

# A SHORT GUIDE TO THREE DUBLIN CITY WOODLANDS

St. Anne's Park  
Tolka Valley Park  
Bushy Park



An Roinn Tithíochta,  
Rialtais Áitiúil agus Oidhreachta  
Department of Housing,  
Local Government and Heritage



Comhairle Cathrach  
Bhaile Átha Cliath  
Dublin City Council



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*Above: A field layer in Bushy Park. Photo by Ludovic Beaumont*

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*Front cover: St. Anne’s Park. Photograph by Anthony Woods*

*Above: Beech trees, Bushy park. Photograph by Ludovic Beaumont*

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## Introduction

The lands surrounding Dublin Bay were originally heavily wooded before the city was developed. One of Dublin's Irish names was *Droom-Choll-Coil* that is, "the brow of a hazel-wood", from an abundance of those trees growing about it.

Woodlands are places visually dominated by trees and urban woodland can be defined as all of the woodlands within the boundary of a town or city. Urban woodlands provide valuable habitats for many species of plants and animals and, if well managed, can increase urban biodiversity, as well as providing valuable amenity areas and reducing air pollution and noise.

This guide provides information about three of the most important woodlands in Dublin City at:

St. Anne's Park, between Clontarf and Raheny  
Tolka Valley Park, between Ashtown and Finglas  
Bushy Park, Terenure.



## A Brief History of Forests in Ireland

After the last Ice Age (10,000 BP), Ireland was initially covered in tundra-like vegetation. As the climate started to warm up 10,000 years ago, the seeds of trees that originated from southern and central Europe were brought to Ireland by birds and through wind dispersal from the United Kingdom. These pioneer species were juniper (*Juniperus communis*), birch (*Betula spp.*) and Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestica*). As temperatures increased they were followed by elm (*Ulmus spp.*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*), willow (*Salix spp.*), oak (*Quercus spp.*), yew (*Taxus baccata*) and ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*).



Above: a Scots pine in Bushy Park.  
Photograph by Ludovic Beaumont

During the Neolithic revolution (4,000 BCE), when humans learned to cultivate lands, extensive clearance of woodlands started to occur. As techniques and agriculture developed in the later prehistoric period, the process of clearing forests continued, especially for grazing.

By the first millennium AD, elm and Scots pine had become rare and studies have shown that forests were then confined to marginal land and upland areas. A human population increase in medieval times resulted in an increased demand for timber, which contributed to a reduction in canopy cover. Nevertheless, there were still some large forests in Ireland until 1600.



*Hawthorn seedling (Craetagus monogyna) in Bushy Park. Photograph by Ludovic Beaumont.*



*Monterey pine needles and cones. St. Anne's Park. Photograph by Anthony Woods.*



*Young yew (Taxus baccata) in Bushy Park. Photograph by Ludovic Beaumont.*



*A coppiced tree in Bushy Park. Photograph by Ludovic Beaumont.*

The 17th and 18th centuries show the largest decline of forests and woodlands in Ireland. The invention of the blast furnace in the mid-16th century permitted the production of iron and glass on an industrial scale, which required large volumes of charcoal. This resulted in a large amount of forests having to be coppiced or felled. The demand for timber was further increased for use in the construction of ships and buildings, as well as wood for the tanneries. These all contributed to forest decline.

Between 1700 and 1840, there was another significant human population increase in Ireland, requiring vast areas of forest to be cleared to meet the increasing demand for food and shelter. By the 1800s, most Irish forests had been cleared and this led to the extinction of many woodland mammals, including wild boar, wolf and red squirrel.

However, by the middle of the 18th century, a growing interest in improving forestry and farming developed in Ireland. In the great estates, landowners started to plant trees as part of land improvements as encouraged by the Royal Dublin Society, which was founded in 1731. New landscape design styles also encouraged the planting of copses and forests framing the views of the demesnes.

Following these developments, there was a modest reforestation, mostly with exotic tree species. Unfortunately the Land Act (1881), which transferred the lands from landlords to tenants, led to an increase in deforestation as many landlords, who were about to lose their estates, sold their timber crops, whilst new owners started clearing forests in order to make way for tillage and grazing.

By the beginning of the 20th century, around one percent of the country was covered in woodland, so the State began a re-forestation programme. The aims of this programme were primarily to establish a forest resource that would supply Ireland's timber needs and, latterly, to develop a viable national timber industry. This afforestation effort consisted mainly of the planting of coniferous tree species, such as Sitka spruce (*Picea sitchensis*), Norway spruce (*Picea abies*) and Japanese larch (*Larix kaempferi*).

In 1996, the Government published *Growing for the Future*, which set targets for the forestry sector to 2035. It established that, in order to reach a scale of timber production large enough to support local industries, the national forest estate would need to increase to 17% of total land area by 2030.

In 2019, Coillte, the state owned forestry business, launched its not-for-profit branch: Coillte Nature. Its aims are: to reforest Ireland by planting new native woodlands on un-forested lands and mono species plantations; to restore important biodiversity areas by improving habitats; to regenerate urban forests; and to rehabilitate ecosystem services by bringing sensitive or degraded lands into better health across Ireland.



Cavities in the trunks of older trees planted by the Guinness family provide homes for pollinators and support ecosystem services at St. Anne's Park. Photograph by Anthony Woods



## Woodland Habitats

Woodlands provide a place where particular plants and animals find food, water and shelter. The nature of the woodland habitat determines the type of plants and animals that can live in it, and this nature itself is defined by a series of factors such as the soil, climate, vegetation and woodland management.



A well-established old broadleaf woodland is made of four distinct layers. The top layer, or **canopy**, from 20 metres or more, consists of the largest and tallest trees, such as ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), oak (*Quercus spp.*), beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), birch (*Betula spp.*), Scots pine (*Pinus sylvatica*) or other more exotic tree species. These trees restrict the growth of plants by blocking out light and, therefore, affect the composition of the species underneath.

Scots pines dominating the understorey in Bushy Park. Photograph by Ludovic Beaumont

The second layer, or **understorey**, is made of smaller trees, such as hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) or hazel, that are all adapted to grow successfully with less light and water.

The third layer, called the **field layer**, consists mostly of non-woody plants: grasses; ferns, such as deer fern (*Blechnum spicant*); sedges; and flowering plants, such as wood anemone (*Anemone nemorosa*). This layer also includes low-growing woody plants, such as: bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*), honeysuckle (*Lonicera periclymenum*), creepers and ivy (*Hedera Hibernica*), as well as tree seedlings.



*A field layer in Bushy Park. Photograph by Ludovic Beaumont.*



At the bottom is the **ground layer**, which includes: mosses, liverworts, lichens, fungi, ivy, decomposing leaves and rotten timber.

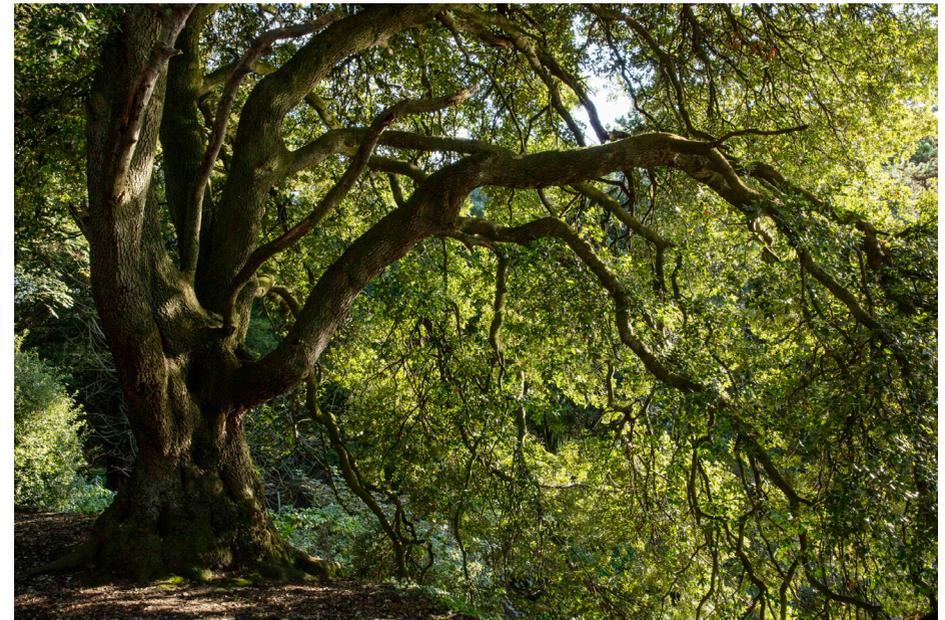
*Fungi (left) and mosses (right) at St. Anne's Park. Photographs by Anthony Woods.*



## Woodlands in Dublin City Parks:

### *St. Anne's Park*

The landscape design of St. Anne's Park began when the Guinness family bought Thornhill House demesne. Subsequent years saw the demesne renamed as St. Anne's, as well as the acquisition of more lands to create a large estate of almost 500 acres.



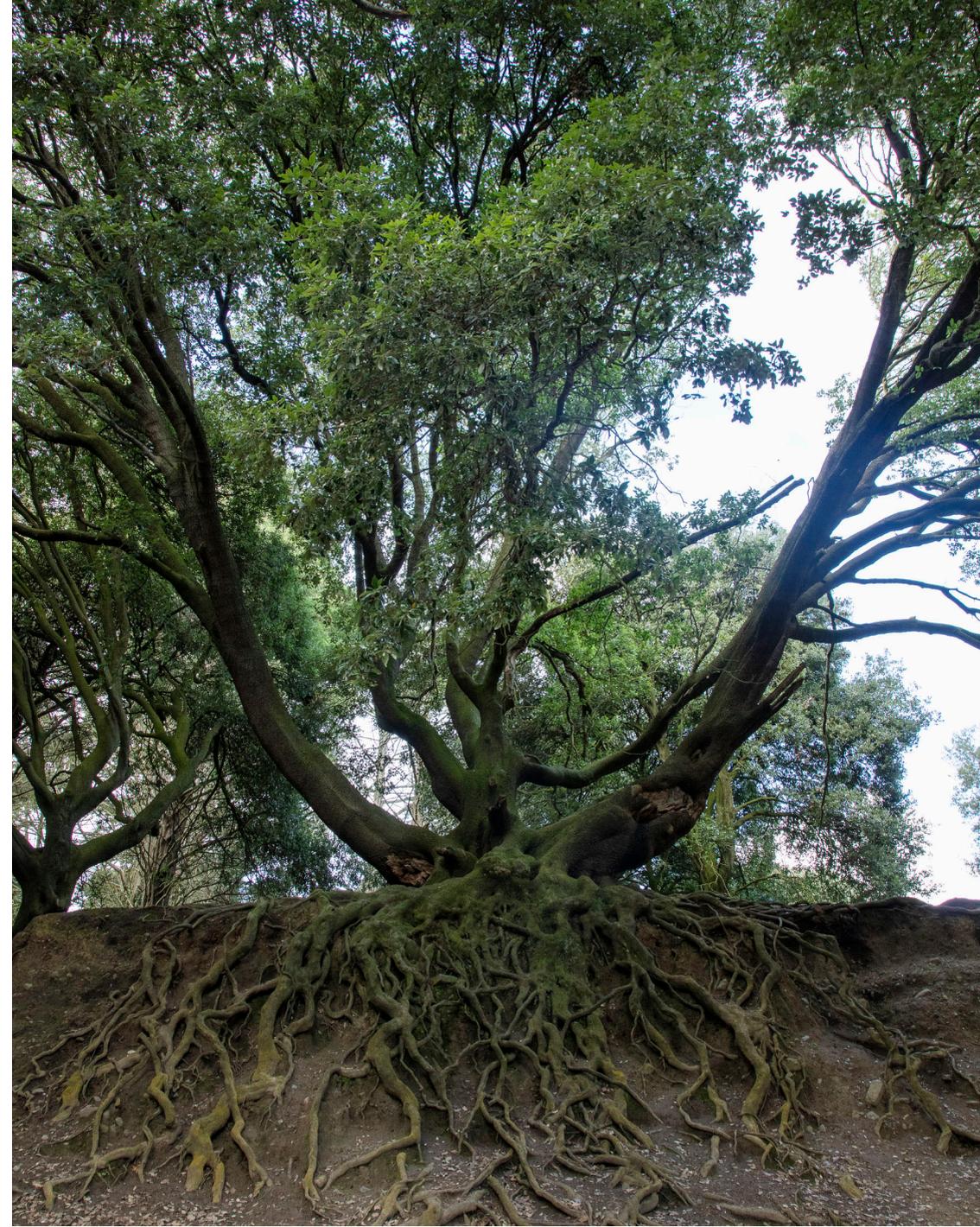
*Evergreen Oak. St. Anne's Park. Photograph by Anthony Woods*

In 1838, Benjamin Lee Guinness established his family home at St. Anne's and was involved in the construction of the follies located throughout the demesne. His son Arthur (Lord Ardilaun) then inherited the estate in 1868. Both he and his wife, Lady Olive Ardilaun, went on to rebuild and extend the house and continued to develop the landscaping of the estate. The work was carried out by a team of professional gardeners who also worked at other Guinness properties, including Ashford Castle and Muckross House (now Killarney National Park).

One of the most distinctive characteristics of the park are the avenues of fine trees, which originally framed the main house. Notably the long and wide East/West Avenue is planted with Holm oaks (*Quercus ilex*), Monterey pines (*Pinus radiata*) and Austrian Pines (*Pinus nigra*). There are several other avenues framed with yews (*Taxus baccata*), horse chestnuts (*Aesculus hippocatanum*), Holm oaks or Monterey pines. Another feature of St. Anne's Park is the extensive planting of holm oak. This species, resistant to sea wind, was selected by the Guinness family to act as a shelter belt along its coastal boundary and along the boundary of the park. It was also Lord Ardilaun's favourite tree.



*The main avenue of St. Anne's Park. Photograph by Anthony Woods.*



*Roots system of a holm oak (St. Anne's park). Photo by Anthony Woods.*

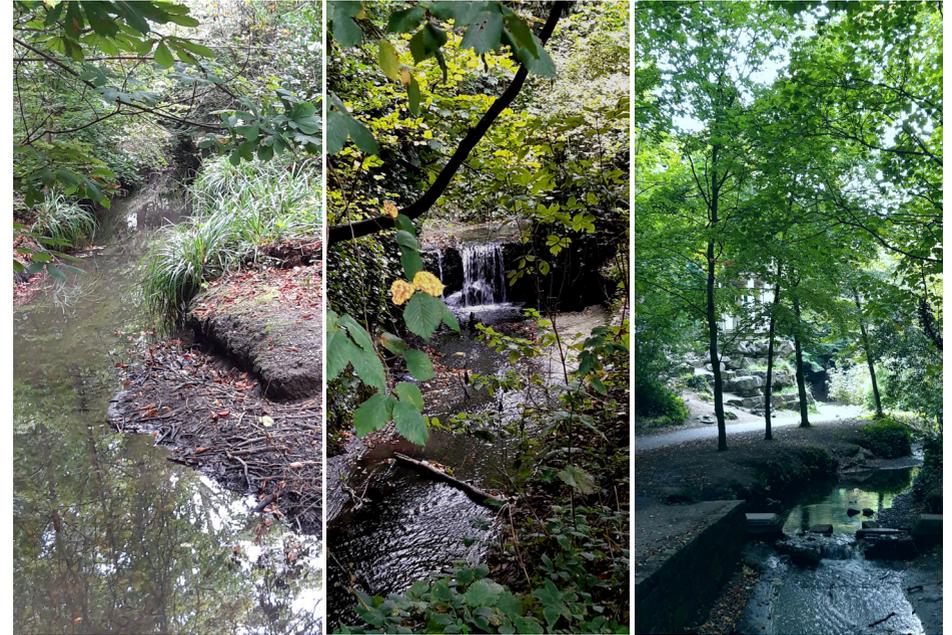
The Naniken River flows through the park and its banks are dominated by large and mature beech (*Fagus sylvatica*). Adjacent woodlands contain Holm oak, Monterey cypress, yew, and horse chestnut, as well as self-seeded trees, including wych elm (*Ulmus glabra*), ash trees and sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*).



River walk, gothic bridge and yews (St. Anne's Park).  
Photo by Ludovic Beaumont.

Woodland species, such as wild garlic (*Allium ursinum*), Hart's-tongue (*Asplenium scolopendrium*), lords and ladies (*Arum maculatum*), lesser celandines (*Ficaria verna*) and primroses (*Primula vulgaris*) can be found in the field layer during springtime.

The Chestnut Meadow has a diverse collection of meadow species, such as lesser knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), field scabious (*Knautia arvensis*), oxeye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*), bee orchid (*Ophrys apifera*) and pyramidal orchid (*Anacamptis pyramidalis*), which is a rare species.



Naniken River, horsechestnut leaves and riparian vegetation. Photograph by Ludovic Beaumont.

One of the many waterfalls and riparian vegetation. Photograph by Ludovic Beaumont

Naniken River, temple and young beech trees. Photograph by Ludovic Beaumont

Aquatic species that are rarely found in Dublin have also been recorded in the pond, including the broad-leaved pondweed (*Potamogeton natans*) and horned pondweed (*Zannichellia palustris*).

St. Anne's is also home to one of Dublin City Council's native tree trails.

## Tolka Valley Park

Tolka Valley Park is an important park rich in plant and animal life. Covering about 50 hectares, it consists primarily of the existing Tolka Valley Park and the site at Cardiffsbridge Nature Park. Parts of the park are situated over a former city landfill. Previously, the eastern section of the park was the estate of Finglaswood House, which included ancient woodlands referred to by Henry II during his visit in 1171-1172. These are visible on Rocque's maps of 1757-1760. Finglaswood House was home to Walter Seagrave, a former Lord Mayor of Dublin City (1588-1589).



*New woodlands at Tolka Valley Park.  
Photograph by Anthony Woods*

The woodland was planted in 2011 by Dublin City Council with deciduous trees and shrubs, with emphasis placed on native species, incorporating existing mature specimen trees along the river bank. Sycamores, ash and one impressive specimen of hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) are the more mature specimens in the park. Willow, silver birch (*Betula pendula*), downy birch (*Betula pubescens*), alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), elder (*Sambucus nigra*) and hawthorns cover the sloping banks.



*Open woodland and river. Tolka Valley Park.  
Photograph by Fennell Photography.*

Cardiffsbridge has an ancient hedgerow running along most of its southern boundary, along parts of the river and crossing the site along historic field boundaries. It is a mature hedge/tree line and consists of mostly mature woody species along the top of a dry ditch. Tree species in the hedgerows include hawthorns, elder, field maples (*Acer campestre*), bird cherry (*Prunus padus*), hazel, sycamore and willows.

In the woodlands, common typical woodland species that are growing include ivy (*Hedera helix*), ground-ivy (*Glechoma hederacea*), wood sanicles (*Sanicle Sanicula europaea*), bramble (*Rubus fruticosus agg*) and Hart's-tongue Fern

An 'Integrated Constructed Wetland' (ICW) was built in the park in 1999 as an innovative way of treating the Finglaswood Stream, which was heavily polluted at the time. The ICW removes pollution by containing and treating water run-off in a series of areas aesthetically and biologically sympathetic to the local environment. Nitrogen and phosphorus are removed by the plants as they use them for growth. Suspended solids are removed by filtration as the flow proceeds through the wetland. This process also permitted the creation of a new wetland habitat.



Heron. Tolka Valley Park. Photography by Fennell Photography.



Marsh-marigold (*Caltha palustris*).  
Tolka Valley Park Photography by  
Maryann Harris.



Primrose (*Primula vulgaris* var. *alba*).  
Tolka Valley Park. Photography by  
Maryann Harris.

Three additional wetland ponds were built in 2011 at Cardiffsbridge to intercept water from roads and drains before it enters the River Tolka. These provide valuable habitats for wildlife. Reeds and sedges were planted and other plants have colonized naturally. The common reed (*Phragmites australis*), bulrush (*Cyperaceae spp.*) and yellow iris (*Iris pseudacorus*) have become the dominant plants in the wetland. Ground flora is influenced by the level of water inundation, with yellow iris, wild angelica (*Angelica sylvestris*) and reed canary-grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) in wetter parts.



Integrated constructed wetlands at Tolka Valley Park.  
Photograph by Fennell Photography.

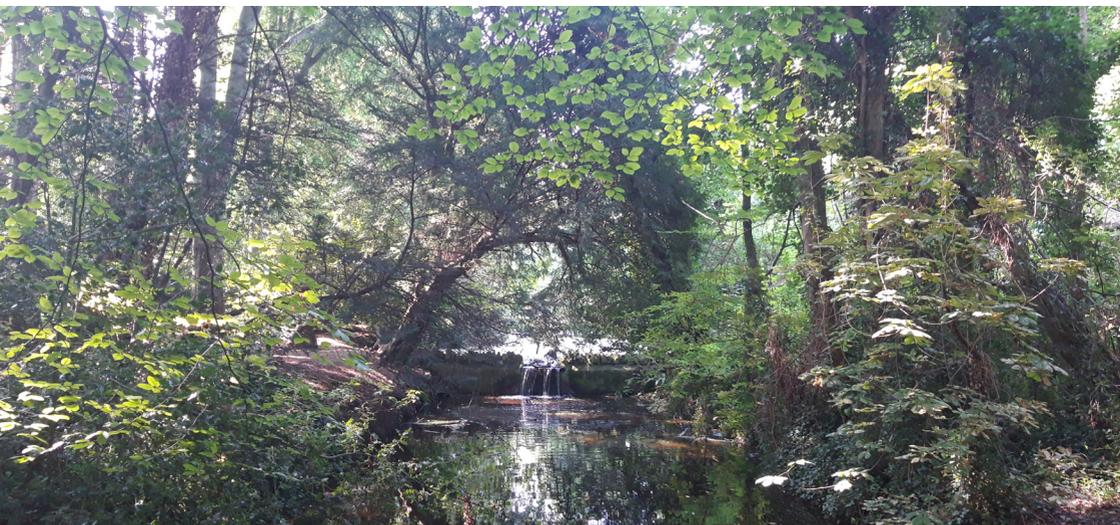
Vigorous perennials, such as common nettle (*Urtica dioica*) and cow parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*) thrive in drier parts. Tolka Valley Park is also home to one of Dublin City Council's native tree trails.



## Bushy Park

Bushy Park (approximately 22 ha or 54 acres) is found on the north bank of the Dodder between Terenure and Templeogue.

The first big house, known as 'Bushe's House', was built by Arthur Bushe of Dangan in 1700 on a site of 4 hectares. The demesne was considerably enlarged by Abraham Wilkinson in 1791, who gave the estate to his daughter, Maria, as part of her dowry when she married Robert Shaw in 1796. The Irish playwright George Bernard Shaw was a distant relative of this branch of the Shaw family, who owned Bushy Park until 1951, when they sold the estate to Dublin Corporation (now Dublin City Council).



*The serpentine lake at Bushy Park. Photograph by Ludovic Beaumont*

The estate was developed in the English Landscape Garden style, which was fashionable in the early 19th century. The house was accessed by a long avenue flanked by large fields planted with copses of parkland trees. A large ornamental woodland was planted near the Dodder with a serpentine lake as its centrepiece. The lake and woods were the principal pleasure grounds associated with the estate. Typical features of 19th century demesnes are still in existence, such as an icehouse, narrow bridges, path networks, and a shell house.



*Woodland and path (Bushy Park). Photograph by Anthony Woods*

The eastern part of the woodland is dense and retains numerous trees typical of 19th demesne landscaping with a mix of deciduous and evergreen species. Large-leaved limes (*Tilia platyphyllos*), common oaks, horse-chestnut, and numerous beech are the largest specimen deciduous trees. Yews, deodar cedar (*Cedrus deodora*), western red-cedar (*Thuja plicata*), and numerous Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) are among the largest coniferous specimens. One magnificent specimen of giant redwood (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*) grows beside the lake. Ash, willow, sycamore, and alder have also self-seeded in the woodland.



*Pond and riparian vegetation. Photograph by Ludovic Beaumont.*

The shrub layer is composed mostly of cherry laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*) and a smaller amount of Lauristinus (*Viburnum tinus*), snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*), holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) and hawthorn.

The western part of the woodland is an open canopy mixed broadleaved woodland. The trees include ash, sycamore, lime, yew, with some recent plantings of pine (*Pinus spp.*) and holm oak. The shrub layer has hazel, elder, butterfly-bush (*Buddleja davidii*), bramble, hawthorn, holly and snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*). The herb layer is floristically rich. It has some typical demesne garden plants, including pendulous sedge (*Carex pendula*) and Himalayan honeysuckle (*Leycesteria formosa*) as well as typical woodland native herbs such as wood-sedge (*Carex sylvatica*), false brome (*Brachypodium sylvaticum*) and great woodrush (*Luzula sylvatica*). The rare broad-leaved helleborine (*Epipactis helleborine*) was first recorded from Bushy Park one hundred years ago.

Bushy Park is also home to one of Dublin City Council's native tree trails.



*Broad Buckler-fern (Dryopteris dilatata). Photograph by Ludovic Beaumont.*



*Hart's-tongue (Asplenium scolopendrium). Photograph by Ludovic Beaumont.*



*Kingfisher in beech trees along the River Dodder. Photograph by Anthony Woods.*

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*Robin at St. Anne's Park woodlands.  
Photograph by Anthony Woods.*



## Appendix 1 Bushy Park woodlands plant checklist

(New Flora of the British Isles, Clive Stace, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition 2010)

Trees		
Common Name	Scientific Name	Status
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Native
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	
Crack-willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	
Evergreen Oak	<i>Quercus ilex</i>	
Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	
Giant Redwood	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	
Horse-chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	
Large-leaved Lime	<i>Tilia platyphyllus</i>	
Lawson Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	
Monterey Cypress	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	
Monterey Pine	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	
Rusty Willow	<i>Salix cinerea subsp.oleifolia</i>	Native
Scots pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Native? Planted
Sessile Oak	<i>Quercus petraea</i>	Native
Sweet Chestnut	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	
Ulmus glabra	<i>Wytch Elm</i>	Native
Western Red-cedar	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	
Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Native
Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Native

Woodland Shrubs		
Common Name	Scientific Name	Status
Butterfly-bush	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Native
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Native
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Native
Cherry Laurel	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Native
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Native

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Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Native
Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	
Dogwood	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	
Cherry Laurel	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	
Portugal Laurel	<i>Prunus lusitanica</i>	
Spotted-laurel	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	

Herbs Grasses and Ferns		
Common Name	Scientific Name	Status
Annual Meadow-grass	<i>Poa annua</i>	Native
Black Spleenwort	<i>Asplenium adiantum-nigrum</i>	Native
Broad Buckler-fern	<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Native
Broad-leaved Willowherb	<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	Native
Bush Vetch	<i>Vicia sepium</i>	Native
Carex sylvatica	<i>Wood-sedge</i>	Native
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	Native
Common Chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>	Native
Common Dog-violet	<i>Viola riviniana</i>	Native
Common Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	Native
Common Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Native
Creeping Bent	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Native
Creeping Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Native
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg.	Native
Enchanter's Nightshade	<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	Native
False-brome	<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	Native
Fern-grass	<i>Catapodium rigidum</i>	Native
Feverfew	<i>Tanacetum parthenium</i>	
Garlic Mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Native
Germander Speedwell	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Native
Greater Periwinkle	<i>Vinca major</i>	
Greater Plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>	Native
Ground-elder	<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	
Hedge Woundwort	<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Native
Hemlock Water-dropwort	<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	Native
Herb Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Native
Hoary Willowherb	<i>Epilobium parviflorum</i>	Native
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Native
Indian Balsam	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	

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Lady-Fern	<i>Athyrium felix-femina</i>	Native
Lesser Burdock	<i>Arctium minus</i>	Native
Lords-and-Ladies	<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Native
Lords-and-Ladies	<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Native
Marsh Horsetail	<i>Equisetum palustre</i>	Native
Meadowsweet	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	Native
Pendulous Sedge	<i>Carex pendula</i>	
Perennial Rye-grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	
Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Native
Red Clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Native
Remote Sedge	<i>Carex remota</i>	Native
Soft Rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Native
Soft Shield-fern	<i>Polystichum setiferum</i>	Native
Spear Thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Native
Tufted Hair-grass	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Native
Wild Angelica	<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	Native
Winter Heliotrope	<i>Petasites fragrans</i>	
Wood Avens	<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Native
Wood Dock	<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>	Native
Yellow Iris	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Native

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## Appendix 1 Tolka Valley Woodland Plant List

(Nomenclature as per New Flora of the British Isles, Clive Stace, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition 2010)

### Trees

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status
Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Native
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Native
Aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>	Native
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	
Crack-willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Native
Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	
Goat Willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	Native
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Native
Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	
Pedunculate Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Native
Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Native
Rusty Willow	<i>Salix cinerea subsp.oleifolia</i>	Native
Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Native
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	
Turkey Oak	<i>Quercus cerris</i>	
Weeping Willow	<i>Salix babylonica</i>	
White Poplar	<i>Populus alba</i>	
White Willow	<i>Salix alba</i>	
Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Native
?	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> 'Atropurpureum'	

### Shrubs

Common Name	Scientific name	Status
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Native
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Native
Butterfly-bush	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	
Dog Rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>	Native
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Native
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Native
Red-osier Dogwood	<i>Cornus sericea</i>	
Rose-of-Sharon	<i>Hypericum calycinum</i>	

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<b>Herbs</b>		
<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Status</b>
Bittersweet	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Native
Bulrush	<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Native
Butterbur	<i>Petasites hybridus</i>	
Common Centaury	<i>Centaureum erythraea</i>	Native
Common Club-rush	<i>Schoenoplectus lacustris</i>	Native
Common Couch	<i>Elytrigia repens</i>	Native
Common Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	Native
Common Knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Native
Common Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Native
Cow Parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Native
Creeping Bent	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Native
Creeping Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Native
Crested Dog's-tail	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Native
False-brome	<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	Native
Germander Speedwell	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Native
Giant Hogweed	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	
Glaucous Sedge	<i>Carex flacca</i>	Native
Ground-ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Native
Ground-ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Native
Hairy Sedge	<i>Carex hirta</i>	Native
Hard Rush	<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	Native
Hart's-tongue	<i>Asplenium scolopendrium</i>	Native
Herb Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Native
Hoary Willowherb	<i>Epilobium parviflorum</i>	Native
Howeed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Native
Indian Balsam	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	
Large Bindweed	<i>Calystegia silvatica</i>	
Lords-and-Ladies	<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Native
Perforate St. John's-wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Native
Reed Canary-grass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Native
Salad Burnet	<i>Poterium sanguisorba</i>	Native
Sanicle	<i>Sanicula europaea</i>	Native
Silverweed	<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	Native
Sweet Vernal-grass	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Native
Wild Angelica	<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	Native
Wild Carrot	<i>Daucus carota subsp.carota</i>	Native
Winter Heliotrope	<i>Petasites fragrans</i>	
Wood Avens	<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Native
xxx	<i>xFestulolium loliaceum</i>	Native
Yellow Iris	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Native
Yorkshire-fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Native

## St Anne's Woodlands Plant Checklist

(Nomenclature as New Flora of the British Isles, Clive Stace, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition 2010)

### Trees

<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Status</b>
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Native
Bay	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	
English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	
Evergreen Oak	<i>Quercus ilex</i>	
Horse Chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	
Large-leaved Lime	<i>Tilia platyphyllus</i>	
Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	
Poplar hybrid	<i>Populus hybrid</i>	
Portugal Laurel	<i>Prunus lusitanica</i>	
Sessile Oak	<i>Quercus petraea</i>	Native
Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Native
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	
Turkey Oak	<i>Turkey Oak</i>	
Wych Elm	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	
Yew	<i>Yew</i>	Native

### Shrubs

Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Native
Box-leaved Barberry	<i>Berberis darwinii</i>	
Butterfly-bush	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	
Dog-rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>	Native
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Native
Gorse	<i>Ulex euorpaeus</i>	Native
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Native
Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	
Stinking Tutsan	<i>Hypericum hircinum</i>	
Traveller's-joy	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	

## Herbs

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status
Annual meadow-grass	<i>Poa annua</i>	Native
Annual Mercury	<i>Mercurialis annua</i>	
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Native
Broad-leaved Dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Native
Broad-leaved Willowherb	<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	Native
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	Native
Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomeratum</i>	Native
Common Chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>	Native
Common Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Native
Common Ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Native
Cow Parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Native
Creeping Bent	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Native
Creeping Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Native
Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Native
Enchanter's-nightshade	<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	Native
Equal-leaved Knotgrass	<i>Polygonum arenastrum</i>	Native
False Oat-grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	Native
False-brome	<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	Native
Germander speedwell	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Native
Ground-elder	<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	
Hart's-tongue fern	<i>Asplenium scolopendrium</i>	Native
Hedge mustard	<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	
Herb Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Native
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Native
Polypody	<i>Polypodium vulgare</i>	Native
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	Native
Lords-and-Ladies	<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Native
Pendulous Sedge	<i>Carex pendula</i>	Native
Perennial Sow-thistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	Native
Remote Sedge	<i>Carex remota</i>	Native
Ribwort Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Native
Rosebay Willowherb	<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Native
Royal fern	<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	Native (Planted in this instance)
Sanicle	<i>Sanicula europaea</i>	Native
Scaly Male-fern	<i>Dryopteris affinis</i>	Native
Shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Native
Smooth Sow-thistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Native
Soft Shield-fern	<i>Polystichum setiferum</i>	Native

Spanish Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides hispanica</i>	
Spear Thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Native
Two-spined Acaena	<i>Acaena ovalifolia</i>	Potential invasive
Wall Barley	<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	
Wall Lettuce	<i>Mycelis muralis</i>	
Water Bent	<i>Polypogon viridis</i>	
Water-cress	<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>	Native
White Clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	
Winter heliotrope	<i>Petasites fragrans</i>	Invasive
Wood Avens	<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Native
Wood Dock	<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>	Native
Wood Sedge	<i>Carex sylvatica</i>	Native
Yorkshire-fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Native

## Notes

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An Roinn Tithíochta,  
Rialtais Áitiúil agus Oidhreachta  
Department of Housing,  
Local Government and Heritage



Comhairle Cathrach  
Bhaile Átha Cliath  
Dublin City Council

*Serpentine Lake. Bushy park.  
Photograph by Ludovic Beaumont*