Saving the Wood White Butterfly

Project Report

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Butterfly Conservation
Saving butterflies, moths and our environment

Made possible with Heritage Fund

Contents

Citation: Cawsey, P. (2023) Saving the Wood White Butterfly, Project Report. Butterfly Conservation, Manor Yard, Wareham, Dorset.

Executive summary

The ‘Saving the Wood White Project’ was initially a three-year project, funded by the HLF and focused around the area of Chiddingfold in Surrey, one of the last strongholds of the Wood White in the UK. The decline in the species has been due to removal of its habitat through development, expansion of forestry and intensive agriculture. The main aims of the project centred around creating 3km of new Wood White habitat across the project area and in doing so to engage with existing volunteers and recruit new volunteers to become involved in habitat management work and monitoring of the species and other wildlife.

The project created 2.42 km of new habitat across the project area and engaged with 98 volunteers. Comparing pre- and post- project distribution records, it has been observed that new records of the Wood White are now occurring in areas where new habitat was created or habitat management was undertaken, especially around the village of Chiddingfold. This is encouraging as it shows that new areas of habitat can act as steppingstones for the species to disperse from the main Chiddingfold Forest complex. The records on the outlying edges of the project area give an indication that the species may be more widespread than previously thought, however more concentrated recording is required in these areas.

Results from analysing the pre- and post- project Wood White records indicate a general increase in numbers across all transects apart from Oaken Wood West and Chiddingfold forest South. Both these transects did not have a regular transect walker until 2017 in the former and 2021 in the latter.

Volunteer engagement increased throughout the project though a series of public events and training days. As project legacy, the continued involvement of these volunteers is crucial to the next step of the work to save the Wood White.

Covid had a severe impact on the project, i.e. with reducing the transect walking and engagement with volunteers and this was a major factor in not creating the anticipated 3km of new habitat.

However, through the creation of new habitat and appropriate management of existing habitat, this project has shown that it is possible to both expand the distribution of the species and develop a better understanding of the trends in Wood White numbers through appropriate management and an increase in survey effort.

Saving the Wood White butterfly (*Leptidia sinapsis*)

Introduction

Conservation status and ecology

The Wood White is a delicate slow-flying butterfly associated with sheltered rides in woodland and scrub edges. The butterfly is categorised as endangered in the UK, is currently on the Butterfly Conservation Red List and is one of the UKs most threatened species, being a species of conservation priority. In the UK it is thought to be at the northern limit of its European range (*Eeles, 2019*). This small, delicate, and charismatic butterfly has suffered major declines in distribution and abundance over the past few decades. Historic declines have been primarily due to a reduction in the available habitat for the species, both through loss of land to development and intensive agriculture and a shift in land management practices. This has led to a fragmented population in the project area with Chiddingfold Forest being the main colony stronghold. Our historic data shows it has suffered declines nationally both in distribution (89%) and abundance (88%) (1976-2014, source: Butterflies for the New Millennium Database). The small and isolated Southeast England population is still currently declining and hence the need for this project. The Chiddingfold forest complex in Surrey holds around 20% of the national UK population and was the target area for the restoration of existing habitat and creation of new habitat to aid the recovery of this species.

Conservation Status:

- UK BAP status: Priority Species.
- Section 41 species of principal importance under the NERC Act in England.
- Listed on Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016'
- Protected under Schedule 5 of the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (for sale only).
- European Status: Not threatened.

Distinguished by round edges to its forewing, the male also having a black mark towards the edge of the forewing. Usually flying no more than 1 m above the ground and despite its delicate appearance, this species can undertake prolonged flying and the male can fly up to 2 km in search of a female.

In the UK, adults typically emerge in early May, though in some colonies this has been shown to occur as early as the end of April depending on weather conditions. Adults from the first brood are seen until late June. Depending on colony location, there may be a second brood that emerges from Mid-July until the end of August / early September. After mating the female will lay eggs on suitable foodplants, the most common being:

- Meadow Vetchling *Lathyrus pratensis*.
- Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil *Lotus pedunculatus*.
- Bird's-foot-trefoil *Lotus corniculatus*.
- Tufted Vetch *Vicia craccae.*
- Bitter Vetch *Lathyrus linifolius.*

At final instar, the larva leaves the food plants and may travel for several days until they reach a suitable site for pupation. This tends to be on taller vegetation such as grasses, sedges, and various wild roses but not the host food plant. Pupae are difficult to spot in the wild.

Project area

One of the last remaining strongholds for the butterfly in the South East is the Chiddingfold forest complex, situated just outside of the village of Chiddingfold in Surrey, the project boundaries are shown in (Figure 1.) and forms part of the wider West Weald landscape.

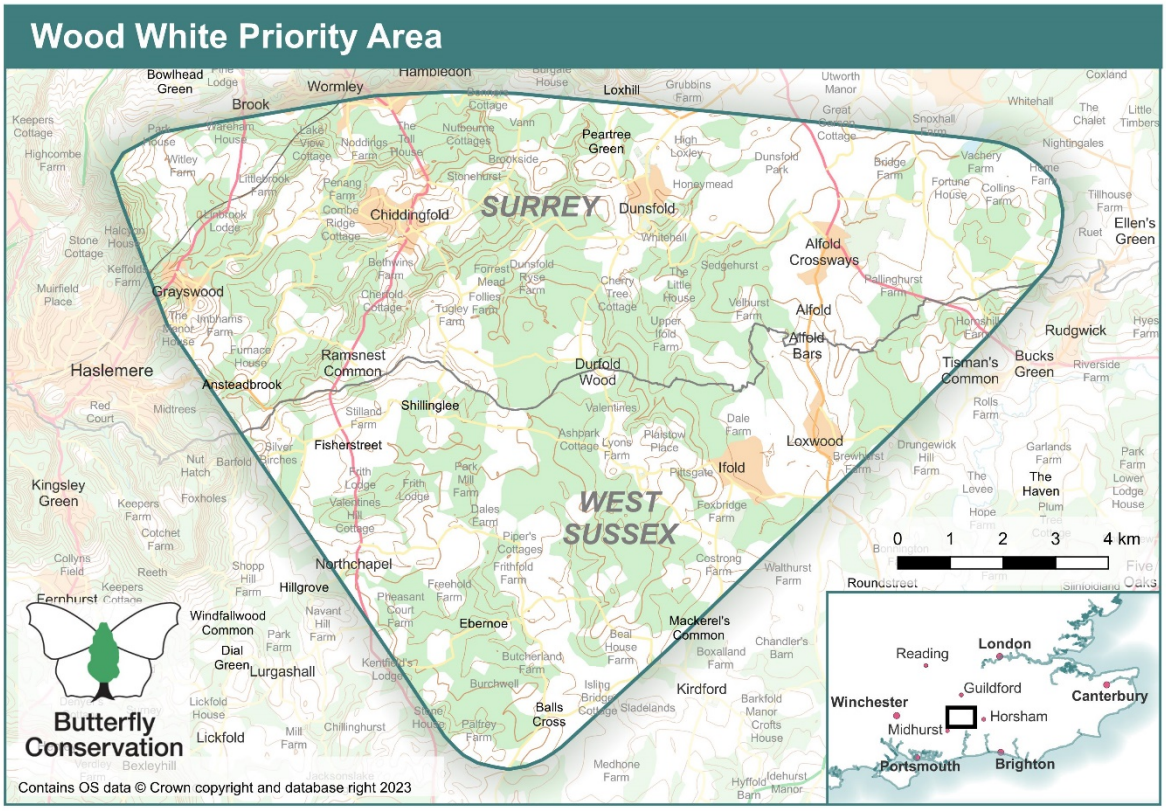

Figure 1 **Saving the Wood White project area boundary.**

Aims and scope

The aims and scope of the project were to:

- Create improved and better-connected habitat quality for the Wood White.
- To develop and use improved management practices to gain better understanding of how to manage habitats for biodiversity.
- To gather better evidence of the impact on species numbers.
- To increase in volunteer engagement and support for Butterfly Conservation.
- To develop improved skills, wellbeing and ownership amongst volunteers and the wider community.
- To attract more visitors to Chiddingfold Forest and an increase in appreciation of the importance of the Wood White and nature conservation in general.
- To enable a greater range and diversity of people engaging in nature.
- To encourage more people to value nature/wildlife and become inspired to take action.

Project approach

1. Habitat improvement and creation

The project aimed to create a minimum of 3km of habitat suitable for the Wood White and associated species in the West Weald area utilising experienced Butterfly Conservation staff, and external experts and contractors. A specific seed mixture containing both the larval food plants and nectar sources for adult butterflies was supplied from Boston Seeds, along with plug plants sourced from local suppliers and Kew Gardens at Wakehurst Place.

Habitat management was undertaken with volunteer work parties and local contractors.

2. Partners.

At the outset of the project, we engaged with key partners within the project area, these included:

- Forestry England.
- Natural England.
- Surrey Wildlife Trust.
- Sussex Wildlife Trust.
- National Trust.
- South Downs AONB.

3. Demonstration, training & advocacy

Demonstration, training & advocacy was a critical component of the project, with the aim of:

- Recruiting and training 180 volunteers in seed collecting, propagation and sowing, butterfly and bee recording, surveying and monitoring, habitat creation for reptiles and amphibians, and conservation work party leadership.
- Hosting public talks in Chiddingfold, Dunsfold and Plaistow on butterfly and local wildlife conservation, and to share the project's findings.
- Hosting 3 public guided walks to see the Wood White.
- Hosting a guided walk for landowners to see the Wood White.
- Undertaking a seed collection event with Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.
- Facilitating 3 school visits to promote and engage students in local butterfly and wildlife conservation.
- Creating a film showcasing the project's activities and the local communities' feedback.
- Sharing project learning in wildlife publications, and with project participants.
- Publicising the project in local and social media, and at public events

4. Survey and monitoring

Surveys were undertaken along fixed transects during the butterfly's flight period following standard Butterfly Monitoring Survey (BMS) methodology. Traditional transects (Pollard walks) are walked weekly by volunteers, staff and other interested parties and provide high quality data. The fixed route transects are walked once per week between 1st April and the 29th September. This standard methodology provides robust measurement of changes in butterfly abundance and site level changes in population.

Ad hoc records were also submitted by project staff, volunteers and landowners via iRecord and The Big Butterfly Count.

Impacts and successes

1. Habitat improvement and creation

Partnership working with Forestry England, Sussex Wildlife Trust, volunteers and other local partners has helped to improve habitat quality and connectivity across the project area and has succeeded in creating 2.42km of additional new habitat in 2m wide strips. Figure 2 shows the areas planted with either the Wood White wildflower seed mix and / or plug plants. A full list of sites where habitat has been created is given in appendix 1.

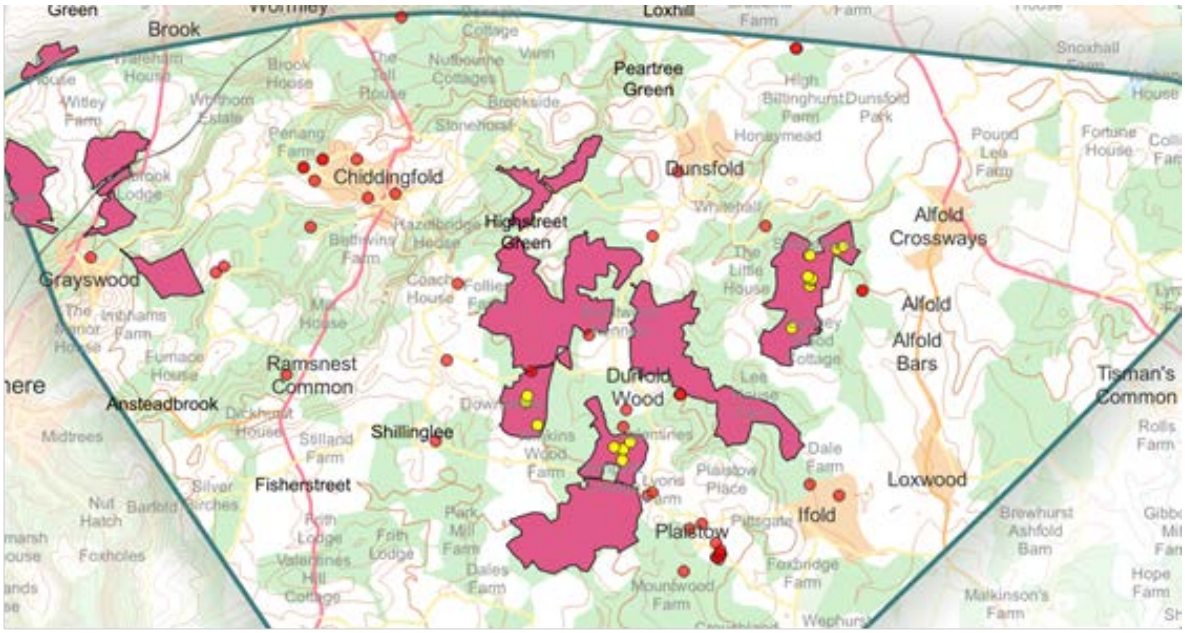

Figure 2 **Map showing habitat area created. Yellow dots: new habitat created within Forestry England land boundaries. Pink dots: habitat created outside FE owned land.**

With the increase in habitat outside of the main Chiddingfold Forest colony, Wood White butterflies have been recorded in outlying areas including the church yard at Chiddingfold and Grayswood House. This indicates that if suitable habitat is created and monitored, the Wood White will start to colonise new areas.

Similarly, where the project has worked with landowners on the management of areas that already contain the larval food plants, the species has also been recorded outside of the main colony stronghold. These areas include Sydney Wood, Alfold and the Grayswood area, where new records post-2019 have been reported.

This indicates that with a combination of new habitat creation and correct habitat management, the Wood White will occupy these outlying areas.

2. Species response

Figure 3 shows the distribution of the Wood White records pre and post 2019. This indicates that overall there has been a small increase in the spatial distribution of Wood White records beyond the extent of the pre-2019 distribution. This links into the habitat creation and management work that was undertaken, both within the main Chiddingfold forest complex and in outlying areas. These new records can be used to target future survey work, especially in the outlying areas where recording is more on an ad hoc basis rather than by transect walking.

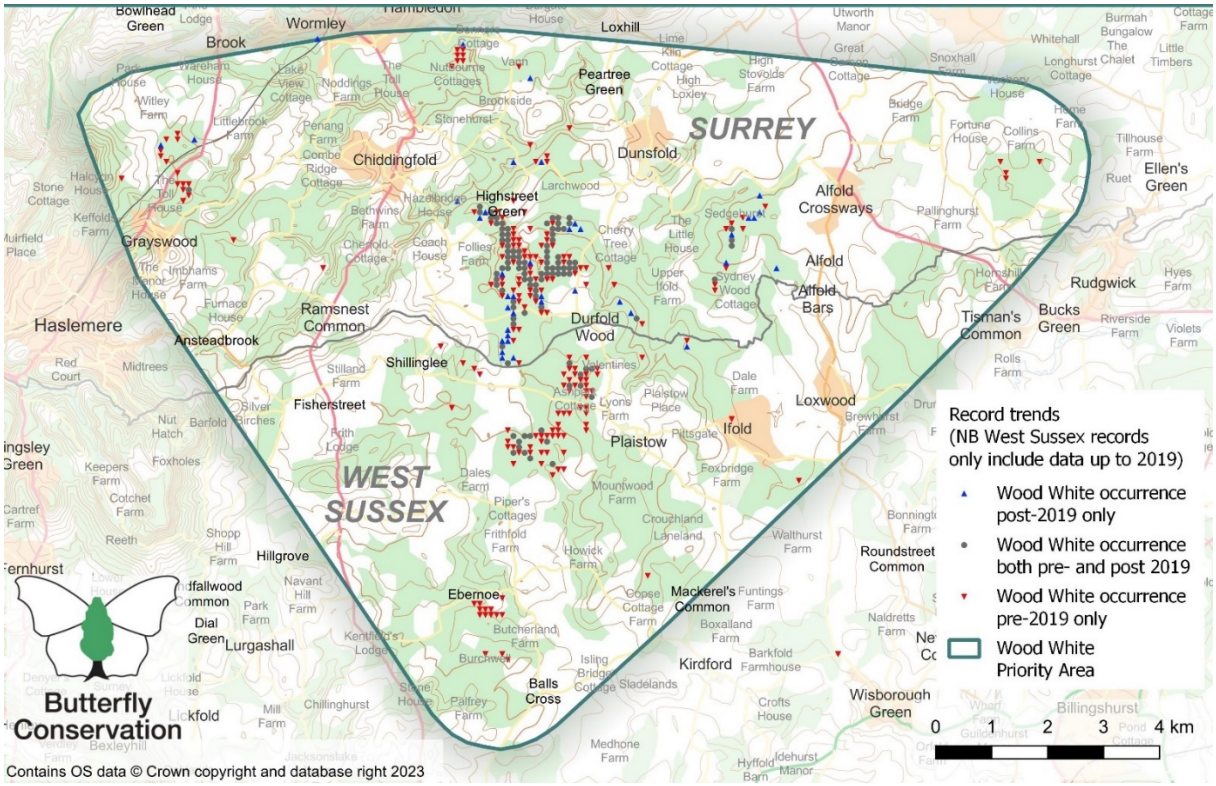

Figure 3 **Wood White distribution pre- and post- project initiation in 2019.**

Figures 4 to 10 below show the total annual number of Wood White butterflies recorded across each transect walked. The count data is extracted from the UKBMS database and represents the estimated numbers recorded.

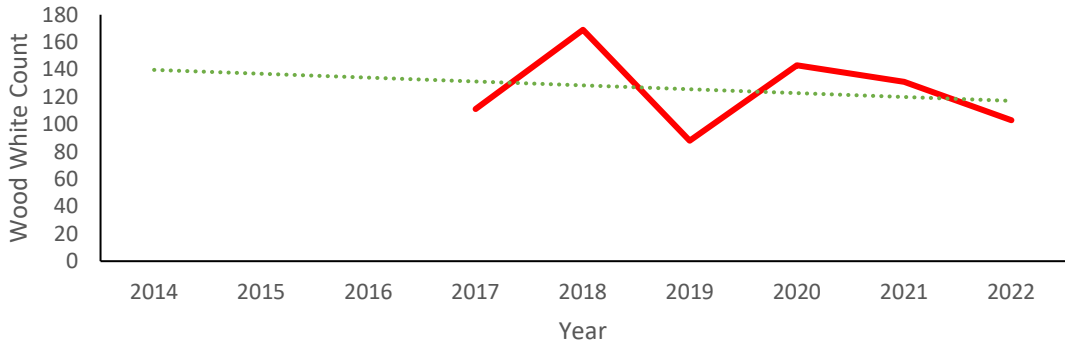

Figure 4 **Annual Wood White transect numbers: Oaken Wood West**

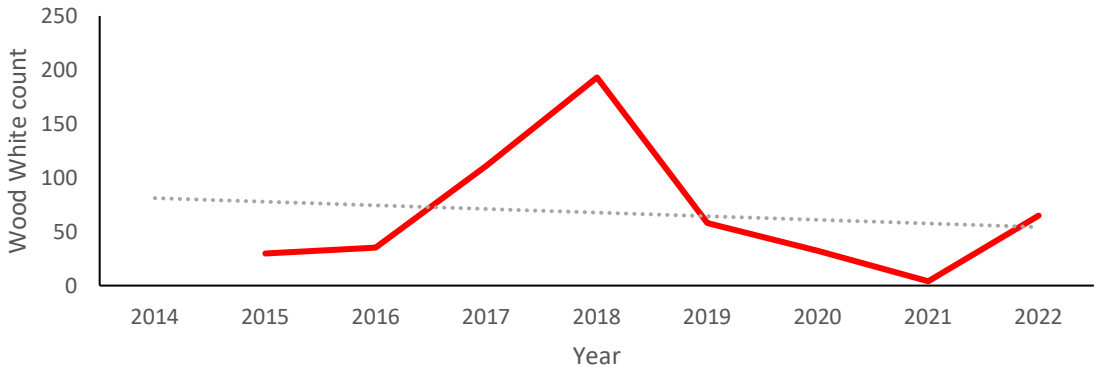

Figure 5 **Annual Wood White transect numbers: Chiddingfold Forest South**

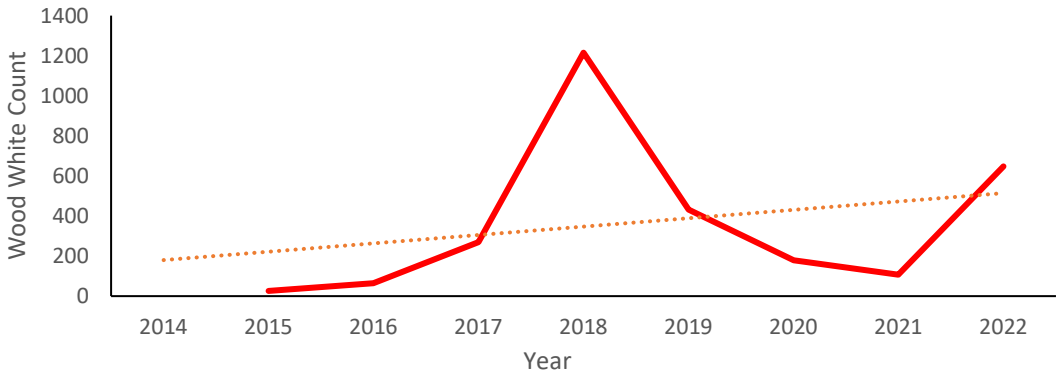

Figure 6 **Annual Wood White transect numbers: Chiddingfold Forest East**

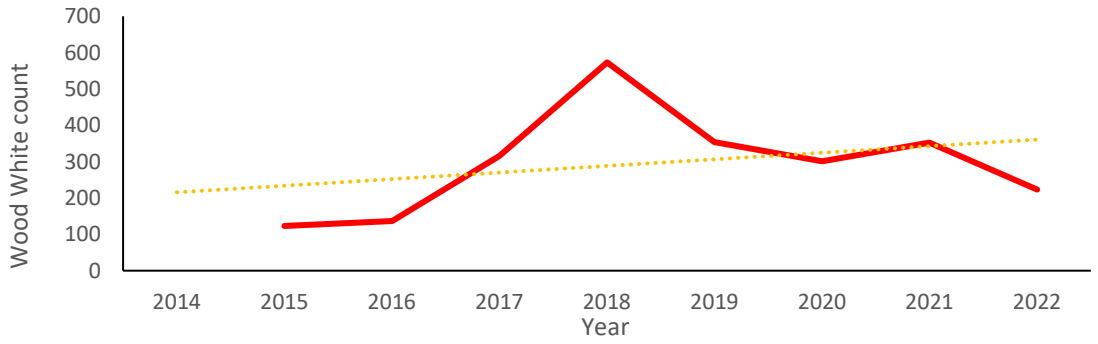

Figure 7 **Annual Wood White transect numbers: Chiddingfold Forest West**

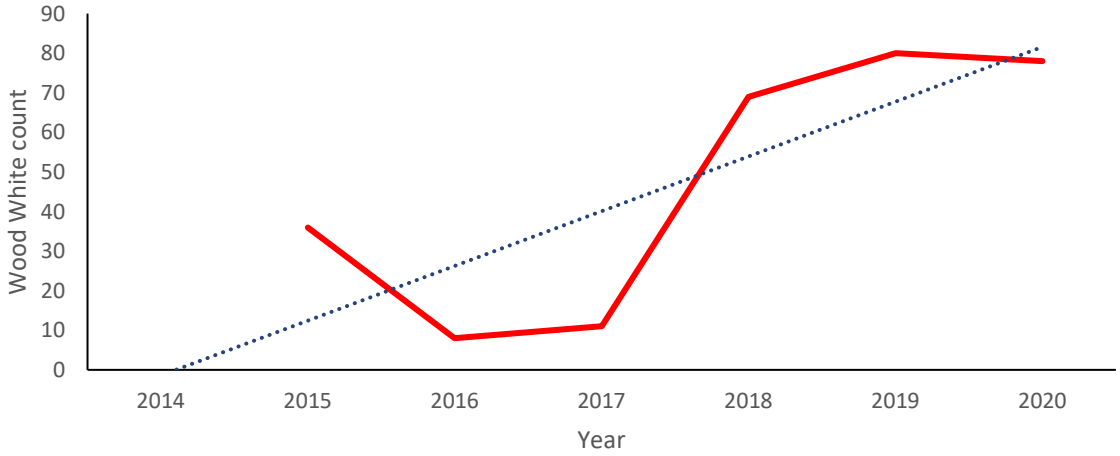

Figure 8 **Annual Wood White transect numbers: Oaken Wood Chiddingfold**

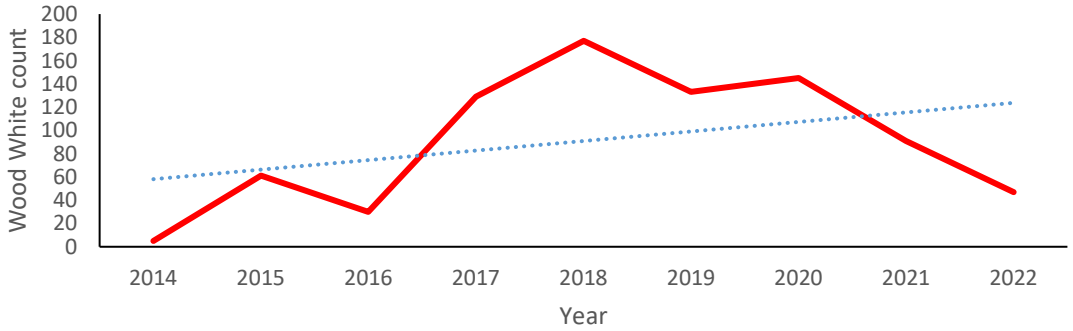

Figure 9 **Annual Wood White transect numbers: Kingspark Wood**

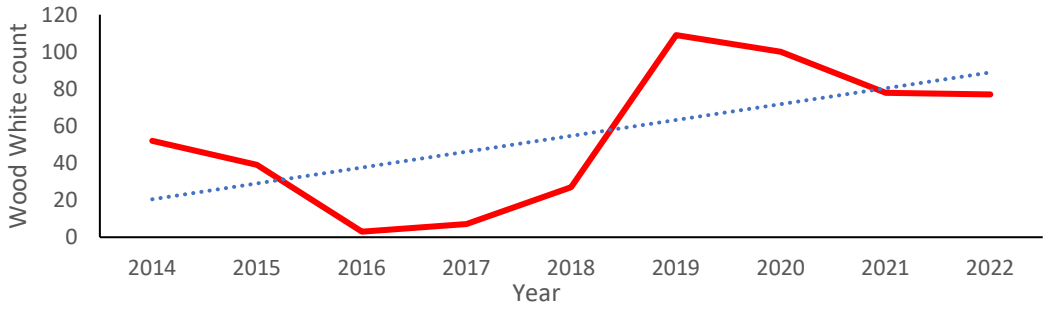

Figure 10 **Annual Wood White transect numbers: Ashpark Wood**

Individually five of seven transects show an upward trend, as indicated by the trend line, in population numbers but with peaks and troughs throughout the time period. The exceptions to this are the transects at Chiddingfold. Oaken Wood West and Chiddingfold forest South, here the trend line indicates a decline in abundance, perhaps indicating the butterfly has been slower to respond to habitat improvements in these areas. Opening of the habitat at Oaken Wood West has enabled a connection with the main Oaken Wood reserve and higher numbers were then recorded from the Oaken Wood West transect once this vital management work was carried out. The decline post 2021 at Oaken Wood West may be due to the butterflies utilising the greater expanse of suitable habitat within the Oaken Wood reserve itself and therefore may be moving from that area.

All graphs show a peak in numbers in 2018, indicating a particularly good year for the butterfly across the Chiddingfold complex, and potentially may be due to FE managing the habitat on a rotational basis which ensures uncut rides persist, providing safe overwintering habitat for Wood White pupae.

Overall, the increase in abundance recorded along the transects may be related to the following factors:

- Habitat management work within the forest complex has increased habitat suitability for the species and this has led to an increase overall in numbers recorded. It is vital that habitat management work continues within these areas and this will require close collaboration with FE

- Opening up habitat stepping-stones within the main forest complex seems to have allowed more connectivity throughout the forest which has led to increased numbers being recorded along transects such as Oaken Wood West initially.

3. Engagement and partnerships

Engagement with key partners at the outset enabled access to land that had previously not been assessed for potential Wood White habitat, especially in the outlying areas of the project. A positive relationship existed with Forestry England which allowed volunteers to walk the transects and carry out practical conservation work.

Engagement with private landowners was essential to the success of the project, enabling the development of habitat outside of the core colony areas. Without this engagement it would have been difficult to access land other than that belonging to FE, AONB, the National Trust and the Wildlife Trusts. By accessing this land, we were able to utilise volunteers from other organisations in both the practical habitat work and engage with these volunteers on our bee walk and ID training sessions.

The partnership formed with Kew Gardens at Wakehurst Place was invaluable in providing volunteers with expert advice on how to collect and store wildflower seed. The knowledge obtained was used in a small public seed collection event in the late summer of 2022. This training not only enabled the volunteers to gain knowledge in seed collection and storage but also in the identification of the larval and adult food plants. All of the seed collected will be used to seed new areas around the village of Chiddingfold: this has the advantage of using local provenance seed rather than buying in a seed mix from external suppliers.

Throughout the project, volunteers were engaged in practical habitat creation and habitat management work parties. These occurred on both Forestry England sites and on privately owned sites across the project area (Appendix 1). Most of the volunteers were established BC volunteers who had been undertaking practical work at Oaken Wood prior to the projects start. New volunteers were recruited via the project's presence at the Chiddingfold and Dunsfold village fetes as well as through direct contact. In total 92 volunteers took part in the training and practical work parties. Recruitment of volunteers was put on hold during the covid pandemic lockdown and this impacted on engaging and recruiting volunteers during this period. Without the volunteers, critical aspects of the project such as habitat creation and transect walking would not happen and therefore the engagement of volunteers has been crucial in achieving the outcomes of the project. Habitat creation could have been given solely to external contractors but this would then reduce the volunteer engagement and subsequently reduce their engagement in the project.

Three public butterfly walks and talks were held. These focused on identification of the Wood White and its habitat requirements. A total of eight people attended the butterfly identification walks. In the summer of 2022, two bee identification walks and talks were held, with a total of 15 people attending these. At the later event we had volunteers from Sussex Wildlife Trust and AONB along with our own project volunteers. The public walks led to two new volunteers becoming involved with transect walking and these people were given extra training in transect monitoring and recording species which led to a development of new skills for the volunteers.

Throughout the project we engaged in other public outreach activities including giving talks to the Women's Institute (WI) group in Dunsfold, talks to Dunsfold and Plaistow

parish councils and The Friends of Dunsfold Common. The latter resulted in permission to seed a large area of the common boundary with the Wood White food plant mix. Up until that point, any progress with persuading the Parish Council to sow a wildflower seed mix had been met with resistance. Good links with St Marys' Primary School were developed and one group of pupils took part in the filming of planting wildflowers plug plants at the Church in Chiddingfold. As part of the school's engagement, seeds were donated for sowing in the school grounds and a talk on butterflies and insects was given to a group of pupils at the school.

As a result of the Wood White talks and workshops we recruited two new transect walkers for the Chiddingfold area. This allowed us to increase the survey effort on two transects that previously were poorly recorded. Although this led to an increase of records, recording was reduced during the covid lock down period.

Along with the public engagement work, three short films about the Wood White were made and these will be distributed to partners and through social media outlets. Articles about the project were also written for the Surrey and Sussex branch newsletters and article published in Butterfly Conservation's member magazine. By using a diverse range of media outlets, the protect and its outcomes will reach a greater audience and will encourage other people to engage with nature and conservation projects on a local or national basis.

Overall volunteers contributed immensely to the project outcomes and without them the project would not have achieved its aims. Volunteers not only took part in essential habitat management but also promoted the project throughout their communities.

Lessons learnt.

1. Habitat improvement and creation

Due to the nature of the underlying soil type in the project area, several of the scrapes created became waterlogged due to the underlying soil type being clay. This had an adverse effect on the germination of the seed mix and the survival of the plug plants. To mitigate this the depth of the scrapes was reduced, and a more flexible approach taken to seed sowing / plug planting dates. By creating shallower scrapes, the risk of the seed beds becoming waterlogged was reduced as the height of the seed bed was increased above the water table.

Greater flexibility in when the seed mix was sown allowed the seed mix to be established under the best optimal conditions for germination. As the seed mix contained Yellow Rattle, it is critical to sow the seed when this is still fresh otherwise it will not germinate.

Scrape depth is critical to the germination of the seed mix and we found that initially it was difficult to maintain an even depth whilst using a turf cutter to remove the existing vegetation. The control of depth increased as project volunteers became experienced with the equipment. The use of contractors to create scrapes and bare areas increased the rate these areas were created and also ensured more consistency in depth. If volunteers are to use turf cutting machinery for habitat creation in future, investing more time in more comprehensive training to allow volunteers to gain experience, on non-critical sites, would likely result in better habitat creation outcomes.

2. Species response

Key lessons learnt were:

- Creating habitat outside of the Chiddingfold Forest complex resulted in new records for the Wood White in outlying areas.
- Habitat management within the Chiddingfold Forest complex has resulted in new records for the Wood White in areas where it was previously unrecorded.
- Habitat connectivity seems to be crucial to allow the species to colonise new areas.

3. Engagement and partnerships

Early engagement with landowners and project partners was critical for the project. We found that in some areas where we had a species champion already in place engagement was relatively straight forward, whilst in other areas much more public engagement was undertaken to make people aware of the butterfly and the project. In future, initial meetings should include a wider range of partners and landowners from the start. More time spent at the initial engagement would then provide more time for habitat creation and management. This would also allow greater engagement with partner organisations' volunteers. One crucial potential partner missing from this project was Bug Life as they were creating bee lines within the project area.

The recruitment of additional transect walkers has led to an overall increase in the number of records that were registered on the UKBMS data set and via iRecord. We found that individual volunteer time for walking allocated transects varied, this resulted in some transects having more visits than others and this is reflected in the data obtained. Restrictions placed on

transect walking during the Covid lockdown also had an adverse effect on the data and again is shown in Figures 3 – 9. The number of records in Sussex was lower than in Surrey, primarily as there was only one transect walker and all other records were added on an ad hoc basis.

Buy-in from external organisations and private landowners varied considerably across the project area and this was due to difficulty in initially finding local people from outside of the Chiddingfold area to engage and act as species champions, especially in the Dunsfold area. Along with this, two of the parish councils were very hesitant when discussing creating wildflower areas and residents had previously claimed that these areas look untidy towards the end of the summer. In future, areas which do not initially have a great deal of support should be targeted with a stronger project PR campaign and with the view of developing species / project champions and challenging perceptions and education around the benefit of wildflower areas.

Initially, landowners who participated in the project were asked to sign up to a ten-year voluntary management agreement, however uptake on this was slow and feedback suggested that a shorter timespan would be more acceptable due to the landowner age demographic being a driver of reluctance to sign the management agreements. As a result of this reluctance, the time span on the management agreement was reduced but again this did not encourage landowners to sign. A further reason given for not signing was due to the gap in staffing during the Autumn / Winter of 2022 / 2023: stakeholders felt that the project had been largely abandoned and therefore landowners did not respond to contact. In order to mitigate the reluctance of landowners to commit to voluntary management agreements, even once reduced in length, non-obligatory management advice was provided to all landowners that had taken part in the project in anticipation that they would maintain the habitat for as long as was feasible.

To encourage landowners to sign up to similar agreements in the future there should be earlier engagement and more understanding of the age demographic of landowners from the outset coupled with tailored / bespoke agreements designed in collaboration with the land owners.

Project legacy

The intended project legacy was to establish, empower, and inspire a big volunteer core to ensure the project's outcomes are sustained well beyond the funded period. The legacy of habitat creation and management will allow the Wood White to increase its distribution through connectivity of pre-existing and new habitat across the project area. Lessons learnt through improving management recommendations during the project have been passed onto the volunteers and will be used in future habitat creation projects either locally or on a wider landscape-scale. The lessons learnt through adapting habitat management and habitat creation will be used as a learning tool for future BC staff engaged in similar projects. Volunteers have developed transferable skills which can be of benefit to other sites and organisations.

The legacy of training more people in how to record both the Wood White and other wildlife will lead to a greater number of records being taken which can then be used to further inform management for the Wood White. Ongoing transect walking post project will continue to contribute records to the UKBMS and again be used to identify areas where practical conservation work can be undertaken by volunteers.

A legacy of community action has been achieved through the project. The number of volunteers increased over the project's lifespan and more people from a more diverse demographic have been encouraged to become involved in conservation projects and wildlife watching. A key part of the project's legacy was engaging with primary schools in the area and getting the teachers and pupils enthused by taking part in small conservation activities. Beyond the life of the project, community action will continue via the volunteers already involved in the project and the recruitment of further volunteers. This will enable further habitat creation in the area along with critical habitat management on new and existing sites.

As part of the project's legacy, this report will be distributed to project partners, landowners and will therefore help to influence future management activities for this species across the UK.

All the skills learnt through the project are transferable to other sites and species and will thus also benefit conservation projects across a wider area. Species champions have been encouraged across the project area to enable further survey work and habitat management to be undertaken for the Wood White.

The project has strengthened links with partner organisations including Forestry England, South Downs AONB, National Trust and the Wildlife Trusts, enabling greater protection of the Wood White and its habitat across the project area.

Above all this project has ensured a lasting legacy beyond the funded period by increasing the number of people excited by and committed to practical conservation action, through creating new habitat, undertaking habitat management work, recording the Wood White and other species and passing this knowledge on to others in the local community and further afield.

Recommendations and future work

In the long term, ongoing work should be sustainably managed by the volunteers and other interested groups including partner organisations, parish councils and interested community groups. Local volunteers should be able to draw on the support and expertise offered by the Surrey and Sussex branches of Butterfly Conservation. The volunteers who run the work parties are experienced at undertaking the work required and any future support from Butterfly Conservation staff would be on an ad-hoc basis when more expert knowledge is required.

Ongoing habitat management is essential to support the Wood White both within the core forest area and across the wider project area. Moving forward there is to be an annual Chiddingfold Wood White report which will compile annual data and look at changes in abundance and distribution of the Wood White. This will also provide management advice and will be resourced by the Surrey branch with key input from core BC staff. Any future habitat work needs to be discussed with individual landowners, then tailormade management plans can be adopted rather than running a 'one size fits all' management plan.

Along with the ongoing management, new areas of habitat will need to be created post project in order to maintain habitat connectivity and increase the number of 'stepping stones' available for the Wood White as it increased its distribution outside of the core forest area. In particular, new habitat needs to be created at the fringes of the current project area, in conjunction with the records of the species in these areas.

Continued monitoring of Wood White populations and distribution is critical and will be carried out by existing volunteers and the ongoing recruitment of new volunteers to walk the transects, contribute ad hoc records and take part in the Big Butterfly Count. There is the potential that that Wood White may be found outside of the project boundaries, as we have records from the western and eastern boundary areas. Further survey work in these areas should be encouraged.

There are ongoing risks to the survival of the Wood White mainly with regards to lack of or poor habitat management in the areas where the species exists. Other risks include development on areas that are potentially suitable for the Wood White, however the new biodiversity net gain legislation should negate this to a certain extent.

Key players for further work include Forestry England, National Trust, and Natural England along with local parish councils. Key to continuing habitat creation are landowners, both those currently engaged and new ones. Larger landowners are key to this as several within the project area have large areas of land that could contain new habitat. Early engagement with landowners is key and needs to be instigated as soon as possible to negate the problems encountered in the current project.

In order to carry on the legacy sustainably, there needs to be constant communication with all stakeholders as we have found that lack of communication can drive potential participants away from the project.

References

Butterfly Conservation. G2: Field guidance notes for butterfly transects (https://ukbms.org/sites/default/files/downloads/UKBMS%20G2%20Transect%20field%20guidance%20%20notes.pdf)

Eeles. P (2019) Life Cycles of British Butterflies. Pisces Publishing

Appendix 1.

Areas of new habitat created.

Site	Area sq.m	Grid reference
Thatched House Fm, Loxhill	55	TQ 01956 37615
Willards Fm, Dunsfold	50	TQ 00284 35860
Bunchfield, Fisher Lane	125	SU 96994 33179
House on Woodside Rd,Chid	6	SU 95230 36032
Combe Farm House, Chiddingfold	60	SU 95110 35737
Rickmans Lane, Plaistow	62	TQ 00825 30380
Rickmans Lane, Plaistow	4	TQ 00888 30422
Rickmans Lane, Plaistow	20	TQ 00876 30483
Rickmans Lane, Plaistow	20	TQ 00819 30583
Mackerels Common, Kirdford	150	TQ 01494 28011
Beetlehook Common	70	TQ 01838 28305
Todhurst Meadow	30	TQ 00453 30783
Lyons Green	12	SU 99914 31303
Weald Barkfold Copse	50	TQ 00312 32696
Shillinglee road, plaistow	100	SU 496834 132024
Apple Tree Cottage, Rickmans Lane, Plaistow	100	TQ 00867 30348
Hill Copse, Chiddingfold	57	SU 99920 34944
Roppeleghs, Frillinghurst	100	SU 493701 134427
Combe Common, Chiddingfold	55	SU 94956 35917
Sidney Wood	30	TQ0263634799
Sidney Wood	30	TQ025347
Sidney Wood	30	TQ0215034673
Sidney Wood	30	TQ0215934675
Sidney Wood	30	TQ0218834340
Sidney Wood	30	TQ0217534318
Sidney Wood	30	TQ0215434246
Sidney Wood	30	TQ01907 33631
Sidney Wood	60	TQ 02133 34366
Ash Park	20	SU9949231757
Ash Park	75	SU9960332011
Ash Park	20	SU9950631915
Ash Park	30	SU9937531937
Fisher Lane Wood	75	SU9814532676
Fisher Lane Wood	25	SU9811732587
Fisher Lane Wood	30	SU9812132581
Fisher Lane Wood	10	SU9828832257
Stroud Wood	120	throughout

Site	estimate of area (sq. m)	Grid ref
Botley House, Chiddingfold	18	SU 96267 35551
House along Fisher Lane	15	SU 98203 33019
Park Copse	30	TQ 02902 34170
Rumbolds Copse	20	TQ 00369 30180
The Croft, Chiddingfold	13	SU 95714 36038
Shortlands Copse	30	SU 99498 32236
Thatched House Fm, Loxhill	40	TQ 01967 37606
Rams Cottage, Dunsfold	30	TQ 01524 35080
Hogwood Road, Ifold	35	TQ 02155 31410
Witts End, Cricket Green, Hambledon	30	SU 963380
Thirdacre, Durfold Wood	8	SU 99541 32477
Lyons Green Cottages, Plaistow	20	SU 99845 31258
Rickmans Lane, Plaistow	5	TQ 00889 30420
Rickmans Lane, Plaistow	6	TQ 00837 30384
Durfold Hall	15	SU 99012 33543
Frillinghurst Farm	5	SU 93819 34513
garden at Woodside Rd, Chid	5	SU 95235 36027
Weald Barkfold Copse	10	TQ 00324 32684
West View, Chalk Road, Ifold	20	TQ 02569 31262
Private estate	150	TQ 01621 53266
Private estate	100	
Private estate	100	SU 95050 35071
Ramsnest cottage	50	SU 94708 32983
Private estate	20	
Coombe green - chiddingfold PC	60	SU 94956 35917
Pickhurst / Highstreet Green, Chiddingfold	30	SU 97145 34275
Chidd church with school group	50	SU 95881 35494
Grayswood House	75	SU 91933 34644
Park copse (further extension to planting)	100	TQ 02902 34170
Plaistow PC green project	150	TQ 00622 30858
Small scale planting throughout Chiddingfold gardens	732	Not given
Plug plants from Wakehurst place – small scale planting	360	