



Enjoy and Experience the Gardens:

Following the purchase of Stanmer Estate by the Pelham family in 1713, the family employed architect Nicholas Dubois to design the manor house, ornamental gardens and the walled garden.

Question: Why were gardens walled?

Answer: Traditionally, walled gardens were designed to protect unusual and exotic plants from sudden changes in the weather, and this creates a microclimate. They were productive kitchen gardens providing vegetables, fruit and flowers to the main house.

Question: Which crops/fruits were traditionally grown in the gardens?

Answer: Wall trained apples, pears and cherry trees, gooseberries, blueberries, currants and vegetables such potatoes and broccoli.

Question: Why do you think the garden walls are made of bricks?

Answer: Brick walls store heat from the sun light and slowly release the heat through the evening acting like a radiator. This helps the fruit continue to ripen and the plants to grow.

The gardens celebrate both heritage and innovation including productive traditional fruit and vegetable crops as well as a series of contemporary show gardens. These were designed for typical, often difficult urban conditions and smaller spaces to inspire visitors and generate ideas to take home including how plants underpin treatments for most illnesses and health conditions.



Enjoy and Experience the Gardens:

To arrive at One Garden Brighton you travelled through Stanmer Park. The park played a significant role during the war, which is why we have a dedicated area to the Canadian troops.

During the 2nd World War Stanmer House was used for artillery training, the park was used for army tank training, and the garden area was used for military training.

Question: What military artillery can be found embedded in the trees around the park?
Answer Bullets from the 2nd World War.

Look around you, what else do you notice about the location of the garden, the area around it? The garden is in a valley.

Question: Why do you think the garden is in a valley?

Answer: During the Ice age the glaciers melted and carved out the landscape you see today, the valley in which the garden sits. Being in the valley provides good shelter from prevailing winds and creates its own micro climate, protecting the crops from the outside environment. The soil is deep and silty which makes it fertile and moisture retentive, ideal for plants.

Canada Garden

ONE
GARDEN
BRIDGE

The Canada Garden acknowledges the Canadian troops who were based here in the 2nd World War prior to their involvement in the D-day landings.

The Canadian troops played a significant role in bringing about the end of the 2nd World War. The Canada Garden pays tribute to those who served many years here, some of which never returned to their homeland.

Question: What vegetable was used to make custard during the war?

Answer: Mashed parsnip! (Can you imagine what that tasted like?)

What to look out for (colour/flowering may differ depending on the season):



Rhus Typhina - Staghorn
Sumac



Oenothera Biennis - Evening
Primrose



Eupatorium Maculatum
Atropurpureum



An All Seasons Garden is designed to showcase a range of plants that offer interest during every season of the year, extending the period of interest as one season moves into another. Some plants will thrive throughout the year but with clever planting you can ensure there is growth and colour in your garden throughout the year.

Question: What vegetables can grow all year round?

Answer: Brassicas – kale, cabbage, turnips, broccoli

Question: Which vegetables are also flowers?

Answer: Broccoli and cauliflower.

What to look out for (colour/flowering may differ depending on the season):



Acer Griseum



Lonicera Ligustrina –
Lemon Beauty



Brunnera Macrophylla



With todays hectic and often stressful life, the need to be able to easily relax and recharge after an eventful day is something most of us experience. Gardens have long been used as a place for contemplation by many cultures all over the world.

What is the contemplation garden for - it is a sensory garden to encourage/aid relaxation, with plants such as Bamboo and grasses which creates a sense of calmness. The Bamboo canes sway in the wind and stimulate the noise senses as the leaves rustle in the wind.

Task: Stand still, stay quiet and listen, can you hear the sound of the plants, hopefully there is a breeze today! How does it make you feel?

What to look out for (colour/flowering may differ dependent on season):



Phyllostachys Nigra - also known as?



Luzula Sylvatica - careful they can be spikey!



Cotoneaster Cornubia - don't touch the berries



The Urban shade garden has been designed to provide ideas and solutions to show what can be achieved in a tricky space typically found in the urban environment. We don't all have access to a garden, we may have a small yard, a balcony or a window box, or room for indoor plants only. This does not mean that we cannot grow plants, you can grow most vegetables in small plant pots or up the wall, outside of course!

Question: Which city has the most roof top gardens, hint it is not in the UK?

Answer: Brooklyn in New York

Question: How does growing your own vegetables help the planet?

Answer: It reduces emissions for the transportation of food, reducing your carbon foot print.

Question: What is the most popular fruit in the UK, which can be grown in gutters?

Answer: Strawberries.

What to look out for (colour/flowering may differ depending on the season):



Acanthus Spinosus - Bears Breeches



Rudbeckia Fulgida var. deamii - Black Eyed Susan



Sarcococca Hookeriana var. Humilis - Himalayan Sweetbox



What is the Pollinator Garden - it is a garden full of nectar sources for pollinators throughout the year, the perennials provide seeds for the birds over the winter and habitat for hibernating insects.

Pollination is a very important part of the life cycle of plants and they cannot produce fruit or even seeds unless they are pollinated.

Question: How is pollen transferred between plants?

Answer: Pollen is transferred by pollinators, which can be the wind, water or animals. Once pollination takes place, seeds begin to grow.

What to look out for (colour/flowering may differ depending on the season):



Berberis Darwinii



Eryngium Planum - Blue Honnit



Phlomis Russeliana - Sage



The Rain Garden serves as bio-retention system. A visually pleasing method to catch and hold rainwater run-off from buildings and roads (impermeable surfaces), during rainfall. The water collects in the swale intercepting rain as a form of defence against flooding, a sustainable drainage system before the rain water goes underground. The soil filters out pollutants from the water before going back into the natural water cycle. With more and more ground being built on for roads and houses, sustainable drainage systems, like Rain Gardens, have become vital to prevent flooding.

Question: What is a key benefit of a rain garden to a gardener?

Answer: It reduces the need for watering and helps reduce the risk of flooding.

What to look out for (colour/flowering may differ depending on the season):



Arundo Donax - Giant Reed



Vinca Minor - Periwinkle



Pachysandra Terminalis - Japanese Spurge. A fragrant plant.



Where the climate of the UK is changing towards longer, warmer drier summers, with less water available, the Hot and Dry garden is an example of a space to grow plants suited to the changing conditions. Certain plants have evolved and adapted a range of methods to suit these conditions by altering their morphology (plant structure) to reduce their dependence on water and maintain moisture within their leaves.

Question: What plants store water to survive?

Answer: Cacti / Succulent plants

Question: As a result of the climate change giving us warmer summers in the UK, what fruit is now grown more in the UK?

Answer: Grapes

What to look out for (colour /flowering may differ depending on the season):



Phoenix Canariensis



Ballota Pseudodictamnus



Sisyrinchium Striatum



Before the advance of modern medicine plants were used for their medicinal, therapeutic and cosmetic purposes for thousands of years. This was driven by early humans and their curiosity into taste and smell where they would have discovered plants to treat injury and illness.

Question: Before the introduction of medicine we used plants, what natural source of medicine can be found in the bark of a willow tree and to relieve what?

Answer: Aspirin for pain relief.

Question: Can you name any plants or foods which have healing abilities?

Answer: Aloe, tumeric and ginger, plantain, lavender, tea tree oil. Look them up when you get back to school to find out what they can help treat.

What to look out for (colour/flowering may differ depending on the season):



Hamamelis Mollis -
Chinese Witch Hazel



Chamaemelum Nobile



Salix Babylonica var. Pekinensis
Tortuosa - Corkscrew Willow



As well as exploring the gardens visually, there is much to breathe in in the garden. The Scented Walk - has been planted specifically with plants that will reach your smell sensors naturally.

Question: Why is it flowers smell, and release their smell at different times of the day and night?

Answer: To attract a range of different pollinators that are active either during the day or at night.

Question: What is it that makes flowers smell?

Answer: Volatile oils within the flower that heat up as the ambient temperature around them warms up.

Question: Can you name some flowers that are considered the most fragrant?

Answer: Roses, Jasmine, Sweet Pea are 3, you can look up some more when you get back to school.

What to look out for (colour/flowering may differ depending on the season):



Lavender



Choisya Ternata - Mexican
Orange Blossom



Geranium Maculatum