrant flowers for both garden, arbors and houses. Let your garden show your personality. Choose your plants for personal preference and meaning rather than for design. Plant flowers and plants in small pockets rather than in large drifts. It is the biggest structure in your garden and you want to be able to see your garden from as many windows as possible. Your house should also match your garden. You cannot have an ultra-modern house with a cottage garden, nor would you have a mock-Tudor house with yuccas and agaves. It would just look very odd. See our page on country style decor to create that county home feel. Ideally, your house should be covered in some flowering climber to link your house to your garden. Wisteria, honeysuckle, golden shower, star jasmine, clematis, ornamental grapes or even climbing roses such as the lovely "Albertine", will do the trick. If you have ugly steps that lead to your house, tile them with terracotta tiles, and then soften the edges by placing lavender, geraniums and other colorful plants in pots and line the steps with these. How many kinds of sweet flowers grow in an English country garden? Traditionally the cottage garden is surrounded by either a fence, wall or hedge with a gate giving access to the property. There is usually a pathway, that is seldom straight in nature, that leads from the gate to the front of the house. While the garden beds on either side of the pathway need not be mirror-images of one another, they should be equally balanced in the choice of colors used either side, and the cottage plants used in both garden beds should be similar in height and type so that there is a definite pattern that is evident. Stay away from colorful hybrids and go for the traditional cottage garden flowers that give you soft colors and small flowers. Include garden features such as bird baths, bird houses, benches, bird feeding tables where you can feed the wild birds, chairs, containers and window boxes. You can also have some fun with wheelbarrows, old milk churns and other old farming equipment. Because most of your cottage plants are herbaceous they will die down in winter. Therefore you need to add some plants that will be evergreen or flower during that time to give your garden a winter interest. Plants such as rosemary, germander, lavender and boxwood will help out here. Cool weather annuals such as pansies can also be planted for color, as well as ornamental kales. Make your country

garden serviceable. Plant espaliered fruit trees such as pear trees and fruiting shrubs such as black and red currants and blueberries close to the perimeter of the house. Intersperse your flowers with medicinal herbs for easy picking when needed. Steps to Creating an English Country Garden 1. Choose Feature, Filler and Anchor Plants You need feature plants that will create interest to your garden. Roses are the ideal feature plant. Hydrangeas could be considered filler plants including others such as hollyhocks, lavender and viburnum. Your anchor plants are those that create a backdrop to your canvass and are placed at the back of the beds due to their height. These are usually evergreens and could be conifers, boxwood and other small trees. Instead you create different areas for added interest. The sizes of these areas will be in direct proportion to the size of the garden as a whole. Grow Living Dividers In order to divide each area from the other you need to plant hedges of some sort to form a division. A flowering plant like weigela, boxwood, or any tall growing evergreen hedging should be planted to create living dividers. These should be encouraged to grow feet high to create this effect. Build a Fence Fences, particularly picket fences, should be built to allow your space to be defined and to protect your garden. If built correctly, it will add to help creating the typical English country garden that you are making. Add an Arbor Arbors can help lead your visitors to your house, from the gate and up the path. If covered in climbing roses one evokes an element of romance. Arbors also define that feeling of entering a space. Build a Gate Gates not only keep out unwanted visitor, be that either the two-legged or the four-legged variety, but depending on what you choose will help create your cottage style. Many of you will opt for the white-washed gate to go with the white-washed picket fence. You could have a plain or painted iron fence, an unpainted wooden fence, or even a wrought-iron fence. It really remains up to the individual, and your choice of gate will further help to show your personality. Plant your Pathways Whether you choose a straight path or a curved path, this pathway should lead your visitors to your home from your gate. The pathway can be constructed from reclaimed stone or brick to shells or pebbles. It can be made from just about any material other than concrete. By allowing the plants to grow onto the pathway you are softening the edges and are one step closer to creating a wonderful English country garden. How many kinds of sweet flowers grow In an English country garden? There are so many lovely flowers to choose from when designing a garden like this, and these are but a few, and not in any particular order.

4: English Country Garden Design - Top 10 Cottage Garden Plants, Flowers

Devise a grand plan for vast sweeps of color and plantings inspired by the riotous but deliberate English gardening style with these easy tips for planting English gardens. Plus, get our best ideas for DIY garden benches.

5: About Your Privacy on this Site

ENGLISH COUNTRY GARDEN DESIGNS IN HARMONY WITH YOUR HOUSE Your house will be the main focus of your cottage garden design. It is the biggest structure in your garden and you want to be able to see your garden from as many windows as possible.

6: English Gardens | Garden Design

The Making of an English Country Garden by Kellaway, Deborah. Hardback. Good.

7: Country Gardens (English Folk Song) | Free Easy Piano Sheet Music

The English country garden look relies on a pleasing combination of formality and informality that uses tastefully planned color schemes and artwork as a counterpoint. An English country garden might contain a formal carpet bed, an avenue of pleached limes, an ornamental pond and fountain, and a.

8: English Country Garden Ideas | HowStuffWorks

THE MAKING OF AN ENGLISH COUNTRY GARDEN pdf

The classic English garden may date as far back as the first century A.D., but they are still just as popular today. Read this article to learn more about the elements of an English garden.

9: Perennial Beds and Border Ideas | HowStuffWorks

James Frederick "Jimmie" Rodgers (born September 18, in Camas, Washington, United States) is an American singer. He is not related to the country singer of the same name.

THE MAKING OF AN ENGLISH COUNTRY GARDEN pdf

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