

David Marriott  
With best wishes  
Nigel Hepper  
Nov. 2002

# **A Guide to the Garden & Grounds of Redcliffe College**

**By F. Nigel Hepper**

**Redcliffe College  
Wotton House, Horton Road, Gloucester GL1 3PT**

**Prepared 2002**

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Redcliffe College  
Training for Christian Service Worldwide**

**By F. Nigel Hepper**

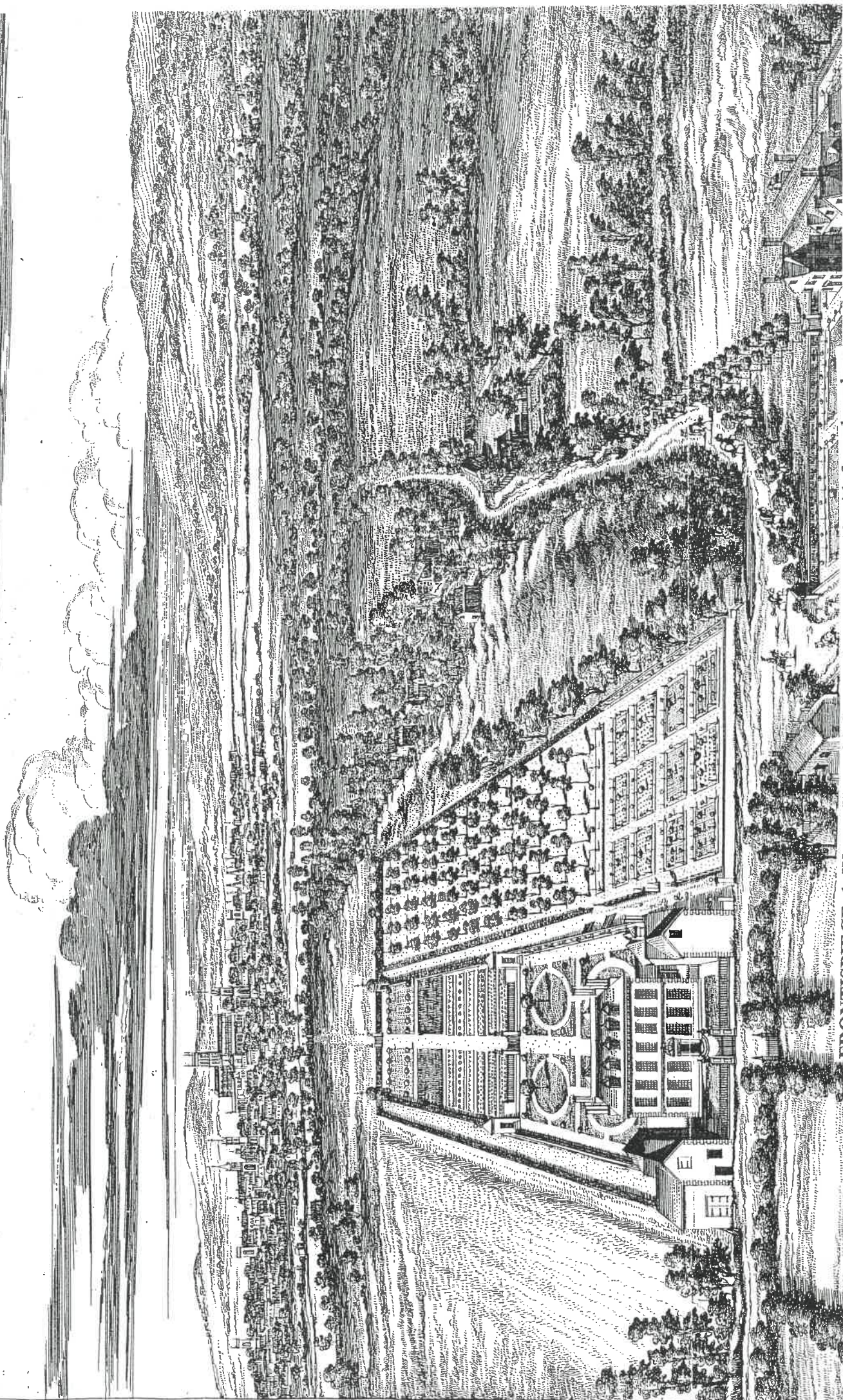
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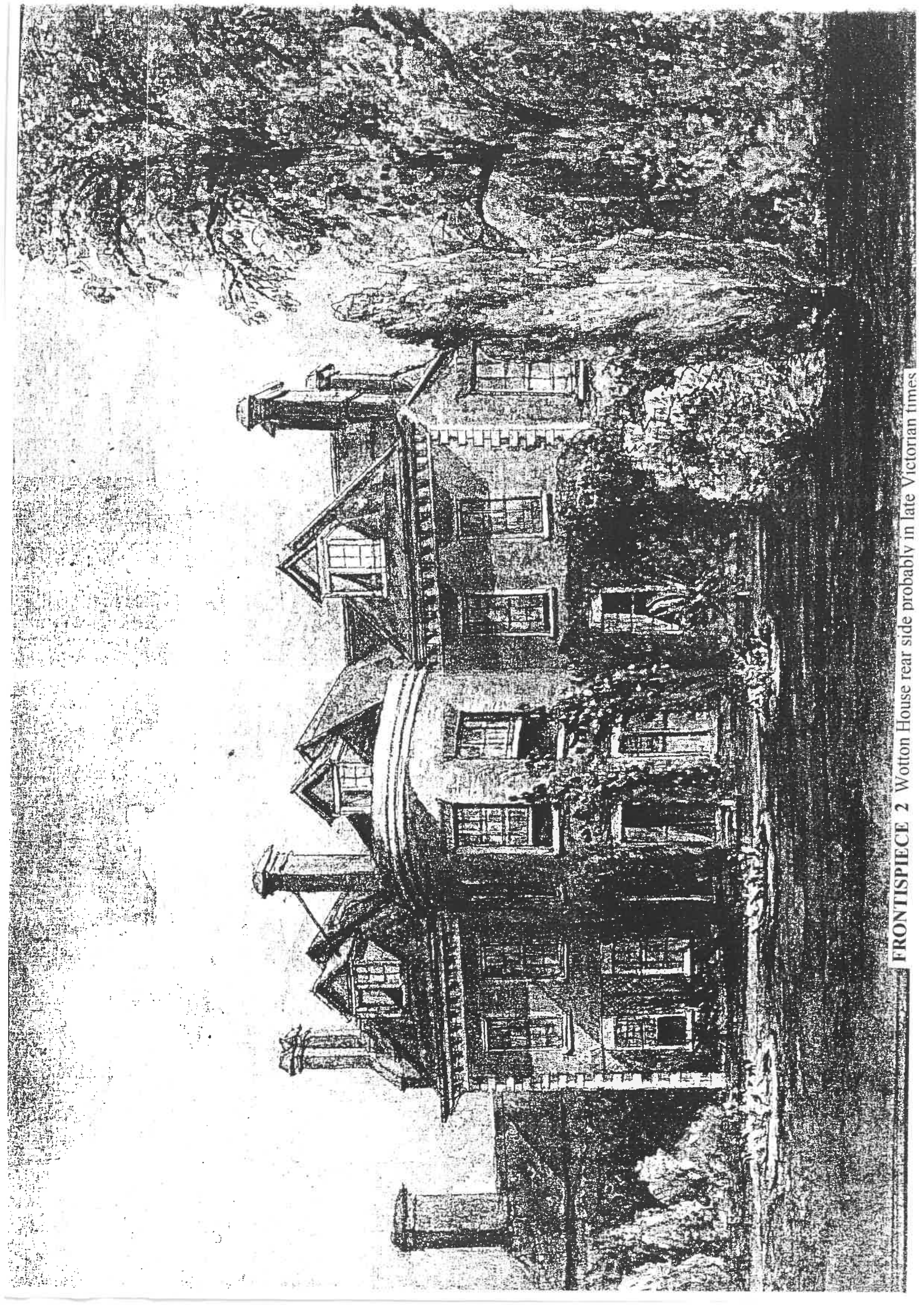
Wotton the Seat of

Thos. Horton Esq.



FRONTISPIECE 1 Wotton House bird's-eye view before 1712 with formal gardens





FRONTISPIECE 2 Wotton House rear side probably in late Victorian times

Solomon "described plant life, from the cedar of Lebanon to the hyssop that grows out of walls." 1 Kings 4:33 NIV

Jesus said "Now learn this lesson from the fig-tree." Matthew 24:32 NIV

## A Guide to the Garden & Grounds of Redcliffe College

### Introduction

Wotton House was built in 1707 and an engraving by Knyff done before 1712 is entitled '*Wotton the Seat of Tho: Horton Esq.*' reproduced as plate 29 in Aitkins' *Ancient and Present State of Glostershire* (1712). This bird's-eye view (Frontispiece 1) shows the front of the House with two gatehouses; at the rear a broad central path leads away in the direction of the Cathedral. There is also a formal garden having four trees each in a circular bed and beyond a large, neat vegetable plot; to the east of the House lies a knot garden with twelve square beds; beyond that is a large rectangular orchard. To the east outside the rectangular boundary wall (which appears to enclose the same area as today's grounds) and up to the Gloucester road, there is a line of trees and a meadow; on the western side a cornfield gives way to meadow where the Hospital now stands; evidently at that time all the outer areas also belonged to the owner of Wotton House. An un-dated and un-signed painting probably of the late Victorian period shows the rear of the old house with part of the lawn and four circular flower beds (Frontispiece 2). This painting and a copy of the engraving now hang in the office of the Principal of Redcliffe College.

Today the frontage of the College (Plate 19) retains the elegance of a past age. Judging from the size and species of trees still present (Atlas Cedar, Holm Oak, London Plane), they appear to have been planted during the second half of the nineteenth century. Additional planting of the boundary trees (mainly Lime and Yew) may have been made when the accommodation wing was built in 1932 for the Gloucester Training College of Domestic Science. A terrace with flower beds lies

alongside the wing. The middle area is occupied by an extensive lawn, with a huge London Plane in the middle.

During the 1990s Gloucester City Council, Department of Planning & Technical Services carried out a Tree Preservation Order survey (No.49, 63) of 'Horton Road Hospital Site'. This included Wotton House grounds and the adjacent hospital land. All the forest trees were given T numbers and where relevant these have been used for this Guide. The trees on the neighbouring land have been omitted from the new plan and others have been removed with permission.

By late 1994 when Redcliffe College purchased the property, the garden as well as the buildings, had become very run down. Removal from the Chiswick site of the College took place in 1995 for reopening in September. Since then an effort has been made to rationalize the grounds to manageable proportions. Numerous plants donated in March 1996 by Beacon's Nurseries of Eckington, near Pershore and by Colin Mann, as well as others raised in Richmond, were mass planted by Reg Chuter and Nigel Hepper in the Terrace beds. Shrubs and perennials make for ease of maintenance by growing together, yet provide colour, fragrance and interest. In this Guide some comments of general interest have been made about uses of the plants and appropriately those mentioned in the Bible; also the country of origin is given.

In a garden there are always likely to be changes, with some species giving way to others. Nevertheless, it is hoped that many of those plants mentioned in the following lists will continue to give colour and interest to the resident students, as well as to staff and visitors from many parts of the world.

**Acknowledgements.** I am grateful to David Marriott, Support Services Manager, and Reg Chuter, a local resident and former tree officer of Cambridge County Council, for help with this Guide. Its completion would not have been possible without the interest and support of Rev. Dr Simon Steer, the Principal; Tim Lewis, the Bursar, and other members of Redcliffe's staff. Also thanks to the staff of Gloucestershire Collection at the City Library and the Gloucestershire Records Office for historical information.

#### **Key to plans**

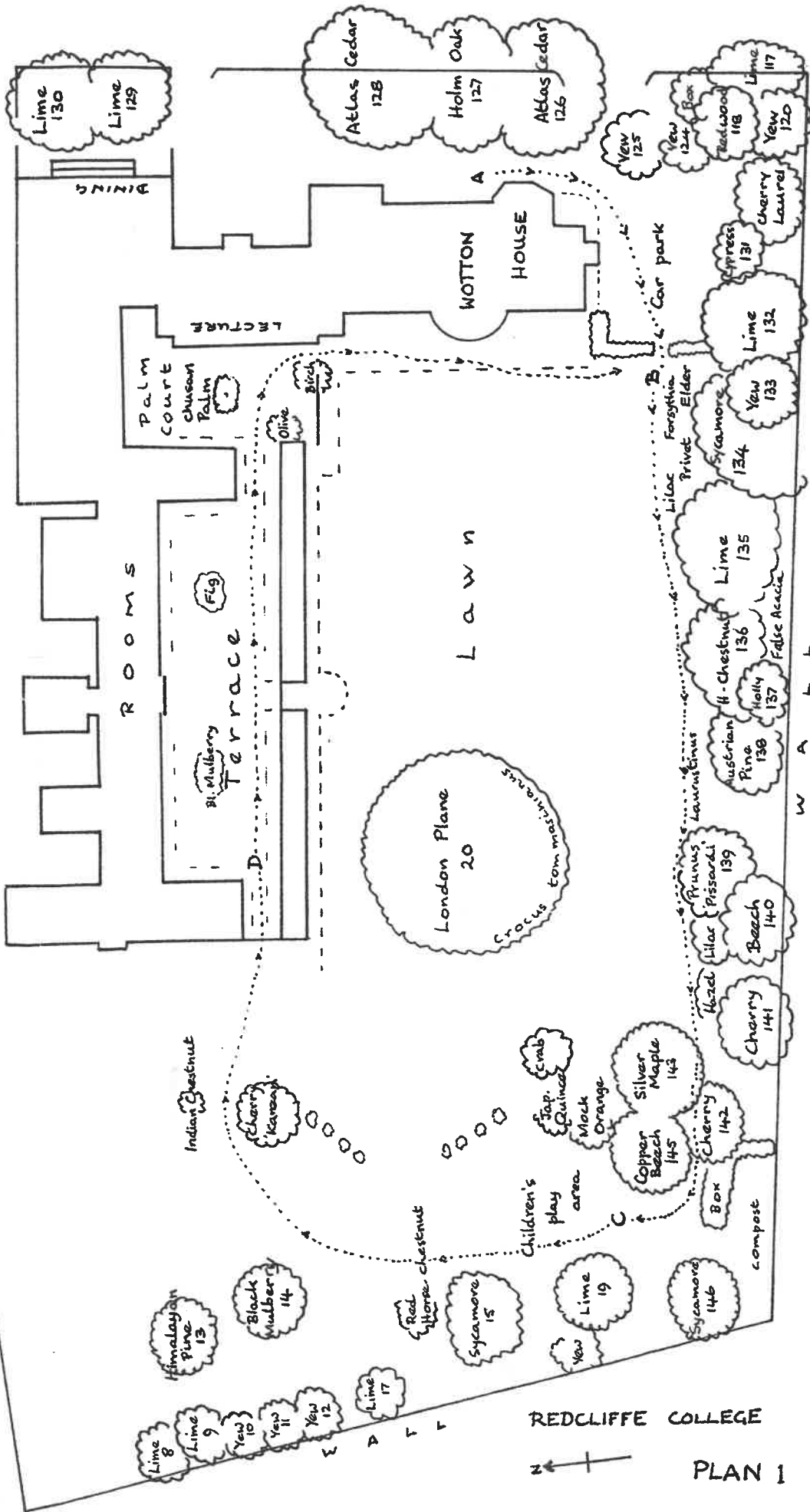
- PLAN 1** whole of grounds and buildings showing the route taken by the Walking Tour, the location of lettered stops and the trees  
**PLAN 2** Western part of Terrace showing plantings in flower beds  
**PLAN 3** Eastern part of Terrace and Palm Court

#### **Key to the illustrations**

- FRONTISPIECE 1** Wotton House bird's-eye view before 1712 with formal gardens  
**FRONTISPIECE 2** Wotton House rear side probably in late Victorian times  
**PLATES 1 - 6** drawings of some of the Trees (1)  
**PLATES 7 - 10** drawings of some of the Shrubs (2)  
**PLATES 11 - 13** drawings of some of the Herbaceous Plants (3)  
**PLATES 14 - 18** drawings of some of the Wild Flora (4)  
**PLATE 19** photographs of Wotton House facade and rear with Atlas Cedars  
**PLATE 20** photographs of lawn and London Plane Tree  
**PLATE 21** photographs of Limes, Horse-chestnut and distant Giant Redwood; Black Mulberry and Himalayan Pine  
**PLATE 22** photograph of Chusan Palm in Palm Court

W A L L

D R I V E

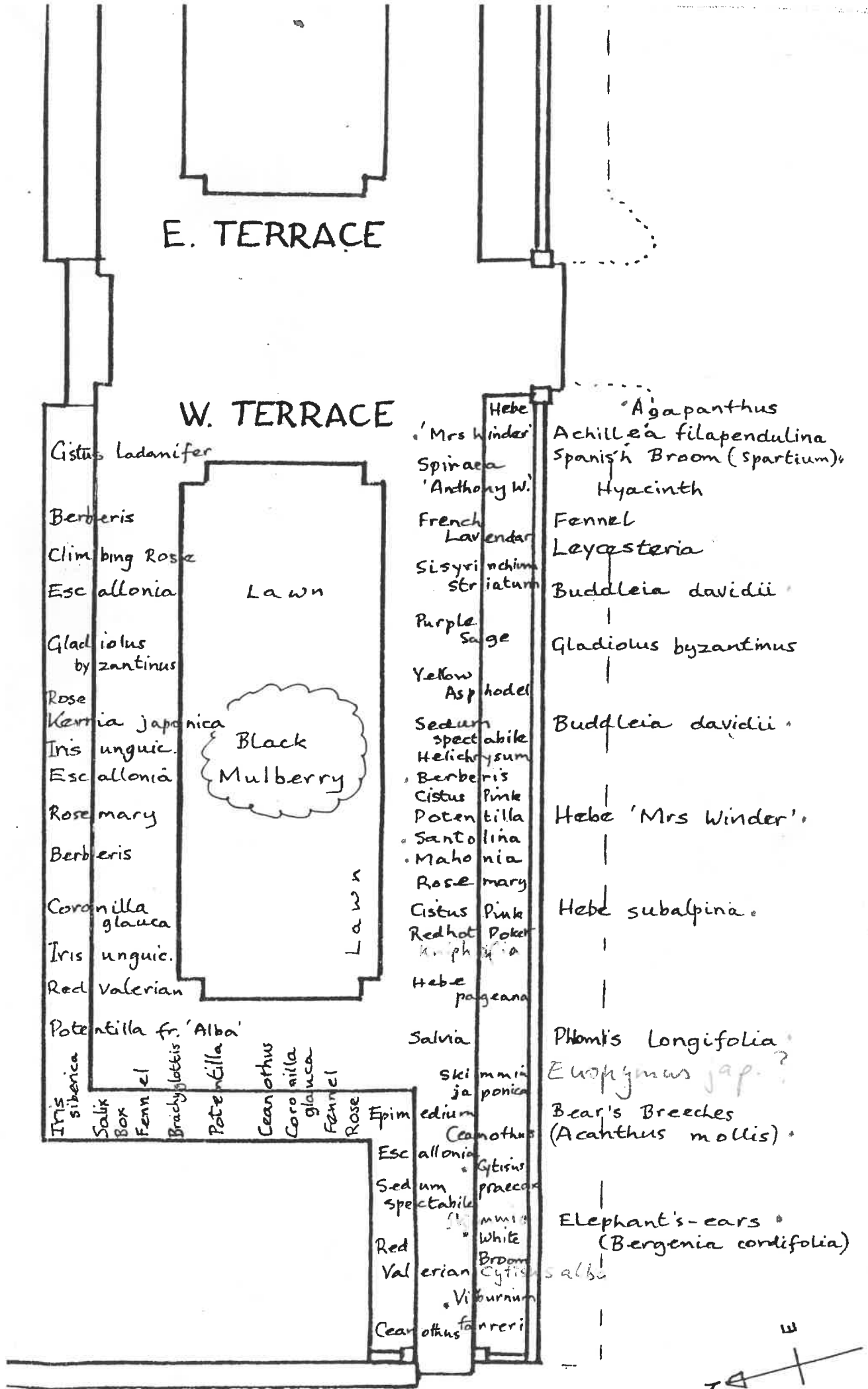


REDCLIFFE COLLEGE

PLAN 1

E. TERRACE

W. TERRACE

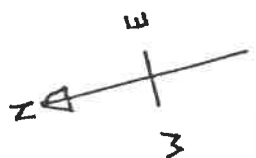


- Cistus ladanifer
- Berberis
- Climbing Rose
- Escallonia
- Gladiolus byzantinus
- Rose
- Kerria japonica
- Iris unguic.
- Escallonia
- Rosemary
- Berberis
- Coronilla glauca
- Iris unguic.
- Red Valerian
- Potentilla fr. 'Alba'

- Iris siberica
- Salix
- Box
- Fennel
- Brachyglottis
- Potentilla
- Ceanothus
- Coronilla glauca
- Fennel
- Rose
- Epimedium
- Escallonia
- Sedum spectabile
- Red Valerian
- Ceanothus fornerii

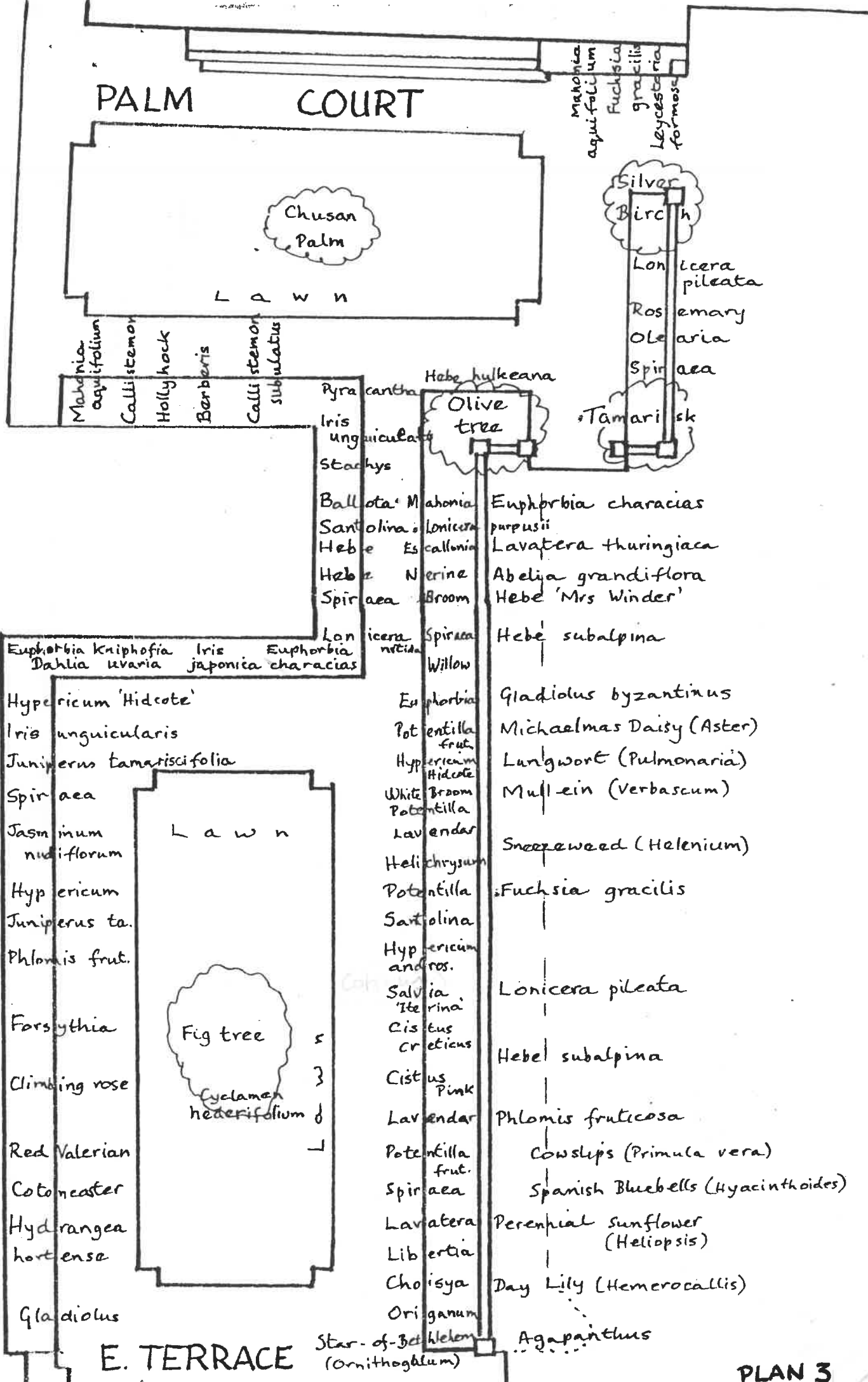
- Hebe
- 'Mrs Winder'
- Spiraea
- 'Anthony W.'
- French Lavender
- Sisyrinchium striatum
- Purple Sage
- Yellow Asphodel
- Sedum spectabile
- Helichrysum
- Berberis
- Cistus Pink
- Potentilla
- Santolina
- Mahonia
- Rosemary
- Cistus Pink
- Red hot Poker
- Hebe pageana
- Salvia
- Skimmia japonica
- Ceanothus
- Gytisus praecox
- White Broom
- Cytisus alba
- Viburnum
- Ceanothus fornerii

- Agapanthus
- Achillea filapendulina
- Spanish Broom (spartium)
- Hyacinth
- Fennel
- Leycesteria
- Buddleia davidii
- Gladiolus byzantinus
- Buddleia davidii
- Hebe 'Mrs Winder'
- Hebe subalpina
- Phlox longifolia
- Euphyas jap.?
- Bear's Breches (Acanthus mollis)
- Elephant's-ears (Bergenia cordifolia)



PLAN 2





E. TERRACE

Star-of-Bethlehem (Ornithogalum)

## 1 - TREES

A tree is usually defined as having a single woody trunk; branches more or less above head height.

Some of these are foreign species which not have English names but where one is available it is given, as well as the Latin name.

**Acacia** see *Robinia*

***Acer pseudoplatanus*, Sycamore** (Maple family) PLATE 1. There are several sizeable trees in the grounds (Nos.134,146). It is native in continental Europe but has long been cultivated in Britain. Indeed, it is so much at home that its helicopter-like fruits spread everywhere and can become quite invasive. Its tassels of yellow-green flowers in spring more or less precede the appearance of the lobed leaves. (This Sycamore is not to be confused with the biblical tree - see under *Ficus*)

***Acer saccharinum*, Silver Maple** (Maple family). A fine deciduous tree (No.143) towards the far end of the lawn. In autumn the leaves fade into shades of yellow and orange. The species is a native of North America and was introduced into Britain in 1725. A similar species is the Sugar Maple (*A. saccharum*), the source of the Maple Syrup collected in spring from incisions in the trunk.

***Aesculus hippocastanum*, Horse-chestnut** (Horse-chestnut family) PLATE 21. A large tree (No. 138) grows opposite the Terrace on the other side of the lawn. In spring it is covered with 'candles' of white flowers; these eventually produce prickly round fruits that contain the large glossy seeds used by children to play the game of 'conkers'. Although often considered to be a typical English tree, it was introduced from the Balkans in the early 17th century. This is in its own family and should not be confused with the Spanish Chestnut (*Castanea sativa* in the Beech family) with edible seeds.

***Aesculus x carnea*, Red Horse-chestnut** (Horse-chestnut family). There is a young tree at the far end of the lawn. It is a hybrid between *A. hippocastanum* and *A. pavia*, Red Buckeye of southern USA. Our tree is paler than usual.

***Aesculus indica*, Indian Horse-chestnut** (Horse-chestnut family). A sapling was planted by Nigel Hepper in 2000 raised from a seed collected from a famous tree (cv. 'Sydney Pearce') by the Main Gate of Kew Gardens. This species flowers later than the common Horse-chestnut. It is native of NW Himalaya and was introduced into Britain in 1851.

**Apple** see *Malus*

**Bay Laurel** see *Laurus* in Shrub list

**Beech** see *Fagus*

***Betula pendula*, Silver Birch** (Birch family) PLATE 1. Fast-growing slender tree with silvery bark and small leaves. Native British tree here planted.

**Birch** see *Betula*

**Box** see *Buxus* in Shrub list

**Cedar** see *Cedrus*

***Cedrus atlantica*, Atlas Cedar** (Pine family) PLATES 2 & 19. The two large trees (Nos.126,128) growing in front of the old house must be over 100 years old, judging by their size. The seeds of this species were introduced into Britain about 1840 from

Morocco where they flourish on the Atlas Mountains. The tree is very similar to the Cedar of Lebanon *Cedrus libani* that Solomon used for timber in his Temple in Jerusalem (1 Kings 5; 2 Chronicles 2). Cedars are evergreen conifers.

***Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*, Lawson Cypress** (Cypress family). A slender conifer with small cones. Introduced into Lawson's Edinburgh nursery in 1854 from California. One tree grows by the car park.

**Chestnut** see *Aesculus*

**Cherry** see *Prunus*

***Corylus avellana*, Hazel** (Birch family) PLATE 1. A British shrub or small tree; at least one is on the far edge of the lawn; flowers in pendent catkins in winter; nuts edible in autumn.

**Cypress** see *Chamaecyparis*

**Elderberry** see *Sambucus*

***Fagus sylvatica*, Beech** (Beech family) PLATE 2. The tree (No.145) at the far side of the lawn is a Copper Beech (cv 'Purpurea') with richly coloured leaves; there is also one near the compost heap with typical green leaves. Beech is a native British tree which can become very large. It yields good timber for furniture and tool-handles.

***Ficus carica*, Fig tree** (Mulberry family) PLATE 2. A small fig has been planted in one of the Terrace beds. As yet it is shrubby with many stems, but later may be pruned to a single one. It has large deciduous lobed leaves and green fruits that may not be very edible in our climate. The fig tree and its fruits are frequently mentioned in the Bible eg. 1 Samuel 25:18; Hosea 9:10; Amos 8:1; Mark 11:13,20. (The Sycomore tree up which Zacchaeus climbed - Luke 19:4 - was another subtropical kind of fig, *Ficus sycomorus*)

**Fig** see *Ficus*

**Hawthorn** see *Crataegus* in Shrub list

**Hazel** see *Corylus*

**Holly** see *Ilex*

***Ilex aquifolium*, Holly** (Holly family) PLATE 3. A small evergreen tree with very prickly leaves and scarlet fruits. Fruiting branches are typically used for Christmas decorations. Holly is a common native British species. Several trees with variegated foliage ('Argentea-Marginata') are also growing at Redcliffe.

***Juglans regia*, Walnut** (Walnut family) PLATE 3. Medium sized deciduous tree; leaves pinnate, flowers in catkins, spring; the round fruits yield the well-known nuts with folds like a small brain! From southern Europe but grown in Britain since Roman times. Probably the tree of the 'nut orchard' of Song of Solomon 6:11.

**Lime** see *Tilia*

***Malus domestica*, Orchard Apple** (Rose family). One or two old apple trees survive at the far end of the grounds from earlier plantings.

***Malus x purpurea*, Crab Apple** (Rose family). A rounded tree with very dark red leaves, flowers and fruits. One was planted many years ago as an ornamental tree - it may be cv 'Eleyi' - now near the children's playground.

**Maple** see *Acer*

**May** see *Crataegus* in Shrub list

***Morus nigra*, Black Mulberry** (Mulberry family) PLATES 3 & 21. The large old tree (No.14) has a low spreading habit. Its red fruits are edible (they stain clothing!); a 'vegetable blue' was made from them by mediaeval monks for their illuminated manuscripts. Another young tree is on the Terrace.



**Mulberry** see *Morus*

**Oak** see *Quercus*

***Olea europaea*, Olive** (Olive family) PLATE 4. This young tree was planted by Nigel Hepper in 1996 from cuttings of the famous tree in Chelsea Physic Garden in London where it fruits. Olive trees are typical of the Mediterranean region. They are tender but this is a sheltered spot so it should survive, unless there is a hard frost when the tips may be damaged; a very severe winter could kill it. The Olive is one of the most frequently mentioned trees in the Bible, as well as its fruits and oil. Olive oil was used to anoint kings and priests (eg 1 Samuel 1:10) - indeed Christ, the Messiah, is the Anointed One of God (Psalm 29:20), oil being symbolic of the Holy Spirit.

**Olive** see *Olea*

**Palm** see *Trachycarpus*

**Pine** see *Pinus*

***Pinus nigra*, Austrian Pine** (Pine family) PLATE 4. A tall tree (No.138) in the mixed boundary woodland along the southern wall. The evergreen needle-leaves occur in pairs; the cones are a little larger than the common Scots Pine. In the wild it is found in the mountains from Austria to Greece.

***Pinus wallichiana*, Himalayan Pine** (Pine family) PLATES 4 & 21. There is a large tree (No.13) of this fine conifer at the far end of the grounds. This species has drooping needle-leaves in fives; the cones are much longer than those of the Austrian Pine. As the name implies, it is native of the Himalaya and was introduced into Britain in 1823. Other species of Pine tree occur in the eastern Mediterranean area, including the Umbrella Pine (*P. pinea*) which yields edible seeds (Hosea 5:10); others (*P. brutia*, *P. halepensis*) provided timber for such buildings such as the Temple in Jerusalem (I Kings 5:10; 6:15)

**Plane** see *Platanus*

***Platanus x hispanica* (*P. acerifolia*), London Plane** (Plane family) PLATES 5 & 20. In the middle of Redcliffe's lawn there is a huge London Plane tree (No.20) about 30m (100 ft) high which must be well over a century old. This deciduous tree is a hybrid between the North American *P. occidentalis* and the Eastern Mediterranean *P. orientalis*. It grows well along London streets where it tolerates atmospheric pollution and the flaking bark helps the trunk to retain a fresh appearance. It is thought that the Eastern Plane *P. orientalis*, was the tree from which Laban obtained twigs to peel to encourage his uncle's sheep to breed speckled progeny (Genesis 30:37). The Plane is also mentioned in Ezekiel 31:8 and in Isaiah 41:19; 60:13 RSV)

***Prunus avium*, Wild Cherry, Gean** (Rose family). This is a native British species and the origin of the cultivated Cherry. It can grow up to 20m (60ft) or more, with white flowers in spring followed by small purplish fruits eaten by birds.

***Prunus 'Pissardii'*** (Rose family). Very early March-flowering Cherry Plum with reddish leaves; planted as an ornamental tree.

***Quercus ilex*, Holm Oak or Evergreen Oak** (Beech family) PLATE 5. The large tree (No.127) in front of the old house was probably planted at the same time as the Atlas Cedars on either side of it. It is native to the western Mediterranean region and has been cultivated in England since the 16th century. A similar evergreen oak, as well as deciduous species, occurs in the eastern Mediterranean area, including Palestine. The Bible mentions the practice of burying the dead under an oak tree eg. Deborah, Rebekah's nurse (Genesis 35:8); the shade of an oak was a good place to sit (I Kings 13:14); and its timber is excellent for ships (Ezekiel 27:6).

**Redwood** see *Sequoiadendron*

***Robinia pseudacacia*, False Acacia** (Pea family). A sizeable tree when full grown but often suckering and appearing shrubby. One occurs among the trees by the south wall. Shoots prickly; white pea flowers in June, followed by thin pods. From eastern USA.

***Sambucus nigra*, Elderberry** (Honeysuckle family) PLATE 6. A common British small tree or shrub which is usually self-sown. Creamy flower-heads in May and edible blackish berries favoured by birds. Elder flower cordial is a popular soft drink; the flowers and fruits are also used for wine.

***Sequoiadendron giganteum*, Sierra Redwood** also known as **Big-tree** and **Wellingtonia** (Yew family) PLATES 6 & 21. The large tree (No.117) growing to the left of the front entrance must have been planted in the late 19th century, long after the house was built. Seeds of this Californian species were first introduced into Britain in 1853 from the now protected forests on the slopes of the Sierra Nevada. It is an evergreen conifer and one of the world's tallest trees, growing up to 80m (270ft) or more.

**Sycamore** see *Acer*

***Taxus baccata*, Yew** (Yew family) PLATE 6. A common native evergreen. Although related to the conifers it has berries: the poisonous seeds are covered with a scarlet fleshy aril which is sought by birds. In Mediaeval Britain its timber was used for making long-bows and arrows, usually from Spanish and Italian trees as English timber was too brittle. Ancient yews are often seen in churchyards, probably continuing old mythological traditions.

***Tilia cordata*, Small-leaved Lime** (Lime family). The two trees (Nos 129,130) in front of the dining hall have no shoots at the base of the trunk and the flower head grow horizontally. A European species.

***Tilia x europaea*, Common Lime** (Lime family) PLATES 6 & 21. There are several British species and hybrids of lime which are difficult to distinguish, but most of those growing between the lawn and the garden walls at Redcliffe seem to be of this widely planted hybrid which has numerous shoots arising from its base and hanging flower heads in summer. The timber is soft and fine and suitable for carving such as the beautiful work done by Grinling Gibbons for many great houses and churches. European Limes are deciduous trees and are not to be confused with the evergreen *Citrus* Limes (Rue family) of tropical countries. Ours flower in July and are very fragrant; the seeds are carried away on a leafy wing.

***Trachycarpus fortunei*, Chusan Palm** (Palm family) PLATE 22. This palm is native to central China where it was seen on the island of Chusan by the famous plant-collector Robert Fortune in 1843; he later sent seeds to Kew. In China and Japan its fibres are widely used for hats and baskets. The palms of the Bible (eg John 12:13) were Date Palms (*Phoenix dactylifera*) with feather-like leaves, and are too tender to grow outside in Gloucester, but our Chusan Palm, with fan leaves, is hardy and doing well in Redcliffe's 'Palm Court' which is now named after it.

***Ulmus ?glabra*, Wych Elm** (Elm family). Evidently there was a large tree by the compost heap, but it succumbed to 'Dutch Elm Disease' about 30 years ago. Now only a few regrowths are visible. This disease - a fungus transmitted by bark beetles - deprived the English countryside of millions of trees during the 1970s.

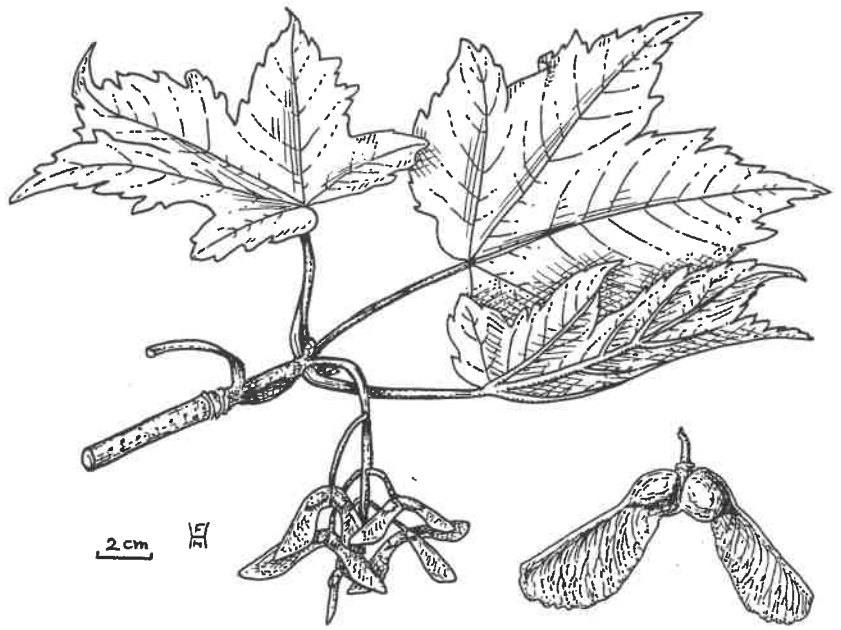
**Walnut** see *Juglans*

**Wellingtonia** see *Sequoiadendron*

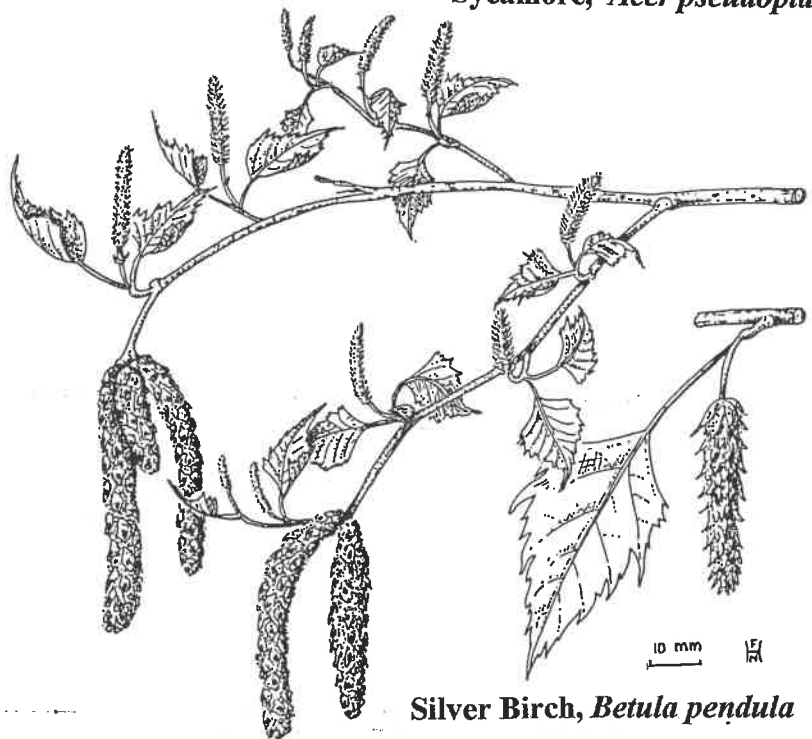
*Yew see Taxus*

**NOTES & ADDITIONS**

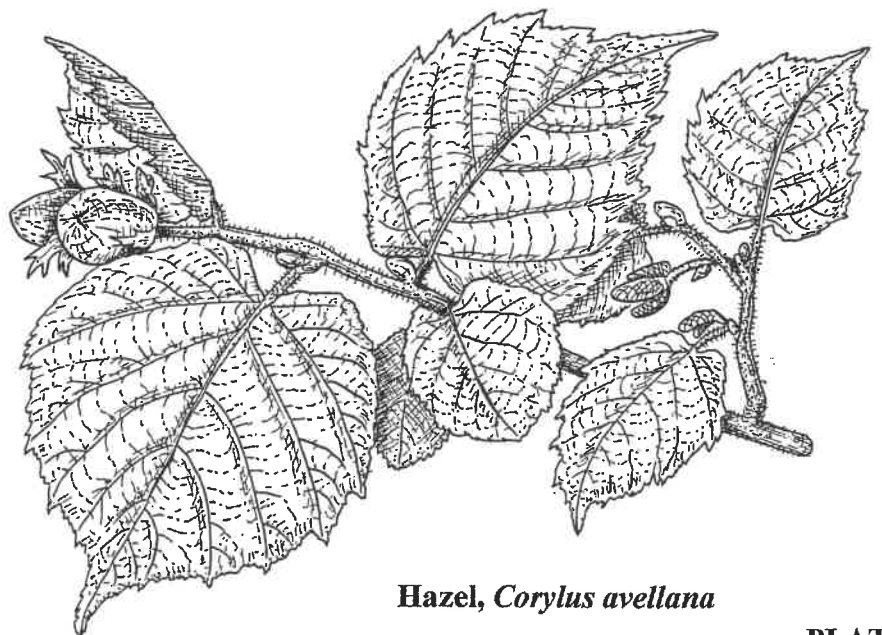




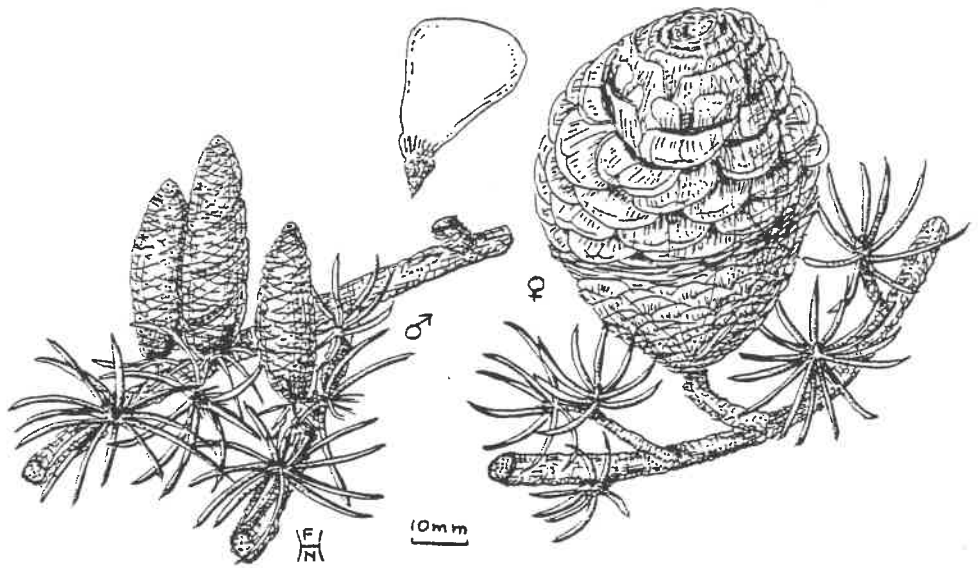
Sycamore, *Acer pseudoplatanus*



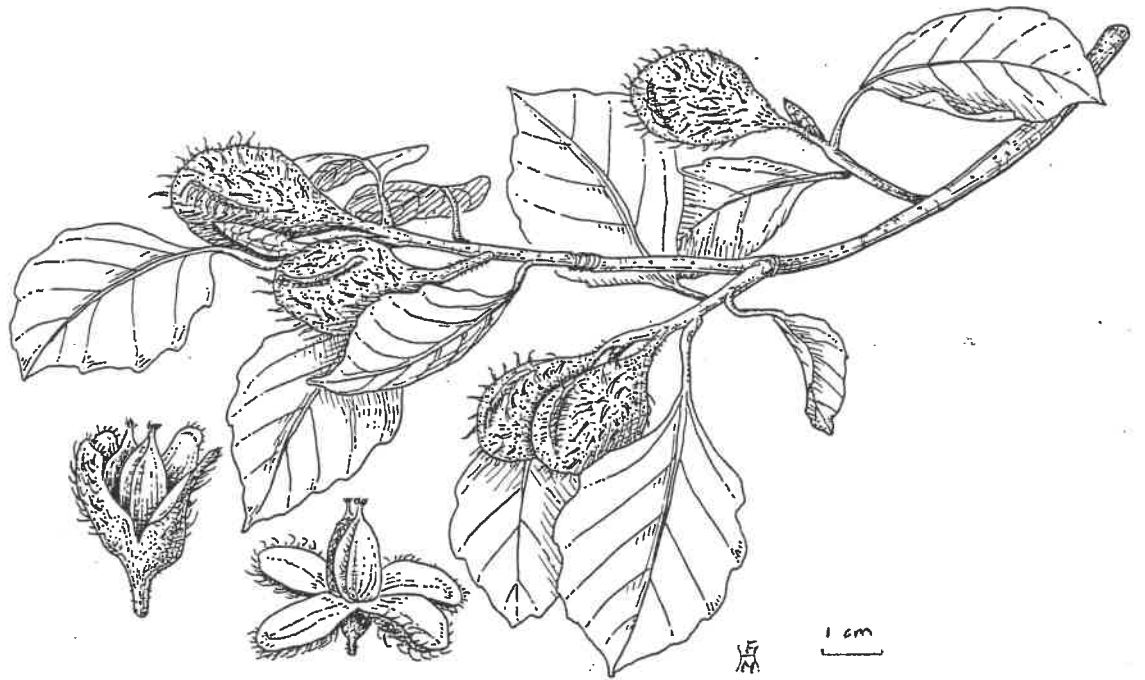
Silver Birch, *Betula pendula*



Hazel, *Corylus avellana*



Atlas Cedar, *Cedrus atlantica*,



Beech, *Fagus sylvatica*

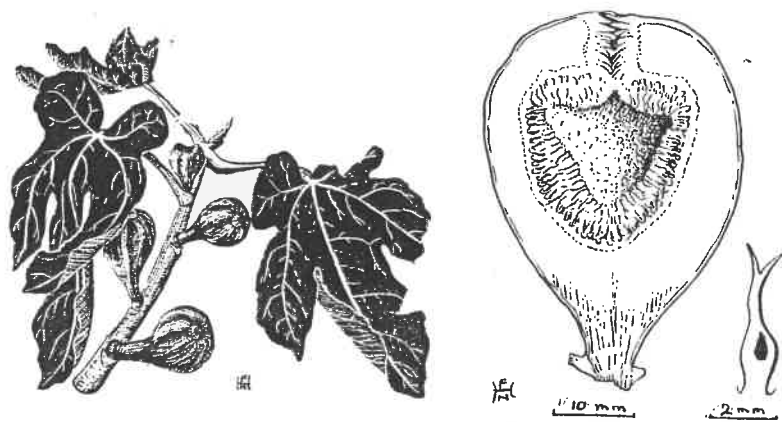
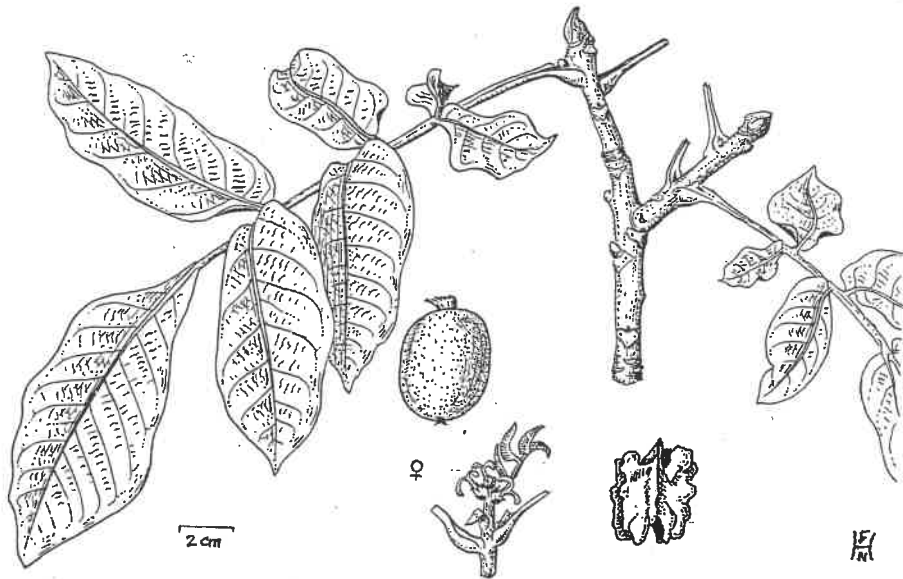


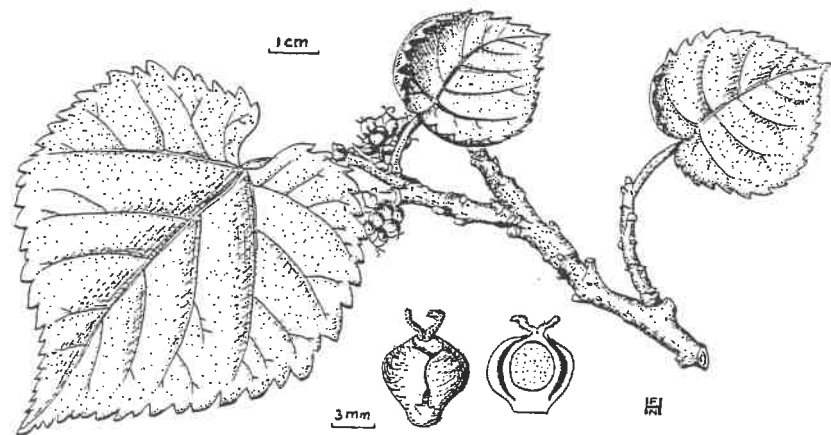
Fig tree, *Ficus carica*



Holly, *Ilex aquifolium*

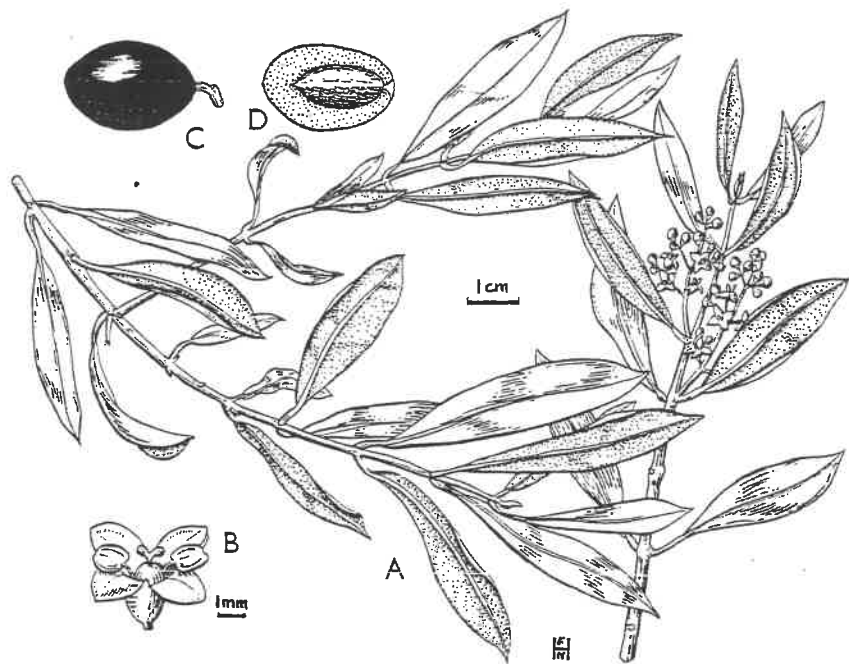


Walnut, *Juglans regia*

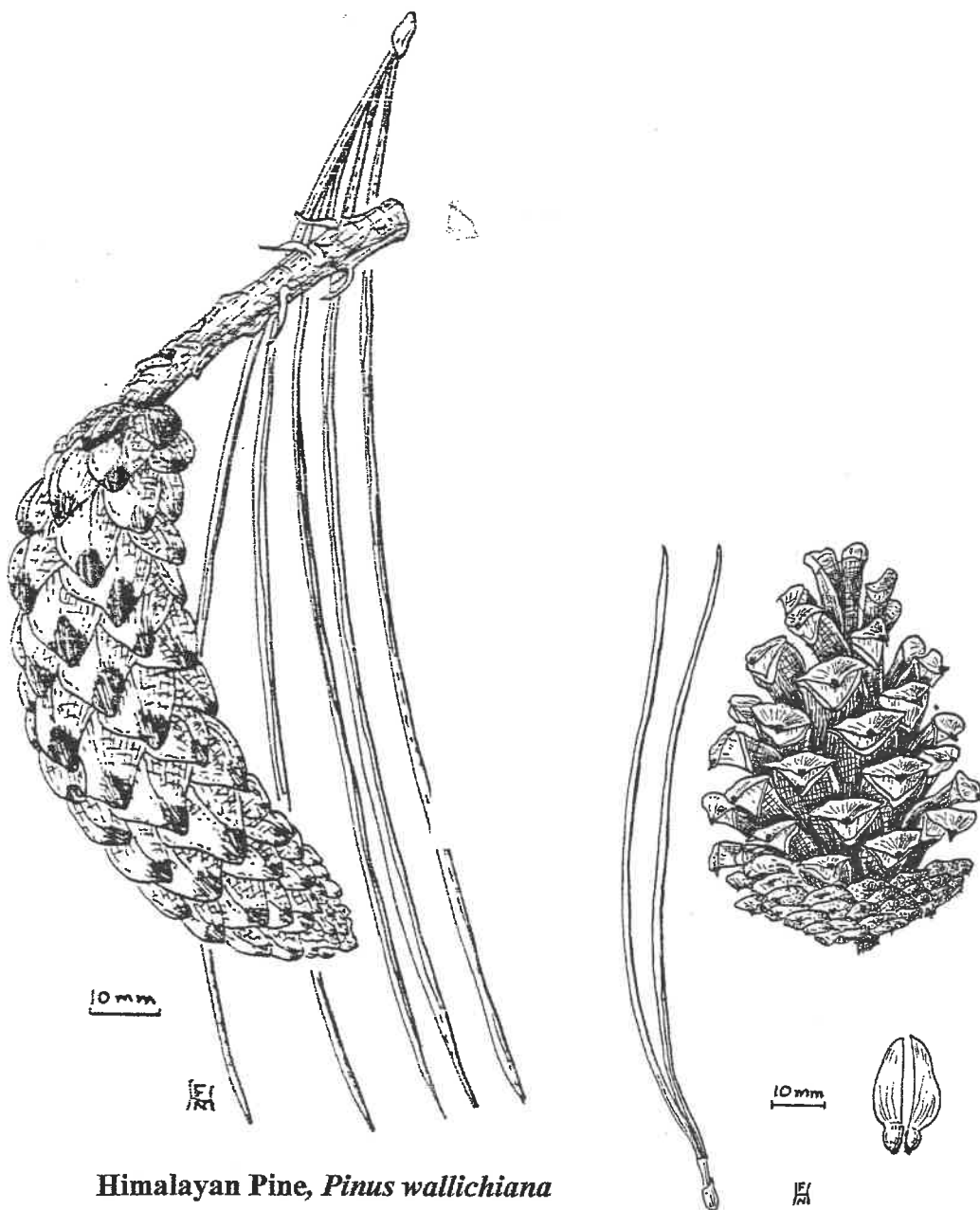


Black Mulberry, *Morus nigra*



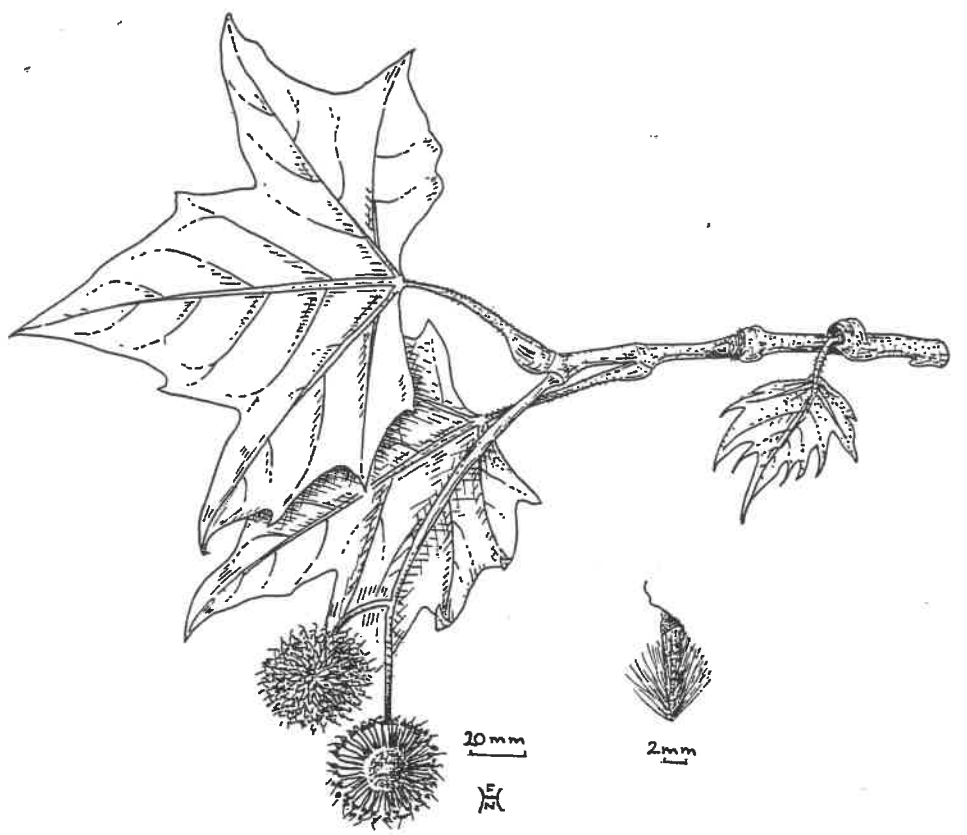


Olive tree, *Olea europaea*



Himalayan Pine, *Pinus wallichiana*

Austrian Pine, *Pinus nigra*



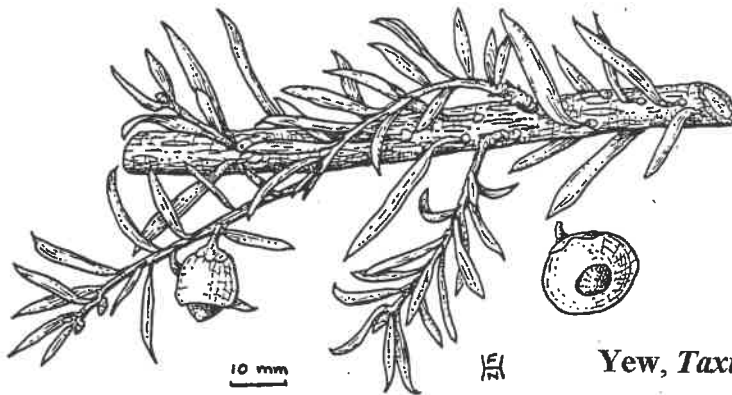
London Plane, *Platanus x hispanica*



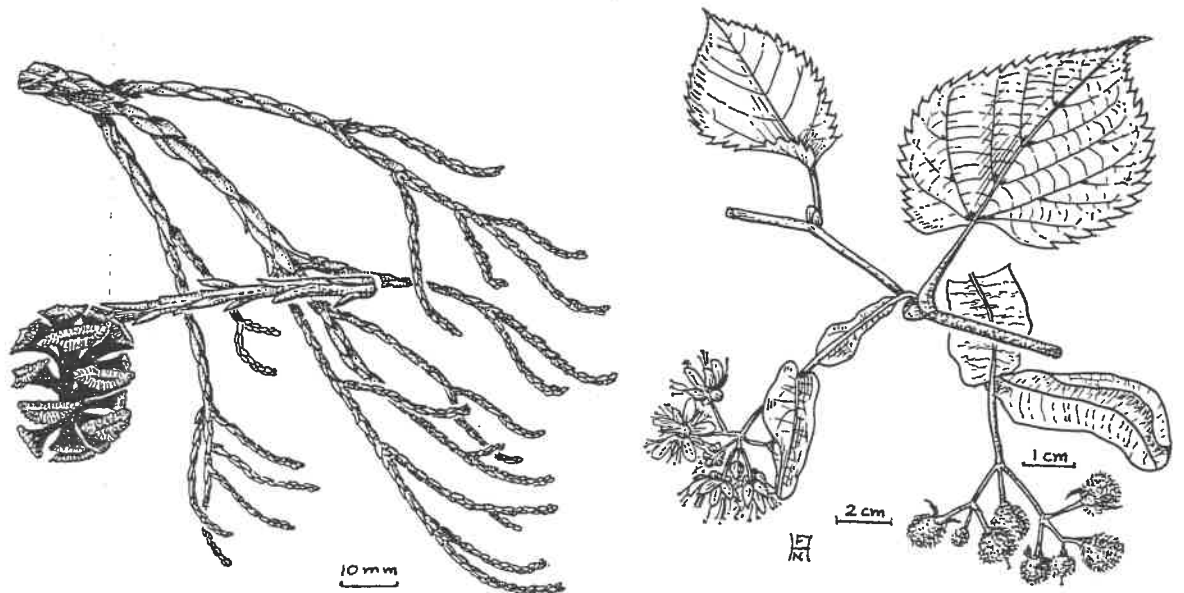
Holm Oak, *Quercus ilex*



Elderberry, *Sambucus nigra*



Yew, *Taxus baccata*



Sierra Redwood, *Sequoiadendron giganteum*

Common Lime, *Tilia x europaea*



## 2 - SHRUBS

A shrub or bush is usually smaller than a tree and has more than one woody stem. Many of these are foreign species which not have English names but where one is available it is given, as well as the Latin name.

***Abelia x grandiflora*** (Honeysuckle family). 1m semi-evergreen; flowers pinkish. Parents from China

***Aucuba japonica* 'Variegata'** (Dogwood family). Sometimes called Japanese laurel, with yellow-speckled leaves; planted in the tubs.

***Ballota pseudodictamnus*, a Horehound** (Mint family). Grey-leaved undershrub about 40cm; flowers dull mauve summer. From the Aegean area.

**Bay** see *Laurus*

***Berberis thunbergii* 'Atropurpurea', Berberis** (Berberis family). Shrub 1.5m with prickly stems and plum-coloured leaves. From Japan.

**Berberis**. Several other species. Small very prickly leaves; with orange-yellow flowers in spring.

**Box** see *Buxus*

***Brachyglottis repanda*** (Daisy family). About 50cm; large yellow daisy flowers in summer. From New Zealand.

**Broom** see *Cytisus & Spartium*

***Buddleja davidii*, Butterfly-bush** (Butterfly-bush family). Large shrub up to 3m. In summer purple flower heads attract butterflies. China, now naturalised in gardens and rough places.

***Buddleja globosa*, Orange Ball Tree** (Butterfly-bush family). Shrub or small tree; flowers in orange balls in summer. From Argentina and Chile.

**Butterfly Bush** see *Buddleja*

***Buxus sempervirens*, Box** (Box family) PLATE 7. There are several varieties of box trees and shrubs in the grounds with small evergreen leaves. Native British. Box is one of the lush trees envisaged by Isaiah (41:19) to grow in the desert.

? ***Callistemon subulatus*, Bottle Brush** (Myrtle family). About 1m; red flowers in cylindrical head, summer. From Australia. Another similar species is near by in the Palm Court.

***Ceanothus*** cultivated varieties. Up to 3m; rich blue flowers in May. From USA.

***Chaenomeles speciosa*, Japanese Quince or Japonica** (Rose family). Usually grown against a wall, up to 3m; rich red flowers in winter and spring. From China.

***Choisya ternata*, Mexican Orange Blossom** (Rue family). Dense bush with fragrant evergreen leaves; fragrant flowers white in spring.

***Cistus albidus*, Rockrose** (Rockrose family) PLATE 7. 1m shrub with whitish foliage; large flowers pale rose-lilac in summer. From SW Europe and North Africa.

***Cistus* 'Graystone Pink'** (Rockrose family). Spreading low shrub with grey leaves and small pale pink flowers in summer.

***Cistus incanus*, Rockrose** (Rockrose family). 1-2m, evergreen; large pink flowers May. From Mediterranean coasts.

***Cistus ladanifer*, Gum Cistus** (Rockrose family). About 1.5m; sticky leaves said to have yielded balm or ladanum of Genesis 37:25;43:11; large white flowers, each petal having a chocolate-coloured patch near the base; May.

***Coronilla glauca*** (Pea family). About 2m; yellow pea flowers through the winter and early spring. From S. Europe.

***Cotoneaster*** species (Rose family). 2m clipped hedge by car park with small leaves and whitish flowers in spring; several other species in the grounds; all probably from China.

***Crataegus monogyna*, Hawthorn, May** (Rose family) PLATE 7. A native British small tree often planted as trimmed hedges between fields. The white flowers in May produce small scarlet fruits called haws. One or two occur under the boundary trees at Redcliffe.

***Cytisus scoparius*, Common Broom** (Pea family). 2.5m, flowers yellow in May. British.

***Cytisus x praecox* 'Warminster Broom' & 'Kewensis'** (Pea family). 1m massed with creamy flowers in spring. Parents from Spain. A similar, but larger, white broom of the desert, *Retama raetam*, afforded shelter to Elijah when he fled from Jezebel (1 Kings 19:4).

? ***Deutzia*** cultivated variety (Hydrangea family). About 2-3m with white flowers in late spring. Originally from China.

**Elderberry** see *Sambucus* in Tree list

***Escallonia*** cultivated varieties (Gooseberry family). Up to 3m; flowers pink in summer. Originally from South America.

? ***Euonymus fortunei*** (Spindle family). Wiry, trailing stems with evergreen leaves. From China.

***Euphorbia characias*, Large Mediterranean Spurge** (Spurge family). Soft slender stems 1.5m almost herbaceous; large yellow-green heads in spring. From S. Europe.

***Forsythia x intermedia* 'Spectabilis', Forsythia** (Olive family) PLATE 7. Stout shrub to 3m; massed with yellow flowers in early spring. Parents from China.

***Forsythia suspensor*, Forsythia** (Olive family). Laxly growing up to 3m; yellow flowers in spring. From China.

***Fuchsia gracilis*** (Willowherb family) PLATE 7. Deciduous, to 1m; flowers scarlet throughout summer. From Chile.

**Germander, Tree** see *Teucrium*

**Grapevine** see *Vitis*

**Hazel** see *Corylus* in Tree list

***Hebe hulkeana*, New Zealand Lilac** (Foxglove family). Lax shrub with shiny evergreen leaves; flowers purple, May. From New Zealand.

***Hebe* 'Mrs Winder'** (Foxglove family) PLATE 8. Evergreen, purplish tinge, up to 1m; flowers purple, summer. From New Zealand.

***Hebe subalpina?*** (Foxglove family). A compact low shrub with yellow-green foliage white flowers in summer.

***Hedera helix*, Ivy** (Ivy family) PLATE 8. This native British plant commonly trails along the ground and climbs up trees and walls. The yellow-green flowers in late summer are much visited by wasps and other insects. Its evergreen leaves provide winter shelter for birds; the black fruits are food for them in winter. Sometimes used with holly for Christmas decorations.

***Helichrysum italicum* subspecies *serotinum*, Curry Plant** (Daisy family). Dense dwarf shrub with grey leaves which smell of curry; flowers yellow, summer. From southern Europe.

**Holly** see *Ilex* in Tree list

**Honeysuckle** see *Lonicera* & *Leycesteria*

**Horehound** see *Ballota*

**Hydrangea** (*Hydrangea* family). Several cultivated varieties. Mop heads of pink, white or blue in summer. From China & Japan.

***Hypericum androsaemum*, Tutsan** (St John's-wort family). A British species, 75cm; small yellow flowers in summer; red and black fruits later often used by florists.

***Hypericum calycinum*, Rose of Sharon** (St John's-wort family). Low-growing; very large yellow flowers in summer. From SE Europe & Asia Minor.

***Hypericum 'Hidcote'*, a St John's-wort** (St John's-wort family). Rounded bush about 1.5m; large yellow flowers in summer. From China.

**Ivy** see *Hedera*

**Jasmine** see *Jasminum*

***Jasminum nudiflorum*, Winter Jasmine** (Olive family). Long slender branches tangled against wall 2-3m; yellow flowers throughout winter. From western China.

**Jerusalem Sage** see *Phlomis*

**Juniper** see *Juniperus*

***Juniperus sabina* var. *tamariscifolia*, Savin Juniper** (Cypress family).

Horizontally-spreading aromatic evergreen conifer; the typical variety is a tall shrub. Junipers have small dark berries instead of cones and some are used medicinally and for flavouring gin.

***Kerria japonica***. Slender green stems 2m; flowers yellow, single or double in spring. From China, Japan.

**Laurel** see *Laurus* and *Prunus*

***Laurus nobilis*, Bay Laurel** (Laurel family) PLATE 9. Evergreen shrub becoming a several-stemmed small tree; leaves fragrant; flowers greenish yellow, spring. The leaves are used to flavour cooking; the Romans made wreaths and garlands of the leaves (I Corinthians 9:25). From the Mediterranean area.

***Laurustinus*** see *Viburnum*

**Lavendar** see *Lavandula*

***Lavandula angustifolia* 'Hidcote', Lavendar** (Mint family) PLATE 9). Dwarf shrub with fragrant grey foliage; flowers purple, summer. From the Mediterranean region. Used for perfumes, pot pourri, soap and for lavender bags among clothes

***Lavandula stoechas*, French Lavendar** (Mint family). Distinguished from other lavendars by the decoratively purple leafy flower-head. From the Mediterranean region.

***Lavatera thuringiaca*, Tree Lavatera** (Mallow family). Soft-stemmed up to 2m with grey leaves; large pink flowers throughout summer. From central Europe.

***Leycesteria formosa*, Himalaya Honeysuckle** (Honeysuckle family). Hollow-stems up to 2m; small white flowers in hanging pink heads. From Himalaya.

***Ligustrum ovalifolium*, Privet** (Olive family). Composes the clipped hedge by the carpark. From Japan.

***Ligustrum ovalifolium* 'Aureum', Golden Privet** (Olive family). Planted at the edge of the tree border.

**Lilac** see *Syringa*

***Lonicera nitida*** (Honeysuckle family). Dense, small-leaved bush used as a hedge along Redcliffe's front wall. From China.

***Lonicera pileata*** (Honeysuckle family). Low-growing shrub less than 1m; flowers pale yellow. From China.

***Lonicera x purpusii*, Winter Honeysuckle** (Honeysuckle family). An upright shrub with pale yellow flowers in winter. Parents from China.

***Mahonia aquifolium*, Oregon Grape** (Berberis family). Prickly-leaved shrub 1-2m often called Berberis; flower orange-yellow early spring. From western USA.

***Mahonia x media* 'Charity'** (Berberis family). Upright 2-3m; flowers yellow early spring. Parents from China.

**Mexican Orange Blossom** see *Choisya*

**Mock Orange** see *Philadelphus*

**Myrtle** see *Myrtus*

***Myrtus communis*, Myrtle Bush** (Myrtle family) PLATE 9. Shrub 2-3m with fragrant evergreen leaves; scented white flowers late summer. Often mentioned in the Bible (Isaiah 41:19;55:13) and used to form booths at the Feast of Tabernacles (Leviticus 23:40-43). From eastern Mediterranean region. The small-leaved 'Tarentina' is cultivated at Redcliffe.

***Olearia x haastii*, New Zealand Daisybush** (Daisy family). 2-3m with leathery leaves; white flowers in late summer. From New Zealand.

**Orange Ball Tree** see *Buddleja*

***Philadelphus* species, Mock Orange** (Hydrangea family). One of the cultivated varieties (cv); 3m shrub with fragrant white flowers in May. Originally from USA.

***Phlomis fruticosa*, Jerusalem Sage** (Mint family). 1-2m with grey leaves; yellow flowers in late spring. From western Mediterranean area.

***Phlomis longiflora*, Jerusalem Sage** (Mint family). 1-2m with green leaves; yellow flowers in spring and summer. An unusual species from Turkey.

**Pomegranate** see *Punica*

***Potentilla fruticosa*, Shrubby Potentilla** (Rose family) PLATE 10. Dense, up to 1m; flowers all summer, yellow or white ('Farrer's White'). From Europe.

**Privet** see *Ligustrum*

***Prunus laurocerasus*, Cherry Laurel** (Rose family). A large evergreen with shiny leathery leaves and long heads of small white flowers in spring. From eastern Europe.

***Punica granatum*, Pomegranate** (Pomegranate family) PLATE 10. The one at Redcliffe is a dwarf cultivated variety 'Nana' which is hardier than the tall, fruit-bearing one which comes from the Mediterranean area. 'Nana' should produce its spectacular orange-scarlet flowers in summer but probably not the round fruit with its numerous seeds unless there is a very warm summer. Pomegranates are frequently mentioned in the Bible eg ornamentation of the priestly robes (Exodus 28:33-34); as one of the fruits of the Promised Land (Deuteronomy 8:8).

***Pyracantha coccinea*, Firethorn** (Rose family). Very spiny shrub up to 3m; flowers white; small round scarlet fruits autumn and winter. From S. Europe & Asia Minor.

***Ribes sanguineum*, Flowering Currant** (Gooseberry family). Fragrant deciduous leaves; about 2m high, covered with bright pink flowers in spring, From California.

**Rockrose** see *Cistus*

***Rosa*, Rose**. There are some cultivated bush and climbing roses on the College walls.

**Rose of Sharon** see *Hypericum*

**Rosemary** see *Rosmarinus*

***Rhus cotinus*, Venetian Sumach , Smoke-bush** (Cashew-nut family). 3m often with dark purple leaves ('Atropurpureus' Burning Bush); feathery flower heads appearing like smoke. From SE Europe.



***Rosmarinus officinalis*, Common Rosemary.** A Mediterranean shrub up to 1.5m, flowers purple; an edible spice.

**Sage** see *Salvia* & *Phlomis*

***Salix hastata* 'Wehrhahnii', a Willow.** Up to 1m; white and yellow flower-heads early spring. From C & S Europe.

***Salvia officinalis*, Culinary Sage.** Low, spreading shrub with purple flowers. Leaves used as a spicy herb eg sage & onions. Our plants are 'Purpurascens' with purple-tinged leaves, and 'Icterina' with variegated yellow leaves. From S. Europe. A Palestinian species of sage (*S. judaica*) may have given its upright, branching form to the Menorah or lampstand of the Tabernacle (Exodus 37:17).

***Santolina chamaecyparissus*, Cotton Lavendar** (Daisy family). Rounded grey shrub to 50cm; flowers yellow popoms, summer. From western Mediterranean area.

***Santolina pinnata* subspecies *neapolitana* 'Sulphurea'**(Daisy family). Rounded evergreen bush 50cm; flowers creamy, summer. From Italy.

***Skimmia japonica*** (Rue family). Low shrub 50cm with large evergreen leaves; scarlet berries. From Japan.

**Smoke-bush** see *Rhus*

***Spartium junceum*, Spanish Broom** (Pea family) PLATE 10. 2-3m high, fragrant yellow flowers late spring and summer. From the Mediterranean region.

***Spiraea x bumalda*, Spiraea** (Rose family). Several varieties including 'Anthony Waterer'. Up to 1m; flowers pink throughout summer. Parents from Japan.

***Spiraea thunbergii*, Spiraea** (Rose family). 2m with cascades of white flowers in spring. From China.

**St John's Wort** see *Hypericum*

**Sumach** see *Rhus*

***Syringa vulgaris* cultivated varieties, Lilac** (Olive family). Upright deciduous shrubs 4-5m with large heads of fragrant white or purple flowers in spring. From SE Europe

***Tamarix tetragyna*, Tamarisk** (Tamarisk family). 'Feathery' tree or bush 3m high, covered in pink flowers in spring. From W Asia. Abraham planted a Tamarisk at Beersheba (Genesis 31:23).

***Teucrium fruticans*, Tree Germander** (Mint family). 2m with slender silvery stems; leaves silvery underneath; pale blue flowers. From Spain.

***Viburnum farreri* (*V. fragrans*), Viburnum** (Honeysuckle family). Large shrub to 4m covered with heads of pink flowers throughout the winter. From China.

***Viburnum tinus*, Laurustinus** (Honeysuckle family). Large evergreen shrub to 4m, flowers whitish in winter and spring. From SE Europe.

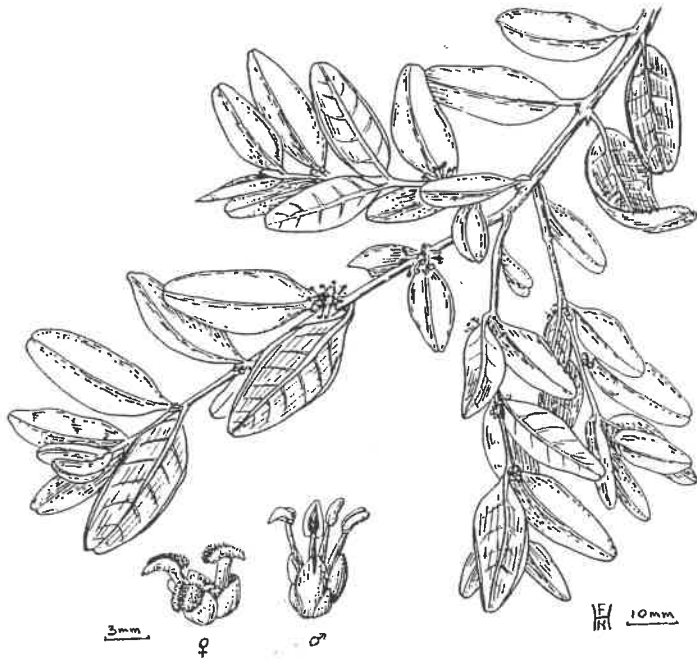
***Vitis vinifera*, Grapevine** (Vine family) PLATE 10. A large woody climber with green flowers in early summer and grapes in autumn. The Bible often refers to the grapevine, vineyards and wine eg. Noah planted a vineyard (Genesis 9:20-21); Jesus said he was the true vine (John 15:1).

**Walnut** see *Juglans*

***Weigelia* cultivated varieties, Weigelia** (Honeysuckle family). Deciduous 1-2m; large red tubular flowers in spring. Originally from Japan & Korea.

**Willow** see *Salix*

## NOTES & ADDITIONS:



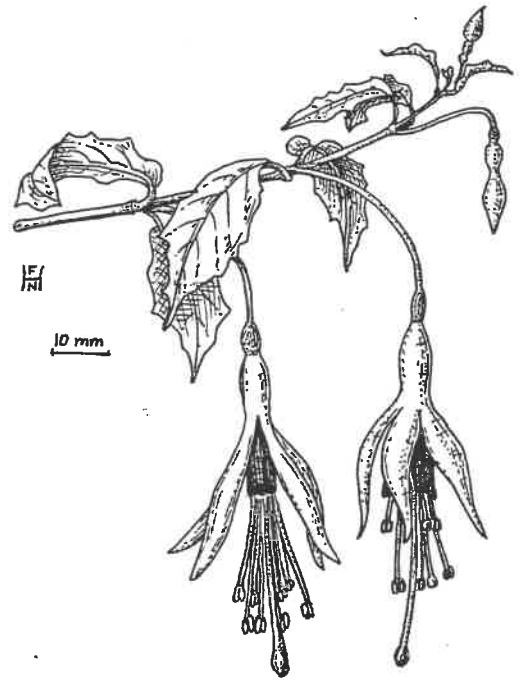
Box, *Buxus sempervirens*



White-leaved Rockrose, *Cistus albidus*



Forsythia, *Forsythia x intermedia* 'Spectabilis'



Fuchsia, *Fuchsia gracilis*



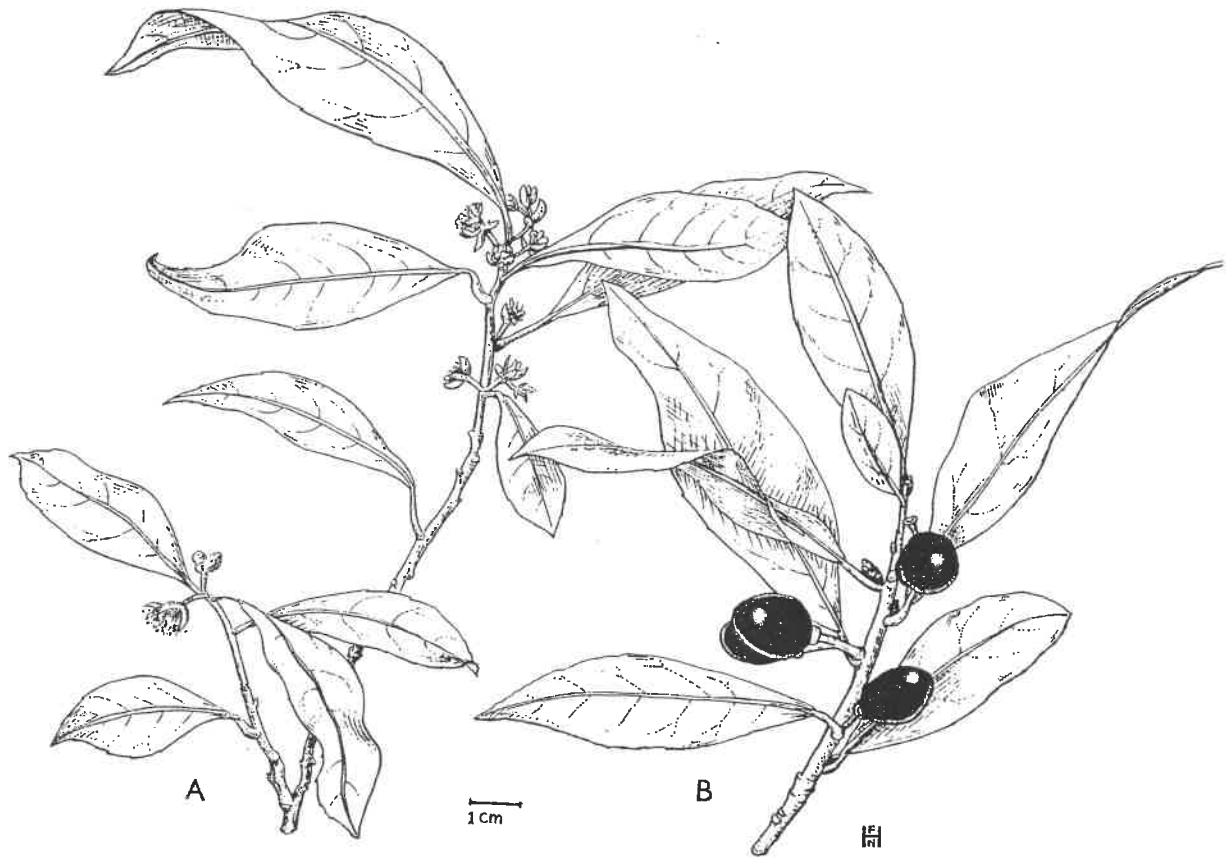
Hawthorn, *Crataegus monogyna*



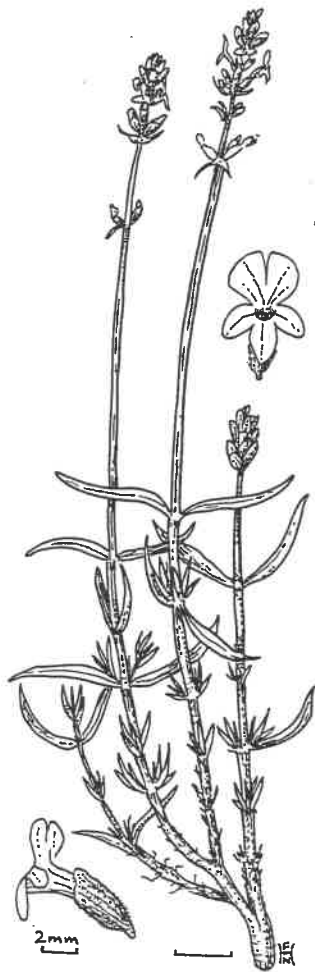
Ivy, *Hedera helix*



Hebe cultivar, *Hebe* 'Mrs Winder'



Bay Laurel, *Laurus nobilis*



Lavender, *Lavandula* 'Hidcote'

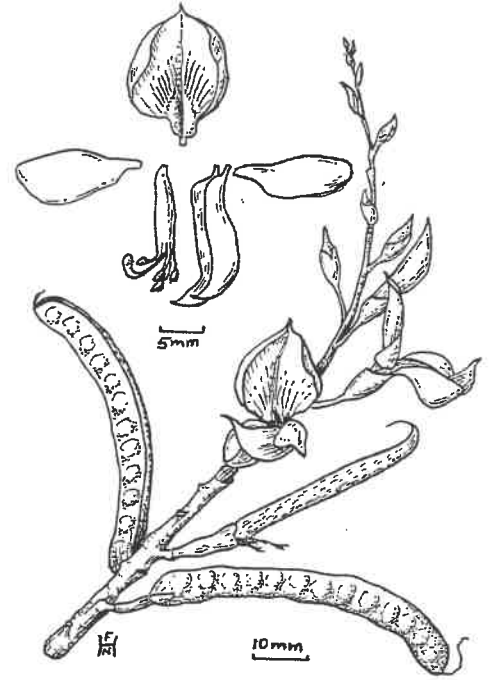


Myrtle Bush, *Myrtus communis* PLATE 9





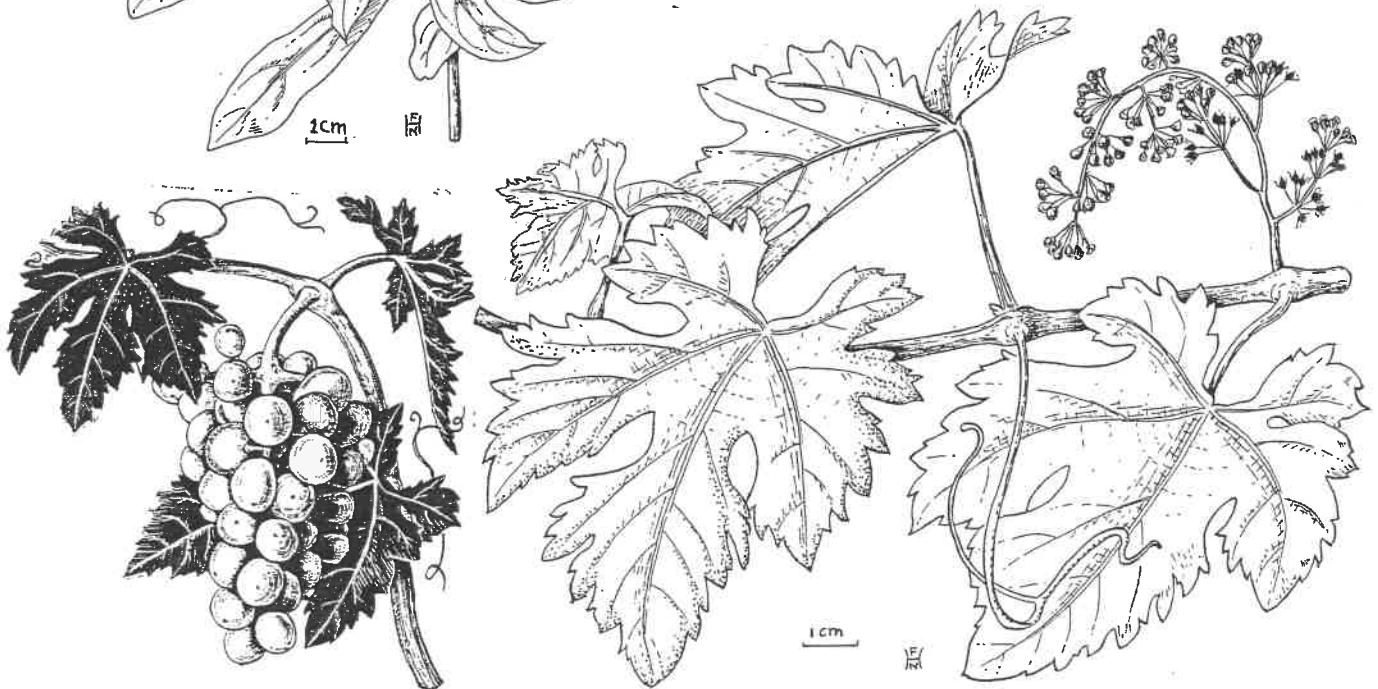
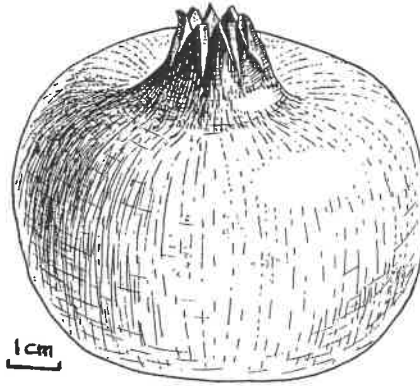
**Shrubby Potentilla,**  
*Potentilla fruticosa*



**Spanish Broom, *Spartium junceum***



**Pomegranate,**  
*Punica granatum*



**Grapevine, *Vitis vinifera***

### 3 - HERBACEOUS PLANTS

These soft-stemmed plants are mostly perennials which die down to ground level at the end of their season and sprout again the following year; there are a few annuals (which live for one year) and biennials (which grow the first year and flower and die the second year). Many of these foreign plants do not have English names but where there is one it is given, as well as the Latin name.

***Acanthus mollis*, Bear's Breeches** (Acanthus family). A large clump-forming species with tall prickly flower spikes in summer. The form of the leaf was used to ornament the capitals of Greek columns. From S. Europe.

***Achillea filapendulina*, a Yarrow** (Daisy family). About 1m with a flat head of golden yellow flowers in mid-summer. From Central Asia.

**African Lily** see *Agapanthus*

***Agapanthus* cultivar, Blue African Lily** (Amaryllis family) PLATE 11. By the Terrace steps. Strap-shaped leaves forming a large tuft; tall mop-like flowerheads with blue flowers in summer. From South Africa.

***Alcea rosea* (*Althaea rosea*), Hollyhock** (Mallow family) PLATE 11. 2-3m tall, usually biennial, with pink, mauve, yellow or white flowers; summer. From Turkey.

***Asphodeline lutea*, Yellow Asphodel** (Lily family). Tuft of narrow grey leaves; in spring 1m flower spike, yellow. From Mediterranean area.

***Aster novi-belgii*, Michaelmas Daisy** (Daisy family). Rather weedy and readily self-sown, 1m; flowers purple late summer about St Michael's day (12 Sept.). From N America.

**Balm** see *Melissa*

***Bergenia cordifolia*, Elephant's Ear** (Saxifrage family) PLATE 11. Persistent leathery leaves; flowers pink in winter and spring. From Siberia.

**Bishop's Hat** see *Epimedium*

***Centranthus ruber*, Red Valerian** (Valerian family) PLATE 12. Bushy up to 1m; red/pink flowers spring and summer. From S. Europe naturalised in Britain. A valerian relative, *Nardostachys jatmansi*, from Himalaya yielded the precious spikenard ointment with which Jesus' feet were anointed by Mary (John 12:3).

***Crocus tommasinianus*, Crocus** (Iris family). There are several species of crocus flowering in the Grounds during spring, including the **Dutch Crocus**, *C. vernus* PLATE 12. But it is the swathe of pale mauve *C. tommasinianus* beneath the Plane tree in the lawn that is a splendid sight in very early spring.

***Cyclamen hederifolium* (*C. neapolitanum*), Cyclamen or Sowbread** (Primrose family) PLATE 13. Tuberous; pink flowers in late summer and autumn; mottled heart-shaped leaves after flowering; beneath the fig on the Terrace. From Italy.

***Dahlia* cultivars** (Daisy family). Several tuberous roots have survived year after year protected by the College buildings, although they are tender and may be killed by severe frosts; flowers pink, summer. Originally from C. America.

**Day Lily** see *Hemerocallis*

**Elephant's-ear** see *Bergenia*

***Epimedium pinnatum*** subspecies *colchicum*, **Bishop's Hat** (Berberis family). Leaves with 3 leaflets, 20cm high; flowers pale yellow, spring. From Iran.

***Euphorbia characias***, **Large Mediterranean Spurge** (Spurge family). Stems 1.5m do not die down, only those that have flowered wither. S. Europe

***Euphorbia amygdalina* 'Robbiae'**, **Wood Spurge** (Spurge family). Creeping roots form large clumps under the trees in front of the old house.

**Fennel** see *Foeniculum*

***Foeniculum vulgare***, **Culinary fennel** (Parsley family). The ornamental purple-leaved form is usually seen here. A large relative (a Giant fennel, *Ferula galbaniflua*) from Iran, yielded the galbanum resin burnt in the tabernacle rites (Exodus 30:34).

***Galanthus nivalis***, **Snowdrop** (Amaryllis family) PLATE 15. Small bulbous plant with white flowers in early spring. From Europe. (See Wild Flora list). A wide-leaved species, possibly *G. elwesii* from the Balkans, grows in the grass outside the dining hall.

***Gladiolus byzantinus***, **Wild Gladiolus** (Iris family). Corm with large red-purple flowers in May. From Turkey.

**Grape Hyacinth** see *Muscari*

***Helenium autumnale***, **Sneezeweed** (Daisy family). Clump 1m high; flowers yellow or brown, summer. From North America.

***Heliopsis helianthoides*** cultivar, **Perennial Sunflower, Ox-eye** (Daisy family). Forming a large clump by the Terrace steps; 1m stems with large yellow flowers in summer. From North America.

***Hermerocallis*** cultivars, **Day Lily** (Lily family). Clump forming with narrow leaves; large yellow flowers lasting only a day. From China.

**Hollyhock** see *Alcea*

**Horehound** see *Ballota* in Shrub list

***Hosta*** species. Large grey leaves. From Japan

***Hyacinthoides hispanica***, **Spanish Bluebell** (Lily family). Bulbous; flowers pale blue in spring. From Spain.

***Hyacinthus orientalis***, **Hyacinth** (Lily family). Bulb; flowers blue, white or pink. From NE Mediterranean area. Bulbs from florists used for room decoration are sometimes planted out in the flower beds.

***Iris japonica* 'Ledger's Variety'** (Iris family). Flowers white and lilac, fringed, in spring. From China, Japan

***Iris unguicularis* (*I. stylosa*)** (Iris family). Winter flowering; purple, slightly scented. From Atlas Mountains

***Kniphofia uvaria***, **Red-hot Poker** (Aloe family). 1m, pink and yellow. From South Africa

**Lamb's Tongue** see *Stachys*

***Libertia formosa*** (Iris family). Dense tuft of narrow leaves; flowers white. From Chile.

**Lungwort** see *Pulmonaria*

**Marjoram** see *Origanum*

***Melissa officinalis***, **Lemon Balm** (Mint family). Lemon-scented leaves; small white flowers in summer; favoured by bees for its nectar. From southern Europe; often self-sown here. Tea made from the leaves is drunk for indigestion and nervous tension!

**Mullein** see *Verbascum*

***Muscari armeniacum*, Grape Hyacinth** (Lily family). Bulbous; flowers in purple heads in early spring. From Caucasus.

***Narcissus* cultivars, Daffodil** (Amaryllis family) PLATE 12. Bulbous; yellow or white ('Narcissus'), a British favourite spring garden flower.

***Nerine bowdenii*, Guernsey Lily** (Amaryllis family). Bulbous; a head of pink flowers in autumn. From South Africa, and naturalized and cultivated in Guernsey.

***Origanum vulgare*, Common Marjoram** (Mint family) is wild on chalk and limestone in Britain; pink flowers in summer. Also, another unusual purple marjoram, *O. laevigatum* from Turkey, is planted in the Terrace beds. Common Marjoram leaves, like those of Pot Origanum (*O. onites*), are fragrant and may be used for flavouring; the flowers are favoured by bees and other insects. Another species (*O. syriacum*, known as 'hyssop' in the Bible), was used for sprinkling blood during the Tabernacle rites (Leviticus 14:4,6,22).

***Ornithogalum umbellatum*, Star-of-Bethlehem** (Lily family). Bulbous; white star-like flowers in May. A related species, *O. narbonense*, was the 'Dove's Dung' sold for "five pieces of silver" during the famine caused by the siege of Samaria (2 Kings 6:25).

**Ox-eye** see *Heliopsis*

***Papaver orientale*, Oriental Poppy** (Poppy family). Hairy leaves; large scarlet flowers in spring. From SW Asia.

***Papaver* 'Shirley Poppy'** (Poppy family) PLATE 13. Cultivated forms of the wild Corn Poppy bred by the Rev. Wilks at Shirley near Croydon.

***Papaver somniferum*, Opium Poppy** (Poppy family). Grey-green leaves; large red or mauve flowers in summer. Here grown as an ornamental but forms of this are grown in warm countries for opium and as a pain-killer - it may have been this that was offered to Jesus on the cross (John 19:29-30).

***Phalaris arundinacea*, Gardener's Garters** (Grass family). Ornamental tufted grass with green and yellow leaves. Old gardeners used coloured garters like these leaves to hitch up their trousers! From Eurasia.

***Phlomis russeliana*** (Mint family). Large hairy leaves cover the ground; flowers pale yellow in cluster on 1m high stalk. A herbaceous relative of the shabby Jerusalem Sage. From Syria.

**Poppy** see *Papaver*

**Primrose** see *Primula*

***Primula veris*, Cowslip** (Primrose family). Rosette of leaves like primrose but several yellow flowers in a head in spring. A wild British plant here cultivated.

***Pulmonaria officinalis*, Lungwort** (Forget-me-not family). Flowers purple, early spring; leaves spotted. From Europe.

**Sage** see *Salvia* in Shrub list

***Sedum spectabile*, Ice Plant** (Stonecrop family). Fleshy grey leaves; pink flowers in summer attract butterflies and bees. From China.

***Sisyrinchium striatum*** (Iris family). Tuft of long leaves; long head of yellow, purple-striped flowers; summer. From Chile.

**Sneezeweed** see *Helenium*

**Snowdrop** see *Galanthus*

**Spurge** see *Euphorbia*

***Stachys byzantina*, Lamb's Tongue**. Grey-leaved tufts. From Caucasus.

**Star-of-Bethlehem** see *Ornithogalum*

**'Sunflowers'** see *Heliopsis*

***Tulipa* cultivars, Tulip** (Lily family) PLATE 13. Bulbs often planted for ornamental display in spring; flowers red, pink, white or yellow. From the Middle East

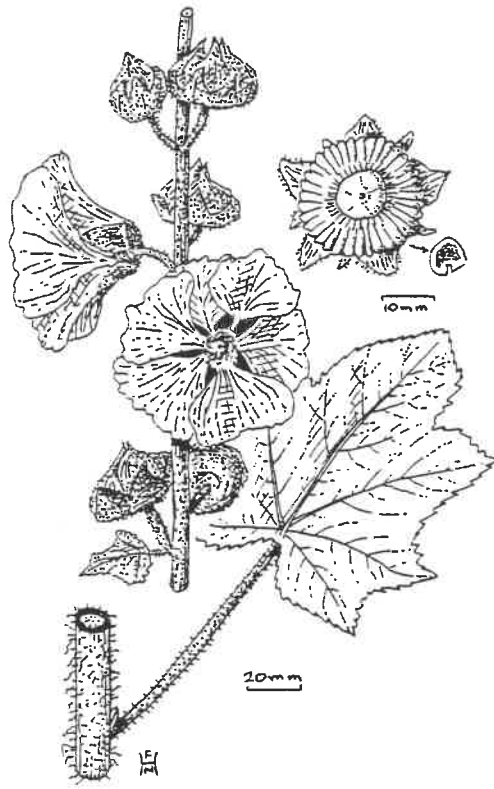
**Valerian** see *Centranthus*

***Verbascum thapsus*, Mullein** (Foxglove family). Tall white-hairy biennial with yellow flowers in summer. Native British and cultivated.

**Yarrow** see *Achillea*

**NOTES & ADDITIONS:**

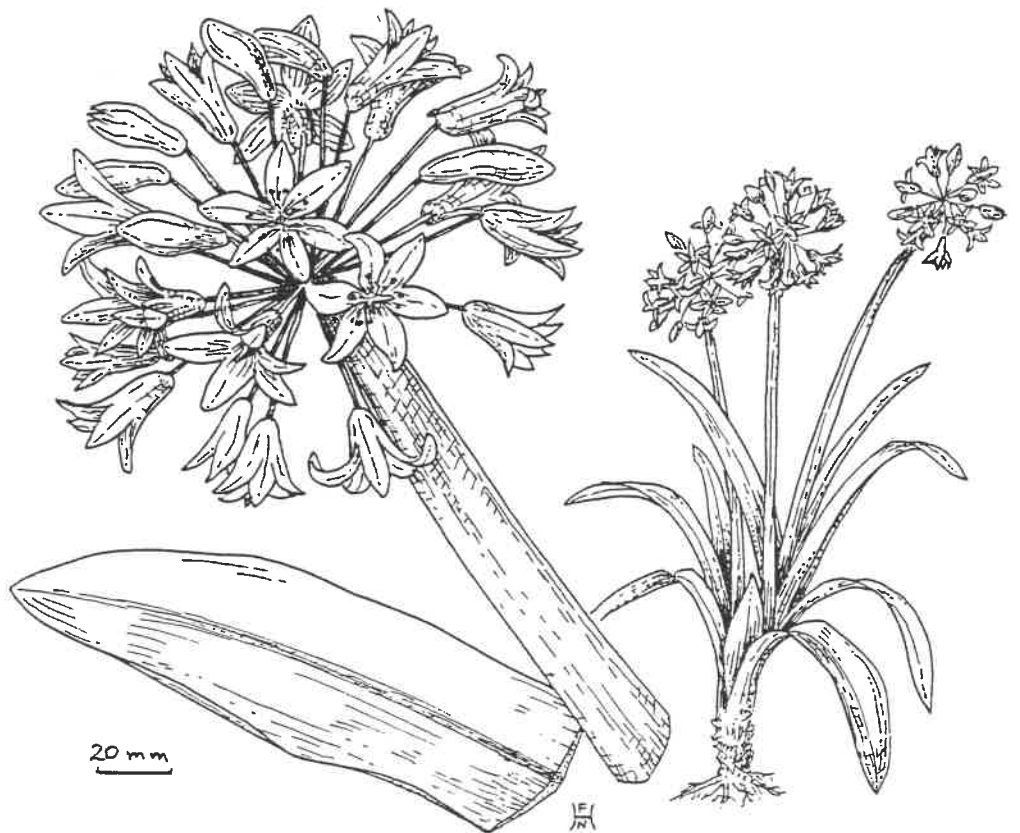


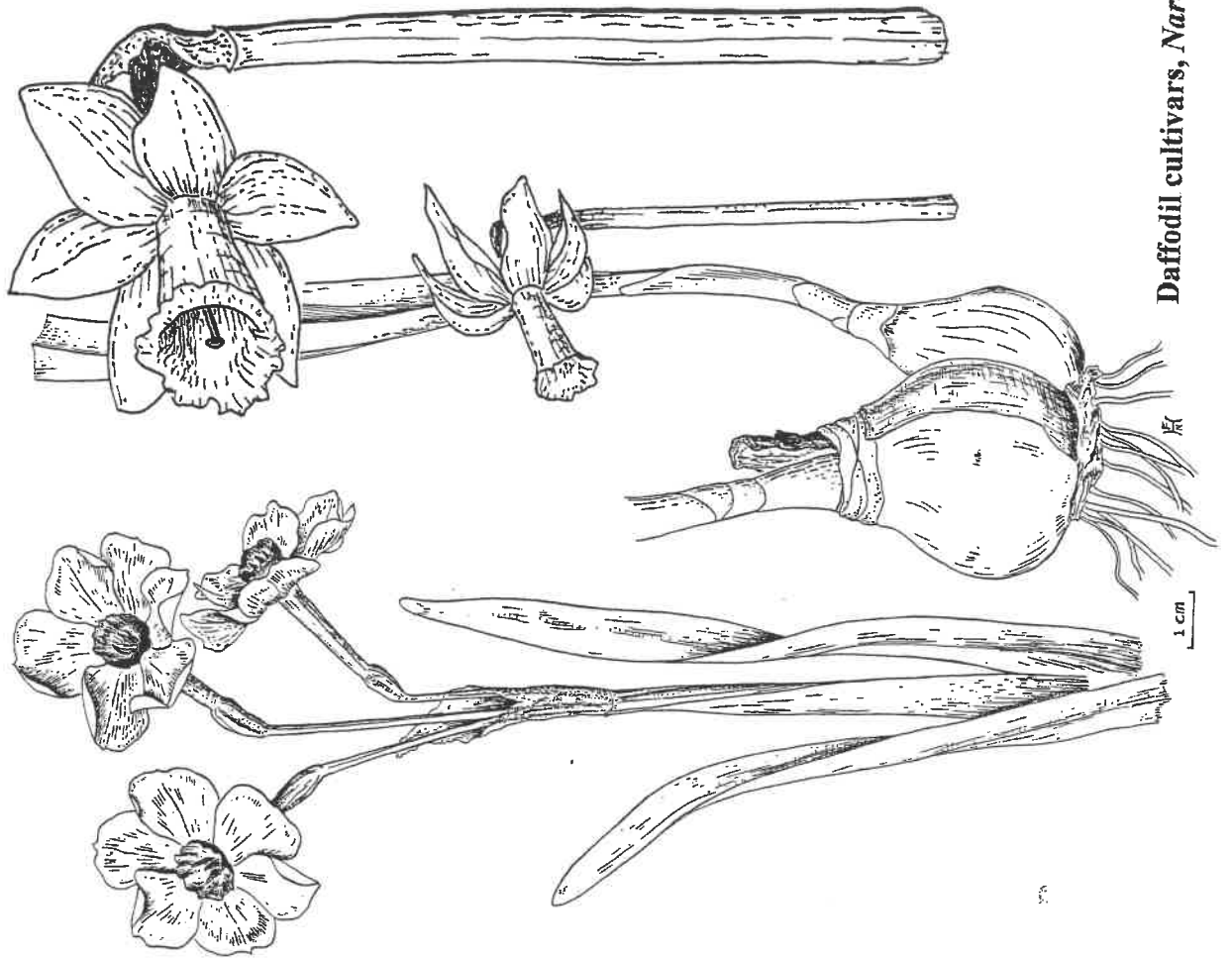


Hollyhock, *Alcea rosea*

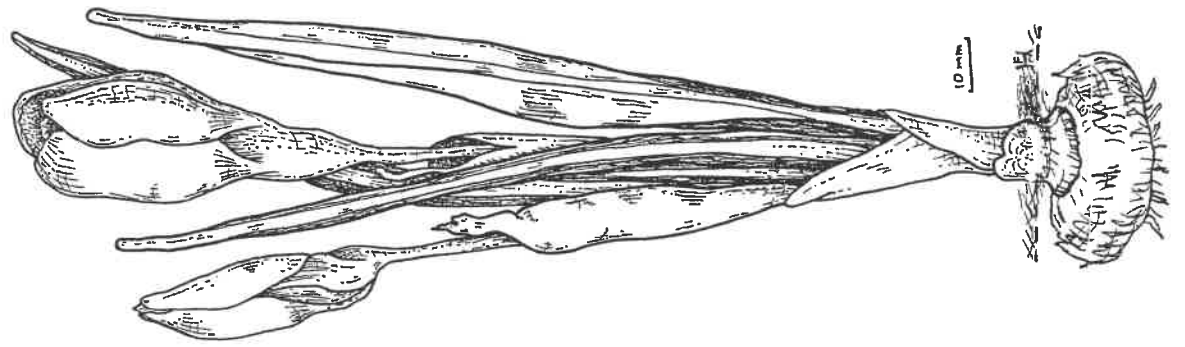


Elephant's ears, *Bergenia cordifolia*

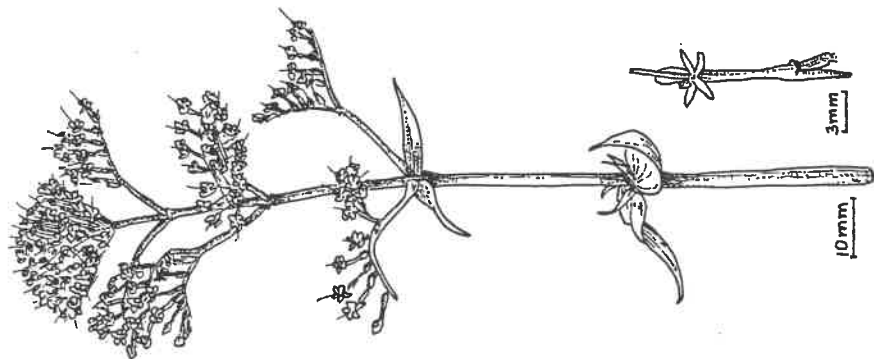




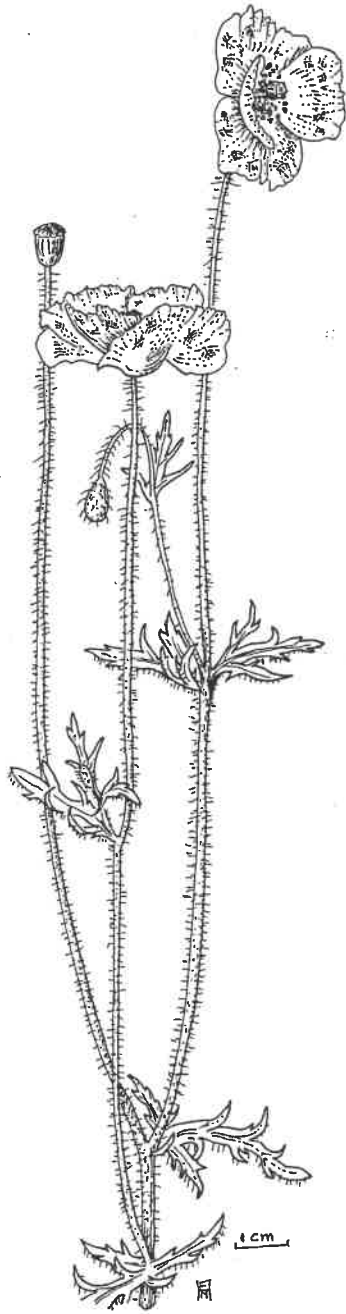
Daffodil cultivars, *Narcissus*



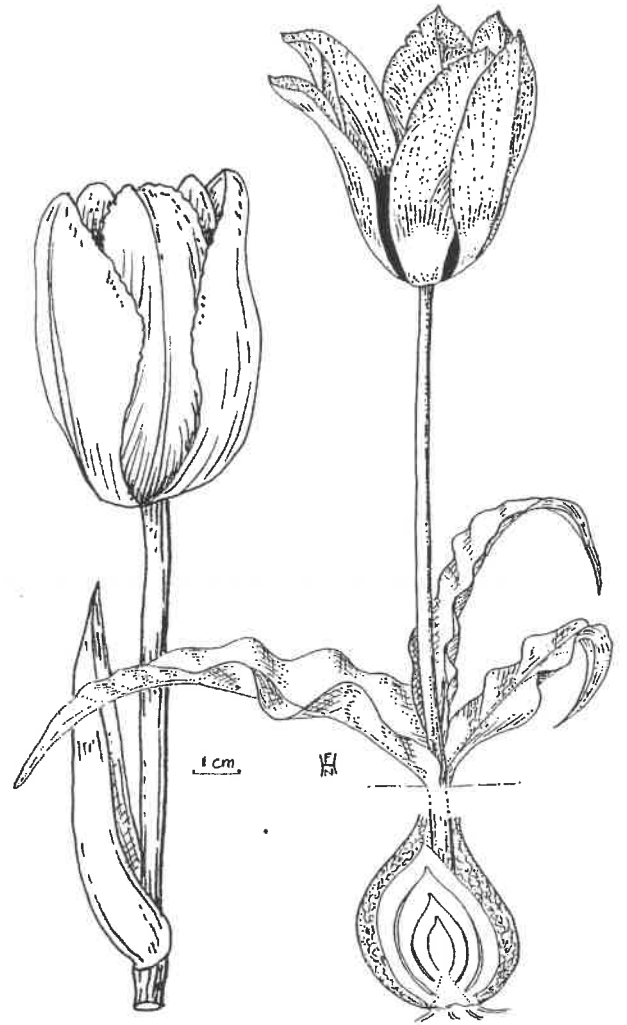
Dutch Crocus, *Crocus vernus*



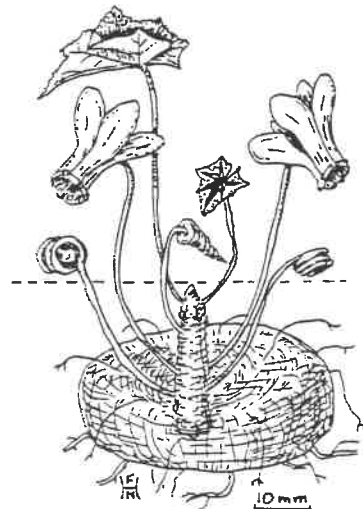
Red Valerian, *Centranthus ruber*



Shirley Poppy, *Papaver rhoeas* cv



Tulips, *Tulipa* cultivars



Cyclamen or Sowbread, *Cyclamen hederifolium*

#### 4 - WILD FLORA

These are the wild weeds and other uncultivated plants that occur in the Grounds and can be as beautiful and enjoyable as the cultivated plants. Some, such as the Hedge Parsley and Lesser Celandine, are decorative in the shady areas around the lawn; others occur in the lawn, eg. Greater Plantain, while others grow between the pavings slabs or in the cultivated ground. This is an incomplete list but it includes some of the more noticeable plants. Many of the wild flowers of hedge and fields have been eliminated by modern methods of agriculture, and the insects and birds that were dependent on them have gone too. So the management of wild areas is now an important consideration in order to conserve wildlife wherever possible. The plants have been listed by their Latin scientific name followed by their common English name and (English family name):

*Aegopodium podagraria*, **Ground-elder or Goutweed** (Parsley family). Shady places and cultivated ground; flowers white, summer. A difficult weed to get rid of owing to its creeping rhizomes.

*Anthriscus sylvestris*, **Hedge or Cow Parsley** (Parsley family). Shady places; flowers white, spring.

*Atriplex patula*, **Common Orache** (Goosefoot family). Rough ground near compost heap; flowers green, summer.

*Avens* see *Geum*

*Bellis perennis*, **Daisy** (Daisy family) PLATE 14. In lawns and paths; flowers white and yellow.

**Bird's-foot-trefoil** see *Lotus*

**Blackberry** see *Rubus*

**Bluebell** see *Hyacinthoides*

**Bramble** see *Rubus*

**Buttercup** see *Ranunculus*

*Cirsium vulgare*, **Spear Thistle** (Daisy family). Very prickly; flowers purple, summer. In Genesis 3:17-18 we read of the curse of Adam: "Cursed is the ground because of you...thorns and thistles it shall bring forth".

**Clover** see *Trifolium*

**Cowslip** see *Primula* in Herbaceous list

**Daisy** see *Bellis*

**Dandelion** see *Taraxacum*

*Dipsacus fullonum*, **Teasel** (Teasel family). Rough places, 1.5m; flowers violet, spring. The prickly fruit-heads have long been used for raising nap on cloth.

**Dock** see *Rumex*

**Elderberry** see *Sambucus*

***Epilobium hirsutum*, Hairy Willowherb** (Willowherb family) PLATE 14. Rough moist places, 1.5m; flowers pink, summer; seeds downy like those of the willow tree.

***Euphorbia peplus*, Petty Spurge** (Spurge family) PLATE 14. Weed of cultivation; flowers green, summer.

***Galanthus nivalis*, Snowdrop** (Amaryllis family) PLATE 15. Bulbous; flowers white in winter and early spring. Naturalized in shady places (See Herbaceous list).

***Geum urbanum*, Wood Avens** (Rose family). In shady places; flowers yellow in spring and summer; fruits hooked. It is also known as Herb Bennet from the Latin *herba benedictus* (Blessed herb) owing to its supposed many medicinal properties.

**Goutweed** see *Aegopodium*

**Grasses.** There are many species of grass family occurring in the lawn and rough places.

**Ground-elder** see *Aegopodium*

**Hawkbait** see *Leontodon*

***Hedera helix*, Ivy** (Ivy family). Evergreen climber or trailing on the ground.

***Hyacinthoides non-scripta* (*Endymion non-scriptus*), Bluebell** (Lily family) PLATE 15. Bulb in shady places; flowers dark blue, spring. Very special British plant making a wonderful display in many old woods.

**Ivy** see *Hedera*

***Leontodon autumnalis*, Autumn Hawkbait** (Daisy family). Lawns; flowers yellow, summer and autumn.

**Lettuce** see *Mycelis*

***Leucanthemum vulgare* (*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*), Ox-eye Daisy** (Daisy family) PLATE 14. A tall daisy about 40cm high; flowers white with yellow centre; May onwards.

***Lotus corniculatus*, Bird's-foot-trefoil** (Pea family). Lawn edge; flowers yellow, summer.

**Mallow** see *Malva*

***Malva sylvestris*, Common Mallow** (Mallow family). Up to 1m; large flowers purple, summer; in rough places.

***Mercurialis annua*, Annual Mercury** (Nettle family). Weed of cultivation, about 20 cm high; flowers green, summer.

**Mercury** see *Mercurialis*

**Mullein** see *Verbascum* in Herbaceous list

***Mycelis muralis*, Wall Lettuce** (Daisy family). Shady front wall, flowers yellow, summer.

**Nettle** see *Urtica*

**Orache** see *Atriplex*

**Ox-eye Daisy** see *Leucanthemum*

**Oxtongue** see *Picris*

***Papaver rhoeas*, Corn Poppy** (Poppy family). Weed of cultivation, especially wheat fields; flowers red, summer.

**Parsley, Hedge or Cow** see *Anthriscus*

***Picris echioides*, Bristly Oxtongue** (Daisy family) PLATE 18. Rough places; flowers yellow, summer.

**Plantain** see *Plantago*

**Poppy** see *Papaver*



***Plantago lanceolata*, Ribwort Plantain** (Plantain family) PLATE 16. Lawns and rough places.

***Plantago major*, Greater Plantain** (Plantain family) PLATE 16. Growing flat in lawns.

***Plantago media*, Hoary Plantain** (Plantain family). Lawns; leaves grey.

**Primrose** see *Primula*

***Primula vulgaris*, Primrose** (Primrose family) PLATE 16. Shady places at edge of lawn; single flowers yellow. One of the earliest and favourite British wild flowers.

***Prunella vulgaris*, Self-heal**, (Mint family) PLATE 16. Perennial; flowers purple in summer; in lawns. Said to heal wounds from sharp tools.

***Ranunculus ficaria*, Lesser Celandine** (Buttercup family). Edge of shady places; flowers shiny yellow, early spring.

***Ranunculus repens*, Creeping Buttercup** (Buttercup family) PLATE 15. Lawns and paths; flowers yellow, spring. Several species of buttercup are typical of old meadows and roadsides.

***Rubus fruticosus*, Blackberry, Bramble** (Rose family) PLATE 17. Long stems make a prickly shrubby tangle in rough places; flowers whitish, summer, black fruits edible raw or cooked with apples; often made into jam or jelly.

***Rumex acetosa*, Common Sorrel** (Knotweed family). Grassy places; with numerous small pink flowers. The leaves can be eaten raw in salads or made into sauce for fish.

***Rumex acetosella*, Sheep Sorrel** (Knotweed family). Drier places. Smaller than Common Sorrel.

***Rumex* species, Docks** (Knotweed family). Rough places; there are several species with large leaves which are traditionally used to rub on to nettle stings.

***Sambucus nigra*, Elderberry** (Honeysuckle family) PLATE 6. Shrub or small tree; flowers white, spring. See also in Tree list

**Self-heal** see *Prunella*

**Snowdrop** see *Galanthus*

***Sonchus asper*, Prickly Sow-thistle & *S. oleraceus*, Smooth Sow-thistle** (Daisy family) PLATE 17. Weeds of cultivation; flowers yellow; summer.

**Sorrel** see *Rumex*

**Sow-thistle** see *Sonchus*

**Spurge** see *Euphorbia*

***Taraxacum officinale*, Dandelion** (Daisy family) PLATE 17. Lawns and rough ground; flowers yellow, spring. The bitter leaves may be eaten as salad.

**Teasel** see *Dipsacus*

**Thistle** see *Cirsium*

***Trifolium repens*, White Clover** (Pea family) PLATE 18. Lawns; flowers white, summer. Clovers are meadow plants trapping atmospheric nitrogen in the roots as nitrate, a valuable, natural fertiliser.

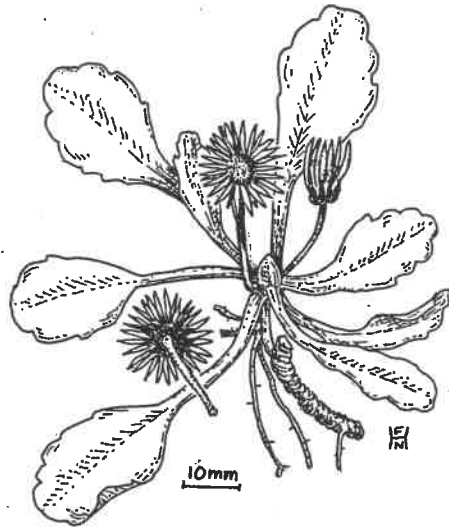
***Urtica dioica*, Stinging Nettle** (Nettle family) PLATE 18. Large clumps in rich soil; with very irritating hairs! Important food for several species of butterfly larvae.

***Veronica chamaedrys*, Germander Speedwell** (Foxglove family) PLATE 18. In shady place; flowers blue in spring.

***Verbascum thapsus*, Mullein** See Herbaceous list

**Willowherb** see *Epilobium*

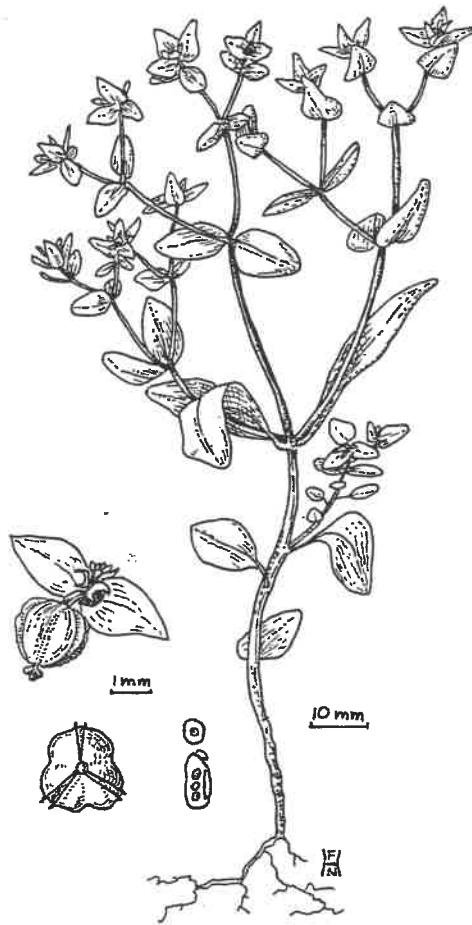
## NOTES & ADDITIONS:



Daisy, *Bellis perennis*



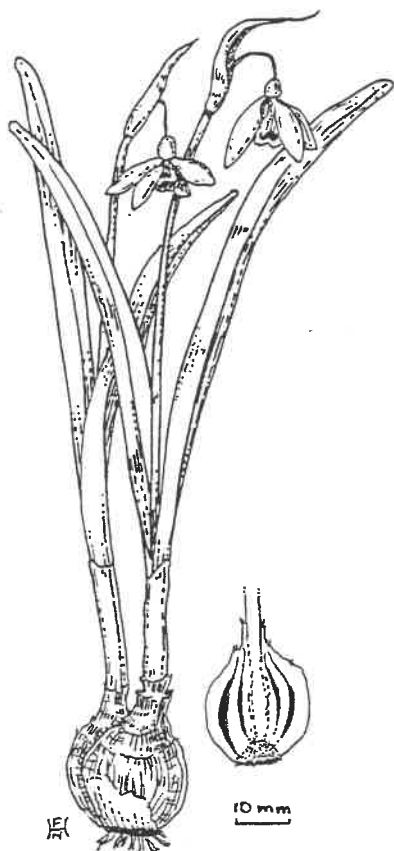
Hairy Willowherb, *Epilobium hirsutum*



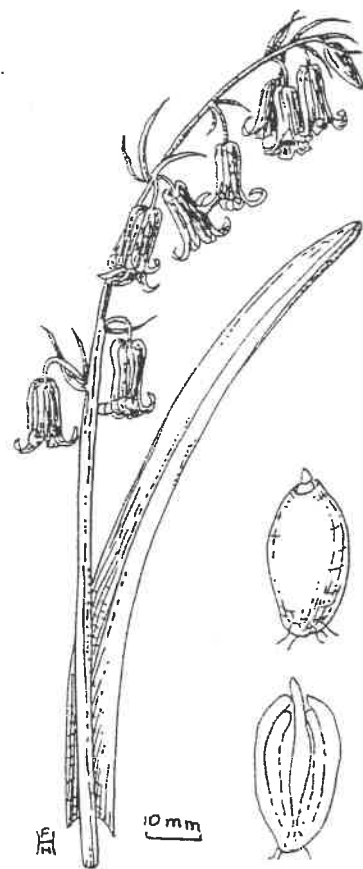
Petty Spurge, *Euphorbia peplus*



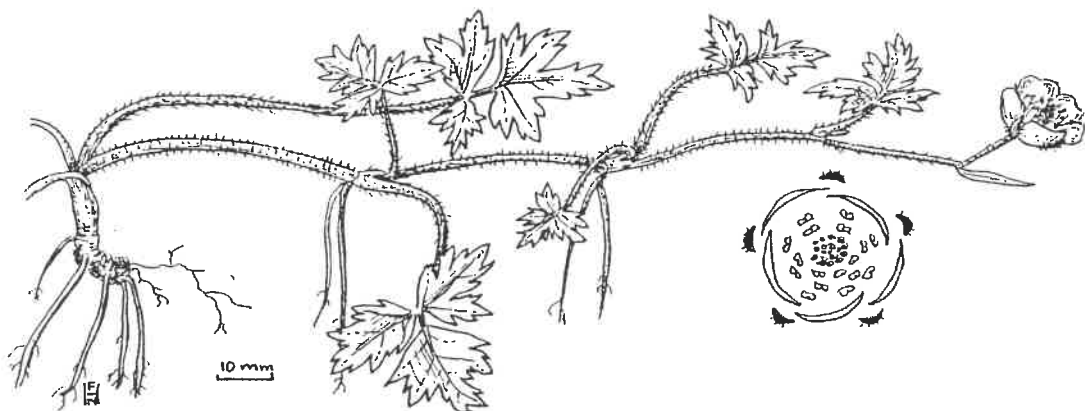
Ox-eye Daisy, *Leucanthemum vulgare*



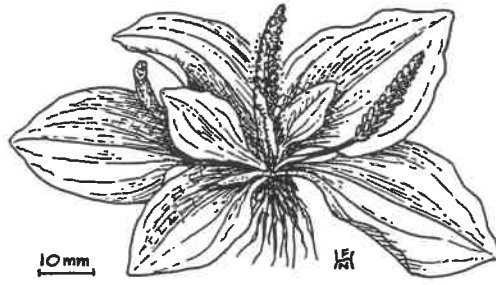
**Snowdrop, *Galanthus nivalis***



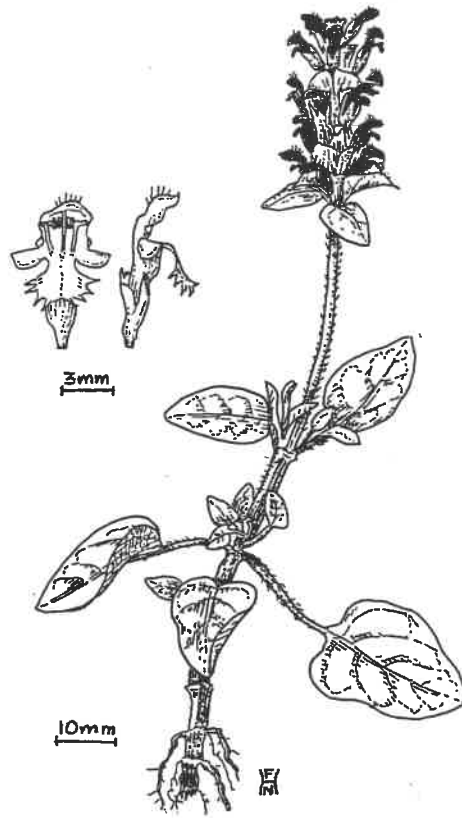
**Bluebell, *Hyacinthoides non-scripta***



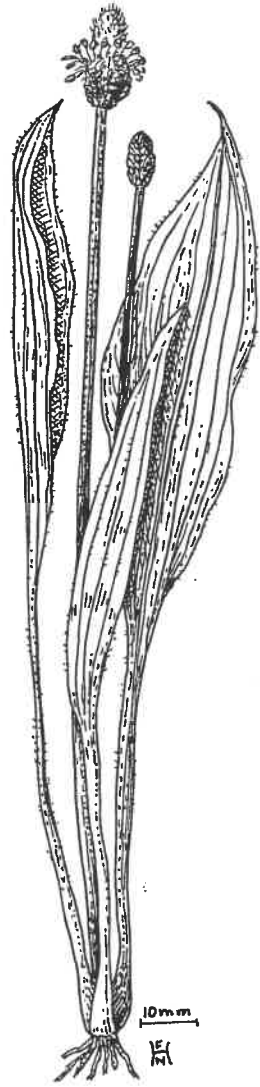
**Creeping Buttercup, *Ranunculus repens***



Greater Plantain, *Plantago major*



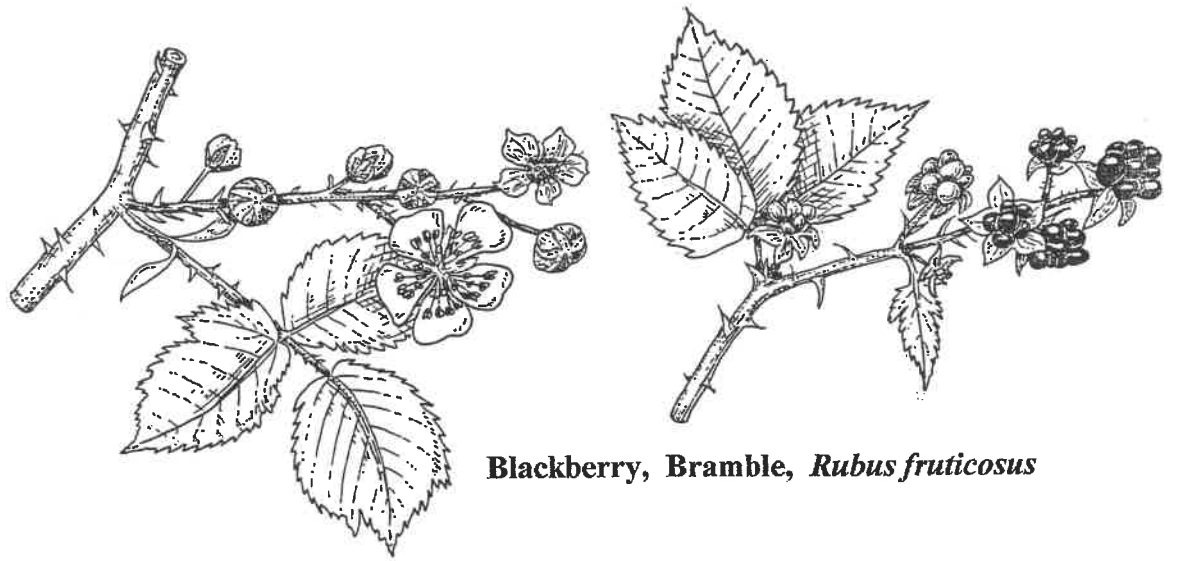
Self-heal, *Prunella vulgaris*



Ribwort Plantain, *Plantago lanceolata*



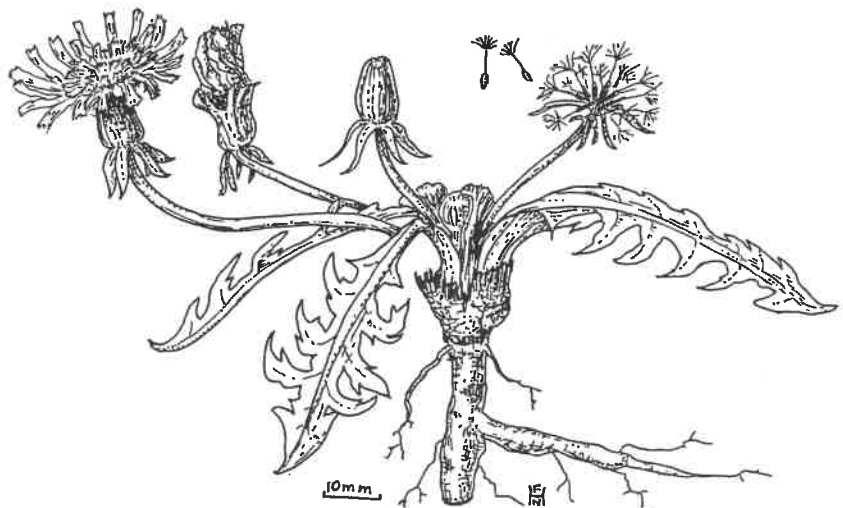
Primrose, *Primula vulgaris*



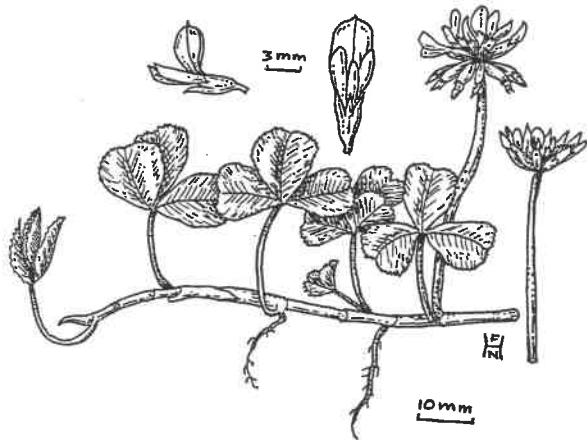
**Blackberry, Bramble, *Rubus fruticosus***



**Sowthistle, *Sonchus oleraceus***



**Dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale***



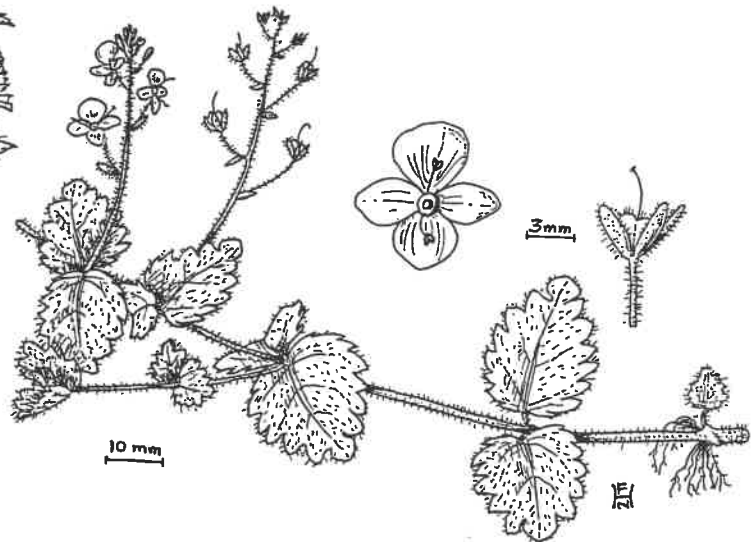
White Clover, *Trifolium repens*



Stinging Nettle, *Urtica dioica*



Bristly Oxtongue, *Picris echioides*



Germander Speedwell, *Veronica chamaedrys*





The facade of Wotton House and some lower branches of an Atlas Cedar



The rear of Wotton House over-topped by Atlas Cedars, *Cedrus atlantica*



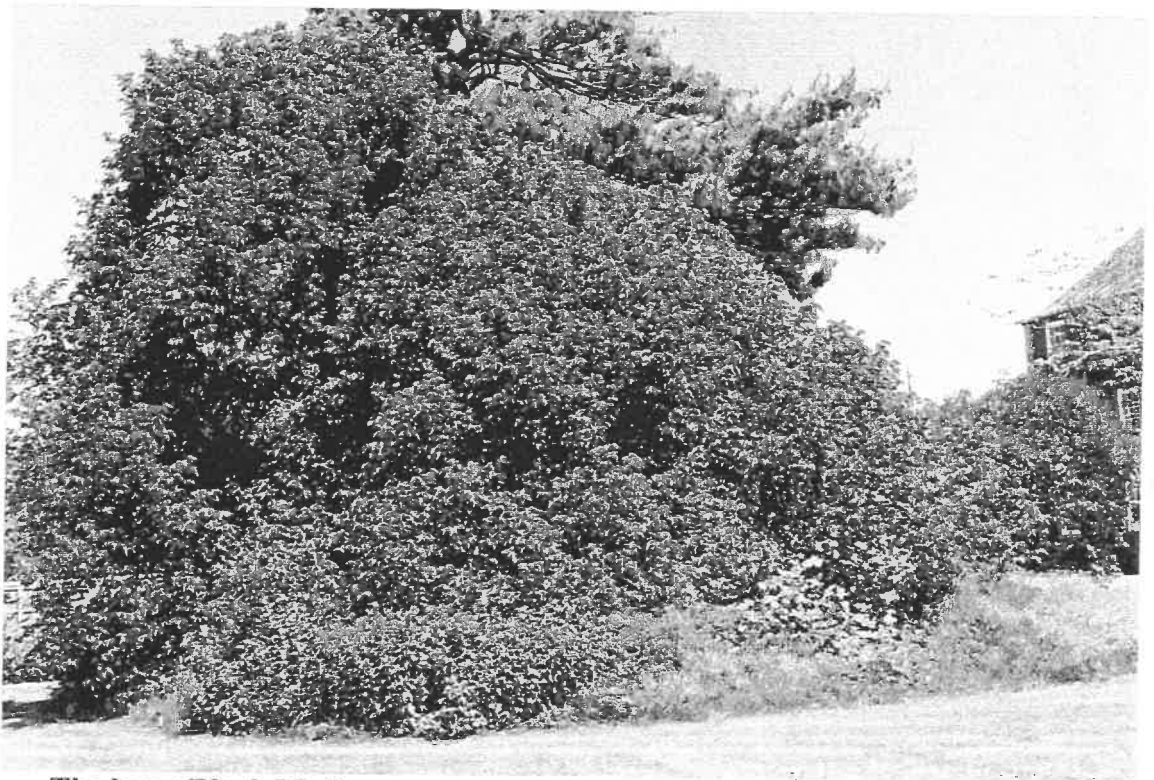
**Lawn with the trunk of the London Plane around which the pale mauve *Crocus tommasinianus* flowers in early spring; in the foreground is a clump of Daffodils and *Narcissus* cultivars.**



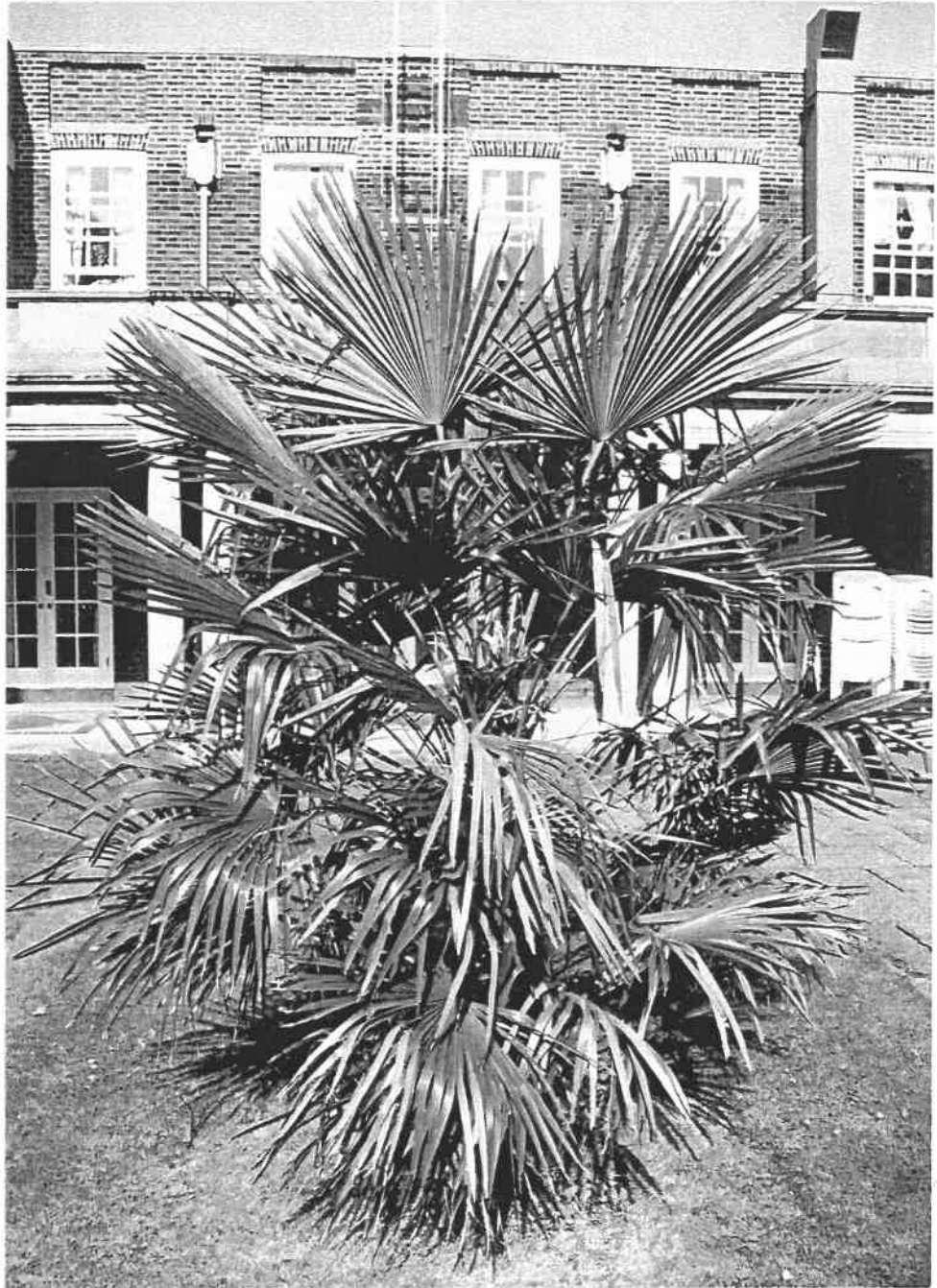
**Lawn with the huge London Plane, *Platanus x hispanica* on the right.**



Lawn bordered by Limes *Tilia x europaea* and a Horse Chestnut, *Aesculus hippocastanum*; in the distance the top of the Giant Redwood, *Sequoiadendron giganteum* can be seen.



The large Black Mulberry, *Morus nigra* over-topped by the Himalayan Pine *Pinus wallichiana*



A young tree of the Chusan Palm, *Trachycarpus fortunei* in the Palm Court

