

The Flora of Queen's Wood

David Bevan

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Introduction

Queen's Wood is a 21-hectare ancient oak/hornbeam woodland lying near the western edge of the London Borough of Haringey (TQ 288 886). Silvertown (1978) gives a useful account of the Wood's early history, Game (2000) prepared a detailed Management Brief, and Bevan (1992) and Graham-Brown (2006) cover aspects of the Wood's ecology. The Wood is a statutory Local Nature Reserve (declared in 1990). In 2006, the Friends of Queen's Wood commissioned the author to carry out a botanical survey of the Wood. This survey was undertaken during 2007, and provides a "snapshot" of all the flowering plants and ferns found growing in the Wood during that year. 225 species were recorded. In addition, following an extensive literature search, the Flora includes a wide range of earlier botanical records from the Wood extending back to the Seventeenth century. These historical records add a further 140 species to the total. Finally, the Flora includes recent records of plants recorded from the coppice that was cut in compartment P in February 2009. These include 34 species that are new to the Wood which, together with two new records from outside the coppice, give a grand total of 401 species.

The 2007 Survey

The detailed distribution of flowering plants and ferns within the Wood was based on a map drawn up by Dr Meg Game for her Management Brief prepared for LB Haringey in 2000 (Game, 2000). This map divides the Wood into 24 compartments demarcated by major paths. 19 visits were made, involving 32 hours of recording, between October 2006 and October 2007. Efforts were made to ensure that there was even recording coverage between the compartments. Each was visited at different

times of the year, and more time was spent recording in the larger ones. 225 species were recorded during the course of the year. Their distribution within the Wood is also shown on the map. For each compartment, the number of neophytes (non-native species, first recorded in the wild in Britain after A.D. 1500), and the total number of species are indicated. As can be seen, numbers vary widely between compartments, with those at the edge generally supporting greater numbers than those more centrally placed. A total of 89 neophytes were recorded – nearly 40% of the 2007 flora. These were particularly well represented in the edge compartments as would be expected in an urban wood largely surrounded by gardens. Their overall influence on the native flora is likely to be small. However, a number of neophytes do give cause for concern. Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*, present in 19 compartments, has penetrated to all but a few central ones. Its seedlings are shade-tolerant and can out-compete native species. Norway Maple *A. platanoides* (8 compartments) was largely confined to the perimeter and, unlike sycamore, seldom grows to any size. Horse chestnut *Aesculus hippocastanum* was also widely scattered (11 compartments) in the form of seedlings, but these rarely grow to maturity.

The Highclere holly *Ilex x altaclerensis*, is the fertile hybrid between the ubiquitous native holly *Ilex aquifolium*, and the Canary Island holly *Ilex perado*. Widely grown in gardens (as a range of cultivars), these were present as a “hybrid swarm” throughout the Wood (19 compartments). The holly leaf miner *Phytomyza ilicis* prefers to mine the leaves of the native holly, and is less frequently seen on the hybrid (Mark Spencer, pers.com.). These tiny larvae are a source of food for tits and other woodland birds, so there would be some advantage in preferentially removing the Highclere hybrids whenever work is carried out on controlling holly in the Wood.

The native bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* was rather scarce in the Wood (4 compartments), whereas its hybrid with the Spanish bluebell *H. x massartiana* was widespread and increasing (13 compartments). There are concerns that the native species may be suffering from competitive exclusion, and that introgression may be an increasing threat. The few populations of native bluebells will be carefully monitored.

The introduced cherry plum *Prunus cerasifera* was widespread (9 compartments) and more frequent than native blackthorn *Prunus spinosa* (5 compartments). Cherry laurel *Prunus laurocerasus* was also well established as a bird-sown introduction (12 compartments). It casts a dense shade and needs controlling in some parts of the Wood.

Of particular note, as they are rarely reported as naturalised in woodland elsewhere in Britain, are the following ornamental trees and shrubs: honey locust *Gleditsia triacanthos*, Indian horse-chestnut *Aesculus indica*, Indian-bean-tree *Catalpa bignonioides*, and the shrub stranvaesia *Photinia davidiana*.

By contrast with these exotic introductions, Queen's Wood also supports a wide range of native species known to be associated with ancient woodland. Rose (1999) listed 100 species that he believed were characteristic of ancient woods in SE England. 38 of these were recorded in Queen's Wood in 2007, and a further 5 occurred there historically.

The wood anemone *Anemone nemorosa* is one of the best known of such plants and it carpets the Wood (18 compartments) with its delicate white flowers in the early spring. Wild service tree *Sorbus torminalis* is largely concentrated in the NE part of the Wood, where the leaning trunks of mature trees are readily visible. Thin-spiked wood-sedge (*Carex strigosa*), first found by Mark Spencer in 2002, survives as a

single plant near the stream in compartment N. This is very scarce in Middlesex. A small colony of sanicle *Sanicula europaea* persists in dense shade in compartment A. The broad-leaved helleborine *Epipactis helleborine* occurs along the central stream valley (first recorded here by Ted Bangerter in 1956, and varying in numbers from year to year). Wood millet *Milium effusum* grows on a shady bank in compartment W. It was known to the seventeenth century apothecary James Petiver "in the moist parts of the woods about Hampstead and Highgate" (Petiver, 1695). Petiver also noted tutsan *Hypericum androsaemum* "in the woods about Highgate, and by the side of the road from Highgate to Muswell Hill" (this equates to today's Muswell Hill Road, which forms part of the western boundary of the Wood). Tutsan is still present today, but the plants have probably been bird-sown from local gardens as it is considered extinct as a native in Middlesex (Kent, 2000). Two other ancient woodland species of damp habitats are wood sorrel *Oxalis acetocella*, and goldilocks buttercup *Ranunculus auricomus*. These form part of the ditch valley community, running through compartments W, U, T and P. Latimer (1984) described the assemblage of plants here as "the most diverse 'old woodland' community of the two woods" (meaning Highgate and Queen's), and this remains true today. Soft shield-fern *Polystichum setiferum* occurs here, and in one other part of the Wood. It is increasing elsewhere in Haringey and nationally (Braithwaite et al, 2006).

Historical records

A wide-ranging literature search, stimulated by Duggie Kent's *Historical Flora of Middlesex* (1975), has brought to light many early records from the Wood. The documents consulted are set out in the reference section at the end of the Flora.

Two of James Petiver's records from the seventeenth century have already been mentioned (wood millet and tutsan), but the earliest references found to a plant growing wild in Queen's Wood were from the court rolls of the manor of Hornsey in the 1670s. These refer frequently to the collecting of bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* from "Sowwood", or "Oldfall" - early names of Queen's Wood (Silvertown, 1978).

The bracken would have been used as bedding for animals. No bracken is found in the Wood today, though it still occurs on the edge of Highgate Wood. Petiver (1695) also noted three-nerved sandwort *Moehringia trinervia*, slender St John's-wort *Hypericum pulchrum*, and lady fern *Athyrium felix-femina* "in the Woods about Hampstead and Highgate", and it seems likely that these would have included Queen's Wood where all three are present today.

In more recent times, the early records of members of the London Natural History Society provide information on some of the plants present around a hundred years ago. Prominent among the Society's botanists at that time was C.S. Nicholson FLS. In 1916 he was chairman of the Botany Committee (Northern district) and a curator of the Society's herbarium. Some time before 1898, when Queen's Wood was called Churchyard Bottom Wood, Nicholson recorded sessile oak *Quercus petraea* (Kent, 1975) – a dominant tree in the better-drained parts of the Wood today. More unexpectedly around this date (K & L, 1955), he noted a number of plants of marshy habitats. They included marsh willowherb *Epilobium palustre* (K & L, 1953, p.124) and bog stitchwort *Stellaria uliginosa* (K & L, 1951, p37), both now very scarce and

decreasing plants in Middlesex (Kent, 1975 & 2000). In addition he recorded brooklime *Veronica beccabunga*, and pale sedge *Carex pallescens* from “Highgate Woods”. This plural name then covered both Highgate Wood and Queen’s Wood and contemporary maps show both Woods under this name. None of these plants of damp open habitats occur in the Wood today, though both brooklime and pale sedge have been found recently in the stream coppice in Coldfall Wood (see comments below under Coppice Flora). It seems possible that these marshland plants may once have grown along the central stream valley before the existing drainage pipes were installed. Square-stemmed St. John’s-wort *Hypericum tetrapterum*, another plant of damp habitats now local and decreasing in Middlesex, has recently been re-found in the stream valley in coppice P. Prior to this, it was last seen (in compartment W) in 1992, and it is known to form a persistent seed bank.

My own botanical recording from the Wood dates back to 1980, and became more regular from 1989 when I was appointed Haringey’s Conservation Officer with a responsibility for the management of the Wood. All un-attributed records in the body of the Flora are my own.

In 2000, the changing room building adjacent to the paddling pool at the southeastern corner of compartment N was demolished and the resulting rubble levelled and capped with imported topsoil. This site is referred to in the Flora as the pool glade. A wide range of largely ruderal species, presumably brought in with the topsoil, was recorded here in the following few years until the site slowly reverted back to woodland. A total of 96 species were seen here between 2000 and 2009. They included rarities such as the London bur-marigold *Bidens connata*, and celandine saxifrage *Saxifraga cymbalaria* var. *huetiana* (then known from only one other London site). Very few of the plants found in the early years of the pool glade were

still present in 2007, but the traveller's-joy *Clematis vitalba* climbing into trees by the paddling pool in compartment N is likely to have originated at that time. The buried brick rubble, having a higher pH than the surrounding more acid woodland soils, will have suited this calcicole.

Many of the plants recorded from the Wood in the distant past are unlikely to return. Several of the departed wetland plants have already been discussed. The Wood has grown much darker since regular coppicing ceased in the latter half of the nineteenth century, and this has taken a toll on the ground flora. However, it has been encouraging to record the “return” of a number of seed bank specialists, which had not been seen in the Wood for many years. These are discussed in the section on the coppice, which follows.

The Coppice Flora

Queen's Wood has a long recorded history of coppice management dating back to the first half of the seventeenth century. The practice slowly declined during the second half of the nineteenth century, and it is well over a hundred years since the Wood was last cut. The previously coppiced hornbeam have grown tall, and much less light now penetrates to the woodland floor. As a consequence, many plants known to have been present historically have not been seen in recent years.

In February 2009 the mature hornbeam growing in the eastern half of compartment P were coppiced. Changes to the flora were monitored throughout 2009. 36 species were recorded from the area (c. ½ hectare) prior to coppicing. By the end of the year an additional 105 species had been seen. The majority of these had been found

previously elsewhere in the Wood, but 34 species were new. These, and two other new records from outside the coppice, are listed in the Coppice Flora section.

Two plants, mentioned briefly in the historical section as early records made by James Petiver before 1695, made a welcome re-appearance in the coppice. These were slender St. John's-wort and three-nerved sandwort. They are both ancient woodland indicators (Rose, 1999) that are known to form persistent seed banks (Buckley, 1992; Grime et al., 2007). Another seed bank specialist that appeared in the coppice is heath groundsel *Senecio sylvaticus*, a new record for the Wood of a plant that is declining in Middlesex (Kent, 2000). The only other Haringey record is from a 1990 coppice in Coldfall Wood, East Finchley (Bevan, 1992). Frequent references are made in this Flora to a later more extensive coppice in Coldfall Wood that was cut in November 2006 along the stream that flows through the Wood. It has been instructive to compare the coppice floras of the two woods.

There were 31 neophytes recorded in the Queen's Wood coppice in 2009 (c. 29% of the total). They included a number of plants that are known to be increasing in the London area. Several, including pampas grass *Cortaderia selloana*, Argentinian vervain *Verbena bonariensis*, Fuchsia *Fuchsia magellanica* and snapdragon *Antirrhinum majus*, are likely to have derived from local gardens. Others, such as cockspur *Echinochloa crus-galli*, yellow bristle-grass *Setaria pumila* and bread wheat *Triticum aestivum*, are all components of birdseed. Water bent *Polypogon viridis* was found in small quantity and is known to be spreading rapidly in London (e.g. now abundant in the stream coppice in Coldfall Wood). Narrow-leaved ragwort *Senecio inaequidens*, also spreading in London, was an unexpected arrival in the coppice in 2009.

In February 1992 an earlier smaller coppice (c. ¼ hectare) was cut in compartment K. Only 16 species were recorded in the year prior to cutting. By the end of 1992, 55 new species had been seen, and this total had risen to 74 by the end of 1997. 18 of these were neophytes (c. 25%). Slender St John's-wort was seen in 1993, but had gone by 1997 as the light diminished. The appearance (also in 1993) of a few plants of the inconspicuous bristle club-rush *Isolepis setacea* was of great interest. This is now a scarce plant in Middlesex (Kent, 2000), but is known to form a persistent seed bank. It was listed by Petiver (1695) "in the dryer parts of the woods about Highgate". He was mistaken about the habitat, as it has always been a plant of damp places. In nearby Coldfall Wood it was seen in some quantity in the stream coppice. It was plentiful in 2007 and 2008, but very scarce in 2009. Rackham (2003), reports its appearance in a coppice in the Bradfield Woods: "I had never seen it in a wood before, and seldom since. It lasted for a year and then disappeared." This is very much what happened in both coppice K (where it only lasted a year) and also in the stream coppice in Coldfall Wood.

By 2007 (15 years after coppice K was cut) only 31 species remained, but this was nearly double the pre-coppice total, and demonstrates the long-term value of this form of management.

The Friends cut a further coppice (2002 - 2004) in compartment N, which resulted in the welcome reappearance of foxgloves *Digitalis sanguineus* among other plants. Foxgloves produce a seed bank that can survive for up to a hundred years (Buckley, 1992).

The plant lists that follow are divided into the three sections described above. Firstly, those plants seen during the **2007 survey**. Secondly, there are **historical records** made before 2007. Finally, plants are listed that appeared in **the coppice** (in compartment P) in 2009 that were new to the Wood. The names used are those adopted by Stace (1997). They are listed alphabetically according to their Linnean (Latin) names. An English/Latin translation is provided for those more familiar with English names.

The provenance of each species is given as follows: **native:** known to be native somewhere in the British Isles, though not necessarily so in Queen's Wood. Where native plants are thought to be introduced in the Wood, this is mentioned in the text. **Neophyte:** an introduced, non-native, species first recorded in Britain after 1500AD. **Archaeophyte:** an introduced, non-native, species first recorded before 1500AD.

To facilitate the production of this Flora, my colleague Dr David Corcoran designed a database (in Microsoft Access). This database will shortly be made available as a PHP/MySQL based website which will allow inspection of the data and submission of new records. I also hope to publish a condensed version of the Flora for use by visitors to the Wood.

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Acknowledgements

First and foremost I should like to thank the Friends of Queen's Wood who commissioned me to write this Flora back in 2006. Without their support, and patience, it would never have been completed. In particular, I am grateful to Lucy Roots and Alison Watson, for their help and encouragement along the way.

Much of the inspiration for the Flora came from the late Duggie Kent, whose two books on the Flora of Middlesex (Kent, 1975 & 2000) contain many references to Queen's Wood. Duggie visited the Wood in the 1950s and noted the wood sorrel *Oxalis acetocella*, which still survives today. A number of the early historical records described in his first book (Kent, 1975) are from Queen's Wood, and these are noted in this work's Historical Records section.

My friend and colleague Dr David Corcoran designed the Microsoft Access database upon which this Flora is based. He also devised the detailed distribution maps using Mapmate software, and provided much invaluable assistance in scanning my photographs. I am very grateful for his technical expertise, and his forbearance with my lack of it.

Ian Holt, Project Officer (Nature Conservation), London Borough of Haringey, facilitated the 2007 botanical survey and has supported the project from the start. I am grateful to him and to Haringey Council (who own the Wood) for their permission to carry out fieldwork and for their continuing support.

Dr Meg Game prepared the original map of the Wood showing the 24 compartments as part of her Management Brief of May 2000 (Game, 2000). This map has been invaluable for showing the distribution of plants. Meg recorded a wide range of species during her work on the Management Brief, and these have all been incorporated into the Flora. Most were still present in 2007, but a few (most notably

the hard fern *Blechnum spicant*) have sadly gone, and are therefore now described in the Historical Records section.

I make frequent references to Jonathan Silvertown's paper on *The History of Woodlands in Hornsey* (Silvertown, 1978). This is an excellent introduction to the early history of the Woods, and I am grateful to him for much important historical information about Queen's Wood.

In 1984, William Latimer carried out a brief survey of both Highgate and Queen's Wood. This was published by the London Wildlife Trust as *Woodland Contrasts* (Latimer, 1984). It contains a useful, if rather selective, account of the flora of the Woods at that time. Many of Latimer's records (some of plants, alas, no longer present) have been included in the Flora. Several of them are the earliest records of particular species, and his work is much appreciated.

Sarah Graham-Brown made a study of ancient woodland indicator species in the Wood (Graham-Brown, 2004 & 2006). I am grateful to her for a number of plant discoveries made during the course of her work, the most striking being a small, but well-established colony of fritillaries *Fritillaria meleagris*.

I am indebted to Jon Riley (Ecology Consultancy) for useful discussions concerning the management of the Wood, and for photocopying the entire Flora.

Many people have contributed recent plant records, or have provided expert determinations. I am grateful to the following for their contributions: Ken Adams, David E. Allen, Susyn Andrews, Ted Bangerter, Rodney Burton, Tom Cope, Olive Coulton, Ray Gibbs, Gemma Harris, George Hounsome, Edward Milner, Lucy Roots, Mark Spencer, Ted Tuddenham, Barbara Villiers, and Brian Wurzell.

Finally, I am most grateful to my wife Barbara for her support and encouragement (and endless proof reading) over the three years it has taken to complete the Flora.

English Name to Linnean Name Index

In each of the three parts of the Flora, plants are listed in order of their Linnean (Latin) names. The following list provides for those more familiar with their common English names.

Alder buckthorn	<i>Frangula alnus</i>
Alkanet (green)	<i>Pentaglottis sempervirens</i>
Anemone (Balkan)	<i>Anemone blanda</i>
Anemone (wood)	<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>
Angelica (Wild)	<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>
Apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>
Apple (crab)	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>
Archangel (yellow - garden)	<i>Lamium galeobdolon subsp. argentatum</i>
Archangel (yellow)	<i>Lamium galeobdolon subsp. montanum</i>
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Avens (wood)	<i>Geum urbanum</i>
Balm	<i>Melissa officinalis</i>
Balsam (Himalayan)	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>
Bamboo (arrow)	<i>Pseudosasa japonica</i>
Barley (wall)	<i>Hordeum murinum</i>
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
Bellflower (nettle-leaved)	<i>Campanula trachelium</i>
Bellflower (trailing)	<i>Campanula poscharskyana</i>
Bent (black)	<i>Agrostis gigantea</i>
Bent (common)	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>
Bent (Creeping)	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>

Bent (Highland)	<i>Agrostis castellana</i>
Bent (water)	<i>Polypogon viridis</i>
Bindweed (black)	<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>
Bindweed (field)	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Bindweed (large)	<i>Calystegia silvatica</i>
Birch (downy)	<i>Betula pubescens</i>
Birch (silver)	<i>Betula pendula</i>
Bistort (red)	<i>Persicaria amplexicaulis</i>
Bittercress (hairy)	<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>
Bittercress (wavy)	<i>Cardamine flexuosa</i>
Bittersweet	<i>Solanum dulcamera</i>
Blackberry (garden)	<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>
Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>
Bluebell (hybrid)	<i>Hyacinthoides x massartiana</i>
Bracken	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>
Bramble (aggregate)	<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>
Bramble (cut-leaved)	<i>Rubus laciniatus</i>
bramble (Rubus armipotens)	<i>Rubus armipotens</i>
Bramble (Rubus britannicus)	<i>Rubus britannicus</i>
Bramble (Rubus cinerosus)	<i>Rubus cinerosus</i>
Bramble (Rubus cissburiensis)	<i>Rubus cissburiensis</i>
Bramble (Rubus euryanthemus)	<i>Rubus euryanthemus</i>
Bramble (Rubus flexuosus)	<i>Rubus flexuosus</i>
Bramble (Rubus rufescens)	<i>Rubus rufescens</i>

Bramble (Rubus subinermoides)	<i>Rubus subinermoides</i>
Bramble (Rubus trichodes)	<i>Rubus trichodes</i>
Bramble (Rubus vestitus)	<i>Rubus vestitus</i>
Bread wheat	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>
Bristle-grass (yellow)	<i>Setaria pumila</i>
Brome (barren)	<i>Anisantha sterilis</i>
Brome (false)	<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>
Brooklime	<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>
Broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>
Bryony (black)	<i>Tamus communis</i>
Bryony (white)	<i>Bryonia dioica</i>
Buckler-fern (broad)	<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>
Buck's-beard	<i>Aruncus dioicus</i>
Bugle	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>
Burdock (lesser)	<i>Arctium minus</i>
Bur-marigold (London)	<i>Bidens connata</i>
Buttercup (creeping)	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>
Buttercup (goldilocks)	<i>Ranunculus auricomus</i>
Buttercup (meadow)	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>
Butterfly-bush	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>
Campion (red)	<i>Silene dioica</i>
Canary-grass	<i>Phalaris canariensis</i>
Cape-gooseberry	<i>Physalis peruviana</i>
Cat's-ear	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>
Celandine (greater)	<i>Chelidonium majus</i>

Celandine (lesser)	<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>
Charlock	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>
Cherry (wild)	<i>Prunus avium</i>
Cherry plum	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>
Chestnut (sweet)	<i>Castanea sativa</i>
Chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Cinquefoil (creeping)	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>
Clover (red)	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>
Clover (white)	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
Club-rush (bristle)	<i>Isolepis setacea</i>
Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
Cockspur grass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
Colt's-foot	<i>Tussilago farfara</i>
Columbine	<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>
Comfrey (Russian)	<i>Symphytum x uplandicum</i>
Comfrey (soft).	<i>Symphytum orientale</i>
Coralberry (hybrid)	<i>Symphoricarpos x chenaultii</i>
Corydalis (yellow)	<i>Pseudofumaria lutea</i>
Cotoneaster (bullate)	<i>Cotoneaster rehderi</i>
Cotoneaster (Himalayan)	<i>Cotoneaster simonsii</i>
Cotoneaster (wall)	<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>
Cotoneaster (Waterer's)	<i>Cotoneaster x watereri</i>
Cotoneaster species	<i>Cotoneaster sp.</i>
Cow-wheat (common)	<i>Melampyrum pratense</i>

Crane's-bill (cut-leaved)	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>
Crane's-bill (hedgerow)	<i>Geranium pyrenaicum</i>
Crane's-bill (purple)	<i>Geranium x magnificum</i>
Crane's-bill (round-leaved)	<i>Geranium rotundifolium</i>
Crane's-bill (shining)	<i>Geranium lucidum</i>
Creeping-Jenny	<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>
Crocus	<i>Crocus sp.</i>
Crocus (early)	<i>Crocus tommasinianus</i>
Cudweed (marsh)	<i>Gnaphalium uliginosum</i>
Cudweed (wood)	<i>Gnaphalium sylvaticum</i>
Currant (black)	<i>Ribes nigrum</i>
Currant (red)	<i>Ribes rubrum</i>
Cyclamen	<i>Cyclamen hederifolium</i>
Cypress (Lawson's)	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>
Daffodil (cultivar)	<i>Narcissus agg.</i>
Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum agg.</i>
Dead-nettle (red)	<i>Lamium purpureum</i>
Dead-nettle (spotted)	<i>Lamium maculatum</i>
Dead-nettle (white)	<i>Lamium album</i>
Dewberry	<i>Rubus caesius</i>
Dock (broad-leaved)	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>
Dock (curled)	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Dock (wood)	<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>
Dogwood	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>

Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>
Elm (English)	<i>Ulmus procera</i>
Fat-hen	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Fatsia	<i>Fatsia japonica</i>
Fern-grass	<i>Catapodium rigidum</i>
Fescue (giant)	<i>Festuca gigantea</i>
Fescue (rat's-tail)	<i>Vulpia myuros</i>
Fescue (red)	<i>Festuca rubra subsp. rubra</i>
Feverfew	<i>Tanacetum parthenium</i>
Figwort	<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>
Firethorn	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>
Firethorn (Asian)	<i>Pyracantha rogersiana</i>
Fleabane (Canadian)	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>
Fleabane (Guernsey)	<i>Conyza sumatrensis</i>
Forget-me-not (wood)	<i>Myosotis sylvatica</i>
Forthythia	<i>Forsythia x intermedia</i>
Foxglove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>
Foxtail (meadow).	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>
Fringe-cups	<i>Tellima grandiflora</i>
Fritillary	<i>Fritillaria meleagris</i>
Fuchsia	<i>Fuchsia magellanica</i>
Galingale (pale)	<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>
Garlic (few-flowered)	<i>Allium paradoxum</i>
Garlic (three-cornered)	<i>Allium triquetrum</i>
Goldenrod	<i>Solidago virgaurea</i>

Goldenrod (Canadian)	<i>Solidago canadensis</i>
Gooseberry	<i>Ribes uva-crispa</i>
Goosefoot (many-seeded)	<i>Chenopodium polyspermum</i>
Goosefoot (red)	<i>Chenopodium rubrum</i>
Ground-elder	<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>
Groundsel	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
Groundsel (heath)	<i>Senecio sylvaticus</i>
Groundsel (sticky)	<i>Senecio viscosus</i>
Guelder-rose	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>
Hair-grass (tufted)	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>
Hair-grass (wavy)	<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>
Hard-fern	<i>Blechnum spicant</i>
Hart's-tongue fern	<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>
Hawkbit (autumn)	<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>
Hawkbit (lesser)	<i>Leontodon saxatilis</i>
Hawk's-beard (smooth)	<i>Crepis capillaris</i>
Hawkweed (autumn)	<i>Hieracium sabaudum</i>
Hawkweed (bluish-leaved)	<i>Hieracium salticola</i>
Hawkweed (hairy-stemmed)	<i>Hieracium trichocaulon</i>
Hawkweed (tall)	<i>Hieracium acuminatum</i>
Hawkweed (toothed)	<i>Hieracium calcaricola</i>
Hawthorn (common)	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Hawthorn (hybrid)	<i>Crataegus x media</i>
Hawthorn (Midland)	<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>

Hedge-parsley (upright)	<i>Torilis japonica</i>
Helleborine (broad-leaved)	<i>Epipactis helleborine</i>
Hemp-nettle (common)	<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>
Herb-Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>
Hogweed (giant)	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
Holly (Highclere)	<i>Ilex x altaclerensis</i>
Honesty	<i>Lunaria annua</i>
Honey locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>
Honeysuckle (Himalayan)	<i>Leycesteria formosa</i>
Honeysuckle (Japanese)	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>
Hop	<i>Humulus lupulus</i>
Horehound (black)	<i>Ballota nigra</i>
Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>
Horse-chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>
Horse-chestnut (Indian)	<i>Aesculus indica</i>
Horsetail (field)	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>
Indian-bean-tree	<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>
Iris (stinking)	<i>Iris foetidissima</i>
Iris (yellow)	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i> subsp. <i>helix</i>
Ivy (Algerian)	<i>Hedera algeriensis</i>
Ivy (Atlantic)	<i>Hedera helix</i> subsp. <i>hibernica</i>

Jasmine (summer)	<i>Jasminum officinale</i>
Juneberry	<i>Amelanchier lamarckii</i>
Kerria	<i>Kerria japonica</i>
Knotgrass	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Knotweed (Japanese)	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>
Laburnum	<i>Laburnum anagyroides</i>
Lady-fern	<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>
Lady's-mantle	<i>Alchemilla mollis</i>
Laurel (cherry)	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>
Laurustinus	<i>Viburnum tinus</i>
Lettuce (prickly)	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>
Lettuce (wall)	<i>Mycelis muralis</i>
Lettuce, great	<i>Lactuca virosa</i>
Lilac	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>
Lily-of-the-valley	<i>Convallaria majalis</i>
Lime (common)	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>
Lime (large-leaved)	<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>
Lime (small-leaved)	<i>Tilia cordata</i>
Lobelia (garden)	<i>Lobelia erinus</i>
Loosestrife (dotted)	<i>Lysimachia punctata</i>
Lords-and-ladies	<i>Arum maculatum</i>
Lords-and-ladies (Italian)	<i>Arum italicum subsp. italicum</i>
Love-in-a-mist	<i>Nigella damascena</i>
Lungwort	<i>Pulmonaria officinalis</i>
Male-fern	<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>

Mallow (common)	<i>Malva sylvestris</i>
Maple (ashleaf)	<i>Acer negundo</i>
Maple (field)	<i>Acer campestre</i>
Maple (Norway)	<i>Acer platanoides</i>
Maple (silver)	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>
Mayweed (scentless)	<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>
Meadow-grass (annual)	<i>Poa annua</i>
Meadow-grass (flattened)	<i>Poa compressa</i>
Meadow-grass (rough)	<i>Poa trivialis</i>
Meadow-grass (wood)	<i>Poa nemoralis</i>
Meadowsweet	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>
Medick (black)	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>
Melick (wood)	<i>Melica uniflora</i>
Melilot (ribbed)	<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>
Melilot (white)	<i>Melilotus albus</i>
Mercury (annual)	<i>Mercurialis annua</i>
Michaelmas-daisy	<i>Aster x salignus</i>
Millet (Common)	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>
Millet (wood)	<i>Milium effusum</i>
Mock-orange (hairy)	<i>Philadelphus x virginalis</i>
Montbretia	<i>Crocasmia x crocosmiiflora</i>
Mountain ash	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
Mugwort	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>
Mullein (great)	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>
Mustard (garlic)	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>

Mustard (hedge)	<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>
Mustard (hoary)	<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>
Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>
Nightshade (black)	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
Nightshade (enchanter's)	<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>
Nightshade (species)	<i>Solanum species</i>
Nipplewort	<i>Lapsana communis</i>
Oak (holm)	<i>Quercus ilex</i>
Oak (hybrid)	<i>Quercus x rosacea</i>
Oak (pedunculate)	<i>Quercus robur</i>
Oak (sessile)	<i>Quercus petraea</i>
Oak (Turkey)	<i>Quercus cerris</i>
Oat-grass (false)	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>
Orache (common)	<i>Atriplex patula</i>
Orache (spear-leaved)	<i>Atriplex prostrata</i>
Oregon-grape	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>
Oxtongue (bristly)	<i>Picris echioides</i>
Pampas-grass	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>
Parsley (cow)	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>
Pear	<i>Pyrus communis</i>
Pearlwort (procumbent)	<i>Sagina procumbens</i>
Pellitory-of-the-wall	<i>Parietaria judaica</i>
Periwinkle (greater)	<i>Vinca major</i>
Persicaria (pale)	<i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i>
Pick-a- back-plant	<i>Tolmiea menziesii</i>

Pignut	<i>Conopodium majus</i>
Pimpernel (scarlet)	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>
Pimpernel (yellow)	<i>Lysimachia nemorum</i>
Pineappleweed	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>
Plane (London)	<i>Platanus x hispanica</i>
Plantain (greater)	<i>Plantago major</i>
Plantain (ribwort)	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Plum (wild)	<i>Prunus domestica</i>
Polyanthus (garden)	<i>Primula x polyantha</i>
Poplar (grey)	<i>Populus x canescens</i>
Poppy (opium)	<i>Papaver somniferum</i>
Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>
Privet (garden)	<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>
Privet (wild)	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>
Purslane (pink)	<i>Claytonia siberica</i>
Ragweed	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>
Ragwort (common)	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>
Ragwort (hoary)	<i>Senecio erucifolius</i>
Ragwort (narrow-leaved)	<i>Senecio inaequidens</i>
Ragwort (Oxford)	<i>Senecio squalidus</i>
Ramsons	<i>Allium ursinum</i>
Rape (oil-seed)	<i>Brassica napus</i>
Raspberry	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>
Redshank	<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>
Rocket (Eastern)	<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>

Rose (dog)	<i>Rosa canina</i>
Rose (field)	<i>Rosa arvensis</i>
Rose (garden cultivar)	<i>Rosa sp.</i>
Rose-of-Sharon	<i>Hypericum calycinum</i>
Rush (compact)	<i>Juncus conglomeratus</i>
Rush (slender)	<i>Juncus tenuis</i>
Rush (smooth)	<i>Juncus effusus</i>
Rush (toad)	<i>Juncus bufonius</i>
Russian-vine	<i>Fallopia baldschuanica</i>
Rye-grass (hybrid)	<i>Lolium x boucheanum</i>
Rye-grass (perennial)	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
Sand-wort (three-nerved)	<i>Moehringia trinervia</i>
Sanicle	<i>Sanicula europaea</i>
Saxifrage (celandine)	<i>Saxifraga cymbalaria</i> var. <i>huetiana</i>
Sedge (bladder)	<i>Carex vesicaria</i>
Sedge (drooping)	<i>Carex pendula</i>
Sedge (pale)	<i>Carex pallescens</i>
Sedge (pill)	<i>Carex pilulifera</i>
Sedge (remote)	<i>Carex remota</i>
Selfheal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>
Service-tree (wild)	<i>Sorbus torminalis</i>
Shaggy-soldier	<i>Galinsoga quadriradiata</i>
Shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Shield-fern (soft)	<i>Polystichum setiferum</i>
Snapdragon	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>

Strawberry (garden)	<i>Fragaria ananassa</i>
Strawberry (wild)	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>
Strawberry (yellow-flowered)	<i>Duchesnea indica</i>
Sunflower	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>
Swine-cress (lesser)	<i>Coronopus didymus</i>
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
Tare (hairy)	<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>
Thistle (creeping)	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Thistle (spear)	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
Timothy)	<i>Phleum pratensis</i>
Toadflax (common)	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>
Toadflax (ivy-leaved)	<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>
Toadflax (purple)	<i>Linaria purpurea</i>
Tomato	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>
Traveller's-joy	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>
Trefoil (lesser)	<i>Trifolium dubium</i>
Tutsan	<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>
Twayblade	<i>Listera ovata</i>
Valerian (red)	<i>Centranthus ruber</i>
Vervain (Argentinian)	<i>Verbena bonariensis</i>
Vetch (common)	<i>Vicia sativa subsp. segetalis</i>
Violet (common dog-violet)	<i>Viola riviniana</i>
Violet (early dog-violet)	<i>Viola reichenbachiana</i>
Violet (hybrid wood-violet)	<i>Viola x bavarica</i>
Violet (sweet)	<i>Viola odorata</i>

Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>
Snowdrop	<i>Galanthus nivalis</i>
Snowflake (summer)	<i>Leucojum aestivum</i>
Soft-grass (creeping)	<i>Holcus mollis</i>
Sorrel (Common)	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>
Sow-thistle (perennial)	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>
Sow-thistle (prickly)	<i>Sonchus asper</i>
Sow-thistle (smooth)	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Speedwell (common field)	<i>Veronica persica</i>
Speedwell (heath)	<i>Veronica officinalis</i>
Speedwell (ivy-leaved)	<i>Veronica hederifolia</i> subsp. <i>lucorum</i>
Speedwell (thyme-leaved)	<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>
Speedwell (wood).	<i>Veronica montana</i>
Spindle	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>
Spindle (evergreen)	<i>Euonymus japonicus</i>
Spotted-laurel	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>
Spruce (Norway)	<i>Picea abies</i>
Spurge (petty)	<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>
St John's-wort (perforate)	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>
St John's-wort (slender)	<i>Hypericum pulchrum</i>
St. John's-wort (square-stalked)	<i>Hypericum tetrapterum</i>
Stitchwort (bog)	<i>Stellaria uliginosa</i>
Stonecrop (butterfly)	<i>Sedum spectabile</i>
Stranvaesia	<i>Photinia davidiana</i>
Strawberry (barren)	<i>Potentilla sterilis</i>

Virginia-creeper	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>
Walnut	<i>Juglans regia</i>
Water-cress	<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i>
Weigelia	<i>Weigela florida</i>
Weld	<i>Reseda luteola</i>
Whitebeam (orange-berried)	<i>Sorbus croceocarpa</i>
Whitebeam (Swedish)	<i>Sorbus intermedia</i>
Willow (goat)	<i>Salix caprea</i>
Willow (grey)	<i>Salix cinerea subsp. oleifolia</i>
Willowherb (American)	<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>
Willowherb (broad-leaved)	<i>Epilobium montanum</i>
Willowherb (great)	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>
Willowherb (hoary)	<i>Epilobium parviflorum</i>
Willowherb (hybrid)	<i>Epilobium ciliatum x montanum</i>
Willowherb (marsh)	<i>Epilobium palustre</i>
Willowherb (pale)	<i>Epilobium roseum</i>
Willowherb (rosebay)	<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>
Willowherb (short-fruited)	<i>Epilobium obscurum</i>
Willowherb (species)	<i>Epilobium sp.</i>
Willowherb (square-stalked)	<i>Epilobium tetragonum</i>
Wood sedge (thin-spiked)	<i>Carex strigosa</i>
Woodruff	<i>Galium odoratum</i>
Wood-rush (great)	<i>Luzula sylvatica</i>
Woodrush (hairy)	<i>Luzula pilosa</i>
Wood-sedge	<i>Carex sylvatica</i>

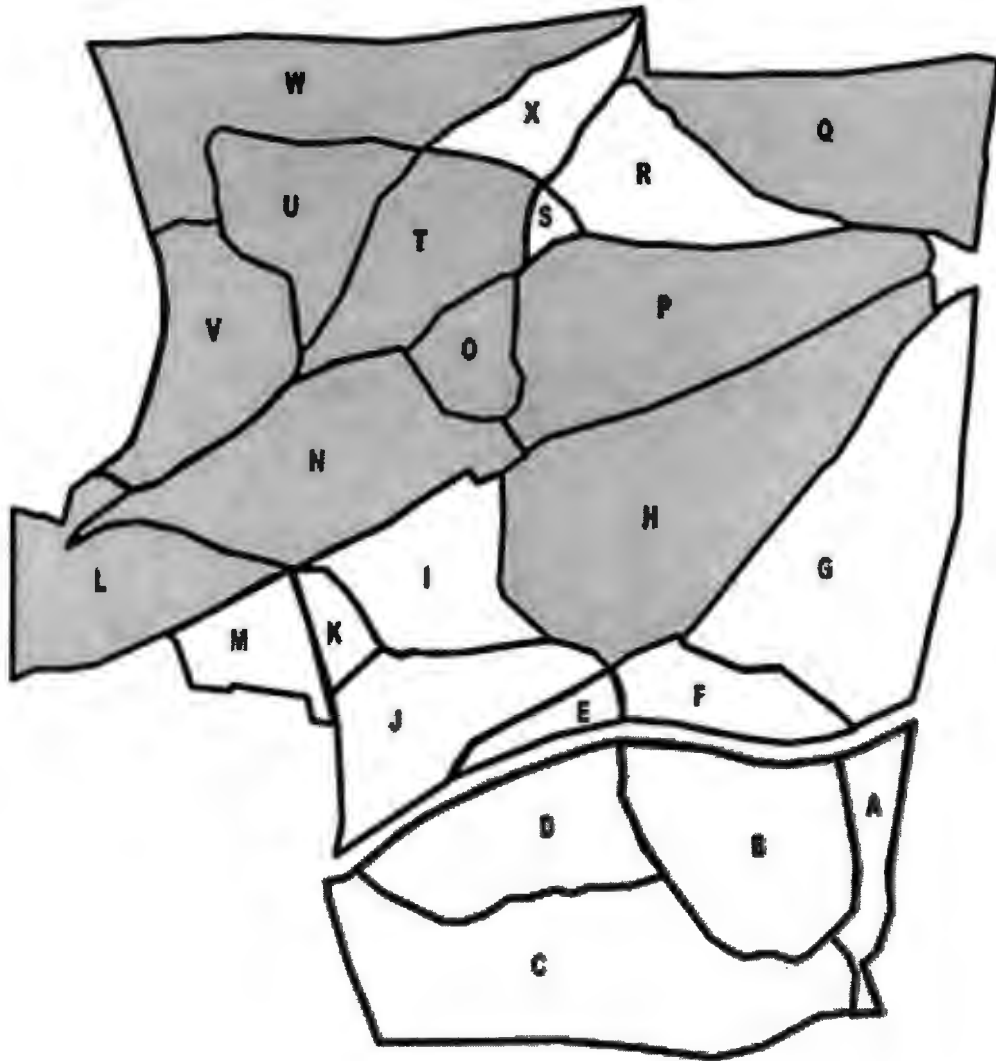
Wood-sorrel	<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>
Wood-spurge (leathery)	<i>Euphorbia amygdaloides subsp. robbiae</i>
Woundwort (hedge)	<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
Yellow-cress (creeping)	<i>Rorippa sylvestris</i>
Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>
Yorkshire fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>

**Distribution of Flowering Plants
and Ferns
in Queen's Wood in 2007**

The 2007 Survey

The following maps show the distribution of each of the 225 species recorded in the Wood in 2007. The compartments in which each species was found are shaded, but this does not imply that the species in question was found throughout the compartment – simply that it was recorded at least once in that compartment.

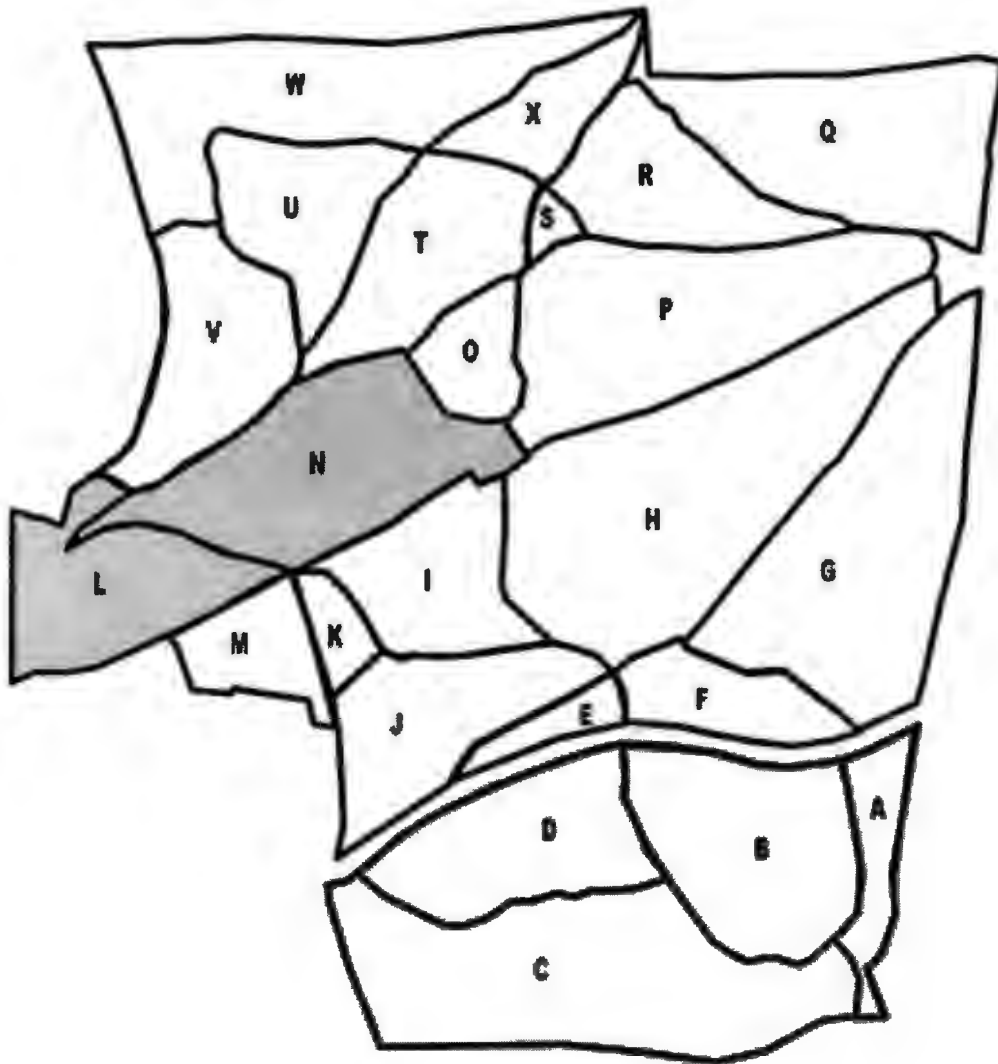
Acer campestre



Field maple (Native)

Widespread in the Wood - though few mature trees occur. An ancient woodland indicator species (Rose, 1999).

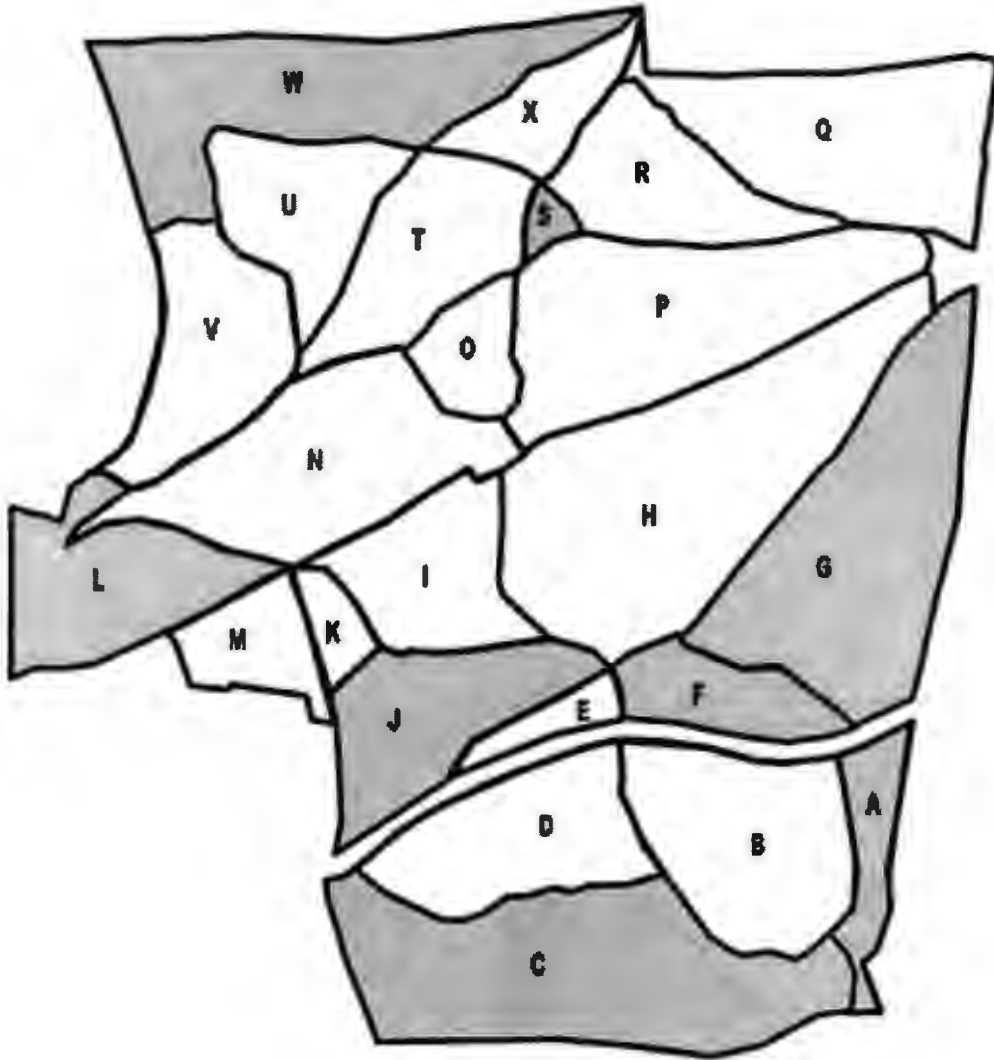
Acer negundo



Ashleaf maple (Neophyte)

Two mature trees. The one adjacent to the Lodge is certainly planted; the second one (at the back of the paddling pool) probably also planted (though I have recorded self-sown saplings elsewhere in Haringey). Native of Canada, introduced in 1688 (Sell & Murrell, 2009).

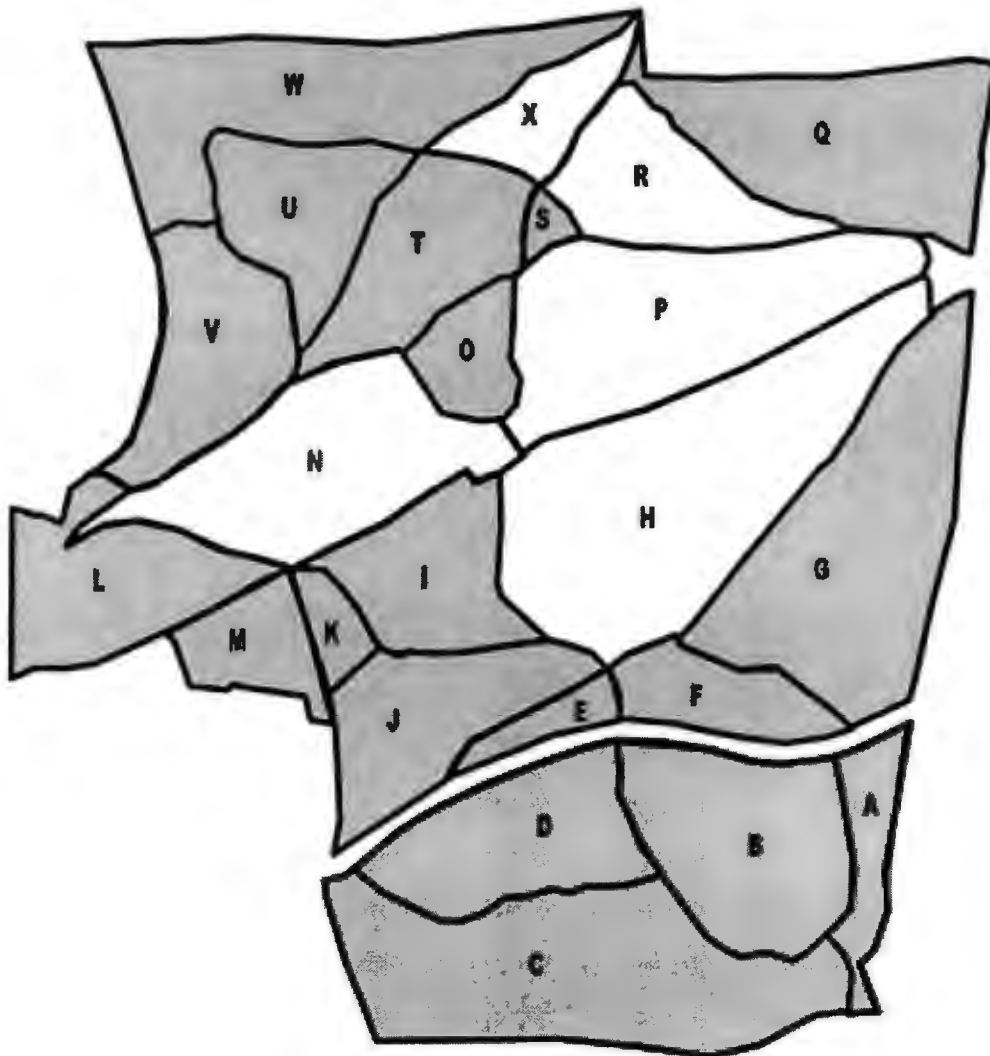
Acer platanoides



Norway maple (Neophyte)

Widely distributed - wind-dispersed seed from local street, or garden trees. Meg Game recorded a Norway maple sapling in comp. S in 1999 (Game, 2000). It had grown into a young tree by 2007.

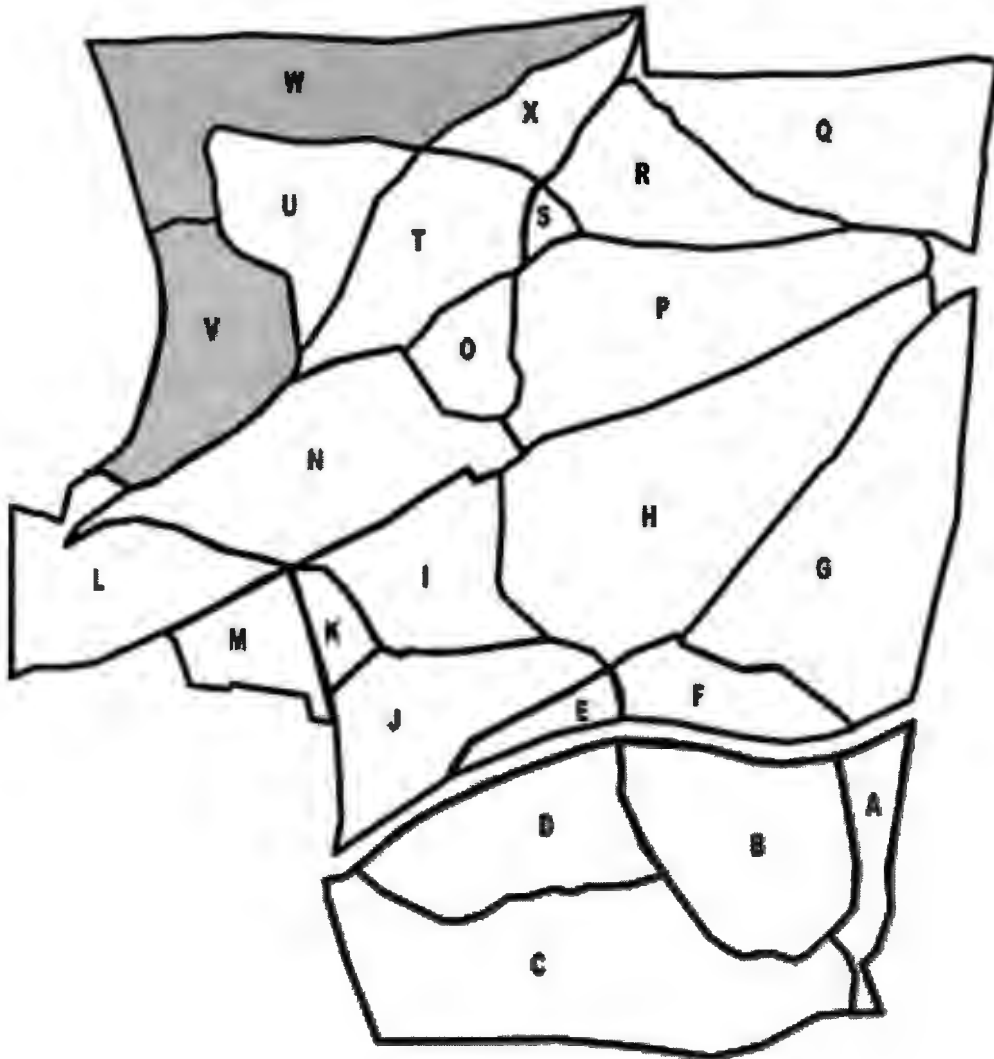
Acer pseudoplatanus



Sycamore (Neophyte)

Ubiquitous. Some large trees - producing numerous seedlings. The latter, which are very shade tolerant, need to be removed where possible. A seedling which first appeared in coppice K in 1992, was still present (as a young tree) in 2007. Recorded in compt. M as "sycamore is also colonising" in 1984 (Latimer, 1984) - mature trees present in 2007.

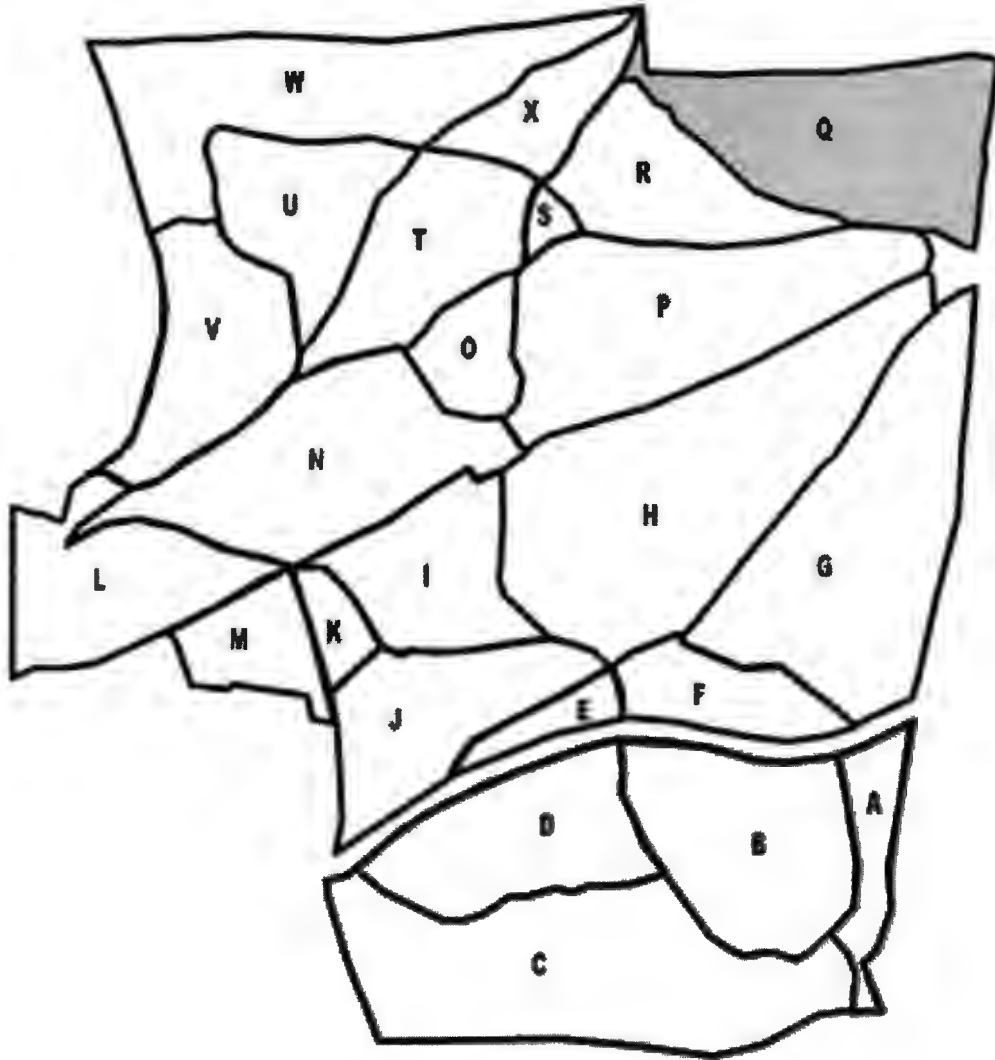
Acer saccharinum



Silver maple (Neophyte)

Several mature trees - probably planted in Victorian times. No seedlings found in Wood - though these are recorded elsewhere in Haringey (eg Coldfall Wood). A native of eastern North America (introduced to Britain in 1725).

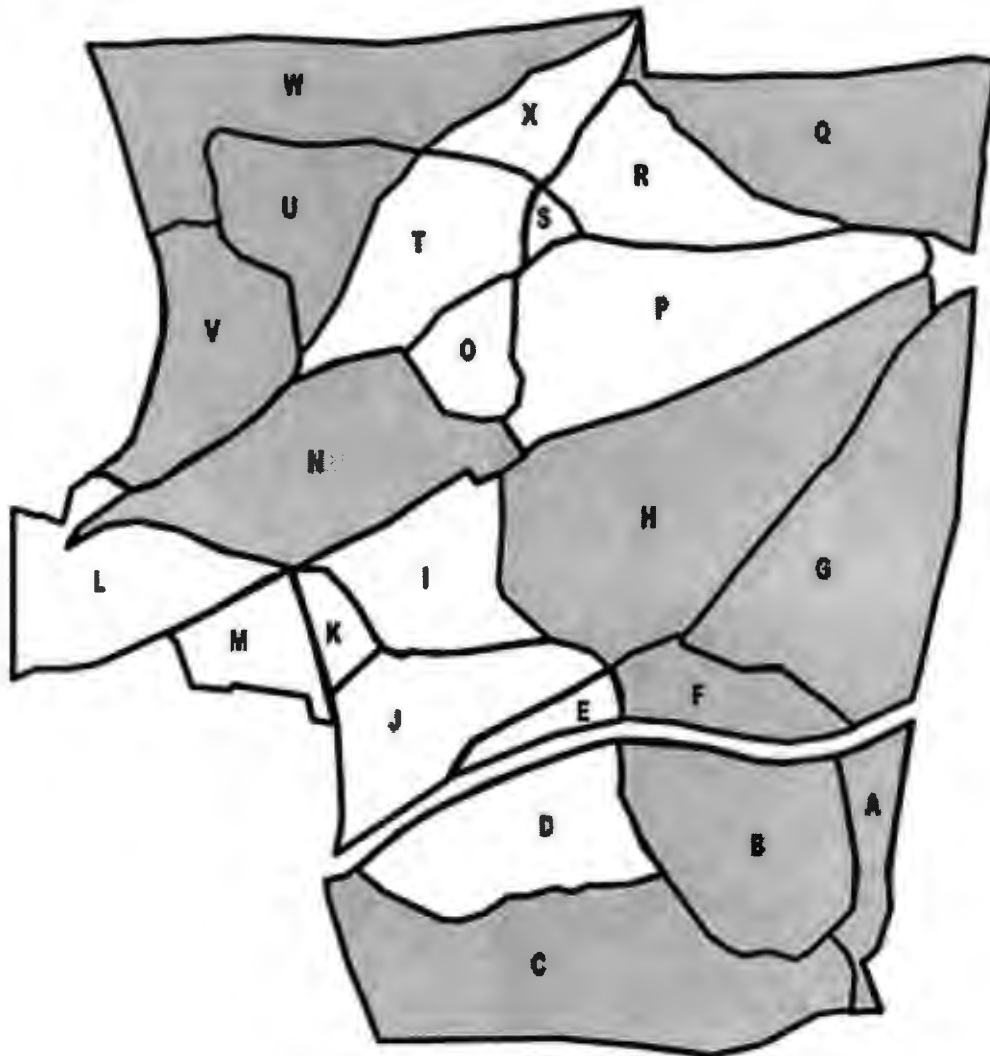
Aegopodium podagraria



Ground-elder (Archeophyte)

Well established in compt. Q near the entrance from Wood Vale - a sizeable population of this pernicious garden "weed" , said to have been introduced by the Roman's as a "pot-herb".

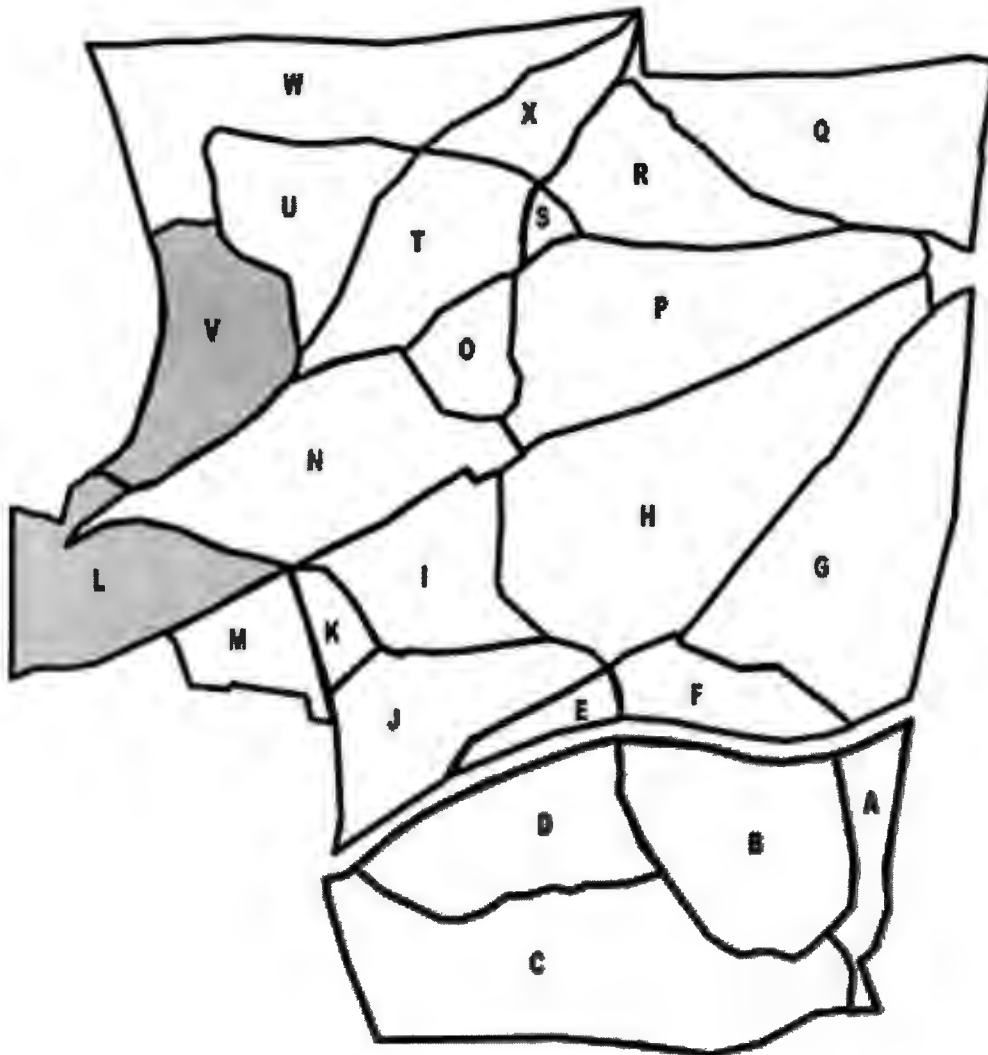
Aesculus hippocastanum



Horse-chestnut (Neophyte)

Mature planted trees (in compts. A and C), and others growing close to the Wood, have given rise to widespread seedlings (which seldom mature). Recorded from coppice K in 1992, but did not survive into 1994. A native of N. Greece, Albania and Bulgaria. Introduced to Britain c. 1576 (Krussmann, 1984).

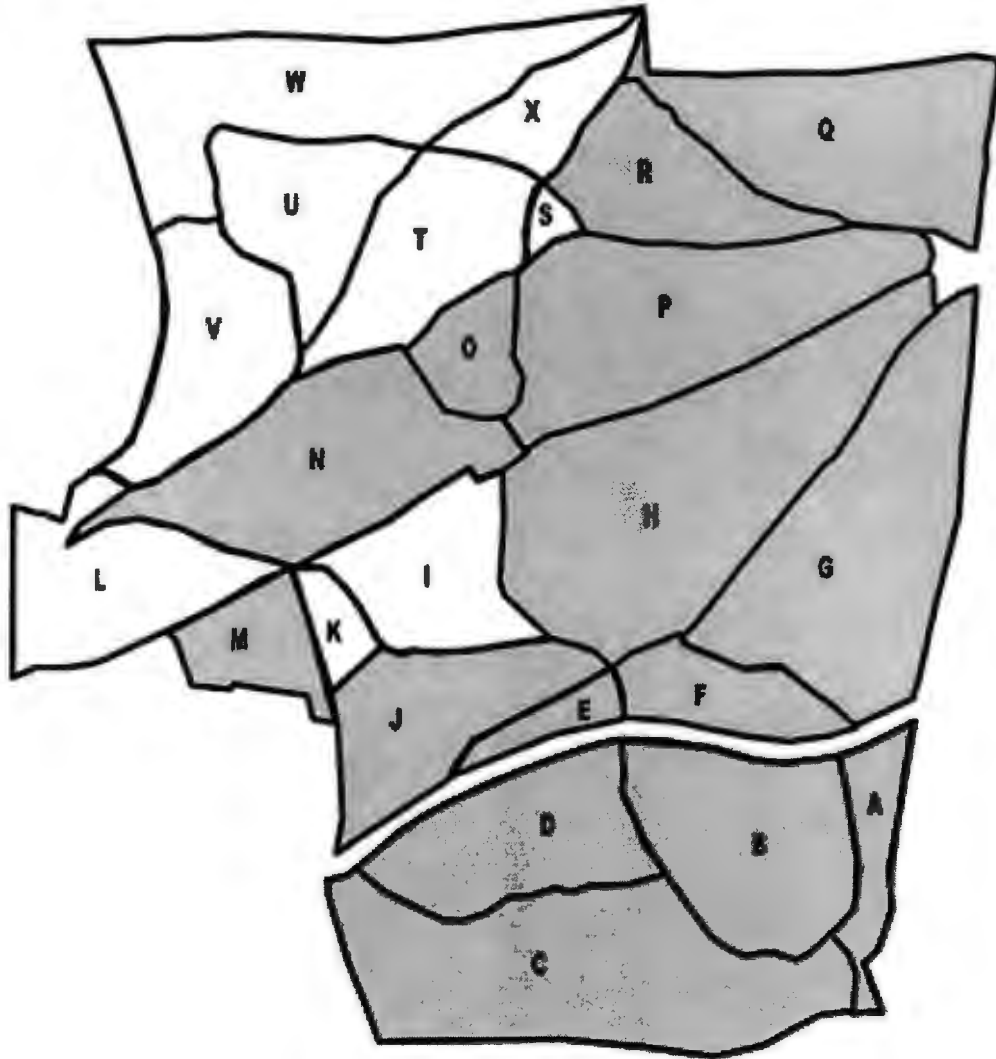
Aesculus indica



Indian horse-chestnut (Neophyte)

A fine mature planted tree, growing close to the Lodge in compt. L, has produced numerous seedlings and saplings close by. These were first reported by Ted Tuddenham in 1989 (a first record of natural regeneration for the tree in London, and only the second British record (Clement & Foster, 1994). Recently reported regenerating more widely (Sell & Murrell, 2009, and Stace et al., 2003). Native of the NW Himalayas, introduced to Britain in 1851.

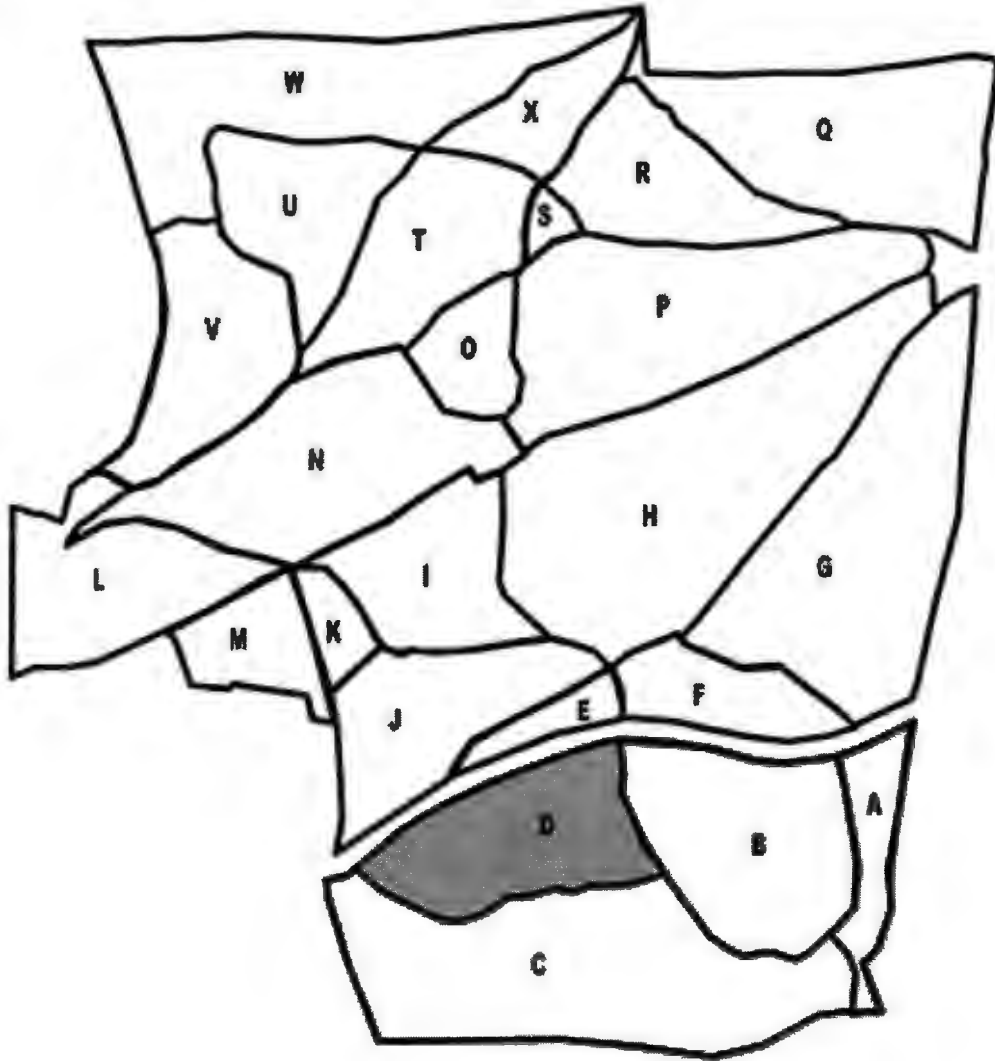
Agrostis capillaris



Common bent (Native)

This shade-tolerant grass is abundant throughout most of Wood, and may have been overlooked in some of the northern compartments. It flowers from June to August. Present in coppice P before and after coppicing in 2009.

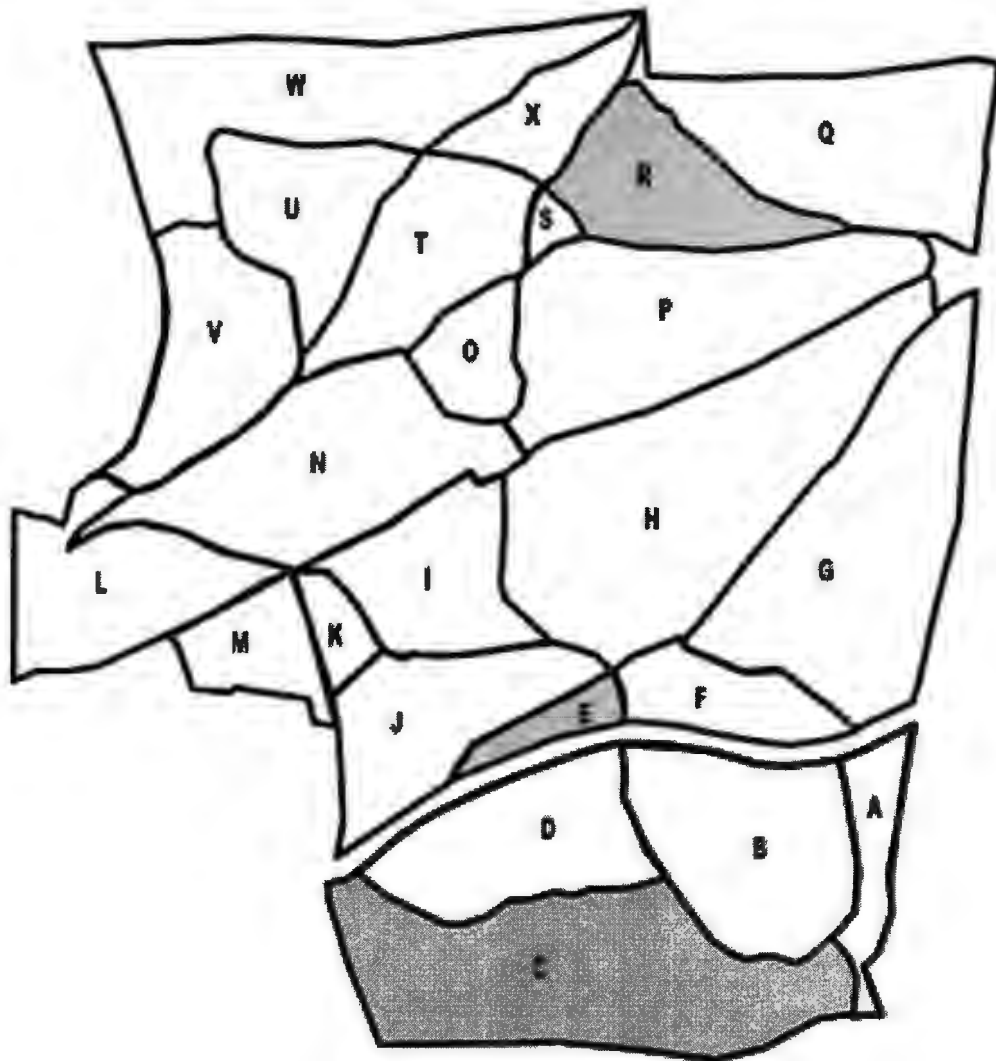
Agrostis castellana



Highland bent (Neophyte)

A rare grass, first found by George Hounsom during a LNHS visit in 2007, its identity confirmed by Dr Tom Cope at Kew. There is an extensive colony in compt. D. Dr Cope wrote: "Agrostis castellana has been much misunderstood, both in the British Isles and in Europe and is in fact very rare in this country. Most of the material in the Kew herbarium named as Highland bent has turned out to be *A. capillaris*. The main character for distinguishing *A. castellana* is the hairy lemma, but it should be emphasised that it is normally only the terminal lemma on each branch of the panicle that is like this. The awned lemmas (present in our plants) "are notoriously unreliable and are of no taxonomic value". Herb. DB.

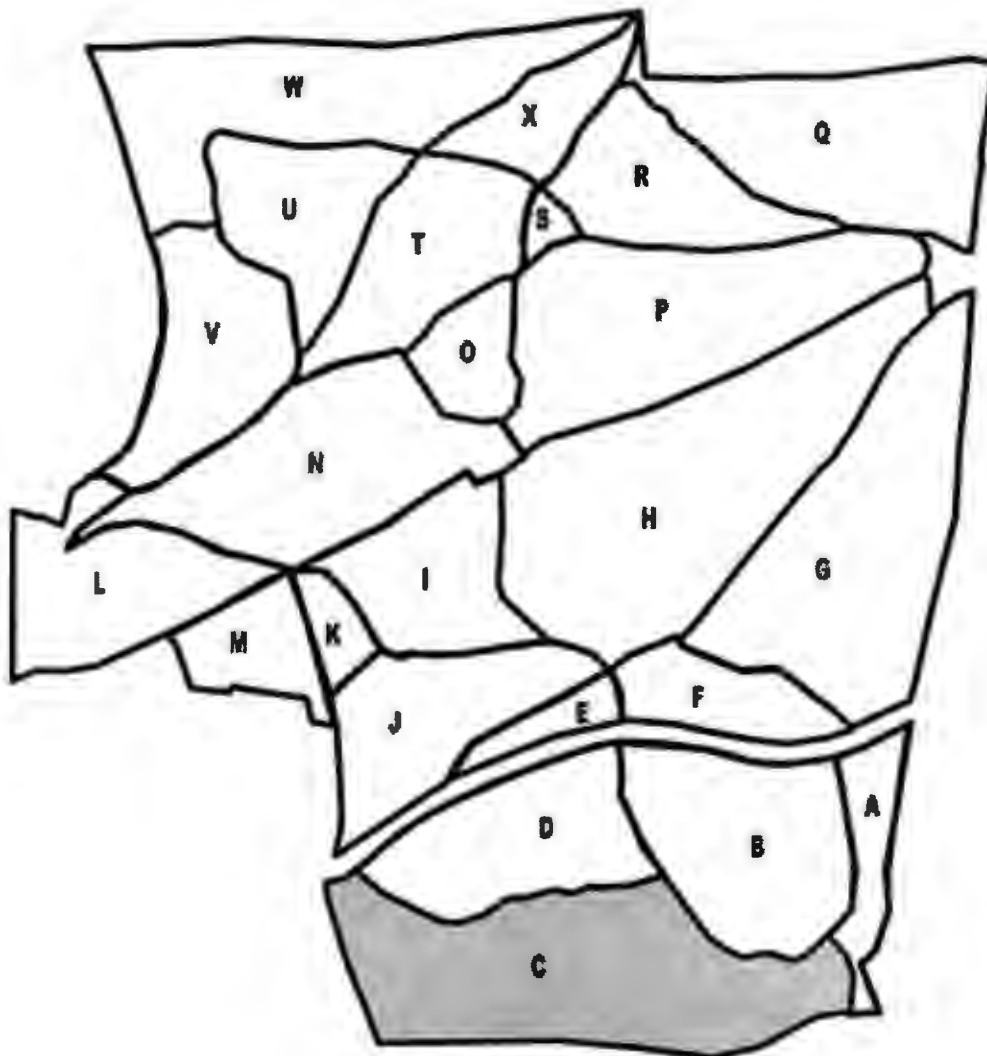
Agrostis stolonifera



Creeping bent (Native)

Very scattered distribution - could have been overlooked in some compartments.

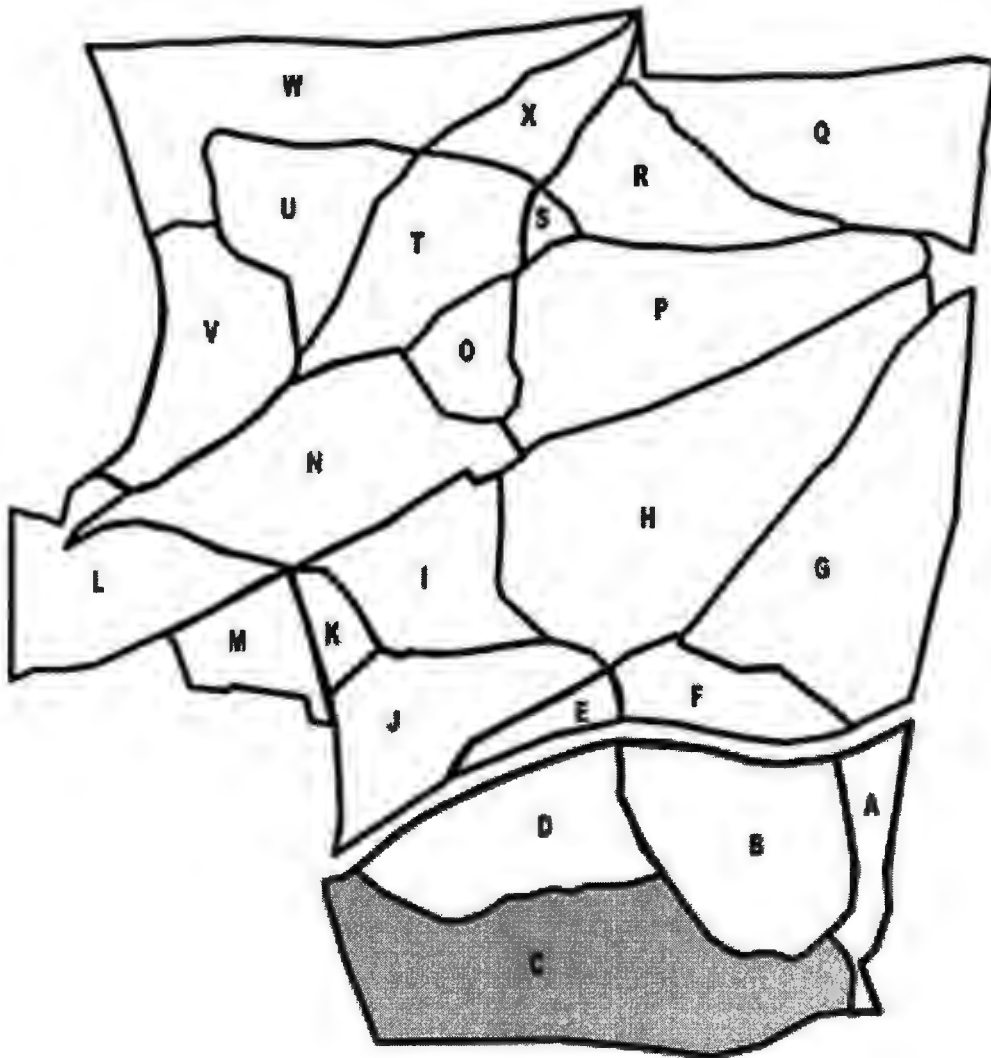
Ajuga reptans



Bugle (Native)

Very scarce in the Wood, and in Haringey generally. The plants in compt. C were thrown out from an adjacent garden, but it was recorded in 1992 from the marshy part of compt. W (together with yellow pimpernel (*Lysimachia nemorum*), three-nerved sandwort (*Moerhingia trinervia*), and square-stemmed St.John's-wort (*Hypericum tetrapterum*). Flowers from late April to June (eg 27/4/1996 - Ray Gibbs). Not recorded from Coldfall Wood.

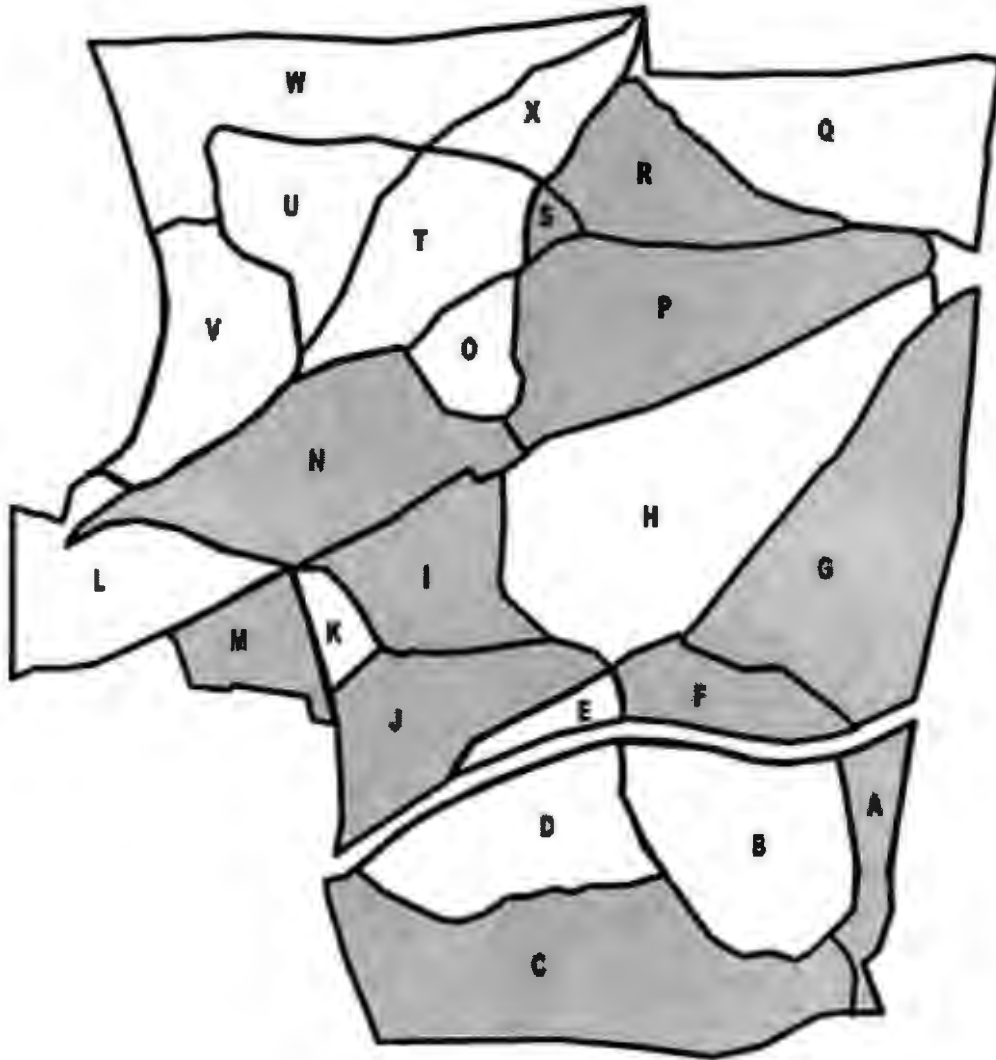
Alchemilla mollis



Lady's-mantle (Neophyte)

Single compartment only - thrown out from adjacent garden. A popular garden "ground-cover" plant, that can be invasive.

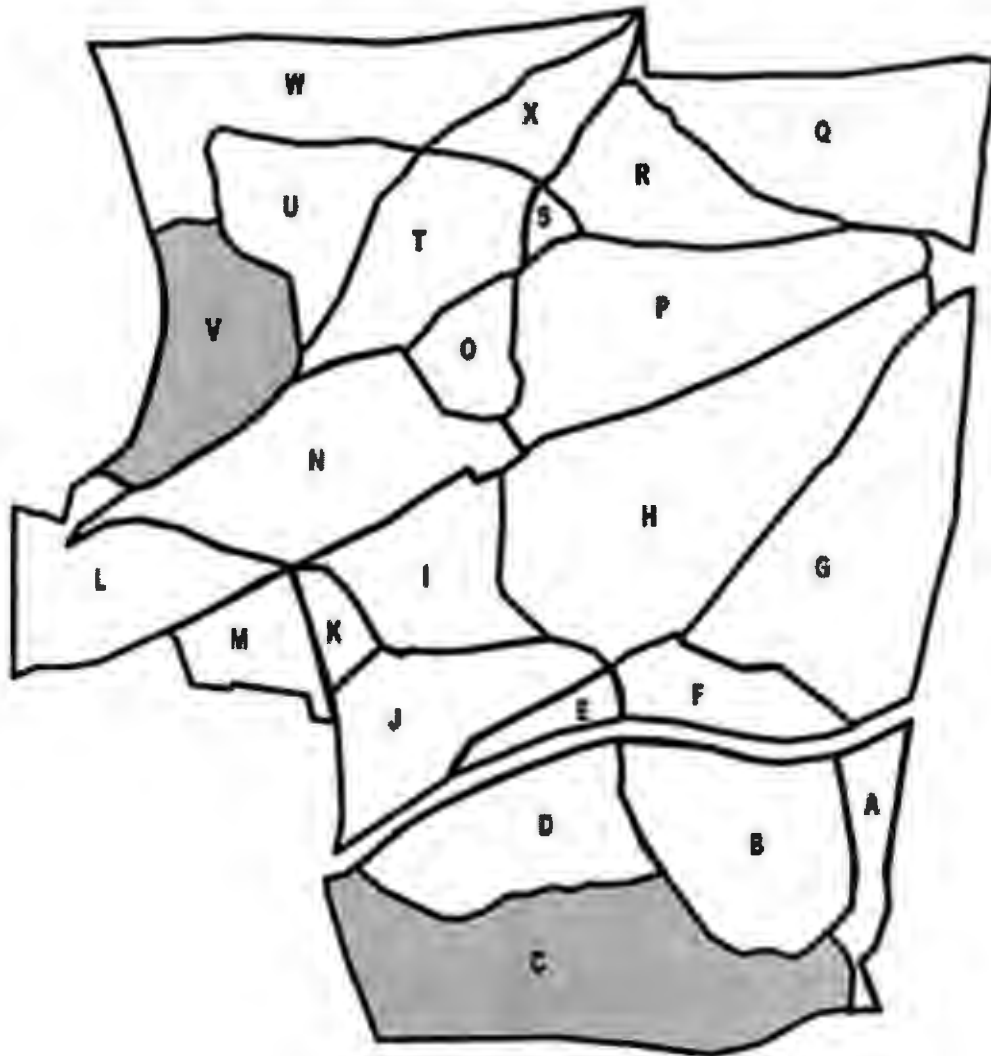
Alliaria petiolata



Garlic mustard (Native)

Locally common - larval foodplant of orange-tip butterfly (occasionally seen in Wood). Single plant in coppice P in 2009.

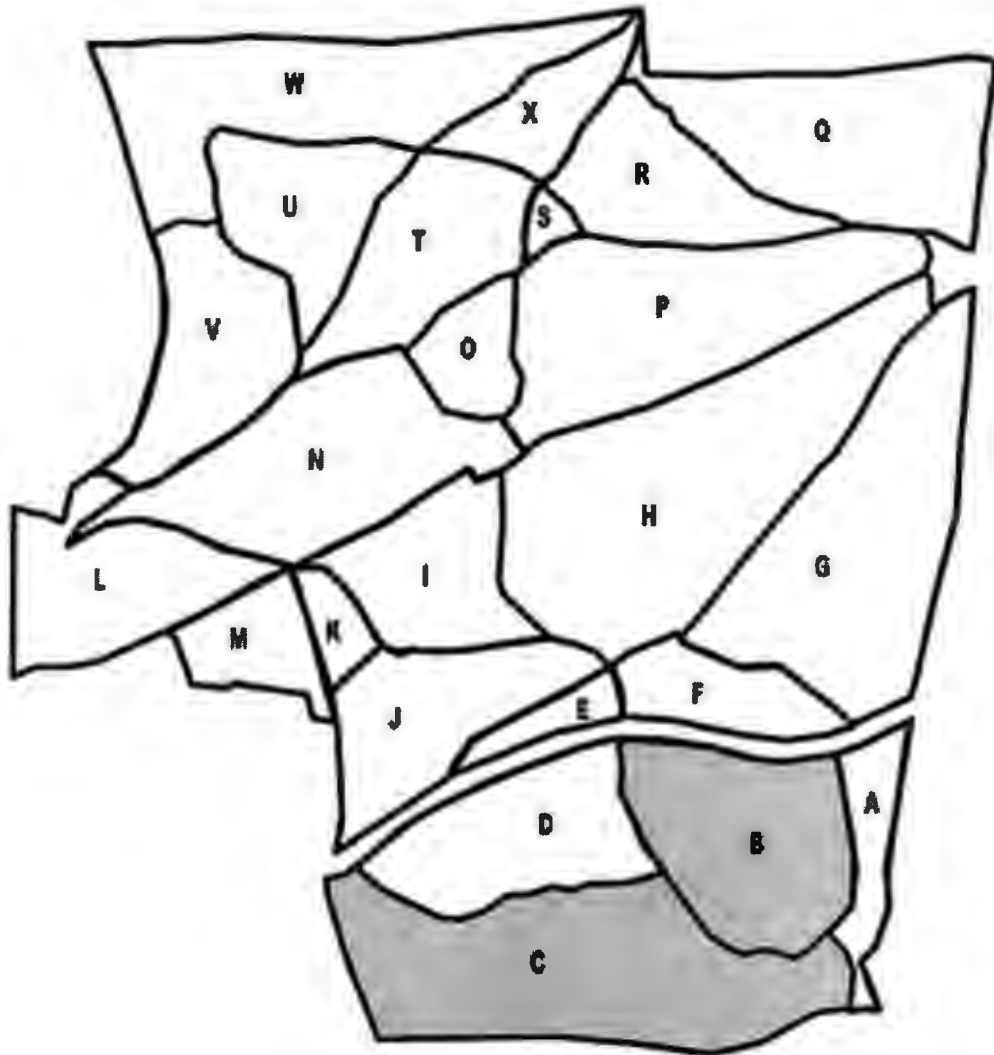
Allium paradoxum



Few-flowered leek (Neophyte)

This plant can be "invasive" in gardens and is sometimes "thrown out" - two populations, both close to boundary fences.

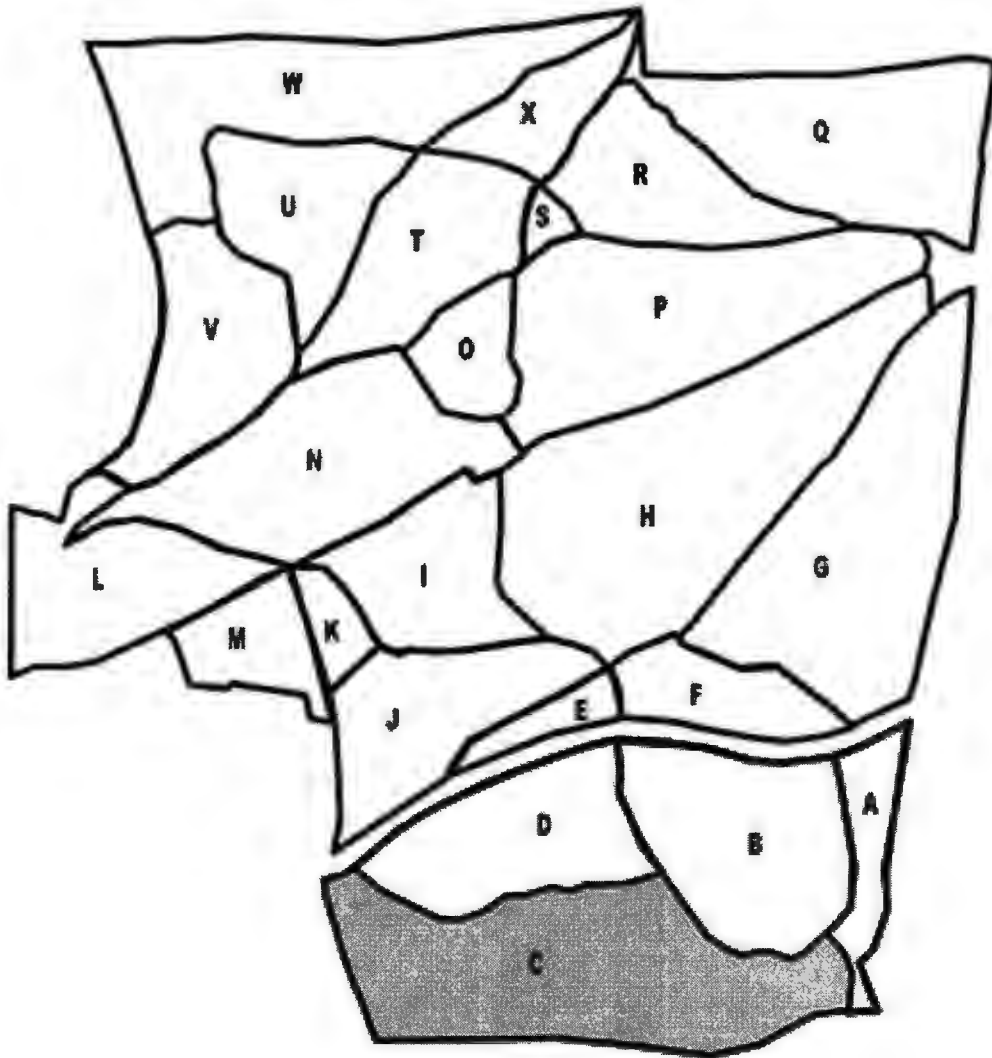
Allium triquetrum



Three-cornered leek (Neophyte)

Notoriously invasive in gardens, and often "thrown out" - well established in two places.

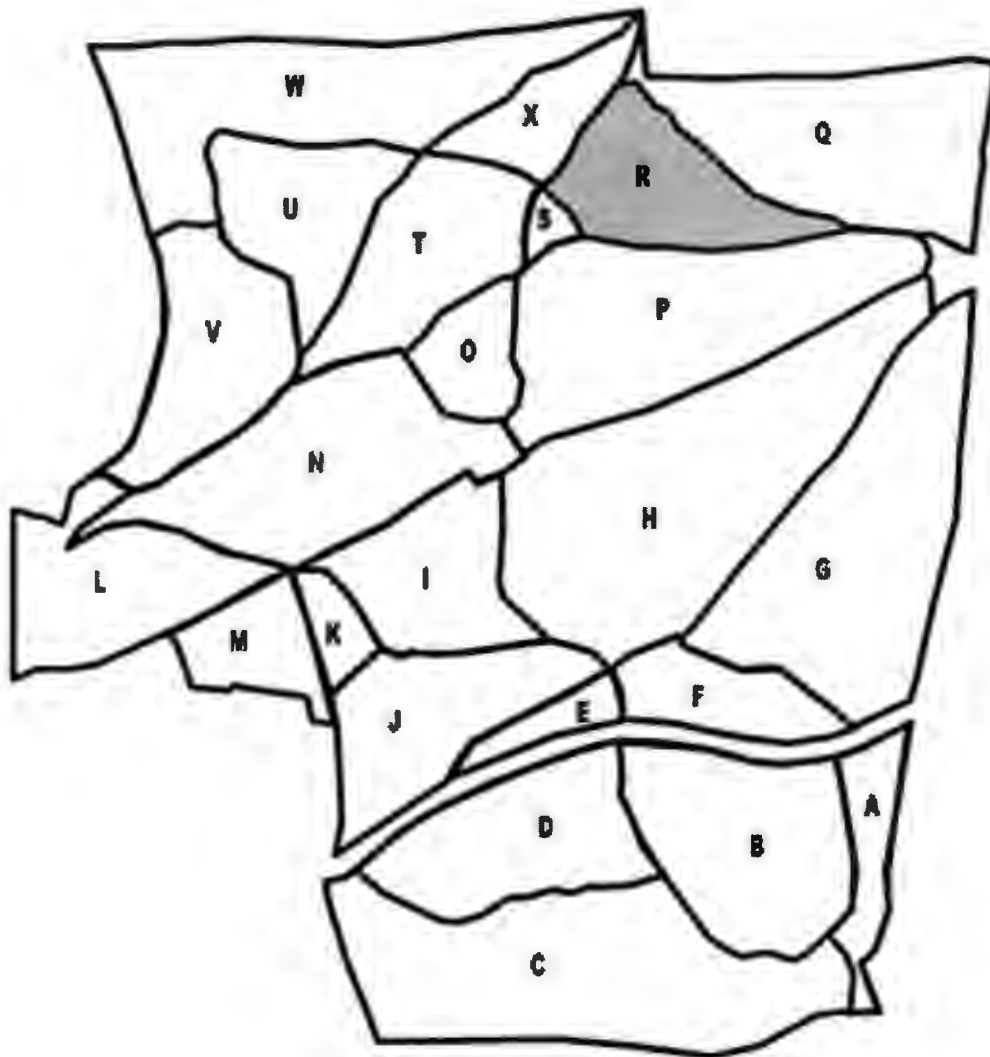
Allium ursinum



Ramsons (Native)

Large colony in damp ground along southern boundary of Wood in compt. C; first recorded there by Barbara Villiers in 1995. Meg Game recorded it from compt. L, close to the Lodge in 1999, but it has not yet been refound there. An ancient woodland indicator species (Rose, 1999). Single plant in "the drain" in compt. P in 2009.

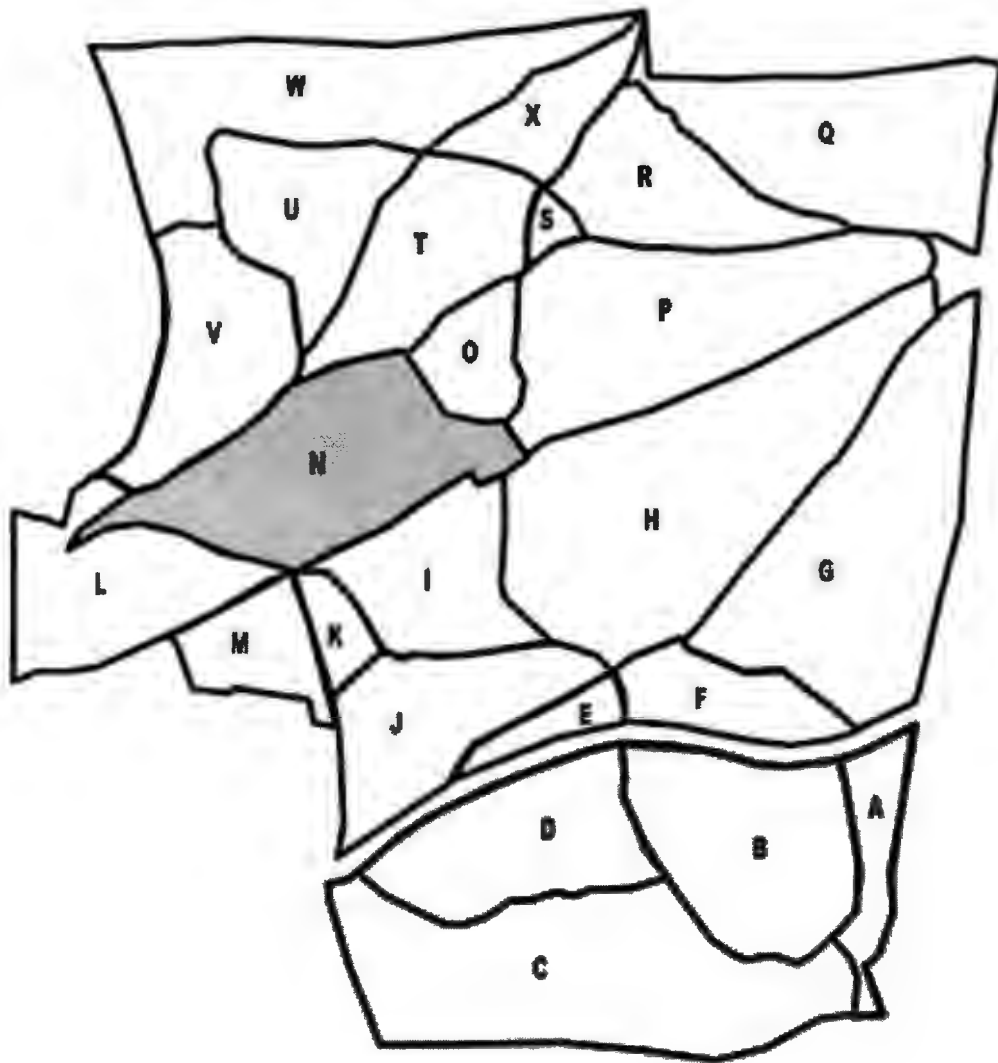
Amelanchier lamarckii



Juneberry (Neophyte)

Several young saplings in compt. R in 2007 - probably bird-sown from local garden. This E. North American tree appears to be spreading in Middlesex; it is also bird-sown in Coppet's Wood, and Cherry Tree Wood. Thought (Johnson & More, 2004) to be a stable hybrid of the N.American shadblow (*A.laevis*).

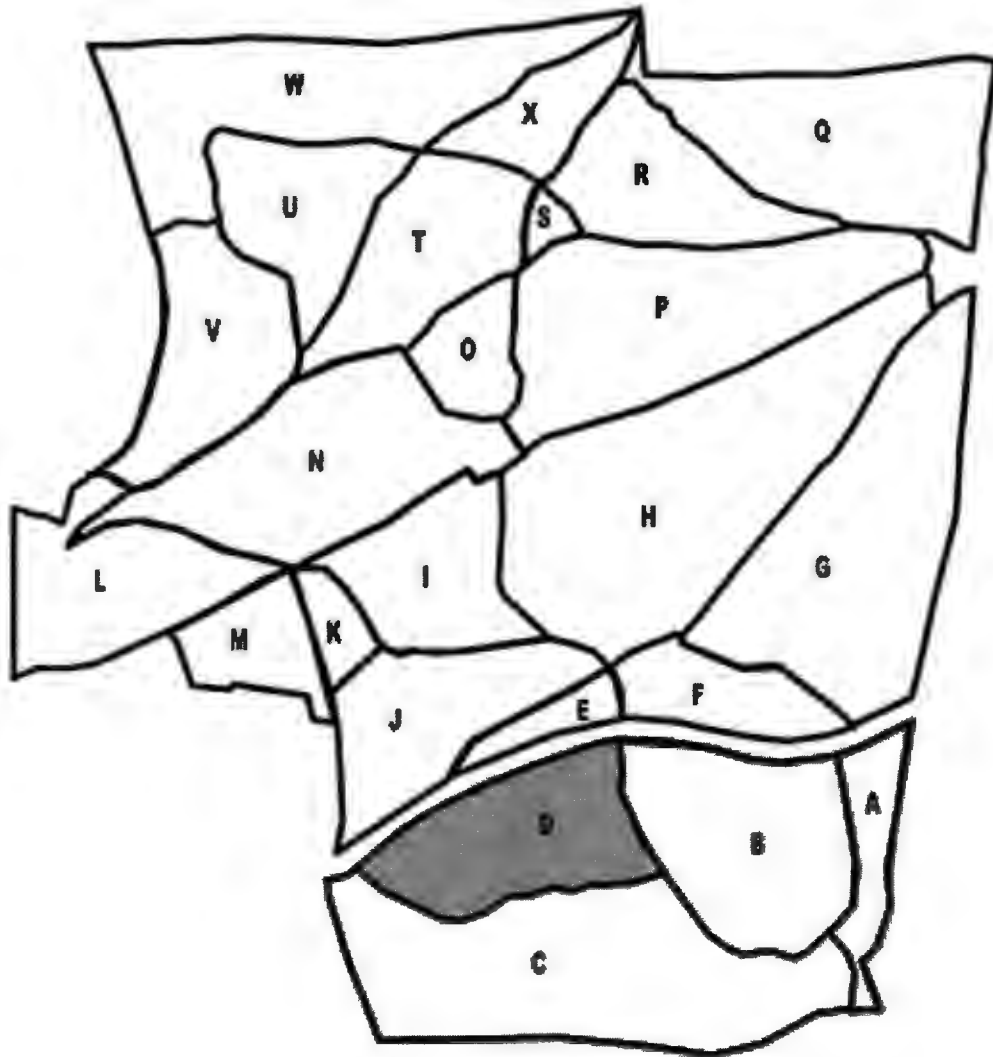
Anagallis arvensis



Scarlet pimpernel (Native)

Near paddling pool in compt. N, and in Pool glade in 2007 - scarce through lack of suitable open habitat.

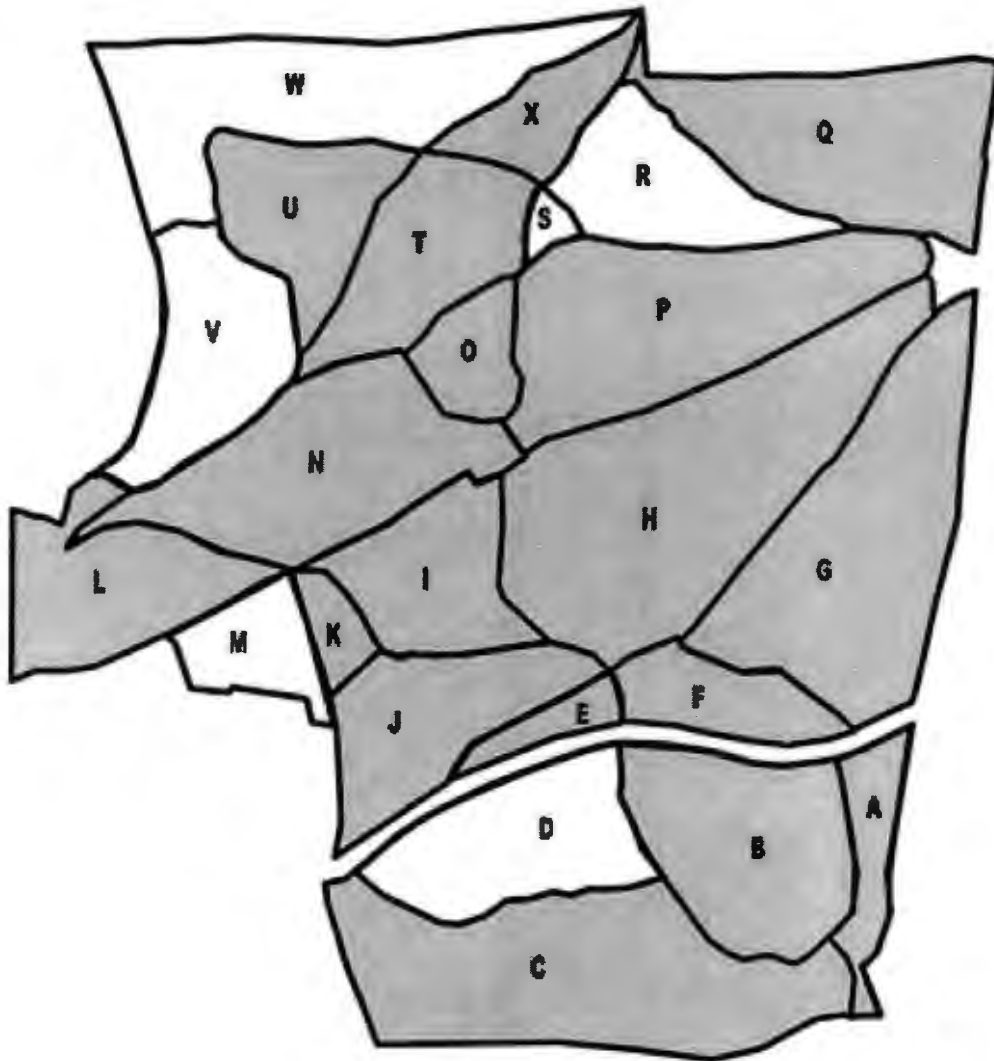
Anemone blanda



Balkan anemone (Neophyte)

Small colony first found by Barbara Villiers in 1995 - possibly deliberately planted. In 2007, the first flower opened on February 4th (very early, normally flowering at the end of March). This plant, originally incorrectly recorded as *A. apennina* (as in Kent, 2000), is very seldom established in the wild (Stace, 1997).

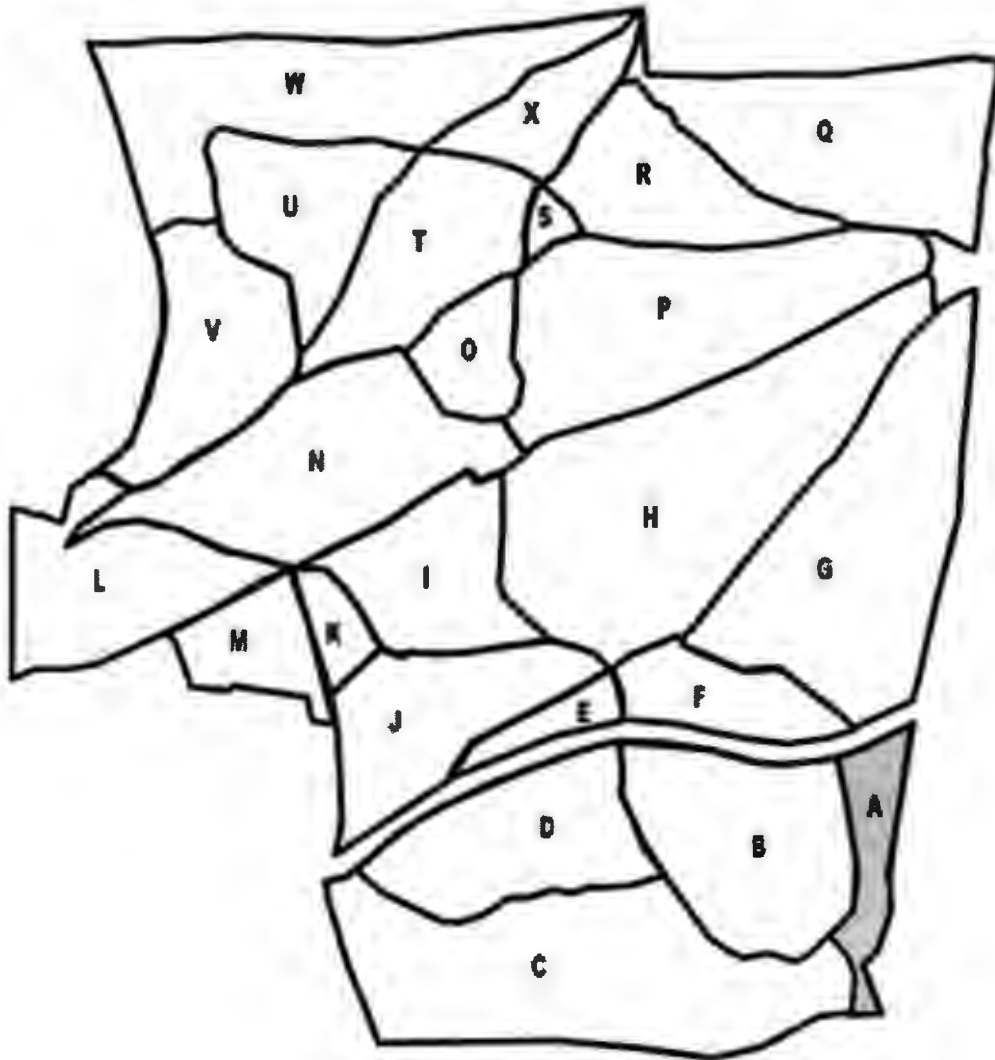
Anemone nemorosa



Wood anemone (Native)

One of the undoubted "stars" of Queen's Wood - persistent and shade tolerant (eg. present in coppice K every year between 1991 and 2007). It would benefit from further judicious coppicing (a non-flowering patch in Coldfall Wood, coppiced in February 1995, produced c.20 flowers in 1997, c.150 in 1999, c.200 in 2000, and c.300 in 2006). Noted from the Wood by John Benbow around 1900 (Kent, 1975), and remembered by Liza Chivers from her childhood from the first and second decades of the 20th century - the "first harbingers of spring" (Chivers, 1999). An ancient woodland indicator species (Rose, 1999). Declining nationally (Braithwaite, et al, 2006). 14 small populations recorded in coppice P in 2008. One patch had 27 flowers on April 2nd 2009, and will be monitored. *This patch had c 400 flowers on April 8th 2010.*

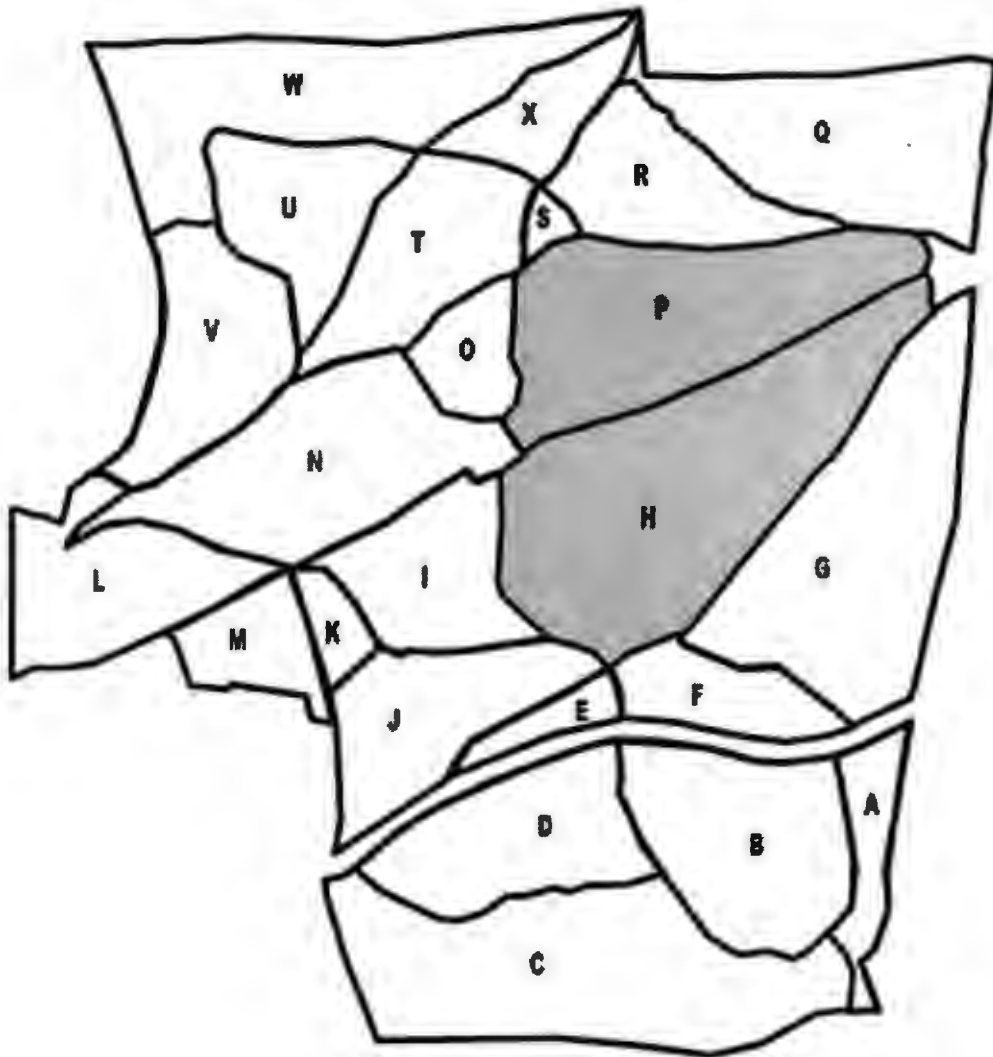
Aquilegia vulgaris



Columbine (Native)

Garden escape - growing close to boundary and adjacent to gardens. This occurs as a scarce native plant in some parts of Britain (where it can be an ancient woodland indicator). Flowers from early May onwards (eg. 8/5/1998, Ray Gibbs).

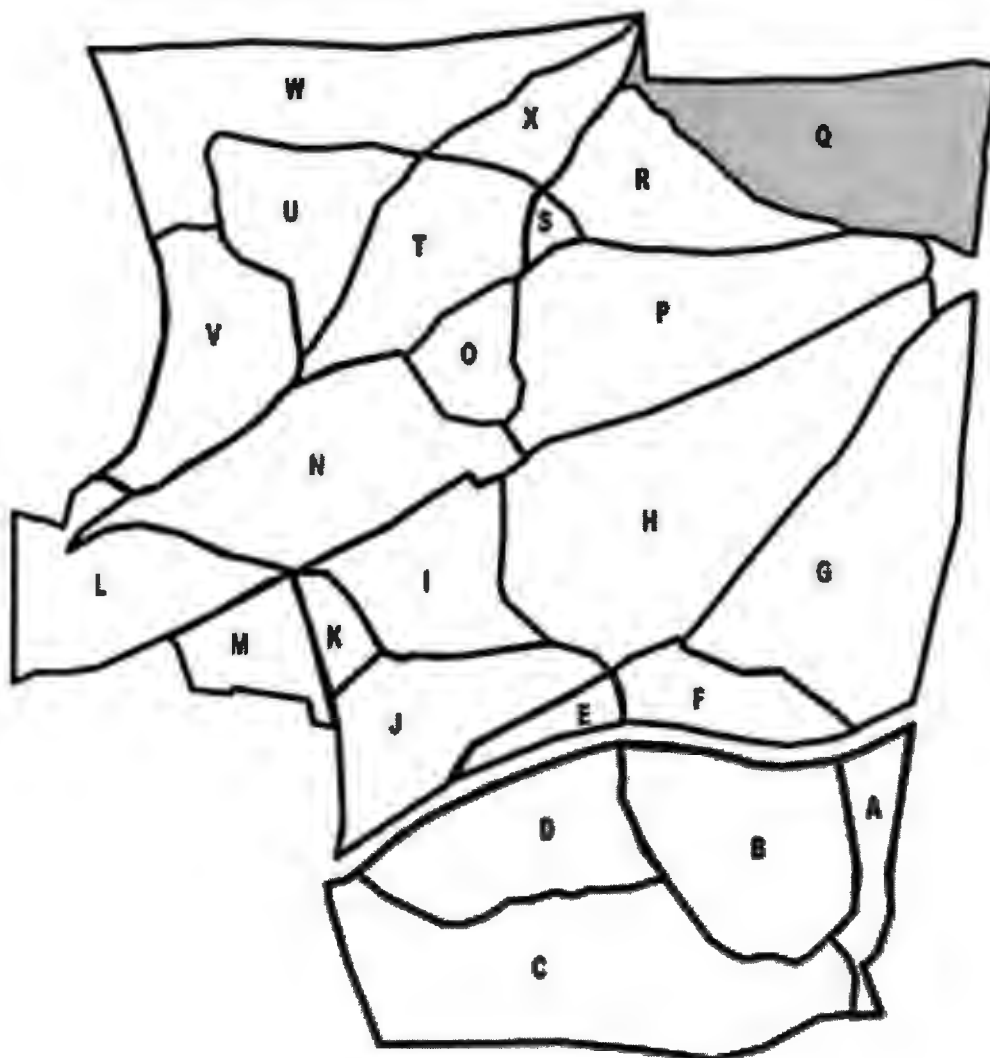
Arctium minus



Lesser burdock (Native)

Very scarce in the Wood, though frequent elsewhere in Haringey. A light demanding species. The plant seen in P in 2007, still present just outside coppice P in June 2009 - benefiting from the increased light.

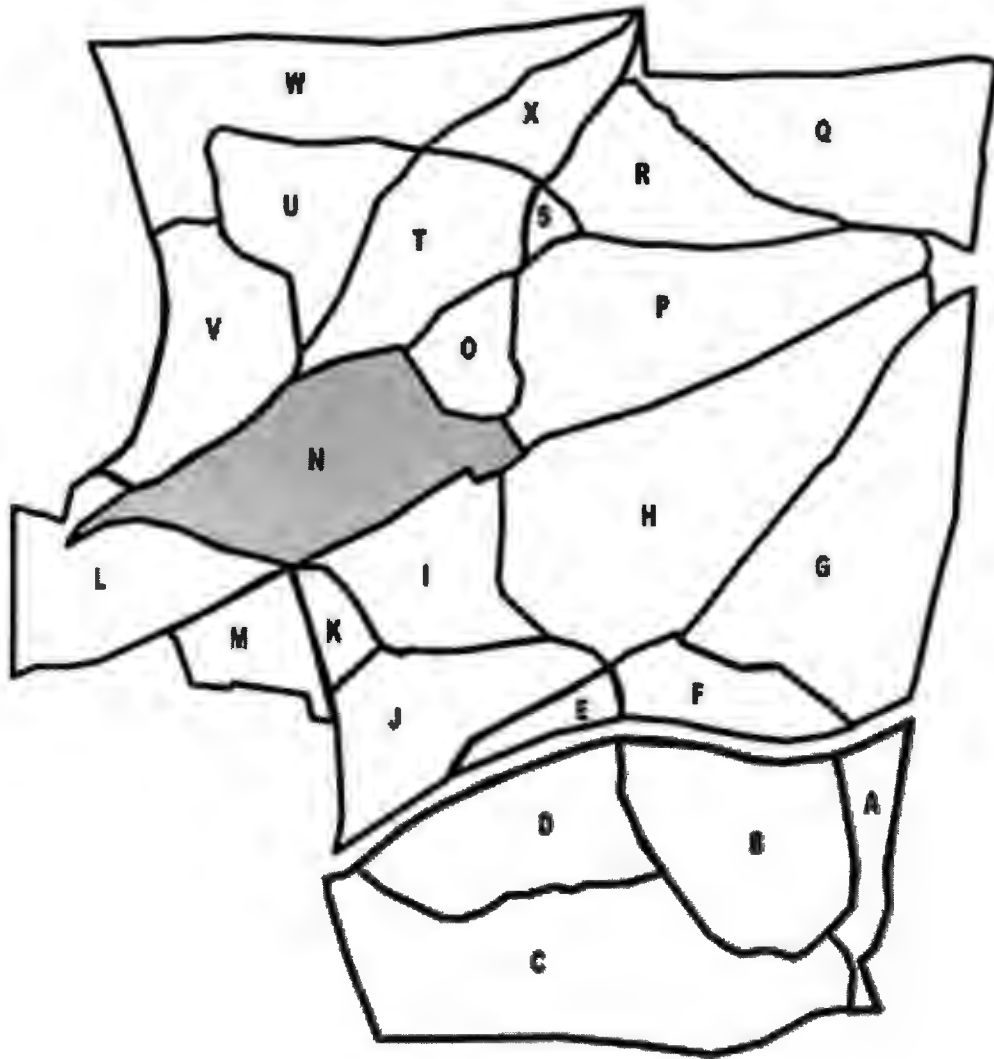
Arrhenatherum elatius



False oat-grass (Native)

Very scarce in the Wood due to low light levels - an abundant grass of open habitats elsewhere in Haringey. Found in compt. M by Latimer (1984), and in coppice P in 2009.

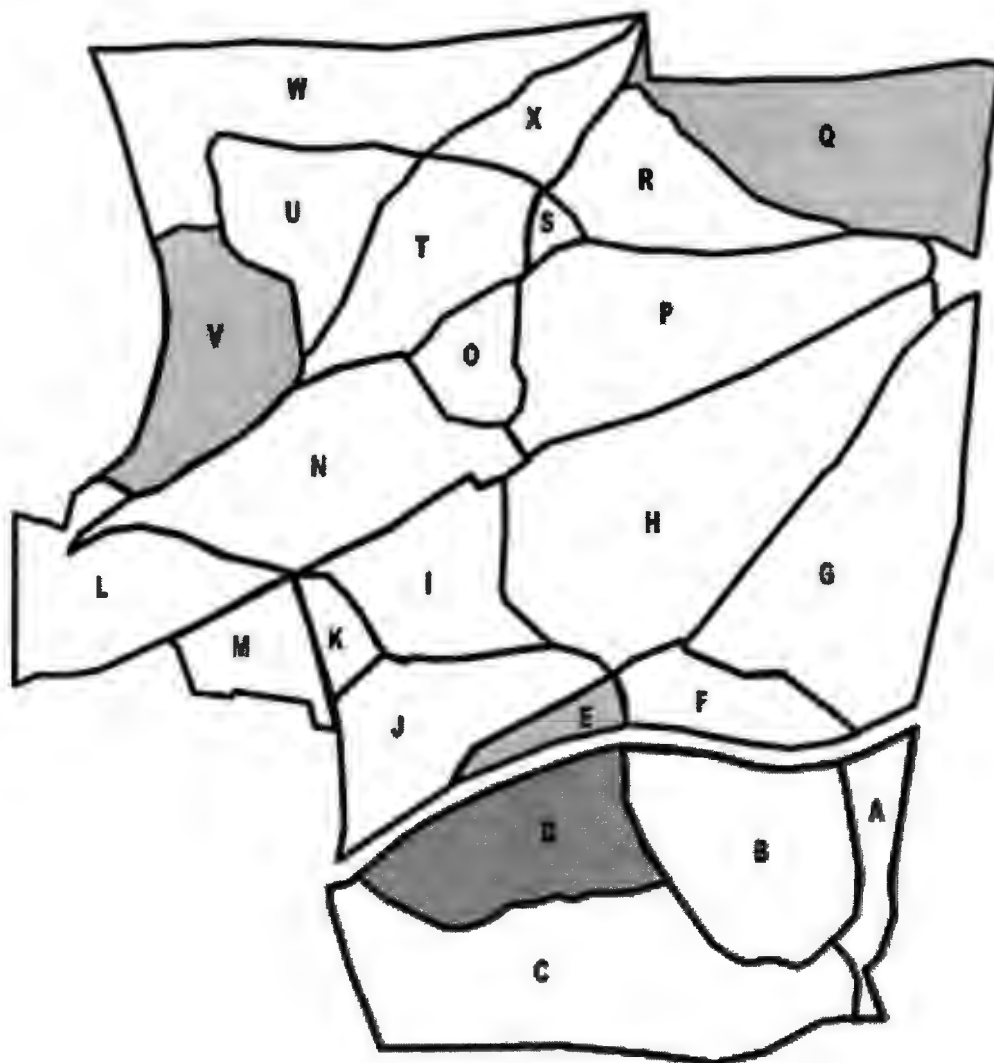
Artemisia vulgaris



Mugwort (Native)

Very scarce in the Wood through lack of light. A common plant of open habitats elsewhere in Haringey. Listed by Latimer (1984) from both Highgate and Queen's Woods. Coppice P in 2009.

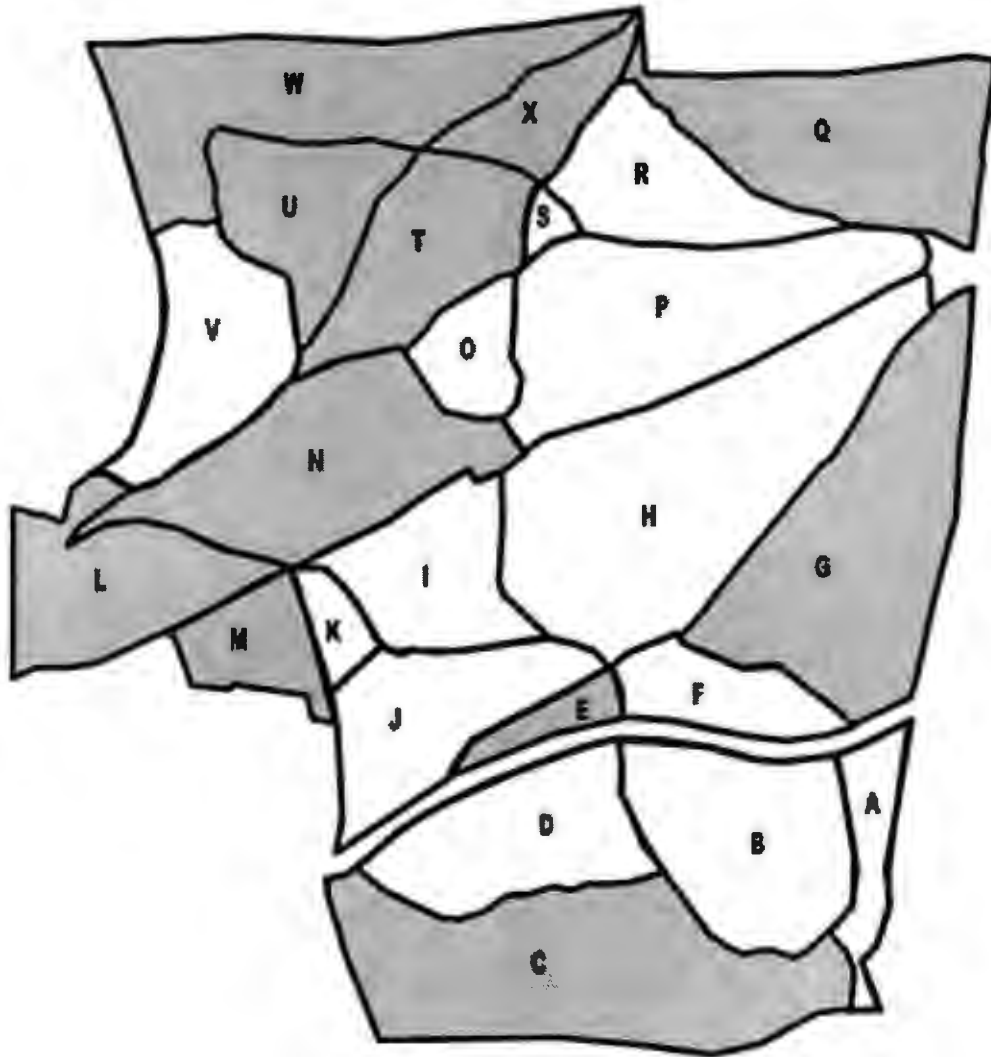
Arum italicum subsp. italicum



Italian lords-and-ladies (Neophyte)

Occasionally bird-sown, or thrown out from local gardens. Seen regularly by the roadside in compt. E from 2002 to 2007.

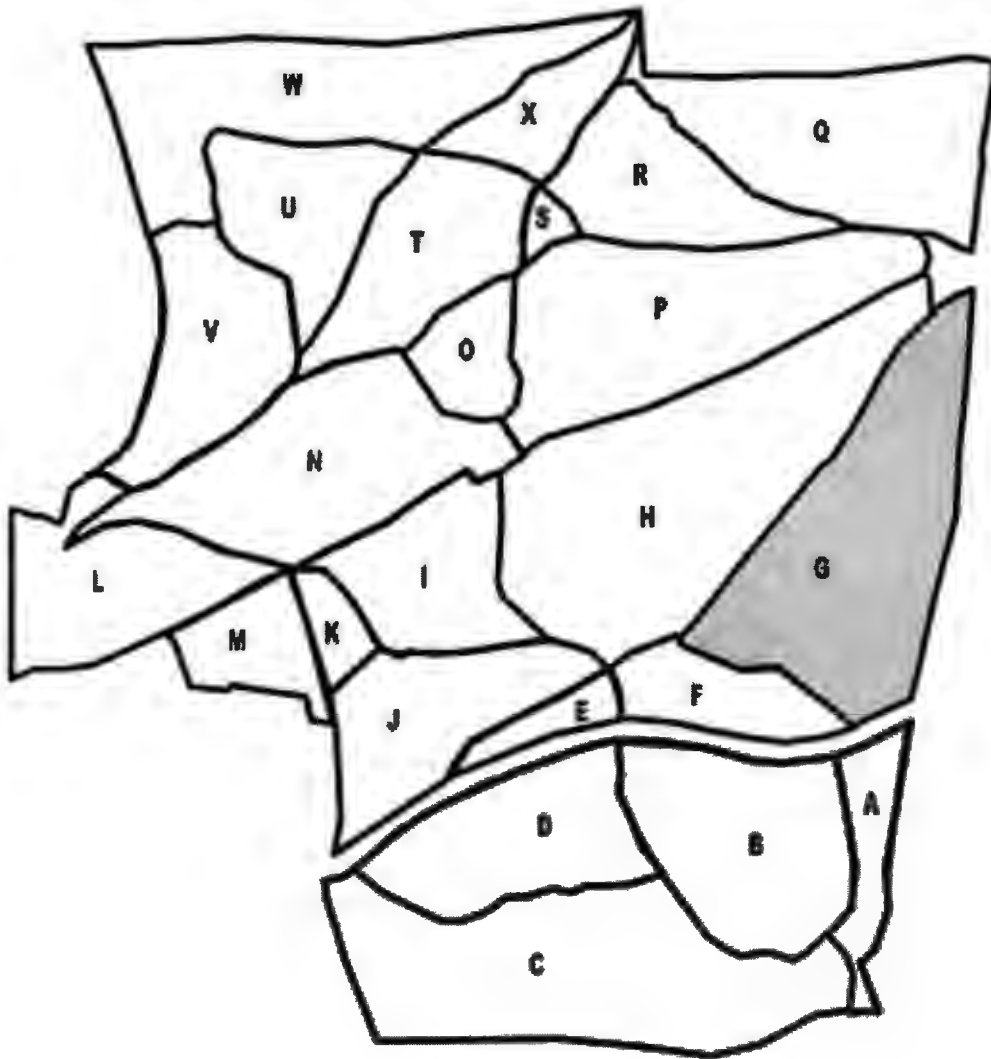
Arum maculatum



Lords-and-ladies (Native)

Widespread, and shade tolerant. First recorded by Latimer (1984).

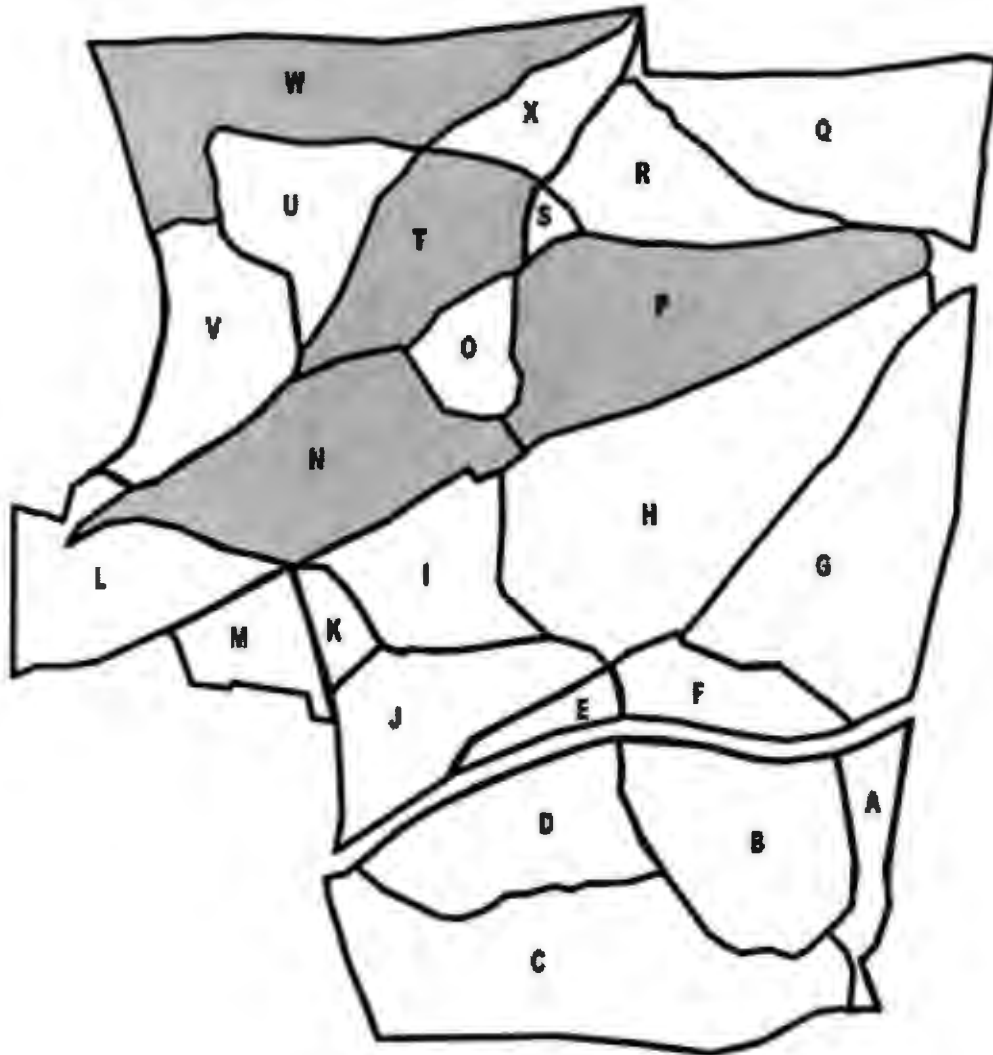
Aster x salignus



Michaelmas-daisy (Neophyte)

Garden escape - wind-dispersed seed. This hybrid is much the most commonly naturalised Michaelmas-daisy in London. Seen in coppice P in 2009.

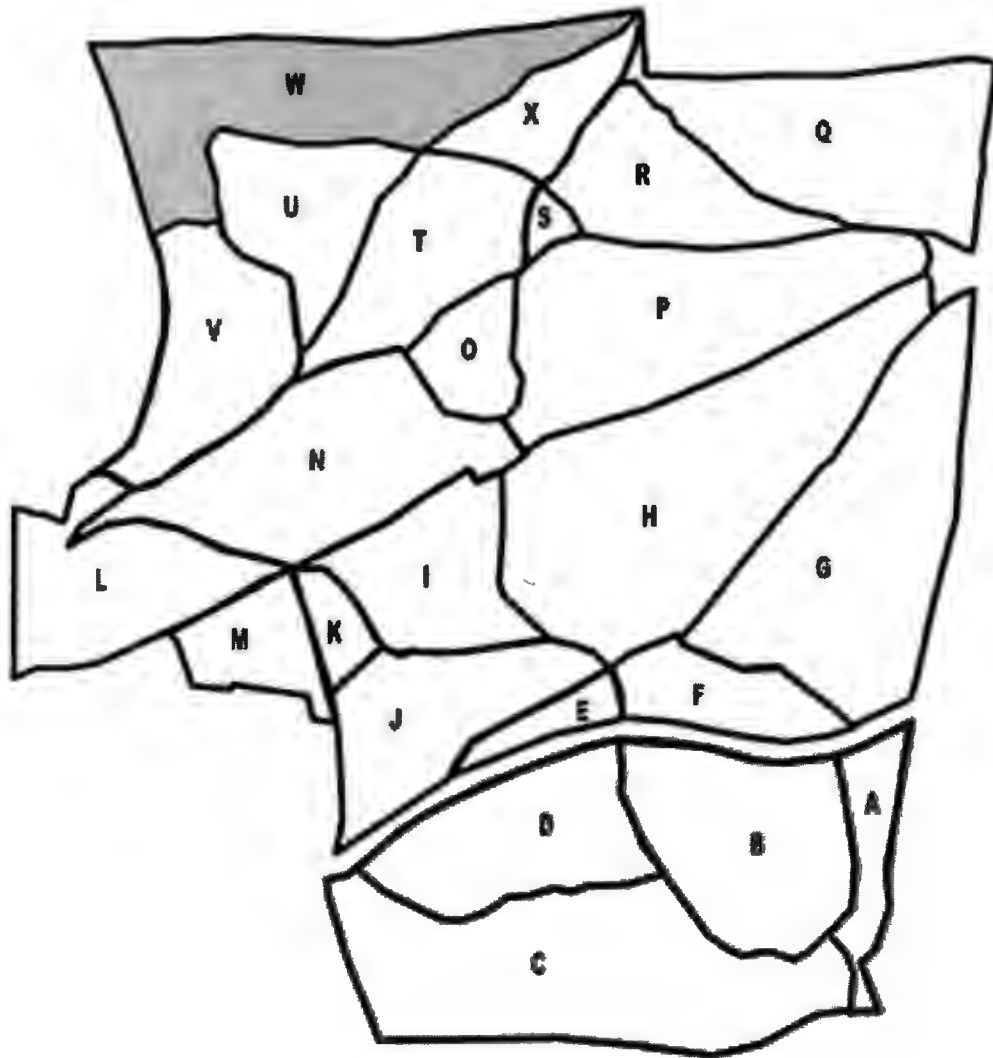
Athyrium filix-femina



Lady fern (Native)

This delicate fern, which is scarce in London, appears to be spreading slowly in the Wood - one species that has benefited from the low light levels, and recent wet winters. First recorded from the marshy part of compt. W in 1991 and is still persisting there. Confined to damp areas of the Wood. Listed by Petiver (1695) "in the woods about Hampstead and Highgate".

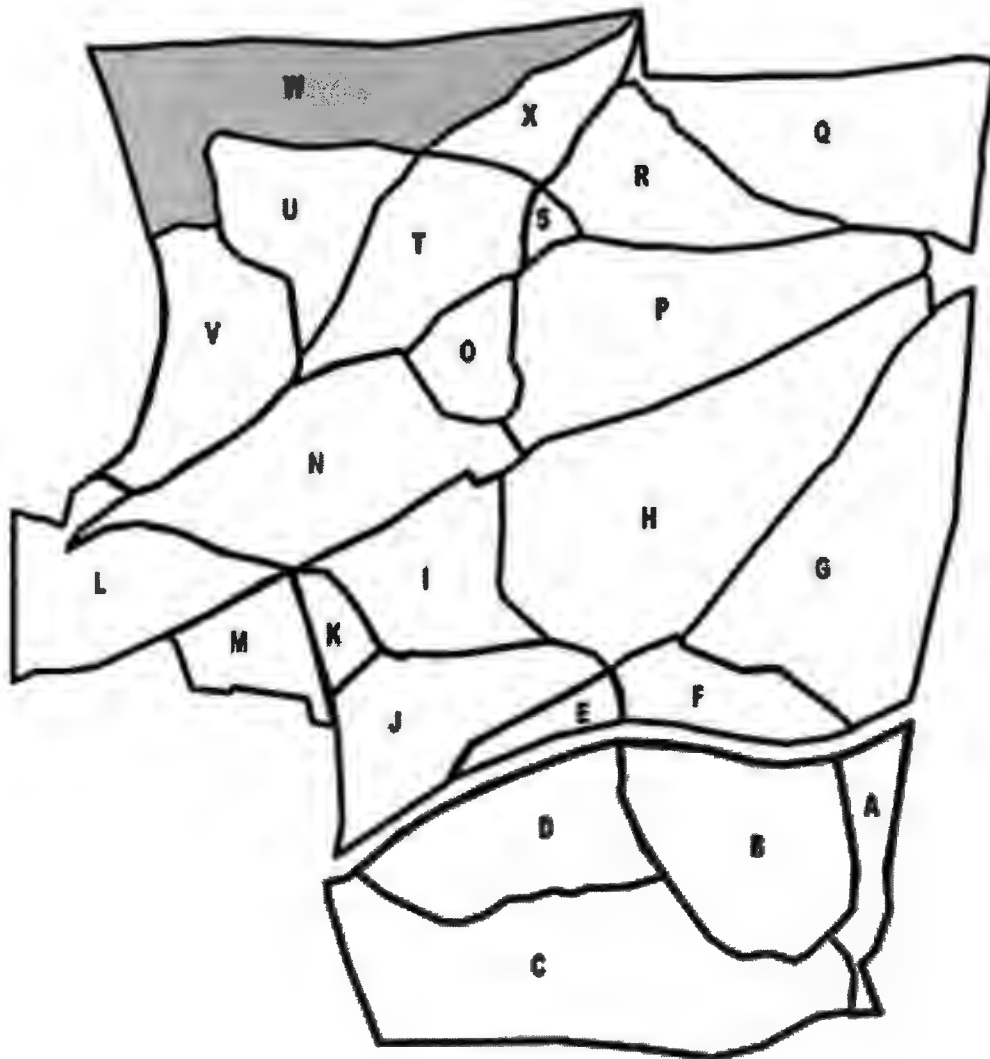
Atriplex prostrata



Spear-leaved orache (Native)

Scarce in the Wood through lack of light - compt. W only in 2007. Common plant of open, disturbed habitats elsewhere in Haringey. Pool glade, 2001. Coppice P in June 2009.

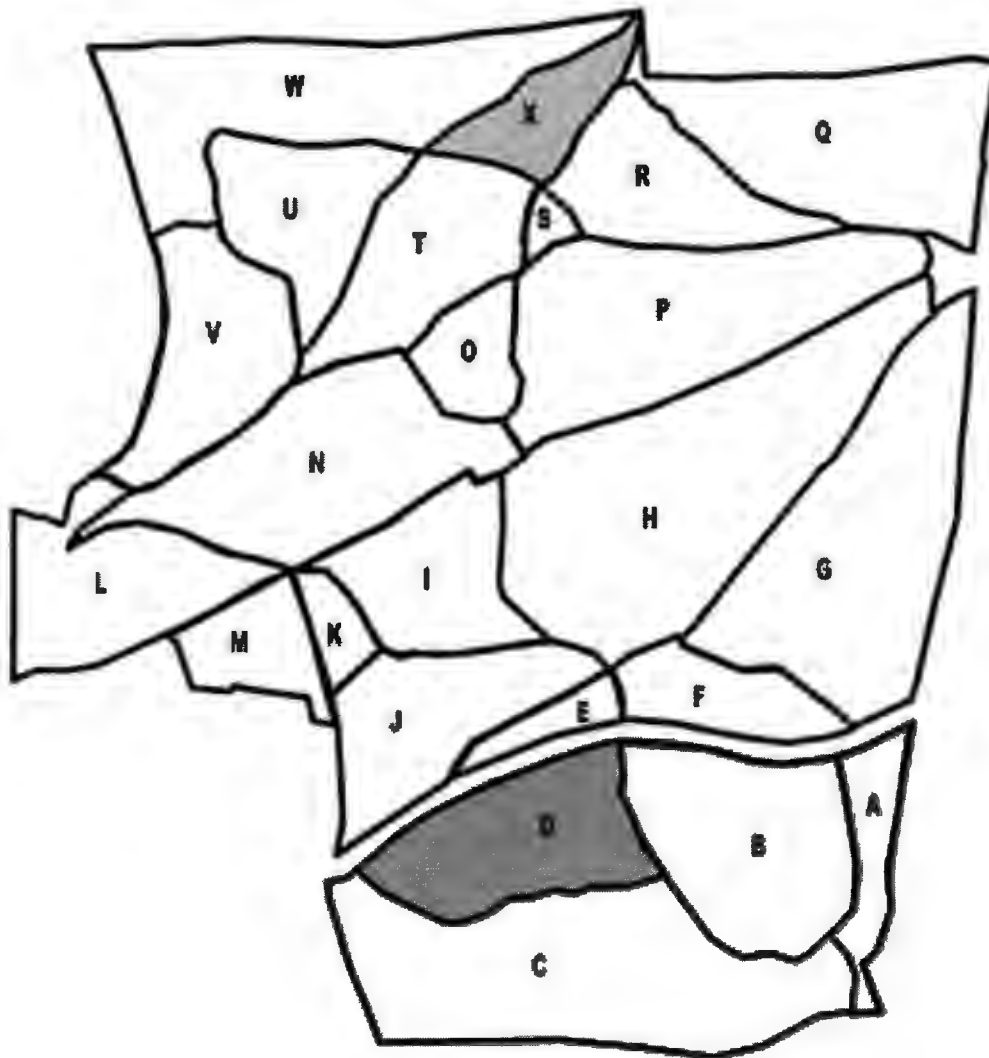
Aucuba japonica



Spotted- laurel (Neophyte)

A few bird-sown seedling plants near "escaping" parents in compt. W in 2007. Such self-sown plants are rare in Britain (Stace, 1997).

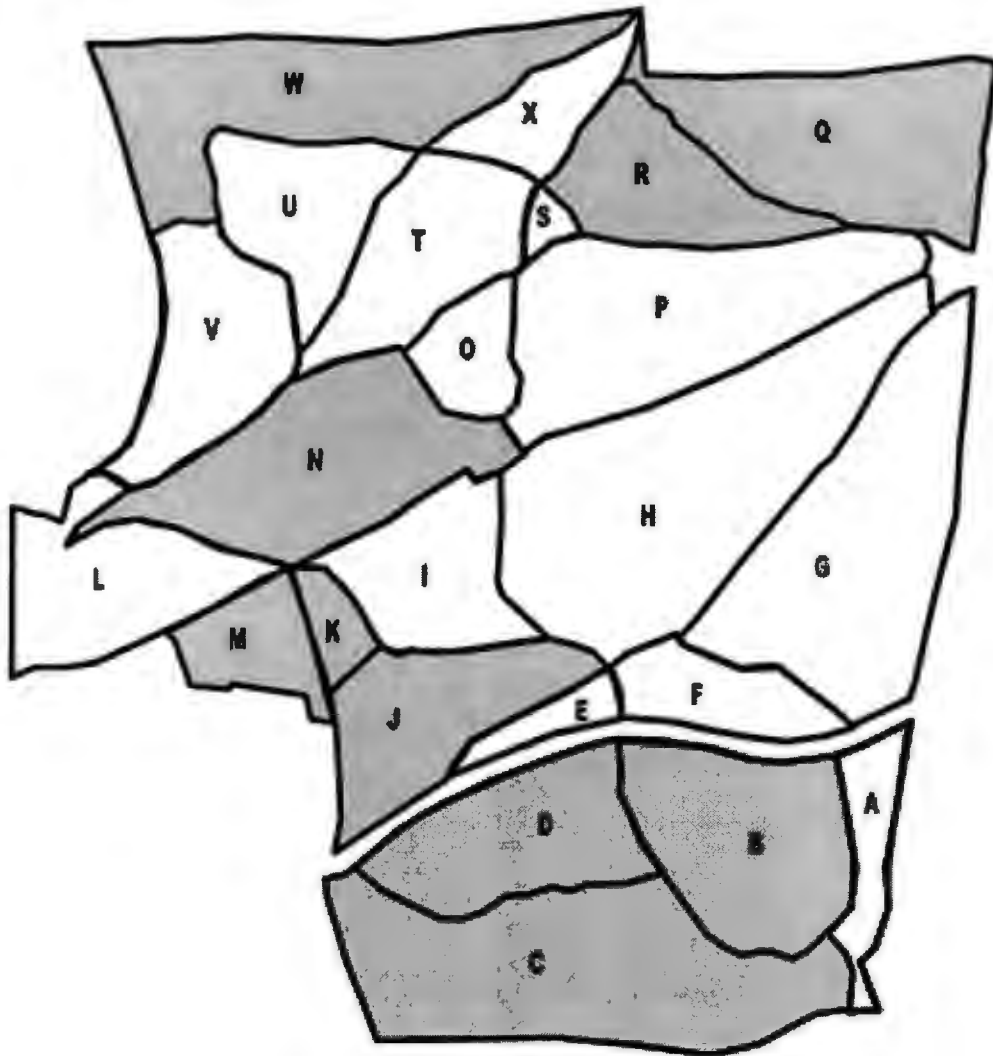
Ballota nigra



Black horehound (Native)

Scarce in the Wood because of low light levels - compts. D and X only in 2007. Seen in the Pool glade in 2001. A common plant elsewhere in Haringey.

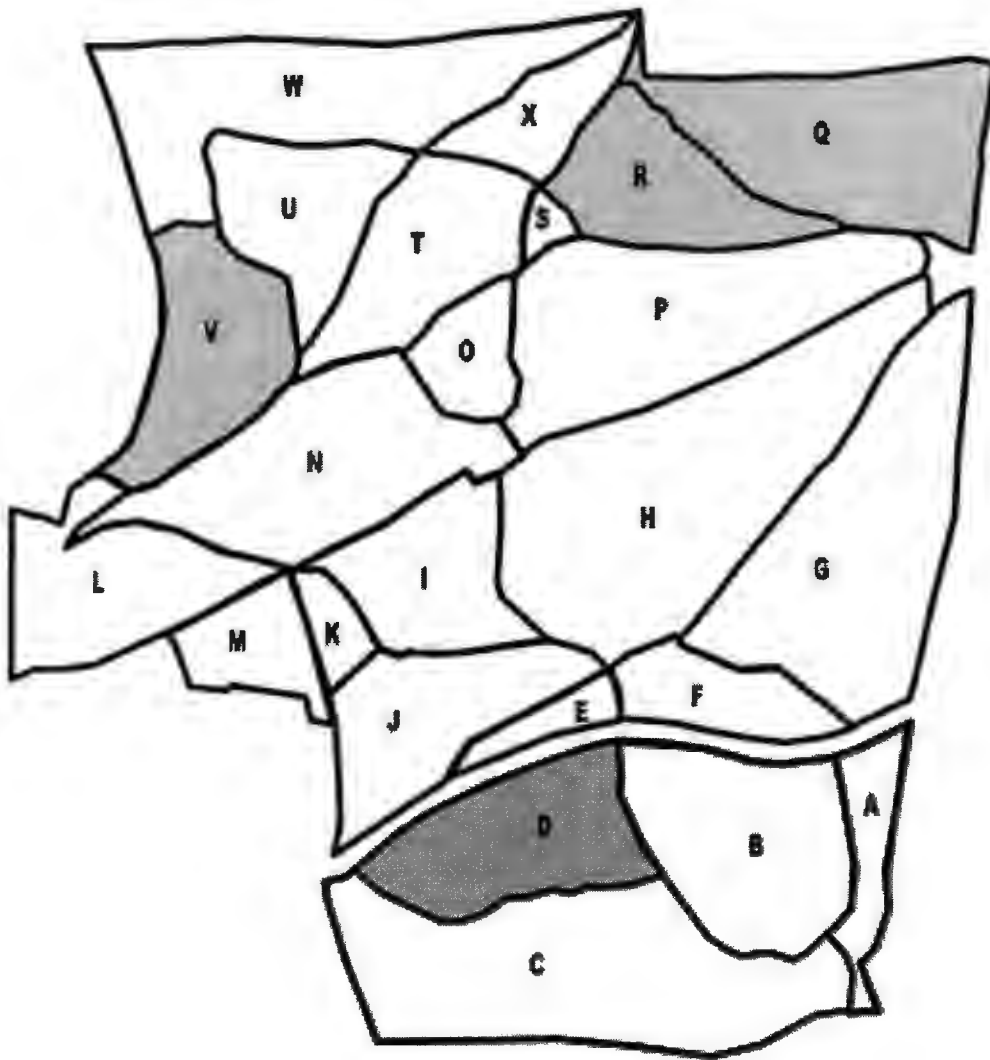
Betula pendula



Silver birch (Native)

The commoner of the two lowland species in the Wood - widespread in the dryer parts. Remembered by Liza Chivers from her childhood (c. 1914) in the Wood (Chivers, 1999). Seedlings of this species appeared in coppice P in June 2009.

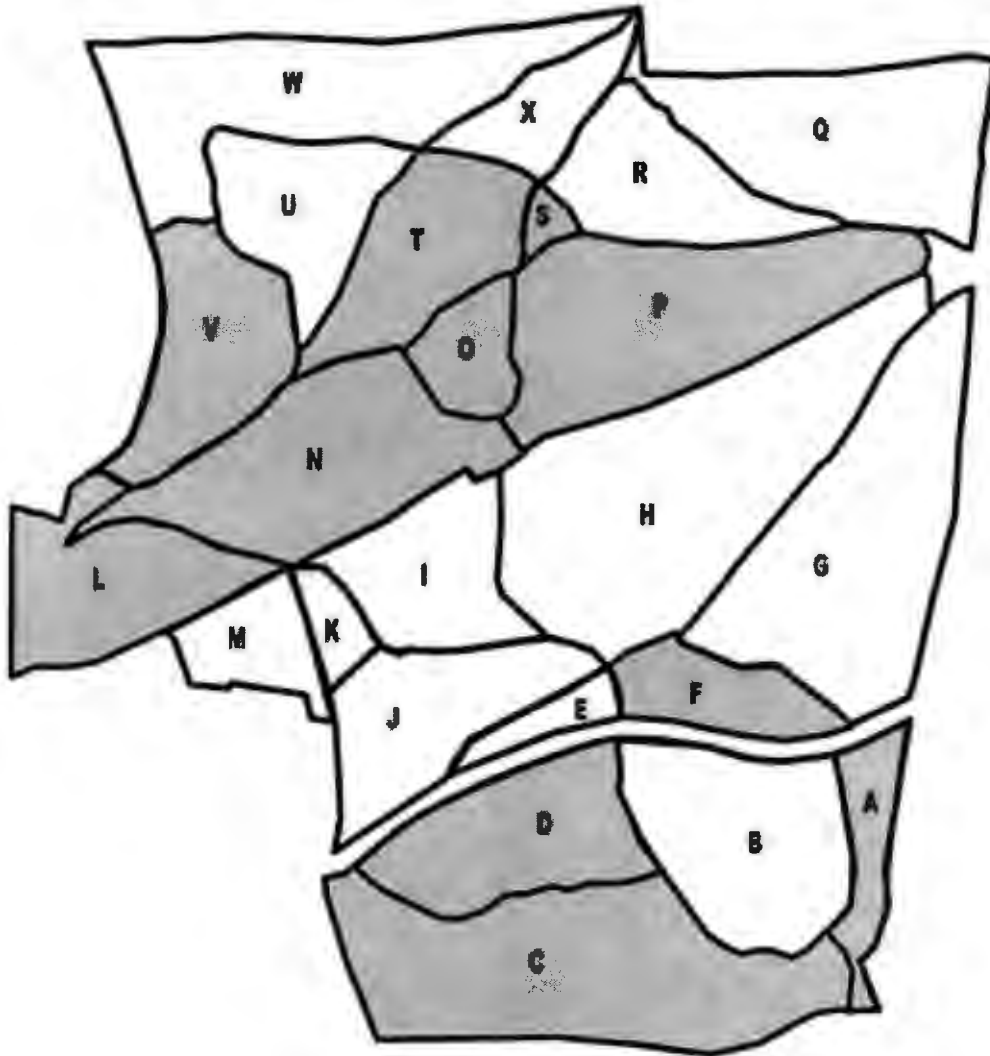
Betula pubescens



Downy birch (Native)

Confined to damper parts of the Wood - much less common than *B. pendula*.

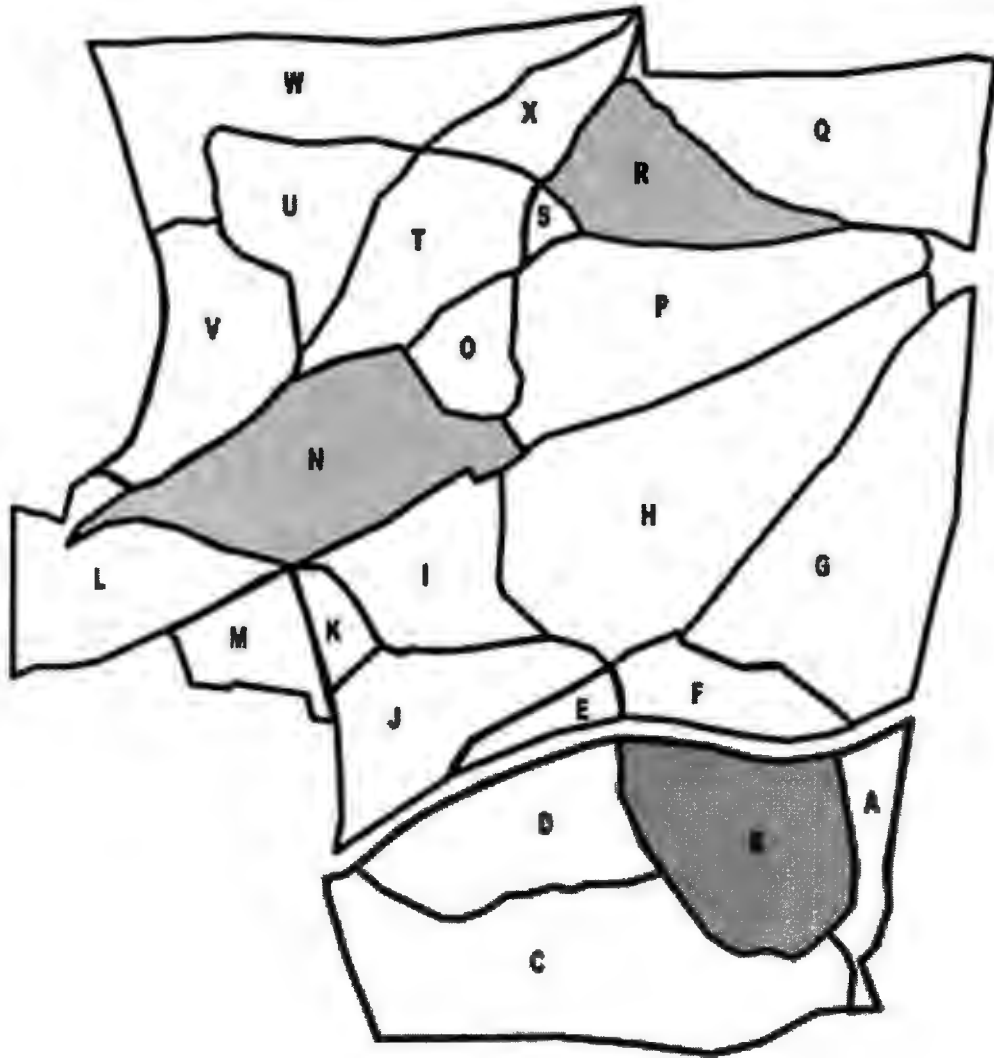
Brachypodium sylvaticum



False brome (Native)

A common grass of shady places - widespread in the Wood in 2007. Recorded from coppice K in 1992, but did not persist. It appears to be absent from Coldfall Wood, which is surprising.

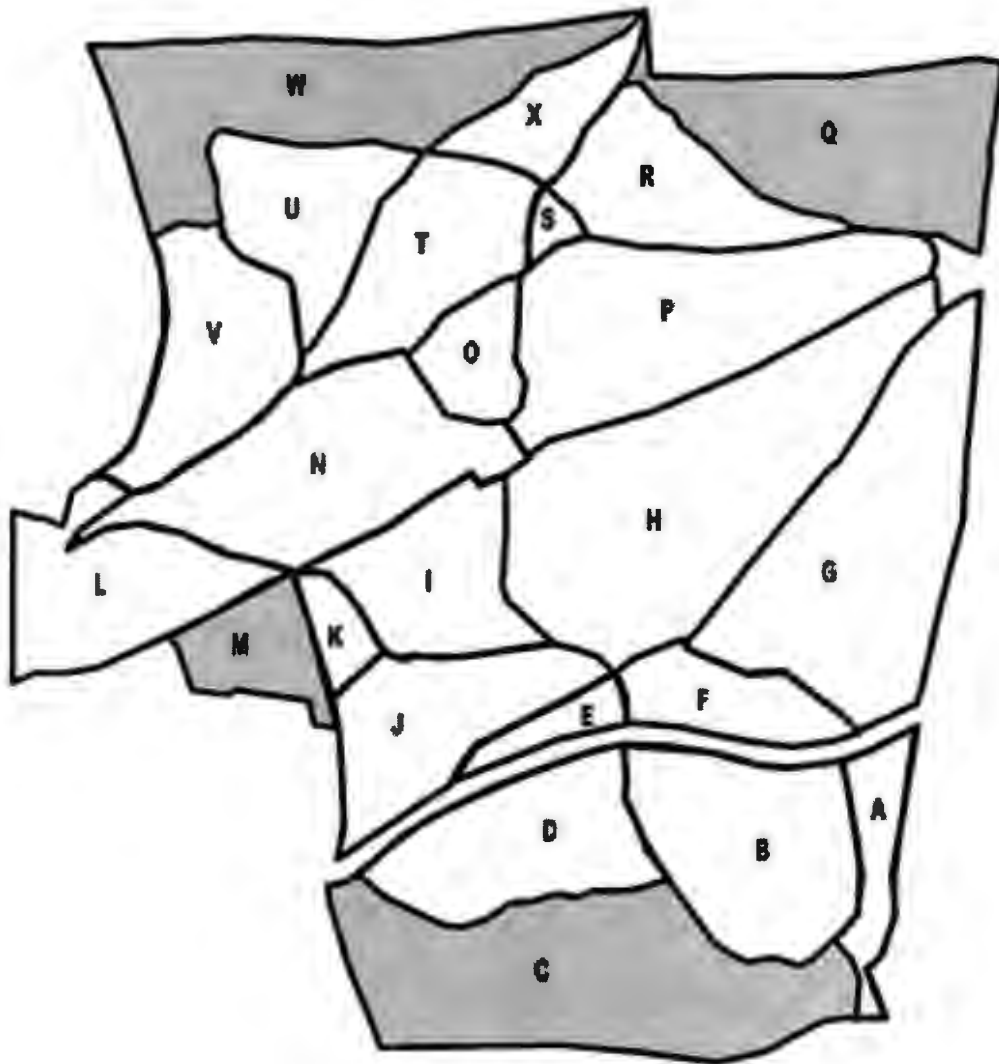
Buddleja davidii



Butterfly-bush (Neophyte)

A frequent garden escape - unlikely to persist in dense shade. Present in coppice K between 1994 and 1997, and in the Pool glade from 2001 to 2007. In coppice P in 2009.

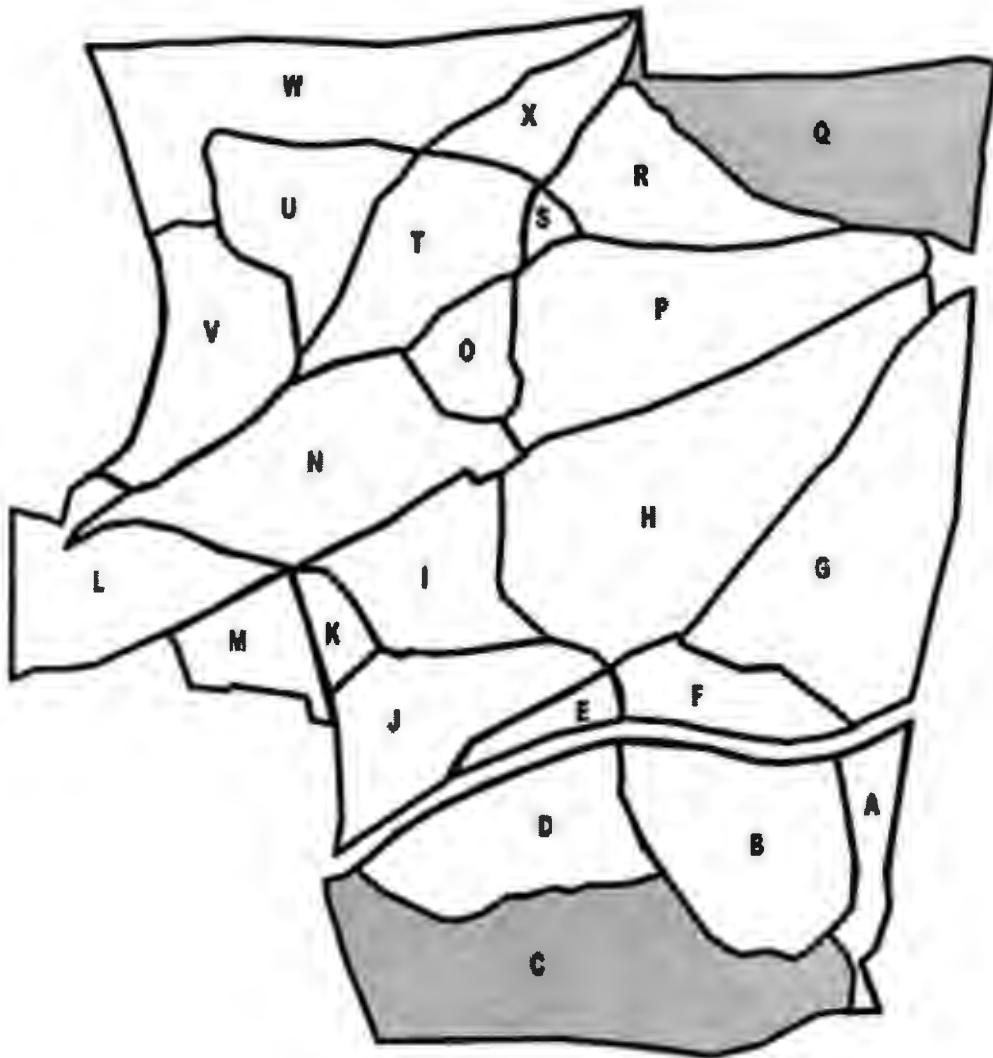
Calystegia silvatica



Large bindweed (Neophyte)

This is the common bindweed in London - having supplanted the native species (*C. sepium*) in most places. The hybrid between the two is widespread in London, but was not recorded from the Wood. A seedling appeared in coppice P in June 2009.

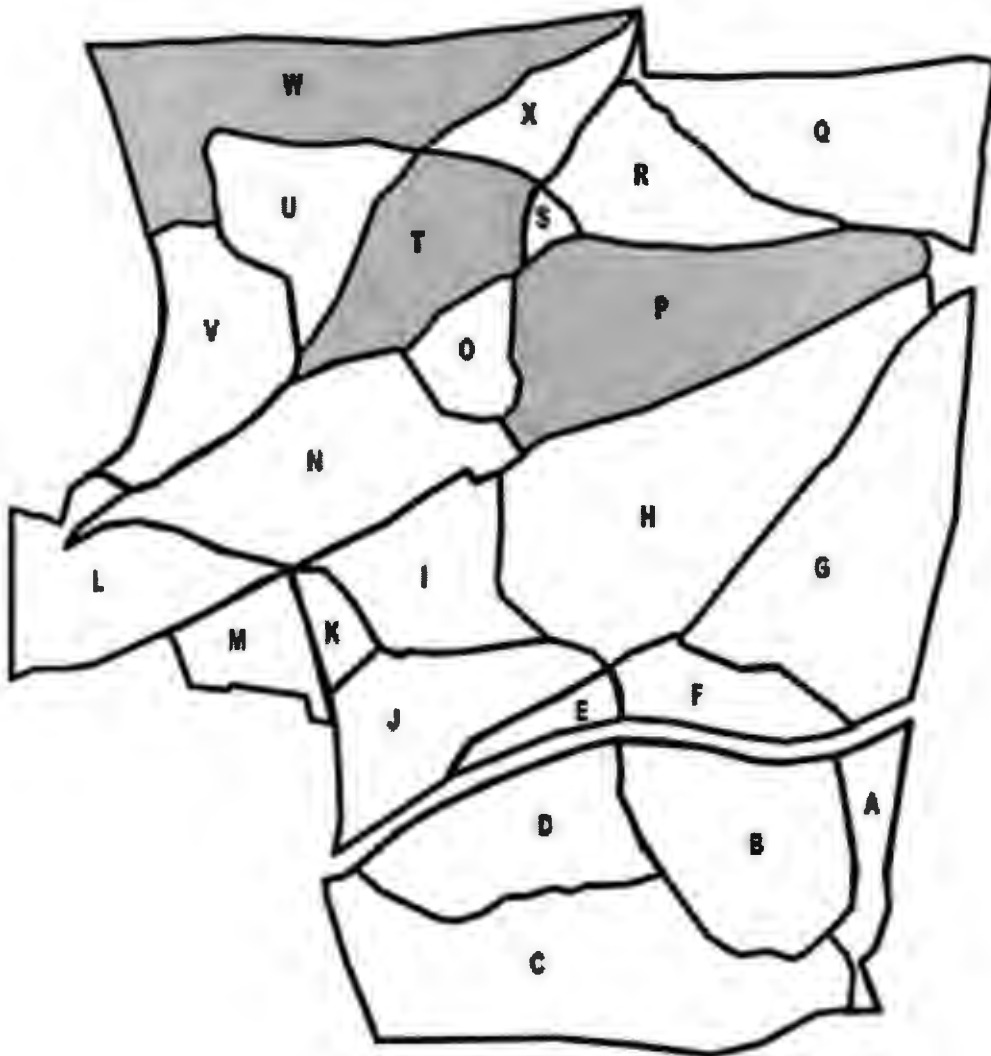
Campanula poscharskyana



Trailing bellflower (Neophyte)

Garden escape, c. 5 small populations well established on the old wall in the south-eastern corner of comp. Q. Frequently "escaping" elsewhere in Haringey.

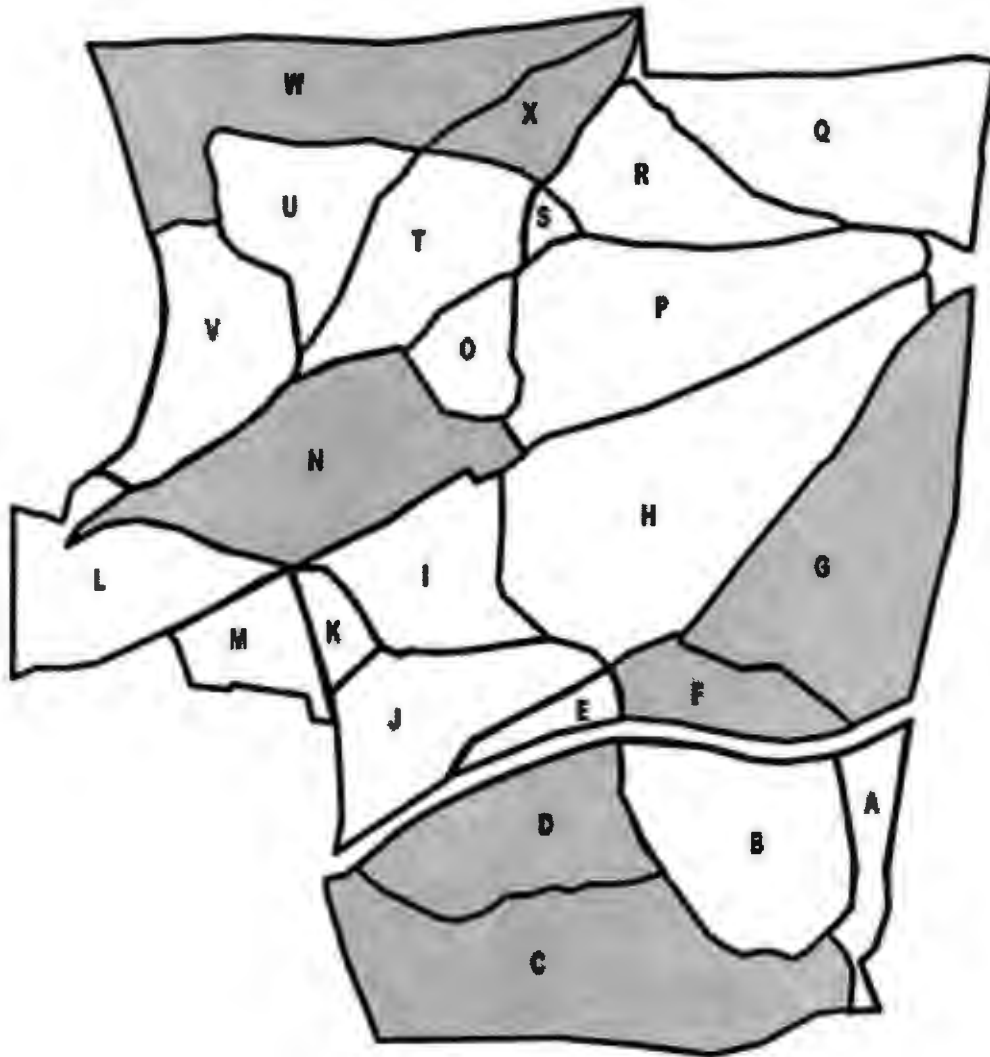
Cardamine flexuosa



Wavy bittercress (Native)

Occasional in damp, shady places. First noted in W in 1984 (Latimer, 1984) as part of the "stream valley community", and still present in 2007 (see notes under *Ranunculus auricomus*). Persisted around the dog pond following the coppice cut in February 2009.

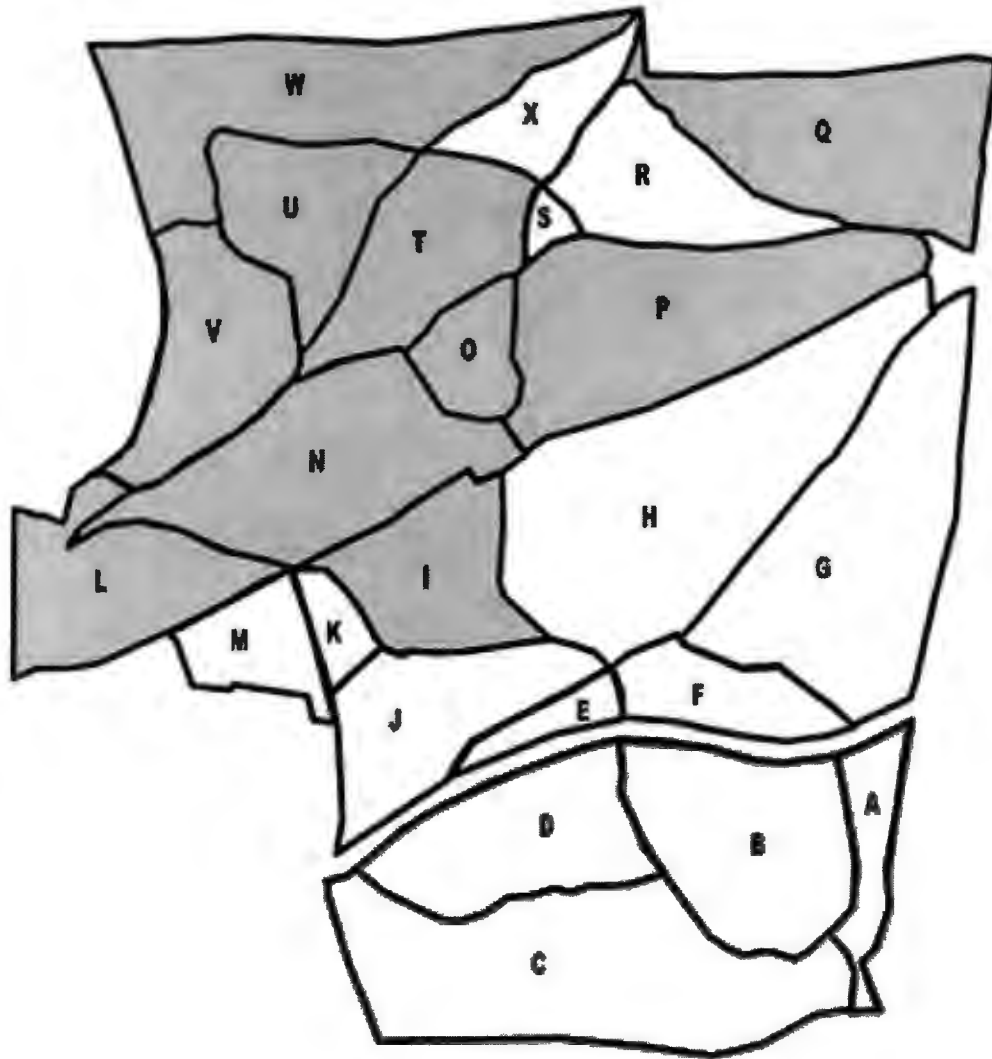
Carex pendula



Drooping sedge (Native)

The largest sedge in the Wood - locally common. Probably native in the Wood, but often grown in gardens for its graceful habit, so some plants may have "escaped". Noted by Petiver (1695) "in wet woods and hedges about Hampstead and Highgate". An ancient woodland indicator species (Rose, 1999). Many plants in coppice P in 2009.

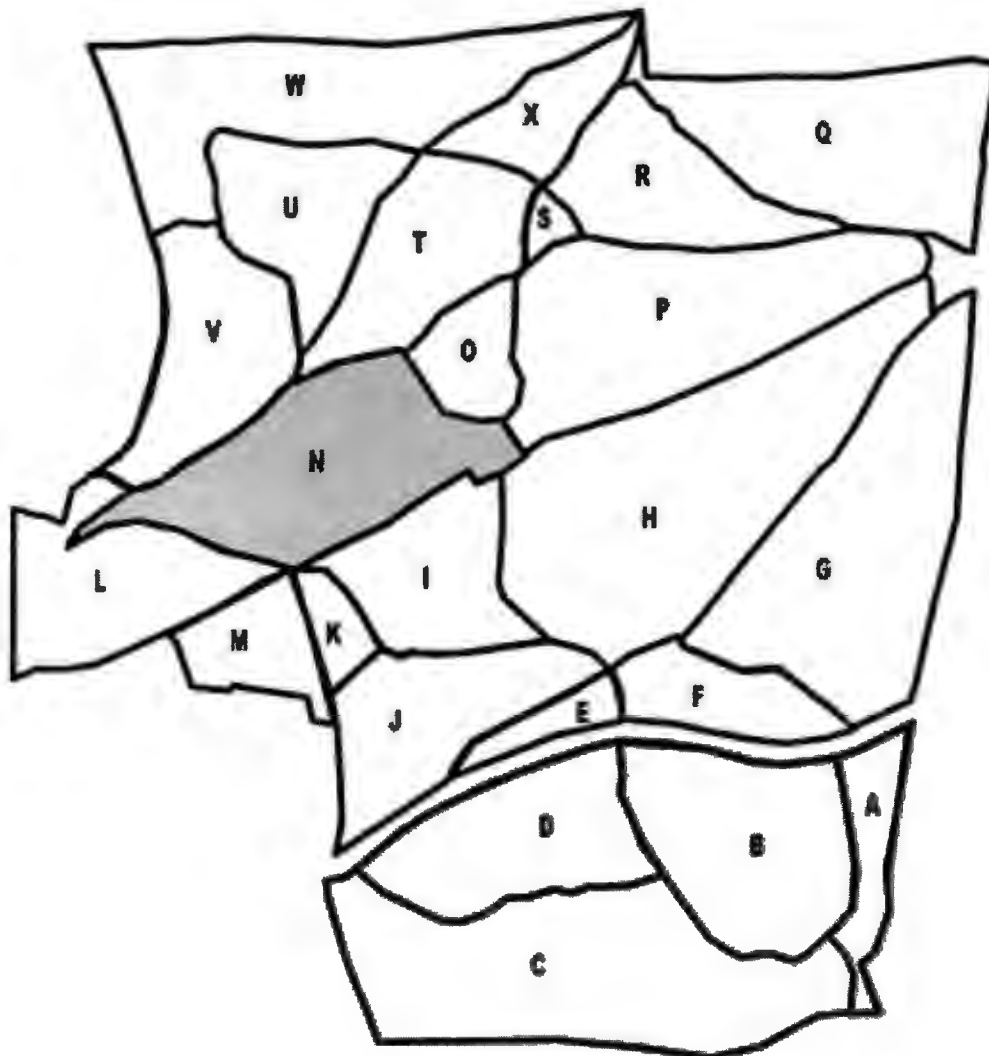
Carex remota



Remote sedge (Native)

Found on wet ground throughout the Wood. Continuously present in the boggy part of comp. W since it was noted by Latimer in 1984 (Latimer, 1984). An ancient woodland indicator species (Rose, 1999). In coppice P before (2008) and after (2009) cutting.

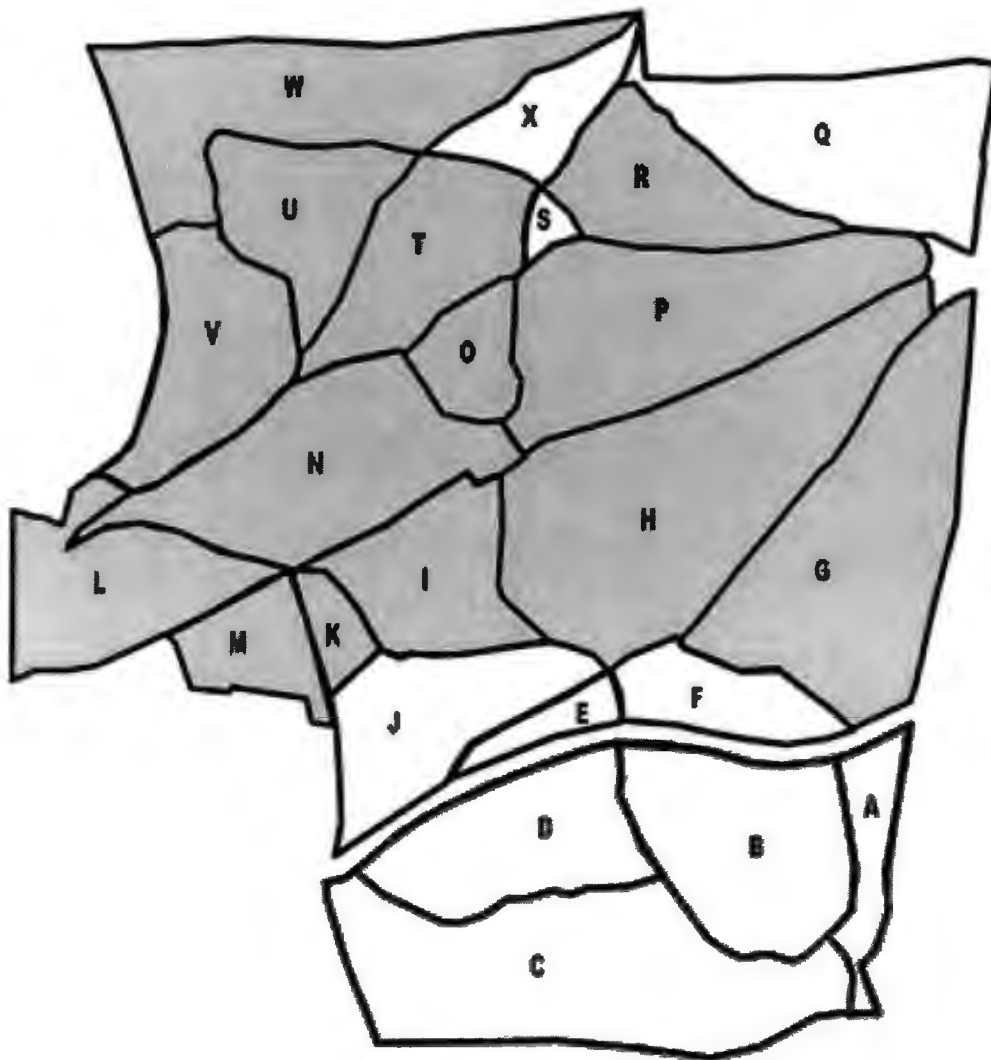
Carex strigosa



Thin-spiked wood-sedge (Native) ⁷

A single plant found by Mark Spencer on 27/6/2002 - close to the stream in compt. N. Surviving precariously - produced 12 flowering spikes (6/6/05), and still present in 2009. A second small vegetative plant was found on the stream bank in 2005, but has not persisted. Elsewhere in Middlesex known only from Old Park Wood, Harefield; Perivale Wood, in Ealing (Kent, 2000); and from Herriot's Wood, Bentley Priory (M.C.Sheahan, 2009, pers. comm.). An ancient woodland indicator species (Rose, 1999). Herb. DB.

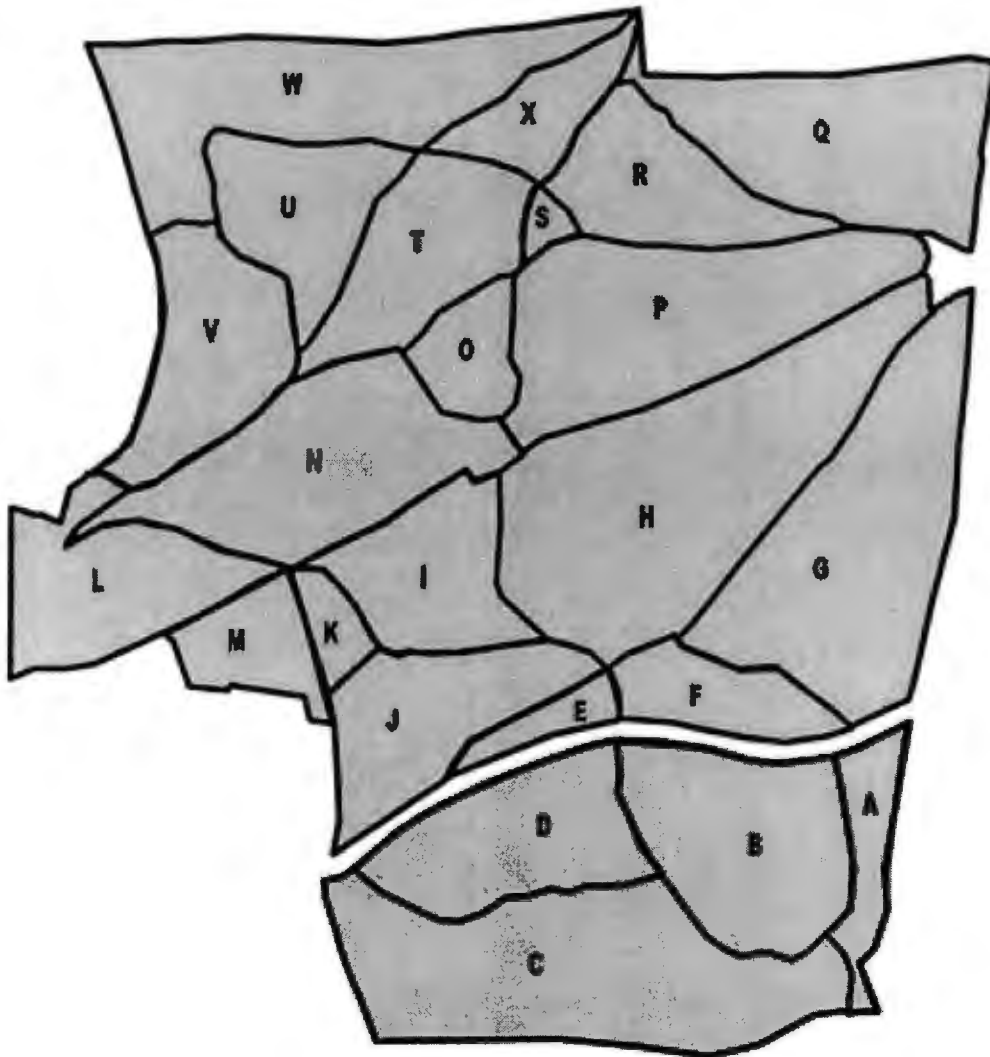
Carex sylvatica



Wood-sedge (Native)

The most widespread sedge in the Wood - frequent along pathsides. An ancient woodland indicator species (Rose, 1999), seen by Duggie Kent in "Highgate Woods" c.1950 (Kent, 1975). Continuously present in the boggy part of compt. W since 1984 (Latimer, 1984), and present in coppice K between 1994 and 2007. In coppice P before (2008) and after (2009) cutting.

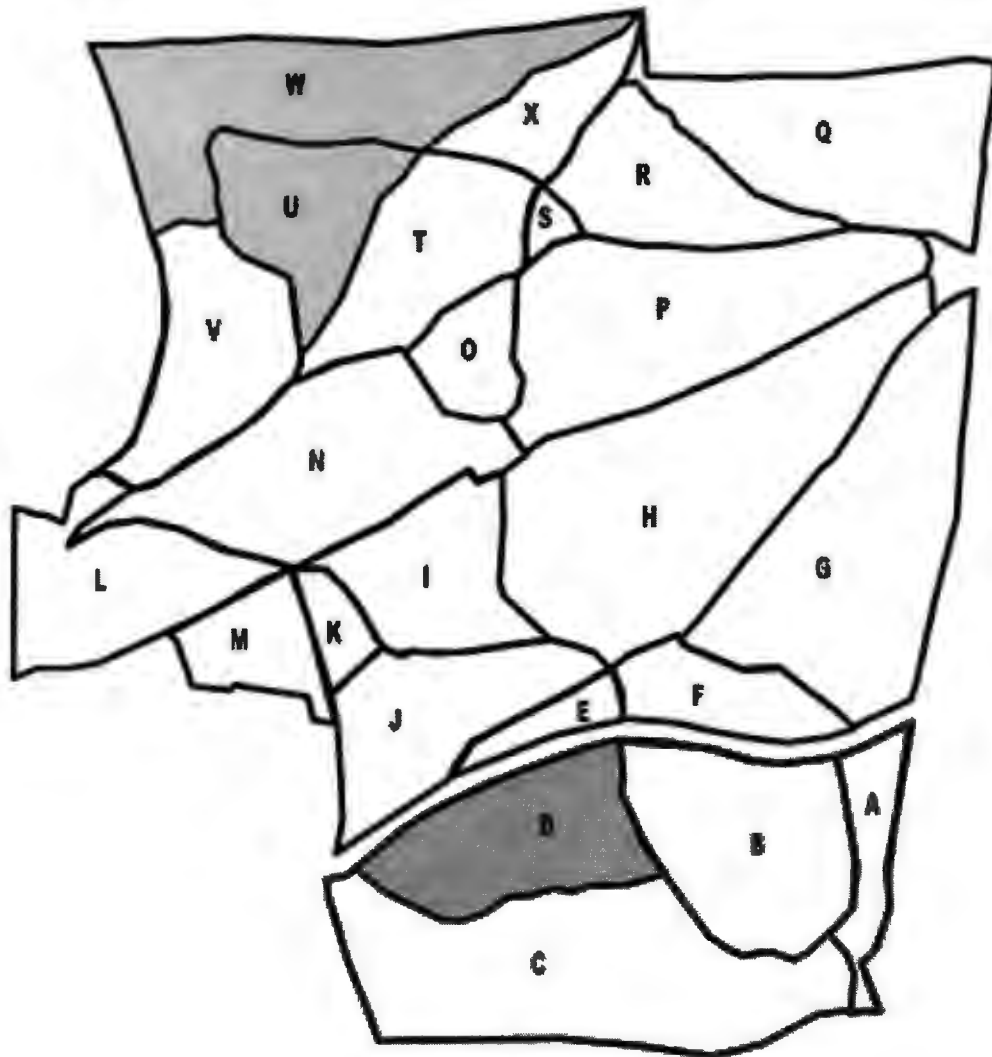
Carpinus betulus



Hornbeam (Native)

Together with English oak, the dominant canopy tree. Its dense wood burns at a higher temperature than that of any other native tree species, and was thus highly valued as a source of fuel (and charcoal) historically (Rackham, 2003). Few seedlings found except in the early years of the coppices (coppice K: 1992 - 1997, coppice P: 2009>). Hornbeam was a late arrival in the post-glacial period, being absent or very scarce in the Neolithic at Hampstead Heath (Collins & Lorimer, 1989), and not becoming dominant in Epping Forest until the Anglo-Saxon period (Baker, et al, 1978). Largely confined to southern and south-eastern England as a native tree (Rackham, 2003). An ancient woodland indicator species (Rose, 1999). Hornbeam produces a very dense shade during the summer months, and as the trees have matured, so the shade has deepened - resulting in the decline of much of the ground flora. Further coppicing will help to reverse this process, as was seen in coppice K in 1992, and is now (2009) being seen in coppice P.

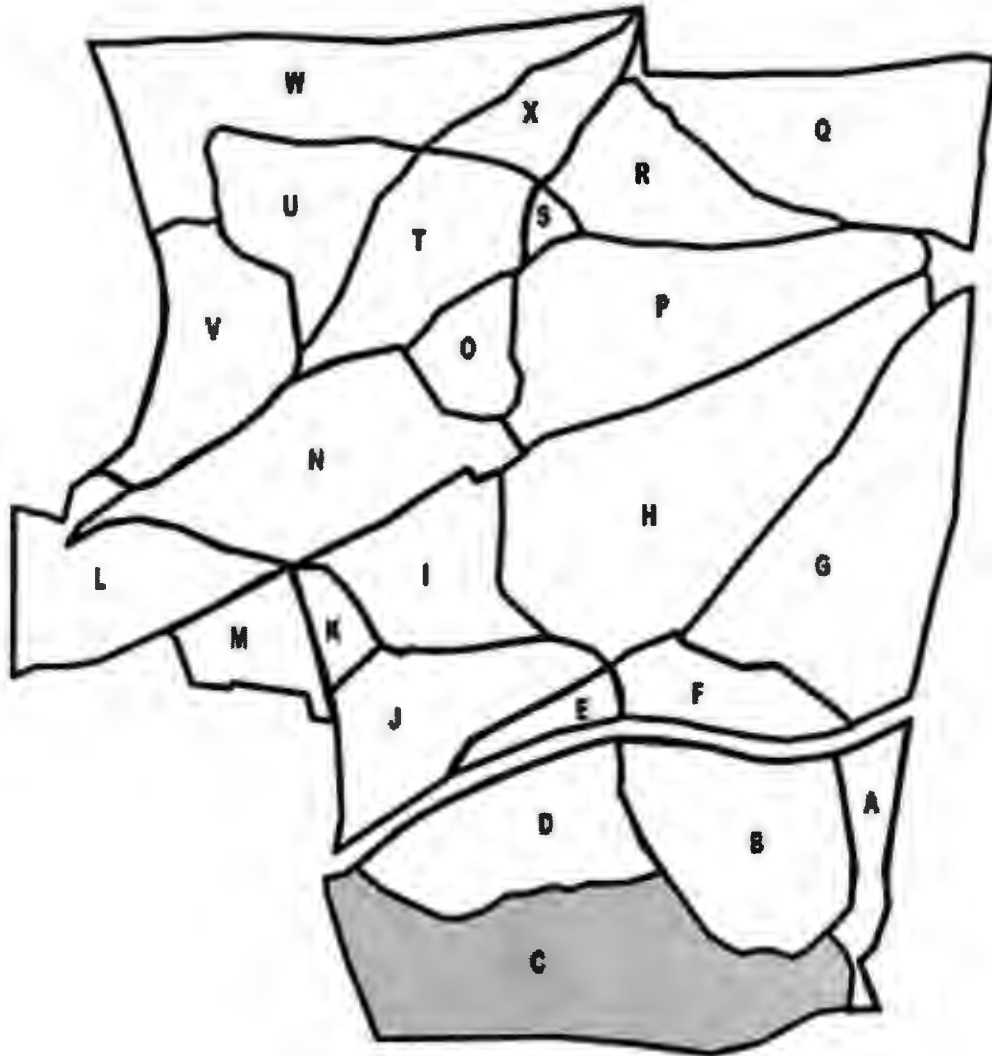
Castanea sativa



Sweet chestnut (Archeophyte)

Two mature trees (in compts. D and U) are known (first recorded 1985), and both were probably originally planted. No regeneration has been seen. There is also a small planted sapling in the NE corner of W. Meg Game's 1999 record in C was not refound, but probably refers to the tree in compt. D (as is shown on her figure 2, Game, 2000). This Roman introduction from S. Europe, N. Africa, and Asia Minor, is widely naturalised elsewhere in Britain, but is "rather rare" in Middlesex (Kent, 1975).

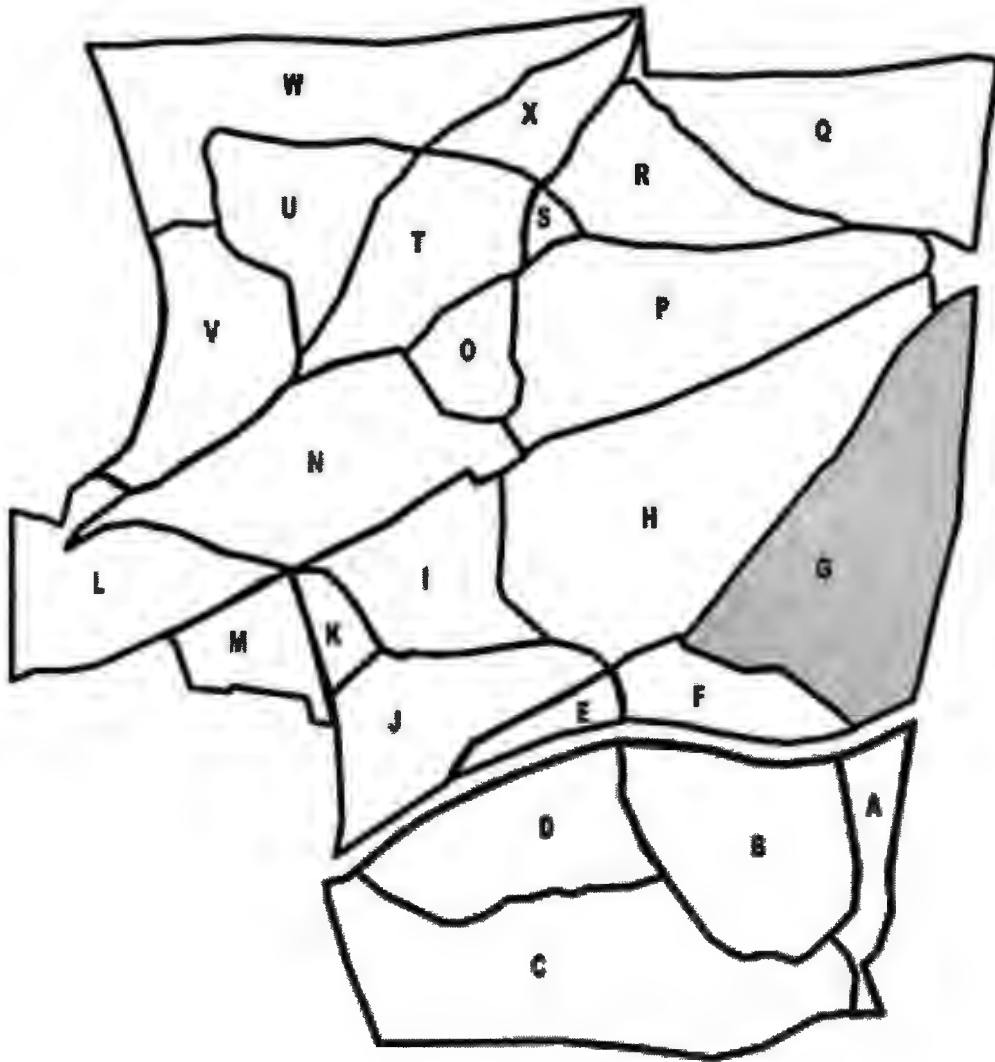
Catalpa bignonioides



Indian-bean-tree (Neophyte)

A single young sapling tree (c. 6 foot tall), probably bird sown from a local garden. This tree is frequently planted in parks and large gardens in London, and seedlings are now widely recorded in the Capital (though they are seldom allowed to grow to any size). A London speciality (Clement and Foster, 1994). A native of the S. USA, Virginia, introduced to Britain in 1726 (Krussmann, 1984). Last seen in compt. C in 2008.

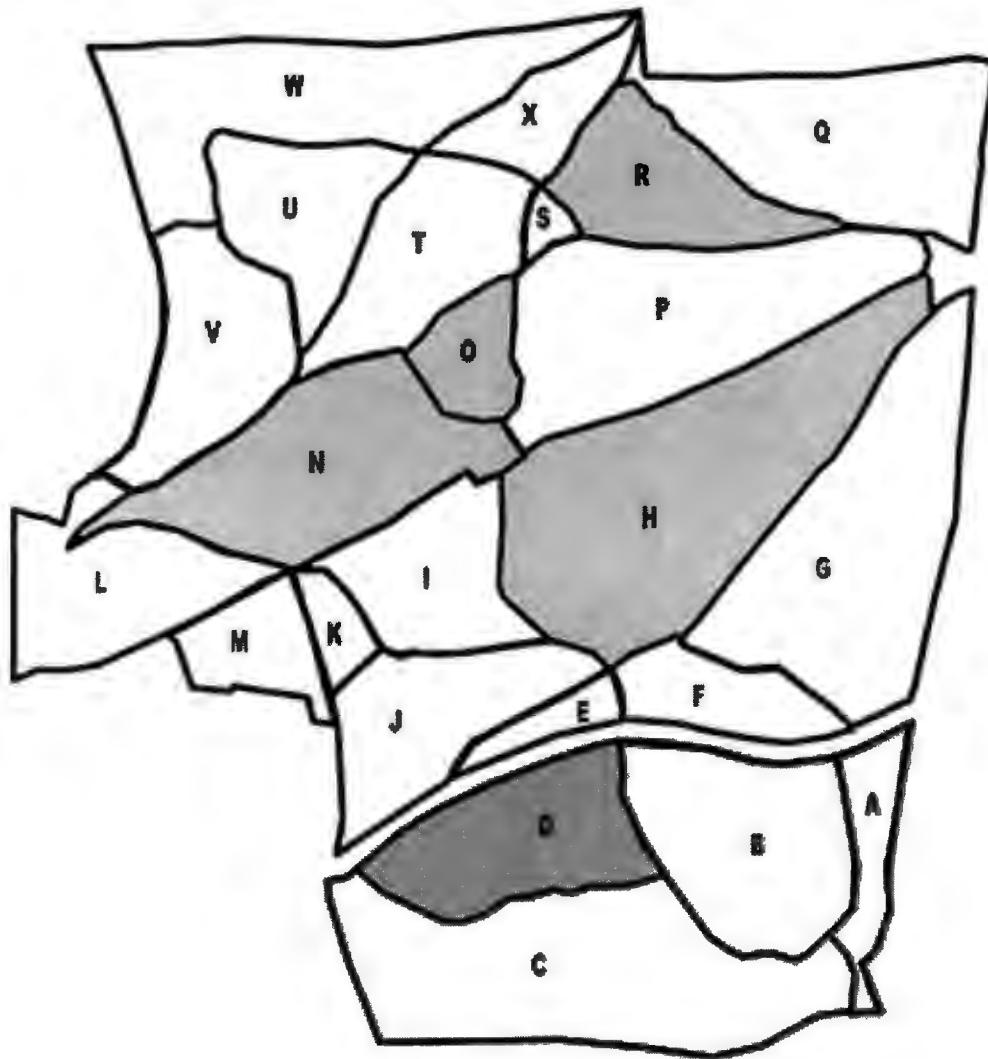
Centranthus ruber



Red valerian (Neophyte)

Garden escape - probably bird sown. Close to boundary fence in comp. G. Several plants in the Coldfall Wood stream coppice (2008 - 2009).

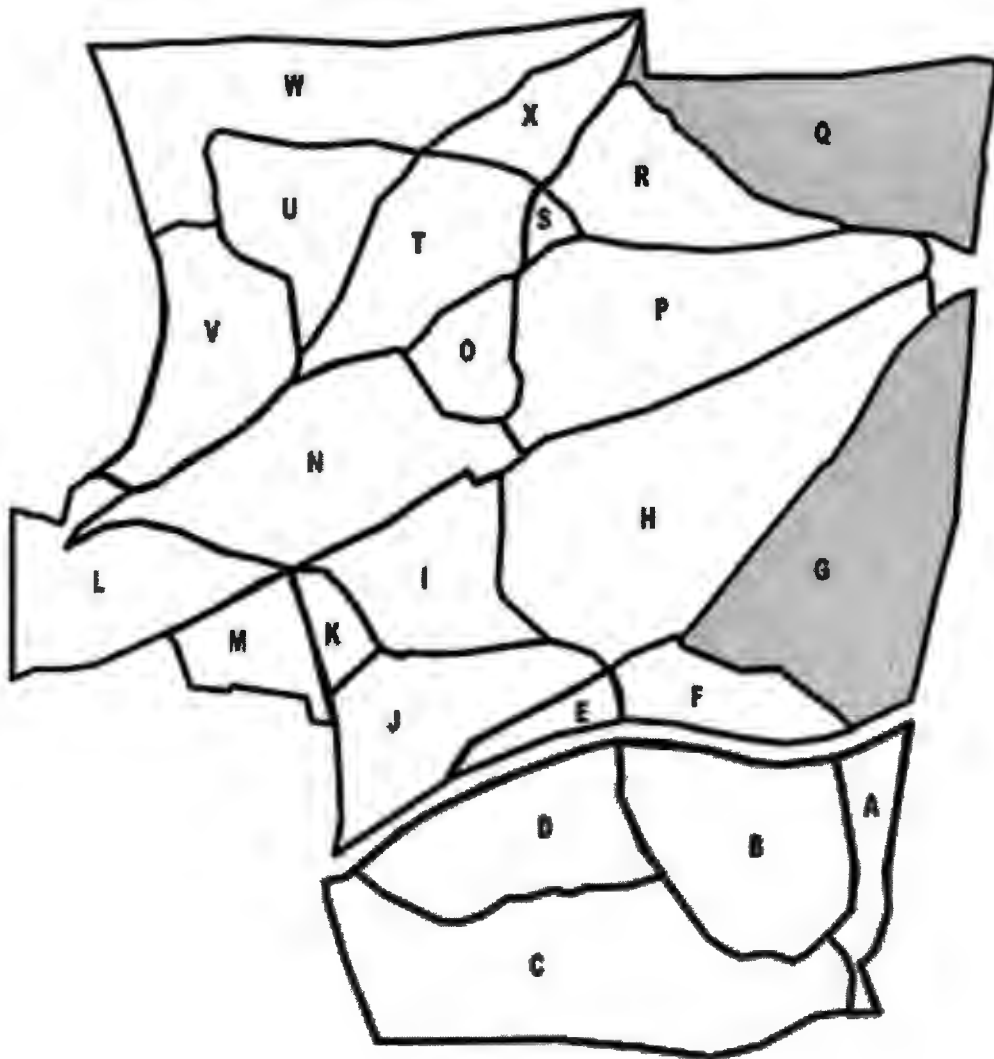
Chamerion angustifolium



Rosebay willowherb (Native)

Scattered plants in more open parts of the Wood - characteristic of coppiced woodland, and abundant in compt. N following recent (2006) coppicing by the Friends. Present in coppice K between 1992 and 1997, and recorded from compt. M by Latimer (1984). Present in coppice P in June 2009.

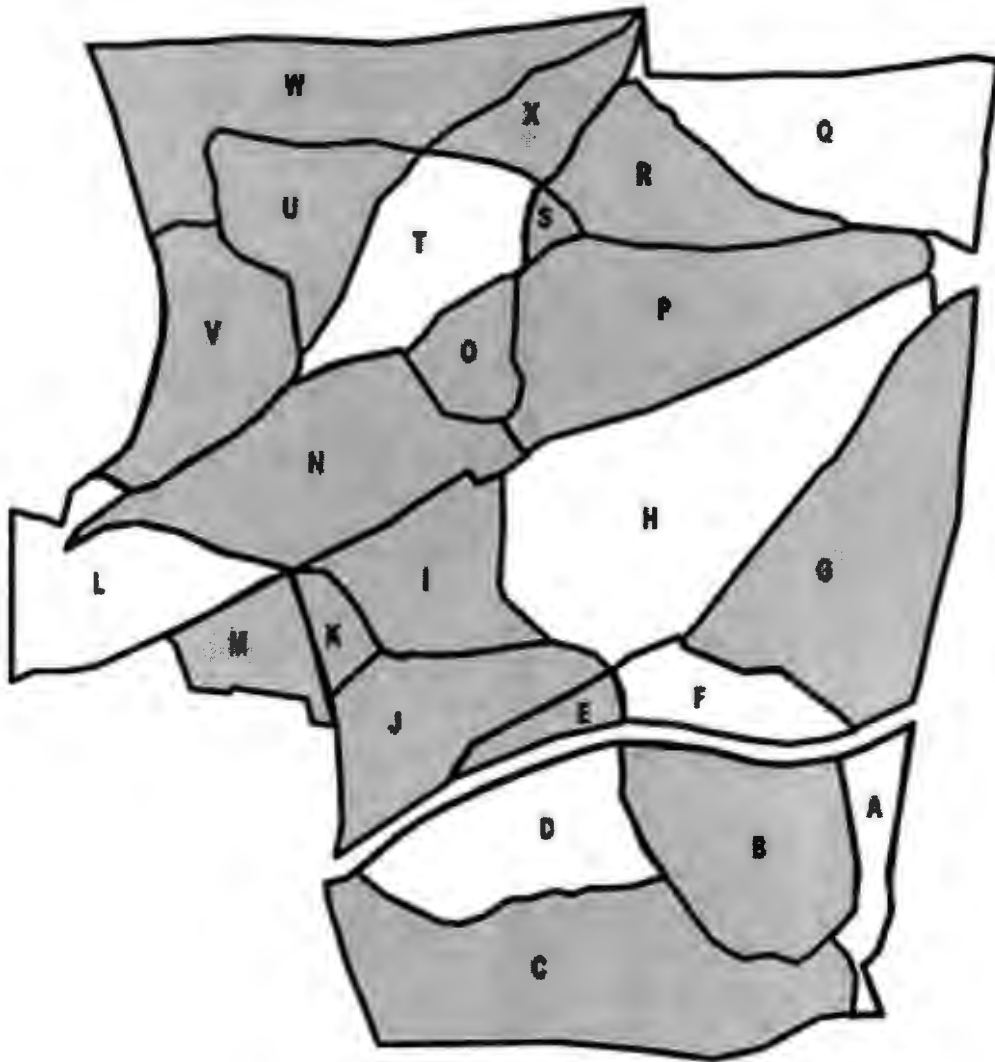
Chelidonium majus



Greater celandine (Archeophyte)

Two small colonies close to eastern boundary. Possibly native (Stace, 1997) in parts of Britain, but here likely to have escaped from cultivation.

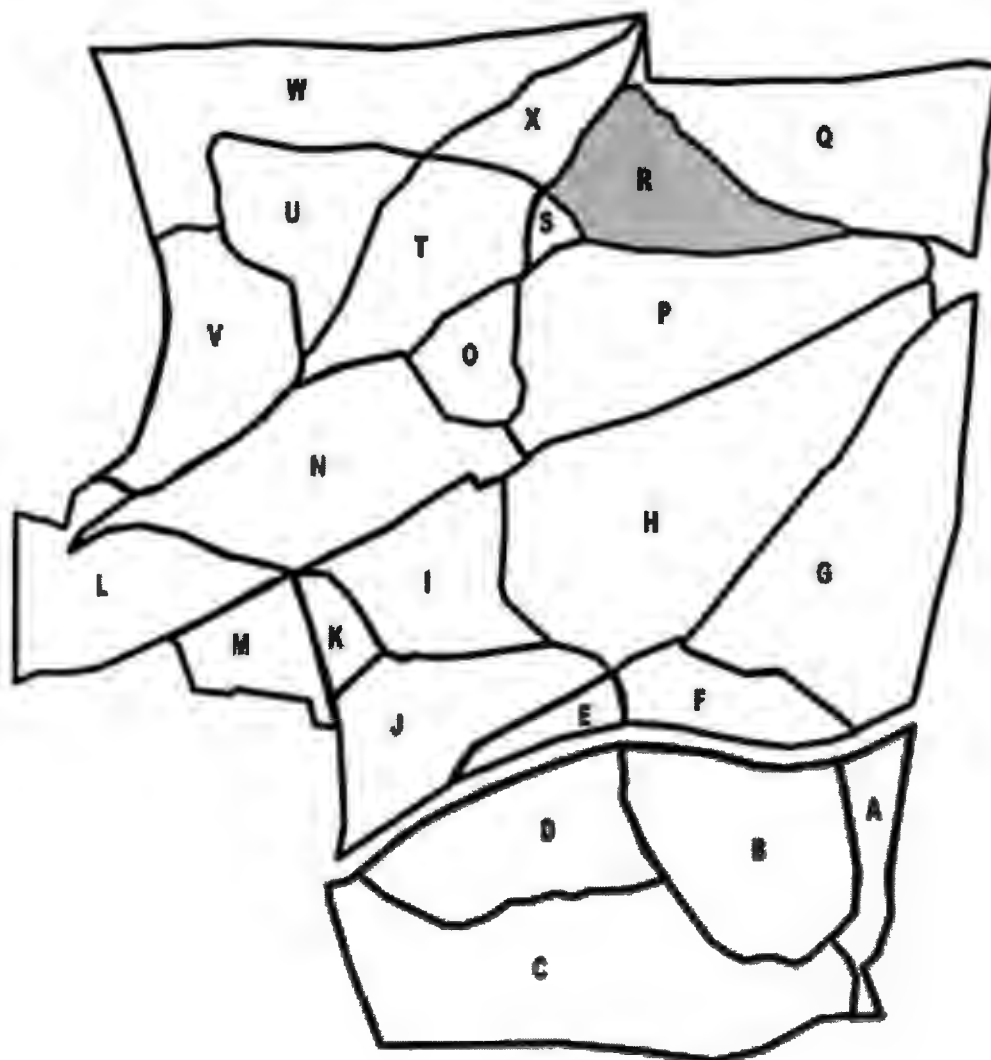
Circaea lutetiana



Enchanter's-nightshade (Native)

Widespread and common - shade tolerant. Coppice K (1992 - 2007 continuously).
Frequent in coppice P in June 2009.

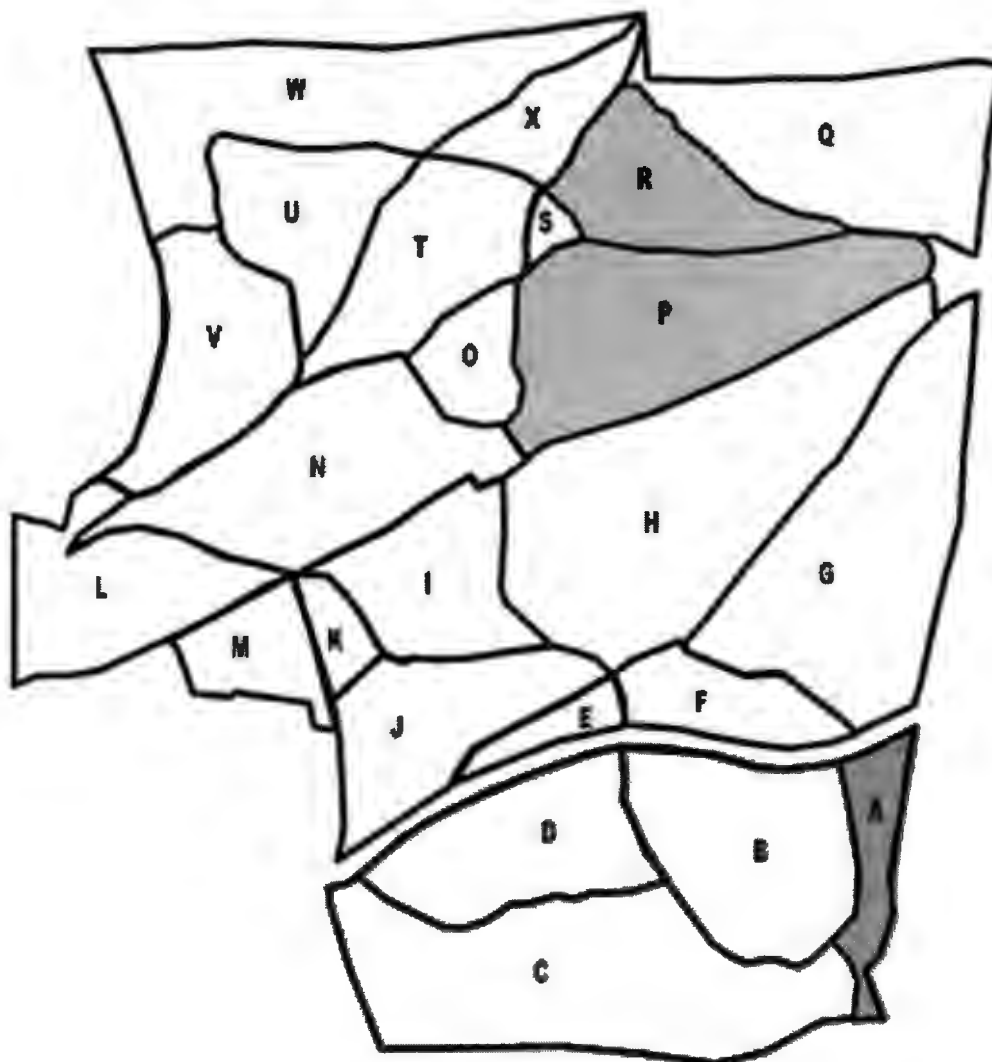
Cirsium arvense



Creeping thistle (Native)

Scarce in the Wood, compt. R only in 2007 survey; recorded from coppice K in 1992; intolerant of shade. Occasional in coppice P in June 2009.

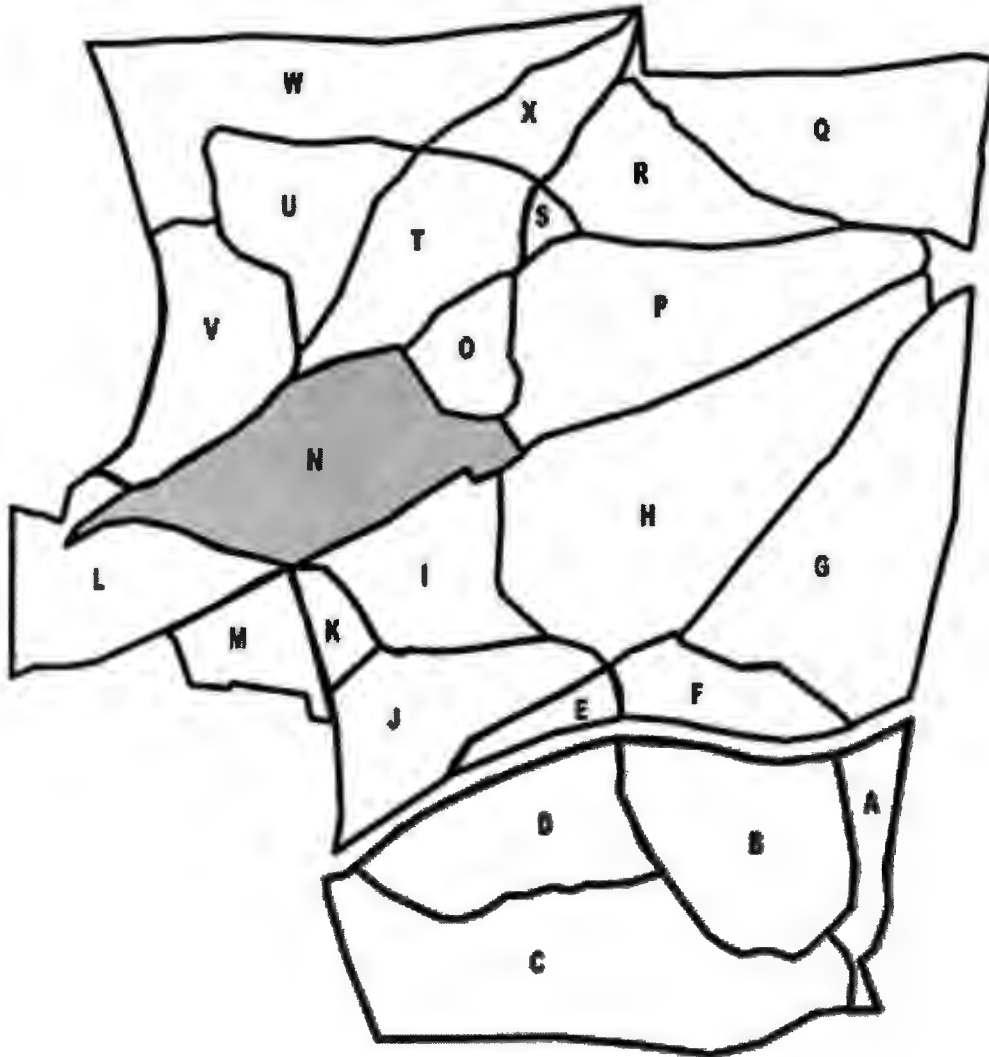
Cirsium vulgare



Spear thistle (Native)

Scarce in the Wood as intolerant of shade. Pool glade, 2001. Occasional in coppice P in June 2009.

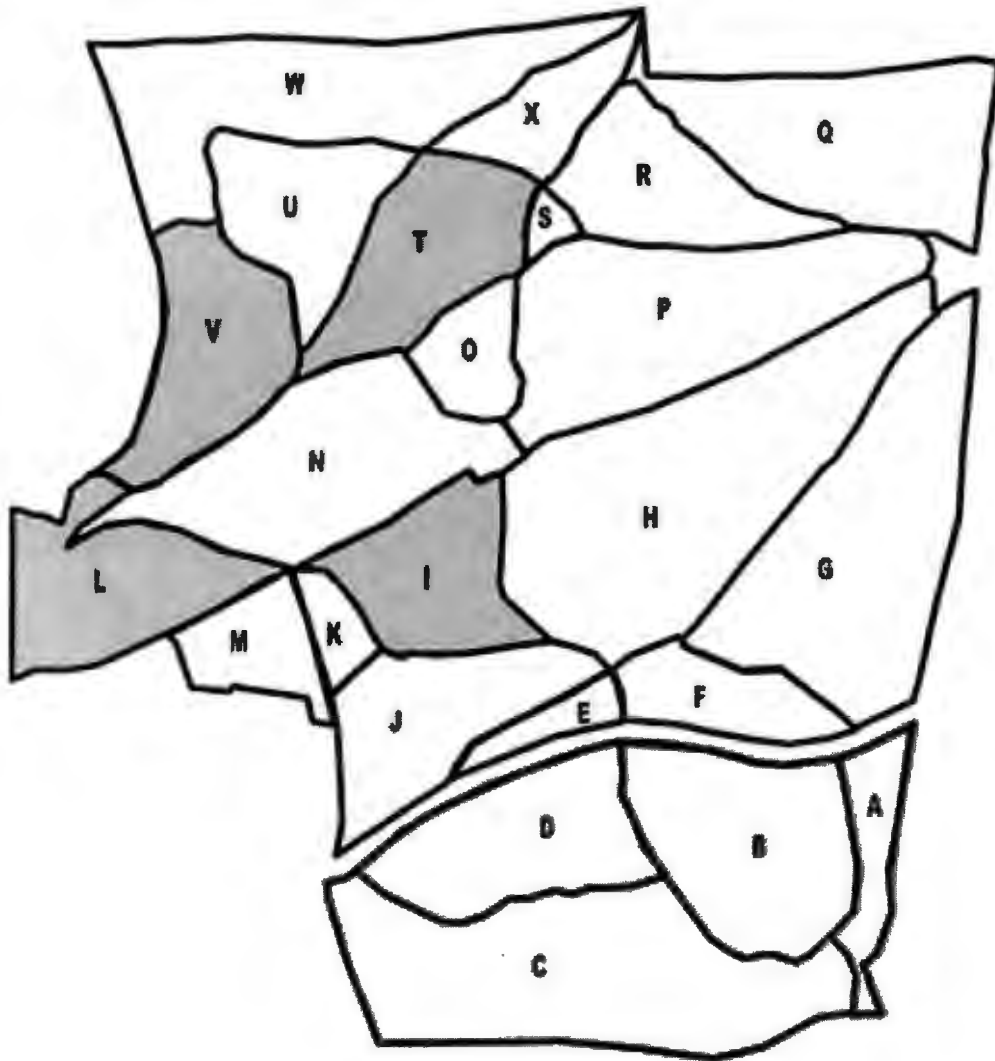
Clematis vitalba



Traveller's-joy (Native)

Climbing into trees by the paddling pool in compt. N. It may have established following the demolition of the changing room building in 2000, This provided a freely draining substrate with much buried brick rubble having a higher pH than the surrounding more acid woodland soils. In Middlesex it is native on calcareous soils about Harefield and South Mimms, and on alluvial and gravel soils near the Thames and Colne (Kent, 1975). In Haringey it is always introduced.

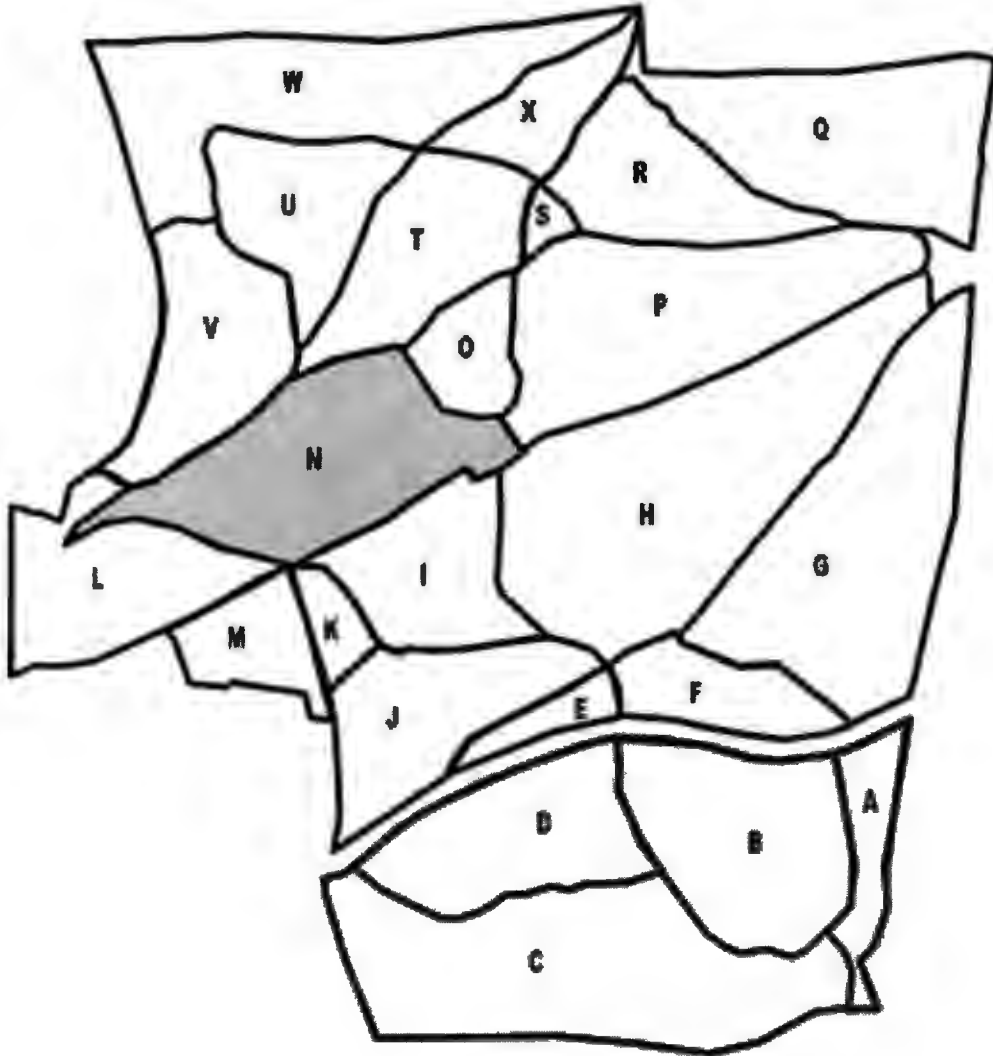
Conopodium majus



Pignut (Native)

This delicate umbellifer was noted by Liza Chivers in her evocative account of her childhood, when she lived in Queen's Wood Lodge in the first and second decades of the 20th century (Chivers, 1999). She (and her six siblings) called them "peg nuts" on account of the "white nobbly root". They "rubbed off the soil and ate them - no fuss about washing them; they were delicious, crunchy with a nutty flavours". It is good to report that, almost a hundred years on, they still occur in several parts of the Wood - though probably less abundantly than they did in Ms Chivers' day. Flowers in early May (eg. 8/5/1999, Ray Gibbs). An ancient woodland indicator species (Rose, 1999). It was first recorded from Middlesex by John Gerarde in his famous Herbal of 1597: "field adjoining to Highgate;" (Gerarde, 1597).

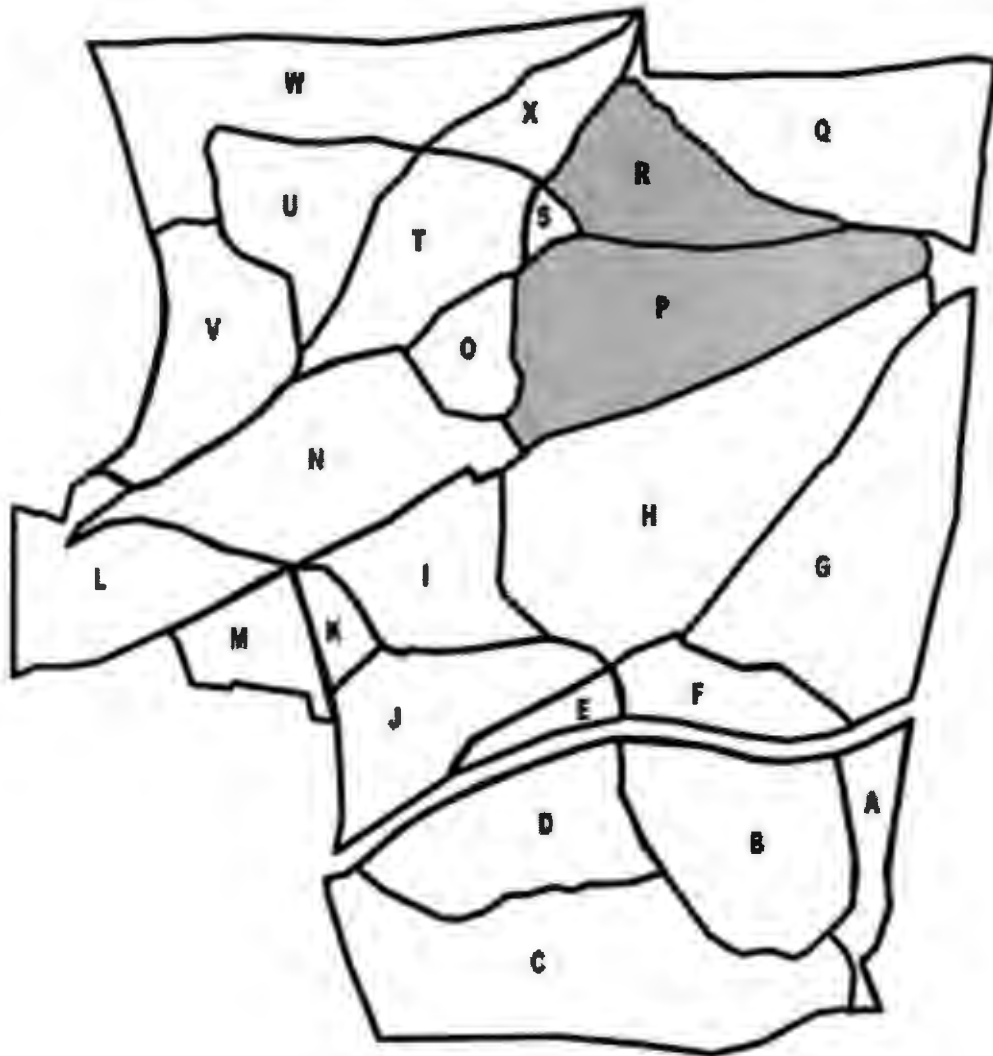
Conyza canadensis



Canadian fleabane (Neophyte)

A few plants in the Friends coppice in compt. N (cut 2006); also recorded from the pool glade, and in coppice K in 1992 and coppice P in 2009.

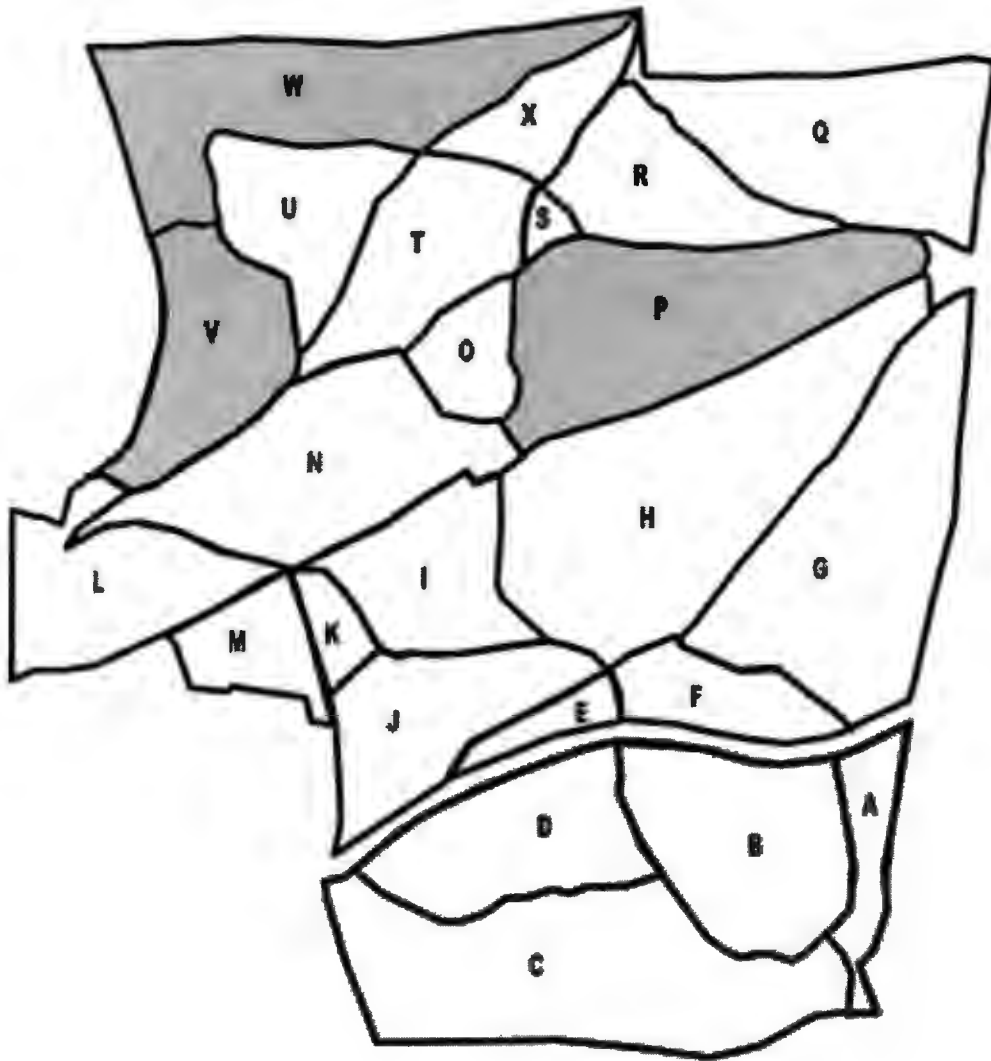
Conyza sumatrensis



Guernsey fleabane (Neophyte)

This recent colonist (first recorded in London in 1983) is now abundant in Haringey (and throughout London). Scarce in the Wood through lack of light - but likely to turn up in future coppices - as it has in coppice P in June 2009. Its numerous seeds are effectively wind-dispersed.

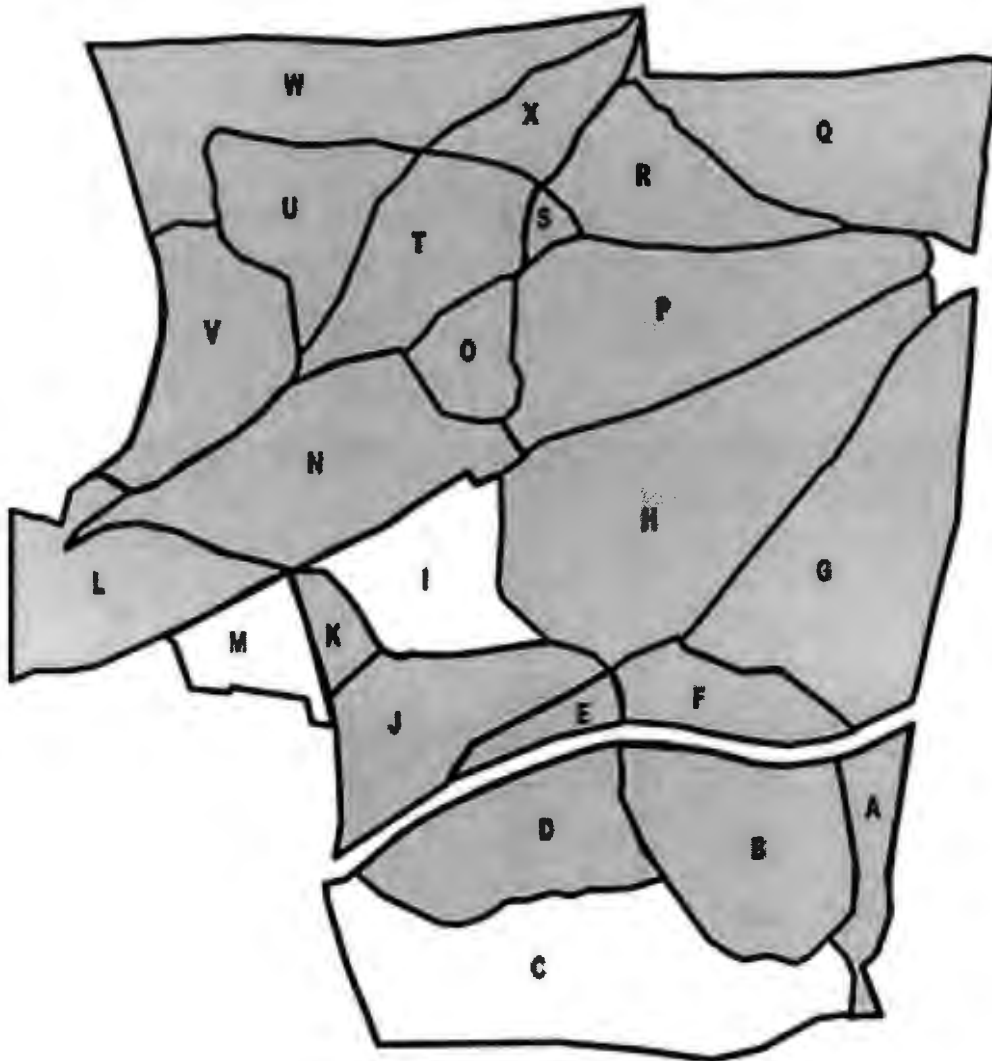
Cornus sanguinea



Dogwood (Native)

This native shrub, often associated with base-rich soils, is rare in Haringey and only recorded recently from Queen's Wood. First noted by Latimer (1984).

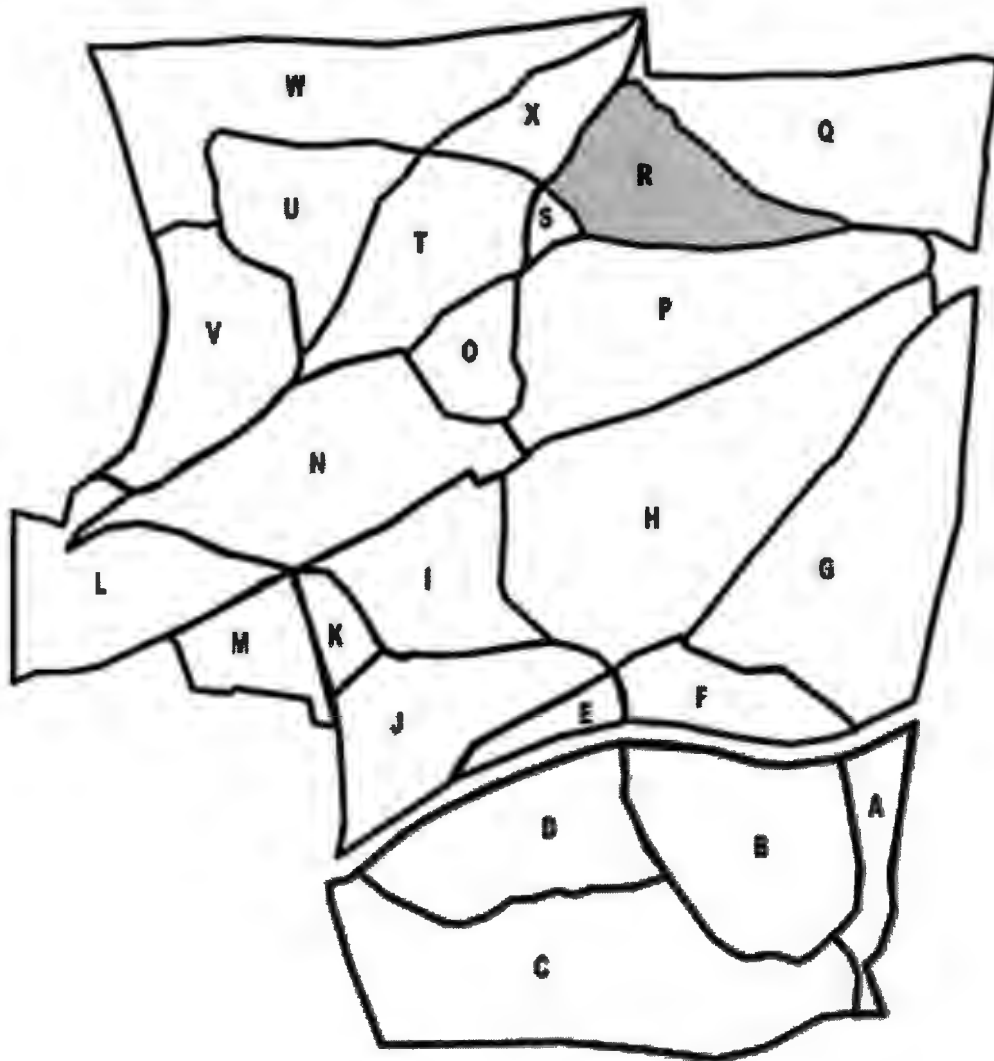
Corylus avellana



Hazel (Native)

Found commonly throughout the Wood - but very few seedlings recorded (one in coppice K in 1994, and another in compt. G in 2007) as the nuts are eaten by grey squirrels (Rackham, 2003). Listed from "Highgate Woods" (note plural) by Kent (1975). A single seedling appeared in coppice P in June 2009.

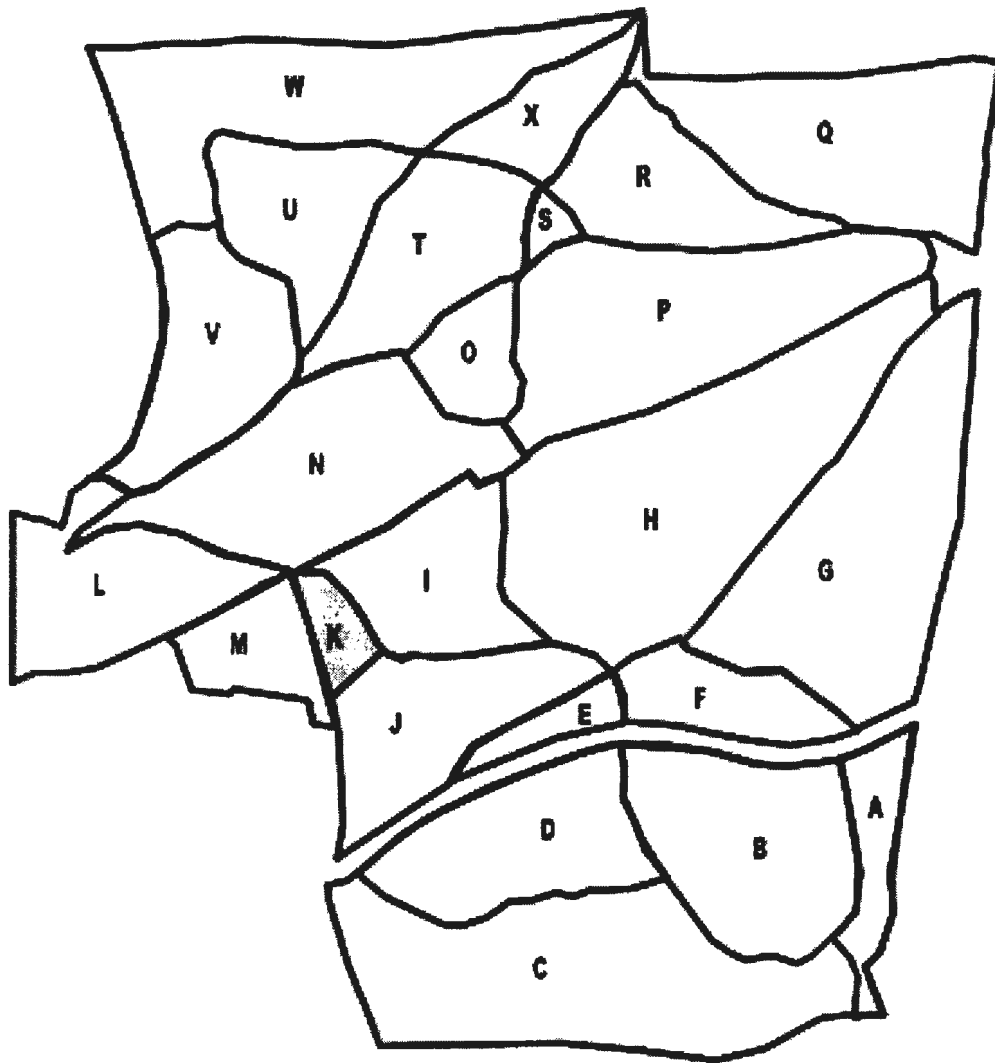
Cotoneaster horizontalis



Wall cotoneaster (Neophyte)

Bird-sown from a local garden in compt. R. A native of W. China, introduced in 1879 (Krussmann, 1984).

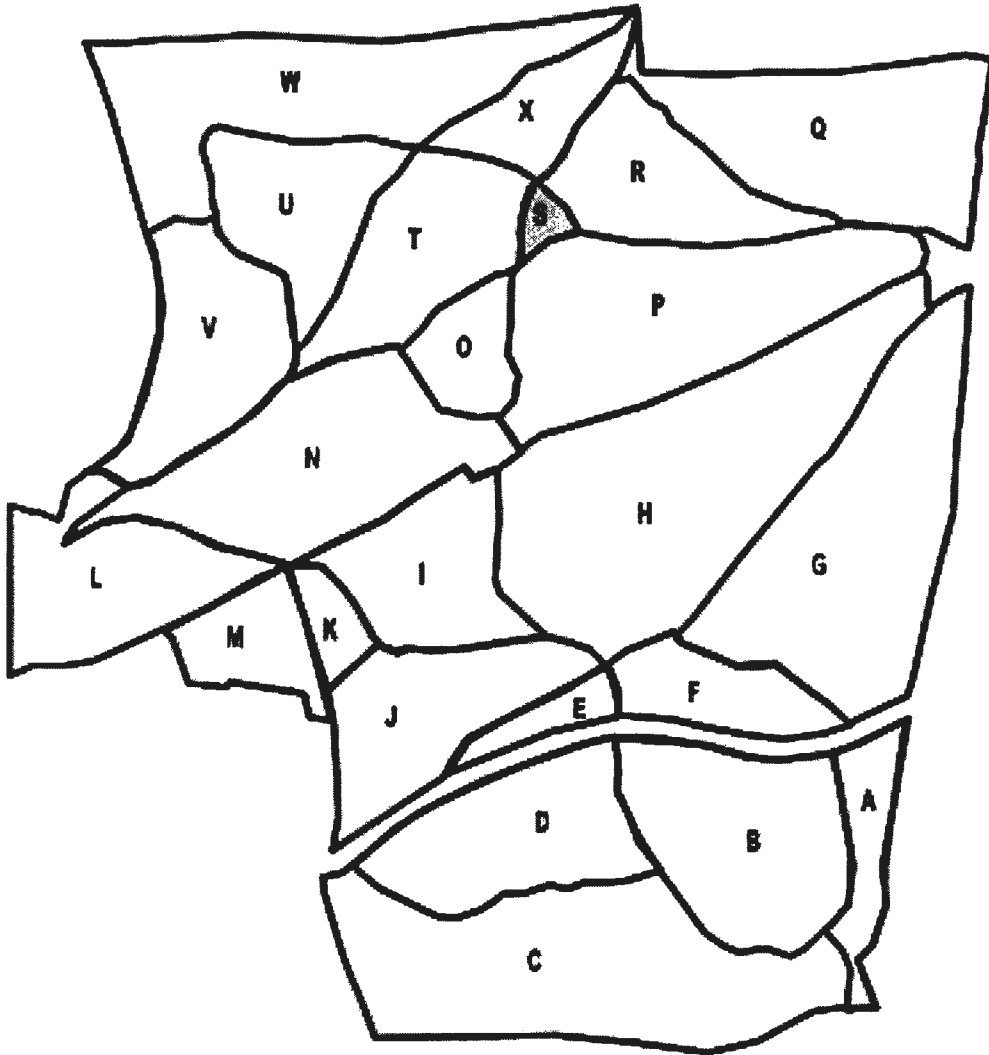
Cotoneaster sp.



Cotoneaster species (Neophyte)

More than 60 species of Cotoneaster have been recorded in the wild - bird-sown from gardens (Stace, 1997). They are difficult to name without flowers and fruit. This one has not yet flowered, and thus cannot be accurately named - though the leaf shape suggests that it is a different species to those already identified.

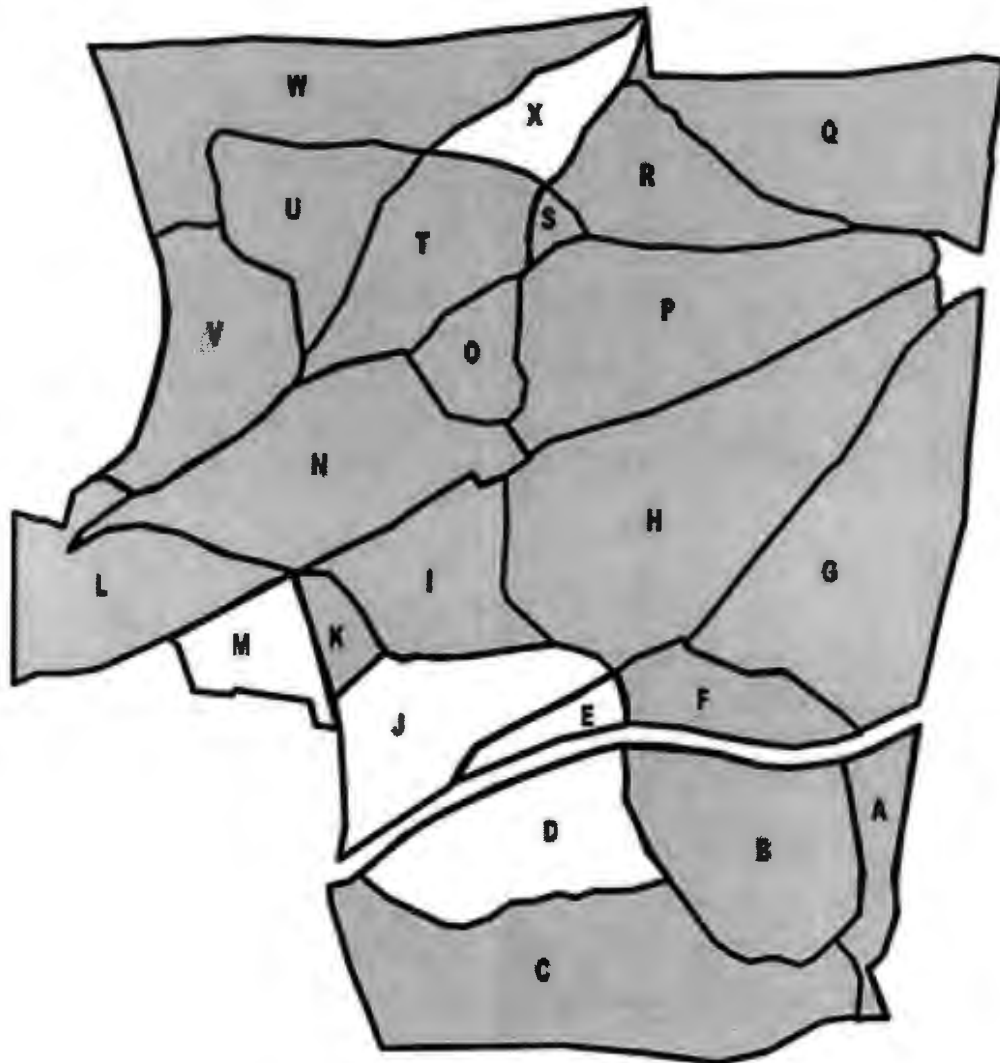
Cotoneaster x watereri



Waterer's cotoneaster (Neophyte)

One large bird-sown specimen in the Wood's smallest compartment (S) - first recorded there in 2002. Garden origin and considered to be a hybrid between *C. frigidus* and *C. salicifolius*, but Stace (1997) warns: "Considerable experience is necessary for certain determination, and experimental work with wild-collected material is needed to clarify relationships in this group". Thus the current determination of this *Cotoneaster* must be "provisional".

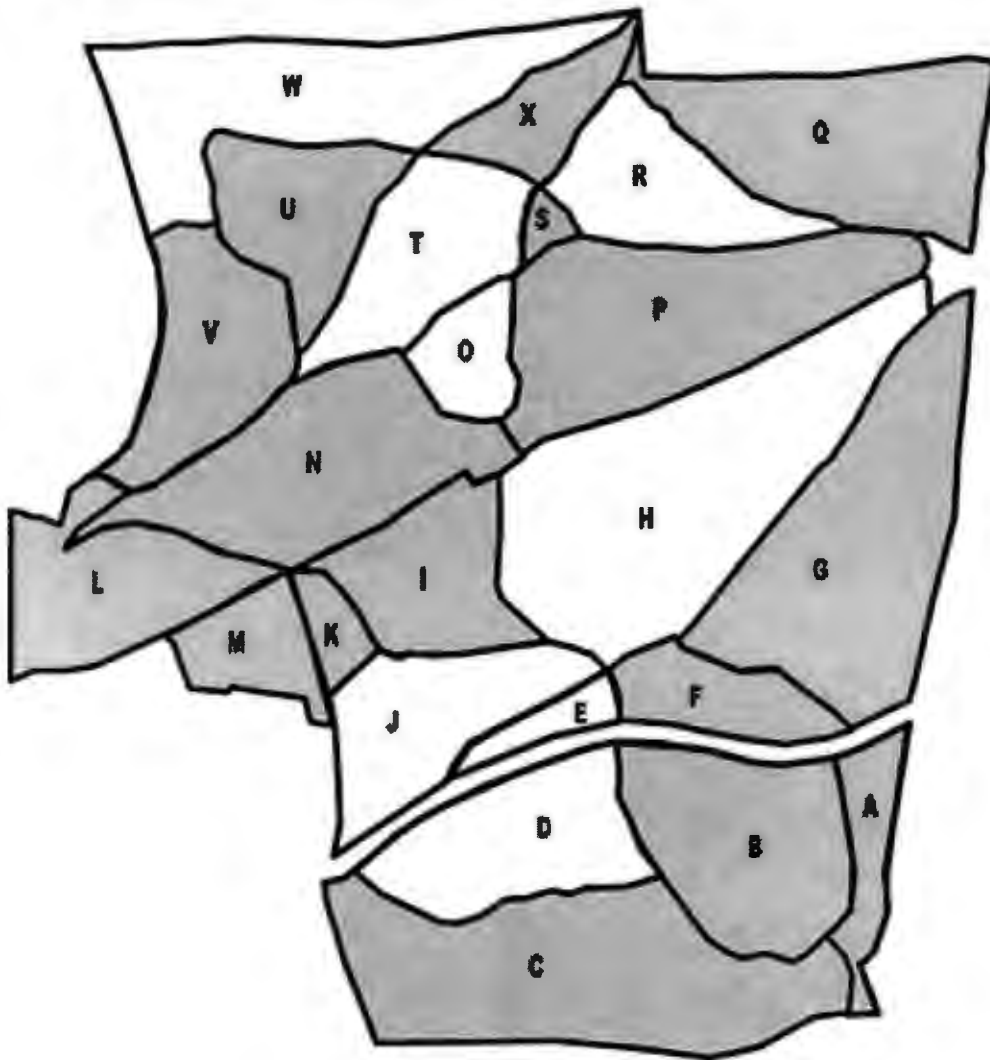
Crataegus laevigata



Midland hawthorn (Native)

Many of these records are likely to be of the hybrid with common hawthorn (*Crataegus x media*) which has not been mapped separately. "Pure" *C. laevigata* is probably now uncommon in the Wood. Hawthorns "white with blossom" were some of the trees remembered by Liza Chivers from her childhood at the beginning of the 20th century (Chivers, 1999). An ancient woodland indicator species (Rose, 1999). This tree (or possible hybrid) was present in coppice P before and after coppicing in 2009.

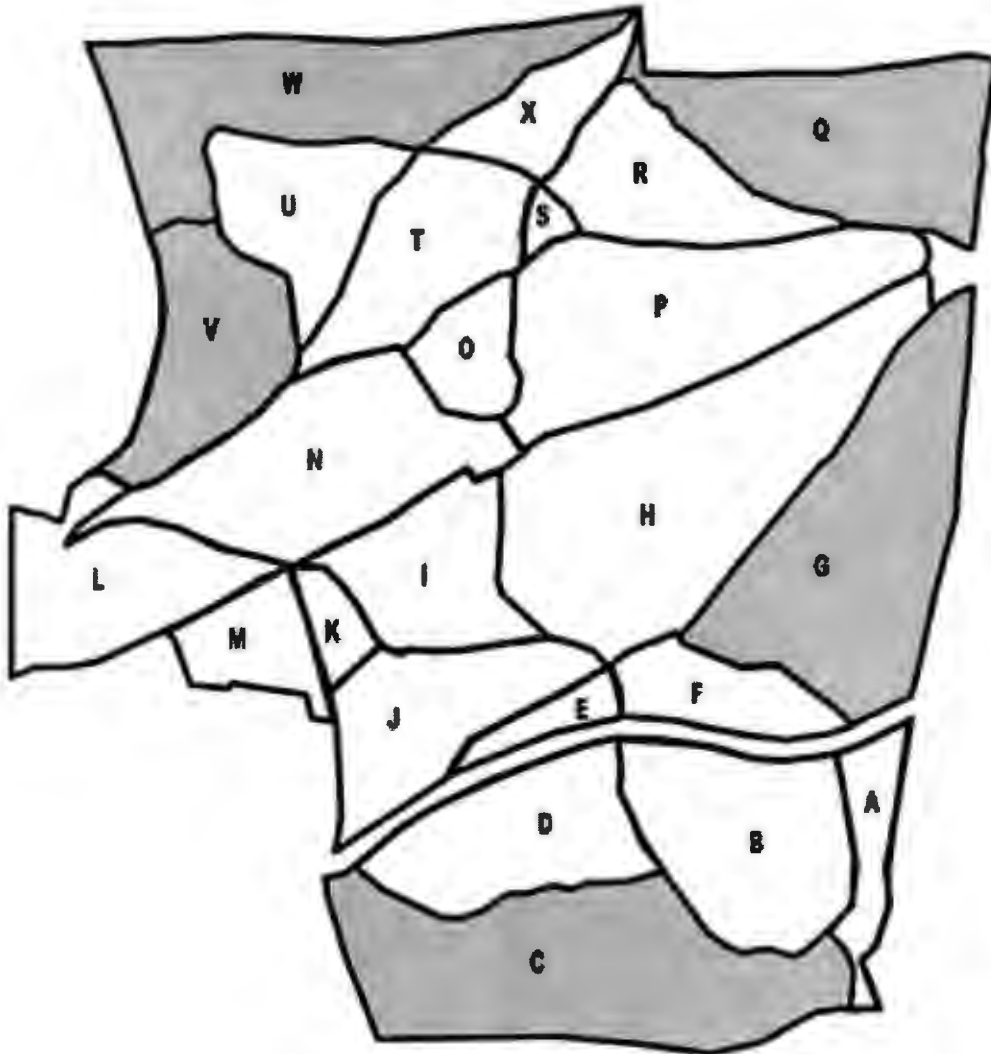
Crataegus monogyna



Hawthorn (Native)

The haws (berries) of this common tree have only a single seed (Midland hawthorn haws usually have two). Hybrids are common, but have not been mapped separately. Continuously present in coppice K from its first arrival in 2002 through until 2007 survey; and present in compt. M between 1984 (Latimer, 1984) and 2007. Hawthorns "white with blossom" were remembered by Liza Chivers from her childhood (Chivers, 1999).

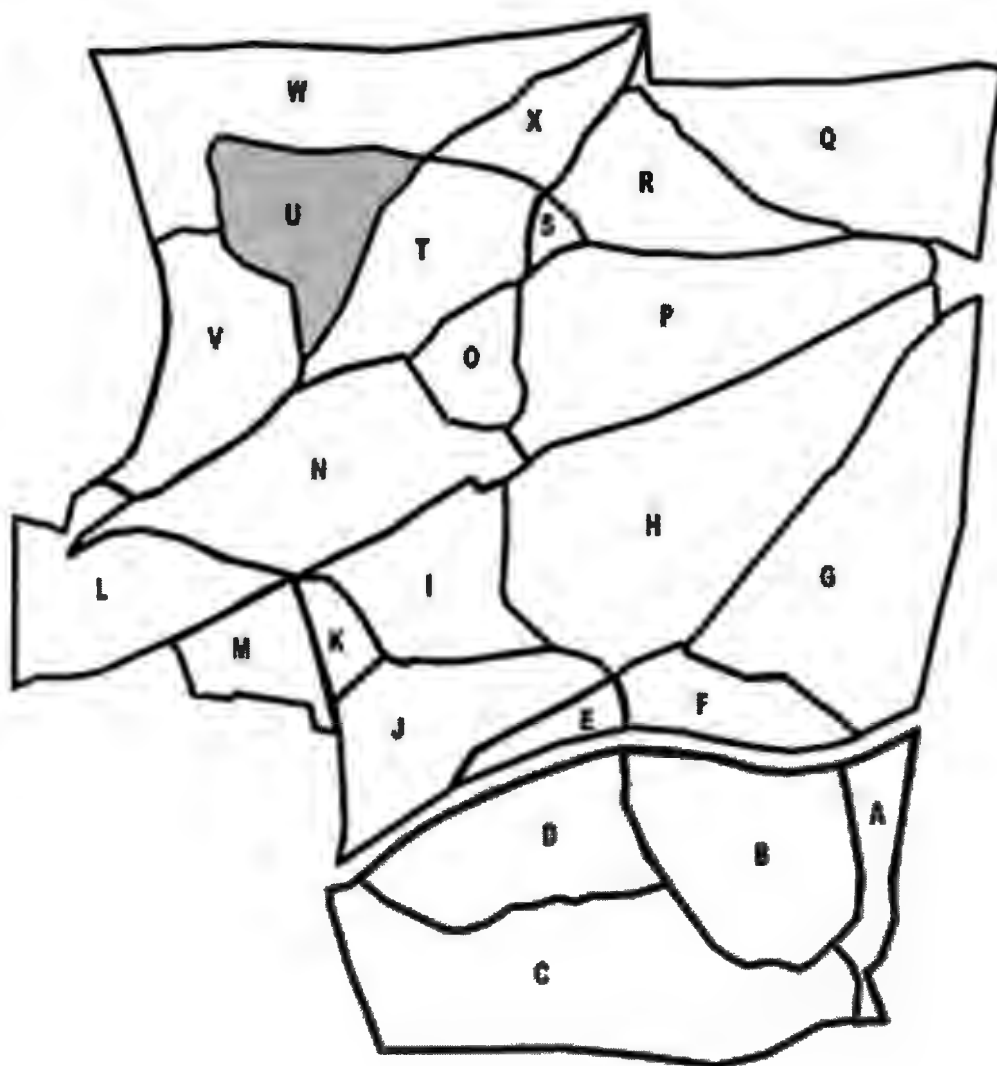
Crocosmia x crocosmiiflora



Montbretia (Neophyte)

Garden "throwout", widely dispersed around the edge of the Wood, close to gardens (first noted in compt. G in 1992, and still present in 2007) - they rarely flower in the dense shade.

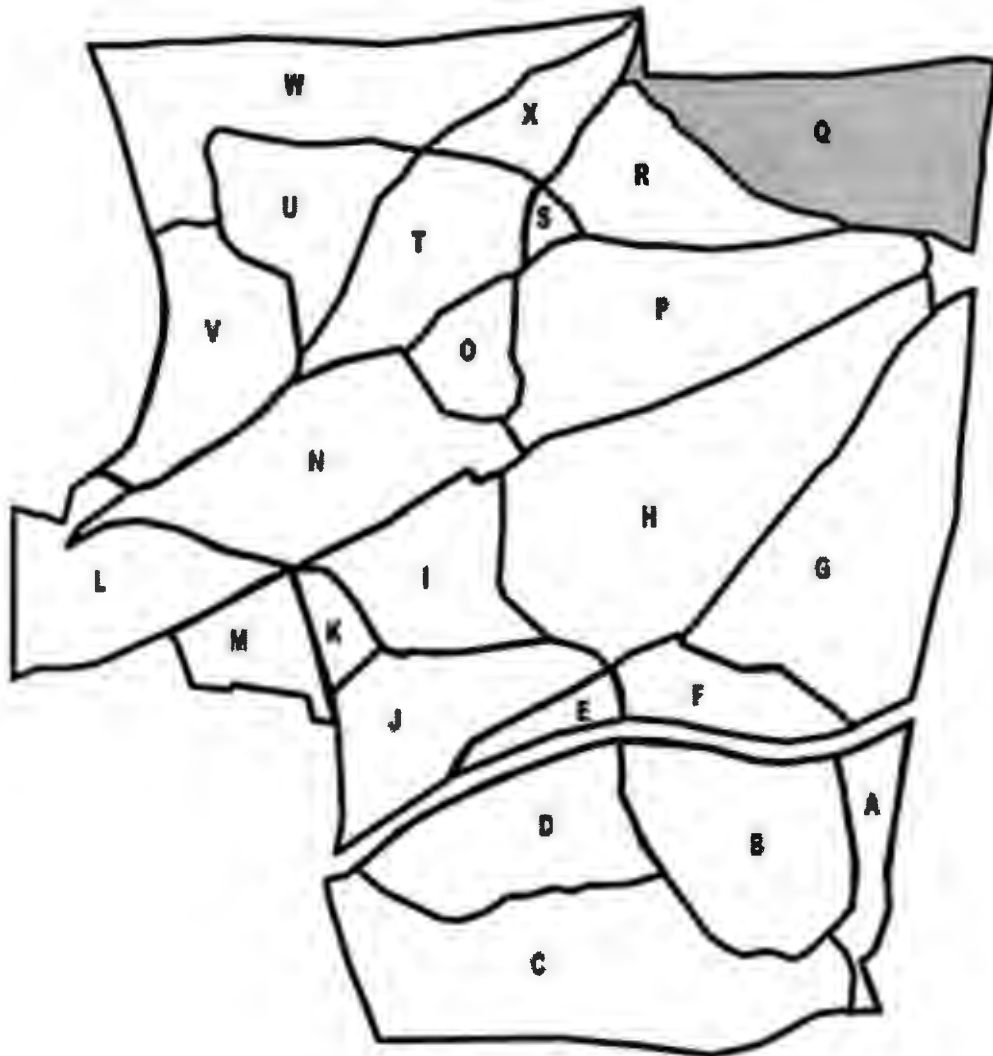
Crocus sp.



Crocus (Neophyte)

An unidentified species (no flowers seen). Small colony in compt. U with a pale line along the midrib. ? *C. vernus*.

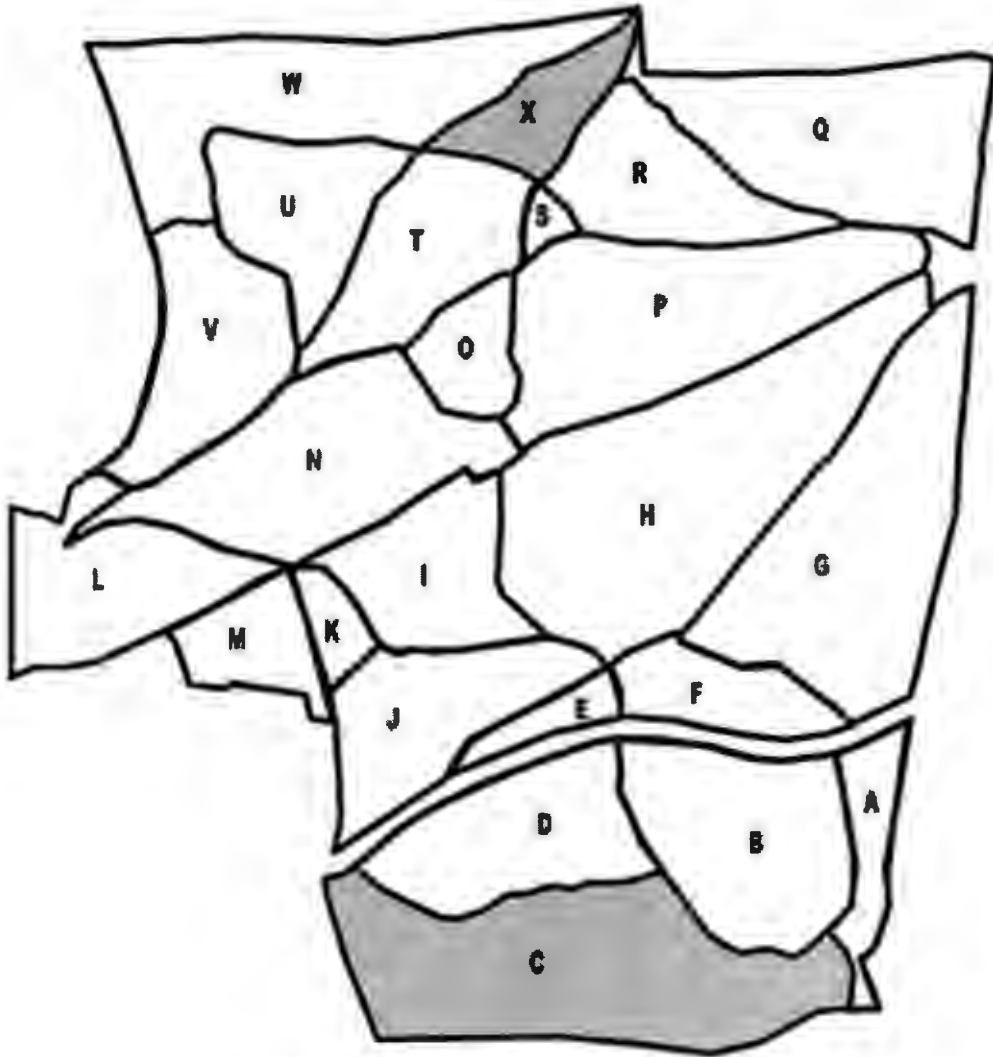
Crocus tommasinianus



Early crocus (Neophyte)

Garden "throwout" - flowers in Jan/Feb. Recorded by Barbaea Villiers in Compt. A in 1997. A single 2007 record from compt. Q - other populations may have been missed as this species flowers so early in the year. Recorded from coppice P in 2009.

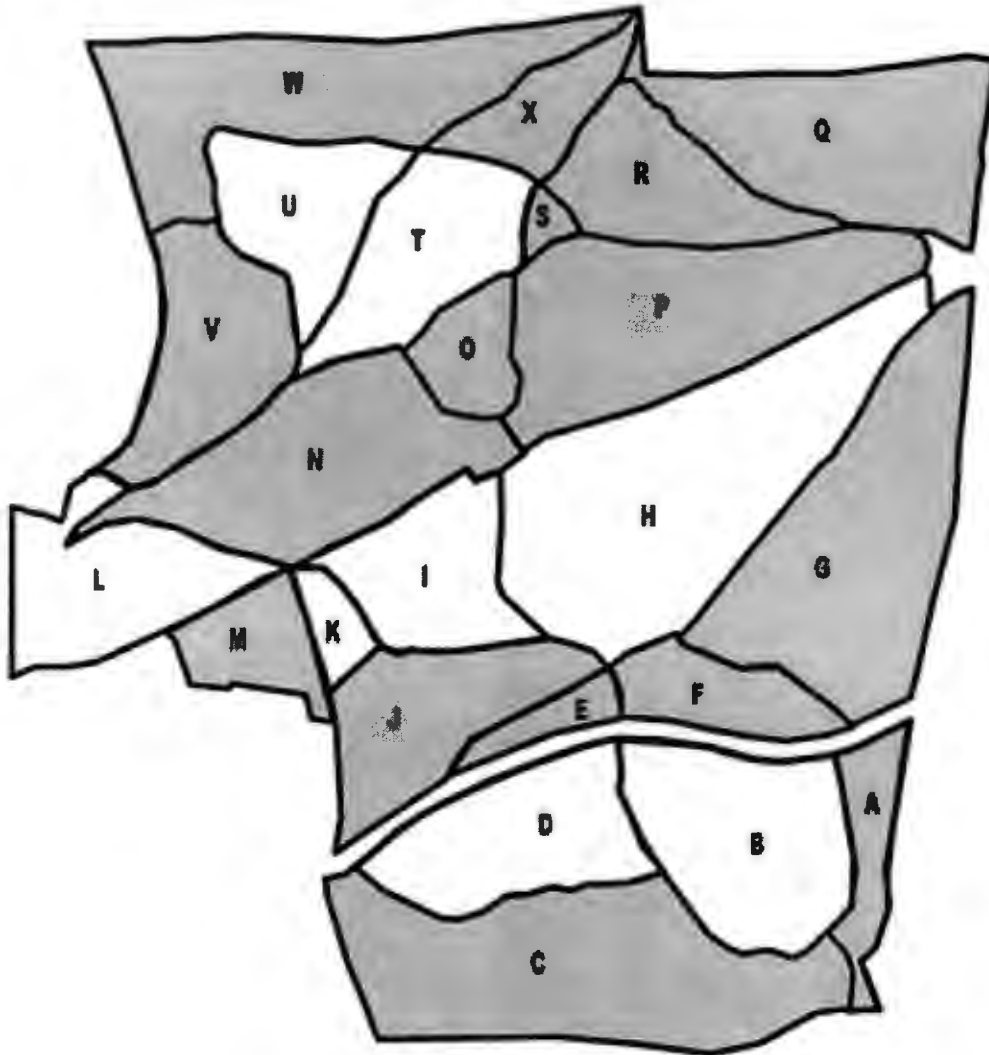
Cyclamen hederifolium



Cyclamen (Neophyte)

Two widely separated plants in compts. C and X. - "escaped" from gardens.

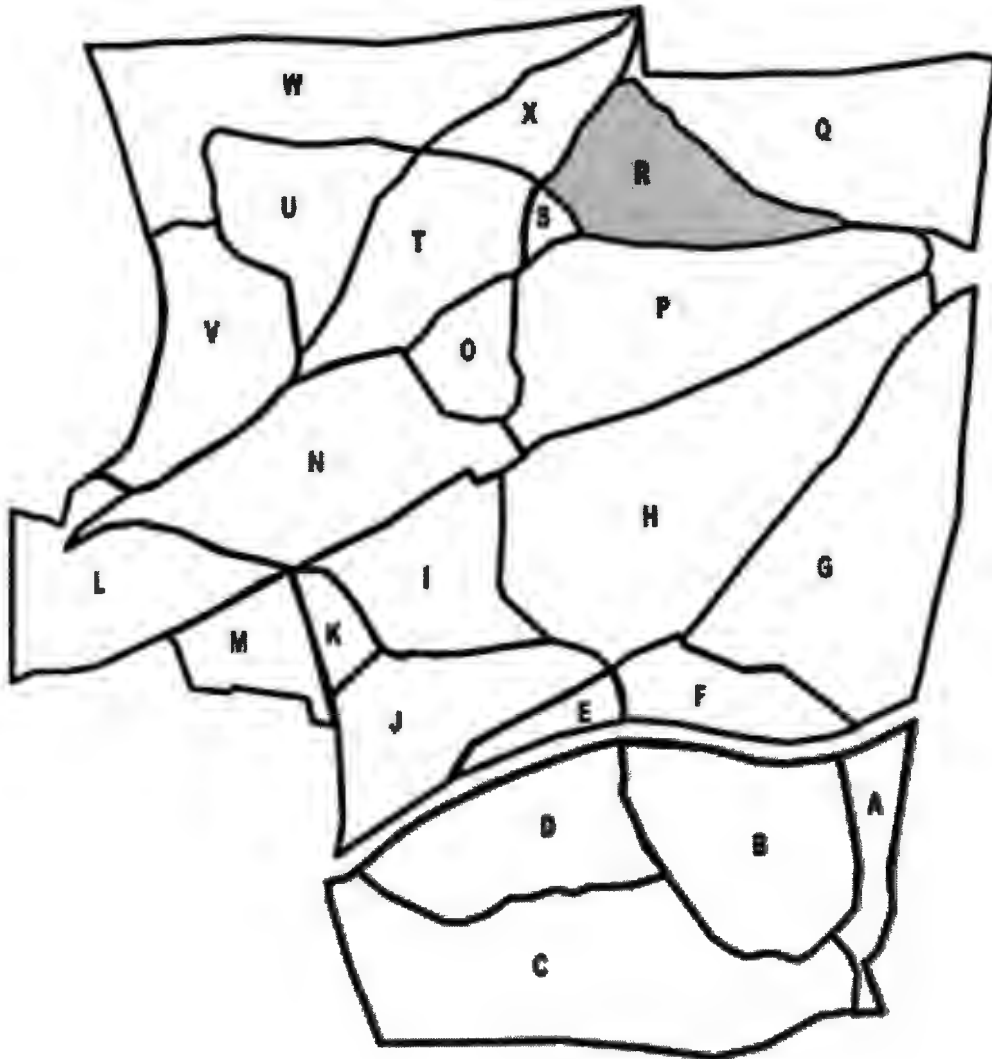
Dactylis glomerata



Cock's-foot (Native)

Common, shade tolerant grass. Scattered distribution along path edges. Does not form a substantial persistent seed bank (Grime, 2007). Found in comp. M by Latimer (1984), and still present in 2007. Present in coppice P before and after coppicing in February 2009.

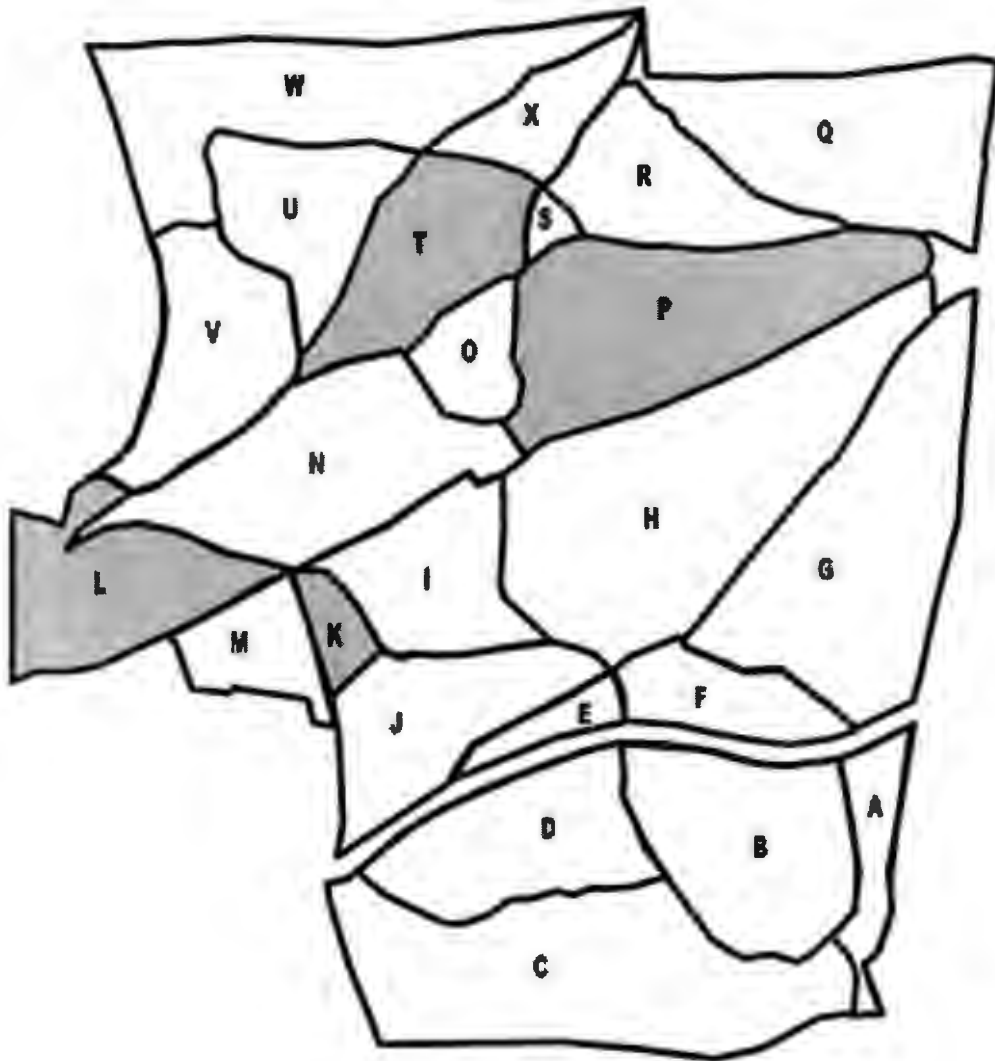
Deschampsia flexuosa



Wavy hair-grass (Native)

Sizeable colony of this attractive grass forming part of the open grassy slope in comp.
R - a characteristic habitat. Recorded by J.E. Cooper in "Highgate Woods" in 1887
(K. & L, 1956, p.308), and listed by Latimer (1984).

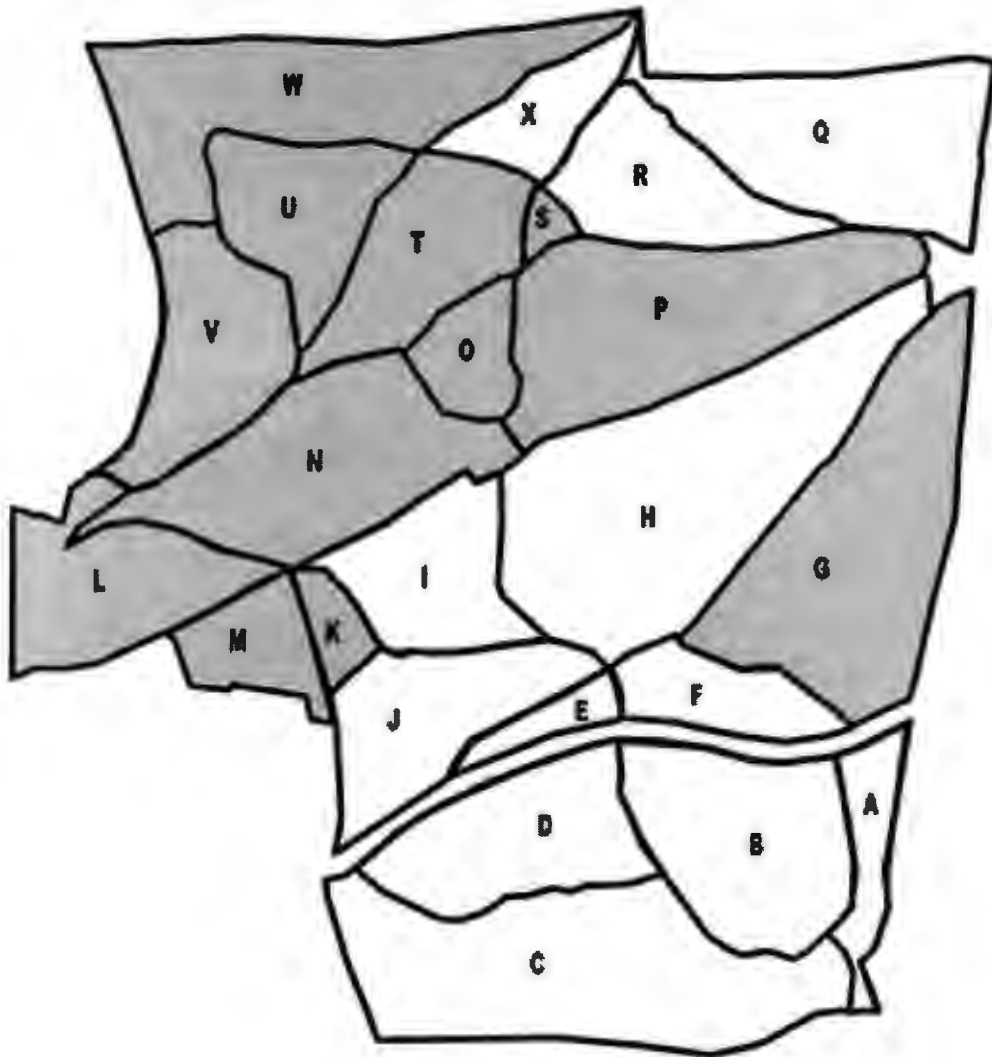
Dryopteris dilatata



Broad buckler-fern (Native)

Very scattered in damper parts of the Wood.- shade tolerant. It was recorded for the first time in coppice K in 1992, and has been continuously present there until the 2007 survey.

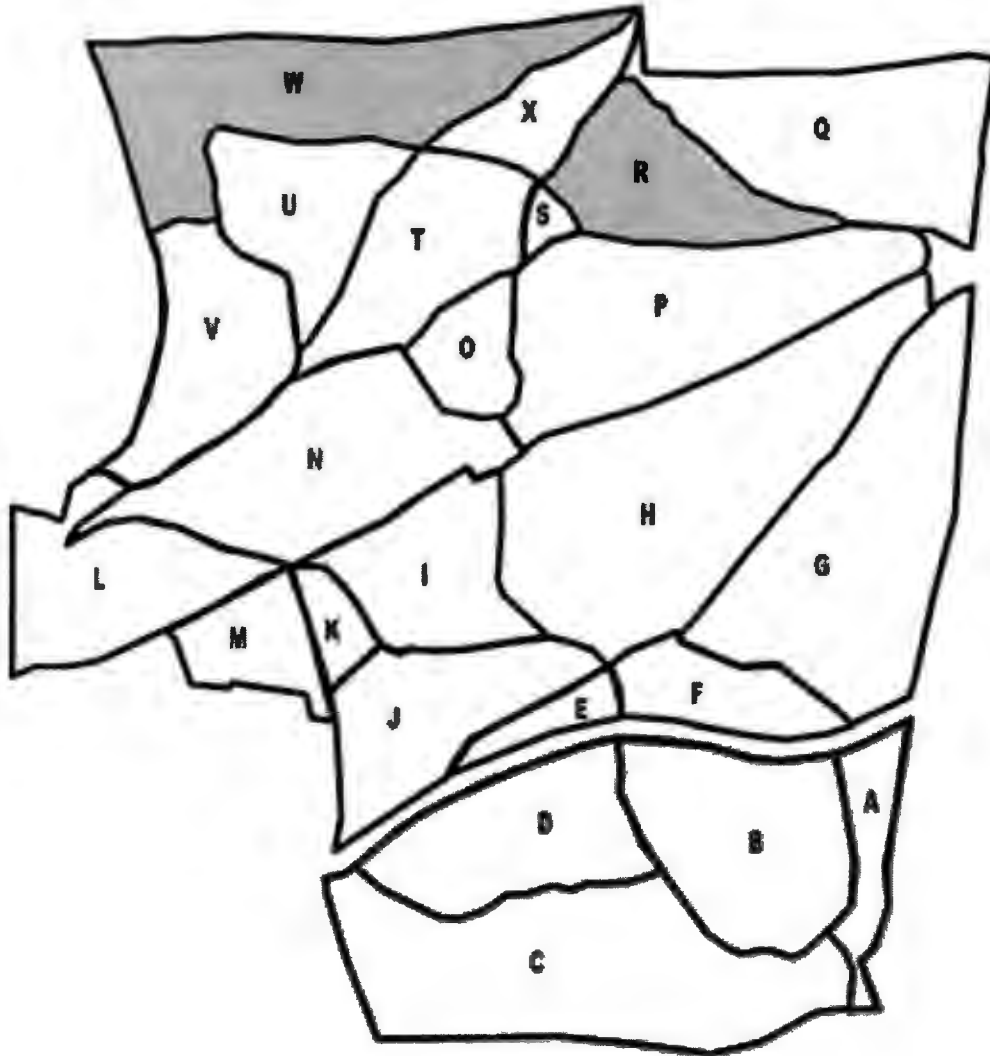
Dryopteris filix-mas



Male fern (Native)

The commonest fern in the Wood (as elsewhere in London) - very shade tolerant.
Listed from the Wood by Latimer (1984).

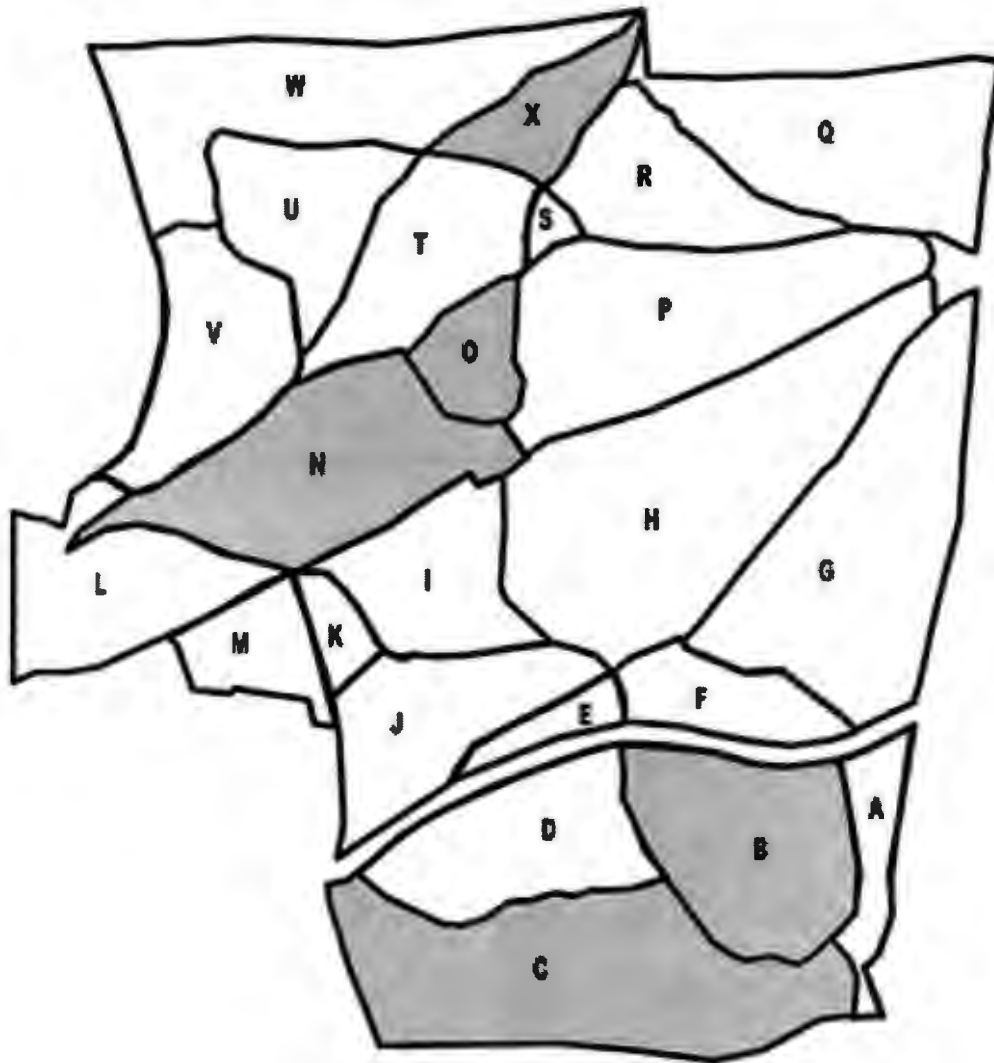
Duchesnea indica



Yellow-flowered strawberry (Neophyte)

An increasing "throw out" from gardens (where it is planted as "ground cover" and can become invasive). First recorded in compt. W in 1990, and still present in 2007. The colony in compt. R grows at the base of a mature wild service tree, and had increased in size by 2009. Single spreading colony in coppice P in June 2009. Frequent in Coldfall Wood stream coppice in 2008 and 2009.

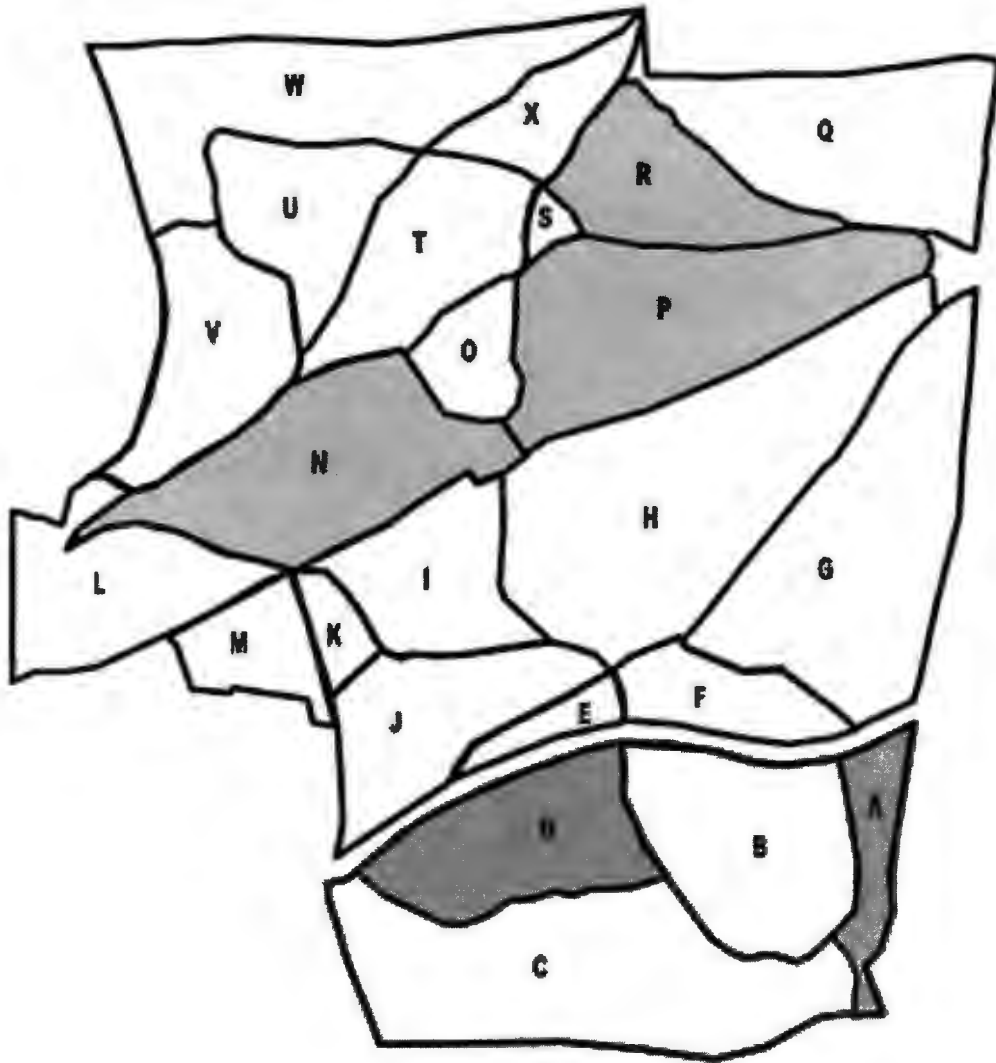
Epilobium ciliatum



American willowherb (Neophyte)

This introduced willowherb, first recorded from the wild in Britain in 1891 (Braithwaite et al, 2006) is the second most frequent willowherb in the Wood after the native broad-leaved willowherb (*E. montanum*), but is less shade tolerant. It was recorded from coppice K in 1992 and persisted until 1996 when increasing shade caused its demise. Broad-leaved willowherb, by contrast, was recorded from the coppice in 1992 and was continuously present there until the 2007 survey. Recorded from compt. M in 1984 (Latimer, 1984), but not seen recently. Present in coppice P from June 2009.

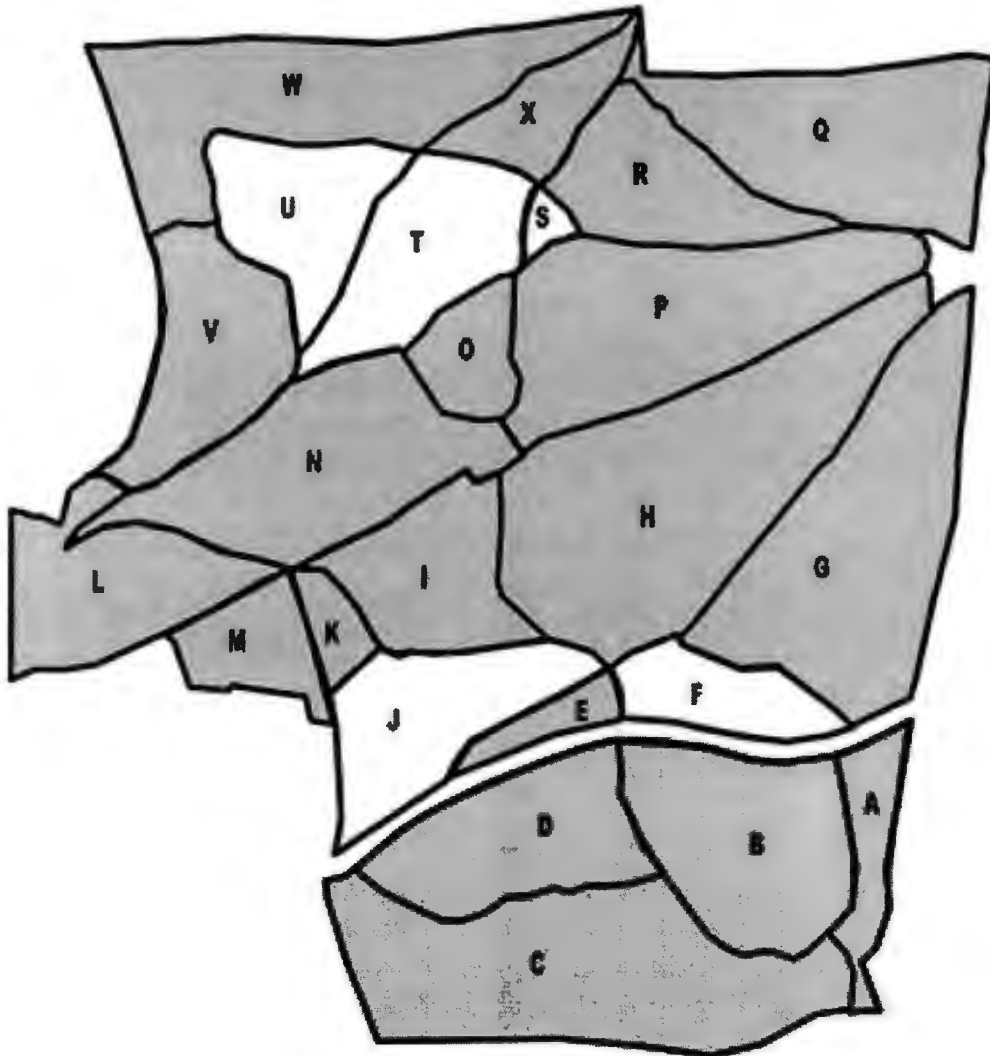
Epilobium hirsutum



Great willowherb (Native)

Widely scattered in damp places with sufficient light. Found in coppice K from 1992 - 1996 continuously, until the site became too shady. Recorded by Latimer in 1984 from compt.W, "in the boggy springline where the stream arises in the west" (Latimer, 1984), and "Meg Game saw it there in 1999. Not seen there recently as the compt. has become too shady. In coppice P from June 2009.

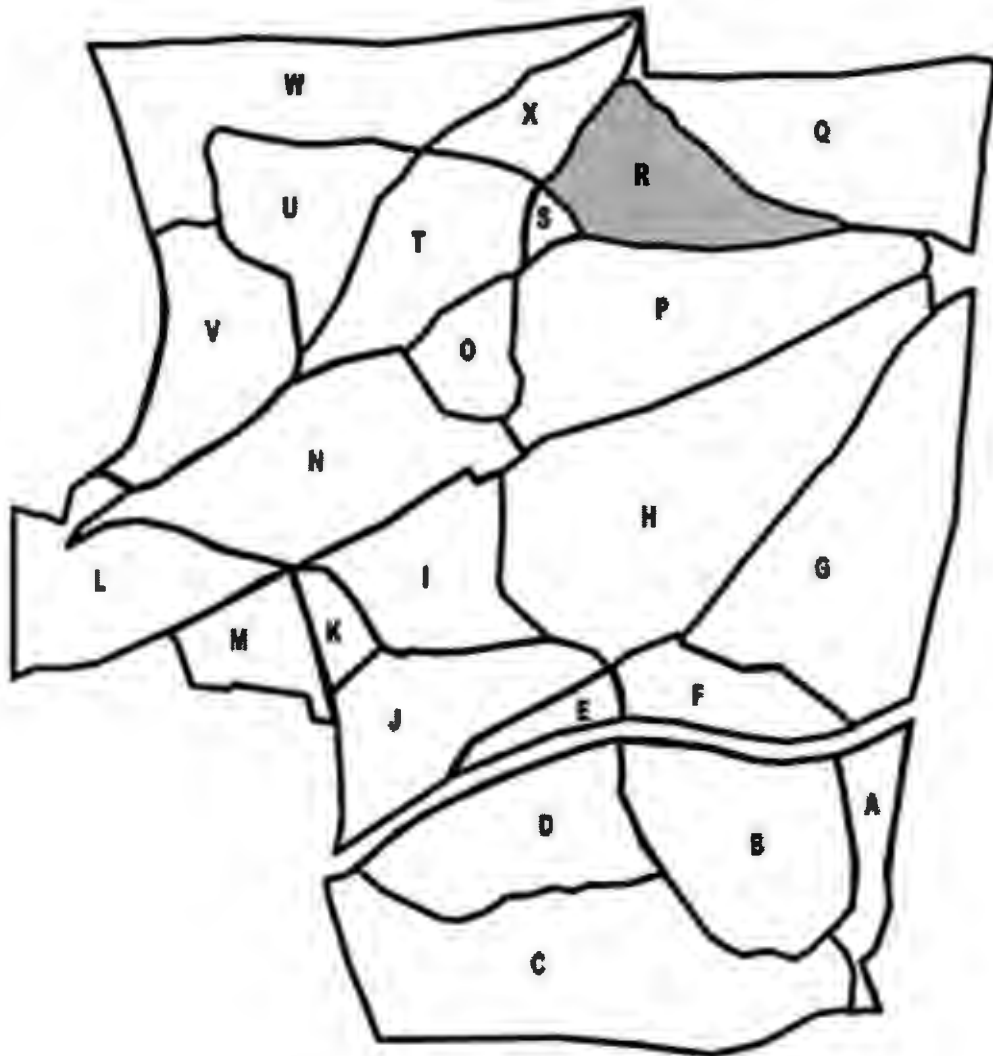
Epilobium montanum



Broad-leaved willowherb (Native)

The commonest, and earliest flowering, willowherb - and the most shade-tolerant and persistent (present in coppice K every year between 1992 and 2007); and recorded from compt. M by Latimer in 1984, and still present in 2007. In coppice P from June 2009.

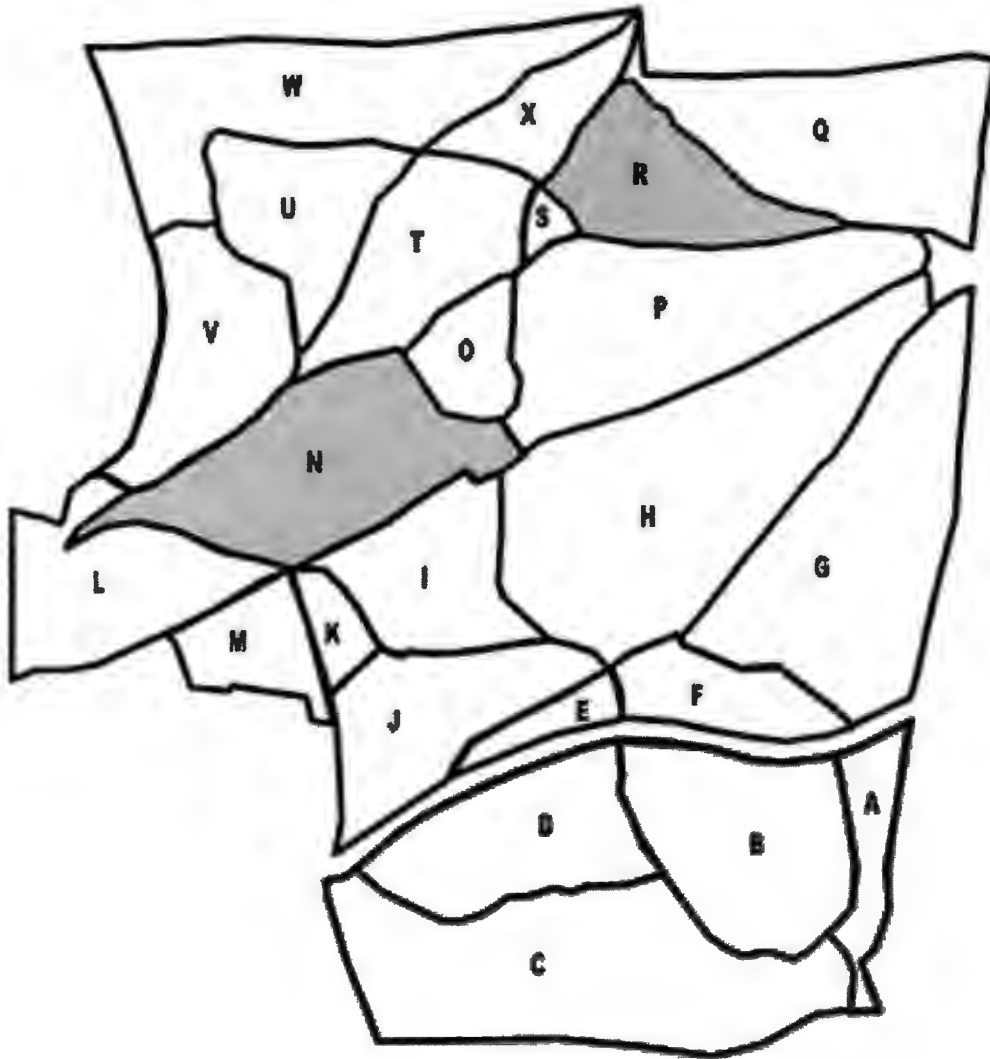
Epilobium obscurum



Short-fruited willowherb (Native)

A plant of damp, open habitats - though tolerant of some shade. Rare in the Wood, though likely to persist in the seed bank (Grime, 2007). Abundant along the stream coppice in Coldfall Wood, though Grime (2007) states that it is "absent from woodland". In coppice P from June 2009.

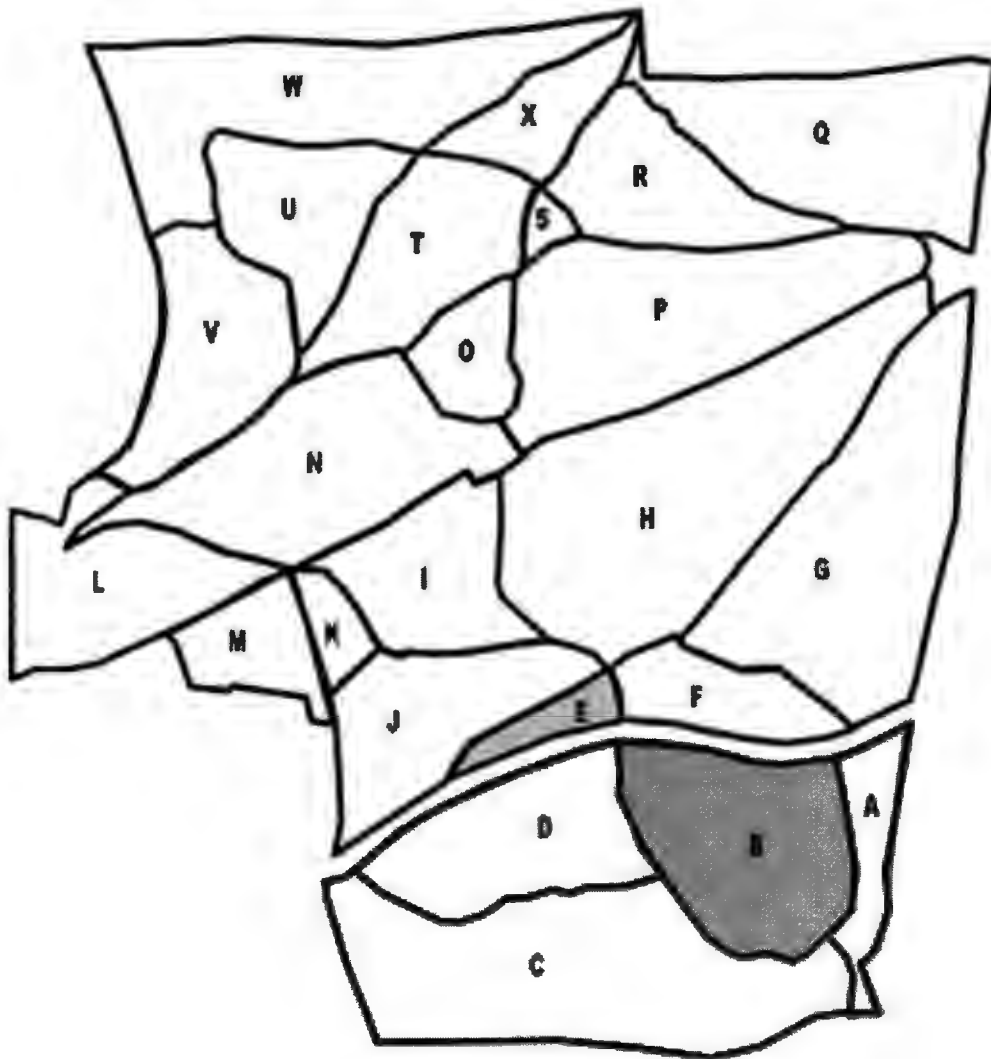
Epilobium parviflorum



Hoary willowherb (Native)

Another willowherb of damp, open habitats - and therefore scarce in the Wood, though likely to persist in the seed bank. Common along the stream coppice in Coldfall Wood. A few plants appeared in coppice P in June 2009.

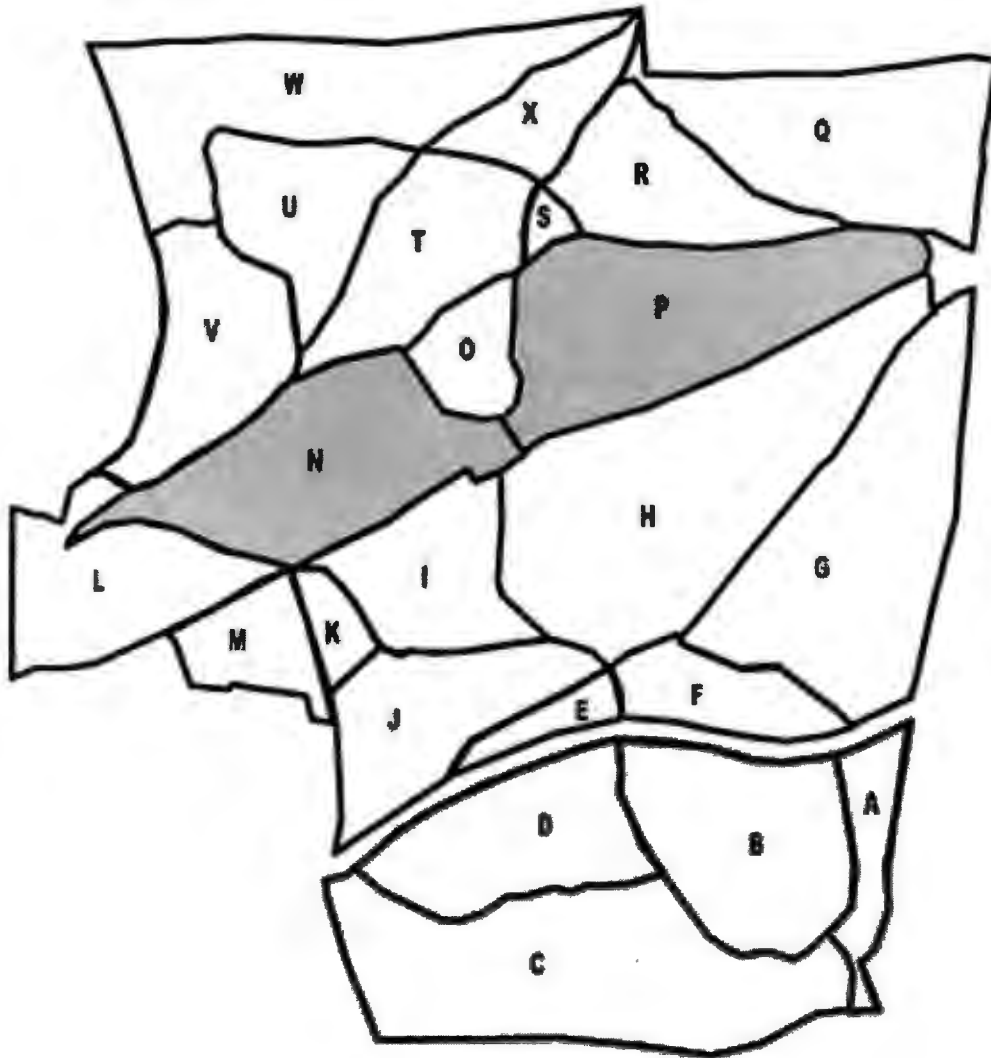
Epilobium sp.



Willowherb (Native)

Some non-flowering willowherbs could not be certainly identified to species level (but are likely to be one of the 7 spp. recorded in the Wood).

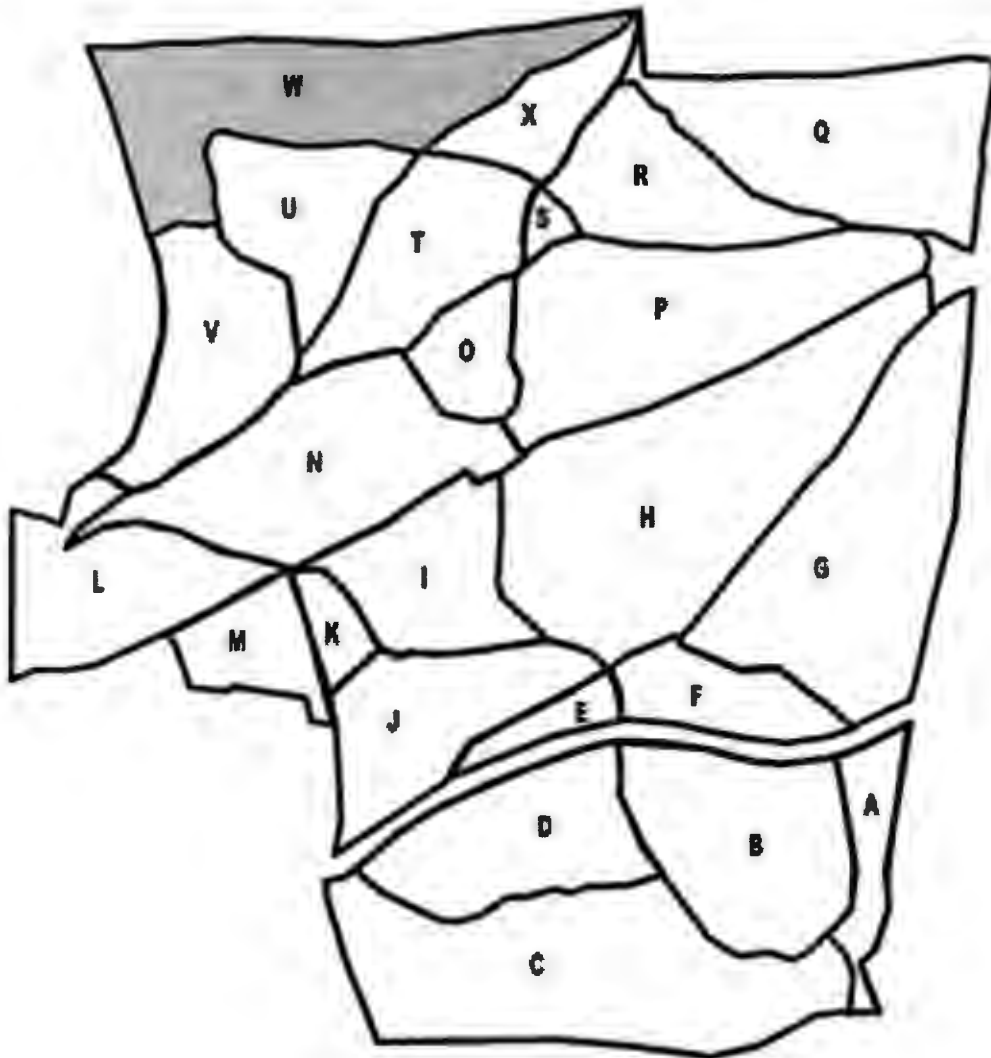
Epipactis helleborine



Broad-leaved helleborine (Native)

The only orchid species known from the Wood - first recorded by Ted Bangerter in 1956 - a single spike (Kent, 1975). It was further noted from compt. P (another single plant) in 1990 and 1991, and has been seen regularly each year since 2002 close to the stream in compts. N and P with a maximum of 13 spikes (11/8/2002). An ancient woodland indicator species (Rose, 1999). A single plant was seen in the proposed coppice area in P in June 2008 by Lucy Roots. There were 11 plants in this coppice by June 2009.

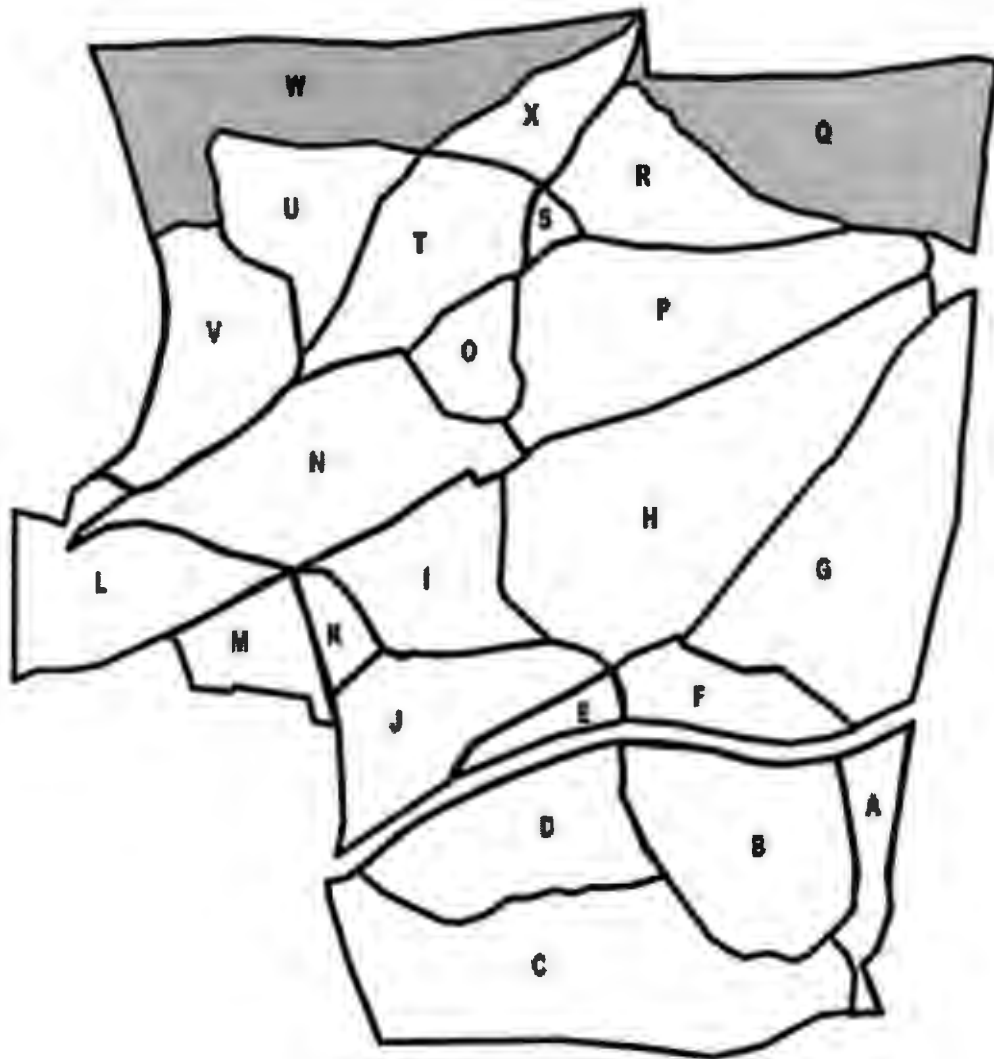
Equisetum arvense



Field horsetail (Native)

Very scarce - only in the damp glade in compt. W (first recorded there in 1992). Latimer (1984) recorded it as "abundant" in comp. M, but it has not been refound there.

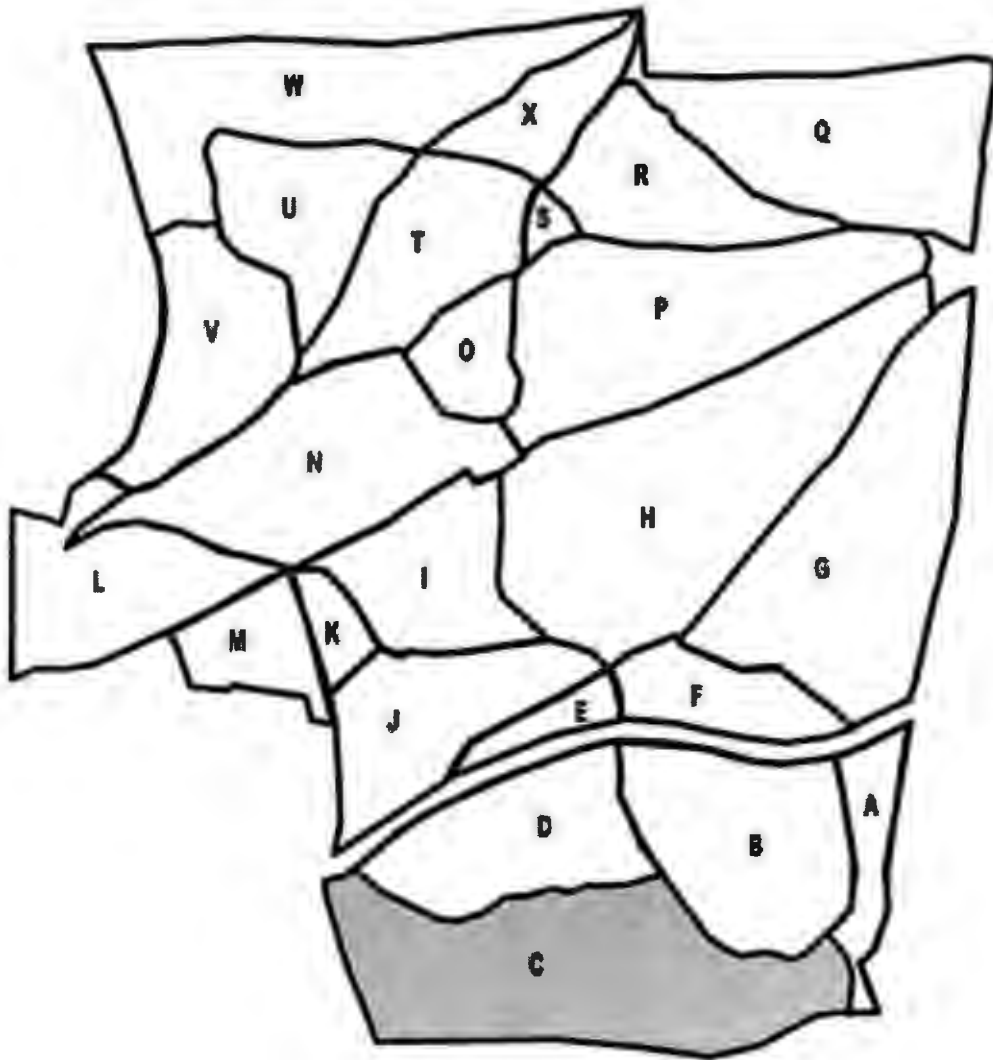
Euonymus japonicus



Evergreen spindle (Neophyte)

Garden escape - bird-sown near boundary fences in compts. Q and W.

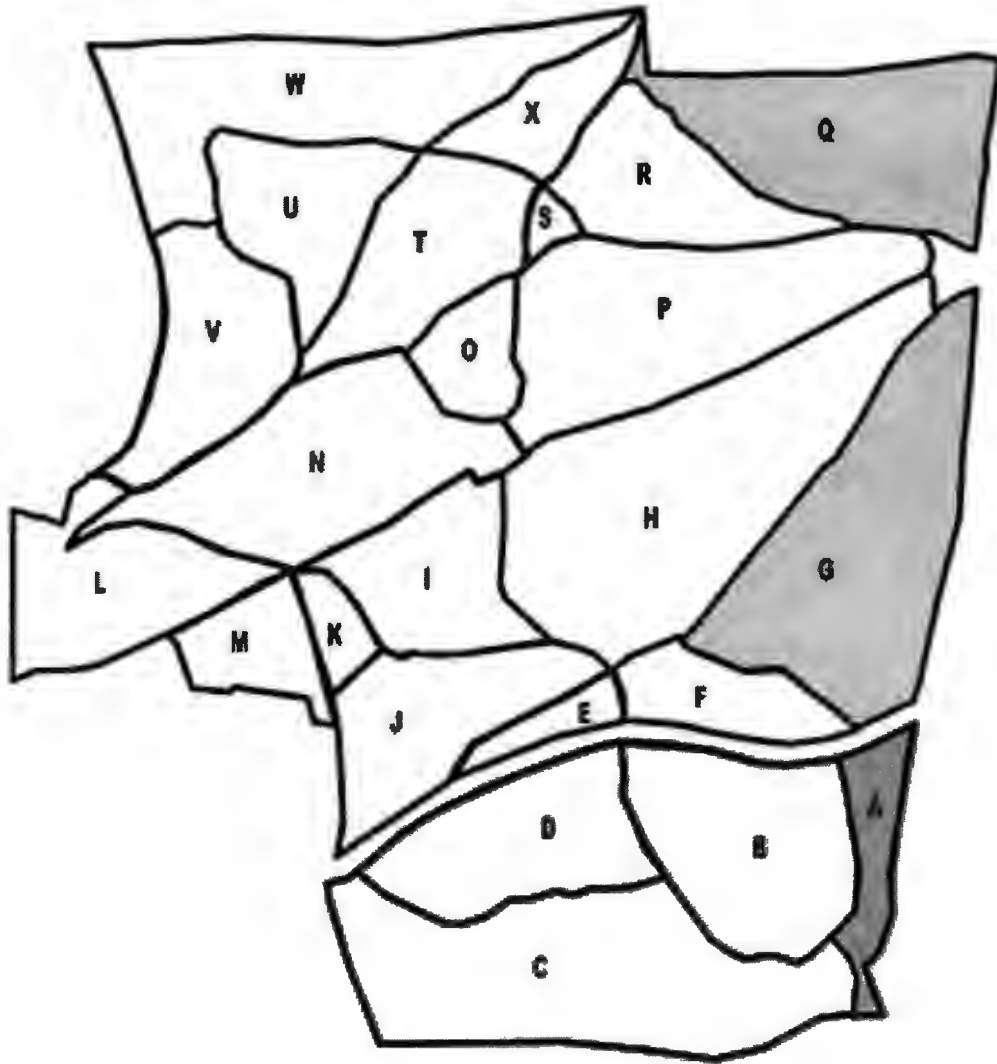
Euphorbia amygdaloides subsp. *robbiae*



Leathery wood-spurge (Neophyte)

Garden escape - small colony in compt. C near boundary fence; first noted by Barbara Villiers in 1998.

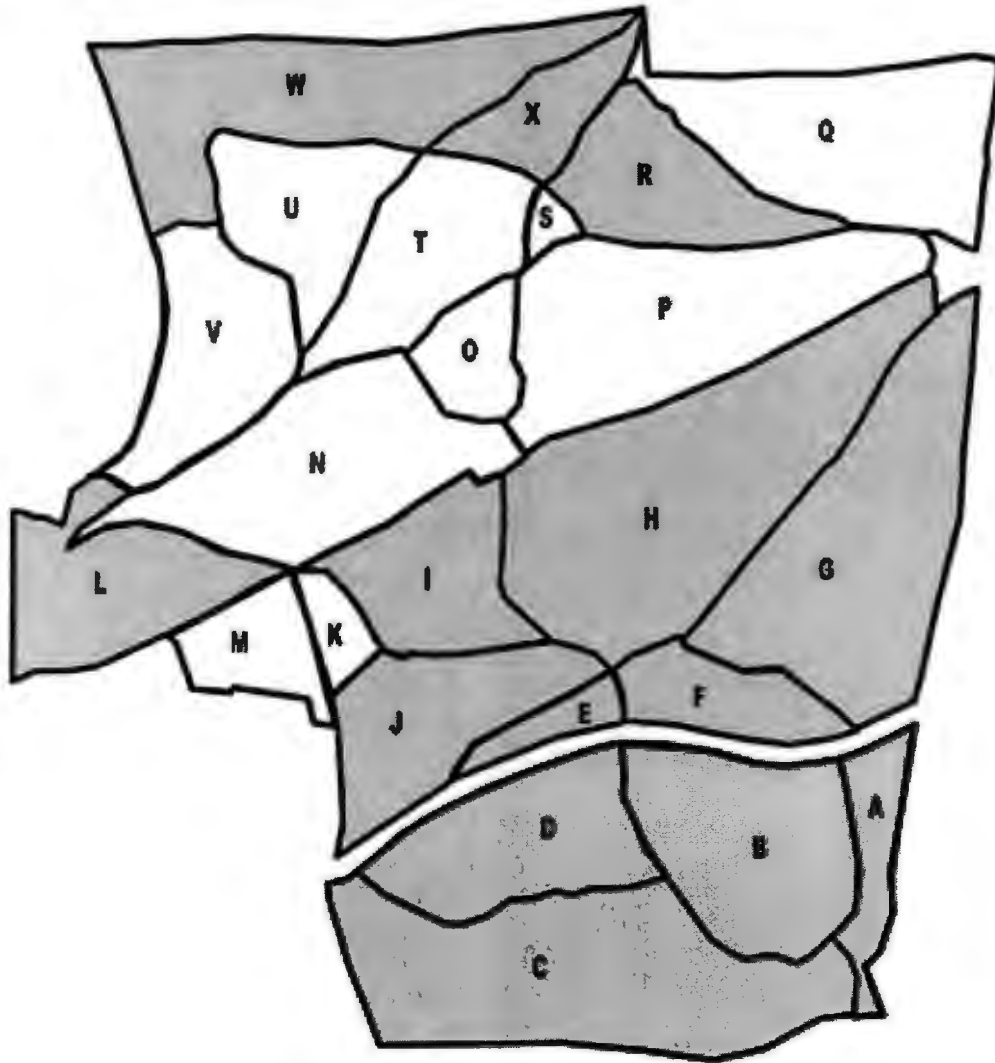
Euphorbia peplus



Petty spurge (Native)

A common "weed" of open, disturbed places - scarce in the Wood. Seen in the Pool glade in compt. N in 2001, but did not persist; also in coppice P in 2009

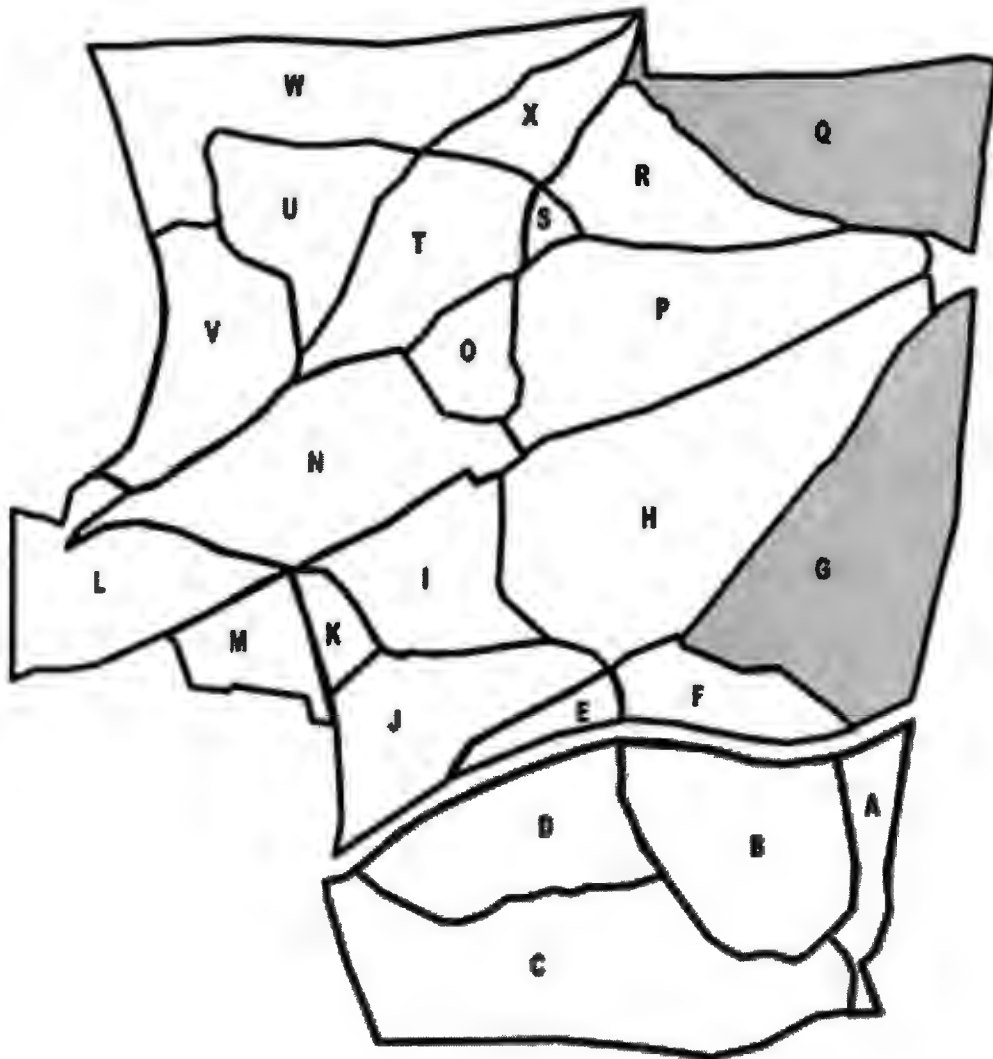
Fagus sylvatica



Beech (Native)

Widely distributed. Some fine mature trees on the higher ground - absent from the poorly drained central valley. Some trees have pale coppery leaves (especially in compt. C) - suggesting some genetic contribution from pollen of planted cultivars in nearby gardens. Rare in Coldfall Wood.

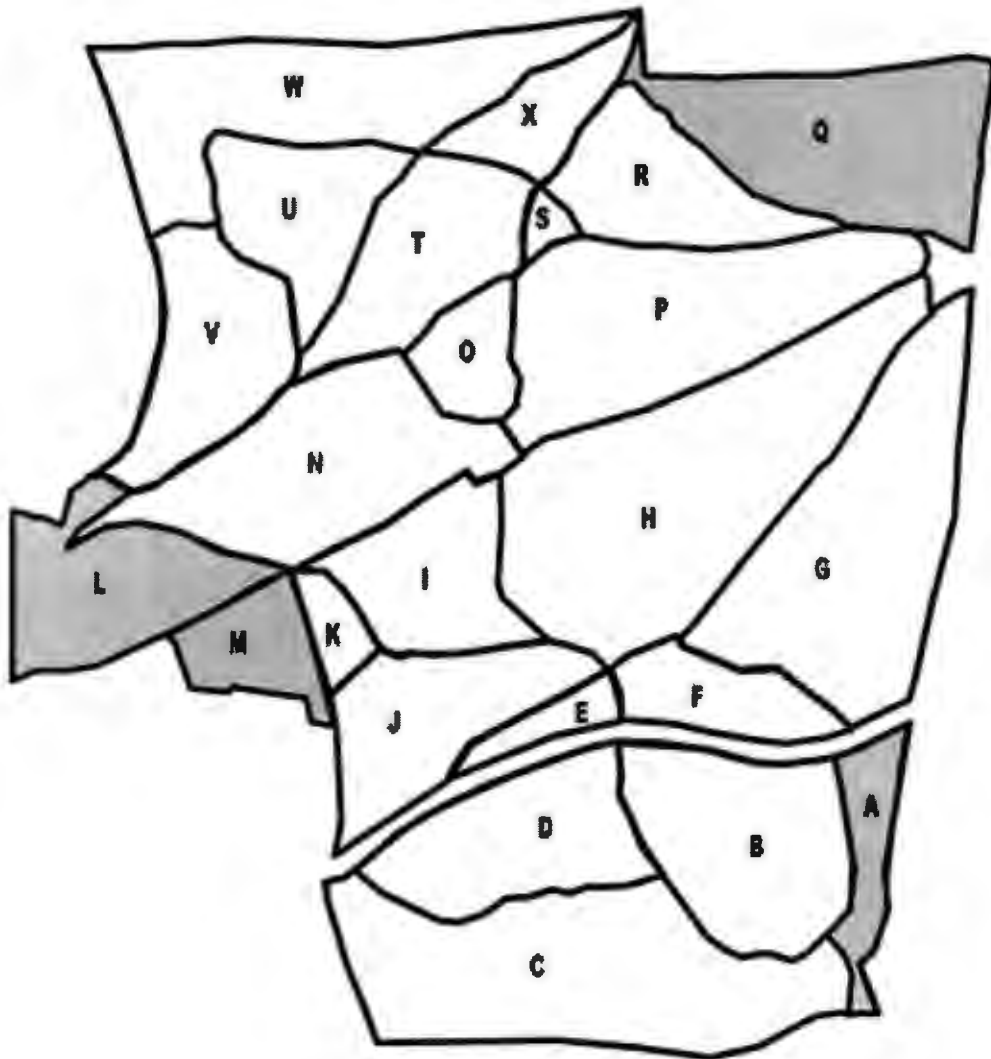
Fallopia baldschuanica



Russian-vine (Neophyte)

Garden escape - spreading into Wood from an adjacent garden into compt. G. Well established in the "circular railing" enclosure in Q near the entrance to the Wood at the western end of the path from Wood Vale.

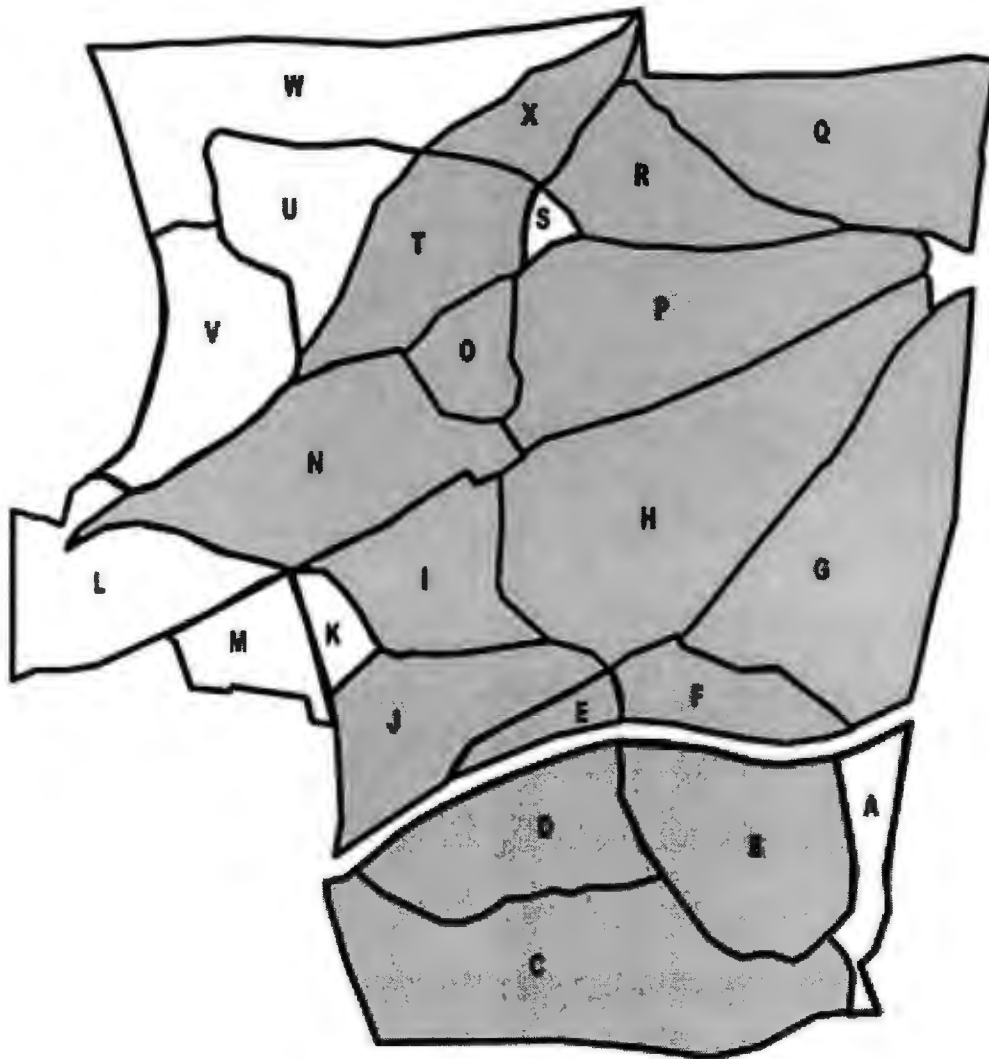
Fallopia japonica



Japanese knotweed (Neophyte)

Garden escape - this notoriously invasive plant is intolerant of shade (recorded from coppice K between 1992 and 1997, but did not persist beyond that date as the coppice succeeded to dense woodland), Should nevertheless be watched out for in any future coppicing. In 1999 Meg Game noted it close to the boundary of compt. Q "adjacent to the garden of the second house from the east on Connaught Gardens" (Game, 2000). This is a comparatively well lit site, and it was still there in 2007. Meg Game reported (2000) that it "appears from time to time in the north-east of compt. W, near the Connaught Gardens entrance and notice board. It is removed by the Friends". Not seen here in 2007. It is rampant in compt. M, (where Latimer, {1984}, noted it 25 years ago) and is likely to defy any attempts at eradication there.

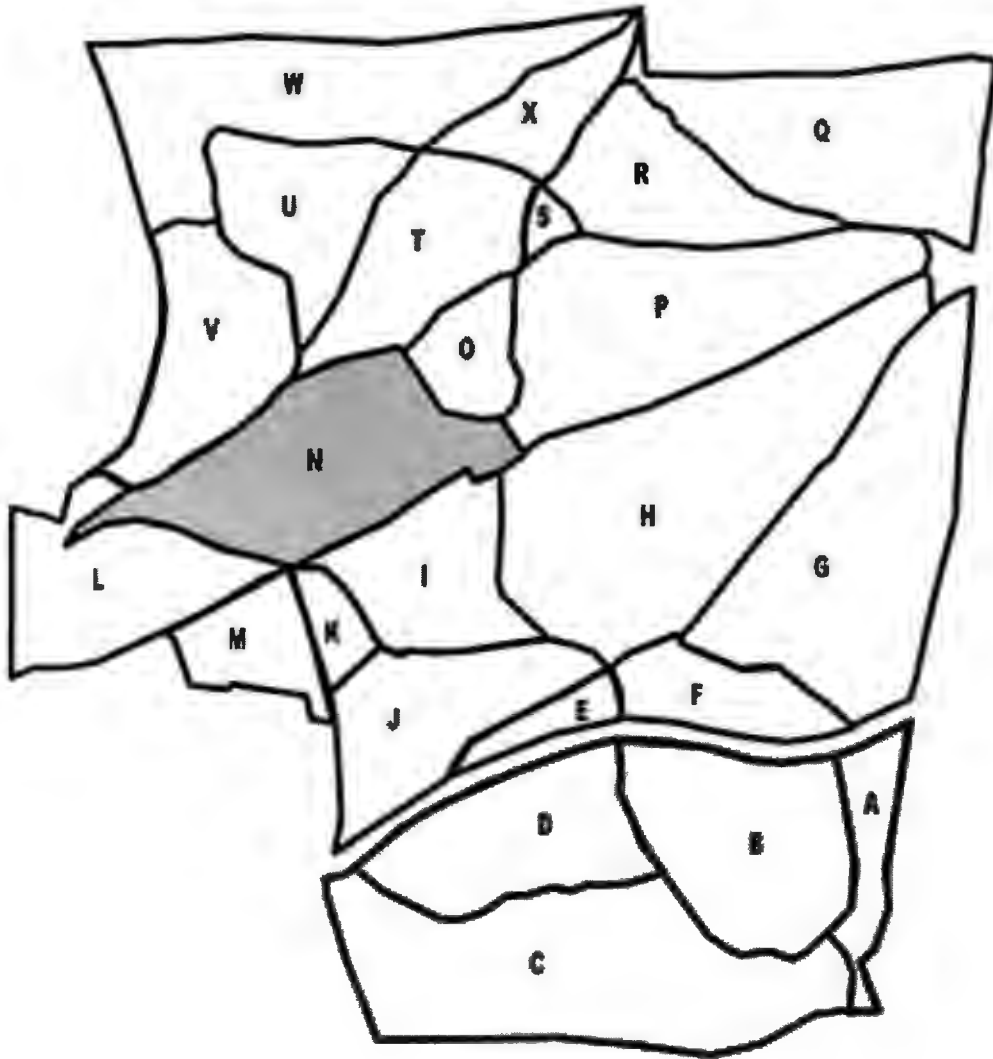
Festuca gigantea



Giant fescue (Native)

A widespread, shade-tolerant grass. Present in coppice K each year between 1992 and 1997. Recorded by Latimer (1984) from compt. M, but not seen there recently. An ancient woodland indicator species (Rose, 1999). Does not form a persistent seed bank (Cope & Gray, 2009). Present in coppice P in 2008 and 2009.

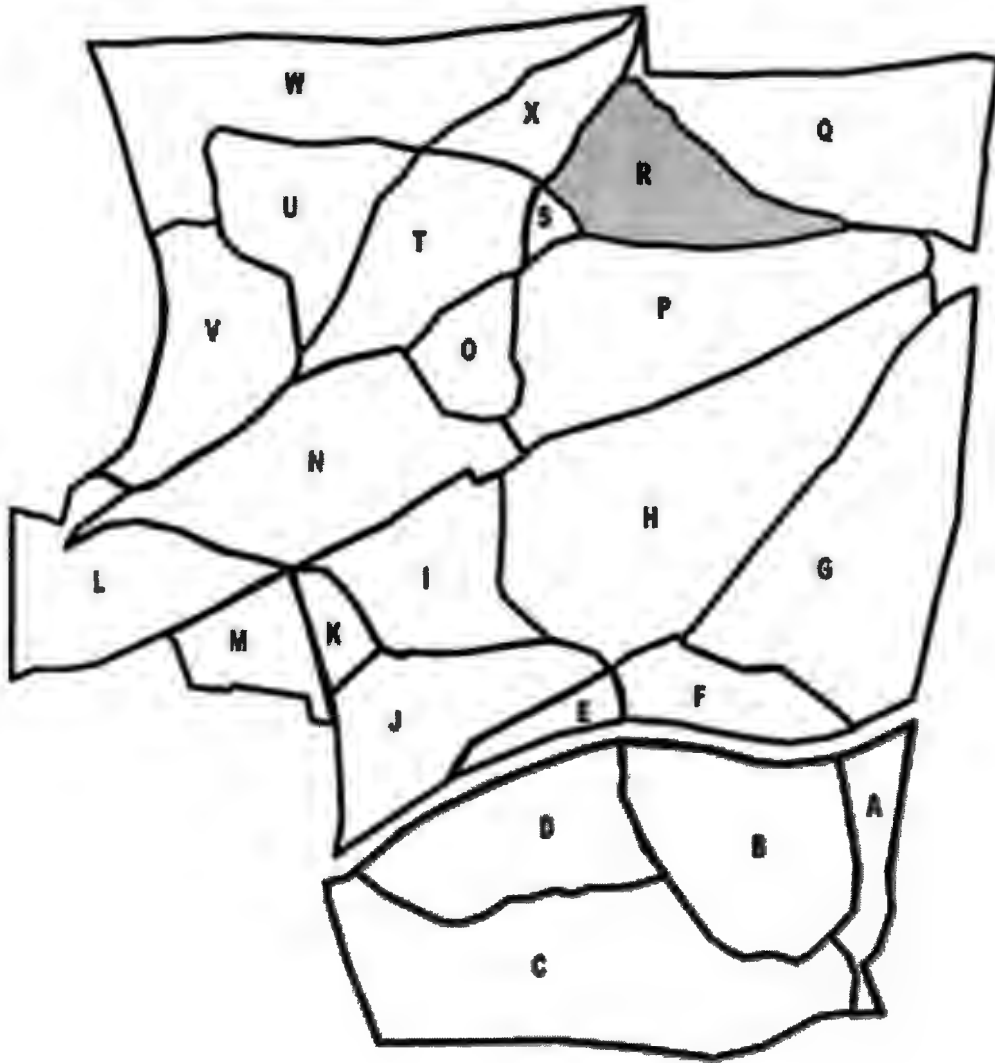
Forsythia x intermedia



Forsythia (Neophyte)

Planted by paddling pool changing room building (compt. N - demolished in 2000), and persisting.

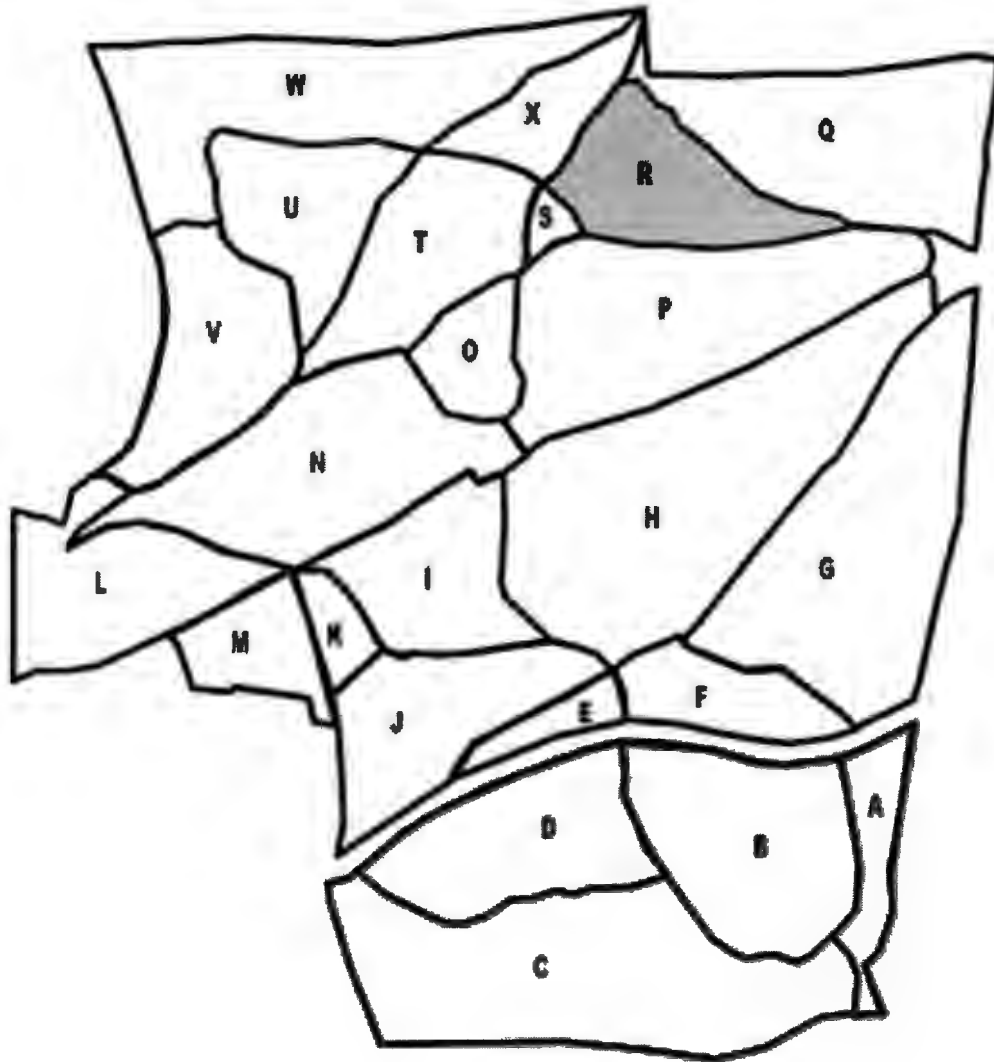
Fragaria ananassa



Garden strawberry (Neophyte)

A few plants in compt. R - bird-sown from a local garden.

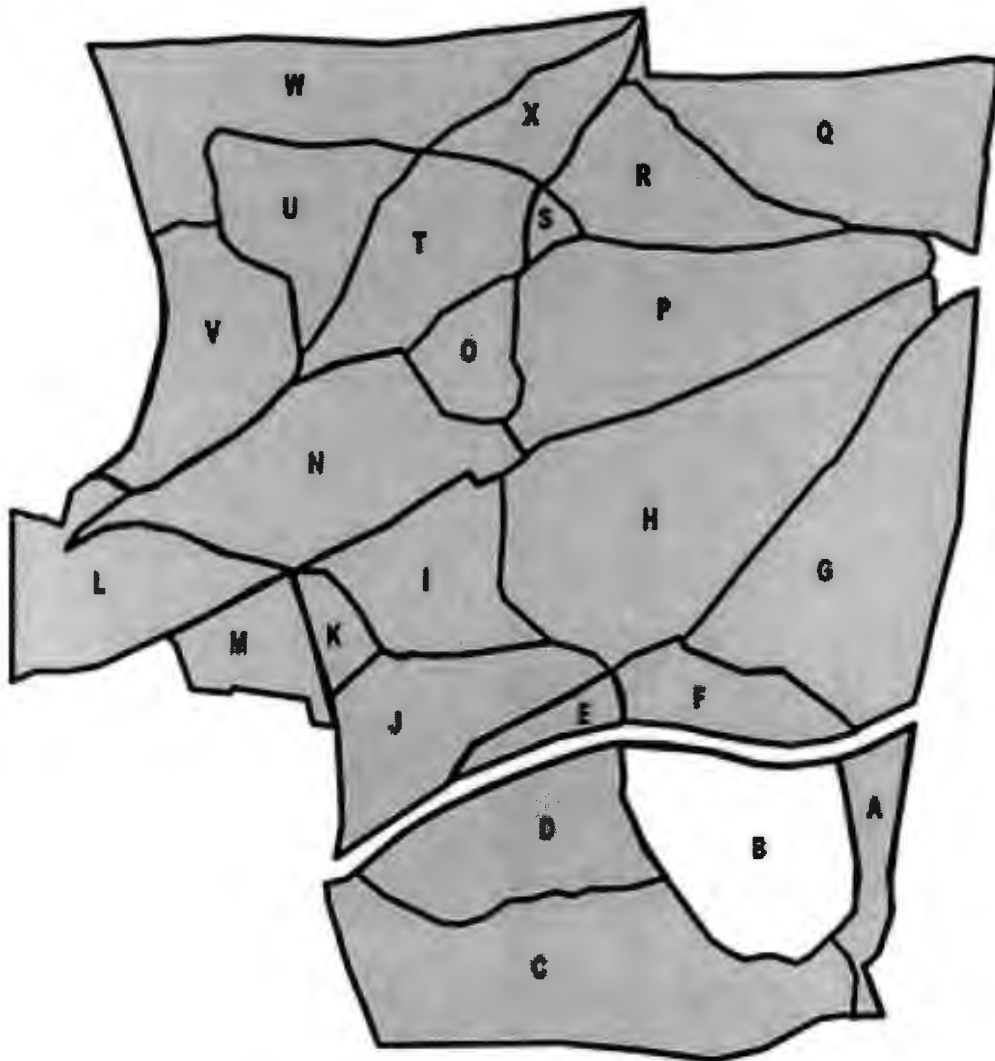
Fragaria vesca



Wild strawberry (Native)

Scarce in the Wood, present in compt. R only during 2007 survey. Single plant in coppice P from June 2009. Common in Coldfall Wood stream coppice (2007/08).

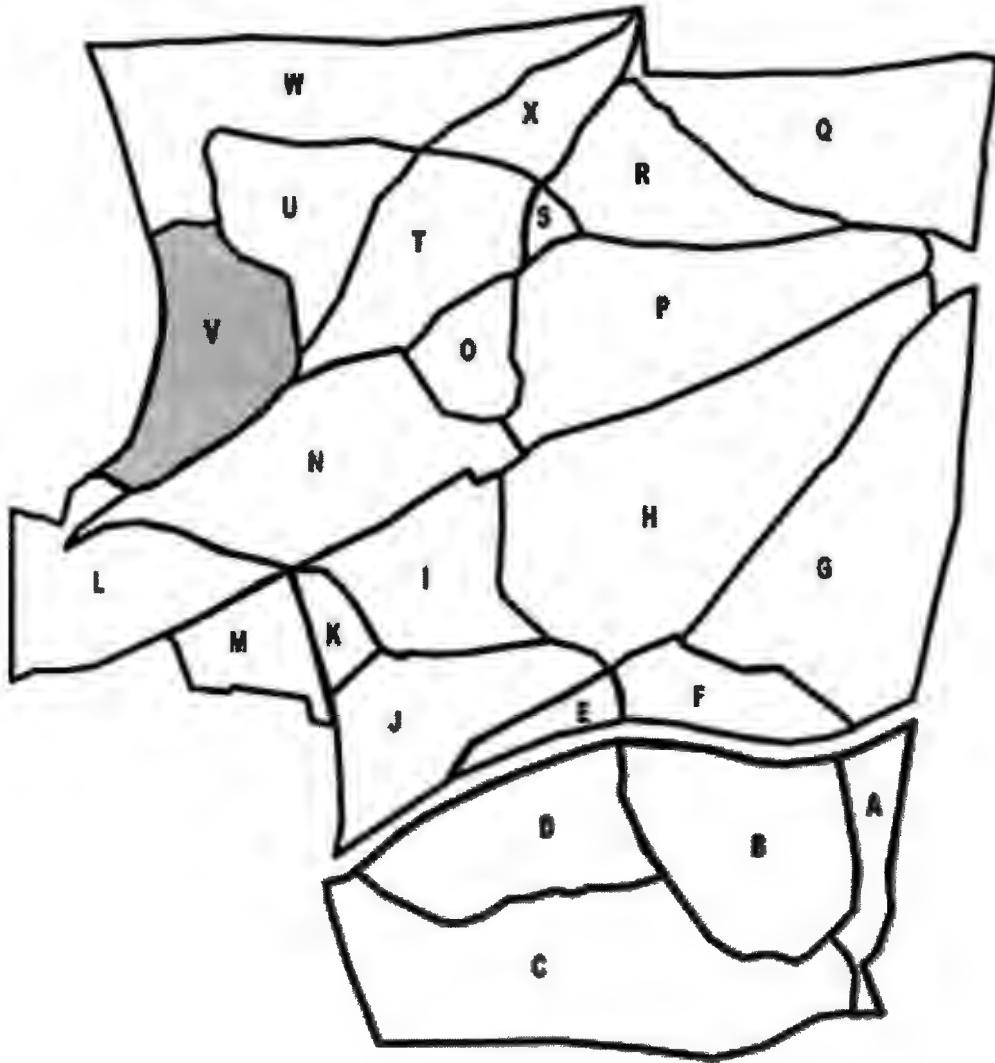
Fraxinus excelsior



Ash (Native)

Common and widely distributed. Many mature trees - producing numerous seedlings wherever there is sufficient light - these need to be controlled. Continuously present in coppice K from its arrival in 1992 through until the 2007 survey. Remembered by Liza Chivers from her childhood in the Wood (Chivers, 1999). Present in coppice P before and after coppicing in 2009.

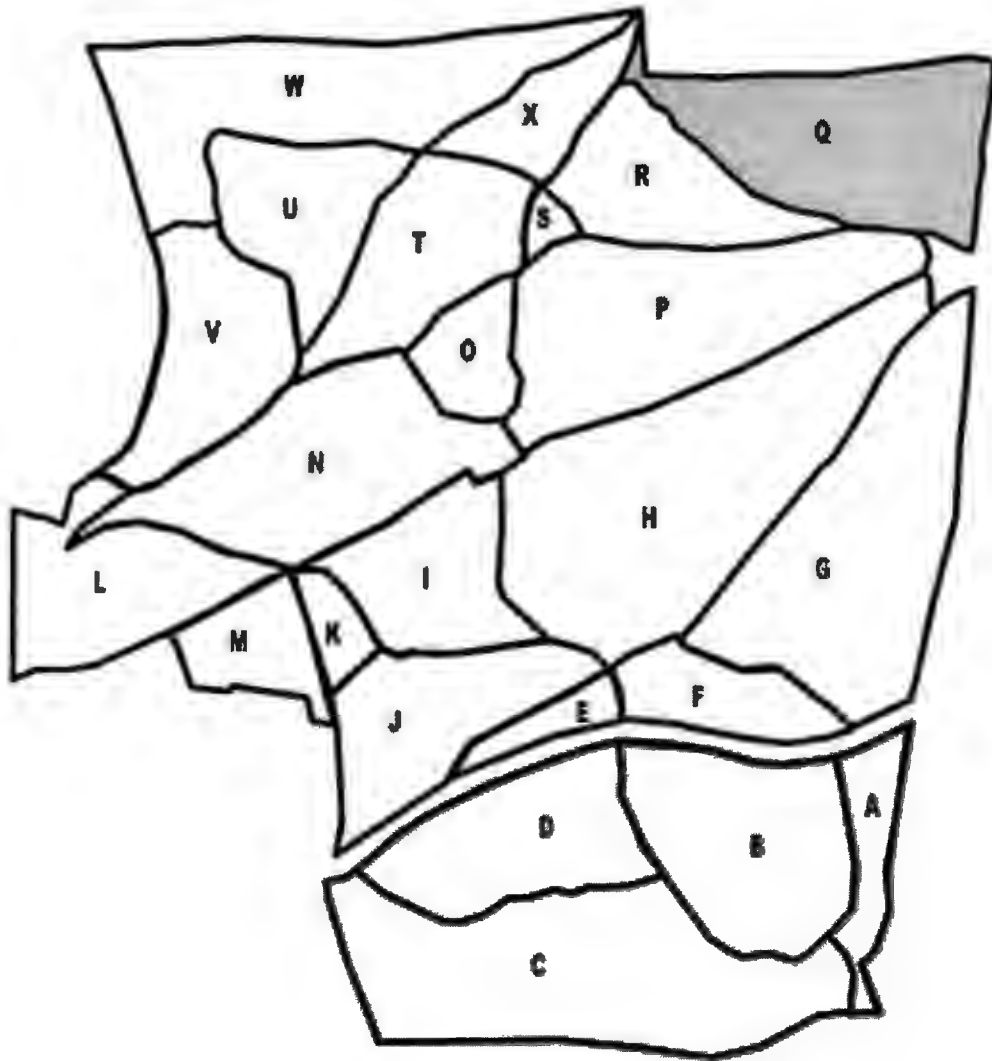
Fritillaria meleagris



Fritillary (Native)

Possibly native in a few parts of central England - clearly introduced into Queen's Wood. A small colony (c. 10 plants), discovered by Sarah Graham-Brown in 2004. It is possible that these were deliberately planted some years ago - but they are now well established.

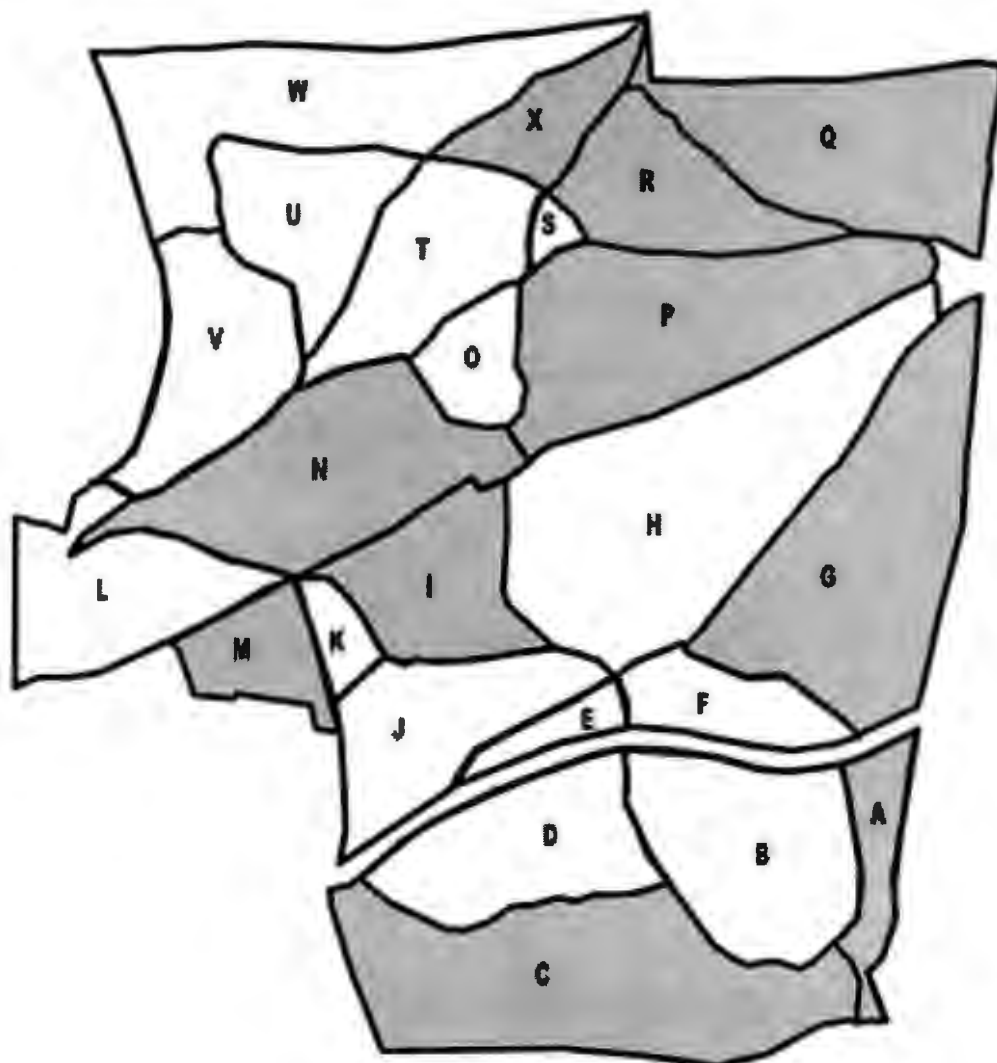
Galanthus nivalis



Snowdrop (Neophyte)

Garden escape in a single compt. (Q) - possibly overlooked elsewhere.

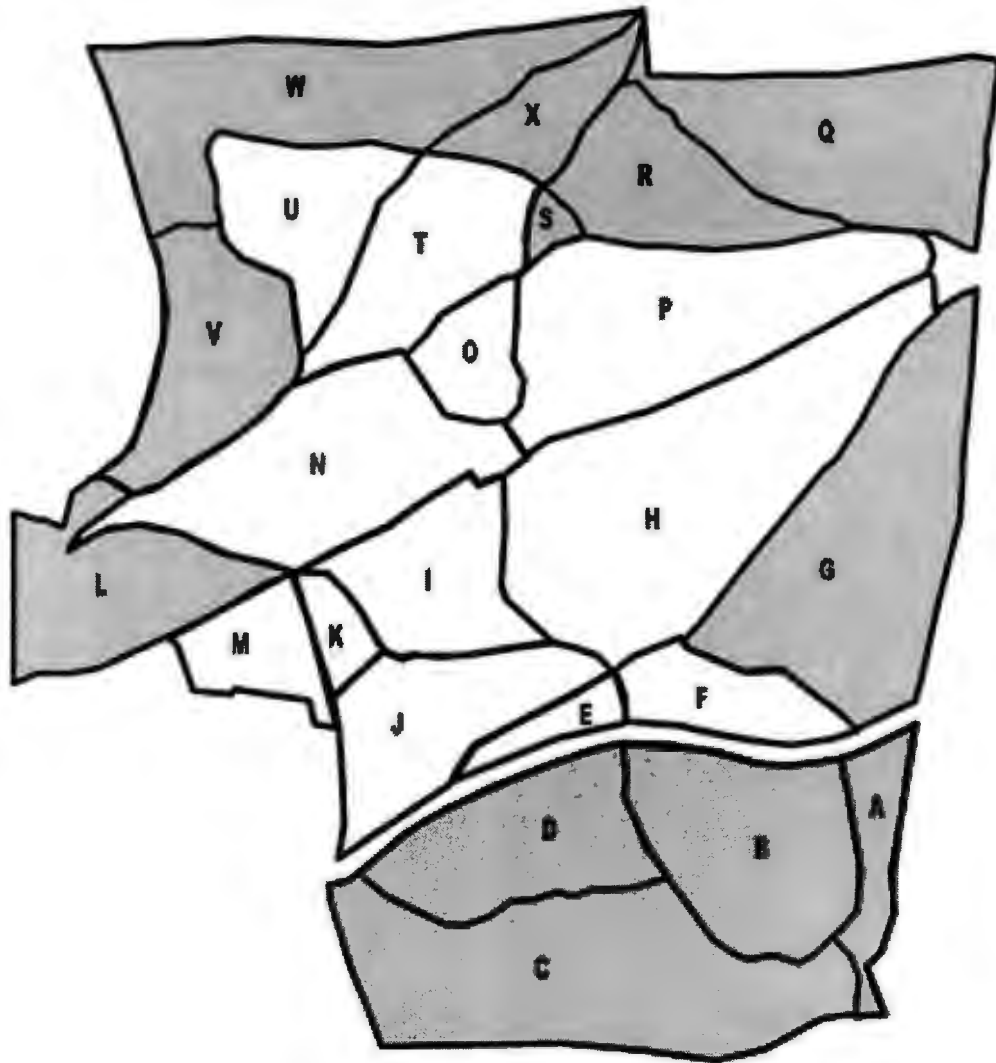
Galium aparine



Cleavers (Native)

Widespread in the Wood; shade tolerant - continuously present in coppice K from 1992 - 1997. Coppice P: 2008 - 2009.

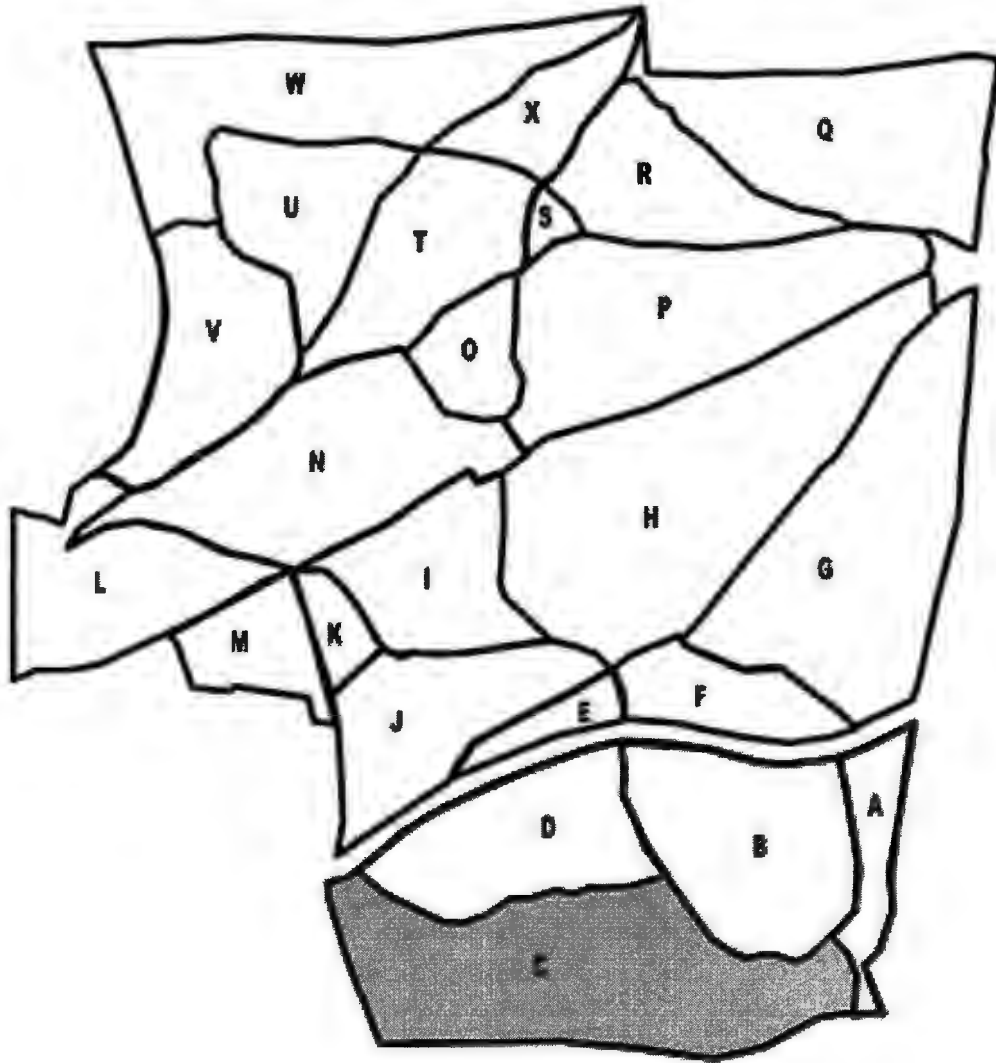
Geranium robertianum



Herb-Robert (Native)

Widespread and shade-tolerant. This familiar herb is usually monocarpic (dies after flowering) and is short-lived (2-3 years). The presence of a persistent seed bank is predicted (Grime, et al, 2007). Characteristic plant of secondary woodland (Peterken, 1981), and here indicative of the degree of disturbance in the Wood. Several plants in coppice P in 2009.

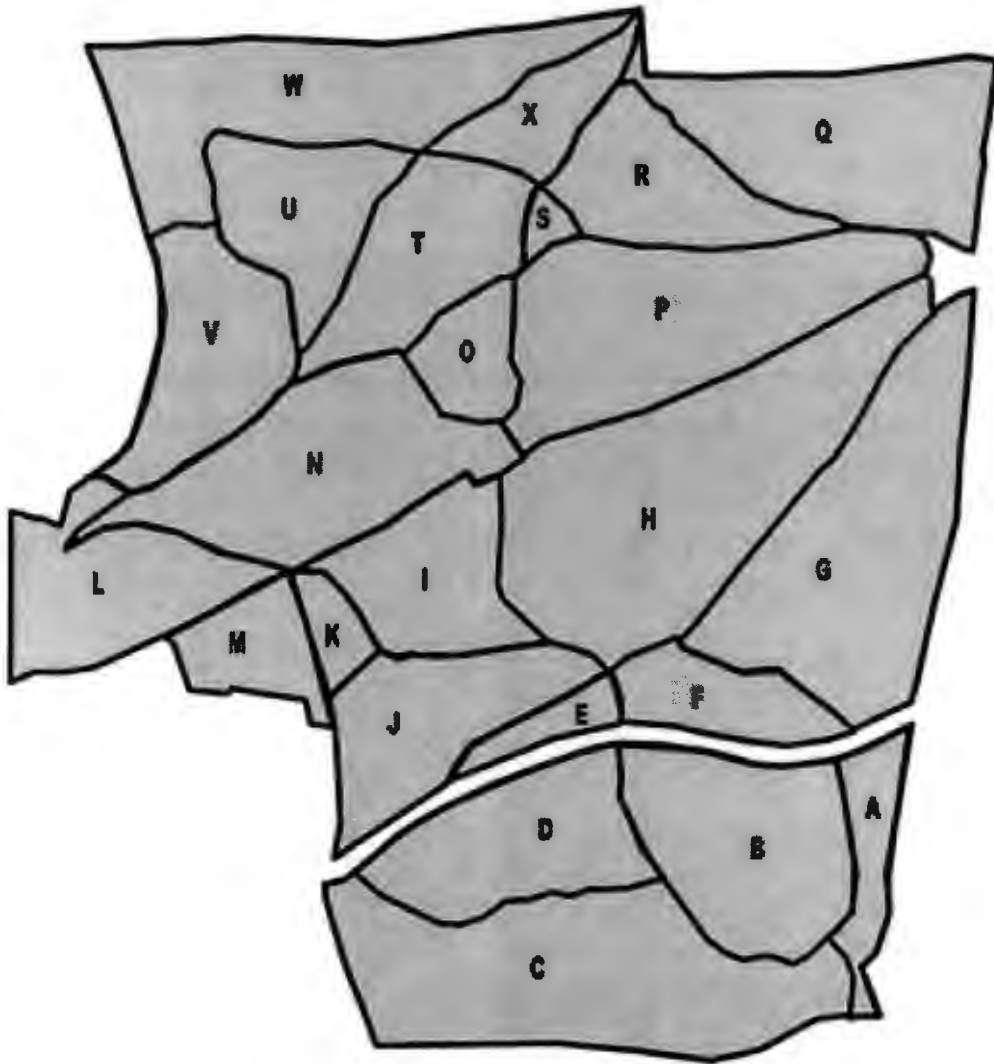
Geranium x magnificentum



Purple crane's-bill (Neophyte)

Garden "throw-out" - unlikely to persist in the dense shade where it was found. This is a handsome garden ornamental, which can spread vigorously by vegetative growth.

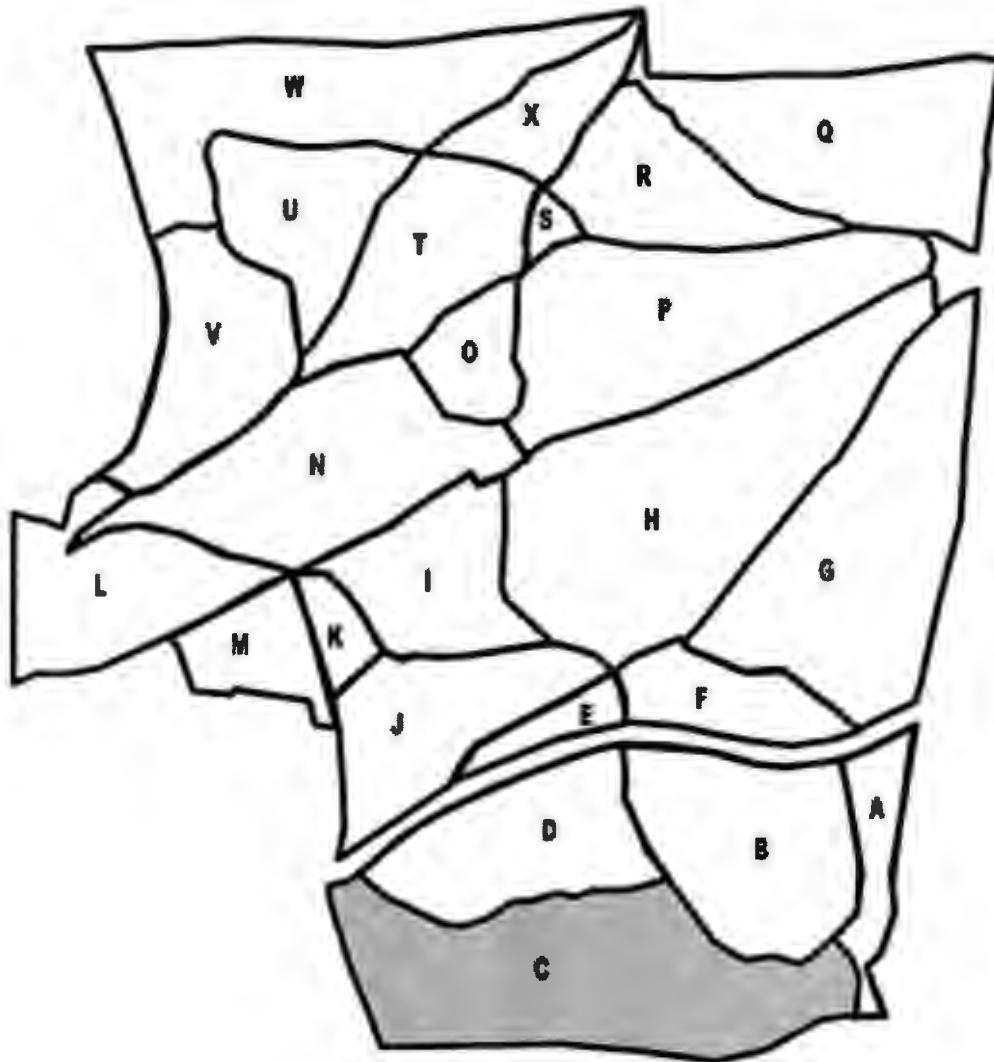
Geum urbanum



Wood avens (Native)

Ubiquitous - shade tolerant - the most widespread herb of the ground flora. Present in coppice K every year between 1992 and 2007. Characteristic plant of secondary woodland (Peterken, 1981), and here indicative of the degree of disturbance in the Wood. Abundant in coppice P in 2009.

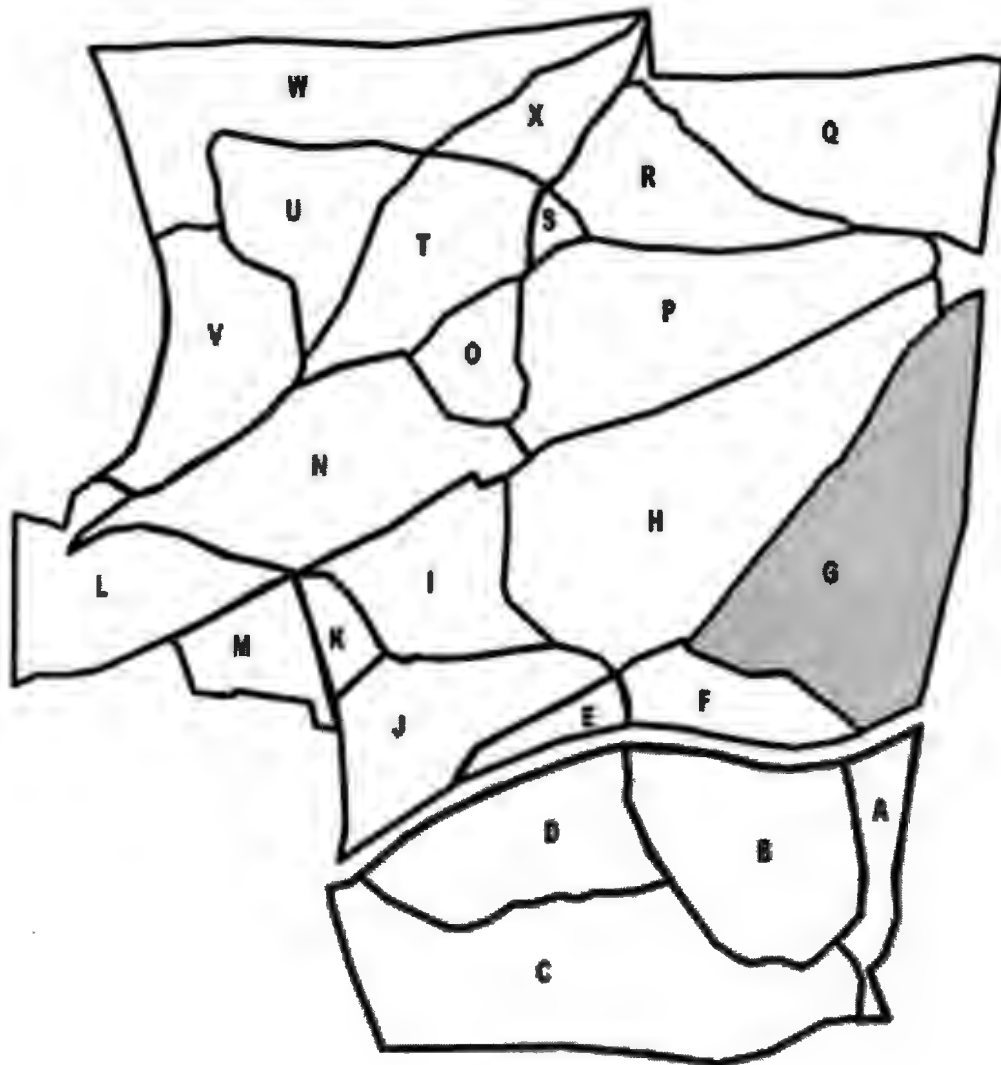
Gleditsia triacanthos



Honey locust (Neophyte)

A single small sapling (c. 6 foot tall) - surrounded by dense bramble. Probably bird-sown from a local garden. Not listed in Burton, 1983, Kent, 2000, nor Clement and Foster, 1994, and a first record of the plant growing "wild" in Middlesex (Mark Spencer, in lit.). Still present in 2009. A native of central North America introduced around 1700 (Krussmann, 1985)

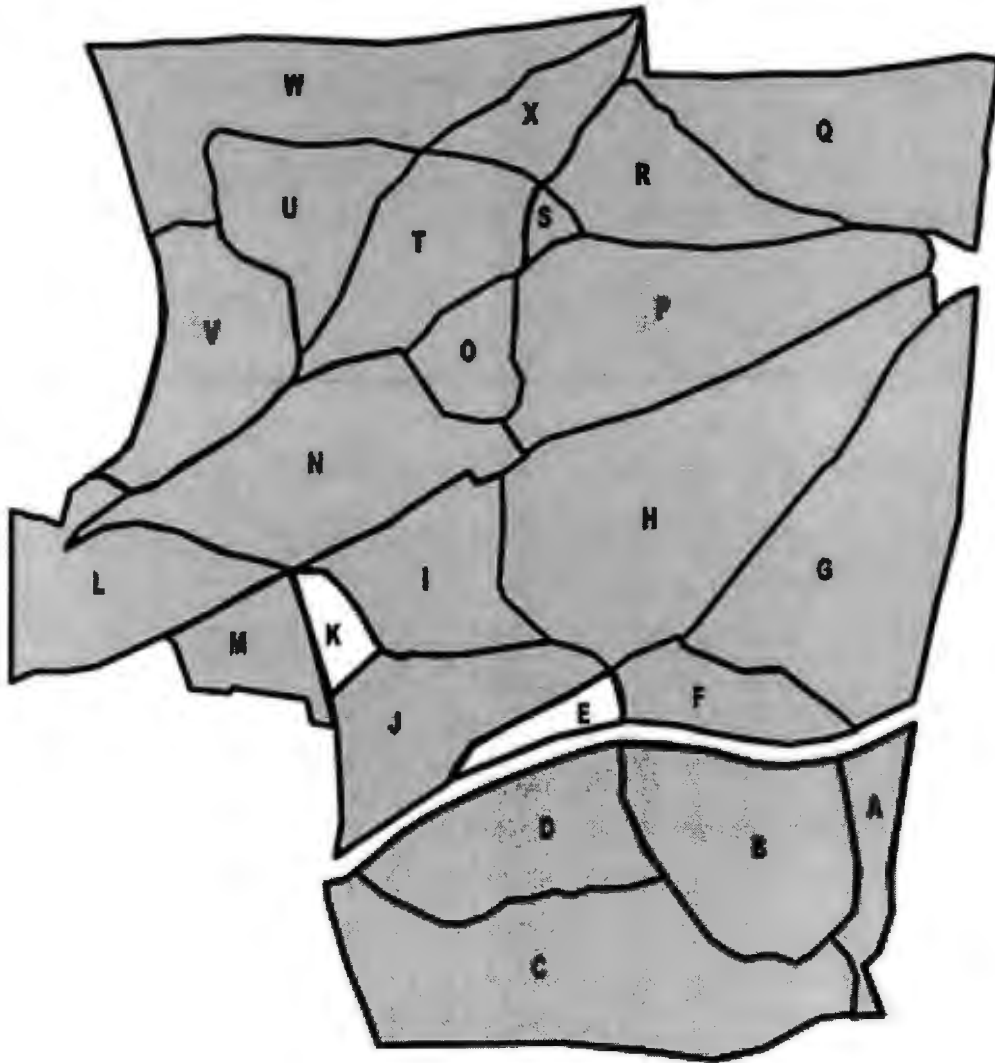
Hedera algeriensis



Algerian ivy (Neophyte)

Compt. G only - spreading from an adjacent garden.

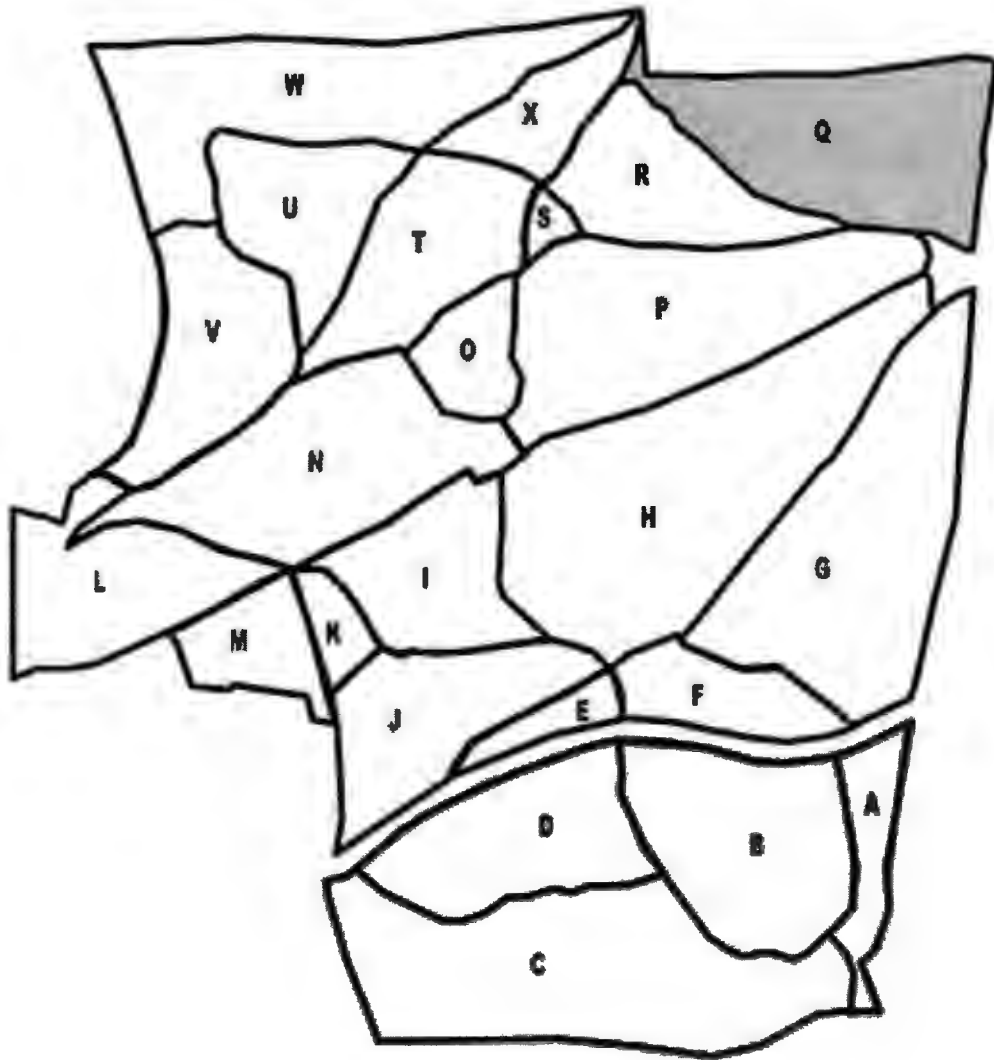
Hedera helix subsp. helix



Ivy (Native)

Ubiquitous. It is important that plants growing up into trees should not be cut back. Ivy does not kill trees, and ivy covered trees provide nesting sites for birds and a habitat for a wide range of invertebrates. Present in coppice P in 2008 and 2009.

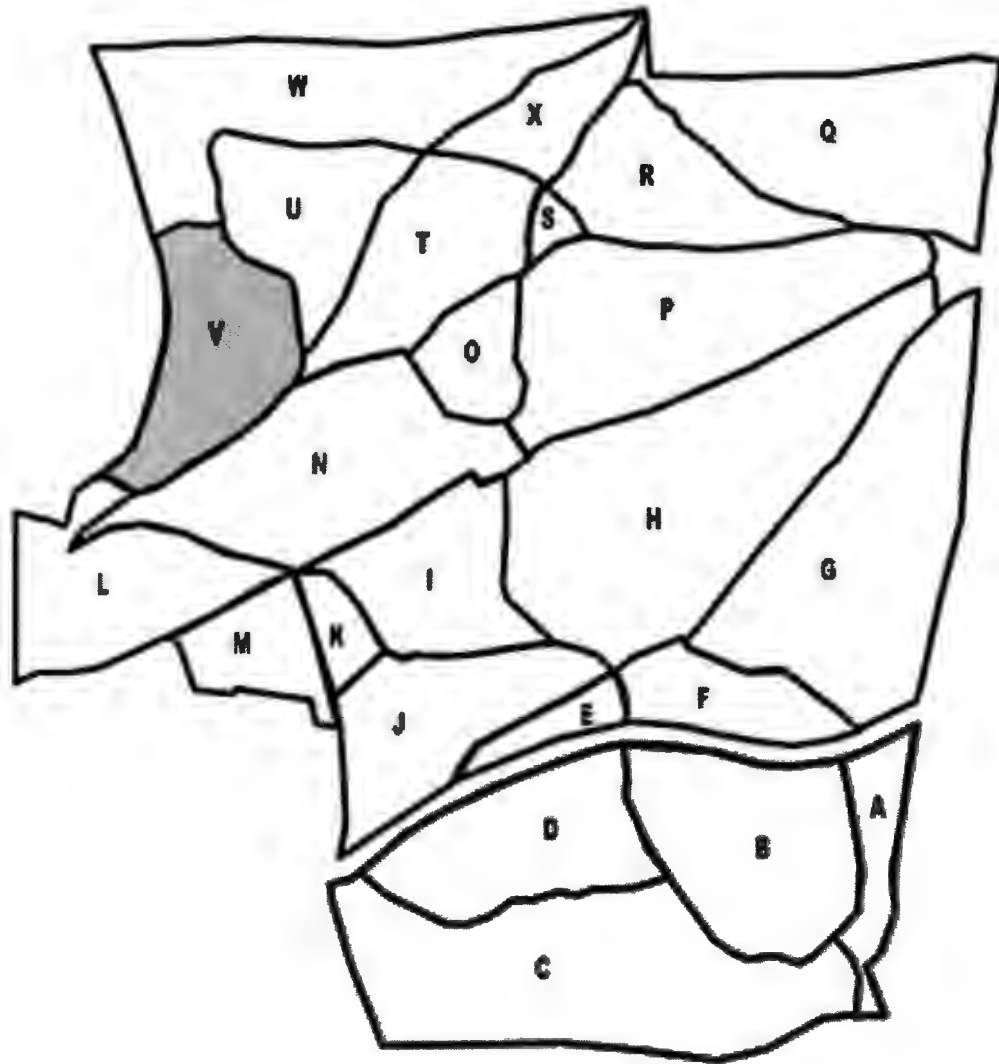
Hedera helix subsp. hibernica



Atlantic ivy (Native)

Present as the well-known cultivar "Hibernica". Escaping from local garden into compt. Q - possibly missed in other compartments.

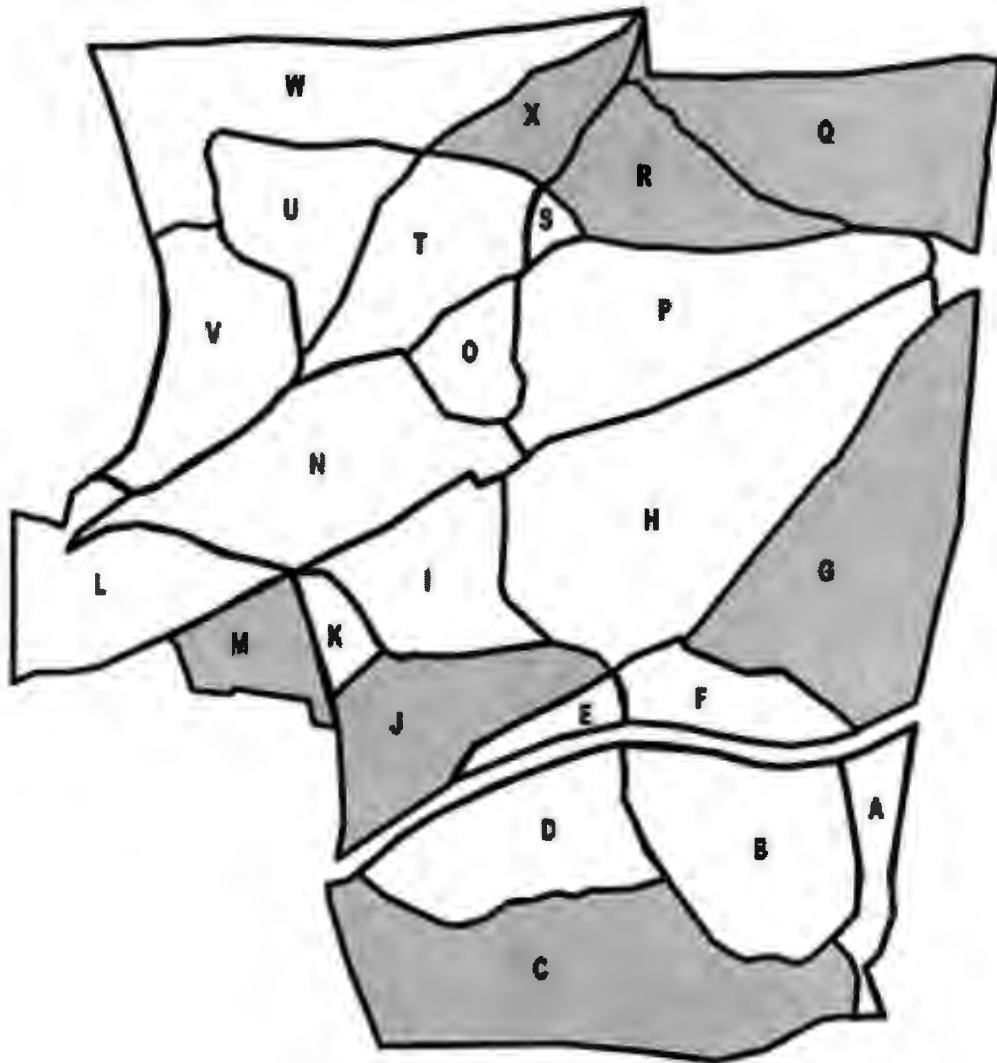
Heracleum mantegazzianum



Giant hogweed (Neophyte)

Single large plant in dense bramble close to houses at Wood edge in compt. V - unlikely to spread in closed vegetation, but wants watching as it can be invasive.

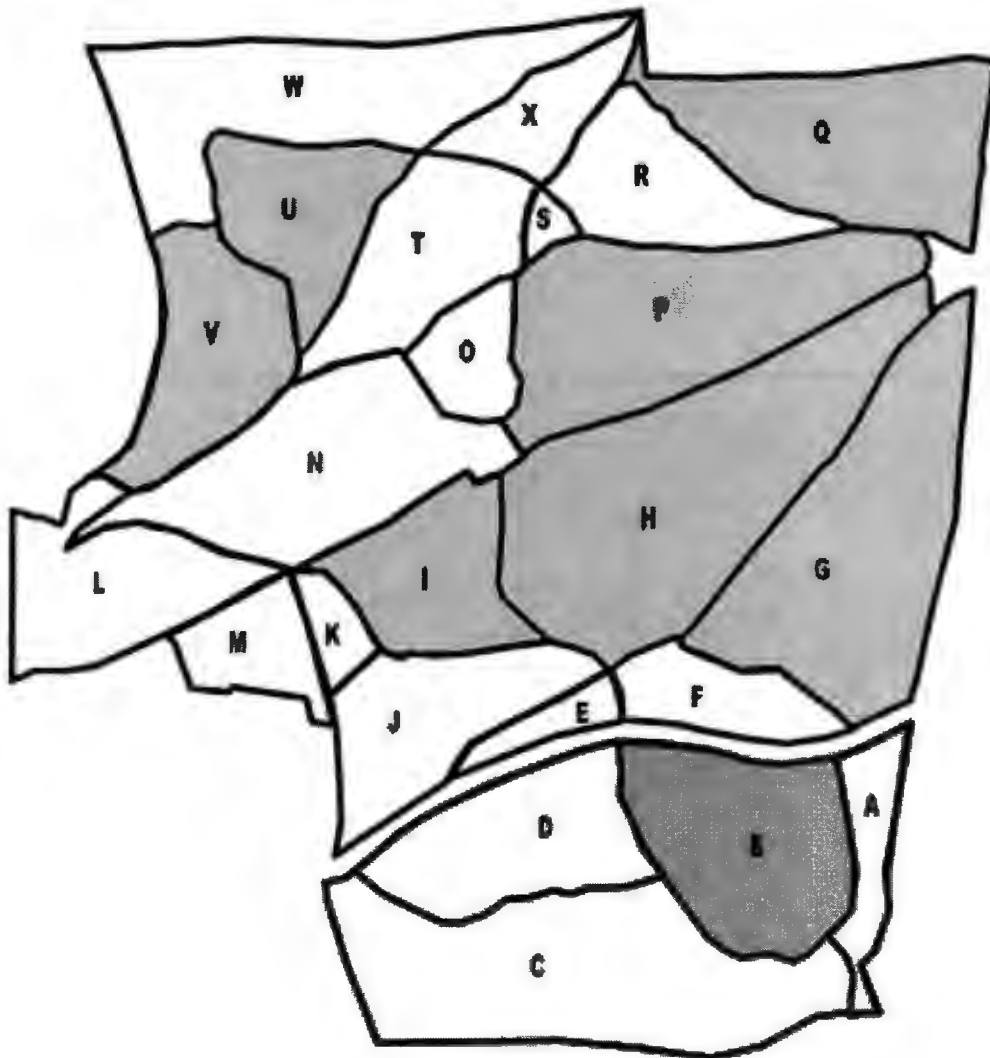
Heracleum sphondylium



Hogweed (Native)

Widespread in the more open parts of the Wood; an important source of nectar and pollen for insects, although it does not flower in dense shade. There is no persistent seed bank (Grime et al, 1988). Recorded from compt. V by Latimer (1984) in "a clearing around the plane trees dominated by bramble", but not found there in 2007.

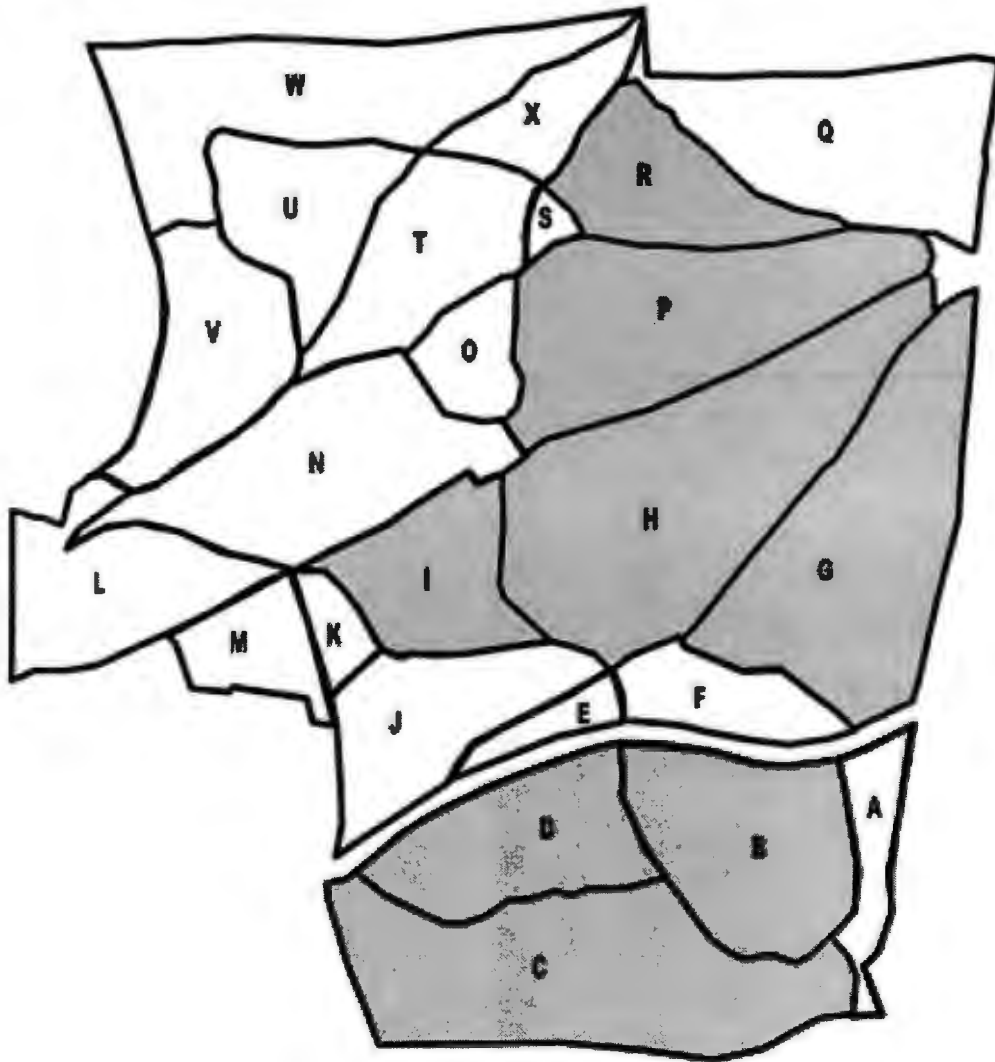
Holcus lanatus



Yorkshire fog (Native)

Widespread grass species, often growing with *H. mollis* - but no hybrids found. Listed by Latimer (1984) - but not localised. Just outside (north of) coppice P in 2009, and included as part of coppice flora as clearly benefiting from increased light.

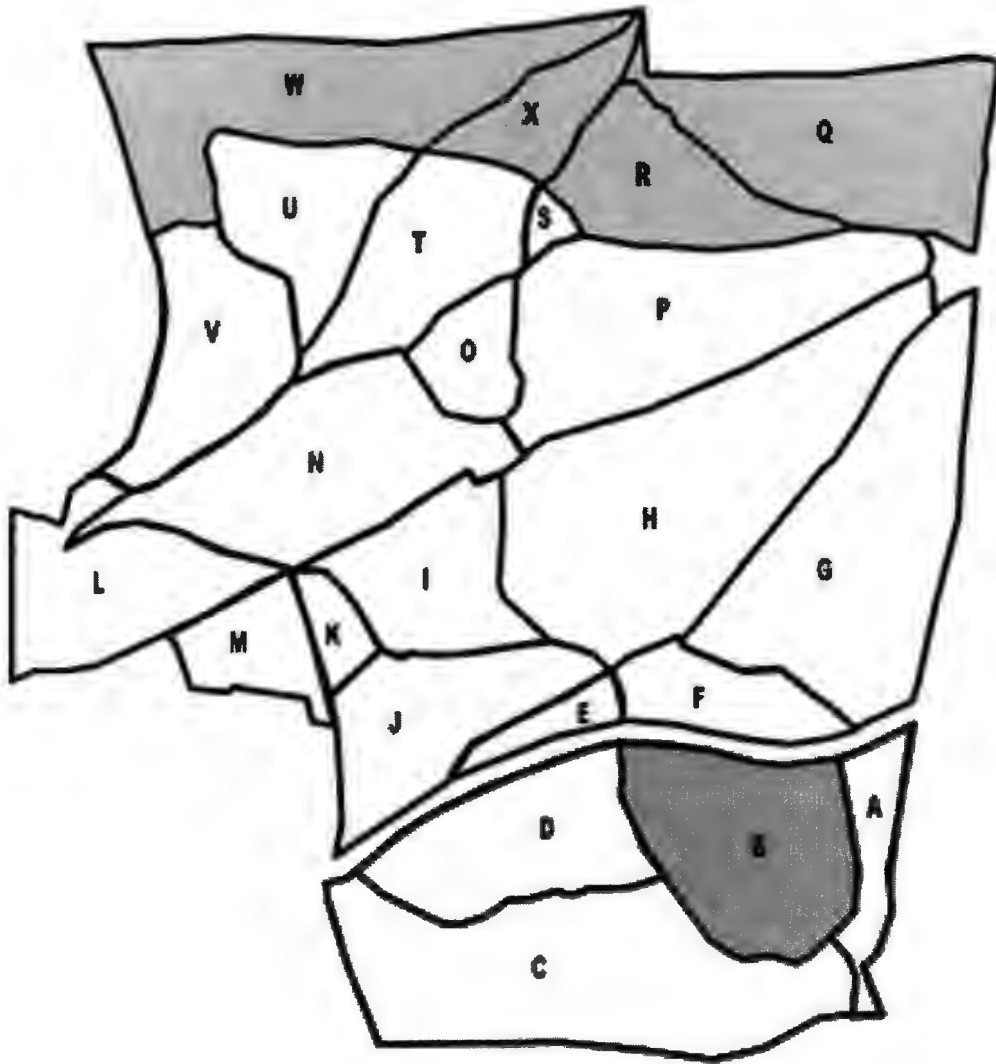
Holcus mollis



Creeping soft-grass (Native)

Widespread, patch-forming grass which is shade tolerant, but only produces flowers where there is sufficient light. Continuously present in coppice K from 1991 until 1997, but not seen there since. In 1984 it was found in comp. L as part of "open grassland which is mown next to Muswell Hill Road but left uncut in the south and east by the hazel coppice" (Latimer, 1984). This part of comp. L lies on either side of the entrance path to the Lodge, but is fully wooded today and there is no sign of the grass. It has also apparently gone from comp. W, where Latimer saw it in 1984. An ancient woodland indicator species (Rose, 1999). In coppice P in 2009.

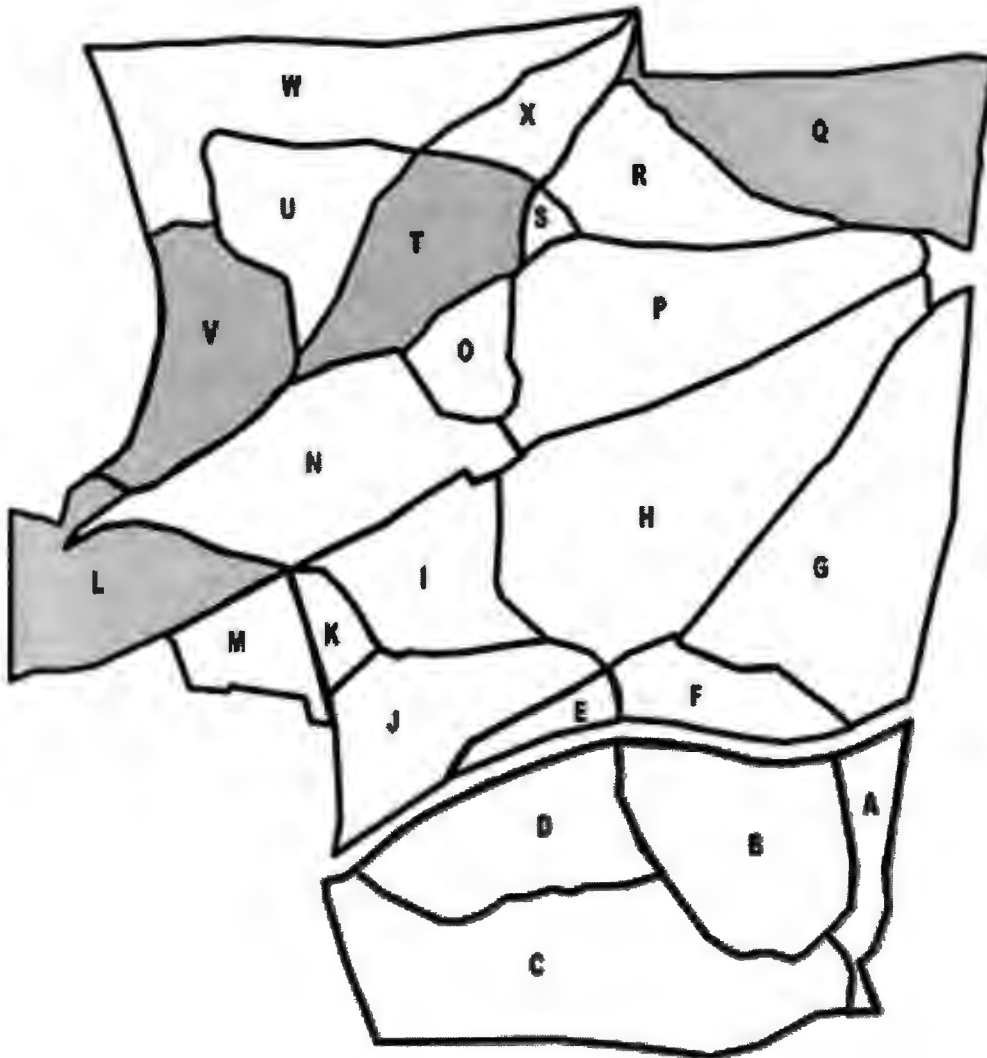
Hordeum murinum



Wall barley (Native)

Light demanding species, confined to the edges of the Wood - especially by entrance ways.

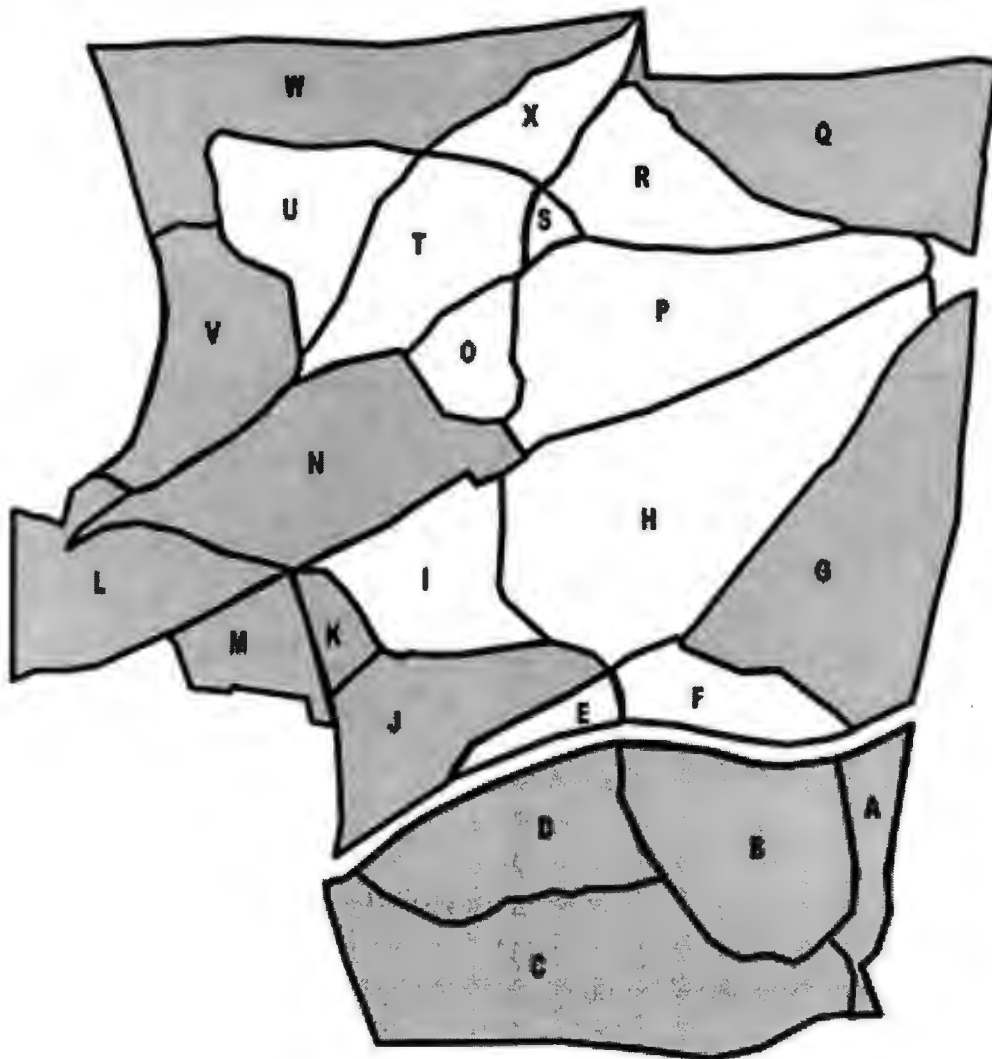
Hyacinthoides non-scripta



Bluebell (Native)

Good native bluebells still survive in scattered locations (4 compts. in 2007) - but much less frequently than their hybrids with the Spanish bluebell (13 compts.). Native bluebells should be monitored as there are concerns that they may be declining through introgression with the Spanish species (the two are interfertile). An ancient woodland indicator species (Rose, 1999).

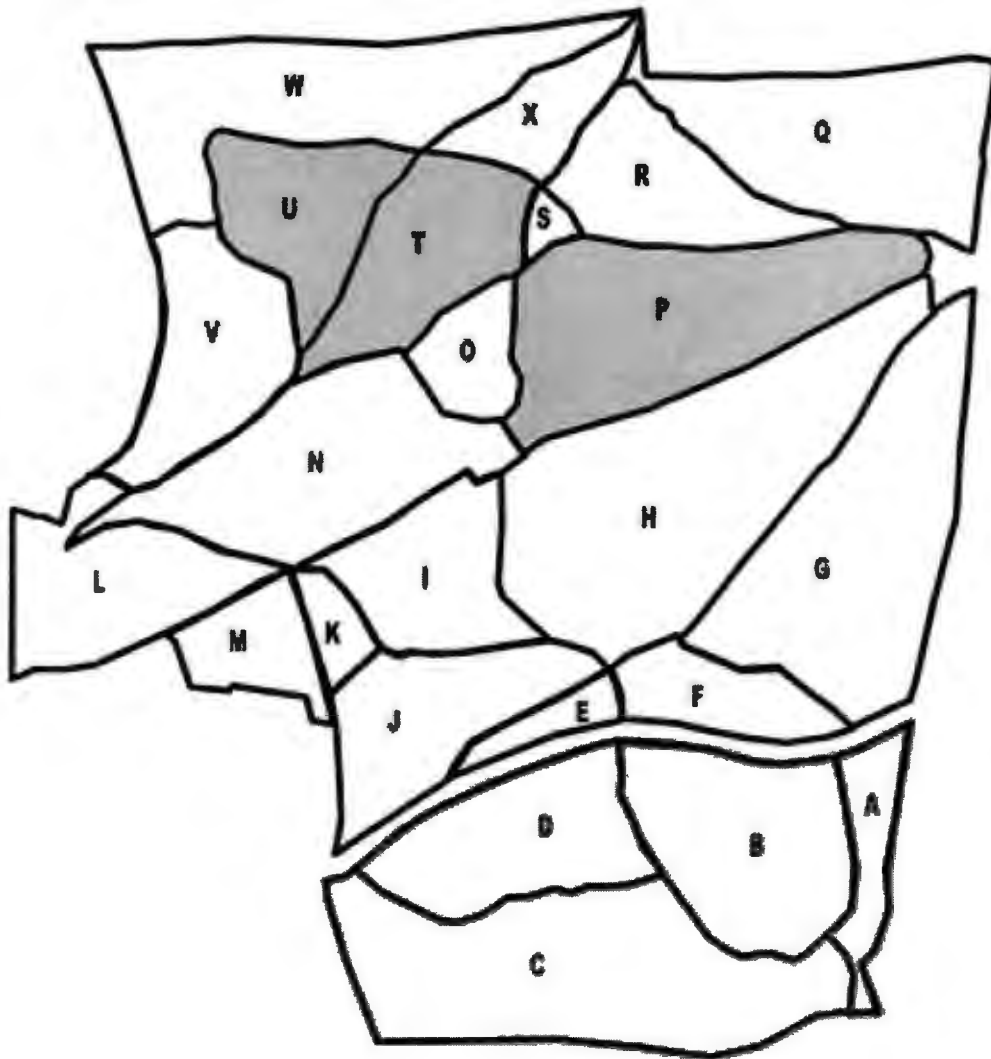
Hyacinthoides x massartiana



Hybrid bluebell (Neophyte)

This is much the most frequent bluebell in the Wood, and may well be spreading at the expense of the native species. The distribution should be monitored. Found in coppice P in 2009.

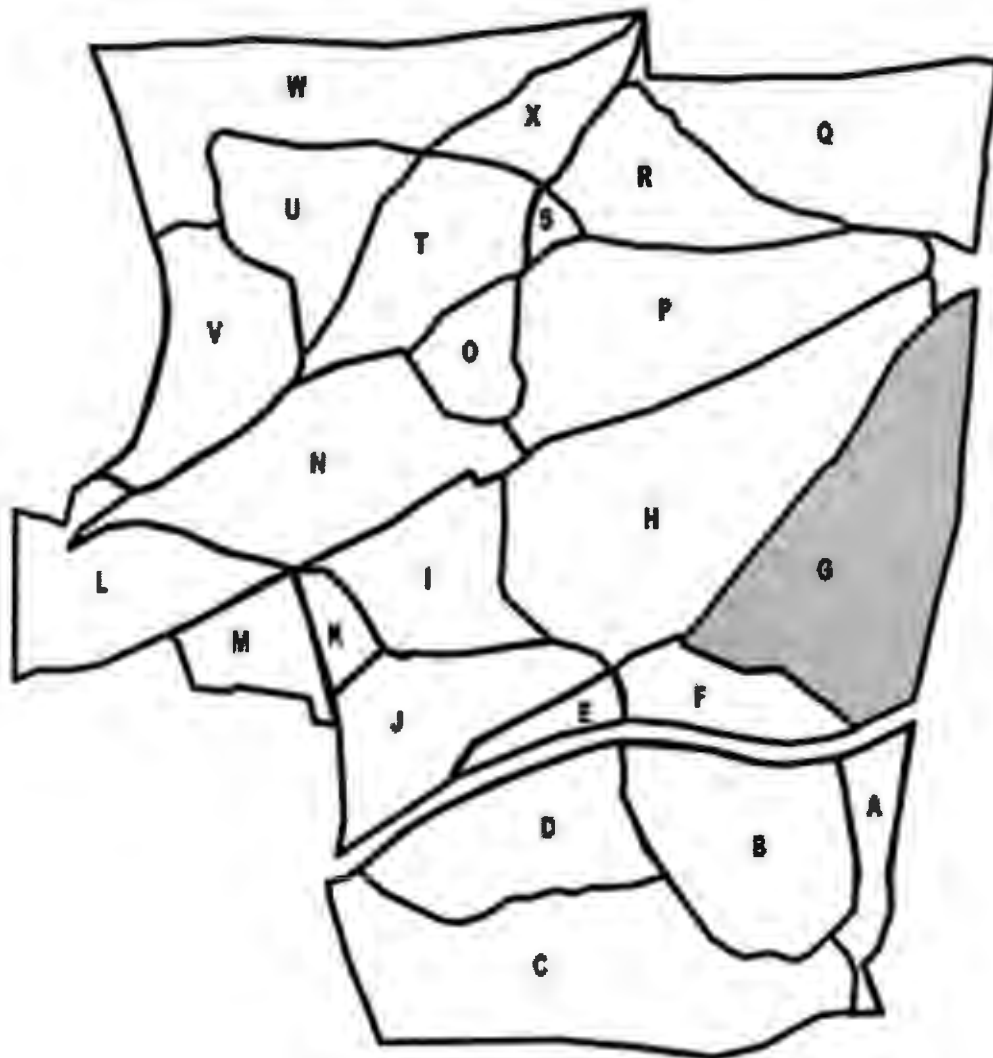
Hypericum androsaemum



Tutsan (Native)

This handsome native is spreading slowly in the damper parts of the Wood (first recent record, 1990 in comp. P). Recently recorded plants are likely to be bird-sown from local gardens (where it is sometimes grown as an ornamental). It occurred naturally in the Wood until the late eighteenth century (Kent, 1975). The plant is included in John Gerarde's herbal (1597) as occurring in "Hampstead Wood", and the apothecary James Petiver (c. 1658-1718) described the plants as occurring "by the side of the road from Highgate to Muswell Hill and in the Woods about Highgate" (Petiver, 1695). Spreading nationally since 1987 (Braithwaite et al, 2006) together with similar garden escapes. An ancient woodland indicator species where indigenous (Rose, 1999). but not so in Queen's Wood where the existing plants are all thought to have derived from local gardens (Kent, 1975). Two plants in coppice P before coppicing, were still present in 2009 and the plant is spreading in the coppice. Its hybrid with *H. hircinum* (*H. x inodorum*, Tall tutsan), another widespread garden plant, was found in the stream coppice in Coldfall Wood in 2009. It is very similar to *H. androsaemum* and should be looked for in Queen's Wood.

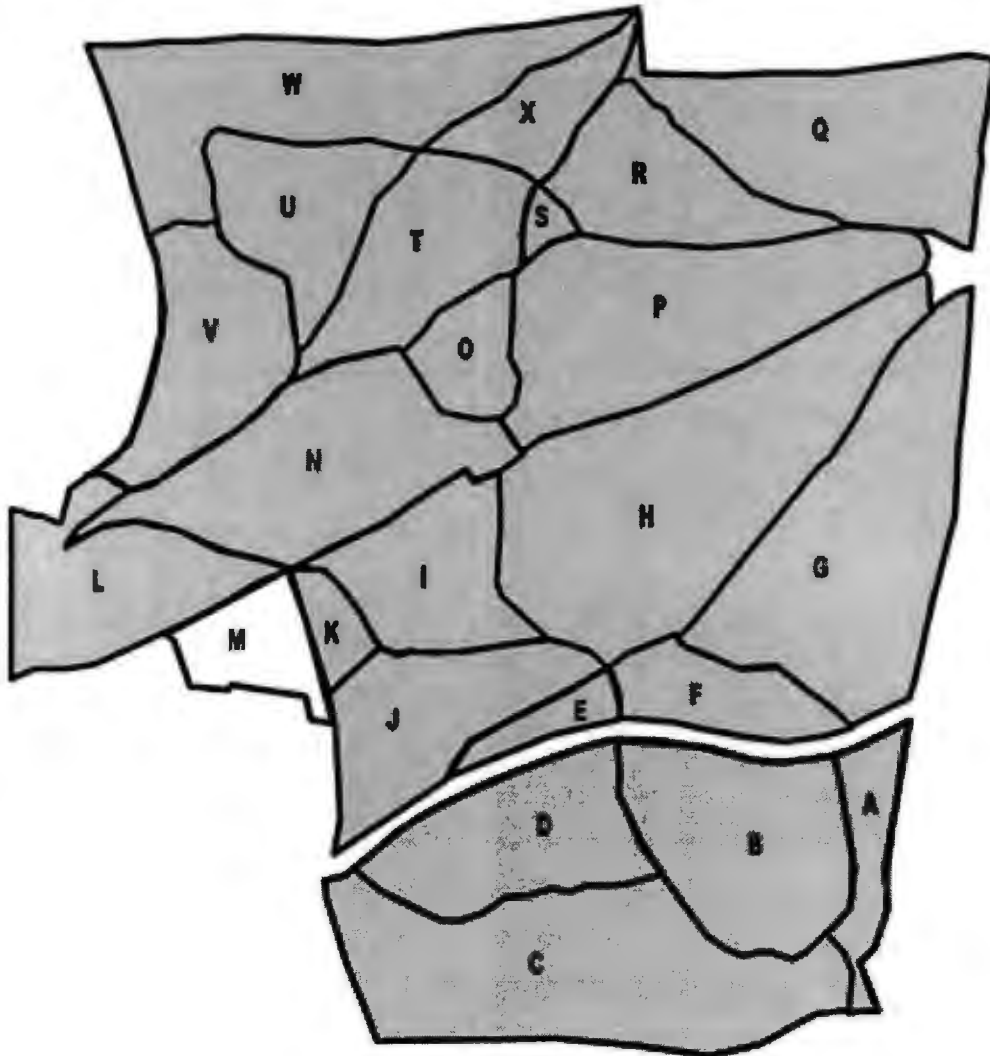
Hypericum calycinum



Rose-of-Sharon (Neophyte)

Garden escape - spreading under the fence from an adjacent garden into compt. G in 2007.

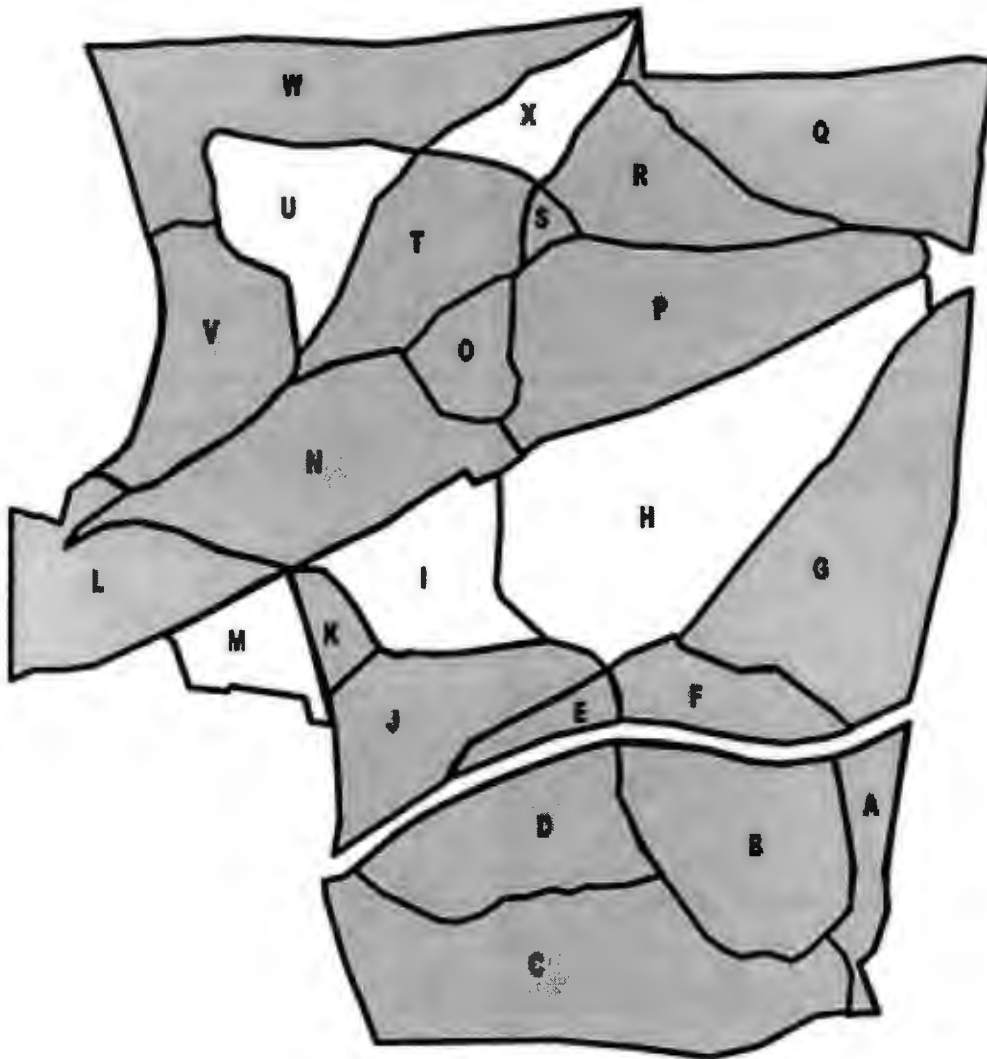
Ilex aquifolium



Holly (Native)

Ubiquitous tree - casting a deep shade, and surpressing other plants so that it needs to be controlled in many parts of the Wood. Interfertile with Highclere holly - see comments under that species. Continuously present in coppice K from 1991 to 2007. Listed as an ancient woodland indicator species (Rose, 1999) and absent only from compt. M - which is outside the boundary of the ancient Wood. Present in coppice P in 2008 and 2009.

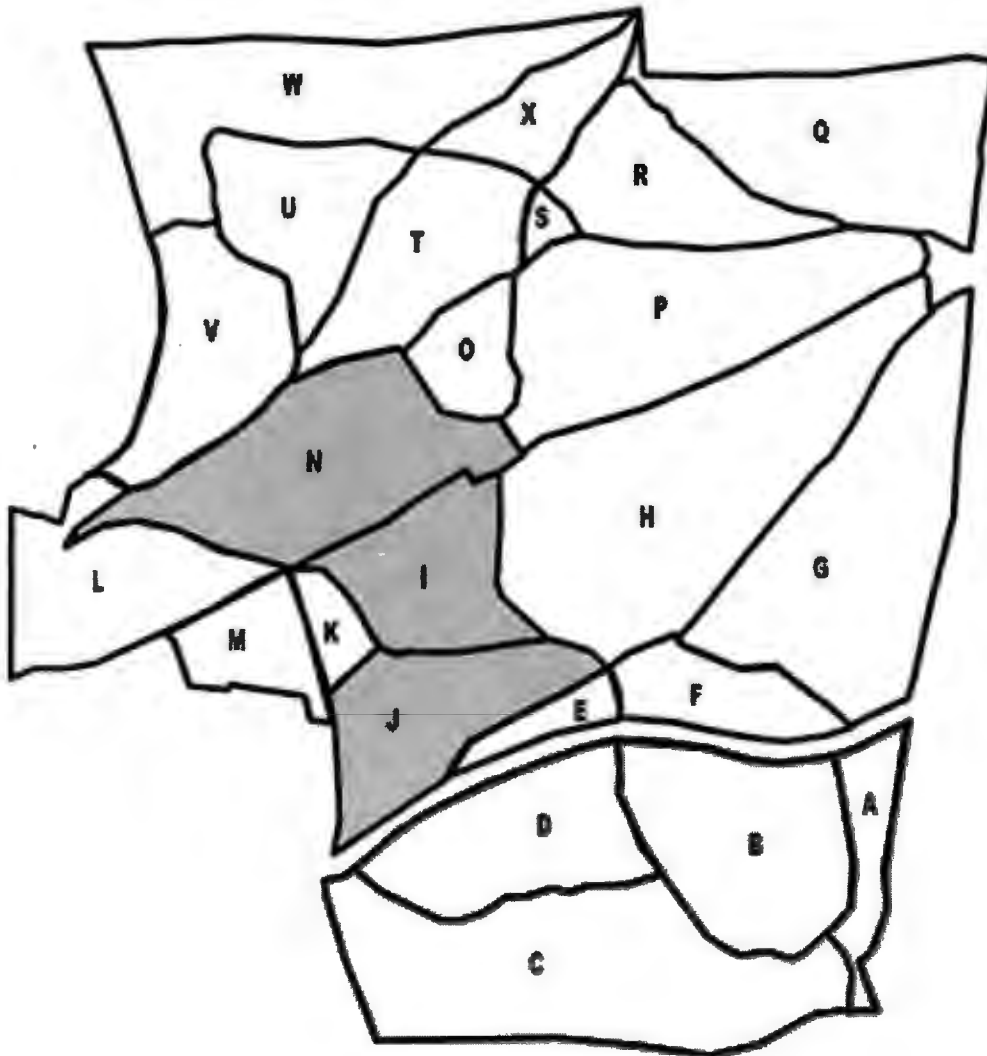
Ilex x altaclerensis



Highclere holly (Neophyte)

This hybrid (between the Canary Island holly, *Ilex perado*, and the native species) is now almost as widespread as the native holly - they are inter-fertile, producing a "hybrid-swarm" within the Wood. As with native Holly it needs to be controlled in many places. First noted in the Wood in 1991 (confirmed by Susyn Andrews at Kew). Present in coppice P in 2008 and 2009.

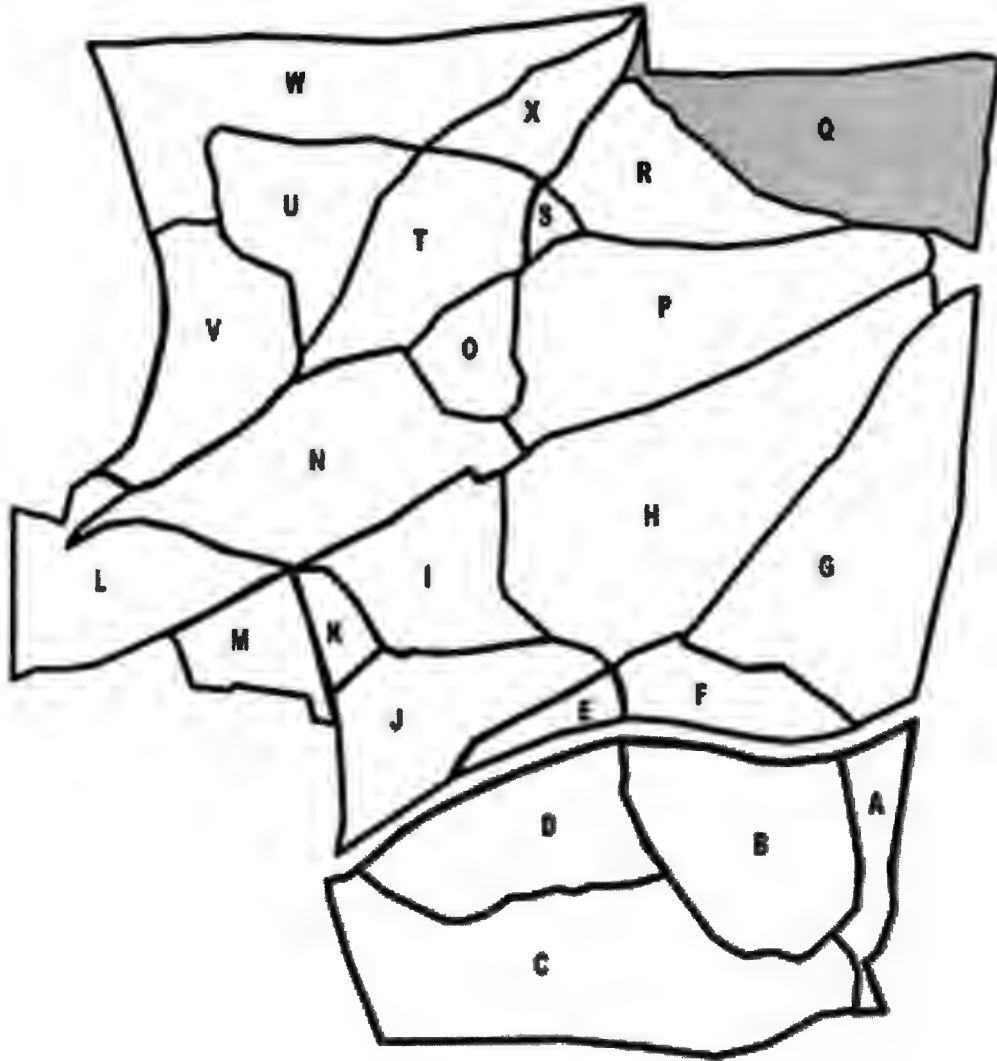
Iris foetidissima



Stinking iris (Neophyte)

The yellow-flowered variety (var. *citrina*) is bird-sown from local gardens. This garden form is spreading slowly in the Wood (and elsewhere in Haringey). First noted by Ken Adams in 1991. The blue-flowered native "type" has not been recorded recently as a wild plant in Haringey; it was listed by Petiver (1695) "in a hedge at Muswell Hill and Highgate". *Iris foetidissima* has increased significantly since 1987, probably (as here) as a result of garden escapes, but also through its ability to withstand drought (Braithwaite, et al, 2006). The blue-flowered native type is an ancient woodland indicator species (Rose, 1999).

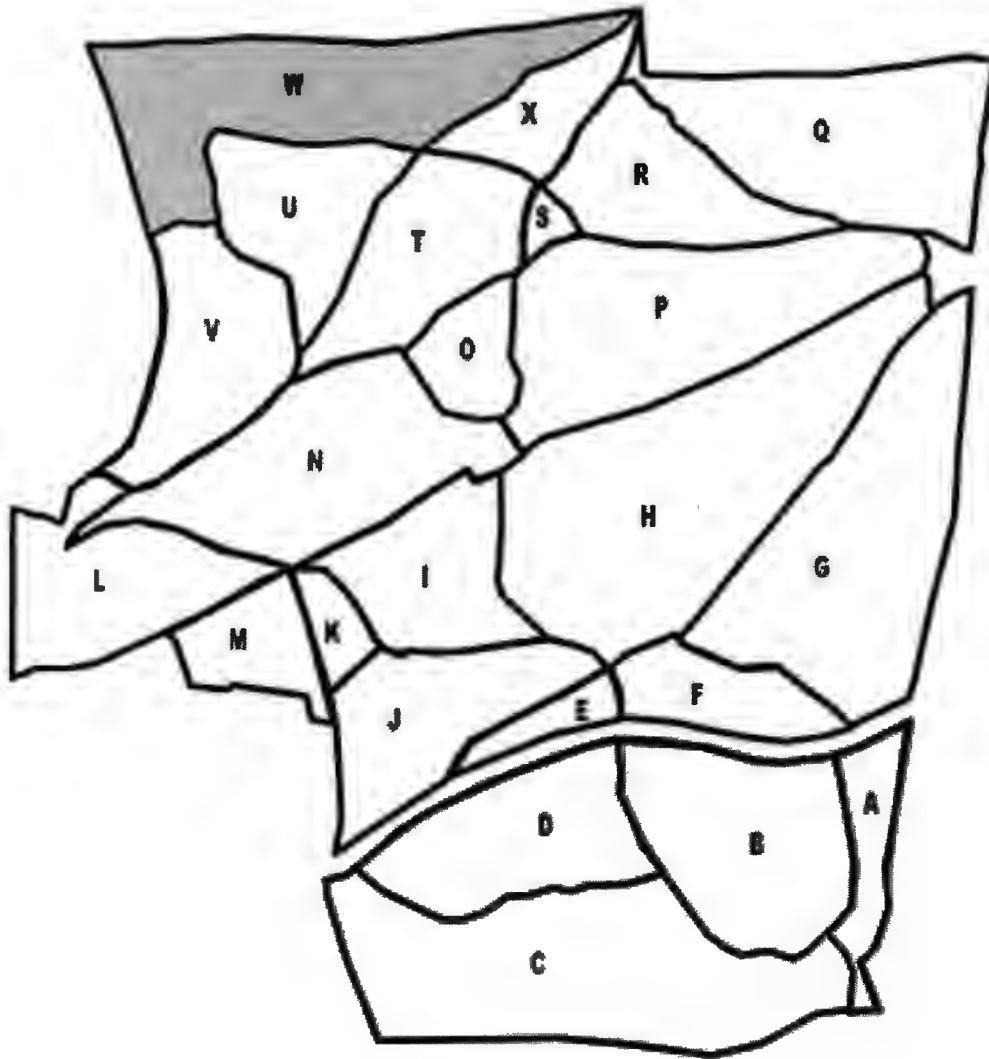
Jasminum officinale



Summer jasmine (Neophyte)

Garden escape - seedling beneath parent on boundary fence in compt. Q.

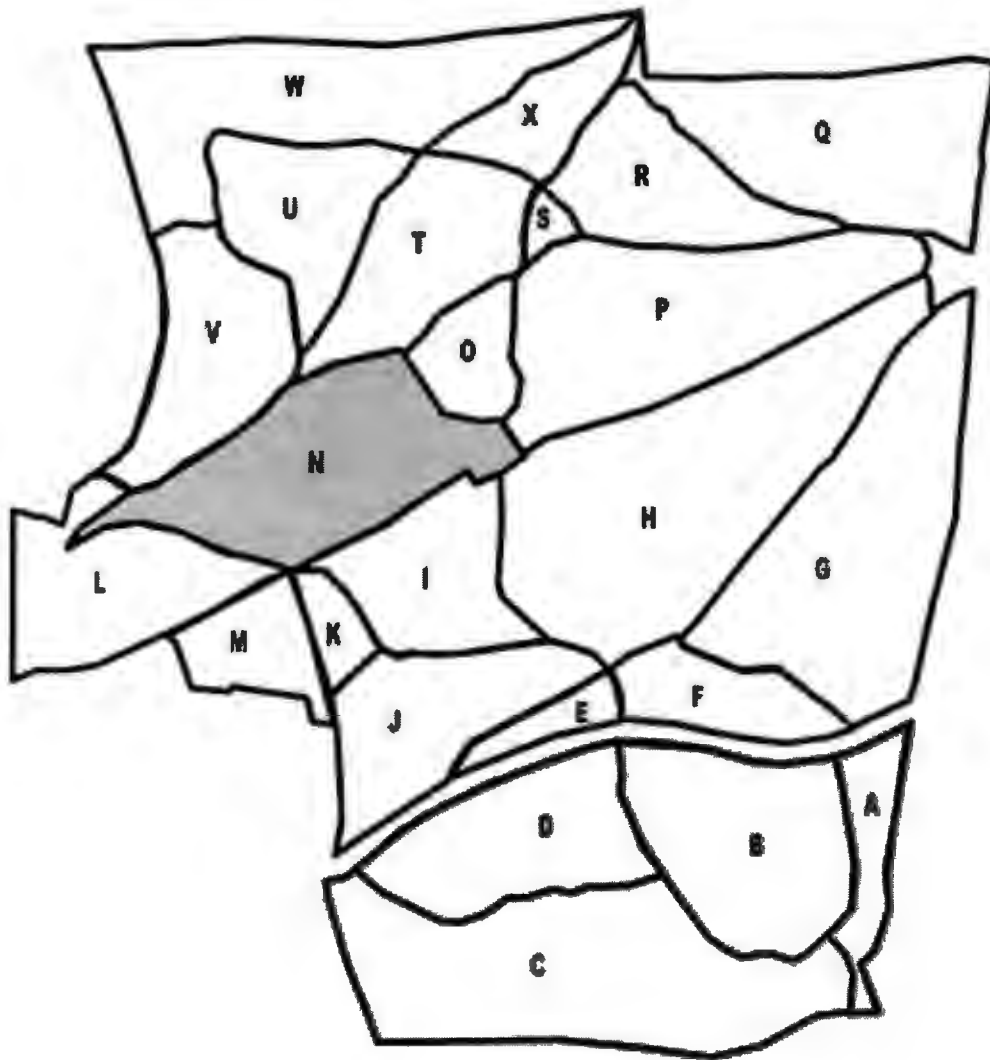
Juglans regia



Walnut (Neophyte)

Single young sapling - escaped from local garden into compt. W. A rare "escape" elsewhere in Haringey - as in Blubell Wood (1999 - 2009).

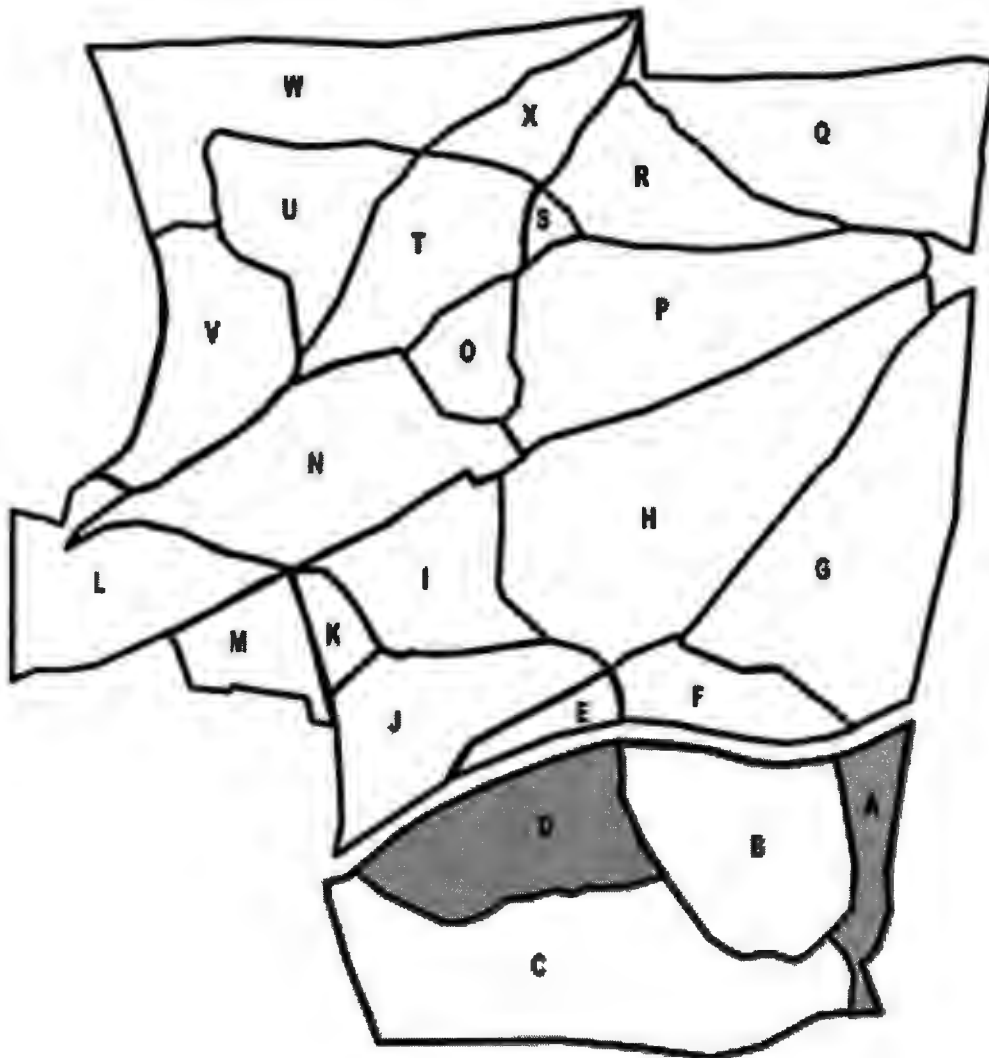
Juncus conglomeratus



Compact rush (Native)

Light demanding species, surviving in the seed-bank (Buckley, 1992). Present in coppice K in 1992, and likely to re-appear in damp areas of the Wood if further coppicing is carried out - abundant along the stream coppice in Coldfall Wood, 2007 - 2009 Not yet seen in coppice P (although *Juncus effusus* is common).

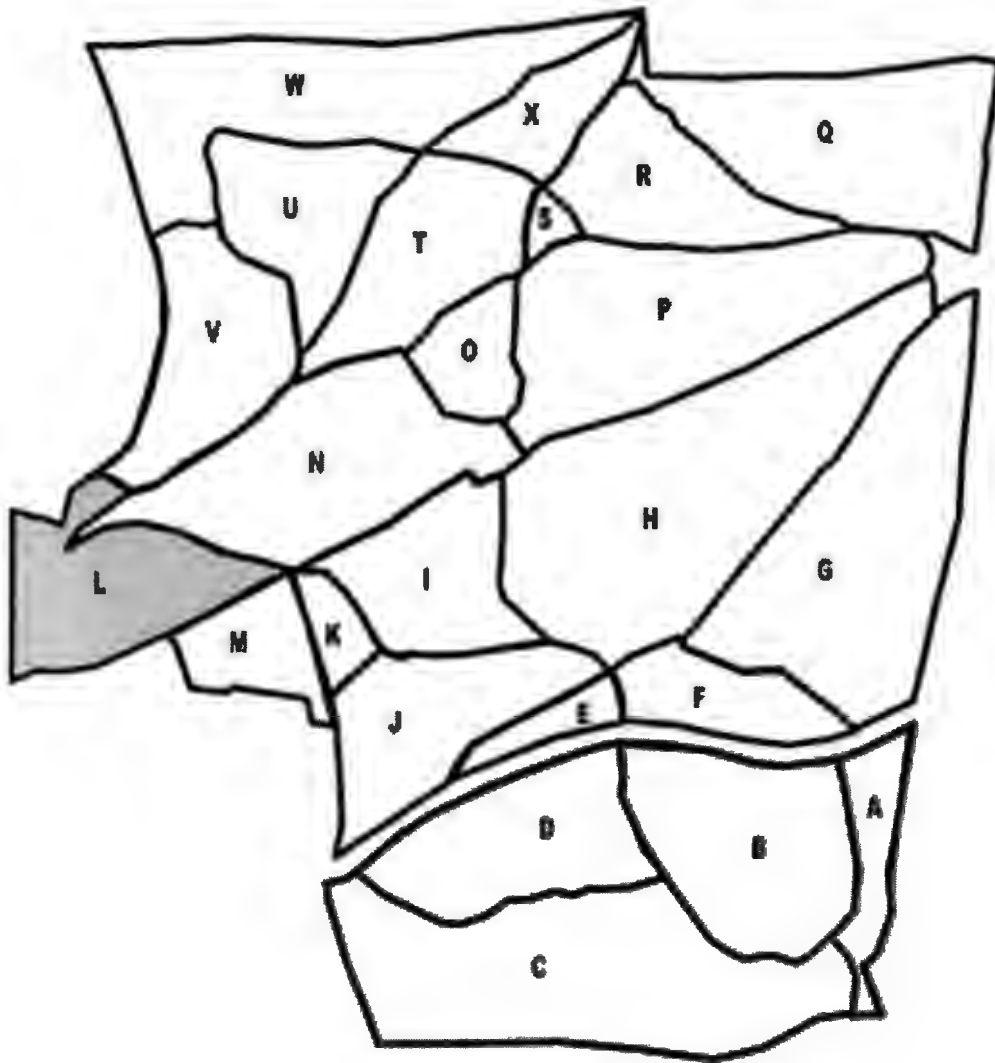
Juncus effusus



Smooth rush (Native)

Light demanding species - likely to re-appear in damp areas of the Wood if further coppicing is carried out. Known to persist in the seed-bank (Buckley, 1992). As predicted, it duly turned up (in quantity) in coppice P in 2009.

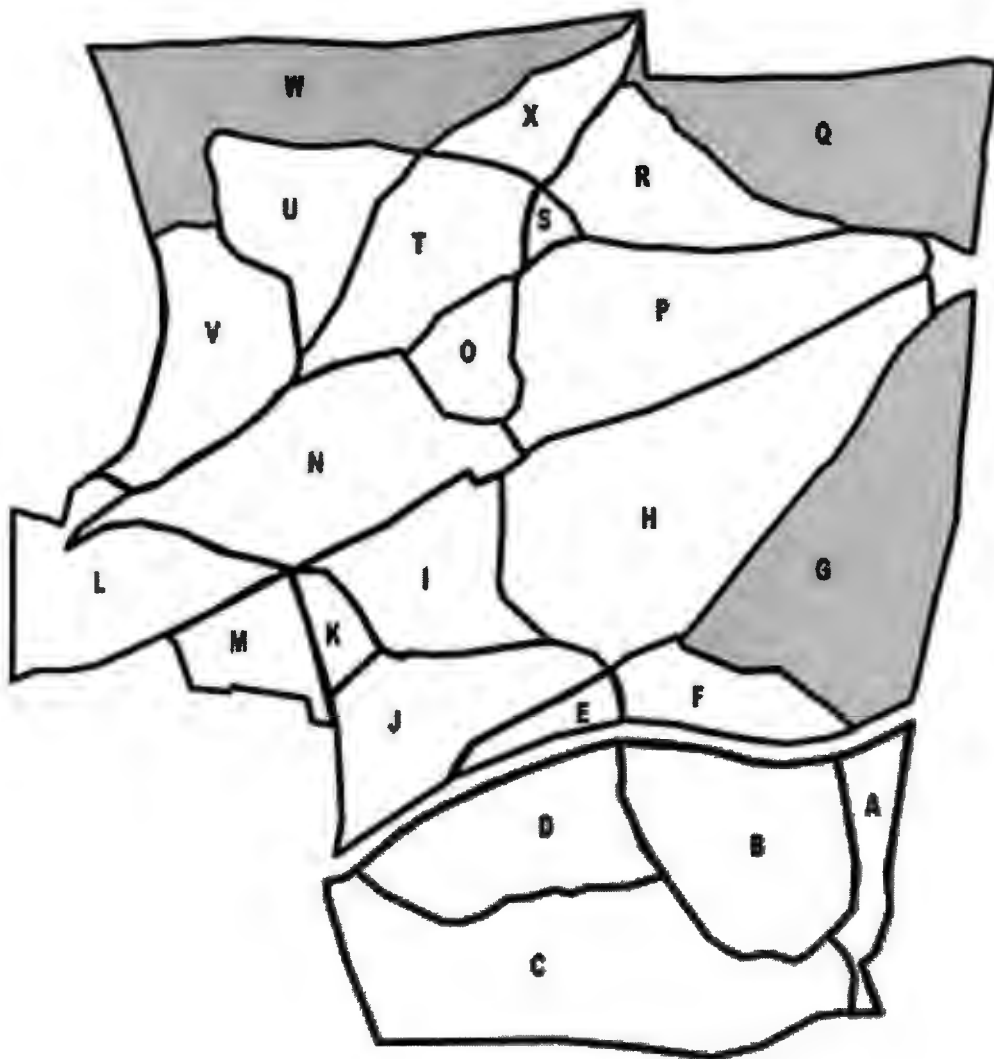
Kerria japonica



Kerria (Neophyte)

Planted by wood keeper (c.1980) just below Lodge, and still present in 2009.

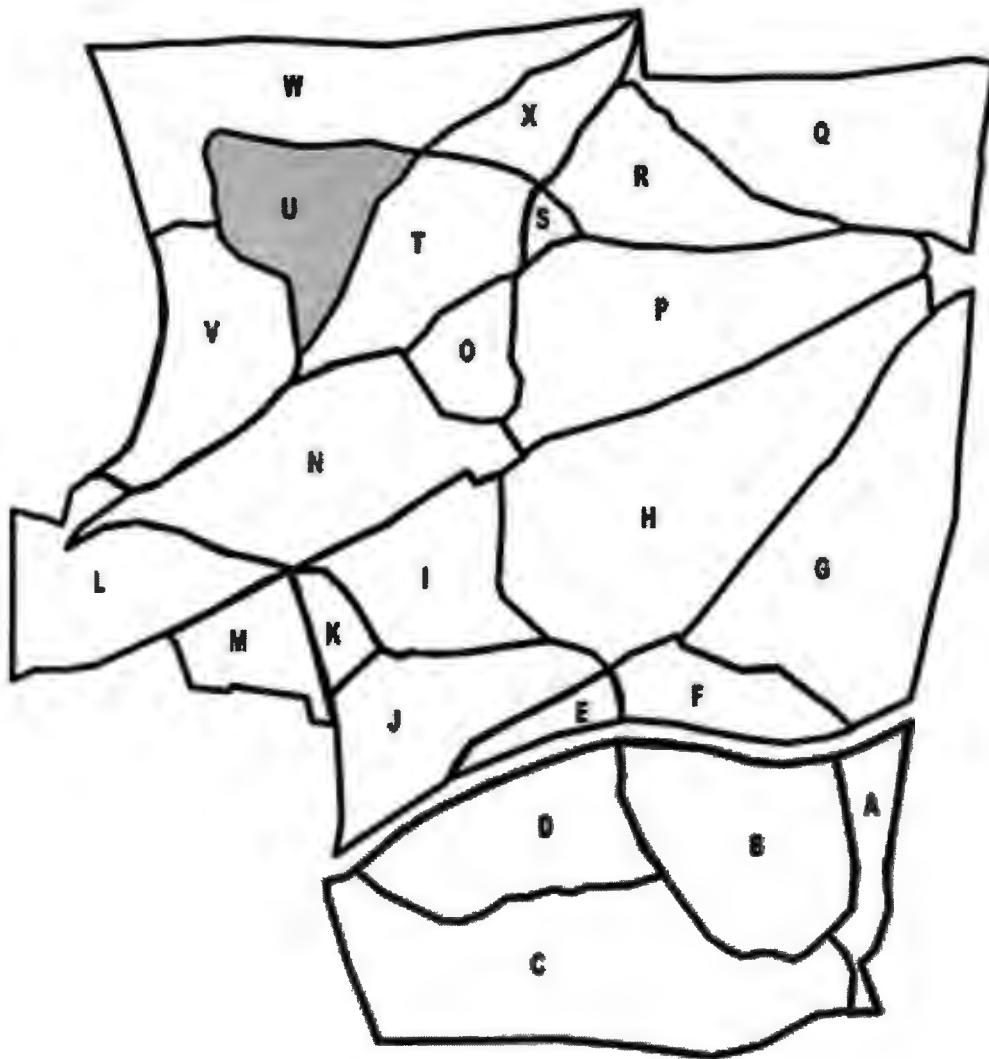
Lamium galeobdolon subsp. *argentatum*



Garden yellow archangel (Neophyte)

Garden escape near boundary fences - tolerant of shade and likely to spread further.

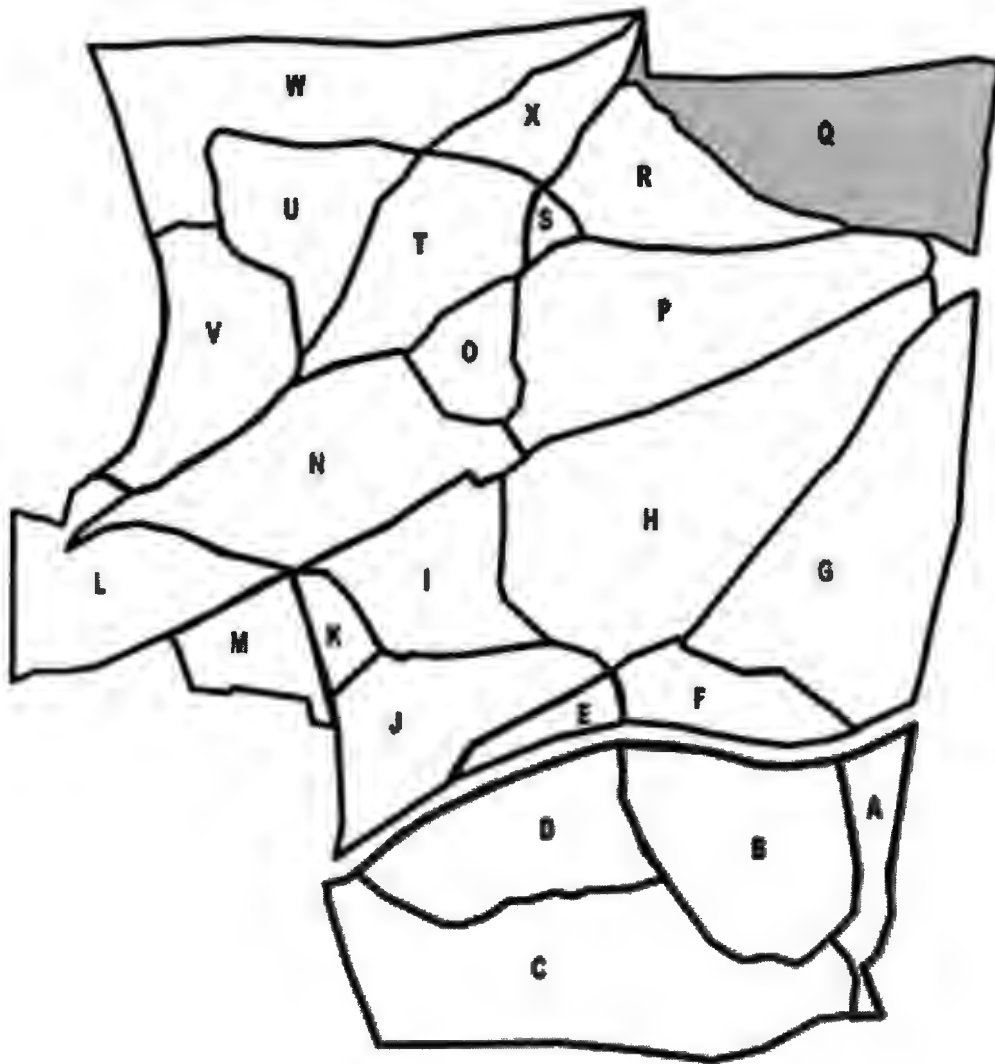
Lamiastrum galeobdolon subsp. montanum



Yellow archangel (Native)

A few weakly flowering plants in damp ground close to the drain in compt. U, and first found here by Meg Game in 1999 "on the southern side of the southern branch" of the drain (Game, 2000). An ancient woodland indicator species (Rose, 1999) that would greatly benefit from further coppicing. Recorded by C.S. Nicholson from "Highgate Woods" c. 1900 and seen there by Duggie Kent in the 1950s (Kent, 1975), Declining nationally since 1987 (Braithwaite, et al, 2006). Recorded from the Coldfall Wood stream coppice in 2007.

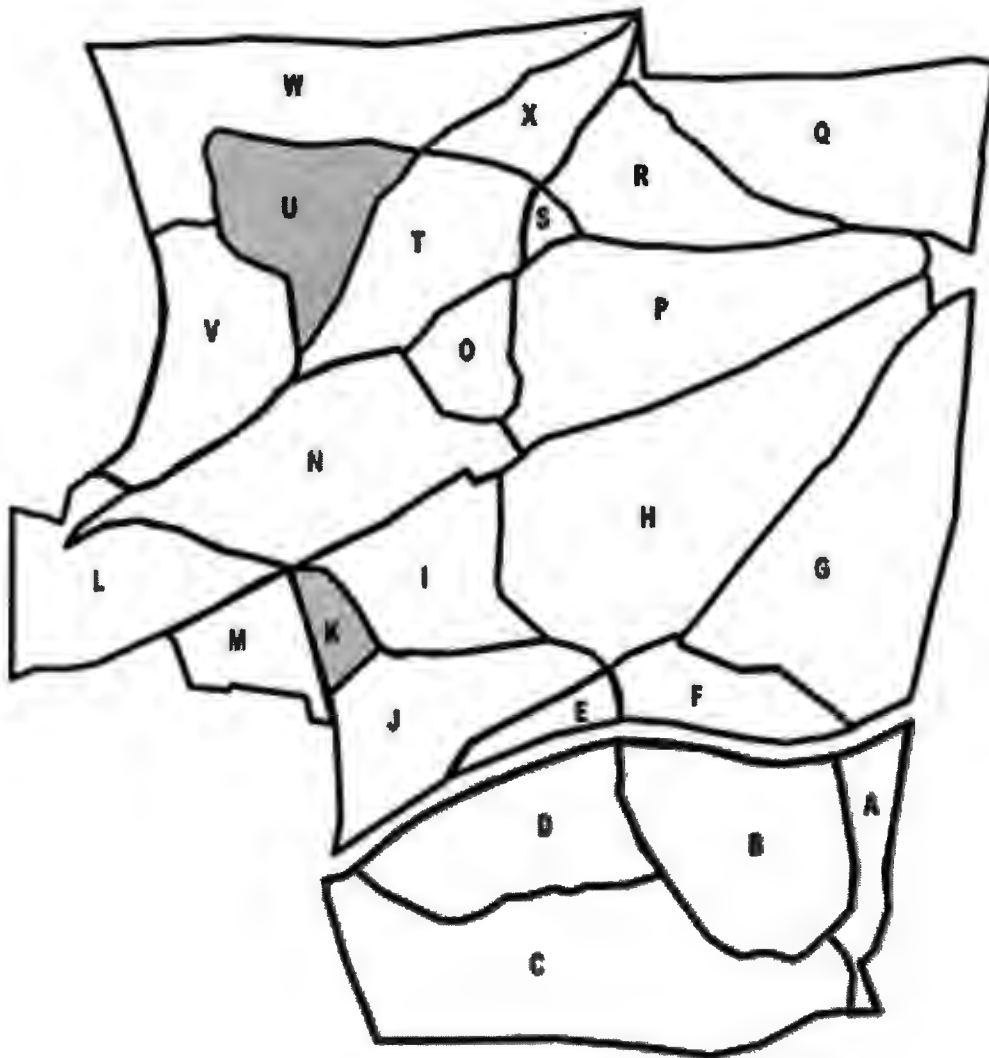
Lapsana communis



Nipplewort (Native)

Woodland edge - light demanding - appeared in Coppice K (1992) and pool glade (2001), but did not persist in either. Single plant in coppice P in June 2009.

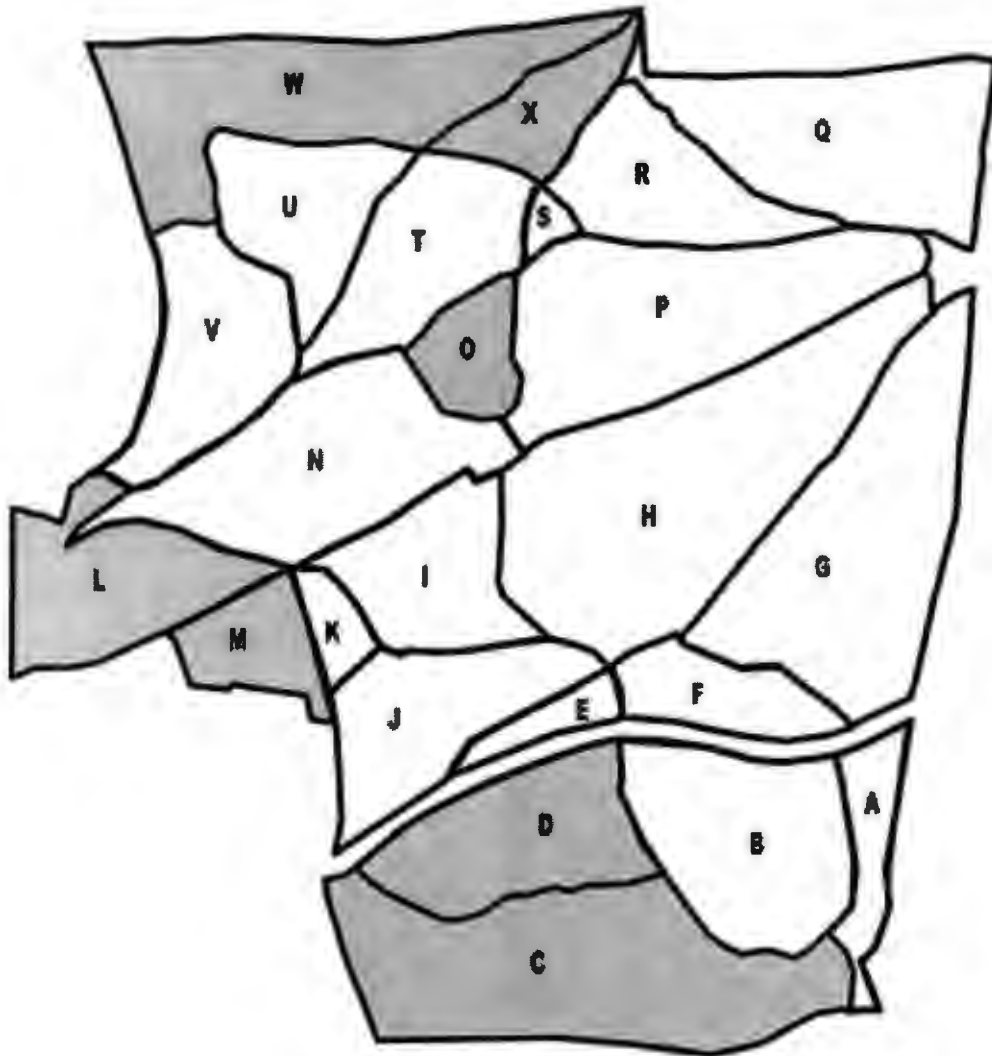
Leycesteria formosa



Himalayan honeysuckle (Neophyte)

Garden escape (bird-sown). Single plants - first recorded in 1990 (in W), Arrived in coppice K in 1993 - still present in 2007; in coppice P in 2009. Meg Game reported that it grew in compts. O and T in 1999 "according to the Friends of Queen's Wood." (Game, 2000). Abundant in Coldfall Wood stream coppice (2007 - 2009).

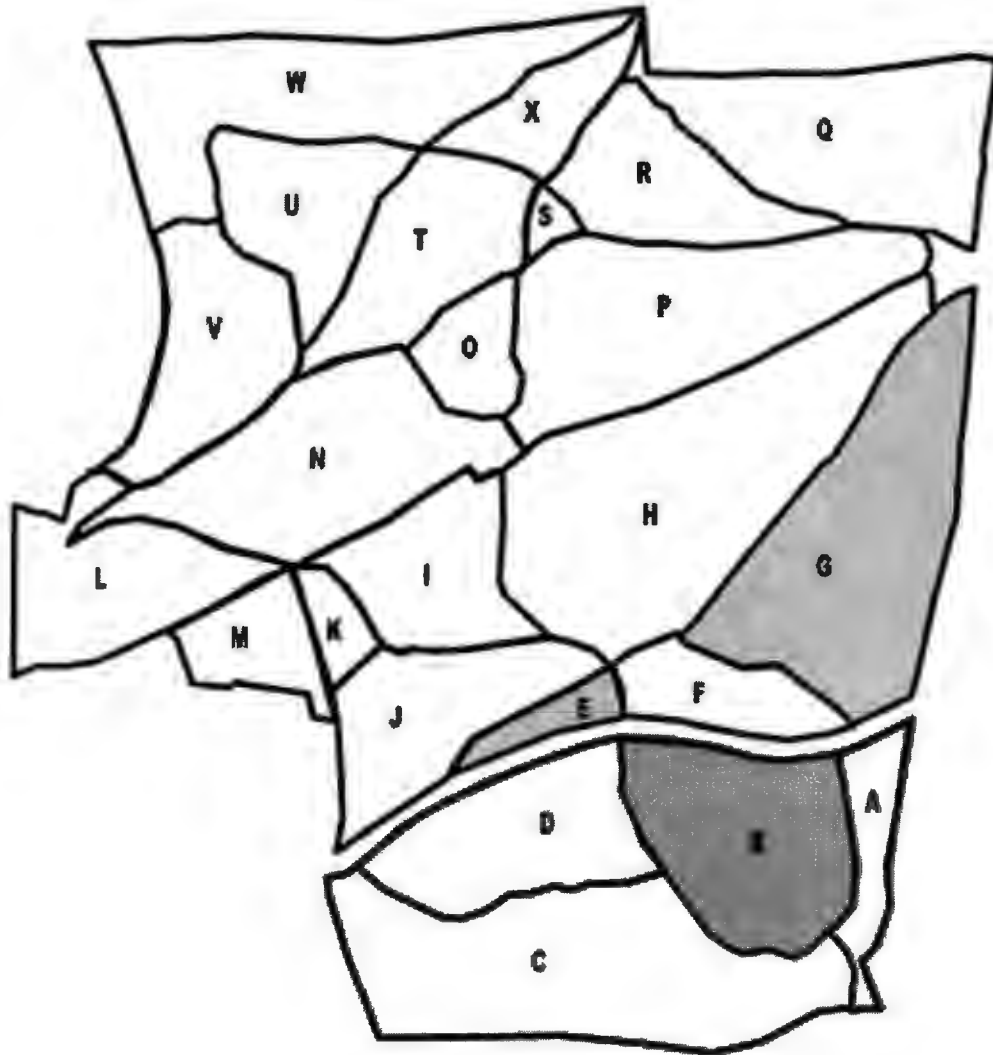
Ligustrum ovalifolium



Garden privet (Neophyte)

Bird-sown from local gardens. Some planted examples close to the Lodge (compt. L), and on the site of an old building in compt. O. Described by Liza Chivers as having "flowers of cloying sweetness" from her childhood memories of the Wood in the early part of the 20th century (Chivers, 1999).

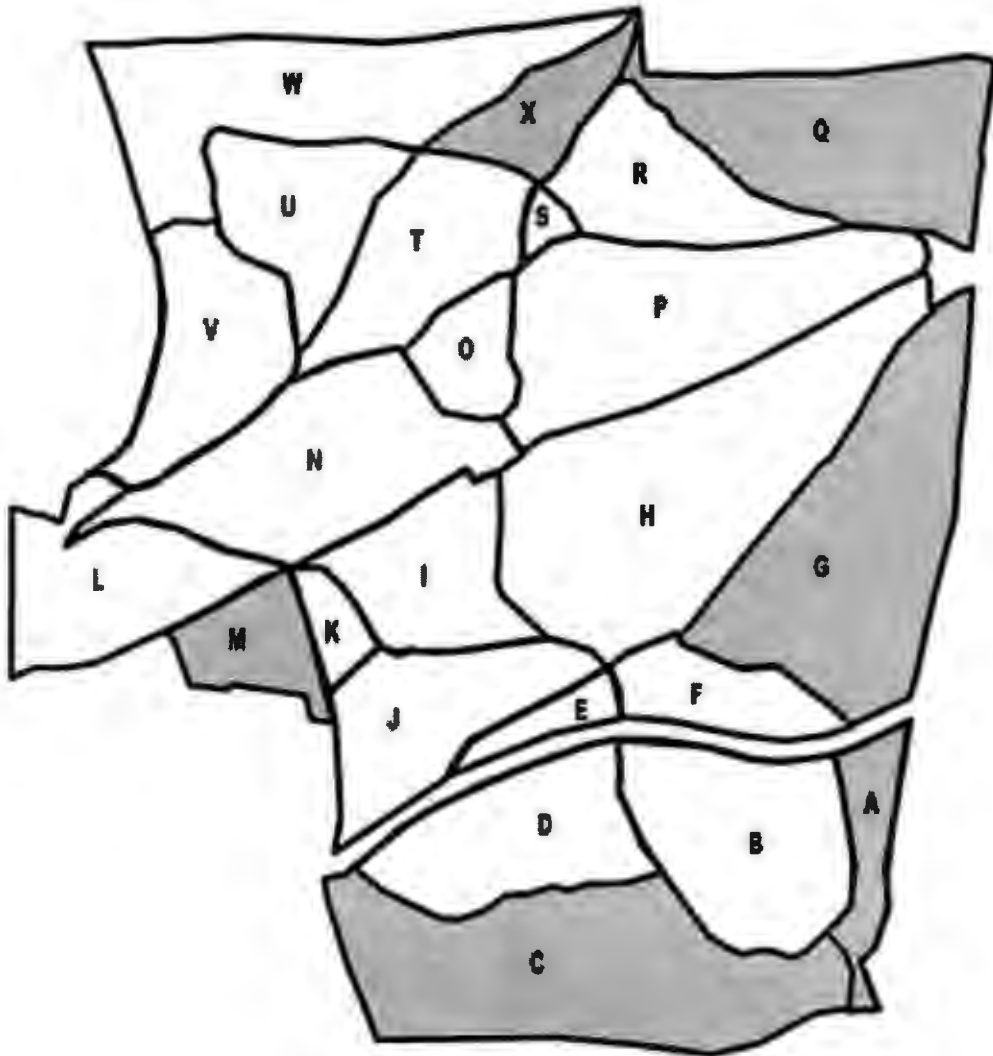
Lolium perenne



Perennial rye-grass (Native)

A few scattered plants. Abundant grass elsewhere in Haringey; intolerant of shade, so only occasional in the Wood. A few plants in coppice P in 2009.

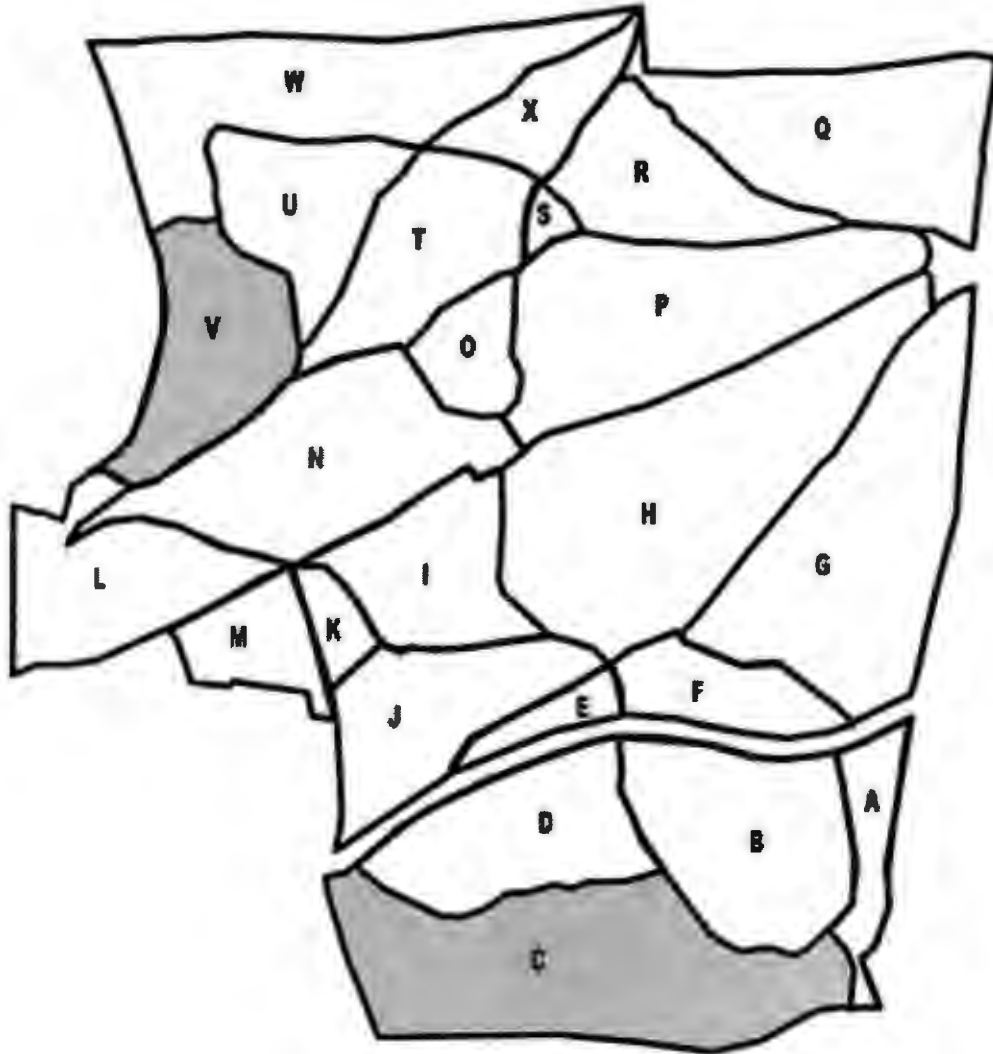
Lonicera japonica



Japanese honeysuckle (Neophyte)

Garden escape - the commonest honeysuckle in Haringey, frequently mistaken for the native species, *L. periclymenum* (which is scarce in the Wood and in Haringey).

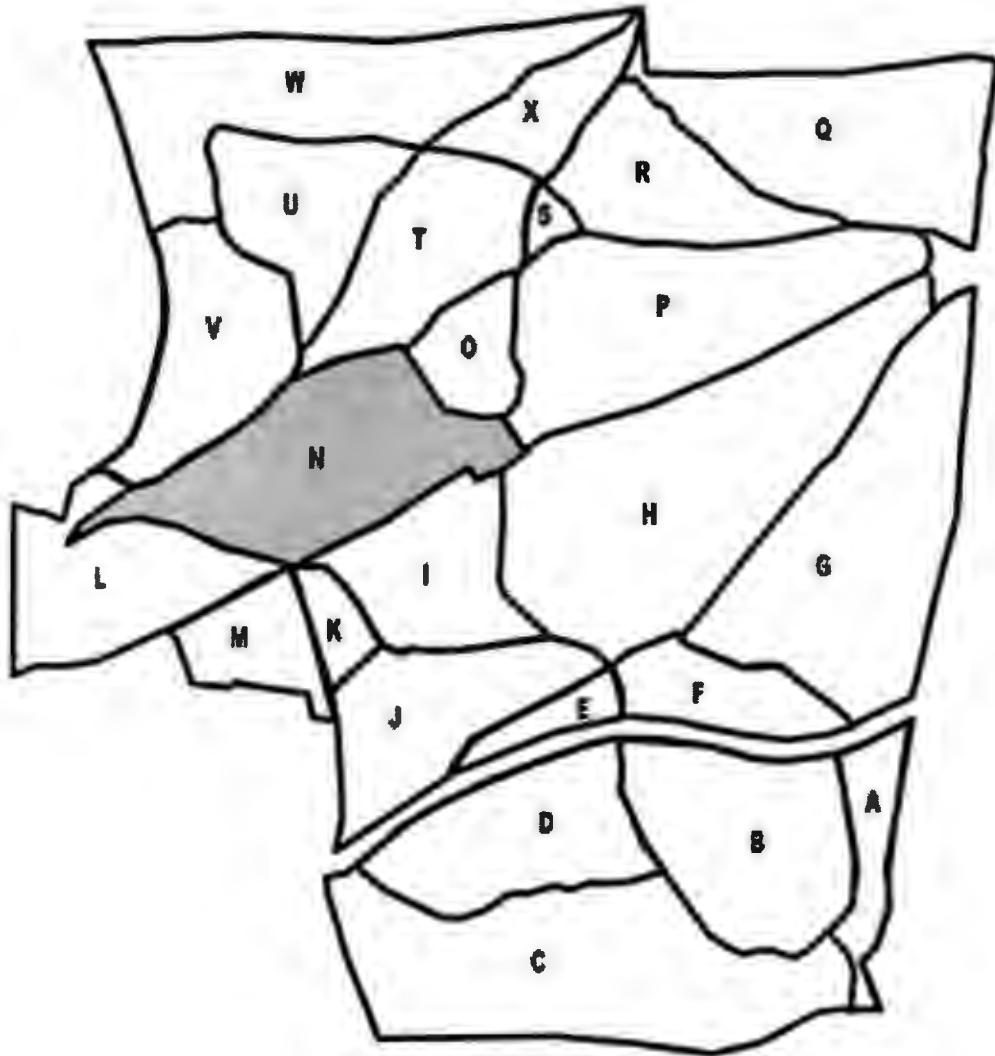
Lonicera periclymenum



Honeysuckle (Native)

Very scarce in the Wood - frequently confused with Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*) which is much more widespread, and bears its flowers in pairs in the axils of the leaves. The native honeysuckle produces a cluster of flowers at the end of the branches. This is the chosen food-plant for the caterpillars of the white admiral, and there is a single "recent" record of this butterfly "which flew into a garden at Connaugh Gardens, adjacent to the Wood" in July, 1984 (Plant, 1987).

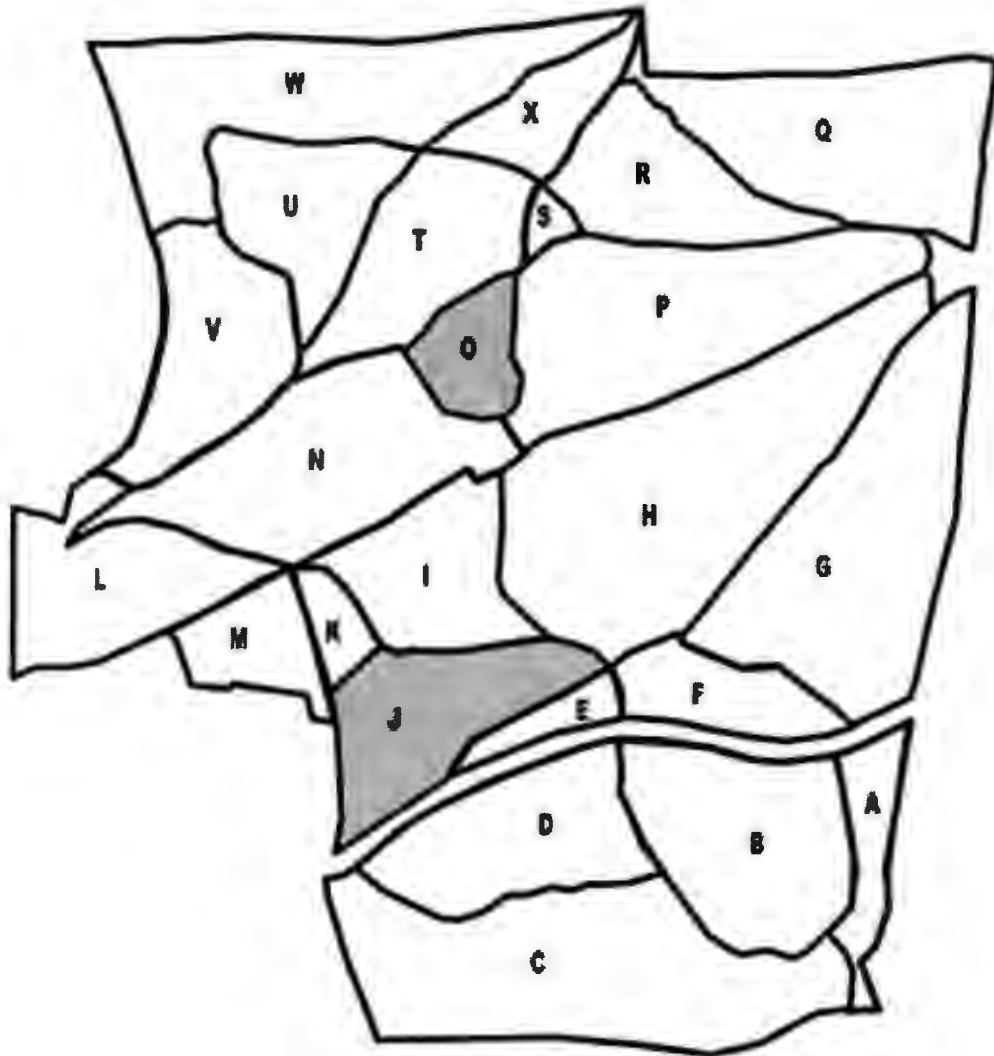
Luzula pilosa



Hairy woodrush (Native)

Stream bank in compt. N only - a characteristic woodland plant, surprisingly scarce (in Coldfall Wood, in 2008, it was spreading in the "stream coppice"). An ancient woodland indicator species (Rose, 1999).

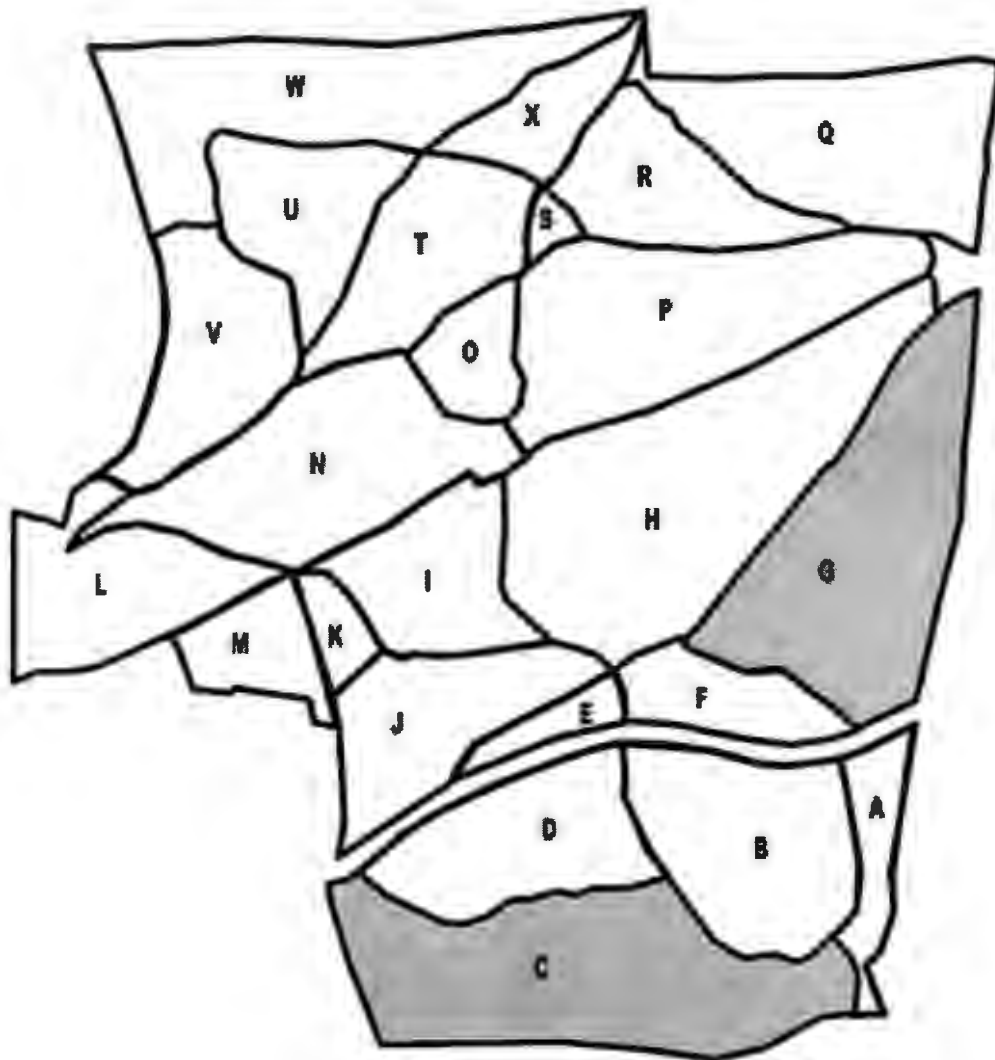
Luzula sylvatica



Great wood-rush (Native)

Two small colonies (that in J first noted in 1990, that in O newly discovered in 2007). Very rare in Middlesex (Kent, 1975) - an ancient woodland indicator species (Rose, 1999), noted by Petiver (1695) "in Bishop's Wood and about Highgate" and by Edward Forster "between Highgate and Muswell Hill" in 1789 (Forster, 1789).

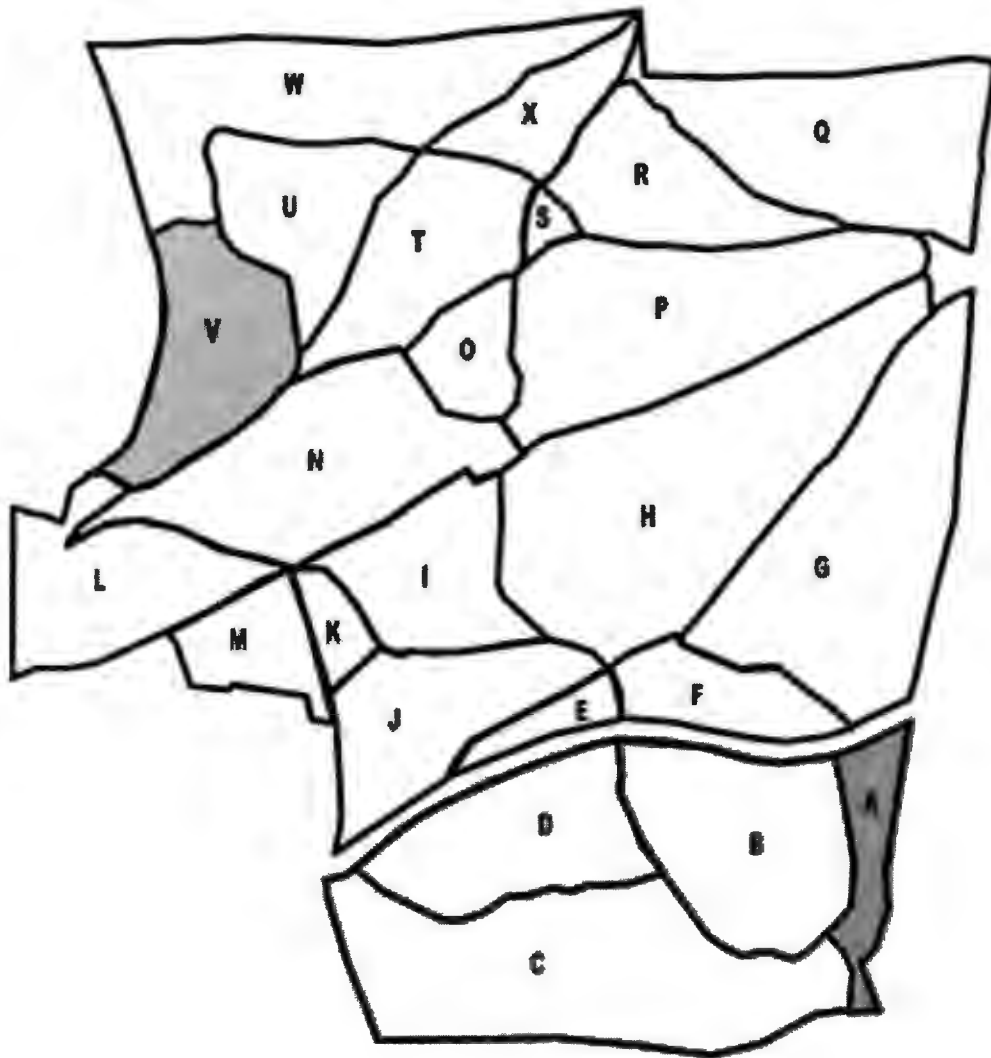
Mahonia aquifolium



Oregon-grape (Neophyte)

Two bird-sown plants close to boundary fences - escaped from local gardens.

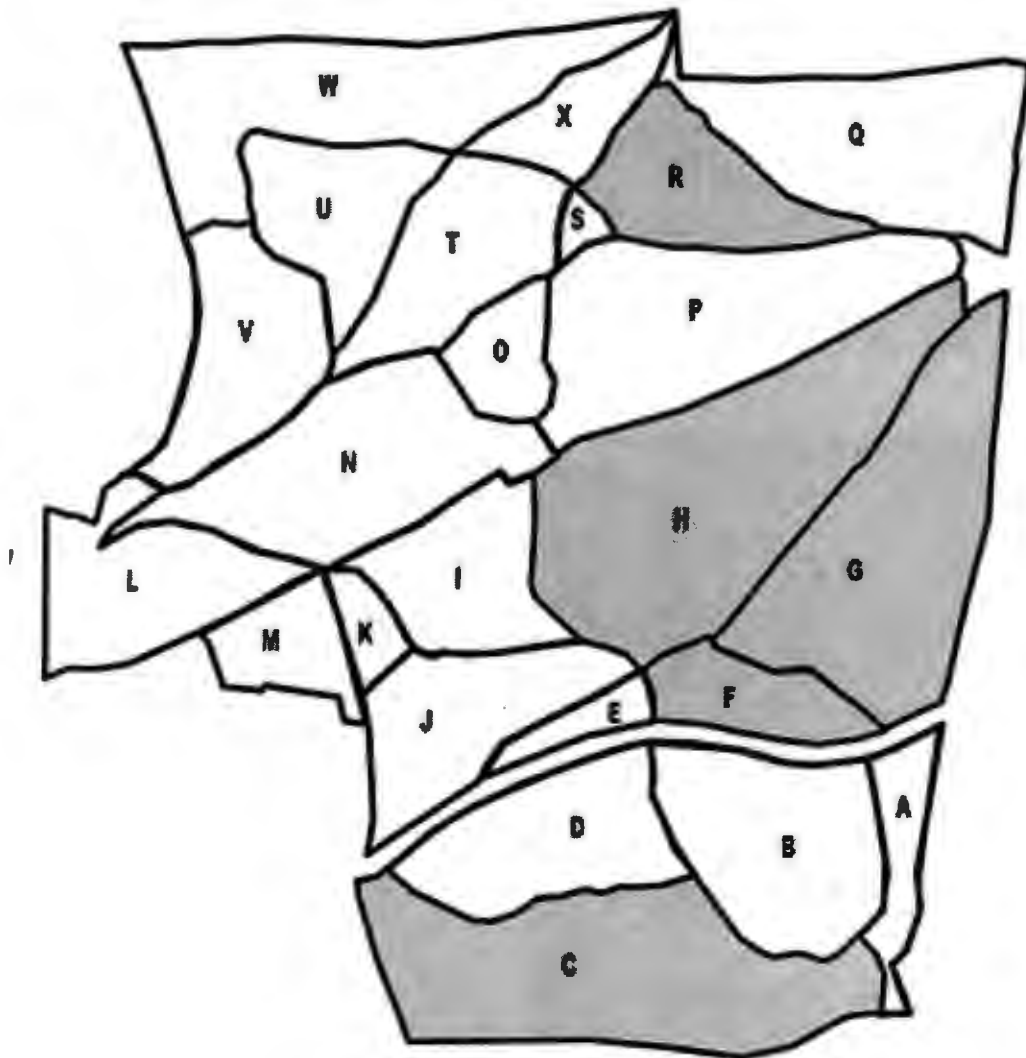
Malus domestica



Apple (Neophyte)

These two records of the cultivated apple were either bird-sown, or have arisen from discarded apple cores; no native crab apples have been found recently, though Liza Chivers remembered them from her childhood soon after the beginning of the 20th century. Three apparently true crab apples still survives in Coldfall Wood.- the only known Haringey records.

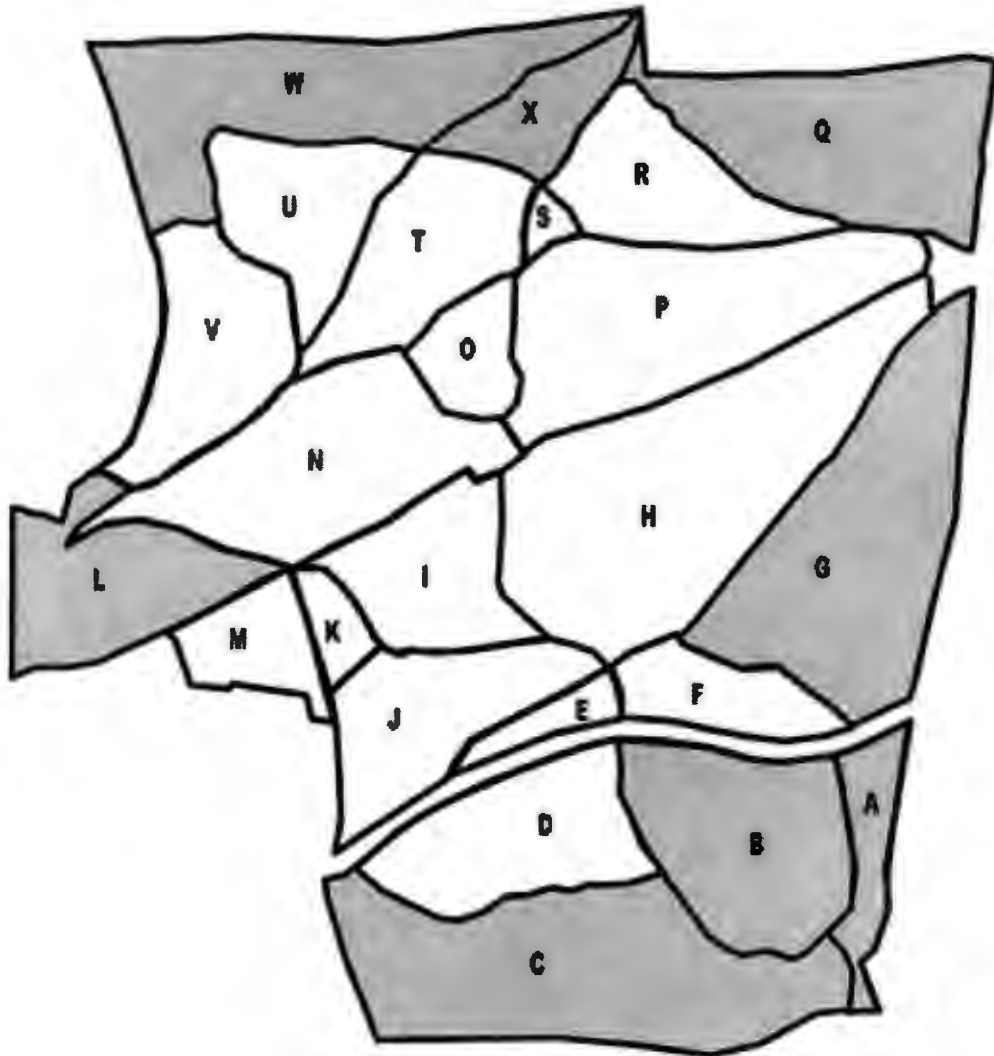
Melampyrum pratense



Common cow-wheat (Native)

This attractive annual plant is semi-parasitic on the roots of other species (mainly grasses in Queen's Wood). An ancient woodland indicator, first noted (from Highgate Wood) on June 15th 1857 (Stephenson, Herb.). Recorded from Queen's Wood by L. Martin in 1963 (Kent, 1975). Meg Game noted it in 1999 from "the western tip" of compt D and from "the north-west corner" of compt. B (Game, 2000), but it was not seen at either location in 2007. Refound in compt. B in 2009. Last seen in Coldfall Wood c.1990. Declining nationally (Braithwaite, et al, 2006).

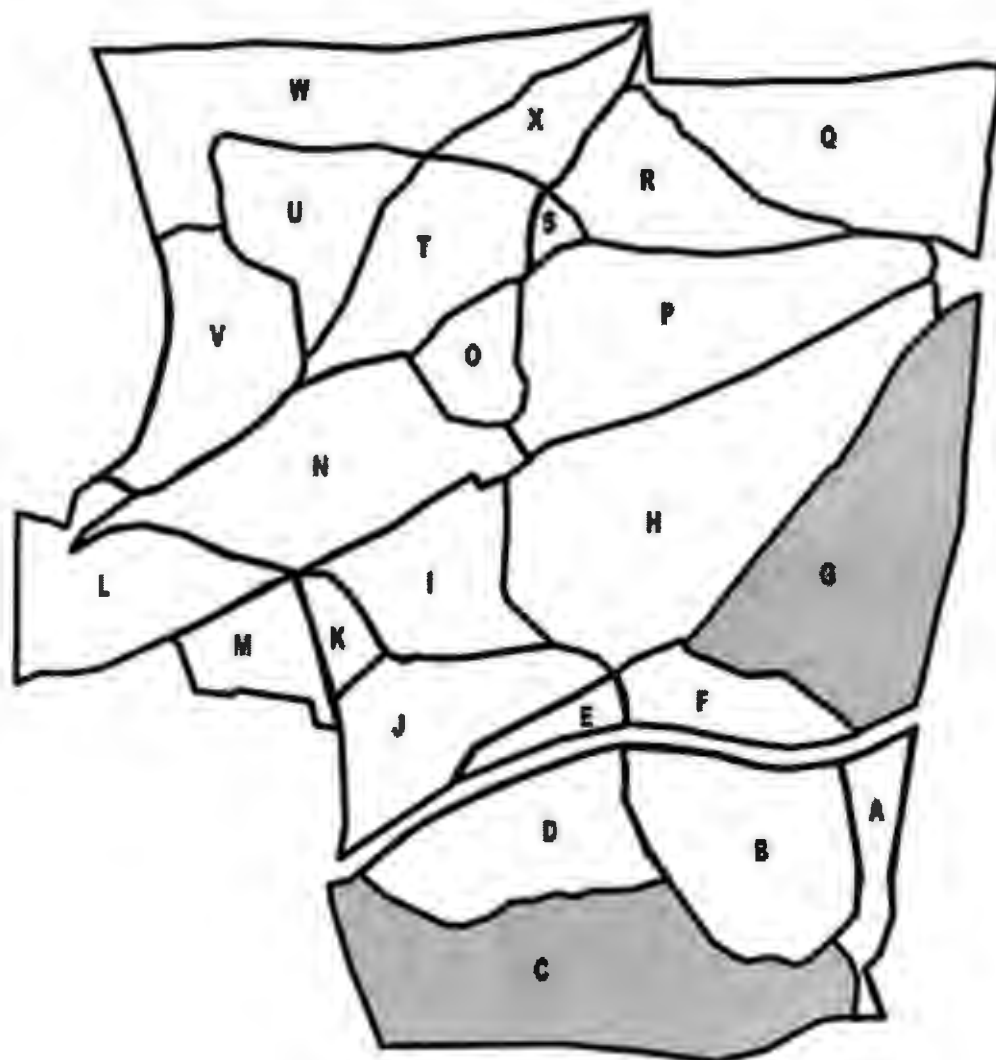
Melica uniflora



Wood melick (Native)

Scattered in the Wood - forming large clonal patches through rhizomatous growth. These are very localised - suggesting that seedling colonization is infrequent. Produces a persistent seed-bank (Grime et al, 1988). An ancient woodland indicator species (Rose, 1999) seen in Highgate Wood by John Benbow c. 1900, and Duggie Kent c. 1950 (Kent, 1975).

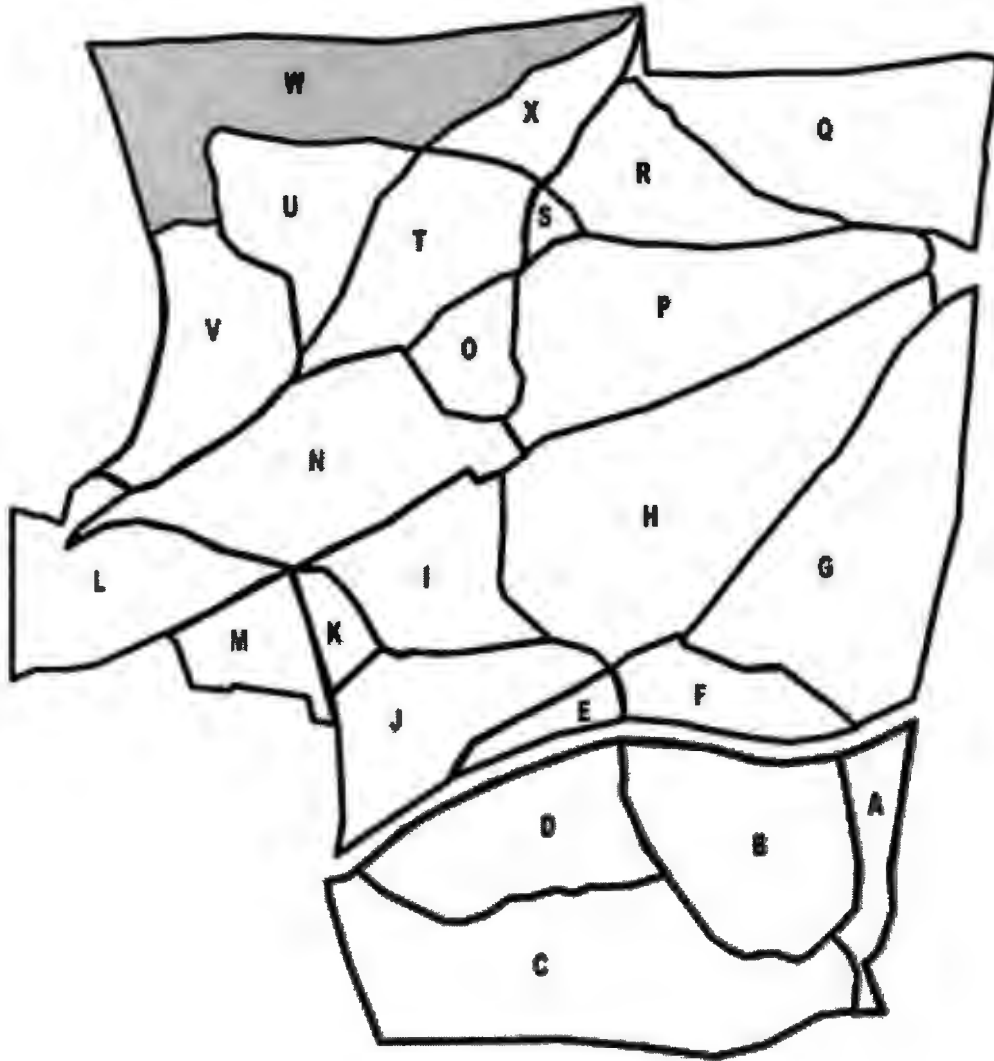
Melissa officinalis



Balm (Neophyte)

Garden escapes, probably bird-sown - in compt. C, close to boundary fence. Seen also in Coldfall Wood coppice (2007- 2008).

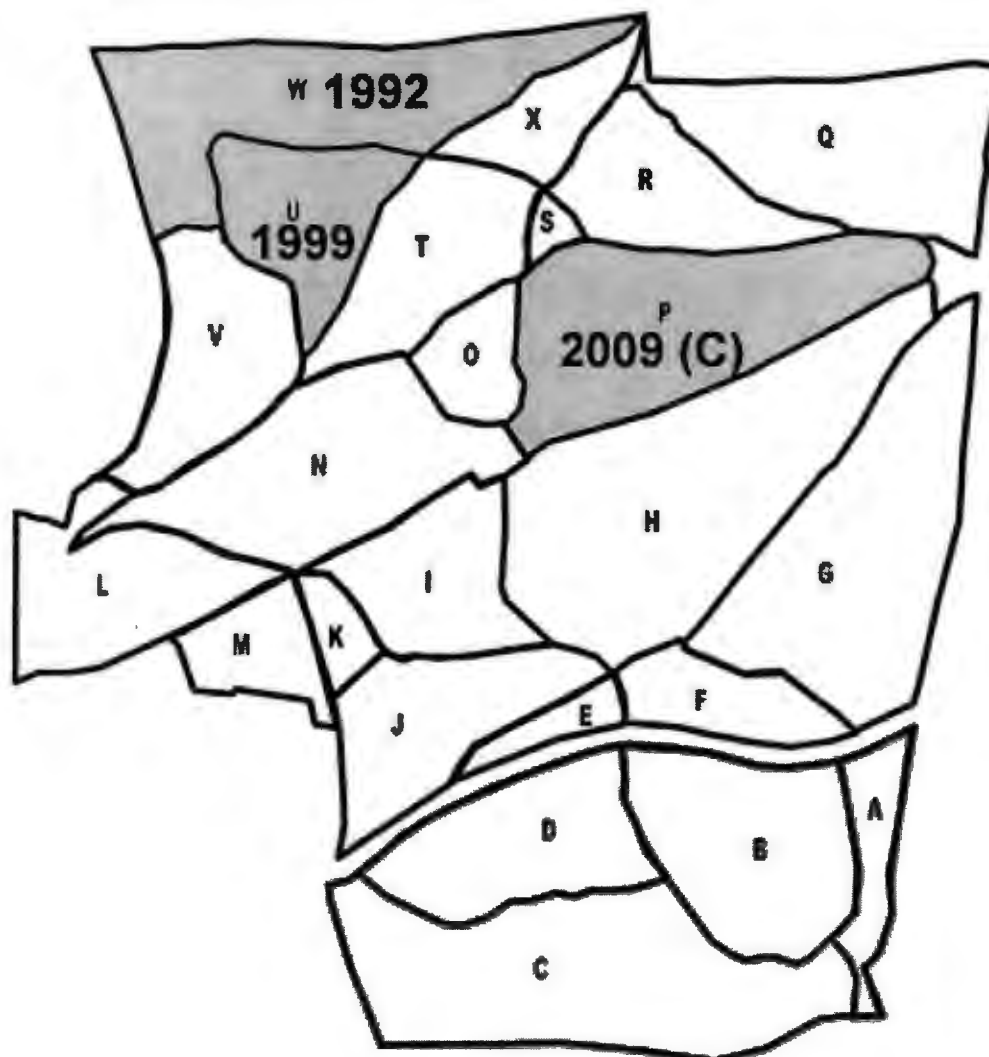
Milium effusum



Wood millet (Native)

Attractive, shade tolerant grass - an ancient woodland indicator species (Rose, 1999), newly discovered in the Wood in compt. W in 2007. Known also from Bluebell Wood (the only other current Haringey site). Recorded by C.S. Nicholson from "Highgate Woods" in 1904, and more recently (c. 1950) by Duggie Kent (Kent, 1975). Listed by Petiver (1695) "in the moist parts of the woods about Hampstead and Highgate". Forms a persistent seed bank (Cope & Gray, 2009).

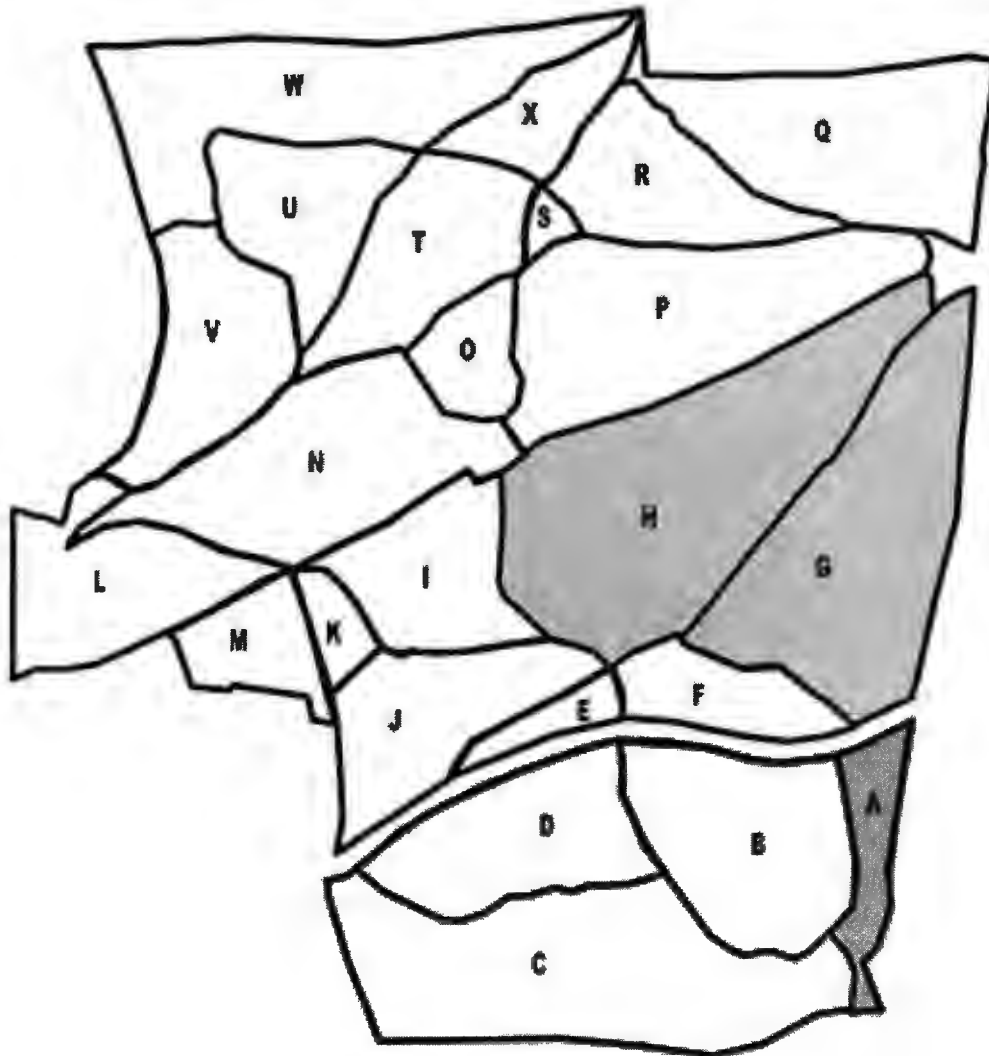
Moehringia trinervia



Three-nerved sand-wort (Native)

Recorded from the marshy part of compt. W in 1992, and by Meg Game by the "drain" in compt. U in 1999. Not seen there recently, but this inconspicuous summer annual may have been overlooked. It is listed by Rose (1999) as an ancient woodland indicator species in south-east England; however, in central Lincolnshire Peterken (1981) recorded it as a "fast-colonising" species of secondary woodland. In Haringey it has only been found in Queen's Wood and Coldfall Wood. It is shade-tolerant, so its apparent disappearance is unexpected, but it is thought to be declining nationally - Braithwaite, et al (2006). It should be sought for in May and June along the edges of the "drain" and by damp paths. It is known to form a persistent seed bank (Grime et al, 2007). It used to occur in Coldfall Wood (Bevan, 1986) but there are no recent records. A single plant was recorded from near the dog pond in coppice P in 2009 and is likely to have germinated from buried seed. Recorded by Petiver (1695) "in the woods about Hampstead and Highgate."

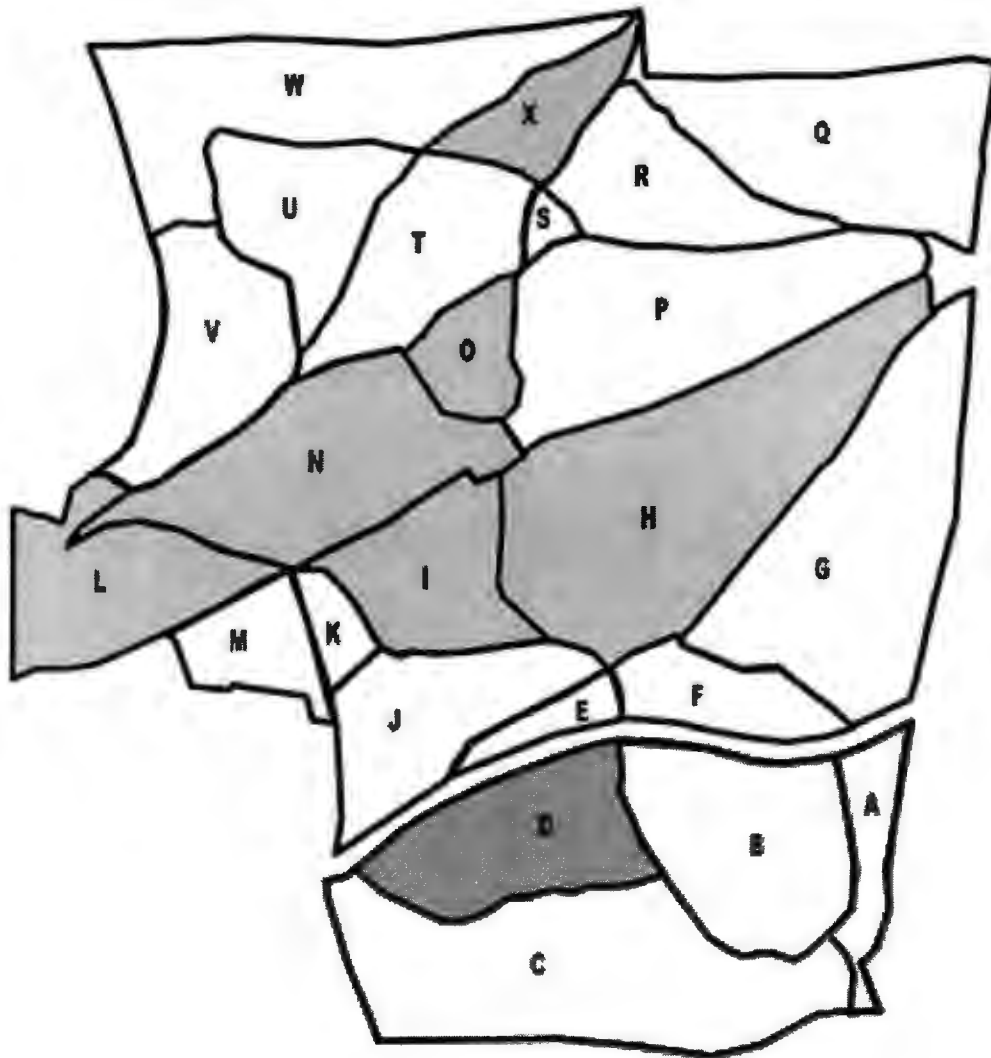
Mycelis muralis



Wall lettuce (Native)

Shade tolerant - first seen in 1992 in comp. C (Lond.Nat. 72: 119) - herb. DB. In the Pool glade in 2001. A few plants in coppice P in 2009.

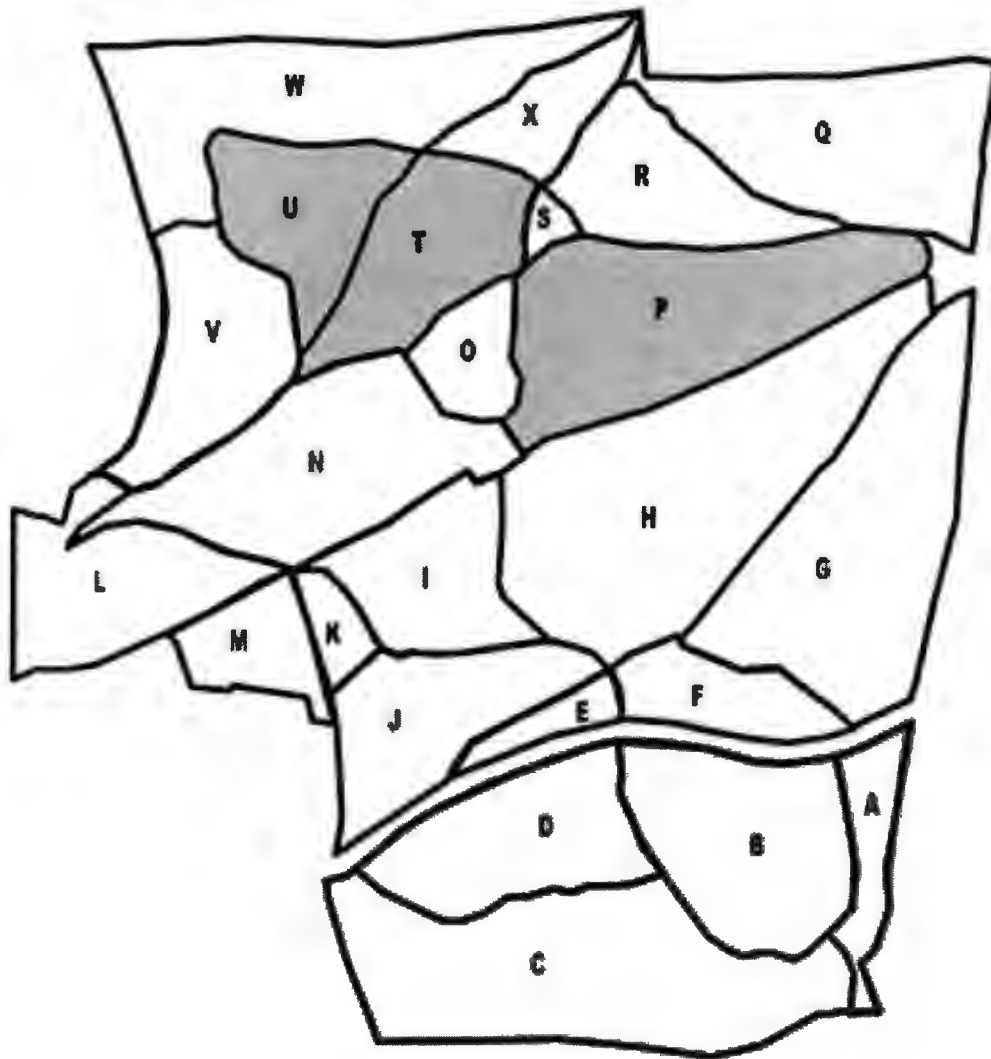
Narcissus agg.



Daffodil (Neophyte)

No attempt has been made to name the various garden daffodil cultivars that have become established, or been deliberately planted in the Wood. The native daffodil (*Narcissus pseudonarcissus*) does not occur in Queen's Wood. It is well naturalised in Bluebell Wood (producing 150 flower heads in 2007).

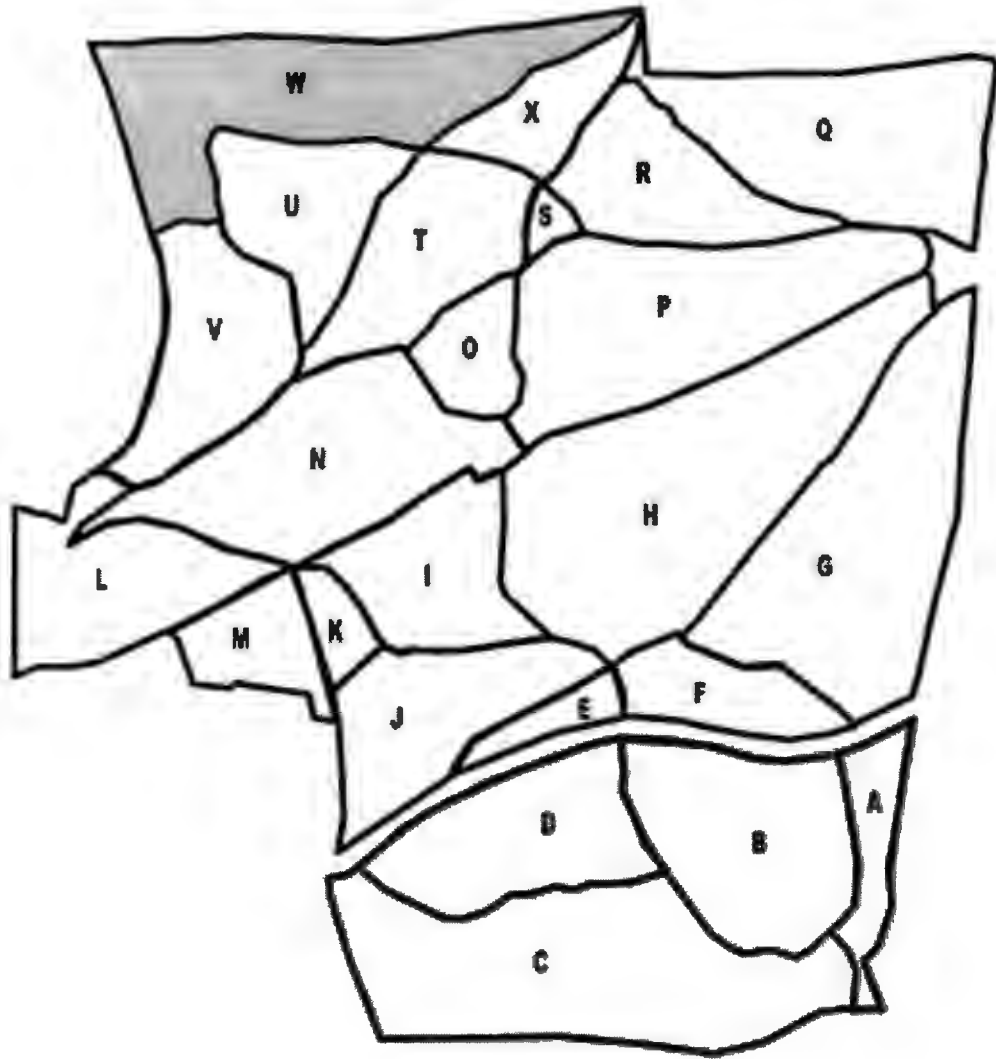
Oxalis acetosella



Wood-sorrel (Native)

Confined to the edges of the "drain" in compts. P, T and U - the only known Haringey sites for this beautiful ancient woodland indicator species. (Rose, 1999) which has been known from the Wood for many years. It was seen here by Duggie Kent and Ted Bangerter in the 1950s (Kent, 1975). Noted by Latimer, (1984) as part of the "stream valley community" - see notes under *Ranunculus auricomus*.

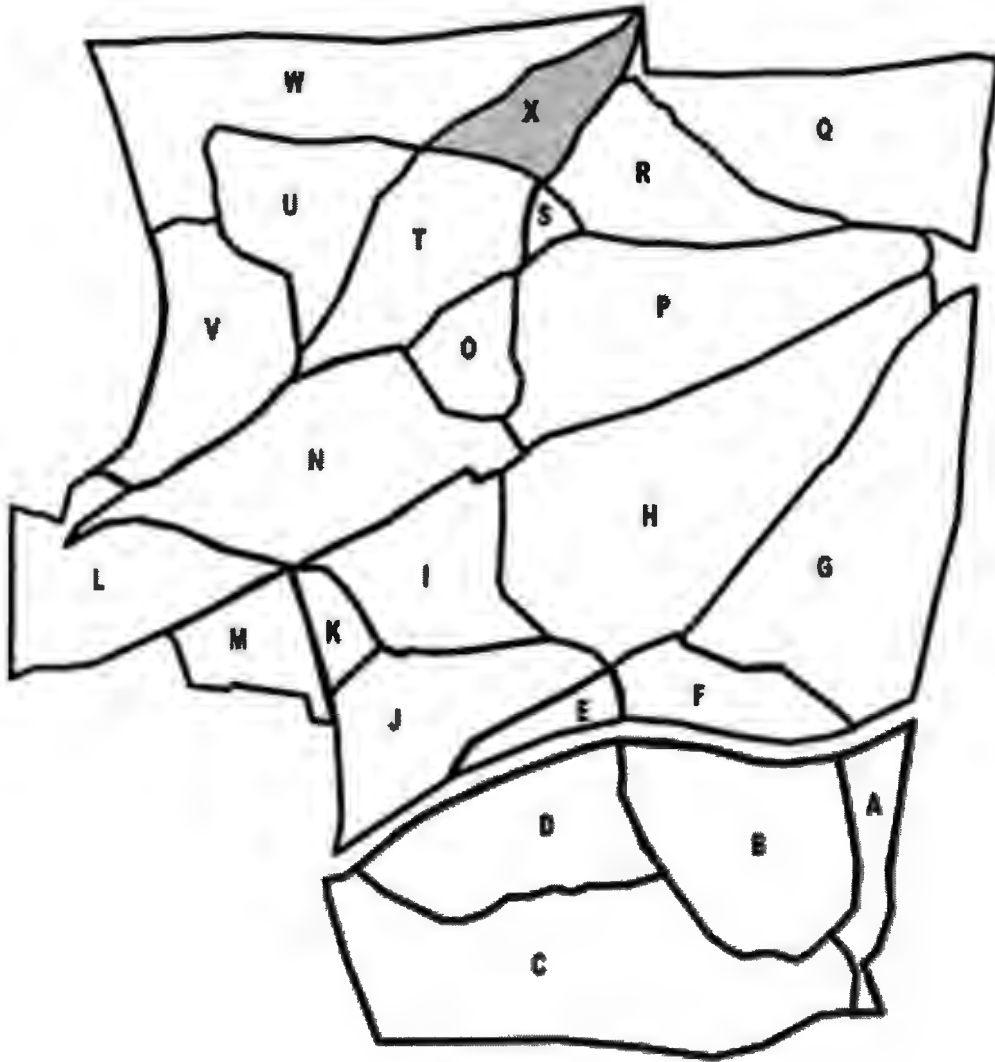
Parthenocissus quinquefolia



Virginia-creeper (Neophyte)

Garden escape close to western boundary fence in compt. W.

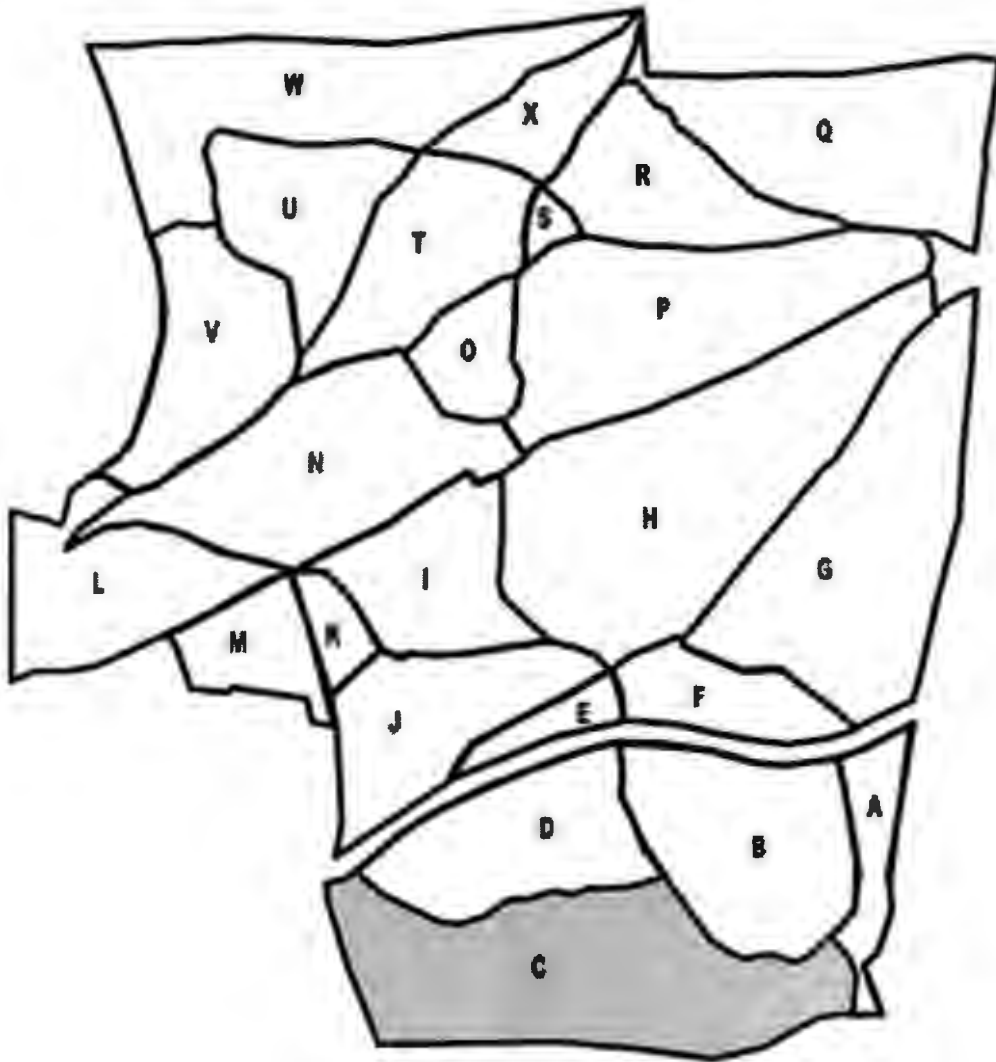
Pentaglottis sempervirens



Green alkanet (Neophyte)

Garden escape - frequently naturalised in Haringey, but scarce in the Wood (compt. X only in 2007). Seen in coppice K in 1996 - but did not persist.

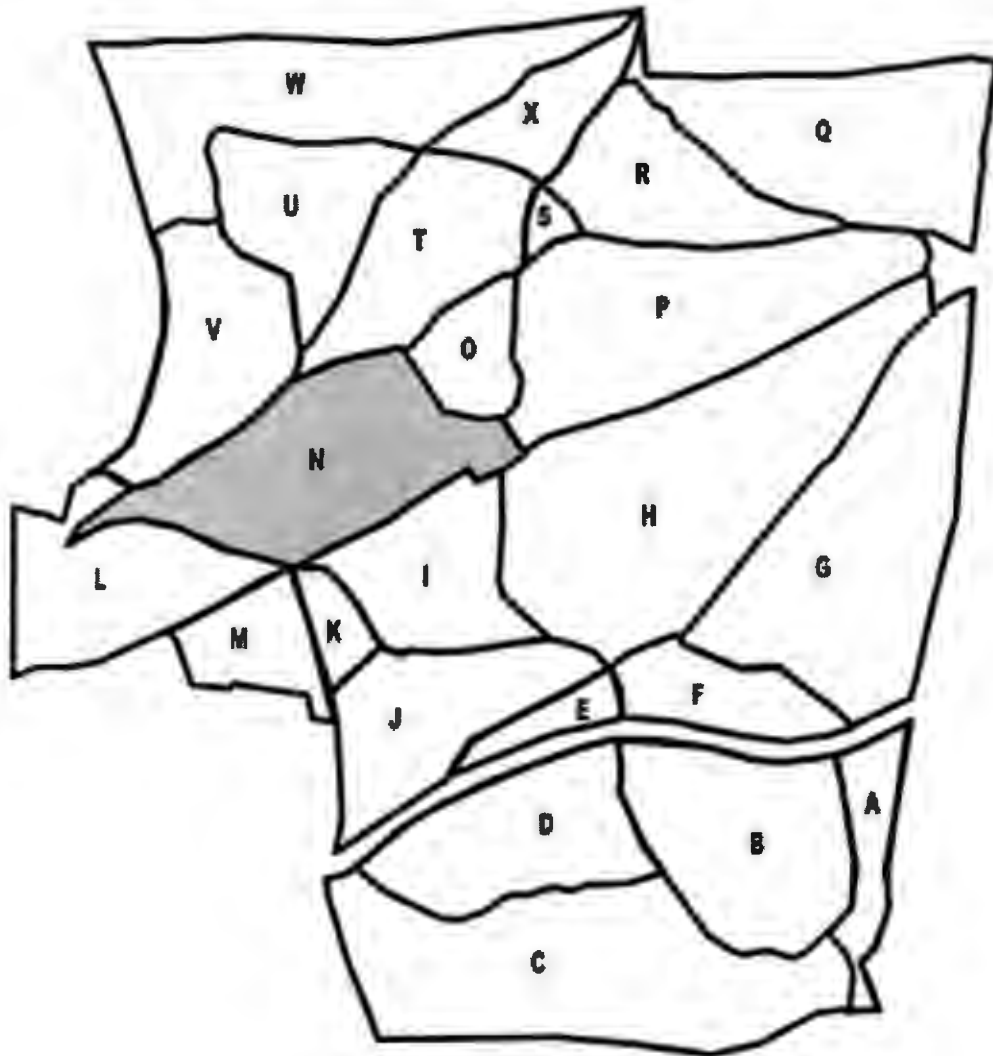
Persicaria amplexicaulis



Red bistort (Neophyte)

Ornamental garden plant - sometime "invasive" and thrown out - as in compt. C.
Unlikely to persist in the dense shade of compt. C.

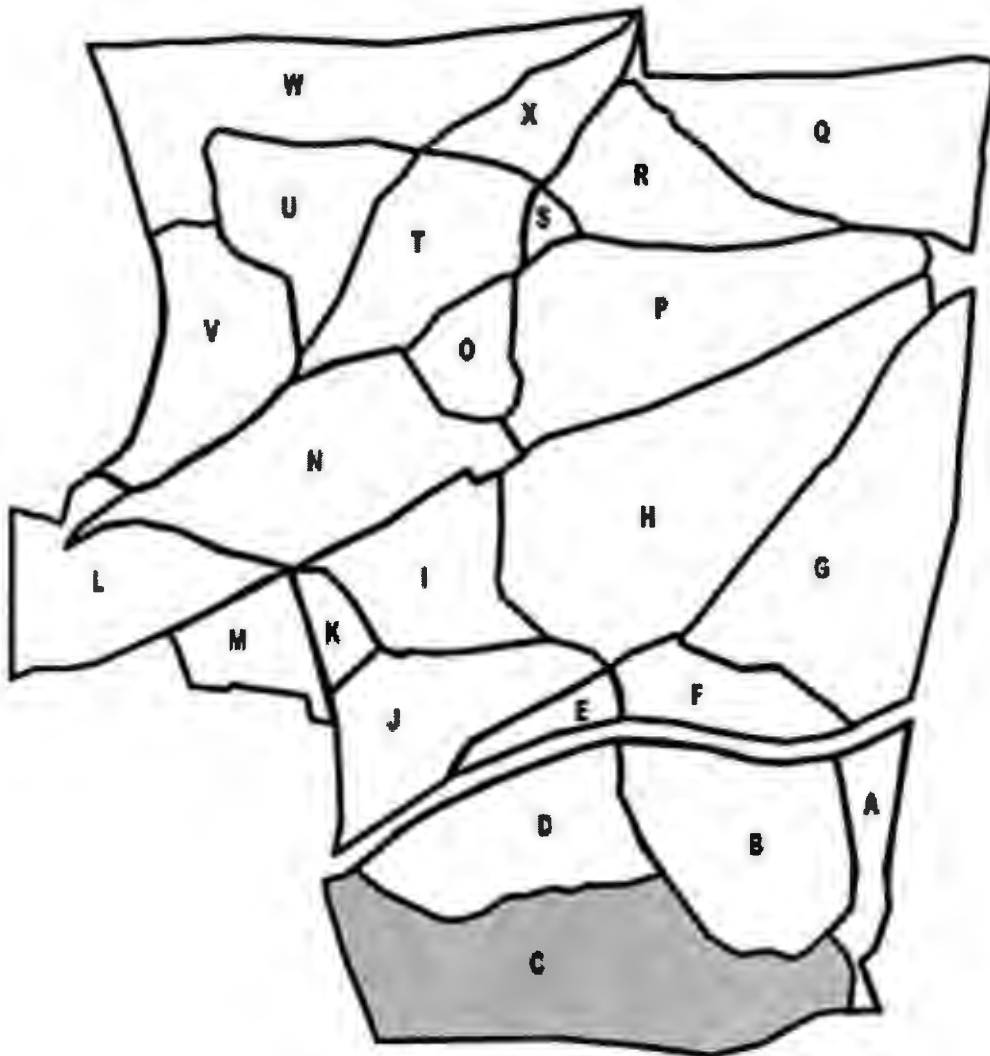
Philadelphus x virginalis



Hairy mock-orange (Neophyte)

Planted by the paddling pool in compt. N and surviving the demolition of the changing room building in 2000.

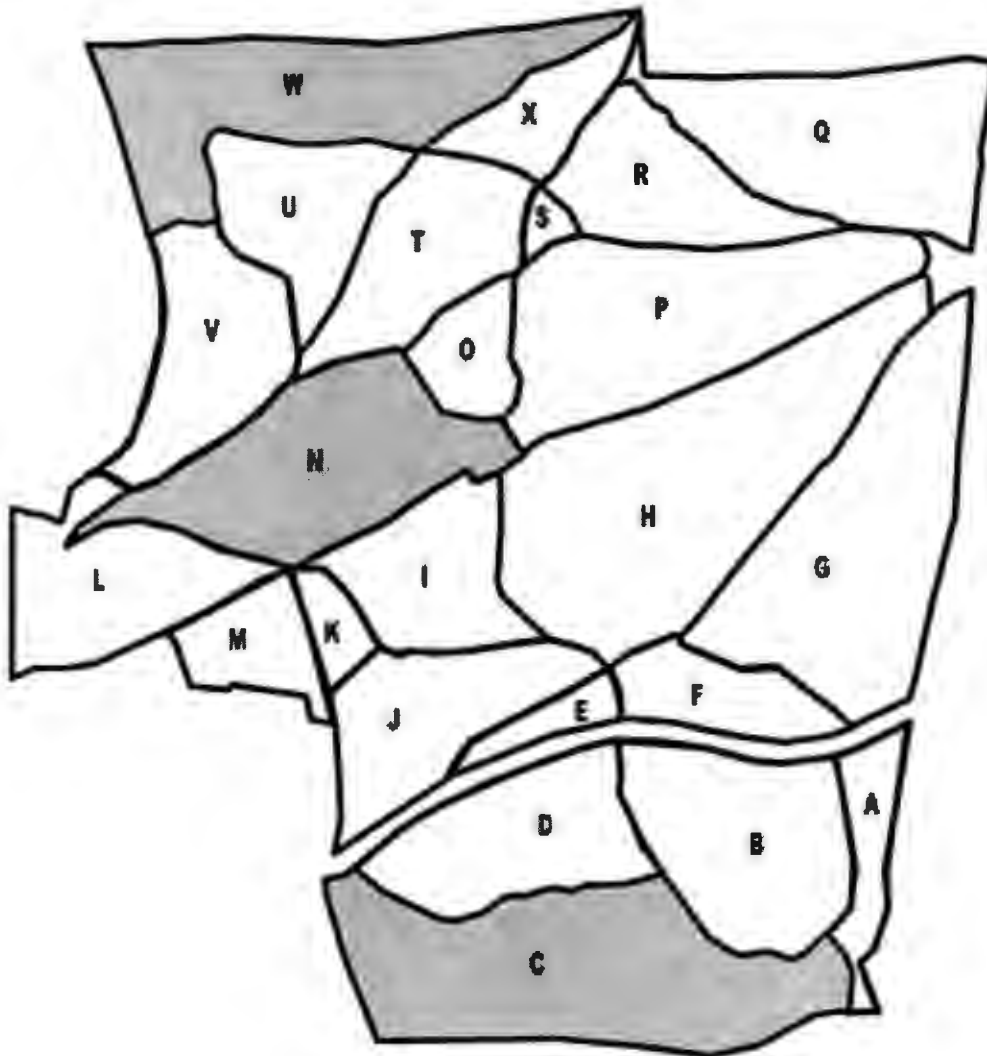
Photinia davidiana



Stranvaesia (Neophyte)

First noted in compt. C (by Brian Wurzell) in 2004 (herb. DB). Single young tree bird-sown from local garden. An ornamental tree from China and Vietnam, producing red berries and leaves that turn red in the autumn. Very rarely recorded "in the wild" (Clement and Foster, 1994), and not included in Burton, 1983; Kent, 1975; or Kent, 2000.

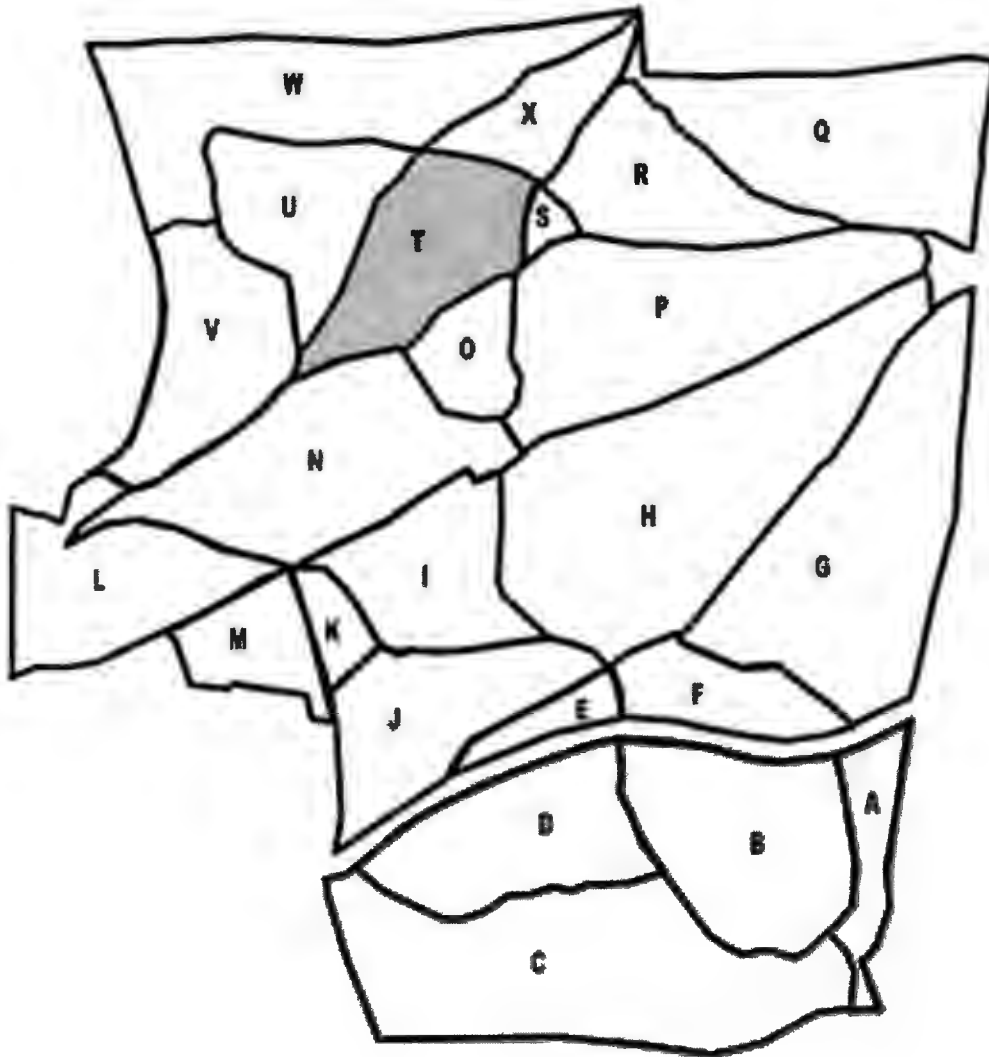
Phyllitis scolopendrium



Hart's-tongue (Native)

A few plants scattered along the stream (in compt. N); other larger plants close to the boundary fence in dense shade in compt. W. Noted by Petiver (1695) "at Highgate". An ancient woodland indicator species (Rose, 1999).

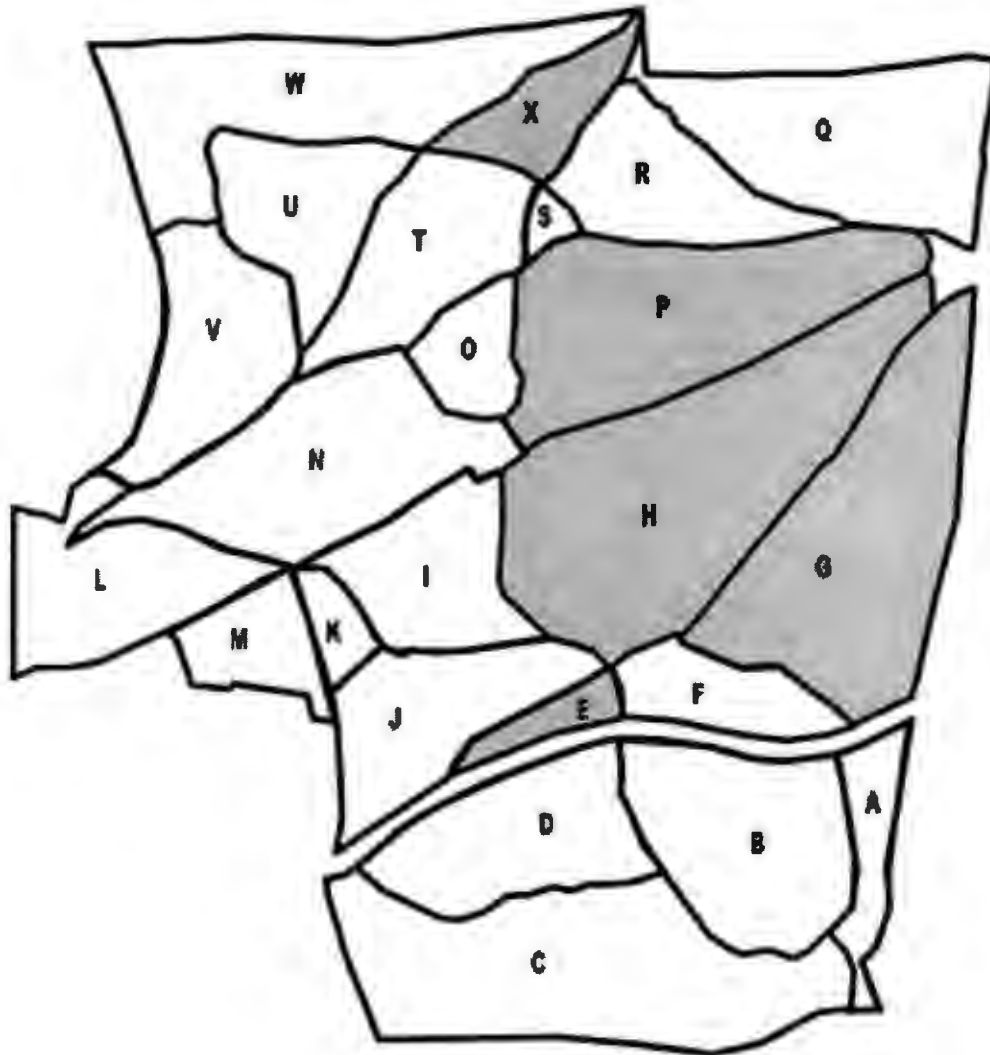
Picea abies



Norway spruce (Neophyte)

A small specimen of this conifer may have been deliberately planted - or survived as a discarded "Christmas tree".

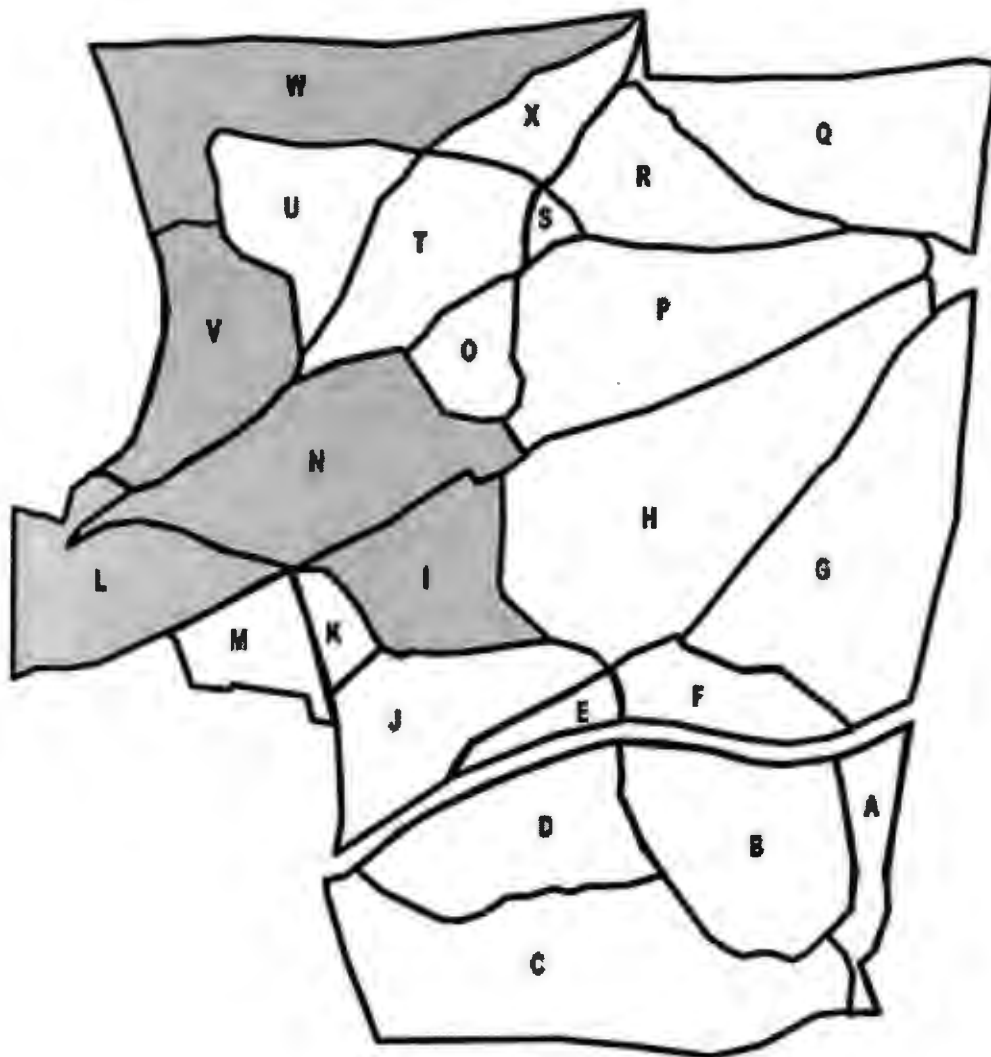
Plantago major



Greater plantain (Native)

Scattered plants, usually on, or near, well-lit paths (the rosette leaves are resistant to trampling). Listed by Latimer (1984). Abundant to south of coppice P in 2008, and occasional within coppice P in 2009.

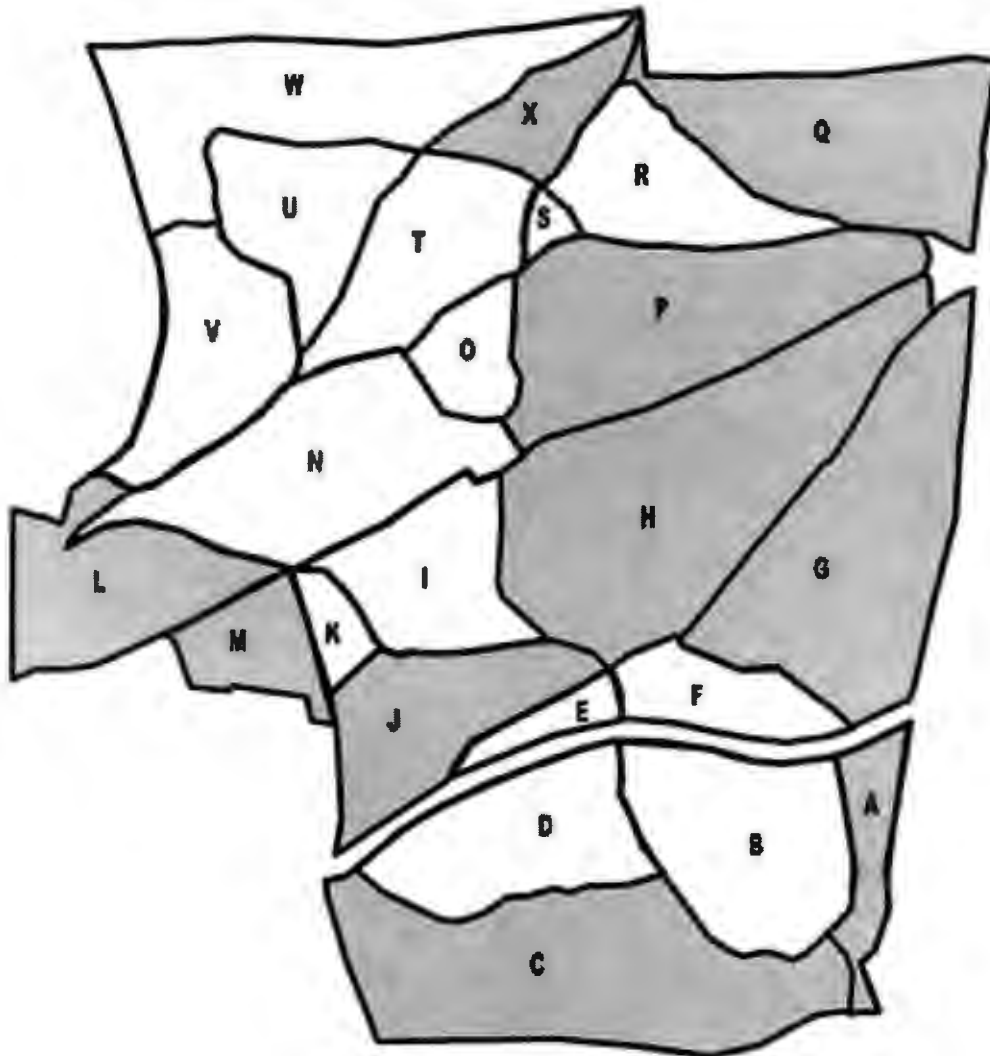
Platanus x hispanica



London plane (Neophyte)

Some large mature trees, originally planted in Victorian times, are now susceptible to wind-throw (one individual {in compt. I} has already succumbed, but has regrown vigorously from the base). Trees should be regularly checked by the Council's arboricultural section. No seedlings were found in the Wood - they do occur occasionally elsewhere in central London. Recorded by Latimer (1984) from comps. L and W. The origin of this tree, which is probably a hybrid between the Oriental plane (*P. orientalis*), and the American buttonwood (*P. occidentalis*), is unknown, but it was in cultivation before 1700 (Krussmann, 1985).

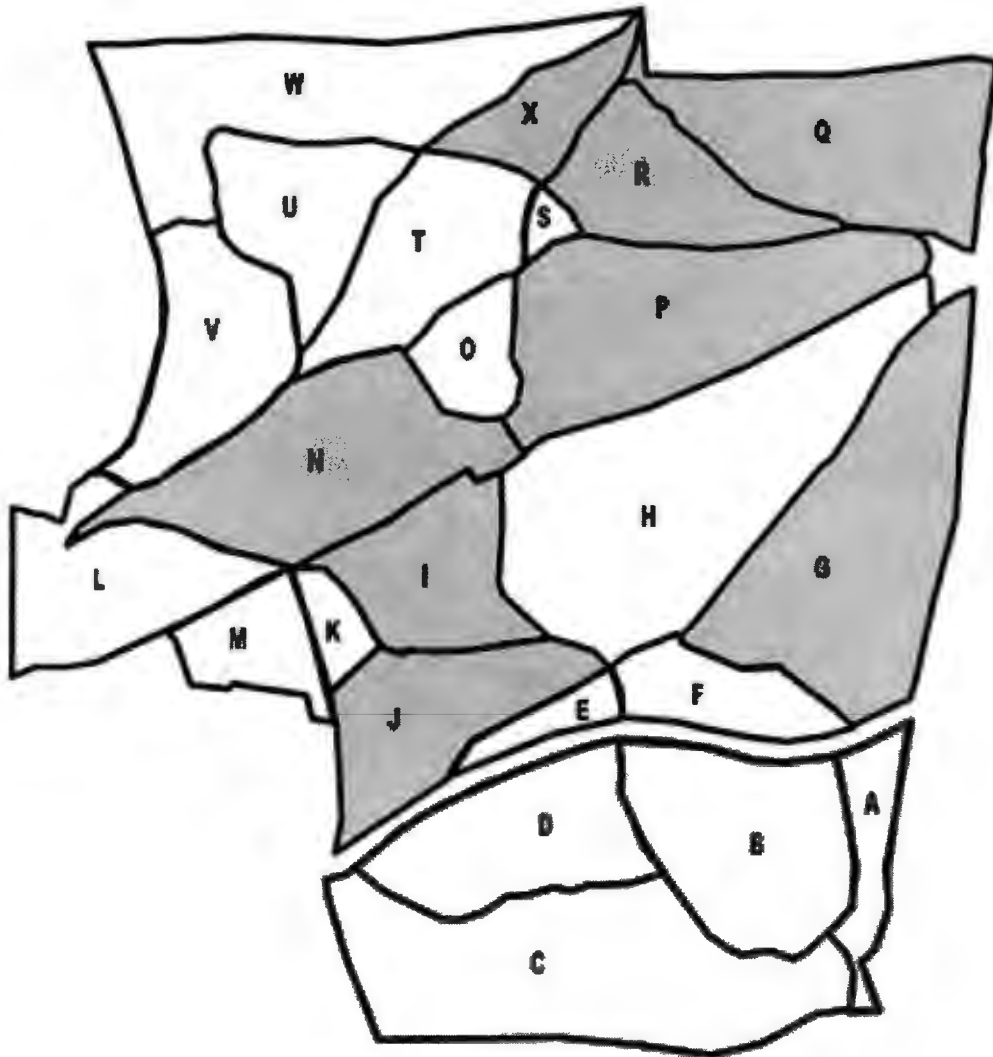
Poa annua



Annual meadow-grass (Native)

"Arguably the most successful ruderal species in the British Isles" (Grime et al, 2007).
Abundant shade tolerant grass, probably overlooked in some compartments.
Spreading in coppice P in 2009.

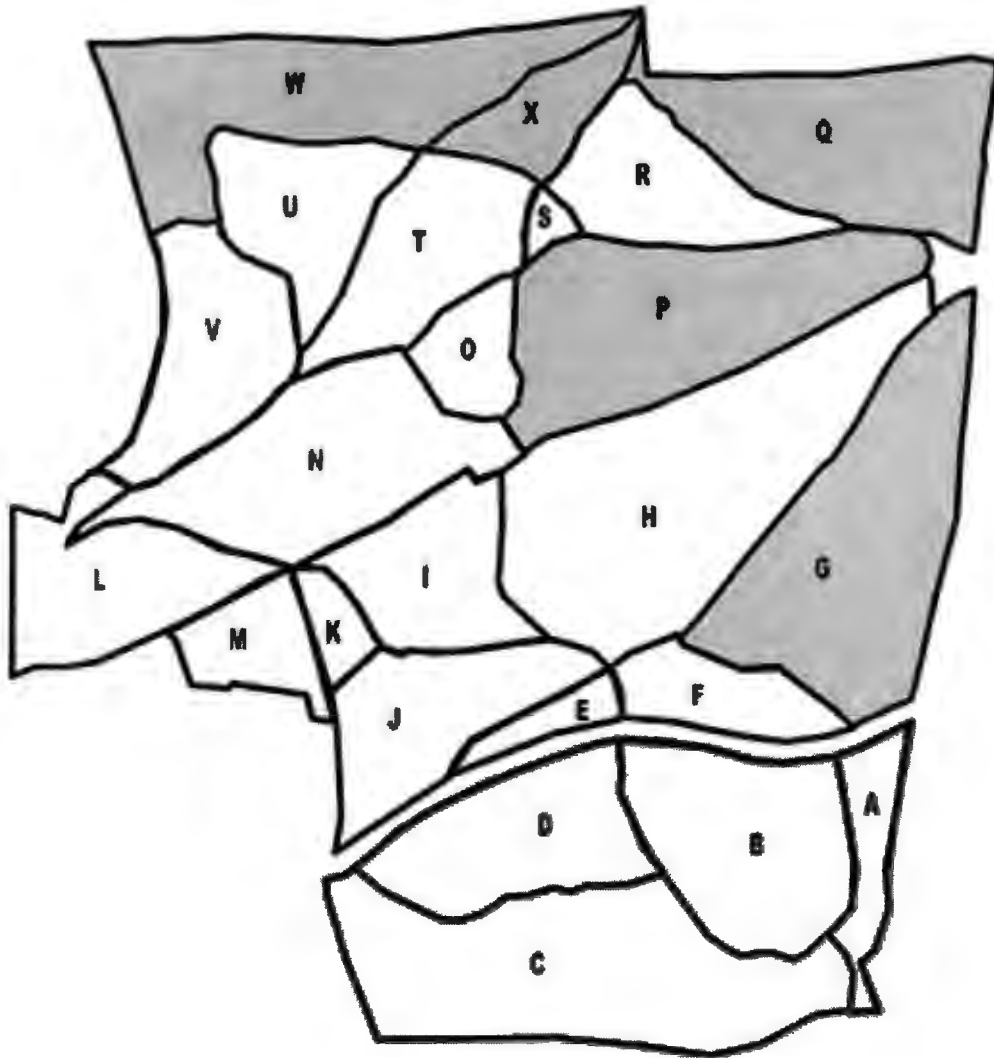
Poa trivialis



Rough meadow-grass (Native)

This abundant grass is quite shade tolerant and, as in the rest of Haringey, is far more widespread than the smooth meadow-grass (*Poa pratensis*) - which has not been recorded from the Wood. Noted by Latimer (1984) from compts. L, W, and X in 1984, and still present in the latter in 2007. In coppice P in 2008 and 2009.

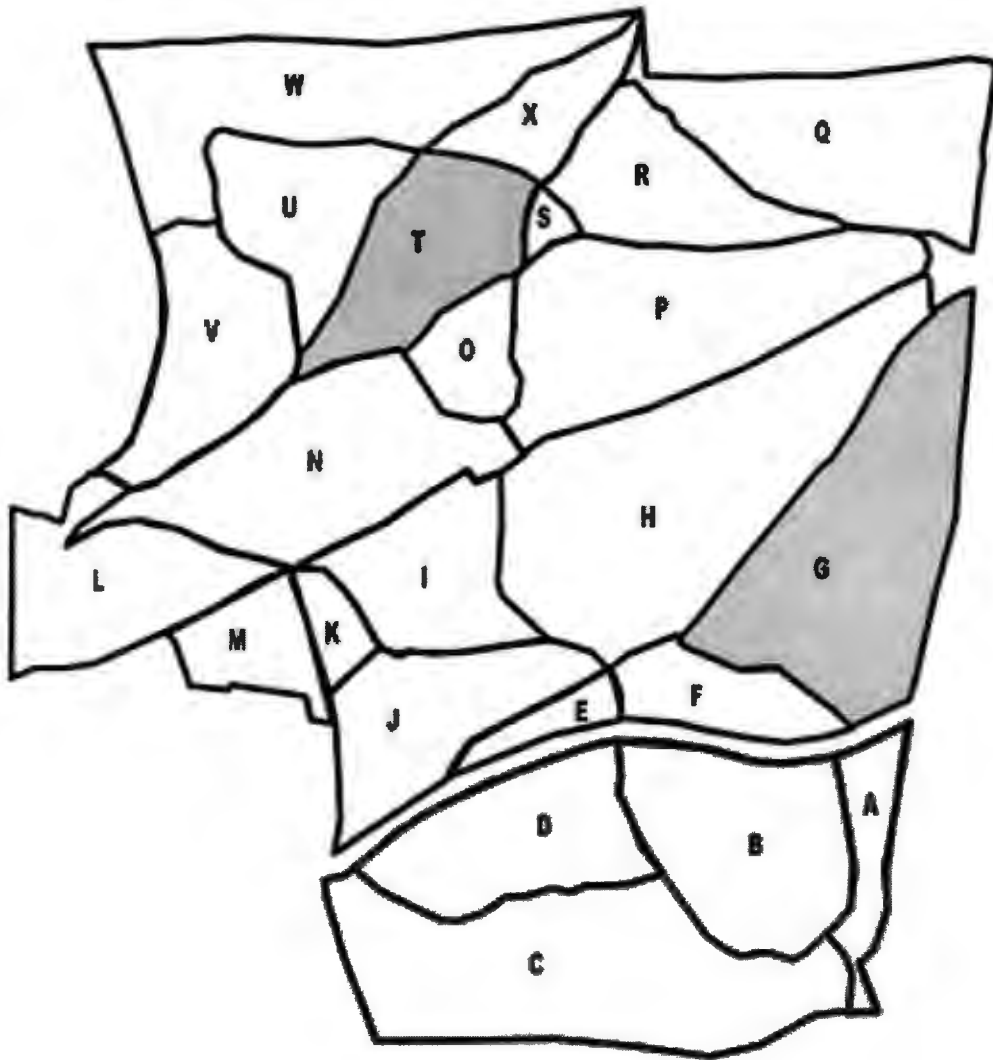
Polygonum aviculare



Knotgrass (Native)

This ruderal species of open habitats was found in a few well-lit places close to paths in 2007. Grime et al (2007), state that the plant is "absent from woodland", and its presence in Queen's Wood is indicative of the high levels of disturbance effecting the Wood. Present in coppice P before (2008) and after (2009) coppice cut in February 2009.

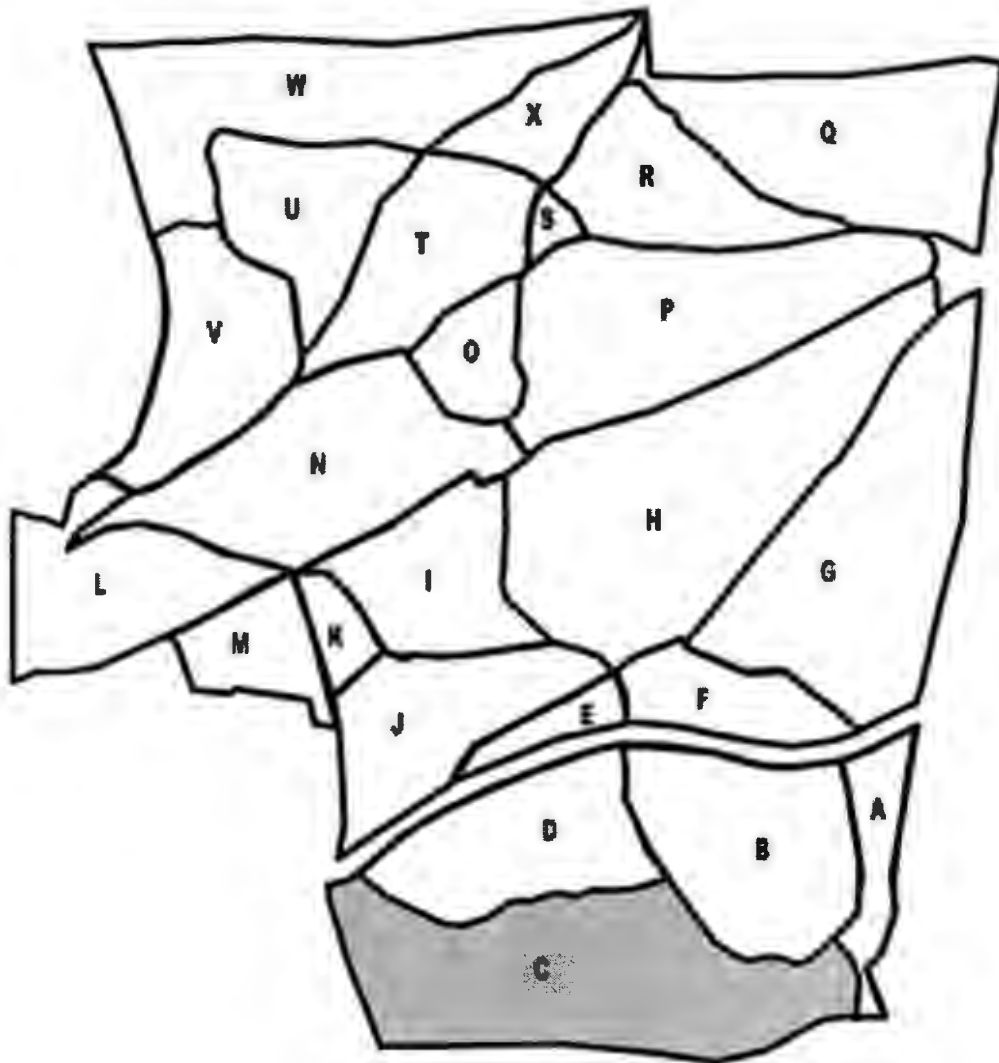
Polystichum setiferum



Soft shield-fern (Native)

Single plants of this ancient woodland indicator (Rose, 1999) were recorded in compts. T (close to the drain) and G (in the south-east corner). It was also seen by Barbara Villiers in U in 1998 (herb.DB), but has not been refound there recently. This attractive fern (once rare in London) is now increasing in Haringey and is spreading, for example, along the stream coppice in Coldfall Wood. Braithwaite, et al (2006) note its recent increase (since 1987) and suggest that the fern "may have benefited from milder winters or the increased shading in woodlands in recent decades or both". It is a popular "ornamental" fern in gardens, and it is possible that some plants may have "escaped".

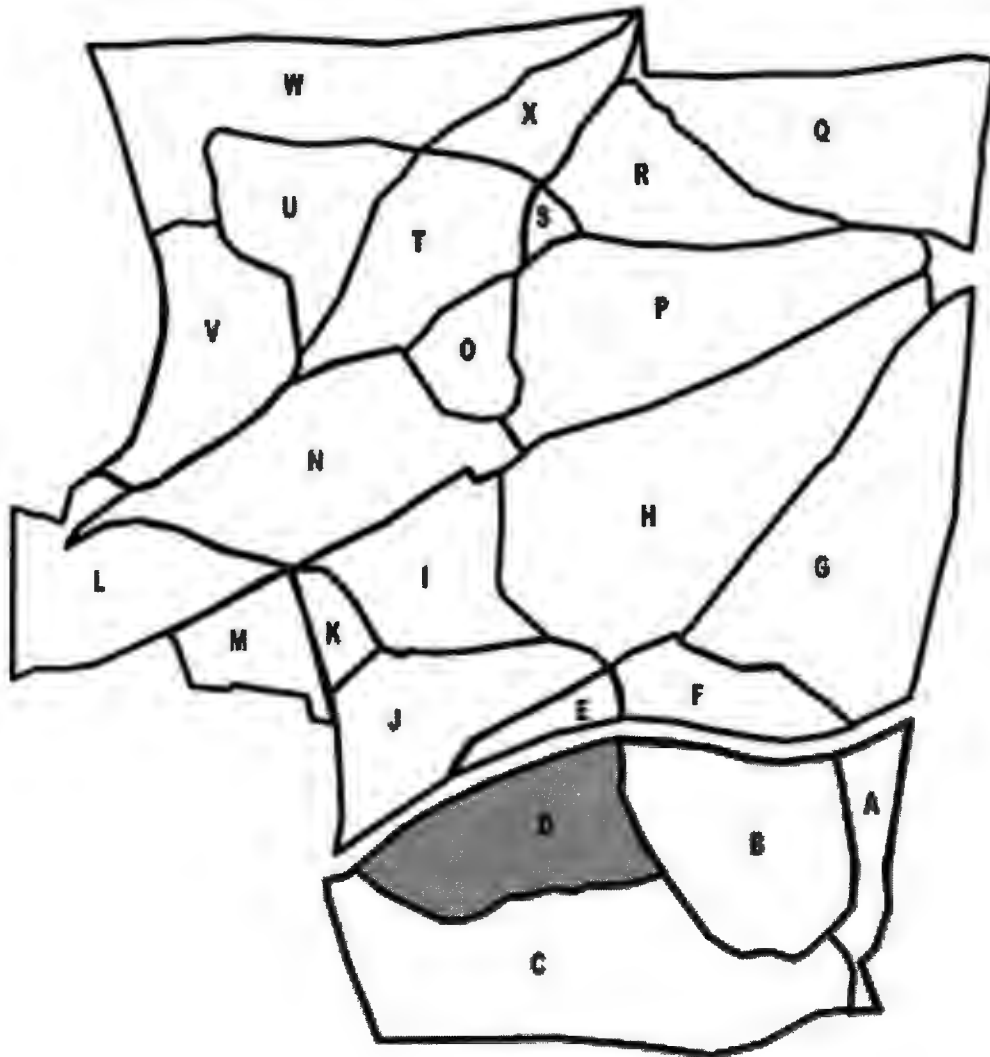
Populus x canescens



Grey Poplar (Neophyte)

Growing near the southern boundary in compt. C - suckering from a local garden.

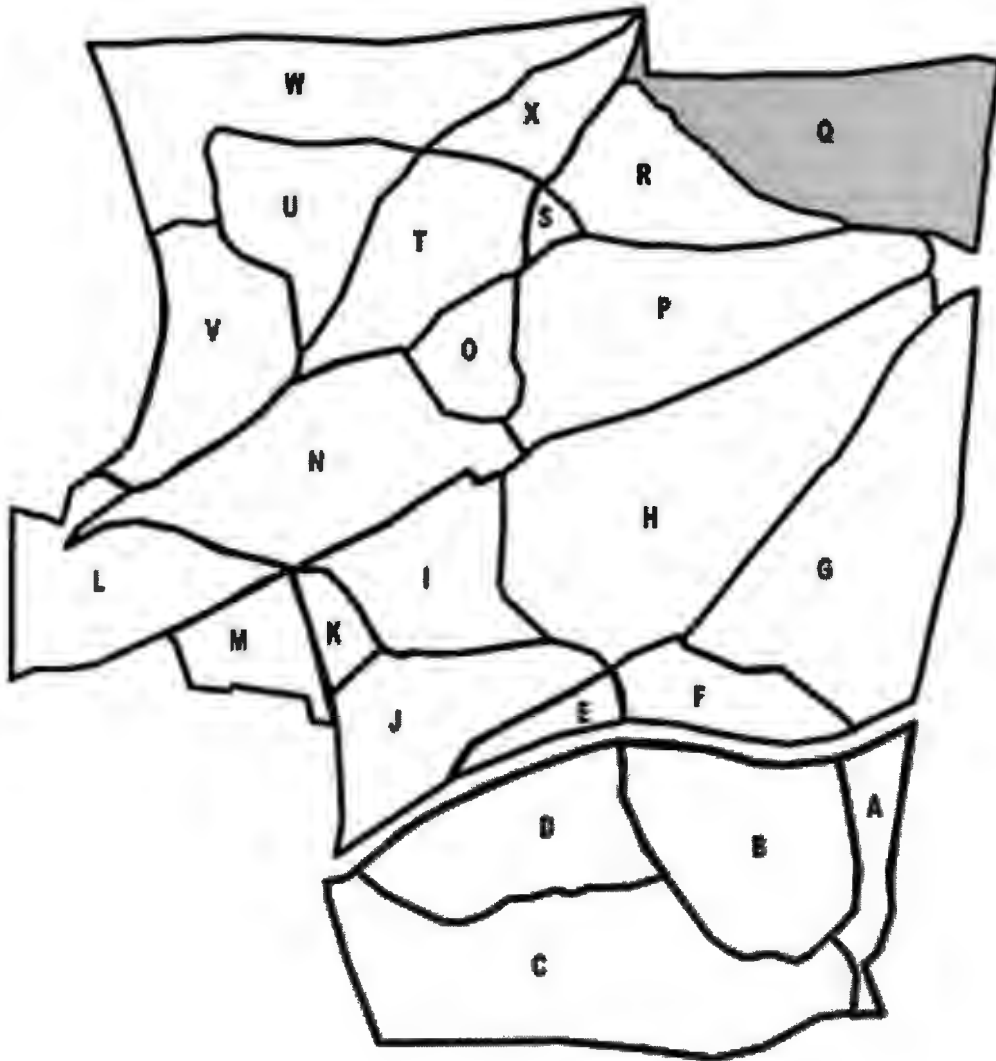
Potentilla reptans



Creeping cinquefoil (Native)

Seen in compt. D in 2007, and in the Pool glade (2001). A light demanding plant of open habitats, very scarce in the Wood.

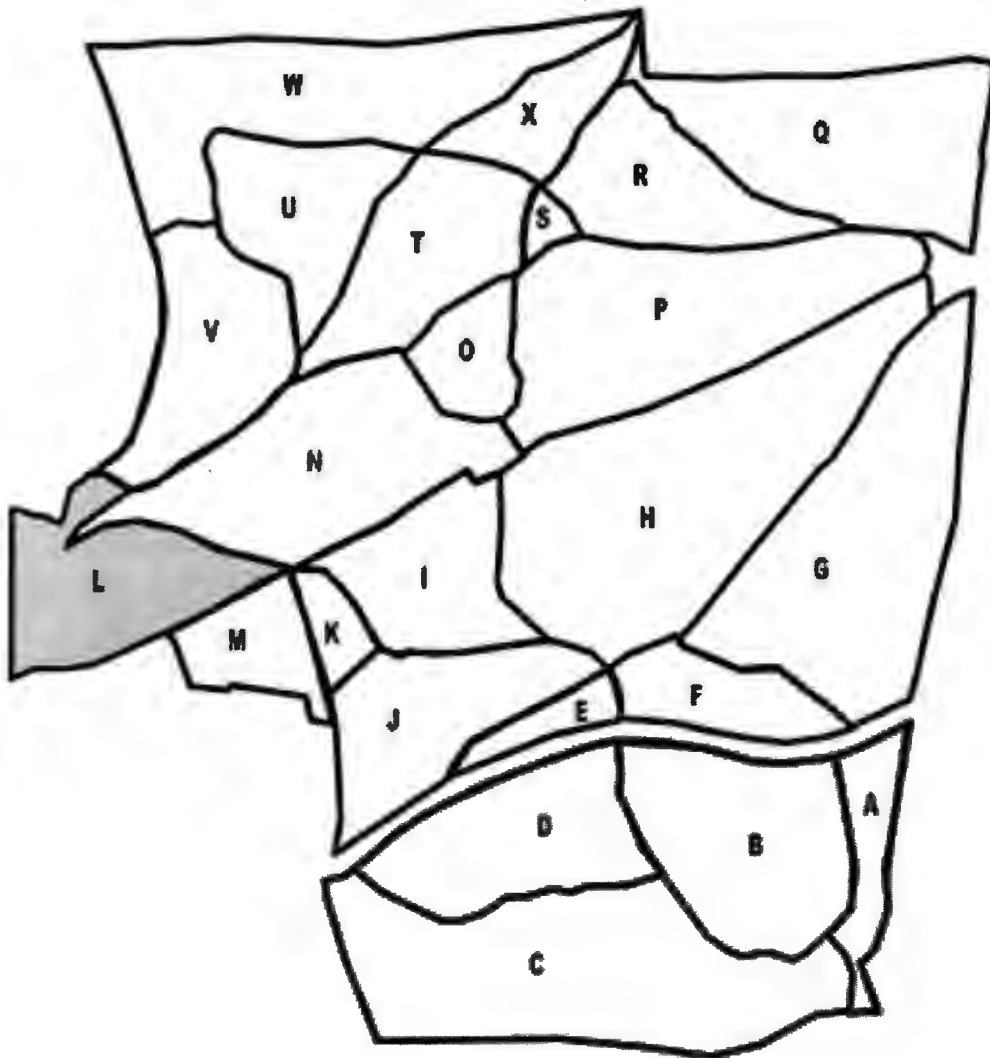
Potentilla sterilis



Barren strawberry (Native)

Surprisingly scarce (compt. Q only in 2007). Tolerant of some shade. Absent from Coldfall Wood. An ancient woodland indicator species (Rose, 1999).

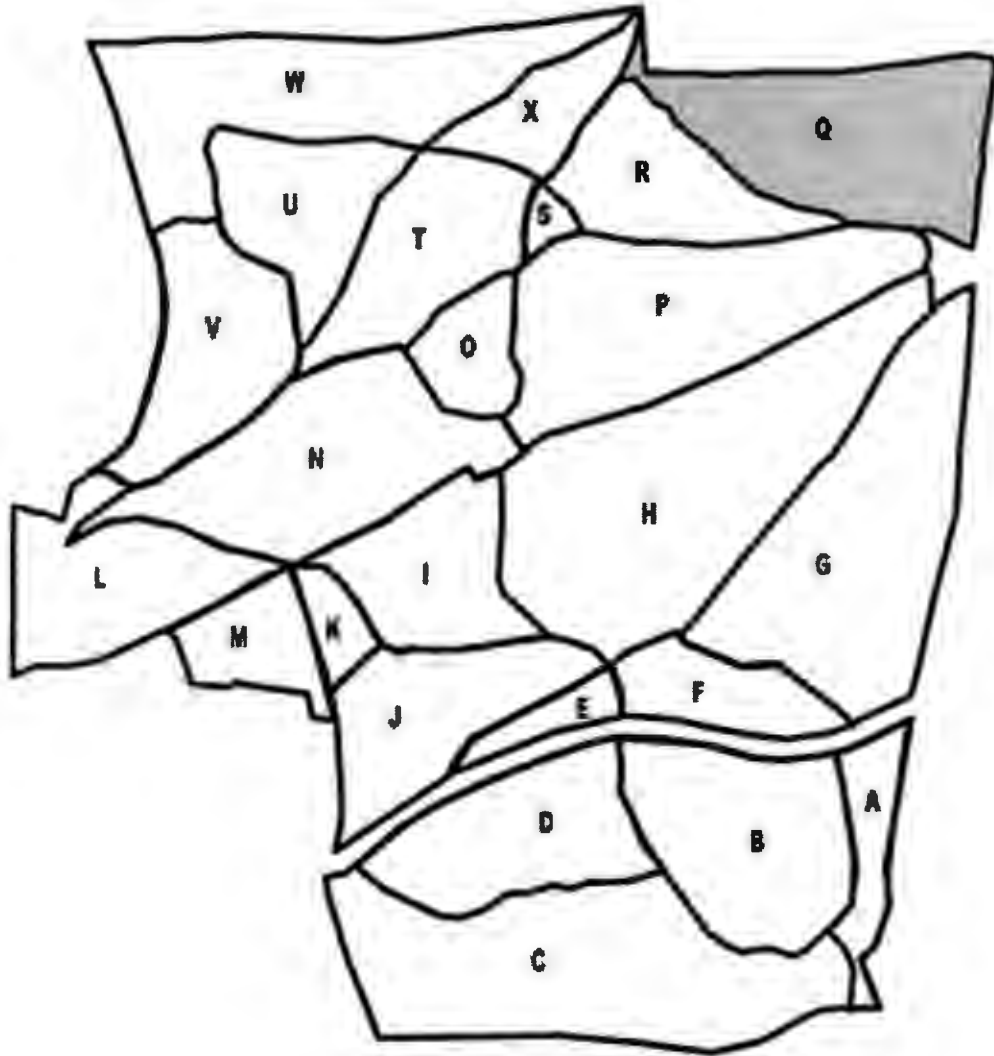
Primula vulgaris



Primrose (Native)

First noted by Ray Gibbs in 1999 (flowering 26/2) close to the boundary railings in compt. L - drawn to my attention by Lucy Roots in 2003, and still surviving. Possibly deliberately planted, or bird-sown (primroses have been widely introduced in the adjacent Highgate Wood). Very rare in the wild in Haringey - a single plant appeared by the stream in Coldfall Wood in 2006 before coppicing and has recently produced seedlings. This is an ancient woodland indicator species (Rose, 1999), though the small colony in Queen's Wood is probably of recent origin from outside the Wood.

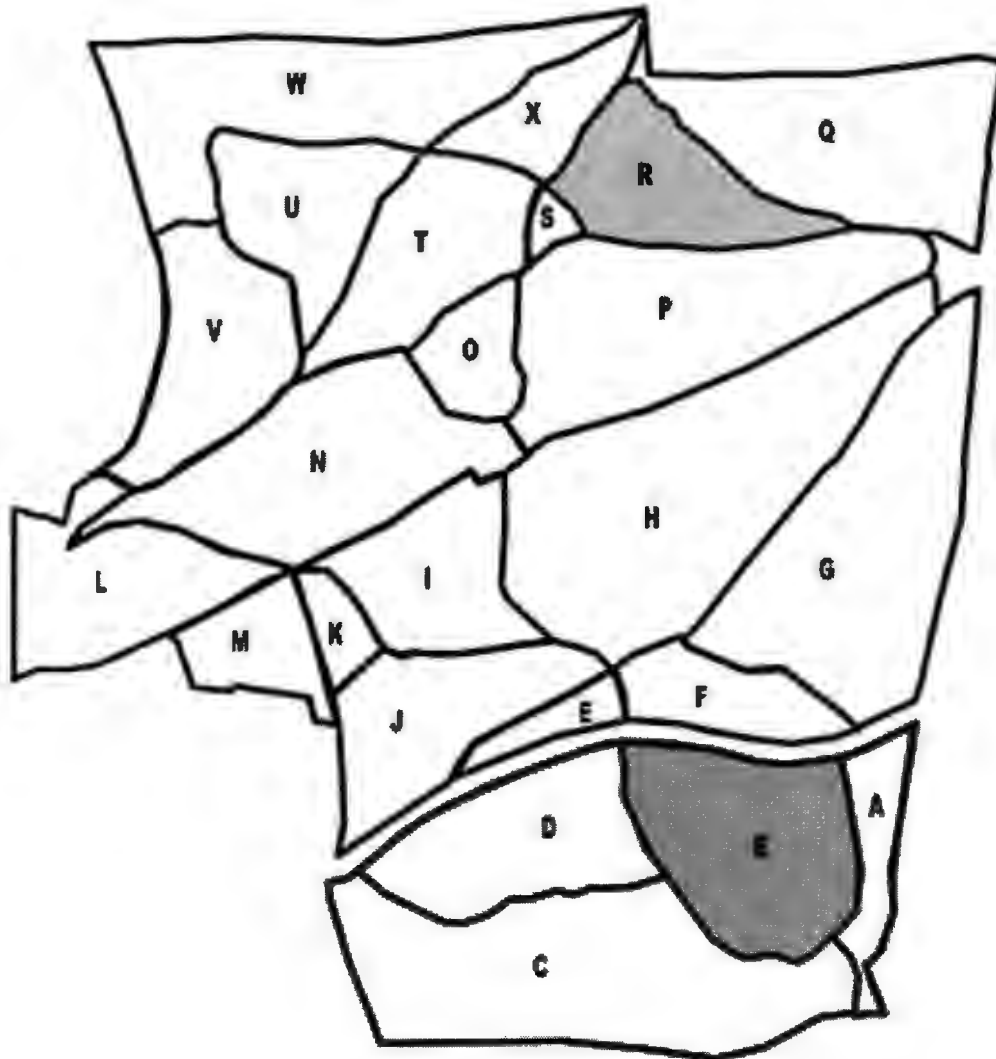
Primula x polyantha



Garden polyanthus (Neophyte)

A single plant was found in compt. Q close to boundary fence in 2007. Frequently grown in gardens - and occasionally "escaping" as here.

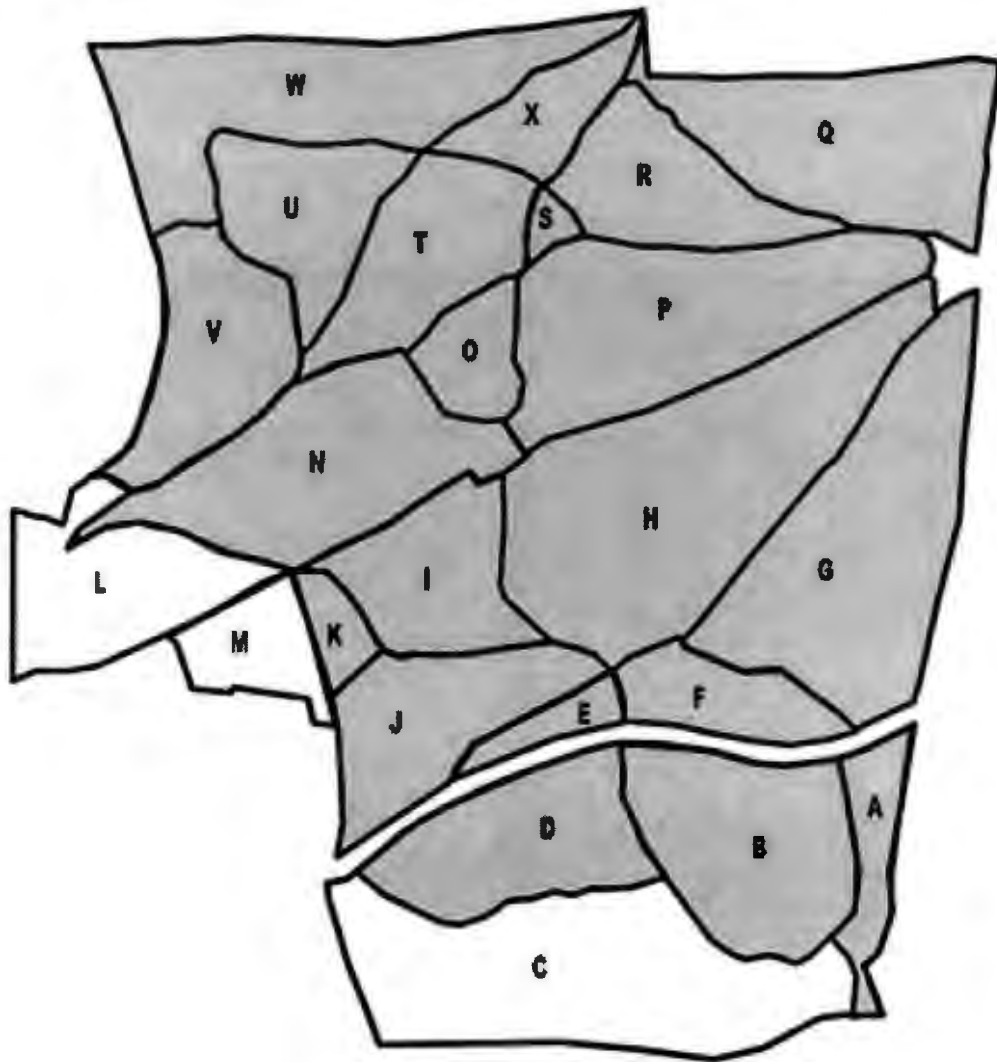
Prunella vulgaris



Selfheal (Native)

Mainly found in meadows and pastures, but tolerant of some shade; rare in the Wood on better lit pathsides (compts. B and R in 2007). Recorded from the Pool glade in 2001, but did not persist. Occasional along the stream coppice in Coldfall Wood in 2008 - 2009.

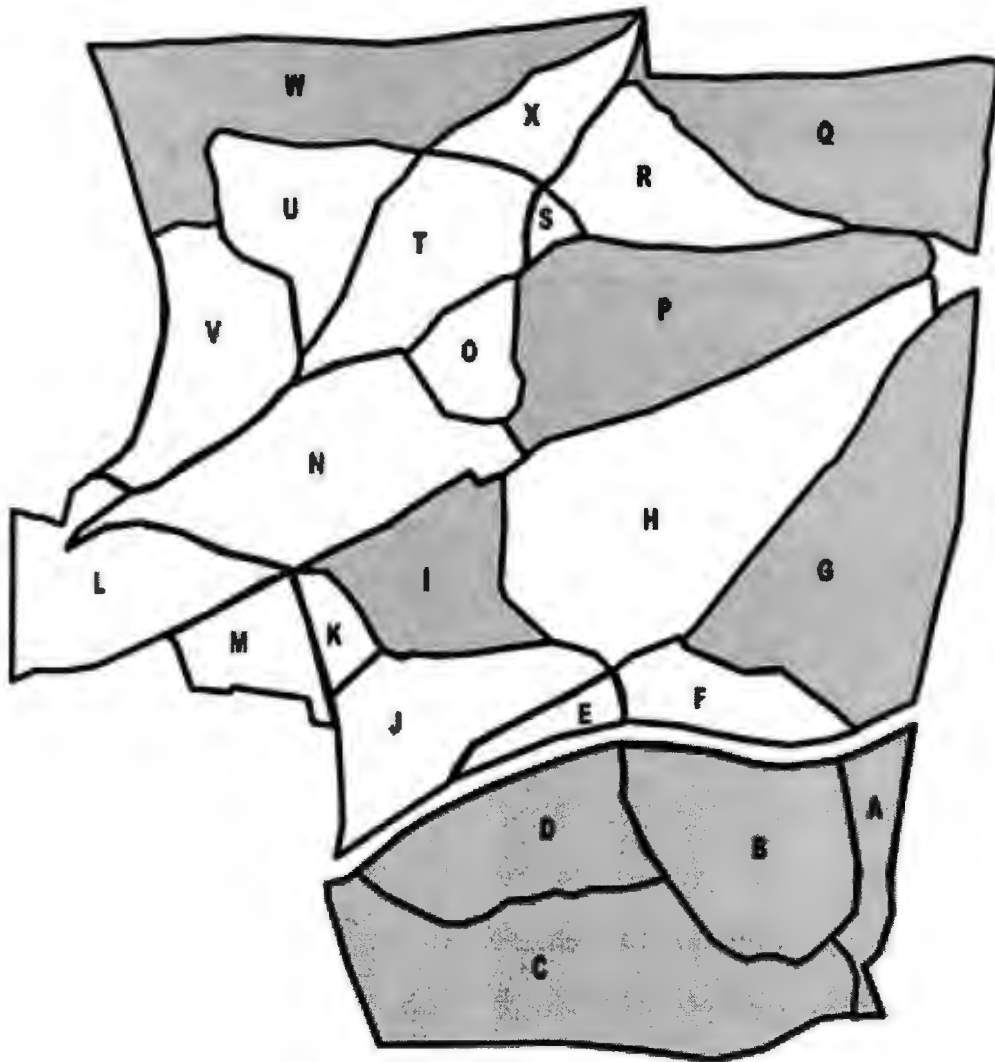
Prunus avium



Wild cherry (Native)

Widespread throughout - a beautiful feature of the Wood when flowering in the spring, remembered by Liza Chivers from the early years of the 20th century (Chivers, 1999). Continuously present in coppice K from 1992 to 2007. Young sapling trees were recorded from many parts of the Wood, with scattered mature trees. An ancient woodland indicator species (Rose, 1999). A seedling was recorded in coppice P in June 2009.

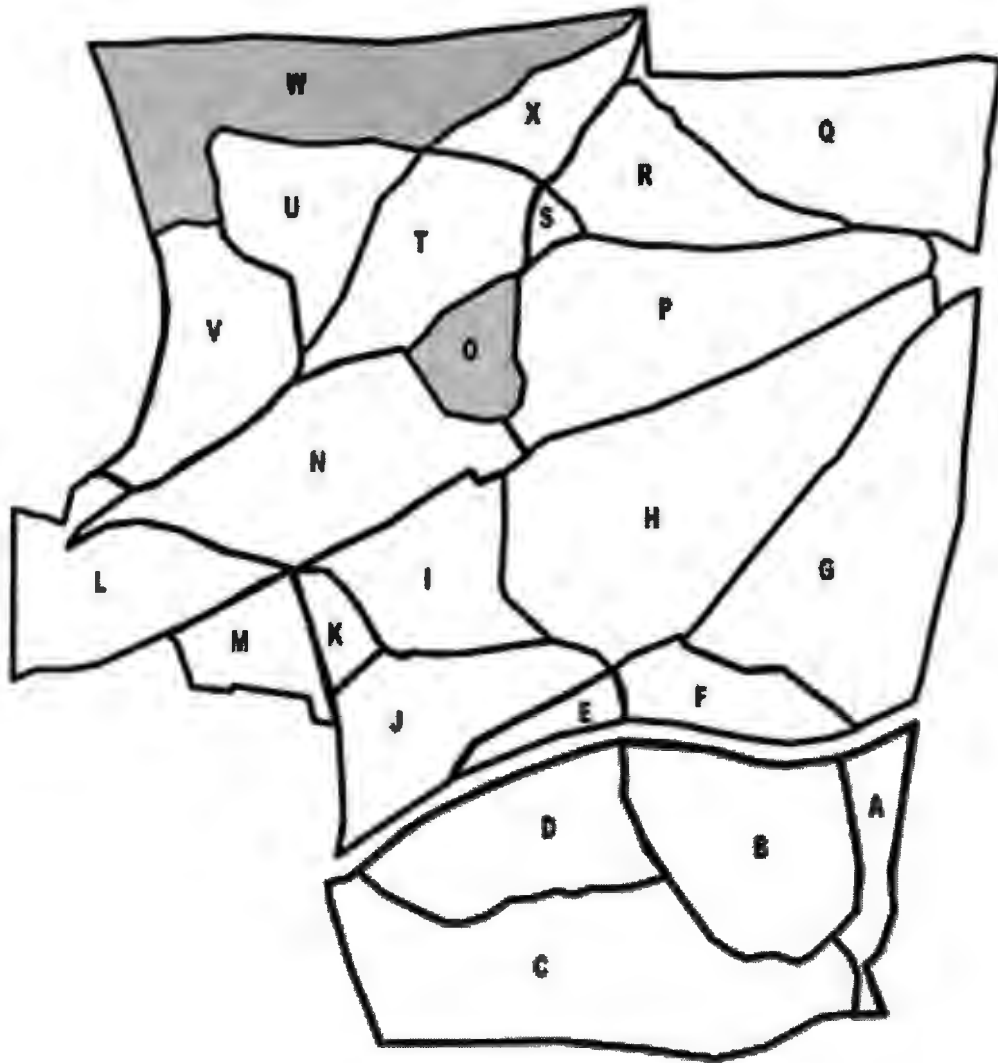
Prunus cerasifera



Cherry plum (Neophyte)

Bird-sown from local gardens, this small tree is frequently mistaken for blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) - which is less common in the Wood. The first-year twigs of the latter are a dull grey to brown, whereas cherry plum has shiny green twigs. The influence of the purple leaved cultivars (var. *pissardii* and *P. "Nigra"*) with pale pink flowers is often seen, but the green leaved, white-flowered "type" has also been found in the Wood.

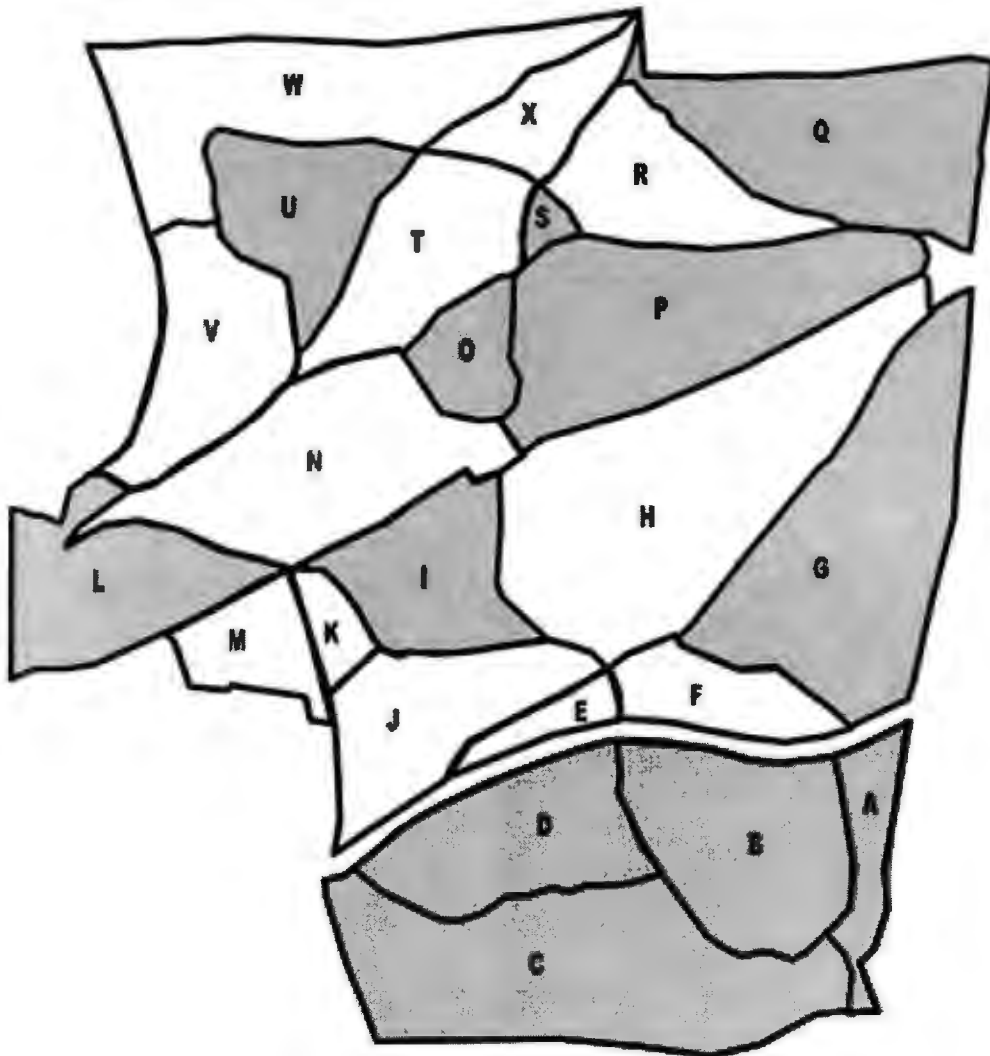
Prunus domestica



Wild plum (Archeophyte)

Uncommon - compts. O and W only in 2007. Remembered (as "damsons") by Liza Chivers from her childhood at the beginning of the 20th century (Chivers,1999) - and probably now less frequent than in her day. Thought to be a hybrid between the cherry plum (*Prunus cerasifera*) and blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) - but much modified in cultivation (Preston et al, 2002).

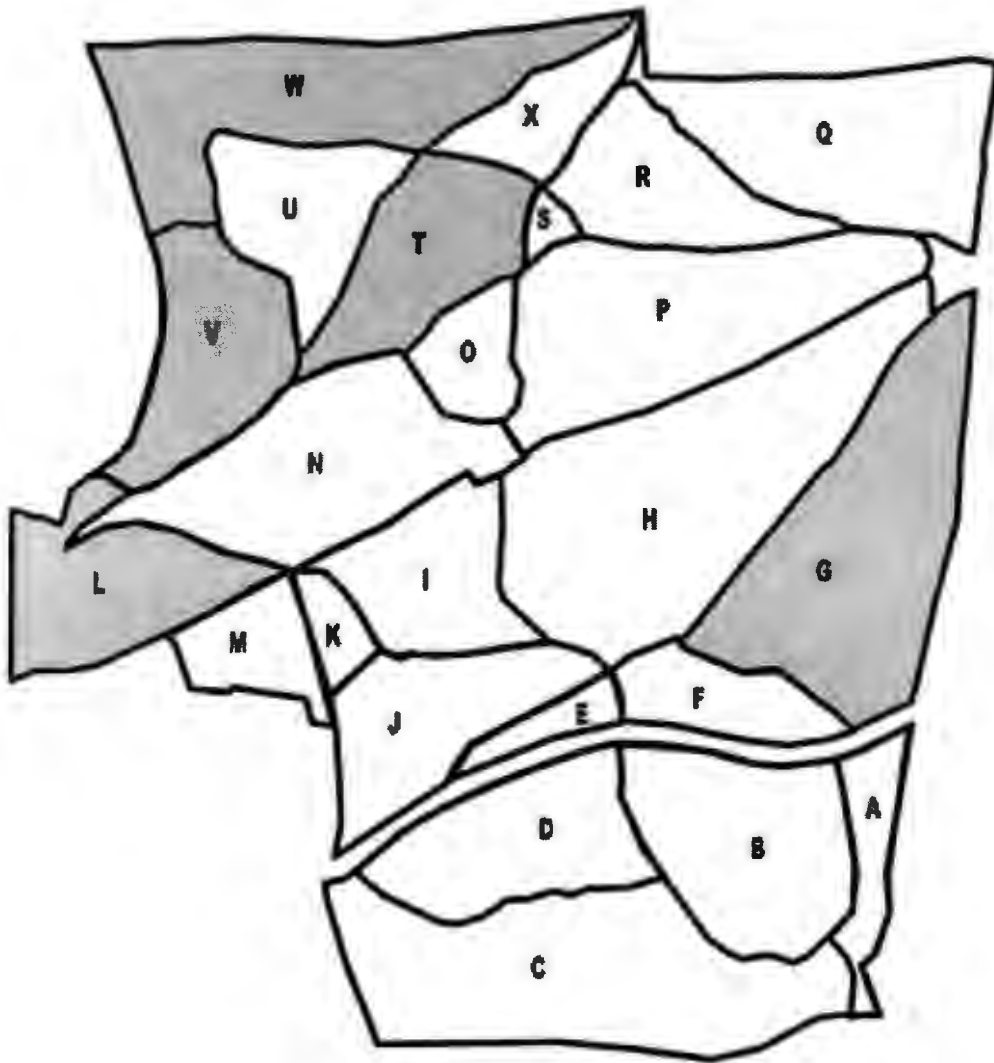
Prunus laurocerasus



Cherry laurel (Neophyte)

Bird-sown from local gardens. Spreading - needs controlling as it is very shade tolerant, and mature trees cast a dense shade that will suppress other plants. Originally planted to screen the wood-keeper's building in compt. O. Some of the seedlings recorded here and elsewhere in the Wood are likely to have originated from these introduced plants.

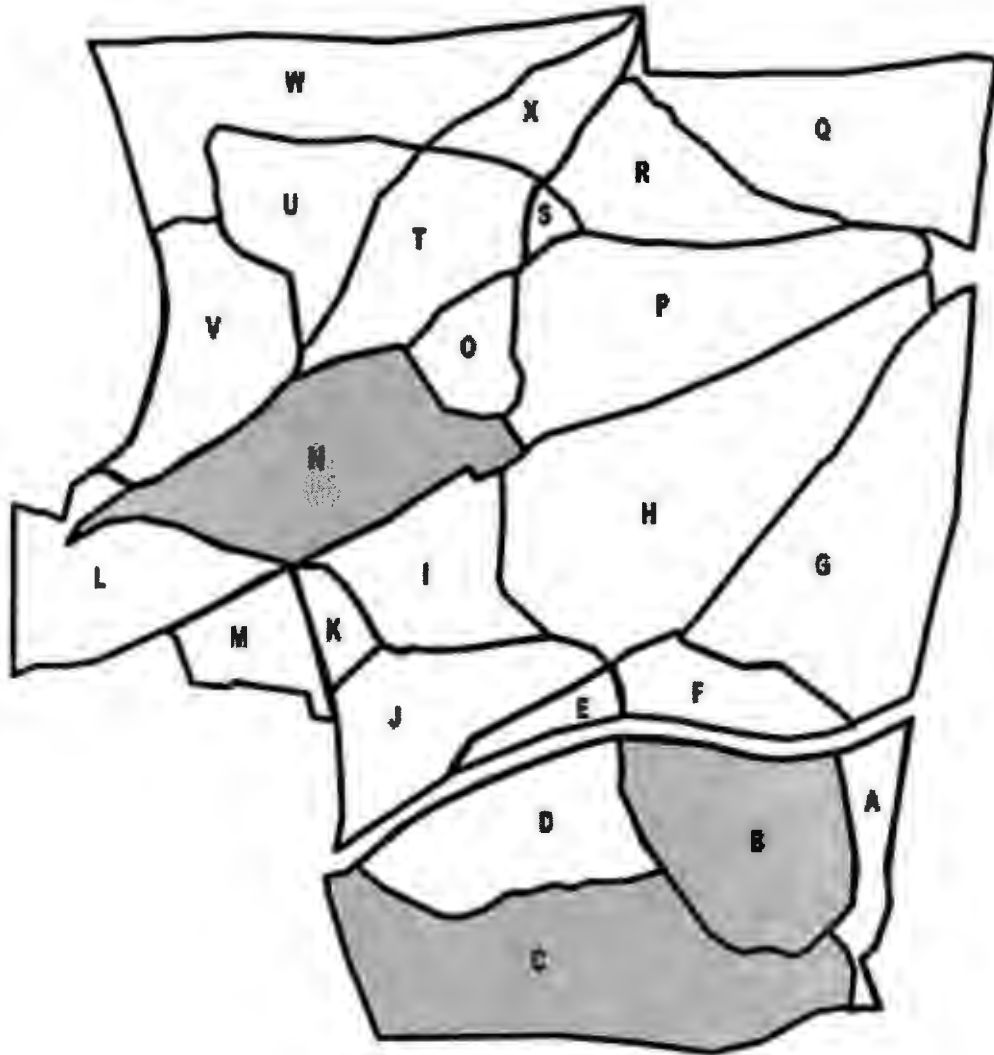
Prunus spinosa



Blackthorn (Native)

Rather local and easily confused with the introduced cherry plum (*Prunus cerasifera*) - which is more widespread in the Wood. The first-year twigs of blackthorn are a dull grey to brown, whereas cherry plum has shiny green twigs. Both flower before the leaves unfurl.

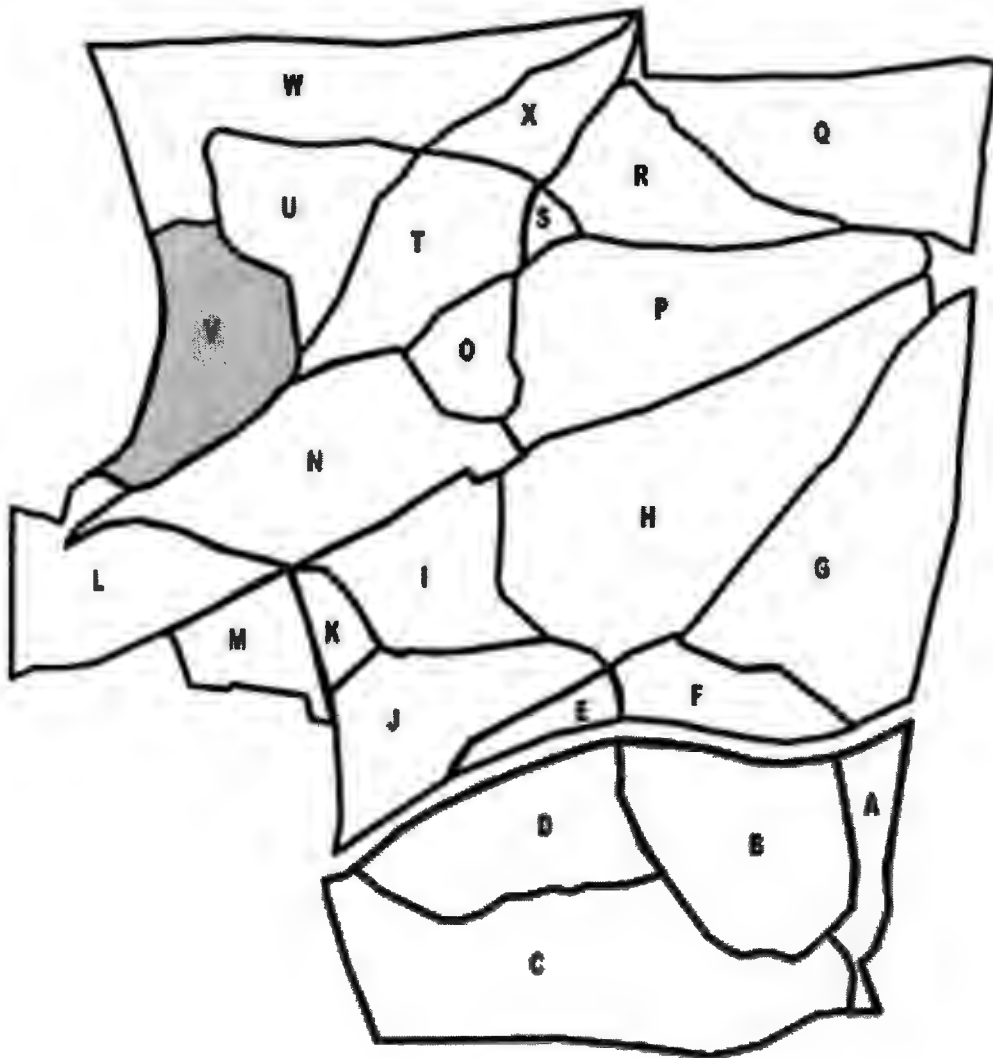
Pseudofumaria lutea



Yellow corydalis (Neophyte)

Garden escape, increasingly naturalised in Haringey - often on old walls (as in compt. C). Seen in the Pool glade in 2001, but did not persist. Two plants in coppice P from June 2009.

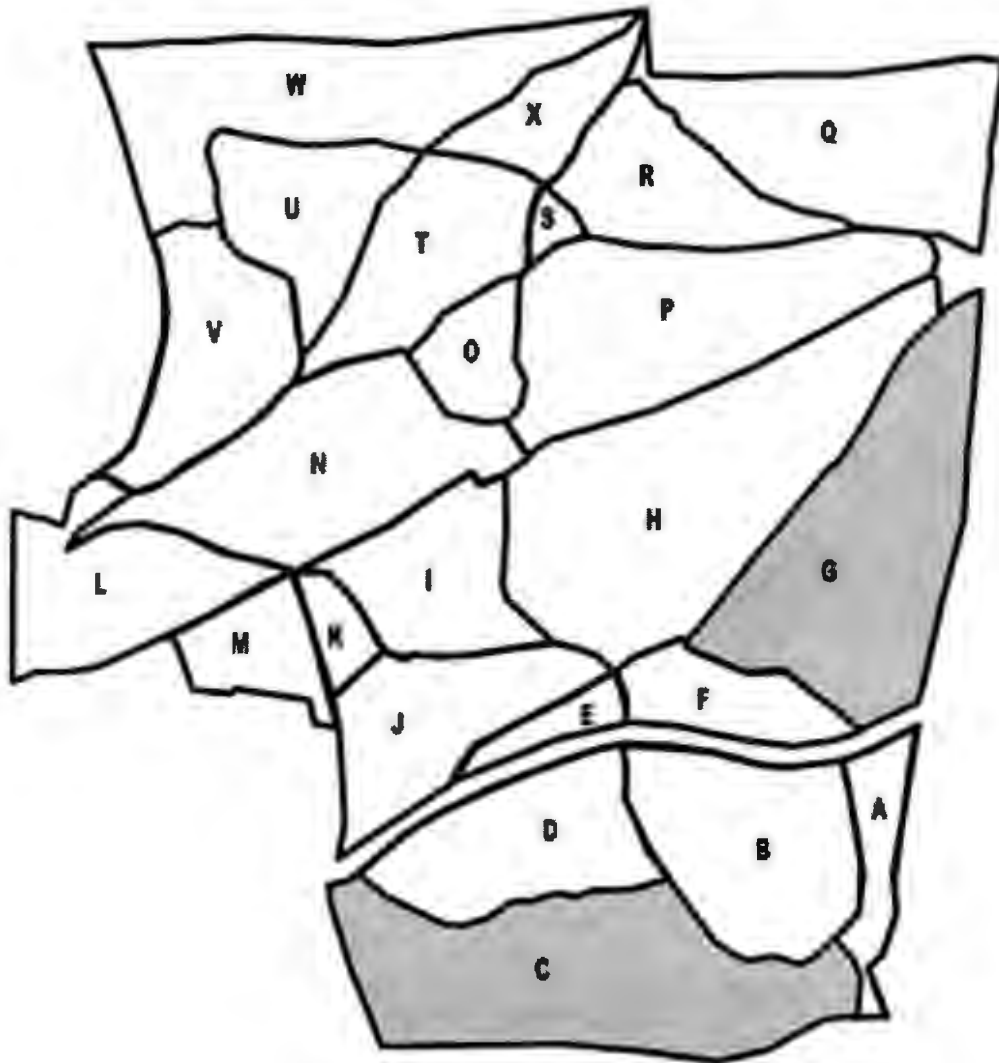
Pseudosasa japonica



Arrow bamboo (Neophyte)

An ornamental bamboo spreading into compt. V from an adjacent garden.

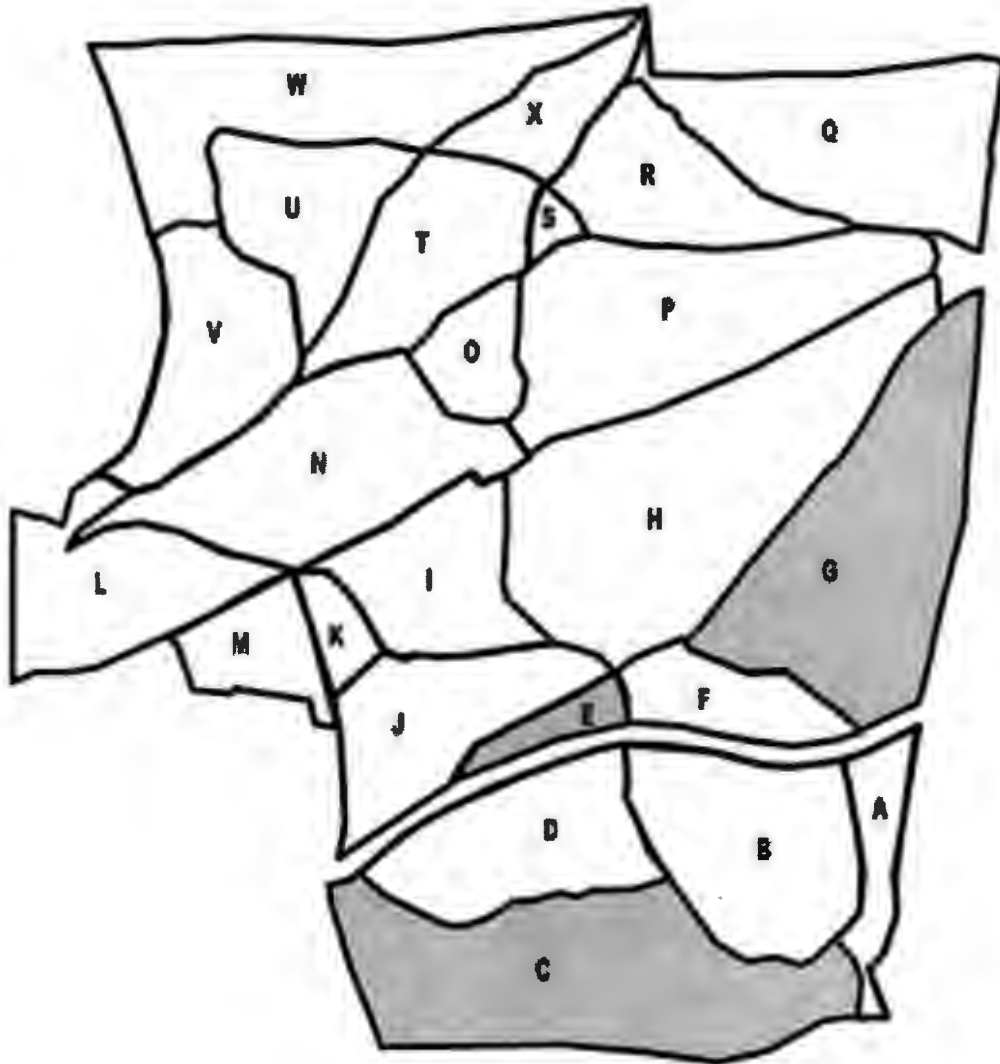
Pulmonaria officinalis



Lungwort (Neophyte)

Garden escape, first recorded (unlocalised) in 1993. Occasionally naturalised elsewhere in Haringey, e.g on the Parkland Walk.

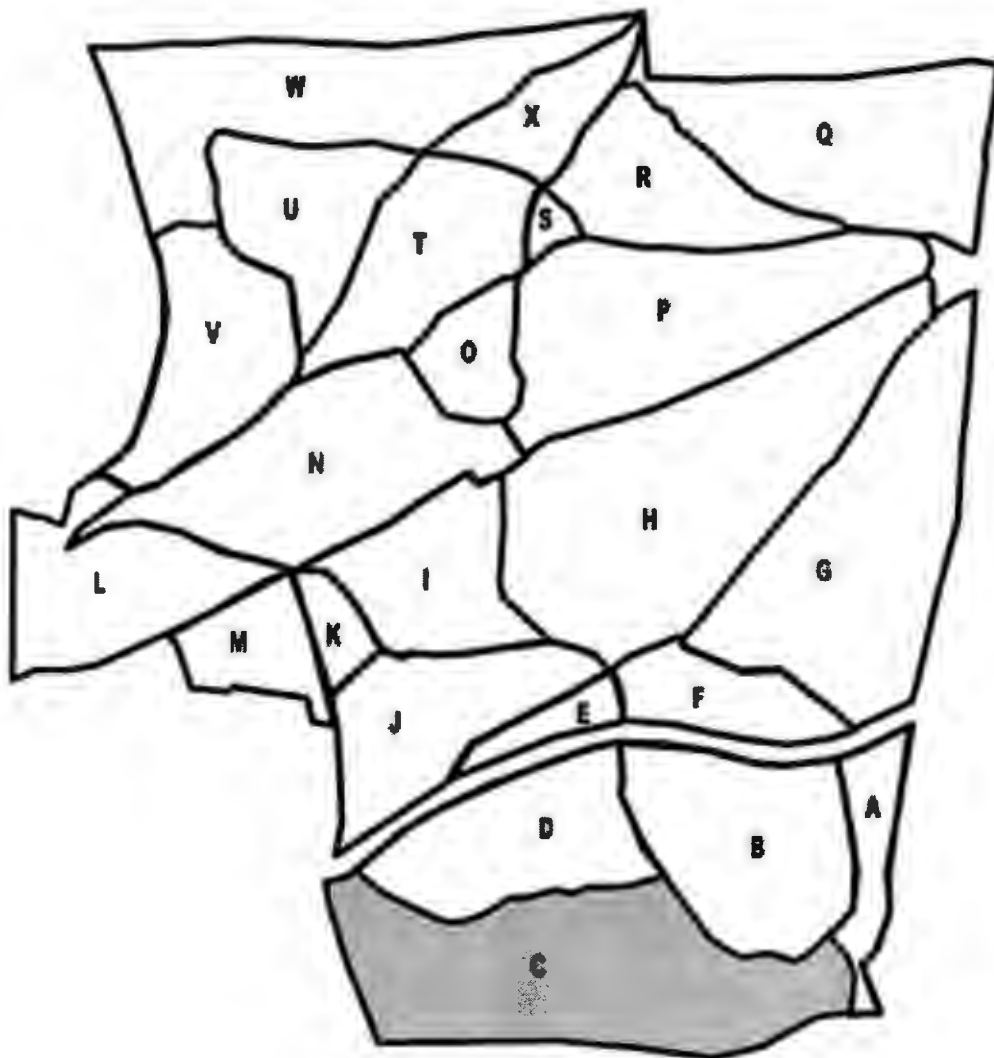
Pyracantha coccinea



Firethorn (Neophyte)

Occasional bird-sown garden escape, first noted in the Wood in 2000. Herb. DB.

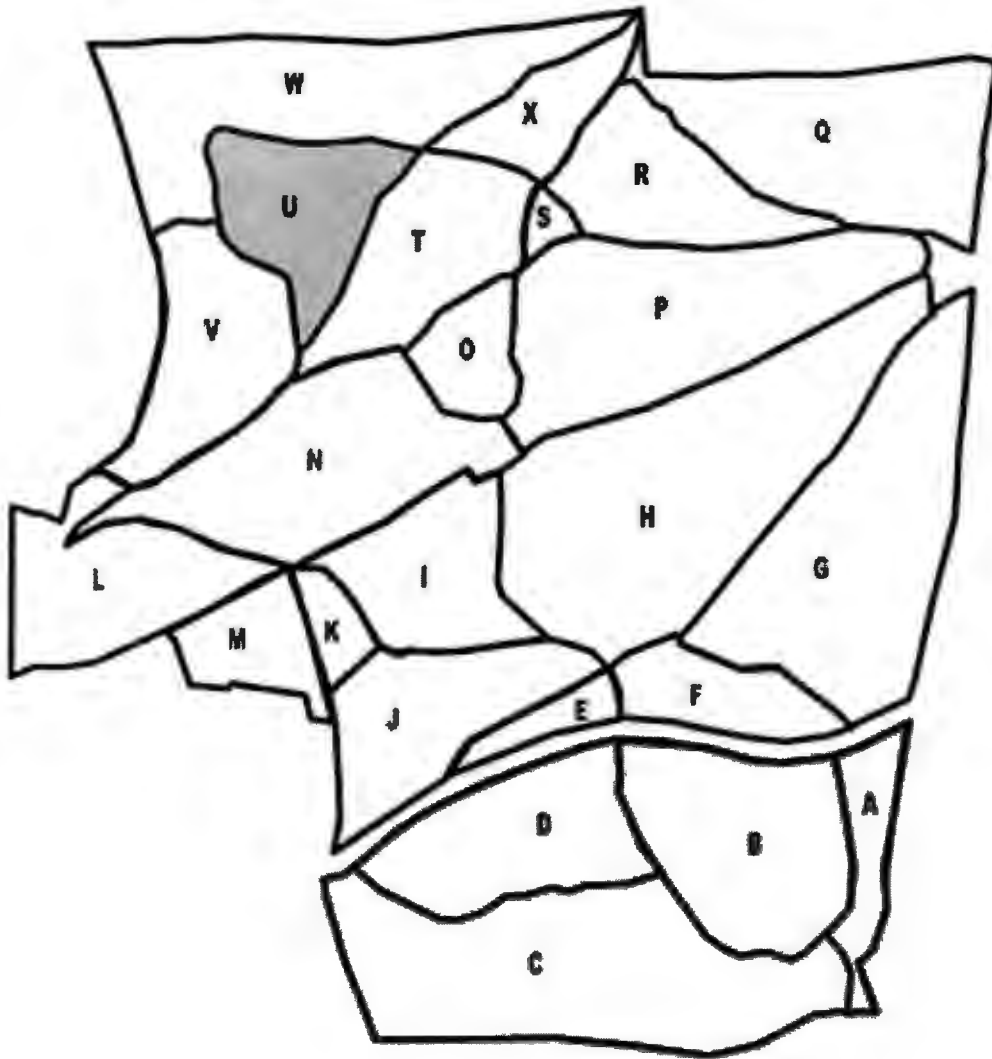
Pyracantha rogersiana



Asian firethorn (Neophyte)

Bird-sown garden escape - single plant in compt. C. This ornamental garden plant is less often grown, and less often seen "in the wild", than *P. coccinea*.

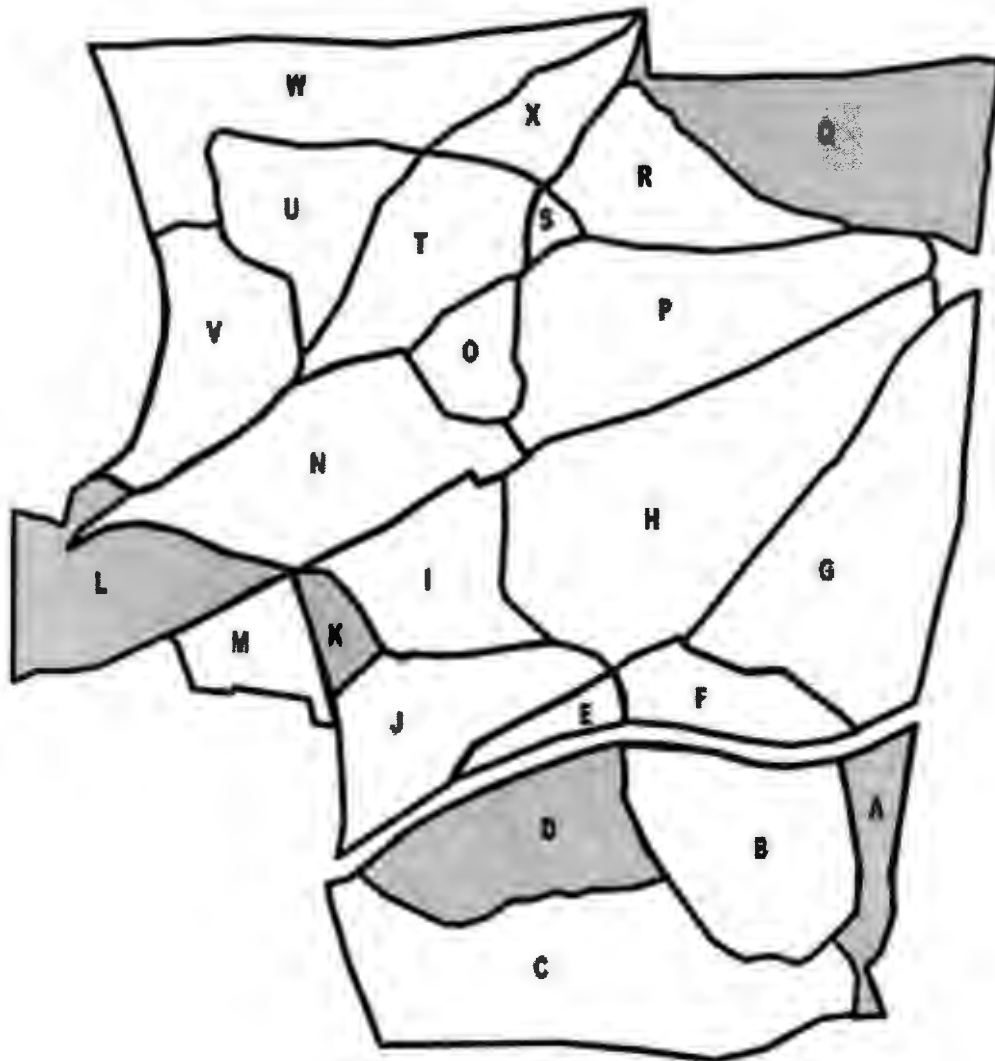
Pyrus communis



Pear (Archeophyte)

A single mature tree in compt. U (2 trees recorded here by Meg Game in 1999) - possibly planted. Liza Chivers (1999) mentions the presence of "wild pears" - so it is possible that there may once have been more of them. Recorded from the Wood in 1958, and from Highgate Wood in 1850 (Kent, 1975). Owing to the apparent absense of ripe fruit, I have been unable to determine whether the extant tree is the true wild pear (*P. pyraster*), or is of cultivated origin (*P. communis*). The latter has large (>6 cm.), soft, pear-shaped fruits; and the wild pear has smaller, hard and bitter fruits which are not pear-shaped - and the tree is usually spiny.

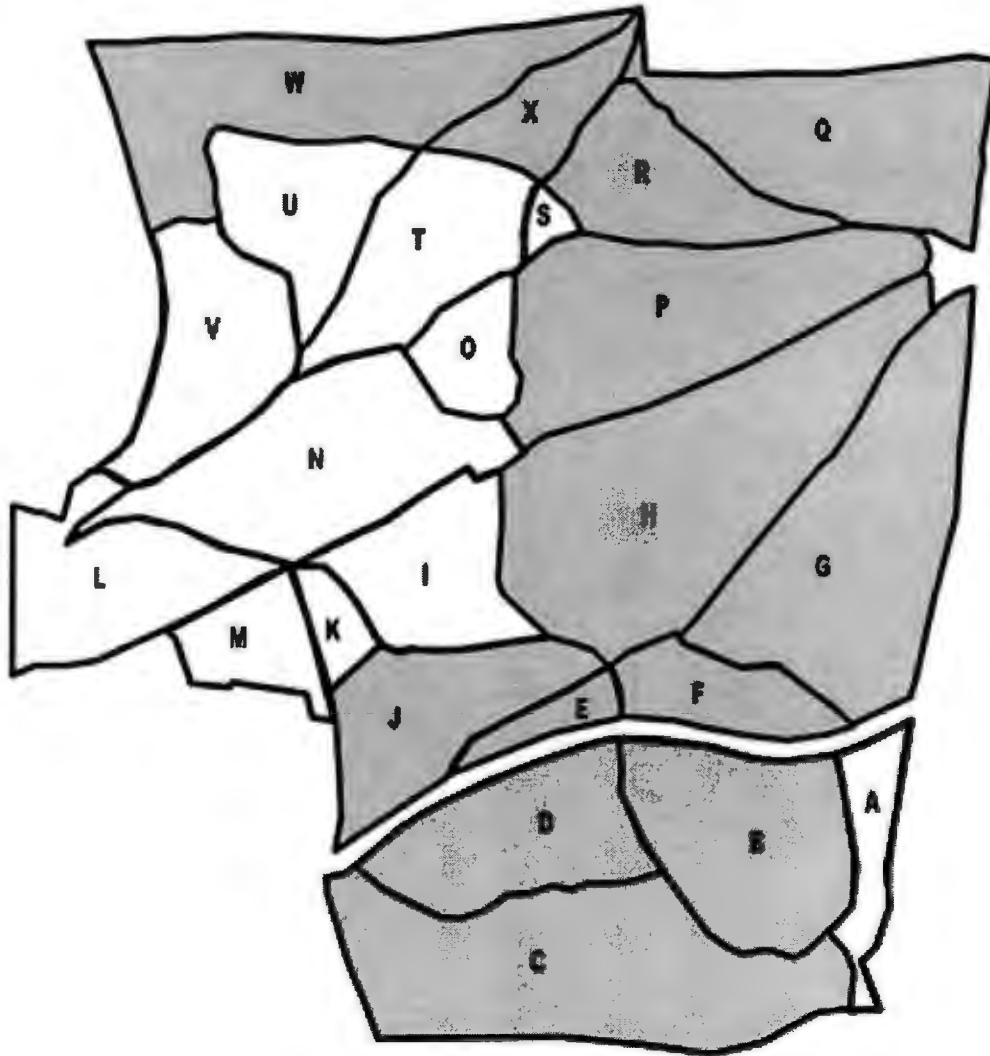
Quercus ilex



Holm oak (Neophyte)

Widely distributed young saplings, bird-sown from local gardens. Shade tolerant and persistent (continuously present in coppice K from 1995 to 2007). This Mediterranean tree is very widely naturalised in Haringey - and has benefited from recent hot summers.

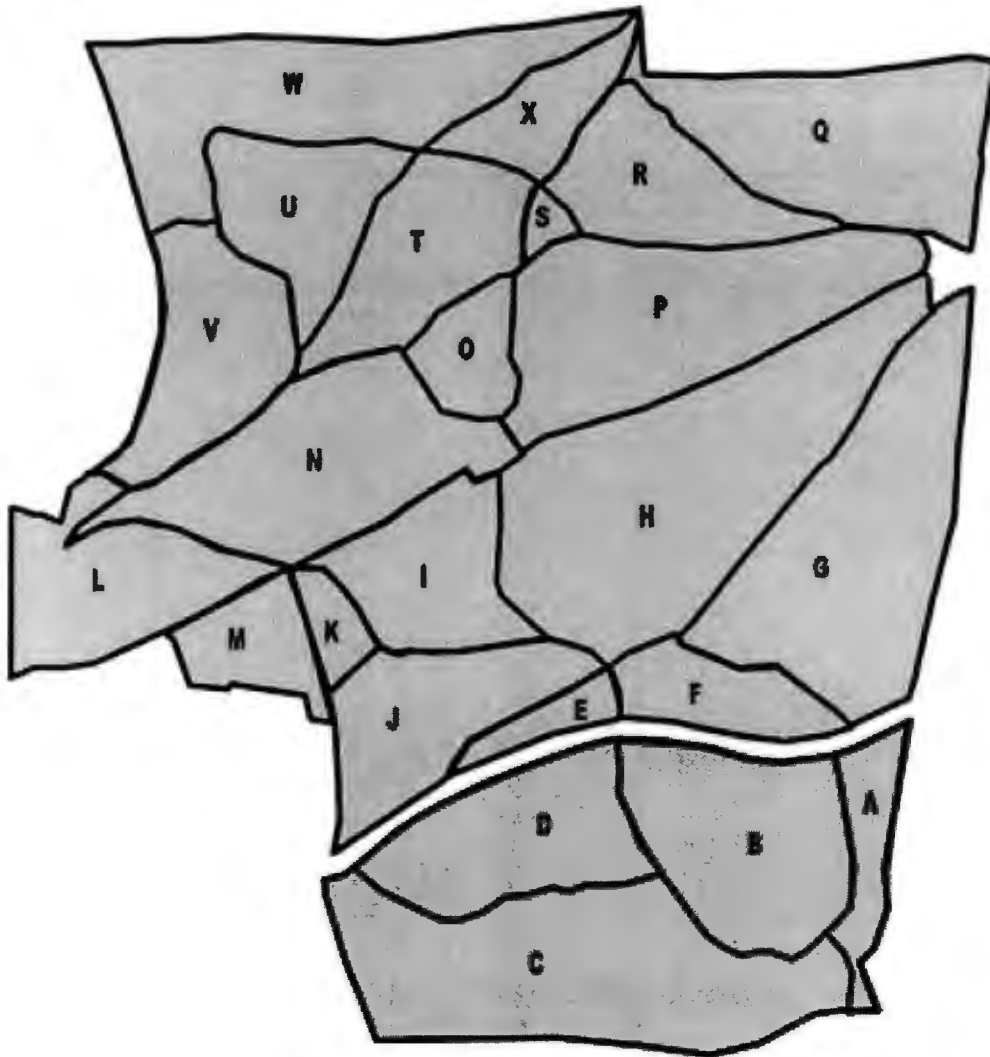
Quercus petraea



Sessile oak (Native)

Widely distributed, avoiding the damper soils in the central valley. Seedlings rare, but a large patch was regenerating in compt. D in 2007 (first noted by Meg Game in 1999, and now well established, with some saplings c.7 feet tall). C.S. Nicholson (Kent, 1975) recorded this tree from "Churchyard Bottom Wood" - the name of the Wood prior to 1898, when it was purchased by Hornsey Council and re-named Queen's Wood (Silvertown, 1978). An ancient woodland indicator species (Rose, 1999). Mature trees are thought to be of similar age (c. 200 years) to the mature pedunculate oaks (see notes under that species).

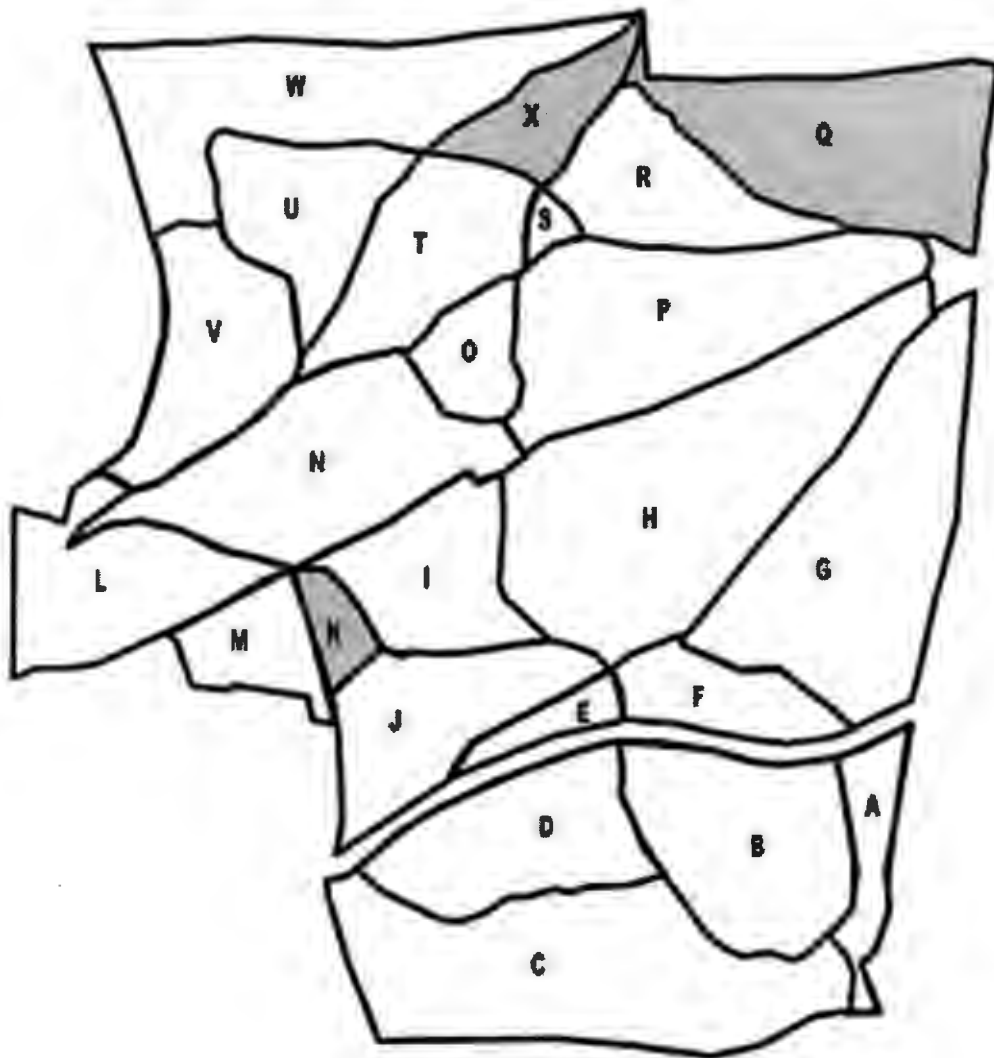
Quercus robur



Pedunculate oak (Native)

The dominant canopy tree; seedlings very scarce, and confined to the woodland edge, or the few areas where sufficient light penetrates (as in the early years of coppice K, where seedlings were recorded in 1994, but did not mature). A mature pedunculate oak was felled in 1992 when the coppice was cut in compt. K. A ring count showed the tree to be c. 192 years old. Many other mature oaks appear to be of similar dimensions and even-aged, and they are now estimated to be around 200 years old. Their continuing growth, together with that of hornbeam (see notes under that species), has resulted in the steady loss of light in the Wood in the summer months. Present in coppice P, as mature trees, before and after coppicing - but no seedlings have yet been seen here.

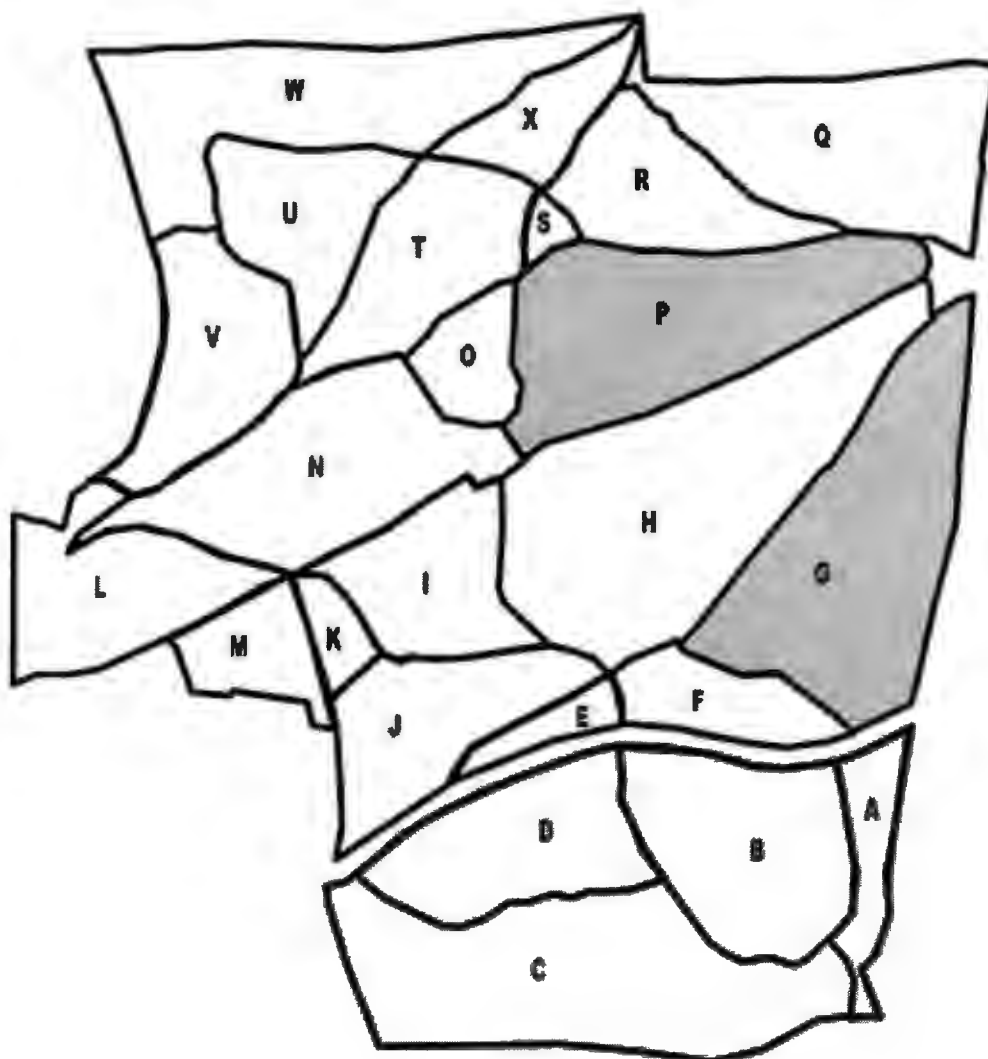
Quercus x rosacea



Hybrid oak (Native)

The hybrid oak is probably widespread, but was only confirmed from the three compartments shown.

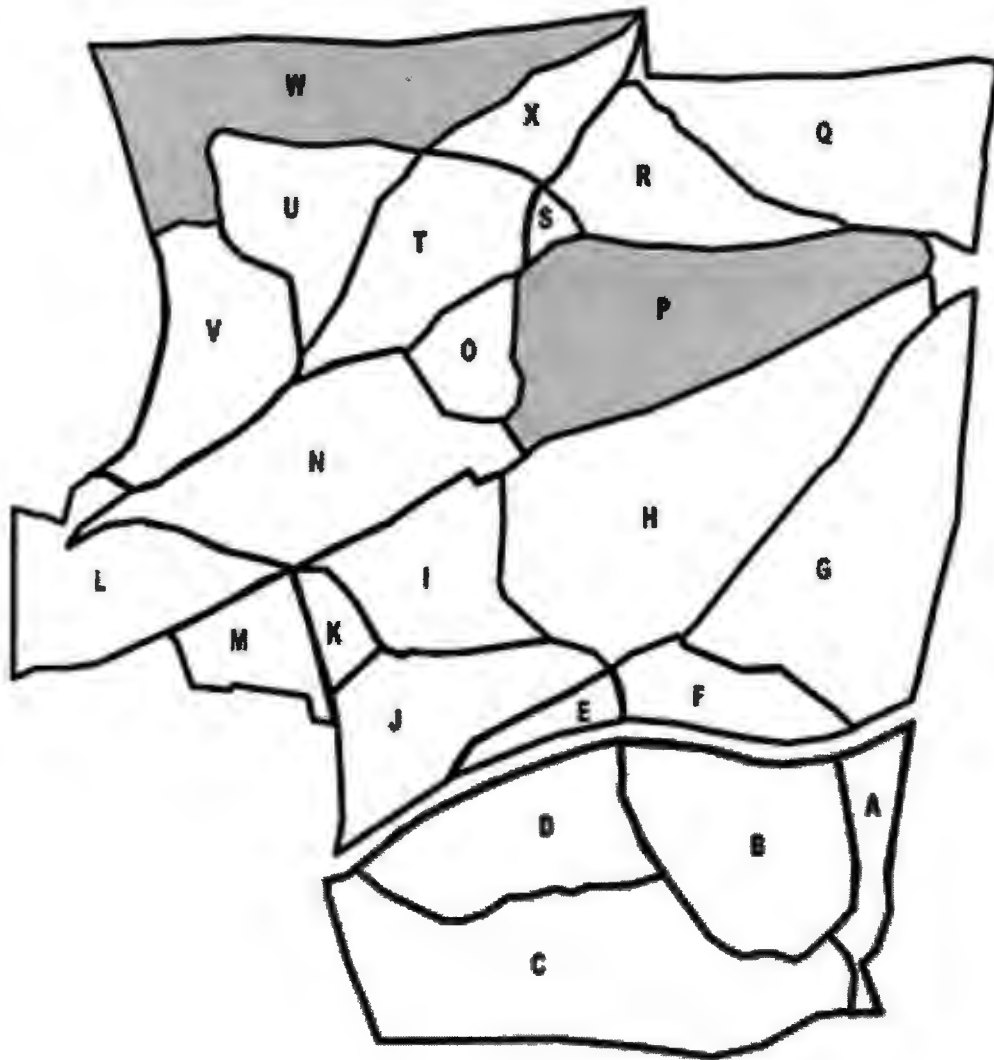
Ranunculus acris



Meadow buttercup (Native)

Light demanding grassland plant, occasionally persisting in more open places. A single plant was recorded from coppice P in 2008 and 2009.

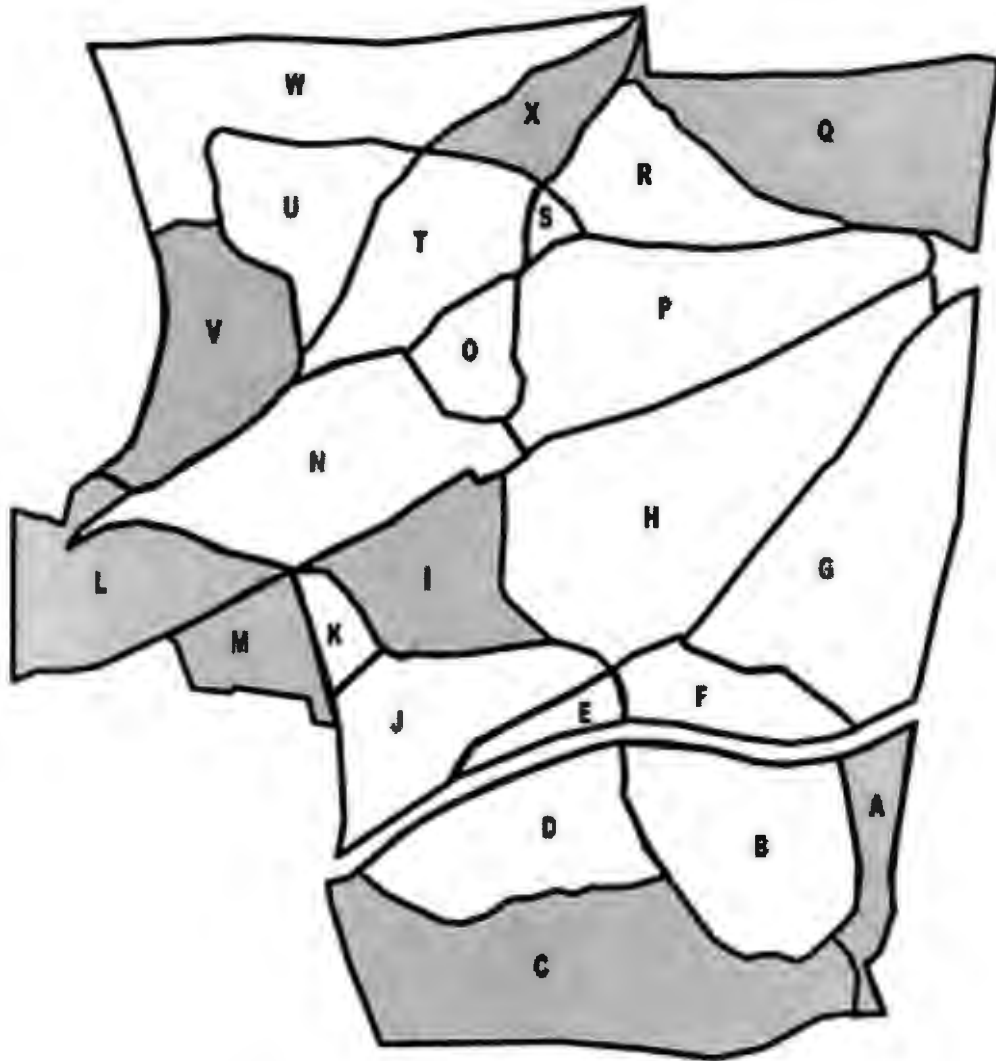
Ranunculus auricomus



Goldilocks buttercup (Native)

Small colony in damp glade in compt. W, and a few plants near the drain in compt. P - the only Haringey populations of this ancient woodland indicator (Rose, 1999) which is declining nationally (Braithwaite et al, 2006). Noted by Latimer (1984) as part of "the stream valley community", which included parts of compts. W, U, T and P. He described the assemblage of plants here as "the most diverse 'old woodland' community of the two woods (Highgate and Queen's)", and this remains true today.

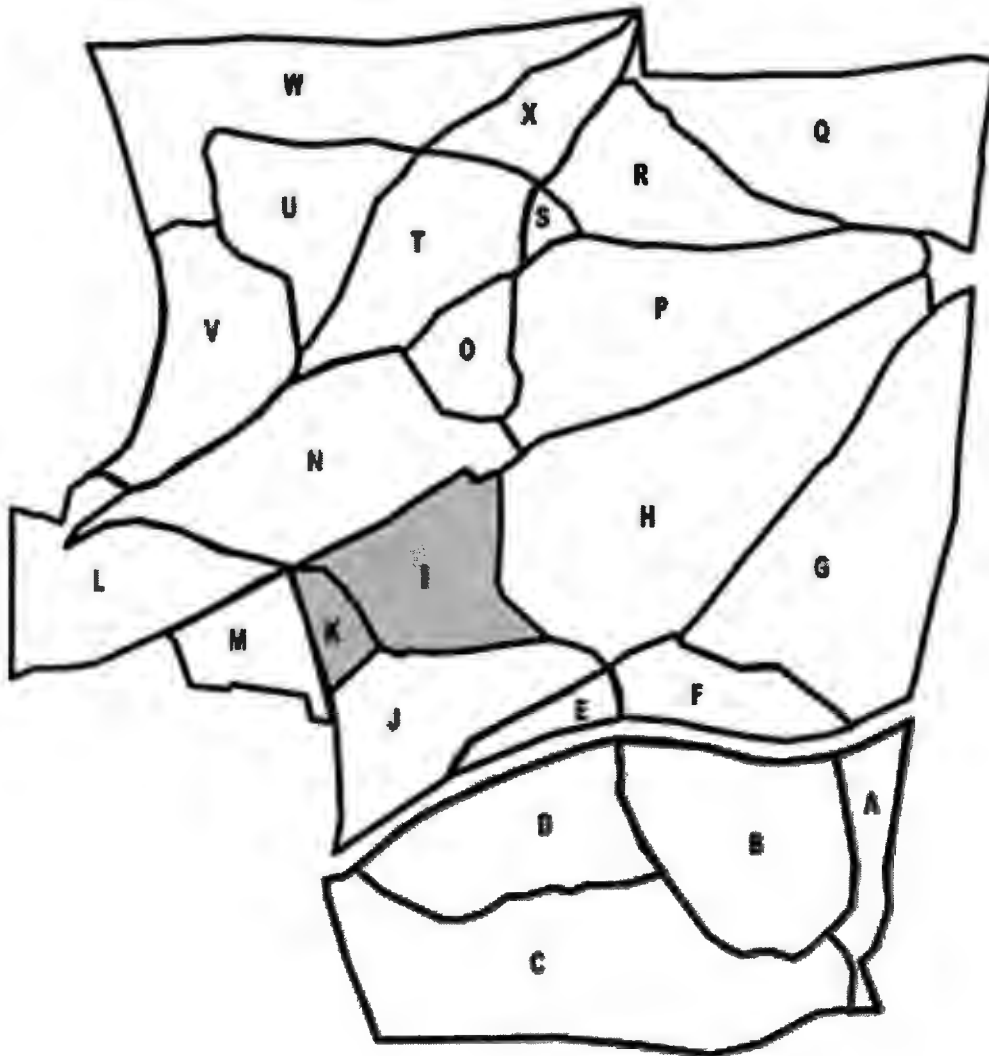
Ranunculus ficaria



Lesser celandine (Native)

Carpets the woodland floor in many places in the early spring. Only the tetraploid (ssp. verna), reproducing by means of small axillary bulbils, has been recorded from the Wood - as in the rest of Middlesex (Kent, 1975). Recent molecular work has confirmed that *Ficaria* Schaeff. should be treated as a separate genus from *Ranunculus* L., so that *Ranunculus ficaria* L. should now be known as *F. verna* Huds. (Stace, 2009). Mapmate uses the earlier name, so it is retained here.

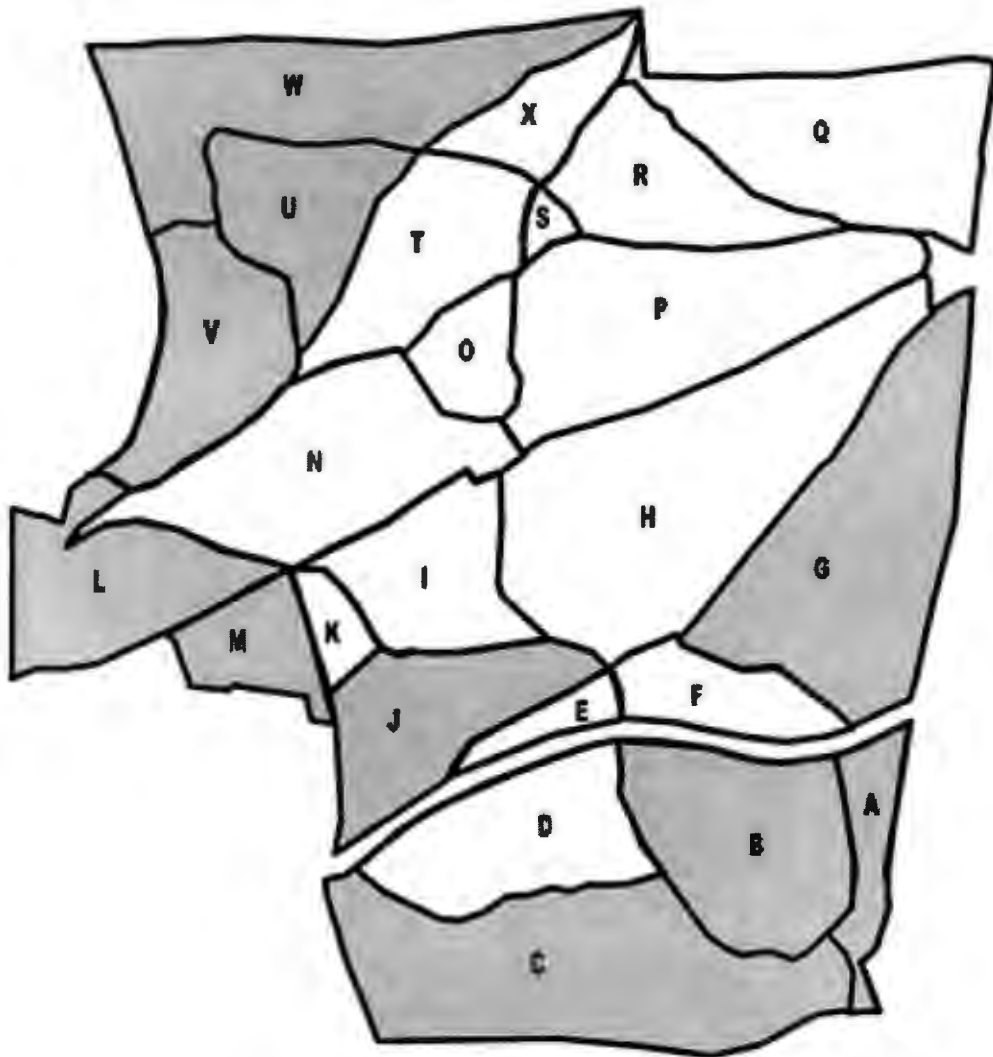
Ribes nigrum



Black currant (Neophyte)

Scarce - two small "colonies" in compts. I and K. First found in 1990. The crushed leaves have the characteristic black-currant smell. Listed by Rose (1999) as an ancient woodland indicator, but in Queen's Wood it is likely to have originated from cultivated plants (Kent, 1975). A few young plants appeared in coppice P in 2009, presumably bird sown from a local garden or allotment.

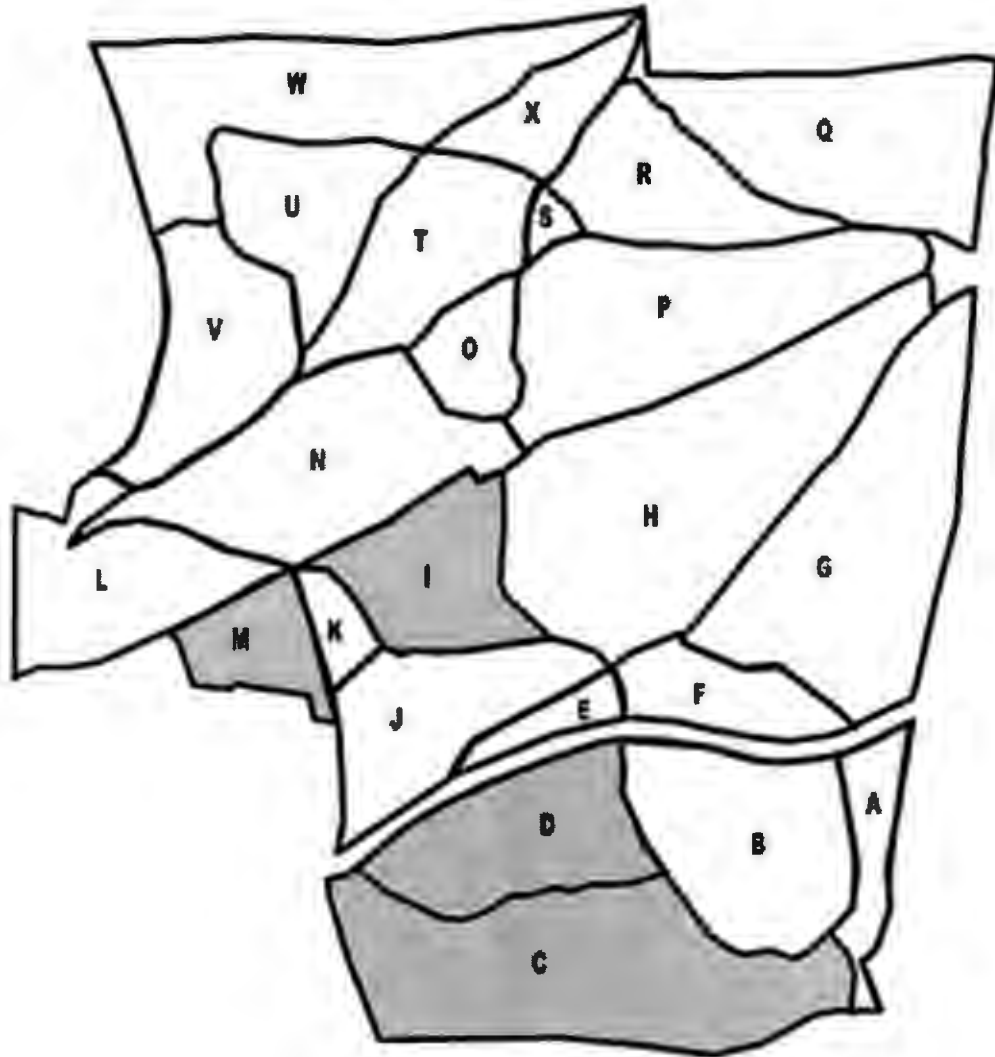
Ribes rubrum



Red currant (Native)

Widely distributed - rarely fruiting in dense shade. The crushed leaves are odourless - and provide a useful way of distinguishing the plant from the aromatic leaves of black currant (*Ribes nigrum*). May be native in fen-carr and by streams in some woods in Britain, but the numerous plants in Queen's Wood are probably all bird-sown from cultivated plants (Kent, 1975 and 2000). Listed by Rose (1999) as an ancient woodland indicator, but unlikely to be so in Queen's Wood for the reasons given.

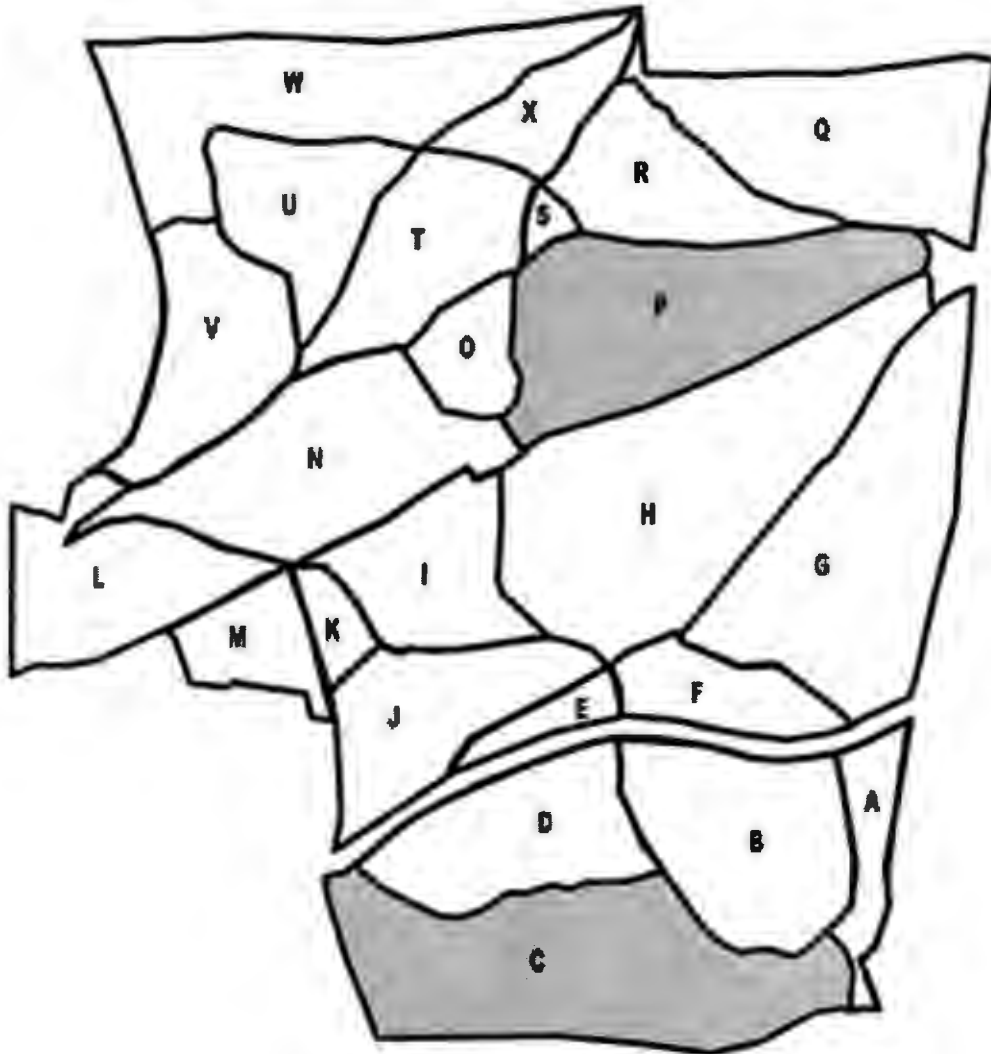
Ribes uva-crispa



Gooseberry (Neophyte)

Occasional - bird-sown from local gardens or allotments.

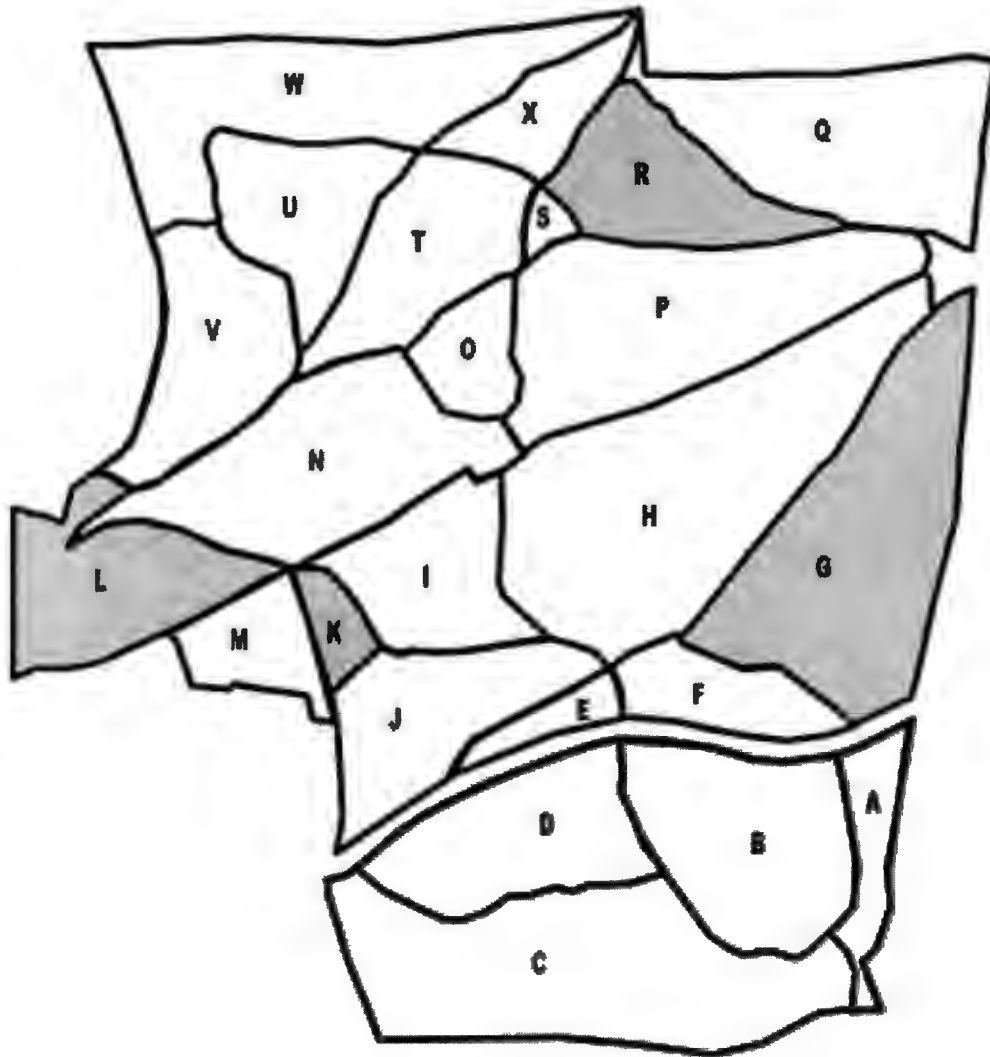
Rosa arvensis



Field-rose (Native)

Scarce, and rarely flowering in shade. An ancient woodland indicator species (Rose, 1999).

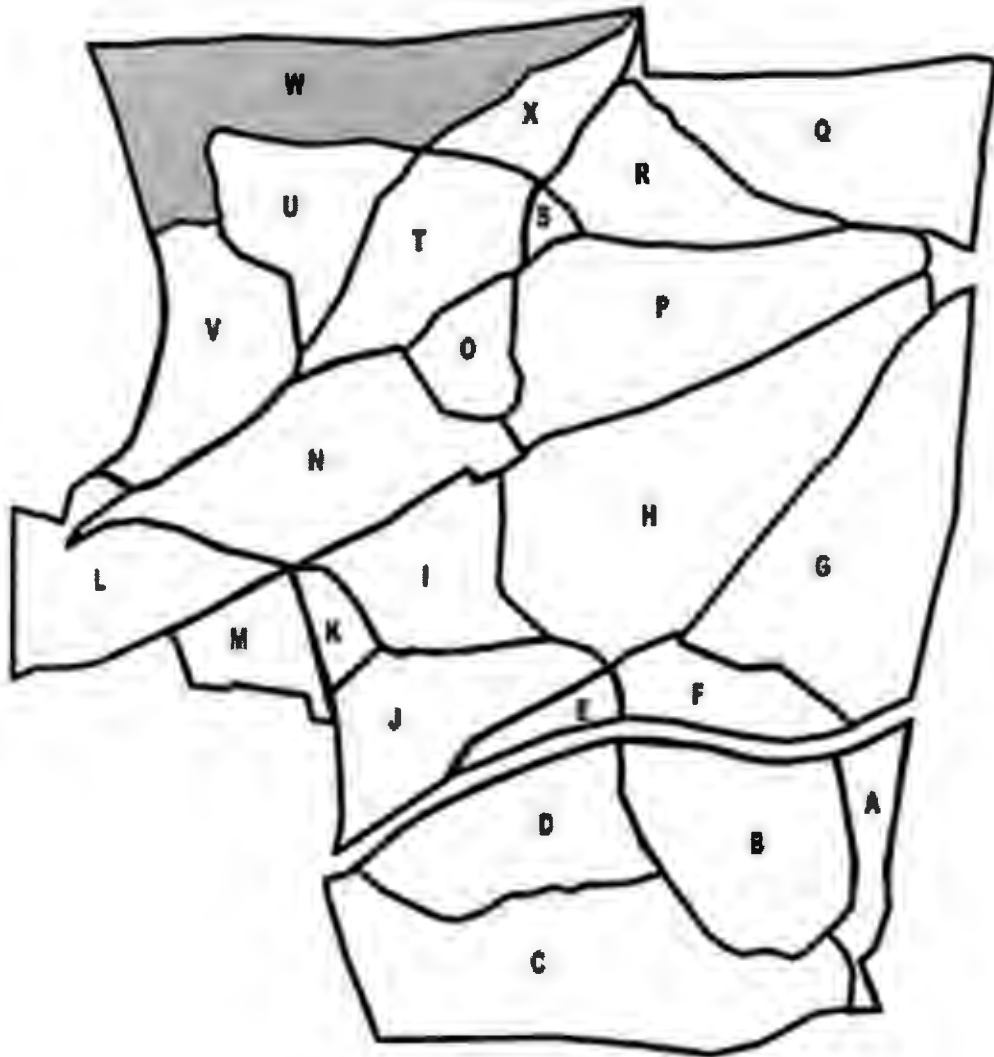
Rosa canina



Dog-rose (Native)

Occasional, and rarely flowering in shade. A seedling, first recorded from coppice K in 1995 was still present in 2007.

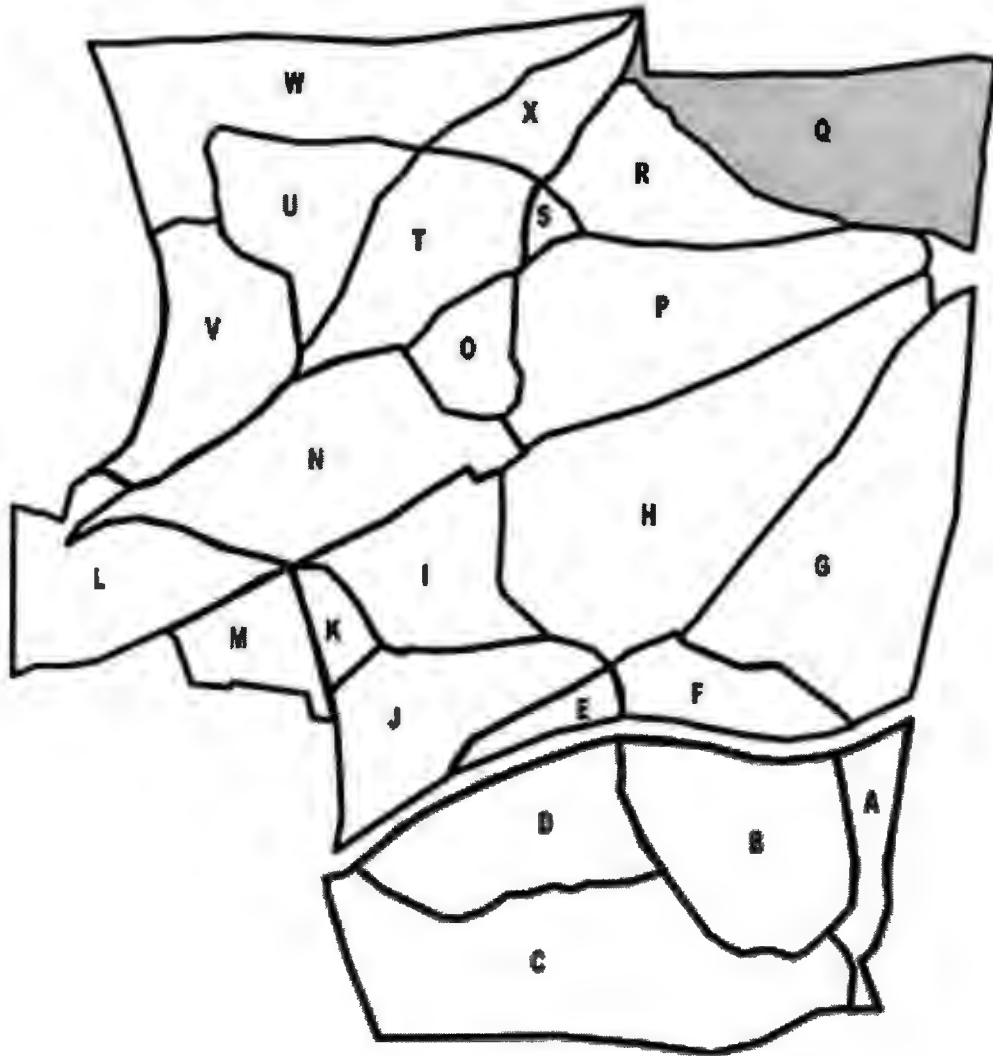
Rosa sp.



Rose (Neophyte)

An unidentified rose cultivar - escaping into compt. W from an adjacent garden near to the entrance from Connaught Gardens.

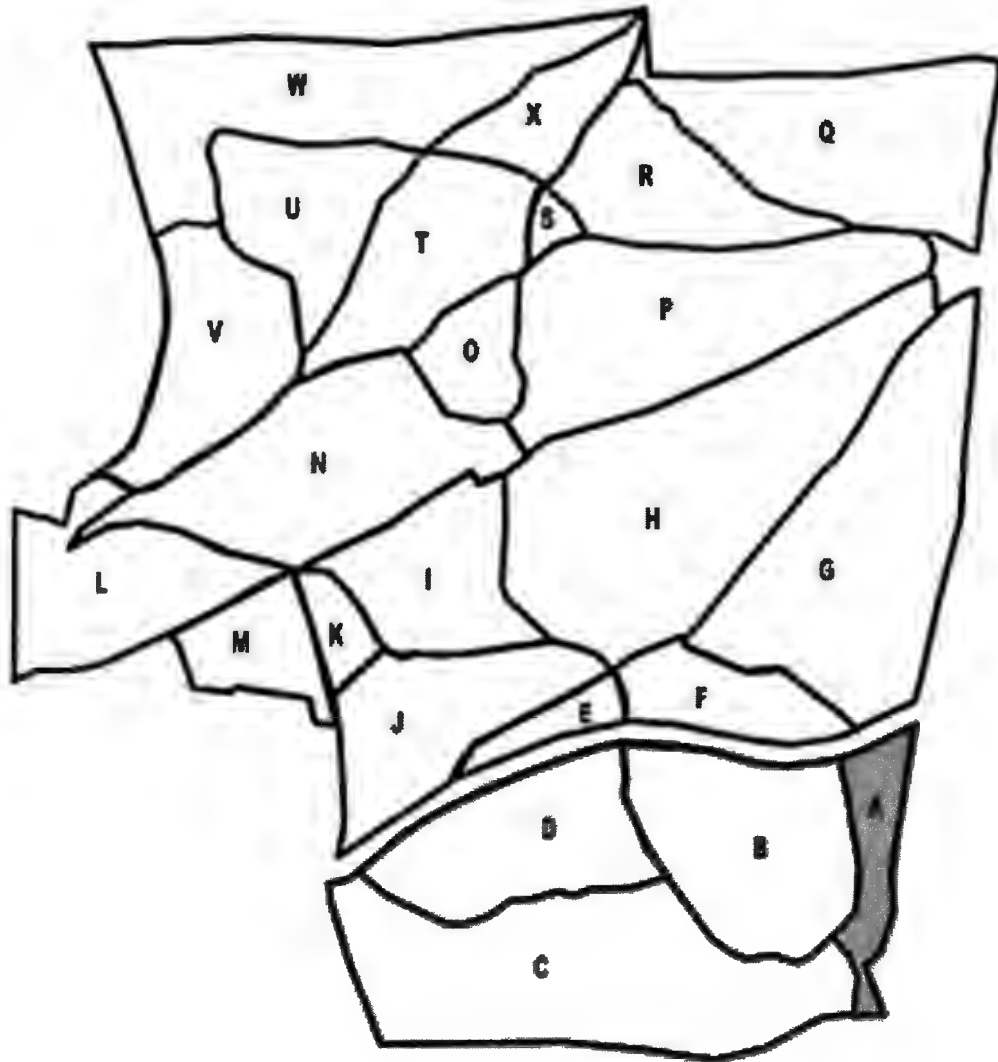
Rubus armeniacus



Garden blackberry (Neophyte)

This is the large fruited cultivar: "Himalayan giant" which is widespread on disturbed ground in Haringey (particularly abundant at Railway Fields). David Allen reported (in lit. 19/06/2003) as "rare" in the Wood, but his record was not localised. Only certainly recorded from Compt. Q in 2007, and from coppice P in 2009, but probably more widespread.

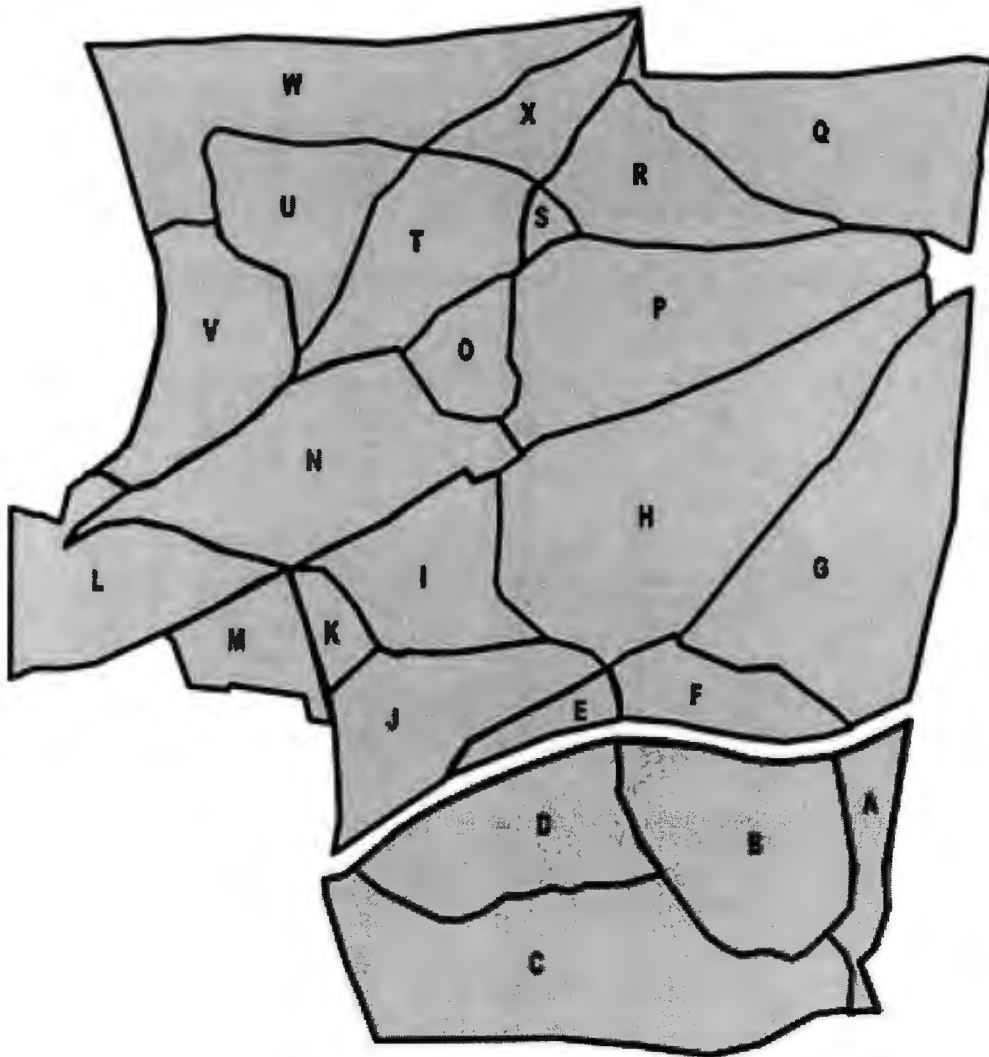
Rubus caesius



Dewberry (Native)

A single record in 2007 of this widespread bramble species.

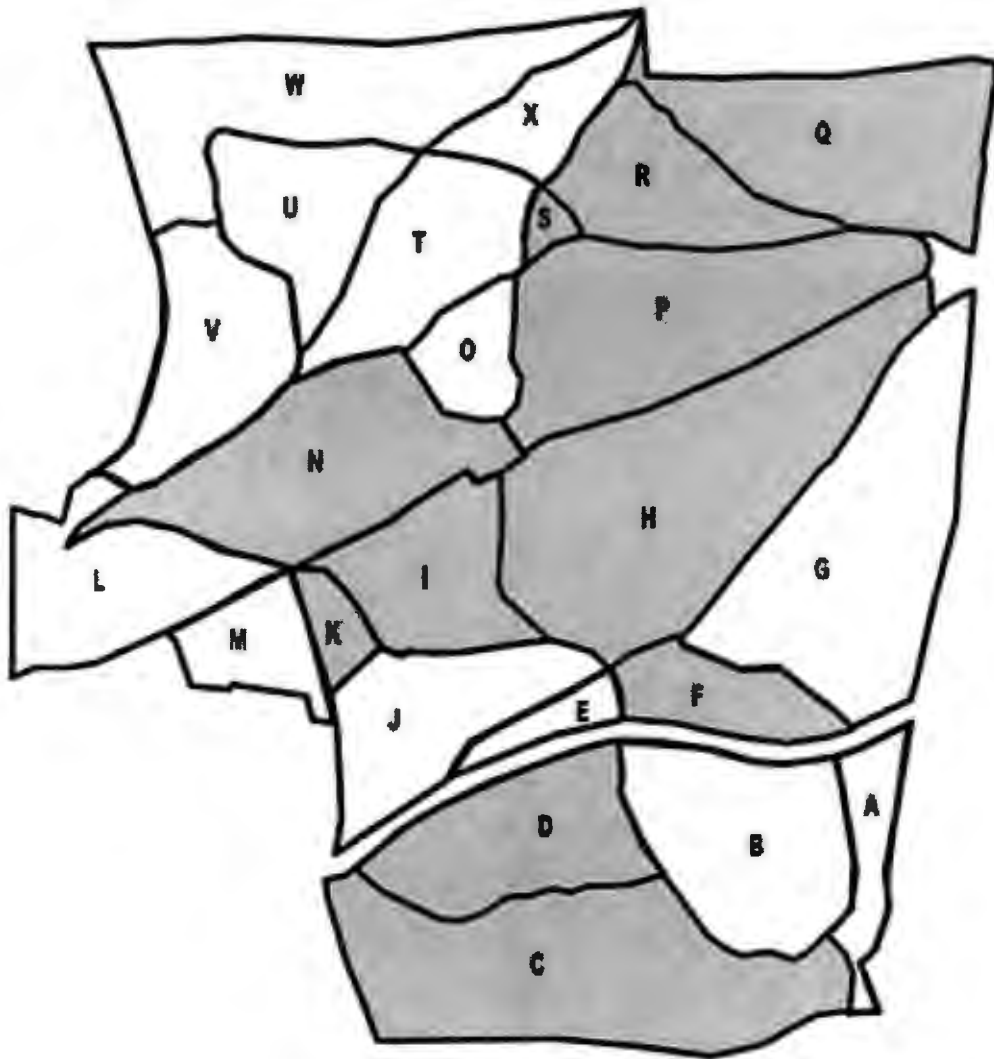
Rubus fruticosus agg.



Bramble (Native)

Brambles are ubiquitous in the Wood, but seldom flower or fruit in dense shade. These records of the aggregate were not further identified to microspecies level. David Allen remarks (in lit. 14/8/2003): "Highgate Wood is noticeably poorer in species (8 as opposed to 12), the main difference being a local abundance in that of *R. rufescens*. The only species additional to the Queen's Wood list is *R. dasypyllus* (series *Hystrix*), a common weed in the London area, one clump of which was seen." Bramble was continuously present in coppice K from 1991 to the 2007 survey. Present in coppice P before (2008) and after (2009) coppicing.

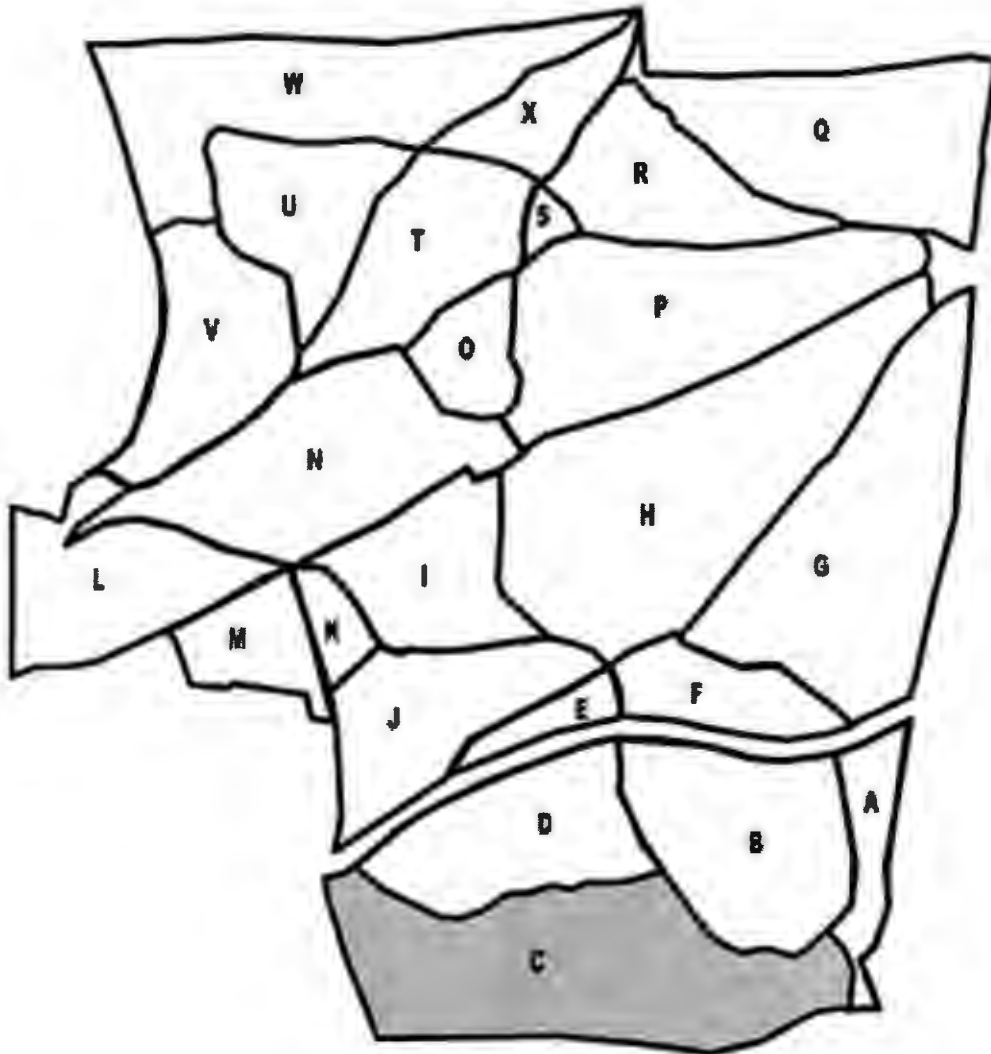
Rubus idaeus



Raspberry (Native)

Bird-sown from local gardens or allotments - widespread in the Wood, though rarely fruiting due to dense shade. Can persist for many years in a vegetative state - as in coppice K (first recorded 1992, still present in 2007). Recorded from compt. W by Latimer in 1984, but not refound in 2007. Raspberries are native in some parts of the country, but all Middlesex plants are thought to be bird-sown introductions (Kent, 1975). Occasional in coppice P from June 2009.

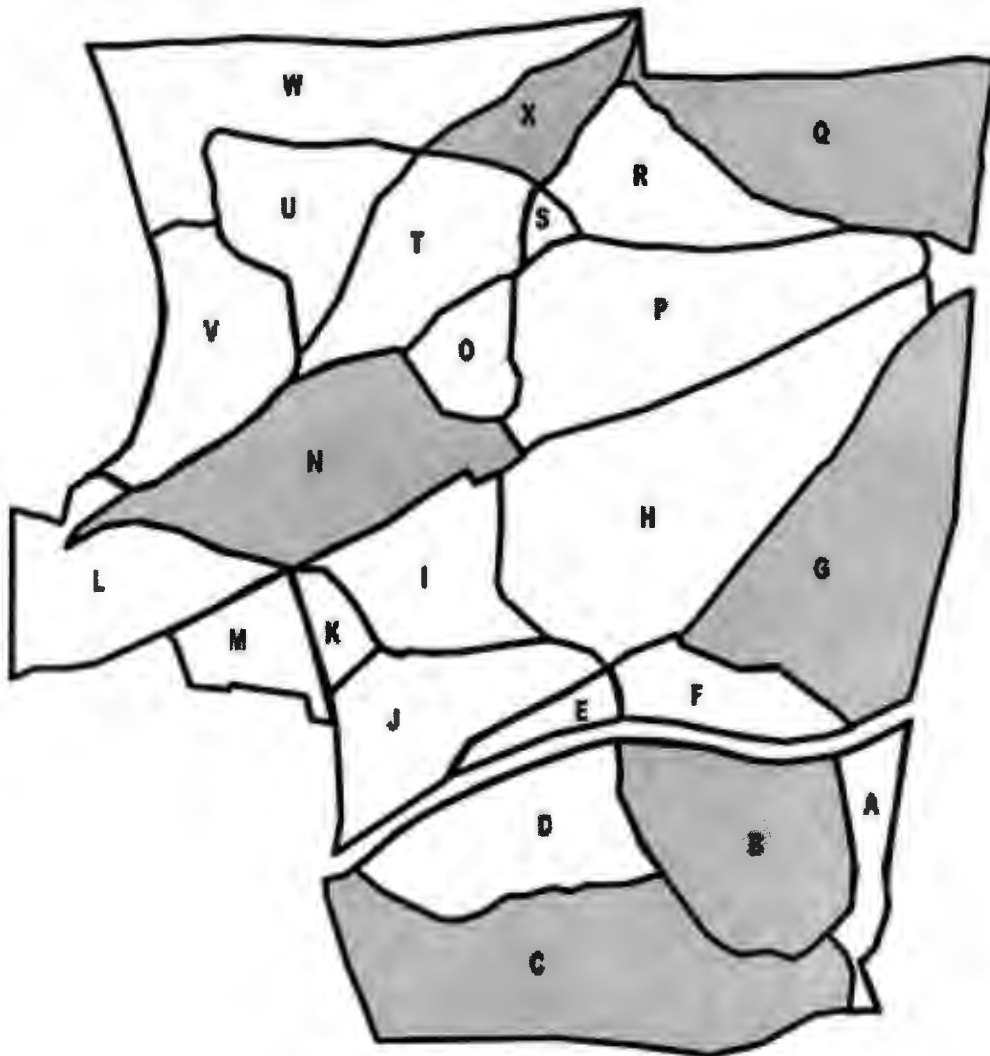
Rubus laciniatus



Cut-leaved bramble (Neophyte)

This is a commonly cultivated blackberry - a single record in compt. C in 2007; and an unlocalised record in 2000 (herb. DB) - both bird-sown from a local garden or allotment. Single plant in coppice P in 2009.

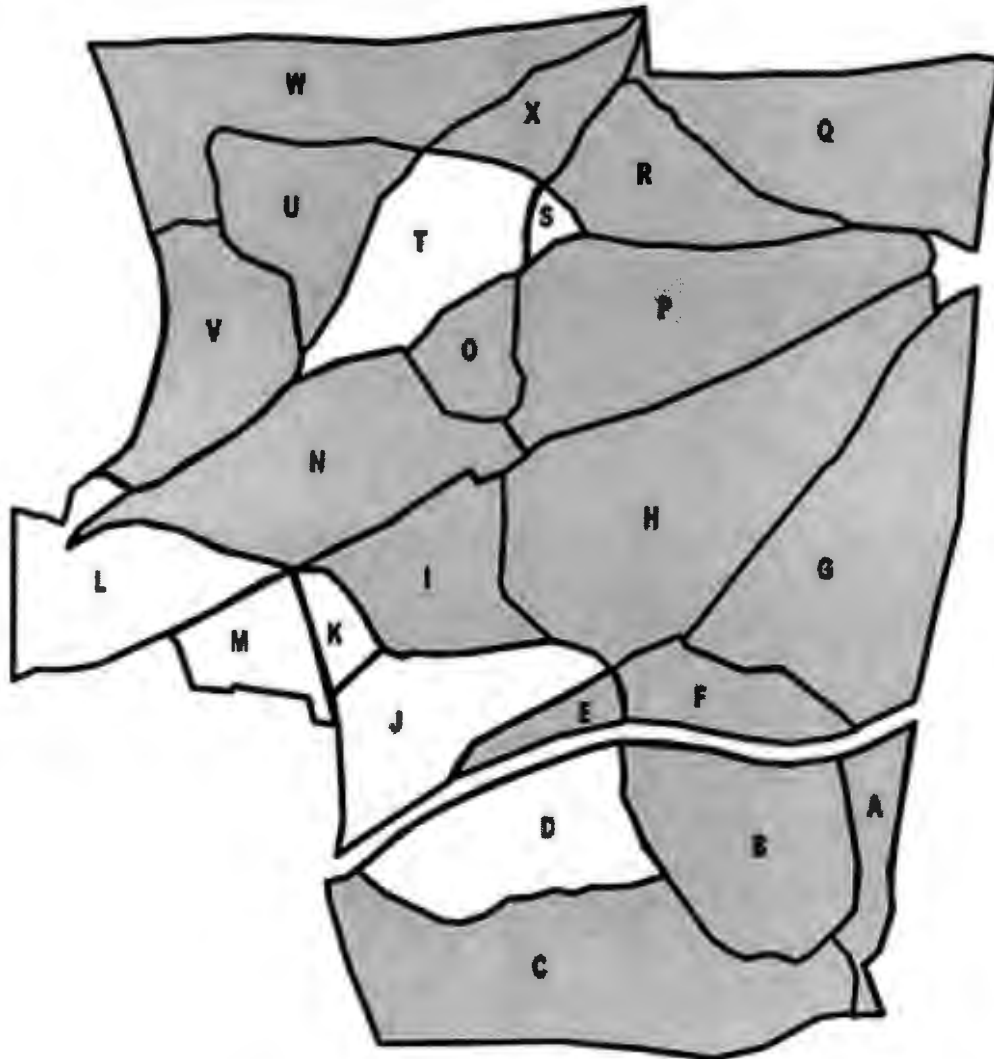
Rumex obtusifolius



Broad-leaved dock (Native)

Occasional - only flowering where sufficient light penetrates. Found in coppice K between 1992 and 1996, and in the Pool glade between 2001 and 2007. Latimer (1984) recorded the plant as "common" in the eastern part of compt. P in 1984, but it was no longer there in 2007 before the coppice was cut. Following the cutting of coppice P in February 2009, several plants re-appeared.

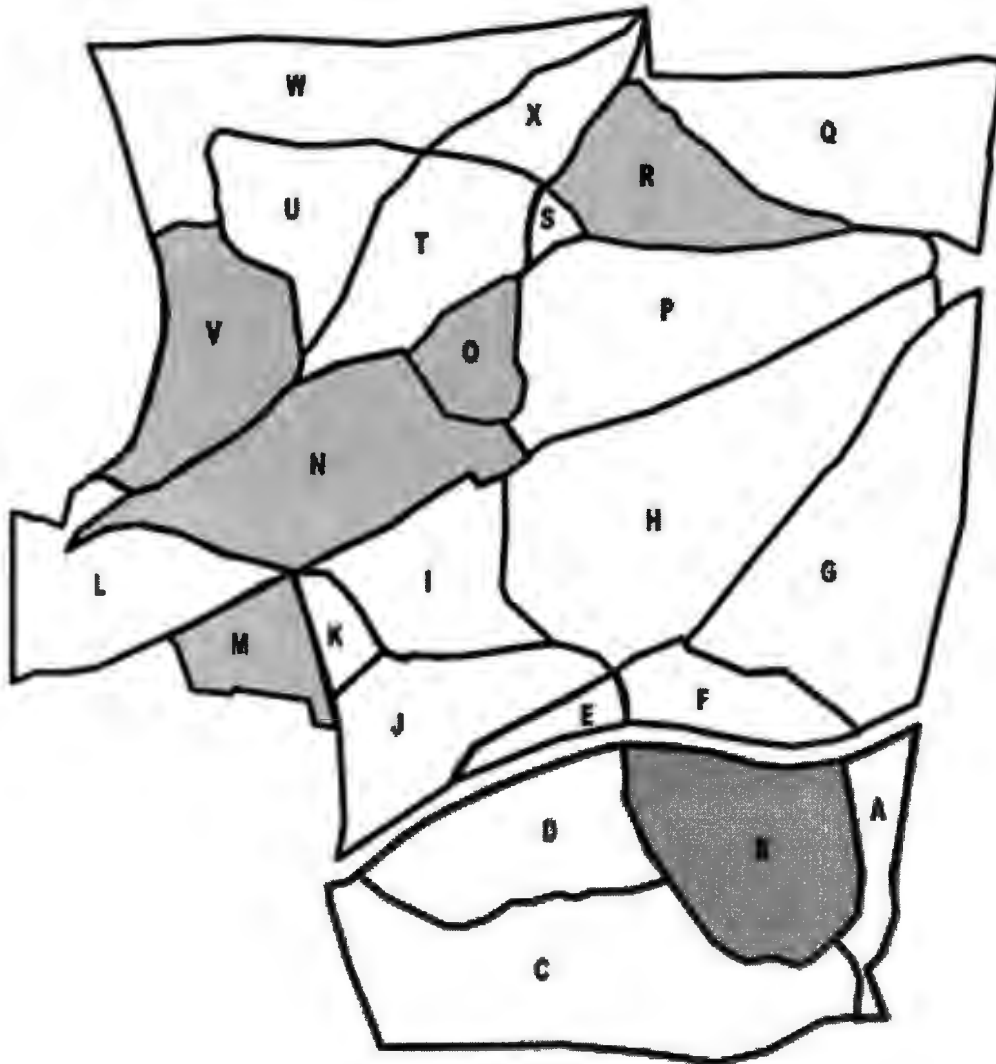
Rumex sanguineus



Wood dock (Native)

Abundant and widely distributed - shade tolerant. Present in coppice K between 1994 and 1997. Frequent in coppice P from June 2009.

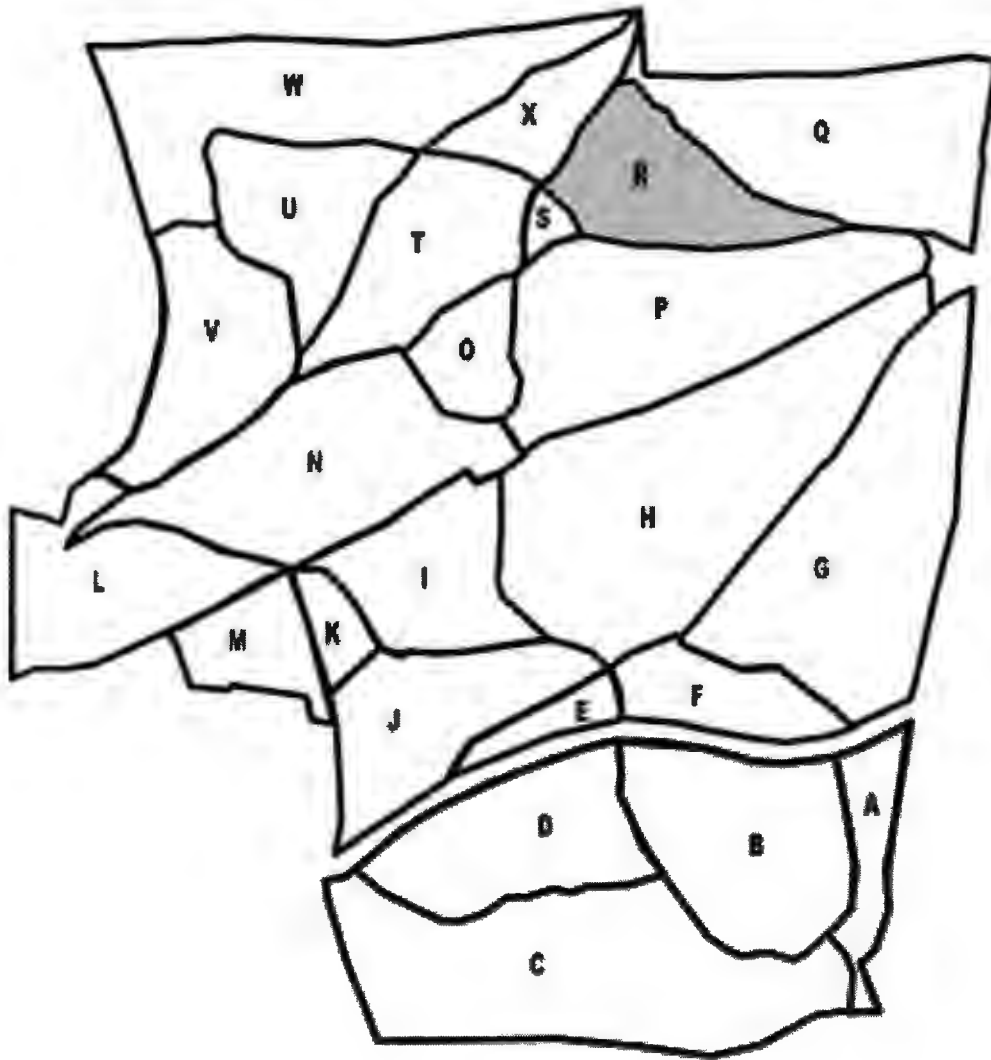
Salix caprea



Goat willow (Native)

Some large specimen trees (c.10metres tall) in compt. M in 2007. This is the most widespread willow in Haringey - can thrive in dryer places than the other willow species. Recorded from coppice K in 1997, and seedlings abundant in coppice P in 2009 (not present before coppice was cut).

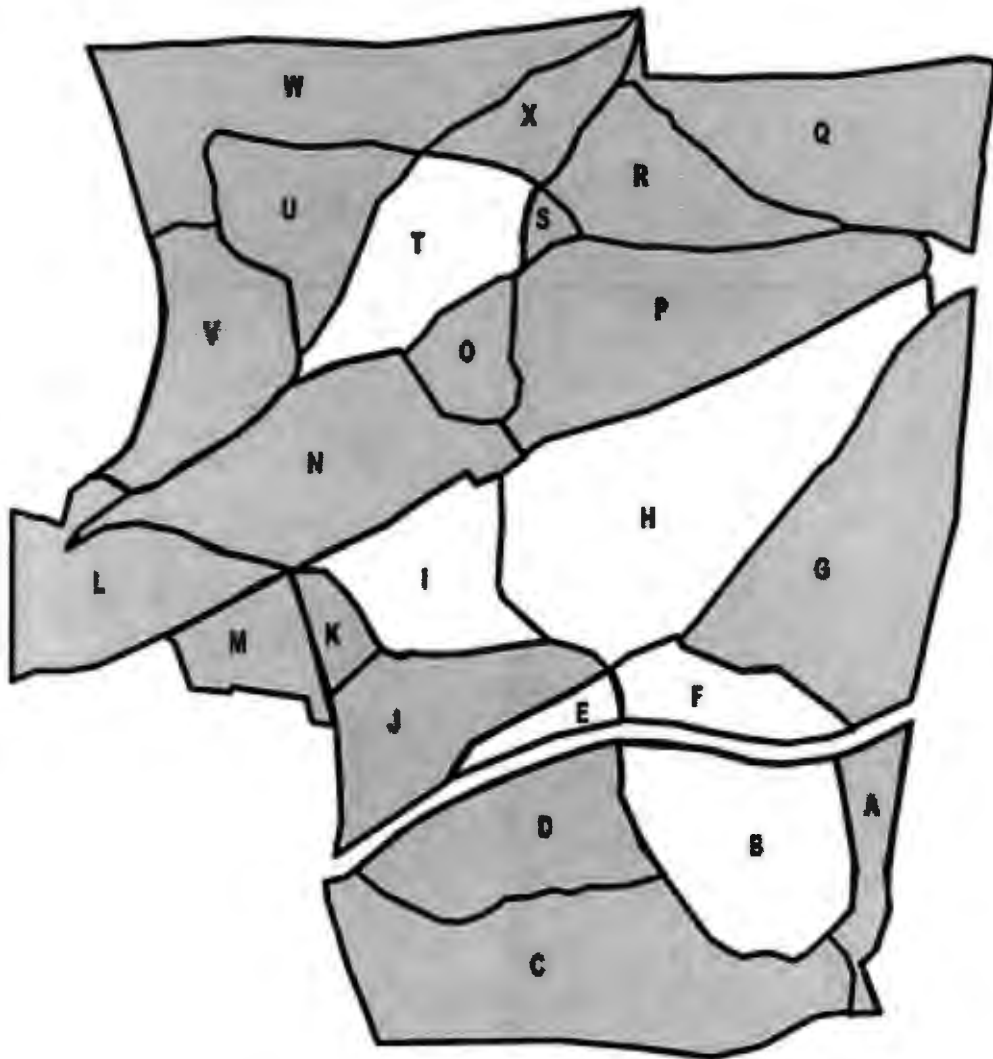
Salix cinerea subsp. oleifolia



Grey willow (Native)

Scarce in the Wood - requiring damper soils than the goat willow (*S. caprea*). Seen in coppice K in 1996, but did not persist.

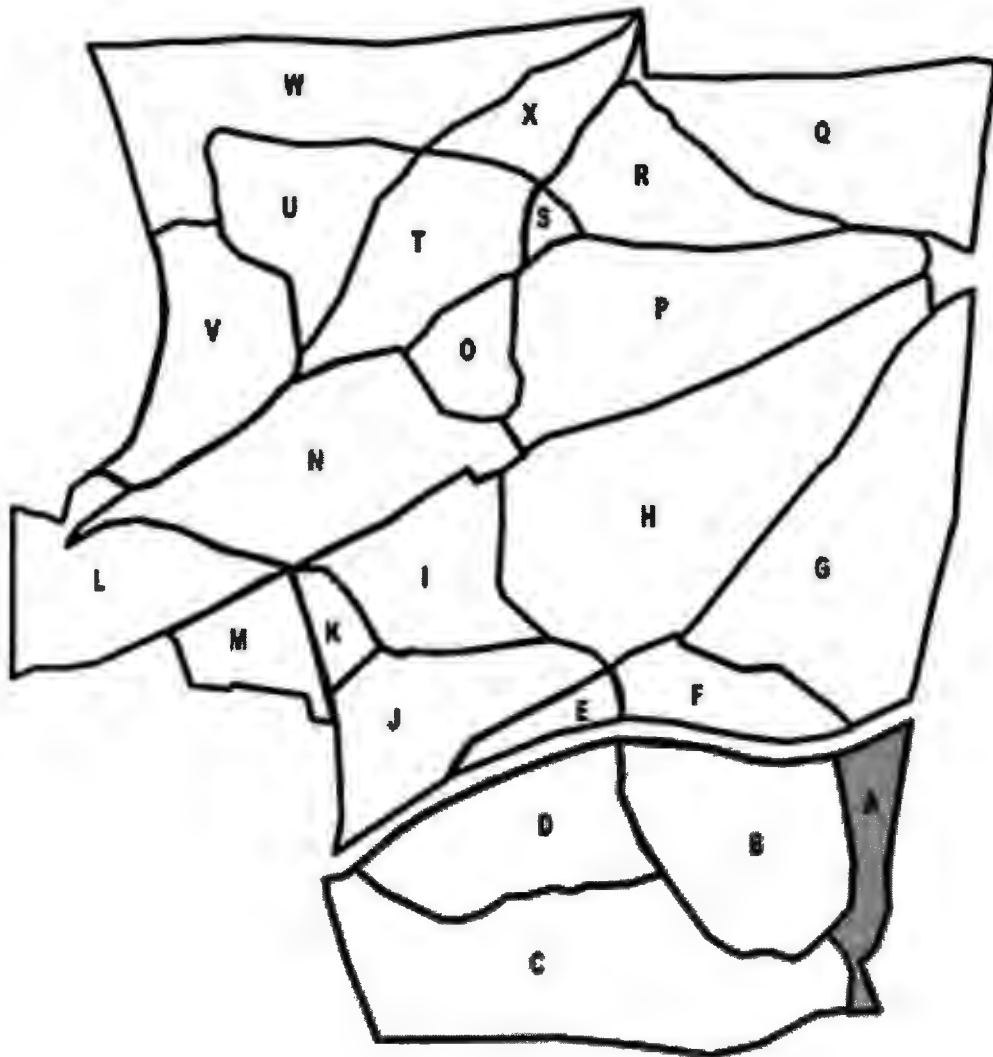
Sambucus nigra



Elder (Native)

Widespread, shade tolerant tree, present in coppice K from 1992 to 2007 continuously. The cut-leaved (or parsley-leaved) form (*f. laciniata*) was also recorded from this coppice in 1992, and Meg Game recorded it from compt. L in 1999, but it has not persisted at either site. Recorded in compt. M in 1984 by Latimer (1984), and still present in 2007. Remembered by Liza Chivers from her childhood at the beginning of the 20th century: "elderberries with their pungent fruity scent" (Chivers, 1999). Present in coppice P before (2008) and after (2009) coppicing.

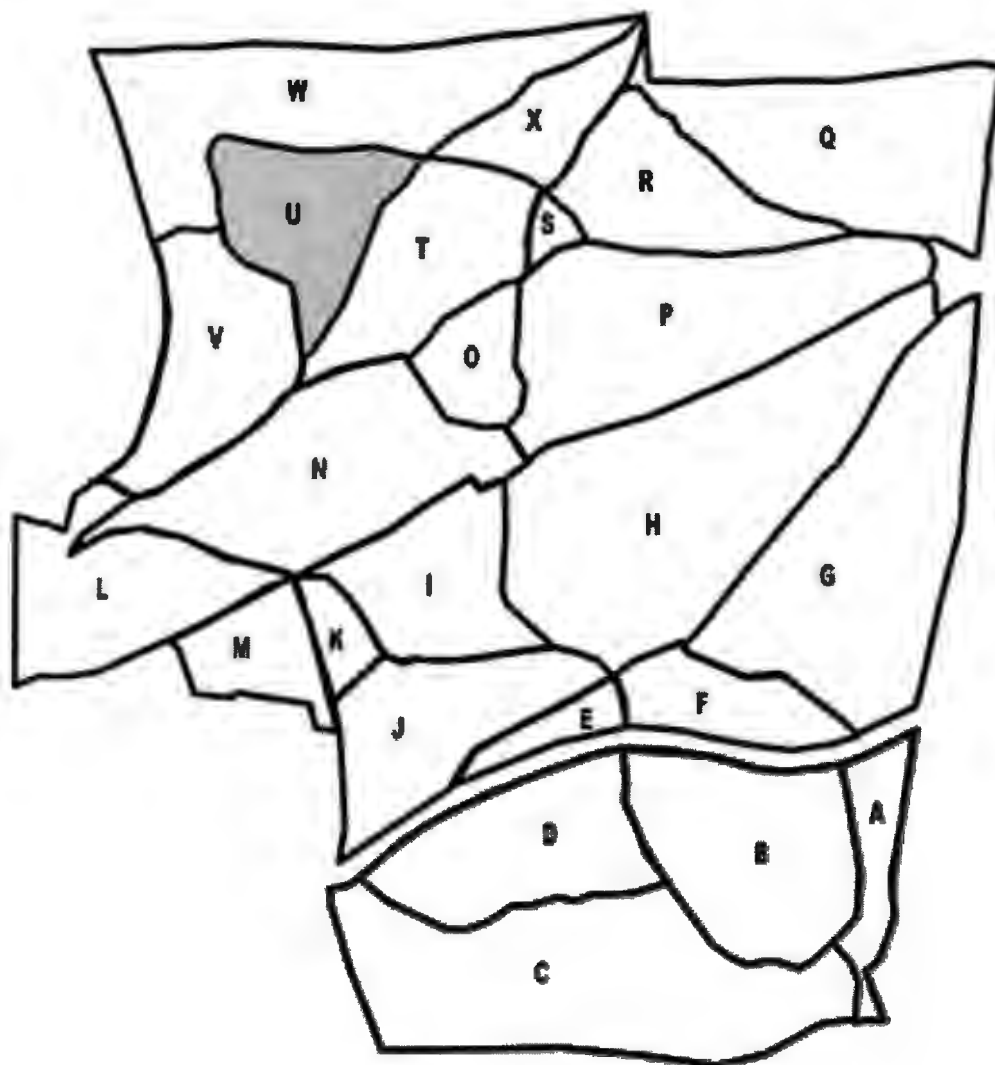
Sanicula europaea



Sanicle (Native)

A small colony of this charming umbellifer survives precariously in dense shade in compt. A. This is a rare plant in Middlesex (Kent, 1975). It was recorded from "Highgate Woods" (note plural) in 1836 (Cooper, 1836) and c.1900 by C.S Nicholson (K. & L, 1951-57), but was considered extinct there by Kent (1975). First noted in compt. A by Barbara Villiers in 1992. An ancient woodland indicator species (Rose,1999), declining nationally (Braithwaite, et al, 2006).

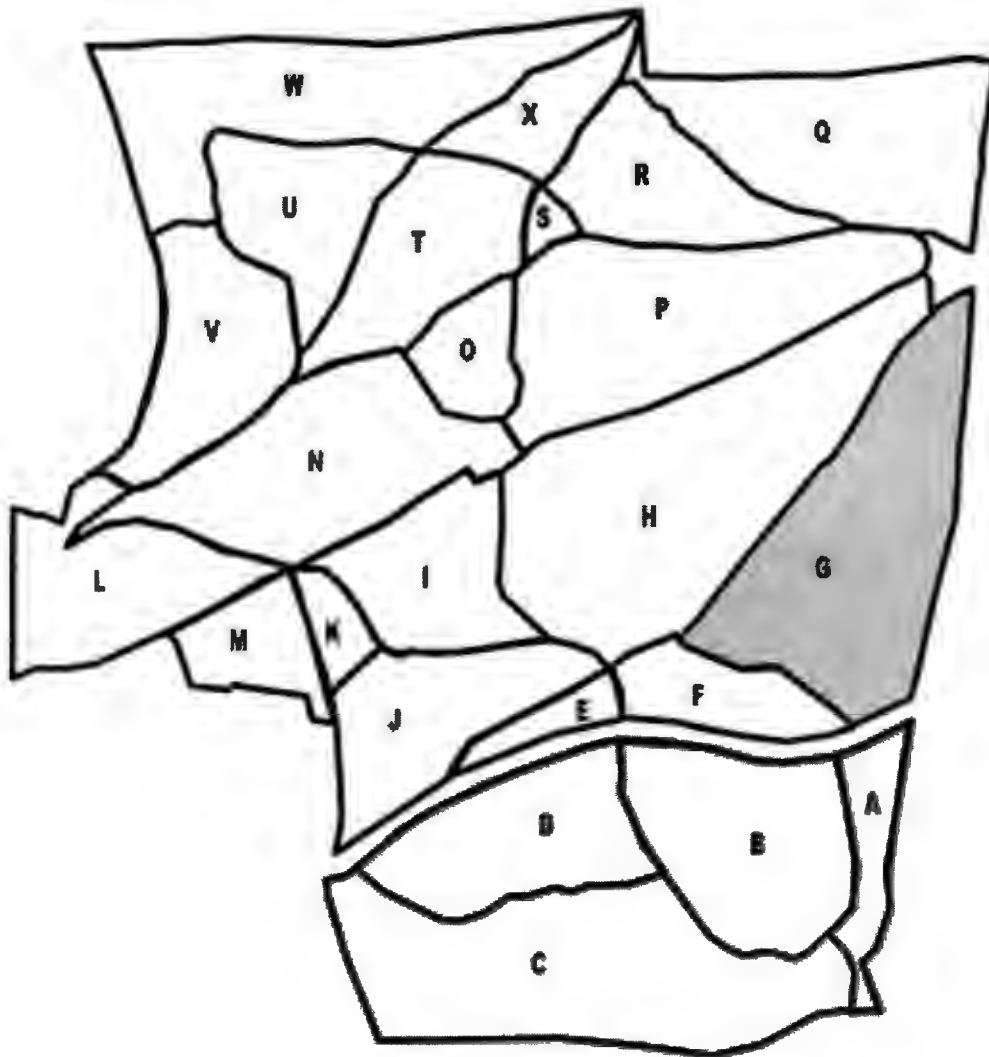
Scrophularia nodosa



Figwort (Native)

Rare in the Wood; recorded only in compt. U in 2007. Found by Barbara Villiers (unlocalised record) in 1993. Likely to spread if further coppicing is carried out (as in the Coldfall Wood stream coppice in 2007 - 2009). As predicted, first plant appeared in coppice P in June 2009.

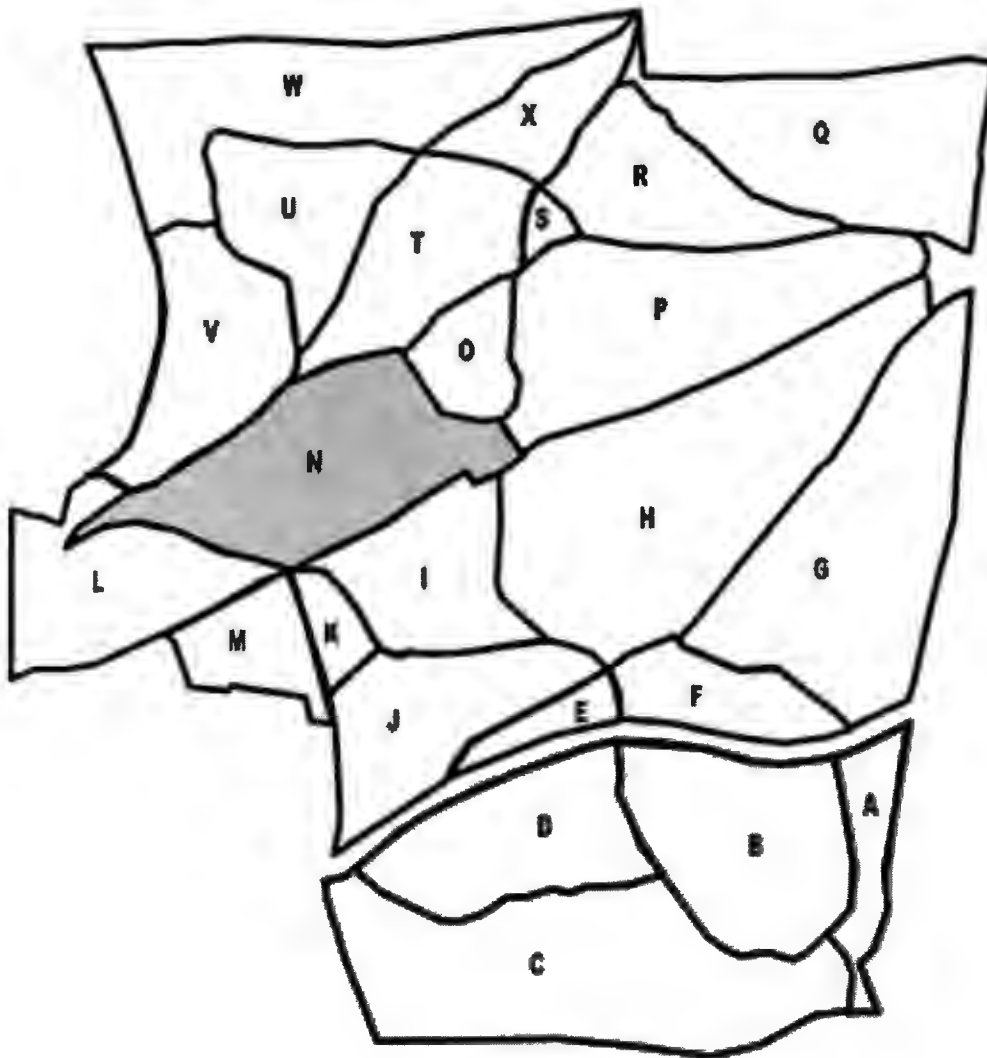
Sedum spectabile



Butterfly stonecrop (Neophyte)

Garden throwout - close to boundary of compt. G in 2007. Unlikely to persist - a light-demanding ornamental plant.

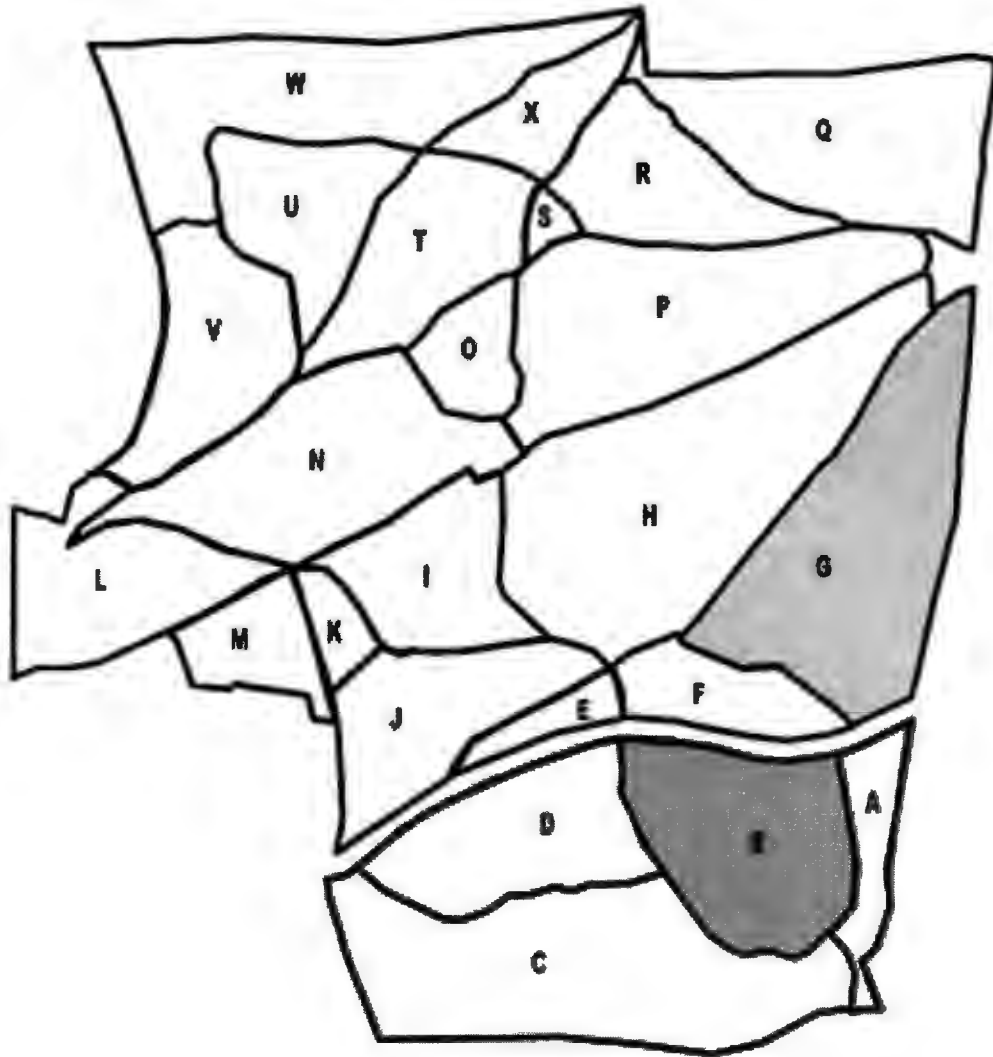
Senecio erucifolius



Hoary ragwort (Native)

A single plant only in compt. N in 2007 (in an area coppiced by the Friends 2006).
Appeared in coppice K in 1992, and likely to spread further if more coppicing is
carried out (as it has done in the stream coppice in Coldfall Wood in 2007 and 2008).

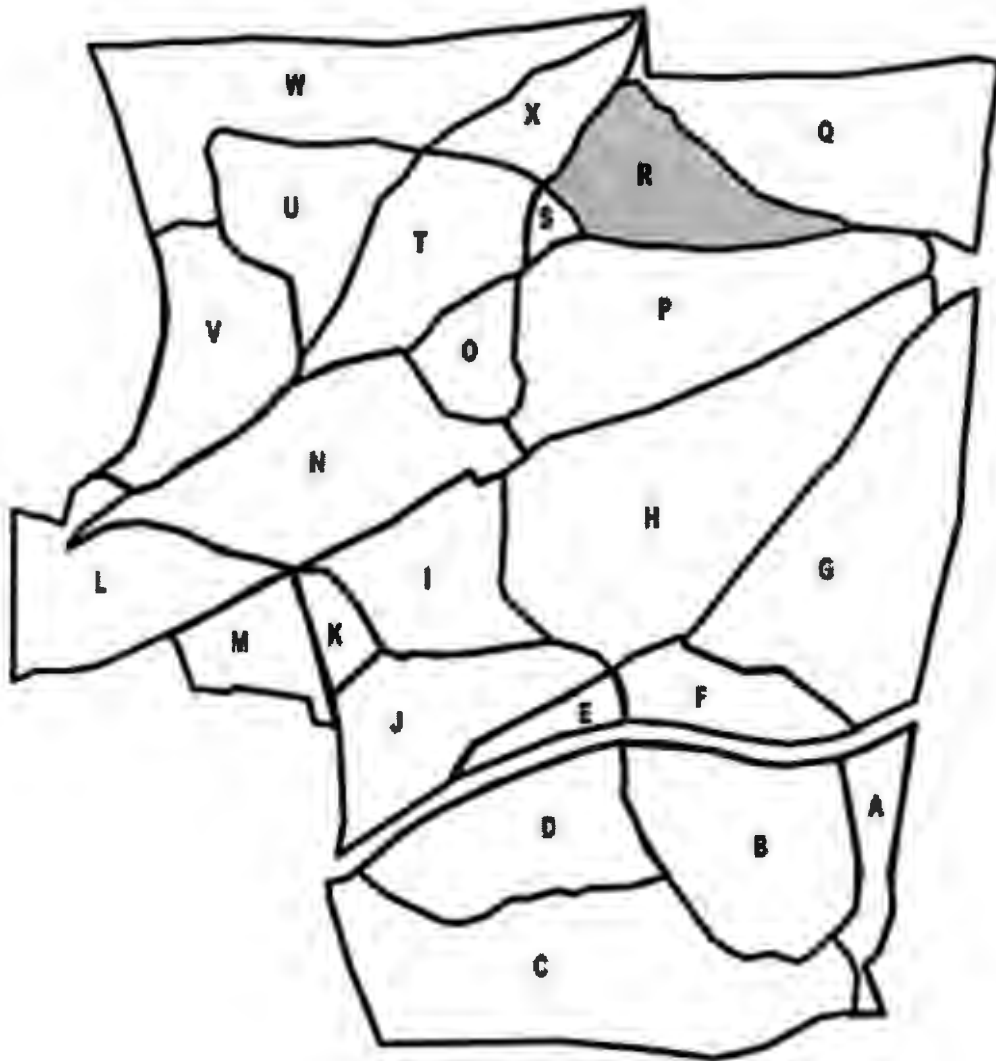
Senecio jacobaea



Common ragwort (Native)

Widespread in Haringey, scarce in the Wood through lack of light. Likely to spread further if more coppicing is carried out (as it has done in the stream coppice in Coldfall Wood in 2007 and 2008). Found in coppice P in October 2009.

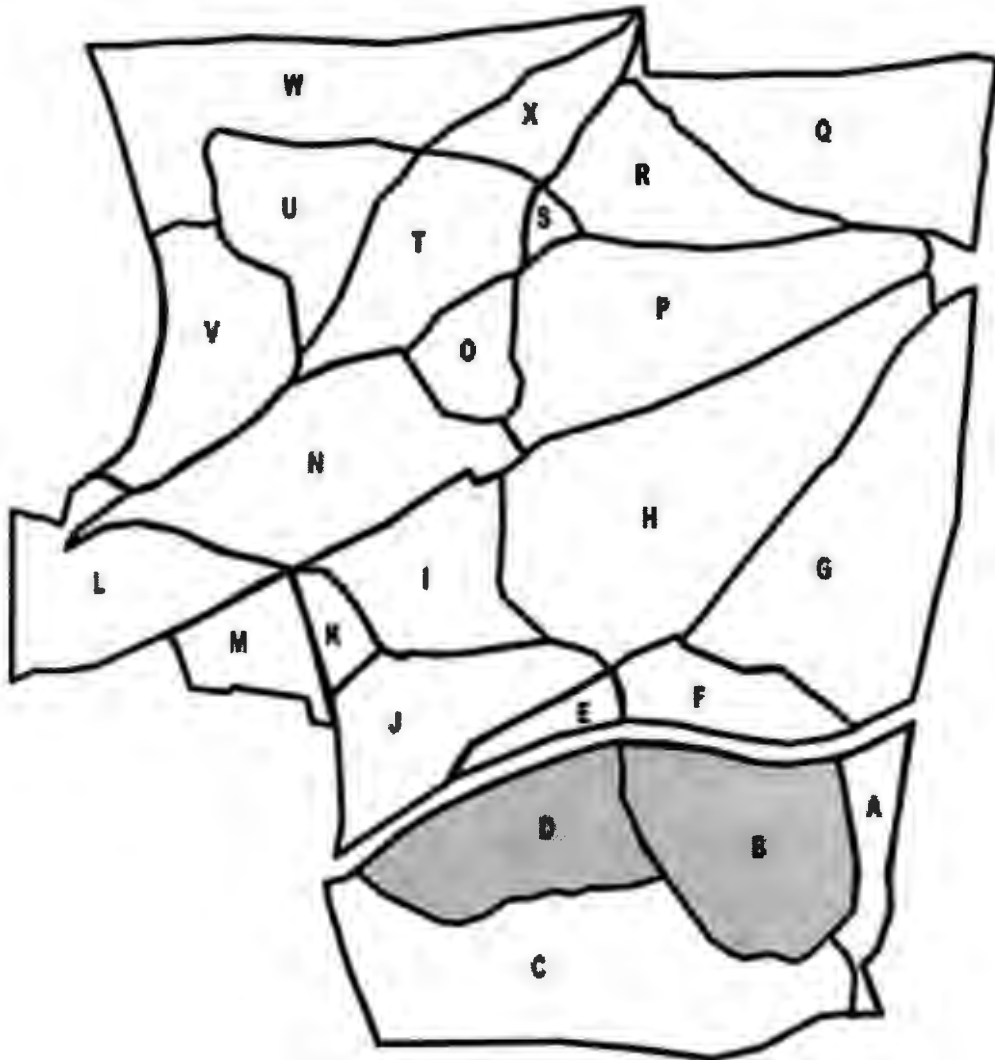
Senecio vulgaris



Groundsel (Native)

Light demanding annual of disturbed habitats - very scarce through lack of light. Abundant "weed" elsewhere in Haringey. Occasional in coppice P in June 2009.

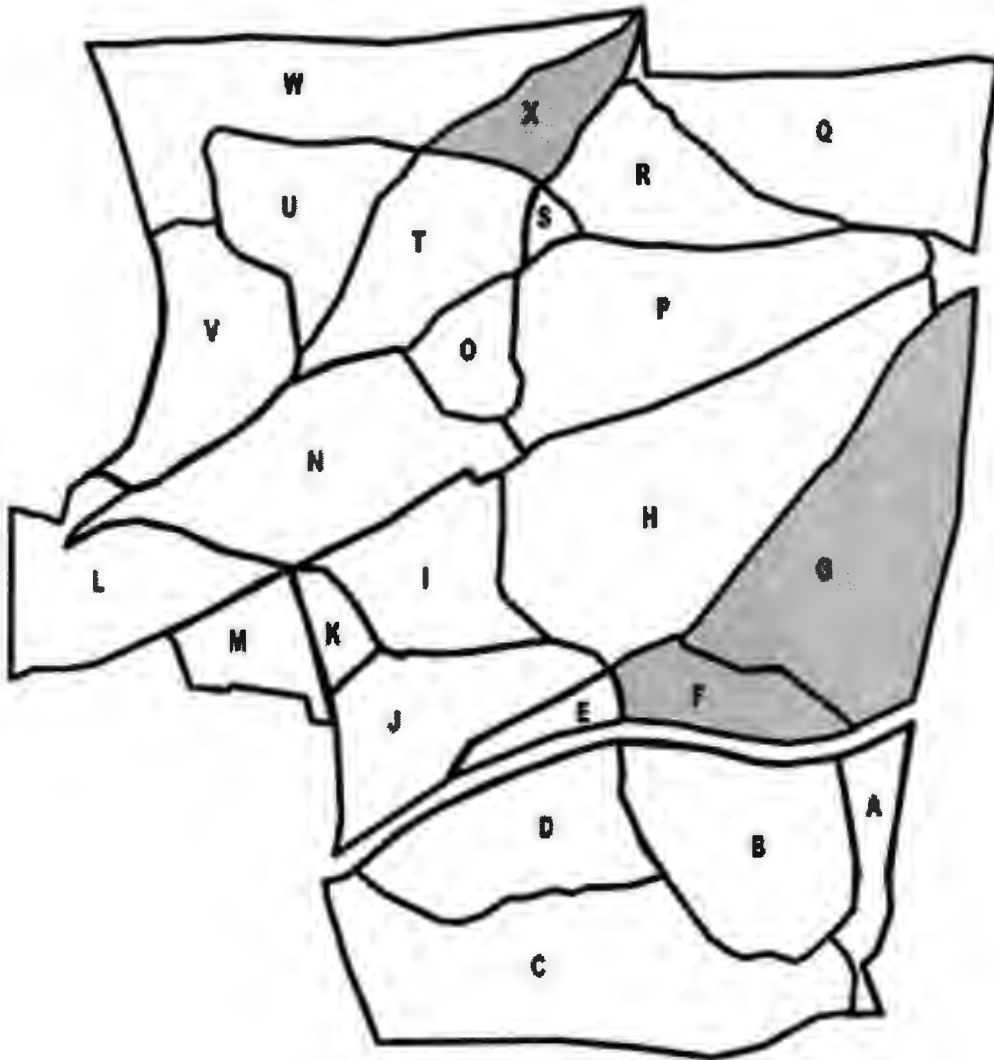
Silene dioica



Red campion (Native)

This attractive and characteristic woodland plant is scarce in the Wood. It is shade tolerant (and can persist in quite dense shade), but only flowers when there is sufficient light (Grime et al, 2007); it may therefore spread if further coppicing is carried out - though it is absent from the Coldfall Wood stream coppice.

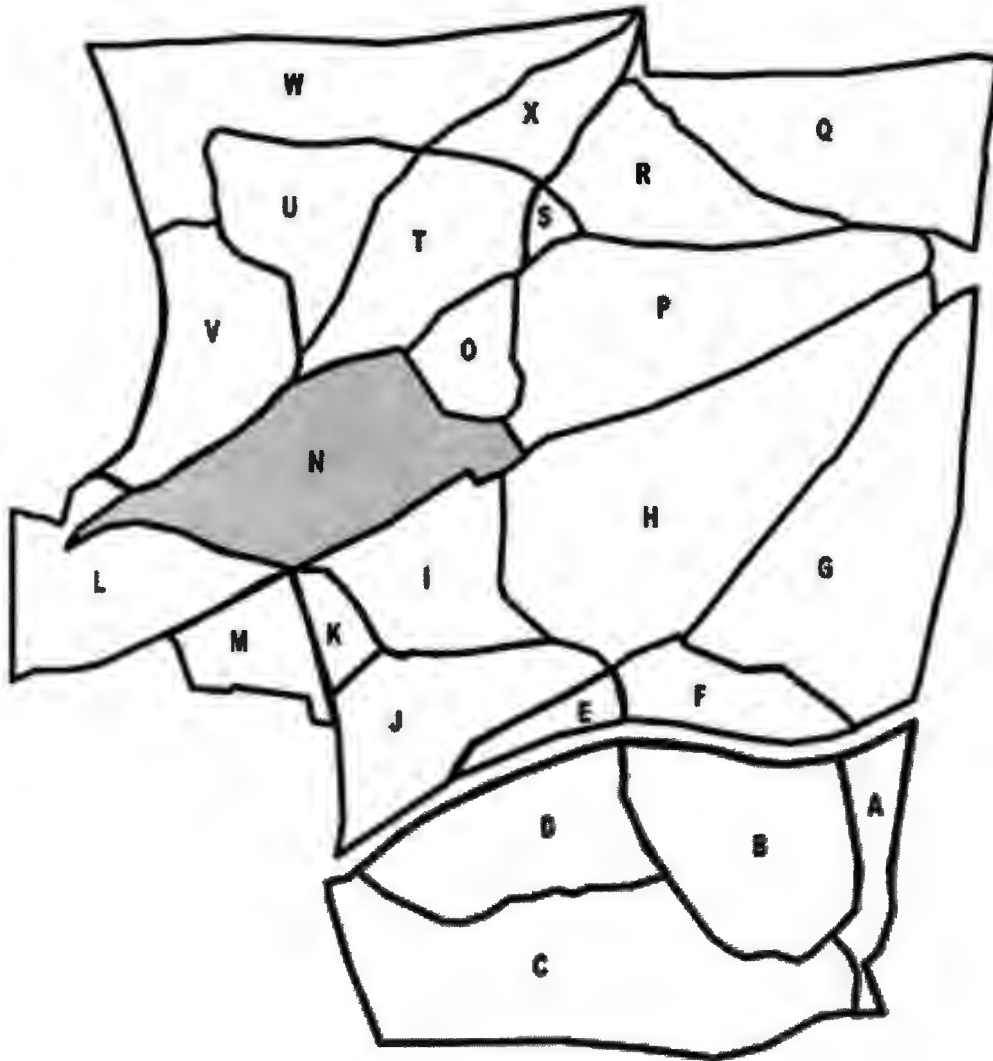
Sisymbrium officinale



Hedge mustard (Native)

A common annual or biennial; rare in the Wood in 2007, but likely to spread if further coppicing is carried out (as in the Coldfall Wood stream coppice in 2007 and 2008). Recorded from the Pool glade in 2001. Several plants, as predicted, in coppice P in 2009.

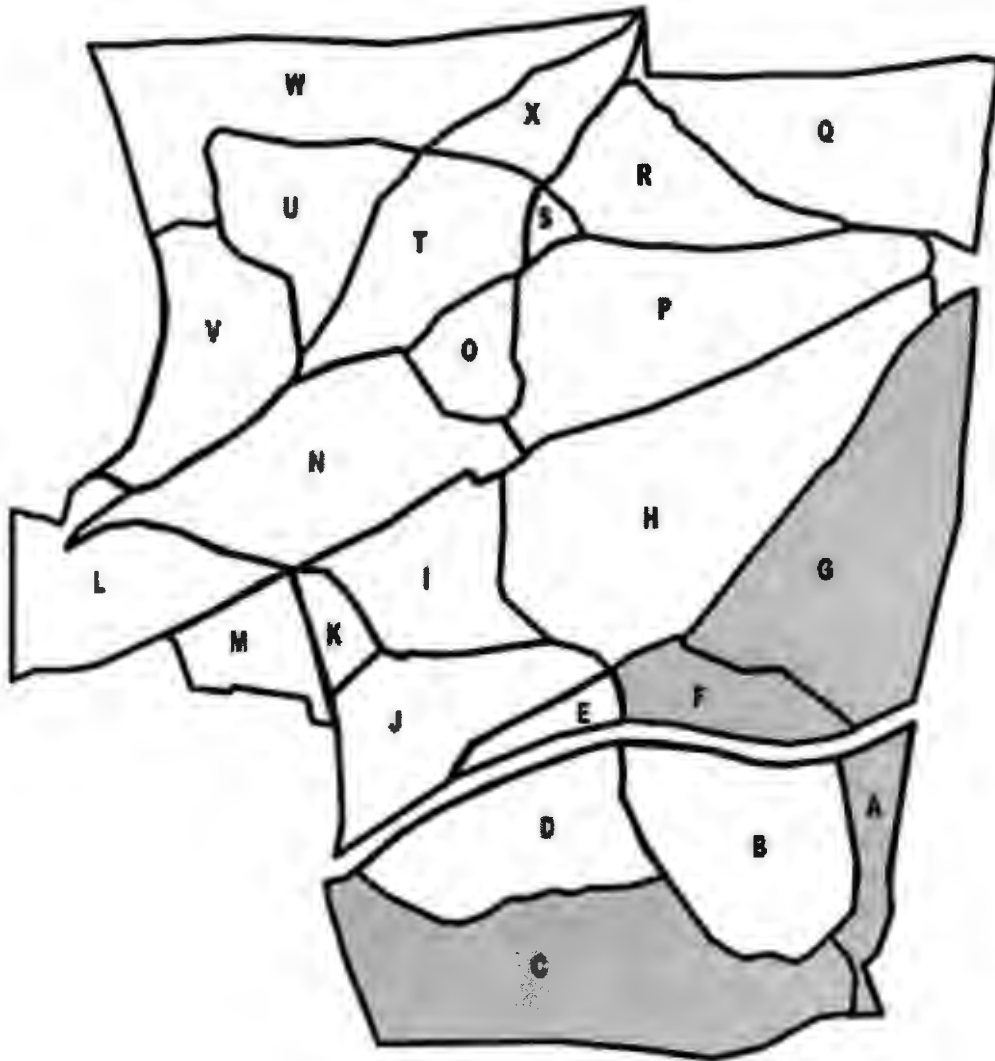
Solidago virgaurea



Goldenrod (Native)

The native goldenrod is very rare in Middlesex (Kent, 1975). Recorded from the Wood in 1947 by D.H.Kent (K & L, 1953, p145); Nine plants translocated into compt. N from a threatened colony on LU land adjacent to Highgate Wood on 14/10/03. Two of these were still present and flowering in 2007 and 2008, An ancient woodland indicator species (Rose, 1999). Herb. DB.

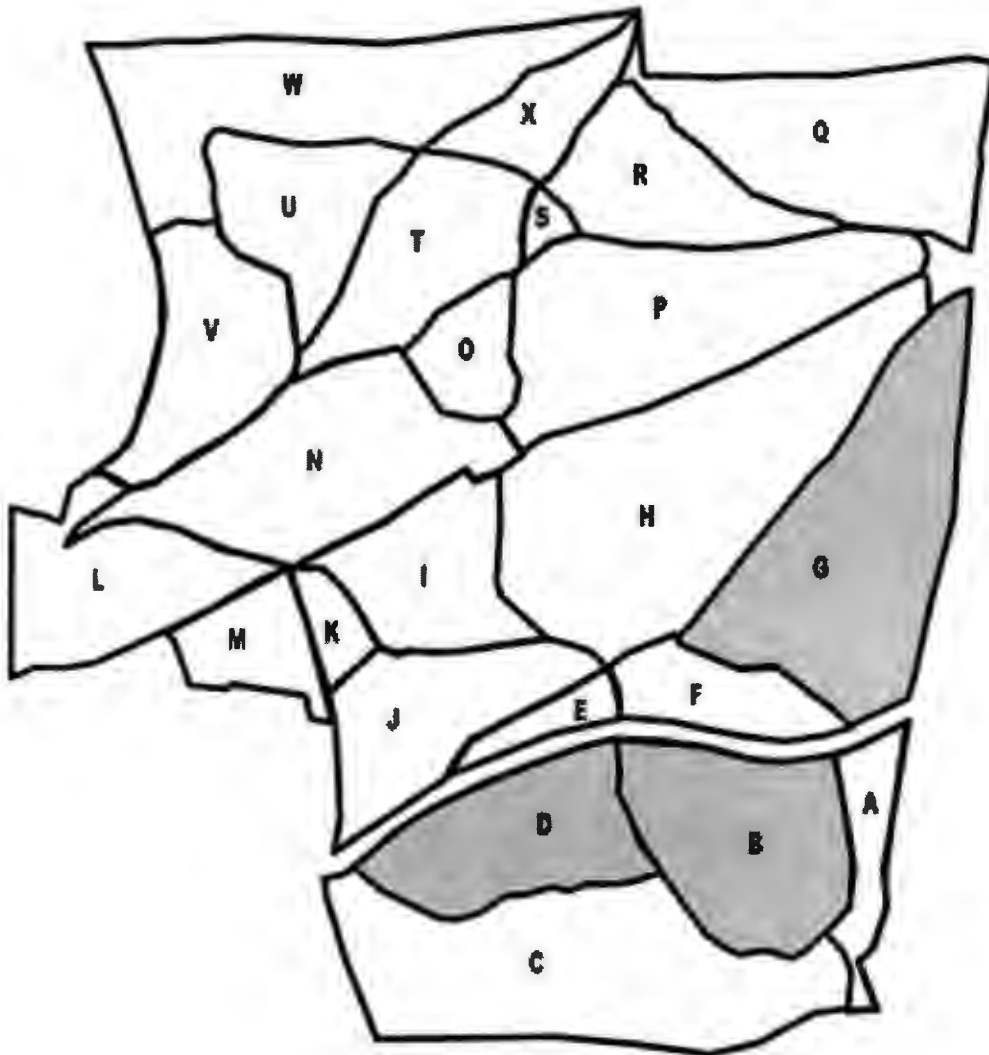
Sonchus asper



Prickly sow-thistle (Native)

An annual of open disturbed ground - occasional in the Wood due to lack of light. Very similar distribution to smooth sow-thistle (*S. oleraceus*). Appeared in coppice K in 1992, but did not persist. Frequent in coppice P before (2008) and after (2009) coppice cut - much commoner than *S. oleraceus*.

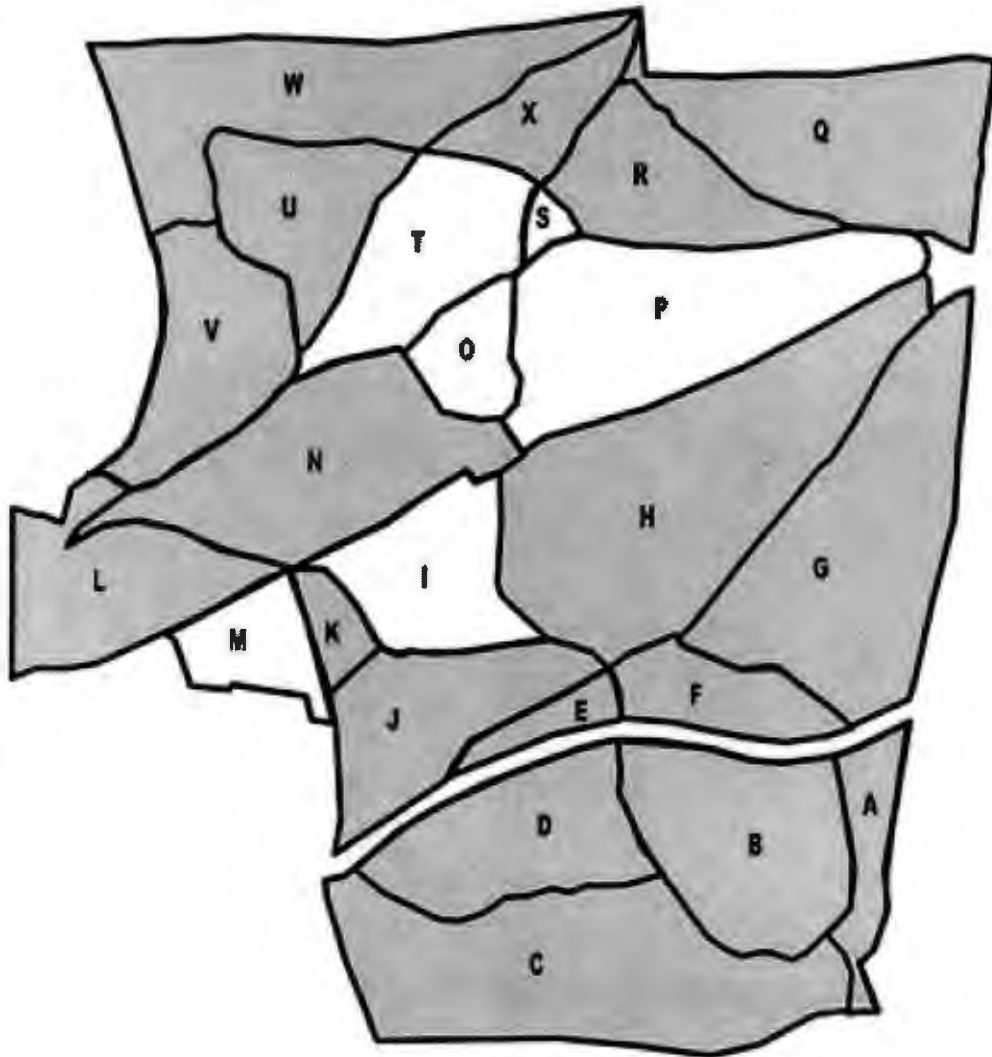
Sonchus oleraceus



Smooth sow-thistle (Native)

An annual of open disturbed ground - occasional in the Wood due to lack of light. Classified as one of the "world's worst weeds" (Grime et al, 2007). Very similar distribution to prickly sow-thistle (*S. asper*). Appeared in coppice K in 1992, but did not persist. Rare in coppice P in June 2009.

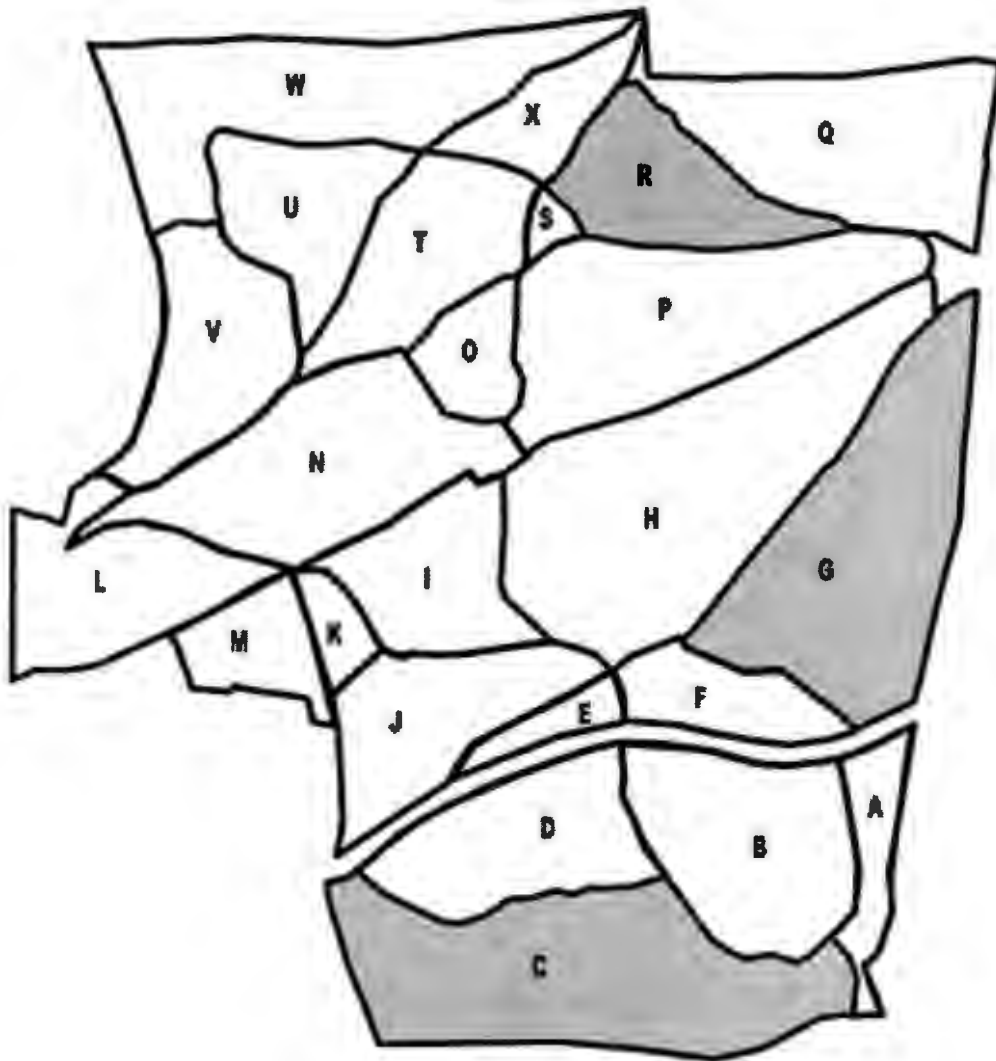
Sorbus aucuparia



Mountain ash (Native)

Widely distributed tree; some specimen trees have been planted (usually as the cultivar "Edulis") to commemorate (or celebrate) individuals connected with the Wood. Continuously present in coppice K from its arrival as a seedling in 1992 to the 2007 survey, when it had grown into a sizeable tree. A very tall specimen was noted in compt.D by Edward Milner in 1999 (Game, 2000) and was estimated by him to be c. 22 metres tall. If confirmed, this must be one of the tallest rowans in London (the tallest rowan in Britain in 1995 was 28 metres - in Bellingdon Wood in Bucks. - "drawn up in beech plantation" (Johnson, 2003). Listed by James Petiver as the Quicken tree "in the woods about Hampstead and Highgate" (Petiver, 1695). Young sapling in coppice P in June 2009.

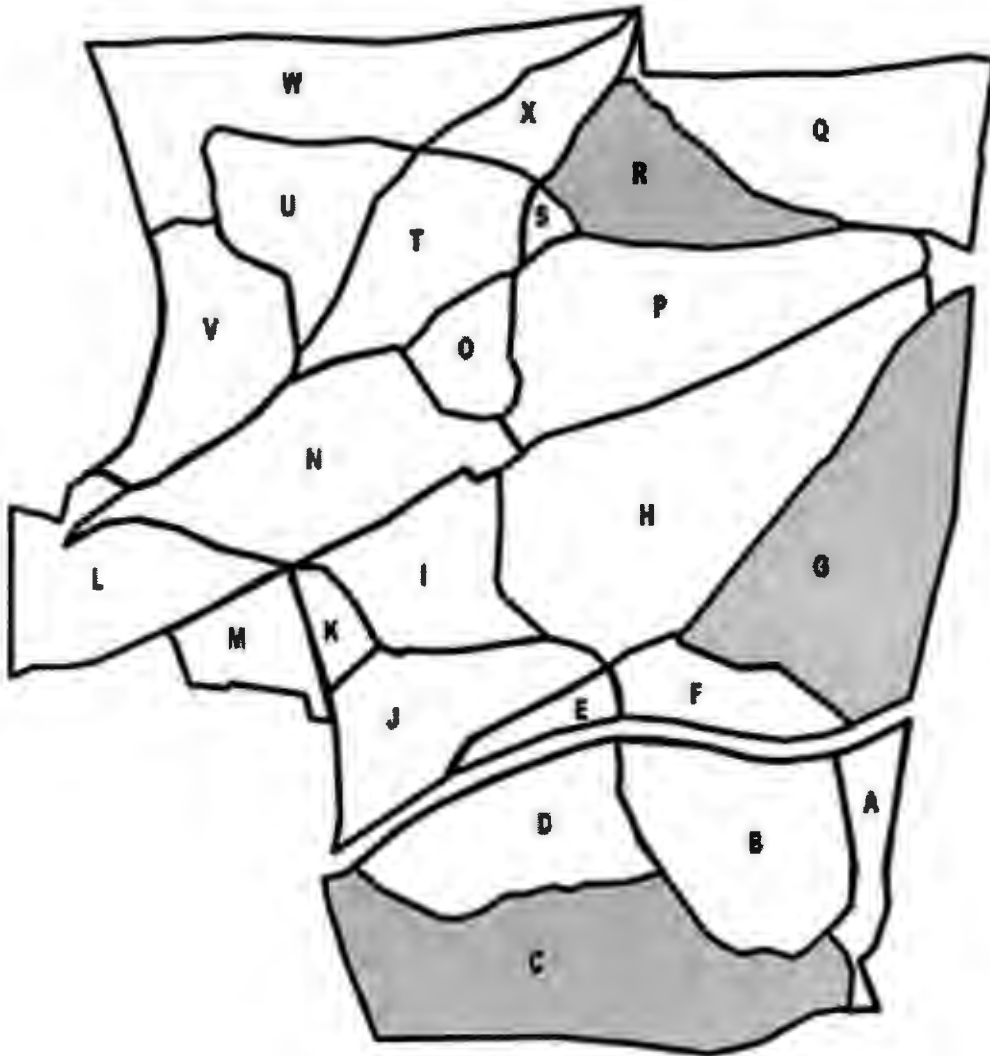
Sorbus croceocarpa



Orange-berried whitebeam (Neophyte)

Occasional bird-sown tree (first reported by Brian Wurzell from compt. G in 1992 (Lond.Nat. 72: 119). First described as a distinct species in 1989 (Preston et al, 2002). Herb. DB.

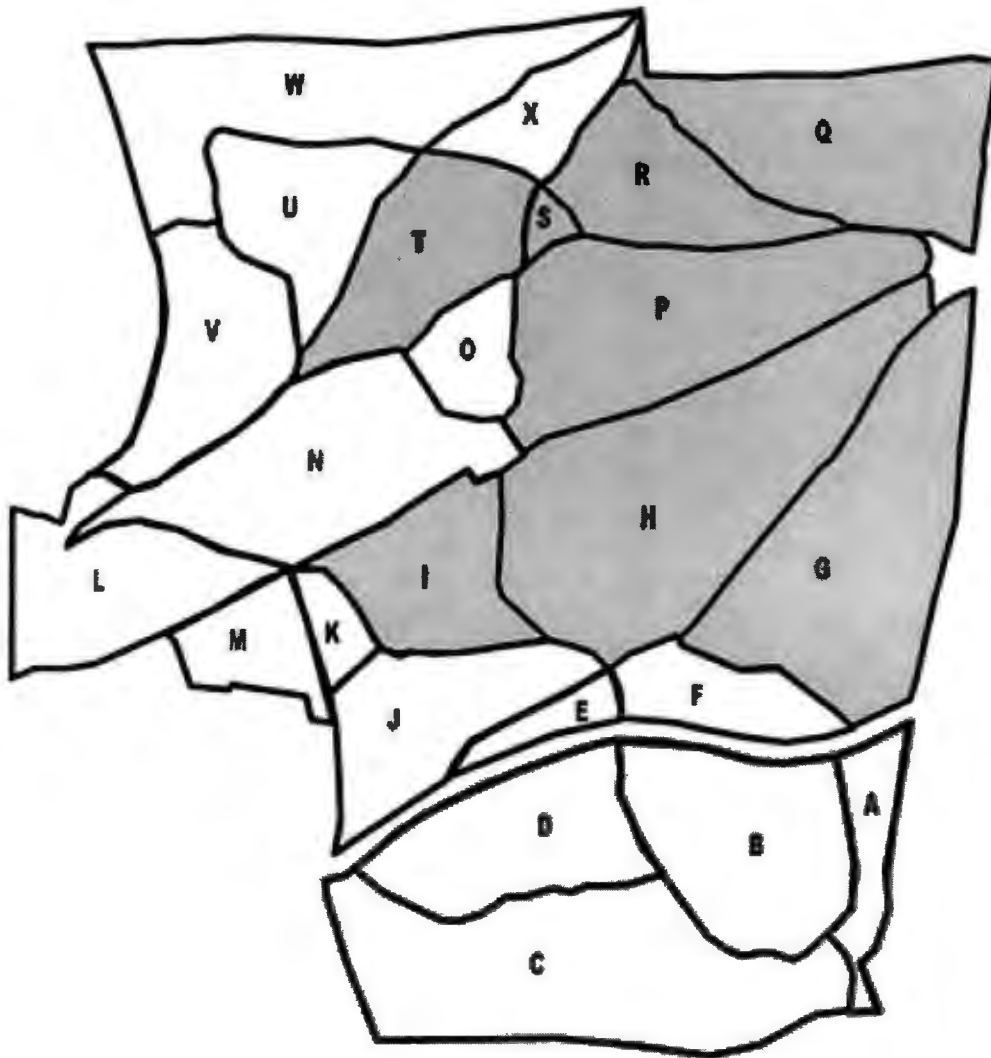
Sorbus intermedia



Swedish whitebeam (Neophyte)

Occasional - bird-sown from garden or street planting. Widely naturalised in Haringey, and present also in Coldfall Wood.

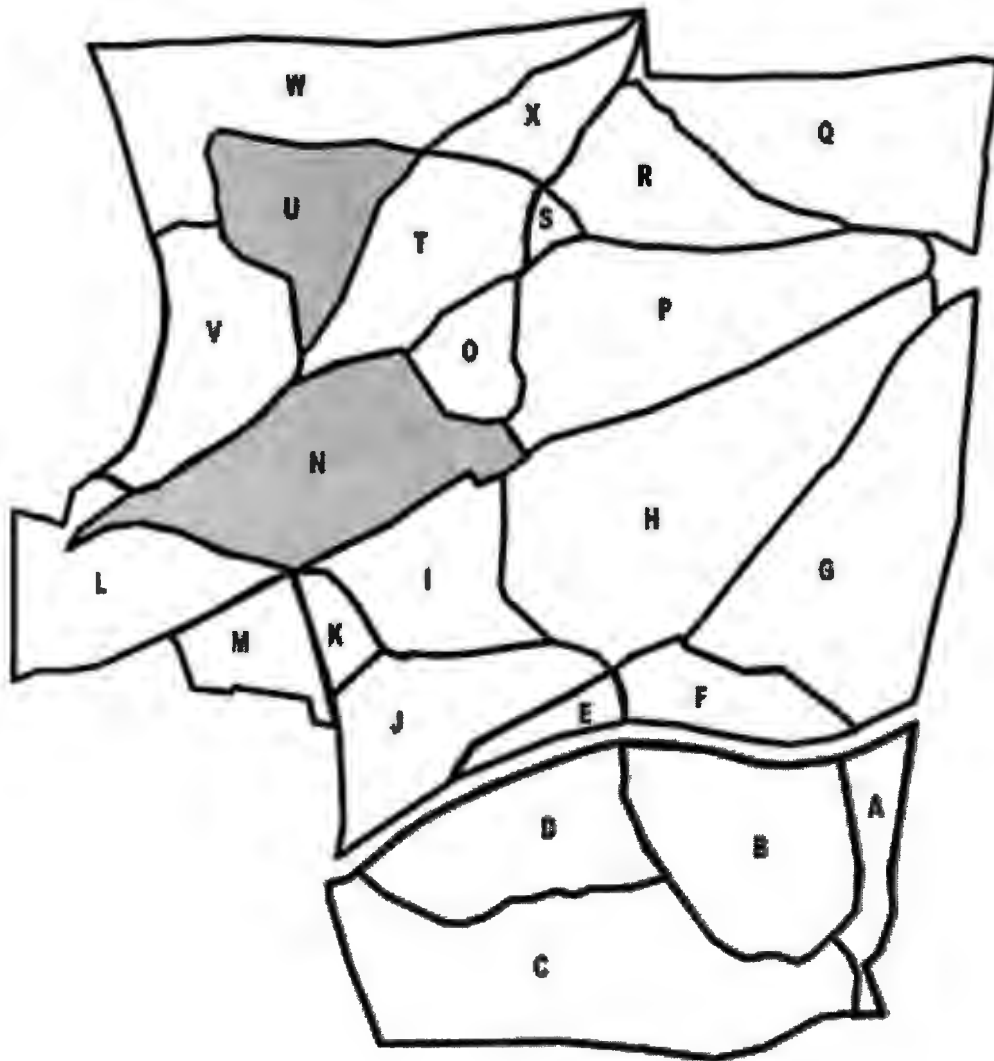
Sorbus torminalis



Wild service-tree (Native)

This classic ancient woodland indicator species (Rose, 1999, Rackham, 2003), is widely distributed in the north-eastern part of the Wood. Meg Game recorded it from compts. D and J in 1999, but it was not found in either in 2007. In compt. J she reported: "There is a fallen wild service tree near the entrance from Queen's Wood Road; it is still alive and it will be interesting to see if it layers itself". Sadly it did not. The Friends of Queen's Wood carried out a survey of the tree in October, 1995. They recorded the tree in 3 compts. where I was unable to refind it (B, W and X). The best time to search for this beautiful tree (which is easily overlooked) is in the early autumn - when the leaves turn a striking orange-red. No seedlings have yet been recorded from the Wood (in Coldfall Wood around a hundred were recorded from the central coppice in 1996, but none persisted after 1998). Recorded from the Wood by LB Hall (1878-1945) - Kent & Lousley, 1952.

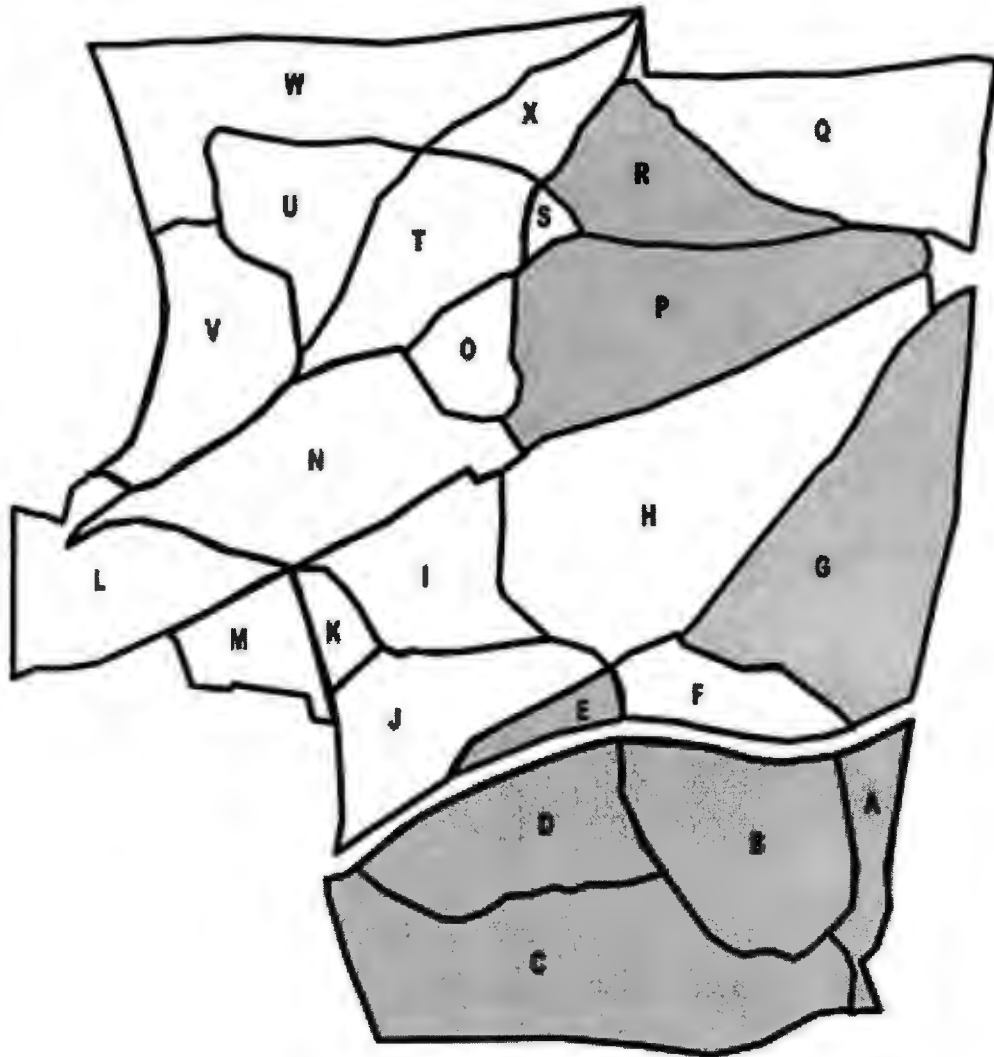
Stachys sylvatica



Hedge woundwort (Native)

A common woodland plant - surprisngly scarce; would benefit from more light (frequent in the stream coppice in Coldfall Wood, 2007 - 2009). Thought to form a persistent seed bank (Grime, et al, 2007) - so could "re-appear" in the 2009 coppice.

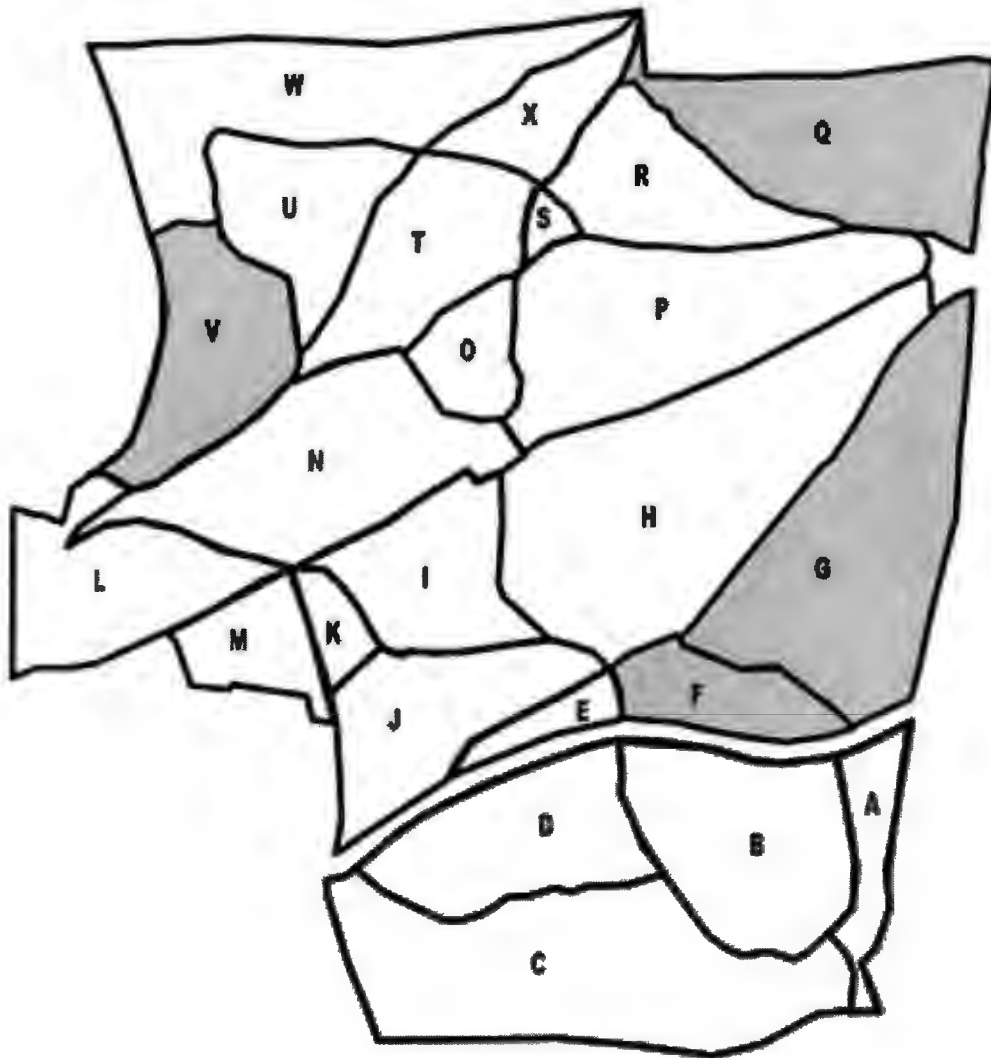
Stellaria media



Chickweed (Native)

Widespread and shade tolerant - this nitrophilous annual is frequently found at the base of trees growing close to woodland entrances (where it benefits from the soil enrichment caused by dogs urinating against the tree trunks). Listed as one of the "world's worst weeds" in Holm et al, 1977. Present in coppice P before coppicing (2008) and frequent after (June onwards, 2009).

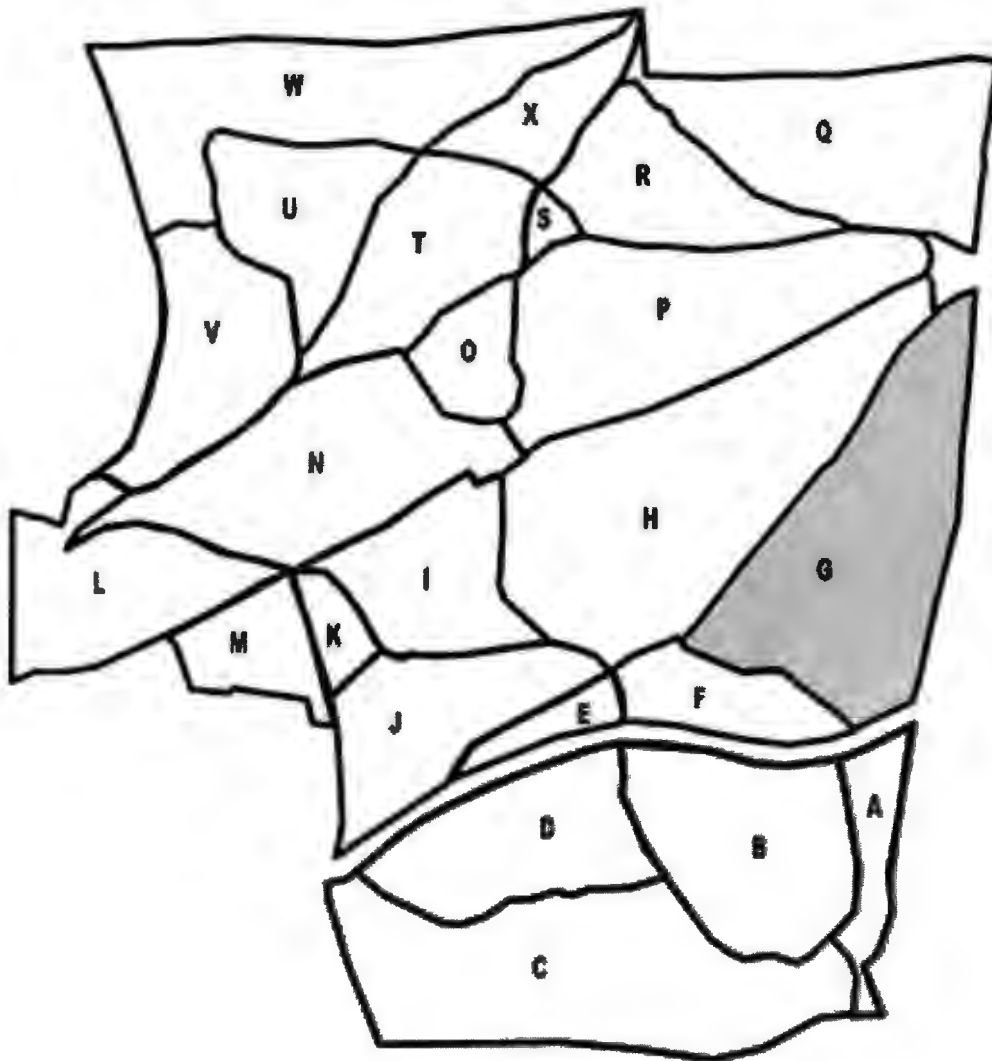
Symphoricarpos albus



Snowberry (Neophyte)

There are several colonies in the Wood - often close to boundary fences. No seedlings have been found, though they have been occasionally reported elsewhere in London (Kent, 2000). This strongly suckering deciduous shrub from western N. America frequently escapes (or is thrown out) from gardens.

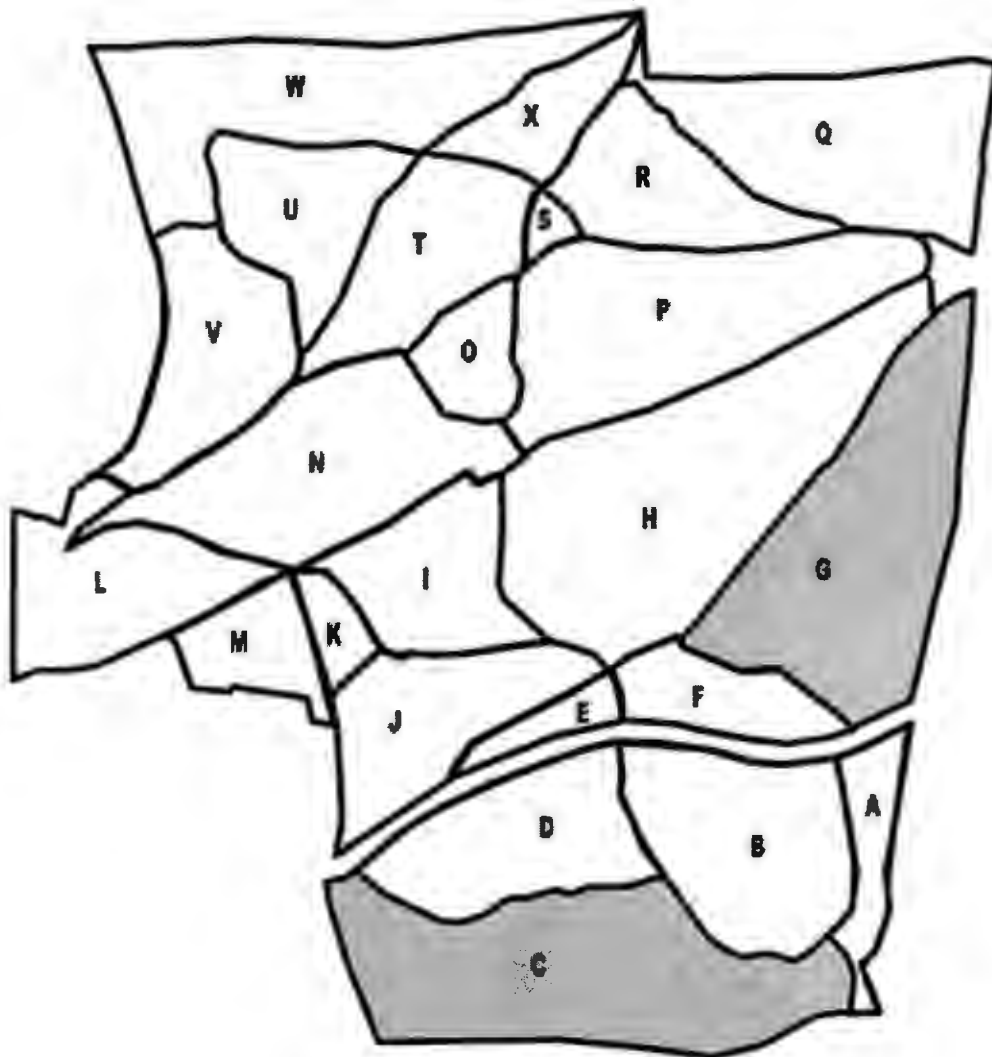
Symphoricarpos x chenaultii



Hybrid coralberry (Neophyte)

A large patch, growing with *S. albus* in an open part of comp. G. Both plants are likely to have originated from dumped garden material. This mixed population was "well established" in 1990 and is likely to have arisen several years before that date. No seedlings seen in the Wood, but they are occasionally reported elsewhere in London (Kent, 2000).

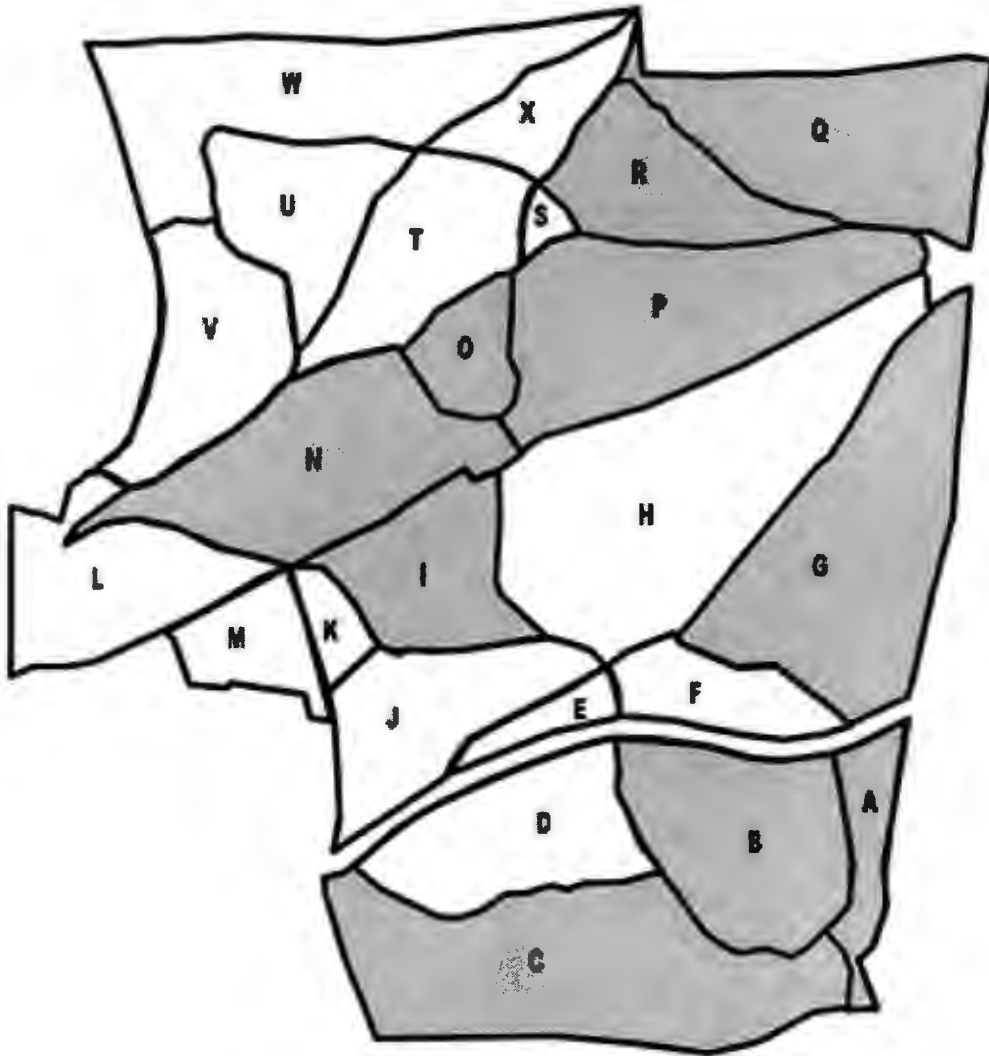
Syringa vulgaris



Lilac (Neophyte)

Single young sapling in compt. C in 2007 - possibly self-sown. Escaping by suckers from an adjacent garden into compartment G.

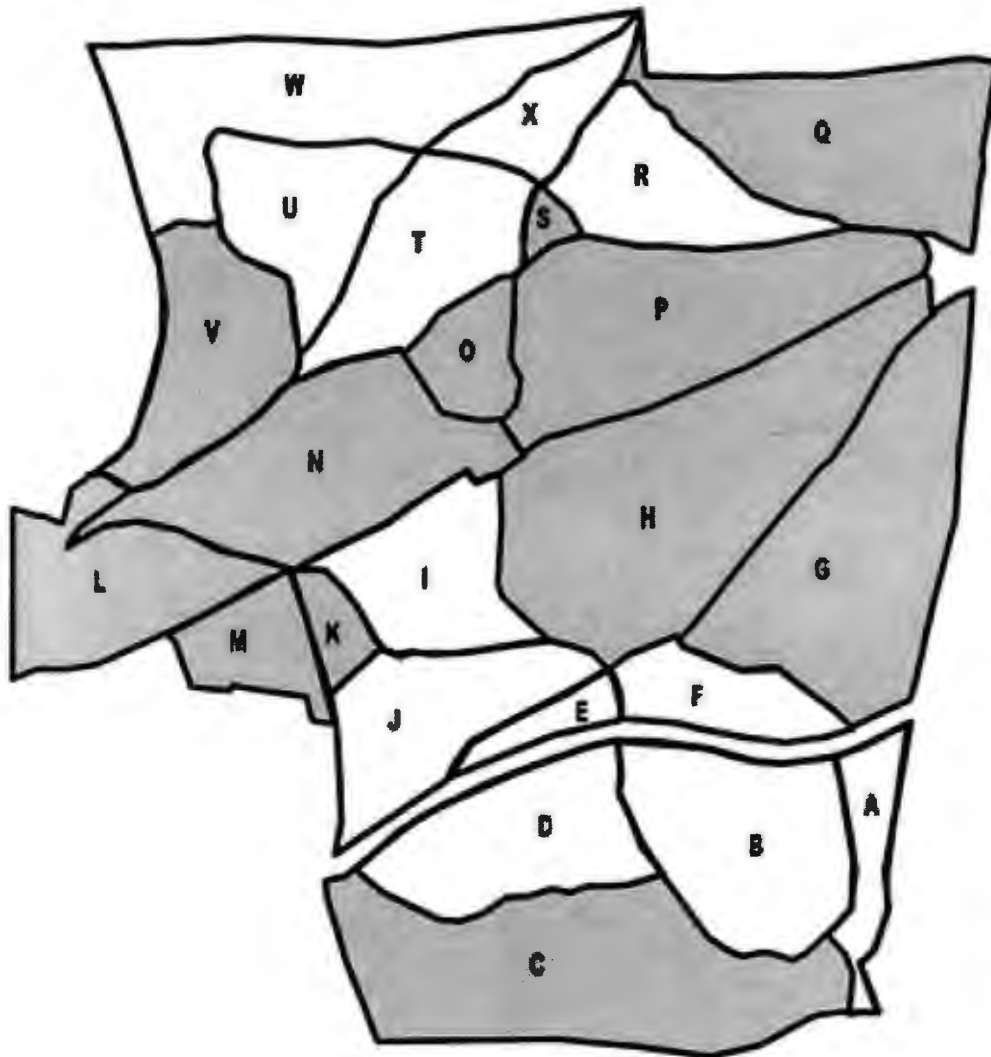
Taraxacum agg.



Dandelion (Native)

A widespread and familiar "weed", only flowering in the lighter parts of the Wood, but can persist vegetatively for long periods. New to coppice K in 1992, it persisted until at least 1997. Only the aggregate dandelion has been recorded, and no attempt has been made to identify microspecies. Present in coppice P before (2008) and after coppicing in 2009.

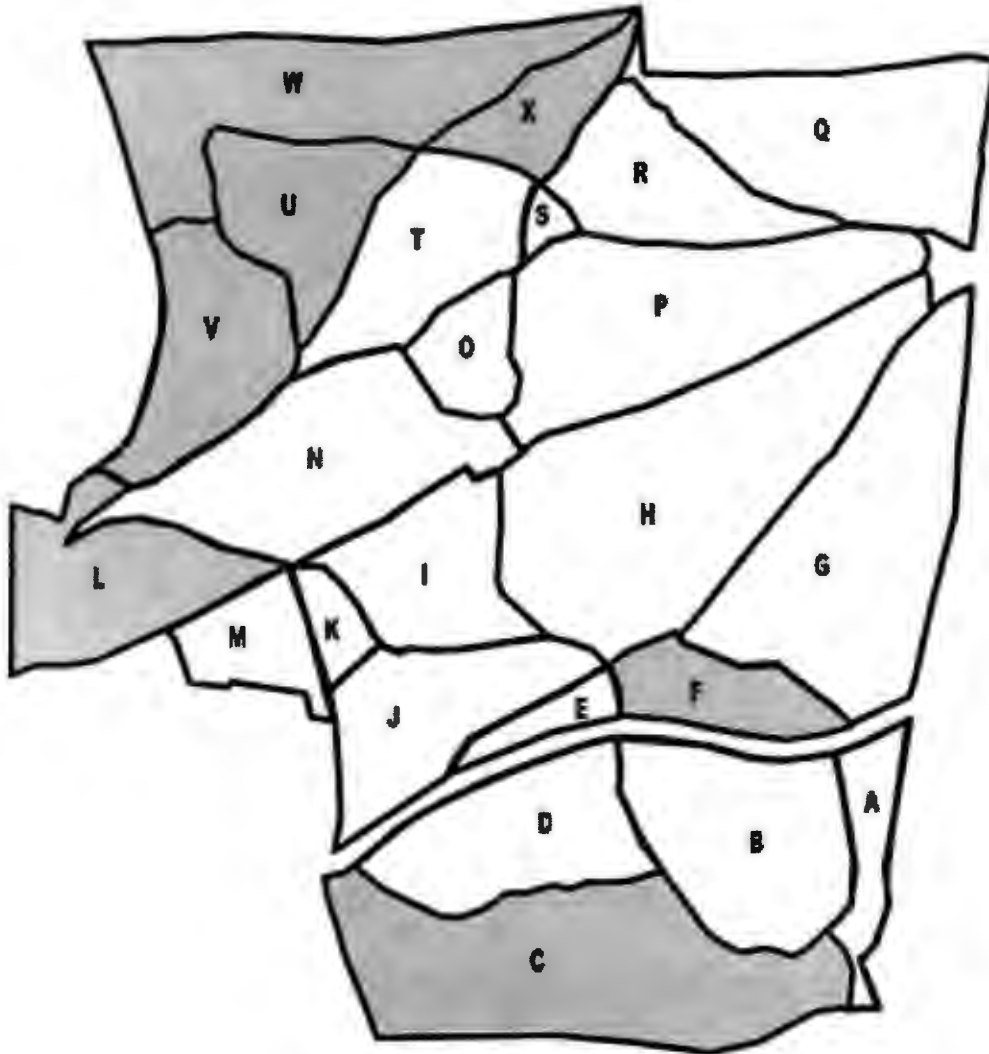
Taxus baccata



Yew (Native)

Widespread - bird-sown from local gardens or parks. Continuously present in coppice K from 1995 - 2007. Yew is not thought to be native in Middlesex (Kent, 1975), but is very widely planted, and bird-sown seedlings are frequent. Bowlit (2008) states that yew seedlings are also widely dispersed in the Ruislip Woods. They are not confined to the edges of the Woods, and in this respect conflict with the observation in Gilbert and Bevan (1997) that most non-native species are found within about 40 metres of the edges of ancient woodlands. A few other bird-sown non-native species are also found away from the woodland edge including Highclere holly (*Ilex x altaclerensis*) and several *Cotoneaster* species. This study confirms, however, that the majority of non-native plants are found around the edge of the Wood (close to the gardens from which most of them originated). A single young tree was recorded from the southern edge of coppice P in 2009.

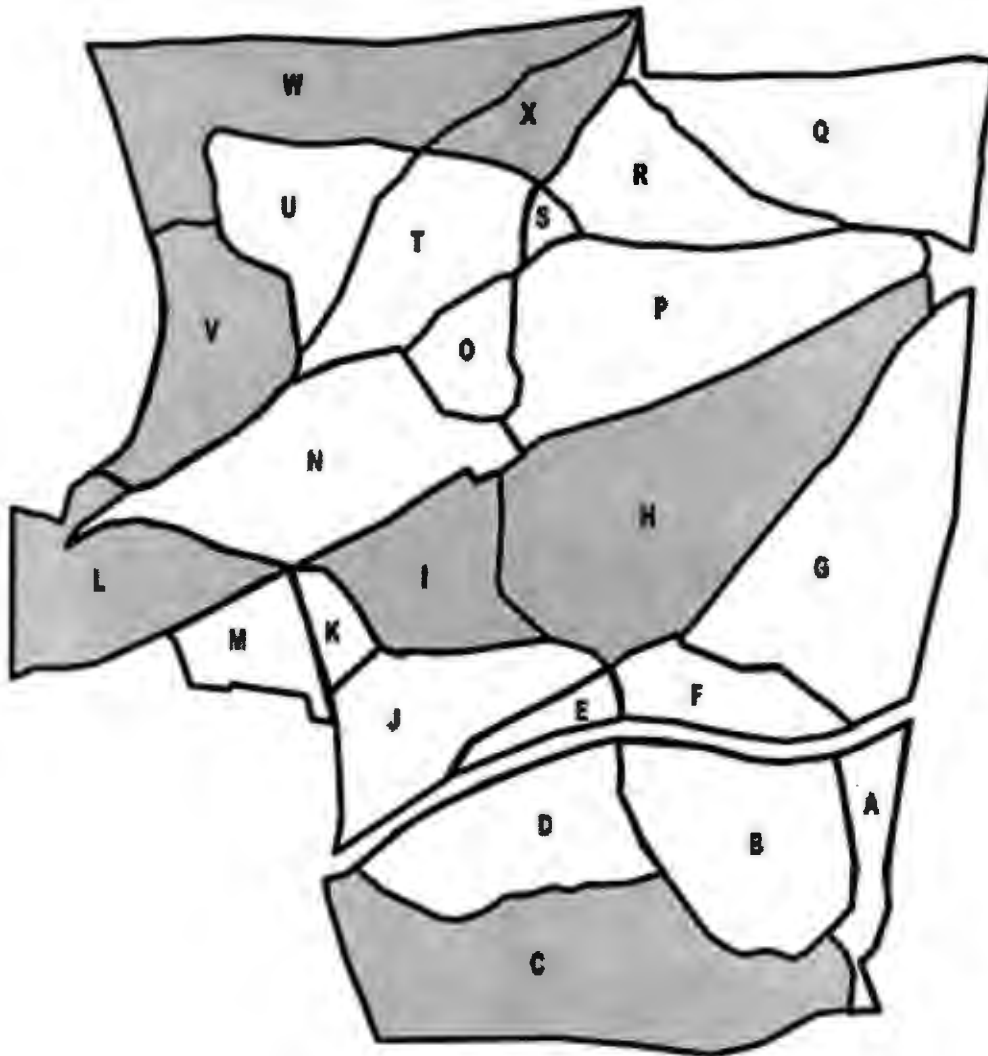
Tilia platyphyllos



Large-leaved lime (Native)

Mature planted trees (probably of Victorian origin) in compts. L, V and W. have given rise to many saplings and young trees, mainly close to parent trees, but some (in compts. F and C) more widely dispersed. The leaves of this rare native tree are softly hairy on their upper-sides - distinguishing the tree from both the small-leaved, and the common limes (*T. cordata* and *T. x europaea*), which both have leaves that are glabrous on the upper surface.

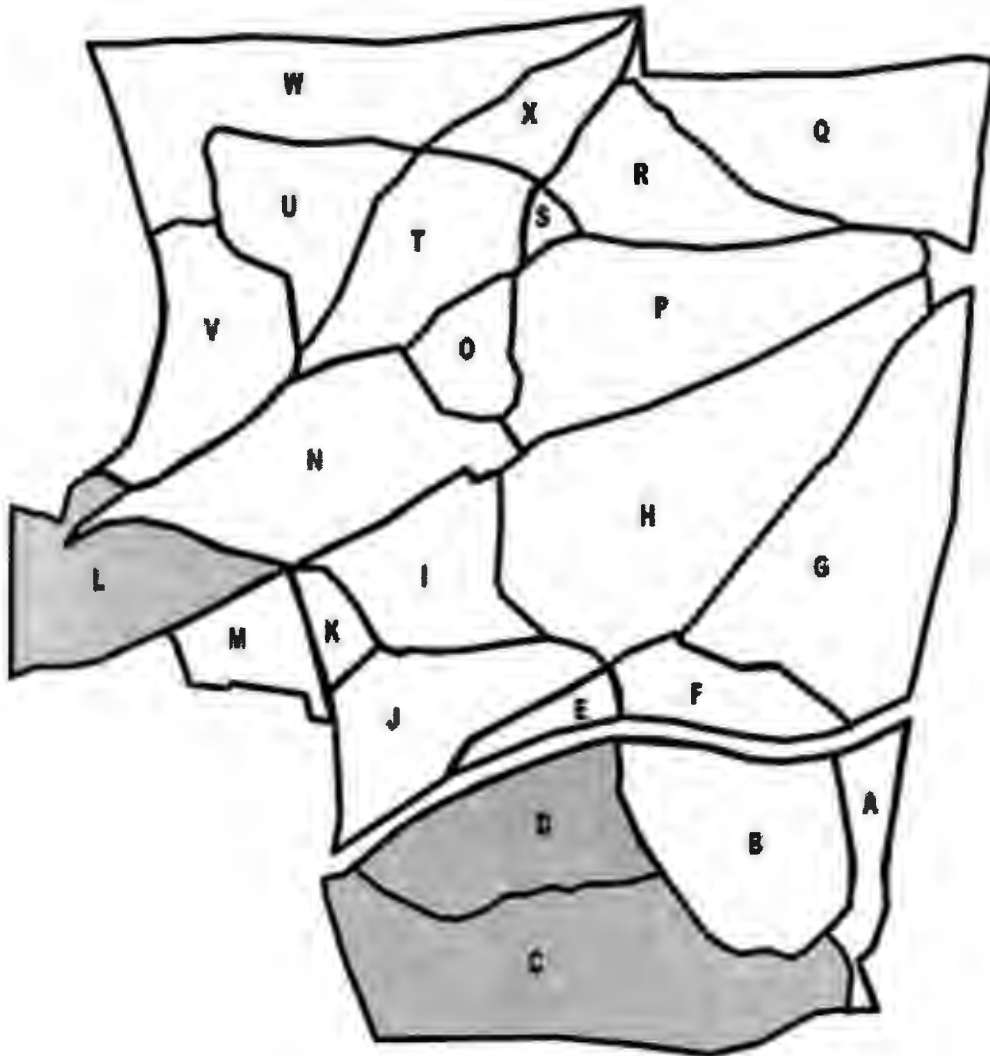
Tilia x europaea



Lime (Native)

Some large planted trees in compts. C, L, V, and W, have given rise to a few scattered seedlings. These seedlings are much rarer than those of *T. platyphyllos*. In 1999 Meg Game reported "a sapling common lime, presumably planted." from the "grassy triangle with oak trees near the paddling pool" in compt. I. This was still present in 2007, and may well have been self sown. Herb. DB.

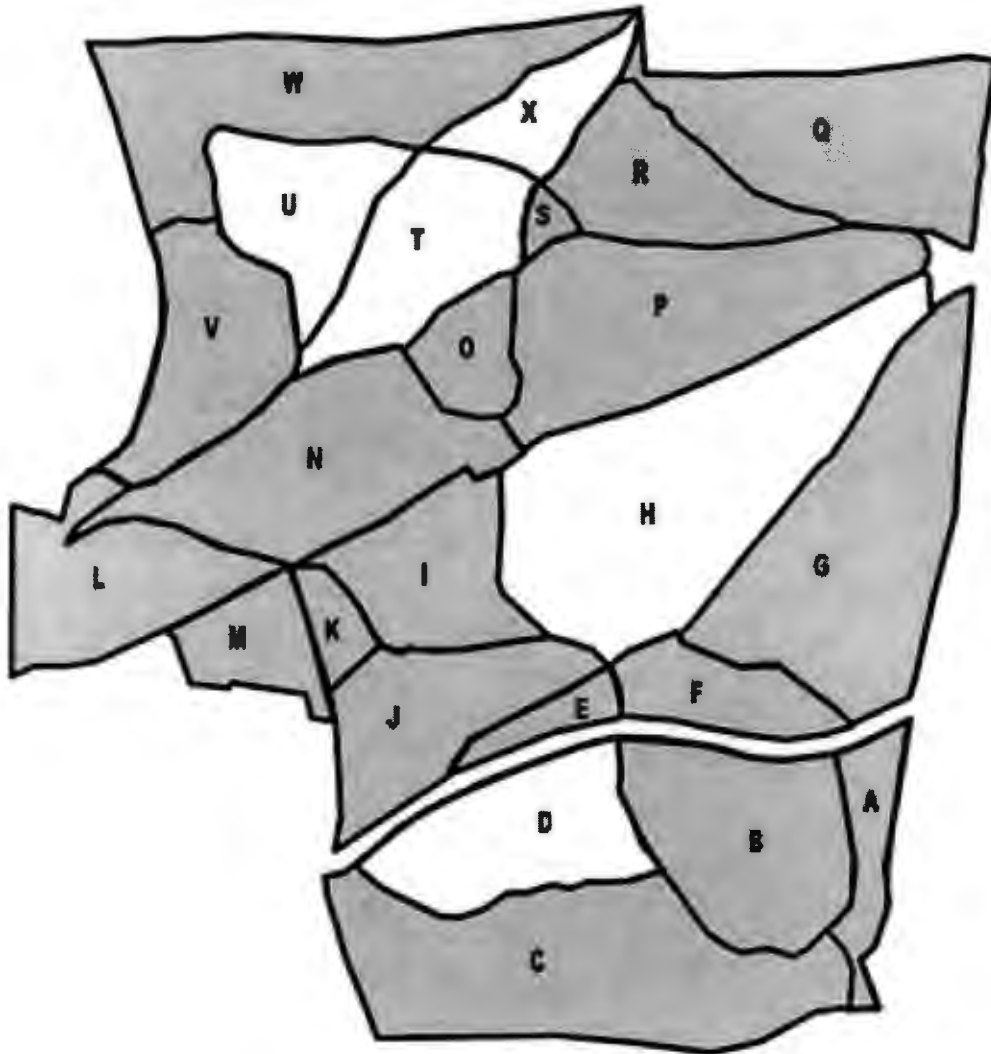
Ulmus procera



English elm (Native)

Scattered young trees at the edge of the Wood. First noted (in compt. C) in 1999 by Meg Game (Game, 2000), and still present in 2007. A stunted tree by the boundary railings in compt. L, and another in compt. D, were noted in 2007.

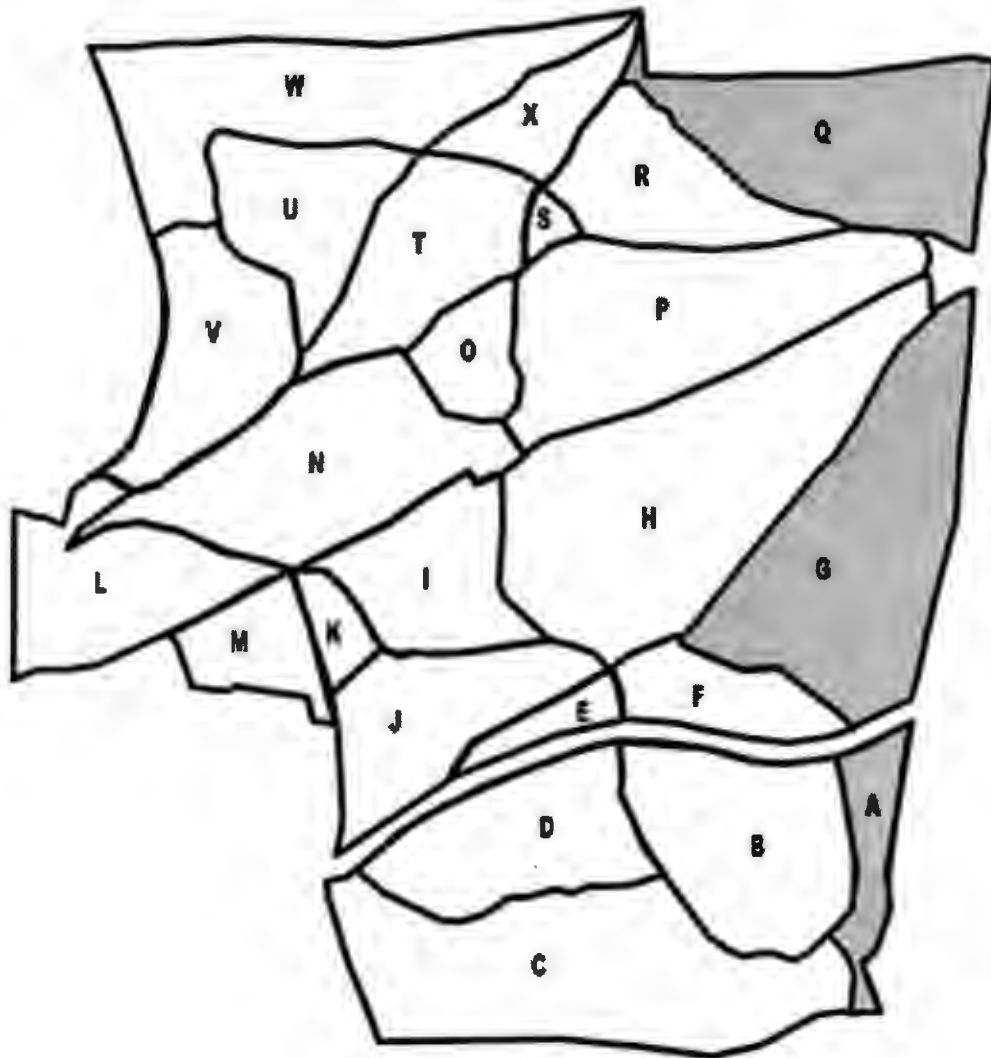
Urtica dioica



Nettle (Native)

Widely distributed, and shade tolerant - common, and persistent, in many parts of the Wood (but only flowering in better lit places). Increasing, as elsewhere in Haringey. Present in coppice K every year between 1992 and 2007. Recorded by Latimer from compt. M (Latimer, 1984), and still present in 2007. Forms a persistent seed bank (Grime et al, 2007). Present in coppice P before and after coppicing in 2009.

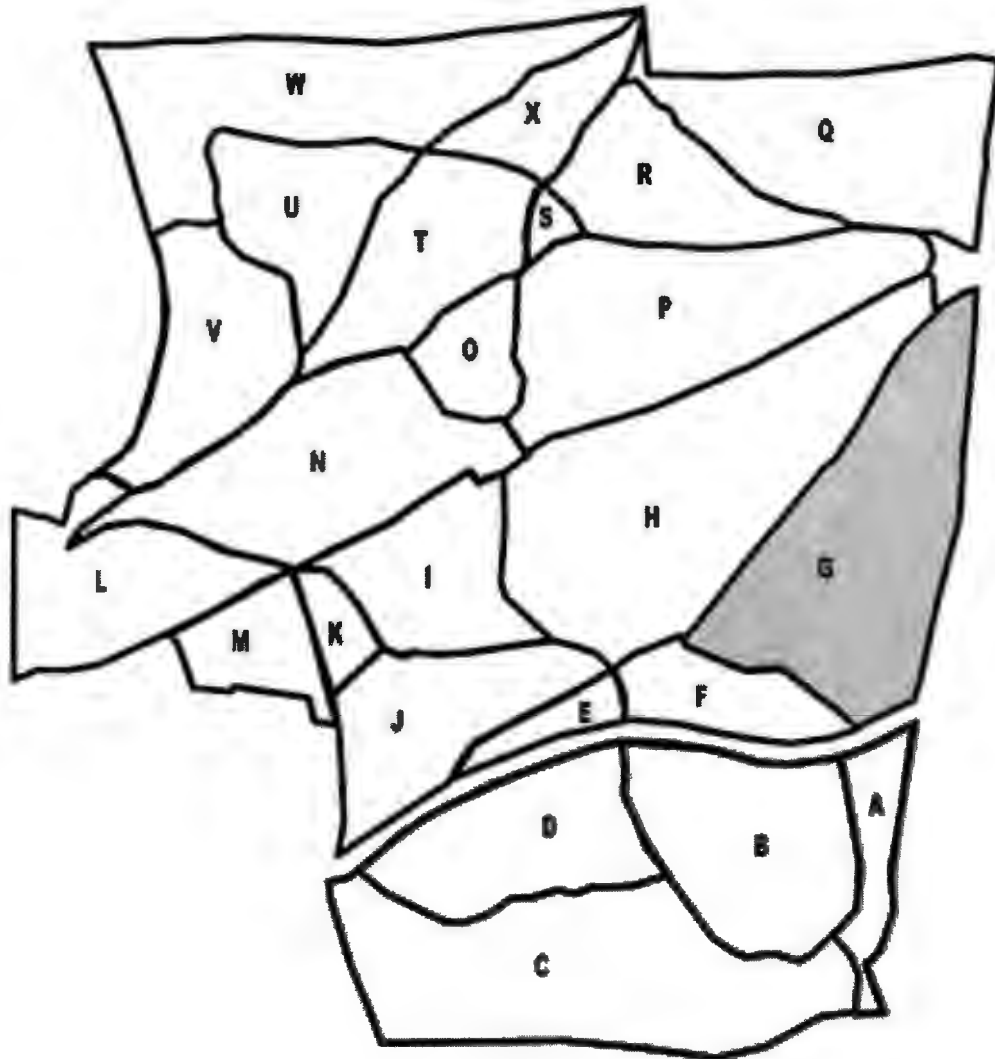
Veronica hederifolia subsp. *lucorum*



Ivy-leaved speedwell (Native)

Occasional - a very shade tolerant annual of disturbed ground. Increasing nationally (Braithwaite, et al, 2006).

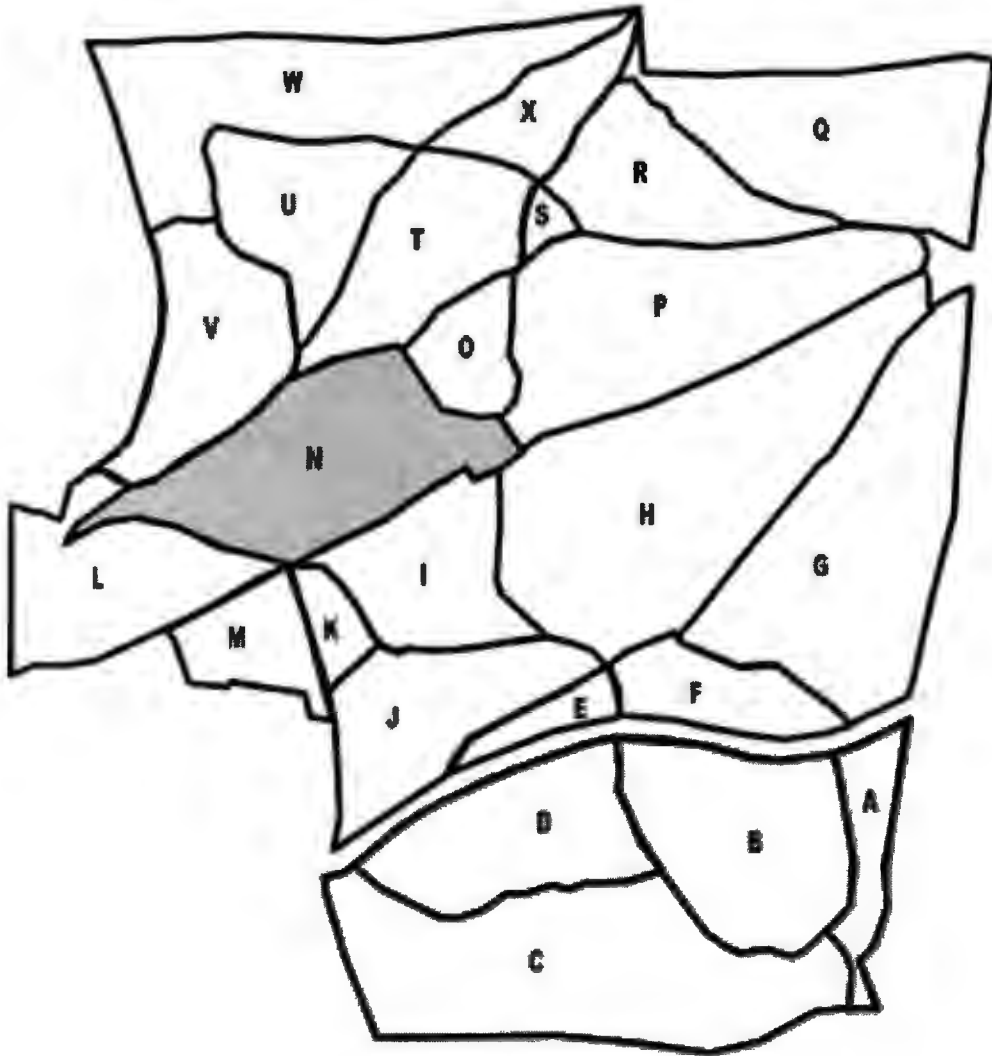
Veronica officinalis



Heath speedwell (Native)

A small population was recorded in compt. G (first seen here by Brian Wurzell in 1997) - may spread if further coppicing is carried out (as it has in the stream coppice in Coldfall Wood from 2007 to 2009); known to persist in the seed bank (Grime et al, 2007).

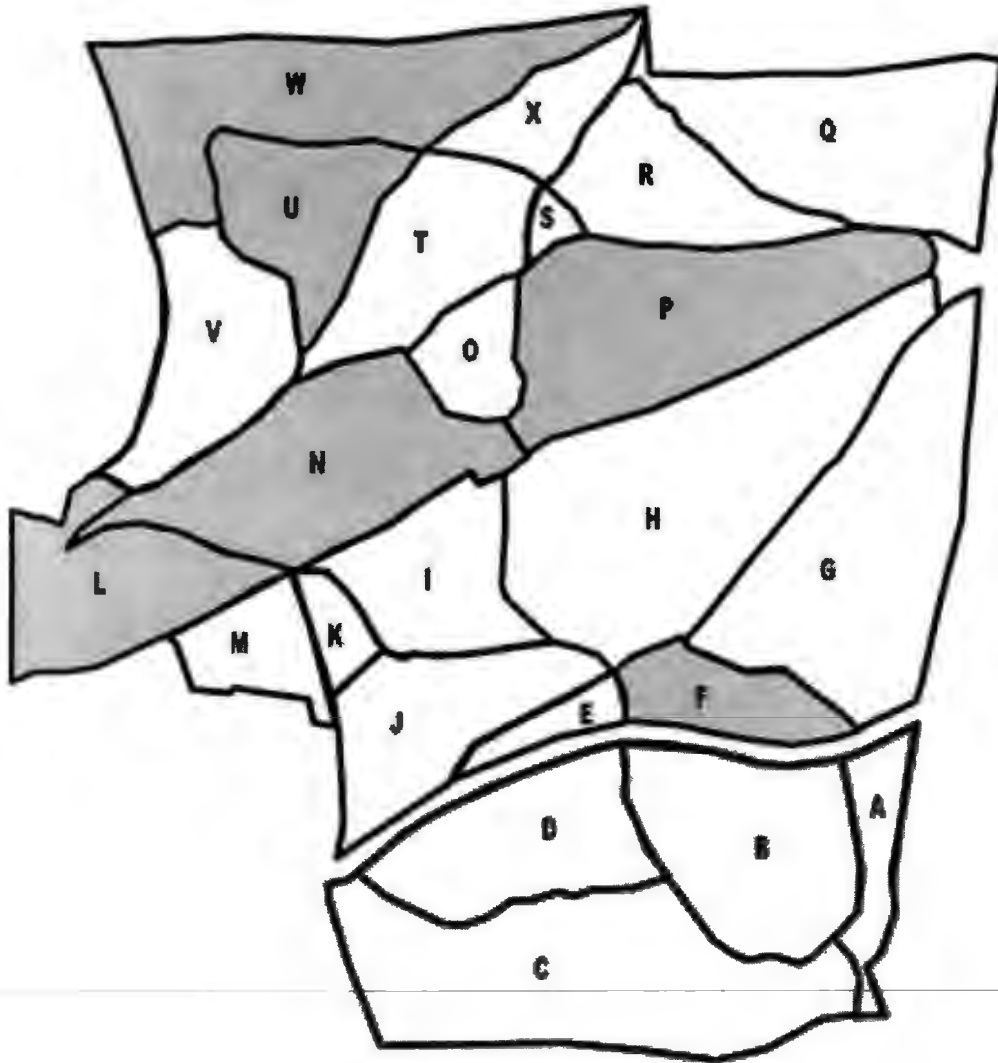
Veronica serpyllifolia



Thyme-leaved speedwell (Native)

This small creeping perennial speedwell was noted from path cracks close to the paddling pool in compt. N in 2007, and was recorded from compt. G in 1999. It is a common plant elsewhere in Haringey, including the Coldfall Wood stream coppice (2007 - 2009). Several plants in coppice P in 2009.

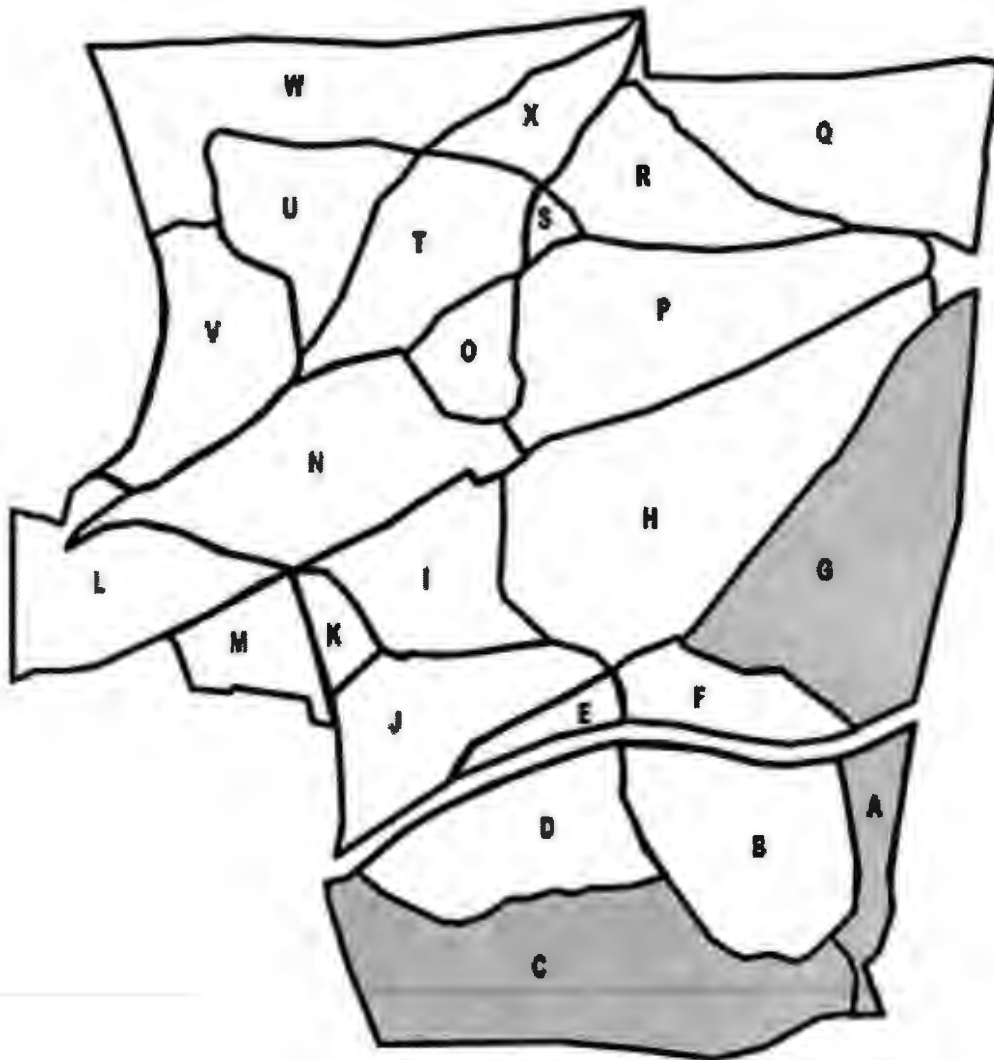
Viburnum opulus



Guelder-rose (Native)

Widely distributed, but not flowering in dense shade. A seedling recorded in coppice K in 1994, had grown to c. 1 metre by 1997, but was not seen thereafter. An ancient woodland indicator species (Rose, 1999), first noted from the Wood in 1963 (Kent, 1975).

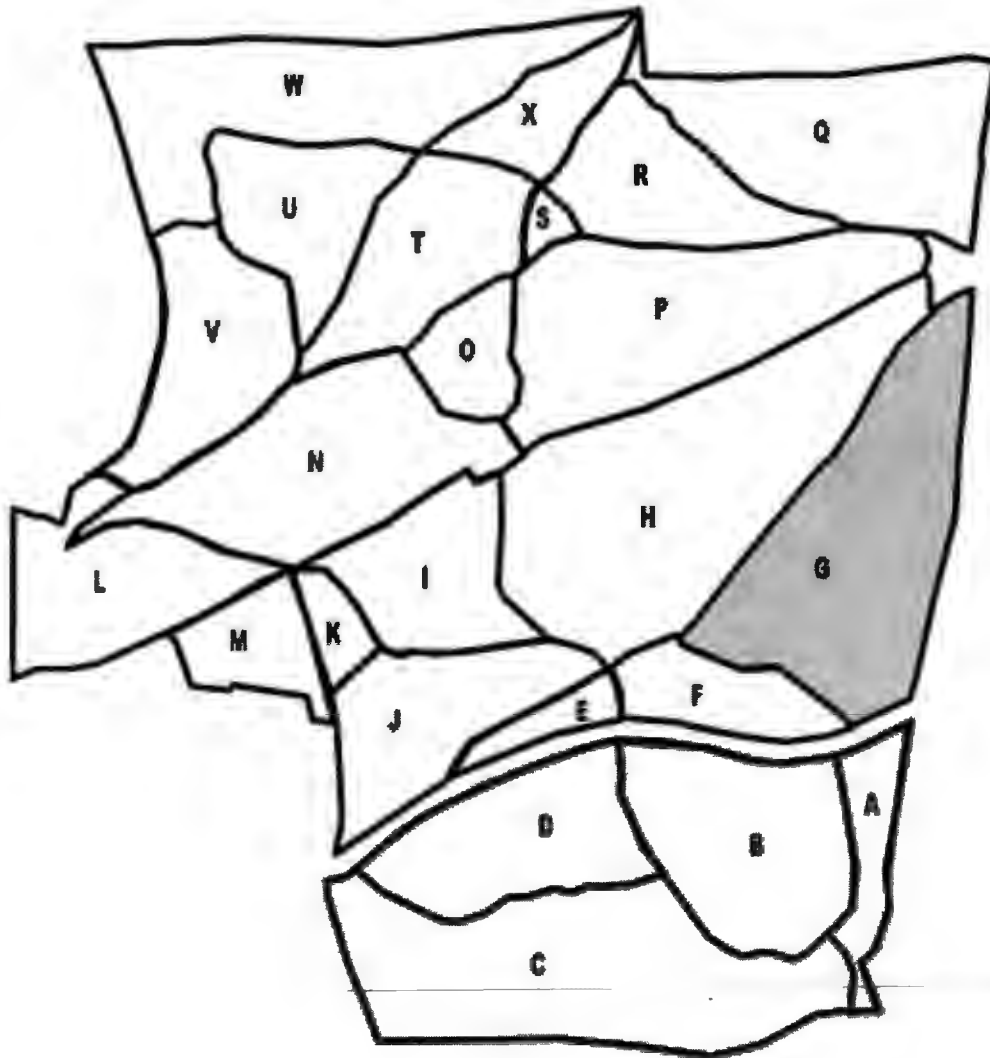
Viburnum tinus



Laurustinus (Neophyte)

Laurustinus is a widely grown winter-flowering ornamental shrub. Occasionally bird-sown from local gardens, and largely confined to the edges of the Wood. First recorded (in compt. D) by Barbara Villiers in 2000. It appears to be increasing, not being listed in either Kent, 1975 or 2000. There were only five records from the London area prior to 1983, and three of these were from the chalk around Greenhithe in Kent (Burton, 1983). Herb. DB.

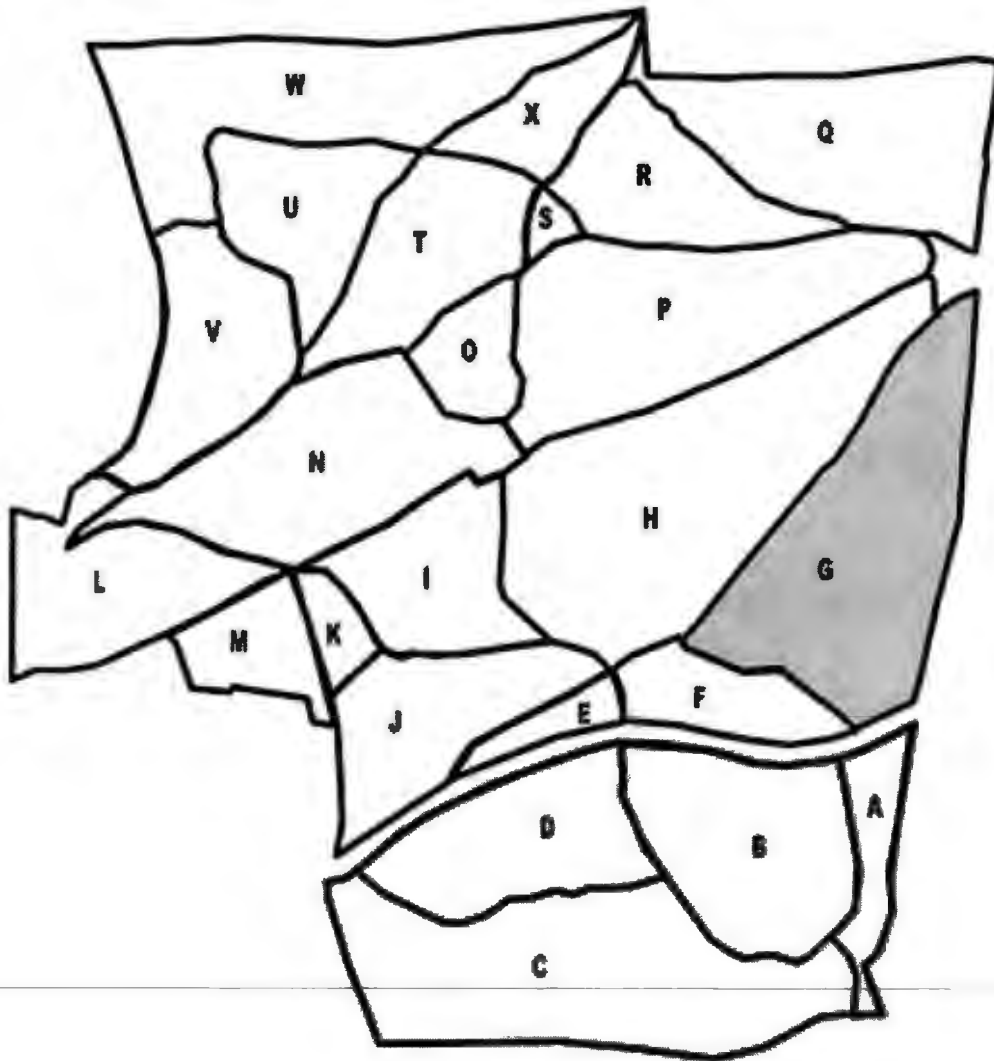
Vinca major



Greater periwinkle (Neophyte)

Small colony close to boundary fence in compt. G. A frequent "ground-cover" plant in gardens, where its tip-rooting habit can allow it to become invasive.

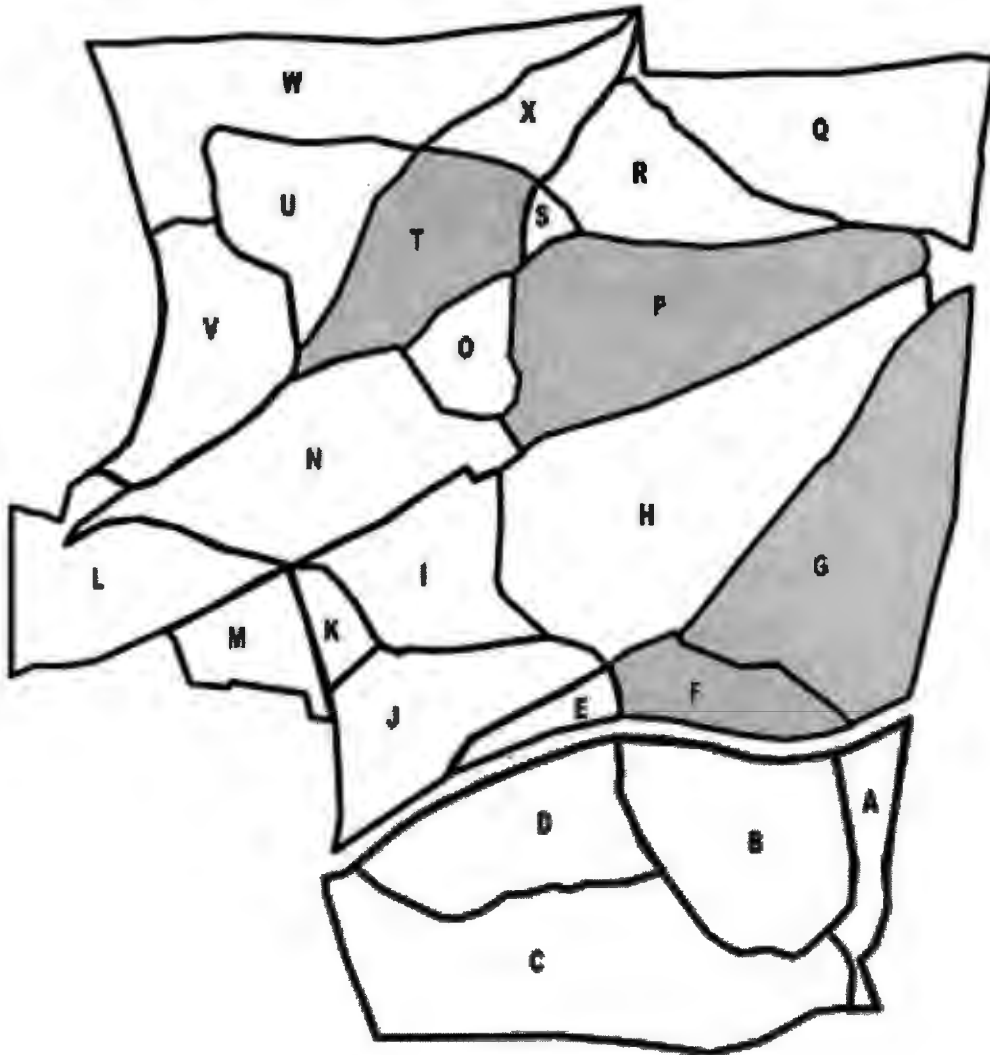
Viola reichenbachiana



Early dog-violet (Native)

Confined to compt. G where it may have been originally introduced from a local garden (there are other clearly introduced plants nearby, eg *Symphoricarpos* spp.). However, the plant was recorded from Highgate Wood in 1947 (Kent, 1975), and is an ancient woodland indicator species (Rose, 1999), so it may well be indigenous to the Wood. The record (in 2002) of a putative hybrid with *V. riviniana* (herb. DB) is further evidence of its probable indigenous status in the Wood. First reported from compt G in 1990. Flowers much earlier than the common dog-violet (eg. 17/3/1993 - compared with. 20/4/1993 for common dog-violet - Barbara Villiers). A few plants beside path separating compt. B from compt. A in 2009 - possibly overlooked in 2007.

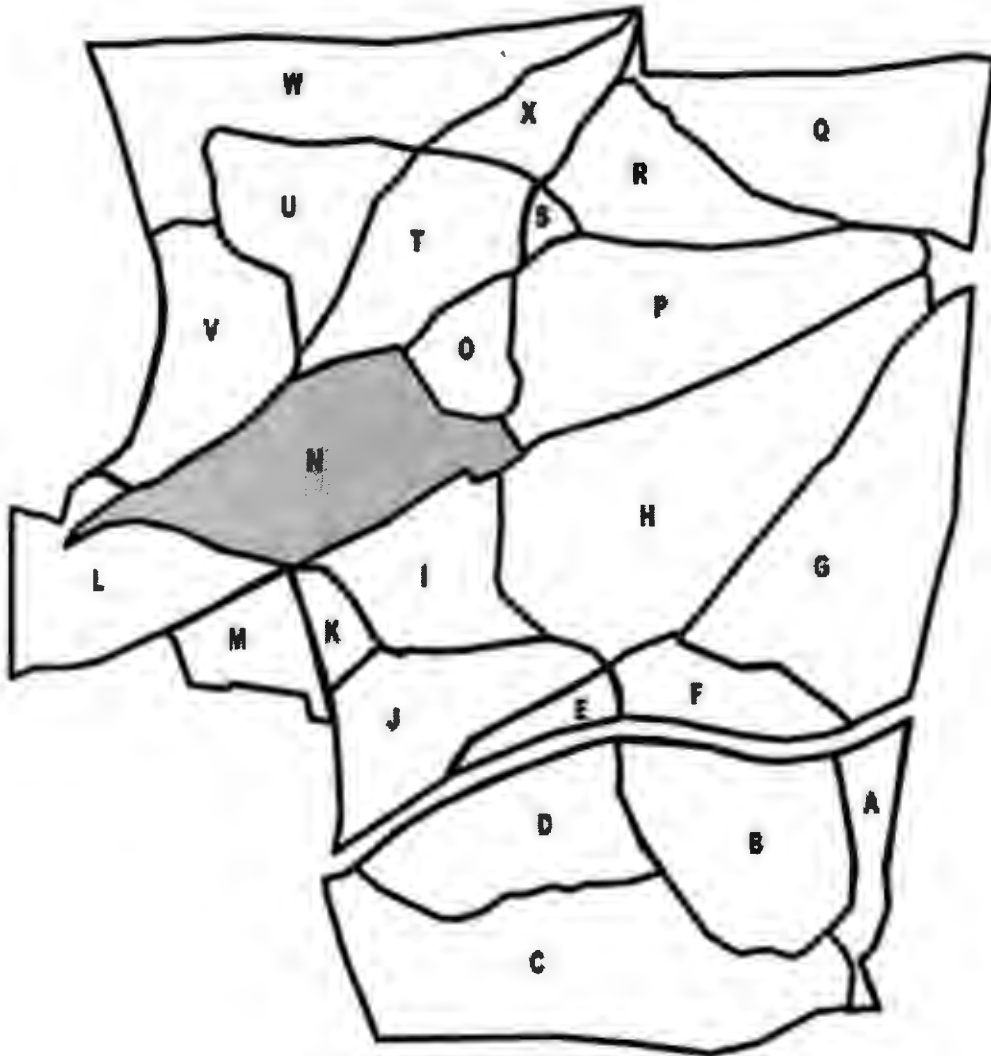
Viola riviniana



Common dog-violet (Native)

Very local, but frequent along the drainage ditch in compts. P and T. Recorded from the Wood by Duggie Kent, and Ted Bangerter, though no date given (Kent, 1975), and by Latimer (1984) as part of the "stream valley community" - see notes under *Ranunculus auricomus*. Single plant in coppice P in 2009.

Weigela florida



Weigelia (Neophyte)

Planted by the paddling pool, and surviving the demolition of the adjacent changing room building in 2000. First recorded from here in 1990.

The Historical Flora

Historical records are listed of plants recorded before the 2007 survey that were not re-found during that survey. Dates shown after the English name are the earliest recorded dates found. A number of historical records were re-found in the 2009 coppice, and these are all noted in the text.

Historic records

Achillea millefolium

Yarrow (1984) (Native)

Pool glade (2001) - probably introduced in imported soil, did not persist. Listed by Latimer (1984) from both Highgate and Queen's Woods. Single plant in coppice P in June 2009.

Agrostis gigantea

Black bent (1993) (Native)

Coppice K only (21/7/1993). A grass of open, disturbed habitats. Did not persist.

Alopecurus pratensis

Meadow foxtail (1984) (Native)

Listed by Latimer (1984) from both Highgate and Queen's Woods. Essentially a plant of meadows and pastures - rare in woodlands (Grime, 2007).

Angelica sylvestris

Wild angelica (1992) (Native)

A victim of decreasing light levels; it used to grow in marshy ground near the large guelder rose in W (last seen 1992). No persistent seed bank has been reported (Grime, 2007). Several plants recorded from Coldfall Wood stream coppice (2008 - 2009).

Anisantha sterilis

Barren brome (1990) (Native)

Unlocalised record from 1990 - presumably this common grass grew at the edge of the Wood, as it is a light-demanding species.

Aruncus dioicus

Buck's-beard (1994) (Neophyte)

Recorded by Barbara Villiers in 1994 - an unlocalised record; not seen since.

Atriplex patula

Common orache (2001) (Native)

Pool glade only, 2001, did not persist. Common plant of open, disturbed habitats.

Bellis perennis

Daisy (1984) (Native)

Listed by Latimer (1984) from both Highgate and Queen's Woods. At this time there was "open grassland which is mown next to Muswell Hill Road" (part of today's compt. L) - and it seems likely that it was recorded from there. Virtually absent from shaded habitats (Grime, 2007).

Bidens connata

London bur-marigold (2001) (Neophyte)

A most unexpected discovery (confirmed R.M Burton) in the pool glade (21/10/2001). This North American species was first recorded in Britain at the edge of the Grand Union Canal at Greenford, Middlesex in 1977, and was subsequently found to be widely distributed along the Canal (Lond. Nat., 58 (1979): 9 - 14). Presumably the plant was introduced with "topsoil" following the demolition of the changing room building in 2000. It did not persist as the site slowly succeeded to woodland.

Blechnum spicant

Hard-fern (1999) (Native)

A single large plant discovered in compt. J by Meg Game in 1999. Persisted until 2004, but now gone - possibly a victim of the hot, dry summers between these dates. This is a very rare fern in Middlesex, which has recently been refound in several places at Ken Wood after a long absence (Edgington, 2003) - so there is some hope that it may return. It is now known that some fern spores can apparently remain viable for decades (Edgington, 2003). It was known to Dillenius, the first Sherardian Professor of Botany at Oxford (from 1728) from a "Wood near Highgate" and there is a specimen in his large herbarium of British plants now preserved at the University of Oxford (Kent, 1975). An ancient woodland indicator species (Rose, 1999). Herb. DB.

Brassica napus

Oil-seed rape (1990) (Neophyte)

Unlocalised record from 1990. A widespread casual introduction elsewhere in Haringey - a relic of cultivation.

Campanula trachelium

Nettle-leaved bellflower (1993) (Native)

Also known as "bats-in-the-belfry" - scarce in Haringey, but seen occasionally on the Parkland Walk - naturalised from gardens. An ancient woodland indicator where native, but here it is likely to be a garden escape. It was seen (1993 to 1995) by Barbara Villiers: "on the south side of Wood Lane" - at TQ 287883 (Burton, 2008). This grid reference falls in compt. C. Recorded from the stream coppice in Coldfall Wood in 2009.

Cardamine hirsuta

Hairy bittercress (1990) (Native)

An unlocalised 1990 record of this widespread "weed" of open, disturbed ground, usually on drier ground than *C. flexuosa*. Did not persist.

Carex pallescens

Pale sedge (1905)

Recorded in "Highgate Woods" ("several plants") by C.S.Nicholson in 1905 (K.& L, 1956). Forms a persistent seed bank (Grime, 2007).. Recorded (many plants) in the stream coppice in Coldfall Wood (2007-2009).

Carex pilulifera

Pill sedge (1902) (Native)

A single plant in compt. D found by Meg Game (det. DB) while carrying out field work for a management plan for the Wood in 1999 (Game, 2000). Recorded in the Wood in 1902 by C.S. Nicholson (Kent, 1975), and seen again by DB (in compt. D) on 21/7/1993. This sedge is now very scarce in Haringey (and Middlesex), though it was widespread in Coldfall Wood in the 1980s, and was refound in the stream coppice in 2007 and 2008. Seeds are dispersed by ants and there is a persistent seed bank (Grime, 2007).

Carex vesicaria

Bladder sedge (1905) (Native)

Recorded by C.S.Nicholson from "Highgate Woods" (note plural) in 1905 (LNHS herb.). By 1915 it was gone, Nicholson reporting that "the better drainage of the woods has destroyed numerous plants, and several fine clumps of such plants as *Carex pendula* and *Carex vesicaria* have been lost" (Nicholson, 1916).

Catapodium rigidum

Fern-grass (2001) (Native)

Pool glade only - 2001 (did not persist); a plant of well drained, open habitats, "rare and decreasing" in Middlesex (Kent, 1975) and scarce in Haringey.

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana

Lawson's cypress (2002) (Neophyte)

An unlocalised record (2002), introduced from a local garden. The tree was "c.25 feet tall", but has not been refound. Seedlings are commonly found near planted trees, but were not found in Queen's Wood. Native (now scarce) of Oregon and California - very abundantly grown in gardens in Britain in the form of many different cultivars.

Chenopodium polyspermum

Many-seeded goosefoot (2001) (Native)

Light demanding species of disturbed ground. Pool glade in 2001, but did not persist. Recorded by Latimer (1984) from Highgate Wood. A few plants in coppice P in 2009.

Chenopodium rubrum

Red goosefoot (1992) (Native)

A plant of disturbed open habitats - coppice K (1992), and pool glade (2001) only - did not persist.

Claytonia siberica

Pink purslane (1956) (Neophyte)

Single record from c.1956.(Kent, 1975). Introduced North American annual, occasionally grown in gardens, and sometimes escaping. No recent records - well naturalised on Hampstead Heath Extension (LNHS, 2008).

Convallaria majalis

Lily-of-the-valley (1695) (Native)

A small colony in compt. C, in 1990. Probably escaped from a local garden. Did not persist. Listed by Petiver (1695) "in the drier parts of the woods about Hampstead and Highgate". An ancient woodland indicator species when native.

Convolvulus arvensis

Field bindweed (1984) (Native)

Unlocalised record (in 1990), probably from the edge of the Wood, as the plant is light demanding. Also listed by Latimer (1984) from compt. M. Not seen recently.

Coronopus didymus

Lesser swine-cress (2001) (Native)

A few plants near paddling pool in compt. N, and in the Pool glade (2001) - a plant of open, disturbed habitats; did not persist.

Cotoneaster rehderi

Bullate cotoneaster (1997) (Neophyte)

Coppice K only in 1997. Bird sown from a local garden. Did not persist. An introduction from W. China (Stace, 1997). Herb. DB.

Cotoneaster simonsii

Himalayan cotoneaster (1997) (Neophyte)

An unlocalised record from 1997 of this commonly bird-sown escape from gardens. Found also in Coldfall Wood. Introduced from the Himalayas in 1865 (Krussmann, 1984).

Crepis capillaris

Smooth hawk's-beard (1992) (Native)

Plant of open grassy places and disturbed ground. Present in coppice K in 1992 - did not persist. Single plant in coppice P in 2009.

Cymbalaria muralis

Ivy-leaved toadflax (1997) (Neophyte)

On brickwork near paddling pool (1997), and in the pool glade (2001) - not seen recently.

Cyperus eragrostis

Pale galingale (2001) (Neophyte)

Ornamental garden "escape" - several plants on introduced soil in Pool glade in 2001 - did not persist. A single plant in coppice P - in the dog pond - 7/9/2009.

Cytisus scoparius

Broom (2003) (Native)

Single plant translocated from London Underground site adjacent to Highgate Wood (together with nine goldenrod plants) on 14/10/03. Not seen since then.

Deschampsia cespitosa

Tufted hair-grass (1984) (Native)

Single plant in coppice K (1994 - 1996), and listed by Latimer (1984) from compt. M. This is a shade-tolerant grass, particularly associated with poorly drained soils. It is known to form a persistent buried seed bank (Grime, 2007, Rackham, 2003). Found (2008) in the recent Coldfall Wood stream coppice - probably ssp. *parviflora*.

Digitalis purpurea

Foxglove (1975) (Native)

Recorded by Barbara Villiers in 1993 (unlocalised), and from the "Friends coppice" in compt. N in August, 2003 - did not persist. Seeds of foxglove are known to survive in the seed bank for at least a hundred years (Buckley, 1992). Listed from "Highgate Woods" by Kent (1975). Appeared in Coldfall Wood stream coppice in 2007, having last been seen there in 1986 (Bevan, 1986).

Epilobium ciliatum x montanum

Willowherb hybrid (1992) (Native)

The most frequent willowherb hybrid, recorded from coppice K in 1992, but not seen recently.

Epilobium palustre

Marsh willowherb (c.1916) (Native)

A single historical record of C.S. Nicholson c.1916 (K & L, 1953, p. 124). A plant of open mire habitats, now very scarce in Middlesex. This historical record suggests that the Wood must then have contained more extensive open wetland areas. The plant is likely to have occurred close to the current valley stream.

Epilobium roseum

Pale willowherb (1992) (Native)

Recorded from the edge of coppice K in 1992, and as a single unlocalised record by BV in 2002. A few plants appeared in coppice P in 2009. Locally frequent in the Coldfall Wood stream coppice in 2008 and 2009.

Euonymus europaeus

Spindle (1916) (Native)

The spindle is now only known as an introduced planted tree in Haringey, but a single tree was recorded from the Wood by JE Cooper in 1916 (Kent, 1975), and it was known from Bishop's Wood in the nineteenth century (Trimen & Dyer, 1869). No recent records.

Fatsia japonica

Fatsia (1989) (Neophyte)

A garden escape on the bank of the "drain" in compt. T that did not persist. First recorded in 1989; last seen 1997.

Festuca rubra* subsp. *rubra

Red fescue (1984) (Native)

Pool glade (2001); did not persist. Listed by Latimer (1984) from both Highgate and Queen's Wood. Common grass of well-drained open sites - intolerant of shade. In coppice P in 2009.

Filipendula ulmaria

Meadowsweet (1990) (Native)

In the marshy part of compt. W in 1999 (Game, 2000); not seen there recently as the area has become too shady. It could return if the canopy was opened up. First recorded in compt. W in 1990.

Frangula alnus

Alder buckthorn (1963) (Native)

Apparently now lost from the Wood - last recorded in 1963 (Kent, 1975); it still occurs in Highgate Wood where it has been widely planted - but one ancient (unplanted) tree survives. There are records of this ancient woodland indicator species (Rose, 1999) in Highgate Wood from 1827 (Trimen & Dyer, 1869), and from the old Bishop's Wood and Hornsey Wood by Petiver (1693).

Galeopsis tetrahit

Common hemp-nettle (2001) (Native)

Pool glade only (flowering 1/8/2001 - Barbara Villiers). Light demanding - did not persist - only recent Haringey record.

Galinsoga quadriradiata

Shaggy-soldier (2001) (Neophyte)

Widespread "weed" in Haringey - far more so than *G. parviflora* (for which I have only one recent record). Pool glade only (2001); light demanding - did not persist.

Galium odoratum

Woodruff (2000) (Native)

Two separate populations seen in 2000 and 2001 - that in compt. H discovered by Barbara Villiers in 2001; that in compt. B seen on the Haringey fungus foray on 20/10/2000. Neither seen recently. It is possible that these colonies derived originally from gardens (it was seen, for example, in 1993 "creeping under garden fence" bordering the access path from Wood Vale); however, both occurrences were well away from the edge of the Wood. An ancient woodland indicator species (Rose, 1999).

Geranium rotundifolium

Round-leaved crane's-bill (2001) (Native)

Pool glade only (2001). This once rare species is increasing in Middlesex (Kent, 2000), and is now widespread in Haringey. Light demanding; did not persist.

Gnaphalium sylvaticum

Wood cudweed (1695) (Native)

Listed by Petiver (1695) from woods "between Highgate and Muswell Hill". He also saw the plant at Ken Wood (Kent, 1975). Today, it is "very rare, and perhaps extinct" in Middlesex (Kent, 1975).

Helianthus annuus

Sunflower (2001) (Neophyte)

Pool glade only (2001). Light demanding annual possibly derived from birdseed - did not persist.

Hieracium acuminatum

Tall hawkweed (1991) (Native)

No hawkweeds were seen in the Wood during 2007 - although five species were recorded by Ken Adams in 1991 on the road verges "along Queen's Wood Road and Wood Vale" (compts. J, E, F, G, D, B and A). This may be due to drought, and/or increased shade along the road verges (Ken Adams, pers. com.).

Hieracium calcaricola

Toothed Hawkweed (1991) (Native)

Ken Adams recorded c. a dozen plants in a "small clearing by the southern edge of the Wood" at TQ 289884 (Herb. Ken Adams). This is likely to refer to the glade in compt. G. A rare hawkweed that has not been seen recently. See note under *H. acuminatum*.

Hieracium sabaudum

Autumn hawkweed (1989) (Native)

See note on *H. acuminatum* - along road verges in 1989 (herb. DB) and 1991. The most frequent hawkweed in Haringey.

Hieracium salticola

Bluish-leaved hawkweed (1991) (Native)

See note on *H. acuminatum* - along road verges in 1991. Seen again 23/9/1997 - Herb. DB.

Hieracium trichocaulon

Hairy-stemmed hawkweed (1991) (Native)

See note on *H. acuminatum* - along road verges in 1991.

Hirschfeldia incana

Hoary mustard (2001) (Neophyte)

Pool glade only (2001); light demanding - did not persist. Abundant in open disturbed ground in many parts of Haringey - greatly increased since 1956, when it was rare: "a casual, becoming established in a few waste places in S. England" (McClintock & Fitter, 1956).

Hypericum perforatum

Perforate St John's-wort (1990) (Native)

Recorded in 1990 in compt. W at the edge of "the western inclosure" (a fenced off glade following the 1987 storm). A light demanding species that did not persist. An abundant plant of open habitats elsewhere in Haringey.

Hypericum pulchrum

Slender St John's-wort (1695) (Native)

Recorded from the glade in compt. W (formed after the great storm of 1987) from 1990 to 1999, and also in coppice K from 1993 - 1996. Known to persist in the seed bank for up to 200 years (Buckley, 1992). Coppicing (in the right places) would give it a new lease of life. Listed by Petiver (1695) "in the woods about Hampstead and Highgate" at a time when the woods must have been much more open than they are today. A single plant appeared in coppice P on 7/9/2009 - as predicted. An ancient woodland indicator species (Rose, 1999). Spreading in 2008 and 2009 along the stream in Coldfall Wood following coppicing in 2006.

Hypericum tetrapterum

Square-stalked St. John's-wort (1991) (Native)

Recorded from the marshy part of compt. W in 1991 and 1992; did not persist, but likely to survive in the seed bank (Buckley, 1992); it could re-appear following further coppicing.- as it has in Coldfall Wood. There is an early record from Highgate Wood in Trimen and Dyer's Flora of Middlesex (1869), but the reference given is to Thomas Johnson's list of plants seen in 1629 in what is now thought to be Ken Wood (Gilmour, 1972). As predicted, a single stunted plant appeared near the dog pond in coppice P in 2009. Impeding the current drainage in the coppice would benefit this and other marsh-loving plants. A single plant appeared in the Coldfall Wood stream coppice (2008 - 2009). Now rare and decreasing in Middlesex (Kent, 2000).

Hypochaeris radicata

Cat's-ear (2001) (Native)

Pool glade (2001); did not persist. Light demanding species - a common plant of open grassland elsewhere in Haringey. Several plants in coppice P in 2009.

Iris pseudacorus

Yellow iris (1984) (Native)

Recorded by Latimer from compt. W in 1984 "in the boggy springline where the stream arises in the west" (Latimer, 1984), but not seen there recently as compt. W has become very shady and is becoming drier. The "stream" is now known to have resulted from a leak in the mains water pipe running along Muswell Hill Road. This leak was repaired around 2000 and the "stream" is no more - though its course remains damp through natural water run-off from the hillside.

Isolepis setacea

Bristle club-rush (1695) (Native)

In 1993 several plants appeared in coppice K. These did not persist beyond 1993. Known to form a persistent seed bank (Buckley, 1992), this charming tiny sedge would benefit from further coppicing in the damper parts of the Wood. Listed by Latimer (1984) from Highgate Wood, and Cooper (1836) from "Highgate". Abundant in the Coldfall Wood stream coppice in 2007 and 2008, but very scarce in 2009. Rackham (2003), reports its appearance in a coppice in the Bradfield Woods: "I had never seen it in a wood before, and seldom since. It lasted for a year and then disappeared". This was just what happened in both the Queen's Wood coppice and in the stream coppice in Coldfall Wood. Very scarce in Middlesex (Kent, 1975 & 2000, and Burton, 2008). Listed by Petiver (1695) "in the dryer parts of the woods about Highgate". The occurrence of Bristle Club-rush in coppiced woodland is not mentioned in Jermy et al. (2007), but is now the only habitat where it is seen in Haringey.

Juncus tenuis

Slender rush (1990) (Neophyte)

Unlocalised "pathside" record in 1990 - did not persist; likely to re-appear if further coppicing is carried out (as in the Coldfall Wood stream coppice in 2008).

Laburnum anagyroides

Laburnum (2001) (Neophyte)

Pool glade only (2001) - seedling (bird-sown) - did not persist. Frequent elsewhere in Haringey - as at Railway Fields.

Lactuca serriola

Prickly lettuce (1992) (Native)

Light-demanding; coppice K (1992) and pool glade (2001) only - did not persist at either site. Appeared in coppice P in 2009.

Lamium album

White dead-nettle (1990) (Native)

Unlocalised record from 1990; tolerant of light shade, it is surprising that it has only once been recorded in the Wood. Not known to persist in the seed-bank (Grime, Hodgson, and Hunt, 1988).

Lamium maculatum

Spotted dead-nettle (1992) (Neophyte)

Garden escape - unlocalised record from 1992.

Lamium purpureum

Red dead-nettle (2001) (Native)

Light demanding species - pool glade only (2001), did not persist.

Leontodon autumnalis

Autumn hawkbit (2001) (Native)

Pool glade (2001), did not persist. Common grassland species - intolerant of shade.

Coppice P in 2009.

Leontodon saxatilis

Lesser hawkbit (2001) (Native)

Pool glade only (2001); a light-demanding yellow composite of grassy places - did not persist. Also recorded (1994 - 1997) from the garden lawn of the Lodge (excluded from survey), and probably still present.

Leucojum aestivum

Summer snowflake (2004) (Neophyte)

An unlocalised record from 4/4/2004 - the only record. The subspecies was not noted, but is likely to have been the introduced western Mediterranean ssp. pulchellum, which is widely grown in gardens (and often escapes). Ssp. aestivum is the native "Lodden lily", which is also sometimes grown in gardens - and sometimes escapes.

Ligustrum vulgare

Wild privet (1999) (Native)

Recorded by Meg Game from around the site of an old wood-keeper's building in compt. O in 1999 (together with garden privet - both presumably originally planted) , but this native species has not been re-found. Native privet occurs on chalky soils, and does not occur naturally in Haringey.

Linaria purpurea

Purple toadflax (2001) (Neophyte)

Pool glade only (2001) - did not persist. A widespread garden escape elsewhere in Haringey; abundant along the stream coppice in Coldfall Wood in 2008 and 2009.

Listera ovata

Twayblade (1695) (Native)

Listed by Petiver (1695) "in the moist parts of the woods at Hampstead and Highgate", and known from Ken Wood until at least 1962 (Burton, 1983).

Lobelia erinus

Garden lobelia (2001) (Neophyte)

Pool glade only (2001) - a garden escape that did not persist.

Lolium x boucheanum

Hybrid rye-grass (2002) (Native)

This hybrid between the native rye-grass (*Lolium perenne*) and the introduced Italian rye-grass (*Lolium multiflorum*) was recorded from the Pool glade in 2002. Like its parents, it is light-demanding and did not persist.

Lunaria annua

Honesty (1993) (Neophyte)

An unlocalised record from 1993. A frequent garden escape elsewhere in Haringey. Did not persist.

Lycopersicon esculentum

Tomato (1992) (Neophyte)

Culinary relic in pool glade (2001) and coppice K (1992) - did not persist at either. A few plants in coppice P in 2009. Intermittently abundant in Coldfall stream-side, as a result of sewage pollution.

Lysimachia nemorum

Yellow pimpernel (1793) (Native)

Recorded from the marshy part of compt. W in 1992. Known to survive in the seed bank (Buckley, 1992), and likely to "return" if further coppicing is carried out along the stream (recorded in Coldfall Wood stream coppice, 2008 & 2009). An ancient woodland indicator species (Rose, 1999). Recorded in 1793 "between Muswell Hill and Highgate" (M. & G, 1793), and from "Highgate Woods" (note plural) by C.S. Nicholson around 1910 (K & L, 1954, p.185). An existing plant (flowering in May, 2009) in the garden of Queen's Wood Lodge, almost certainly originated from the Wood.

Lysimachia nummularia

Creeping-Jenny (1995) (Native)

A small population (first recorded by Barbara Villiers in 1995) grew close to the Lodge, but was destroyed in 2001 when the children's play area was created. It rarely sets seed in Britain, and is spread by vegetative means. The Queen's Wood plants are likely to have "escaped" from a local garden - though it is considered to be native elsewhere in Middlesex (Kent, 1975). Herb. DB.

Lysimachia punctata

Dotted loosestrife (1992) (Neophyte)

Damp glade in W (1992 only); a garden escape that "rarely or never produces seed" (Stace, 1997) but spreads vigorously by vegetative means, and can become invasive. Light demanding.

Malus sylvestris

Crab apple (1914) (Native)

Remembered from her childhood by Liza Chivers (1999) - but no longer present in the Wood today. Three wild crab apples survive in Coldfall Wood, but all other "wild" apples in Haringey are likely to be *Malus domestica* - forms of the cultivated apple. The true crab apple is an ancient woodland indicator species (Rose. 1999).

Malva sylvestris

Common mallow (2001) (Native)

Pool glade only (2001) - did not persist - intolerant of shade. Common elsewhere in Haringey.

Matricaria discoidea

Pineappleweed (2001) (Neophyte)

Pool glade only (2001) - did not persist - intolerant of shade.

Medicago lupulina

Black medick (2001) (Native)

Pool glade only (2001) - did not persist - intolerant of shade.

Melilotus albus

White melilot (2001) (Native)

Pool glade only (2001) - light-demanding - did not persist.

Melilotus officinalis

Ribbed melilot (1990) (Native)

Unlocalised record from 1990 - light-demanding - did not persist.

Mercurialis annua

Annual mercury (2001) (Native)

Pool glade only (2001) - did not persist - intolerant of shade.

Moehringia trinervia

Three-nerved sand-wort (1695) (Native)

Recorded from the marshy part of compt. W in 1992, and by Meg Game by the "drain" in compt. U in 1999. Not seen there recently, but this inconspicuous summer annual may have been overlooked. It is listed by Rose (1999) as an ancient woodland indicator species in south-east England; however, in central Lincolnshire Peterken (1981) recorded it as a "fast-colonising" species of secondary woodland. In Haringey it has only been found in Queen's Wood and Coldfall Wood. It is shade-tolerant, so its apparent disappearance is unexpected (but thought to be declining nationally - Braithwaite, et al {2006}). It should be sought for in May and June along the edges of the "drain" and by damp paths. It is known to form a persistent seed bank (Grime et al, 2007). Used to occur in Coldfall Wood (Bevan, 1986), but there are no recent records. A single plant was recorded from near the dog pond in coppice P in 2009 and is likely to have germinated from buried seed. Recorded by Petiver (1695) "in the woods about Hampstead and Highgate".

Myosotis sylvatica

Wood forget-me-not (1984) (Native)

Garden escape. Pool glade (2001), did not persist. Listed by Latimer (1984). This attractive species is a local native British plant (mainly of central and northern Britain), but is frequently grown in gardens - and often "escapes", as here and in the stream coppice in Coldfall Wood (2007 - 2009). A few plants in coppice P from June 2009.

Papaver somniferum

Opium poppy (2001) (Neophyte)

Pool glade only (2001). Light demanding garden escape - did not persist. Common on wasteground in Haringey.

Parietaria judaica

Pellitory-of-the-wall (2001) (Native)

Pool glade only (2001), - did not persist. Widely distributed on walls and other open sites in Haringey.

Persicaria lapathifolia

Pale persicaria (2001) (Native)

Pool glade (2001). A plant of damp waste-ground, and cultivated open ground - did not persist. Single large plant in coppice P, 2009.

Persicaria maculosa

Redshank (1992) (Native)

Coppice K (1992) and Pool glade (2001) only. Light demanding annual - did not persist. Occasional in coppice P in 2009. Present in Coldfall Wood stream coppice in 2007.

Picris echioides

Bristly oxtongue (1992) (Native)

Pool glade (2001), and coppice K (1992). Light demanding - did not persist. Single plant in coppice P in June 2009. Also seen along the stream coppice in Coldfall Wood in 2007.

Plantago lanceolata

Ribwort plantain (1984) (Native)

Pool glade (2001), and listed by Latimer (1984). A common plant of open grassy places - did not persist.

Poa compressa

Flattened meadow-grass (c.1940) (Native)

This unlocalised record from the Wood was made by L.B. Hall (LNHS member) sometime between 1900 and his death in 1945 (Kent, 1975). A widespread grass of open, well-drained habitats which has been recorded from several sites in Haringey, including Railway Fields LNR in 1991.

Poa nemoralis

Wood meadow-grass (1990) (Native)

An attractive, shade-loving grass which used to grow in several places in the Wood until 1990, but was not re-found in 2007. It may have been overlooked, and should be searched for in June and July when in flower. It is locally common in Coldfall Wood, but is declining nationally (Braithwaite, et al, 2006). An ancient woodland indicator species (Rose, 1999).

Pteridium aquilinum

Bracken (1670s) (Native)

The 17th century court rolls of the manor of Hornsey refer frequently to the collecting of bracken from Sowwood, or Oldfall (early names of Queen's Wood) and Sowwood Common (the common land surrounding the Wood) Silvertown (1978). These references (from the 1670s) are the earliest plant records I have been able to trace that refers unequivocally to Queen's Wood. Bracken has not been recorded from Queen's Wood for many years (it has become too shady), but it is still found around the edge of Highgate Wood.

Quercus cerris

Turkey oak (1993) (Neophyte)

Unlocalised record in 1993 - in "King's Wood" (i.e. the part of the Wood to the south of Queen's Wood Road - probably in compt. D). Not seen recently, but widely naturalised elsewhere in Haringey.

Reseda luteola

Weld (2001) (Native)

Pool glade only (2001) - a light demanding species that did not persist.

Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum

Water-cress (1995) (Native)

Damp ground near southern boundary - a single record from compt. C (Barbara Villiers 10/6/1995); did not persist. Frequent in the Coldfall Wood stream coppice (2007 - 2009).

Rorippa sylvestris

Creeping yellow-cress (2001) (Native)

Pool glade only (2001); a light demanding plant of open disturbed ground which did not persist.

Rubus armipotens

A bramble (2003) (Native)

A micro-species of bramble, reported by David Allen as "rare" (in lit.: 14/08/2003), describing his survey of brambles in the Wood on 19/06/2003). Unlocalised record.

Rubus britannicus

A bramble (2003) (Native)

A micro-species of bramble, reported by David Allen as "rare" (in lit.: 14/08/2003), describing his survey of brambles in the Wood on 19/06/2003). Unlocalised record.

Rubus cinerosus

A bramble (2003) (Native)

A micro-species of bramble, reported by David Allen (in lit.: 14/08/2003), describing his survey of brambles in the Wood on 19/06/2003): "Two separate colonies by the north margin (? W). There appears to be only one previous Middlesex record for this species, which is rather rare in Britain as a whole. Also a large patch of an apparent hybrid with *R. subinermoides*."

Rubus cissburiensis

A bramble (2003) (Native)

A micro-species of bramble, reported by David Allen as "common" (in lit.: 14/08/2003), describing his survey of brambles in the Wood on 19/06/2003). Unlocalised record.

Rubus euryanthemus

A bramble (1975) (Native)

A micro-species of bramble, reported by David Allen as "abundant" (in lit.: 14/08/2003), describing his survey of brambles in the Wood on 19/06/2003). Unlocalised record. Also noted from the Wood (Kent, 1975), det. W.C.R. Watson - no date given..

Rubus flexuosus

A bramble (2003) (Native)

A micro-species of bramble, reported by David Allen as "occasional" (in lit.: 14/08/2003), describing his survey of brambles in the Wood on 19/06/2003). Unlocalised record.

Rubus rufescens

A bramble (2003) (Native)

A micro-species of bramble, reported by David Allen as "very local" (in lit.: 14/08/2003), describing his survey of brambles in the Wood on 19/06/2003).
Unlocalised record.

Rubus subinermoides

A bramble (2003) (Native)

A micro-species of bramble, reported by David Allen as "locally abundant" (in lit.: 14/08/2003), describing his survey of brambles in the Wood on 19/06/2003).
Unlocalised record.

Rubus trichodes

A bramble (2003) (Native)

A micro-species of bramble, reported by David Allen as occurring in "several patches" (in lit.: 14/08/2003), describing his survey of brambles in the Wood on 19/06/2003).
Unlocalised record.

Rubus vestitus

A bramble (2003) (Native)

A micro-species of bramble, reported by David Allen as "rare" (in lit.: 14/08/2003), describing his survey of brambles in the Wood on 19/06/2003). Unlocalised record.

Rumex acetosa

Common sorrel (1984) (Native)

Listed by Latimer (1984) from both Highgate and Queen's Woods It has not been refound in Queen's Wood. It has no persistent seed bank and is listed as "infrequent" in woodland (Grime, 2007).

Saxifraga cymbalaria var. huetiana

Celandine saxifrage (2001) (Neophyte)

A garden escape, rare in Middlesex and previously known only from Stanmore Heath (1989- 1994. Kent, 2000). Pool glade only (2001) - did not persist. Herb. DB.

Sinapis arvensis

Charlock (2001) (Native)

Pool glade (2001) - agricultural weed; probably came in with introduced soil. Did not persist. Single plant in coppice P from June 2009.

Sisymbrium orientale

Eastern rocket (2001) (Neophyte)

The most widely distributed introduced *Sisymbrium* species in Haringey. Pool glade only (2001) - likely to have come in with introduced soil; did not persist.

Solanum dulcamera

Bittersweet (1992) (Native)

Pool glade (2001), coppice K (1992 - 1996) , and damp glade in W (1992).

Surprisingly, the only recent records of this shade tolerant scrambling perennial are from coppice P in 2009. Common in the Coldfall Wood stream coppice from 2007 to 2009.

Solanum nigrum

Black nightshade (1992) (Native)

Recorded from Coppice K (1992 - 1997), and pool Glade (2001). A plant of well lit disturbed ground; did not persist. Common In coppice P in 2009. Present in the Coldfall Wood stream coppice in 2007 and 2008.

Solidago canadensis

Canadian goldenrod (1992) (Neophyte)

Coppice K only (4/9/1992). A widespread garden escape elsewhere in Haringey, but not seen again in the Wood.

Stellaria uliginosa

Bog stitchwort (c.1900) (Native)

Included on the strength of a record of C. S. Nicholson's from "Highgate Woods" c. 1900 (K & L, 1951). "Highgate Woods" (plural) is likely to have included Queen's Wood, so the precise locality cannot be ascertained. Nicholson recorded marsh willowherb (*Epilobium palustre*) from Queen's Wood around this time (K & L, 1953), and it seems possible that bog stitchwort might have occurred with it. Also recorded from around this time in Coldfall Wood (K. & L, 1953), but not seen recently. This is now a rare and decreasing plant in Middlesex (Kent, 1975 & 2000), and there are no other Haringey records.

Symphytum orientale

Soft comfrey (2003) (Neophyte)

Recorded only from the Pool glade between 2003 and 2005 - presumably came in with introduced soil. Scattered elsewhere in Haringey - established at Railway Fields since 1990.

Symphytum x uplandicum

Russian comfrey (1994) (Neophyte)

Appeared in coppice K in 1994, but did not persist. Russian comfrey is widespread elsewhere in Haringey (abundant for example, in the Paddock nature reserve in Tottenham).

Tamus communis

Black bryony (1992) (Native)

Appeared in coppice K in 1992, but did not persist. An ancient woodland indicator species (Rose, 1999), with no other current records from Haringey. "Probably decreasing" nationally (Grime et al, 2007); "declining" nationally (Braithwaite, et al, 2006). "No persistent seed bank has been detected" (Grime et al, 2007).

Tanacetum parthenium

Feverfew (1990) (Neophyte)

First recorded in 1990 (unlocalised). Recorded from the Pool glade in compt. N in 2001, but did not persist as light levels declined. A frequent garden escape elsewhere in Haringey.

Tellima grandiflora

Fringe-cups (2000) (Neophyte)

An unlocalised record from 2000 of this frequent garden escape. Spreading along the stream coppice in Coldfall Wood from 2007 to 2009.

Tilia cordata

Small-leaved lime (1997) (Native)

A young sapling was found in compt. D in 1997 (its identity confirmed by Rodney Burton); herb. DB This tree was referred to by Game (1999), but has not been refound. The provenance of the tree is not known, but it seems likely that it was planted as no parent trees have ever been found. This species was once an abundant component of the wildwood of south-eastern England around 5000 years ago (Ingrouille, 1995), and Collins & Lorimer (1989) have demonstrated its importance locally "at the very beginning of the Neolithic", through their investigations at West Heath, Hampstead. An ancient woodland indicator species where it occurs naturally (Rose, 1999).

Tolmiea menziesii

Pick-a-back-plant (1993) (Neophyte)

Single plant close to the Wood Vale entrance in compt. H in May, 1993. It did not persist, and was last seen there in 1994. This is the only Haringey record (in the wild) of this ornamental garden plant, which rarely sets seed.

Torilis japonica

Upright hedge-parsley (2002) (Native)

This common umbellifer of hedges and grassy places is very rare in Haringey. Recorded only from the Pool glade in 2002. It did not persist as the site slowly succeeded to woodland.

Trifolium dubium

Lesser trefoil (2001) (Native)

Pool glade only (in 2001); did not persist as the habitat became more shady. A very common annual of grassy and open ground in Haringey. Widespread in the Coldfall Wood stream coppice (2007 - 2009).

Trifolium pratense

Red clover (1984) (Native)

Recorded from the Pool glade in 2001; did not persist as the habitat became more shady. Listed by Latimer (1984). A common grassland plant which is widespread elsewhere in Haringey.

Trifolium repens

White clover (1984) (Native)

Recorded from the Pool glade in 2001 - did not persist as the habitat became more shady. Listed by Latimer (1984). Abundant grassland plant elsewhere in Haringey.

Tripleurospermum inodorum

Scentless mayweed (2001) (Native)

Pool glade only in 2001 - did not persist. Common annual of open sites elsewhere in Haringey.

Tussilago farfara

Colt's-foot (1993) (Native)

This familiar spring-flowering herbaceous perennial of open, disturbed ground appears to be declining in Haringey. Unlocalised records from 1993 and 1994 (Barbara Villiers) - but these did not persist. Bowlt (2008) noted its steep decline in the Ruislip Woods NNR between 1976 and 2005. Braithwaite, et al, (2006) comment that the plant has significantly declined nationally since 1987, but that the reasons for this are not apparent "as this is a plant which thrives on disturbance." Two plants appeared in coppice P in June 2009.

Veronica beccabunga

Brooklime (1900) (Native)

Included on the strength of a record of C.S. Nicholson (c. 1900) from "Highgate Woods" (which may have included Queen's Wood). Kent, 1975. The marshy habitat in Queen's Wood which is known to have supported marsh willowherb (*Epilobium palustre*) at that time, and possibly bladder sedge (*Carex vesicaria*), may well have also supported brooklime. There are no suitably wet habitats present in either Wood today to support this plant which is now local and decreasing in Middlesex (Kent, 1975). Frequent in the Coldfall Wood stream coppice.

Veronica montana

Wood speedwell (1902) (Native)

Not seen for many years, this ancient woodland indicator (Rose, 1999) was present in the Wood in 1902 (K & L, 1954: 207). Also in "Highgate Woods" from 1896 - 1900 (K & L, 1954: 207). A single plant appeared in 1993 in a damp coppice in Coldfall Wood, but was not seen subsequently. A persistent seed bank has been reported (Grime et al, 2007).

Veronica persica

Common field speedwell (2001) (Neophyte)

Pool glade only (2001) - did not persist as the habitat became more shady. A common annual plant of open cultivated and waste ground elsewhere in Haringey. This species is strongly suppressed by shade (Grime et al, 2007).

Viola odorata

Sweet violet (1914) (Native)

Unlocalised record by Barbara Villiers in 2000 - probable a garden escape. Mentioned by Liza Chivers, remembering her childhood in the first decades of the 20th century: "In spring there were . . . sweetly scented wild violets, our mother's favourite flower." (Chivers, 1999). This strongly suggests *Viola odorata*, which may therefore have been more frequent a hundred years ago.

Viola x bavarica

Hybrid wood-violet (1991) (Native)

Olive Coulton first spotted "a large patch" of this putative hybrid in 1991 (Burton, 2008). Although the exact location of this patch has not been confirmed, it seems likely that it was in Compt. G - where both parents grow together and where I collected specimens of what appear to be this hybrid in 2002 (herb. DB). The plants had the dark purple spurs of *V. reichenbachiana*, but were otherwise similar to *V. riviniana*. However, the plants were fertile - suggesting they may have arisen through introgression (the F1 hybrid is highly sterile - Stace, 1975). Such populations have recently been reported from the Ashdown Forest (Rich, et al 1996).

Vulpia myuros

Rat's-tail fescue (2001) (Native)

Recorded in the Pool glade in 2001 - but did not persist as light levels decreased. Occasional in Coldfall Wood stream coppice in 2008 and 2009.

The Coppice Flora

In February 2009 the mature hornbeam in the eastern half of compartment P were coppiced. Changes in the flora were monitored. 36 species were recorded from the area prior to coppicing. By October 2009 an additional 105 species had been recorded. The majority of these had been found previously elsewhere in the Wood, but 34 species were new. These, and two other new records from outside the coppice, are listed here.

Coppice P records new to the wood, and other new recent records

Ambrosia artemisiifolia

Ragweed (2009) (Neophyte)

Two large plants in coppice P in 2009 - a new record for the Wood and for Haringey.

Antirrhinum majus

Snapdragon (2009) (Neophyte)

A single plant seen in coppice P, 7/9/2009.

Bryonia dioica

White bryony (2009) (Native)

A single plant only in coppice P, 7/9/2009.

Capsella bursa-pastoris

Shepherd's-purse (2009) (Native)

Recorded from coppice P on 24/6/2009 - the only record of this light-demanding "weed", which forms a persistent seed bank (Grime et al., 2007).

Cortaderia selloana

Pampas grass (2009) (Neophyte)

Two young plants in coppice P in 2009 - a new record for Haringey. A garden escape, which appears to be increasing in the London area.

Echinochloa crus-galli

Cockspur grass (2009) (Neophyte)

Several plants in coppice P in 2009 - the only records of this tropical grass, often introduced in birdseed (Cope & Gray, 2009).

Epilobium tetragonum

Square-stalked willowherb (2009) (Native)

A single plant by the dog pond in coppice P in 2009. Also apparently rare in Coldfall Wood, by contrast with *E. obscurum*, which is very common.

Fuchsia magellanica

Fuchsia (2009) (Neophyte)

A single apparent seedling in coppice P - a first record for Haringey; such seedlings are very rarely seen in the London area.

Geranium dissectum

Cut-leaved crane's-bill (2009) (Native)

Single plant in coppice P, 7/9/2009.

Geranium lucidum

Shining crane's-bill (2009) (Native)

Small colony beside path separating compt. B from compt. D - on the Capital Ring route. Not seen in 2007 survey. There are widely scattered populations of this native crane's-bill, all of which have probably derived from gardens in Haringey. The nearest (sizeable) colony is at Crouch End Playing Fields.

Geranium pyrenaicum

Hedgerow crane's-bill (2009) (Neophyte)

2 post-2007 records: found in compt. D in January 2009 by Gemma Harris. Single plant in coppice P in 2009. Frequent elsewhere in Haringey (eg common at Railway Fields). "Possibly native" (Stace, 1997), but here regarded as a neophyte. Single plant in the stream coppice in Coldfall Wood in 2009.

Gnaphalium uliginosum

Marsh cudweed (2009) (Native)

A few plants appeared in coppice P in June, 2009 - the only records for the Wood.

Humulus lupulus

Hop (2009) (Native)

A single plant appeared in coppice P in August, 2009. Herb. DB.

Impatiens glandulifera

Himalayan balsam (2008) (Neophyte)

Recorded (and removed) by Lucy Roots in compt. W in June 2008 (not previously recorded from the Wood). This annual plant can spread very fast by seed - as it is threatening to do along the stream coppice in Coldfall Wood in 2009. The Queen's Wood plants may have spread from a garden in Onslow Gardens. Any further arrivals should be removed.

Juncus bufonius

Toad Rush (2009) (Native)

A few plants appeared in coppice P in June 2009 - the only records from the Wood. Frequent in Coldfall Wood coppice in 2007.

Lactuca virosa

Great lettuce (2009) (Native)

A single large (c. 7 foot) plant in coppice P in 2009.

Linaria vulgaris

Common toadflax (2009) (Native)

Single plant in coppice P in 2009.

Nigella damascena

Love-in-a-mist (2009) (Neophyte)

Single plant in coppice P. 7/9/2009.

Panicum miliaceum

Common millet (2009) (Neophyte)

Single plant in coppice P, from 7/9/2009. Probably from bird seed (Cope & Gray, 2009).

Phalaris canariensis

Canary-grass (2009) (Neophyte)

A few plants in coppice P in 2009. Component of bird seed mixes (Cope & Gray, 2009).

Phleum pratensis

Timothy (2009) (Native)

Single plant in coppice P on 24/7/2009; light demanding and unlikely to persist as the coppice grows up. Coldfall Wood stream coppice in 2009.

Physalis peruviana

Cape-gooseberry (2009) (Neophyte)

Two plants in coppice P in 2009 - a new record for the Woosd and for Haringey.

Scarce casual in Middlesex - probably bird-sown from a local garden or allotment.

Polypogon viridis

Water bent (2009) (Neophyte)

A few plants in coppice P. Abundant in Coldfall Wood stream coppice, 2007 - 2009 and now widespread in London ("Rare" in Hubbard, 1984).

Rumex crispus

Curled dock (2009) (Native)

A single plant in coppice P in 2009 of this light-demanding plant of cultivated and waste ground, etc.

Sagina procumbens

Procumbent pearlwort (2009) (Native)

Several plants in coppice P in 2009. A plant of open habitats. "Absent from woodland" (Grime et al, 2007).

Senecio inaequidens

Narrow-leaved ragwort (2009) (Neophyte)

Single plant in coppice P in 2009. Spreading fast in Haringey (as elsewhere in London) - first seen in the borough in 1994.

Senecio sylvaticus

Heath groundsel (2009) (Native)

Several plants in coppice P in 2009. Only other Haringey record was from the 1990 coppice in Coldfall Wood, suggesting it may be able to survive for long periods in the seed bank - as indicated by Grime et al, (2007) and James (2009).

Senecio viscosus

Sticky groundsel (2009) (Native)

Single plant in coppice P in 2009. This light-demanding species is declining elsewhere in Haringey.

Setaria pumila

Yellow bristle-grass (2009) (Neophyte)

Two plants in coppice P in 2009. An annual grass from the tropics and warm temperate Old World (Cope and Gray, 2009) - unlikely to persist. A component of bird-seed.

Solanum species

Nightshade species (2009) (Neophyte)

Single plant in coppice P in 2009 - awaiting expert determination. Very like *S. physalifolium*, but lacking glandular hairs.

Sonchus arvensis

Perennial sow-thistle (2009) (Native)

Two plants in coppice P, 7/9/2009 - in the "dog pond".

Triticum aestivum

Bread wheat (2009) (Neophyte)

Single plant in coppice P in June 2009. Possibly bird-sown, or introduced with bird-seed.

Verbascum thapsus

Great mullein (2009) (Native)

Single plant in coppice P in June 2009. Also seen (single plant) in Coldfall Wood stream coppice in 2007 (did not persist).

Verbena bonariensis

Argentinian vervain (2009) (Neophyte)

Single plant in coppice P in 2009. An increasingly common "escape" in London - where it is widely planted in Parks and gardens. Several seen in the Coldfall Wood stream coppice in 2008.

Vicia hirsuta

Hairy tare (2009) (Native)

Single large plant in coppice P, 24/9/2009. Intolerant of shade, and unlikely to persist as the coppice becomes shadier. Present in the Coldfall Wood stream coppice in 2008, but not seen in 2009.

Vicia sativa* subsp. *segetalis

Common vetch (2009)

Single plant in coppice P, 7/9/2009. Intolerant of shade and unlikely to persist.

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