BNF 4: Appendix 3
Local Green Space
Contents

Burpham Neighbourhood Plan ................................................................. 1
2015—2035 ......................................................................................... 1
BNF 4: Appendix 3 ............................................................................... 1
Local Green Space ............................................................................... 1
General Description ........................................................................... 4
Local Green Space: ‘Woodland for longer than living memory’ .......... 5
   Site 2: Part of Merrow Common .................................................... 5
   Site 3: Part of Merrow Common .................................................... 5
   Sites 4: Merrow Common ............................................................. 6
   Sites: 4 & 5 (W1 W2 W3) ............................................................... 7
   Site 5: Copse Edge ........................................................................ 8
   Site 28: The Copse ...................................................................... 8
Local Green Space: ‘Playing fields and recreational green space’ ....... 9
   Site 29: Sutherland Memorial Park .............................................. 9
   Site 29: Sutherland Memorial Park .............................................. 10
   Site 33: George Abbot School off site playing field ...................... 10
Local Green Space: ‘Natural Green Space’ ....................................... 11
   Site 18: ‘Weylea Meadow’ ........................................................... 11
   Site 20: ‘The Walk way’ ............................................................... 12
   Site 21: ‘The Wey Navigation’ ...................................................... 12
Local Green Space: ‘Wildlife corridors’ ............................................. 14
   Site 1: Land adjacent Merrow Lane ............................................ 14
   Sites 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27: Land Bordering the A3 ................. 15
   Site 19: .................................................................................... 16
   Site 23: .................................................................................... 16
   Site 24: .................................................................................... 17
   Site 25: .................................................................................... 17
   Site 26: .................................................................................... 17
   Site 27: .................................................................................... 17
Local Green Space: Small urban green space .................................... 18
   Merrow Stream: ...................................................................... 18
   Sites 6, 7, 8 and 9: .................................................................... 18
   Site 10: Burnett Green ............................................................... 20
   Site 11: Oak Tree Green ............................................................ 20
Site 12: Charlock Greens (1 of 2) ................................................................................. 20
Site 13: Charlock Greens (2 of 2) ................................................................................. 21
Site 14: Fennel Green ................................................................................................. 21
Sites 15, 16, and 17: Waylea Farm ................................................................................ 21
Site 30: Upfolds Green ............................................................................................... 21
Site 31: Glendale Playground ....................................................................................... 22
Site 34: Waylea Farm Buffer ....................................................................................... 23
Natural Corridors: ......................................................................................................... 24
Large-scale Corridors: ................................................................................................. 24
Man-made Corridors: .................................................................................................... 24
Experimental Corridors: ............................................................................................... 24
Our Burpham bird life over a full year includes; ......................................................... 25
Sample of plants .......................................................................................................... 26

Professor Anantha Duraiappah, Director of the UN University's International
Human Dimensions Programme on Global Environmental Change, says,

“The wealth of a country should not just be determined by GNP but
should include other factors. When you wake up to the sound of
chirping birds, you are listening to one of the simplest indicators of
local environmental health.”

Some of our Burpham bird life, observed by local residents over a full year, are listed
on page 25 of this document, along with the animals and plants of Burpham.
General Description

Burpham grew from being a hamlet in 1900 to become, and remain, part of Guildford’s “rural-urban” fringe. Despite the infilling with homes and woodland reduction in the 1980s, trees are evident at every entrance to the Ward and are visible from almost everywhere within it.

Burpham is special because of the wide variety of flora and fauna, the diversity of its wildlife (over 40 bird species and around a dozen animals have been witnessed in the Ward).

The number and distribution of trees in the Local Green Spaces designated in Burpham’s Plan collectively contribute to the community’s link with nature and foster a sense of tranquillity, which the community greatly values.

The Local Green Space are listed below in 5 sub-categories. Please also refer to Appendix 3 (BNF 4) for general character descriptions.

1. Woodland for longer than living memory
   - Woodland ‘that has always been there’.

2. Playing fields and recreational green space
   - Football, Tennis, Cricket, Bowls etc.

3. Natural Green Space
   - Places that are natural to the area and form green links to other open spaces and areas of relaxation.

4. Wild Life Corridors
   - One new location – to maintain a buffer between old and new.
   - Strips of land joining areas where wild life inhabit.

5. Small Urban Green Spaces
   - Taken from the estate designs of the period when built.

Notes:
1. Numbers in [ ] and paragraph numbers refer to the map attached on page 27 - Map repeated as map 3 of Appendix 1 (BNF 2).
2. The spaces are designated under the NPPF designation as “Local Green Space.” Some are less than a few square metres. Others are ribbons no more than a few metres wide running into and around the community, while some are larger but none is an extensive tract of land.
3. Each contributes a benefit to the community such as recreation, a pleasant walk way or thoroughfare or enjoyment of nature. The individual sites shown
on the map form their own very special function within community life, either providing recreation, and/or nature conservation.

**Local Green Space: ‘Woodland for longer than living memory’**

**Site 2: Part of Merrow Common**

This area of Merrow Common provides the eastern buttress of the "Green Cathedral" over Merrow Lane. This ancient Lane is much used by runners and walkers who enjoy its beauty and tranquillity, being one of the few areas of Burpham not to be affected by the noise of the A3 traffic. The Council had previously consulted on introducing an SNCI designation to this area in recognition of the richness of this “wildlife corridor”.

**Site 3: Part of Merrow Common**

This area of Merrow Common also provides the eastern buttress of the "Green Cathedral" over Merrow Lane. This ancient Lane is much used by runners and walkers who enjoy its beauty and tranquillity, being one of the few areas of Burpham not to be affected by the noise of the A3 traffic. The Council had previously consulted on introducing an SNCI designation to this area in recognition of the richness of this “wildlife corridor”.
Sites 4: Merrow Common

This area of Merrow Common provides the western buttress to the "Green Cathedral" over Merrow Lane and is defined by the Lane on one side and the housing of Gosden Hill Road on the other. Together with site 5 it also forms a "Green Cathedral" over New Inn Lane. It is much valued by local residents as an area of woodland for dog walking. It enjoys SNCI designation as a recognition of its richness of its wildlife, which are also enjoyed by residents.

The Guildford Borough Council SNCI survey document (2007) states: “The entire woodland was included as part of the boundary as if forms a single ecological unit.”

Despite the road cutting through Merrow common it is in fact a continuous tract of flora and fauna.
Sites: 4 & 5 (W1 W2 W3)

Merrow Common includes Ancient Woodland and Tree Preservation Order (13\textsuperscript{th} September 1949), which can be found at references W1 and W2. In addition, SNCI designation was considered to be of significant merit (see Below).


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Site Name</strong></td>
<td>Merrow Lane Woodland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rec No</strong></td>
<td>13119/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gld No</strong></td>
<td>G413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Central Grid Ref</strong></td>
<td>TQ 022 521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Area of SNCI (ha)</strong></td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date of Original selection</strong></td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Additional information</strong></td>
<td>28\textsuperscript{th} July 2004 – SWT Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date of (re) selection</strong></td>
<td>Selected at meeting of SNCLG Feb 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Changes since original selection</strong></td>
<td>Selected as new SNCI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Site Description/ Reason for Selection</strong></td>
<td>Broad leaved semi natural woodland with 21 ancient woodland indicator species. Good quality ancient woodland in south, with decent semi-natural mature secondary woodland further north with ancient woodland indicators. The value of the Northern section is strengthened by its position adjacent to the southern section which extends the ecological unit. Few Exotic and invasive species are present. The woodland is important in its position on urban fringe and is of community interest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rationale for site boundary</strong></td>
<td>The entire woodland was included as part of the boundary as if forms a single ecological unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Relevant UK &amp; Surrey BAPs</strong></td>
<td>Surrey Woodland HAP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Site 5: Copse Edge

This area of Merrow Common provides the other buttress to the "Green Cathedral" over New Inn Lane, much enjoyed by those using this part of New Inn Lane. The area is recognised for its wildlife importance by a SNCI consideration and contains Ancient woodland. Ancient woodland and Tree Preservation Order 13th September 1949 Reference W3. SNCI 2007

Site 28: The Copse

The Copse lying between the Sainsbury store and the Weybrook Estate provides a special “country feel” when walking to and from the shops away from the traffic, the walkways are loud with birdsongs and brilliant with flowers and grasses in seasons.
Local Green Space: ‘Playing fields and recreational green space’

Site 29: Sutherland Memorial Park

This is the organised exercise area of the community and others far beyond. Football, tennis, cricket, and bowls, provide the main tenants of this area, but it also provides children and teenager meeting points around swings, roundabouts and climbing frames.

Entrance to Sutherland Memorial Park

The children’s play area Sutherland Memorial Park
Site 29: Sutherland Memorial Park

Site 33: George Abbot School off site playing field.
Local Green Space: ‘Natural Green Space’

In the broadest term these areas could be described as “unregulated exercise areas” but this generalisation, underrates their true value of providing everyone, without restriction of cost of entry or time limits as with gyms and swimming pools. They are communal places which are distinctly different, to walk and exercise through. They feature tree-lined areas loud with birdsong, which at times can exceed the noise of the main road that divides the two main areas. These are special areas as they provide the counter point for the high number of houses in the area and make the whole area liveable and home to so many.

Site 18: ‘Weylea Meadow’

This meadow area is much valued by the local residents as an informal recreational space within the Weylea Farm/Manston Road development. In addition, it forms part of a footpath that leads to the Riverside Park Nature Reserve giving residents of Weylea Farm estate and the rest of Burpham access to this important recreational area.


There is potential for it’s beauty to be enhanced.

It is also the archaeological site where a Samian wares pot was discovered in 1897. A wide exercise area and unlisted nature reserve situated at the highest point of Burpham – it is already designated area of High Archaeological Potential and possibly close to a missing Roman road (crossing the River Wey).
**Site 20: ‘The Walk way’**

This site forms the public walkway through the nature reserve and forms part of the off-road footpaths network of Burpham and its adjoining Green Spaces.

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**Site 21: ‘The Wey Navigation’**

Forms the border of the Ward with Jacobs Well and the intervening active zone 3b flood plain and Green Belt. Views along and across the Green Belt have been referred to as ‘Idyllic.’ This alone explains why the Wey valley and Riverside Nature Reserve along with Bowers Lock are so special, not only to the Burpham community, but also to anyone who visits by boat, bike, foot or car. Hundreds of thousands of vehicles a day pass the site, yet so very few know of its existence.

Wey Navigation allows for tranquil walking along the tow path at the very edge of Burpham Ward (site 21)
Site 21:

Contains;
1. The National Trust Wey Navigation
2. Local Nature Reserve Status
3. SANG within this area
4. Wey Flood Plain

Broadly known as Riverside Nature Reserve [part of] and SNCL.
Local Green Space: ‘Wildlife corridors’

Site 1: Land adjacent Merrow Lane

Between Merrow Common and the A3 lies a stretch of trees and hedgerows which provide the special barrier between the “rural urban” edge of Burpham and the current Green Belt countryside. Located opposite the homes in Merrow Lane, this area provides a strip of land from the edge of the tarmac of Merrow Lane 30 metres of land in an easterly direction. Essentially a wildlife corridor between Merrow Common [Sites 2] & [Site 3] and wildlife transit zones alongside the A3 [Site 27], it will become a distinguished and unusual wildlife corridor of high quality when it matures into a distinctive strong line between urban and countryside.

This small strip of land was the only piece of Merrow Lane excluded from the 1984 proposals for the development of Gosden Hill Farm and designation as Local Green Space will provide the opportunity to extend the existing wildlife corridor along Merrow Lane.

The inclusion in the 1984 proposal clearly indicates the intention of the land owner to provide nature conservancy as this buffer was part of the development proposal. The remainder of both sides of the lane also benefit from other mixed designations described in this section.

This land is special to the locality as it forms the start of the rural green edge to the community of Burpham and is dense enough to provide no hint of farmland beyond the hedgeline.

The community of Merrow Lane has been treated to a new hedgerow between the bungalow edged service road and Merrow Lane proper.
These important Local Green Spaces listed above act as wildlife corridors, and are invaluable not just locally but also as part of the most important conservation strategies in the face of global changes such as habitat fragmentation, habitat destruction, and climate change.

These corridors must be maintained to ensure that the special nature of Burpham’s green edges as transit zones for wildlife are maintained. These areas designated as Local Green Space – “wildlife corridors” are deeply embedded Burpham by virtue of their position to the transport system and housing.

They provide hunting grounds for fox and kestrel, home to wood mice, fox, rabbit, and deer. Venturing into them provides a special insight into how nature adapts to changing landscapes; what were the bare slopes of the new A3 in the 1980’s are now special verdant green tree and grass areas where unknown to thousands of motorists, deer fox and rabbits play undisturbed. The very fact they are naturally off limit to humans makes them special places of nature first and part of the overall knitted fabric of Burpham.

Individual descriptions are set out below.
Site 19:

Wildlife corridor - Land adjoining the A3 trunk road between Clay Lane and the Ward boundary to the south, forming a continuous wild life corridor into the Wey Valley and central urban area of Guildford from the Greenbelt.

Site 23:

Land to the side of Bowers Lane originally part of the Riverside Nature Reserve now forms a wildlife corridor from the Riverside Nature reserve to site 24. A richness of wildlife inhabit these sites including deer, fox, rabbit, weasel, field mice and wood mice, which to the greater extent is undisturbed by people.
### Site 24:

Land between Bowers Lane (site 23) and the Green Belt (site 25). A richness of wildlife inhabits these sites, including deer, fox, rabbit, weasel, field mice and wood mice, which to the greater extent, lie undisturbed by people.

![Site 24 Map](image1)

### Site 25:

The mirrored ramp of site 24 provides an entrance corridor, to the Green Belt (Site 26). A richness of wildlife inhabit these sites, including deer, fox, rabbit, weasel and field mice and wood mice, which to the greater extent, lies undisturbed by people.

![Site 25 Map](image2)

### Site 26:

A3 Wildlife corridor, not accessible to the population, it provides corridors for the wildlife in the area. To the North and Sutton Place and farm land beyond. A richness of wildlife inhabit these sites, including deer, fox, rabbit, weasel and field mice and wood mice, which to the greater extent, lies undisturbed by people.

![Site 26 Map](image3)

### Site 27:

Wildlife corridor between London Road slip road and Clay Lane bridge to the rear of Weybrook estate along the south side of the A3. A rich wildlife hunting ground for kestrel and foxes.

![Site 27 Map](image4)
## Local Green Space: Small urban green space

There are several of these small urban Green Space areas, including a stream, which provide that special relief of grass and tree, which double up in the larger ones as informal play areas for children and wildlife stepping-stones across the community for birds and transitory animals such as foxes.

### Merrow Stream:

Merrow stream, its adjacent foot paths and green ‘patchwork’, due to its complexity of shape and form has been designated Local Green Space from London Road to the A3; The Environment Agency and Guildford Borough Council are responsible for its upkeep as it is a designated ‘water course’ and thus in its own way, is already protected.

![Merrow Stream](image)

“Merrow Stream” crossing Ladygrove towards Dairyman’s Walk.

### Sites 6, 7, 8 and 9:

These are important informal recreational spaces for the residents of New Inn Lane, Mallow Crescent, Glendale Drive and Raynham Close. They give New Inn Lane its very distinctive appearance and character. They have potential for improvement to enhance their beauty and openness.

![Site 6](image)

![Site 7](image)
**Site 10: Burnett Green**

This area provides a "village green-like" for the residents of this part of Burnett Avenue, which surrounds it on three sides. It is a much-valued designed informal recreational space for the people of the Close.

**Site 11: Oak Tree Green**

This area provides a "village green-like" for the residents of this part of Burnett Avenue, Oak Tree Gardens and Charlock Way who surround it. It is a much-valued designed informal recreational space for the residents of the area.

**Site 12: Charlock Greens (1 of 2)**

This area provides an important natural visual enhancement for the residents of this part of Charlock Way who surround it. It is a much-valued designed informal recreational space for the residents of the area.
Site 13: Charlock Greens (2 of 2)
This area provides a "village green-like" for the residents of this part of Charlock Way who surround it. It is a much-valued designed informal recreational space for the residents of the area.

Site 14: Fennel Green
This area provides an important natural visual enhancement for the residents of this part of Charlock Way who surround it. It is a much-valued designed informal recreational space for the residents of the area.

Sites 15, 16, and 17: Waylea Farm
These small rare oasis of open green space designed within the Weylea Farm development are much valued by the local residents as informal recreational spaces.
Site 30: Upfolds Green

Inset by the design architect of the estate to provide relief from the estate’s visual impact and to provide recreational space. It helps give the impression of vast distance between homes. This area has become exceptionally important to provide quality of life for the local community.

Site 31: Glendale Playground

This grassed area is a much-valued designed informal recreational space for the residents of the Charlock Way and Glendale Drive.
Site 34: Waylea Farm Buffer

This area includes tall, mature trees and shrubs along the road-side, which provide a valuable green entrance to the Ward. It is a boundary and a buffer to the sight and noise of traffic for Waylea Farm residents. The site is much used for transit on foot or cycle and for short walks by elderly residents in the abutting sheltered accommodation. It has good footpaths and lighting.
Note: More information on ‘Corridors’ such as these can be found at http://www.conservationcorridor.org/corridor-science/. The four Key definitions of corridors are listed below:

**Natural Corridors:**
Natural corridors typically follow geographic features, like mountain ranges or rivers.

**Large-scale Corridors:**
Large-scale corridors connect habitats regionally to internationally. These typically connect large blocks of wildlands or other protected areas. These corridors are either preserved through conservation or are part of active restoration.

**Man-made Corridors:**
Corridors created by humans are typically associated with roads, that are major sources of habitat fragmentation. Wildlife overpasses or underpasses are key examples of human-created corridors. Other corridors through urban areas such as greenways or riparian buffers may also constitute man-made corridors.

**Experimental Corridors:**
Experimental corridors are used to evaluate corridor effectiveness. Most experimental corridors are the size of grassland or forest plots, on the scale of meters to hundreds of meters. Some experimental corridors are even smaller, and may consist of patches of mosses or wetlands contained in vials.

Professor Anantha Duraiappah, director of the UN University’s International Human Dimensions Programme on Global Environmental Change, says the wealth of a country should not just be determined by GNP but should include other factors.
"When you wake up to the sound of chirping birds, you are listening to one of the simplest indicators of local environmental health."
Our Burpham bird life over a full year includes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Birds</th>
<th>Feral Pigeon</th>
<th>Moorhen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bats</td>
<td>Fieldfare</td>
<td>Nuthatch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Cap</td>
<td>Goldfinch</td>
<td>Owls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackbird</td>
<td>Great Tit</td>
<td>Red Kite*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Tit</td>
<td>Black Headed Gull</td>
<td>Robin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brambling</td>
<td>Woodpecker</td>
<td>Rook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bullfinch</td>
<td>Grebe</td>
<td>Siskin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buzzard*</td>
<td>Green Woodpecker</td>
<td>Song Thrush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada Geese</td>
<td>Greenfinch</td>
<td>Sparrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaffinch</td>
<td>Heron*</td>
<td>Sparrow Hawk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal Tit</td>
<td>Jackdaw</td>
<td>Starling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collared Dove</td>
<td>Jay</td>
<td>Swan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cormorant</td>
<td>Kingfisher*</td>
<td>Wagtail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crow</td>
<td>Magpie</td>
<td>Wood Pigeon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunnock</td>
<td>Mallard</td>
<td>Wren</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egyptian Geese</td>
<td>Mistle Thrush</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Birds marked with * refer Statutory Instrument 1994 number 1151.

Animals include:
- Deer
- Fox
- Frogs
- Hedgehog
- Newts
- Grey Squirrel
- Toads
- Vole
- Weasel
- Wood Mouse

Burpham Neighbourhood Plan – Appendix 3 – February 2015
Page 25 of 27
## Sample of plants

Recorded at Merrow Lane Woodland SNCI thin strip east of Merrow Lane SURREY BOTANICAL SOCIETY - 19th May 2014: Protected plants (including those added in 1998) Protection for wild plants afforded by the [Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/60) are marked with a *

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>English Name</strong></th>
<th><strong>Taxon</strong></th>
<th><strong>Stage</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barren strawberry</td>
<td>Potentilla sterilis</td>
<td>Vegetative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black bryony</td>
<td>Tamus communis</td>
<td>Vegetative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluebell*</td>
<td>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</td>
<td>Flowering / fruiting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boxleaf honeysuckle</td>
<td>Lonicera nitida</td>
<td>Vegetative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bracken</td>
<td>Pteridium aquilinum</td>
<td>Vegetative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bramble</td>
<td>Rubus fruticosus agg</td>
<td>Vegetative / Flowering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broad-leaved dock</td>
<td>Rumex obtusifolius</td>
<td>Flowering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broad-leaved willow herb</td>
<td>Epilobium montanum agg</td>
<td>Flowering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bush vetch</td>
<td>Vicia sepium</td>
<td>Flowering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherry laurel</td>
<td>Prunus laurocerasus</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common cleavers</td>
<td>Galium aparine</td>
<td>Flowering / Fruiting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common dog violet</td>
<td>Viola riviniana</td>
<td>Fruiting</td>
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<td>Cow parsley</td>
<td>Anthriscus sylvestris</td>
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<td>Cuckoo pint</td>
<td>Arum maculatum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dandelion</td>
<td>Taraxacum officinalis agg</td>
<td>Flowering</td>
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<tr>
<td>Enchanter’s nightshade</td>
<td>Circaea lutetiana</td>
<td>Vegetative / Flowering</td>
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<td>Germander speedwell</td>
<td>Veronica chamaedrys</td>
<td>Flowering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground elder</td>
<td>Aegopodium podagraria</td>
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<td>Hawthorn</td>
<td>Crataegus monogyna</td>
<td>Vegetative</td>
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<td>Hazel</td>
<td>Corylus avellana</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hedge mustard</td>
<td>Alliaria petiolaria</td>
<td>Flowering / fruiting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hedge woundwort</td>
<td>Stachys sylvatica</td>
<td>Vegetative / Flowering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herb Robert</td>
<td>Geranium robertianum</td>
<td>Flowering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holly</td>
<td>Ilex aquilifolium</td>
<td>Flowering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honeysuckle</td>
<td>Lonicera periclymenum</td>
<td>Vegetative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivy</td>
<td>Hedera helix</td>
<td>Vegetative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesser celandine</td>
<td>Ficaria verna</td>
<td>Flowering / fruiting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meadow buttercup</td>
<td>Ranunculus a cris</td>
<td>Flowering</td>
</tr>
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<td>Rough meadow-grass</td>
<td>Poa trivialis</td>
<td>Flowering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanicle</td>
<td>Sanicula europaea</td>
<td>Flowering / fruiting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soft rush</td>
<td>Juncus effusus</td>
<td>Flowering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stinking iris</td>
<td>Iris foetidissima</td>
<td>Vegetative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thyme-leaved speedwell</td>
<td>Veronica serpyllifolia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variegated yellow archangel</td>
<td>Lamiastrum galeobdolon subsp argentatum</td>
<td>Vegetative</td>
</tr>
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<td>Wood anemone</td>
<td>Anemone nemorosa</td>
<td>Vegetative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood avens</td>
<td>Geum urbanum</td>
<td>Flowering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood dock</td>
<td>Rumex sanguineus</td>
<td>Flowering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood melick</td>
<td>Melica nutans</td>
<td>Flowering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood sedge</td>
<td>Carex sylvatica</td>
<td>Flowering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yorkshire fog</td>
<td>Holcus lanatus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>