

**Bridford Woodland Park**

**Botanical Survey : June 2002**

**A Preliminary Survey of Plants present on Site  
prior to any  
Environmental Developments**



**Compiled by David Price**



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## 1. Introduction & Approach

In June 2002 a low key survey of the plant species occurring on the site of Bridford Woodland Park was conducted by Miriam Glendell (an ecologist from Dartmoor National Park Authority) and David Price. It was considered important for environmental management purposes to establish what species were already present on the site and to estimate the respective abundance of each. This would then enable the future of monitoring of change as a result of management activities, and also ensure that any interesting or scarce species might be preserved.

## 2. Survey Method

The survey was conducted by walking a random transect across the meadow area, and a then back along the hedge and bank boundaries. All species noted were recorded using the DAFOR<sup>1</sup> method of estimating abundance. It was recognised that some early flowering species would no longer be conspicuous, and also some species which were yet to flower could not be identified by their leaves alone, and some could only be identified to genera. However, a survey at this time of the year will pick up the vast majority of species present.

Looking at the site from a botanical perspective it was apparent that there were basically three different areas:

1. The meadow forming the majority of the site plus the open areas near the entrance
2. The existing mature hedge along the western boundary, which extends round the south west corner
3. The bank forming much of the southern boundary between the park and the road

These three areas were recorded separately as they tended to have very different species mixes.

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<sup>1</sup> DAFOR is a system using 5 categories for assessing abundance of a species within the area being surveyed, namely : Dominant, Abundant, Frequent, Occasional, Rare

### 3. Results

In total some 78 species were recorded over the site as a whole, and full details of these are provided in Appendix 1. The meadow area showed a surprising range of species considering it had been in fairly intensive cultivation until recent years. The mature hedgerow provided a wide variety of micro-sites for a good range of quite different species, and also obviously included some tree and shrub species. The bank along the southern boundary was the least productive. It was mainly overgrown with nettles and bracken and had only just over 20 species in total.

#### 3.1 Meadow Area

The meadow area was originally arable land, which had stood as stubble for a year, at which stage it was seeded with rye grass. Subsequently it was grazed for two years. The full range of species recorded, together with their levels of abundance are listed in Appendix 2, but the following describes a selection of some of the main species growing on the site.

As a result of the seeding the meadow area was uniformly dominated by Perennial Rye Grass *Lolium perenne*, and at the time of the survey this was in full flower forming a mass green flower-heads across the whole area.

*Rye grass predominates in this view back towards the main entrance. A Broad-leaved Dock is to the left in the foreground*



The Rye Grass is readily recognisable by its lush growth and laterally flattened flower heads. It was sufficiently dominant to prevent any other species being recorded as "abundant" on the DAFOR scale. However, in amongst the Rye Grass were regular drifts of White Clover *Trifolium repens*, making it a species of "frequent" occurrence.

*Rye Grass, with White Clover in the foreground*

Two other types of grass were common and recorded along with White Clover as "frequent". These were Rough Meadow Grass *Poa trivialis* and Yorkshire Fog *Holcus lanatus*.

Yorkshire Fog formed a complete contrast to the other grasses with its slightly hairy and broad leaves, appearing somewhat greyish green. The flowering heads were mostly not yet fully open so formed reasonably compact plumes, which showed either a pale fawn colouring or brownish purple. These features made the species stand out well wherever it occurred in the meadow area.



*Yorkshire Fog grass in early stage of flowering*

No other species were considered "frequent", the majority were recorded as "occasional". There was a surprising variety of such species. Many of them were typical meadow plants and other grasses recorded besides the Rye grass and Yorkshire Fog were Soft Brome *Bromus mollis*, Rough Brome *Bromus ramosus*, Cocksfoot *Dactylis glomerata*, False Oat Grass *Arrhenatherum elatius* and Wild Oat *Avena fatua*. In addition there were just one or two examples of Crested Dog's Tail *Cynosurus cristatus*— a generally much less common species of grass.



Red Clover *Trifolium pratense* is a typical meadow flower, though the larger-flowering variety present was likely to have originated from intentional seed sowing. It occurred much less frequently than its close relative the White Clover with which it often associated.

*View looking south west towards Laployd Plantation – with White Clover in the foreground and small clumps of Red Clover beyond.*

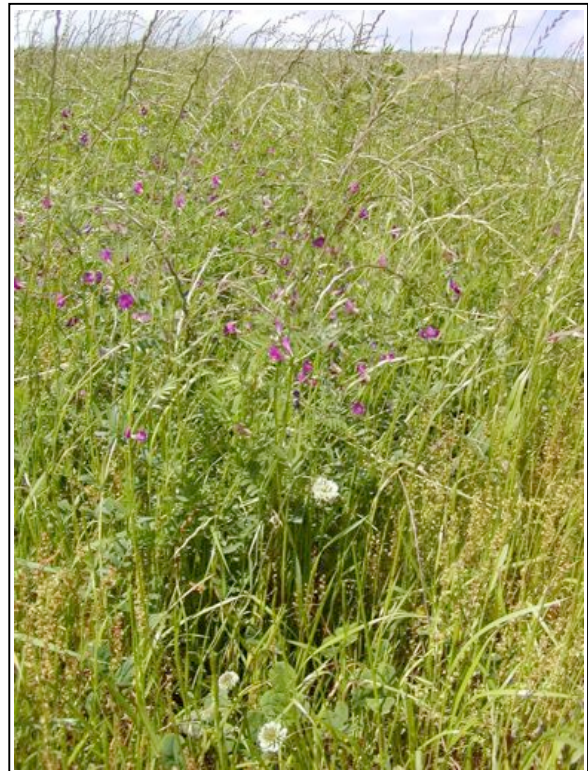


Broad-leaved Docks *Rumex obtusifolius* were conspicuous by their large leaves, and tall flower heads standing well above the surrounding grass and forming dark green clumps. They were spread mainly over the upper slopes of the site.

*View eastwards towards Teign Valley with Broad-leaved Dock plants scattered over upper slopes.*

Creeping Buttercup *Ranunculus repens*, Lesser Trefoil *Trifolium dubium*, Common Sorrel *Rumex acetosa* and Creeping Thistle *Cirsium arvense* were other meadow species recorded as "occasional".

Also found occasionally were Bush Vetch plants *Vicia sepium*. They were quite distinctive with their rather purple pea flowers, fading to a dingy blue as they aged. This is a species which is more typically associated with hedgerows rather than meadow.



*Bush Vetch in amongst Rye Grass. The brownish flower heads of Common Sorrel can be seen towards the foreground, together with some White Clover.*

Near the main gateway, the vegetation had been trampled by feet and crushed by tractor wheels so that there was little grass in places and the ground had been compacted.

*View from the entrance gate area. The Elder and other shrubs to the right of the picture are in the boundary hedge of the adjacent gardens*



Certain species resistant to this type of treatment were found here – in particular Greater Plantain *Plantago major* and Pineapple Weed *Chamomilla suaveolens*.

*The flattened rosettes of Greater Plantain leaves, which tolerate trampling, and the yellow-green petal-less flowers of Pineapple Weed (which when crushed smells strongly of pineapple)*

In this corner of the site growing close to the new telegraph pole and also spreading along the boundary with the houses is the interesting and unusual species Blue Sow-thistle *Cicerbita macrophylla*. This has spread from across the road where it grows in several clumps along the stream bank. According to the *Atlas of Devon Flora* (R.V. Ivimey-Cook 1984) it was recorded at only 12 sites in Devon so is quite unusual. It is an introduced species from Eastern Europe, and probably occurs as a garden escape.

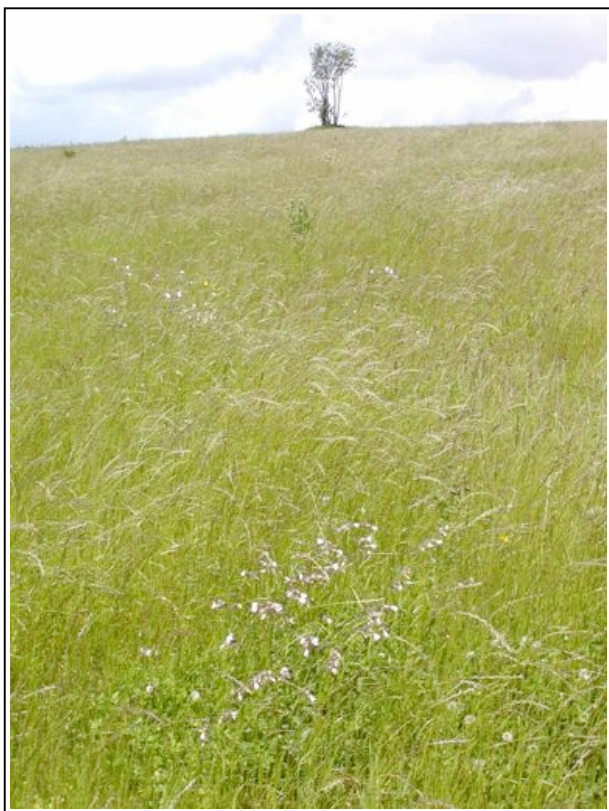
Strictly it will fall outside the boundary of the Woodland Park when the eastern boundary fence is erected, but it may well spread into the area – (perhaps aided by some judicious seeding!)

*The tall and straggling Blue Sow-thistle, with its powder blue flowers. It is recognisable from the superficially similar Chicory because like other sow-thistles it exudes a milky sap when the stem is broken.*





Evidence of the meadow's arable origins were present in the form of a range of arable weeds. These have persisted and seeded themselves in successive years, utilising the various patches of bare earth still occurring in places between the tussocks of grass.



A conspicuous species typical of arable areas was the White Champion *Silene album*, whose flowers could be readily seen standing well above the surrounding grassland. The main area for this species was in the north west part of the meadow.

*Scattered White Campions at the north west of the site looking towards the small cairn of stones near Seven Acre Lane.*

Corn Marigold *Chrysanthemum segetum* and Corn Poppy *Papaver rhoeas* were found occasionally, both of which in the past have dominated this field when arable spraying regimes have gone awry. Common Fumitory *Fumaria officianalis*, Rape *Brassica napus*, Common Field Speedwell *Veronica persica* and Scarlet Pimpernel *Anagallis arvensis* were other species typical of arable areas. Some of these occurred mainly around the perimeter of the meadow where soil had been disturbed during the processing of building the Devon banks. Such disturbance had obviously had the equivalent effect of ploughing to bring the seeds of these species to the surface and thereby encourage germination.

### 3.2 Western Boundary - Mature Hedgerow

Forming the western boundary of the site and extending some way round its south west corner is a mature hedge and bank. The field level here is well above that of the road, such that the bank on the roadward side is some 10-15 feet high in places. The inner side of the bank has recently been built up somewhat as part of the Devon Bank reparation. As a result of this difference the species found on either side of the hedge are quite different in many respects. (See Appendix 3)

The hedge itself comprises Holly *Ilex aquifolium*, Blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, Spindle *Euonymus europaeus*, and Hazel *Corylus avellana*. There is also a single young Oak tree *Quercus petraea*, a Rowan *Sorbus aucuparia* and a small Ash *Fraxinus excelsior* on the south west corner.

In the picture the Rowan in the foreground and the Oak further down the hedge have both been allowed to develop through being next to telegraph poles, thereby avoiding the all-pervading effects of mechanical hedge cutting. The Ash between them, with no such "protection", is now small and multi-stemmed thanks to having been cut regularly. The height of the bank and hedge at this point is notable and provides a range of habitats from the grassy road edge up through an area of dry bank to the hedge itself. This should be compared with some of the pictures below from within the field.



*Mature Hedge from the junction of Seven Acre Lane – looking back towards Bridford.*



No particular species was dominant in the hedge, but on the well drained bank sides an interesting variety of flowering plants were to be found such as Wood Sage *Teucrium scorodonia*, Herb Robert *Geranium robertianum*, Greater Stitchwort *Stellaria holostea*, and Red Campion *Silene dioica*.

*Mature Hedge and Bank in Seven Acre Lane. In the near left corner is Rough Chervil, with several growing shoots of Hogweed behind. A single Foxglove grows out from near the road edge.*

Scrambling up the bank and throughout the hedge were more vigorous species such as Ivy *Hedera helix*, Hedge Bedstraw *Galium mullogo*, Honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum* and Bramble *Rubus fruticosus* all of which were recorded as "frequent". The main grass here was False Oat

The inner side of the this hedge was quite a contrast. It has probably suffered the effects of fertiliser run-off as there are strong growths of Stinging Nettles *Urtica urens* and tall clumps of False Oat Grass – particularly down in the field corner. Bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* was also quite extensive.

*View of inner side of mature hedge looking south to corner. False Oat Grass dominates the foreground, and the umbellifer is Rough Chervil.*

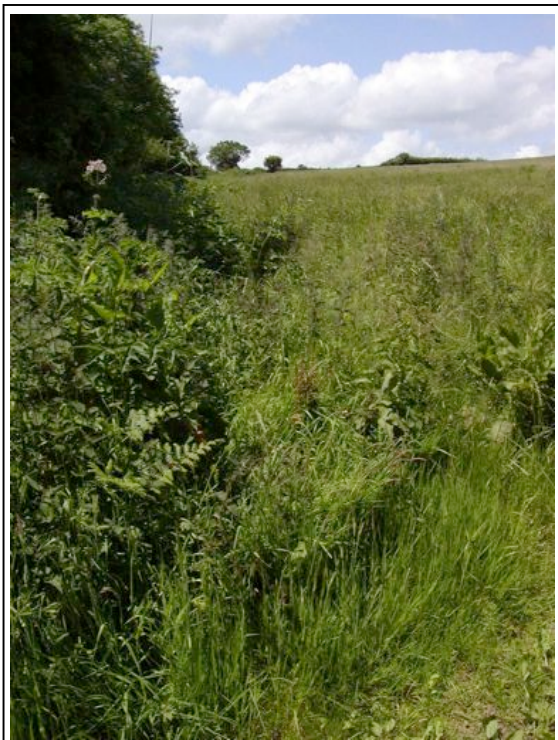


The inner side of this hedge has also recently been banked up further, and the disturbance of the soil has promoted the germination of some arable weeds such as Rape, Common Forget-me-not *Myosotis arvensis*, Common Fumitory and Field Pansy *Viola arvensis*. These are unlikely to persist in future years without further soil disturbance.

*Mature hedge on field side, where recent disturbance of the soil in repairing the Devon Bank has provided conditions for Rape and Common Forget-me not, which can be seen growing along the newly erected fence.*

### 3.3 Southern Boundary - Devon Bank

The bank forming the boundary between the site and the Moreton road supports the poorest range of species. It has suffered from the effects of nutrient-rich run off from the field such that it is now overgrown with False Oat Grass and Stinging Nettles. To a large extent the strong growth of these prevents other species from readily establishing themselves.



Additionally the hedge on the opposite side of the road is tall and casts deep shade along most of the bank thereby encouraging even more leggy growth of the plants and precluding the colonisation of species requiring an open sunny position.

Earlier in the season the bank has abundant Cow Parsley *Anthriscus sylvestris*, which at the time of the survey had already gone to seed. Then later Bracken and Bramble push through to create a dense vegetation mass and further restrict other species.

*The inner side of the south bank from the entrance gate. Note the dense shade cast by the hedge on the opposite side of the road.*

Despite the difficulty of the situation Hedge Bedstraw *Galium mullogo* is well established, along with its similar relative Goose Grass *Galium aparine*. Herb Robert *Geranium robertianum*, Navelwort *Umbilicis rupestris*, Red Campion *Silene dioica* and Rough Chervil *Chaerophyllum temulentum* occur in certain areas, and the occasional Hogweed *Heracleum sphondylium* stands up through the thick vegetation.

In places on the inner side of the bank where it had been built up further recently there were some patches of arable weeds, mainly Rape, Corn Poppy, Field Pansy, and Common Fumitory. Again without repeated soil disturbance in subsequent years these are unlikely to persist.

## 4. Discussion

For an area that had been relatively intensively farmed until recently the survey produced a surprisingly wide range of species. The persistence of arable "weeds" within the meadow area was of particular interest, and the good mix of species in the mature hedge was encouraging. Apart from Blue Sow-thistle, which was probably originally introduced to the site, there were however no exceptionally rare or significantly threatened species present.

Future plans for the site involve planting trees and developing open grassy spaces, plus the creation of a small area of hay meadow. Tree planting will cover approximately half the site, and in the long term this will inevitably change the botanical mix of the areas involved. As the trees mature and generate a canopy this will shade out many of the open field species, both annual and perennials. However, it will provide the conditions to eventually encourage other plants which are at present scarce or absent. Primrose and Bluebells are likely to enjoy these conditions, and lesser known species such as Cow-wheat and Dog's Mercury may well come into the area. Establishing Three-cornered Leek (or Wild Garlic as it is often called) may be more difficult as the species tends to prefer damp conditions.

The existing range of plants which occur in open grassy areas will be encouraged by the maintenance of certain areas which will be mowed infrequently, allowing plants to flower and seed. Additionally however, it is planned to short-circuit the process of developing such plant species by creating an area of "hay meadow". As the existing soil in the site is still rich in nutrients many interesting but non-vigorous plants will not colonise the area due to competition from coarse grasses and other strong-growing species. To reduce the nutrient content an area will be stripped of its top-soil. It will then be seeded by spreading hay bales from an existing Dartmoor hay meadow in order to establish the appropriate range of plants that currently thrive in such conditions. The establishment will probably take several years, though it is hoped that some success will be achieved within the first year to provide an indication of the ultimate species mix.

The arable species currently growing within the meadow will inevitably die out over time as there is at present no intention to simulate annual ploughing across any of the areas. (There is some consolation in that some of the nearby existing arable fields have been allowed to grow on without herbicidal sprays and thereby have produced a spectacular bloom of poppies and marigolds in particular during this year.

The mature hedgerow will be managed by regular trimming (as it borders roads) which will ensure that the bank sides are prevented from becoming overgrown and will allow the current mix of species to persist.

There are currently no plans to try and improve the species mix of the Devon Bank. It may be that a hedge will be planted along the top of the bank at some stage, but at present this is in abeyance.

Additional hedging will be planted along the north and east boundaries comprising a mix of species, and as this matures it will hopefully develop its own flora along its edges.

Annual surveys will be conducted to monitor the progress of the site, and this will be supplemented by ad hoc recording throughout the year.



# APPENDICES







**Appendix 1 : Species List of All areas - (meadow, hedges and bank)**

Creeping Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>
Corn Poppy	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>
Common Fumitory	<i>Fumaria officianalis</i>
Rape	<i>Brassica napus</i>
	<i>Crucifer sp.</i>
Hedge Mustard	<i>Sisymbrium officianale</i>
Field Pansy	<i>Viola arvensis</i>
Red Campion	<i>Silene dioica</i>
White Campion	<i>Silene album</i>
Common Mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>
Greater Stitchwort	<i>Stellaria holostea</i>
Cut-leaved Cranesbill	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>
Shining Cranesbill	<i>Geranium lucidum</i>
Herb Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
Spindle-tree	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>
Red Clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>
White Clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
Lesser Trefoil	<i>Trifolium dubium</i>
Hairy Tare	<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>
Bush Vetch	<i>Vicia sepium</i>
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>
Wild Strawberry	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>
Herb Bennet	<i>Geum urbanum</i>
Dog Rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
Navelwort	<i>Umbilicis rupestris</i>
Broad-leaved Willowherb	<i>Epilobium montanum</i>
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Rough Chervil	<i>Chaerophyllum temulentum</i>
Cow Parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>
Common Sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>
Broad-leaved Dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>
Stinging Nettles	<i>Urtica urens</i>
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
Oak	<i>Quercus petraea</i>
Willow <i>sp</i>	<i>Salix sp</i>
Scarlet Pimpernel	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Common Forget-me-not	<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>
Great Mullein	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>
Foxglove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>
Germander Speedwell	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>
Common Field Speedwell	<i>Veronica persica</i>
Hedge Woundwort	<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>
Common Hemp-nettle	<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>
Wood-sage	<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>
Greater Plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>
Hedge Bedstraw	<i>Galium mullogo</i>
Goosegrass	<i>Galium aparine</i>
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>

**Species List of All areas - (meadow, hedges and bank) - cont**

Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>
Field Scabious	<i>Knautia arvensis</i>
Pineapple Weed	<i>Chamomilla suaveolens</i>
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
Corn Marigold	<i>Chrysanthemum segetum</i>
Tansy	<i>Chrysanthemum vulgare</i>
Spear Thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
Creeping Thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Black knapweed	<i>Centuarea nigra</i>
Nipplewort	<i>Lapsana communis</i>
Common Cats-ear	<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>
Smooth Sowthistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Blue Sow-thistle	<i>Cicerbita macrophylla</i>
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officianale</i>
Perennial Rye Grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
Rough Meadow Grass	<i>Poa trivialis</i>
Cocksfoot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
Crested Dogs-tail	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>
Hairy Brome Grass	<i>Bromus ramosus</i>
Soft Brome Grass	<i>Bromus mollis</i>
Wild Oat	<i>Avena fatua</i>
False Oat Grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>
Yorkshire Fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>
Bracken	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>

## Appendix 2 : Meadow and Open Areas – Species Present and Abundance Indicator

### Dominant

Perennial Rye Grass *Lolium perenne*

### Abundant

(none)

### Frequent

White Clover *Trifolium repens*  
 Rough Meadow Grass *Poa trivialis*  
 Yorkshire Fog *Holcus lanatus*

### Occasional

Creeping Buttercup *Ranunculus repens*  
 Corn Poppy *Papaver rhoeas*  
 Common Fumitory *Fumaria officianalis*  
 White Campion *Silene album*  
 Common Mouse-ear *Cerastium fontanum*  
 Cut-leaved Cranesbill *Geranium dissectum*  
 Red Clover *Trifolium pratense*  
 Lesser Trefoil *Trifolium dubium*  
 Hairy Tare *Vicia hirsuta*  
 Bush Vetch *Vicia sepium*  
 Broad-leaved Willowherb *Epilobium montanum*  
 Rough Chervil *Chaerophyllum temulentum*  
 Common Sorrel *Rumex acetosa*  
 Broad-leaved Dock *Rumex obtusifolius*  
 Willow *Salix sp*  
 Common Field Speedwell *Veronica persica*  
 Greater Plantain *Plantago major*  
 Pineapple Weed *Chamomilla suaveolens*  
 Corn Marigold *Chrysanthemum segetum*  
 Spear Thistle *Cirsium vulgare*  
 Creeping Thistle *Cirsium arvense*  
 Common Cats-ear *Hypochoeris radicata*  
 Cocks-foot *Dactylis glomerata*  
 Hairy Brome Grass *Bromus ramosus*  
 Soft Brome Grass *Bromus mollis*  
 Wild Oat *Avena fatua*  
 False Oat Grass *Arrhenatherum elatius*

### Rare

Rape *Brassica napus*  
 Red Campion *Silene dioica*  
 Scarlet Pimpernel *Anagallis arvensis*  
 Common Forget-me-not *Myosotis arvensis*  
 Great Mullein *Verbascum thapsus*  
 Foxglove *Digitalis purpurea*  
 Nipplewort *Lapsana communis*  
 Smooth Sowthistle *Sonchus oleraceus*  
 Blue Sow-thistle *Cicerbita macrophylla*  
 Dandelion *Taraxacum officianale*  
 Crested Dogs-tail *Cynosurus cristatus*

**Appendix 3 : Mature Hedgerow (west & south west boundary) –  
Species Present & Abundance Indicator**

Dominant

(none)

Abundant

(none)

Frequent

Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Cow Parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>
Stinging Nettles	<i>Urtica urens</i>
Hedge Bedstraw	<i>Galium mullogo</i>
Yorkshire Fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>
False Oat Grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>
Bracken	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>

Occasional

Common Fumitory	<i>Fumaria officianalis</i>
Rape	<i>Brassica napus</i>
Red Campion	<i>Silene dioica</i>
Greater Stitchwort	<i>Stellaria holostea</i>
Herb Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>
Dog Rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Navelwort	<i>Umbilicis rupestris</i>
Cow Parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>
Willow <i>sp</i>	<i>Salix sp</i>
Common Forget-me-not	<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>
Common Hemp-nettle	<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>
Wood-sage	<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>
Cocksfoot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>

Rare

Field Pansy	<i>Viola arvensis</i>
Cut-leaved Cranesbill	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>
Shining Cranesbill	<i>Geranium lucidum</i>
Spindle-tree	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>
Wild Strawberry	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>
Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
Oak	<i>Quercus petraea</i>
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Foxglove	<i>Digitalis pupurea</i>
Germander Speedwell	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>
Hedge Woundwort	<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>
Field Scabious	<i>Knautia arvensis</i>
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
Tansy	<i>Chrysanthemum vulgare</i>
Black knapweed	<i>Centuarea nigra</i>
Nipplewort	<i>Lapsana communis</i>

## Appendix 4 : Devon Bank (southern boundary) – Species Present & Abundance Indicator

### Dominant

(none)

### Abundant

Cow Parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>
Stinging Nettles	<i>Urtica urens</i>
False Oat Grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>
Bracken	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>

### Frequent

Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>
Hedge Bedstraw	<i>Galium mullogo</i>

### Occasional

Creeping Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>
Hedge Mustard	<i>Sisymbrium officianale</i>
Red Campion	<i>Silene dioica</i>
Herb Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>
Navelwort	<i>Umbilicis rupestris</i>
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Rough Chervil	<i>Chaerophyllum temulentum</i>
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>
Broad-leaved Dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>
Common Hemp-nettle	<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>
Goosegrass	<i>Galium aparine</i>

### Rare

Common Fumitory	<i>Fumaria officianalis</i>
Rape	<i>Brassica napus</i>
Herb Bennet	<i>Geum urbanum</i>
Broad-leaved Willowherb	<i>Epilobium montanum</i>
Foxglove	<i>Digitalis pupurea</i>
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officianale</i>

