Green Lanes for Bumblebees Traineeships

Final report (2017-2019)

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Contents

1. Executive Summary

Traineeships

This project consisted of three paid full time trainees working for 6 months each between April-October 2017-2019. Each trainee gained experience in bumblebee and wildflower identification, outreach, writing management plans and qualifications in Strimming and first aid.

Bumblebees and wildflower surveys

The aim of bumblebee surveys was to collect data on distribution of populations, in particular rarer species. Transects were set up with the aim of long term monitoring prior and after habitat improvements. Data collected included species, caste and forage plant. The initial aim was to set up three BeeWalk transects over the course of the project, twenty-five have now been set up on a variety of different sites including B-roads, MOD land, sea walls and small holdings.

The aim of wildflower surveys was to provide baseline data prior to habitat improvements and to then monitor the success of improvements and advice given. Initial surveys highlighted where and when there was a lack of forage. This information was then used during habitat planning to create seasonal forage available for all bumblebee species during their lifecycle.

Advice, restoration, improvement and recreation of flower rich habitat

The initial aim of the project was to provide advice on 150ha of land, work with twenty landowners and 4km of B roads to improve flower diversity. This was done through site visits and producing management plans for each site. These plans included advice on management e.g. cutting/grazing regimes, sowing regimes and seed mixes. The project also completed habitat work at many sites with volunteers and or corporate groups to improve forage availability by planting and seeding. Over the three years the project worked with thirty different land owners, including councils, farmers, the environment agency and community groups, the total advised on was 365.5ha of land and 64km of B roads.

Outreach

The aim of outreach work was to engage with local communities, raising awareness of the project and recruit volunteers. Outreach was done in a variety of ways including walks, talks, stalls at county shows and workshops. The original targets set were to run three workshop events. Twenty events were held over the course of the project and six workshops. Many of these events lead to either finding new volunteers or landowners that were keen to work with the project.

Volunteers

Volunteers have been involved with all aspects of the project including bumblebee surveys, outreach and data entry. The initial aim was to recruit five new volunteers and undertake 83 hours of volunteer time. Eleven new volunteers were recruited over the course of the project. The volunteers that are walking BeeWalks and wild flower surveys will be continuing in the future providing a legacy and much needed long term data. The project recruited 11 new volunteers, which have had an important role in the success of this project and contributed an incredible 1,734 hours over the course of three years.

2. Background

The Green Lanes for Bees was a three year project running between, 2017-2019 based in South Kent. It was part of the Kent Wildlife Trust's Fifth Continent project funded by the Heritage Lottery fund and managed by Bumblebee Conservation Trust. The location of the project was selected within an area of The Short-haired Bumblebee Project not previously worked on. During the scheme, there were three six-month trainees, Lucy Withers, Lucia Chmurova and Izzy Knight, supervised by Dr Nikki Gammans.

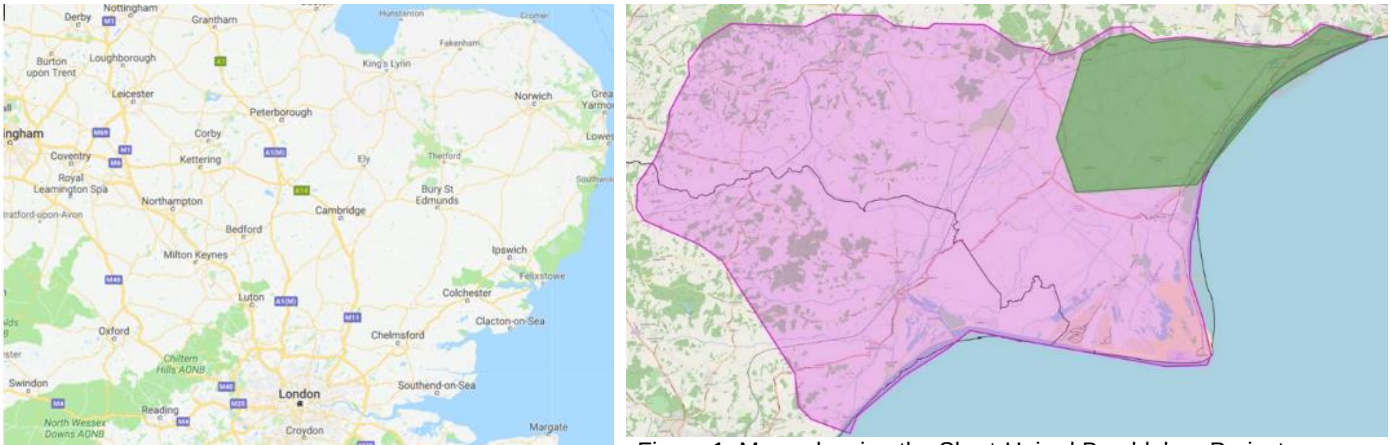


Figure 1; Maps showing the Short-Haired Bumblebee Project area (pink) and the Green Lanes Project area located within it (Green).

Aims

The main objective of the project was to create and improve the management of flower rich habitat for bumblebees, focusing on rare species conservation. Below are listed the aims and the targets that were set at the beginning of the project;

Project Aims;

- Monitor bumblebee and wildflower populations
- Advice, recreation and restoration of flower rich habitat
- Recruitment of volunteers
- Public engagement outreach

Project Targets;

- Set up and run 3 BeeWalk transects
- Engage with 20 landowners
- Provide advice on 150ha of land
- Provide advice on 4km of B-roads
- Organise 3 workshops
- Carry out 83 hours of volunteer time
- Recruit 5 new volunteers

3. Monitoring of bumblebee and wildflower populations

Bumblebee Surveys

Gathering bumblebee records meant species population trends could be monitored over time. They demonstrate response to habitat improvement and were used to collect data on bumblebee forage preferences. The Short-haired Bumblebee Project runs between 5-7 beginners and intermediate courses each year and new volunteers are encouraged to attend.

Three surveying methods were used to monitor bumblebee populations;

BeeWalk surveys

BeeWalk is a national recording scheme set up and run by the Bumblebee Conservation Trust. Transects are between 1-2km long and are walked on a monthly basis from March-October. Volunteers record bumblebee species, number, caste and forage plant. Surveys were allocated to volunteers, (see Appendix A) who had attended Beginner and Intermediate Bumblebee Identification courses, run by Dr Nikki Gammans. These transects will continue to be walked after the project providing long term data.

Bumble Blitz days

These are Bi-monthly survey days with volunteers, held at RSPB Dungeness. Volunteers were paired according to experience and sent to various locations across both project areas. The same data as BeeWalk was recorded. Blitz days were also a training opportunity for the trainees and volunteers to practice and gain more experience of bumblebee identification.

Ad Hoc surveys

These were one off surveys conducted in areas that were not covered by the BeeWalk or blitz days. They were used to gather baseline data of bumblebee species on a farm or land holding before habitat work.

From left to right Figure 2 Full stripe *Bombus ruderatus* male at Hythe Ranges, Figure 3 Bumblebee survey at Bainbridge Farm

Wildflower Surveys

Wildflower surveys were used to collect baseline species data prior to any advice or habitat improvements. This data would highlight areas that had forage missing during certain times of the rare bumblebee flight season between April-September. Often areas lack forage at the start and end of the season April/early May and end of August/September. In addition to this, different Bumblebee species have different forage preferences due to tongue length, generally most rare bumblebee species have long tongues.

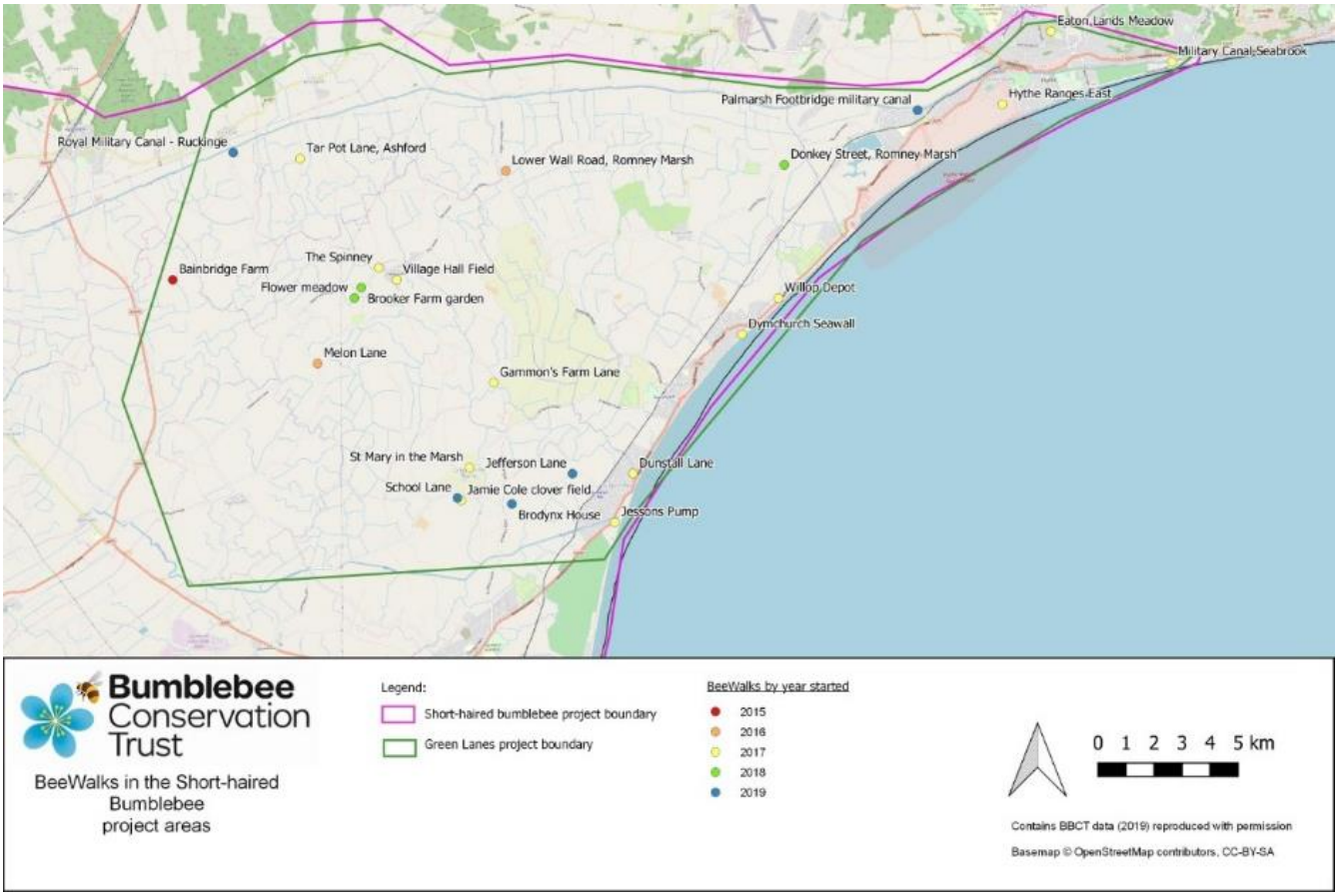
Wildflower transects

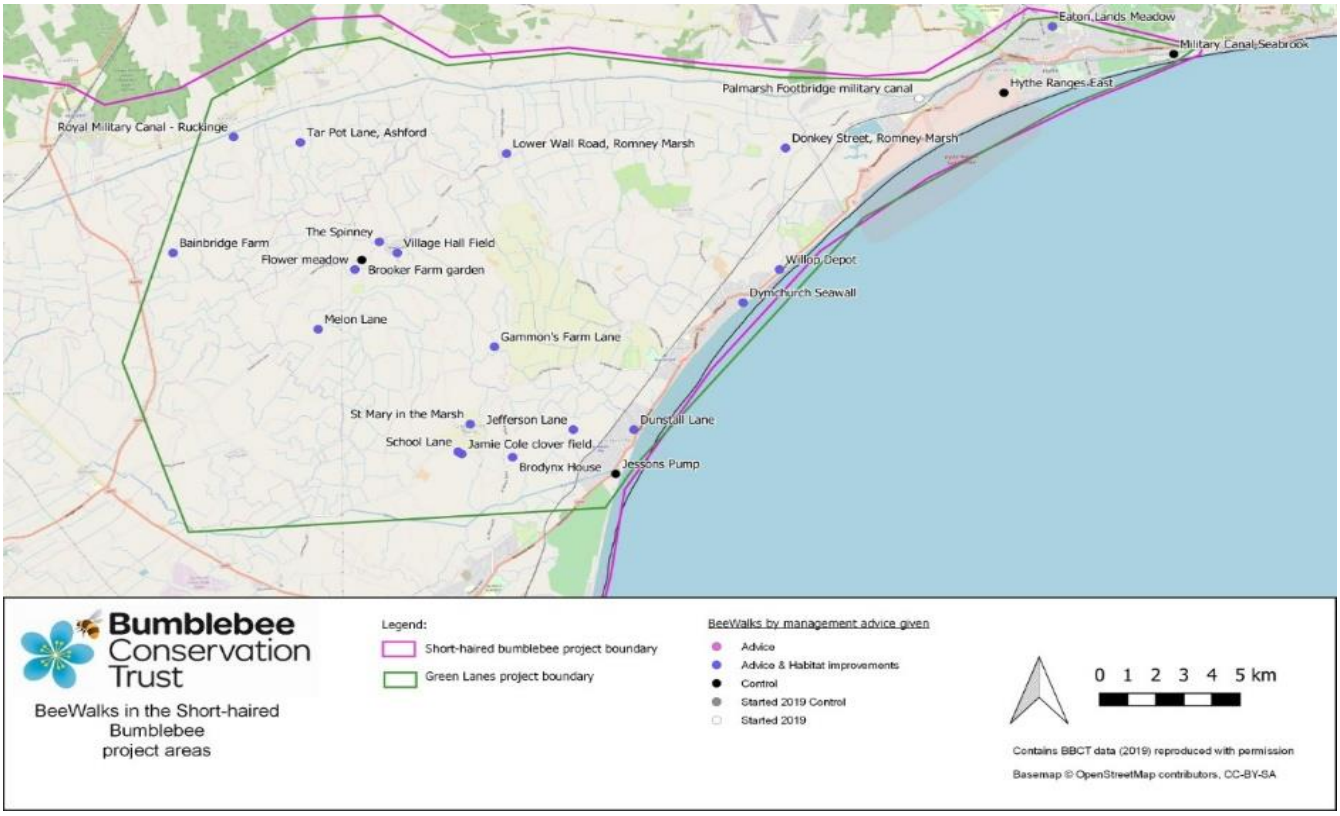
These were conducted 3 times a year – early (April-May) mid (June-July) and late (August-September) across 18 BeeWalk transects. Any flowering plant or tree species that was used by bumblebees or solitary bees were recorded. Percentage cover was worked out for each individual species by working out how much of the total area surveyed is covered by each species. Volunteers were able to attend beginner's wildflower training courses run by Heather Silk and Bumblebee Conservation Trust's Lauren Kennedy.

Other Wildflower Surveys

These were used to monitor habitat improvements at a site. A survey was done before any work to record species present. This data aided what plants would be suitable for the area – for example if there was a lack of forage early in the season. Surveys were then done again around a year later. Species present and percentage cover was recorded and used to monitor the success of the habitat work.

Clockwise from left; Figure 4 Lucy Witter surveying Sunset Farm red clover field, Figure 5 wildflower survey at Hythe Ranges, Figure 6 Lucia Chmurova surveying a B road.





Top to bottom; Figure 7; Map showing BeeWalk Transects within the Green Lanes Project by year they were set up. Figure 8; Map showing areas that were controls, had advice given and had advice and habitat improvements

4. Advice, restoration and recreation of flower rich habitat

Over the project, a variety of landowners (Table 1) were engaged and provided with management advice to improve the flower diversity across their site. Some sites had advice given in the form of a management plan and other sites in addition had habitat work carried out by the project.

Farms

Visits were carried out over a range of farm locations across the project site. Firstly a meeting would be set up with farmers to walk around the farm and discuss farm management including any schemes they were signed up to. Then areas of the farm were surveyed for current wildflower species and ad hoc records of bumblebees. Farmers were then provided with bespoke management advice with suggestions for cutting, livestock grazing, sowing regimes, seed mixes etc.

Bumblebee farm day events

Two farm day workshops were held during the project, the first by Andrew Cragg of Brooker Farm and Pip Collick of Hampden House Farm in 2017. The second event was hosted by Eleanor Body of Bainbridge farm in 2019. The aim of these events was to engage with new farmers in the project area and to maintain contact with our established farmers. The day involved presentations from representatives of The Short-haired bumblebee project, Natural England and Campaign for the Farmed Environment. A tour of the farms was given with discussions of the management techniques used. Both events had excellent attendance with over 25 in both years. All attendees were then offered an individual bespoke farm visit by the project and offered habitat work, such as comfrey planting.

Clockwise from left; Figure 8 Lucia with Pip Collick Figure 9 Bumblebee Farm day event 2017, Figure 10 Izzy Knight with small holder Liz Davis

Other landowners

In addition to farmers a large variety of other land owners were engaged such as Environment Agency, Folkestone and Hythe Council, small holdings, churchyards, and parish councils (Fig. 11). Habitat advice and planting were undertaken at many of these sites and BeeWalks and wild flower surveys established to monitor change.

Clockwise from left; Figure 11 Annual plot created with Kent Wildlife Trust at St George's Church, Ivychurch, Figure 12 Lucia with landowner Eleanor Body at Bainbridge Farm, Lucy at MOD Hythe ranges with Mick De Lieu

Landowner	Area advised (ha)	Year
Toll Farm	0.1	2017
Bridge Farm	31	2017
Brooker Farm	0.48	2017
Bainbridge Farm	59	2017
School Farm	71.67	2017
Bainbridge Farm	2.15	2018
Brooker Farm	0.45	2018
Newchurch Village Green	0.53	2017
Lathe Barn	4.09	2017
The Spinney	0.44	2017
Westgate Equestrian Centre	0.428	2017
Eaton Lands	2.8	2017
B-roads	0	2017
Royal Military Canal	2.4	2017
Dunstall Lane	0.27	2017
Dymchurch Seawall	0.45	2017
Willop Depot	3.34	2017
Hythe Ranges	167.7	2017
Eaton Lands, Hythe	2.8	2018
Dunstall Lane	0.27	2018
Dymchurch Seawall	0.45	2018
Royal Military Canal	2.4	2018
Willop Depot	3.34	2018
Star Inn	0.02	2018
Ivychurch area	0.25	2018
Ivychurch village hall	0.008	2019
Brodynx house	0.591	2019
Charles cobb sea wall	0.169	2019
Hythe green	6.567	2019
Ruins of Hope All Saints Church	1.253	2019
Total area advised 2017-2019	365.416	
Total length of B-roads advised 2017-2019	64km	

Habitat creation case studies

Habitat work party days were organised throughout the project. These were done with project volunteers and or corporate groups. They were carried out at a variety of sites. Listed below are some in-depth case studies. For a list of all planting work done, see Appendix B.

Hythe Green

Hythe Green is an amenity public space predominantly covered by grass and regularly mown by the council every 4-6 weeks. Working with Hythe Green Preservation Society, a management plan was produced, with the aim of creating two wildflower plots – one annual and one perennial. The seed mixes used were purchased from Emorsgate. These mixes were suitable for shingle soil and included only native species to the area.

Over four habitat work days took place throughout the season, and the areas were created with the help of Shepway Day care centre (a group of disabled adults), Hythe Home educated group and SAGA volunteers. First the grass was strimmed, raked and removed to create bare soil. The soil was then lightly scarified using rakes and a rotavator. Seed were then scattered on the soil surface, lightly trodden in and watered.

The annual plot came up this year and species present were Corncockle, Corn Marigold, Common Poppy, Cornflower and Corn Chamomile. Native species also returned as a result of no cutting including Viper's Bugloss, Common Mallow and Black Horehound, with around 15 species present in total. As a result of this work and our influence, the council has also reduced the cutting regime across the green. This has allowed native flowers to establish.

Left to right; Figure 13 Hythe Green before any habitat work. The area next to the wall was created into the annual plot, Figure 14 shows the success of the annual plot with over 15 wild flower species recorded.

Left to right; Figure 15 showing ground preparation with Hythe Home educated group, Hythe preservation society and the Mayor of Hythe. Figure 16 shows natural regeneration on Hythe Green after being cut less frequently.

Kent County Council B roads

B roads can provide important forage throughout the season for Bumblebees species, however frequent grass cutting reduces floristic diversity and flowering length. B roads were selected for several reasons; they have little traffic; (busy roads have a high bumblebee mortality rate as they fly at car height), many B roads have a good natural seed bank (species such as vetches, clovers and black horehound) and reduced cutting would allow for these species to return. These roads are often found around agricultural land so can provide a continuation of forage when flower meadows are cut for hay.

The aim was to reduce the cutting regime of the roads and improve floristic diversity where needed through plantings. After initial meetings with Kent County council and Folkestone and Hythe Council, the cutting regime was changed on 64km of B roads to twice per year (mid-July and October) apart from areas cut more frequently for visibility. Unfortunately July was an unsuitable time of the year as it was during peak harvest season and roads were busy with farm machinery. In 2019, the cutting regime was changed to once per year.

In addition Kent County Council highways team attended two days with the project to find out more about the work being done. The first day was a workshop looking at how best to manage B roads and why frequent cutting reduces wildflower abundance. They also visited two sites that had good floristic diversity. Many of the group then came back for a work party day to improve early and late forage on two B roads that are surveyed for BeeWalk. They learnt about good sources of forage such as white dead and how the semi-parasite yellow rattle can be used to reduce grass growth.

Clockwise from left Figure 17 *Bombus muscorum, moss carder,* queen recorded for the first time at the B road visited during the Kent Highways workshop, Figure 18 An example of a B road with good forage, Figure 19 Work party day with Kent County Council Highways team

Green Hay workshops

Wildflower meadows can be created using a technique called green haying. This method is based on introducing seeds into a site (receptor site) from an existing hay meadow within the local area (donor site). Green-haying has a number of advantages: it is more economical than buying seeds, it introduces seeds of a local provenance and can become a fully sustainable method in a broader area as the resulting hay meadow can then be used as a donor site for new receptor sites. Over the project, two green hay workshops were run, one at Brooker Farm and one at Dunstall lane. These were done by the Fifth Continent Steering Group and Credit Suisse.

From left to right Figure 20 Collecting hay from donor site, Figure 21 spreading out hay at receptor site

5. Outreach

The aim of outreach was to obtain community buy in and take ownership of the project. Outreach was carried out through talks, walks, stalls at events and school visits to raise awareness of bumblebee conservation and declines. It was an opportunity to show what could be done to help by gardening and taking part in BeeWalk. Outreach was also a method for recruiting volunteers, as event attendees were often keen to become involved with the project. A target of 3 workshops was set.

Over the three years many different audiences were engaged with including school groups, environmental groups and landowners. Six workshops were also run which provided training activities for the community including a Bumblebee identification course and the green hay workshop. A total of 20 events have been run, shown in Figure 22.

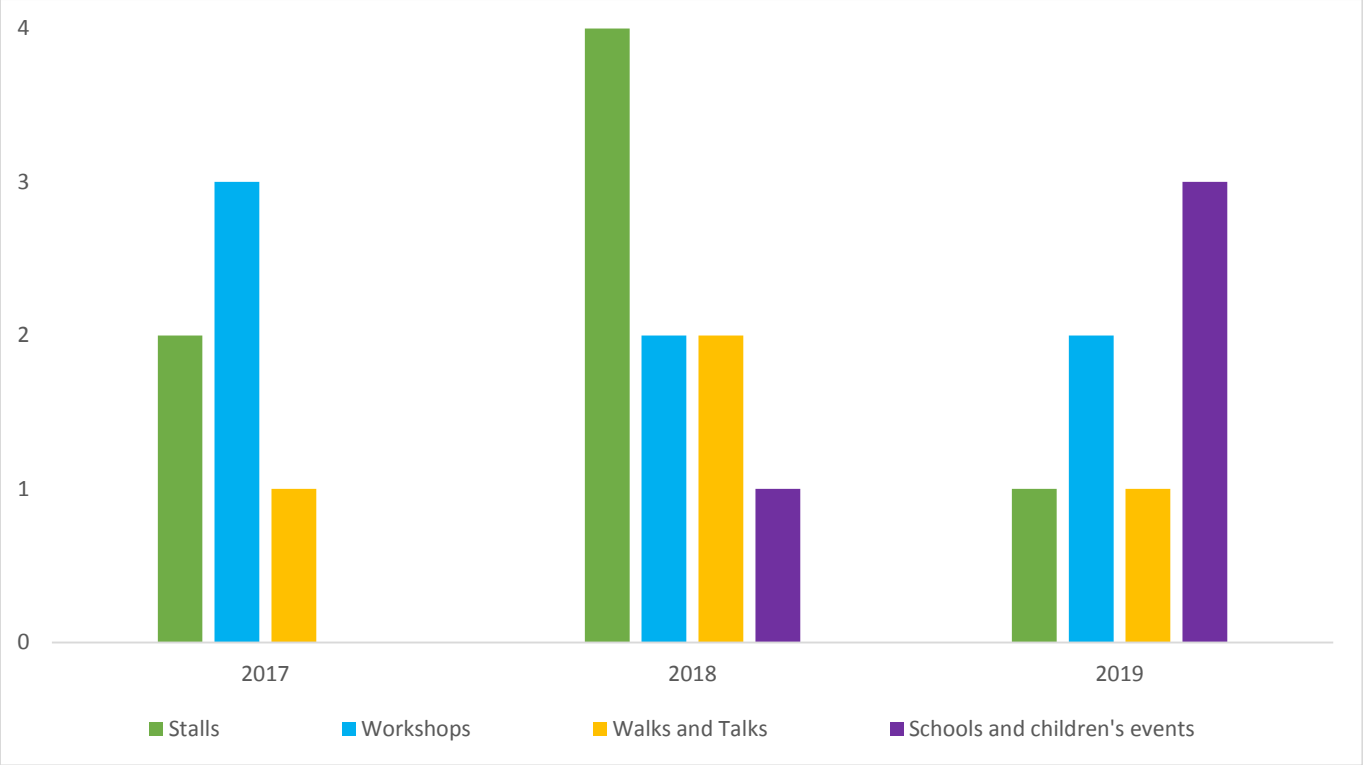


Figure 22; Graph showing outreach events done by the Green Lane project 2017-2019 by outreach type

6. Volunteers

Volunteers have been key to the success of this project. The project targets were to recruit 5 volunteers and carry out 83 hours of volunteer time. Many volunteers were recruited through outreach events as previously discussed. They assisted on nearly all parts of the project, whether it was habitat work or a BeeWalk. Over the course of the project 11 volunteers (many from Hythe Environmental Community Group) were recruited and contributed 1,734 hours of their time (Figure 23).

Types of volunteers

- Project Volunteers were recruited through a variety of different ways, some attended events while others joined through word of mouth. These volunteers got involved with many different activities depending on what they most enjoyed – bumblebee and wild flower surveying, habitat work, data entry or outreach events (Fig, 23).
- Shepway Day Care Centre became involved with the project after a talk given by Dr Nikki Gammans. They attend monthly work party days between March-November working on habitat creation. They worked on specially selected sites that are easily accessible and have toilet facilities. They engage in many different activities such as planting comfrey/bulbs/lavender etc., raking, sowing seeds, watering, and refilling water bottles.
- Corporate Work days were held regularly throughout the project with groups including Credit Suisse and SAGA. These would focus on larger habitat work such as green haying as there would usually be a high number of attendees.

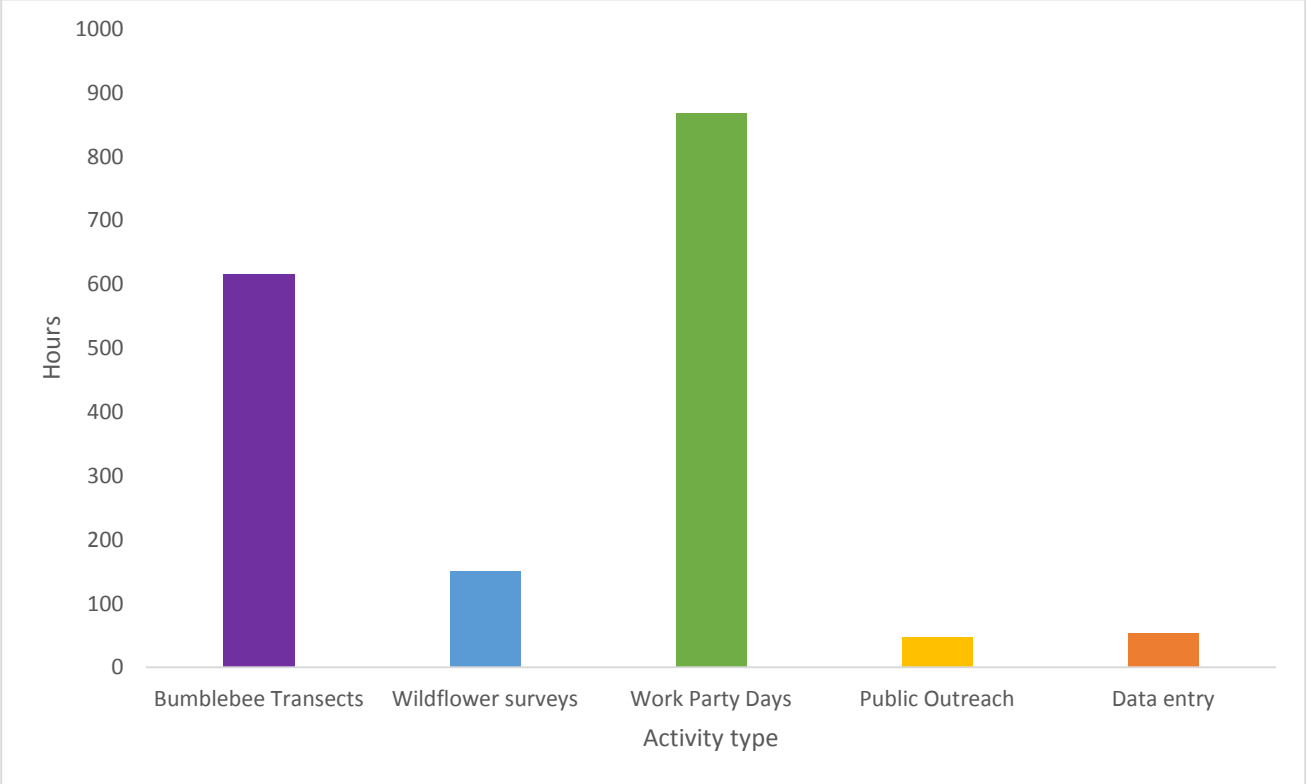


Figure 23; Graph showing total volunteer hours over the Green Lanes project 2017-2019 by activity type

Clockwise from top left Figure 24 Volunteers at Hythe Green perennial work party day, Figure 25 Volunteer Susan Turnbull with her donation of Black horehound plants, Figure 26 SAGA work party day at Hythe military canal, Figure 27 Volunteer Nick Withers at Kent County show stall.

Volunteer Testimonials

Anne Cragg, Transect volunteer

“Nikki Gammans ignited my interest in Bumblebees a few years ago when she did surveys in my work garden at the Rare Breeds Centre. As a result I became passionate in planting my work and home garden to encourage butterflies and bees. Since retiring I decided to do Nikki’s courses at Dungeness and now survey my garden, our farm flower meadow and spinney woodland and playing fields. It will take a long time to become confident and proficient at surveying and I am hugely grateful to the trainees for helping me!”

Kirsty Baker, Transect Volunteer

I've very much enjoyed volunteering with the project over the summer. I feel as though walking the transects and creating areas for bumblebee has had a positive impact on the local bumblebee populations and has raised awareness for the bees and the charity. I have had the best time and learned a lot and am looking forward to continue volunteering."

7. Conclusion and summary

Below is the table with the initial targets of the project and what has been achieved over the course of the 3, 6 month traineeships. Nearly all of the targets were reached during the 2017 traineeship, which allowed for a considerable overachievement of them in the next two years (table 2).

The amount of volunteer hours contributed, an outstanding 1,734 hours, were key to the success of this project. The 25 BeeWalks and 18 wild flower surveys are now all carried out by volunteers and will continue on after the project, which will provide important long term data (table 2).

The willingness of 30 landowners to work with us meant the achievement of advising on 365.4ha of land as well as all the habitat improvements carried out (table 2). Many project volunteers not only assisted on this work but also contributed a variety of native plant species for free.

TARGETS	2017-2019 (3-year plan)	Final results
Set up Beewalk transects	3	25
Engage with landowners	20	30
Advice on land	150ha	365.4ha
Advice on B-Roads	4km	64km
Organise workshops	3	6
Carry out hours of volunteer time	83	1734
Recruitment of new volunteers	5	11

Table 2; Results showing the final outcomes from the 3 year Green Lanes Project compared to the initial targets.

8. Trainee testimonials

Lucy Witter, Project Trainee 2017

“During my graduate traineeship with the Bumblebee Conservation Trust, I was supervised by Dr Nikki Gammans, gaining experience in bumblebee and wildflower identification, the preparation of site management plans, working with farmers and landowners and managing volunteers. The experience provided me with valuable skills, considerably increasing my confidence in public speaking, managing people and identification skills. I really enjoyed working with the team of sub-T volunteers who made me feel immediately welcome and part of the team. The knowledge that I gained in bumblebee, wildflower identification and habitat creation has meant that I could go onto study for a PhD in plant – pollinator interactions, without a Masters degree. Nikki is a very supportive and highly knowledgeable supervisor and I feel very proud of what I achieved during my traineeship.”

Lucia Chmurova, Project Trainee 2018

"I really enjoyed my traineeship with BBCT last year, especially the fact it offered many different aspects of what practical conservation entails including scientific surveying, work parties, public engagement activities, working with volunteers, and interactions with farmers and other organisations. It gave me the 'push' I needed in my career in conservation and helped me to secure my current job with Butterfly Conservation in Kent (now working on meadow restoration with Plantlife in Wales). I would really recommend it to anyone!"

Izzy Knight, Project Trainee 2019

“The Greens Lanes for Bees Traineeship has been an incredible experience for me and has given me an abundance of new skills and knowledge. Under the supervision of Dr Nikki Gammans I have significantly improved my bumblebee and wildflower identification. It has given me the opportunity to work with farmers and provide habitat management, which has always been an area of interest for me. I was able to work on a variety of outreach events, which is something I have not done much of before. This increased my confidence in public speaking and engaging a variety of audiences. The volunteers have been absolutely amazing, not only with the work they do, but how warm and friendly they have been. I have found the support from them exceptional, particularly during the busiest of times. I have a new passion for bumblebees (and wildflowers!) that Nikki has given me along with her support. I am now going on to work for Kent County Council working on B road management plans as a result of the work done with them.”

9. Acknowledgements

The project would like to thank those for their support and assistance throughout the three years, in particular;

Dr Nikki Gammans for supervising the project and mentoring the trainees throughout.

Stan Smith from Kent Wildlife Trust in providing support and GIS training.

Fifth Continent Landscape Partnership Scheme for providing this amazing opportunity and ongoing support throughout the project.

Bumblebee Conservation Trust for all the help and assistance during this project.

Hythe Green Preservation Society for all their hard work on the Hythe Green case study.

Project volunteers for all their amazing help and support during this project, from baking cakes to putting in comfrey in the pouring rain.

10 Appendix; A

Transect number	Year established	Transect name	Volunteer for bumblebees	Volunteer for plants
1	pre-2017	Bainbridge Farm	Eleanor Body	Eleanor Body
2	2017	Hythe Ranges Section	George & Julie Kirby	N/A
3	2017	Jesson's Pumping Station	David Smith	N/A
4	2017	Eaton Lands	Sarah Pinkstone	Sarah Pinkstone
5	2017	Dymchurch Seawall	Duncan Lawie	N/A
6	2017	Royal Military Canal 1	Sue & Chris Turnbull	Sue & Chris Turnbull
7	2017	Willop Depot	David Smith	David Smith
8	2018	Willop Depot brownfield	David Smith	N/A
9	2018	Dunstall Lane	David Smith	David Smith
10	2018	Brooker Farm - garden	Anne Cragg	n/a
11	2018	Brooker Farm - back field	Anne Cragg	Anne Cragg
12	2018	The Spinney	Anne Cragg	Anne Cragg
13	2018	Newchurch playing field	Anne Cragg	Anne Cragg
14	2018	Jamie Cole clover field	Heather Silk	N/A
15	2018	Lower Wall Road	Nigel Price	Nigel Price
16	2018	Gammon's Farm Lane	Jill Walker	Jill Walker
17	2018	St Mary in the Marsh	Jill Walker	Jill Walker
18	2018	Donkey Street	Nigel	Nigel Price
19	2018	Melon Lane	Kirsty Baker	Kirsty Baker
20	2018	Tar Pot Lane	Kirsty Baker	Kirsty Baker
21	2019	School Lane	Heather Silk	Heather Silk
22	2019	Jefferstone Lane	Heather Silk	Heather Silk
23	2019	Brodynx House	Heather Silk	Heather Silk
24	2019	Ruckinge Military Canal	David and Heather Poore	David and Heather Poore

25	2019	Palmarsh Footbridge military canal	David and Heather Poore	N/A

*seed mixes that also contain yellow rattle

APPENDIX B Site	Plant Species	Number	Area
Star Inn	Russian Comfrey	28	
	Crocus	30	
	Lavender	6	
	Mint	1	
	Thyme	1	
	Lamb's ear	3	
	Rosemary	5	
	Lavendula	1	
	Forget me not	7	
	Perennial plot	1	12mx1.5m
Royal Military Canal	Russian Comfrey	185	
	Wild garlic	25	
	Red clover	10	
	Common vetch	10	
	Greater Bird's Foot trefoil	10	
	Lesser Knapweed	10	
	Tufted vetch	15	
	Red dead nettle	10	
	Ground Ivy	9	
	White dead nettle	25	
	Black horehound	5	
	White dead nettle	10	
	Black horehound	10	
	Yellow rattle seed	1	10mx1.5m
	Greater Knapweed seed	3	1mx1m
Dunstall Lane	Russian Comfrey	30	
	Teasel	20	
	Common Mallow	35	
	Sunflower	8	
	Dwarf Comfrey	46	
	Black Horehound	7	
	Dog Rose	5	
	Crocus	35	
	Black Knapweed	4	
	Ox Eye Daisy	15	
	Yellow Flag Iris	2	
	Emorsgate Seed mix	1	7mx4m
	Green Hay	1	40mx20m
Hythe Green	Primroses	10	
	Cowslips	10	
	forget me not	15	
	Annual seed mix *	1	85mx4m
	Perenniall seed mix *	1	40mx5m
Tar Pot Lane	Russian Comfrey	24	
	Black horehound	4	
	Perennial seed mix *	1	9mx1m
Holman's field	Viper's bugloss	5	
	Snowdrop	25	
	Wild daffodil	25	

	Primrose	50	
	Cowslip	30	
	Viburnum	1	
	Heather	6	
	Wild Marjoram	10	
Brodynx house	Russian comfrey	50	
School lane	White dead nettle	3	
	Black horehound	12	
	Ox eye daisy	10	
	Russian Comfrey	10	
	Wildflower seeds mix	1	10mx1.5m
Jefferstone lane	Russian comfrey	15	
	Ox eye daisy		
	White dead nettle	10	
	Black Horehound	6	
	Annual seed mix *	1	7mx2m
Lower Wall Road	Black horehound	4	
	Annual seed mix	1	2mx1.5m
Donkey Street	Russian Comfrey	50	
	Dwarf Comfrey	29	
	Teasel	5	
	Perennial plot	1	7mx1m
Charles Cobb sea wall	Purple loosestrife	20	
	Lesser spearwort	20	
	Marsh Mallow	5	
	Yellow Flag Iris	10	
	Ground Ivy	25	
Brooker farm	White dead nettle	21	
	Musk Mallow	10	
	Ground Ivy	20	
	Teasel	5	
	Green hay	1	63mx25
	Annual seed strip	1	55mx6m
	Russian comfrey	45	
The Spinney	Lambs ear	7	
	Forget me not	7	
	Rosemary	1	
	Crocus	80	
	Russian Comfrey	32	
	Perennial plot	3	2mx2m
Newchurch Village green	Russian comfrey	20	
	Black Horehound seeds	100	
	Black Horehound	5	
Eaton Lands	Ground Ivy	8	
	Crocus	60	
	Muscari	30	
	Perennial Plot	1	7mx4m
	Dog Rose	10	
	Perennial Plot*	4	3mx3m
Treistone House	Russian comfrey	22	
Bainbridge Farm	Ground ivy	15	
	Crocus bulbs	140	

	Russian Comfrey	85	
St George's Ivychurch and two neighbouring gardens	Annual plot	1	9.5mx7m
	Perennial plot	1	5mx5m
	Crocus	70	
	Marsh Woundwort	10	
	Water Mint	15	
	Yellow Flag Iris	5	
	Bog Bean	25	
Ivychurch Village Hall	Dwarf comfrey	2	
	Teasel	1	
	Verbena	3	
	Allium	80	
	Crocus	60	
	Snowdrop	20	
	Dwarf Comfrey	2	
	Lavender	3	
	Sage	1	
	Chive	1	
	Buddleia	1	
	Greater Knapweed	4	
	Ornamental Poppy Seed	25	
	Hollyhock seed	25	
Hope all Saints church	Russian Comfrey	25	
	Snowdrop	15	
	Poppy seed	2	4mx1m
	Hollyhock seed	2	4mx1m
	Crocus	30	
	Allium	8	
Dymchurch Sea wall	Teasel	7	
	Russian Comfrey	20	
	Green Hay	1	10mx2m
Westgate Equestrain centre	Ground Ivy	20	
	Dog Rose	5	
	Russian Comfrey	15	
Toll Farm	Russian Comfrey	50	









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