

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF DORNEY PARISH

A record of the flora and fauna occurring in the Parish together with comment on the challenges facing the environment

March 2000

Acknowledgement

This record of the flora and fauna occurring in Dorney was produced as one of the Parish initiatives to celebrate the Millennium. Data has been drawn from a range of sources. These include surveys and studies commissioned for other purposes by Department of Environment, The Department of Transport and Eton College. Records of local naturalists and residents of the Parish form the bulk of the observations. Much information has been published over the years in the Dorney Parish News under the pseudonyms of Wayfarer and Brock and, latterly, by Lois Parker. Particular thanks to Frank Bond, Simon Hill and Colin Humphrey. The support of all contributors is gratefully acknowledged. The photographs were taken by Jean Tyler.

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THE NATURAL HISTORY OF DORNEY PARISH

Preface

The start of the twenty-first Century provides an opportunity to take stock of the flora and fauna of Dorney¹, a small parish that is situated at the southern tip of Buckinghamshire in the Thames Valley. Past records of the occurrence of the various plants and animals that share the area with the human inhabitants have been assembled to provide an insight and a reference to what lives where. The richness of the range of species is gratifying and serves to highlight the importance of the Parish environment.

Indeed, it is timely to reflect upon the Parish's environmental attributes and to be concerned about the manner in which they are being modified, whether we value them sufficiently and whether we are protecting them and investing in their future? It is inevitable that the pressure for change will have to be accommodated – should it arise in the form of additional infrastructure, new development, altered land use, or management of water resources. Even gradual change may have a profound long-term influence on the parish. The climate, tranquility and air quality may be affected, also the panoramic views. The composition, size and colour of vegetation, which has immediate visual impact, will, more importantly, have a direct bearing on the richness and diversity of, for example, the bird, animal and insect life. Hopefully, in the twenty-first century a harmonious blend of the natural and materialistic will be achieved and sustained for posterity.

The natural history of the past

By the end of the last Ice Age, some 10 000BC, the direction of the flow of the River Thames was established. Then the river was a series of channels covering the whole of the valley floodplain. Over the next 5 000 years as the climate became warmer, the floodplain became drier and a permanent course for the river more defined. The original vegetation, predominantly of alder and hazel, was supplemented by oak, ash and beech trees. By the late Neolithic period (3 000-2 200BC) the first settlers were in Dorney, probably starting to cultivate wheat and barley and gathering hazelnuts. In the middle Saxon period (650-850AD) the influence of the earlier Roman invasion was apparent with the adoption of improved cereal crops, peas and beans and fruits such as plum, cherry and sloe. In those early days the area was wet and marshy, the river meandered and it flooded most if not all the parish annually. Thus earlier generations were forced to move their animals from the flood plain in winter to higher land in the nearby foothills of the Chilterns, at Dorneywood and Boveneywood.

It is recorded that in 1512 the great oak that grew on Dorney Common was felled by the then Lord of the Manor, Richard Hyll in a fit of temper 'because the local peasantry had been wont to disport themselves' there. A few trees that were some

¹ The name Dorney is derived literally from the Saxon "Island of the bees". Hive bees foraging the wild flowers and blossom are quite productive and the excellent honey produced has gained a high reputation. Unfortunately disease of bee colonies by a predatory mite, Varroa, has decimated local apiaries. It is hoped that this is a temporary setback.

hundred years old then are still with us today. There are a couple of mature oaks near Climo's corner that would have been growing at this time, as they are now 5-600 years old.

The year 1665 is memorable for Dorney, as this is the date when it is said that Rose, gardener to Sir Richard Palmer, grew the first pineapple to be raised in England. By the 17th Century the 'Manor of Dorney with Boveney' consisted of nearly 1600 acres of which the major parts were the commons and the common fields. The field boundaries, where they existed, were hedges on the top of banks with a ditch on one side. The remains of these survive today in places around Dorney Common.

Within the living memory of some residents there were otters to be seen catching eels in the Cress Brook pool behind the Church. Plovers were a common sight on Dorney Common until 1980. Magnificent elm trees were a predominant feature of the skyline and roadside until 1977 when Dutch Elm Disease struck. Extensive orchards growing fruits such as apple and cherry were a feature of the Parish in the first half of the 20th Century but these declined rapidly after the 1950's. Continual developments and changes are made in the pattern of intensive horticulture and stocking of animals. Gone are herds of milking cows. A herd of goats was kept in the village until some 35 years ago.

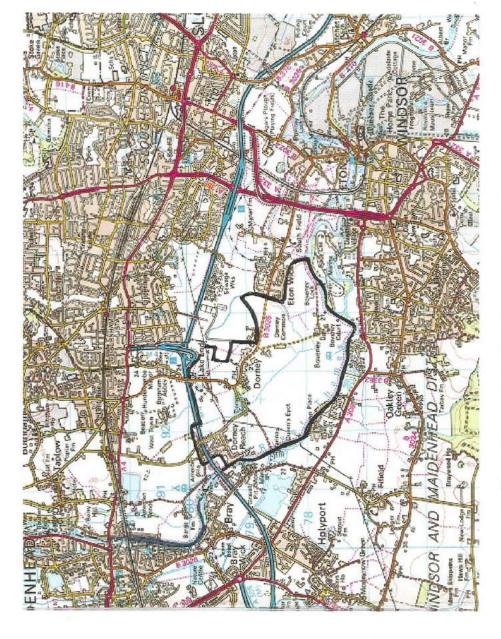
In recent decades many and varied changes have occurred in, for example, the pattern of agriculture, the use and management of the River Thames, the development of infrastructure and housing, and the establishment of gardens. Recent tree plantings, which include ornamental species, have also altered the appearance of the Parish. All these features have an impact on the natural flora and fauna.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PARISH

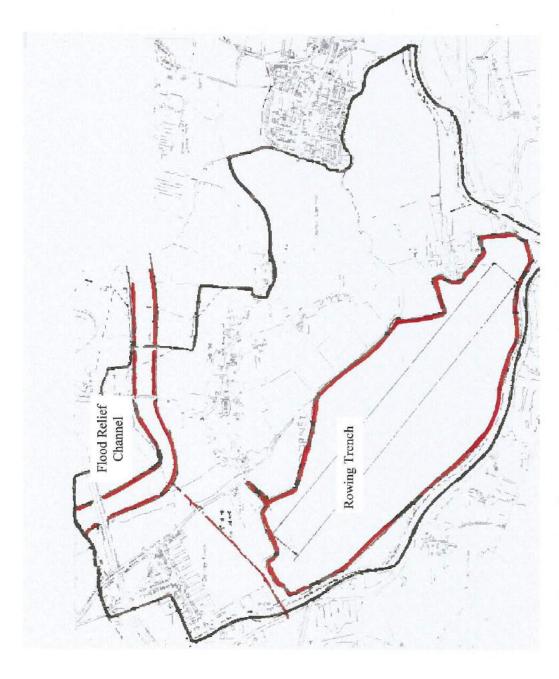
Dorney lies within the flood plain of the River Thames in the shadow of the urban sprawl of the towns of Slough, Windsor and Maidenhead. It adjoins the parishes of Taplow in the north and Eton Wick to the east. The unrelenting bustle of the M4 motorway clips the northern boundary. The course of the river Thames forms the natural boundary to the west and the south. The location map shows the strategic importance of the Parish as a wildlife corridor whereby birds and animals may pass between adjacent built-up areas. Specifically Dorney provides a bridge between Burnham Beeches and the Chilterns to the north and Windsor park land to the south.

Entry by road into the Parish from the east is across Dorney Common, which is a striking feature comprising some seventy hectares of unfenced grass meadow punctuated by marshy hollows and two streams. Cattle roam there freely between March and October. Willow and other trees border the margins. The small hamlet of Boveney with Chapel and Court lies on the river to the south amongst a variety of mature trees. The houses of Dorney Village cluster along Village Road that leads to another small community at Lake End and second, smaller Lake End Common.

Court Lane, a fork from Village Road is bordered by a row of established chestnut trees. It passes, on the left, an important long-established copse of woodland, The Grove, in the grounds of the manor estate Dorney Court which the largest and most



Location of Dorney Parish and surrounding urban areas



Areas of the Parish affected by the Flood Relief and Rowing Trench Operations (March 2000)

significant property in the Parish. The church of St James the Less with its two small graveyards adjoins the Court. The surrounding fields are used for intensive horticulture under irrigation or to provide pasture for sheep and paddocks for horses. Selected parts of Dorney and Boveney have been designated Conservation areas within South Bucks Area.

Dorney Reach comprises a further group of houses extending from Marsh Lane to the Thames opposite Monkey Island. Many properties have large gardens. The Dorney towpath is pleasantly undeveloped apart from riverside houses at Dorney Reach and a boathouse and Chapel at Boveney. In contrast, development along the opposite Berkshire riverbank comprises three marinas, two large hotels, water treatment works, a racecourse and a caravan site in addition to private houses.

The Parish is flat with little natural variation in elevation, a characteristic feature being the open views across the Thames valley and, most strikingly, of Windsor Castle some three miles to the east. The soils are light over a gravel subsoil with patches of more clayey material. An important feature of the Dorney hydrogeology is the depth of gravel (up to 15m) and the fact that beneath it lies a tilted bed of chalk. This slopes in a South-easterly direction and dips deeper nearer the river. An overlay of clay of variable thickness between the porous chalk and gravel above serves to force the water upwards in times of heavy rain. The water table in the gravel is on average two-three metres below the surface but, after heavy rainfall, water is forced upwards and wet areas and springs appear, fed from the underground sources. Lott's Hole is the best example.

In addition to the major watercourse, the River Thames, the streams, Cress Brook and the Roundmoor Ditch merge to form Boveney Ditch and are, respectively, within and form a boundary of the Parish. There are ponds of permanent standing water at Boveney, in the Grove at Dent's corner and behind the church of St James the Less. In winter, underground water emerges and areas of shallow water appear on the commons. There are a few small areas of established woodland and some lengths of mature hedgerow.

Areas allocated to various uses (approximate %)

Agriculture/Horticulture	33
Rowing Trench construction site	25
Residential and roads	16
Common land	14
Flood Relief Scheme site	7
River and streams	5

Total area of the Parish 544.5 hectares

Part of the acreage of open land is cultivated intensively for horticultural crops, particularly leeks, lettuce and brassicas. Within the grounds of Dorney Court there are fields of soft fruit and asparagus. A garden centre now occupies the old, walled garden of the Court. There is also a horticultural enterprise using plastic tunnels.

Annual crops include wheat and barley with rape and maize crops for forage. Many fields are smerged grasses used to graze sheep and horses. There is one small piggery.

The Parish environment bears a heavy burden of infrastructure and is under continual pressure from development. It is bounded to the north by the M4 motorway and borders on Slough Water Pollution Control Works. Both a flight path to Heathrow Airport and a local air corridor cross the Parish. A major gas supply runs beneath. Thames Water extracts from both the river and the gravel via a series of shallow boreholes. At night-time there is a significant level of illumination in the Parish. This comprises reflected light from the neighbouring urban areas and motorway lamps as well as numerous individual house lights.

The Parish is well served with footpaths and bridle paths although some have restricted access and are being re-routed. The three miles of riverside towpath on the north bank provides a scenic route linking Maidenhead and Eton.

Currently there are two major civil engineering perturbations in the Parish. They involve the extraction of underlying gravels together with associated workings to provide a Flood Alleviation Channel for Maidenhead, Windsor and Eton and the construction of a Rowing Course for Eton College. The resulting earthworks are temporarily scarring the landscape and impeding the open views across the Parish. Environmental landscaping is associated with both projects and we already see the establishment of new plantations of shrubs and modification of the previous flora. It is predicted that the creation of new areas of permanent water will attract many more birds. This expected benefit will have to be balanced by the counter-effect of increased human activity in the area.

Thus it is appropriate at this time to collate the records of the major species of trees, plants, animals, birds, reptiles, insects and fungi that are to be found and were previously noted within the Parish boundary. It is hoped that this record will form a baseline against which future assessments may be compared. The list, which is by no means complete, is not without some surprises but most significant is the richness and diversity of "wildlife²" that shares the Parish with 600 hundred parishioners.

There are two lists; the first comprises a selection of interesting species together with anecdotal information. The second, comprehensive list, includes both common and scientific names and, where possible, indicates a locality and the contributor.

A list of the sites within the Parish that have been identified as of conservation interest is included.

² The term 'Wildlife' is taken to include the flora and fauna excluding cultivated and domesticated species.

SOME OF THE NOTEWORTHY SPECIES

The species listed below are a selection of those that are of interest and/or are a feature in the Parish. Most are common but others, less common, are included because their presence is noteworthy. They are listed below by common name and also included in the more comprehensive list that follows.

Animals

Badger

There are several setts in slightly raised ground and embankments where they will be free from the risk of flooding. Adults are seen occasionally on the Common and crossing roads after dark. One young badger killed on the motorway in 1999.

Bat

Commonly seen flying at dusk in the summer, following a familiar route to catch insects. As there are few suitable natural roosting sites in hollow trees, they tend to live behind hanging tiles and in lofts of houses. Local species appear to be small bats such as the Pipistrelle and possibly the Whiskered.

Fox

Quite commonly seen at night crossing roads and even occasionally in the daytime in gardens. There are several earths within the Parish.

Rabbit

On the increase, also seen during the day along certain hedgerows particularly around the Common and at Boveney where there is cover. Warrens are established in banks under dense patches of bramble.

Weasel

In the vicinity of the Churchyard and elsewhere. To be seen scurrying across the road between hedgerows.

Mole

Very prolific in established grassland, verges and lawns, an upsurge in activity over the winter of 2000, probably due to moist conditions encouraging a surfeit of earthworms.

Water Vole

"Ratty" of Wind in the Willows fame occurs along backwaters and streams and where the river bank is suitable for it to excavate holes at water level. Total numbers are very low and the water vole is at risk of extinction in the area because so few suitable localities remain.

Muntjac Deer

This species which was first noted in the Parish in 1988 and is now possibly established in wooded areas. Certainly from the frequent sitings and evidence of damage to plants in gardens Muntjacs readily move into and around the Parish. One female killed by a vehicle on the Marsh Lane motorway bridge in January 2000.

Birds

About 130 species have been recorded in the Parish. In keeping with national trends, there has been a marked decline in species associated with agricultural land. However the recently opened stretches of water are attracting more aquatic birds.

Owl

The Little Owl is resident in the Parish and has raised young most years and there are occasional records of other species including Tawny, Short Eared and Barn Owls.

Ring-necked Parakeet

This bird is native of sub-tropical Africa and Asia but escaped pets are proving themselves well able to become established in the wild. A colony estimated to comprise in excess of fifty of these bright green coloured birds lives in and around trees of riverside properties in Dorney Reach. They entered the Parish in about 1990 at Boveney and are gradually extending their range. Parakeets have a long life-span, twenty years is readily attainable, and appear to have little difficulty surviving mild winters.

Heron

May be seen standing immobile at the edge of the river, well camouflaged under overhanging trees. Raids garden ponds in search of fish.

Cormorant

Once unusual, now regularly seen in winter months in the vicinity of Boveney Lock where it perches on the 'danger' sign midstream whilst it characteristically opens its wings to dry.

Swan

Swans nest on the mid-stream islands in the river and are early visitors to the open water appearing after gravel extraction. Swans on the river are the subject of the annual 'Swan Upping' exercise during the third week of each July, whereby birds are marked and recorded on behalf of the Monarch according to a 500year old tradition by members of the Vintners Company and the Dyers Company.

The actual 'Upping' of the swans is fascinating to watch and is skillfully done. When a family of swans is seen, the rowing boats are manoeuvred so that the swans are trapped against the riverbank. The swans and cygnets are then carefully lifted out of the water and restrained by having their feet tied together behind their back. They are then counted, recorded and where appropriate, given a marking to show ownership. Cygnets will have the same owner as the Pen (female) parent. After a check on the bird's health they are returned to the river and the procession of boats continues upriver in the search for more swans.

Amphibia

Grass Snake

Occasional sightings on the river bank and seen swimming in the river.

Slow worm

Seen occasionally in gardens; found placing batches of eggs within the safety and warmth of compost heaps.

Frog

There are few, if any, remaining natural areas of water that provide suitable breeding sites, thus this amphibian is now dependent upon garden ponds for breeding and survival. This is also true for toads and newts.

Fishes

The river supports a range of coarse fish species and their productivity is greatly influenced by suitable habitat. Predatory fish, such as Pike, Perch and Eels, dominate the main channel. The margins of the river are frequented by Chub, Dace and Barbel. Bream occur in shoals in the main channel and the various pools. Roach are throughout the main river and especially in backwaters with submerged vegetation. Carp are present in localised areas. The Dorney stretch of river between Boveney and Bray locks is notable for its Eel population.

The river quality is assessed to be good to fair and suitable for course fish species (graded RE2).

Salmon

The Thames Salmon Trust is working to encourage Salmon to return to the upper reaches of the Thames and the Kennet for spawning. Fish passes have been constructed at a string of locks, including Boveney. Annually, for the past ten years, a small number of Salmon have been radio-tagged and released above Teddington Lock. A few have succeeded in working their way upstream and have been recorded by the automatic radio listening station at Boveney Lock. Three fish were recorded in 1997.

Insects

Giant Stag Beetle

A National Stag Beetle Survey was conducted in 1998 because of concern that it was becoming an endangered species. Between May and August a total of 30 beetles were sighted and were reported by residents. This confirms that the species is quite common here. Since the demise of the large elms which provided a favourite breeding site, the Stag beetle appears to have successfully adapted to breeding in the re-growth of elm saplings after they too succumb to disease.

Wasp

A recent arrival in the Parish is a species referred to as the Euro wasp. This is two or three times larger than the Common wasp and is more aggressive. It makes its football-shaped papery nests in sheltered spots in trees and bushes. A large nest was constructed in a thick hawthorn hedge in Ashford Lane in 1997.

Butterflies

There are 59 recorded established species in the UK and of these 45 are known to occur in Bucks. Of the 45, twenty-one have been recorded in the Parish and some four more could be expected to be present and remain to be sighted. These include Large Skipper, Essex Skipper, Gatekeeper, and Clouded Yellow.

Dragonflies

Many striking species commonly occur throughout the Parish although the immature stages are aquatic. They are frequent visitors to gardens in the summer months.

Fungi

Field mushroom

The fruiting bodies occur in good numbers in some years on permanent grassland where there have been horses and on the commons between late August and November. Identifiable through its pinkish gills that darken to brown with age and the short ring, which surrounds the stem from which the cap is joined before it breaks open. The excellent flavour makes them well worth collecting.

Giant Puffball

Fruiting bodies are occasionally abundant in autumn in established grass paddocks and pastures. Resembling a football left in the grass, this large spherical fungus 10 to 25cm across that is white and smooth initially, grows straight from the ground, with little or no stalk.

Lichens and Bryophytes (Mosses and Liverworts)

These organisms grow on tree trunks, fences and stonework and paths where many are responsible for the green appearance. They do not survive in heavily polluted atmosphere so their presence is an indicator of reasonable air quality.

Vascular Plants

Over 400 species of tree, shrub and flower have been recorded in the Parish.

Trees

Elm

The Dutch Elm disease decimated many established trees which were a feature of the landscape in the 1970's. Re-growth occurs but young trees still succumb to the disease when about 5-10m high.

Horse Chestnut

Probably the most significant tree in the Parish. Large Horse Chestnuts line Court Lane and Lock Path leading to Boveney Lock that, appropriately is known as 'Conker Alley'. There are several other fine specimens in the Parish.

Hedges

There are few lengths of mature, thick hedge containing a variety of species, with the notable exception of stretches along the river towpath. The margins of the motorway and the bridges support good developing hedge and shrub cover, now almost 40 years old. A detailed evaluation of the hedges in the Parish was made in 1975 by David Shott. His findings are included as Annex.

Plants

Orchid

Three species colonise an area of unimproved riverside meadow (part of Trumpers Field) which is a recognised conservation site. A total of at least six species have been recorded in the Parish, but all do not appear to flower every year.

Brown Galingale

This inconspicuous sedge is a rarity only found in few localities in the County. It occurs in a few wet hollows on Dorney Common where, miraculously, it survives treading by the feet of cattle and flooding. In some years (e.g., 1998) no plants were seen; one was recorded in 1999. A related species was one of the favourite spices in the medieval kitchen.

The Brown Galingale is recognised by English nature as a Globally Threatened/ Declining Species and has full protection under Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Coutryside Act, 1981.

Sites of Conservation Importance in the Dorney Area

Several sites within the parish have been recognised as of importance for wildlife because of the habitat and the species occurring there. These recognitions have been made by the Bucks County but unfortunately South Bucks District Council have not pursued any recent re-survey of the sites.

This list was provided by the Environment Agency who is not able to guarantee that the records are current. It is supplemented by data provided by Bucks County Museum for three locations originally identified as Biological Notification Sites (BNS).

Sites may be identified on the accompanying map by reference number.

Abbreviations:

ALERT - a planning designation
BBONT - Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, and Oxfordshire Wildlife Trust
BCC - Buckinghamshire County Council. County Museum Records
SNCI - Site of Nature Conservation Importance, a non-statutory designation.

1. Dorney Common ALERT/SNCI

Semi-improved grassland grazed by cattle and depressions subject to inundation. Species of interest include very rare Brown Galingale and Tubular Dropwort (uncommon in Bucks); Fat Duckweed, Marsh Foxtail and Common Marsh Bedstraw are also present. Source: BCC.

2. Dorney Common Road Fork

Species of interest include the Brown Galingale (Red Data Book species, listed on Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981); and Tubular Dropwort (uncommon in Bucks); Marsh Foxtail and Common Marsh Bedstraw are also present.

3. Dorney Corner (West side of Cress Brook) SNCI

Tall herb and fern. Species of interest include Common reed and Yellow Loosetrife: Yellow Iris, Meadowsweet and Reed Canary-grass are also present. Source:BBONT.

4. Cress Brook (on Dorney Common) ALERT

Running water. Species that are rare or uncommon include Shining Pondweed, Whorl-grass (uncommon); Broad-leaved Pondweed, Nodding Bur-marigold, Pond Water-crowfoot and Lesser Water Parsnip are also present. Source: BCC.

5. Lake End Common SNCI

Improved grassland, semi-improved grassland, marginal and inundation communities, running and standing water. Species of interest include water vole (nationally important biodiversity species); Yellow Iris and Bullrush are also present. Source: BBONT and Corridor Survey Report.

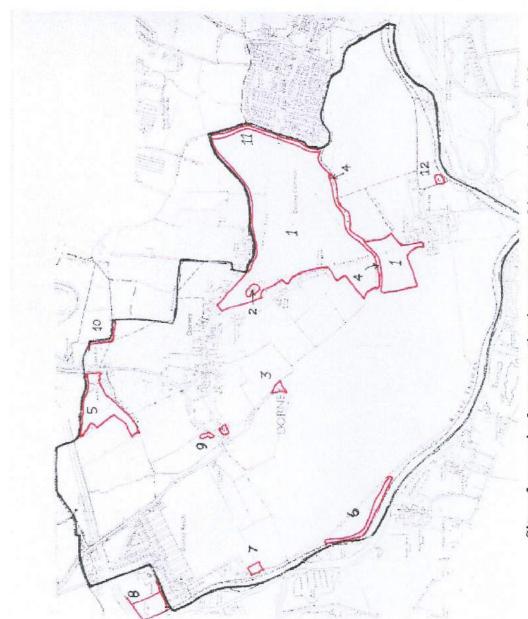
- 6. Riverbank opposite Water Oakley SNCI
- Chalk grassland, running water. Species of interest include Lodden Pondweed (nationally near threatened); Agrimony, Rest Harrow, Field Scabious, Dodder, Lesser Broomrape, Burnet Saxifrage and Wild Parsnip are also present. Source: BBONT
- 7. Field East of tip of Monkey Island (Riverbank by water pumping station) SNCI Calcareous grassland. Species of interest include Wild Carrot, Lesser Broomrape and Burnet Saxifrage. Source: BBONT.
- **8. Dorney Meadow south of motorway** (Trumpers Field) SNCI Included but not officially within the parish boundary. Calcareous grassland. Species of interest include Carline Thistle and Lesser Broomrape; Wild Carrot and Field Scabious are also present. Source: BBONT.
- 9. St James Churchyard

Contains unimproved grassland and supports a number of County Rae or Uncommon species (based on surveys 1965-85. Species include Spotted Meddick, Stinking Iris, Pellitory-of-the-wall and Maidenhair Fern. A Non-statutory site. Source: BCC.

Other sites that have been noted and have species included

- 10. Wooded strip and margins of stream, East of Lake End
- 11. Roundmoor Ditch (subject of an NRA River Corridor Survey)
- 12. Chapel of St Mary Boveney. The surroundings support unimproved natural grassland.

Both the Flood Relief Channel and the Eton Rowing Trench will create additional new conservation areas. Full reappraisal of the Parish's important wildlife habitats will then be appropriate.



Sites of recognised conservation importance and interest in the Parish

Measures to encourage the local flora and fauna

There are many ways to assist with the enrichment of the Parish by wildlife; ranging from avoiding damage and abuse, to being a little more thoughtful in the garden, through to taking positive steps to provide food and shelter. Most individual measures cost little in terms of effort and money but the benefit, especially when adopted by several householders, would be considerable.

Bird and animal feeding

The regular provision of an appropriate range of food will attract and retain larger and more varied populations as well as encourage casual visitors over the year. For birds, according to the preference of the species, a supply of seeds (wild birdseed mix and especially sunflower), nuts, fruit, bread, fat, and a fresh coconut are all acceptable. A birdbath or vessel containing water will be used regularly for both drinking and essential bathing. The animal that will appreciate some food as a supplement to its diet of slugs and snails is the hedgehog. Place a spoonful of dog food near the house and the hedgehog and young will become regular and quite tame visitors.

Bird and bat boxes

Provision of bird and bat boxes will assist these creatures greatly because shortage of suitable nesting places can be a constraint to breeding. Wooden boxes made to a fixed size and shape will attract particular species. For example, a small entrance hole the size of a 10pence piece is appropriate for Blue-tits. Bat boxes have a slotted entrance. Boxes must be affixed securely preferably close to tree cover. A house wall is suitable provided there is some seclusion and shade from hot summer sun. Other creatures that will respond to the offer of a suitable box for a hibernation or hiding place are frogs and toads and small rodents.

Garden pond

A pond of even small dimensions will attract many creatures. Birds will drink and bath, insects will fly over and readily colonise, and frogs will rest partially submerged and perhaps breed. A larger pond planted with a variety of flowers will be a delight in itself and if it is stocked with fish, may encourage the (unwelcome) attention of fisheating birds such as the heron.

Garden wild area

A pristine, formal garden with lawns trimmed neatly and no untidy corners will provide little sanctuary for wildlife. These days it is quite acceptable (and perhaps less effort) to leave a corner of the garden completely uncultivated. If brambles and nettles become established, then many additional insect species will be encouraged. On balance the beneficial species will outnumber the noxious ones and, as a bonus, the number of butterflies seen will increase.

Old log pile

Somewhere in a corner find room to stack a pile of old logs and timber. If left undisturbed this will be a haven for insects, including the beetles that bore into rotting wood. In turn this will attract small mammals and perhaps nesting birds. It is much preferable to a bonfire.

Insect-attractive flowers

Within the shrubbery and flower borders, some species bear flowers that are rich in pollen and nectar and are therefore greatly liked by bees, butterflies and moths. With careful selection to ensure of flowering at different times, a succession of attractive flowers can be sustained from early spring to late autumn. Species to plant include Buddlia, Ice plant, Golden Rod and Michaelmas Daisy. Leaving plants to seed instead of cutting them down after flowering (e.g., sunflowers) provides a useful source of food for birds.

Berry and fruit-bearing shrubs

In addition to the attraction of flowers and their seeds, the fruits of many species provide a valuable source of natural food to wildlife. Cultivated soft fruits of the blackberry family, are much sought after by birds and animals, as are hazel nuts and berries of Mountain Ash and Cotoneaster.

Limiting use of pesticides

Overuse of pesticide, even in the small garden, has an adverse effect on beneficial insects. In the absence of spraying, the natural insect predators will usually control the pest species before damage is excessive. Consider planting insect-repellent species alongside susceptible plants (e.g., sow a few spring onion seeds within a row of carrot or lettuce and include *Tagetes* or marigolds in herbaceous borders.

Compost heap

The compost heap is more than a dump for unwanted garden and kitchen residues; it provides a very rich environment that supports a huge number of organisms, which, in turn, provide food for others.

Additional wild plantings

Currently there are several areas within the Parish where various Authorities have made new plantings of bulbs, shrubs and trees and doubtless there are more to come. This enrichment is welcome, provided it is in keeping with the existing flora and is not dominated by exotic or inappropriate species. Indeed it is questionable as to which species comprise the natural flora of Dorney. Given the current mix of species, those who wish to enrich the flora by themselves planting seeds of meadow and hedgerow flowers, or raise trees from seed should receive every encouragement. It is, of course, only courteous to tell the landowner before undertaking such activity.

Avoiding disturbance of wildlife

Mention has to be made of the need to respect the wildlife and to leave plants, birds and animals undisturbed. When an animal habitat is inadvertently uncovered it should be replaced, as found, as quickly as possible. Regrettably there have been instances of damage to badger sets and fox earths in the area.

Not picking or transplanting wild plants

There are very few plants that are so prolific in the Parish that they can be picked or dug up. Visitors, especially walkers along the river towpath, should be dissuaded from this habit and encouraged to show respect. Observation and photography of plants (and birds) are to be encouraged.

DORNEY WILDLIFE

A grant of funding from the Help-the-Aged Millennium Awards Scheme in 1999 has enabled some initiatives in support of the Dorney environment. A group of enthusiasts has, to date, planted over 500 shrubs to create a new length of hedgerow, provided hedging and shrubs in the Church Graveyard and constructed and set up over 40 bird nest boxes.

Prospects for the future

Dorney is a rural Parish under threat. Being strategically situated in the densely populated Thames corridor, where materialistic and economic considerations prevail, the pressure to alter the rural nature of the Parish to accommodate developmental needs is proving impossible to resist. However there is an undeniable case that because of these surrounding pressures, Dorney should be respected and valued as a haven for wildlife and as a strategic corridor between the nearby conurbations. Whilst the parish cannot resist developments, it should be able to defend the important natural features and ensure that they are safeguarded. Furthermore, the impact of proposed changes must be considered sympathetically so that the long-term interests of the whole parish are taken into consideration. (Planning inquiries for the Rowing Trench and Flood Alleviation Scheme were totally independent of each other.)

More specifically, it is not possible to predict what will be the long-term effect of these two major schemes. Will the creation of significant areas of permanent water reverse the apparent trend towards the Parish land drying out (which may be consequence of intensive water extraction)? Will we be the become more liable to flooding and have to accept a greater propensity to mist and fog?

Can the Parish cope with the likely influx of leisure seekers without them despoiling the improved environment that has been created for both them and the Parishioners to enjoy? Indeed can disturbance be so contained that the rarer birds and animals will be attracted and encouraged to take up residence? How will these sites and the rest of the Parish be managed and developed to optimise conditions for wildlife? Furthermore, how will the projected influx of water birds be reconciled with the use of bird scaring devices to protect horticultural crops being grown close by.

Similar issues arise with the river and its use for leisure where the interests of pleasure boats conflict with the wildlife's need for calm water and tranquillity. Likewise, abuse of speed on roads through the Parish has an all too obvious lethal effect on wildlife.

A topical issue, presently under serious debate, concerns the introduction of genetically modified crops. Although not yet introduced into the Parish, the planting of crops possessing genetic components that are alien to those occurring naturally, or developed through normal plant breeding programmes, could have environmental consequences. Leaving the commercial benefits aside, the potential does exist for out-breeding to occur between genetically modified and wild plants. Also pesticide and herbicide regimes can be intensified on genetically modified crops that display enhanced tolerance to chemicals. The long-term effects of such strategies cannot be anticipated but we are entitled to full assurance that food safety and environmental

implications are being rigorously investigated and will be monitored in the future.

The various environmental and conservation challenges affecting the Parish are listed in the following table.

It is to be hoped that in the twenty-first century the Parish will maintain an attractive and rich natural environment for all to share and enjoy. For this to happen certain responsibilities have to be assumed. These are:

a basic understanding of the environment and its features
a respect for the local environment and active prevention of abuse and
destruction of habitat (especially the identified sites of conservation interest)
defence of Parish self-interest when it is under threat from destructive or
unwelcome change
positive encouragement for adoption of an environmental plan that adds to the
quality of all life in the parish.

It is to be hoped that the Parish Council will rise to the challenge and assume the role of guardian, coordinator and implementor of environmental policy for the Parish. The reward for all is the opportunity for greater personal enjoyment on the doorstep.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND CONSERVATION	N CHALLENGES IN THE PARISH	
Location/type of threat	Consequences	Remedial actions
River Thames		
canalisation of river bank	loss of wildlife habitat at margins	moderate the policy
increased river traffic	disturbance of habitat and fauna (affects fish breeding)	raise charges/limit size and number of vessels
constancy of flow	removes variation, destroys biodiversity	reinstate inundation of selected habitats
Streams and wet areas		
excessive extraction of water	lowering of water table	replacement of lost habitat
lack of maintenance	drying out of streams	maintain levels and flow by sluices
Commons		
degredation of pasture by weeds	loss of characteristic habitat	find incentives to maintain status
application of herbicides		
uneconomic for stock raising		
increased public access	abuse and degredation	enforce bylaws
Woodland (existing)		
loss of vigour	dealine in amonibulantitud	
	decline in amenity/habitat	replanting and management
newly introduced timber pests	unknown at present	vigilence
Hedgerows		
inadequate maintenance	degradation, replacement with wire fences	re-establish effective hedges
mechanical pruning	loss of young trees	(provide protection of hedges with wire fences)
erection of wire fences	loss of shelter for stock	
stock damage to trees and hedges	ringbarked trees die	
hedges grubbed up	loss of habitat	
Agriculture/horticulture		
maximised yield	intensive use of chemicals	address flaws in agicultural policy/subsidies
field margins not respected	loss of wildlife habitat	consider 'green/organic' strategy
introduction of GM crops	unknown effect on wildlife	resist until research is complete
Thames towpath		
promotion leading to over-use by visitors	degradation of habitat	regulate visitors
over-development of amenities	loss of habitat	restrict development
damage and theft	despoiled environment	regulate visitors
excessive and obtrusive		reduce to essentials
signboards		
Rowing Trench and Flood Alleviation Chann	nel margins	
creation of artificial environment	manicured landscape	create and maintain a more natural refuge
regimented planting		
over-management	*	
Motorway and bridge embankments		
noisy road surface	increase in motorway noise	improve fence and tree barriers
misplaced site barrier	more age in motor way noise	improve rence and use partiers
polluted air	increased risk to health	monitor regularly
politica all	noreased list to lieutil	monitor regularly

Whole Parish

imposition of rapid changes strategic role of wildlife corridor is threatened

long-term implications loss of biological diversity

habitat loss/environmental degradation

Parish plan required for remedial actions safeguard and improve strategically important corridor secure funding to provide remedial and

management costs



Ring-necked Parakeets, established newcomers to the Parish



The Stag Beetle, an endangered British species, which is seen commonly during July and August



Dorney Common with Windsor Castle on the skyline



Temporary pond on Dorney Common



Garden Border, intended to encourage wildlife



Fruiting Toadstools in autumn



Autumn fruits, Thames towpath



Horse Chestnut trees at 'Conker Alley' Boveney



Spring blossom in hedgerows, Dorney Reach



Carpet of snowdrops in the Copse at Dent's Corner



The Brown Galingale (centre), a very rare sedge, Dorney Common



Lake End Common, winter inundation



Pond in Cress Brook, once the home of otters



Ancient hedgerow with elms at Barge Path, now lost



Replacement new planting at the entrance to Eton Rowing Trench Site



The provision of bird nest boxes is a local initiative to enhance wildlife



Volunteers planting a new length of hedge in the graveyard (Support for both initiatives was provided through a grant from the Millennium Awards Scheme)

Detailed lists of the species recorded

In the tables that follow, the species are listed under the correct Scientific name and Common name wherever possible.

They have been recorded and verified by knowledgeable amateurs or extracted from the various professional surveys undertaken in the Parish. The contributions are accredited below with dates where known. The individual contributors are identified in the tables by two initial letters.

Up to twenty localities have been selected to represent the various habitats. These are abbreviated along the top of the tables by three initial letters. It was not practicable to include all the source material, which contains additional information. It is retained carefully for future reference. Precise location of the rare and vulnerable species has been withheld for obvious reasons.

It is unwise to attempt to draw too many conclusions from the records. This is because they reflect the enthusiasm of recorders and the selected localities searched more than the actual presence of flora and fauna. Indeed, because the Parish record is less than complete, it is hoped that further contributions will follow.

Contributors

Each is identified by two initial capital letters.

AW Audrey Wooller, local amateur naturalist

BR Buckinghamshire Environmental Records Centre

(prior to 1990)

.H Colin Humphrey, local Ornithologist

EA Environment Agency Report on the Lower Thames 1997

EC Eton College-commissioned survey of the Thames field and surrounding area

B Frank Bond, River Bank Warden (1998)

JP Lois Parker, local amateur naturalist

DT Department of Transport-commissioned survey for

proposed widening of M4 motorway (Acer Consulting Ltd and Nicholas Pearson Associates Ltd)

IL Ralph Liney, local Agriculturalist

RM Roy Maycock, botanist, County Recorder

PT Peter Tyler, local Biologist

Simon Hill, local Mycologist (1999)WP William Parker, local amateur lepidopterist

Habitats/localities

Each of twenty localities is identified by three initial letters, unless described more fully.

AB Conker Alley, Boveney

CBK Cress Brook

CDC Copse at Dent's Corner

DCM Dorney Common

FPM Footpath margins

FFB Fallow field, Boveney

GDN Gardens/buildings

GPL Grassy pasture land

HDG Hedgelines

LEC Lake End Common/Roundamoor Ditch

MCF Margins of cultivated fields

MTW Motorway embankments

PND Ponds, Boveney and Dorney

RTB River Thames Bank, plus 20m margin

RVC Riverside copse

STJ St James Churchyard

STM St Mary Magdaline chapel environs

IPF Trumper's field (permanent meadow) Domey Reach

UNS Unspecified within the Parish

VET Wetland

Animals

Apodemus sylvatious	Wood Mouse	The PT	급
Capreolus capreolus	Roe Deer	a d	
	Fallow Deer	LP -	
Erinaceus europaeus	Hedgehog	PT	R
Lepus capensis	Bank Vole	LP LP	
	Badger	PT	R
Microtus agrestis	Field Vole		Ы
Microtus arvalis	Pygmy Shrew	LP	
Muntiacus reevesi	Muntjac	LP	R
Mus musculus	House Mouse	PT	П
Mustela nivalis	Weasel	PT	
Oryctolagus cuniculus	Rabbit	PT	
Pipestrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	LP PT	
Rattus Norvegicus	Brown Rat	Т	
Sciurus carolinensis	Grey Squirrel	PT	RL
Sorex araneus	Common Shrew		
Sorex minutus	Hare	d7	
Talpa europaea	Mole	PT	
Villnes villnes	Fox	Ta Bl	ā

Birds

Scientific Name	Common Name	Thames Field	River Thames	Gardens	Unspecified
Accipter nisus	Sparrowhawk	EC		PT	공
Acrocephalus schoenobaenus	Sedge Warbler				AW
Acrocephalus scirpaceus	Reed Warbler	EC			
Actitis hypoleucos	Common Sandpiper		DT		CH
Aegithalos caudatus	Long Tailed Tit				AW CH
Aix galericulata	Mandarin Duck		FB		5
Alauda arvensis	Skylark	EC		R	ᆼ
Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher		FB		H
Alectoris rufa	Red Legged Partridge				H
Alopochen aegypticus	Egyptian Goose				S
Anas clypeata	Shoveler				CH
Anas crecca	Teal				E.
Anas penelope	Wigeon				CH
Anas strepera	Gaderwall				S
Anser indicus	Bar Headed Goose				S
Anas platyrhynchos	Mallard		AW		CH RL
Anser albifrons	White Fronted Goose				S
Anser anser	Greyleg Goose				CH
Anser fabilis	Bean Goose				S
Anthus pratensis	Meadow Pipit				CH
Anthus spinoletta	Water Pipit				CH
Apus apus	Swift	EC		R	AW
Ardea cinerea	Grey Heron	EC	PT	PT	CH RL
Asio flammeus	Short Eared Owl				CH
Athene noctua	Little Owl	EC			CH
Atythya marila	Scaup				CH
Aythya ferina	Pochard				CH
Aythya fuligula	Tuffed Duck				CH
Bombycilla garrulus	Waxwing				AW CH
Branta canadensis	Canada Goose		FB		3
Bucephala clangula	Golden-eye		AW		
Burhinus oedicnemus	Curlew				S

	Unspecified	S	AW CH	AW CH	CH	공	H.	S	AW CH	S	H	S	CH	S	CH	S	CH	AW CH	ᆼ	E.	AW CH	AW CH	CH	AW CH	AW CH	CH	CH	S	CH	AW CH	CH	AW CH	CH RL	S	S
	Gardens			PT			PT RL					Τd	R	씸	PT	씸		R			씸	R	PT			PT RL					PT RL				
	River Thames																			DT													FB DT		AW
Birds 2	Thames Field			EC								EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC				EC	EC			EC	EC				EC	EC				
	Common Name	Buzzard	Linnet	Goldfinch	Twite	Dunlin	Greenfinch	Siskin	Tree Creeper	Little Ringed Plover	Ringed Plover	Stock Dove	Wood Pigeon	Carrion Crow	Rook	Jackdaw	Quail	Cuckoo	Whooper Swan	Mute Swan	House Martin	Gr. Spotted Woodpecker	Lsr Spotted Woodpecker	Yellow Hammer	Reed Bunting	Robin	Merlin	Peregrine	Hobby	Kestrel	Chaffinch	Brambling	Coot	Snipe	Moorhen
	Scientific name	Bufeo bufeo	Caduelis cannabina	Caduelis carduelis	Caduelis flavirostris	Calidris alpina	Carduelis chloris	Carduelis spinus	Certhia familiaris	Charadrius dubius	Charadrius hiaticula	Columba oenas	Columba palumbus	Corvus corone	Corvus frugilegus	Corvus monedula	Coturnix coturnix	Cuculus canorus	Cygnus cygnus	Cygnus olor	Delichon urbica	Dendrocopus major	Dendrocopus minor	Emberiza citrinella	Emberiza schoeniculus	Erithacus rubecula	Falco columbarius	Falco peregrinus	Falco subbuteo	Falco tinnunculus	Fringilla coelebs	Fringilla montifringilla	Fulica atra	Gallinago gallinago	Galliinula chloropus

		Birds 3				
Scientific name	Common Name	Thames Field	River Thames	Gardens	Unspecified	
Garrulus glandarius	Jay			R	5	
Haematopus ostralegus	Oystercatcher				S	
Hirundo rustica	Swallow	EC			AW CH	
Larus canus	Common Gull				S	
Larus fuscus	Lesser Black Backed Gull				공	
Larus marinus	Herring Gull	EC			S	
Larus ridibundus	Black-headed Gull	EC			S	
Lymnocryptes minimus	Jack Snipe				S	
Mergus albellus	Smew				CH	
Militaria caandra	Corn Bunting	EC				
Motacilla alba	Pied Wagtail			PT RL	AW CH	
Motacilla cinerea	Grey Wagtail				AW CH	
Motacilla flava	Yellow Wagtail				AW CH	
Muscicapa striata	Spotted Flycatcher			Ы	AW CH	
Oenanthe oenanthe	Wheater				AW CH	
Parus ater	Coal Tit				AW CH	
Parus caeruleus	Blue Tit	EC		PT RL	CH	
Parus major	Great Tit	EC		PT RL	H.	
Parus palustris	Marsh Tit				CH	
Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	EC		PT RL	AW CH	
Passer montanus	Tree Sparrow	EC			AW CH	
Perdix perdix	Grey partidge				AW CH	
Phalacrocorax carbo	Cormorant		FB PT		CH	
Phasianus colchicus	Pheasant	EC		牊	AW CH	
Philomachus pugnax	Ruff				CH	
Phoenicurus phoenicurus	Redstart				E.	
Phylloscopus collybita	Chiff Chaff			R	AW CH	
Phylloscopus trochilus	Willow Warbler	EC			CH	
Pica pica	Magpie	EC		PT RL	당	
Picus viridis	Green Woodpecker			PT	AW CH	
Pluvialis apricaria	Golden Plover				E	
Podiceps cristatus	Great Crested Grebe		DT FB		CH	
Prunella modularis	Dunnock	EC		PT	S	
Psittacula krameri	Ring-necked Parakeet			RL PT	AW CH	

	Unspecified	СН	AW CH	AW CH	CH	AW CH	CH	CH	CH	CH	AW CH	AW CH	CH	CH	CH	CH	CH	CH	CH	CH	CH	CH	CH	AW CH	V CH	AW CH	AW CH	CH	AW CH	AW CH
	Gardens Uns	PT		A		A				PT RL		PT RL A											PT RL	A	PT RL AN	RL A			A	A
	Thames Field River Thames																													
Birds 4	Thames Field	EC								EC		EC	EC		EC								EC		EC	EC		EC		EC
	Common Name	Bullfinch	Gold Crest	Sand Martin	Whinchat	Stonechat	Nuthatch	Common Tern	Turtle Dove	Collared Dove	Tawny Owl	Starling	Blackcap	Garden Warbler	Whitethroat	Lesser Whitethroat	Little Grebe	Shelduck	Wood Sandpiper	Greenshank	Green Sandpiper	Redshank	Wren	Redwing	Blackbird	Song Thrush	Fieldfare	Mistle Thrush	Barn Owl	Lapwing
	Scientific name	Pyrrhula pyrrhula	Regulus regulus	Riparia riparia	Saxicola rubetra	Saxicola torquata	Sitla eropaea	Sterna hirundo	Streptopelia turtur	Stretopelia decaoto	Strix aluco	Sturnis vulgaris	Sylvia atrricapilla	Sylvia borin	Sylvia communis	Sylvia curruca	Tachybaptus ruficollis	Tadorna tadorna	Tringa glareola	Tringa nebularia	Tringa ochropus	Tringa totanus	Troglodytes troglodytes	Turdus iliacus	Turdus merula	Turdus philomelos	Turdus pilaris	Turdus viscivorus	Tyto alba	Vanellus vanellus

Butterflies

CDC DCM FFB FPM GDN GPL HDG LEC MCF MTW PND RTB RVC STJ STM TPF UNS WET	>	>	>		>	>	>	>	>			>	>	>		>	>	>	>	>
PF UN	AW	AW	A		A	A	A	A	Al			A	A	A		A	A	A	A	A
T MT			FB						8				FB							
ST. S																				
3VC 8																				
RTB	88				EB	FB				FB	FB	FB	FB		FB	FB				
DND																				
WTW																				
MCF																				
LEC																				
HDG																				
GPL																				
GDN	PT PT		PT		P				P			PT							4	
FPM																				
A FFB																				
C DC	BR			BR								BR							BR	
CAB CBK	BR			BR									BR			BR				
CA																				
													Φ							
me	hell				tone		=		W		poo		y Whit		(D)			L		
on Na	ortois	Argus	Ine	leath	Brims	×	admira		W Bro	oppe	M pe	White	veined	Vhite	n Blu		eper	kippe	miral	Lady
Common Name	Small Tortoishell Orange Tip	Brown Argus	Holly Blue	Small Heath	Yellow Brimstone	Peacock	White admiral	Nall	Meadow Brown	Small Copper	Speckled Wood	Large White	Green-veined White	Small White	Common Blue	Comma	Gatekeeper	Small Skipper	Red Admiral	Painted Lady
Ü	100000				>	4	>	>	2	S	S	_	9	S	O	O	9	S	or.	0_
	mines			Coenonympha pamphilus				ũ							10			Tis		
ame	ae cardar	<i>t</i> n	giolus	na par	hamn		<u>a</u>	mege	Sne	cns	Ţ.	386			learus	album	Snu	ylvest	anta	dui.
ific N	s urtic	agesti	ina ar	dmyr	teryx	0	s cami	mata	la plac	a due	aege	rassic	lapi	abae	natus	nia c-t	a tithol	licus s	sa atal	sa can
Scientific Name	Anglais urticae Anthocharis cardamines	Aricia agestis	Celastrina argiolus	ceno	Gonepteryx rhamni	Inachis io	Ladoga camilla	Lasiommata megera	Lycaena plaeus	Lycaena quecus	Parage aegeria	Pieris brassicae	Pieris napi	Pieris rapae	Polommatus learus	Polygonia c-album	Pyronia tithonus	Thymelicus sylvestris	Vanessa atalanta	Vanessa cardui
40	4 4	-	0	0	-			_	_	_	-	-	Lile.	1	lulu-	Like	1	-	_	-

Scientific Name

Abraxas grossulariata Amphipyra tragopinis Agrochola circellaris Agrochola lota Agrotis ipsilon Acrtia caja

Atethemia xerampelina Apocheima hispidaria Apatele alni

Caadrina clavipalpis Calocalpe cervinalis Biston strataria

Calothysanis amata

Catocala promissa Catocala nupta

Cleora cinctaria Cerura furcula

Colostygia pectinataria Colotois pennaria

Sosymbia punctaria Craniophora ligustri

Cucullia umbratica Jeilephila elpenor

Deuteronomous alniaria Diarsia dahlii

Drepana falcataria Ectropis bistortata

Erannis leucophaearia Erannis aurantiaria Ectypa glyphica

Erannis marginaria

Common Name

Sarden Tiger Brick

Dark Sword Grass Red Line Quaker

Mouse

Alder

Small Brindled Beauty

Centre Barred Sallow Oak Beauty

Pale Mottled Yellow Scarce Tiger

Blood Vein

arge Red Underwing **Srimson Underwing** Sallow Kitten

-eathered Thorn Ringed Carpet **Sreen Carpet**

Maidens Blush

Coronet Shark

Canary Shouldered Thorn Elephant Hawk **Barred Red**

Burnt Comparison Pebble Hook Tip Engrailed

Jotted Border Scarce Umber Spring Usher

Brindled Cream

Angle Shades

Euplexia luciparia

Eumichtis protea

Records of Bill Parker, mostly taken at light, Dorney Reach garden

Moths (2)

Scientific name

Eupsilia transvera

Hemistola chrysoprasria ophopteryx capucina Graptolitha ornitopus Hydrillula palustris arentia clavaria aothoe populi

Macroglossum stellatarum ycia hirtaria.

Opisthograptis lueolata Oporinia dilutata Mormo maura

Orthosia gothica Orthosia munda

Ourapteryx sambucaria Panemeria tenebrata

Phalaena typica

Phigalia pederia

Philerene fransversata Plemyria bicolorata

Plusia chrystitia

Rivula sercealis Plusia gamma

Selenia biunaria

Spilosoma lubricpeda Smerinthus ocellata

Tiliacea aurago Stauropus fagi

Common name

Grey Shoulder Knot Small Emerald Satellite Marsh

Poplar Hawk Mallow

Coxcomb Prominent **Brindled Beauty**

Humming Bird Hawk

Brimstone Old Lady

Hebrew Character November

Small Yellow Underwing Twin Spot Quaker Swallow Tail

Bothic

Blue Bordered Carpet Pale Brindled Beauty Dark Umber

3urnished brass Silver Y

Early Thorn Eyed Hawk Straw Dot

Sarred Sallow White Ermine .obster

Sarden Carpet

Kanthorhoe fluctuata

Records of Bill parker, mostly taken at night, Dorney Reach garden

Fungi

Scientific Name	Common Name	Habitat	Contributor & date	
Agaricus campestris Agaricus sivestris	Field Mushrooms Wood Mushroom	Dorney Common	LP 92 LP 86	
Agrocybe cylindracea		Dead Elm stump, Boveney, (rare)	86 HS	
Auricularia auricula	Jew's Ear	Ashford Lane, dead branches of Elm and Elder		
Auricularia mesenterica	Tripe Fungus	Ashford Lane, on dead Elm	86 HS	
Bjerkandera adusta		Cress Brook, on Willow stump	SH 98	
Boletus subtormentosus	Yellow Crack Boletus		LP 88	
Clitocybe flaccida	Tawny Funnel Cap	By M4 fotpath	LP 97	
Clitocybe flaccida	Tawny Funnel Cap	Ashford Lane, on ground under dead Elm	SH 98	
Clitopilus prunulus	Miller			
Coiriolus sp.	Violet Trametes	On logs	LP 89	
Coprinus comanus	Shaggy Incap or Lawyers Wig	By M4 footpath	LP 86	
Coprius	Common Inkcap	Vicarage Lawn	LP 90	
Dacromyces stillatus		Dorney Common, on timber of stile	86 HS	
Exidia thuretiana		Ashford Lane, dead branch of Elm, (uncommon)	86 HS	
Fistulina hepatica	Beef-steak		LP 89	
Flammulina velutipes	Velvet Shank	Hedgerows	LP 89	
Flammulina velutipes	Velvet Shank	Ashford Lane, on standing dead Elm	SH 98	
Grifola gigantica		Tree stump	LP 87	
Hymenochaete rubiginosa		Dorney Common, Oak log	SH 98	
Hypholoma fasciculare	Sulphur Tuft Toadstool	Tree stump	LP 86	
Laccaria amethystina	Amethyst Deceiver	Garden compost heap	LP 85	
Laetiporus sulphurus	Yellow Suphur Polypore	On old elm stump	LP 93	
Lepiota acutesquamosa	Parasol mushroom	Rubbish heap	LP 86	
Lepiota rhacodes	Shaggy Parasol	Tree stump	LP 87	
Lepista sp.	Wood Blewits		LP 88	
Lycoperdon giganteum	Giant Puffball	Meadow opposite the Pineapple	PT	
Lyophyllum decastes			LP 86	
Peziza catinus	Fawn cap Fungus	By M4 footpath	LP 97	
Peziza repanda		Sawdust	LP 93	
Phanaerochaete velutina		Ashford Lane, on dead Elm branch (rare)	SH 98	
Phlebia merismoides		Dorney Common, Oak log	SH 98	

Fungi (2)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Habitat	Contributor & date
Polyporus squamosa		Tree in Harcourt Road	P 86
Pseudotrametes gibbosa	Many-zoned Fungus	Tree base in Harcourt Road	LP 91
Russula pellica			LP 98
Sterum gausapatum		Dorney Common, Oak log	SH 98
Trametes gibbosa		Tree stumps	LP 88
Tremella mesenterica	Brain Fungus	Tree stump	LP 88
Tricholoma nudum	Wood Blewits		LP 88
Xylaria hypoxylon	Stag's Horn	Tree stumps	LP 90
	Stag's Horn	Copse at Dent's Corner, on Horse Chestnut	8H 88
	Dryads Saddle	Sycamore tree in Harcourt Road	LP 90

Mosses and Liverworts

Scientific Name	Common Name	Location
Brachythecium rutabulum	Moss	St James Churchyard
Eurhynchium praelongum	Moss	
Hypnum cupressiforme	Moss	
Isopterygium elegans	Moss	
Plagiomnium undlatum	Moss	
Rhytidiadelphus squarros	Moss	

Bucks County Churchyard Survey (RM)

Recorder

Scientific name	Common name	Location									1		
		CAB CBK CD	C DCM FF	CAB CBK CDC DCM FFB FPM GDN GPL HDG LEC MCF MTW PND RTB RVC STJ STM TPF UNS WET	PL HDG	EC MCF MTV	V PND	TB RVC	ST	STM	PF UN	SWET	
Acer campestris	Field Maple			BR									
Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore				E			EC EC		BR			
Achillea millefolium	Yarrow	BR	BR	BR	EC		_	FBEC EC			٩	•	
Achillea ptarmica	Yarrow										AW		
Actium lappa	Greater Burdock							EC			5	•	
Aegopdium padigraria	Ground Elder											•	
Aesculus hippocastaneum	Horse Chestnut							EC EC					
Agostis stonifera	Creeping Bent		EC	0									
Agrimonia eupotoria	Common Agrimony				8			FB		7	AW LP	•	
Agropyron repens	Couch Grass							EC				EC	
Agrostis canina	Velvet Bent		BR										
Agrostis stonifera	Creeping Bent		BR BR	~			BR			BR			
Alisma plantago-aquatica	Water Plantain	BR					BB				П		
Allaria petiolata	Garlic Mustard	FB		BR	EC			FB		BR	Ъ		
Allium ursinum	Ramsons							FB					
Allium vineale	Cow Garlic									4	AW LP		
Alnus glutinosa	Alder							EC					
Alopecurus genticulatus			BR			BR							
Alopecurus myosuroides	Black Grass		EC										
Alopocurus pratensis	Meadow Foxtail		BR					EC		BR			
Anacampis pyramidalis	Pyramid Orchid									1	AW LP		
Anagallis arvensis	Scarlet Pimpernel		EC					FB			4		
Anagallis tenella	Scarlet Pimpernel									1	AW		
Angelica sylvestris	Wild Angelica							FB					
Anisantha sterilis	Barren Brome		BR	BR				Q),		BR			
Anthemis arvensis	Corn Chamomile									A	W LP		
Anthemis cotula	Stinking Chamomile									4	AW LP		
Anthriscus sylvestris	Cow Parsley			BR	EC		L	FBEC EC		BR	٩		
Aphanes arvensis	Parsley Piert		ECBR	œ							4		
Apium nodiforum	Fool's Watercress	BRFB				BR	BR				Ъ		
Arabidopsis thaliana	Thale Cress	FB	EC										

Scientific name	Common name	Location													
		CAB CBK CDC DCM FFB FPM GDN GPL HDG LEC MCF MTW PND RTB RVC STJ STM TPF	C DCM I	FFB F	PM GDN GP	L HDG	LEC N	CF MT	N PND	RTB	RVC ST	T. S.	I'M TF		UNS WET
Artemesia absinthium	Wormwood									E E					
Artemesia vulgaris	Mugwort				BR	EC		BR	r	FB			A	AW L	0
Arum italicum	Cuckoo Pint												∢		ГР
Arum maculatum	Lords-and-Ladies	FB				EC		BR	~		EC		BR	_	ГР
Aspera spica-venti	Loose Silky-bent			ECBR											
Atriplex hastata	Spear-leaved Orache													_	ГР
Atriplex patula	Common Orache			BR	BR										
Ballota nigra	Black Horehound			BR	BR	EC					RC	Q.	AW A	AW L	0
Barbarea vulgaris	Common Wintercress									FB				П	0
Bellis perensis	Daisy			BR						FB		B	BRFB A	AW L	0
Berula erecta	Lesser Water Parsnip	BR	BR												
Bidens cenua	Nodding Bur-marigold	BR													
Bidens tripartita	Trifid Bur-marigold							BR	~						
Bilderdykia convulvulus	Black Bindweed												A	AW	
Brahcypodium sylvaticum	False-brome											ш	BR		
Brassic napus	Rape		3	ECBR						FBEC				LP.	0
Brassica rapa	Wild Turnip									FB					
Bromus hordeaceus	False-brome											ш	BR		
Bromus sterilis	Sterile Brome			EC						EC					
Bryonia dioica	White Bryony			_	BR	E E							A	AW	
Butornus umbellatus	Flowering Rush						BA BA								
Calestegia sepium	Larger Bindweed	BR			BR					ECFB	h 99			Ч	0
Callittiche stagnalis	Common Water Starwort	BR					BR								
Capsella bursa-pastoris	Shepherd's Purse	BR	BR		BR					BRFB					
Cardamine amara	Large Bittercress												A	AW	
Cardamine pratensis	Cuckoo Flower	FB							BR	FB				LP	0
Carduus crispus	Welted Thistle			BR						FB					
Carduus nutens	Musk Thistle	BR	BRFB ECBR	CBR								ш	BR	LP	0
Carduus personata	Welted Thistle												A	AW	
Carduus tenuifiorus	Slender Thistle									E					

oens oens us		Common accommon	acitoco																	
Swine Crees BR BREC RR BREC			CAB CBI	CDC	DCM	FFB	FPM GDN	I GPL	HDG	LEC N	CF M	W M	ND R	TB R	/C ST,	TS L	A TPF		WET	
Swine Crees BR BREC BR BREC BR BREC BR BREC BR BREC BR B	illa varia	Common Vetch											500	8			AW			
Hazele CBK BR	snudpip sndou	Swine Cress				BREC											AW			
Figure F	us avellana	Hazel	CB	¥			BR		U U	BR										
Smooth Hawksbeard FB ECBR BR FB ECBR BR ANV Lesser Dodder Lesser Dodder FB ANV Large Dodder Crested Dogs-tail BR FB Thorn-apple Mid carrot BR FB ANV Teasted Dodget FPM FB FB ANV Town Calingale Mid carrot BR FB FB ANV Spotted Orchid BR BR BR FB ANV Cook-shoot Wall Rocket FB FB BR BR ANV Common Spike-rush BR BR BR BR BR BR BR BR Common Couch BR BR<	egus monogyna	Hawthorn	R	~			8R		88	BR		88		ш	3R					
Northern Hawksbeard AW Lesser Dodder FB Lesser Dodder BR Large Dodder BR Crested Dogder BR Thorn-apple BR Wild carrot BR FPM EC Spotted Orchid BR Code-Activation BR Spotted Orchid BR Code-Activation BR Common Spike-rush BR Common Spike-rush BR Common Couch BR Bearded Couch BR Common Couch BR Bluebel FB Awwill Willowherh FB Awwill American Willowherh FB	s capillaris	Smooth Hawksbeard	H	~		ECBR	BR											5		
Northern Hawksbeard AVIV Lesped Dodder FB Large Dodder BR Crested Dodder BR Crested Dodder BR Thorn-apple BR Wild cerror BR Spotted Ordrid BR Cocks-foot third BR Spotted Ordrid BR Cocks-foot third BR Wall Roket BR Tuffed Har-grass BR Common Spike-rush BR Common Couch BR Bearded Couch BR Common Couch BR Blushell BR Rosebay Willowherb FB American Willowherb FB	s majus																	5		
British Hawksbeard AW Lesser Dodder Crested Dodders FB AW AW </td <td>s mollis</td> <td>Northern Hawksbeard</td> <td></td> <td>9</td> <td></td> <td></td>	s mollis	Northern Hawksbeard																9		
Lesser Dodder FB AW Crested Dodder BR FB FB AW Brown Cathligate BR FB FB AW Thorn-apple Wild carrot FPM FC BR AW Socked Cord BR BR BR BR BR AW Common Spike-rush BR	is setosa	Bristly Hawksbeard															AW			
Large Dodder FB FB FB FB FB FB FB AW	uta epithymum	Lesser Dodder															AW			
Crested Dogs-stall BR FB AW	uta europaea	Large Dodder												80						
Brown Galingale BR FB FB AW Thorn-apple Wild carrot FB FB AW Wild carrot BR FB FB AW Sock's-foot BR BR FB AW Common Spike-rush BR BR FB BR BR Common Spike-rush BR	surus cristatus	Crested Dog's-tail	BR		BR															
Thorn-apple BR FB FB AW Will carrot Spotted Orchid ECFB ECFB AW Spotted Orchid BR BR ECBR BR AW Cock's-foot BR BR FB AW Wall Rocket Tufted Hair-grass BR FB BR BR <td>ans fuscus</td> <td>Brown Galingale</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>BR</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>38</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	ans fuscus	Brown Galingale			BR								38							
Wild carrot BR FB FB FB AW Teasel BR FPM ECFB AW Spotted Orchid BR BR FB AW Cock's-foot BR BR FB AW Wall Rocket BR BR BR BR BR Common Spike-rush BR	a stramonium	Thorn-apple																7		
Teasel BR FPM EC ECFB AW Spotted Orchid BR BR BR EC BR AW Cock's-foot BR BR FB <	us carota	Wild carrot					BR	8									AW			
Spotted Orchid EC BR Cook's-foot BR BR FB Wall Rocket Tufted Hair-grass BR FB Common Spike-rush BR BR BR Common Spike-rush BR BR BR Common Couch BR BR BR Bearded Couch BR BR BR Common Couch BR BR FB Rosebay Willowherb FB FB American Willowherb FB FB American Willowherb ECBR FB	cus fullonum	Teasel	BR				FPM		EC				Ш	SFB			AW			
Cock/s-foot BR BR BR FB Tufted Hair-grass BR BR FB Common Spike-rush BR BR FB Common Couch BR ECBR FB Bearded Couch BR BR FB Common Couch BR BR FB Rosebay Willowherb FB FB American Willowherb FB FB American Willowherb FB FB	orhiza fuchsii	Spotted Orchid															AW			
Wall Rocket FB Tufted Hair-grass BR BR Common Spike-rush BR ECBR Canadian Pondweed BR ECBR Common Couch BR FB Common Couch BR FB Common Couch BR FB Rosebay Willowherb FB FB American Willowherb FB FB American Willowherb FB FB	is glomerata	Cock's-foot	BR		BR		BR						-	0		BB				
Tufted Hair-grass BR BR Common Spike-rush BR BR Canadian Pondweed BR ECBR Common Couch BR BR Bluebell BR FB Rosebay Willowherb FB FB American Willowherb FB FB American Willowherb ECBR FB	axis tenuifolia	Wall Rocket												E S						
Common Spike-rush BR BR Canadian Pondweed BR ECBR Common Couch BR FB Bluebell BR FB Rosebay Willowherb FB FB American Willowherb FB FB American Willowherb ECBR FB	nampsia caespitosa	Tufted Hair-grass	88		BR															
Canadian Pondweed BR Common Couch BR Bearded Couch BR Common Couch BR Bluebell FB Rosebay Willowherb FB American Willowherb FB American Willowherb ECBR	haris palustris	Common Spike-rush	BR		88															
Common Couch ECBR Bearded Couch BR Common Couch BR Bluebell FB Rosebay Willowherb FB American Willowherb FB American Willowherb ECBR	a canadensis	Canadian Pondweed	BR												20					
Bearded Couch Common Couch Bluebell Rosebay Willowherb American Willowherb American Willowherb ECBR	us (?Elytrigia) repens	Common Couch				ECBR										BR				
Common Couch Bluebell Rosebay Willowherb American Willowherb American Willowherb ECBR	as caninus	Bearded Couch					BR													
Bluebell Rosebay Willowherb American Willowherb American Willowherb ECBR	ja repens	Common Couch					BR													
Rosebay Willowherb American Willowherb American Willowherb ECBR	lymion nonscriptus	Bluebell											_	ë						
American Willowherb American Willowherb	ium (?Chamerion)angustifolium	Rosebay Willowherb												ë						
American Willowherb	ium adenocauion	American Willowherb				FB														
	ium ciliatum	American Willowherb			_	ECBR														

Scientific name	Common name	Location										
		CAB CBK	coc oc	M FFB	FPM GDN GP	'L HDG LE	C MCF MTV	PND R	CDC DCM FFB FPM GDN GPL HDG LEC MCF MTVV PND RTB RVC STJ STM TPF	IM TPF	UNS WET	VET
Epilobium hirsutum	Great Willowherb		BR	ECBR	BR	BR	~	87	FBEC	AW		
Epilobium montanum	Broad-leaved Willowherb	BR										
Epilobium palustre	Marsh Willowherb		ě					ш.	FB			FB
Epilobium parviflorum	Hoary Willowherb										٦	
Epilobium pedunculare	Pedicelled Willowherb									AW		
Epilobium roseum	Pale Willowherb										Ч	
Epilobium tetragonum	Square-stalked Willowherb		BR	ECBR								
Epipactis helleborine	Broad Helleborine									AW	٦	
Equisetum arvensis	Field Horsetail				BR			<u>u</u> .	ë	AW	7	
Equisetum teimateia	Great Horsetail							ш.	FB			
Eranthis hyemalis	Aconites							ш.	д			
Erigeron acer	Blue Fleabane									AW	5	
Enysimum cheiranthoides	Treacle Mustard									AW	9	
Euonymus europeaus	Spindle				BR		BR					
Eupatorium cannabinum	Hemp Agrimony							ш	FB	AW	٦	
Euphorbia exigua	Dwarf Spurge									AW	凸	
Euphorbia heliscopia	Sun Spurge	FB			BR					AW	Ъ	
Euphorbia peplus	Petty Spurge				BR							
Fagopyrum esculentum	Buckwheat										4	
Fallopia convulvulus	Black Bindweed			ECBR								
Festuca arundinacea	Tall Fescue							Ш	EC			
Festuca rubra	Red Fuscue			BR	BR							
Filago vulgaris	Common Cudweed			ECBR								
Filipendula ulmaria	Meadowsweet						BR	FB	FBEC	AW	<u>م</u>	
Foeniculum vulgare	Fennel				BR							
Fraxinus excelsior	Ash		BR		BR	EC	BR	ш	EC			
Fumaria officianalis	Common Fumitory			E	BR						4	

Scientific name	Common name	Location													,		
		CAB CBK CDC DCM FFB FPM GDN GPL HDG LEC MCF MTW PND RTB RVC STJ STM TPF UNS WET	CDC	CM FFE	FPM	gDN GF	, HD	LEC	MCF	MTM F	ND R	B RV(ST	STM	TPF	NSN MSN	Ш
Galanthis nivalis	Snowdrop			PT							ш	FB					
Galinsaga parviflora																٥	
Gallum aparine	Goosegrass/Cleavers			ECBR	R BR		EC				FB	FBEC		BR BR	AW	۵	
Galium palustre	Common Marsh Bedstraw	BR		BR							88					5	
Galium verum	Lady's Bedstraw	BR		BR							F.	FBEC			AW	۵	
Geranium dissectum	Cut-leaved Cranesbill	BR		BR	BR		EC				FB	EC				占	
Geranium molle	Dovesfoot Cranesbill	BR		BR	BR		EC				EC	ECFB				Ы	
Geranium pratense	Meadow Cranesbill										FB	FBEC			AW	Ы	
Geranium pyrenaicum	Hedgerow Cranesbill				FB						II.	FB					
Geranium robertianum	Herb Robert													BR			
Geum urbabum	Herb Bennet													82		ГЪ	
Glechoma hederacea	Ground lyy	BR			BR		EC				EC	ECFB		BR	AW		
Glyceria fluitans	Floating Sweet-grass	BR		BR										BR			
Glyceria fluitans x nota	Hybrid Sweet-grass										BR						
Glyceria maxima	Reed (Sweet) Grass							BR									
Graphalium uglinosum																ГР	
Hedera helix	lvy	BR			BR		EC			BR	Ш	EC EC		BR			
Heracleum sphondylium	Hogweed				BR		EC				EC	ECFB EC		BRFB			
Hirsula erecta?																Б	
Holcus lanatus	Yorkshire Fog	BR		BR ECBR	R BR						Ш	EC					
Holcus mollis	Creeping Soft-grass		BR														
Hordeum distichon	A Grass			BR													
Hordeum murinum	Wall Barley	BR	u	DCM ECBR	œ						Ш	EC		BR			
Hordeum secalium	Meadow barley			BR											4		
Humulus lupulus	Нор				BR		FB			BR	Ш	EC				4	
Hypericum ?	Beautiful St John's Wort														AW		
Hypericum perforatum	Perforate St John's Wort										Ш	EC			AW		
Hypericum pulchram	Slender St John's Wort										FB	œ					
Hypericum tetrapterum	Square-stalked St John's Wort										EC	O					
Hypochaeris radicata	Common Cat's Ear										H	ш			AW		

Scientific name	Common name	Location CAB CBK	Location CAB CBK CDC	C DCM	FFB	DCM FFB FPM GDN GPL HDG LEC MCF MTW PND RTB RVC STJ STM TPF	N GPL	HDG I	EC M	CF MTV	V PNC	RTB	RVC	STI	T MT8		UNS WET	E
llex aquafolium	Holly		BR															
Impatiens campensis	Orange Balsam											FB				AW	4	
Iris pseudocorus	Yellow Flag			E E					BR			FBEC						
Juncus ambiguus	Frog Rush		BR															
Juncus articulatus	Jointed Rush										BR							
Juncus conglomeratus	Common Rush											EC						
Juncus effusus	Soft Rush		BR									FB						
Juncus inflexus	Hard Rush		BR	BR								E C						
Knautia arvensis	Field Scabious											H B				AW I	4	
					1	1												
Lactuca serriola	Prickly Lettuce				ECBR	BR											4	
Lactuca virosa	Great lettuce	FB			ECBR													
Lamium album	White Deadnettle		BR			BR		EC	BR			FBEC	EC		BR	_	Ы	
Lamium amplexicaule	Henbit Deadnettle				ECBR													
Lamium hochridum																_	Ь	
Lamium purpureum	Red Dead Nettle		BR			BR						H				AW I	ГР	
Lapsana communis	Nipplewort	FB			EC	ECBR									BR	AW I	Б	
Lathryus pratensis	Meadow Vetchling				BR													
Lathyrus aphaca	Yellow Vetchling														670	AW I	Ь	
Lathyrus nissolia	Grass Vetchling															_	Ь	
Lathyrus pratensis	Meadow Vetchling				EC							E					ш	EC
Legousia hybrida	Venus' Looking Glass				ECBR													
Lemna gibba	Fat Duckweed			BR											4			
Lemna minor	Common Duckweed		BR	S BR							BR							
Leontodon autumnalis	Autumn Hawkbit			BR								FB				_	<u>د</u>	
Leontodon hispidus	Rough Hawkbit		FB							FB								
Leucanthemum vukgare	Ox-eye Daisy		BR															
Lexixojum aestivum	Loddon Lily											8						
Ligustrum vulgare	Wild Privet											EC	EC			_	LP	
Linaria vulgaris	Common Toadflax											田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田				AW I	Ы	

Scientific name	Common name	Location CAB CBK C	CDC DCM FFB		ON GPL	FPM GDN GPL HDG LEC MCF MTW PND RTB RVC STJ	MCF MTW	/ PND R	TB RVC	STM TPF		UNS WET
Linum catharticum	Fairy Flax	BR										
Lolium multiflorum	Italian Rye-grass											
Lolium perenne	Rye-grass		BR EC	ECBR					EC	BR	7	0
Lonicera periolymenum											_	n
Lotus comiculatus	Common Bird's Foot Trefoil	BR	BR	89						FB A	AW L	n
Lycopus europaeus	Gypsywort	BR							FB		4	n
Lysimachia vulgaris	Yellow Loosestrife								FB			
Lythrum salicaria	Purple Loosestrife	BR							FB	A.	AW LP	0
Mahonia aquitolium	Oregon Grape			BR								
Malus sylvestris	Apple		Φ.	BR BR								
Malva neglecta	Dwarf Mallow									A	AW LP	n
Malva sylvestris	Common Mallow			BR		EC			FB	A		0
Matricaria matricarioides	Pineapple Weed		BR EC	ECFB EC		BR		_	EC			
Matricaria recutita	Scented Mayweed	BRFB										
Medicago arabica	Spotted Meddick								FB	A	AW LP	•
Medicago lupina	Black Medick							_	FB			
Mentha aquatica	Water Mint	BR						7	FBEC	A	AW LP	•
Mercuialis perennis	Dog's mercury									A		0
Miscopates orontium												0
Myosotis aquatica			BR B	BR		FB					П	•
Myosotis arvensis	Field Forget-me-not			BR		FB B						
Myosotis caespitosa											LP	0
Myosotis scorpioides	Water Forget-me-not	BRFB						88	0.50			
Narcissus sp	Narcissus								S			
Nasturtium officinale	Watercress					BR						
Nepeta hederacea											7	•
Nuphar lutea	Yellow Water-lily										7	•

Scientific name	Common name	Location CAB CBK CDC		84	Md:	I GB	5	DCM FFB FPM GDN GPI HDG I FC MCF MTW	WTW H	CING	0	5	La .	TOP TOP		74/6	
				1	5 E	100	2		A I M I	2		RVC SIJ SIM	2	<u> </u>		ONS WE	
Oenanthe crocata	Hemlock Water Dropwort										ECFB			AW			
Oenanthe fistulosa	Tubular Dropwort		BR							BRFB				AM			
Ononsis repens	Rest Harrow										8			AW			
Ophrys apifera	Bee Orchid													AW	0		
Orabanche minor	Common Broomrape																
Orchis morio	Green-winged Orchid														i		
Papaver argemone	Prickly Poppy														В		
Papaver dubium	Long-headed Poppy														5		
Papaver rhoeas	Common Poppy			BR	FB						en en						•
Papaver somniferum	Rough Poppy													AW			
Parsicaria amphibia	Amphibious Bistort	BR			BR												
Pastinaca sativa	Wild Parsnip													AW			
Paustinte sativa															Д		
Penanthe crocata															0		
Pentaglottis sempervifena	Alknet													AW	<u>a</u>		
Persicaria hydropiper	Water Pepper	BR													i		
Persicaria maculosa	Redshank		BR	88						BR							
Persicaria minor	Small Water-pepper	RM															
Phalaris arundinacea	Reed Canary Grass			FB							FB					EC	
Phleum pratense	Timothy	BR	BR		BR												
Phragmites australis	Reed							BR	BR								
Picris ecoides	Bristly Ox-tongue			ECBR													
Pimpinella major	Greater Burnt Saxifrage											(8)		AW	۵		
Pimpinella saxifraga	Burnt Saxifrage													AW	۵		
Pinus sylvestris	Scots Pine										C	C					
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort Plantain	BR					EC		BR				BR	AW	٩		
Plantago lauceolata	Bibwot Plantain		BR		BR								BR				
Plantago major	Great Plantain	FB	BR	ECBR	BR		EC B	BREC	BR				BR	AW	9		

Scientific name	Common name	Location														
		CAB CBK	CDC DC	SM FF	е П	DCM FFB FPM GDN GPL HDG LEC	. HDG L	EC	ACF M	MCF MTW PND	S RTB	RVC STJ	STM T	님	TPF UNS WET	ÆT
Poa annua	Annual Meadow Grass	BR		ECBR	3R BR	r		BR					88			
Poa pratensis	Smooth Meadow grass		00	BR EC	0						S					
Poa trivialis	Rough Meadow-grass		B	BR	BR	r							BR			
Polycarpon tetraphyllum	Four-leaved A;;seed			ECBR												
Polygonum amphibium	Amphibious Bistort				<u>B</u>	۲					8					
Polygonum arenastrium	Equal-leaved Knotgrass				BR	r								AW	9	
Polygonum aviculare	Common Knotgrass	BR	8	BR ECBR	3R BR	or.					E B			AW	Ы	
Polygonum convolvulus															Ъ	
Polygonum dumetorum															9	
Polygonum maculosa															4	
Polygonum persicaria	Redshank			EC	()						FB			AW	٦	
Populus	Poplar							BR								
Potamotogen lucens	Shining Pondweed	BR														
Potamotogen natans	Broad-leaved pondweed	BR														
Potentilla anserine	Silverweed	BR	œ	œ						BR	FBEC	()				
Potentilla erecta	Tormentil		BR	œ												
Potentilla reptans	Creeing Cinquefoil	BR	BR	01	BR	~					8		_	AW	4	
Poterium sanguisorba	Salad Burnet										Э				Ы	
Prunella vulgaris	Self Heal													E		
Prunis domestica	Wild Plum	BR									EC		-			
Prunus avium	Wild Cherry				BR	~										
Prunus spinosa	Blackthorn	BR			BR	~	EC	BR								
Pulicaria dysenterica	Fleabane										8	7.7			9	
Quercus ilex	Holm Oak										EC	EC				
Quercus robur	Penduculate oak				BR		EC		00	BR						

Scientific name	Common name	Location CAB CBK	tion	cDC	Location CAB CBK CDC DCM FFB		FPM GDN GPL HDG LEC	를 H	DG LE		MCF MTW	PND	RTB	RVC STJ	T MTS	TPF	UNS WET	-
																	! :	
Ranunculus acris	Common Meadow Buttercup				BR R				ш	BR	BR		B		1	AW LP		
Ranunculus aculeatus	Butcher's Broom												8					
Ranunculus bulbosus	Bulbous Buttercup												FB		8			
Ranunculus fiammula	Lesser Spearwort		E.													Ч		
Ranunculus ficaria	Lesser Celandine								EC E	BR	BR		EC	S				
Ranunculus peltatus	Pond-water Crowfoot		BR													5		
Ranunculus repens	Creeping Buttercup		BR		BR	BR	~		EC E	BR		BR				Ъ	2	
Ranunculus sardous	Hairy Buttercup															4		
Ranunculus sceleratus	Celery Leaf Crowfoot?	FB	BR		BR				ш	BR						5		
Raphanus raphanistrum	Wild Radish					B	~								4	AW LF		
Rhamus cathartica	Buckthorn					BR												
Rhinanthus minor	Yellow rattle														H	FBAW LF		
Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticus		FB	BR									BR				٦		
Rosa canina	Dog Rose		BR			8			0				ECFB		Q.	AW		
Rubus fructosus	Bramble		BR		BR	BR		_	EC B	BR	BR R							
Rubus idaeus	Raspberry					B												
Rumex acetocella	Sheep Sorrel			FB	BR				Ш	œ								
Rumex acetosa	Common Sorrel				BR				<u>m</u>	BR								
Rumex anglomeratus	Sharp Dock												EB.					
Rumex conglomeratus	Clustered Dock											BR	EC					
Rumex crispus	Curled Dock	FB	BR BR		BR													
Rumex hydrolapathum	Water Dock														⋖	2		
Rumex obtusifolius	Broad-leaved Dock				FB	BR	l sale					88	S		BR A	>		
Rumex pulcher	Fiddle Dock													0. 1	∢	AW		
Rumex sanguineous	Wood Dock					BR	702507								A	2		

Vascular Plants 12

Scientific name	Common name	Location CAB CBK CD	CDC DCM FFB FPM GDN GPL HDG LEC MCF MTW PND RTB RVC STJ STM TPF UNS WET	M GDN GPL	EG EG	EC	ICF M	W PNI	C RTB	RVC	STJ	STM 1	PF U	NS N	
Sagina procumbens	Procumbent Pearlwort		ECBR									88			
Sagittaria sagittifolia	Arrowhead												AW		
Salix alba	White Willow								B						
Salix caprea	Goat Willow		ш	BR	EC				E C						
Salix cinerea	Grey Willow								EC						
Salix fragilis	Crack Willow								S S						
Sambucus nigra	Elder	BR		BR	EC	BR	ш	BR	S	EC		BR			
Schleranthus avinus															
Scrophularia aquatica	Water Figwort								EC						
Scrophularia auriculata	Water Figwort	BR				BR									
Scrophularia nodosa														Б	
Senecio jacobaea	Common Ragwort		BR		BR							BR		4	
Senecio squalidus	Oxford Ragwort								E B				AW	9	
Senecio sylvaticus	Heath Groundsel		ECBR												
Senecio viscosus	Sticky Groundsel		ECBF						E						
Senecio vulgaris	Groundsel		ECBR				FB								
Sheradia arvensis	Field madder												AW	5	
Silene alba	White Campion													Ь	
Silene dioica	Red Campion								FB					Ъ	
Sinapsis arvensis	Charlock	FB	8	BR									AW	Ъ	
Sison amomum	Stone Parsley													4	
Sisymbrium officinale	Hedge mustard	FB FB	BR ECFB BRFB	FB					EC				-	۵	
Solanum dulcamara	Bittersweet	BR	BR	BRFB		BR							_	9	
Solanum nirgam	Black Nightshade		BRFB	FB						9.1				۵,	
Sonchus arvensis	Perennial Sow Thistle		ECBR BRFB	FB					FB					۵,	
Sonchus asper	Prickly Sow Thistle	BR	EC BRFB	FB					FBEC				AW	<u>_</u>	
Sonchus oferaceus	Smooth Sow-thistle	BR	ECBR BR	œ					FB						
Sparganium sp	Bur-reed					BR			EC						
Sparganium erectum	Branched Bur-reed	BR													
Sparganium simplex	Unbranched Bur-reed		BR												

Vascular Plants 13

Scientific name	Common name	Location CAB CBK CDC	C DCM FFB		FPM GDN GPL	L HDG	LEC	HDG LEC MCF MTW PND	W PN	D RTB	3 RVC	C STJ	STM	TPF	NNS	WET
Stachys sylvatia															7	
Stellaria media	Common Chickwed		Ħ	ECBR B	BR					8		BR			٦	
Stellaria neglecta	Greater Chickweed													AW	4	
Succisa pratensis	Devilsbit Scabious														٦	
Symphytum officinale	Comphrey	BR	ш	BR						FBEC	CEC	•	82			
Tamus communis	Black Bryony			00	BR											
Tanacetum vulgare	Tansy									FB		FB				
Taraxicum iacrigatum															П	
Taraxicum officinale	Dandelion	BR	88	BREC B	BR	EC	BR		BR	S	E		88		5	
Taraxicum vulgaria	Dandelion													AW		
Taxus baccata	Yew									Ш	EC					
Thalistrum flavum	Meadow Rue									RTB	m			AW	5	
Thlaspi arvense	Fenny Penny-grass			8	BR											
Fragopogon pratensis	Goatsbeard														Ч	
Tragopogon pratensis	Lesser Goat's Beard									E				AW		
Trifolium aureum	Large Hop Trefoil													AW		
Trifolium hybridium	Alsike Clover		Ш	BR												
Trifolium pratense	Red Clover	BR	BR	8	BR									AW	4	
Trifolium repens	White Clover	BR	BR				BR			E			BR	AW	7	
Triticum aestivum	Bread Wheat		ш	BR												
Tussilago farfara	Coltsfoot									EC					9	
Typha latifolia	Great Reedmace						BR BR									
Ulmus procera	Common Elm			BR	œ	EC		BR	~	EC			BR			
Urtica dioica	Common Stinging Nettle	BR	BR EC	ECBR BR	œ			BR	R BR	EC	EC	88		AW	Ь	`
Urtica urens	Small Nettle			BR	œ											

	1											
Scientific name	Common name	Location										
		CAB CBK CDC DCM FFB FPM GDN GPL HDG LEC MCF MTW PND RTB	FFB FPM GDN GPI	HDG LEC MC	F MTW	DNA	R R	RVC STJ STM TPF	STM		NNS	WET
Valeriana dioica	Marsh Valerian									AW		EC
Valerianella locusta	Cornsalad										Ы	
Valerianella officinalis	Common Valerian										Б	
Verbascum nigram	Dark Mullein										7	
Verbascum thapsus	Great Mullein										4	
Veronica anagallis-aquatica	Blue Water Speedwell	BR										
Veronica arvensis	Wall Speedwell		EC								ГР	
Veronica beccabunga	Brooklime	BR										
Veronica catenata	Pink Water Speedwell	BR				BR						
Veronica chamaedrys	Germander Speedwell		ECBR		88		S		BR			
Veronica hederacea	lvy-leaved Speedwell			EC								
Veronica persica	Common Field Speedwell		BR							AW	9	
Veronica polita	Grey Field Speedwell										9	
Vicia cracca	Tuffed Vetch		BR							AW	4	EC
Vicia hirsuta	Hairy Tare						EC				д	
Vicia intea	Hairy Tare									AW		
Vicia sativa	Common Vetch		BR									
Vicia sepium	Bush Vetch										4	
Viola arvensis	Field Pansy		ECBR								<u>م</u>	
Viola odorata	Sweet Violet						EC	EC	EC			
Viola riviniana	Common Dog Violet										9	
Viola var. obtusifolia											Ъ	

Fisher Amphibians and Rephles

Scientific Name	Common Name	Location	Recorder
Esox lucus	Pike	River Thames	DT EA
Gobio gobio	Gudgeon	Cress Brook	BR
Leuciscus leucious	Dace	Cress Brook	BR
Perca fluviatilis		Cress Brook	BR
	Rutilus rutilus	River Thames	EA
Common Carp	Cyprinus carpio	River Thames	EA
Eel	Anguilla anguilla	River Thames	EA
Rana temporaria	Frog	Cress Brook: Common in garden ponds	BR PT
Bufo bufo	Common Toad	Common in garden ponds	PT
Triturus vulgaris	Crested Newt	Occasionally seen in garden ponds	PT
Anguis fragilis	Slow Worm	Occasionally seen in gardens	PT
Natrix natrix	Grass Snake	Occasionally seen in gardens	П
Bufo calamita	Natterjack Toad	Garden, escaped from captivity?(Sept 91)	LP

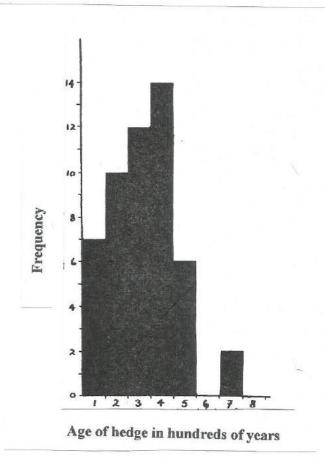
ANNEX

HEDGEROW STUDY

In 1975, David Shott published in Dorney parish News, the results of his survey of the hedgerows in the parish. He sampled 52 lengths of hedgerow three or four times, identifying the woody species present. The composition of the sample was used to determine the approximate age of the hedgerow (the more species present the older the hedgerow).

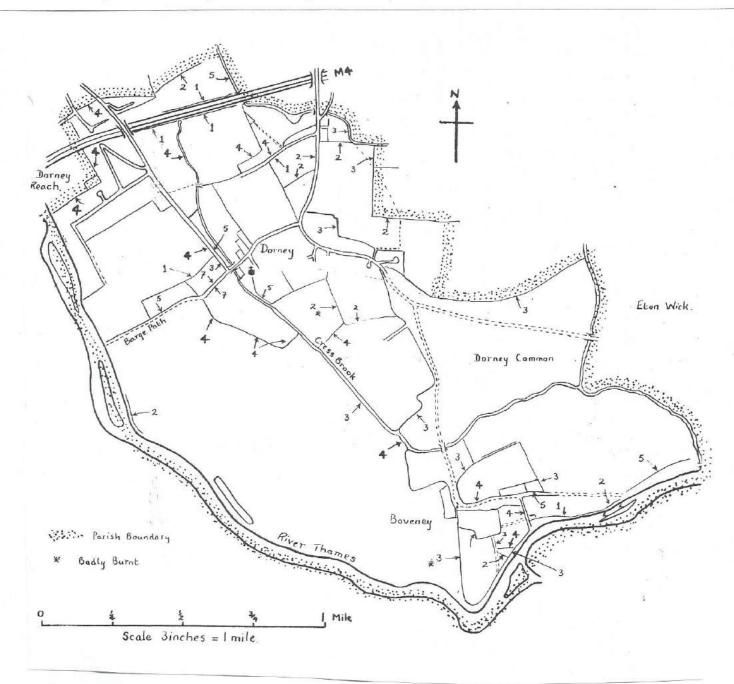
The first histogram provides an idea how frequently hedges of various ages in the Parish. The oldest is aged up to 700 years and most of our hedges date back 2-400 years.

Frequency of estimated ages of hedges in Dorney Parish Dec. 1975



The Parish map indicates the location of hedges within the Parish. They are numbered by age (1 = up to 100 years, and so on).

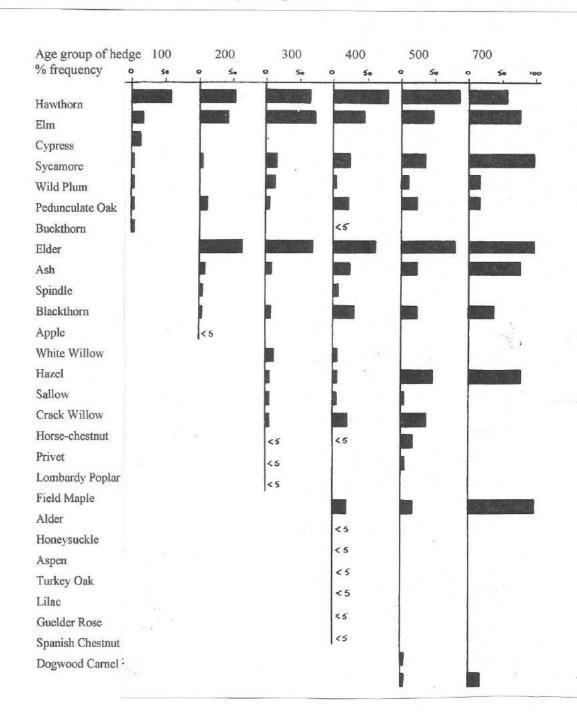
The average number of species of woody plants present in 30yards of hedgerow



The third table/graph shows the composition of the hedges by woody species present; the size of the block representing the frequency that the species occurred. From this can be deduced:

the species planted when the hedges were created, how long it takes for new plants to arrive, how they are distributed in age groupings.

Percentage frequency of woody species present in samples of Dorney hedgerow



It is interesting to see the build-up of Ash and non-native Sycamore over the years. Regrettably much of the oldest hedge, which dated back to Tudor and Stuart times, has become lost or seriously degraded since the study some twenty-five years ago.

Notes.

The investigation method used was developed by Dr Maxwell Hooper. He studied Sussex hedgerows and determined that in a thirty-yard stretch of hedgerow there will be one shrubby species for every 100 years that the hedge has been in existence. Measurements remain unconverted from the original Imperial units

In the Dorney study hedges planted around gardens were not considered as they tended to be unrepresentative. Ivy and Dog-rose were not included.

True interpretation of the results will be influenced by fire damage that was observed on many field hedges.

Finally, Elm trees were still a major feature in 1975. The study just pre-dated the disastrous effects of Dutch Elm Disease.

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