

A FLORA OF GROBY PARISH

MARTINSHAW WOOD AND SHEET HEDGES



By Edith Hesselgreaves

1973

FOREWORD TO THE ELECTRONIC EDITION

By Stephen Woodward
February 2009

A Flora of Groby Parish was privately published in 1973, with only about four copies being printed. Edith Hesselgreaves died in 2006. With the permission of her family, I undertook to make her book more widely available by preparing an electronic edition.

The text and layout are unaltered from the original, except for the correction of minor errors. The ten species listed on the Addenda page of the original work have been inserted into the appropriate place in the electronic version.

Much has changed since 1973, not only Groby itself and its flora, but the names used for landmarks, types of rock and flowers. The Appendix is provided to clarify the names used by Edith.

The botanical richness of the Groby area, mentioned by Edith, was confirmed when the *Flora of Leicestershire* was published (Primavesi & Evans, 1988). The reasons she gives are all valid, but another is surely having a resident amateur botanist with remarkable skill at finding new plants. How lucky we are that she took the trouble to set out her findings in the *Flora of Groby Parish*.

I am grateful to Edith's daughter Janet Welsh for proof reading.



A F L O R A O F G R O B Y P A R I S H
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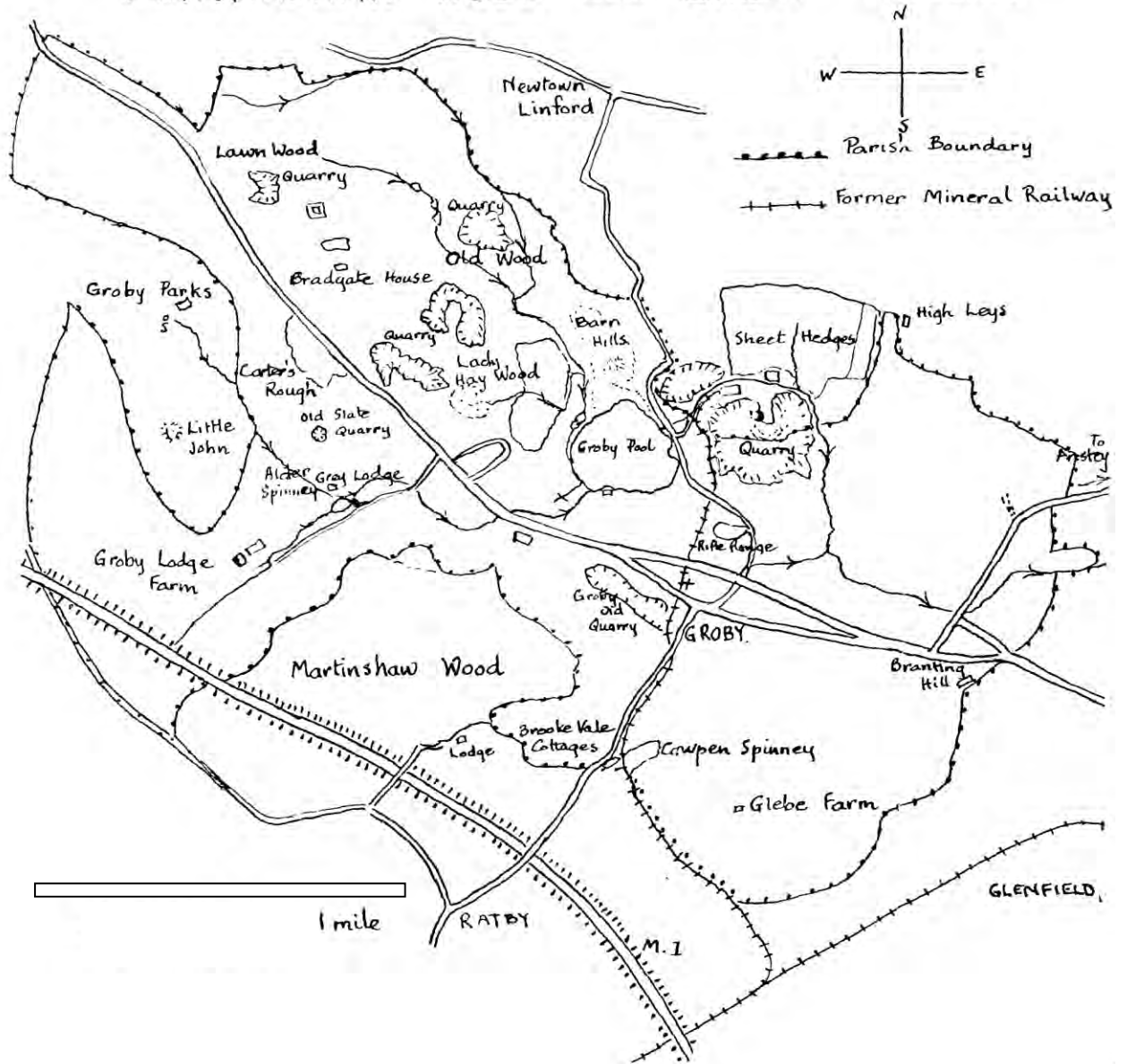
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Groby
1973

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GROBY PARISH

MARTINSHAW WOOD and SHEET HEDGES



Introduction

Groby lies on the southern flank of Charnwood Forest, five miles north west of Leicester. It supports a richer and more varied flora than that of any area of similar size in the county. This is due to several causes: the wide variety of habitats; numerous types of soil and terrain; slight variations in local climate resulting from differences in aspect and protection from wind; - and to altitude which ranges from 250 to more than 570 ft. near Field Head.

Soils depend originally on the underlying Geology. Three rock types occur in Groby. These are Diorite, Quartzite (with bands of slate) and Keuper Marl. The Diorite is of Pre-Cambrian age, (that is, older than 500 million years) - a pinkish intrusive rock used for road metal. It is quarried at the Lawn Wood and Old Wood Quarries, at Sheet Hedges and was formerly quarried in the centre of the village. Having less silica, and more of other minerals than a true granite, it gives rise to a richer soil when broken down. The Quartzite is a rough textured sedimentary rock formed by erosion of older Charnian beds and outcrops near Groby Parks Farm. The slate was formerly quarried near Bradgate Home Farm and in the grounds of the Grey Lodge estate. Keuper marl is a fine wind blown dust which settled in shallow desert lakes and slowly filled in the valleys between the eroded jagged Pre-Cambrian peaks. The marl was laid down about 200 million years ago. This can be seen in the large quarry faces and on newly ploughed fields where it is a constituent of boulder clay. Keuper marl supports a fairly rich flora. Glacial deposits were left behind by the receding ice sheets about 10,000 years ago, and are of two kinds, boulder clay (with Keuper marl and boulders) and sand and gravel beds. The former if waterlogged produces a cold soil, if well drained a rich one. Sandy pebbly beds give rise to poor acid soils with heath vegetation. These deposits vary in thickness, being completely absent in some places.

The area has many different natural features and types of land use, providing the following habitats: waste ground, gardens, stone walls, the dismantled railway track, quarries, road verges, hedgerows, farmland, streams, Groby Pool and Woodland.

The banks and cuttings of the London to Yorkshire motorway provide a new habitat where plants may become established and along which seeds will be carried by winds, even though man himself is denied access.

Grateful thanks are due to all owners of land who have given access and encouragement, and to Mr. I.M.Evans of the Leicester Museum for valuable help in the arrangement and lay-out of this material.

Recommended Books

The Pocket Guide to Wild Flowers, D.McClintock and R.S.R.Fitter: Collins, London 1956 - suitable for beginners.

The Concise British Flora in Colour, W.Keble Martin: Ebury Press and Michael Joseph 1965.

Excursion Flora of the British Isles, 2nd Ed.: A.R.Clapham, T.G.Tutin and E.F.Warburg: Cambridge University Press 1968.

Any books in the New Naturalist Series: Collins.

For further information on Leicestershire wild flowers the reader is recommended to consult "The Flora of Leicestershire and Rutland", A.R.Horwood and Lord Gainsborough, published in 1933 by the Oxford University Press which, although out of date in some respects, is still a most valuable source of information, and the forthcoming "Flora of Leicestershire" which should be published in the late seventies. Enquiries about the latter should be made to Leicester Museums.

Waste Ground

As a result of demolition of old houses and buildings, Groby has several temporary areas of waste ground. These become quickly colonized by weeds, grasses and a few aliens. As the soil compacts the grasses increase, scrub develops and if sites were left long enough woodland would result.

Coltsfoot, nipplewort and two species of goosefoot (white and red) are early colonizers of disturbed soil. Other common weeds occurring include mugwort, shepherd's purse, curled and broad-leaved docks, black horehound, creeping and spear thistles, Oxford ragwort and sticky groundsel. The last two plants are of special interest, as both have spread rapidly over the country as a whole, within the past 100 years. Sticky groundsel spread on the bombed sites of London during the 1939-45 war. Before then it had been rare. Oxford ragwort is a native of Sicily where it grows on the lava slopes of Mount Etna. In 1799 it appeared on the walls of Magdalen College in Oxford and since then has spread to many parts of the country. The seeds of both plants are presumed to have spread by being wafted by trains along railway tracks.

The largest area of waste (5 acres in extent) resulted from the closing down of the quarry south of the church. When first seen by the author in 1969 there was a large stand of laburnum, a pool with "bulrushes", jointed rush and celery-leaved crowfoot, and rough grassland with abundant moon daisy and a single common spotted orchid. Now, in 1973, the rubbish is all cleared away, the area drained and levelled and several small and large factories have been built.

The steep rock faces around this old quarry receive offerings from the gardens up above, and are clothed with rock stonecrop, wall pepper, antirrhinum and The Duke of Argyle's tea plant.

On the levelled floor of the quarry about a dozen spikes of Aaron's rod (mullein) appeared in 1973 and fumitory, with its smoky pinkish flowers grew in quantity on the loose soil round the edges. Common vetch, an alien, also grows very readily on disturbed soil. It can be recognised by the red-purple flowers arranged in two's, the narrow leaflets having a nick at the tip. Soft trefoil appeared this year (1973) - several roots of it. Other plants, some of which came up in number, were wintercress, black horehound, narrow-leaved pepperwort, ploughman's spikenard, hedge mustard and eastern rocket. The last named is an alien which became frequent on the bombed sites of London during the 1939-45 war.

Guizotia abyssinica - a bird seed alien - was found here in 1969 and canary grass, often used by flower arrangers, in 1972. Another alien, called Ammi visnaga - like a very large carrot - was found on builders' soil heap in Pymm Leas, in October 1973.

Three species of melilot (sweet clover) - all of which are scented like new-mown hay - occur on waste ground locally. These are tall plants which have been accidentally introduced to this country in clover seed from America. Two have yellow, the other white flowers. Japanese knotweed, a tall plant with cream coloured tassels of flowers blooming late in the year, grows by the air-pump of the Bluebell garage, on the path near Martinshaw school and along the A.50 roadside on Bradgate hill.

Part of the old quarry was levelled over with a deposit of National Coal Board waste. After a year or two this became a forest of willow weed, many seeded goosefoot, melilots, white goosefoot, black medick, docks and thistles. A few plants of the rarer fig leaved goosefoot also appeared, with tufts of cocksfoot, rye, timothy and smooth meadow grasses.

Gardens, herbs and medicinal plants

Gardens and allotments in Groby grow all the usual weeds; chickweed, groundsel, shepherd's purse, fool's parsley, sow-thistle and plantains. Two members of the spurge family (petty and sun spurge) are common, with greenish yellow flowers and white latex - formerly used for treating warts. 'Poor man's weatherglass', or scarlet pimpernel, is known to most gardeners. Four speedwells occur, all small procumbent plants with blue flowers. One of these (*Veronica filiformis*), an alien from the Caucasus, is a recent escape from cultivation. It never sets fruit in this country but spreads by means of small pieces of stem. It grows on roadside verges in two places in Groby. Procumbent yellow sorrel, a tiny shamrock-like plant whose leaves are often brownish, can be found in several gardens, growing between cobble stones, or in greenhouses.

In the Middle Ages there was a herb garden at the Old Hall. Relics of the plants grown can be found to-day:-

Good King Henry, a member of the goosefoot family, with triangular, rather fleshy leaves, grows near the castle mound, by the Rifle Range entry and in the Quarry gateway near Groby Pool. This plant was cooked as a spinach and was valued for making the kidneys work and as a cure for scurvy. Wall pellitory, another 'cure' for kidney troubles, grows on the ruins at the Old Hall, it has clusters of tiny pink flowers. Horse radish introduced to this country in 1548 for use as a condiment, is now rampant in the paddock of the Old Hall and almost swamped the new lawns of the Martinshaw Junior School when they were laid down in 1961, any tiny piece of root being able to produce a new plant. It still grows on the path alongside the school, in the old quarry and in several other places. Hop, used for making beer, can be found in a hedgerow near the village. Feverfew, like a small single white chrysanthemum, formerly used as a cure for worms and in cases of fever, can be found growing on walls and waste ground in many places near the centre of the village.

Road verges

The commonest roadside plant in early Spring is cow parsley, 'keck' or 'grandmother's lace', a member of the carrot family. Other members of this family which flower later are rough chervil (with thin hairy stems) upright hedge parsley and hogweed, a robust plant beloved of many flies and soldier beetles. Still later in flowering are burnet saxifrages with pure white umbels and goutweed (or bishop weed) formerly a herbal remedy for gout.

Red and white deadnettle can be found in bloom all the year round.

Bird's eye speedwell is in bloom from April to July. Greater stitchwort, which also flowers early, has many country names such as 'adder's meat', 'satin flower' and 'cups and saucers.' Dove's foot cranesbill, a hairy plant which grows in dry places, and cut-leaved cranesbill, a more straggling plant growing in longer grass, can also be found in early summer. All cranesbills have long pointed fruits, hence their name.

Several members of the pea family are in flower from May onwards. They include bush vetch, with blue purple flowers in clusters of about six and heart shaped leaflets, tufted vetch with clusters of up to forty purple flowers on long stalks, black medick and hairy tare. Black medick has bright yellow flower heads like a small clover, followed by black pods in clusters. Hairy tare is a weak, straggling, plant which scrambles up grass stalks and other plants. It was formerly a troublesome arable weed hence is old name 'strangle-rare'. It has between two and six tiny dingy purple flowers in a cluster, and two seeds in the hairy pod. Yellow bird's foot trefoil, also called 'eggs and bacon', has seed pods like an upturned bird's foot.

Common mallow, with blue flowers and 'pleated' rounded leaves can be found in the village by the Bluebell garage and near the Stamford Arms.

Near Groby Pool, by the wall, occurs crow garlic which produces a cluster of onion-like bulbils instead of flowers. Silverweed with yellow rose-like flowers and leaves with silvery undersides grows in short grass on the very edge of the road.

Groby Pool

Groby Pool is a natural pool of 34 acres whose level has been raised at some time by the building of the embankment near the mill. It has the richest aquatic and marsh vegetation in the county, though many of the plants recorded in the Flora of 1933 have not been seen recently.

Southern Shore

Near this shore can be seen yellow waterlily called 'brandy

bottle' because of the shape of its green seed pod, and amphibious bistort with pink flowering spikes, both with floating leaves. These grow in large mats on the surface of the water and amongst them can be seen the yellow fringed water lily, a rare introduced species - here well naturalised. The petals are pale yellow and fringed, flowers and leaves being smaller than those of 'brandy bottle'. Below the surface are masses of fennel leaved pondweed with finely divided leaves. Branched bur-reed, lesser pond sedge and lesser reedmace grow close to the wall.

Eastern Shore

On, or near, this shore grow the following: marsh yellow cress - a small plant on the muddy verge with knobbly fruit pods; gipsy wort with small white flowers in clusters; yellow flag; bur marigold with prickly fruits and purplish stems; round fruited rush (a small salt-marsh species) and lesser reedmace often mistakenly called bulrush. Opposite the entrance to the quarry, and near the sluice gates, can be seen two plants which both have the English name 'reed grass' (Phalaris arundinacea = reed canary grass and Glyceria maxima = reed sweet grass).

In the marshy hollow just north of the overflow grows angelica, a member of the carrot family. This has flowers arranged on stalks which radiate like the spokes of an umbrella. Angelica is easy to identify with its smooth purplish hollow stem and purplish flowers blooming late in the year - even into December. Another member of this family grows here, too, a poisonous plant called water dropwort which has tubular stems and leaves. Other plants are lesser spearwort with spear shaped leaves, which is a member of the buttercup family; two kinds of water forget-me-not (Myosotis scorpioides and Myosotis caespitosa), water mint and whorled mint, remote sedge and yellow flag. Marsh bedstraw, a weak straggling plant with tiny white flowers and leaves arranged in whorls, clings for support to other plants, as do marsh stitchwort and lesser stitchwort, both with starry white flowers.

Heath grassland near the marsh has birdsfoot, harebell, tormentil, sheep's sorrel, crested hairgrass, early forget-me-not, changing forget-me-not, fescues, upright chickweed, early and wavy hairgrasses and a small amount of heathgrass. Amongst longer grass is meadow saxifrage - a short lived plant so fortunately escaping notice!

Moving along towards Newtown Linford we can find large stands of lesser reedmace with yellow flag, mint, gipsywort and in the grass oval sedge and brown sedge. Near the boat house great yellow cress grows in abundance.

Northern Shore

Part of this shore, adjoining fields, is subject to trampling by horses, cattle and Canada geese. In spite of this

there is a good variety of marsh plants, though the appearance of some is sporadic. Here can be found golden dock (with golden yellow flowers and fruits), marsh willow-herb, water speedwell, brooklime, lesser spearwort, large bittercress and red goosefoot. In the grass grow several sedges (spring sedge, common sedge, dioecious sedge, carnation sedge) and marsh arrowgrass which has fruits like tiny arrows. Reed covers about an acre of shallow water near this shore, with high waving purplish plumes. Amongst the alder is a good stand of greater spearwort, whilst poplar, willow, guelder rose, wild rose, red currant and bramble all combine to make part of this shore a dense watery jungle. Broad buckler fern, yellow flag, golden saxifrage are abundant, less common are male fern, lady fern and hemp agrimony.

Western Shore

The privately owned Fishing Pool with two weirs, and a small marsh nearby have a rich vegetation. In the water are tangled masses of Canadian, fennel-leaved and curled pondweed, with broad leaved pondweed's oval leaves sitting on top. Curled pondweed has strap-shaped leaves which are crimped around the edges. The flowers are red. The flowers of broad leaved pondweed are green and insignificant but the fruits on upright columns two inches high, are more noticeable. Other aquatics found here are hornwort and a water crowfoot with stiff leaves. Water plantain, with tiny three petalled flowers, grows at the water's edge, with abundant water mint and gipsywort, whose small white flowers are arranged in tight clusters.

The marsh adjoining has marsh speedwell, creeping jenny and tufted water forget-me-not, with creeping buttercup, lesser spearwort, pale sedge and several sorts of rushes.

One marsh orchid and a common spotted orchid were found on the bank of the fishing pool during June 1971.

Walls

Stone walls are found near the rock outcrops and in the old parts of the village, along the approach road to Grey Lodge, and near Groby Pool. They are the homes of many small plants, especially those which flower and set seed early in the year, and of small ferns. The high walls surrounding the kitchen garden at Grey Lodge are of slate and are especially rich in ferns. Of the flowering plants thyme-leaved sandwort, thale cress, whitlow grass, hairy bittercress, mouse-ear chickweed, procumbent pearlwort and herb robert are all common. Shining cranesbill, with small pink flowers and rounded, shining leaves, is frequent. Common storks-bill, hoary cinquefoil and rue-leaved saxifrage also occur, but are rare.

Stonecrops are common - the yellow wall pepper being found on all walls, whilst rock stonecrop, a larger plant also bearing yellow flowers, is frequent. White stone crop, with small flowers and cylindrical leaves covers the north-facing roof of the ruined Bradgate House Stables.

Ferns include the following: polypody (abundant in several places), wall rue (frequent), maidenhair spleenwort, rusty back fern and black spleenwort.

Oxford ragwort, ivy, purple toadflax, feverfew are frequent, whilst occasionally comfrey, foxglove, dandelion, nipplewort and hawkweeds are to be found on walls.

Dismantled Railway Track

Railway tracks provide undisturbed habitats for many plants, both on the ballast and on the sloping banks.

An old mineral line runs north from behind the church to Groby Sheet Hedges Quarry. From the wharf it formerly passed through a tunnel to reappear at the top of the hill in Ratby Lane, continuing south along the edge of Cowpen Spinney and then through farmland to join the Desford to Glenfield line. In 1972 this southern stretch was bull-dozed - along with a good stand of saw-wort - which is not common in this part of the county.

Near the church a wonderful bank of primroses and a large patch of shining cranesbill were destroyed by earth moving and levelling in 1972, but much remains of interest.

Ballast plants include thyme-leaved sandwort, hairy bitter cress, early flowering yellow rocket and the common yellow rocket, or winter cress. Creeping cinquefoil spreads along the borders of the ballast, where Oxford ragwort also flourishes.

On the grassy banks can be found the following: several kinds of clover, hairy tare, smooth tare, yarrow, wild strawberry, common and hoary ragworts, hedge parsley, hogweed and common toadflax. The last named plant rarely occurs elsewhere in Leicestershire but on railway tracks. Moon, or dog daisy, is another plant found in abundance, others being common and hairy St. John's worts and burnet saxifrage. Wild basil, the pin cushion plant, occurs near Brooke Vale Cottages. Also just south of these cottages can be found the pink flowered bindweed and hoary cress. The seeds of the latter were formerly ground as a substitute for pepper. The plant was introduced to the island of Thanet by means of seeds in soldiers straw bedding in 1809, and has now spread to most parts of the country.

Quarries

Quarrying, both past and present, continues to influence the local flora. It provides fine dust suitable for the germination of seeds, open areas where seedlings can grow without competition, protection from winds, and where flooding of old quarry workings has taken place, a suitable habitat for aquatic vegetation.

Active quarries cover much of Lawn Wood, Old Wood and the area lying east of Groby Pool, to the south of Sheet Hedges Wood.

Plants which can withstand the dry and dusty conditions of active quarries include three members of the daisy family - blue fleabane, Canadian fleabane (like a slender whitish groundsel) and ploughman's spikenard. Also found are musk mallow, centaury, hare's-foot and soft trefoil. Musk mallow has soft pink flowers and much dissected leaves, centaury is a stiff plant with starry pink flowers; hare's-foot has pink oval heads like a hare's foot, whilst soft trefoil is not soft at all but rather stiff and spiky. Waste ground plants such as sticky groundsel, Oxford ragwort, eastern rocket and dry grassland plants such as moon daisy and St. John's wort, are all frequent in quarries too.

Spoil heaps become colonized first of all by coltsfoot, then by heath speedwell, self heal, rosebay, black medick, bird's-foot trefoil, centaury, ploughman's spikenard, blue fleabane, common ragwort, wood sage, creeping thistle and broom. On the lower slopes dewberry, dog rose, bramble and jointed rush occur, sometimes in profusion. This year, 1973, twenty-nine spikes of common spotted orchid were found on a spoil heap in Sheet Hedges Quarry.

There are two old quarries of interest near Barn Hills. One is choked with broom and mouse-ear hawkweed; the other has been used as a sand tip and has blinks, yellow and blue forget-me-not, early forget-me-not, centaury, early hair grass, silver hair grass and abundant bird's foot.

Another former Quarry, now used as a Rifle Range, has a rich flora which includes: musk mallow, storksbill, centaury, soft trefoil, hare's foot trefoil, ploughman's spikenard, and the spotted leaved hawkweed. There are half a dozen marsh orchid plants, a single common spotted orchid (1973) and three bee orchids (1972). Adder's tongue fern also grows here.

Flooded quarry workings now forming deep pools are found at Grey Lodge, Lawn Wood, Old Wood. Smaller pools are found at Bradgate Home Farm and in the plantation to the south east of the A.50. Quarry pool plants include the following: broad leaved pondweed, several kinds of water crowfoot, water starwort, water horsetail and reed mace. Rarer plants are spiked water milfoil, small pondweed and hair-like pondweed.

Hedgerows

Hedgerows may be thought of as extended strips of woodland, with a tree, shrub and herb (herb here means any non-woody plant) layer like those found in woods. The approximate age, according to Dr. Hooper, can be deduced by the number of kinds of trees and shrubs growing in a thirty yard sample stretch.

Some of Groby's hedgerows date from 1789 when the Enclosure Act for this area was passed.

English Elm is typically a hedgerow tree but is not common in Groby. The small clusters of red, wind-pollinated flowers can be seen in some years at the end of February. The timber,

being long-lasting when wet, made it suitable in the past for drains and village pumps, whilst it is still in use for the making of coffins.

Other trees commonly seen are pedunculate oak and ash, both flowering in May, crab apple and field maple, the last named being pollinated by small insects.

Shrubs found in local hedgerows are hawthorn, blackthorn, dog rose, elder. When the open fields were enclosed in 1789 the new hedges were planted in hawthorn, some blackthorn being also used. The latter flowers very early on the bare twigs, leaves appearing later. The berry is the sloe, used for sloe gin. Hawthorn flowers in May. In June the wild rose blooms, three species occurring here; the common dog rose, the white field rose with waxy petals and the deep pink downy rose with much larger flowers. Dogwood also flowers in June, having cream coloured flowers and deep red twigs. Elder, with its flat creamy plates of scented flowers is very common. There are over a hundred yards of purging buckthorn in a hedge near Little John. The bark and berries at one time supplied a purgative and the leaves are eaten by caterpillars of the brimstone butterfly.

Climbing plants include white bryony, black bryony, woody nightshade, honeysuckle and bindweed. White bryony, a member of the cucumber family, produces male and female flowers on separate plants. The leaves are similar to those of the hop, the berries yellowish red.

Black bryony, related to the yam of warm climates, has a large black tuber. It has heart-shaped leaves and tiny greenish flowers followed by shining green, then yellow and finally red berries. Both bryonies flower in May.

Woody nightshade berries are poisonous, though not fatal. As well as growing in hedges it is often found growing in shallow ponds.

Honeysuckle, though common in the woods where it rarely flowers, is seldom found in our local hedges. It is visited by long-tongued hawk moths and humble bees.

Four kinds of bindweed grow in the area, two with fairly large white funnel-shaped flowers to be found scrambling over waste land, fences and hedges; a sub-species with pink flowers occurring on the dismantled railway embankment - and a fourth with much smaller pink flowers (field bindweed) which usually spreads along the ground but sometimes covers low fences.

Brambles are only too plentiful, and of many different kinds!

Many of the 'herbs' growing in the shelter of old hedges are the same as those which grow in woodland, such as wood anemone, ramsons, ground ivy and lesser celandine. These all

flower in March or April. Wild arum, more noticeable when in fruit and called 'lords and ladies' is another early plant. A few sweet violets remain in the Groby area.

'Jack by the hedge' (or hedge garlic), hedge mustard, greater stitchwort, herb robert, hedge woundwort are all common. Hedge garlic has roots smelling of garlic and a head of small white flowers; hedge mustard, known in Tasmania as 'wiry Jack', has tiny yellow flowers and long narrow seed pods lying along an elongating stem - looking like a rocket. In sandy places the tiny three-veined sandwort may be found hiding.

A 'herb' which climbs and is known to all, is a member of the bedstraw family called goosegrass, 'stickie Willie', 'cleavers' or 'hairif' - in flower from June to August - more in evidence when in fruit!

Farmland

A large proportion of Groby's farmland is arable but there are a dozen fields of old pasture, a dozen fields of recent pasture and a few small fields of very rough grassland bordering the quarries.

(a) Arable - Weeds found on arable land include: the speedwells, scarlet pimpernel, chickweed, shepherd's purse, charlock, corn spurrey, field pansy, parsley piert, field forget-me-not, 'fat hen', orache, persicaria.

Charlock was at one time one of the most pernicious weeds of arable land, but is now effectively controlled by the use of herbicides.

White goosefoot, or 'fat hen', is still a troublesome weed covering whole crops in some years.

Corn spurrey, which has small white flowers and linear leaves, and the cream coloured field pansy, can flourish as they are both low growing annuals, flowering in late summer and are self-fertile.

Two species of persicaria are common, especially on nitrogen rich soils like sewage farms, and near manure heaps, 'red shank' or 'willow weed' being the commoner. Pale persicaria has greenish white flowers.

(b) Gateways and tracks - Plants growing on farm tracks and in gateways are those which can withstand trampling. These include swine cress, the plantains, mayweed, pineapple weed, knotgrass.

Swinecress is an insignificant plant with a peppery smell, small white flowers and pitted and ridged seed pods.

Mayweed is a daisy like plant with thread-like leaves; the

related pineapple weed, so called because of its smell when trodden on, has no ray-florets. Pineapple weed is a recent introduction to this country having first been seen near Caernarvon in 1871. Since then it has spread to most parts of the country, presumably on muddy boots and car tyres - as the seeds have no pappus to aid dispersal!

Knotgrass has long trailing stems with tiny pink flowers forming the 'knots'.

(c) Meadows and pastures - Our richest meadow, low lying and marshy along one side, lies to the west of Groby Pool. The following plants can be found, some in great profusion: cowslip, lady's mantle, fleabane, yellow flag, marsh marigold, sneeze-wort, ragged robin, common valerian, marsh arrowgrass, golden dock, brown sedge, spike rush and the showy purple loose-strife. Also found are great yellowcress, marsh yellowcress, marsh speedwell, two kinds of water forget-me-not and a variable number of common spotted orchids (9 flowering spikes in 1971, 21 in 1972, none in 1973 - all eaten by the cows?). Jointed rush, with 'joints' in the leaves and black shining fruits is abundant.

Here, and in a few other damp places can be found lady's smock, great burnet, betony, meadow-sweet, angelica, marsh thistle, water ragwort and yellow rattle. The last named is parasitic on grass roots and the dry seed pods rustle when disturbed.

Bistort, with pink flowering spikes and leaves similar to those of sourdock but with a wing running down the stalk, grows in a field near the bye-pass. This plant, now very rare in Leicestershire, is abundant in the Hebden Valley and the Lake District, the leaves being used to make a pudding. Another meadow plant called devil's bit scabious has a small spherical flower head and elliptical opposite leaves. The rootstock is blunt at the end, as if bitten off.

Plants of drier pastures include black knapweed, self-heal, yarrow, red and white clover, meadow buttercup, bulbous buttercup, bird's foot trefoil. These are all common. Several members of the dandelion family i.e. the hawkbits and catsears, are also common - and difficult to identify!

Self-heal was formerly used as a herbal remedy. Many of these plants have deep roots and so are drought resistant.

Two rarer pasture plants are spiny rest harrow with purple broom-like flowers, and dyer's greenweed - like a low growing broom - formerly used for dyeing cloth. Spiny rest harrow grows on a rough slope in the middle of an arable field near Sheet Hedges Wood, whilst dyer's greenweed forms a good sized patch in rough horse pasture on the slope of Lawn Hill.

On sandy heathy soils can be found harebell, earthnut, wood sage, tormentil, common ragwort and sheep's sorrel.

(d) Farm ponds - These are found in fields where there is no running water. A pond near Sheet Hedges Wood has water crow-foot, water mint and water starwort. Several small ponds near Glebe Farm, between Groby and Glenfield, also have water crow-foot and water starwort, but one of these is of special interest, having a good stand of greater spearwort, common water dropwort, water cress and several bushes of purple willow, probably used formerly for basket making.

Streams

There are five streams draining the area, each with its special character and vegetation. The ground near Little John and Groby Lodge Farm is drained by Slate Brook which flows through a pond near Grey Lodge, below which it is bordered by kingcups, yellow flag and sedges. A second stream joins this at Grey Lodge, rising as a spring near Groby Parks Farm and flowing due south, full of watercress and fool's watercress to Alder Spinney. Here it is bordered by large bittercress, panicled sedge, giant horsetail and kingcups. The combined streams cross under the A 50 and continue, to join Groby Pool near Pool House. The lower stretch is sluggish and has water starwort, curled pondweed in the water, reed, kingcups, valerian, yellow flag and abundant blue comfrey on the borders.

A third stream drains the Bradgate House quarry tips and passes through the middle of Lady Hay Wood, flanked by meadow sweet, great hairy willow herb, rosebay, guelder rose, angelica and remote sedge, with abundant water mint where it emerges from Lady Hay.

The fourth stream starts near Lawn Wood, forming a valley through Old Wood rich in kingcups, large bittercress, common valerian, giant horsetail, primroses and mint; flowing through a horse pasture where water plantain, brooklime, forget-me-not and mint flourish, entering Groby Pool in a roundabout way through a private fishing pool and deep drain bordering a near-by meadow.

The fifth and longest stream rises north of Lawn Wood Quarry, flowing in a bow first east then south and forming the parish boundary before joining the previous stream. This stream adjoins farmland for much of its early course, the vegetation therefore is limited. But lower down, where it passes through part of Old Wood it is lined with ferns, primroses, wood violet and bittercress.

The outflow from Groby Pool is controlled by a sluice gate, runs under the road, past the old mill and through the quarry, when it turns south, then south east to the Anstey Lane where it again changes direction to flow north east, joining the Glenfield brook not far from Gynsill Lane.

A small tributary which flows south through the Sheet Hedges is specially bright with bluebell, common valerian,

ramsons, bugle, large bittercress, golden saxifrage, kingcups, primroses and ferns, all growing in abundance on or near its banks.

A stretch below the Anstey Lane has water forget-me-not, wintercress, branched bur-reed and fool's watercress.

Woodland

The Groby area has more woodland than any other part of Leicestershire of comparable size.

(a) Lawn and Old Woods (237 acres) - These lie to the north west of the village, on higher ground, between 400 ft. and 525 ft. The stony leached soils support a heathy flora, of sessile oak, silver birch, rowan, broom and bracken. Sessile oaks are those whose acorns have no stalks. Silver birch grows best in open situations where there is plenty of light for germination to take place. The timber has an even texture without grain, which made it suitable for turnery, broom heads, darning mushrooms, bobbins and tool handles.

Rowan, or mountain ash, has leaves similar to those of the rose and bears scarlet berries.

Broom grows on poor soils of sandy heath. There is a dense thicket of broom around a large quarry pool at Lawn Wood. Other heath plants growing here are wavy hair-grass, heath bedstraw and tormentil. The stalks of wavy hair-grass turn a deep wine red in late summer. Heath bedstraw forms close mats with its oval whorled leaves and tiny white flowers whilst tormentil is a small four-petalled member of the rose family, with yellow flowers.

On the lower ground, bordering the stream valleys, can be found a richer vegetation which includes pedunculate oak, hazel, bramble, ferns, and a rich ground flora of bluebell, primrose, bugle, yellow pimpernel and wood sorrel.

Pedunculate, or 'stalked' oak, needs more moisture than the sessile. With it are associated holly, hawthorn, crab apple, mountain ash, blackthorn, willow, field maple, with undershrubs of elder and guelder rose in addition to hazel and bramble.

The white wood of holly is good for carving. Field maple has 'key' fruits similar to those of sycamore, but smaller. Its leaves turn a bright red in Autumn.

Elder is considered by foresters to be a weed. It can tolerate a lot of nitrogen so is often found around badger setts and rabbit warrens. Guelder rose flourishes in damp places. Its leaves are superficially similar in shape to those of the maple. The flowers are in flat heads, the outer ones being larger and sterile. These help to attract insects for the purpose of pollination. The scarlet berries are soft and juicy.

Hazel, the chief undershrub, was formerly used for making temporary fences for the folding of sheep, and was coppiced to provide a continuous supply of new growth.

Male fern and broad buckler fern are common on the lower slopes.

In the Bradgate House area there has been quite extensive planting of yew, box and rhododendron - the latter forming dense thickets in places. Three tall spikes of heath spotted orchid were found in Old Wood in July 1972 by a spring, shaded and almost hidden by willow herbs and horsetails.

(b) Carter's Rough (11 acres) - This privately owned small wood lies to the south west of the A.50, opposite to the Bradgate House quarries. The higher part of it consists of sessile oak, rowan, silver birch woodland with bracken. Lower down, surrounding the house, is an area of rhododendron; whilst down the hill is a tangled mass of bramble - with one ridge of earth where seventeen roots of hard shield fern and about twenty early purple orchids grow. The orchid flower is pinkish to red purple - depth of colour possibly varying with the amount of light reaching the plants. The leaves are broad, strap-shaped, usually with deep brown blotches or spots. Nearby are primrose, wood anemone, wood sorrel, wild strawberry and golden saxifrage, with red currant, pedunculate oak and a specially rich moss layer.

(c) Barn Hills - These lie to the north of Groby Pool and are mainly sessile oak woodland - but with a mixture of planted trees, Scots pine, silver fir, sycamore and rhododendron. The more easterly wood is a dense mass of fallen elder with bramble and some bluebells on the fringes. The westerly wood has carpets of bluebells in spring but little of special interest later on. More open patches of heath have silver birch with large stands of broom, gorse, bramble, bracken, rosebay, wood-sage, tormentil and the tiny early hair grass.

(d) Groby Pool surround - This water-logged area is predominantly of alder with willow and planted Canadian black poplar. Undershrubs are guelder rose, red currant and black currant - the last an escape from cultivation. Below these is a rich ground flora of marsh plants such as marsh marigold, large bittercress, yellow flag, yellow loosestrife, golden saxifrage with lady, male and broad buckler ferns. In places reed and stinging nettle, growing to a height of six ft. and more, exclude all else. Near Pool House are large stands of blue comfrey. This is a tall plant with prickly foxglove-like leaves and reddish purple flowers.

(e) Alder Spinney (8 3/4 acres) - This delightful small wood is part of the Grey Lodge property and is in a semi-natural state, all elder, bramble, nettle having been removed. The trees are oak and alder, with occasional holly and midland hawthorn. The stream is full of fool's watercress, the sides bordered

with large bittercress and remote sedge. Primrose, ground ivy, lily of the valley (planted), red campion, bugle, bluebell and violet carpet the ground. In rougher grassland are clumps of panicked sedge, lesser pond sedge, yellow flag, hemp agrimony, solomon's seal, male, lady and broad buckler ferns. At the edge of the wood is a large stand of blue comfrey and a smaller stand of elecampane - naturalised. On a slate spoil heap are several roots of the evergreen hard shield fern.

Alder trees have black persistent woody 'cones' which give the tree a fuzzy look from a distance. Newly sawn wood is a bright orange red colour. Owing to its resistance to damp, its strength, and the ease with which it can be carved, the timber was formerly used for making clog soles.

Giant horsetail, which is frequent in Alder Spinney, and in parts of Lawn hood and Old Wood, usually grows near springs. All horsetails contain silica and are used even today in some country districts of Germany, for scouring pans.

(f) Cowpen Spinney (3 1/2 acres) - This Spinney lies on a west facing slope just south of the village. For such a small area it has a surprisingly large number of tree and shrub species, but a less interesting ground flora.

Trees include ash, pedunculate oak, English elm and hawthorn - all frequent, with occasional trees of holly, cherry, rowan, spruce, larch, silver birch and field maple.

Shrubs are elder (abundant) with wild rose, raspberry, bramble, blackthorn, hazel, gooseberry and guelder rose.

Broad buckler fern is abundant, male fern less so.

Herbs are rosebay (abundant), ground ivy, red campion (both frequent) whilst occasional herbs are hedge woundwort, angelica, hogweed, remote sedge, wood millet. Heath false brome (a grass) is abundant.

(g) Sheet Hedges (53 acres) in the parish of Newton Linford - Sheet Hedges Wood is on a south facing slope, to the east of Groby Pool and north of the quarry. Its vegetation consists of pedunculate oakwood with hazel, wild cherry, hawthorn and a rich ground flora on the western flank; a central area of sandy sessile oakwood and open heath with silver birch, rowan, rosebay and bracken; a swamp at the south eastern corner with alder and marsh plants, and a large stand of pure sycamore.

The rich, damp parts of Sheet Hedges have a profusion of spring flowers, including the following: primrose, bluebell, wood anemone, yellow archangel (or 'weasel-snout'), yellow pimpernel, bugle, red campion, common dog violet, sanicle, wood sorrel, dog's mercury and wood speedwell - all along a central contour and down a small central valley. Also occurring are enchanter's nightshade, woodrushes, wood sedge, giant bell-flower, wood millet (a tall delicate grass) and broad leaved helleborine. Ferns are abundant and include male, broad and narrow buckler ferns.

Along the eastern border of the wood, ash is fairly common. This has compound light green leaves and fruits like bunches of keys. Coppiced hazel is frequent here and most of the giant bell-flowers occur nearby.

There is a dense thicket of dead and dying elder just north of the swamp, and near the south western corner of the wood is a thicket of blackthorn and hawthorn.

The south eastern marshy area has red currant and much guelder rose as undershrubs to the alder. Marsh plants include golden saxifrage, large bittercress, common valerian, marsh marigold, bugle and dense carpets of strong smelling ramsons. At the eastern corner, on a rocky spoil heap can be found the evergreen hard shield fern, associated with harts-tongue fern.

Hard shield fern also grows behind a shed near the south western corner of the wood, and here, in 1972, toothwort was found, a parasite growing on hazel. Toothwort has cream coloured scaly flowers resembling a row of teeth. It is rare in the west of the county.

The sycamore lies in a broad well drained belt along the northern border. Sycamore casts a heavy shade, and the leaves break down slowly, so little grows beneath except tufted hair grass (the 'hassock') and bluebell. The latter flourish, the flowers and leaves being over before the sycamore leaves cast their shade. There are no undershrubs in this part of the wood.

Near the western border is a spring with a large stand of giant horsetail and sanicle and wood dog violet.

(h) Martinshaw Wood (275 acres) (In Ratby Parish) - Martinshaw Wood has probably been scrub or woodland since the Norman Conquest, the suffix 'haw' being old English for 'hedge' or hawthorn surrounding an enclosure - the suffix 'shaw' denotes woodland.

The wood lies between Groby and Ratby and is now altogether in Ratby Parish, though until 1925 the part known as 'Toothills' - a rocky bulge on the north side - lay in Groby Parish.

The wood was formerly part of the Bradgate estate and was looked after by a gamekeeper (Mr. S. Buithaway, father of Mrs. Wood) who lived at Martinshaw Lodge. Pheasants were reared. Toothills was covered with primroses and early purple orchids.

When Mr. W. Gimson bought the timber in 1925, Martinshaw Wood was described as having a large quantity of oak timber, with some ash, beech, birch and underwood. The trees were felled the following year, and after the keeper's death soon afterwards, the wood was left unattended, the public gained access - and all the primroses disappeared.

Silver birch seedlings sprang up, with oak, sycamore, scrub and bracken, and when in 1954 the Forestry Commission took over, with Mr J. Day as keeper, the sycamores were felled, but many oak and silver birch trees were left as nurse trees to the young planted trees.

27 species of soft and hardwood trees have since been planted - including the following: red cedar, sessile and pedunculate oak, Scots pine, Corsican pine, spruce, beech, western hemlock, Lawson's cypress, elm, Douglas fir, larch, silver birch, red oak.

The sub-soil is mainly boulder clay, sandy and gravelly in places, thus giving rise to heathy vegetation. In the damper hollows red campion, common valerian and yellow archangel are found.

The tree cover is varied. In addition to the planted species, aspen, alder, wild cherry, crab apple, holly and hawthorn occur. Shrubs are patchy in distribution. They include hazel, raspberry and bramble, profuse in places. Ferns are luxuriant at Toothills and near the southern border and include lady, male, broad and narrow buckler ferns. Bracken is local.

Sedges include remote, oval, lesser pond, hop and wood sedges.

The broad, grassy rides provide undisturbed habitats for many species of grass and herbs. Bush grass is abundant over many parts of the wood, and on some rides wavy hair grass is dominant. Creeping soft grass forms large patches under silver birch. Wood millet and wood melick are frequent, heath grass is rare. Hawkweeds are abundant in many places whilst on the ride near the marl pits can be found betony, bitter vetch, devil's bit scabious and tormentil in abundance. In the ruts where water lingers, blinks can be found and a species of water starwort with narrow leaves which have tiny 'jaws' at the end (like a bicycle spanner!). Red bartsia, which is parasitic on grass roots, is common; yellow rattle, another parasite, less so. In some clearings foxgloves are a beautiful sight, growing to a height of six or eight feet.

Two typical acid loving plants are broom and wood sage. These can both be found on the edges of rides. Ling occurs in a few scattered patches, as does gorse. Bluebells and wood anemones cover the ground over most of the wood in early spring - but only one primrose root remains. Woodrushes are abundant in many places.

Willows (mostly goat and sallow) are abundant, and near the marl pits is a good stand of the dainty and rather rare eared willow. The marl pits have water crowfoot, willow moss, tufted water forget-me-not, hop sedge and both the lesser and ivy leaved duckweed. About 80 plants of lily of the valley occur here, leaves appearing each year, but few flowers. These were planted about seventy years ago.

Near the middle of the wood in a bog with Sphagnum moss, reedmace, common valerian and bog stitchwort.

Early purple orchid has not been seen for many years, but broad leaved helleborine was seen near Toothills in some quantity in 1971 and 1972.

(i) Lady Hay Wood (18 acres) - This wood lies to the west of Groby Pool. There are exposures of diorite along the northern and southern borders, with a small stream valley running across the middle, from west to east. The vegetation on the higher ground is acid - with oak, rowan and silver birch as the dominant trees, and much bramble and bracken. Rosebay willow-herb, wood sage and bent grasses also occur. In the damper parts of the wood the following shrubs occur - hazel, sallow and goat willow, blackthorn, elder, holly - with some planted box and yew in the north western corner.

The stream valley is bordered with abundant meadow-sweet, angelica, guelder rose and occasional plants of soft-rush and remote sedge. Along the eastern edge of the wood is a strip of richer vegetation; of yellow deadnettle, wood dog violet, primrose, bugle, dog's mercury, red campion, greater stitchwort, ground ivy, broad buckler and male ferns. Bluebells, wood sorrel, wood anemones can be found in many parts of the wood in spring, the anemones being of a lovely purplish pink. The following grasses are common in Lady Hay - wood millet, giant fescue, tufted hairgrass and wood brome.

LIST OF PLANTS FOUND IN
GROBY PARISH, SHEET HEDGES
AND MARTINSHAW WOODS 1968-1973

HORSETAIL FAMILY	EQUISETACEAE
Water Horsetail	<u>Equisetum fluviatile</u>
Marsh Horsetail	<u>E. palustre</u>
Common Horsetail	<u>E. arvense</u>
Great Horsetail	<u>E. telmateia</u>
FERN FAMILY	POLYPODIACEAE
Bracken	<u>Pteridium aquilinum</u>
Hart's-tongue Fern	<u>Phyllitis scolopendrium</u>
Black Spleenwort	<u>Asplenium adiantum-nigrum</u>
Maidenhair Spleenwort	<u>A. trichomanes</u>
Wall-Rue	<u>A. ruta-muraria</u>
Rusty-back Fern	<u>Ceterach officinarum</u>
Lady Fern	<u>Athyrium filix-femina</u>
Male Fern	<u>Dryopteris filix-mas</u>
Narrow Buckler-fern	<u>D. carthusiana</u>
Broad Buckler-fern	<u>D. dilatata</u>
Hard Shield-fern	<u>Polystichum aculeatum</u>
Polypody	<u>Polypodium vulgare</u>
Adder's Tongue	<u>Ophioglossum vulgatum</u>
PINE FAMILY	PINACEAE
Douglas Fir	<u>Pseudotsuga menziesii</u>
Norway Spruce	<u>Picea abies</u>
Sitka Spruce	<u>P. sitchensis</u>
Western Hemlock	<u>Tsuga heterophylla</u>
European Larch	<u>Larix deciduas</u>
Japanese Larch	<u>L. leptolepis</u>
Scots Pine	<u>Pinus sylvestris</u>
Corsican Pine	<u>P. nigra ssp. laricio</u>
Contorted Pine	<u>P. contorta</u>
Western Red Cedar	<u>Thuja plicata</u>
Lawson's Cypress	<u>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</u>
YEW FAMILY	TAXACEAE
Yew	<u>Taxus baccata</u>
BUTTERCUP FAMILY	RANUNCULACEAE
Marsh Marigold	<u>Caltha palustris</u>
Wood Anemone	<u>Anemone nemorosa</u>
Traveller's Joy	<u>Clematis vitalba</u>
Meadow Buttercup	<u>Ranunculus acris</u>
Creeping Buttercup	<u>R. repens</u>
Bulbous Buttercup	<u>R. bulbosus</u>
Corn Crowfoot	<u>R. arvensis</u>
Great Spearwort	<u>R. lingua</u>
Lesser Spearwort	<u>R. flammula</u>
Celery-leaved Crowfoot	<u>R. sceleratus</u>
Ivy-leaved Water Crowfoot	<u>R. hederaceus</u>

Water Crowfoot	<u>R. circinatus</u>
Water Crowfoot	<u>R. trichophyllus</u>
Water Crowfoot	<u>R. aquatilis ssp. aquatilis</u>
	<u>R. aquatilis ssp. peltatus</u>
Lesser Celandine	<u>R. ficaria</u>
Columbine	<u>Aquilegia vulgaris</u>
BARBERRY FAMILY	BERBERIDACEAE
Oregon Grape	<u>Mahonia aquifolium</u>
WATERLILY FAMILY	NYMFACEAE
White Water-lily	<u>Nymphaea alba</u>
Yellow Water-lily	<u>Nuphar lutea</u>
HORNWORT FAMILY	CERATOPHYLLACEAE
Hornwort	<u>Ceratophyllum demersum</u>
POPPY FAMILY	PAPAVERACEAE
Field Poppy	<u>Papaver rhoeas</u>
Long-headed Poppy	<u>P. dubium</u>
Babington's Poppy	<u>P. lecoqii</u>
Opium Poppy	<u>P. somniferum</u>
Welsh Poppy	<u>Mecanopsis cambrica</u>
Californian Poppy	<u>Eschscholzia californica</u>
FUMITORY FAMILY	FUMARIACEAE
Yellow Fumitory	<u>Corydalis lutea</u>
	<u>Fumaria muralis ssp. muralis</u>
	<u>F. muralis ssp. boraei</u>
Common Fumitory	<u>F. officinalis</u>
CABBAGE FAMILY	CRUCIFERAE
Rape	<u>Brassica napus</u>
Turnip	<u>B. rapa</u>
Black Mustard	<u>B. nigra</u>
Charlock	<u>Sinapis arvensis</u>
Wild Radish	<u>Raphanus raphanistrum</u>
Narrow-leaved Pepperwort	<u>Lepidium ruderale</u>
Swine-cress	<u>Coronopus squamatus</u>
Hoary Cress	<u>Cardaria draba</u>
Field Penny-cress	<u>Thlaspi arvense</u>
Shepherd's Purse	<u>Capsella bursa-pastoris</u>
Sweet Alison	<u>Lobularia maritime</u>
Whitlow Grass	<u>Erophila verna</u>
Horse-radish	<u>Armoracia rusticana</u>
Lady's Smock	<u>Cardamine pratensis</u>
Large Bitter-cress	<u>C. amara</u>
Wood Bitter-cress	<u>C. flexuosa</u>
Hairy Bitter-cress	<u>C. hirsute</u>
Winter Cress	<u>Barbarea vulgaris</u>
Intermediate Yellow Rocket	<u>B. intermedia</u>
Early-flowering Yellow Rocket	<u>B. verna</u>
Water-cress	<u>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</u>
One-rowed Watercress	<u>R. microphylla</u>
Marsh Yellow-cress	<u>R. islandica</u>

Great Yellow-cress	<u>R. amphibia</u>
Treacle Mustard	<u>Erysimum cheiranthoides</u>
Wallflower	<u>Cheiranthus cheiri</u>
Garlic Mustard	<u>Alliaria petiolata</u>
Hedge Mustard	<u>Sisymbrium officinale</u>
Eastern Rocket	<u>S. orientale</u>
Tall Rocket	<u>S. altissimum</u>
Thale Cress	<u>Arabidopsis thaliana</u>
MIGNONETTE FAMILY	RESEDACEAE
Weld	<u>Reseda luteola</u>
Wild Mignonette	<u>R. lutea</u>
VIOLET FAMILY	VIOLACEAE
Sweet Violet	<u>Viola odorata</u>
Common Violet	<u>V. riviniana ssp. riviniana</u>
	<u>V. riviniana ssp. minor</u>
Wild Pansy	<u>V. tricolor</u>
Field Pansy	<u>V. arvensis</u>
MILKWORT FAMILY	POLYGALACEAE
Heath Milkwort	<u>Polygala serpyllifolia</u>
ST. JOHN'S-WORT FAMILY	HYPERICACEAE
Common St. John's-wort	<u>Hypericum perforatum</u>
Square-stemmed St. John's-wort	<u>H. tetrapterum</u>
Trailing St. John's-wort	<u>H. humifusum</u>
Slender St. John's-wort	<u>H. pulchrum</u>
Hairy St. John's-wort	<u>H. hirsutum</u>
PINK FAMILY	CARYOPHYLLACEAE
Bladder Campion	<u>Silene vulgaris</u>
Night-flowering Campion	<u>S. noctiflora</u>
Red Campion	<u>S. dioica</u>
White Campion	<u>S. alba</u>
	<u>S. alba x dioica</u>
Ragged Robin	<u>Lychnis flos-cuculi</u>
Common Mouse-ear Chickweed	<u>Cerastium holosteoides</u>
Sticky Mouse-ear Chickweed	<u>C. glomeratum</u>
Dark Green Mouse-ear Chickweed	<u>C. atrovirens</u>
Little Mouse-ear Chickweed	<u>C. semidecandrum</u>
Water Chickweed	<u>Myosoton aquaticum</u>
Common Chickweed	<u>Stellaria media</u>
Lesser Chickweed	<u>S. pallida</u>
Greater Stitchwort	<u>S. holostea</u>
Lesser Stitchwort	<u>S. graminea</u>
Bog Stitchwort	<u>Stellaria alsine</u>
Upright Chickweed	<u>Moenchia erecta</u>
Common Pearlwort	<u>Sagina apetala</u>
Ciliate Pearlwort	<u>S. ciliata</u>
Procumbent Pearlwort	<u>S. procumbens</u>
Three-nerved Sandwort	<u>Moehringia trinervia</u>
Thyme-leaved Sandwort	<u>Arenaria serpyllifolia</u>
Lesser Thyme-leaved Sandwort	<u>A. leptoclados</u>
Corn Spurrey	<u>Spergula arvensis</u>

Sand Spurrey	<u>Spergularia rubra</u>
Annual Knawel	<u>Scleranthus annuus</u>
PURSLANE FAMILY	PORTULACACEAE
Blinks	<u>Montia fontana</u>
GOOSEFOOT FAMILY	CHENOPODIACEAE
Good King Henry	<u>Chenopodium bonus-henricus</u>
All-seed	<u>C. polyspermum</u>
Fat Hen / White Goosefoot	<u>C. album</u>
Fig-leaved Goosefoot	<u>C. ficifolium</u>
Red Goosefoot	<u>C. rubrum</u>
Beet	<u>C. rubrum var. subintegrifolium</u>
Common Orache	<u>Beta vulgaris</u>
Hastate Orache	<u>Atriplex patula</u>
	<u>A. hastata</u>
LIME FAMILY	TILIACEAE
Common Lime	<u>Tilia x europaea</u>
MALLOW FAMILY	MALVACEAE
Musk Mallow	<u>Malva moschata</u>
Common Mallow	<u>M. sylvestris</u>
Dwarf Mallow	<u>M. neglecta</u>
FLAX FAMILY	LINACEAE
Pale Flax	<u>Linum bienne</u>
Purging Flax	<u>L. catharticum</u>
GERANIUM FAMILY	GERANIACEAE
Meadow Cranesbill	<u>Geranium pratense</u>
Cut-leaved Cranesbill	<u>G. dissectum</u>
Dove's-foot Cranesbill	<u>G. molle</u>
Small-flowered Cranesbill	<u>G. pusillum</u>
Shining Cranesbill	<u>G. lucidum</u>
Herb Robert	<u>G. robertianum</u>
Common Storksbill	<u>Erodium cicutarium</u>
WOOD-SORREL FAMILY	OXALIDACEAE
Wood-sorrel	<u>Oxalis acetosella</u>
Procumbent Yellow Sorrel	<u>O. corniculata</u>
	<u>O. corymbosa</u>
	<u>O. latifolia</u>
MAPLE FAMILY	ACERACEAE
Sycamore	<u>Acer pseudoplatanus</u>
Norway Maple	<u>A. platanoides</u>
Common or Field Maple	<u>A. campestre</u>
HORSE CHESTNUT FAMILY	HIPPOCASTANACEAE
Horse Chestnut	<u>Aesculus hippocastanum</u>
HOLLY FAMILY	AQUIFOLIACEAE
Holly	<u>Ilex aquifolium</u>
BOX FAMILY	BUXACEAE
Box	<u>Buxus sempervirens</u>

BUCKTHORN FAMILY

Buckthorn

PEAFLOWER FAMILY

Goat's Rue

Laburnum

Dyer's Greenweed

Gorse

Broom

Restharrow

Black Medick

Tall Melilot

Common Melilot

White Melilot

Red Clover

Zigzag Clover

Hare's-foot

Soft trefoil

Alsike Clover

White Clover

Hop Trefoil

Lesser Yellow Trefoil

Birdsfoot-trefoil

Large Birdsfoot-trefoil

Birdsfoot

Hairy Tare

Smooth Tare

Tufted Vetch

Bush Vetch

Common Vetch

Meadow Vetchling

Bitter Vetch

ROSE FAMILY

Willow Spiraea

Dropwort

Meadow-sweet

Bramble

Raspberry

Loganberry

Dewberry

Bramble

Barren Strawberry

Silverweed

Hoary Cinquefoil

Common Tormentil

Creeping Cinquefoil

Wild Strawberry

Herb Bennet

Common Agrimony

Lady's Mantle

RHAMNACEAE

Rhamnus catharticus

PAPILLIONACEAE

Galega officinalisLaburnum anagyroidesGenista tinctoriaUlex europaeusSarothamnus scopariusOnonis spinosaMedicago lupulinaMelilotus altissimaM. officinalisM. albaTrifolium pretenseT. mediumT. arvenseT. striatumT. hybridumT. repensT. campestreT. dubiumLotus corniculatusL. pedunculatusOrnithopus perpusillusVicia hirsutaV. tetraspermaV. craccaV. sepiumV. sativaLathyrus pratensisL. montanus

ROSACEAE

Spiraea salicifoliaFilipendula vulgarisF. ulmariaRubus odoratusR. idaeusR. loganobaccusR. caesiusR. laciniatusR. lindleianusR. ulmifoliusR. procerusR. vestitusR. insectifoliusR. dasyphyllusPotentilla sterilisP. anserineP. argenteaP. erectaP. reptansFragaria vescaGeum urbanumAgrimonia eupatoriaAlchemilla vestita

Parsley Piert

Great Burnet
Field Rose
Dog Rose

Blackthorn
Wild Cherry
Midland Hawthorn
Hawthorn
Mountain Ash
Crab Apple

STONECROP FAMILY

White Stonecrop
Wall-pepper
Rock Stonecrop

SAXIFRAGE FAMILY

Rue-leaved Saxifrage
Meadow Saxifrage
Opposite-leaved Golden Saxifrage
Alternate-leaved Golden Saxifrage

GOOSEBERRY FAMILY

Red Currant
Black Currant
Flowering Currant
Gooseberry

LOOSESTRIFE FAMILY

Purple Loosestrife
Water Purslane

WILLOW-HERB FAMILY

Great Hairy Willow-herb
Small-flowered Willow-herb
Broad-leaved Willow-herb
Pale Willow-herb
American Willow-herb
Square-stemmed Willow-herb
Short-fruited Willow-herb
Marsh Willow-herb
New Zealand Willow-herb
Rosebay Willow-herb
Evening Primrose
Common Enchanter's Nightshade

WATER MILFOIL FAMILY

Spiked Water-milfoil

WATER STARWORT FAMILY

Water Starwort

Aphanes arvensis

A. microcarpa

Sanguisorba officinalis

Rosa arvensis

R. canina

R. tomentosa

R. villosa

Prunus spinosa

P. avium

Crataegus oxyacanthoides

C. monogyna

Sorbus aucuparia

Malus sylvestris

CRASSULACEAE

Sedum album

S. acre

S. forsterianum

SAXIFRAGACEAE

Saxifraga tridactylites

S. granulata

Chrysosplenium oppositifolium

C. alternifolium

GROSSULARIACEAE

Ribes rubrum

R. nigrum

R. sanguineum

R. uva-crispa

LYTHRACEAE

Lythrum salicaria

Peplis portula

ONAGRACEAE

Epilobium hirsutum

E. parviflorum

E. montanum

E. roseum

E. adenocaulon

E. adnatum

E. obscurum

E. palustre

E. nerterioides

Chamaenerion angustifolium

Oenothera erythrosepala

Circaea lutetiana

HALORAGACEAE

Myriophyllum spicatum

CALLITRICHICEAE

Callitriche stagnalis

C. platycarpa

C. intermedia

MISTLETOE FAMILY
Mistletoe

LORANTHACEAE
Viscum album

CORNEL FAMILY
Dogwood

CORNACEAE
Thelycrania sanguinea
T. sericea

IVY FAMILY
Ivy

ARALIACEAE
Hedera helix

UMBELLIFER FAMILY
Sanicle
Rough Chervil
Cow Parsley
Shepherd's Needle
Upright Hedge Parsley
Hemlock
Hare's-ear
Fool's Watercress
Parsley

UMBELLIFERAE
Sanicula europaea
Chaerophyllum temulentum
Anthriscus sylvestris
Scandix pecten-veneris
Torilis japonica
Conium maculatum
Bupleurum lancifolium
Apium nodiflorum
Petroselinum crispum
P. crispum var. major
Ammi visnaga
Conopodium majus
Pimpinella saxifrage
P. major
Aegopodium podagraria
Oenanthe fistulosa
Aethusa cynapium
Foeniculum vulgare
Silaum silaus
Angelica sylvestris
Pastinaca sativa
Heracleum sphondylium
Daucus carota

Pignut
Burnet Saxifrage
Greater Burnet Saxifrage
Goutweed
Water Dropwort
Fool's Parsley
Fennel
Pepper Saxifrage
Wild Angelica
Wild Parsnip
Cow Parsnip
Wild Carrot

MELON FAMILY
White Bryony

CUCURBITACEAE
Bryonia dioica

SPURGE FAMILY
Dog's Mercury
Annual Mercury
Sun Spurge
Petty Spurge
Dwarf Spurge

EUPHORBIACEAE
Mercurialis perennis
M. annua
Euphorbia helioscopia
E. peplus
E. exigua

DOCK FAMILY
Knotgrass
Bistort
Amphibious Bistort
Willow Weed
Pale Persicaria
Knotted Persicaria
Water-pepper
Black Bindweed

POLYGONACEAE
Polygonum aviculare
P. bistorta
P. amphibium
P. persicaria
P. lapathifolium
P. nodosum
P. hydropiper
P. convolvulus
P. baldschuanicum
P. cuspidatum
Rumex acetosella
R. acetosa

Japanese Knotweed
Sheep's Sorrel
Sorrel

Curled Dock	<u>R. crispus</u>
Broad-leaved Dock	<u>R. obtusifolius</u>
Red-veined Dock	<u>R. sanguineus</u>
Sharp Dock	<u>R. conglomerates</u>
Golden Dock	<u>R. maritimus</u>
NETTLE FAMILY	URTICACEAE
Pellitory-of-the-Wall	<u>Parietaria diffusa</u>
Small Nettle	<u>Urtica urens</u>
Stinging Nettle	<u>U. dioica</u>
HEMP FAMILY	CANNABINACEAE
Hop	<u>Humulus lupulus</u>
ELM FAMILY	ULMACEAE
Wych Elm	<u>Ulmus glabra</u>
English Elm	<u>U. procera</u>
	<u>U. carpiniifolia</u>
BIRCH FAMILY	BETULACEAE
Silver Birch	<u>Betula pendula</u>
Birch	<u>B. pubescens</u>
Alder	<u>Alnus glutinosus</u>
HAZEL FAMILY	CORYLACEAE
Hazel	<u>Corylus avellana</u>
BEECH FAMILY	FAGACEAE
Beech	<u>Fagus sylvatica</u>
Sweet Chestnut	<u>Castanea sativa</u>
Common Oak	<u>Quercus robur</u>
Sessile Oak	<u>Q. petraea</u>
Red Oak	<u>Q. borealis</u>
WILLOW FAMILY	SALICACEAE
Aspen	<u>Populus tremula</u>
Black Italian Poplar	<u>P. x canadensis</u>
Balm of Gilead	<u>P. gileadensis</u>
White Willow	<u>Salix alba</u>
Crack Willow	<u>S. fragilis</u>
Almond Willow	<u>S. triandra</u>
Purple Willow	<u>S. purpurea</u>
Common Osier	<u>S. viminalis</u>
	<u>S. calodendron</u>
Goat Willow	<u>S. caprea</u>
	<u>S. caprea x cinerea</u>
Common Sallow	<u>S. cinerea ssp. cinerea</u>
	<u>S. cinerea ssp. atrocinerea</u>
Eared Sallow	<u>S. aurita</u>
	<u>S. aurita x caprea</u>
	<u>S. aurita x cinerea</u>
	<u>S. aurita x atrocinerea</u>
	<u>S. aurita x caprea x cinerea</u>
HEATH FAMILY	ERICACEAE
Rhododendron	<u>Rhododendron ponticum</u>
Ling	<u>Calluna vulgaris</u>

PRIMROSE FAMILY

Cowslip
 Primrose
 Yellow Pimpernel
 Creeping Jenny
 Yellow Loosestrife

Scarlet Pimpernel
 Bog Pimpernel

OLIVE FAMILY

Ash
 Privet
 Lilac

GENTIAN FAMILY

Common Centaury

BOGBEAN FAMILY

Fringed Waterlily

BORAGE FAMILY

Comfrey
 Bugloss
 Water Forget-me-not

Common Forget-me-not
 Yellow and blue Forget-me-not
 Early Forget-me-not

BINDWEED FAMILY

Bindweed
 Larger Bindweed

NIGHTSHADE FAMILY

Duke of Argyll's Tea-plant
 Bittersweet
 Black Nightshade

FIGWORT FAMILY

Common Mullein
 Common Snapdragon
 Purple Toadflax
 Common Toadflax
 Small Toadflax
 Ivy-leaved Toadflax
 Common Figwort
 Water Figwort
 Foxglove
 Brooklime
 Water Speedwell
 Marsh Speedwell
 Common (or Heath) Speedwell
 Wood Speedwell
 Germander Speedwell

PRIMULACEAE

Primula veris
P. vulgaris
Lysimichia nemorum
L. nummularia
L. vulgaris
L. punctata
Anagallis arvensis
A. tenella

OLEACEAE

Fraxinus excelsior
Ligustrum vulgare
Syringa vulgaris

GENTIANACEAE

Centaureum erythraea

MENYANTHACEAE

Nymphoides peltata

BORAGINACEAE

Symphytum x uplandicum
Anchusa arvensis
Myosotis scorpioides
M. caespitosa
M. arvensis
M. discolor
M. ramosissima

CONVOLVULACEAE

Convolvulus arvensis
Calystegia sepium ssp. sepium
Calystegia sepium ssp. pulchra
Calystegia sepium ssp. silvatica

SOLANACEAE

Lycium halimifolium
Solanum dulcamara
S. nigrum

SCROPHULARIACEAE

Verbascum thapsus
Antirrhinum majus
Linaria purpurea
L. vulgaris
Chaenorhinum minus
Cymbalaria muralis
Scrophularia nodosa
S. aquatica
Digitalis purpurea
Veronica beccabunga
V. catenata
V. scutellata
V. officinalis
V. montana
V. chamaedrys
V. longifolia

Thyme-leaved Speedwell
 Wall Speedwell
 Ivy Speedwell
 Buxbaum's Speedwell
 Grey Speedwell
 Field Speedwell

Yellow Rattle
 Red Bartsia

BROOMRAPE FAMILY
 Toothwort

THYME FAMILY
 Corn Mint
 Water Mint

Spearmint
 Penny-royal
 Gipsywort
 Wild Thyme
 Wild Basil
 Self-heal
 Betony
 Field Woundwort
 Hedge Woundwort
 Black Horehound
 Yellow Archangel
 Red Dead-nettle
 White Dead-nettle
 Spotted Dead-nettle
 Cut-leaved Deadnettle
 Common Hemp-nettle

Cat-mint
 Ground Ivy
 Skull-cap
 Wood-sage
 Bugle

PLANTAIN FAMILY
 Great Plantain
 Ribwort

BELLFLOWER FAMILY
 Giant Bellflower
 Creeping Campanula
 Harebell

BEDSTRAW FAMILY
 Crosswort
 Lady's Bedstraw
 Heath Bedstraw
 Marsh Bedstraw
 Fen Bedstraw
 Goosegrass

HONEYSUCKLE FAMILY
 Elder

V. serpyllifolia
V. arvensis
V. hederifolia
V. persica
V. polita
V. agrestis
V. filiformis
Rhinanthus minor
Odontites verna

OROBANCHACEAE
Lathraea squamaria

LABIATAE
Mentha arvensis
M. aquatica
M. aquatica x arvensis = M.
verticillata
M. spicata
M. pulegium
Lycopus europaeus
Thymus drucei
Clinopodium vulgare
Prunella vulgaris
Betonica officinalis
Stachys arvensis
Stachys sylvatica
Ballota nigra
Galeobdolon luteum
Lamium purpureum
L. album
L. maculatum
L. hybridum
Galeopsis tetrahit
G. bifida
Nepeta cataria
Glechoma hederacea
Scutellaria galericulata
Teucrium scorodonia
Ajuga reptans

PLANTAGINACEAE
Plantago major
P. lanceolata

CAMPANULACEAE
Campanula latifolia
C. rapunculoides
C. rotundifolia

RUBIACEAE
Cruciata chersonensis
Galiun verum
G. saxatile
G. palustre
G. uliginosum
G. aparine

CAPRIFOLIACEAE
Sambucus nigra

Guelder Rose	<u>Viburnum opulus</u>
Snowberry	<u>Symphoricarpos rivularis</u>
Honeysuckle	<u>Lonicera periclymenum</u>
MOSCHATEL FAMILY	ADOXACEAE
Moschatel	<u>Adoxa moschatellina</u>
VALERIAN FAMILY	VALERIANACEAE
Valerian	<u>Valeriana officinalis</u>
Marsh Valerian	<u>V. dioica</u>
TEASEL FAMILY	DIPSACACEAE
Teasel	<u>Dipsacus fullonum</u>
Devil's-bit Scabious	<u>Succisa pratensis</u>
DAISY FAMILY	COMPOSITAE
Tripartite Bur-Marigold	<u>Bidens tripartita</u>
	<u>Guizotia abyssinica</u>
Ragwort	<u>Senecio jacobaea</u>
Marsh Ragwort	<u>S. aquaticus</u>
Oxford Ragwort	<u>S. squalidus</u>
Hoary Ragwort	<u>S. erucifolius</u>
	<u>S. cambrensis</u>
Wood Groundsel	<u>S. sylvaticus</u>
Sticky Groundsel	<u>S. viscosus</u>
Groundsel	<u>S. vulgaris</u>
	<u>S. squalidus x vulgaris</u>
Coltsfoot	<u>Tussilago farfara</u>
Pot Marigold	<u>Calendula officinalis</u>
Ploughman's Spikenard	<u>Inula conyza</u>
Fleabane	<u>Pulicaria dysenterica</u>
Cudweed	<u>Filago germanica</u>
Wood Cudweed	<u>Gnaphalium sylvaticum</u>
Marsh Cudweed	<u>G. uliginosum</u>
Golden-rod	<u>Solidago canadensis</u>
Michaelmas Daisy	<u>Aster novi-belgii</u>
Blue Fleabane	<u>Erigeron acer</u>
Canadian Fleabane	<u>Conyza canadensis</u>
Daisy	<u>Bellis perennis</u>
Hemp Agrimony	<u>Eupatorium cannabinum</u>
Yarrow	<u>Achillea millefolium</u>
Sneezewort	<u>A. ptarmica</u>
Scentless Mayweed	<u>Tripleurospermum maritimum ssp. inodorum</u>
Wild Chamomile	<u>Matricaria recutita</u>
Pineapple Weed	<u>M. matricarioides</u>
Ox-eye Daisy	<u>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</u>
Feverfew	<u>C. parthenium</u>
Mugwort	<u>Artemisia vulgaris</u>
Wormwood	<u>A. absinthum</u>
Lesser Burdock	<u>Arctium minus</u>
Musk Thistle	<u>Carduus nutans</u>
Wetted Thistle	<u>C. acanthoides</u>
Spear Thistle	<u>Cirsium vulgare</u>
Marsh Thistle	<u>C. palustre</u>
Creeping Thistle	<u>C. arvense</u>

Greater Knapweed	<u>Centaurea scabiosa</u>
Hardhead	<u>C. nigra ssp. nigra</u>
	<u>C. nigra ssp. nemoralis</u>
Saw-wort	<u>Serratula tinctoria</u>
Nipplewort	<u>Lapsana communis</u>
Cat's Ear	<u>Hypochoeris radicata</u>
Autumn Hawkbit	<u>Leontodon autumnalis</u>
Rough Hawkbit	<u>L. hispidus</u>
Hairy Hawkbit	<u>L. taraxacoides</u>
Goat's-Beard	<u>Tragopogon pratensis</u>
Field Milk-Thistle	<u>Sonchus arvensis</u>
Milk- or Sow-Thistle	<u>S. oleraceus</u>
Spiny Milk- or Sow-Thistle	<u>S. asper</u>
Hawkweeds so far determined:-	<u>Hieracium strumraum</u>
	<u>H. diaphanum</u>
	<u>H. maculatum</u>
Mouse-ear Hawkweed	<u>H. pilosella</u>
Fox and Cubs	<u>H. aurantiacum</u>
Beaked Hawk's-beard	<u>Crepis vesicaria</u>
Smooth Hawk's-beard	<u>C. capillaris</u>
Common Dandelion	<u>Taraxacum officinale</u>
Lesser Dandelion	<u>T. laevigatum</u>
WATER PLANTAIN FAMILY	ALISMATACEAE
Water Plantain	<u>Alisma plantago-aquatica</u>
FROG-BIT FAMILY	HYDROCHARITACEAE
Canadian Pondweed	<u>Eloдея canadensis</u>
ARROW-GRASS FAMILY	JUNCAGINACEAE
Marsh Arrow-grass	<u>Triglochin palustris</u>
PONDWEED FAMILY	POTAMOGETONACEAE
Broad-leaved Pondweed	<u>Potamogeton natans</u>
Small Pondweed	<u>P. berchtoldii</u>
Hair-like Pondweed	<u>P. trichoides</u>
Curled Pondweed	<u>P. crispus</u>
Fennel-leaved Pondweed	<u>P. pectinatus</u>
LILY FAMILY	LILIACEAE
Lily-of-the-Valley	<u>Convallaria majalis</u>
Solomon's Seal	<u>Polygonatum multiflorum</u>
Bluebell	<u>Endymion non-scriptus</u>
RUSH FAMILY	JUNCACEAE
Round-fruited Rush	<u>Juncus compressus</u>
Toad Rush	<u>J. bufonius</u>
Hard Rush	<u>J. inflexus</u>
Soft Rush	<u>J. effusus</u>
Compact Rush	<u>J. conglomeratus</u>
Jointed Rush	<u>J. articulatus</u>
Sharp-flowered Rush	<u>J. acutiflorus</u>
Hairy Woodrush	<u>Luzula pilosa</u>
Greater Woodrush	<u>L. sylvatica</u>
Sweep's Brush	<u>L. campestris</u>
Many-headed Woodrush	<u>L. multiflora</u>

DAFFODIL FAMILY

Crow Garlic
 Ramsons
 Pheasant's Eye

IRIS FAMILY

Yellow Flag

YAM FAMILY

Black Bryony

ORCHID FAMILY

Broad-leaved Helleborine
 Bee Orchid
 Early Purple Orchid
 Common Spotted Orchid
 Heath Spotted Orchid
 Marsh Orchid
 Twayblade

ARUM FAMILY

Lord-and-Ladies

DUCKWEED FAMILY

Ivy Duckweed
 Duckweed

BUR-REED FAMILY

Bur-reed

REEDMACE FAMILY

Great Reedmace
 Lesser Reedmace

SEDGE FAMILY

Bristle Scirpus
 Common Spike-rush
 Wood Sedge
 Hop or Cyperus Sedge
 Great Pond-sedge
 Lesser Pond-sedge
 Pendulous Sedge
 Pale Sedge
 Carnation-grass
 Carnation-grass
 Hammer Sedge
 Pill-headed Sedge
 Spring Sedge
 Tufted Sedge
 Common Sedge
 Panicked Sedge
 False Fox-sedge
 Brown Sedge
 Spiked Sedge
 Star Sedge
 Remote Sedge
 Oval Sedge
 Dioecious Sedge

AMARYLLIDACEAE

Allium vineale
A. ursinum
Narcissus majalis

IRIDACEAE

Iris pseudacorus

DIOSCOREACEAE

Tamus communis

ORCHIDACEAE

Epipactis helleborine
Ophrys apifera
Orchis mascula
Dactylorhiza fuchsii
D. maculata ssp. ericetorum
D. praetermissa
Listera ovata

ARACEAE

Arum maculatum

LEMNACEAE

Lemna trisulca
L. minor

SPARGANIACEAE

Sparganium erectum

TYPHACEAE

Typha latifolia
T. angustifolia

CYPERACEAE

Isolepis setacea
Eleocharis palustris
Carex sylvatica
C. pseudocyperus
C. riparia
C. acutiformis
C. pendula
C. pallescens
C. panicea
C. flacca
C. hirta
C. pilulifera
C. caryophyllea
C. acuta
C. nigra
C. paniculata
C. otrubae
C. disticha
C. spicata
C. echinata
C. remota
C. ovalis
C. dioica

GRASS FAMILY

Reed
 Heath Grass
 Flote-grass

 Reed-grass
 Meadow Fescue
 Tall Fescue
 Tall Brome
 Red or Creeping Fescue

 Fescue-ryegrass hybrid
 Rye-grass
 Italian Rye-grass
 Squirrel-tail Fescue
 Fern Grass
 Annual Poa
 Wood Poa
 Flattened Poa
 Meadow-grass

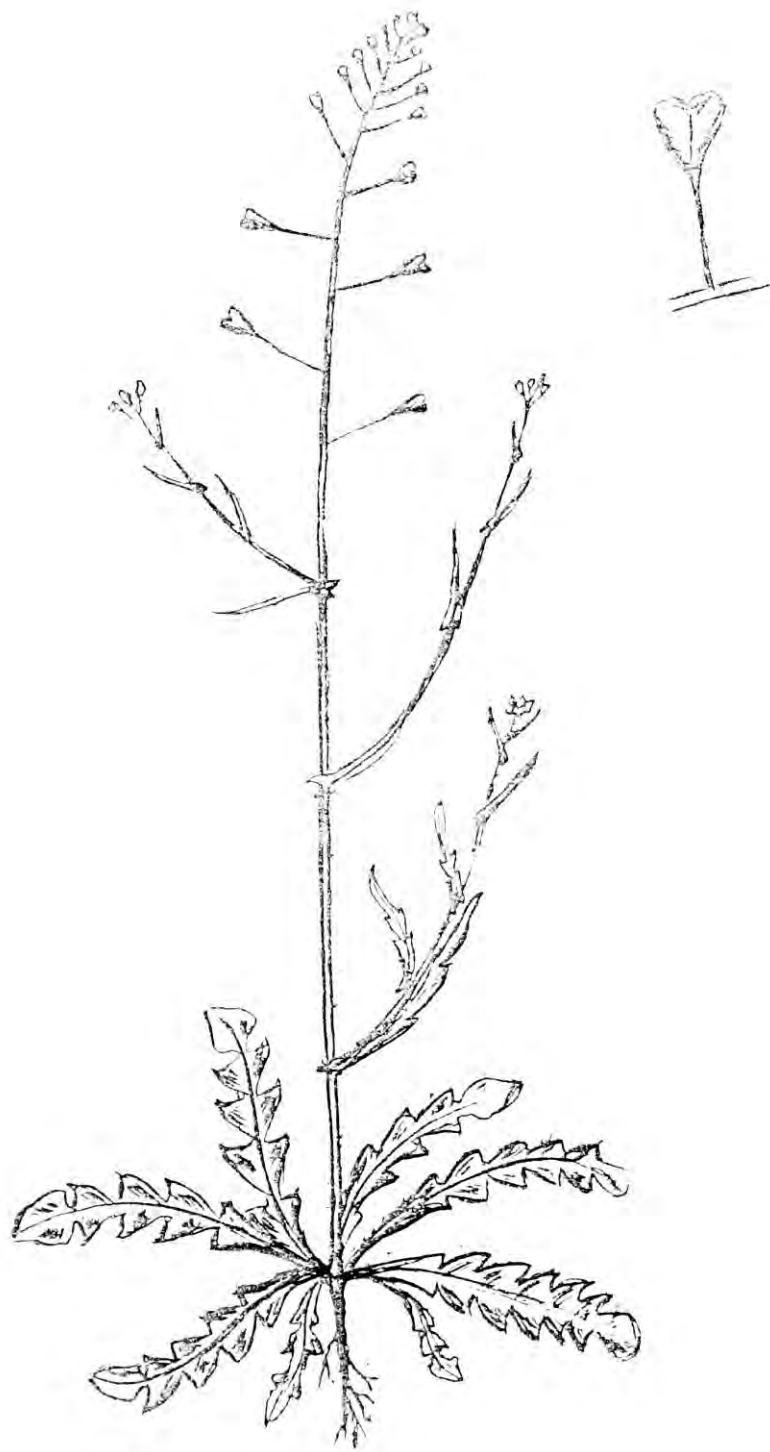
 Rough Meadow-grass
 Cock's-foot
 Crested Dog's-tail
 Quaking Grass
 Wood Melick
 Hairy Brome
 Barren Brome
 Lop Grass

 Slender False-brome
 Bearded Couch-grass
 Couch-grass
 Meadow Barley
 Wall Barley
 Crested Hair-grass
 Yellow Oat
 Wild Oat
 Hairy Oat
 Oat-grass
 Yorkshire Fog
 Creeping Soft-grass
 Tufted hair-grass
 Wavy hair-grass
 Early Hair-grass
 Silvery Hair-grass
 Bushgrass
 Brown Bent-grass
 Common Bent-grass

 Fiorin
 Cat's-tail
 Timothy
 Meadow Foxtail
 Marsh Foxtail
 Wood Millet

GRAMINEAE

Phragmites communis
Siegingia decumbens
Glyceria fluitans
G. plicata
G. x pedicellata
G. declinata
G. maxima
Festuca pratensis
F. arundinacea
F. gigantea
F. ovina ssp. ovina
F. ovina ssp. tenuifolia
X Festulolium loliaceum
Lolium perenne
L. multiflorum
Vulpia bromoides
Catapodium rigidum
Poa anua
Poa nemoralis
P. compressa
P. pratensis
P. subcaerulea
P. trivialis
Dactylis glomerata
Cynosurus cristatus
Briza media
Melica uniflora
Zerna ramosa
Anisantha sterilis
Bromus mollis
B. thominei
Brachypodium sylvaticum
Agropyron caninum
A. repens
Hordeum secalinum
Hordeum murinum
Koeleria cristata
Trisetum flavescens
Avena fatua
Helictotrichon pubescens
Arrhenatherum elatius
Holcus lanatus
H. mollis
Deschampsia caespitosa
D. flexuosa
Aira praecox
A. caryophyllea
Calamagrostis epigejos
Agrostis canina
A. tenuis
A. gigantea
A. stolonifera
Phleum bertolonii
P. pratense
Alopecurus pratensis
A. geniculatus
Milium effusum



Shepherd's Purse

White ($\times \frac{2}{3}$)

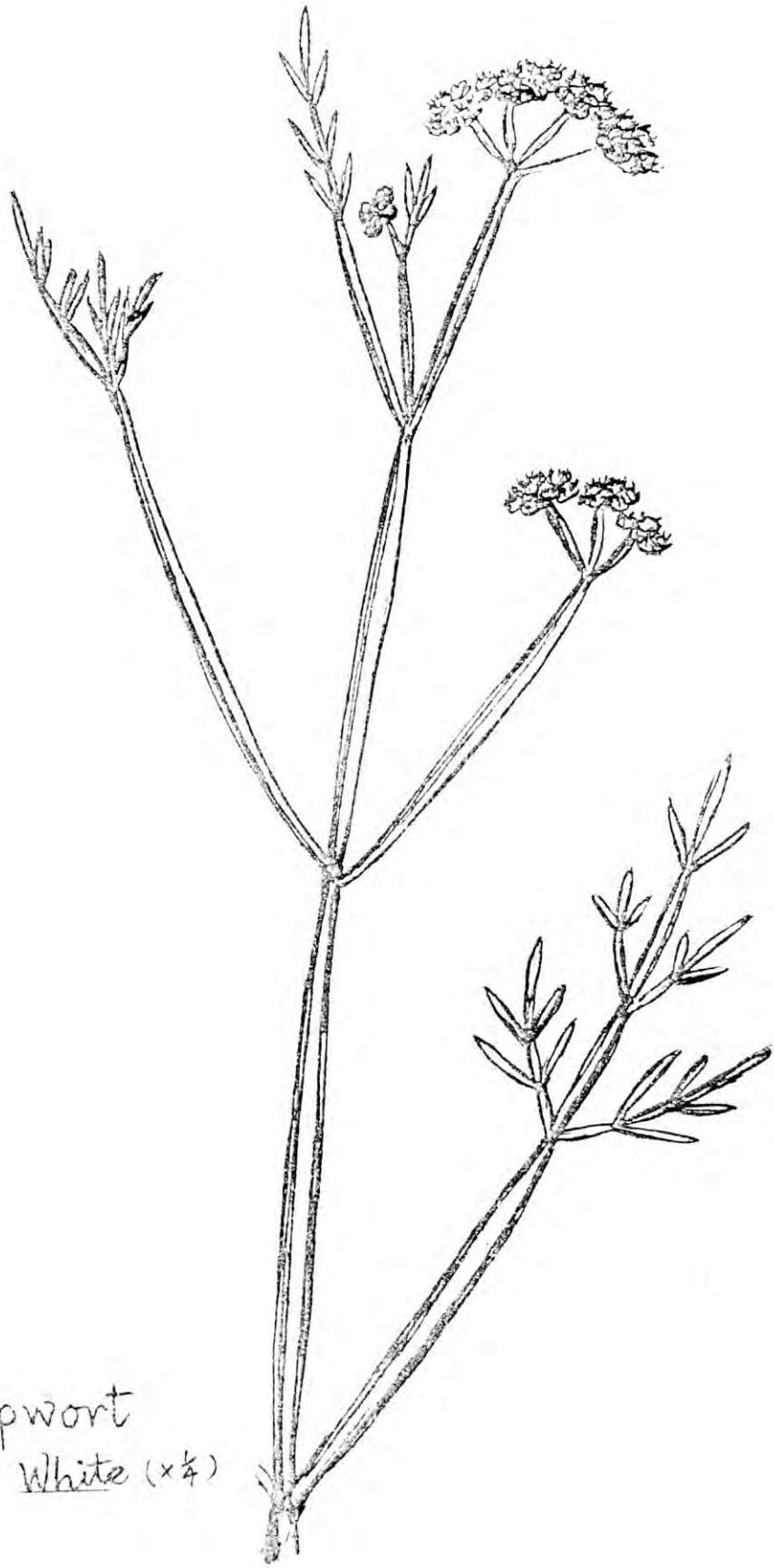


Oxford Ragwort Yellow ($\times \frac{3}{4}$)



Feverfew

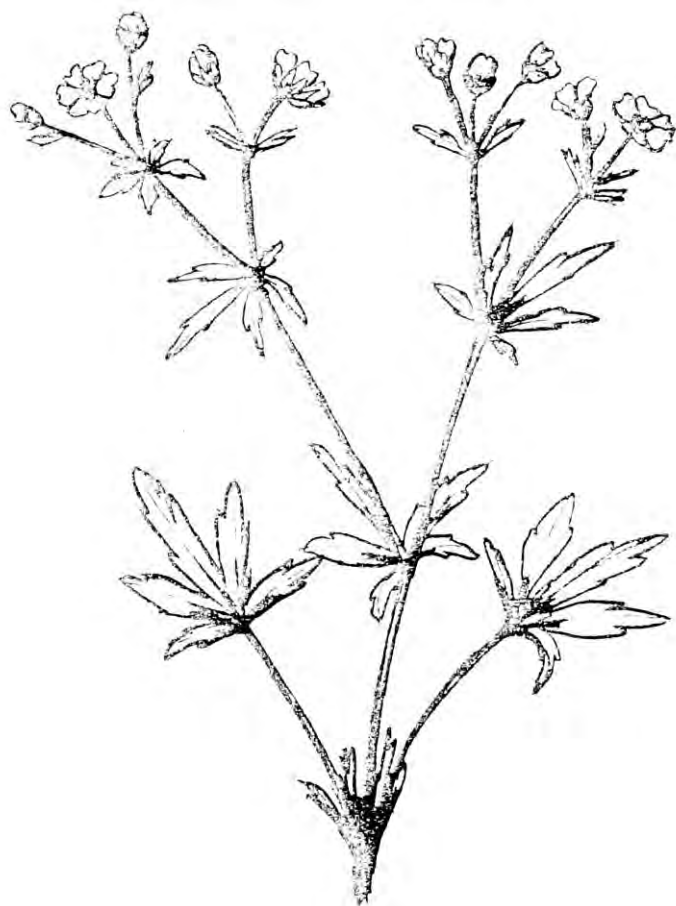
White (x 1/2)



Water

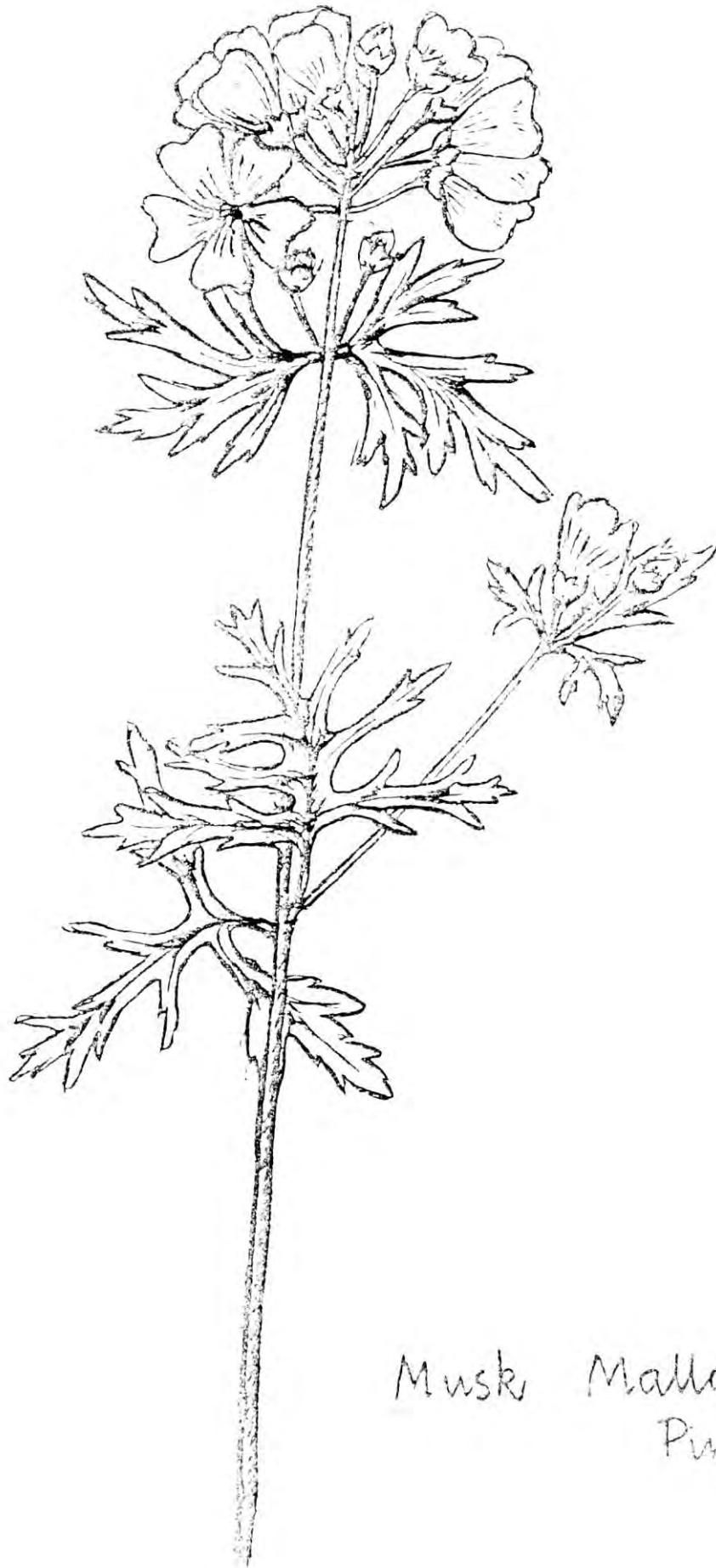
Dropwort

White ($\times \frac{1}{4}$)

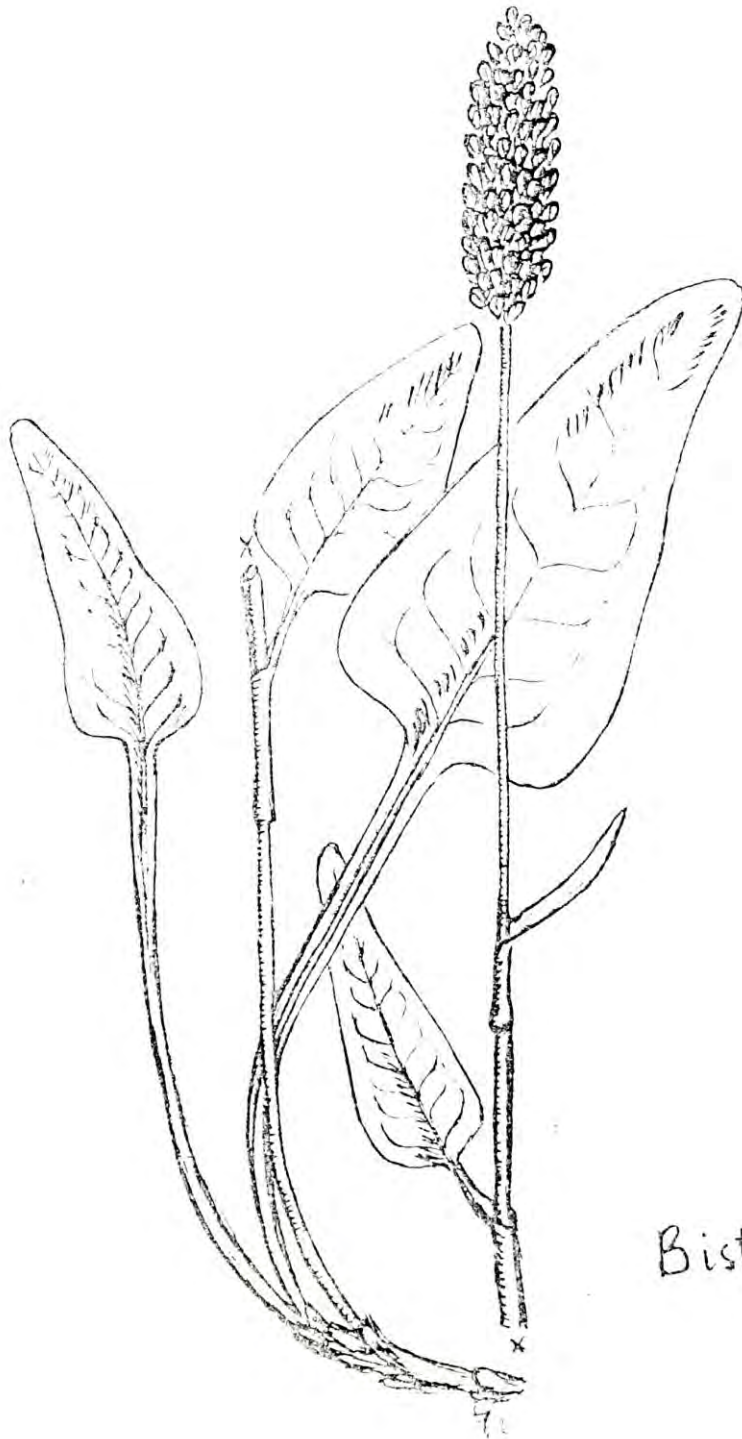


Hoary Cinquefoil

Yellow (x1 1/2 nat size)



Musk Mallow
Pink (x $\frac{2}{3}$)



Bistort

Pink (x 2)



Lady's

Smock

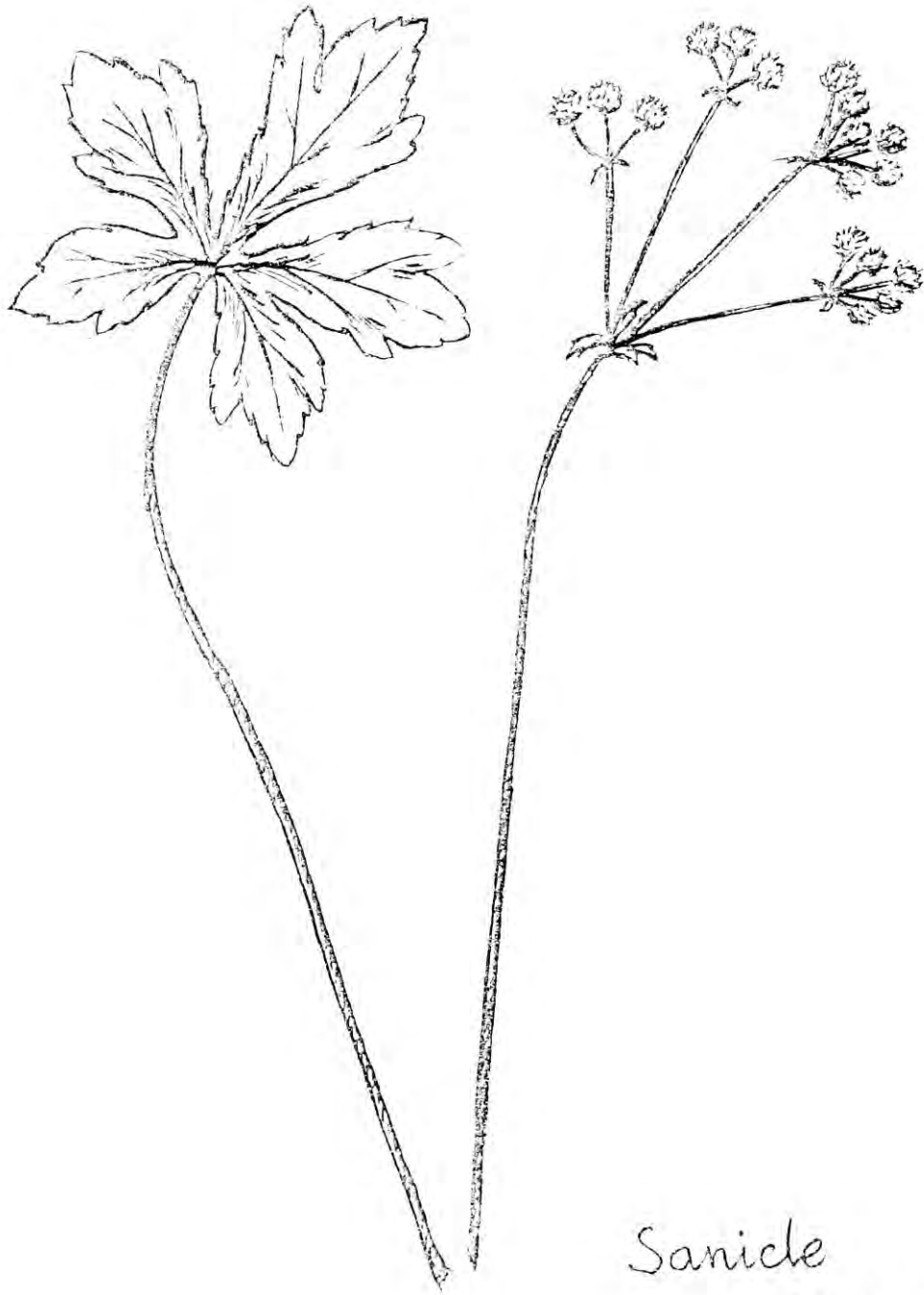
Lilac ($\times \frac{2}{3}$)



Meadowsweet
Cream ($\times \frac{1}{2}$)



Marsh Marigold
Yellow ($\times \frac{1}{2}$).



Sanicle

White ($\times \frac{2}{3}$)



Broad-leaved

Helleborine

Greenish to Dull purple. (* $\frac{1}{3}$)

APPENDIX

1. GAZETTEER

Including all the place names used by Edith.

<i>Name</i> *shown on map	<i>Grid ref</i> <i>SK</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Alder Spinney*	506081	
Bluebell Garage	524075	Site now occupied by the Co-operative Village Store.
Barn Hills*	520085	The small hills on the right of the permissive path from Groby Pool to Newtown Linford.
Barn Hills sand tip	517087	
Boat house	521083	Already a ruin by 1973, it has now virtually disappeared, though it is still shown on the OS map.
Bradgate Home Farm	510082	
Bradgate House* & Stables	508090	
Branting Hill*	535071	Near the boundary with Glenfield, mostly destroyed by the A46.
Brooke Vale Cottages*	520067	A row of cottages detached from the rest of the old village.
Carter's Rough*	507085	
Castle Mound	523076	A Norman motte, behind Groby churchyard.
Church	523076	
Cowpen Spinney	521068	
Field Head	498097	A settlement adjacent to Markfield but within Groby parish.
Fishing pool	518083	
Glebe Farm*	525065	Demolished and replaced with a housing estate
Grey Lodge*	508080	
Groby Lodge Farm*	504077	
Groby Old Quarry*	521075	Filled in and now an industrial estate
Groby Parks Farm*	501088	
Groby Pool*	521082	
Groby Sheet Hedges Quarry	526083	
Heath grassland near the marsh	522083	I believe this means the grassy area between the road and the pool.
High Leys*	533087	Farm buildings, now demolished, just over the Anstey parish boundary
Lady Hay Wood*	516084	
Lawn Hill	516078	
Lawn Wood*	505095	
Little John*	501083	
Martinshaw Lodge*	512069	
Martinshaw Junior School	519075	
marshy hollow just north of the overflow	522082	
Old Hall	524075	
Old mill	523082	
Old Wood*	512090	
Pool House	520080	
Pymm Leas	526073	Uncertain location, presumably near Pymm Ley Lane
Richest meadow	519084	

Rifle Range*	525078	
Quarry gateway near Groby Pool	523082	
Quarry south of the church		See Groby Old Quarry
Sheet Hedges*	527087	Usually called Sheet Hedges Wood
Slate Brook	5007	The stream that feeds Groby Pool from the south-west, via Groby Lodge Farm and Grey Lodge.
Sluice gates	523082	To control the Pool's water level, located opposite the Quarry gateway
Stamford Arms	524075	The pub in the centre of the village
Toothills	510077	The northern extremity of Martinshaw Wood, containing rocky outcrops. It is in Groby parish, unlike the rest of Martinshaw which is in Ratby (Edith's map shows the parish boundary incorrectly here).

2. GEOLOGY

The rocks that occur in Groby have been studied and re-organised by geologists since Edith's time. The following updates are based on Ambrose et al. (2007).

The Diorites in Charnwood Forest are now split into the Northern and Southern groups - the Groby outcrops consist of Southern Diorite. They are late Precambrian in age. The rocks that Edith refers to as Quartzite belong to what is now called the Swithland Formation of the Brand Group. The slate near Bradgate Home Farm belongs to the Stable Pit Member of the Brand Group. The Brand Group is now known to be Cambrian in age, about 520 million years old. The new name for Keuper Marl is Mercia Mudstone.

3. PLANT NAMES

Both common and scientific plant names used by Edith are in many cases not those in current usage. Readers wishing to look up Sweep's Brush or *Thelycrania sanguinea* in a modern Flora (e.g. Stace, 1997) may struggle to find them. The following table should help.

<i>Old name</i> (Hesselgreaves 1973)		<i>New name</i> Stace (1997)	
Equisetum arvense	Common Horsetail	Equisetum arvense	Field Horsetail
Larix leptolepis	Japanese Larch	Larix kaempferi	Japanese Larch
Pinus contorta	Contorted Pine	Pinus contorta	Lodgepole Pine
Ranunculus arvensis	Corn Crowfoot	Ranunculus arvensis	Corn Buttercup
R. sceleratus	Celery-leaved Crowfoot	R. sceleratus	Celery-leaved Buttercup
R. circinatus	Water Crowfoot	R. circinatus	Fan-leaved Water-crowfoot
R. trichophyllus	Water Crowfoot	R. trichophyllus	Thread-leaved Water-crowfoot
R. aquatilis	Water Crowfoot	R. aquatilis	Common Water-crowfoot
Papaver lecoqii	Babington's Poppy	Papaver dubium ssp. lecoqii	Yellow-juiced Poppy

<i>Old name</i> (Hesselgreaves 1973)		<i>New name</i> Stace (1997)	
<i>Corydalis lutea</i>	Yellow Fumitory	<i>Pseudofumaria lutea</i>	Yellow Corydalis
<i>Fumaria muralis</i> ssp. <i>muralis</i>		<i>Fumaria muralis</i> ssp. <i>muralis</i>	Common Ramping-fumitory
<i>Fumaria muralis</i> ssp. <i>boraei</i>		<i>Fumaria muralis</i> ssp. <i>boraei</i>	Common Ramping-fumitory
<i>Cardamine flexuosa</i>	Wood Bitter-cress	<i>Cardamine flexuosa</i>	Wavy Bitter-cress
<i>Barbarea intermedia</i>	Intermediate Yellow Rocket	<i>Barbarea intermedia</i>	Medium-flowered Winter-cress
<i>B. verna</i>	Early-flowering Yellow Rocket	<i>B. verna</i>	American Winter-cress
<i>Rorippa microphylla</i>	One-rowed Watercress	<i>Rorippa microphylla</i>	Narrow-fruited Water-cress
<i>R. islandica</i>	Marsh Yellow-cress	<i>R. palustris</i>	Marsh Yellow-cress
<i>Viola riviniana</i>	Common Violet	<i>Viola riviniana</i>	Common Dog-violet
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Common St. John's-wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Perforate St John's-wort
<i>Silene noctiflora</i>	Night-flowering Champion	<i>Silene noctiflora</i>	Night-flowering Catchfly
<i>S. alba</i>	White Champion	<i>S. latifolia</i>	White Champion
<i>Cerastium holosteoides</i>	Common Mouse-ear Chickweed	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear
<i>C. glomeratum</i>	Sticky Mouse-ear Chickweed	<i>C. glomeratum</i>	Sticky Mouse-ear
<i>C. atrovirens</i>	Dark Green Mouse-ear Chickweed	<i>C. diffusum</i>	Sea Mouse-ear
<i>C. semidecandrum</i>	Little Mouse-ear Chickweed	<i>C. semidecandrum</i>	Little Mouse-ear
<i>Sagina ciliata</i>	Ciliate Pearlwort	<i>Sagina apetala</i> ssp. <i>apetala</i>	Annual Pearlwort
<i>C. rubrum</i> var. <i>subintegrifolium</i>	Variety of Red Goosefoot	[Not recognised in modern floras]	
<i>Linum catharticum</i>	Purging Flax	<i>Linum catharticum</i>	Fairy Flax
<i>Oxalis corymbosa</i>		<i>Oxalis debilis</i>	Large-flowered Pink-sorrel
<i>O. latifolia</i>		<i>O. latifolia</i>	Garden Pink-sorrel
<i>Rhamnus catharticus</i>	Buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	Buckthorn
<i>Sarothamnus scoparius</i>	Broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Broom
<i>Trifolium striatum</i>	Soft trefoil	<i>Trifolium striatum</i>	Knotted Clover
<i>Lathyrus montanus</i>	Bitter Vetch	<i>Lathyrus linifolius</i>	Bitter-vetch
<i>Spiraea salicifolia</i>	Willow Spiraea	<i>Spiraea salicifolia</i>	Bridewort
<i>Rubus odoratus</i>	Bramble	[Not recognised in modern floras]	
<i>Crataegus oxyacanthoides</i>	Midland Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>	Midland Hawthorn
<i>Sedum acre</i>	Wall-pepper	<i>Sedum acre</i>	Biting Stonecrop
<i>Epilobium adenocaulon</i>	American Willow-herb	<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>	American Willow-herb
<i>E. adnatum</i>	Square-stemmed Willow-herb	<i>E. tetragonum</i>	Square-stalked Willowherb
<i>E. nerterioides</i>	New Zealand Willow-herb	<i>E. brunnescens</i>	New Zealand Willow-herb
<i>Chamaenerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willow-herb or Rosebay	<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb
<i>Oenothera erythrosepala</i>	Evening Primrose	<i>Oenothera glazioviana</i>	Large-flowered Evening-primrose

<i>Old name</i> (Hesselgreaves 1973)		<i>New name</i> Stace (1997)	
Callitriche stagnalis	Water Starwort	Callitriche stagnalis	Common Water-starwort
C. platycarpa		C. platycarpa	Various-leaved Water-starwort
C. intermedia		C. hamulata	Intermediate Water-starwort
Thelycrania sanguinea	Dogwood	Cornus sanguinea	Dogwood
T. sericea		C. sericea	Red-osier Dogwood
Hare's-ear	Bupleurum lancifolium	Bupleurum subovatum	False Thorow-wax
Ammi visnaga		Ammi visnaga	Toothpick-plant
Aegopodium podagraria	Goutweed	Aegopodium podagraria	Ground-elder
Oenanthe fistulosa	Water Dropwort	Oenanthe fistulosa	Tubular Water-dropwort
Polygonum bistorta	Bistort	Persicaria bistorta	Common Bistort
P. bistorta	Amphibious Bistort	P. amphibia	Amphibious Bistort
P. persicaria	Willow Weed	P. maculosa	Redshank
P. lapathifolium	Pale Persicaria	P. lapathifolia	Pale Persicaria
P. nodosum	Knotted Persicaria	?	?
P. hydropiper	Water-pepper	P. hydropiper	Water-pepper
P. convolvulus	Black Bindweed	Fallopia convolvulus	Black-bindweed
P. baldschuanicum		F. baldschuanica	Russian-vine
P. cuspidatum	Japanese Knotweed	F. japonica	Japanese Knotweed
Rumex conglomeratus	Sharp Dock	Rumex conglomeratus	Clustered Dock
Parietaria diffusa	Pellitory-of-the-Wall	Parietaria judaica	Pellitory-of-the-wall
Betula pubescens	Birch	Betula pubescens	Downy Birch
Lysimichia punctata		Lysimichia punctata	Dotted Loosestrife
Symphytum x uplandicum	Comfrey	Symphytum x uplandicum	Russian Comfrey
Myosotis caespitosa		Myosotis laxa ssp. caespitosa	Tufted Forget-me-not
M. discolor	Yellow and blue Forget-me-not	M. discolor	Changing Forget-me-not
Convolvulus arvensis	Bindweed	Convolvulus arvensis	Field Bindweed
Calystegia sepium ssp. sepium	Larger Bindweed	Calystegia sepium ssp. sepium	Hedge Bindweed
C. sepium ssp. puchra		C. pulchra	Hairy Bindweed
C. sepium ssp. silvatica		C. silvatica	Large Bindweed
Lycium halimifolium	Duke of Argyll's Teaplant	Lycium barbarum	Duke of Argyll's Teaplant
Scrophularia aquatica	Water Figwort	Scrophularia auriculata	Water Figwort
Veronica catenata	Water Speedwell	Veronica catenata	Pink Water-Speedwell
V. longifolia		V. longifolia	Garden Speedwell
V. hederifolia	Ivy Speedwell	V. hederifolia	Ivy-leaved Speedwell
V. persica	Buxbaum's Speedwell	V. persica	Common Field-speedwell
V. polita	Grey Speedwell	V. polita	Grey Field-speedwell
V. agrestis	Field Speedwell	V. agrestis	Green Field-speedwell
Odontites verna	Red Bartsia	Odontites vernus	Red Bartsia
Thymus drucei	Wild Thyme	Thymus polytrichus	Wild Thyme
Betonica officinalis	Betony	Stachys officinalis	Betony

<i>Old name</i> (Hesselgreaves 1973)		<i>New name</i> Stace (1997)	
Galeobdolon luteum	Yellow Archangel or Yellow Deadnettle	Lamiastrum galeobdolon	Yellow Archangel
Galeopsis bifida		Galeopsis bifida	Bifid Hemp-nettle
Campanula rapunculoides	Creeping Campanula	Campanula rapunculoides	Creeping Bellflower
Cruciata chersonensis	Crosswort	Cruciata laevipes	Crosswort
Symphoricarpos rivularis	Snowberry	Symphoricarpos albus	Snowberry
Guizotia abyssinica		Guizotia abyssinica	Niger
Senecio cambrensis		[Record not accepted for Flora of Leics.]	Welsh Groundsel
Senecio sylvaticus	Wood Groundsel	Senecio sylvaticus	Heath Groundsel
Inula conyza	Ploughman's Spikenard	Inula conyzae	Ploughman's-spikenard
Filago germanica	Cudweed	Filago vulgaris	Common Cudweed
Gnaphalium sylvaticum	Wood Cudweed	Gnaphalium sylvaticum	Heath Cudweed
Solidago canadensis	Golden-rod	Solidago canadensis	Canadian Goldenrod
Tripleurospermum maritimum ssp. inodorum	Scentless Mayweed	Tripleurospermum inodorum	Scentless Mayweed
Matricaria recutita	Wild Chamomile	Matricaria recutita	Scented Mayweed
M. matricarioides	Pineapple Weed	M. discoidea	Pineappleweed
Chrysanthemum leucanthemum	Ox-eye Daisy	Leucanthemum vulgare	Oxeye Daisy
C. parthenium	Feverfew	Tanacetum parthenium	Feverfew
Carduus acanthoides	Wetted Thistle	Carduus crispus ssp. multiflorus	Wetted Thistle
Leontodon taraxacoides	Hairy Hawkbit	Leontodon saxatilis	Lesser Hawkbit
Sonchus arvensis	Field Milk-Thistle	Sonchus arvensis	Perennial Sow-thistle
S. oleraceus	Milk- or Sow-Thistle	S. oleraceus	Smooth Sow-thistle
S. asper	Spiny Milk- or Sow- Thistle	S. asper	Prickly Sow-thistle
Hieracium strumraum	Hawkweed	?	Hawkweed
H. diaphanum	Hawkweed	?	Hawkweed
H. pilosella	Mouse-ear Hawkweed	Pilosella officinarum	Mouse-ear-hawkweed
H. aurantiaca	Fox and Cubs	P. aurantiaca	Fox-and-cubs
Taraxacum laevigatum	Lesser Dandelion	Taraxacum section Erythrosperma	Dandelion
Endymion non- scriptus	Bluebell	Hyacinthoides non- scripta	Bluebell
Luzula campestris	Sweep's Brush	Luzula campestris	Field Wood-rush
L. multiflora	Many-headed Woodrush	L. multiflora	Heath Wood-rush
Narcissus majalis	Pheasant's Eye	Narcissus poeticus var. recurvus	Old pheasant's-eye
Dactylorhiza praetermissa	Marsh Orchid	Dactylorhiza praetermissa	Southern Marsh-orchid
Carex flacca	Carnation-grass	Carex flacca	Glaucous Sedge
C. hirta	Hammer Sedge	C. hirta	Hairy Sedge
C. acuta	Tufted Sedge	C. acuta	Slender Tufted-sedge
C. paniculata	Panicled Sedge	C. paniculata	Greater Tussock-sedge
Phragmites communis	Reed	Phragmites australis	Common Reed
Sieglingia decumbens	Heath Grass	Danthonia decumbens	Heath-grass
Glyceria fluitans	Flote-grass	Glyceria fluitans	Floating Sweet-grass
G. plicata		G. notata	Plicate Sweet-grass

<i>Old name</i> (Hesselgreaves 1973)		<i>New name</i> Stace (1997)	
G. declinata		G. declinata	Small Sweet-grass
G. maxima	Reed-grass	G. maxima	Reed Sweet-grass
Festuca gigantea	Tall Brome	Festuca gigantea	Giant Fescue
F. ovina ssp. tenuifolia		F. filiformis	Fine-leaved Sheep's-fescue
F. ovina ssp. ovina	Red or Creeping Fescue	F. ovina ssp. ovina	Sheep's-fescue
Poa annua	Annual Poa	Poa annua	Annual Meadow-grass
P. nemoralis	Wood Poa	P. nemoralis	Wood Meadow-grass
P. compressa	Flattened Poa	P. compressa	Flattened Meadow-grass
P. pratensis	Meadow-grass	P. pratensis	Smooth Meadow-grass
P. subcaerulea		P. humilis	Spreading Meadow-grass
Zerna ramosa	Hairy Brome	Bromopsis ramosa	Hairy-brome
Bromus mollis	Lop Grass	Bromus hordeaceus	Soft-brome
B. thominei		B. hordeaceus ssp. thominei	
Brachypodium sylvaticum	Slender False-brome	Brachypodium sylvaticum	False-brome
Agropyron caninum	Bearded Couch-grass	Elymus caninus	Bearded Couch
A. repens	Couch-grass	Elytrigia repens	Common Couch
Koeleria cristata	Crested Hair-grass	Koeleria macrantha	Crested Hair-grass
Helictotrichon pubescens	Hairy Oat	Helictotrichon pubescens	Downy Oat-grass
Arrhenatherum elatius	Oat-grass	Arrhenatherum elatius	False Oat-grass
Calamagrostis epigejos	Bushgrass	Calamagrostis epigejos	Wood Small-reed
Agrostis canina	Brown Bent-grass	Agrostis canina	Velvet Bent
A. tenuis	Common Bent-grass	A. capillaris	Common Bent
A. gigantea		A. gigantea	Black Bent
A. stolonifera	Fiorin	A. stolonifera	Creeping Bent
Phleum bertolonii	Cat's-tail	Phleum bertolonii	Smaller Cat's-tail

4. REFERENCES

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