

# **Gibside Estate Flora 2009**



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The BSBI produces national Atlases and county Floras of the distribution of plants, and guides to the identification of more difficult plant groups. It publishes a scientific journal, *Watsonia*, in which studies of British and Irish vascular plants, their taxonomy, biosystematics, ecology, distribution and conservation are published, as well as topics of a more general or historical nature. BSBI also organises field and indoor meetings as well as conferences on botany.

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## **Gibside Estate Flora 2009**

This is an account of the flora of the Gibside Estate, a National Trust property in Gateshead, North-east England. Gibside is in the Derwent Valley, six miles from Newcastle. There are about 300 hectares of woodlands, pasture, hay meadows, ponds and riverside, as well as the historic buildings. Since 1993 it has been managed by the National Trust, and in recent years they have carried out quite a lot of habitat management for nature conservation.

The Flora covers the area in the National Trust's ownership in 2009, as shown on the plan overleaf, which is the main area of the estate. Small parts of the former estate, now part of Whickham Golf Course to the north, and the Derwent Walk Country Park to the north and west, are not included here.

The great majority of flora records are in the period 2000 to 2009. Some older records are mentioned, for species with no recent record, in the hope that they may be re-found.

The flora has been compiled by visiting each of the numerous habitats on the estate at least once, and sometimes many times. Most of the records are from J L Durkin, but historic records have been incorporated, as has more recent recording by Andy McLay and by National Trust staff.

This document is in three sections; an account of the habitats at Gibside, an account of the rare and scarce species, and a list of all of the species recorded.

The Flora is available as a pdf document. More detailed site locations for the rarer species have been made available in a separate document for National Trust estate management purposes.

Gibside is open to the public throughout the year. There is a charge for non-National Trust members. Most of the plants and habitats are easily accessible, but note that visitors are expected to stay mainly on the footpaths. There are a number of themed guided walks during the summer. Visitors who wish to botanise away from the paths should consult the National Trust staff.

## History

The earliest account of Gibside date back to 1200, when it belonged to the Marley family, who lived there until 1540. In 1694 it passed, by marriage, into the ownership of the Bowes family. The features of the estate were landscaped by George Bowes, under whose management Gibside became one of the most attractive estates in the north of England.

Much of this was financed by the profits from coal mining, which, together with iron and steel working, was the main local industry. The Derwent Valley, including Gibside, provided large amounts of hazel and oak for charcoal, and beech for wagon way rails. In the early days of coal mining, coal was extracted from “bell pits”, and hazel coppice was in great demand for making the “corves”, large baskets for raising the coal up the vertical shafts. The woodlands of the area must have been intensively managed, with large areas of open coppice.

George Bowes only daughter, Mary Eleanor, married the Earl of Strathmore, John Lyon, who landscaped the estate and created the ponds, vistas and paths. But after his death Mary Eleanor made a second, disastrous marriage to “Stoney” Bowes. Stoney Bowes mis-managed his estates, leading to financial ruin and the early death of his wife.

Prior to the 1914-1918 war, Gibside was a popular excursion for naturalists, and there are many botanical and entomological specimens from Gibside in the Hancock Museum.

The twentieth century was a difficult time for the estate. The Strathmores were mainly based elsewhere, and the Hall was abandoned, the roof being removed to avoid taxes. The other buildings, apart from the Chapel and some cottages, fell into dereliction. From 1930 to 1939 the great oaks and beeches were felled, and replaced by conifer plantations. The parkland fields were ploughed up and used as arable land during the Second World War.

Thereafter, Gibside remained with the Strathmores until 1993, when it was acquired by the National Trust.

The National Trust has restored some of the buildings, and has begun the process of restoring the woods and meadows. Gibside now has a long term plan for its management and restoration.



The map shows a large green area outlined in red, representing the Snipes Dene Wood. Key features include Lily Pond, Octagon Pond, and the Leapmill Burn. The map also shows surrounding roads like The Avenue and Riverside, and nearby locations like West Wood and Snipes Dene. The map is a detailed topographic map with contour lines, buildings, and vegetation.



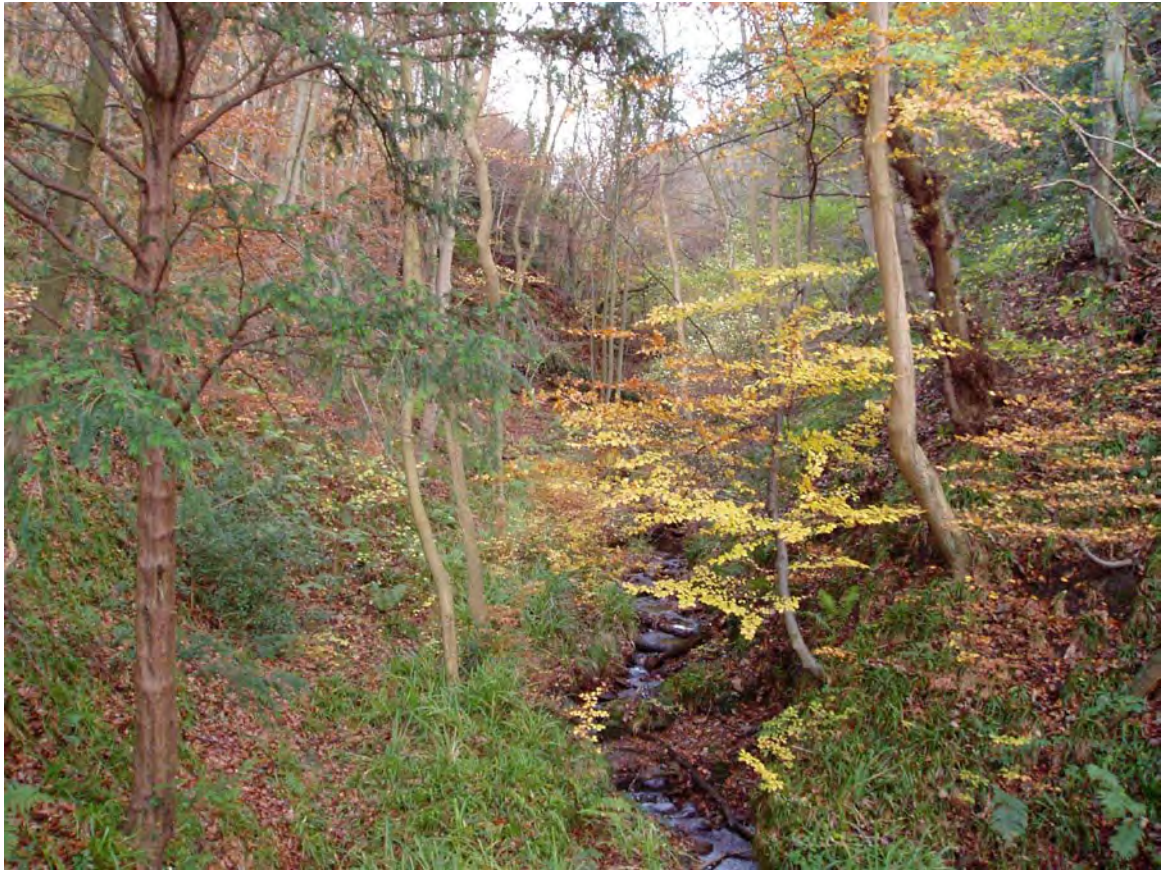
## Woodlands

The woodlands are the most accessible habitat at Gibside. There are “ancient semi-natural” woodlands in Snipes Dene, around the Hall, and in parts of West Wood. The rest of the woodlands have been planted with conifers in the past, but these “PAWS” woodlands are being restored by the National Trust. There are several areas where the conifers have been recently felled, opening up the woodlands and allowing recovery of a deciduous woodland ground flora. Recovery of the woodland flora is in the early stages, but is looking promising.

The most interesting part of the woodlands is Snipes Dene, where the burn follows a steep course to the craggy banks of the River Derwent. This part of the woodland is the most natural, and supports a variety of woodland types and species. Gibside has 39 plant species which are “ancient woodland indicators” in North East England. This is more than any other similar-sized woodland.



**Riverside woodland, Snipes Dene, looking south.**



### **Dene woodland with Small Leaved Lime**

Most of the Derwent Valley woodlands are on the neutral-to-acidic coal measures, and usually support W11 oak woodlands or W16 oak/birch, with some small alder stands W7 and ash stands of W8-9. There are good examples of these at Gibside, but in places the rock strata include quite basic coal shales, and these produce small areas of calcareous woodland habitats. In Snipes Dene and the adjacent riverside, these occur on steep or vertical slopes, often dripping with water.

The key species of this habitat is Small-leaved Lime, here close to its northern limit in the British Isles. The rest of the canopy is Ash and Yew, with Yew being a native species here. The shrub layer has Bird Cherry and the nationally scarce Downy Currant. The woodland here is intersected with wetter flushes, supporting alder canopy and a rich herb layer.

The field layer has Hard Shield Fern, Hart's Tongue Fern, Polypody, Wood Fescue, Wood Melick, Mountain Melick, and the nationally scarce Wood Barley.

## **Ponds**

There are two types of ponds at Gibside; ponds made as features of the original 18<sup>th</sup> century landscape, and ponds made recently for nature conservation.

The landscape ponds were originally formal pools, nodes in the landscape of features and vistas. The Octagon Pond and Lily Pond are the largest, set at important junctions in the vistas. Both are deep pools with sedgy margins.

The Garden Pond was more utilitarian, providing water for the walled garden. Like the larger ponds, it has a margin of tussock sedge and a fringe of water horsetail. Rigid Hornwort is the main sub-aquatic plant.

In the Park fields there are two old ponds, not publicly accessible, which originally acted as reservoirs for the Estate.

There are a number of ponds made in the last four years, for nature conservation, in the fields at Ladyhaugh, Warrens Haugh, and the Brick Field. These are still in the early stages of developing their flora and fauna, but should be valuable habitats in future years. The Ladyhaugh ponds are accessible to the public.





**The Garden Pond, with Tussock Sedge *Carex paniculata***



**The Octagon Pond**



## **Riverside**

The Derwent riverside is quite varied, but the more interesting habitats are not open to the public. There is a long riverside footpath which gives typical views of the gentler part of the river and the associated pools. Below the Hall an ancient oak marks a change in the river to a section with braid pools and a richer flora. Upstream from this is a cliff section, “Jackdaw Holes”, which is not accessible but is rich in ferns and other rock-face species.



**Braid pools with rich riverbank flora**



**“Jackdaw Holes”, riverside cliffs.**



## Grasslands

Grassland is the habitat that has been most affected by changes in the management of the estate. In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, most of the parkland was ploughed up and used for arable crops. Other pastures were “improved” and lost their original variety of plants. Only small areas of the richer grasslands survived.

Once the National Trust took over, the parkland was restored to grazing land with various seed mixes. The Ladyhaugh fields have a haymeadow mix, with subsequent grazing, and the Park Fields above the Avenue have a grazing mix.

The Ladyhaugh restoration has been quite successful, though it does contain several non-native forms, such as the upright subspecies of Bird’s Foot Trefoil and the rayed form of Hardheads. The species mix produces a colourful hay meadow, which can be seen from the riverside walk.

One of the best and most accessible of the old grasslands is the field between the Hall and the Avenue. This is an old meadow area, with Betony, Salad Burnet, Eyebright, Harebell and Common Spotted Orchid. The adjacent edges of the Avenue have a similar species-rich sward.

Some of the pastures, which were too wet to plough, have retained marshy grassland areas with rushes, Cuckoo Flower and Northern Marsh Orchids.

The track edges can be quite rich in places, with dry grassland including Selfheal, Centaury, Eyebright, and Parsley-piert. Where there are ditches along the track edges, there are often sedge communities with Pale, Smooth-stalked, Remote and Wood Sedges, and a variety of wetland flowers such as Common Spotted Orchid, Ragged Robin, Valerian and Angelica.



**Marshy grassland with Cuckoo Flowers**

## **Lowland Heath**

In the 1980s there were extensive areas of heath in open spaces and along track sides, but these have almost all been lost. The maturation of the conifer plantations over-shaded some areas, and the removal of grazing of the track sides by sheep led to the development of coarser grasslands. Several species, notably Stag's Horn Clubmoss, Petty Whin and Lesser Skullcap, have been lost.

The remaining areas of heath are on the slope between the Banqueting Hall and the Octagon Pond, and by the Mound. There are tiny remnants by the entrance gate and by the track side on the long walk around Snipes Dene.

The Banqueting Hall heath, which has no public access, has wet and dry areas with Heather, Bilberry, Heath Bedstraw, Tormantil, Devil's-bit Scabious, Purple Moor Grass, and a number of sedges.

The Mound, which is accessible to the public, has dry heath with Heather, Tormantil, Heath Bedstraw, Devils-bit Scabious and Hard Fern.



**The Octagon Pond heath area**



## The species accounts

The species covered here are those that are rare or scarce either nationally or in the Durham Biodiversity Partnership area. They are listed in taxonomic order.

For each species, there is a brief account of its distribution at Gibside, in the county and nationally. The maps show the locations of each species. Current records are in blue, older records in red. Records from outside of the estate are in green. These show the overall pattern of distribution locally, for example, see *Equisetum hyemale*.

### Definitions of rarity.

Nationally Rare is as defined in “British Red Data Books 1, Vascular Plants”, as occurring in less than 15 ten kilometre grid squares.

Nationally Scarce is as defined in “Scarce Plants in Britain” as occurring in between 16 and 99 ten kilometre grid squares.

Rare in the Durham BAP area is defined as being recorded since 1986 in 3 or less one kilometre grid squares. (less than 0.1% of the squares in the county).

Scarce in the Durham BAP area is defined as being recorded since 1986 in 30 or less one kilometre grid squares. (less than 1% of the squares in the county).

### **Lycopodium clavatum    Stagshorn Clubmoss    Scarce in Durham BAP area**

Formerly present on a heathy forest track, but not seen for over 10 years. Its habitat has been lost by succession and overshadowing. Another site, across the river in the Country Park, has also been lost. The photograph was taken at this species’ only surviving lowland site in the county, at Marley Hill, 4 kilometres away.

### **Equisetum hyemale    Dutch Rush    Scarce in Durham BAP area**

Present in the small dene north of Snipes Dene. Though scarce in the county, this horsetail is quite frequent in the Derwent Valley, particularly in the Derwent Walk Country Park.

**Oreopteris limbosperma Mountain Fern**                      **Locally Scarce**

Present at several places along a disused forestry track on the southern edge of Snipes Dene. Formerly at two other sites on the Snipes Dene track, but lost due to overshadowing. This fern is most frequent by moorland burns in the upper dales, but is found almost at sea level in the Derwent Valley.

**Gymnocarpium dryopteris Oak Fern**                      **Scarce in Durham BAP area**

At two sites in West Wood close to the Leapmill Burn. Formerly in Snipes Dene, but that site was lost due to a landslip. Like Mountain Fern, this fern is most common in the upper Derwent Valley, but has several sites almost at sea level.

**Polystichum setiferum Soft Shield Fern**                      **Scarce in Durham BAP area**

A single fern grows on rocks beside the Leapmill Burn in West Wood. This plant has recently appeared, typical of the spread of this species which is increasing in numbers in the North-east.

**Dryopteris carthusiana Narrow Buckler Fern**                      **Scarce in Durham BAP area**

Occasional, with Mountain Fern on the forestry track south of Snipes Dene. This fern has recently re-appeared in West Wood after conifers were felled. At both sites Narrow Buckler Fern is out-numbered by its hybrid with the more common Broad Buckler Fern.

**Taxus baccata Yew**                      **Scarce in Durham BAP area (as a native)**

There are many yews planted around Gibside, but the trees growing with Small-leaved Limes on the crags in Snipes Dene are thought to be native.

**Ceratophyllum demersum Rigid Hornwort**                      **Scarce in Durham BAP area**

Though scarce in the county, Rigid Hornwort is frequent in the ponds at Gibside and in the surrounding area. It grows in the Garden, Lily and Octagon Ponds.

**Ceratocapnos claviculata Climbing Corydalis**                      **Scarce in Durham BAP area**

Quite abundant in parts of West Wood, this scrambling plant seems to favour PAWS woodlands in the North-east.

***Tilia cordata*                      Small-leaved Lime                      Scarce in Durham BAP area**

This tree is close to its northern limit here. There are several groups at Gibside, mostly on the crags at Snipes Dene riverside, but also at three places in Snipes Dene itself. Another group of trees, on a sandy bank across the river in the Derwent Walk Country Park, has probably originated from the rooting of a fallen tree or branch from the Gibside crags.

***Ribes spicatum*                      Downy Currant                      Nationally Scarce**

Present in Snipes Dene Wood, in the Small-leaved Lime area. This currant is difficult to distinguish from the common Red Currant except when in flower, so its frequency at Gibside is uncertain.

***Scutellaria minor*                      Lesser Skullcap                      Rare in Durham BAP area**

Lesser Skullcap was a plant of short, heathy grassland communities along forestry tracks here, but has not been seen for many years. It was last recorded along the main track in the upper part of West Wood, but the verges there have become overshadowed and rank. There is still suitable habitat along other tracks, so it could still be re-found.

***Lathraea squamaria*                      Toothwort                      Scarce in Durham BAP area**

Known from the Lily Pond area for many years, this parasitic plant disappeared from its original site, but was recently found beside the track to the Stables, growing on Common Lime.

***Pinguicula vulgaris*                      Butterwort                      Scarce in Durham BAP area**

Formerly on wet, mossy rocks in Snipes Dene, but never common and now not seen for many years. The photograph was taken at the similar site 5 kilometres away at Chopwell Crags. These lowland, craggy woodland sites are a very unusual habitat for this plant in the North-east.

***Scirpus sylvaticus*                      Wood Club Rush                      Scarce in Durham BAP area**

Wood Club Rush is a scarce woodland species in the county. At Gibside it dominates the shaded area of an old mill pond near the river. Most of the colony is on a small piece of land owned by Gateshead Council.

***Carex laevigata*                      Smooth-stalked Sedge                      Scarce in Durham BAP area**

As with Pale Sedge, this sedge is quite frequent at Gibside, where it favours trackside ditches. It is best seen near the bridge over the Hollow Walk burn, and by the track below the Lily Pond.



**Carex pallescens                      Pale Sedge                      Scarce in Durham BAP area**

This sedge is quite frequent at Gibside, usually in trackside ditches, and often growing in a species-rich community with Smooth-stalked, Remote and Wood sedges. It is best seen near the bridge over the Hollow Walk burn.

**Festuca altissima                      Wood Fescue                      Scarce in Durham BAP area**

One of the most difficult plants to find at Gibside, this grass grows sparsely on wet rocks on the crags in Snipes Dene.

**Hordelymus europaeus      Wood Barley                      Nationally Scarce**

This nationally rare species has a number of sites in the Derwent Valley, including two at Gibside. There is a small patch in Snipes Dene, and a much larger patch in ASN woodland in West Wood. It is a difficult plant to spot, and the usual size of a colony is small, two or three square metres, so it might yet be found elsewhere. Both of its Gibside locations are rich in woodland grasses, having Wood Millet and Wood Melick as well as Wood Barley. This species is usually said to prefer calcareous woodlands, but its sites at Gibside, and elsewhere in the Derwent Valley, are neutral to acidic.

### **“Missing Species”**

There are old records of several nationally or locally rare species at Gibside, which have not been seen for many years. Most of these records are from specimens in the Hancock Museum. Some of these are certainly extinct at Gibside, but others may yet be re-found, particularly where conifers have been felled. The species, and their last recorded dates, are-

<i>Cirsium heterophyllum</i>	Melancholy Thistle	1974
<i>Convallaria majalis</i>	Lily of the Valley	1800
<i>Dactylorchis incarnata</i>	Early Marsh Orchid	1953
<i>Genista anglica</i>	Petty Whin	1934
<i>Genista tinctoria</i>	Dyer's Greenweed	1999
<i>Malva neglecta</i>	Dwarf Mallow	1900
<i>Orchis morio</i>	Green-winged Orchid	1840
<i>Orobanche rapum-genistae</i>	Great Broomrape	1900
<i>Parietaria judaica</i>	Pellitory	1969
<i>Paris quadrifolia</i>	Herb Paris	1800
<i>Platanthera chlorantha</i>	Greater Butterfly Orchid	1832
<i>Pyrola minor</i>	Common Wintergreen	1830
<i>Pyrola rotundifolia</i>	Round-leaved Wintergreen	1807
<i>Viola palustris</i>	Marsh Violet	1953

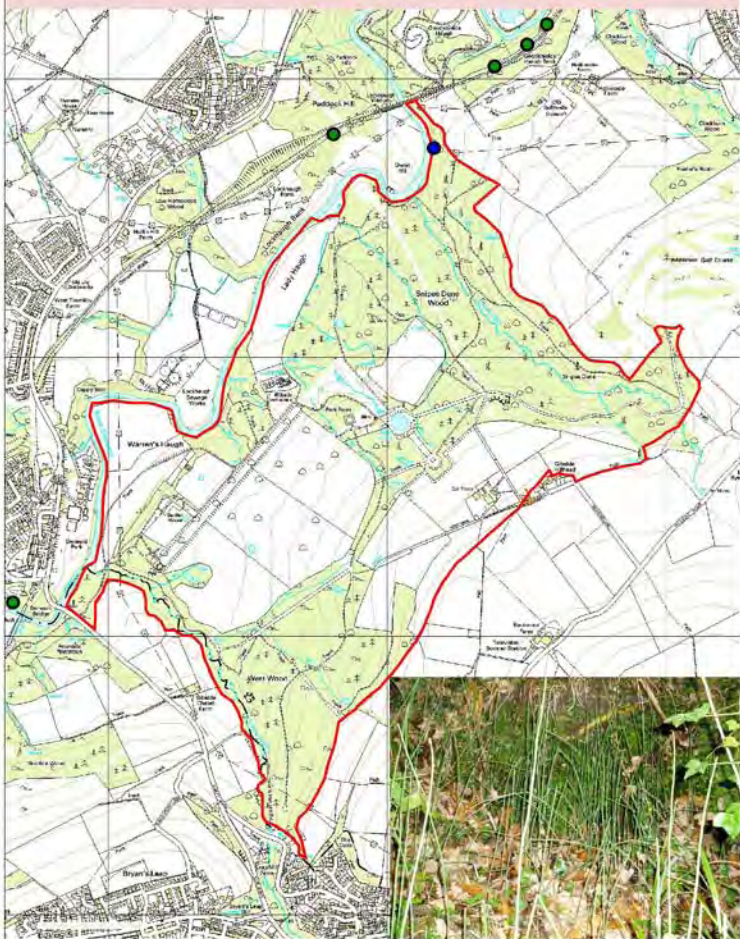
# ***Lycopodium clavatum*, Stagshorn Clubmoss.**

Rare in gorse heath along woodland rides, extinct.



# Equisetum hyemale, Dutch Rush.

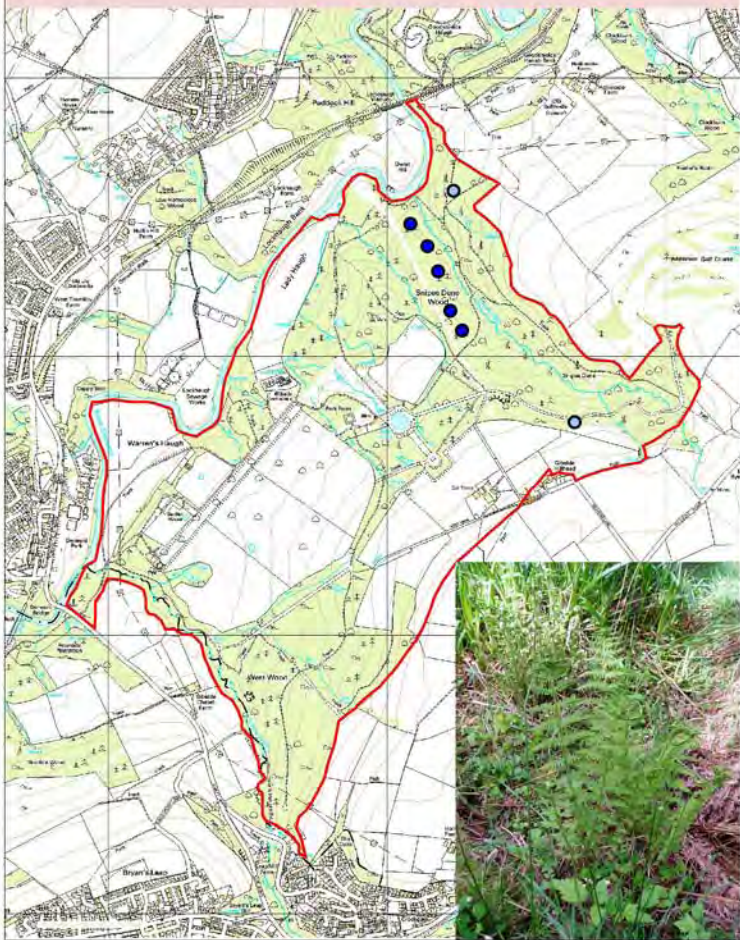
Rare in woodland flushes.





# Oreopteris limbosperma, Mountain Fern.

Occasional along woodland ditches and rides.



# Gymnocarpium dryopteris, Oak Fern.

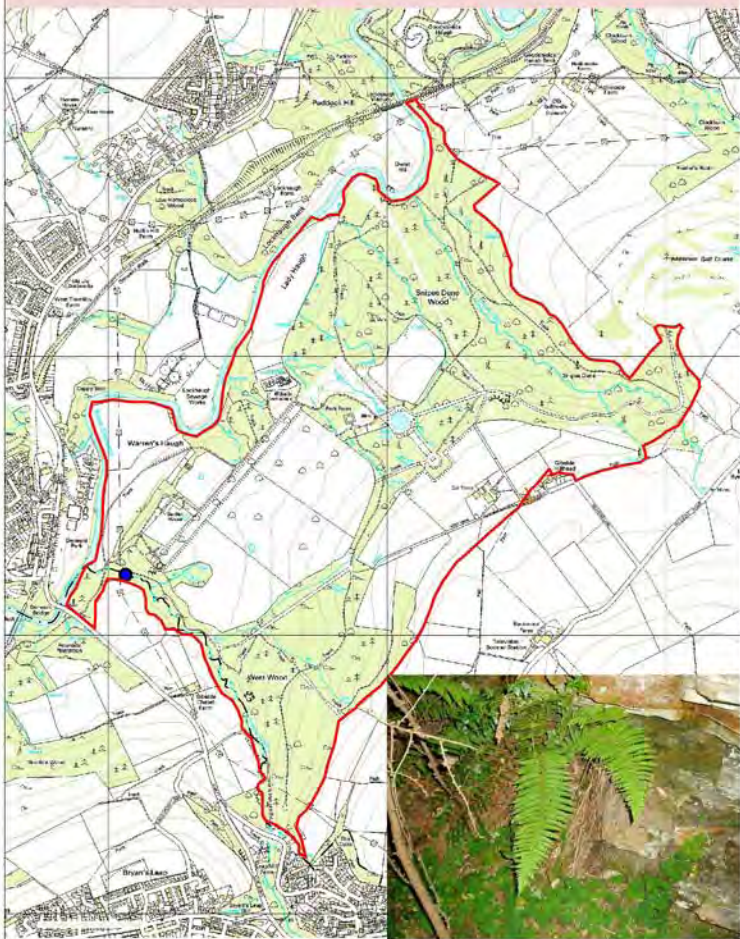
Occasional in woodland, usually by waterfalls.





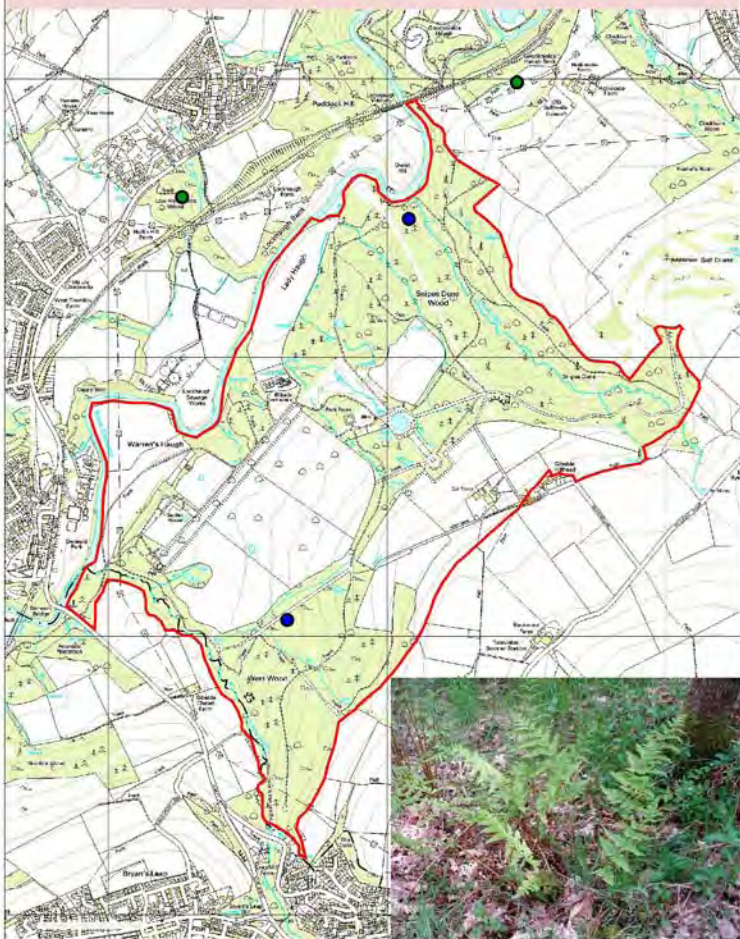
# Polystichum setiferum, Soft Shield Fern.

Rare on streamside rocks.



# Dryopteris carthusiana, Narrow Buckler Fern.

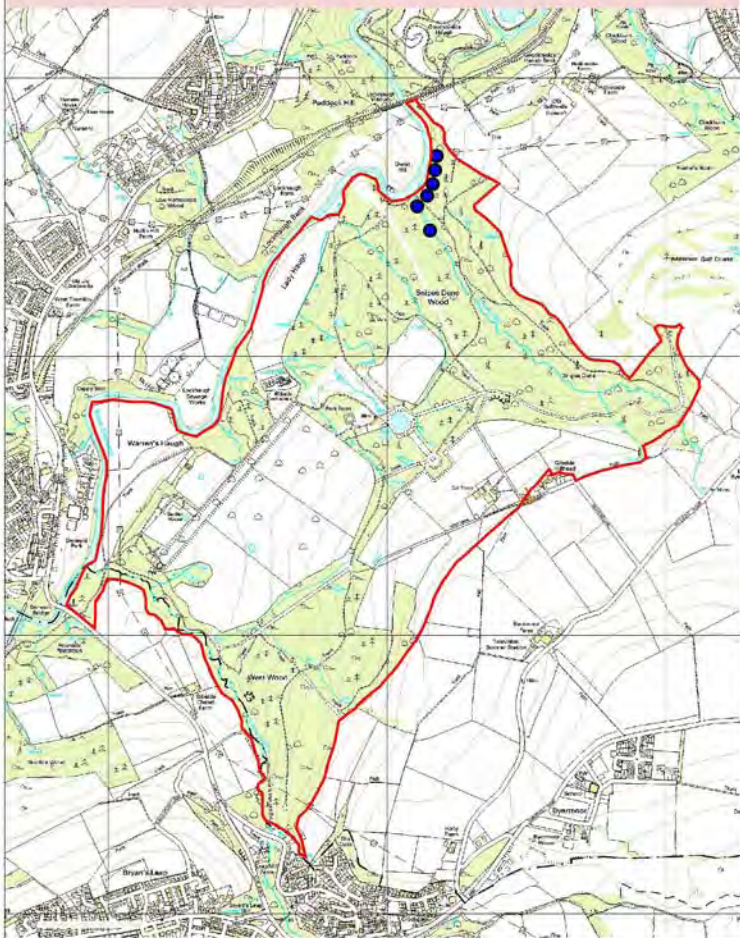
Occasional in wet woodland, often with *D x deweveri*.





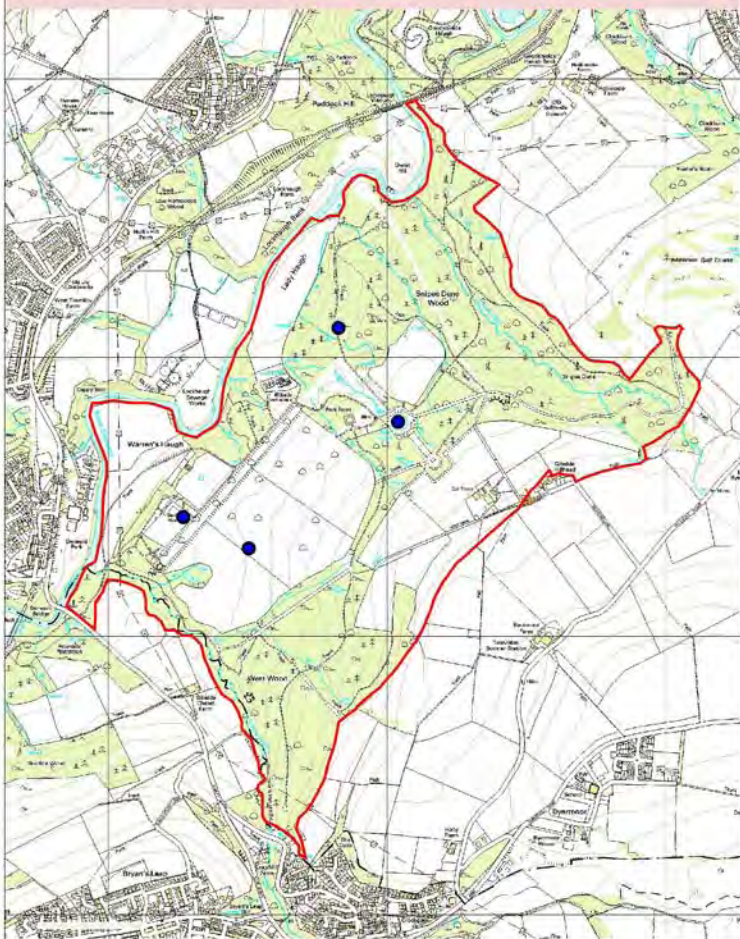
# Taxus baccata, Yew

Native trees marked on map, planted elsewhere.



# Ceratophyllum demersum, Rigid Hornwort.

Frequent in some of the ponds.





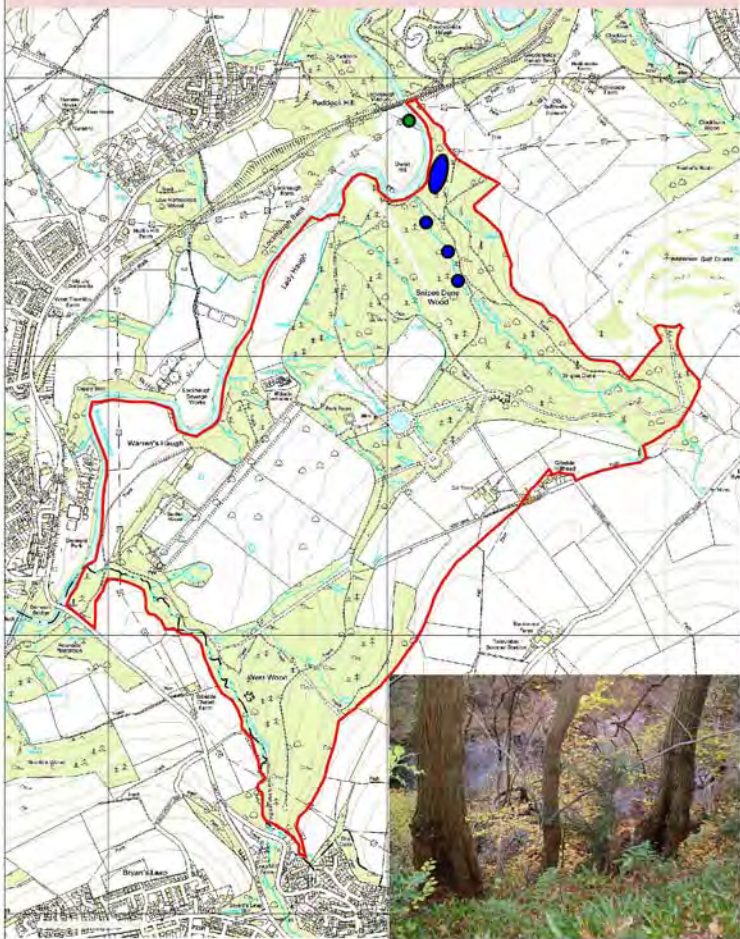
# Ceratocapnos claviculata, Climbing Corydalis

Frequent in PAWS woodland.



# Tilia cordata, Small-leaved Lime

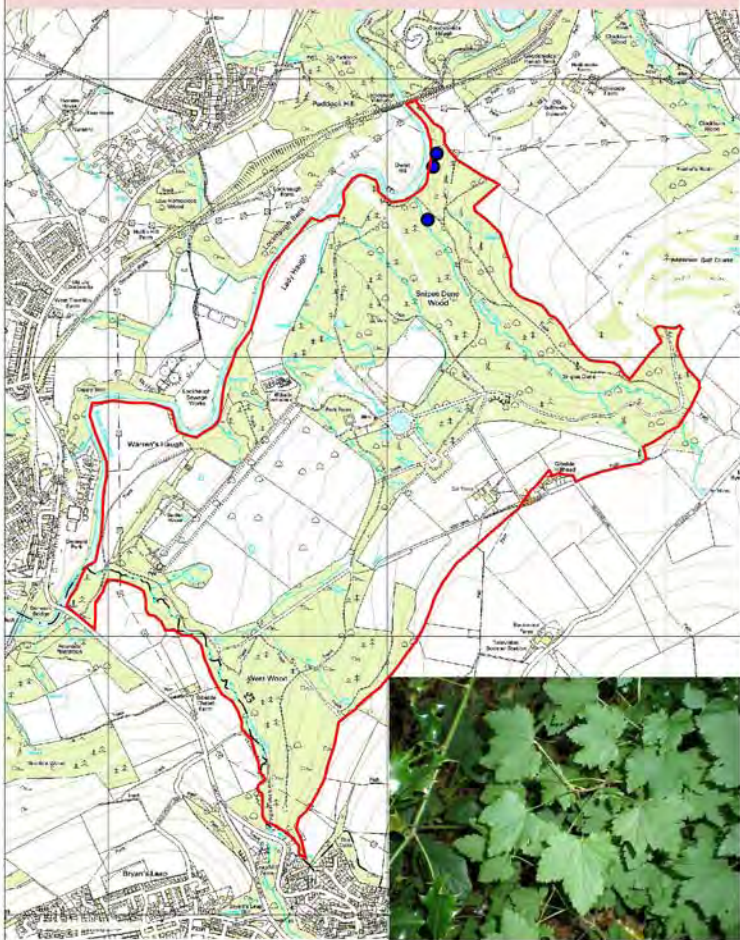
Occasional in ancient woodland.





# Ribes spicatum, Downy Currant

Rare in riverside woodland.



## Scutellaria minor, Lesser Skullcap

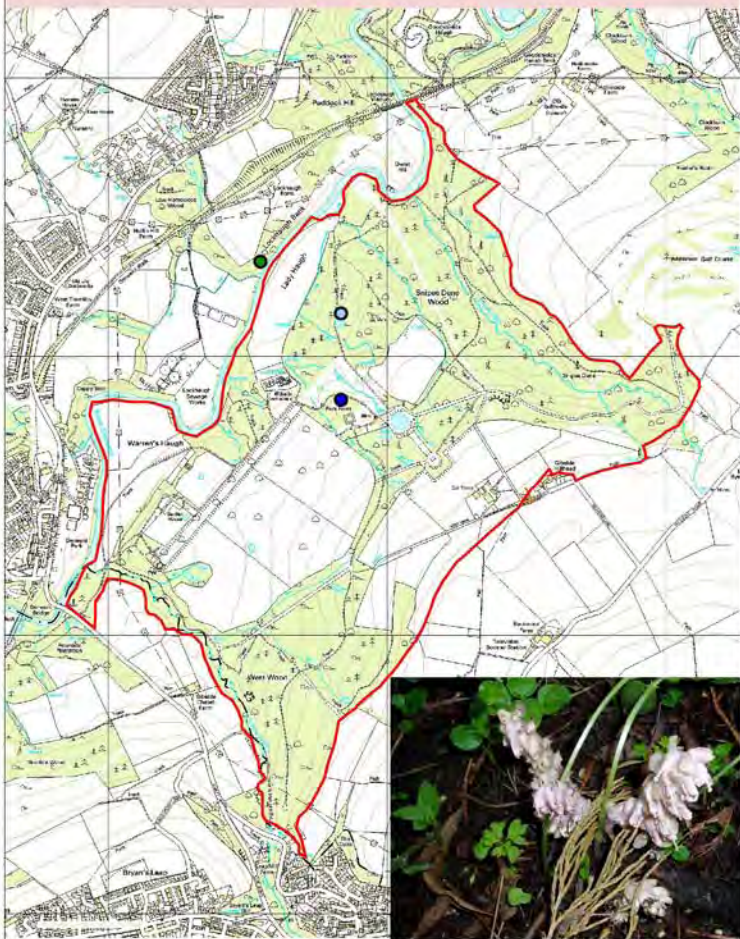
**Rare on forest tracksides, possibly extinct here.**





## Lathraea squamaria, Toothwort.

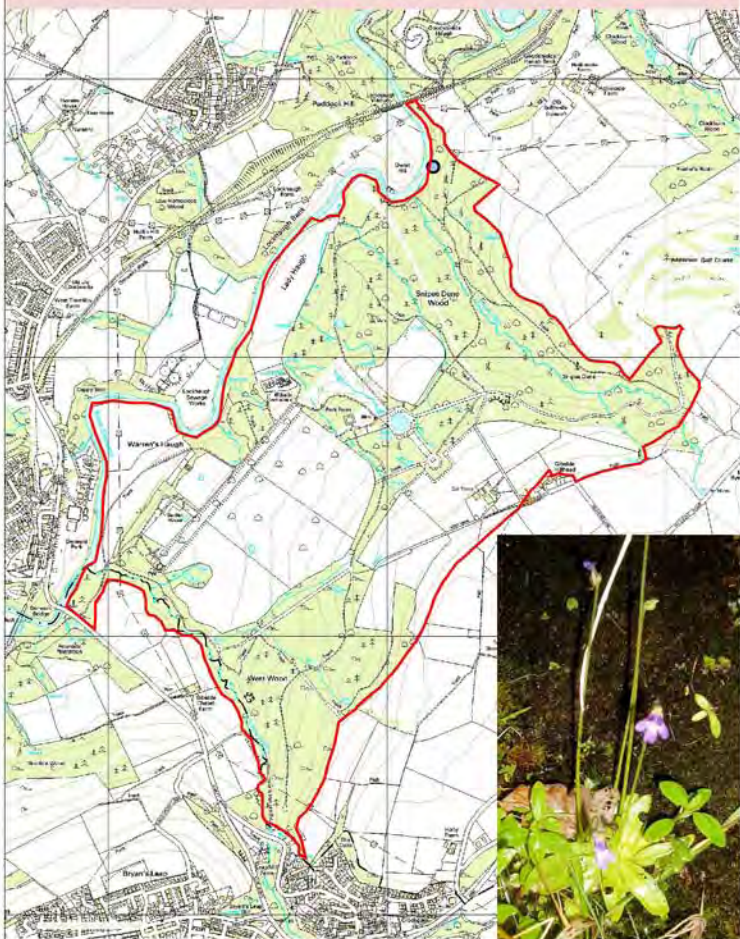
Parasite, on *Tilia x europaea*.





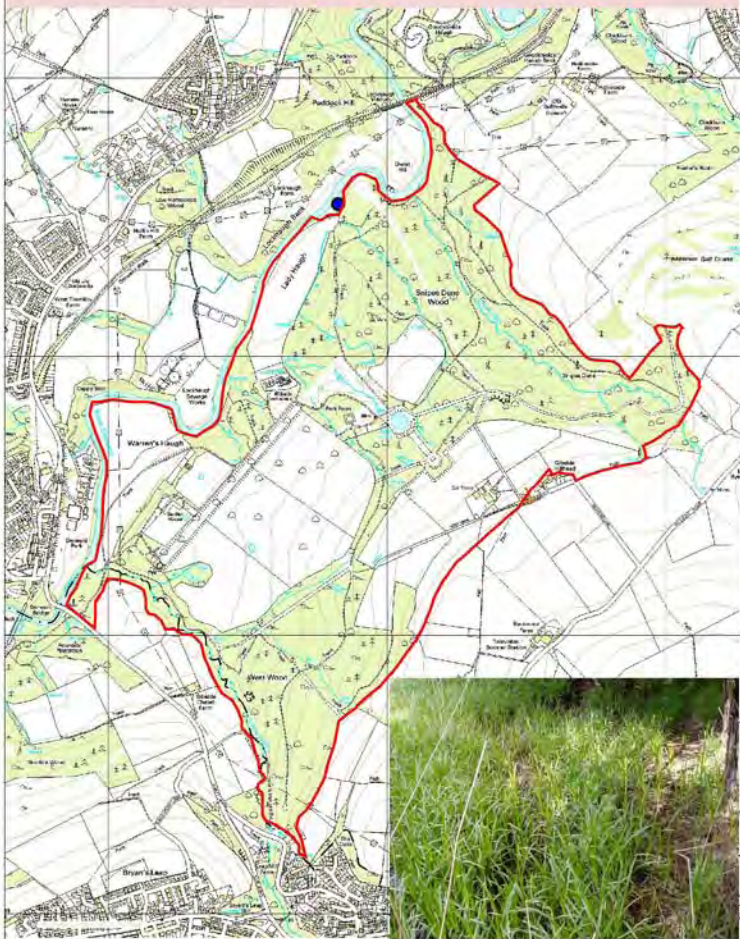
# Pinguicula vulgaris, Butterwort

Rare on riverside rock faces, probably extinct here.



## Scirpus sylvaticus, Wood Clubrush

**Rare in old riverside millpond.**





# Carex laevigata, Smooth-stalked Sedge.

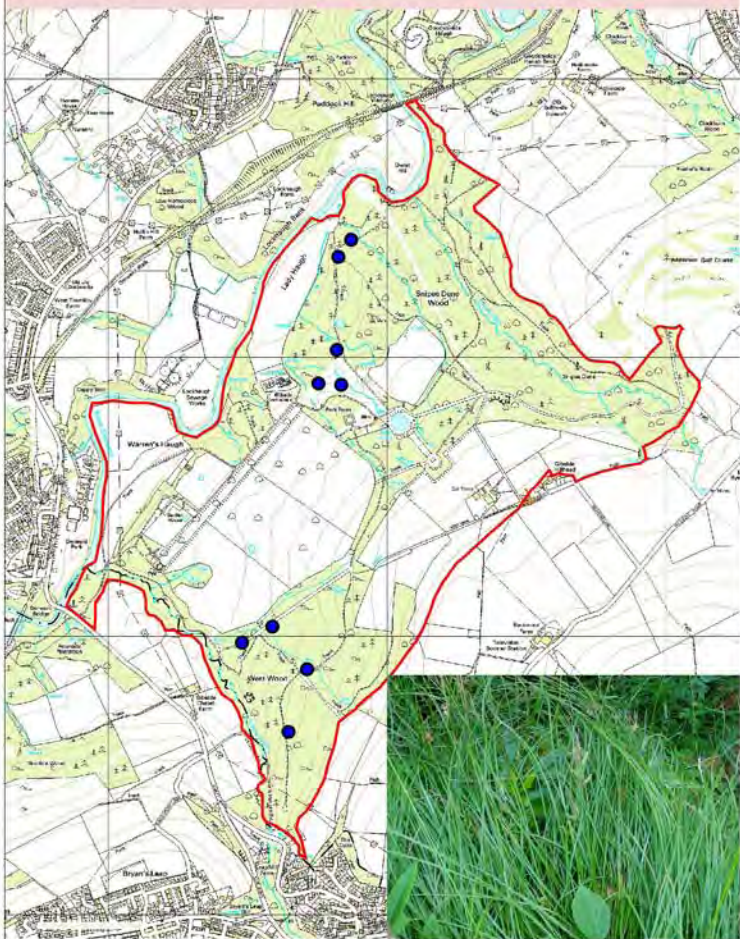
Frequent in trackside ditches in several places.





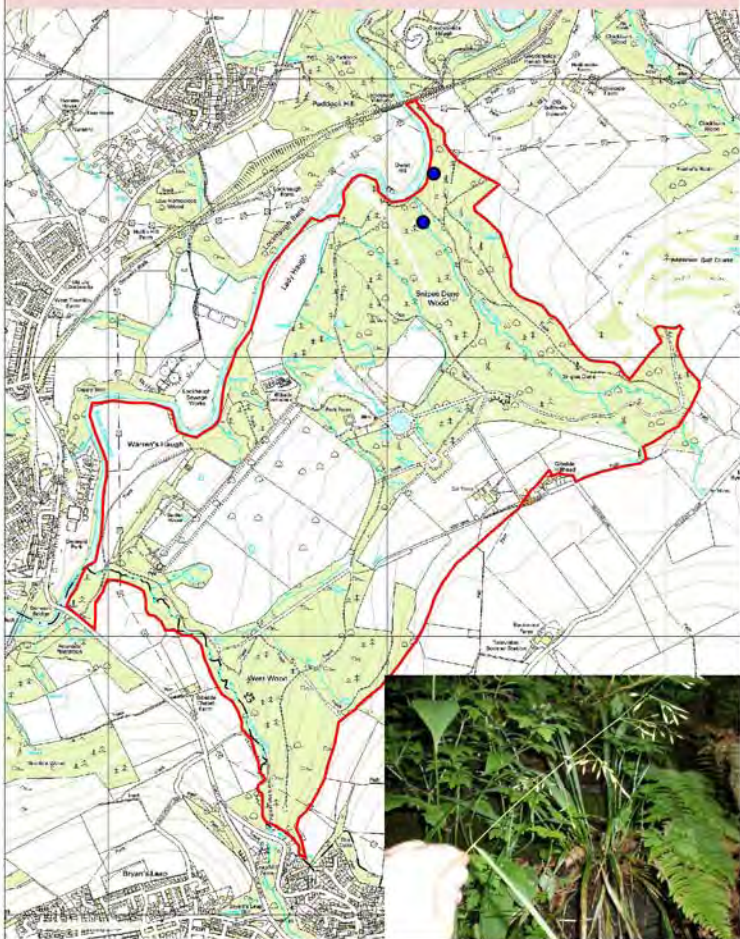
# Carex pallescens, Pale Sedge.

Frequent in trackside ditches in several places.



# ***Festuca altissima*, Wood Fescue.**

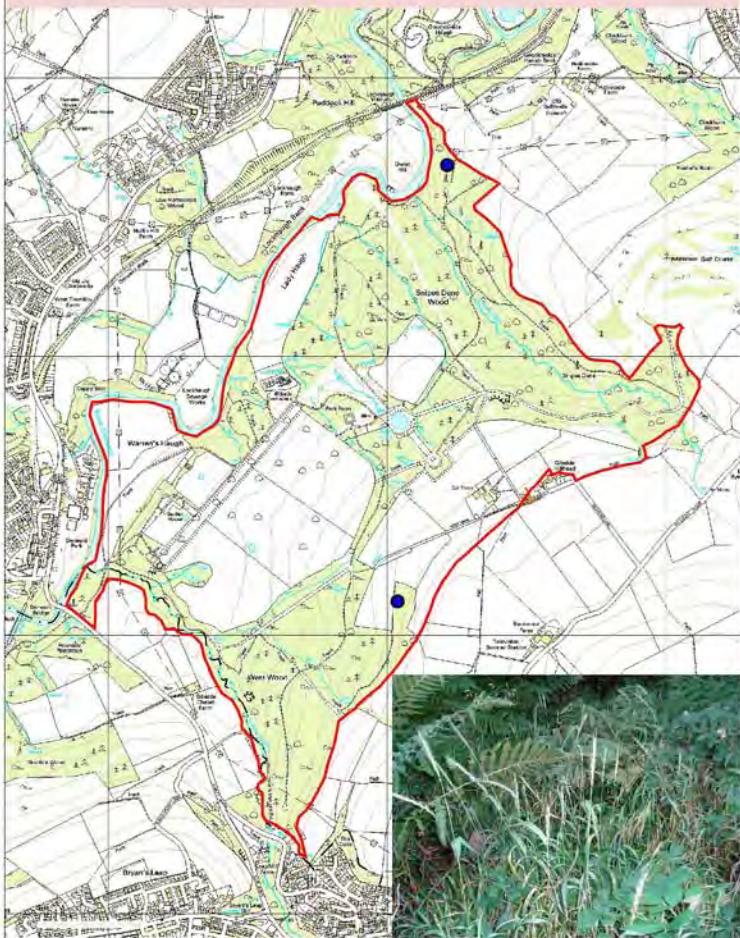
Rare on calcareous rock exposures.





# Hordelymus europaeus, Wood Barley.

Occasional in ancient woodland.





## Species List.

Recent records, from year 2000 on, are in black font, older records in red.

Background colour is used for habitat indicators, green for ancient woodland and purple for heathland.

Scientific Name	English Name
Acer platanoides	Norway Maple
Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore
Achillea millefolium	Yarrow
Aconitum napellus	Monk's-hood
Aconitum x cammarum	A. napellus x variegatum
<b>Adoxa moschatellina</b>	<b>Moschatel</b>
Aegopodium podagraria	Ground-elder
Aesculus hippocastanum	Horse-chestnut
Ajuga reptans	Bugle
Alisma plantago-aquatica	Water-plantain
Alliaria petiolata	Garlic Mustard
<b>Allium ursinum</b>	<b>Ramsons</b>
Allium vineale	Wild Onion
Alnus glutinosa	Alder
Alopecurus geniculatus	Marsh Foxtail
Alopecurus pratensis	Meadow Foxtail
<b>Anemone nemorosa</b>	<b>Wood Anemone</b>
Angelica sylvestris	Wild Angelica
Anthriscus sylvestris	Cow Parsley
Aphanes arvensis	Parsley Piert
Arabidopsis thaliana	Thale Cress
Arctium minus	Lesser Burdock
Arctium nemorosum	Wood Burdock
<b>Arum maculatum</b>	<b>Lords-and-Ladies</b>
Asplenium ruta-muraria	Wall-rue
Asplenium trichomanes	Maidenhair Spleenwort
Asplenium trichomanes quadrivalens	Maidenhair Spleenwort
Aster novi-belgii	Confused Michaelmas-daisy
Athyrium filix-femina	Lady-fern
Bellis perennis	Daisy
Betula pendula	Silver Birch
Betula pubescens	Downy Birch
<b>Blechnum spicant</b>	<b>Hard-fern</b>
Brachypodium sylvaticum	False-brome
Brunnera macrophylla	Great Forget-me-not
Buddleja davidii	Butterfly-bush

Scientific Name	English Name
Crataegus laevigata	Midland Hawthorn
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn
Crepis paludosa	Marsh Hawk's-beard
Cruciata laevipes	Crosswort
Cymbalaria muralis	Ivy-leaved Toadflax
Cynosurus cristatus	Crested Dogstail
Cystopteris fragilis	Brittle Bladder-fern
Cytisus scoparius	Broom
Dactylis glomerata	Cock's-foot
Dactylorhiza fuchsii	Common Spotted-orchid
Dactylorhiza incarnata	Early Marsh-orchid
Dactylorhiza purpurella	Northern Marsh-orchid
Dactylorhiza x venusta	Hybrid Marsh Orchid
Deschampsia cespitosa	Tufted Hair-grass
Deschampsia flexuosa	Wavy Hair-grass
Digitalis purpurea	Foxglove
Dryopteris affinis	Scaly Male-fern
Dryopteris affinis affinis	Scaly Male-fern
Dryopteris affinis borrieri	Scaly Male-fern
Dryopteris carthusiana	Narrow Buckler-Fern
Dryopteris dilatata	Broad Buckler-fern
Dryopteris filix-mas	Male-fern
Dryopteris x deweveri	D. carthusiana x dilatata
Eleocharis palustris	Common Spike-rush
Elodea canadensis	Canadian Waterweed
Epilobium hirsutum	Great Willowherb
Epilobium montanum	Broad-leaved Willowherb
Epipactis helleborine	Broad-leaved Helleborine
Equisetum arvense	Field Horsetail
Equisetum fluviatile	Water Horsetail
Equisetum hyemale	Dutch Rush
Equisetum palustre	Marsh Horsetail
Equisetum sylvaticum	Wood Horsetail
Equisetum telmateia	Great Horsetail
Euphrasia nemorosa	Eyebright
Fagus sylvatica	Beech
Festuca altissima	Wood Fescue
Festuca gigantea	Giant Fescue
Festuca rubra	Red Fescue
Filipendula ulmaria	Meadowsweet
Fragaria vesca	Wild Strawberry
Fraxinus excelsior	Ash

Scientific Name	English Name
Galanthus nivalis	Snowdrop
Galeopsis tetrahit	Common Hemp-nettle
Galium aparine	Cleavers
Galium odoratum	Woodruff
Galium palustre	Marsh-bedstraw
Galium saxatile	Heath Bedstraw
Galium verum	Ladies Bedstraw
Genista tinctoria	Dyer's Greenweed
Geranium dissectum	Cut-leaved Cranesbill
Geranium robertianum	Herb-Robert
Geranium sylvaticum	Wood Crane's-bill
Geum rivale	Water Avens
Geum urbanum	Wood Avens
Glechoma hederacea	Ground-ivy
Glyceria fluitans	Floating Sweet-grass
Glyceria notata	Plicate Sweet-grass
Gymnocarpium dryopteris	Oak Fern
Hedera helix	Common Ivy
Hedera helix helix	Common Ivy
Heracleum sphondylium	Hogweed
Hesperis matronalis	Dame's-violet
Hieracium sabaudum	Hawkweed
Holcus lanatus	Yorkshire-fog
Holcus mollis	Creeping Soft-grass
Hordelymus europaeus	Wood Barley
Hyacinthoides non-scripta	Bluebell
Hypericum androsaemum	Tutsan
Hypericum pulchrum	Slender St John's-wort
Ilex aquifolium	Holly
Ilex x altaclarensis	Highclere Holly
Impatiens glandulifera	Himalayan Balsam
Juncus articulatus	Jointed Rush
Juncus bufonius	Toad Rush
Juncus conglomeratus	Compact Rush
Juncus effusus	Soft-rush
Juncus acutiflorus	Sharp-flowered Rush
Laburnum anagyroides	Laburnum
Lamiastrum galeobdolon argentatum	Garden Yellow-archangel
Lamium album	White Dead-nettle
Lamium purpureum	Purple Dead Nettle
Lapsana communis	Nipplewort



Scientific Name	English Name
Larix deciduus	Larch
Larix x marschlinii	Hybrid Larch
Lathraea squamaria	Toothwort
Lemna minor	Common Duckweed
Lemna trisulca	Ivy-leaved Duckweed
Leucanthemum vulgare	Oxeye Daisy
Lilium pyrenaicum	Pyrenean Lily
Linaria purpurea	Purple Toadflax
Lolium perenne	Perennial Rye-grass
Lonicera periclymenum	Honeysuckle
Lonicera xylosteum	Fly Honeysuckle
Lotus corniculatus	Bird's Foot Trefoil
Lotus corniculatus sativus	Bird's Foot Trefoil cultivar
Lotus pedunculatus	Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil
Luzula campestris	Field Wood-rush
Luzula pilosa	Hairy Wood-rush
Luzula sylvatica	Great Wood-rush
Lychnis flos-cuculi	Ragged-Robin
Lycopodium clavatum	Stag's-horn Clubmoss
Lysimachia nemorum	Yellow Pimpernel
Lysimachia nummularia	Creeping-Jenny
Lysimachia punctata	Dotted Loosestrife
Lysimachia vulgaris	Yellow Loosestrife
Lythrum salicaria	Purple Loosestrife
Matricaria discoides	Pineappleweed
Meconopsis cambrica	Welsh Poppy
Melica nutans	Wood Melick
Melica uniflora	Mountain Melick
Mentha aquatica	Water Mint
Mercurialis perennis	Dog's Mercury
Milium effusum	Wood Millet
Mimulus guttatus	Monkeyflower
Moehringia trinervia	Three-nerved Sandwort
Molinia caerulea	Purple Moor Grass
Mycelis muralis	Wall Lettuce
Myrrhis odorata	Sweet Cicely
Narcissus agg.	Cultivated Daffodil
Nymphaea alba	White Water-lily
Odontites vernus	Red Bartsia
Oenanthe crocata	Hemlock Water-dropwort
Orchis morio	Green-winged Orchid

Scientific Name	English Name
Oreopteris limbosperma	Lemon-scented Fern
Orobanche rapum-genistae	Greater Broomrape
Oxalis acetosella	Wood-sorrel
Papaver rhoeas	Common Poppy
Parietaria judaica	Pellitory-of-the-Wall
Paris quadrifolia	Herb-paris
Petasites hybridus	Butterbur
Phalaris arundinacea	Reed Canary-grass
Phleum pratense	Timothy
Phyllitis scolopendrium	Hart's-tongue
Picea abies	Norway Spruce
Pinguicula vulgaris	Butterwort
Pinus nigra	Corsican Pine
Pinus sylvestris	Scots Pine
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort Plantain
Plantago major	Greater Plantain
Plantago media	Hoary Plantain
Poa annua	Annual Meadow-grass
Polypodium vulgare	Polypody
Polystichum aculeatum	Hard Shield-fern
Polystichum setiferum	Soft Shield-fern
Populus tremula	Aspen
Populus x canadensis	Hybrid Black Poplar
Populus x canescens	Grey Poplar (P. alba x tremula)
Potamogeton natans	Broad-leaved Pondweed
Potentilla anserina	Silverweed
Potentilla erecta	Tormentil
Potentilla sterilis	Barren Strawberry
Primula vulgaris	Primrose
Prunella vulgaris	Selfheal
Prunus avium	Wild Cherry
Prunus domestica	Plum
Prunus padus	Bird Cherry
Pteridium aquilinum	Bracken
Pyrola minor	Common Wintergreen
Pyrola rotundifolia	Round-leaved Wintergreen
Quercus cerris	Turkey Oak
Quercus petraea	Sessile Oak
Quercus sp.	Oak, petraea-robur intermediates
Quercus robur	Pedunculate Oak

Scientific Name	English Name
Ranunculus acris	Meadow Buttercup
Ranunculus aquatilis sens. lat.	Common Water-crowfoot
<b>Ranunculus auricomus</b>	<b>Goldilocks Buttercup</b>
Ranunculus ficaria	Lesser Celandine
Ranunculus flammula	Lesser Spearwort
Ranunculus repens	Creeping Buttercup
Reseda luteola	Weld
Rhododendron ponticum	Rhododendron
Ribes rubrum	Red Currant
Ribes sanguineum	Flowering Currant
<b>Ribes spicatum</b>	<b>Downy Currant</b>
Ribes uva-crispa	Gooseberry
Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum	Water-cress
Rorippa sylvestris	Creeping Yellow-cress
Rosa canina	Dog-rose
Rubus eboracensis	Bramble
Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble
Rubus idaeus	Raspberry
Rumex acetosa	Common Sorrel
Rumex crispus	Curled Dock
Rumex obtusifolius	Broad-leaved Dock
Rumex sanguinea	Wood Dock
Sagina procumbens	Procumbent Pearlwort
Salix aurita	Eared Willow
Salix caprea	Goat Willow
Salix cinerea oleifolia	Rusty Willow
Salix fragilis	Crack-willow
Salix phylicifolia	Tea-leaved Willow
Salix viminalis	Osier
Sambucus nigra	Elder
Sanguisorba officinalis	Great Burnet
<b>Sanicula europaea</b>	<b>Sanicle</b>
Scirpus sylvaticus	Wood Club-rush
Scrophularia auriculata	Water Figwort
Scrophularia nodosa	Common Figwort
<b>Scutellaria minor</b>	<b>Lesser Skullcap</b>
Senecio jacobaea	Common Ragwort
Senecio vulgaris	Groundsel
Silene dioica	Red Campion
Solanum dulcamara	Bittersweet
Solidago virgaurea	Goldenrod

**Scientific Name**

**English Name**



Sonchus asper	Prickly Sow-thistle
Sonchus oleraceus	Smooth Sow-thistle
Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan
Sorbus intermedia	Swedish Whitebeam
<b>Sorbus x latifolia</b>	<b>Service Tree of Fontainebleau</b>
Sparganium erectum	Branched Bur-reed
Spergularia marina	Sea Spurrey
Spergularia media	Greater Sea Spurrey
<b>Spiraea salicifolia</b>	<b>Bridewort</b>
Stachys officinalis	Betony
Stachys palustre	Marsh Woundwort
Stachys sylvatica	Hedge Woundwort
Stachys x ambigua	Hybrid Woundwort
Stellaria graminea	Lesser Stitchwort
<b>Stellaria holostea</b>	<b>Greater Stitchwort</b>
Stellaria media	Common Chickweed
<b>Stellaria nemorum</b>	<b>Wood Chickweed</b>
<b>Succisa pratensis</b>	<b>Devil's-bit Scabious</b>
Symphoricarpos albus	Snowberry
Taraxacum agg.	Dandelion
Taxus baccata	Yew
Tellima grandiflora	Fringe Cups
<b>Teucrium scorodonia</b>	<b>Wood Sage</b>
<b>Tilia cordata</b>	<b>Small-leaved Lime</b>
Tilia x europaea	Common Lime
Trifolium medium	Zigzag Clover
Trifolium pratense	Red Clover
Trifolium repens	White Clover
Tsuga heterophylla	Western Hemlock-spruce
Tussilago farfara	Colt's-foot
Typha latifolia	Bulrush
Ulex europaeus	Gorse
Ulmus agg.	Elm
Ulmus glabra	Wych Elm
Ulmus minor	Small-leaved Elm
Urtica dioica	Common Nettle
<b>Vaccinium myrtillus</b>	<b>Bilberry</b>
Valeriana dioica	Marsh Valerian
Valeriana officinalis	Common Valerian
Veronica beccabunga	Brooklime
Veronica chamaedrys	Germander Speedwell
Veronica hederifolia	Ivy-leaved Speedwell
<b>Veronica montana</b>	<b>Wood Speedwell</b>
<b>Veronica officinalis</b>	<b>Heath Speedwell</b>

**Scientific Name**

Viburnum opulus

Vicia cracca

Vicia sativa

Vicia sepium

Vinca minor

**Viola palustris**

Viola riviniana

**English Name**

Guelder-rose

Tufted Vetch

Common Vetch

Bush Vetch

Lesser Periwinkle

**Marsh Violet**

Common Dog-violet