

110
251



The Dulwich Society

TO FOSTER AND SAFEGUARD THE AMENITIES OF DULWICH

Newsletter 41

July 1978

Chairman:	Roger V. Low, 41 College Road, SE21	693 2953
Vice Chairman:	Peter F.J. Lawson, 41 Village Way, SE21	733 2646
Secretary:	Lt Col R.M.S. Maude, 19 Oakfield Gardens, Dulwich Wood Avenue, SE19	670 7963
Treasurer:	R.C. Low, 88 Alleyn Road, SE21	670 1609

A NOTE FROM THE EDITOR

As we come up to the summer recess when many of us will be thinking of holidays rather than work we send you the latest newsletter. This has the dates of Society meetings planned in the next few months although the arrangements for some are a bit tentative as yet and there may well be changes in detail to announce in future newsletters. We have some interesting and unusual notes on butterflies and birds from our Wild Life Committee and a brief article on Copyhold for which we are indebted to Mr P.A. Darby of South Croxted Road.

We are particularly grateful to Mr G.V. White, Secretary and General Manager of the Estates Governors, for sending us a short history of the Dulwich Estates which follows on neatly after Sir Frederick Everson's article in the last newsletter on the early history of Dulwich, but perhaps the most important item in this newsletter is the section of planning which deals with Southwark's proposals for housing development in Lapse Wood. This is a subject which has a history in the annals of the Society and it looks as though it may be boiling up to another confrontation in the near future as the new plans run entirely counter to our previously expressed plans, in which we are strongly supported by the Peckarman's Wood Residents' Association, who are situated right next door to the threatened area. We draw your particular attention to Ivor Lightman's letter to Councillor Brian Hoskins which puts the Society's point of view very clearly. Obviously, there will be further development in this matter and we shall keep you informed.

As Secretary and Editor I come into contact, from time to time, with other Societies in Southwark and perhaps some of our readers may be interested to know a little about what they are doing.

The Friends of the Gallery have recently elected Mr A.G.W. Scott as their new Chairman to replace Miss Jean Leiper who has had to give up office after completing three years in office. The Friends were able to announce the good news that the Gallery's accumulated debt has been extinguished and the College Governors have therefore told the Charity Commission that they are not pursuing their application to sell pictures from the Gallery.

The Peckham Society produced a really excellent winter 1977/78 newsletter giving the full details, illustrated by excellent sketch maps and drawings, of the planned developments in Rye Lane and Peckham High Street which when (if?) completed will considerably alter the scenery around there. If you are concerned by this get in touch with Eileen Conn, their Secretary, at 60 Nutbrook Street, SE15.

The Camberwell Society is sadly losing its Editor, Stephen Marks, who is moving away from Camberwell later this year and who will be much missed.

A new organisation, on which I represent the Dulwich Society, has been set up in Southwark. This is the Confederation of Amenity Societies in Southwark

(CASS). The purpose of the Confederation is to further the aims of the amenity societies in Southwark, in particular by co-ordination of their activities, and membership is open to Amenity Societies in Southwark which are registered with the Civic Trust. CASS has, so far, had two meetings to set itself up and to agree a constitution and has the following member societies at the moment:

Bermondsey and Rotherhithe
 Camberwell
 Dulwich
 East Dulwich
 Peckham
 Borough.

SOCIETY MEETINGS AUTUMN 1978 TO SPRING 1979

(normally in St. Barnabas Hall, Dulwich Village)

1978

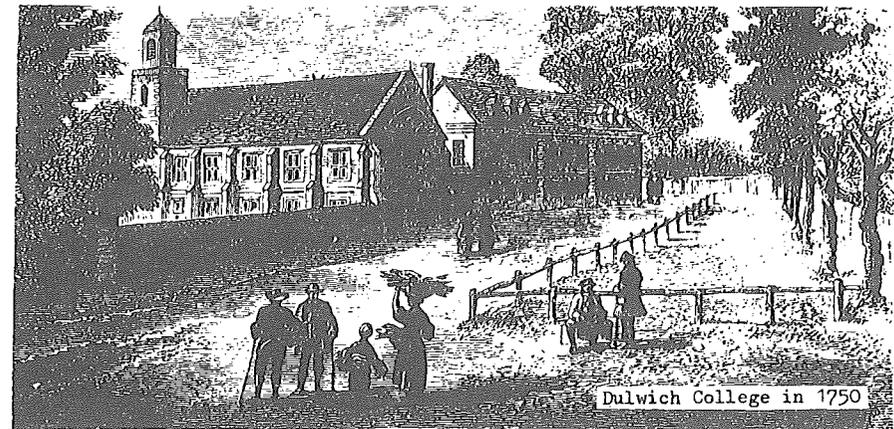
September No meeting.
 5 October Illustrated talk on College Ward
 by Cllr. David Smith in St. Barnabas
 Hall at 8.00pm
 2 November Members meeting (wine tasting)
 December Combined meeting with the Dulwich Choral
 Society. Details to be announced.

1979

January No meeting.
 1 February Trees : Mr Alan Mitchell will give an
 illustrated talk on Trees in Britain.
 1 March Annual General Meeting.
 5 April Historical talk by Bill de Baerdemaecker
 with slides.
 April Society Dinner.
 3 May Wild life and horticulture.
 7 June A talk on a local subject.
 July Trees walk.

TRAFFIC ; CLEANLINESS OF PAVEMENTS

The Council of the London Borough of Southwark is prepared, on application from residents, to affix to lamp posts in any road in the area a notice to the effect that it is an offence to allow dogs to foul the footpaths and that the penalty for such an offence is £20. Requests should be made to the Borough Engineer's Department in the Municipal Offices at Larcom Road, Walworth Road, SE17 1RY.



A SHORT HISTORY OF THE DULWICH ESTATE

The name Dulwich has been variously spelt and Young's History gives no less than 32 different pronunciations or spellings. It is not mentioned in Domesday Book but was granted by Charter in A.D. 967 by King Eadgar to one of the Thanes. It was also in possession of King Harold last King of the English. No mention is then made until 1127, when it was granted to the Priory of Bermondsey which was of the Cluniac Order, a branch of the Benedictines. The Priory flourished, increasing in power and wealth particularly during the next two centuries and right up to its dissolution when the last Abbot, one Robert Wharton made a voluntary surrender of the Abbey to King Henry VIII on 1st January 1538. In October 1544 the Manor together with other lands was granted to Thomas Calton, a citizen and goldsmith of London. It descended to one Sir Francis Calton, who sold it to Edward Alleyn in October 1605.

Alleyn was born in the Parish of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, on 1st September 1566, and was from boyhood educated for the stage. He was a contemporary of Shakespeare, Green and Marlowe and proprietor of theatres in Cripple Gate and Bankside, and by the time of his connection with Dulwich had purchased the office of 'Master of the Royal Games of Bears, Bulls and Mastiff Dogs'.

On the 13th September 1619 the Foundation was consummated before an august body of notables and followed by a feast. Alleyn died in November 1626 and is buried in the Chapel.

Constant litigation arose with the Parishes claiming the proprietary rights in the Estate, and was continued throughout the 17th and 18th centuries and the early part of the 19th century.

In 1882 the governing body constituted previously was dissolved. New boards of Governors were created, one called 'The Estates Governors', which took the place of the original constitution, the other 'the College Governors'.

The Estate has a present area of approximately 1,500 acres and approximately 4 miles by 1½ and contains some 4,500 hereditaments privately owned, freehold or held on lease or rented from the Governors, and approximately 1,200 Council dwellings. It has 12 acres of woodland and 200 acres of other open spaces and sports ground, not including Belair and Dulwich Park and almost 14 miles of roads, of which nearly six are private and the responsibility of the Governors to maintain and repair.

From its foundation the Estate has been administered as one entity, although of recent years various parts have been acquired under compulsory purchase powers by various authorities, and others by negotiation principally for housing purposes and for the provision of schools and school playing fields. Other parts of the Estate have been disposed of to Public Authorities by way of gifts, notable Dulwich Park being an area of 75.57 acres, which was laid out by the Governors of the Estate for general public enjoyment and which was given to the predecessors of the GLC for the perpetual use and enjoyment of the public in 1885.

In the management of the Estate the Governors have paid regard to wider considerations of public benefit. In addition to the purposes of their foundation, they have devoted large areas to the purposes of amenity, comprising woods and other land used as private open spaces. Either under their direct control and management or let on lease at low rents to organisations for use as sports grounds, golf course, riding school, allotments and as other open spaces.

The development of the Estate has largely taken place between 1860 and the present day although a substantial number of older properties remain grouped about the village centre. Consequently there are areas of quite distinct and different character as between the old areas of Victorian development, and the parts where modern development or redevelopment has taken place. Broadly speaking, the areas of the Estate lying to the north, i.e. closest to the Centre of London, comprise Victorian houses of two or three storeys, built in terraces, under leases granted from 1860 onwards. About 205 acres of such properties fell into hand for the purposes of redevelopment on the expiry of the earliest leases. These areas have been redeveloped, in co-operation with local housing authorities, to make a much needed contribution to the housing shortage. 2,500 new units have already been erected on sites which in 1959 provided only 410 dwellings.

The passing of the Leasehold Reform Act 1967 must curtail future development; certainly of the kind that has occurred at Dulwich since the end of the last war. I do not think it would be unfair to say that the Dulwich Estate is an irrefutable example of the virtues of the leasehold system. Where enlightened redevelopment removes old and worn out buildings and permits the Estate to renew itself to the advantage of all concerned.

Section 19 of the Act states that where an area is occupied directly or indirectly under tenancies held from one Landlord then he may apply for the Retention of Management powers for the general benefit of the neighbourhood. It may be recalled that the Estates Governors made an application to the Minister of Housing and Local Government in January 1968 and a hearing took place before the Minister's Inspector in 1969. Following this the Minister accepted the Inspector's recommendation and issued a Certificate and a Scheme of Management was approved by the High Court on 21st January 1974 and means that leaseholders who enfranchise will be bound by the provision of the Scheme.

A staff of approximately 50 look after the day to day administration of the Estate, and this includes outdoor staff. From early spring to late autumn they are fully stretched to deal with their essential tasks apart from the emergencies that constantly arise. The staff in the Estate Office are similarly occupied with the technicalities of repairs, maintenance and surveying. The vast amount of statute law and Acts which govern ownership of land and property require constant study. I am glad to say that much friendly help and support is received from the London Boroughs concerned, particularly Southwark in whose administrative area the majority of the Estate lies. The Estates Governors who are responsible for policy comprise 25 members including the Chairman and Deputy Chairman. They are nominated by administration responsible for the various parishes where Alleyne lived his life.

COPYHOLD

Few Dulwich residents can by now be unaware of the difference between freehold and leasehold, which since 1925 have been the only two ways in which a person can own land. Prior to that date, however, there was a third major category of tenure, namely copyhold, which many people have heard of, but seemingly few fully understand - hence this article.

Medieval land law drew a distinction between free men, whose property rights would be protected in the Royal Courts, and unfree men (or villeins) who had to look to the Lord of their manor for protection. The former were freeholders (although eventually leaseholders were similarly protected); the latter, in theory at least, held their land only at the will of their Lord. In practice, however, the Lord's will could be fettered by the established customs of the manor in question, so that his tenants could hold their land for life, or for a number of lives, or even in perpetuity. Nevertheless, the theoretical basis of the law is emphasised by the fact that such land could only be transferred to another person through the Lord. The earliest Dulwich court rolls, of 1333, give an excellent example of the procedure:

"Ralf Carpenter comes to this Court and gives up into the hands of the Lord of the Manor a third part of one cottage with a courtyard and half an acre of land with appurtenances, to the use of Juliana Colles. And the said Juliana comes and gives to the Lord for entering into possession of the aforesaid holdings 6d. sponsored by Richard Berling and William Walden. And she was sworn in as tenant."

After such a transaction, the new tenant (known as the alienee) would be given a copy of the entry on the court roll, and since this constituted his title deed the term 'copyholder' was applied to him.

As the example shows, the alienee (and in some manors the alienor as well) was expected to pay the Lord for the privilege of being enrolled as tenant, as Robert Wyth found out in 1574, when John Hunt surrendered a messuage (dwelling) to his use, but the Lord of the Manor (at that time Joan Calton) would not accept the surrender because Wyth refused to pay the fine, which by local custom was such reasonable amount as the Lord or his steward should think fit.

With the passage of time, the tendency was for copyholds to be converted into more lucrative leaseholds, and in Dulwich this process was certainly hastened by Edward Alleyne, who not only purchased the Lordship of the manor from Sir Francis Calton in 1606, but at about that time also acquired almost all the various freehold properties and, as tenant, many of the copyholds, which thus merged with the manor freehold. By 1876 only three copyholds were left, two of them in College Road (one opposite the Picture Gallery, the other just south of that and extending to Dulwich Common) and the third between Acacia Grove and Park Hall Road.

The Law of Property Act 1922 converted copyholds into either freeholds or leaseholds, depending on whether or not they were perpetually renewable, and the Act of 1925 finally abolished them, with one main qualification, and that is the retention of the old 'manorial incidents'. Thus, if you look at your Land Certificate and see mention of mineral and sporting rights reserved to the Lord of the Manor, or, more improbably, look out of your window and see the Estates Governors riding to hounds across your back garden, you will know that you live on what was once copyhold land.

PLANNING

Help!

The Town Planning Sub-Committee desperately needs a secretary. If you are interested in planning matters, would like to play a full and active part in the work of the Sub-Committee, and could spare a little time to take and circulate the minutes of our meetings (held about every six weeks), organise meetings and write occasional letters on behalf of the Sub-Committee, do please make contact with the Chairman, Ivor Lightman on 670 4743.

Crystal Palace High Level Station

We have reported in earlier Newsletters on the GLC's proposed housing development on the site of the former High Level Station site at Crystal Palace. Much money has been spent over a number of years on preparing plans for this very large-scale development; but the London Borough of Southwark (as the planning authority) have concluded that the latest plans do not adequately represent current thinking and should be reconsidered. New discussions are to take place between Southwark and the GLC, and it may safely be assumed that the permanent development of this site will recede once again into the distant future.

Lapse Wood

Members will recall the debate over the years between the Society, the Estates Governors and the London Borough of Southwark about the development of Lapse Wood (the heavily wooded site running down from Sydenham Hill to the old railway bed). Our views have been firmly expressed to the authorities on many occasions, the most recent being during the Council's 'consultations' at the end of last year on the South Southwark District Plan. We have now learned with dismay of new plans put forward by Council officials which run clear counter to every point we have ever made; and members will wish to know of the representations we have made in response to these proposals, of which, it should be added, we have never been officially informed. The following is the letter we have sent to our local Southwark Councillor Bryan Hoskins, for whose help and support we are grateful.

22 Walkerscroft Mead
West Dulwich
SE21
8 May 1978

Councillor Bryan Hoskins
London Borough of Southwark
30-32 Peckham Road
SE5

Dear Bryan

I am writing to present the Society's considered observations on proposals for the development of the Sydenham Hill site prepared for the Council's Housing and Planning Development Joint Sub-Committee on 14 March. The comments that follow were prepared in consultation with the Peckarman's Wood Residents' Association and represent our joint views.

Let me say straight away that we share wholeheartedly Council officials' view, that this site is 'unique within the borough'.

It is as you know the last remaining stretch of wild, natural, unspoilt woodland in the area and indeed in south London, and it dominates the view from central London looking to the south. This being so, it is not only desirable but imperative that the densely wooded aspect of the whole slope down from Sydenham Hill to the former railway bed be preserved intact. This the Council officials' proposals lamentably fail to do.

I must emphasise that for a number of years, since the development was first suggested, the Society have supported some housing development on this site. Indeed, we have consistently taken the view that a single 'skin' of housing along the Sydenham Hill edge of the site, carefully and sensitively designed so as to avoid encroachment on the skyline, could contribute to meeting housing need while at the same time discouraging the destruction by vandals of the woodland below. But the development now proposed goes far beyond this, thus:

- a On the site in question alone (and ignoring the retention of Beechgrove and the proposed housing development on the Lapsewood House site itself) it is proposed to build 80-90 units to house 460 persons.
- b This is to be accomplished not by a single line of housing along the top of the site but (as the attached plan clearly shows) by driving access roads deep into the woods. The resulting development will absorb some two-thirds of the total wooded area and irretrievably destroy its character.
- c The 'concept' of the development expressed in the officials' proposals is 'an introspective one, consisting of enclaves of tightly grouped housing integrated with the existing trees and defining 'green' areas'. The proposals continue 'These areas are seen as forming a chain of identifiable spaces contained by the built form, giving qualities of enclosure and domestic scale to the new housing in contrast to the woodland to be retained'. Shorn of the jargon, this means (and it is later acknowledged) that much of the plant cover which now accommodates abundant wild life both native to the area and using it as a migratory staging post will be swept away. Mature trees, we are told, are to be retained (though this never works out as well in practice as on plans); but the result, inescapably, will be a housing estate which, though possibly well-planned and attractive from several points of view, can only be achieved at a totally unacceptable environmental cost. Once lost, that woodland and all that goes with it will be gone for ever.
- d In short, the idea of retaining mature trees and integrating houses with them as a sufficient safeguard for the unique quality of Lapse Wood is totally misconceived and ignores everything we have said over the years. Furthermore, and to add insult to injury, it throws back in our faces and rejects out of hand the carefully considered views expressed by the Society in the statement, of which you have a copy, that they

THE DULWICH SOCIETY SURVEY OF TREES IN LAPSE WOOD, 1978

Size and boldness of any symbol shown is significant:
 K is a young oak; K is a large, mature oak.

- | | | | |
|------------|---------------|------------|-------------|
| ∇ Acacia | J Juniper | ⊙ Magnolia | K Oak |
| ∇ Alder | J Laburnum | ∇ Maple | 9 Pear |
| ∇ Apple | ∇ Laurel | ⊙ Monkey | ↑ Pine, Fir |
| A Ash | 7 Laurustinus | ⊙ Puzzle | P Plane |
| ∇ Azalea | L Lime | M Mountain | U Poplar |
| 4 Bamboo | | Ash | 6 Prunus |
| B Beech | | | |
| C Cedar | | | |
| Z Cherry | | | |
| ⊙ Copper | | | |
| ⊙ Beech | | | |
| ⊙ Cypress | | | |
| J Elder | | | |
| E Elm | | | |
| H Hawthorn | | | |
| h Hazel | | | |
| J Holly | | | |
| 2 Holm Oak | | | |
| X Hornbeam | | | |
| N Horse | | | |

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| ∇ Red | ◇ Sweet |
| Flowering | Chestnut |
| Chestnut | S Sycamore |
| H Red | S Viburnum |
| Hawthorn | T Walnut |
| I Rhodo- | 3 Whitebeam |
| dendron | W Willow |
| • Sapling | Y Yew |
| ↑ Silver | ↑ Fallen |
| Birch | Tree |



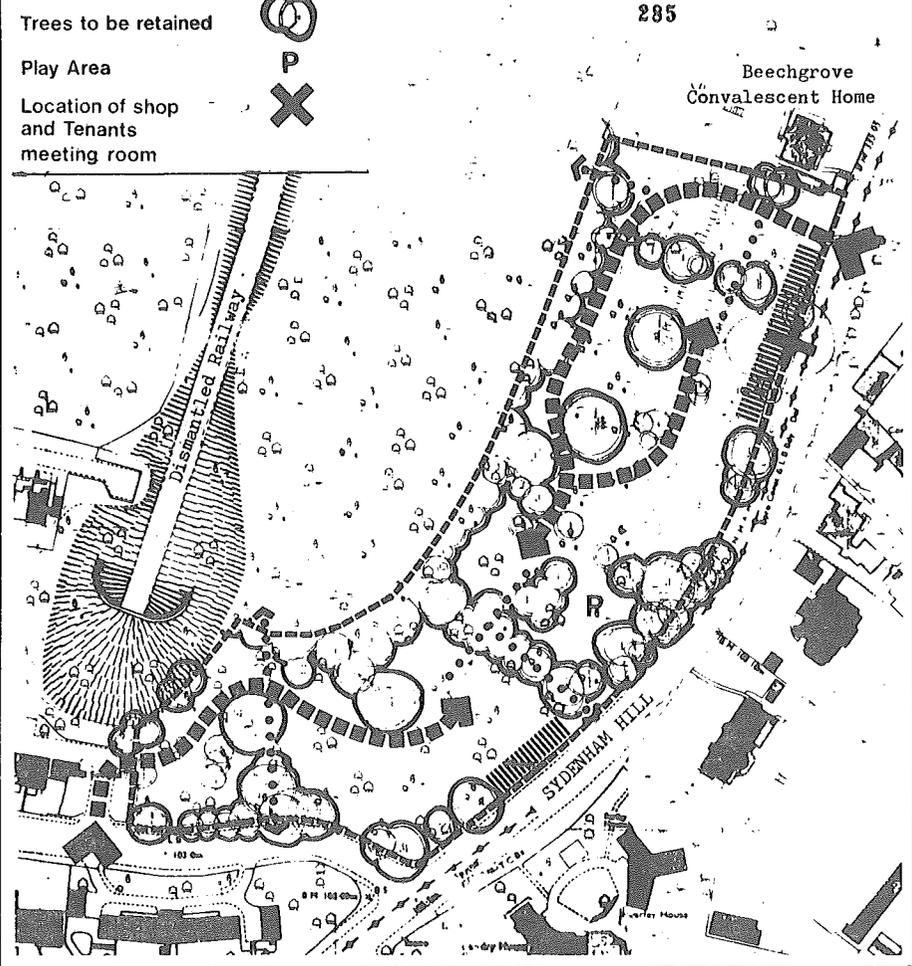
JW inv et del

Plan 5
 Briefing Plan

TP-PSA-17
 Date Feb 78
 Scale 1:1250

London Borough of Southwark
 Borough Development Department
 101, Victoria Road, S14 8DF

- Access points
- Access road
- Pedestrian routes
- Important new elevations
- Boundary of Housing Area
- Trees to be retained
- Play Area
- Location of shop and Tenants meeting room



submitted to the London Borough of Southwark as recently as December 1977 on the mid-south Southwark District Plan.* Such 'consultation' can only be regarded as an expensive and cynical mockery.

There are points of detail that my colleagues would also wish me to make. For example, the Peckarman's Wood Residents' Association are particularly concerned at the proposal embodied in the plans to continue the existing service road behind the topmost row of existing houses to serve the new developments too, thus greatly increasing the traffic using that road and adding to the hazards. Nevertheless, our main point is quite fundamental. It is possible to devise a development based on the 'single-line' approach that would leave the woodland intact and would even help to protect and preserve it; and such a scheme might also avoid some of the heavy costs and risks of subsidence inevitably associated with a development extending down the steep and unstable slope of this site. The scheme outlined in the planning brief, however, can only result in the utter destruction of an amenity of enormous value (actual and potential, as outlined in our planning statement) to ALL the people of Southwark, and would be absolutely unforgivable.

The Dulwich Society and the Peckarman's Wood Residents' Association accordingly wish to express their total and vehement opposition to a scheme of the kind described in the officials' proposals and trust that they will have your support in doing so.

Yours sincerely,

I H LIGHTMAN
Chairman, Town Planning
Sub-Committee

* See Newsletter 39

WILD LIFE

Notes on Birds Seen and Heard in Dulwich, Spring 1978

This spring most of our usual species have been seen or heard in Dulwich, migrants arriving at their usual time in spite of the cold spring. In addition to the various species of Tits, Chaffinch, Bullfinch and Greenfinch have been seen frequently, as well as Nuthatch, Kestrel, Redwing and Fieldfare. Long-tailed Tits were seen at several sites along College Road and in Grange Lane.

A lesser Whitethroat and the Green Wood Pecker were seen and heard in Lapse Wood and adjacent gardens. The Pied Wagtail has been seen in Gallery Road and in Grange Lane, and a Grey Wagtail was seen in February by the Mill Pond. The Cuckoo was reported on 11 May and Black Caps and Goldfinches seen, and a Chiff-Chaff calling in the wood in the same month. Many Dulwich residents will have been following the family life of the Canada Geese on the Mill Pond.

In addition to earlier reports for 1977 we received a report that a Golden Plover was sighted over Alleyn Park at 6am on December 6, the first recorded sighting of this species since first reported in 1967 by Alleyn's School Natural History Society.

Butterflies in Dulwich

Since the last war, the numbers of the 70 British butterfly species have declined greatly, perhaps because of the mechanical destruction of their habitats, hedgerows and 'wild' areas of the countryside, with their abundant 'weeds' forming the food plants of the caterpillars, and the use of pesticides, herbicides, and even fertilisers. Nevertheless, the hot summers of 1975 and 1976, coupled with moves to reverse these trends have shown that although more species are now very rare or even nearly extinct, most have by no means disappeared. The ragged, much used wings of many butterflies in 1976 testified also to the extent that a long spell of fine weather, uninterrupted by cold, wet, and windy spells, can contribute to enabling a butterfly to live out its full life of weeks or even months. It is difficult to give an accurate list of those butterflies likely to be seen in a complex rural-urban environment such as Dulwich, especially since sighting reports have declined since the mid 1950's, and the lists below are based on earlier sightings, the writers' own observations in this and other parts of the country, especially during the two recent hot summers, together with those of others and a degree of probability.

The Dulwich environment might be divided into three types of habitat, each merging into the next. Firstly, the Dulwich woods provide a limited 'forest' area, in which the disused railway cutting resembles the open 'rides', beloved of White Admirals, of the New Forest. Leading down to the north from here, the allotments, golf course, and playing fields form a 'meadow' area, with natural hedges, wild flowers, and wide grassed spaces. Further north, across the South Circular Road, private gardens, Dulwich Park, and Belair provide a 'garden' habitat, though with many more grassy fields interspersed.

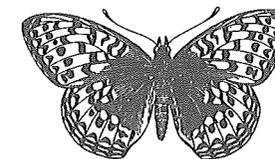
Little can be done by individuals to improve the first two habitats to encourage butterflies, but gardeners can do much to attract them by fostering the growth of food plants and providing access to drinking water; there is a good paperback book entitled 'Create a Butterfly Garden' by L. H. Newman (50p). Many of our most popular garden flowers hold no attraction for butterflies, which feed on

nectar. They seem to prefer small, scented flowers, particularly composite blooms. In the spring they enjoy Dandelions, Coltsfoot, and many rock plants, and the hearts of Daisies. It is said that they prefer yellow or mauve blooms, especially among Wallflowers; Honesty, Sweet-rocket, Valerian, and Sedum spectabile are very popular, as well as Phloxes and most kinds of Michaelmas Daisies and Golden Rod. Undoubtedly the most spectacular family of butterflies is the Nymphalidae, many of whose caterpillars feed and pupate on nettles, while the adult butterflies will feed avidly on Buddleia, aptly known as the Butterfly Bush, and on lilacs. If there is a corner of the garden for wild flowers and grasses, butterflies may be encouraged to lay their eggs there. Most butterfly caterpillars feed on holly, ivy, bramble, honeysuckle and such weeds as thistles, stinging-nettles, docks, garlic mustard, dog-violets, and coarse grasses, and thus do gardeners no harm. The Large and Small Whites alone need to be discouraged if cabbages are grown nearby, but the other White butterflies are harmless to gardeners.

Many butterflies have one or sometimes two broods (the life cycle consists of: egg; larva or caterpillar; pupa or chrysalis; imago or adult), running through the spring and summer, whilst others only occur during the early, middle, or late periods; some adults, mainly Nymphalids, may hibernate in houses throughout the winter (where there is no central heating) and emerge in warm spring weather to complete their lives. These Peacocks and Tortoiseshells should not be disturbed until they start to fly about, when they can be released into the open; Commas prefer to hibernate in outhouses. A few butterflies, notably the world-wide Painted Lady and also the Red Admiral, are migrants from North Africa.

An attempt is made opposite to list the species of browns, Nymphalids, blues, whites, and skippers, that should be looked for in the three overlapping habitats; those underlined are perhaps the most likely to be seen. Their principal caterpillar food plants, and a note or two, are given in brackets.

Look out also for day-flying moths. Most moths, with their fatter bodies, open rather than closed resting positions, and feathery rather than clubbed antennae, are nocturnal, but some fly by day or are easily disturbed from their resting places in shrubs, bushes, or dark sheds. In the meadow areas may be seen flying red and black Cinnabars and Burnets, whilst Magpie and Brimstone moths rest in gooseberry bushes in gardens; Yellow Underwings and Old Lady moths can sometimes be found in dark sheds and garages. Possibly a Humming-bird or Bee Hawk moth might be seen hovering over herbaceous borders on hot, sunny evenings; other hawk moths and their 'tailed' caterpillars are large and easily noted on privet, poplar, lime, and other trees. The Puss Moth caterpillar, with its twin-horned tail, can be found on sallow and willow.



WOODS

- Speckled Wood (grasses)
- Meadow Brown (grasses)
- Small Heath (grasses)
- Ringlet (grasses)
- Pearl-bordered Fritillary (dog-violet)
- Silver-washed Fritillary
- White Admiral (high, fast flier; honeysuckle)
- Green-veined White (garlic mustard)

MEADOWS

- Meadow Brown (grasses)
- Small Heath (grasses)
- Wall (grasses)
- Gatekeeper (grasses)
- Small Tortoiseshell (nettle)
- Holly Blue (holly, ivy, etc)
- Common Blue (trefoil, etc)
- Small Copper (dock or sorrel)
- Large White (cabbages)
- Small White (cabbages)
- Small Skipper (grasses)
- Large Skipper (grasses)

PARKS & GARDENS

- Peacock (nettle)
 - Small Tortoiseshell (nettle)
 - Red Admiral (nettle)
 - Comma (nettle etc)
 - Painted Lady (thistle)
 - Holly Blue (holly, ivy, etc)
 - Green Hairstreak (bramble, furze, etc)
 - Purple Hairstreak (aspen)
 - Small Copper (dock or sorrel)
 - Large White (cabbages)
 - Small White (cabbages)
 - Orange Tip (the female has a small grey tip: hedge mustard or cuckoo flower)
 - Brimstone (buckthorn; spring onwards)
 - Small Skipper (grasses)
 - Large Skipper (grasses)
- } (the 'Buddleia group' of Nymphalids; abundant in late summer)