

autumn, winter

GREENFEAST

AUTUMN, WINTER

Nigel Slater

Photography by Jonathan Lovekin

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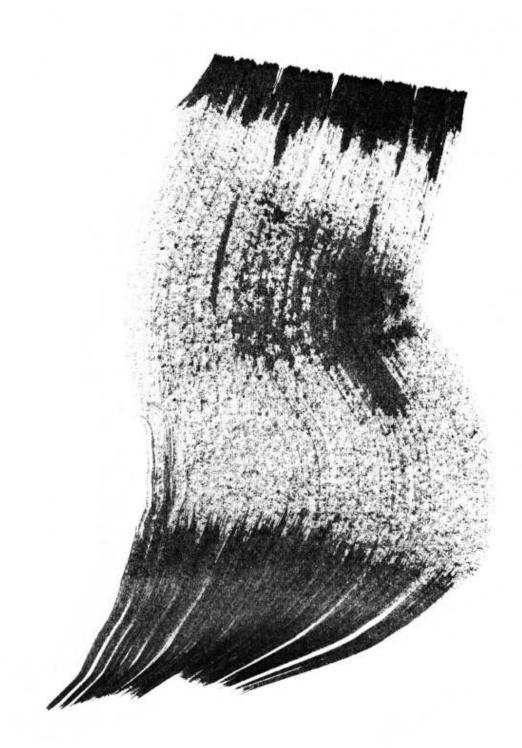
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For James



Tom Kemp

Tom Kemp has had a couple of careers. He trained formally as a theoretical computer scientist and followed a sequence of post-doctoral research and programming posts. In parallel, he was learning to be an artist by studying the writings of ancient manuscripts, not their content but how they were made. In particular, he worked out the details of a Roman signwriting technique which has informed all his brushwork, both readable and abstract. This calligraphic training led to a deeper pursuit of writing in general and artworks in many media, including graffiti and digital work. Along the way he learned to make porcelain vessels on a potter's wheel, an activity he describes as 'calligraphy in 3D', and these now form the large surfaces on which he continues to write.

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INTRODUCTION

Dinner is different in winter. The change starts late on a summer's evening, when you first notice the soft, familiar scent of distant woodsmoke in the sudden chill of the evening air. Then, a day or two later, a damp, mushroomy mist hovers over the gardens and parks. Later, you notice the leaves have turned silently from yellow ochre to walnut. Autumn is here once again. You may sigh, rejoice or open a bottle. For many, this is the end of their year. For me, this is when it starts, when warmth, and bonhomie come to the fore.

Energy returns.

With the change of weather, supper takes on a more significant role. We are suddenly hungry. Once the nights draw in, I am no longer satisfied by plates of milky burrata and slices of sweet, apricot-fleshed melon. No more am I

content with a bowl of couscous with peaches, soft cheese and herbs for dinner. What I crave now is food that is both cosseting and warming, substantial and deeply satisfying. Food that nourishes but also sets me up for going back out in the cold and wet. And yet, I still find my diet is heavily plant-based with less emphasis on meat. It is simply the way it has progressed over the years and shows little sign of abating.

At the start of the longest half of the year, our appetite is pricked by the sudden drop in temperature, and as evenings get longer, we have the opportunity to spend a little more time in the kitchen. To mash beans into buttery clouds. Simmer vegetable stews to serve with bowls of couscous. To bring dishes of sweet potato to melting tenderness in spiced cream. And of course, the pasta jar comes out again.

My cold weather eating is more substantial than the food I eat for the rest of the year. Dinner becomes about one main dish rather than several lighter ones, and the focus shifts towards keeping warm. On returning home I will now happily spend an hour cooking. Maybe a little longer.

The oven gets more use at this time of year, the grill and griddle probably less. More food will come to the table in deep casseroles and pie dishes. I dig out my capacious ladle for a creamed celeriac soup as soft as velvet. The temperature of the plates and bowls will change. We want to hold things that warm our hands, a sign of the happiness to come.

There will be carbs. They protect and energise us. They bring balm to our jagged nerves. (Winter is nature's way of making us eat carbohydrates.) Crusts – of pastry, breadcrumbs and crumble – add substance; potatoes fill and satisfy and there is once again a huge sourdough loaf on the table. Rice and noodles are no longer a side dish, and now become the heart and soul of dinner.

My autumn and winter cooking is every bit as plant-based as the food I make in the summer; it just has a bit more heft to it. Shallow bowls of rice cooked with milk and thyme in the style of a risotto. A verdant, filling soup of Brussels sprouts and blue cheese. A saffron-coloured stew of sour cream, herbs and noodles. Translucent fritters in a pool of melted cheese. Golden mushrooms astride a cloud of soft, yellow polenta. There is a tangle of noodles and tomato, peppery with chilli; roast parsnips and baked pumpkin; a wide earthenware dish of sweet potatoes and lentils glowing like a lantern, a herb-freckled crumble of leeks and tomato or swedes and thyme in a pastry crust and a tarte Tatin of soft golden shallots and autumn apples. It is all here, between these pumpkin-coloured covers.

This is also the season for 'something on toast'. By toast I mean not only bread cut thick and rough-edged, but toasted bagels and crumpets, muffins and naan. Any soft dough that will crisp under the grill and will support a cargo of vegetables or is happy to be slathered with a thick wave of crème fraîche or hummus, roast vegetables or perhaps cheese to melt and bubble.

And, of course, there must be pudding. An early autumn crumble of damsons and almonds. Chocolate puddings (you really must make the ones with dulce de leche). Ginger cake with a cardamom cream and a custard pudding set with cake and apples. There will be nut-encrusted shortbreads with blood orange and baked apples with crisp crumbs and cranberries. I expect syllabubs and baked pears on the table, pastries laden with a golden dice of apples and scones pebble-dashed with nibs of dark chocolate.

I probably eat more puddings during the cold months, but mainly at the weekend. The main course recipes in this book are predominantly for two; the puddings, though, are all for four or more. You can't really make a tart for two or a tiny batch of scones. The recipes are made for sharing with friends and family. That said, most of them are rather fine eaten the following day. Especially those little chocolate puddings.

A note on volume 1. Greenfeast: spring, summer.

Like all my books, the first volume of *Greenfeast* was written from and about my own kitchen. That it found itself welcomed by quite so many came as something of a pleasant surprise. I have lost count of the number of people who in the last few months have told me that this is the way they eat now, as an 'almost vegetarian.'

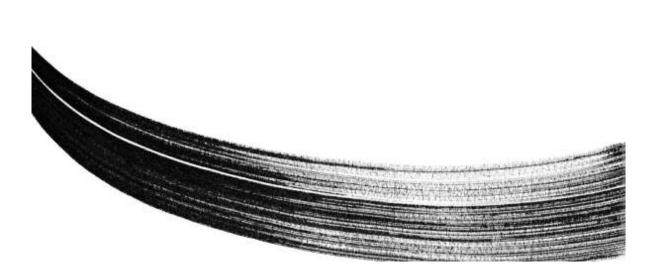
The idea that so many people's everyday eating is going through such a change and that meat is no longer our first thought when working out what we want to eat, is heartening to say the least. Apparently I am not the only

person for whom meat is still looked forward to but as a once- or twice-aweek treat, not the knee-jerk star of every meal. I knew this was happening (you would have to live under a stone not to) but I genuinely hadn't realised how widely and quickly the change has come about.

Yes, vegan cooking and full-blown vegetarianism is on the rise, but there are far more people who seem to prefer a less rigid approach to their eating.

This makes sense on so many levels, but when all is said and eaten it is simply that the options for cooking without meat have never been more varied or delicious. There has never been a better time to celebrate the move towards a mostly plant-based diet.

> WINTER BASICS



WINTER STOCK

A good vegetable stock is worth its weight in gold on a winter's day. As the nights draw in, we probably need a stock altogether deeper, richer and more ballsy than the delicate, vegetal liquids we might use in summer. Something that behaves more like a brown meat stock. Such a broth is immensely useful

in my kitchen as a base for the heartier non-meat recipes that form the backbone of my daily eating, but also as something restoring to drink as you might a cup of miso. The colour must be dark and glossy, the flavour deeply, mysteriously herbal with a hint of mushroom and there should be a roasted back note, the sort you find in a long-simmered meat stock.

As you proceed, the kitchen will fill with the smell of onions, celery and carrots, which you roast with miso paste, then remove from the oven and simmer for a good hour with thyme, bay and shiitake. You could slip in a sheet of kombu for an extra layer of depth if you like.

The broth will need straining and separating from its spent aromatics, its deep, almost mahogany liquor dripping slowly into a glass bowl. The liquor can be used immediately, or kept in the fridge, covered, for up to a week.

Such a stock is a bowl of pure treasure. You can drink it like broth, dipping thick hunks of bread or focaccia into it; you can use it as base for a soup, adding steamed cauliflower or shredded cabbage, parsley and croutons, or add noodles, skeins of udon or little pasta stars to twinkle in the dark, mushroomy depths. Whenever the word 'stock' appears in a recipe, use it neat or let it down with a little water to taste. And it will freeze too, though I suggest in small containers, so it defrosts quickly.

And when all is said and done, is there anything quite so restoring as coming home to a bowl of deeply layered, smoky stock, to bubble on the stove, to which you add pieces of hot toast, letting them slowly swell with the bosky, fungal, roasted flavours from the bowl.

WINTER PORRIDGE

A winter's day should start well. A steaming bowl of something to see us on our way. I invariably choose porridge. An oat-based slop to satisfy and strengthen, to bolster and soothe, to see me through till I get where I'm going.

A sort of internal duffel coat. I doubt it will just be porridge of course, but porridge with bells and whistles: a trickle of treacle, a pool of crème fraîche, ribbons of maple syrup or a puddle of yoghurt. There may be golden sultanas and dried mulberries, pistachios or toasted almonds and perhaps some baked figs or slices of banana.

Porridge doesn't necessary mean oats. You could use rye grain or barley and milk or water as you wish. There might be salt or sugar, cinnamon or ground cardamom or toasted pumpkin seeds. If I remember, there will be stewed fruit too: apples perhaps, or dried apricots cooked with sugar or honey. Porridge is never just porridge in my house. It is a winter staple, one of the building blocks of the season and something I could never think of being without.

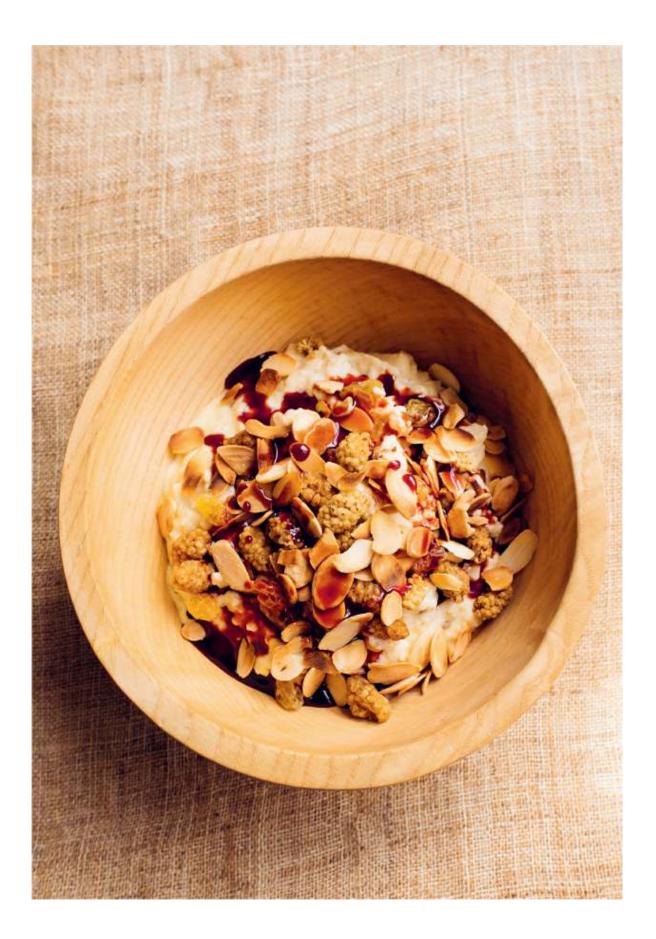


A BROWN VEGETABLE STOCK

Deep flavours. A herbal, umami-rich stock for winter cooking. Set the oven at 180°C/Gas 4. Peel and roughly Makes about 2 litres onions, medium 2 chop the onions, then place in a roasting tin carrots 250g together with the skins. Similarly chop the carrots celery 2 sticks and celery sticks, then mix with the onions and the garlic a small, whole head head of garlic, separated into cloves. light miso paste 3 tablespoons Mix together the miso paste and 80ml of water, water 80ml, plus 3 litres then stir into the vegetables, coating them lightly. dried shiitake mushrooms 50g Bake for about an hour, tossing the vegetables rosemary 5 sprigs thyme 10 sprigs

once or twice during cooking, until everything is bay leaves 3 brown, fragrant and toasty. black peppercorns 12 Transfer the roasted vegetables and aromatics to dried kombu 10g a deep saucepan, add the shiitake, rosemary, thyme, bay, peppercorns and the sheets of kombu, then pour a little of the reserved water into the roasting tin, scrape at the sticky, caramelised bits stuck to the tin, then pour into the saucepan. Add the remaining water. Bring to the boil, then lower the heat and leave to simmer, partially covered with a lid, for fifty minutes to an hour. When you have a deep brown, richly coloured broth, tip through a sieve into a heatproof bowl or large jug and leave to cool. Refrigerate and use as necessary.

• Keeps for up to one week in the fridge.

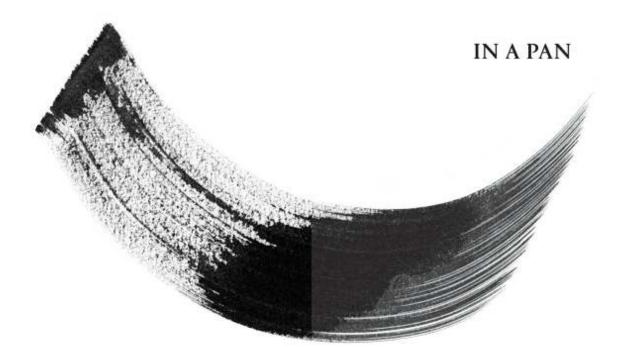


OATS, DRIED MULBERRIES, DATE SYRUP

The solace of porridge. The sweetness of dried fruits. Put the oats and 400ml of water into a small Serves 2 porridge oats 100g saucepan and bring them to the boil. Add a good dried mulberries 50g pinch of salt and stir the oats continuously for four golden sultanas 75g or five minutes with a wooden spoon until the cream or crème fraîche 4 porridge is thick and creamy. tablespoons Divide between two bowls, then add the dried date syrup 2 tablespoons mulberries and golden sultanas. Add spoonfuls of crème fraîche, then trickle over the date syrup. • I often use dried apricots in place of the mulberries, but cranberries and dried cherries are good alternatives.

• The sweetness of the date syrup can be balanced

by a spoon or two of stewed tart apples.



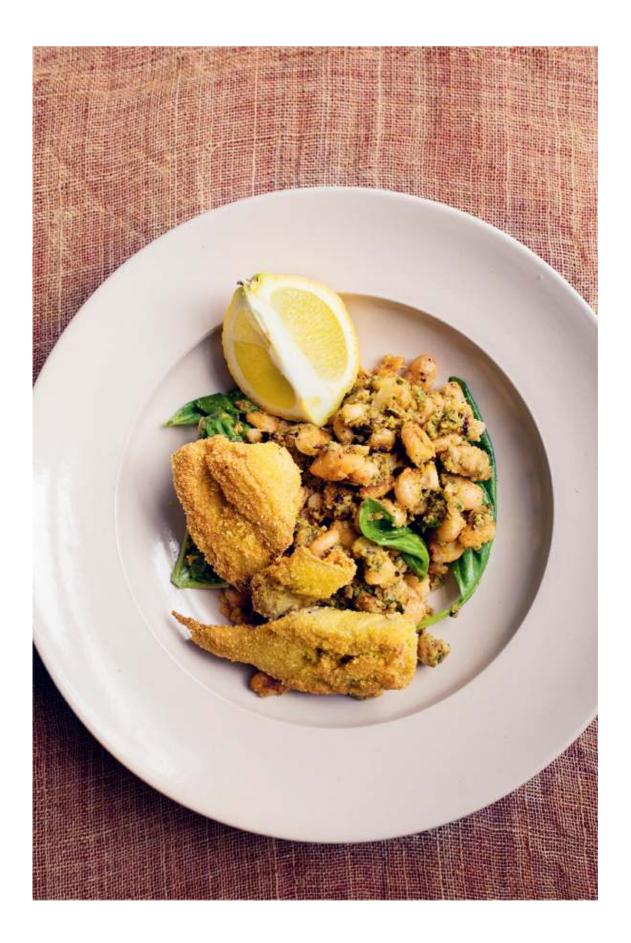
On a winter's evening, I warm butter and olive oil in a shallow-sided, castiron pan, turn the heat down low and use it to fry thin slices of potato, Jerusalem artichoke or fennel. Vegetables that will crisp or soften as you wish, and to which I can add other ingredients at will – sweet black grapes and whole parsley leaves to the crisp artichokes; peas and salty cheese to the softened fennel. I do the same with slices of pumpkin or butternut squash, then introduce feta or breadcrumbs or perhaps a fried egg whose yolk will double as an impromptu sauce.

A heavy frying pan in which you can leave things to cook at a moderate temperature is worth its weight in gold. It is the gift I would give to a kid leaving home. The possibilities are endless. Mushrooms, sliced and sautéed with herbs to pile on a mound of silken hummus; beans whose outsides slowly crisp in olive oil and are then tossed with tomatoes and a wobbly egg of burrata; Brussels sprouts fried with miso paste to a deep walnut brown, then forked through sticky brown rice. They all give a substantial green and deeply savoury supper. The list is endless.

The success often lies in the pan itself. A pitted or wobbly-based pan will produce uneven results. Sometimes you need a thin-bottomed pan in which to flash-fry, other times a pan as heavy as possible that will hold the heat and which can be left to do its task while you get on with other elements of dinner. Choose your weapon.

It is worth finding a suitable lid. Especially if you are cooking vegetables that need to be brought gently to tenderness before a final crisping, such as potatoes, parsnips and carrots. The sort of heavyweight pans I find so useful for slow winter cooking often come without a lid, so it is not a bad idea to find one that fits before you leave the shop.

I am very fond of my old iron sauté pans, but they do need a bit of care when you first get them home. A good oiling with linseed oil, a long, slow bake in the oven and a careful dry before putting them away will give them a chance to develop a patina, a naturally non-stick layer that will, unlike a commercial non-stick finish, see you through a lifetime of suppers.



ARTICHOKES, BEANS, GREEN OLIVES

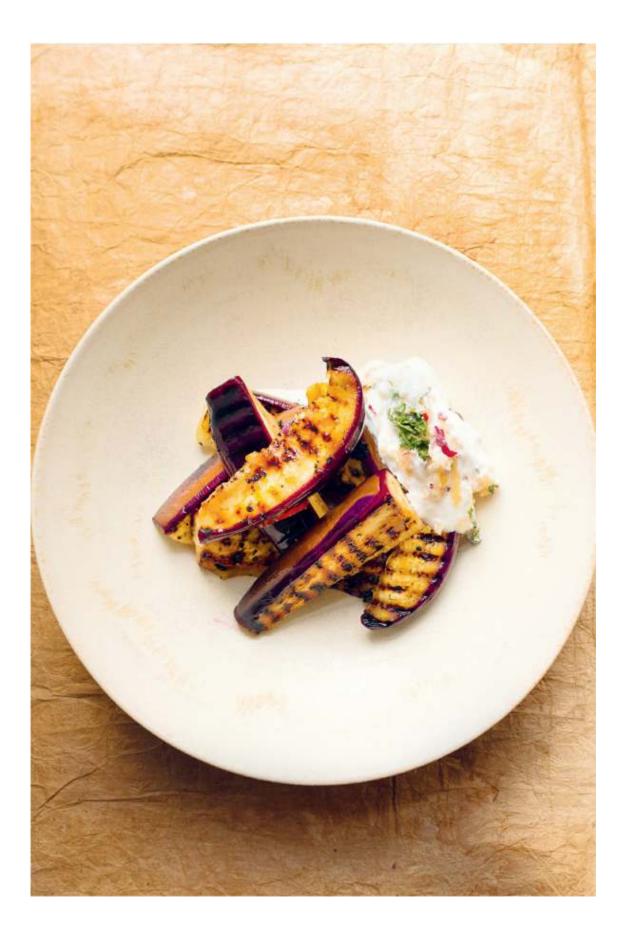
Crisp beans and fried artichokes. Dinner from the deli. Put the olives into the jug of a blender, then add Serves 2 green olives, stoned 200g the olive oil, basil leaves, lemon juice, parsley olive oil 100ml leaves and black garlic. Reduce to a thick purée. basil 20 leaves Warm the olive oil in a shallow pan that doesn't lemon juice 75ml stick, drain the beans and add them to the pan, then parsley leaves from a small let them cook over a moderate heat, turning bunch occasionally, until they are lightly crisp. black garlic 2 cloves olive oil, for frying 2 Put the polenta on a large plate. Break the eggs tablespoons

into a shallow dish and mix the yolks and whites haricot beans 1×400 g can together lightly with a fork. If the artichokes are fine ground polenta 6 whole, then slice them in half. Roll each half in the tablespoons beaten egg, then place in the polenta and turn over, eggs 2 artichokes in oil 350g pressing down firmly to coat evenly. groundnut oil, for deep frying Heat the groundnut oil, add the artichokes and fry till golden and crisp. Lift each from the oil and drain briefly on kitchen paper before dividing between two plates. Serve with the crisp beans and the olive paste and, if you wish, a wedge of lemon. • Make a black olive paste if you prefer, using stoned black olives. I would also be tempted to add a pinch of dried chilli flakes when you blend the ingredients.

• You can use breadcrumbs instead of polenta.

Sieve fresh dry crumbs on to a plate and roll the

artichokes in them after coating in egg.



AUBERGINES, GINGER, TAMARIND

Hot, sweet, sour. Put the lime juice into a mixing bowl. Peel and Serves 2 lime juice 100ml (about 2 grate the ginger, stirring the resulting paste into the limes) lime juice. Pour in the fish sauce, then stir in the ginger 30g palm sugar until dissolved. fish sauce 3 teaspoons Finely chop the red and green chillies, removing palm sugar 4 teaspoons the seeds if you wish, then add them to the hot red chilli 1 marinade with the tamarind paste and groundnut hot green chilli 1 tamarind paste 4 teaspoons oil, combining the ingredients thoroughly. groundnut oil 2 tablespoons

Cut the aubergines in half lengthways, then into aubergines 300g wedges as you might a melon. Now cut each wedge in half. Put the aubergines into the *For the apple yoghurt:* mint leaves 12 marinade, turn to coat and set aside for a good half a small apple hour. During this time they will soften a little. white wine vinegar 2 Make the apple yoghurt: finely chop the mint tablespoons leaves and put them in a small mixing bowl. Grate natural yoghurt 200ml the apple into the bowl, it can be as coarse or as fine as you wish, then stir in the white wine vinegar and yoghurt, cover and set aside. To cook the aubergines, heat a cast-iron griddle (and switch on the extractor). Place the aubergines on the griddle and leave to brown on the underside. Turn, loosening them from the griddle with a palette knife, and brown the other side. Keep the heat low to moderate, and make sure they are cooked right through – they must be fully tender. Serve the aubergines, hot from the griddle, with the apple yoghurt sauce.

• Cut the aubergines in slices or wedges, as the fancy takes you. There will, I assure you, be much smoke, so switch on the extractor or open a



window. Better still, cook them outside on the barbecue. Arm yourself with a palette knife to gently prise them from the bars of the griddle. I like to keep the heat no hotter than medium to give the aubergine time to cook through to the middle, a process you can speed up by covering the aubergines with an upturned metal bowl (or a lid, if your griddle has one). If you prefer, rather than the sour apple dressing, make a dressing of olive oil, lime juice and coriander leaves.

• A twist of noodles, tossed with the merest splash of sesame oil, could be a suitable accompaniment here, as would long-grain rice, steamed and seasoned with black pepper and sesame seeds.



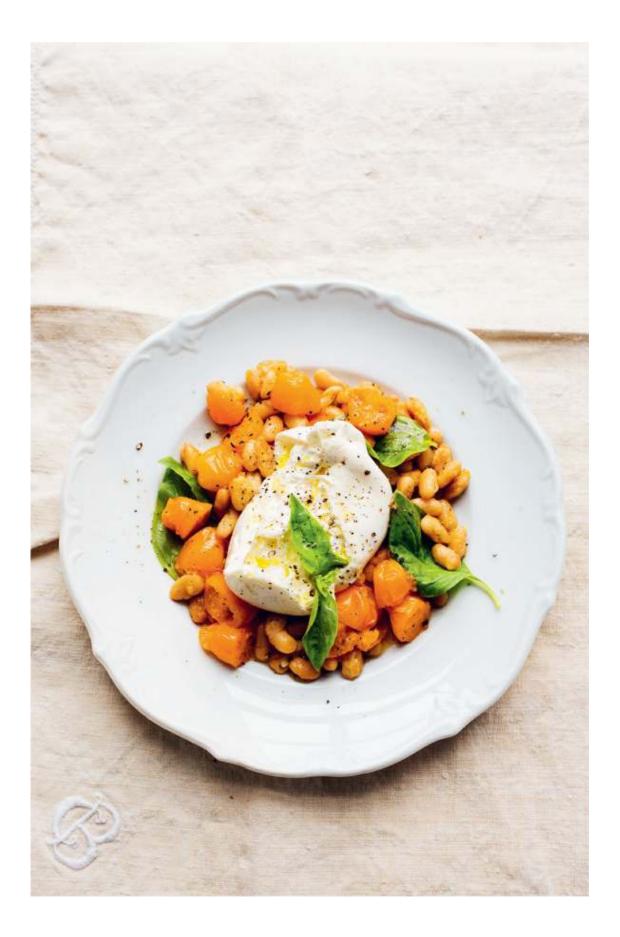
BRUSSELS SPROUTS, BROWN RICE, MISO

The savour of miso. The homeliness of brown rice. Put the rice in a bowl, cover with warm water, then Serves 2–3 brown sushi rice 190g run your fingers through the grains. Drain, repeat, Brussels sprouts 750g then tip into a saucepan, cover with 5cm of cold groundnut oil 2 tablespoons water and set aside for half an hour. light miso paste 1 tablespoon Wash and trim the sprouts, then cut each in half. Japanese pickles (tsukemono) Bring the soaked rice to the boil in its soaking 2 tablespoons water, add half a teaspoon of salt, cover and lower the heat so the water simmers. Leave for thirty minutes or until the rice is approaching tenderness. Remove the pan from the heat and leave to rest for ten minutes before removing the lid.

Warm the oil in a shallow pan. Toss the sprouts with the miso paste, then transfer to the hot oil, moving them round the pan as they become crisp and pale golden brown.

Remove the lid from the rice, run a fork through the grains to separate them, then divide between two or three bowls. Spoon the miso sprouts into the rice and add some of the Japanese pickles.

• Fried in a little oil, the miso paste forms a fine crust on the outside of the sprouts. Serve them as an accompaniment if you wish, but I like them as the star of the show, tucked into a bowl of sticky rice and scattered with salty Japanese pickles. I serve this as it is, but also as a side dish for slices of cold roast pork and its crackling. This is sticky rice, my favourite, but you don't want it in lumps, so running the tines of a fork through the cooked grain is a good idea.



BURRATA, BEANS, TOMATOES

Milky snow-white cheese. Toasted beans. Peppery basil. Flatten the garlic cloves with the blade of a kitchen Serves 2 garlic 3 cloves knife, then peel away the skins. Warm four olive oil tablespoons of olive oil in a shallow pan and add cannellini beans 1×400 g can the garlic, letting it cook briefly over a moderate cherry tomatoes 250g heat. Drain the cannellini beans. basil leaves a handful Cut the tomatoes in half, pour a little more oil burrata 2×250 g balls into the pan, then add the tomatoes and the drained cannellini. Fry briefly, for four or five minutes, until the beans are starting to crisp a little. Tear the basil leaves and add to the beans, stirring them in gently, until they start to wilt.