



Market Bosworth ARBORETUM

Leicestershire

THE PLACE

Market Bosworth Arboretum is in Market Bosworth Park, an 87 acre rural park in Western Leicestershire. The Park is open to the public during all daylight hours and lies on the east boundary of Market Bosworth, a delightful small market town on route B585, one mile to the west of the A447 Hinckley to Coalville road.

HOW THE ARBORETUM STARTED

Leicestershire County Council bought Market Bosworth Park in two stages, 46 acres in 1970 and 41 acres in 1974. A car park and picnic area have been provided and some landscaping carried out. The first part of the Park was opened to the public in September 1970 as a Country Park.

We found that the Park contained an 11 acre felled wood with a stream running through it, and that it had traditionally formed part of a much larger parkland area, originally attractively landscaped as part of a land-owner's large estate. The area is already rich

in mature trees and it was at once evident that here would be an ideal site not only for planting but for an arboretum.

This idea was pursued and it was decided to make an arboretum different, if possible, from other arboreta in England — there being no particular value in repeating a pattern which had been fulfilled elsewhere. Clearly, it was also vital to plan the arboretum to suit the soil, climate, and ecology of Western Leicestershire. A study was made, therefore, of other arboreta, including the arboretum established by Leicester Corporation at Evington in 1971. We concluded that a unique and interesting collection could be established if we concentrated mainly on the Oaks and the Maples.

The brief for the arboretum was therefore prepared as follows:—

- “(a) The main object will be to complete a collection as large as possible of the varieties of Maples.
- (b) Secondly it will be to complete a collection as large as possible of the varieties of Oak.
- (c) Thirdly it will be to present to the public a collection of other trees with

Entering Market Bosworth.



the theme of leaf colour other than green. The majority of these trees will be suitable for planting in confined spaces such as gardens and opportunities will be presented to the public of seeing trees suitable for garden planting. The collection to include both hardwoods and conifers, and also wetland trees along the stream".

It was then realised that to fulfil this brief properly, the arboretum should be expanded in extent beyond the boundary of the 11 acre wood, and so the whole of the Park was examined for suitability. Oak trees, of course, grow to tremendous height and breadth, and a very large area is needed to show off mature Oaks to the best advantage. It was therefore decided that much of the Oak collection should be planted in the main 75 acre Park, and laid out to harmonise with the original "Capability Brown" type of landscaping of the Market Bosworth area. The belt, the avenue, the copse and the individual tree can all contribute to the planting pattern.



The "inaugural" tree of the arboretum, a Silver Maple, was planted by Alderman Mrs. Anne Yates, Chairman of the East Midlands Tourist Board and of Nottinghamshire County Council, on the 5th April, 1973.

HISTORY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The arboretum site originally formed part of the estate of the Dixie family, purchased by them in 1567. The family owned and occupied Market Bosworth Park, the large mansion about ¼ mile north of the arboretum, and the estate used to extend to 32,000 acres covering the whole of Market Bosworth, Carlton, Cadeby, Sutton Cheney, but in recent years it has become split up and the big house is now used as an Infirmary. The land round the arboretum was a 400 acre deer park established in 1665. The Dixie family still live in the area.

The western part of the wood is shown on the Ordnance Survey maps as Fish Stews Covert.

This means that the stream was dammed up to form a number of fish ponds or stews. These dams are said to be very old and to have been constructed by monks many centuries ago. The eastern part of the wood is known as Bow Pool Covert but it is believed that this is a corruption of Beau Pool and that this pool was, in fact, formed by the damming up of a spring by Sir Beaumont Dixie, 2nd Baronet, around 1660 and consequently named after him.

The main estate was sold by the Dixies in 1885 and has since been through several ownerships. Some 50 years ago the 11 acre wood was planted by Mr. Delius, brother of the composer. The crop was larch, fir, elm and beech and was felled in 1956. About 1932, the then owner, Mr. Loseby, developed the young wood as a "pleasaunce" where he and his guests could use a pattern of woodland walks, carefully planted not only with trees, but also with shrubs, bulbs, water plants, etc. The pleasure garden features have fallen into decay in recent years.

The site is about 400 feet above sea level with a southerly aspect. The soil, which is slightly acid (average pH 5.4) is predominantly Boulder Clay, with Triassic red marl outcropping at the southern end. There are dry areas, wet areas, slopes and sandy patches, and this diversity enables different species to be placed where they will thrive best. Annual rainfall is 27½ inches on average.

THE PROGRAMME AND METHODS

The arboretum is being planted gradually year by year. As each phase is started all tree stumps in the derelict woodland are being removed to prevent the risk of infection from Honey Fungus (*Armillaria mellea*). Some of the trees are being planted at a very small size to give them the best chance of survival. There are nevertheless bound to be occasional failures which will be replaced as soon as possible.

HOW TO USE THE ARBORETUM

This leaflet describes the trees planted so far (early 1977). A complete guide will be

published when planting is completed. Each tree has by it a short post with a letter and number corresponding with the list on the pages which follow.

The naming of plants is governed by an internationally accepted code. Trees are first separated into conifers and broadleaved types, within which categories they are then grouped into families. For example the oaks belong to the family *Fagaceae*, which also includes beeches, sweet chestnuts and southern beeches.

Within families the important smaller division is that of the genus, which forms the first part of the scientific name of the tree. All the oaks belong to the genus *Quercus* and, incidentally, all the maples to *Acer*. Within the genus a second, specific epithet identifies as individual species. Hence *Quercus robur* is the English Oak and *Quercus cerris* the Turkey Oak. Since some trees have no generally accepted English name and others have several, those present in the arboretum are listed here by their scientific name.

Hybrids between species sometimes occur; for these the specific epithet is preceded by a figure x as in *Quercus xhispanica*. Sub-species or varieties occurring in the wild are indicated by a third name, after the specific epithet, as in *Quercus macrolepis pyrami*. In the case of the forms, called cultivars, which have been selected in the wild for cultivation or developed in horticulture, the third name is shown in single quotation marks, for example *Quercus cerris 'variegata'*.

Catalogue of trees

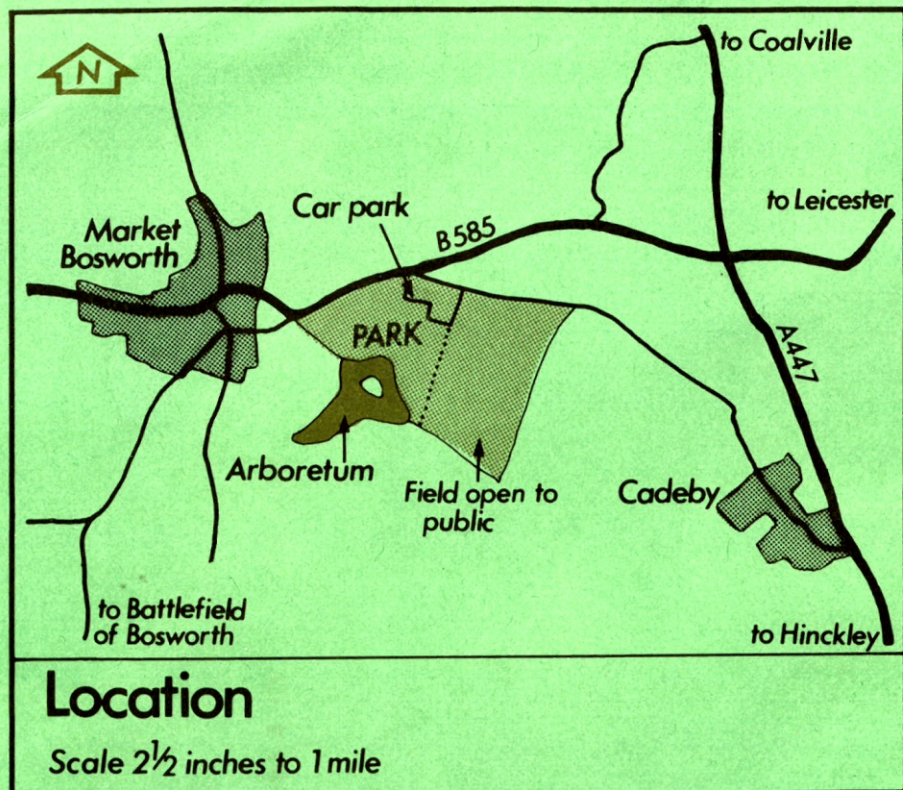
Phases 1 and 2

Number	Latin name English name Description	Number	Latin name English name Description
Block A — mainly Maples			
A 1	SALIX fragilis <i>Crack Willow</i> Europe/USSR. Native, large, spreading.	14	ACER platanoides <i>Norway Maple</i> Europe. Handsome, fast-growing.
2	ACER saccharinum <i>Silver Maple</i> E. North America. Five-lobed leaves, silvery white beneath.	15	ACER platanoides 'Columnare' <i>Norway Maple</i> Large, erect.
3	ACER saccharinum laciniatum <i>Silver Maple</i> Deep-cut leaves.	16	ACER griseum <i>Paperbark Maple</i> China. Flaking bark.
4	ACER nikoense <i>Nikko Maple</i> Japan. Very hardy. Orange autumn leaves.	17	QUERCUS nigra <i>Water Oak</i> Southern U.S.A. Variable leaves.
5	ALNUS incana 'Aurea' <i>Grey Alder</i> Europe. U.S.A. Red catkins.	18	ACER platanoides 'Erectum' <i>Norway Maple</i> Upright; short branches.
6	QUERCUS phellos <i>Willow Oak</i> U.S.A. Willow-like leaves	19	CARPINUS betulus <i>Common Hornbeam</i> Europe. Large; fluted trunk.
7	ACER platanoides 'Crimson King' <i>Norway Maple</i> Crimson leaves.	20	ACER xdieckii <i>Maple hybrid</i> Garden origin. Large leaves. Rapid growth.
8	ACER platanoides 'Lorbergii' <i>Norway Maple</i> Pale green leaves.	21	ACER pensylvanicum <i>Moose-bark Maple</i> East U.S.A. Striped stem. Large leaves.
9	ACER platanoides 'Globosum' <i>Norway Maple</i> Mop-shaped head.	22	SALIX alba <i>White Willow</i> Europe. Native, riverside tree.
10	ACER platanoides 'Drummondii' <i>Norway Maple</i> White edged leaves.	23	ACER carpinifolium <i>Hornbeam Maple</i> Japan. Gold and brown in autumn.
11	ACER platanoides 'Reitenbachii' <i>Norway Maple</i> Varied leaf colour.	24	ACER grosseri <i>Snake-bark Maple</i> China. Small. Fine autumn colours.
12	ACER platanoides 'Dissectum' <i>Norway Maple</i> Similar to A.p. 'Lorbergii'	25	ACER hersii <i>Hers's Maple</i> China. Marbled bark.
13	ACER platanoides 'Schwedleri' <i>Norway Maple</i> Leaves opening crimson, turning green.	26	ACER rufinerve <i>Grey-budded Snake-bark Maple</i> Japan. Distinctive stem.
4		27	ACER rufinerve albolimbatum <i>Grey budded Snake-bark Maple</i> Japan. Leaves mottled or margined white.

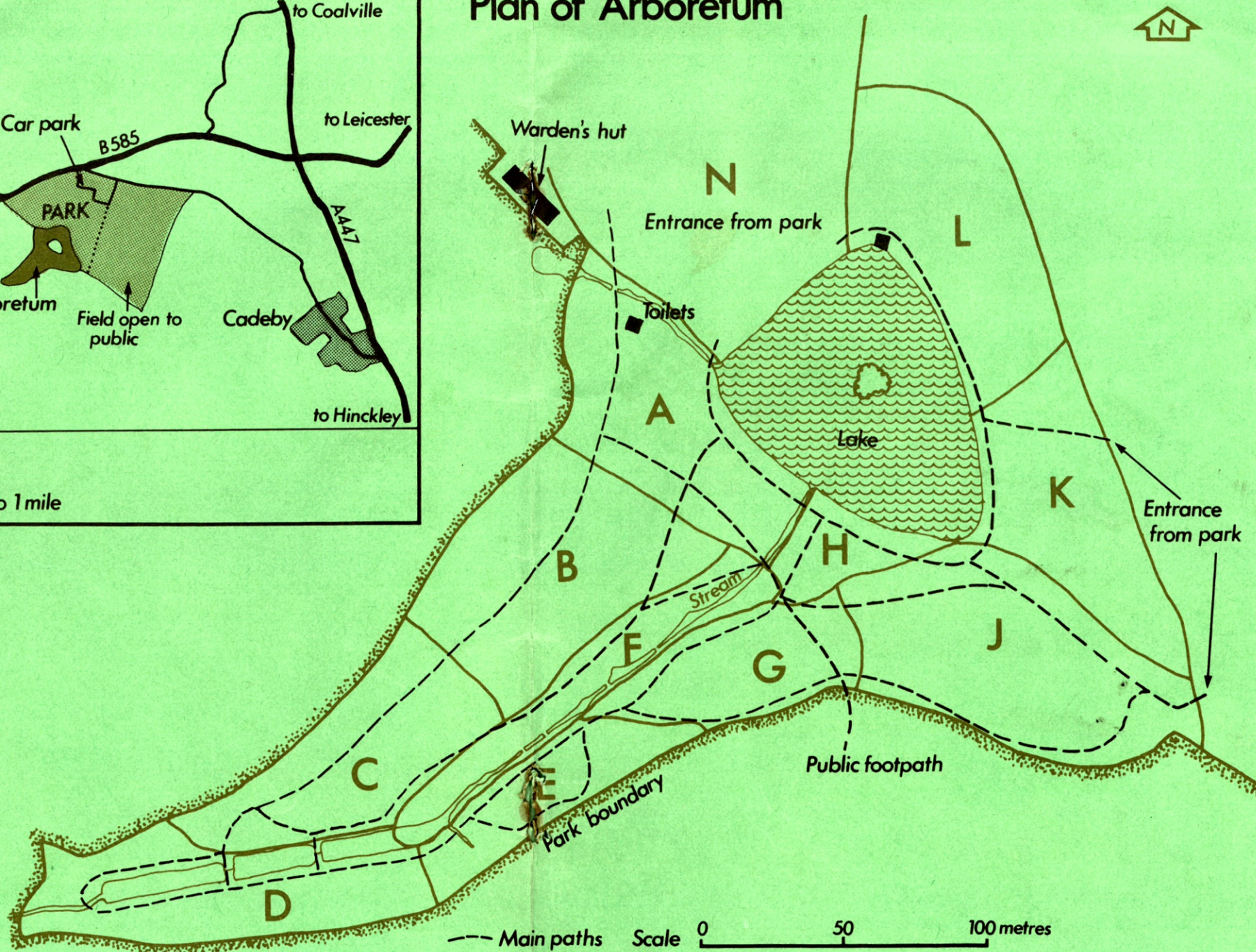
28	ACER capillipes <i>Red Snake-bark Maple</i> Japan. Young growths red. Small.	31	ACER davidii 'George Forrest' <i>Pere David's Maple</i> Leaves dark green, red stalks.
29	ACER laxiflorum <i>Maple</i> China. Dark green leaves.	32	ACER davidii 'Ernest Wilson' <i>Pere David's Maple</i> Compact. Ascending branches.
30	ACER crataegifolium <i>Hawthorn-leaved Maple</i> Japan. Attractive bark. Flowers yellow.	33	ACER davidii <i>Pere David's Maple</i> China. Green and white bark.

Block B — mainly Maples, Oaks, Conifers

B 1	FRAXINUS oxycarpa 'Raywood' <i>Caucasian Ash</i> Asia Minor. Autumn leaves purple.	13	ACER cappadocicum 'Rubrum' <i>Cappadocian Maple</i> Young growths red.
2	FRAXINUS ornus <i>Manna Ash</i> Abundant flowers in May	14	ACER cappadocicum <i>Cappadocian Maple</i> Asia. Leaves yellow in autumn.
3	QUERCUS macranthera <i>Caucasian Oak</i> Persia. USSR. Long leaves.	15	ACER cappadocicum 'Aureum' <i>Cappadocian Maple</i> Young leaves red then yellow.
4	QUERCUS xkewensis <i>Kew Oak</i> London. Compact head, persistent leaves.	16	ABIES procera <i>Noble Fir</i> U.S.A. Leaves blue-green below.
5	QUERCUS pyrenaica 'Pendula' <i>Pyrenean Oak</i> Elegant tree, drooping branches.	17	PICEA omorika <i>Serbian Spruce</i> Yugoslavia. Pollution resistant.
6	QUERCUS pyrenaica <i>Pyrenean Oak</i> Wide head of pendant branches.	18	LARIX kaempferi <i>Japanese Larch</i> Japan. Young leaves blue-green.
7	ACER xlobelii <i>Maple</i> Italy. Compact head.	19	ACER negundo <i>Box Elder</i> U.S.A. Fast growing, bushy head.
8	ACER mono ambiguum <i>Maple</i> Origin unknown. Yellow in Autumn.	20	ACER negundo 'Variegatum' <i>Box Elder</i> White margined leaves.
9	PICEA brewerana <i>Brewer's spruce</i> N.W. U.S.A. Pendulous branchlets.	21	ACER negundo 'Californicum' <i>Box Elder</i> Large leaves, downy shoots.
10	BETULA ermanii <i>Erman's Birch</i> N.E. Asia. Orange-brown branches.	22	ACER negundo violaceum <i>Box Elder</i> Young shoots purple. Pendulous pink flowers.
11	BETULA pendula 'Tristis' <i>Common Silver Birch</i> Europe. Drooping branches.	23	ACER negundo 'Elegans' <i>Box Elder</i> Yellow margins to leaves.
12	ACER morrisonense <i>Maple</i> Formosa. Five-lobed leaves.	24	LARIX decidua <i>European Larch</i> Europe. Bright green young foliage.
		25	LARIX x eurolepis <i>Dunkeld Larch</i> Scotland. Vigorous forestry tree.



Plan of Arboretum



Block C — Maples and Poplars

C 1	ACER japonicum <i>Downy Japanese Maple.</i> Japan. Small. Red flowers.	10	ACER giraldui <i>Maple</i> China. 'Bloom' on young stems and leaves.
2	ACER japonicum 'Vitifolium' <i>Downy Japanese Maple</i> Broad vine-like leaves.	11	POPULUS 'Serotina Aurea' <i>Golden Poplar</i> Golden-yellow leaves in Spring.
3	ACER japonicum 'Aconitifolium' <i>Downy Japanese Maple</i> Leaves deeply cut.	12	POPULUS alba 'Richardii' <i>White Poplar</i> Asia. Leaves yellow above.
4	GINKGO biloba <i>Maidenhair Tree</i> China. A 'living fossil'. Fan shaped leaves.	13	POPULUS alba <i>White Poplar</i> Europe. White, woolly underside to leaves.
5	EUCALYPTUS niphophila <i>Snow Gum</i> Australia. Leathery grey-green leaves.	14	POPULUS xcandicans 'Aurora' <i>Ontario Poplar</i> Variegated form.
6	ACER circinatum <i>Vine Maple</i> West U.S.A. Almost circular leaves.	15	POPULUS xcandicans <i>Ontario Poplar</i> N. America. Leaves have strong scent in Spring.
7	ACER mono <i>Maple</i> Japan. China. Leaves yellow in autumn.	16	POPULUS tremula <i>Aspen</i> Europe, Asia. Leaves tremble in light winds. Native.
8	ACER mono ambiguum <i>Maple</i> Origin unknown. Leaves downy beneath.	17	POPULUS canescens <i>Grey Poplar</i> Europe. Attractive catkins in late winter.
9	ACER distylum <i>Lime-leaved Maple</i> Japan. Leaves attractively tinted in Spring.	18	POPULUS tremuloides <i>American Aspen</i> N. America. Branches pale yellow.

Block E — mainly Maples, Whitebeams, Willows.

		5	ACER wilsonii <i>Maple</i> China. Young foliage pink.
E 1	ACER divergens <i>Maple</i> USSR. Large shrub, small polished leaves.	6,7	ACER oliveranum <i>Maple</i> China. Large shrub.
2	SORBUS aria <i>Whitebeam</i> Europe. Small to medium size. Likes chalk soils. Native.	8	NOTHOFAGUS antarctica <i>Antarctic Beech</i> Chile. Trunk sometimes twisted.
3	SORBUS intermedia <i>Swedish Whitebeam</i> N.W. Europe. Fruits orange-red.	9	NOTHOFAGUS procera <i>Raoul</i> Chile. Large, veined leaves.
4	PINUS strobus <i>Weymouth Pine</i> U.S.A. Needles grouped in fives.	10	SORBUS domestica <i>Service Tree</i> Europe. Rough bark, sticky buds.

11	SORBUS cuspidata <i>Himalayan Whitebeam</i> Himalayas. Fruit like crab-apples.	18	SALIX purpurea <i>Purple Osier</i> Europe. Graceful Shrub. Purplish shoots. Native.
12	SORBUS cashmiriana <i>Kashmir Rowan</i> Kashmir. Flowers pink, fruit white.	19	SALIX viminalis <i>Common Osier</i> Europe. Vigorous. Used for basket making. Native.
13	ACER amplum <i>Maple</i> China. Polished, green stem.	20	SALIX purpurea 'Pendula' <i>Purple Osier</i> Long, drooping branches.
14	SORBUS 'Mitchellii' <i>Himalayan Whitebeam</i> Mature leaves large and rounded.	21	SALIX alba 'Coerulea' <i>Cricket-bat Willow</i> England. Ascending growth to branches.
15	ACER truncatum <i>Maple</i> China. Small, round-headed tree.	22	SALIX triandra <i>Almond-leaved Willow</i> Europe, Asia. Flaky bark.
16	ACER tetramerum <i>Maple</i> China. Medium sized tree.		
17	SORBUS torminalis <i>Wild Service Tree</i> Europe, Asia. Brown fruits. Native.		

Block F — mainly Willows and Alders

F 1	METASEQUOIA glyptostroboides <i>Dawn Redwood</i> China. Deciduous conifer of very ancient origin.	8	SALIX caprea <i>Goat Willow</i> Europe, W.Asia. "Pussy Willow" Native.
2	ALNUS rubra <i>Red Alder</i> N. America. Large leaves, long catkins.	9	SALIX pentandra <i>Bay Willow</i> Europe, W. Asia. Glossy twigs. Native.
3	ALNUS serrulata <i>Smooth Alder</i> U.S.A. Long catkins in Spring.	10	SALIX phylicifolia <i>Tea-leaf Willow</i> N. Europe. Leaves shiny green above.
4	ALNUS orientalis <i>Oriental Alder</i> S.E. Europe. Sticky buds, glossy leaves.	11	ALNUS glutinosa 'Imperialis' <i>Common Alder</i> Deeply cut leaves.
5	SALIX cinerea oleifolia <i>Common Sallow</i> Europe, USSR. Hardy hedgerow shrub.	12	ALNUS glutinosa <i>Common Alder</i> Europe. Purple winter catkins.
6	SALIX alba 'Chermesina' <i>Scarlet Willow</i> Bright coloured branches in Winter.	13	ALNUS glutinosa 'Aurea' <i>Common Alder</i> Leaves pale yellow.
7	SALIX daphnoides <i>Violet Willow</i> Europe, Asia. Long violet shoots with white bloom.	14	ALNUS glutinosa 'Laciniata' <i>Common Alder</i> Leaves less cut than A.g. 'Imperialis'.
		15	ALNUS glutinosa 'Pyramidalis' <i>Common Alder</i> Narrow top to tree.

Block G — mainly Maples

11

ACER ginnala semenowii
Amur Maple
Turkestan. Shrubby tree.

12

ACER ginnala
Amur Maple
China, Japan. Brilliant autumn colours.

13

ACER monspessulanum
Montpelier Maple
Europe. Small tree, neat growth.

14

ACER xcoriaceum
Maple
Garden origin. Rather leathery leaves.

15

ACER trautvetteri
Trautvetter's Maple
Caucasus. Large five-lobed leaves.

16

ACER heldreichii
Heldreich's Maple
Handsome, medium-sized tree

17

ACER palmatum
Japanese Maple
Japan, China. Five or seven-lobed leaves.

18

SORBUS 'Joseph Rock'
Whitebeam
Origin uncertain. Fine autumn tints.

19

ACER palmatum 'Senkaki'
Coral Bark Maple
Leaves canary yellow in autumn.

20

ACER palmatum 'Heptalobum Osakazuki'
Japanese Maple
Fiery scarlet foliage in autumn.

21

ACER palmatum coreanum
Japanese Maple
Crimson autumn leaves. Found in Korea.

G 1

ACER rubrum
Red Maple
N. America. Scarlet leaves in autumn.

2

ACER rubrum 'Schlesingeri'
Red Maple
Deep scarlet autumn colour.

3

ACER rubrum 'Scanlon'
Red Maple
Conical head of branches.

4

ACER rubrum 'Columnare'
Red Maple
Broad columnar growth.

5

ACER spicatum
Mountain Maple
U.S.A. Red fruits.

6

ACER tschonoskii
Maple
Japan. Brilliant autumn colour. Small tree.

7

PINUS sylvestris
Scots Pine
Europe. Red Bark, needles in pairs. Native.

8

ACER campestre
Field Maple
Europe. Yellow foliage in autumn. Native.

9

ACER campestre 'Schwerinii'
Field Maple
Purple leaves.

10

ACER xzoeschense
Zoeschen Maple
Garden origin. Slightly purple leaves.

Block H — mainly Alder and Birch

5

BETULA utilis
Himalayan Birch
Brown peeling bark.

6

BETULA papyrifera
Paper Birch
U.S.A. Also known as Canoe Birch.

7

BETULA nigra
River Birch
U.S.A. Dark shaggy bark.

8

SALIX melanostachys
Willow
Japan. Black catkins.

9

DAVIDIA involucrata
Pocket-handkerchief Tree
China. White bracts in May.

H 1

ALNUS nitida
Himalayan Alder
Long catkins in autumn.

2

ALNUS crispa mollis
American Green Alder
U.S.A. Young leaves sticky.

3

ALNUS orientalis
Oriental Alder
Mediterranean. Coarsely toothed leaves.

4

BETULA pendula 'Dalecarlica'
Swedish Birch
Sweden. Slender cut-leaved graceful tree.

Block J — mainly Maples and Oaks

J 1

QUERCUS ellipsoidalis
Oak
U.S.A. Crimson autumn leaves.

2

LARIX kaempferi
Japanese Larch
Japan. Reddish bark on shoots. Vigorous.

3

CORYLUS colurna
Turkish Hazel
S.E. Europe. Corky corrugations on bark.

4

QUERCUS trojana
Macedonian Oak
Balkans. Densely branched.

5

ACER pseudoplatanus 'Nizetii'
Sycamore
Leaves marked yellow, white and pink.

6

ACER pseudoplatanus 'Simon-Louis Freres'
Sycamore
Variegated leaves.

7

ACER pseudoplatanus 'Prinz Handjery'
Sycamore
Young leaves bright coral pink.

8

QUERCUS macrocarpa
Burr Oak
U.S.A. Pale down on buds and shoots.

9

CARPINUS betulus
Common Hornbeam
Europe. Grey fluted trunk. Native.

10

QUERCUS macrolepis
Valonia Oak
E. Mediterranean. Grey twigs.

11

QUERCUS macrolepis pyrami
Valonia Oak
Fiddle-shaped leaves.

12

ACER pseudoplatanus 'Leopoldii'
Sycamore
Leaves speckled yellow and pink.

13

ACER pseudoplatanus
Sycamore
Europe. Common in Britain.

14

ACER pseudoplatanus purpureum
Sycamore
Leaves purplish below.

15

ACER pseudoplatanus 'Erectum'
Sycamore
Erect branches.

16

ACER micranthum
Maple
Japan. Tinted leaves in Spring and Summer.

17

ACER maximowiczii
Maple
China. Red tinted leaves.

18

ACER pseudoplatanus erythrocarpum
Sycamore
Red seed wings.

19

ACER pseudoplatanus 'Corstorphinense'
Corstorphine Plane
Of historical interest.

20

ACER pseudoplatanus 'Brilliantissimum'
Sycamore
Pink young leaves.

21

QUERCUS x hispanica 'Fulhamensis'
Fulham Oak
Grey corky bark.

22

ACER forrestii
Forrest's Maple
China. Young stem coral red.

23

ACER cissifolium
Vine-leaved Maple
Japan. Small tree.

24

QUERCUS xhispanica 'Lucombeana'
Lucombe Oak
Leaves remain into winter.

25

QUERCUS xhispanica 'Ambroziana'
Spanish Oak
Czechoslovakia. Semi-evergreen tree.

26

QUERCUS xhispanica
Spanish Oak
Hardy, semi-evergreen.

27

ACER pseudoplatanus 'Worleei'
Golden Sycamore
Leaves yellow in Spring.

28

ACER pseudoplatanus 'Atropurpureum'
Sycamore
Leaves purple below.

29

SEQUOIA sempervirens
Californian Redwood
U.S.A. A very long-lived tree.

Block M — mainly Oaks

M 1	ACER macrophyllum <i>Oregon Maple</i> N. America. Large foliage and clustered fruits.	8	QUERCUS cerris 'Variegata' <i>Turkey Oak</i> White margined leaves.
2	ACER nigrum <i>Maple</i> N. America. Deeply furrowed bark.	9	QUERCUS coccinea <i>Scarlet Oak</i> N. America. Glossy green leaves in Summer
3	ACER saccharum <i>Sugar Maple</i> N. America. The 'Maple Leaf' of Canada.	10	QUERCUS frainetto <i>Hungarian Oak</i> S.E. Europe. Fissured bark. Fast growing.
4	QUERCUS canariensis x robur <i>Mirbeck's Oak</i> Fast growing.	11	QUERCUS x ludoviciana <i>Ludwig's Oak</i> U.S.A. Rich autumn tints.
5	QUERCUS castaneifolia <i>Chestnut-leaved Oak</i> Persia. Large tree.	12	QUERCUS palustris <i>Pin Oak</i> N. America. Branches droop at ends.
6	QUERCUS castaneifolia 'Green Spire' <i>Chestnut-leaved Oak</i> England. Vigorous, tall.	13	QUERCUS robur <i>English Oak</i> Europe. Broad head of branches. Native.
7	QUERCUS cerris <i>Turkey Oak.</i> S. Europe. Fast growing. Mossy acorn cups.		

Block N — Oaks and Maples

N 1	ACER saccharinum 'Pyramidale' <i>Silver Maple</i> Upright growth.
2	ACER velutinum vanvolxemii <i>Maple</i> W. Asia. Very large leaves.
3	QUERCUS rubra <i>Red Oak</i> N. America. Fine autumn colour.
4	QUERCUS robur <i>English Oak</i> Europe. The commoner of our two native oaks.
5	QUERCUS petraea <i>Sessile Oak</i> Europe. Long stalked leaves. Native.
6	QUERCUS ilex <i>Holm Oak</i> Europe. Corrugated bark. Evergreen.

CONTRIBUTIONS

To mark National Tree Planting Year 1973, societies and individuals were invited to contribute towards the cost of trees for the Arboretum. So far the donors are:—

Mr. & Mrs. R.D. Brooks of Market Bosworth
Home Timber Merchants Association
Market Bosworth Women's Institute
The Men of the Trees (Leicestershire Branch)
Alderman E.W. Parkinson, J.P.
Alderman J.G.S. Tompkins
Mrs. R.A. Wessel
Mr. C.T. Harris

Any other tree lover wishing to contribute similarly is invited to get in touch with the County Estates Surveyor (address below).

ADMINISTRATION AND STAFF

The Arboretum belongs to the Leicestershire County Council and is administered by the Planning and Recreation Subcommittee, on behalf of the Environment Committee. It has been devised and established by officers of the Planning and Estates Surveyors Departments of the County Council. Enquiry should be addressed to County Estates Surveyors Department, County Hall, Glenfield, Leicester. Tel: Leicester 871313, Ext. 545. The Warden who looks after the Arboretum is Mr. J.R. Tinsley of Ambion Hill Farm, Sutton Cheney. Tel: Market Bosworth 290429 or 290118. He and his assistants Mr. K.T. Pipes and Mr. R.I. Lewis have done much of the preparatory work and planting.

Battlefield of Bosworth



After seeing the arboretum, you may care to visit the Battlefield of Bosworth about three miles away to the south. This is the site of the battle in 1485 at which King Richard III was killed and succeeded by Henry VII. Car parks and footpaths are open during daylight throughout the year, and the Battlefield Centre at Ambion Hill Farm is open each afternoon during summer months. Further information may be obtained from Mr. Tinsley, whose telephone number appears above.