

Flora of Hawthorn Dene

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Compiled and published by John Durkin

BSBI recorder for County Durham

durkinjl@aol.com

Durham's Coastal Denes

The coastal denes were created after the last ice age, as melt-waters cut down through the magnesian limestone to the sea. The denes are now deep wooded valleys running from west to east, with streams that are now disproportionately small and seasonal. There are contrasting micro-climates on their north and south facing slopes, with cool and humid conditions in the valley bottoms. Their coastal location reduces winter frosts and cools the summer weather.

These are some of County Durham's finest woodlands. The largest, Castle Eden Dene, is a National Nature Reserve owned and managed by Natural England, and has good public access including a visitor centre. Hesleden Dene is almost as large and is very rich in parts, but much of it has been planted with conifers, with limited public access. The Durham Wildlife Trust own one of the best bits. Hawthorn Dene is the third largest dene, with excellent habitats and good public access. There are several smaller coastal denes, north to south; Ryhope, Seaham Hall, Dawdon, Hazel, Horden, Warren House/Ash Gill, Blackhills Gill and Limekiln Gill.

Durham's coastal denes have almost all of the ancient, semi-natural (ASN) woodland in eastern Durham, a large proportion of the county's ASN, and most of the limestone woodland ASN.

Hawthorn Dene supports one of the most extensive, diverse and least disturbed areas of semi-natural woodland on the Magnesian Limestone of County Durham. The Dene is designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest covering 64 hectares (160 acres) mostly owned by the Durham Wildlife Trust, with the coastal area owned by the National Trust. The reserve and SSSI consist of the Dene itself, some old woodland plantations, a flower-rich meadow and the maritime habitats at Hawthorn Hive, the coastal bay where the burn reaches the North Sea. Hawthorn Dene is well known for its amazing display of Snowdrops in February.

More information can be found on the Durham Wildlife Trust's and Natural England's websites.



Access

Hawthorn Dene is adjacent to Hawthorn Village, which is between Seaham and Easington near the Durham coast. There are a number of different routes through the Dene, some of which need care with steps, tides and trains.

Parking for visitors is by the side of a narrow lane at NZ423459. Please do not obstruct access to the houses here. From this point a gateway leads eastwards along a lane, branching in several directions. Staying on the lane leads eastwards along a fairly level track down to the meadow. A footpath to the left leads along a fairly level path through plantation woodland, again to the meadow. The next path, to the right, is the route through the dene, the most interesting route biologically, with some boardwalks, steep sections and many steps. This route also takes you eastwards to the meadow.

There are two routes onwards from the meadow area. One crosses the railway line at an official crossing, then turning left takes you northwards along the Durham Coast Footpath. Instead of turning left, going straight towards the sea leads to a long steep set of steps down to Hawthorn Hive and the sea.

The second route from the meadow goes down a shorter, gentler stepped path from the south-east corner of the meadow, crossing the Hawthorn Burn over a footbridge, and up the other side. Going all of the way up to the top takes you onto a stretch of the Durham Coastal Footpath, going south. Turning left part way up takes you past old limekilns and caves and along a rough path along the south side of the burn to the Hive.

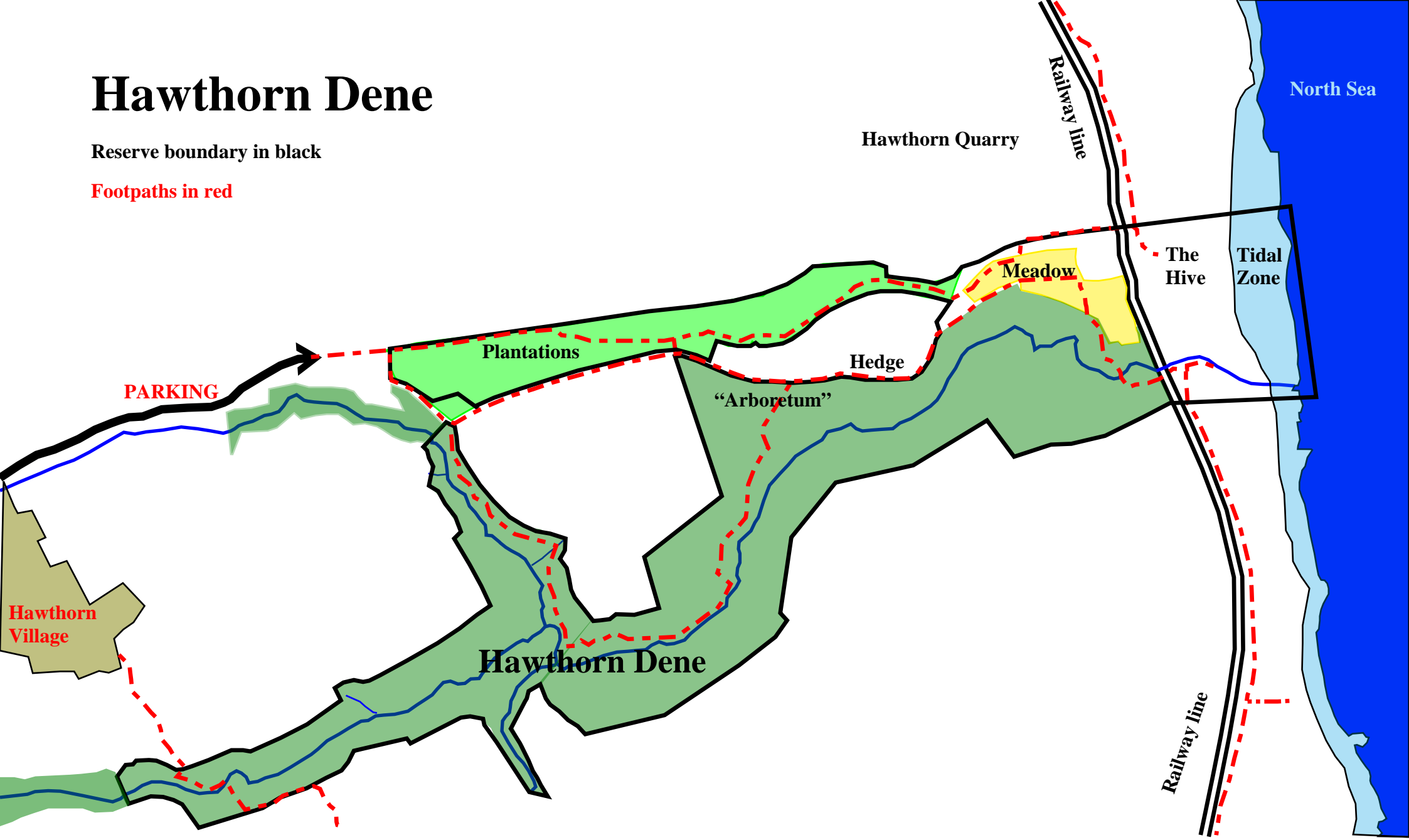
From the Hive, it is not usually possible, or advisable, to go north along the beach. At low tide you can go southwards into two other bays and join the coastal cliff-top path via another stepped footpath.

The main southern branch of the Dene is less accessible, but can be accessed via a public footpath from South Farm in Hawthorn Village, which crosses the Dene and links to footpaths leading to the National Trust's Whitelea property.

Hawthorn Dene

Reserve boundary in black

Footpaths in red



Habitats

Hawthorn Dene consists mainly of woodlands, but there are also grasslands and coastal habitats.

Woodlands

The woodlands consist of the Dene itself and some plantations to the north. The plantations include some patches of ancient woodland, old quarries overgrown with naturally regenerating trees, and planted areas.

The Dene itself has two main branches which combine in a Y shape. The northern branch and the combined, main dene are strongly influenced by the limestone substrate, whereas the southern branch has more neutral soils. All of the Dene is ancient semi-natural woodland, with some having been planted with conifers and one area being planted with specimen trees of non-native species. Typically, the natural habitat is Ash woodland with a shrub layer of Hazel and Hawthorn. Some of the Hawthorns are of large size and form dense patches, as you might expect from the dene's name. There are a number of stands of Yews, with some old trees and good regeneration. This is a scarce habitat in the county, and one of the key features of the Dene. There are a small number of Small-leaved Limes in the lower Dene, assessed by a national expert, Professor C D Pigott as native here, though some appear to be planted regularly and in straight lines.

The shrub layer includes scarcer species such as Spurge Laurel, Guelder, Dogwood and Downy Currant.

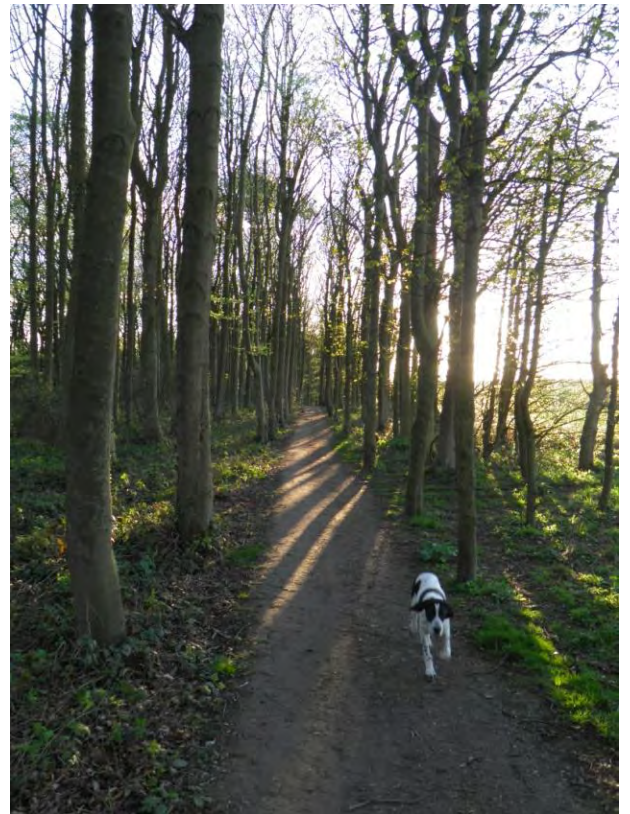
The ground layer is particularly rich. The soil varies in lime content, and there are wet and dry areas on level ground and on steep slopes. This offers opportunities for a great variety of species. The first impression for most visitors is the large number of Harts Tongue ferns on the stream banks and in the flushes. The moist, shady conditions are ideal for ferns. More details of some of the more interesting species are given below.

One peculiarity of all of the coastal denes is that they lack some plant species that would be expected to occur. Species that like acidic ground, such as Heather, Bilberry and Hard Fern, are obviously scarce on limestone soils, but species associated with limestone, such as Toothwort and Wood Barley, are absent from the denes. Many other woodland species are much scarcer than would be expected. This may be because the denes have been isolated from the inland woodlands since early man cleared the woodlands from the magnesian limestone area inland from the denes. Perhaps the missing species did not have time to get to the denes, which, both individually and collectively, the most isolated woodlands in County Durham.

The non-native trees in the "arboretum" area include some grand specimens of Large-leaved Lime, Horse Chestnut, Red Horse Chestnut, Beech and Norway Maple. On the north side of the track, opposite a veteran Horse Chestnut, there are Hornbeams and Walnuts.



The Dene



The Plantation path



The Denemouth



The Meadow



Hawthorn Hive

Hedge

The hedge along the north side of the track to the meadow has a great variety of planted species, including Lilac, Snowberry, Mock Orange and Laburnum. The most unusual species is *Stransvaesia*, which resembles a tree cotoneaster, with white flowers followed by red berries. This small tree has naturalised itself in the wood nearby and in scrub on the south side of the dene.

Grasslands

The main grassland is the meadow, between Hawthorn Quarry, the railway line and the wood. This ceased to be grazed many years ago, and had become overgrown, but years of cutting, mowing and raking off by the Durham Wildlife Trust have restored it to good condition. Cutting and raking off reduces fertility and thatch, encouraging a greater number of plant species, particularly the more desirable and less competitive species that need gaps in the sward into which they can seed. The meadow is now one of the best coastal magnesian limestone grasslands.

The meadow is also an important site for the "Durham" Argus Butterfly.

The steep coastal banks of Hawthorn Hive have also become more overgrown with coarse species, and, in places, with trees and shrubs. This may be because the tipping of coal waste onto the Durham coast in the 20th century filled in part of the bay of the Hive, reducing the amount of spray reaching the banks. It would be impractical to mow the steep banks. However, now that tipping has ceased the sea is washing away the spoil at a rate of about half a meter each year, so sea spray will be affecting the banks more strongly. This will discourage coarse vegetation, particularly trees and shrubs.

An interesting grassland at the foot of the sea banks is particularly vulnerable to the erosion of the coal waste. Difficult conditions here have created a very rich mixture of flowering plants, particularly Rest Harrow, Birds Foot Trefoil, Dyers Greenweed, Kidney vetch and Thrift. This community is likely to disappear in the next ten years, when it becomes regularly inundated by sea water at high tide or storm conditions.

Species

The species accounts include rather a large number of species that can no longer be found, despite a careful search over several years which re-found several other species. Most of the missing species are ones that have suffered a sharp decline nationally, and are probably extinct at Hawthorn Dene now. Others may still be there to be found. Of these, Spindle may yet be found, perhaps on the south side near the coast.

Some of the older records for "Hawthorn Dene" may refer to the nearby coast; when Hawthorn Dene was visited by groups of naturalists, their species lists often included their whole route, which often included the coast to the south of the Hive.

Orchids

Hawthorn Dene has, or had, over a dozen species of orchids. The most famous was the **Lady's Slipper Orchid**, a nationally rare species which was recorded in the dene in 1874, but became extinct due to flowers being picked and plants being dug up. It was last seen in 1926, when a local policeman picked a flower for Miss M Charlton. A tiny number of plants from the national population survived at one site in North Yorkshire, and there are plans to re-introduce Lady's Slipper Orchid using young plants grown from these.

Three other species have been lost, the **Fly Orchid**, last seen in 1953, the **Lesser Butterfly Orchid**, last seen in 1978, and the **Narrow Leaved Helleborine**, last seen in 1953.

The **Birds Nest Orchid**, a leafless plant which obtains its nutrients saprophytically, from an association with a mycorrhizal fungus. is still flourishing in an area of the wood where it has been known since before 1867. Hawthorn Dene is the county stronghold for this species, which has only been seen at two other sites in recent years, Castle Eden Dene and Deepdale.

Frog Orchid can be found in grassland areas where the limestone rock is partially exposed, and occasionally in the meadow area. The meadow has larger numbers of **Bee Orchids**, **Pyramidal Orchids**, **Fragrant Orchids**, **Twayblade**, **Common Spotted Orchids**, **Northern Marsh Orchids**, and the hybrid between these last two species. Heath Spotted Orchid was recorded in 1924, but this is unlikely and it may have been a colour variety of Common Spotted Orchid, which is quite variable here.. Within the wood, **Early Purple Orchid** is frequent in sunlit areas.



Bee Orchid



Common Spotted Orchid, white form



Pyramidal Orchid



Fragrant Orchid

Nationally Rare Species

Apart from the orchids, Hawthorn Dene has several nationally rare or scarce plants. The most frequent of these is **Downy Currant**, an ancestor of the cultivated Red Currant. This is typically found hanging over the stream banks, with lots of black, straggling stems. There are occasional plants alongside footpaths in the wood.

Pale St John's Wort can be found in the meadow area. It is, in County Durham, a flower of the magnesian limestone.

Purple Milk Vetch was last recorded in 1924, probably from the meadow or from the sea cliffs of the Hive. It is a small plant and easily missed if not in flower, so it could still be present. **Round Leaved Wintergreen** was last seen in 1988, and Juniper in 1973, both probably on the sea cliffs.



Birds Nest Orchid



Pale St John's Wort



Northern Marsh Orchid, white form



Downy Currant (from above)

Locally significant species

Yew, as described above, is one of the key species of the dene. Another tree associated with the coastal denes is the **Small-leaved Lime**, which has been assessed by vvv as being native here, though some of the trees are in a row and may have been planted. In the shrub layer, **Spurge Laurel** is surprisingly rare, considering how frequent it is in Foxholes, Castle Eden and Hesleden Denes. **Spindle**, likewise, is less frequent here, with only two bushes having been last seen in 1973.

Several plants are remnants of human cultivation, particularly at the ruins of the Pemberton family's Hawthorn Towers, at the edge of what is now the meadow. **Solomon's Seal** grows in a rough part of the meadow, and **Monkshood** in the ruins of the Tower and by the side of the steps down to the footbridge. As you near the footbridge, there is a stand of **Alexanders**, probably originally grown as a herb, but sometimes naturalised close to the sea.

Pellitory of the Wall grows scrambling over rock faces, mainly on the north side of the cliffs downstream of the footbridge.

Dutch Rush, also called **Rough Horsetail** is a frequent woodland plant inland, but at the coast it only occurs in Hawthorn Dene. It grows in several places away from footpaths, but is most easily found in the southern branch of the Dene, accessed from South Farm. It grows by the stepped footpath after you cross the burn.

Herb Paris grows in several wet flushes on the south side of the burn, but is not easily accessible.

Lily of the Valley was recorded in the wood in 1958, but has not been seen recently.

Martagon Lily, an escape from cultivation, grows near the National Trust sign on the main track and on the south-east side of the meadow.

Sand Leek, a scarce coastal species in County Durham, can be found in tall grass on the south side of the meadow, east of the footpath down to the footbridge.

Grass of Parnassus was recorded at Hawthorn in 1973, but has not been seen since. It was probably on the sea banks at the Hive or south of the Hive.



Dutch Rush



Monkshood



Ancient Yew



Alexanders



Herb Paris



Spurge Laurel, berries

Significant species are highlighted in green, with the date of the last record.

Scientific name	English name	Most recent
Acer campestre	Field Maple	
Acer platanoides	Norway Maple	
Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	
Achillea millefolium	Yarrow	
Aconitum napellus sens. lat.	Monk's-hood	2013
Aesculus carnea	Red Horse-chestnut	
Aesculus hippocastanum	Horse-chestnut	
Agrimonia eupatoria	Agrimony	
Agrimonia procera	Fragrant Agrimony	1953
Agrostis capillaris	Common Bent	
Agrostis stolonifera	Creeping Bent	
Ailanthus altissima	Tree-of-heaven	
Ajuga reptans	Bugle	
Alchemilla filicaulis vestita	Common Lady's mantle	
Alchemilla vulgaris agg.	Lady's mantle	
Alchemilla xanthochlora	Intermediate Lady's-mantle	
Alliaria petiolata	Garlic Mustard	
Allium paradoxum	Few-flowered Garlic	
Allium scorodoprasum	Sand Leek	2013
Allium ursinum	Ramsons	
Alnus glutinosa	Alder	
Alopecurus pratensis	Meadow Foxtail	
Anacamptis pyramidalis	Pyramidal Orchid	2013
Anemone nemorosa	Wood Anemone	
Angelica sylvestris	Wild Angelica	
Anisantha sterilis	Barren Brome	
Anthoxanthum odoratum	Sweet Vernal-grass	
Anthriscus sylvestris	Cow Parsley	
Anthyllis vulneraria	Kidney Vetch	
Aquilegia vulgaris	Columbine	
Arctium minus	Lesser Burdock	
Arctium nemorosum	Wood Burdock	
Arenaria serpyllifolia		
Armeria maritima	Thrift	
Armeria maritima maritima	Thrift	
Arrhenatherum elatius	False Oat-Grass	
Artemisia absinthium	Wormwood	1978
Arum italicum neglectum	Italian Lords-and-Ladies	
Arum maculatum	Lords-and-Ladies	
Asplenium marinum	Sea Spleenwort	1928
Astragalus danicus	Purple Milk-vetch	1924
Astragalus glycyphyllos	Wild Liquorice	1924
Athyrium filix-femina	Lady-fern	
Ballota nigra	Black Horehound	
Bellis perennis	Daisy	
Beta vulgaris maritima	Sea Beet	
Betula pendula	Silver Birch	
Betula pubescens	Downy Birch	

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Scientific name	English name	Most recent
Blackstonia perfoliata	Yellow-wort	
Blechnum spicant	Hard-fern	
Brachypodium sylvaticum	False-brome	
Briza media	Quaking-grass	
Bromopsis erecta	Upright Brome	
Bromopsis ramosa	Hairy-brome	
Bromus hordeaceus hordeaceus	Common Soft-brome	
Buddleja davidii	Butterfly-bush	
Cakile maritima	Sea Rocket	
Caltha palustris	Marsh-marigold	
Campanula glomerata	Clustered Bellflower	
Campanula latifolia	Giant Bellflower	
Campanula rotundifolia	Harebell	
Capsella bursa-pastoris	Shepherd's-purse	
Cardamine flexuosa	Wavy Bitter-cress	
Cardamine pratensis	Cuckooflower	
Carduus nutans	Musk Thistle	
Carduus tenuiflorus	Slender Thistle	
Carex caryophyllea	Spring-sedge	
Carex flacca	Glaucous Sedge	
Carex nigra	Common Sedge	
Carex panicea	Carnation Sedge	
Carex pulicaris	Flea Sedge	
Carex sylvatica	Wood-sedge	
Carlina vulgaris	Carlina Thistle	
Carpinus betulus	Hornbeam	2013
Castanea sativa	Sweet Chestnut	
Centaurea nigra	Common Knapweed	
Centaurea scabiosa	Greater Knapweed	
Centaureum erythraea	Common Centaury	
Centranthus ruber	Red Valerian	
Cephalanthera longifolia	Narrow-leaved Helleborine	1953
Cerastium fontanum	Common Mouse-ear	
Chaerophyllum temulum	Rough Chervil	
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Lawson's Cypress	
Chamerion angustifolium	Rosebay Willowherb	
Chrysosplenium oppositifolium	Opposite-leaved Golden-saxifrage	
Circaea lutetiana	Enchanter's-nightshade	
Cirsium arvense	Creeping Thistle	
Cirsium heterophyllum	Melancholy Thistle	1973
Cirsium palustre	Marsh Thistle	
Cirsium vulgare	Spear Thistle	
Cochlearia officinalis	Scurvy Grass	
Conium maculatum	Hemlock	
Conopodium majus	Pignut	
Convallaria majalis	Lily-of-the-valley	1953
Cornus sanguinea	Dogwood	
Corylus avellana	Hazel	

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Scientific name	English name	Most recent
Cotoneaster frigidus	Tree Cotoneaster	
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	
Crepis paludosa	Marsh Hawk's-beard	
Cruciata laevipes	Crosswort	
Cynosurus cristatus	Crested Dog's-tail	
Cypripedium calceolus	Lady's-slipper	1920
Dactylis glomerata	Cock's-foot	
Dactylorhiza fuchsia	Common Spotted-orchid	
Dactylorhiza maculata ericetorum	Heath Spotted-orchid	1924
Dactylorhiza purpurella	Northern Marsh-orchid	
Dactylorhiza viridis	Frog Orchid	2008
Daphne laureola	Spurge-laurel	2013
Daucus carota	Carrot	
Deschampsia cespitosa	Tufted Hair-grass	
Dryopteris borrieri	Scaly Male-fern	
Dryopteris dilatata	Broad Buckler-fern	
Dryopteris filix-mas	Male-fern	
Echium vulgare	Viper's-bugloss	
Elytrigia juncea	Sand Couch	
Elytrigia repens	Common Couch	
Elytrigia x laxa	E. juncea x repens	
Epilobium hirsutum	Great Willowherb	
Epilobium montanum	Broad-leaved Willowherb	
Epilobium palustre	Marsh Willowherb	
Epilobium parviflorum	Hoary Willowherb	
Epipactis helleborine	Broad-leaved Helleborine	
Equisetum arvense	Field Horsetail	
Equisetum hyemale	Rough Horsetail	2011
Equisetum palustre	Marsh Horsetail	
Equisetum sylvaticum	Wood Horsetail	
Equisetum telmateia	Great Horsetail	
Erigeron acer	Blue Fleabane	
Erysimum cheiri	Wallflower	
Euonymus europaeus	Spindle	1973
Eupatorium cannabinum	Hemp-agrimony	
Euphrasia nemorosa	Eyebright	
Euphrasia officinalis agg.	Eyebright	
Fagus sylvatica	Beech	
Fallopia japonica	Japanese Knotweed	
Festuca arundinacea	Tall Fescue	
Festuca gigantea	Giant Fescue	
Festuca ovina	Sheep's-fescue	
Festuca rubra	Red Fescue	
Filipendula ulmaria	Meadowsweet	
Fragaria vesca	Wild Strawberry	
Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	
Galanthus nivalis	Snowdrop	
Galium aparine	Cleavers	

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Scientific name	English name	Most recent
Galium odoratum	Woodruff	
Galium verum	Lady's Bedstraw	
Genista tinctoria	Dyer's Greenweed	
Gentianella amarella	Autumn Gentian	
Gentianella campestris	Field Gentian	
Geranium dissectum	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill	
Geranium pratense	Meadow Crane's-bill	
Geranium robertianum	Herb-Robert	
Geranium sanguineum	Bloody Crane's-bill	
Geranium sylvaticum	Wood Crane's-bill	
Geum rivale	Water Avens	
Geum urbanum	Wood Avens	
Geum x intermedium	Hybrid Avens	
Glechoma hederacea	Ground-ivy	
Gymnadenia conopsea	Fragrant Orchid	
Gymnadenia conopsea conopsea	Fragrant Orchid	
Hedera helix	Common Ivy	
Helianthemum nummularium	Common Rock-rose	
Helictotrichon pratense	Meadow Oat-grass	
Helictotrichon pubescens	Downy Oat-grass	
Helleborus viridus	Green Hellebore	2011
Heracleum sphondylium	Hogweed	
Holcus lanatus	Yorkshire-fog	
Holcus mollis	Creeping Soft-grass	
Honckenya peploides	Sea Sandwort	
Hyacinthoides hispanica	Spanish Bluebell	
Hyacinthoides non-scripta	Bluebell	
Hyacinthoides x	Hybrid Bluebell	
Hypericum hirsutum	Hairy St John's-wort	
Hypericum humifusum	Trailing St John's-wort	
Hypericum montanum	Pale St John's-wort	2001
Hypericum perforatum	Perforate St John's-wort	
Hypericum pulchrum	Slender St John's-wort	
Hypochaeris radicata	Cat's-ear	
Ilex aquifolium	Holly	
Impatiens glandulifera	Indian Balsam	
Iris pseudacorus	Yellow Iris	
Juglans regia	Walnut	
Juncus effusus	Soft-rush	
Juncus inflexus	Hard Rush	
Juniperus communis	Juniper	1973
Knautia arvensis	Field Scabious	
Koeleria macrantha	Crested Hair-grass	
Laburnum anagyroides	Laburnum	
Lactuca virosa	Great Lettuce	
Lamium purpureum	Red Dead-nettle	
Lapsana communis	Nipplewort	
Larix decidua	European Larch	

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Scientific name	English name	Most recent
Larix sp.	a larch	
Lathyrus pratensis	Meadow Vetchling	
Leontodon hispidus	Rough Hawkbit	
Leucanthemum vulgare	Oxeye Daisy	
Ligustrum ovalifolium	Garden Privet	
Ligustrum vulgare	Wild Privet	
Lilium martagon	Martagon Lily	
Linum catharticum	Fairy Flax	
Listera ovata	Common Twayblade	
Lithospermum officinale	Common Gromwell	1867
Lolium perenne	Perennial Rye-grass	
Lonicera periclymenum	Honeysuckle	
Lotus corniculatus	Common Bird's-foot-trefoil	
Lotus pedunculatus	Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil	
Luzula campestris	Field Wood-rush	
Luzula pilosa	Hairy Wood-rush	
Lychnis flos-cuculi	Ragged-Robin	
Lysimachia nemorum	Yellow Pimpernel	
Lysimachia vulgaris	Yellow Loosestrife	
Malus sylvestris sens. lat.	Apple	
Matricaria discoidea	Pineappleweed	
Medicago lupulina	Black Medick	
Melica uniflora	Wood Melick	
Mercurialis perennis	Dog's Mercury	
Moehringia trinervia	Three-nerved Sandwort	
Mycelis muralis	Wall Lettuce	
Myosotis scorpioides	Water Forget-me-not	
Myosotis sylvatica	Wood Forget-me-not	
Myrrhis odorata	Sweet Cicely	
Narcissus pseudonarcissus	Daffodil / Wild Daffodil	
Neottia nidus-avis	Bird's-nest Orchid	2013
Odontites vernus	Red Bartsia	
Ononis repens	Common Restharrow	
Ononis spinosa	Spiny Restharrow	
Ophrys apifera	Bee Orchid	2013
Ophrys insectifera	Fly Orchid	1953
Orchis mascula	Early-purple Orchid	
Origanum vulgare	Wild Marjoram	
Oxalis acetosella	Wood-sorrel	
Parietaria judaica	Pellitory-of-the-Wall	2013
Paris quadrifolia	Herb-paris	2013
Parnassia palustris	Grass-of-Parnassus	1973
Petasites hybridus	Butterbur	
Philadelphus coronarius	Mock-orange	
Philadelphus x virginalis	Hairy Mock-orange	
Phleum bertolonii	Smaller Cat's-tail	
Phyllitis scolopendrium	Hart's-tongue	
Picris echioides	Bristly Oxtongue	

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Scientific name	English name	Most recent
Picris hieracioides	Hawkweed Oxtongue	
Pilosella officinarum	Mouse-ear-hawkweed	
Pimpinella saxifraga	Burnet-saxifrage	
Pinguicula vulgaris	Common Butterwort	1924
Pinus nigra	Austrian Pine / Corsican Pine	
Pinus sylvestris	Scots Pine	
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort Plantain	
Plantago major	Greater Plantain	
Plantago maritime	Sea Plantain	
Plantago media	Hoary Plantain	
Platanthera bifolia	Lesser Butterfly Orchid	1984
Poa annua	Annual Meadow-grass	
Poa pratensis sens. lat.	Smooth Meadow-grass	
Poa trivialis	Rough Meadow-grass	
Polygala vulgaris	Common Milkwort	
Polygonatum multiflorum	Solomon's-seal	2013
Polystichum aculeatum	Hard Shield-fern	
Polystichum setiferum	Soft Shield-fern	2013
Polystichum x bicknellii	P. aculeatum x setiferum	2002
Populus tremula	Aspen	
Potentilla reptans	Creeping Cinquefoil	
Potentilla sterilis	Barren Strawberry	
Primula veris	Cowslip	
Primula vulgaris	Primrose	
Primula x polyantha	False Oxlip (P. veris x vulgaris)	
Primula x polyantha cultivar	Cultivated Primrose	
Prunella vulgaris	Selfheal	
Prunus avium	Wild Cherry	
Prunus domestica insititia	Damson / Bullace	
Prunus padus	Bird Cherry	
Prunus spinosa	Blackthorn	
Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	
Pteridium aquilinum	Bracken	
Pulicaria dysenterica	Common Fleabane	
Pulicaria vulgaris	Small Fleabane	1968
Pyrola rotundifolia	Round-leaved Wintergreen	1988
Quercus petraea	Sessile Oak	
Quercus robur	Pedunculate Oak	
Quercus sp.	an oak	
Ranunculus acris	Meadow Buttercup	
Ranunculus auricomus	Goldilocks Buttercup	
Ranunculus bulbosus	Bulbous Buttercup	
Ranunculus ficaria	Lesser Celandine	
Ranunculus repens	Creeping Buttercup	
Reseda lutea	Wild Mignonette	
Reseda luteola	Weld	
Rhinanthus minor	Yellow-rattle	
Rhinanthus minor stenophyllus	Yellow-rattle	

Significant species are highlighted in green, with the date of the last record.

Scientific name	English name	Most recent
Rhododendron ponticum	Rhododendron	
Ribes rubrum	Red Currant	
Ribes sanguineum	Flowering Currant	
Ribes spicatum	Downy Currant	2013
Ribes uva-crispa	Gooseberry	
Rosa caesia glauca	Glaucous Dog-rose	
Rosa canina	Dog-rose	
Rosa mollis	Soft Downy-rose	
Rosa pimpinellifolia	Burnet Rose	
Rosa rugosa	Japanese Rose	
Rosa sherardii	Sherard's Downy-rose	
Rosa x dumalis	Rosa caesia x canina	
Rosa x dumetorum	Rosa canina x obtusifolia	
Rosa x hibernica	Rosa canina x pimpinellifolia	
Rosa x involute	Rosa pimpinellifolia x sherardii	
Rosa x margerisonii	Rosa caesia sens. lat. x pimpinellifolia	
Rosa x sabinii	Rosa mollis x pimpinellifolia	
Rubus caesius	Dewberry	
Rubus dasycarpus	Bramble	
Rubus eboracensis	Bramble	
Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	
Rubus idaeus	Raspberry	
Rubus silvaticus	Bramble	
Rumex acetosa	Common Sorrel	
Rumex conglomeratus	Clustered Dock	
Rumex crispus	Curled Dock	
Rumex obtusifolius	Broad-leaved Dock	
Rumex sanguineus	Wood Dock	
Sagina procumbens	Procumbent Pearlwort	
Salix caprea	Goat Willow	
Salix cinerea	Grey Willow	
Salix cinerea oleifolia	Rusty Willow	
Salix myrsinifolia	Dark-leaved Willow	1977
Salix repens	Creeping Willow	
Salix x rubra	S. purpurea x viminalis	
Salvia pratensis	Meadow Clary	1995
Salvia verbenaca	Wild Clary	1867
Sambucus nigra	Elder	
Sanguisorba minor	Salad Burnet	
Sanguisorba minor minor	Salad Burnet	
Sanguisorba officinalis	Great Burnet	
Sanicula europaea	Sanicle	
Saxifraga x urbium	S. spathularis x umbrosa	
Scabiosa columbaria	Small Scabious	
Scilla verna	Spring Squill	
Scrophularia auriculata	Water Figwort	
Scrophularia nodosa	Common Figwort	
Senecio erucifolius	Hoary Ragwort	

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Scientific name	English name	Most recent
Senecio jacobaea	Common Ragwort	
Senecio squalidus	Oxford Ragwort	
Senecio vulgaris	Groundsel	
Serratula tinctoria	Saw-wort	
Silaum silaus	Pepper-saxifrage	
Silene dioica	Red Campion	
Silene vulgaris	Bladder Campion	
Sinapis arvensis	Charlock	
Sisymbrium officinale	Hedge Mustard	
Smyrniolum olusatrum	Alexanders	2011
Solanum dulcamara	Bittersweet	
Solanum nigrum	Black Nightshade	
Solidago gigantea	Early Goldenrod	
Sonchus asper	Prickly Sow-thistle	
Sonchus oleraceus	Smooth Sow-thistle	
Sorbus aria	Whitebeam	
Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan	
Stachys officinalis	Betony	
Stachys sylvatica	Hedge Woundwort	
Stellaria holostea	Greater Stitchwort	
Stellaria media	Common Chickweed	
Stellaria nemorum	Wood Stitchwort	
Stranvaesia davidiana	Stranvaesia	
Succisa pratensis	Devil's-bit Scabious	
Symphoricarpos albus	Snowberry	
Syringa vulgaris	Lilac	
Tamus communis	Black Bryony	
Taraxacum agg.	Dandelion	
Taxus baccata	Yew	2013
Tellima grandiflora	Fringecups	
Teucrium scorodonia	Wood Sage	
Thalictrum flavum	Common Meadow-rue	
Thalictrum minus	Lesser Meadow-rue	
Thalictrum minus arenarium	Lesser Meadow-rue	
Thalictrum minus minus	Lesser Meadow-rue	
Thymus polytrichus	Wild Thyme	
Tilia cordata	Small-leaved Lime	2013
Tilia platyphyllos	Large-leaved Lime	
Tilia x europaea	Lime	
Tolmiea menziesii	Pick-a-back-plant	
Tragopogon pratensis	Goat's-beard	
Trifolium campestre	Hop Trefoil	
Trifolium dubium	Lesser Trefoil	
Trifolium medium	Zigzag Clover	
Trifolium pratense	Red Clover	
Trifolium repens	White Clover	
Trifolium striatum	Knotted Clover	
Tripleurospermum maritimum sens. lat.		

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Scientific name	English name	Most recent
Trisetum flavescens	Yellow Oat-grass	
Tsuga heterophylla	Western Hemlock-spruce	
Tussilago farfara	Colt's-foot	
Ulex europaeus	Gorse	
Ulmus glabra	Wych Elm	
Ulmus procera	English Elm	
Urtica dioica	Common Nettle	
Valeriana dioica	Marsh Valerian	
Valeriana officinalis	Common Valerian	
Veronica beccabunga	Brooklime	
Veronica chamaedrys	Germander Speedwell	
Veronica montana	Wood Speedwell	
Veronica officinalis	Heath Speedwell	
Veronica persica	Common Field-speedwell	
Veronica serpyllifolia serpyllifolia	Thyme-leaved Speedwell	
Viburnum opulus	Guelder-rose	
Vicia cracca	Tufted Vetch	
Vicia sativa sativa	Common Vetch	
Vicia sepium	Bush Vetch	
Vicia sylvatica	Wood Vetch	
Viola hirta	Hairy Violet	
Viola odorata	Sweet Violet	
Viola palustris	Marsh Violet	
Viola reichenbachiana	Early Dog-violet	
Viola riviniana	Common Dog-violet	
Viscum album	Mistletoe	1953

Bryophytes (Gordon Graham)

Taxon	Taxon
Brachythecium rutabulum	Oxyrrhynchium hyans
Cirrophylum piliferum	Pellia endiviifolia
Conocephalum conicum	Plagiochila porelloides
Ctenidium molluscum	Plagiomnium rostratum
Eurhynchium striatum	Plagiomnium undulatum
Fissidens bryoides	Praelonga kindbergia
Fissidens taxifolius	Rhizomnium punctatum
Lophocolea bidentata	Rhynchostegium murale
Lunularia cruciata	Thamnobryum alopecurum
Mnium hornum	