



Cornwall

This extended tour allows plenty of time to visit the great variety of gardens found in this corner of England, where the mild climate allows exotic plants not normally found in England to flourish.

Headland Polruan by Fowey

This is a cliff garden 100 feet above sea level, which has been created from an old quarry on the headland. There is an excellent range of plants considering three sides of the garden are surrounded by sea, and they must withstand spray and gales. It is designed with narrow paths and archways leading to secret areas with Australian and New Zealand plants – Cordylines and Olearias; sub-tropical succulents – Agaves, Echevias, Crassulas and Lampranthus. There is a path with various Eucalyptus trees. Monterey Pines, Tamarisk, Torquay Palms, Yuccas and a Fatsia all thrive.

Tregrehan Par

This 20 acre garden contains many large and interesting trees and Rhododendrons in addition to the large collection of Camellias. There are woodland walks carpeted with Bluebells in spring and a walled garden. Other plants include Clivias and Nerines.

Pine Lodge St Austell



This five acre garden was started in the '50's but has been extended over the past 17 years. It contains a wide range of plants and is of interest because there are good design features and original colour combinations. Besides the usual Rhododendrons and



Camellias, which are so familiar in Cornish gardens there are herbaceous borders with rare and tender plants, a range of Conifers, Heathers, a Pergola with Clematis, Ivies and other climbers. There is also a large wildlife pond, a bog garden and a arboretum with a variety of trees.

Porthpean St Austell

This is a 40 year old, 3 acre garden. It contains a special collection of Camellias as well as Azaleas and Rhododendrons. The grounds have access to the beach and from the main lawn there is a fantastic view of St Austell Bay.



The Lost Gardens of Heligan St Austell



The gardens cover 79 acres and there are 100 acres of woodland (known as the Jungle). A garden existed on the site in 1603. The entire area had been virtually untended since 1914 until 1991 when reclamation began. The ground was covered with fallen



trees and brambles 10 feet high. The bramble undergrowth and 1500 tons of timber have been removed. Paths have been restored in their original locations and metal detectors are being used to find lead labels denoting the original position of plants. In the various sections of the terrain are found a man-made rockery (150 yards long), an avenue of palms, a grotto, summerhouses, a wishing well, a vinery, the remains of a 300 foot long herbaceous border, a large vegetable

garden and an Italian garden fully restored with its pool and summerhouse. Among many outstanding specimens are a Pinus Thunbergii (Japanese Black Pine), a Cedrela Simensis, a Podocarpus Totara (Chilean Yew) and a Cornish Red Rhododendron all reputed to be the largest in the world.

Caerhays Castle Garden St Austell

The house was built by John Nash between 1805 – 1807. The garden began to take its present form from 1896 and contains an unrivalled collection of Magnolias and shrubs raised from seed brought back by plant hunters such as George Forrest and E. H. Wilson. The woodland stretches down to the sea and there are many rare species including Tree Ferns, Acers, Oaks, Azaleas and Nothofagus.

Bosvigo House Truro

A Georgian house surrounded by a three acre garden comprising of many enclosed and walled areas. The 'hot garden' displays red, yellow and orange plants. The Veian garden has white and yellow flowers and the woodland garden is resplendent with many plants, some of which are rare.

