

DORNEY NATURE DIARY (3)

PETER TYLER'S NATURAL HISTORY OF DORNEY PARISH, 2000 AND 2018

The scientific baseline — companion to the Narrative Extracts Master and the Species & Habitat Data Record

Prepared by Bill Dax

Building on the work of Peter Tyler (1935–2022)

A living reference document · Compiled 11 October 2026 · Reproduced with the kind permission of the Tyler family

How to use this record. This volume brings together Peter Tyler's two reports on the natural history of Dorney: The Natural History of Dorney Parish (March 2000), the Millennium baseline of the Parish's flora and fauna, and his Update on the Natural History of Dorney Parish (August 2018). Where the first two volumes of the Diary record what the Parish News columnists saw, month by month, this volume is the systematic record against which their observations can be measured. Sections headed 2000 reproduce the Millennium report, including Jean Tyler's photographs, the maps and the full species lists; sections headed 2018 reproduce the update. Use the contents page, or search (Ctrl+F) for a species, place or contributor. The text is reproduced as printed, with obvious typing slips silently corrected; editorial additions are in [square brackets]. The species lists were read directly from the original pages (see the editor's note at the start of the lists). The original reports are on the Dorney History Group website.

Contents

2000 Acknowledgement and Preface	3
Acknowledgement	3
Preface	3
2000 The natural history of the past	3
2000 Characteristics of the Parish	5
2000 Some of the noteworthy species	8
Animals	8
Birds	8
Amphibia	9
Fishes	9
Insects	10
Fungi	10
Lichens and Bryophytes (Mosses and Liverworts)	10
Vascular Plants	10
2000 Sites of conservation importance in the Dorney area	11
2000 Measures to encourage the local flora and fauna	13
Dorney Wildlife	15
2000 Prospects for the future	15
Environmental and conservation challenges in the Parish	16
2000 Photographs by Jean Tyler	17
2000 Detailed lists of the species recorded	25
Habitats and localities	25
Contributors	26
Animals	26
Birds	27
Butterflies	31
Moths	32
Fungi	33
Mosses and Liverworts	35
Vascular plants (trees, shrubs and flowers)	35
Fishes, amphibians and reptiles	47
2000 Annex: Hedgerow study	47
2000 References	51
Firstly, and briefly, the historical context	51
Major projects with local environmental impact	51
Agriculture today	52
Trees	52
Wildlife	53
Plants	54
Infrastructure	54
Effects of climate change	54
Buildings etc	55
Housing Development	55
Traffic and visitors	55
Public health and dignity	55
Finally	55
References	56

2000 | Acknowledgement and Preface

Peter Tyler, 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.

The extracts from maps are reproduced by kind permission of Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright NC/00/511.

Dorney Parish Council and the Millennium Awards Scheme kindly contributed towards production costs.

Peter Tyler, Dorney Reach

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 longterm influence on the parish. The climate, tranquillity 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.

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.

2000 | 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.

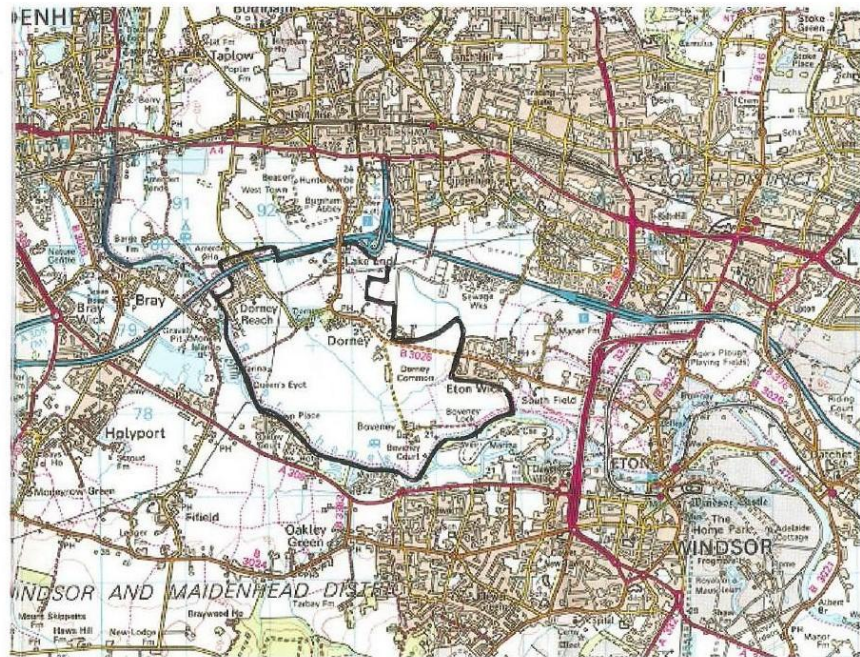
It is recorded that in 1512 the great oak that grew on Dorney Common was felled by the then Lord of the Manor, Richard Hyll in a fit of temper 'because the local peasantry had been wont to disport themselves' there. A few trees that were some hundred years old then are still with us today. There are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

2000 | Characteristics of the Parish



Location of Dorney Parish and surrounding urban areas

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 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.

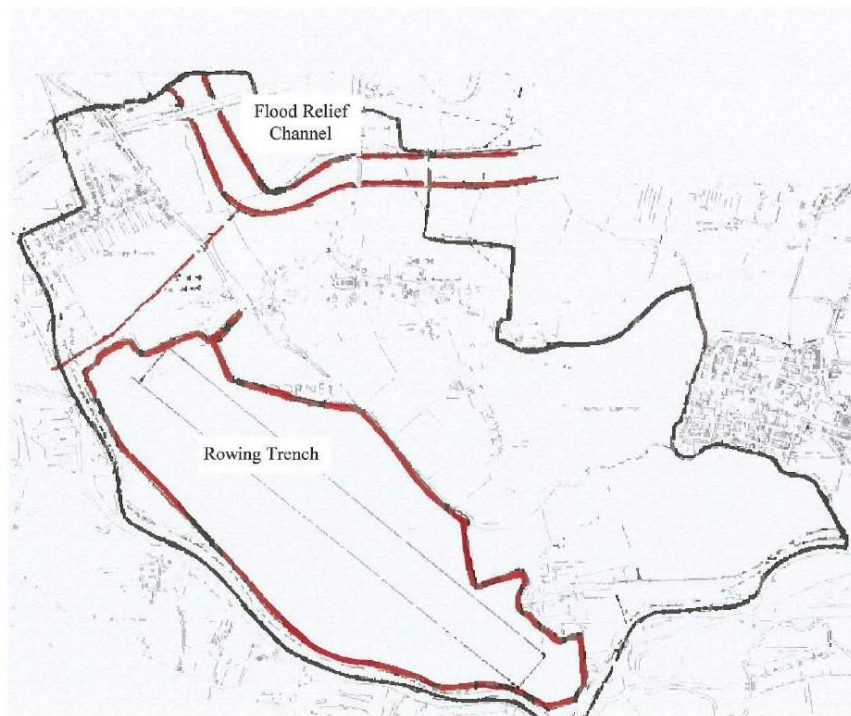
In addition to the major watercourse, the River Thames, the streams, Cress Brook and the Roundmoor Ditch merge to form Boveney Ditch and are, respectively, within and form a boundary of the Parish. There are ponds of permanent standing water at Boveney, in the Grove at Dent's corner and behind the church 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 %)

Land use	%
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 [of] improved grasses used to graze sheep and horses. There is one small piggery.



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

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 "wildlife"² that shares the Parish with 600 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.

2000 | 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 sightings 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 500-year old tradition by members of the Vintners Company and the Dyers Company.

The actual 'Upping' of the swans is fascinating to watch and is skilfully 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 coarse 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 Countryside Act, 1981.

2000 | 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

Abbreviation	Meaning
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 Loosestrife: 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 Bulrush are also present. Source: BBONT and Corridor Survey Report.

6. Riverbank opposite Water Oakley — SNCI. Chalk grassland, running water. Species of interest include Loddon 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 Rare 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.

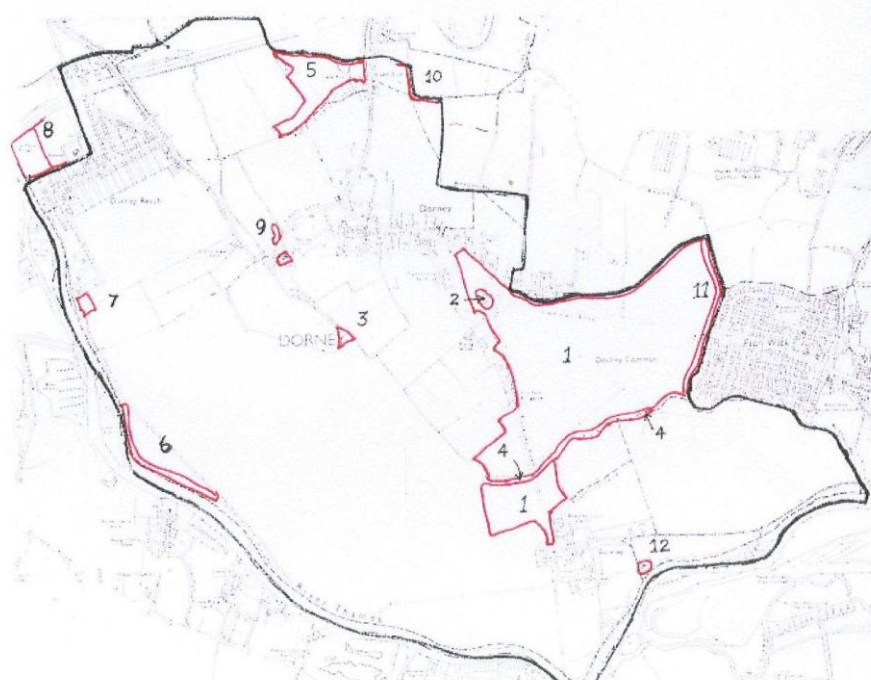
Other sites that have been noted and have species included:

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

2000 | 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 Buddleia, 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 setts 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.

2000 | 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 [then] 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 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		
degradation 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 degradation	enforce bylaws
Woodland (existing)		
loss of vigour	decline in amenity/habitat	replanting and management
newly introduced timber pests	unknown at present	vigilance
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	"

Location / type of threat	Consequences	Remedial actions
Agriculture/horticulture		
maximised yield	intensive use of chemicals	address flaws in agricultural 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 signboards	"	reduce to essentials
Rowing Trench and Flood Alleviation Channel 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	"	"
polluted air	increased risk to health	monitor regularly
Whole Parish		
imposition of rapid changes	long-term implications	Parish plan required for remedial actions
strategic role of wildlife corridor is threatened	loss of biological diversity	safeguard and improve strategically important corridor
	habitat loss/environmental degradation	secure funding to provide remedial and management costs

" = as above (ditto marks in the original).

2000 | Photographs by Jean Tyler

The colour photographs in the 2000 report, with Peter Tyler's original captions.



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)

2000 | 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.

Editor's note: the lists below reproduce the 2000 tables as printed, read from the original pages. Scientific names follow the spelling of the original, and some have since been revised. In the original each record sits in a grid of twenty locality columns; here the localities and contributors for each species are given together in the final column (for example "GDN: LP PT" means recorded in gardens by Lois Parker and Peter Tyler). A dagger (†) marks a row where the scientific and common names printed in 2000 do not correspond. Words in [square brackets] are editorial.

Habitats and localities

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

Code	Locality	Code	Locality
CAB	Conker Alley, Boveney	MCF	Margins of cultivated fields

Code	Locality	Code	Locality
CBK	Cress Brook	MTW	Motorway embankments
CDC	Copse at Dent's Corner	PND	Ponds, Boveney and Dorney
DCM	Dorney Common	RTB	River Thames Bank, plus 20m margin
FFB	Fallow field, Boveney	RVC	Riverside copse
FPM	Footpath margins	STJ	St James Churchyard
GDN	Gardens/buildings	STM	St Mary Magdalene chapel environs
GPL	Grassy pasture land	TPF	Trumper's field (permanent meadow), Dorney Reach
HDG	Hedgelines	UNS	Unspecified within the Parish
LEC	Lake End Common/Roundmoor Ditch	WET	Wetland

Contributors

Each is identified by two initial capital letters.

Code	Contributor
AW	Audrey Wooller, local amateur naturalist
BR	Buckinghamshire Environmental Records Centre (prior to 1990)
CH	Colin Humphrey, local ornithologist
DT	Department of Transport-commissioned survey for proposed widening of M4 motorway (Acer Consulting Ltd and Nicholas Pearson Associates Ltd)
EA	Environment Agency Report on the Lower Thames, 1997
EC	Eton College-commissioned survey of the Thames field and surrounding area
FB	Frank Bond, River Bank Warden (1998)
LP	Lois Parker, local amateur naturalist
PT	Peter Tyler, local biologist
RL	Ralph Liney, local agriculturalist
RM	Roy Maycock, botanist, County Recorder
SH	Simon Hill, local mycologist (1999)
WP	William Parker, local amateur lepidopterist

Animals

Scientific name	Common name	Where recorded (locality: contributors)
<i>Apodemus sylvaticus</i>	Wood Mouse	GDN: LP PT; UNS: LP
<i>Arvicola terrestris</i>	Water Vole	RTB: LP
<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	Roe Deer	GDN: LP
<i>Dam dama</i>	Fallow Deer	GPL: LP
<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	Hedgehog	GDN: PT; UNS: RL
<i>Lepus capensis</i>	Bank Vole †	GPL: LP
<i>Meles meles</i>	Badger	MTW: PT; UNS: RL

Scientific name	Common name	Where recorded (locality: contributors)
<i>Microtus agrestis</i>	Field Vole	UNS: LP
<i>Microtus arvalis</i>	Pygmy Shrew †	GDN: LP
<i>Muntiacus reevesi</i>	Muntjac	FFB: LP; MTW: PT; UNS: RL
<i>Mus musculus</i>	House Mouse	GDN: PT; UNS: LP
<i>Mustela nivalis</i>	Weasel	HDG: PT
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	Rabbit	MCF: PT
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Pipistrelle	GDN: LP PT
<i>Rattus Norvegicus</i>	Brown Rat	GDN: PT
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Grey Squirrel	GDN: PT; UNS: RL
<i>Sorex araneus</i>	Common Shrew	
<i>Sorex minutus</i>	Hare †	GPL: LP
<i>Talpa europaea</i>	Mole	GPL: PT
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Fox	DCM: PT; GDN: RL; MTW: PT; UNS: RL

20 entries.

Birds

Scientific name	Common name	Thames Field	River Thames	Gardens	Unspecified
<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Sparrowhawk	EC		PT	CH
<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	Sedge Warbler				AW
<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	Reed Warbler	EC			
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper		DT		CH
<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	Long Tailed Tit				AW CH
<i>Aix galericulata</i>	Mandarin Duck		FB		CH
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Skylark	EC		RL	CH
<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Kingfisher		FB		CH
<i>Alectoris rufa</i>	Red Legged Partridge				CH
<i>Alopochen aegypticus</i>	Egyptian Goose				CH
<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Shoveler				CH
<i>Anas crecca</i>	Teal				CH
<i>Anas penelope</i>	Wigeon				CH
<i>Anas strepera</i>	Gadwall				CH
<i>Anser indicus</i>	Bar Headed Goose				CH
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard		AW		CH RL

Scientific name	Common name	Thames Field	River Thames	Garden s	Unspecified
<i>Anser albifrons</i>	White Fronted Goose				CH
<i>Anser anser</i>	Greyleg Goose				CH
<i>Anser fabilis</i>	Bean Goose				CH
<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	Meadow Pipit				CH
<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>	Water Pipit				CH
<i>Apus apus</i>	Swift	EC		RL	AW
<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Grey Heron	EC	PT	PT	CH RL
<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Short Eared Owl				CH
<i>Athene noctua</i>	Little Owl	EC			CH
<i>Athytha marila</i>	Scaup				CH
<i>Aythya ferina</i>	Pochard				CH
<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Tufted Duck				CH
<i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>	Waxwing				AW CH
<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Canada Goose		FB		CH
<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Golden-eye		AW		
<i>Burhinus oedicephalus</i>	Curlew †				CH
<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Buzzard				CH
<i>Caduelis cannabina</i>	Linnet				AW CH
<i>Caduelis carduelis</i>	Goldfinch	EC		PT	AW CH
<i>Caduelis flavirostris</i>	Twite				CH
<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Dunlin				CH
<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	Greenfinch			PT RL	CH
<i>Carduelis spinus</i>	Siskin				CH
<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	Tree Creeper				AW CH
<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	Little Ringed Plover				CH
<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	Ringed Plover				CH
<i>Columba oenas</i>	Stock Dove	EC		PT	CH
<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Wood Pigeon	EC		RL	CH
<i>Corvus corone</i>	Carrion Crow	EC		RL	CH
<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	Rook	EC		PT	CH
<i>Corvus monedula</i>	Jackdaw	EC		RL	CH
~ <i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	Quail	EC			CH
<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Cuckoo			RL	AW CH
<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	Whooper Swan				CH
<i>Cygnus olor</i>	Mute Swan		DT		CH
<i>Delichon urbica</i>	House Martin	EC		RL	AW CH
<i>Dendrocopus major</i>	Gr. Spotted Woodpecker	EC		RL	AW CH

Scientific name	Common name	Thames Field	River Thames	Garden s	Unspecified
<i>Dendrocopus minor</i>	Lsr Spotted Woodpecker			PT	CH
<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Yellow Hammer				AW CH
<i>Emberiza schoeniculus</i>	Reed Bunting	EC			AW CH
<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	Robin	EC		PT RL	CH
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Merlin				CH
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine				CH
<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Hobby				CH
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Kestrel	EC			AW CH
<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	Chaffinch	EC		PT RL	CH
<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Brambling				AW CH
<i>Fulica atra</i>	Coot		FB DT		CH RL
<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Snipe				CH
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Moorhen		AW		CH
<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	Jay			RL	CH
<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Oystercatcher				CH
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Swallow	EC			AW CH
<i>Larus canus</i>	Common Gull				CH
<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Lesser Black Backed Gull				CH
<i>Larus marinus</i>	Herring Gull	EC			CH
<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	Black-headed Gull	EC			CH
<i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i>	Jack Snipe				CH
<i>Mergus albellus</i>	Smew				CH
<i>Militaria caandra</i>	Corn Bunting	EC			
<i>Motacilla alba</i>	Pied Wagtail			PT RL	AW CH
<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail				AW CH
<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Yellow Wagtail				AW CH
<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Spotted Flycatcher			PT	AW CH
<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	Wheatear				AW CH
<i>Parus ater</i>	Coal Tit				AW CH
<i>Parus caeruleus</i>	Blue Tit	EC		PT RL	CH
<i>Parus major</i>	Great Tit	EC		PT RL	CH
<i>Parus palustris</i>	Marsh Tit				CH
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	EC		PT RL	AW CH
<i>Passer montanus</i>	Tree Sparrow	EC			AW CH

Scientific name	Common name	Thames Field	River Thames	Garden s	Unspecified
<i>Perdix perdix</i>	Grey partridge				AW CH
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Cormorant		FB PT		CH
<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	Pheasant	EC		RL	AW CH
<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	Ruff				CH
<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	Redstart				CH
<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Chiff Chaff			RL	AW CH
<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Willow Warbler	EC			CH
<i>Pica pica</i>	Magpie	EC		PT RL	CH
<i>Picus viridis</i>	Green Woodpecker			PT	AW CH
<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	Golden Plover				CH
<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	Great Crested Grebe		DT FB		CH
<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Dunnock	EC		PT	CH
<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	Ring-necked Parakeet			RL PT	AW CH
<i>Pyrhula pyrrhula</i>	Bullfinch	EC		PT	CH
<i>Regulus regulus</i>	Gold Crest			PT	AW CH
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Sand Martin				AW CH
<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	Whinchat				CH
<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	Stonechat				AW CH
<i>Sitta eropaea</i>	Nuthatch				CH
<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common Tern				CH
<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	Turtle Dove				CH
<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Collared Dove	EC		PT RL	CH
<i>Strix aluco</i>	Tawny Owl				AW CH
<i>Sturnis vulgaris</i>	Starling	EC		PT RL	AW CH
<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	Blackcap	EC		PT	CH
<i>Sylvia borin</i>	Garden Warbler				CH
<i>Sylvia communis</i>	Whitethroat	EC			CH
<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	Lesser Whitethroat				CH
<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Little Grebe				CH
<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	Shelduck				CH
<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Wood Sandpiper				CH
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Greenshank				CH
<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Green Sandpiper				CH

Scientific name	Common name	Thames Field	River Thames	Gardens	Unspecified
<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Redshank				CH
<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Wren	EC		PT RL	CH
<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Redwing				AW CH
<i>Turdus merula</i>	Blackbird	EC		PT RL	AW CH
<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush	EC		RL	AW CH
<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Fieldfare			PT	AW CH
<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Mistle Thrush	EC			CH
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl				AW CH
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Lapwing	EC			AW CH

129 entries.

Butterflies

Scientific name	Common name	Where recorded (locality: contributors)
<i>Anglais urticae</i>	Small Tortoiseshell	CBK: BR; DCM: BR; GDN: PT; RTB: FB; UNS: AW
<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>	Orange Tip	GDN: PT; RTB: FB
<i>Aricia agestis</i>	Brown Argus	UNS: AW
<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>	Holly Blue	GDN: PT; STM: FB; UNS: AW
<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	Small Heath	CBK: BR; DCM: BR
<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>	Yellow Brimstone	GDN: PT; RTB: FB; UNS: AW
<i>Inachis io</i>	Peacock	RTB: FB; UNS: AW
<i>Ladoga camilla</i>	White admiral	UNS: AW
<i>Lasiommata megera</i>	Wall	UNS: AW
<i>Lycaena plaeus</i>	Meadow Brown	GDN: PT; STM: FB; UNS: AW
<i>Lycaena quecus</i>	Small Copper	RTB: FB
<i>Parage aegeria</i>	Speckled Wood	RTB: FB
<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	Large White	DCM: BR; GDN: PT; RTB: FB; UNS: AW
<i>Pieris napi</i>	Green-veined White	CBK: BR; RTB: FB; STM: FB; UNS: AW
<i>Pieris rapae</i>	Small White	UNS: AW
<i>Polommatus learus</i>	Common Blue	RTB: FB
<i>Polygonia c-album</i>	Comma	CBK: BR; RTB: FB; UNS: AW
<i>Pyronia tithonus</i>	Gatekeeper	UNS: AW
<i>Thymelicus sylvestris</i>	Small Skipper	UNS: AW
<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	Red Admiral	DCM: BR; GDN: PT; UNS: AW
<i>Vanessa cardui</i>	Painted Lady	UNS: AW

21 entries.

Moths

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

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Abraxas grossulariata</i>	Magpie
<i>Acrtia caja</i>	Garden Tiger
<i>Agrochola circellaris</i>	Brick
<i>Agrochola lota</i>	Red Line Quaker
<i>Agrotis ipsilon</i>	Dark Sword Grass
<i>Amphipyra tragopinis</i>	Mouse
<i>Apatele alni</i>	Alder
<i>Apocheima hispidaria</i>	Small Brindled Beauty
<i>Atethemia xerampelina</i>	Centre Barred Sallow
<i>Biston strataria</i>	Oak Beauty
<i>Caadrina clavipalpis</i>	Pale Mottled Yellow
<i>Calocalpe cervinalis</i>	Scarce Tiger
<i>Calothysanis amata</i>	Blood Vein
<i>Catocala nupta</i>	Large Red Underwing
<i>Catocala promissa</i>	Crimson Underwing
<i>Cerura furcula</i>	Sallow Kitten
<i>Cleora cinctaria</i>	Ringed Carpet
<i>Colostygia pectinataria</i>	Green Carpet
<i>Colotois pennaria</i>	Feathered Thorn
<i>Cosymbia punctaria</i>	Maidens Blush
<i>Craniophora ligustri</i>	Coronet
<i>Cucullia umbratica</i>	Shark
<i>Deilephila elpenor</i>	Elephant Hawk
<i>Deuteronomous alniaria</i>	Canary Shouldered Thorn
<i>Diarsia dahlia</i>	Barred Red
<i>Drepana falcataria</i>	Pebble Hook Tip
<i>Ectropis bistortata</i>	Engrailed
<i>Ectypa glyphica</i>	Burnt Comparison
<i>Erannis aurantiaria</i>	Scarce Umber
<i>Erannis leucophaearia</i>	Spring Usher
<i>Erannis marginaria</i>	Dotted Border
<i>Eumichtis protea</i>	Brindled Cream
<i>Euplexia luciparia</i>	Angle Shades
<i>Eupsilia transversa</i>	Satellite
<i>Graptolitha ornitopus</i>	Grey Shoulder Knot
<i>Hemistola chrysoprasia</i>	Small Emerald
<i>Hydrillula palustris</i>	Marsh

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Laothoe populi</i>	Poplar Hawk
<i>Larentia clavaria</i>	Mallow
<i>Lophopteryx capucina</i>	Coxcomb Prominent
<i>Lycia hirtaria</i>	Brindled Beauty
<i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>	Humming Bird Hawk
<i>Mormo maura</i>	Old Lady
<i>Opisthograptis lueolata</i>	Brimstone
<i>Oporinia dilutata</i>	November
<i>Orthosia gothica</i>	Hebrew Character
<i>Orthosia munda</i>	Twin Spot Quaker
<i>Ourapteryx sambucaria</i>	Swallow Tail
<i>Panemeria tenebrata</i>	Small Yellow Underwing
<i>Phalaena typica</i>	Gothic
<i>Phigalia pederia</i>	Pale Brindled Beauty
<i>Philerene transversata</i>	Dark Umber
<i>Plemyria bicolorata</i>	Blue Bordered Carpet
<i>Plusia chrystitia</i>	Burnished brass
<i>Plusia gamma</i>	Silver Y
<i>Rivula sercealis</i>	Straw Dot
<i>Selenia biunaria</i>	Early Thorn
<i>Smerinthus ocellata</i>	Eyed Hawk
<i>Spilosoma lubricpeda</i>	White Ermine
<i>Stauropus fagi</i>	Lobster
<i>Tiliacea aurago</i>	Barred Sallow
<i>Xanthorhoe fluctuata</i>	Garden Carpet

62 entries.

Fungi

Scientific name	Common name	Habitat	Contributor & date
<i>Agaricus campestris</i>	Field Mushrooms	Dorney Common	LP 92
<i>Agaricus sivestris</i>	Wood Mushroom		LP 86
<i>Agrocybe cylindracea</i>		Dead Elm stump, Boveney, (rare)	SH 98
<i>Auricularia auricula</i>	Jew's Ear	Ashford Lane, dead branches of Elm and Elder	
<i>Auricularia mesenterica</i>	Tripe Fungus	Ashford Lane, on dead Elm	SH 98
<i>Bjerkandera adusta</i>		Cress Brook, on Willow stump	SH 98
<i>Boletus subtomentosus</i>	Yellow Crack Boletus		LP 88

Scientific name	Common name	Habitat	Contributor & date
<i>Clitocybe flaccida</i>	Tawny Funnel Cap	By M4 footpath	LP 97
<i>Clitocybe flaccida</i>	Tawny Funnel Cap	Ashford Lane, on ground under dead Elm	SH 98
<i>Clitopilus prunulus</i>	Miller		
<i>Coiriolus sp</i>	Violet Trametes	On logs	LP 89
<i>Coprinus comanus</i>	Shaggy Incap or Lawyers Wig	By M4 footpath	LP 86
<i>Coprius</i>	Common Inkcap	Vicarage Lawn	LP 90
<i>Dacromyces stillatus</i>		Dorney Common, on timber of stile	SH 98
<i>Exidia thuretiana</i>		Ashford Lane, dead branch of Elm, (uncommon)	SH 98
<i>Fistulina hepatica</i>	Beef-steak		LP 89
<i>Flammulina velutipes</i>	Velvet Shank	Hedgerows	LP 89
<i>Flammulina velutipes</i>	Velvet Shank	Ashford Lane, on standing dead Elm	SH 98
<i>Grifola gigantea</i>		Tree stump	LP 87
<i>Hymenochaete rubiginosa</i>		Dorney Common, Oak log	SH 98
<i>Hypholoma fasciculare</i>	Sulphur Tuft Toadstool	Tree stump	LP 86
<i>Laccaria amethystina</i>	Amethyst Deceiver	Garden compost heap	LP 85
<i>Laetiporus sulphurus</i>	Yellow Sulphur Polypore	On old elm stump	LP 93
<i>Lepiota acutesquamosa</i>	Parasol mushroom	Rubbish heap	LP 86
<i>Lepiota rhacodes</i>	Shaggy Parasol	Tree stump	LP 87
<i>Lepista sp</i>	Wood Blewits		LP 88
<i>Lycoperdon giganteum</i>	Giant Puffball	Meadow opposite the Pineapple	PT
<i>Lyophyllum decastes</i>			LP 86
<i>Peziza catinus</i>	Fawn cap Fungus	By M4 footpath	LP 97
<i>Peziza repanda</i>		Sawdust	LP 93
<i>Phanaerochaete velutina</i>		Ashford Lane, on dead Elm branch (rare)	SH 98
<i>Phlebia merismoides</i>		Dorney Common, Oak log	SH 98
<i>Polyporus squamosa</i>		Tree in Harcourt Road	LP 86
<i>Pseudotrametes gibbosa</i>	Many-zoned Fungus	Tree base in Harcourt Road	LP 91

Scientific name	Common name	Habitat	Contributor & date
<i>Russula pellica</i>			LP 98
<i>Sterum gausapatum</i>		Dorney Common, Oak log	SH 98
<i>Trametes gibbosa</i>		Tree stumps	LP 88
<i>Tremella mesenterica</i>	Brain Fungus	Tree stump	LP 88
<i>Tricholoma nudum</i>	Wood Blewits		LP 88
<i>Xylaria hypoxylon</i>	Stag's Horn	Tree stumps	LP 90
	Stag's Horn	Copse at Dent's Corner, on Horse Chestnut	SH 98
	Dryads Saddle	Sycamore tree in Harcourt Road	LP 90

42 entries.

Mosses and Liverworts

Location: St James Churchyard. Recorder: Bucks County Churchyard Survey (RM).

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Brachythecium rutabulum</i>	Moss
<i>Eurhynchium praelongum</i>	Moss
<i>Hypnum cupressiforme</i>	Moss
<i>Isopterygium elegans</i>	Moss
<i>Plagiomnium undiatum</i>	Moss
<i>Rhytidiadelphus squarros</i>	Moss
<i>Lophocolea bidentata</i>	Liverwort
<i>Lunularia cruciata</i>	Liverwort

8 entries.

Vascular plants (trees, shrubs and flowers)

Scientific name	Common name	Where recorded (locality: contributors)
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple	FPM: BR
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	HDG: EC; RTB: EC; RVC: EC; STM: BR
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	CBK: BR; DCM: BR; FPM: BR; HDG: EC; RTB: FB EC; RVC: EC; UNS: LP
<i>Achillea ptarmica</i>	Yarrow	TPF: AW
<i>Actium lappa</i>	Greater Burdock	RTB: EC; UNS: LP
<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	Ground Elder	UNS: LP
<i>Aesculus hippocastaneum</i>	Horse Chestnut	RTB: EC; RVC: EC
<i>Agostis stonifera</i>	Creeping Bent	FFB: EC
<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>	Common Agrimony	HDG: FB; RTB: FB; TPF: AW; UNS: LP

Scientific name	Common name	Where recorded (locality: contributors)
<i>Agropyron repens</i>	Couch Grass	RTB: EC; WET: EC
<i>Agrostis canina</i>	Velvet Bent	DCM: BR
<i>Agrostis stonifera</i>	Creeping Bent	DCM: BR; FFB: BR; PND: BR; STM: BR
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>	Water Plantain	CBK: BR; PND: BR; UNS: LP
<i>Allaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard	CAB: FB; FPM: BR; HDG: EC; RTB: FB; STM: BR; UNS: LP
<i>Allium ursinum</i>	Ramsons	RTB: FB
<i>Allium vineale</i>	Cow Garlic	TPF: AW; UNS: LP
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder	RTB: EC
<i>Alopecurus genticulatus</i>		DCM: BR; LEC: BR
<i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i>	Black Grass	FFB: EC
<i>Alopocurus pratensis</i>	Meadow Foxtail	DCM: BR; RTB: EC; STM: BR
<i>Anacampis pyramidalis</i>	Pyramid Orchid	TPF: AW; UNS: LP
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel	FFB: EC; RTB: FB; UNS: LP
<i>Anagallis tenella</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel	TPF: AW
<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	Wild Angelica	RTB: FB
<i>Anisantha sterilis</i>	Barren Brome	FFB: BR; FPM: BR; STM: BR
<i>Anthemis arvensis</i>	Corn Chamomile	TPF: AW; UNS: LP
<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	Stinking Chamomile	TPF: AW; UNS: LP
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley	FPM: BR; HDG: EC; RTB: FB EC; RVC: EC; STM: BR; UNS: LP
<i>Aphanes arvensis</i>	Parsley Piert	FFB: EC BR; UNS: LP
<i>Apium nodiflorum</i>	Fool's Watercress	CBK: BR FB; LEC: BR; PND: BR; UNS: LP
<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	Thale Cress	CBK: FB; FFB: EC
<i>Artemesia absinthium</i>	Wormwood	RTB: FB
<i>Artemesia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort	FPM: BR; HDG: EC; MTW: BR; RTB: FB; TPF: AW; UNS: LP
<i>Arum italicum</i>	Cuckoo Pint	TPF: AW; UNS: LP
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Lords-and-Ladies	CAB: FB; HDG: EC; MTW: BR; RVC: EC; STM: BR; UNS: LP
<i>Aspera spica-venti</i>	Loose Silky-bent	FFB: EC BR
<i>Atriplex hastata</i>	Spear-leaved Orache	UNS: LP
<i>Atriplex patula</i>	Common Orache	FFB: BR; FPM: BR
<i>Ballota nigra</i>	Black Horehound	FFB: BR; FPM: BR; HDG: EC; RVC: RL; STM: AW; TPF: AW; UNS: LP
<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>	Common Wintercress	RTB: FB; UNS: LP

Scientific name	Common name	Where recorded (locality: contributors)
<i>Bellis perensis</i>	Daisy	FFB: BR; RTB: FB; STM: BR FB; TPF: AW; UNS: LP
<i>Berula erecta</i>	Lesser Water Parsnip	CBK: BR; DCM: BR
<i>Bidens cenua</i>	Nodding Bur-marigold	CBK: BR
<i>Bidens tripartita</i>	Trifid Bur-marigold	MTW: BR
<i>Bilderdykia convulvulus</i>	Black Bindweed	TPF: AW
<i>Brahcypodium sylvaticum</i>	False-brome	STM: BR
<i>Brassic napus</i>	Rape	FFB: EC BR; RTB: FB EC; UNS: LP
<i>Brassica rapa</i>	Wild Turnip	RTB: FB
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	False-brome	STM: BR
<i>Bromus sterilis</i>	Sterile Brome	FFB: EC; RTB: EC
<i>Bryonia dioica</i>	White Bryony	FPM: BR; HDG: EC; TPF: AW
<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>	Flowering Rush	LEC: BR
<i>Calestegia sepium</i>	Larger Bindweed	CBK: BR; FPM: BR; RTB: EC FB; UNS: LP
<i>Callitriche stagnalis</i>	Common Water Starwort	CBK: BR; LEC: BR
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's Purse	CBK: BR; DCM: BR; FPM: BR; RTB: BR FB
<i>Cardamine amara</i>	Large Bittercress	TPF: AW
<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	Cuckoo Flower	CBK: FB; PND: BR; RTB: FB; UNS: LP
<i>Carduus crispus</i>	Wetted Thistle	FFB: BR; RTB: FB
<i>Carduus nutens</i>	Musk Thistle	CBK: BR; DCM: BR FB; FFB: EC BR; STM: BR; UNS: LP
<i>Carduus personata</i>	Wetted Thistle	TPF: AW
<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	Slender Thistle	RTB: FB
<i>Coronilla varia</i>	Common Vetch	RTB: FB; TPF: AW; UNS: LP
<i>Coronopus didymus</i>	Swine Cress	DCM: BR; FFB: BR EC; TPF: AW; UNS: LP
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	CBK: CBK; FPM: BR; HDG: EC; LEC: BR
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	CBK: BR; FPM: BR; HDG: BR; LEC: BR; MTW: BR; RVC: BR
<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	Smooth Hawksbeard	CBK: BR; DCM: FB; FFB: EC BR; FPM: BR; UNS: LP
<i>Crepis majus</i>		UNS: LP
<i>Crepis mollis</i>	Northern Hawksbeard	UNS: LP
<i>Crepis setosa</i>	Bristly Hawksbeard	TPF: AW; UNS: LP

Scientific name	Common name	Where recorded (locality: contributors)
<i>Cuscuta epithymum</i>	Lesser Dodder	TPF: AW
<i>Cuscuta europaea</i>	Large Dodder	RTB: FB
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dog's-tail	CBK: BR; DCM: BR
<i>Cyperus fuscus</i>	Brown Galingale	DCM: BR; PND: BR
<i>Datura stramonium</i>	Thorn-apple	UNS: LP
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Wild carrot	FPM: BR; GPL: FB; TPF: AW
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Teasel	CBK: BR; FPM: FPM; HDG: EC; RTB: EC FB; TPF: AW; UNS: LP
<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i>	Spotted Orchid	TPF: AW
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot	CBK: BR; DCM: BR; FPM: BR; RTB: EC; STM: BR
<i>Diplotaxis tenuifolia</i>	Wall Rocket	RTB: FB
<i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>	Tufted Hair-grass	CBK: BR; DCM: BR
<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>	Common Spike-rush	CBK: BR; DCM: BR
<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	Canadian Pondweed	CBK: BR
<i>Elymus</i> (? <i>Elytrigia</i>) <i>repens</i>	Common Couch	FFB: EC BR; STM: BR
<i>Elymus caninus</i>	Bearded Couch	FPM: BR
<i>Elytrigia repens</i>	Common Couch	FPM: BR
<i>Encyclymion nonscriptus</i>	Bluebell	RTB: FB
<i>Epilobium</i> (? <i>Chamerion</i>) <i>angustifolium</i> =	Rosebay Willowherb	RTB: FB
<i>Epilobium adenocaulon</i>	American Willowherb	FFB: FB
<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>	American Willowherb	FFB: EC BR
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb	CDC: BR; FFB: EC BR; FPM: BR; LEC: BR; RTB: FB EC; TPF: AW
<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	Broad-leaved Willowherb	CBK: BR
<i>Epilobium palustre</i>	Marsh Willowherb	RTB: FB; WET: FB
<i>Epilobium parviflorum</i>	Hoary Willowherb	UNS: LP
<i>Epilobium pedunculare</i>	Pedicelled Willowherb	TPF: AW
<i>Epilobium roseum</i>	Pale Willowherb	UNS: LP
<i>Epilobium tetragonum</i>	Square-stalked Willowherb	CDC: BR; FFB: EC BR
<i>Epipactis helleborine</i>	Broad Helleborine	TPF: AW; UNS: LP
<i>Equisetum arvensis</i>	Field Horsetail	FPM: BR; RTB: FB; TPF: AW; UNS: LP
<i>Equisetum teimateia</i>	Great Horsetail	RTB: FB
<i>Eranthis hyemalis</i>	Aconites	RTB: FB
<i>Erigeron acer</i>	Blue Fleabane	TPF: AW; UNS: LP

Scientific name	Common name	Where recorded (locality: contributors)
<i>Erysimum cheiranthoides</i>	Treacle Mustard	TPF: AW; UNS: LP
<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Spindle	FPM: BR; MTW: BR
<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>	Hemp Agrimony	RTB: FB; TPF: AW; UNS: LP
<i>Euphorbia exigua</i>	Dwarf Spurge	TPF: AW; UNS: LP
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	Sun Spurge	CAB: FB; FPM: BR; TPF: AW; UNS: LP
<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	Petty Spurge	FPM: BR
<i>Fagopyrum esculentum</i>	Buckwheat	UNS: LP
<i>Fallopia convulvulus</i>	Black Bindweed	FFB: EC BR
<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	Tall Fescue	RTB: EC
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue	FFB: BR; FPM: BR
<i>Filago vulgaris</i>	Common Cudweed	FFB: EC BR
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	Meadowsweet	MTW: BR; RTB: FB EC; TPF: AW; UNS: LP
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel	FPM: BR
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	CDC: BR; FPM: BR; HDG: EC; MTW: BR; RTB: EC
<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	Common Fumitory	FFB: EC; FPM: BR; UNS: LP
<i>Galanthis nivalis</i>	Snowdrop	DCM: PT; RTB: FB
<i>Galinsaga parviflora</i>		UNS: LP
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Goosegrass/Cleavers	FFB: EC BR; FPM: BR; HDG: EC; RTB: FB EC; STM: BR; TPF: AW; UNS: LP
<i>Galium palustre</i>	Common Marsh Bedstraw	CBK: BR; DCM: BR; PND: BR; UNS: LP
<i>Galium verum</i>	Lady's Bedstraw	CBK: BR; DCM: BR; RTB: FB EC; TPF: AW; UNS: LP
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Cranesbill	CBK: BR; DCM: BR; FPM: BR; HDG: EC; RTB: FB EC; UNS: LP
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dovesfoot Cranesbill	CBK: BR; DCM: BR; FPM: BR; HDG: EC; RTB: EC FB; UNS: LP
<i>Geranium pratense</i>	Meadow Cranesbill	RTB: FB EC; TPF: AW; UNS: LP
<i>Geranium pyrenaicum</i>	Hedgerow Cranesbill	FPM: FB; RTB: FB
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb Robert	STM: BR
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Herb Bennet	STM: FB; UNS: LP
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Ground Ivy	CBK: BR; FPM: BR; HDG: EC; RTB: EC FB; STM: BR; TPF: AW
<i>Glyceria fluitans</i>	Floating Sweet-grass	CBK: BR; DCM: BR; STM: BR
<i>Glyceria fluitans x nota</i>	Hybrid Sweet-grass	PND: BR
<i>Glyceria maxima</i>	Reed (Sweet) Grass	LEC: BR
<i>Graphalium uglinosum</i>		UNS: LP

Scientific name	Common name	Where recorded (locality: contributors)
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	CBK: BR; FPM: BR; HDG: EC; MTW: BR; RTB: EC; RVC: EC; STM: BR
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	FPM: BR; HDG: EC; RTB: EC FB; RVC: EC; STM: BR FB
<i>Hirsula erecta?</i>		UNS: LP
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog	CBK: BR; DCM: BR; FFB: EC BR; FPM: BR; RTB: EC
<i>Holcus mollis</i>	Creeping Soft-grass	CDC: BR
<i>Hordeum distichon</i>	A Grass	FFB: BR
<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	Wall Barley	CBK: BR; DCM: DCM; FFB: EC BR; RTB: EC; STM: BR
<i>Hordeum secalium</i>	Meadow barley	DCM: BR
<i>Humulus lupulus</i>	Hop	FPM: BR; HDG: FB; MTW: BR; RTB: EC; UNS: LP
<i>Hypericum ?</i>	Beautiful St John's Wort	TPF: AW
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Perforate St John's Wort	RTB: EC; TPF: AW
<i>Hypericum pulchram</i>	Slender St John's Wort	RTB: FB
<i>Hypericum tetrapterum</i>	Square-stalked St John's Wort	RTB: EC
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Common Cat's Ear	RTB: FB; TPF: AW
<i>Ilex aquafolium</i>	Holly	CBK: BR
<i>Impatiens campensis</i>	Orange Balsam	RTB: FB; TPF: AW; UNS: LP
<i>Iris pseudocorus</i>	Yellow Flag	DCM: BR; LEC: BR; RTB: FB EC
<i>Juncus ambiguus</i>	Frog Rush	CBK: BR
<i>Juncus articulatus</i>	Jointed Rush	PND: BR
<i>Juncus conglomeratus</i>	Common Rush	RTB: EC
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft Rush	CBK: BR; RTB: FB
<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	Hard Rush	CBK: BR; DCM: BR; RTB: EC
<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	Field Scabious	RTB: FB; TPF: AW; UNS: LP
<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Prickly Lettuce	FFB: EC BR; FPM: BR; UNS: LP
<i>Lactuca virosa</i>	Great lettuce	CAB: FB; FFB: EC BR
<i>Lamium album</i>	White Deadnettle	CBK: BR; FPM: BR; HDG: EC; LEC: BR; RTB: FB EC; RVC: EC; STM: BR; UNS: LP
<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	Henbit Deadnettle	FFB: EC BR
<i>Lamium hochridum</i>		UNS: LP
<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	Red Dead Nettle	CBK: BR; FPM: BR; RTB: FB; TPF: AW; UNS: LP

Scientific name	Common name	Where recorded (locality: contributors)
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort	CAB: FB; FFB: EC; FPM: EC BR; STM: BR; TPF: AW; UNS: LP
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow Vetchling	FFB: BR
<i>Lathyrus aphaca</i>	Yellow Vetchling	TPF: AW; UNS: LP
<i>Lathyrus nissolia</i>	Grass Vetchling	UNS: LP
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow Vetchling	FFB: EC; RTB: FB; WET: EC
<i>Legousia hybrida</i>	Venus' Looking Glass	FFB: EC BR
<i>Lemna gibba</i>	Fat Duckweed	DCM: BR
<i>Lemna minor</i>	Common Duckweed	CDC: BR; DCM: BR; PND: BR
<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>	Autumn Hawkbit	DCM: BR; RTB: FB; UNS: LP
<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>	Rough Hawkbit	CBK: FB; MTW: FB
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Ox-eye Daisy	CBK: BR
<i>Lexioxjum aestivum</i>	Loddon Lily	RTB: FB
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Wild Privet	RTB: EC; RVC: EC; UNS: LP
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	Common Toadflax	RTB: FB; TPF: AW; UNS: LP
<i>Linum catharticum</i>	Fairy Flax	CBK: BR
<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	Italian Rye-grass	
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Rye-grass	DCM: BR; FFB: EC BR; RTB: EC; STM: BR; UNS: LP
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>		UNS: LP
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common Bird's Foot Trefoil	CBK: BR; DCM: BR; FPM: FB; STM: FB; TPF: AW; UNS: LP
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	Gypsywort	CBK: BR; RTB: FB; UNS: LP
<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>	Yellow Loosestrife	RTB: FB
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Purple Loosestrife	CBK: BR; RTB: FB; TPF: AW; UNS: LP
<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>	Oregon Grape	FPM: BR
<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Apple	FFB: BR; FPM: BR
<i>Malva neglecta</i>	Dwarf Mallow	TPF: AW; UNS: LP
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Common Mallow	FPM: BR; HDG: EC; RTB: FB; TPF: AW; UNS: LP
<i>Matricaria matricarioides</i>	Pineapple Weed	DCM: BR; FFB: EC FB; FPM: EC; LEC: BR; RTB: EC
<i>Matricaria recutita</i>	Scented Mayweed	CBK: BR FB
<i>Medicago arabica</i>	Spotted Meddick	RTB: FB; TPF: AW; UNS: LP
<i>Medicago lupina</i>	Black Medick	RTB: FB
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Water Mint	CBK: BR; RTB: FB EC; TPF: AW; UNS: LP
<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>	Dog's mercury	TPF: AW; UNS: LP
<i>Miscopates orontium</i>		UNS: LP

Scientific name	Common name	Where recorded (locality: contributors)
<i>Myosotis aquatica</i>		DCM: BR; FFB: BR; HDG: FB; UNS: LP
<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	Field Forget-me-not	DCM: BR; FFB: BR; HDG: FB
<i>Myosotis caespitosa</i>		UNS: LP
<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>	Water Forget-me-not	CBK: BR FB; PND: BR
<i>Narcissus sp</i>	Narcissus	RTB: EC
<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>	Watercress	LEC: BR
<i>Nepeta hederacea</i>		UNS: LP
<i>Nuphar lutea</i>	Yellow Water-lily	UNS: LP
<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	Hemlock Water Dropwort	RTB: EC FB; TPF: AW
<i>Oenanthe fistulosa</i>	Tubular Dropwort	DCM: BR; PND: BR FB; TPF: AW; UNS: LP
<i>Ononis repens</i>	Rest Harrow	RTB: FB; TPF: AW; UNS: LP
<i>Ophrys apifera</i>	Bee Orchid	TPF: AW; UNS: LP
<i>Orabanche minor</i>	Common Broomrape	UNS: LP
<i>Orchis morio</i>	Green-winged Orchid	
<i>Papaver argemone</i>	Prickly Poppy	UNS: LP
<i>Papaver dubium</i>	Long-headed Poppy	UNS: LP
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Common Poppy	FFB: BR; FPM: FB; RTB: FB
<i>Papaver somniferum</i>	Rough Poppy	TPF: AW
<i>Parsicaria amphibia</i>	Amphibious Bistort	CBK: BR; FPM: BR
<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	Wild Parsnip	TPF: AW
<i>Paustinte sativa</i>		UNS: LP
<i>Penanthe crocata</i>		UNS: LP
<i>Pentaglottis sempervifena</i>	Alknet	TPF: AW; UNS: LP
<i>Persicaria hydropiper</i>	Water Pepper	CBK: BR
<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>	Redshank	DCM: BR; FFB: BR; PND: BR
<i>Persicaria minor</i>	Small Water-pepper	CBK: RM
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Reed Canary Grass	FFB: FB; RTB: FB; WET: EC
<i>Phleum pratense</i>	Timothy	CBK: BR; DCM: BR; FPM: BR
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Reed	LEC: BR; MTW: BR
<i>Picris ecoides</i>	Bristly Ox-tongue	FFB: EC BR
<i>Pimpinella major</i>	Greater Burnt Saxifrage	TPF: AW; UNS: LP
<i>Pimpinella saxifraga</i>	Burnt Saxifrage	TPF: AW; UNS: LP
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	RTB: EC; RVC: EC
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	CBK: BR; HDG: EC; MTW: BR; STM: BR; TPF: AW; UNS: LP

Scientific name	Common name	Where recorded (locality: contributors)
<i>Plantago lauceolata</i>	Bibwot Plantain	DCM: BR; FPM: BR; STM: BR
<i>Plantago major</i>	Great Plantain	CAB: FB; DCM: BR; FFB: EC BR; FPM: BR; HDG: EC; LEC: BR EC; MTW: BR; STM: BR; TPF: AW; UNS: LP
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow Grass	CBK: BR; FFB: EC BR; FPM: BR; LEC: BR; STM: BR
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Smooth Meadow grass	DCM: BR; FFB: EC; RTB: EC
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough Meadow-grass	DCM: BR; FPM: BR; STM: BR
<i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i>	Four-leaved Allseed	FFB: EC BR
<i>Polygonum amphibium</i>	Amphibious Bistort	FPM: BR; RTB: FB
<i>Polygonum arenastrum</i>	Equal-leaved Knotgrass	FPM: BR; TPF: AW; UNS: LP
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Common Knotgrass	CBK: BR; DCM: BR; FFB: EC BR; FPM: BR; RTB: FB; TPF: AW; UNS: LP
<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>		UNS: LP
<i>Polygonum dumetorum</i>		UNS: LP
<i>Polygonum maculosa</i>		UNS: LP
<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	Redshank	FFB: EC; RTB: FB; TPF: AW; UNS: LP
<i>Populus</i>	Poplar	LEC: BR
<i>Potamogeton lucens</i>	Shining Pondweed	CBK: BR
<i>Potamogeton natans</i>	Broad-leaved pondweed	CBK: BR
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	Silverweed	CBK: BR; DCM: BR; PND: BR; RTB: FB EC
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	Tormentil	DCM: BR; RTB: EC
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeing Cinquefoil	CBK: BR; DCM: BR; FPM: BR; RTB: FB; TPF: AW; UNS: LP
<i>Poterium sanguisorba</i>	Salad Burnet	RTB: EC; UNS: LP
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Self Heal	TPF: FB
<i>Prunus domestica</i>	Wild Plum	CBK: BR; RTB: EC
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry	FPM: BR
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	CBK: BR; FPM: BR; HDG: EC; LEC: BR
<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	Fleabane	RTB: FB; UNS: LP
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holm Oak	RTB: EC; RVC: EC
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Penduculate oak	FPM: BR; HDG: EC; MTW: BR

Scientific name	Common name	Where recorded (locality: contributors)
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Common Meadow Buttercup	DCM: BR; LEC: BR; MTW: BR; RTB: FB; TPF: AW; UNS: LP
<i>Ranunculus aculeatus</i>	Butcher's Broom	RTB: FB
<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>	Bulbous Buttercup	RTB: FB; STM: FB
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	Lesser Spearwort	CBK: FB; UNS: LP
<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>	Lesser Celandine	HDG: EC; LEC: BR; MTW: BR; RTB: EC; RVC: EC
<i>Ranunculus peltatus</i>	Pond-water Crowfoot	CBK: BR; UNS: LP
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	CBK: BR; DCM: BR; FPM: BR; HDG: EC; LEC: BR; PND: BR; UNS: LP
<i>Ranunculus sardous</i>	Hairy Buttercup	UNS: LP
<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>	Celery Leaf Crowfoot?	CAB: FB; CBK: BR; DCM: BR; LEC: BR; UNS: LP
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	Wild Radish	FPM: BR; TPF: AW; UNS: LP
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	Buckthorn	FPM: BR; UNS: LP
<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>	Yellow rattle	TPF: FB AW; UNS: LP
<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticus</i>		CAB: FB; CBK: BR; PND: BR; UNS: LP
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog Rose	CBK: BR; FPM: BR; HDG: EC; RTB: EC FB; TPF: AW
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Bramble	CBK: BR; DCM: BR; FPM: BR; HDG: EC; LEC: BR; MTW: BR
<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	Raspberry	FPM: BR
<i>Rumex acetocella</i>	Sheep Sorrel	CDC: FB; DCM: BR; LEC: BR
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel	DCM: BR; LEC: BR
<i>Rumex anglomeratus</i>	Sharp Dock	RTB: FB
<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i>	Clustered Dock	PND: BR; RTB: EC
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock	CAB: FB; CBK: BR; DCM: BR
<i>Rumex hydrolapathum</i>	Water Dock	TPF: AW
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock	DCM: FB; FPM: BR; PND: BR; RTB: EC; STM: BR; TPF: AW
<i>Rumex pulcher</i>	Fiddle Dock	TPF: AW
<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>	Wood Dock	FPM: BR; TPF: AW
<i>Sagina procumbens</i>	Procumbent Pearlwort	FFB: EC BR; STM: BR
<i>Sagittaria sagittifolia</i>	Arrowhead	TPF: AW
<i>Salix alba</i>	White Willow	RTB: EC
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow	FPM: BR; HDG: EC; RTB: EC
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Grey Willow	RTB: EC
<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Crack Willow	RTB: EC

Scientific name	Common name	Where recorded (locality: contributors)
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	CBK: BR; FPM: BR; HDG: EC; LEC: BR; MTW: BR; RTB: EC; RVC: EC; STM: BR
<i>Schleranthus avinus</i>		
<i>Scrophularia aquatica</i>	Water Figwort	RTB: EC
<i>Scrophularia auriculata</i>	Water Figwort	CBK: BR; LEC: BR
<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>		UNS: LP
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort	FFB: BR; HDG: BR; STM: BR; UNS: LP
<i>Senecio squalidus</i>	Oxford Ragwort	RTB: FB; TPF: AW; UNS: LP
<i>Senecio sylvaticus</i>	Heath Groundsel	FFB: EC BR
<i>Senecio viscosus</i>	Sticky Groundsel	FFB: EC BR; RTB: FB
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Groundsel	FFB: EC BR; MCF: FB
<i>Sheradia arvensis</i>	Field madder	TPF: AW; UNS: LP
<i>Silene alba</i>	White Campion	TPF: AW; UNS: LP
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion	RTB: FB; UNS: LP
<i>Sinapsis arvensis</i>	Charlock	CAB: FB; FPM: BR; TPF: AW; UNS: LP
<i>Sison amomum</i>	Stone Parsley	TPF: AW; UNS: LP
<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	Hedge mustard	CAB: FB; CBK: FB; DCM: BR; FFB: EC FB; FPM: BR FB; RTB: EC; UNS: LP
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet	CBK: BR; FPM: BR FB; LEC: BR; UNS: LP
<i>Solanum nirgam</i>	Black Nightshade	FPM: BR FB; UNS: LP
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	Perennial Sow Thistle	FFB: EC BR; FPM: BR FB; RTB: FB; UNS: LP
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly Sow Thistle	CBK: BR; FFB: EC; FPM: BR FB; RTB: FB EC; TPF: AW; UNS: LP
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth Sow-thistle	CBK: BR; FFB: EC BR; FPM: BR; RTB: FB
<i>Sparganium sp</i>	Bur-reed	LEC: BR; RTB: EC
<i>Sparganium erectum</i>	Branched Bur-reed	CBK: BR
<i>Sparganium simplex</i>	Unbranched Bur-reed	DCM: BR
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>		UNS: LP
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common Chickweed	FFB: EC BR; FPM: BR; RTB: FB; STJ: BR; UNS: LP
<i>Stellaria neglecta</i>	Greater Chickweed	TPF: AW; UNS: LP
<i>Succisa pratensis</i>	Devilsbit Scabious	UNS: LP
<i>Symphytum officinale</i>	Comphrey	CBK: BR; FFB: BR; RTB: FB EC; RVC: EC; STM: FB

Scientific name	Common name	Where recorded (locality: contributors)
<i>Tamus communis</i>	Black Bryony	FPM: BR
<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	Tansy	RTB: FB; STJ: FB
<i>Taraxicum iacrigatum</i>		UNS: LP
<i>Taraxicum officinale</i>	Dandelion	CBK: BR; FFB: BR EC; FPM: BR; HDG: EC; LEC: BR; PND: BR; RTB: EC; RVC: EC; STM: BR; UNS: LP
<i>Taraxicum vulgaria</i>	Dandelion	TPF: AW
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew	RTB: EC; RVC: EC
<i>Thalistrum flavum</i>	Meadow Rue	RTB: RTB; TPF: AW; UNS: LP
<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>	Fenny Penny-grass	FPM: BR
<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>	Goatsbeard	UNS: LP
<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>	Lesser Goat's Beard	RTB: EC; TPF: AW
<i>Trifolium aureum</i>	Large Hop Trefoil	TPF: AW
<i>Trifolium hybridum</i>	Alsike Clover	FFB: BR
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover	CBK: BR; DCM: BR; FPM: BR; TPF: AW; UNS: LP
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	CBK: BR; DCM: BR; LEC: BR; RTB: EC; STM: BR; TPF: AW; UNS: LP
<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	Bread Wheat	FFB: BR
<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Coltsfoot	RTB: EC; UNS: LP
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Great Reedmace	LEC: BR
<i>Ulmus procera</i>	Common Elm	FPM: BR; HDG: EC; MTW: BR; RTB: EC; STM: BR
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Stinging Nettle	CBK: BR; DCM: BR; FFB: EC BR; FPM: BR; MTW: BR; PND: BR; RTB: EC; RVC: EC; STJ: BR; TPF: AW; UNS: LP
<i>Urtica urens</i>	Small Nettle	FPM: BR
<i>Valeriana dioica</i>	Marsh Valerian	TPF: AW; WET: EC
<i>Valerianella locusta</i>	Cornsalad	UNS: LP
<i>Valerianella officinalis</i>	Common Valerian	UNS: LP
<i>Verbascum nigram</i>	Dark Mullein	UNS: LP
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	Great Mullein	UNS: LP
<i>Veronica anagallis-aquatica</i>	Blue Water Speedwell	DCM: BR
<i>Veronica arvensis</i>	Wall Speedwell	FFB: EC; UNS: LP
<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>	Brooklime	CBK: BR
<i>Veronica catenata</i>	Pink Water Speedwell	CBK: BR; PND: BR
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell	FFB: EC BR; MTW: BR; RTB: EC; STM: BR

Scientific name	Common name	Where recorded (locality: contributors)
<i>Veronica hederacea</i>	Ivy-leaved Speedwell	HDG: EC
<i>Veronica persica</i>	Common Field Speedwell	FPM: BR; TPF: AW; UNS: LP
<i>Veronica polita</i>	Grey Field Speedwell	UNS: LP
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch	FPM: BR; TPF: AW; UNS: LP; WET: EC
<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	Hairy Tare	RTB: EC; UNS: LP
<i>Vicia intea</i>	Hairy Tare	TPF: AW
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch	FPM: BR
<i>Vicia sepium</i>	Bush Vetch	UNS: LP
<i>Viola arvensis</i>	Field Pansy	FFB: EC BR; UNS: LP
<i>Viola odorata</i>	Sweet Violet	RTB: EC; RVC: EC; STM: EC
<i>Viola riviniana</i>	Common Dog Violet	UNS: LP
<i>Viola var. obtusifolia</i>		UNS: LP

357 entries.

Fishes, amphibians and reptiles

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

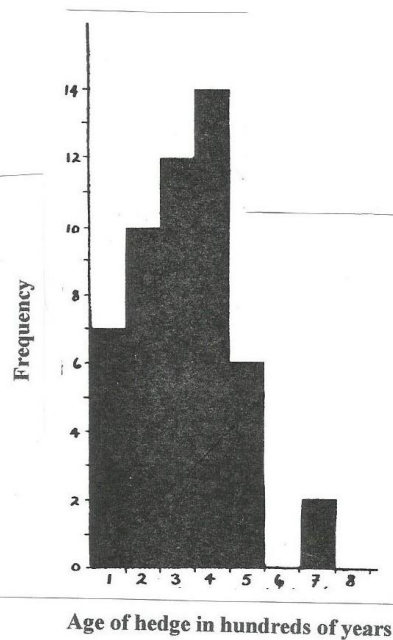
13 entries. In the original, the names for Roach, Common Carp and Eel sit in swapped columns and two common names are missing; they are set out here in the correct columns, with the missing names supplied in brackets.

2000 | 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).

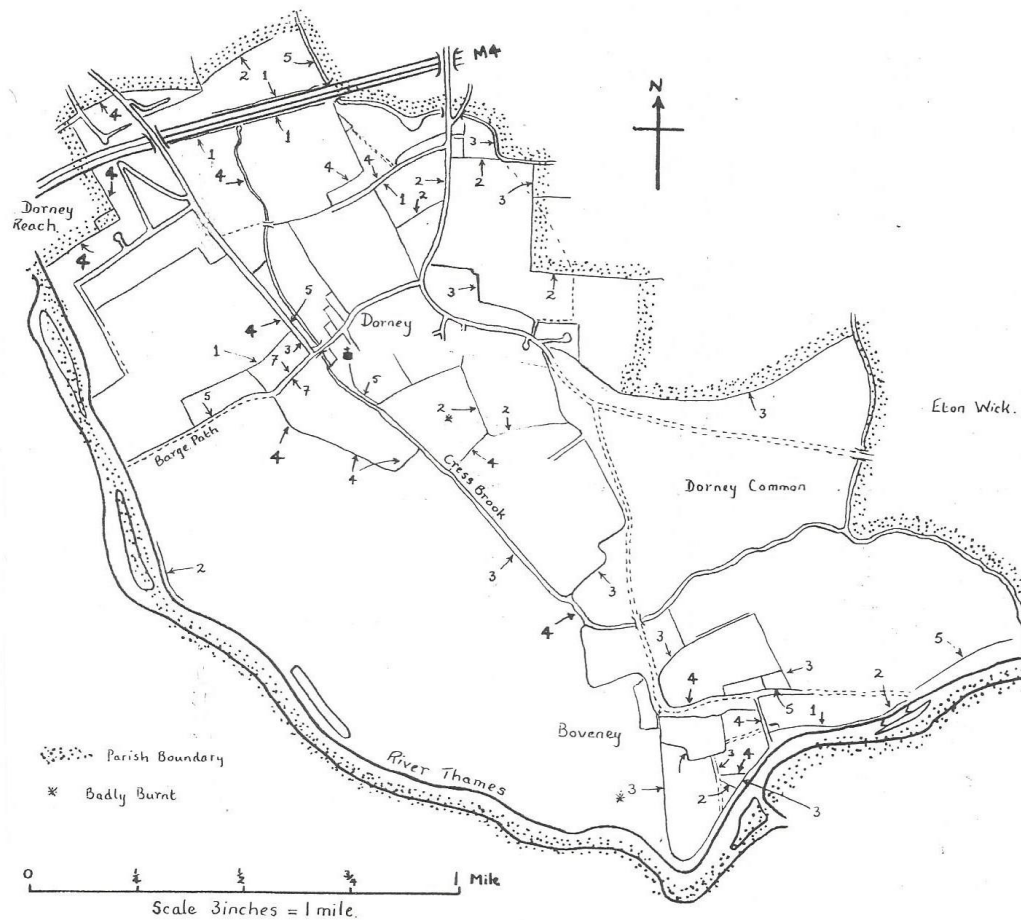
The first histogram provides an idea of how frequently hedges [occur] of various ages in the Parish. The oldest is aged up to 700 years and most of our hedges date back 2-400 years.

**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).

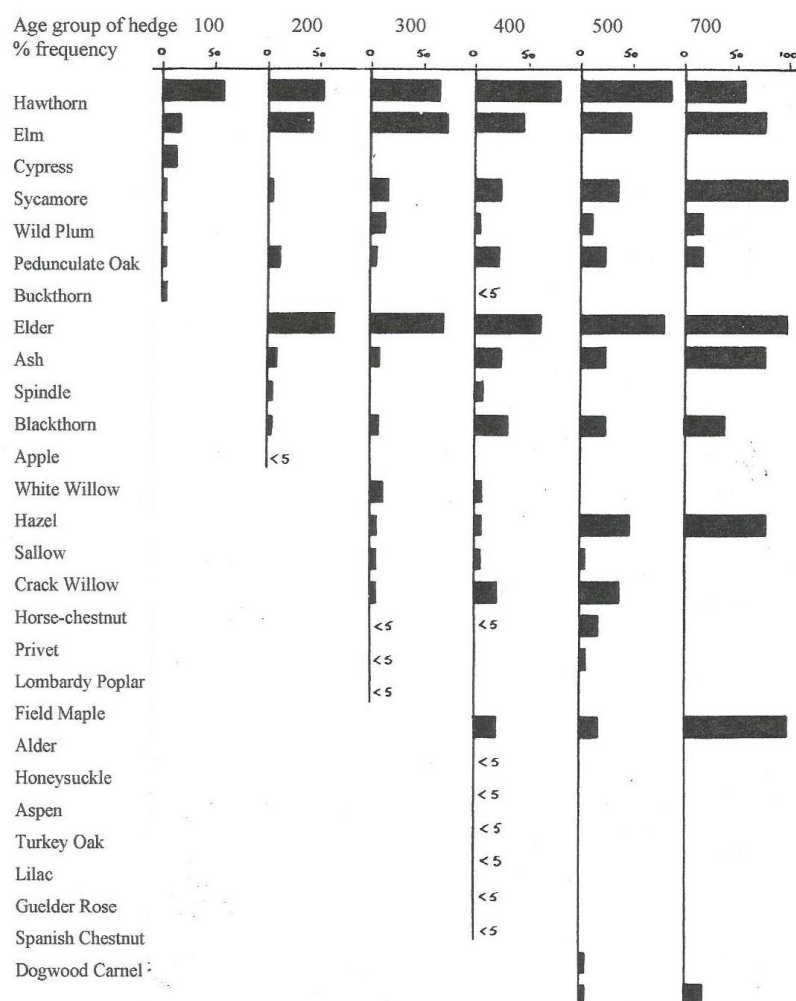
The average number of species of woody plants present in 30yards of hedgerow



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.

2000 | References

- Dorney Conservation Area, Conservation Area Document, South Bucks District Council, 1996
- Wildlife under Threat, the rare and threatened wildlife of Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire, edited by Sue Everett, Martin Harvey and Iain Corbyn, BBONT, 1997
- Wildlife in towns and cities, gardens, parks and waterways. Country Life Guides. Michael Chinnery and W G Teale, 1984.
- The wild flowers of Britain and Northern Europe. Collins. Richard Fitter and Alastair Fitter. 1980.
- Lower Thames Consultation Report, Local Environmental Plan, Environment Agency, June 1997. # 2018 | Update on the Natural History of Dorney Parish

Peter Tyler, August 2018.

The total number recorded was over 750 and the richness of the range of species found was gratifying because it served to highlight the importance of the natural environment of the Parish and how well it is managed. Readers wishing to consult the report 'Natural History of Dorney Parish'¹ will find a full account on the 'Dorney History Group' Website under Dorney Natural History and Archaeology.

The following paragraphs are comments on many of the changes that have occurred and impacted over the last eighteen years, since completion of this earlier study.

It is timely, therefore, to further reflect upon the Parish's environmental attributes. This means not just considering how the 'Natural History', (comprising birds, beasts, plants, etc.) is under pressure but also raises some wider issues -

- a) how well we are using our environment,
- b) where and how it is being modified,
- c) how we are caring for and conserving it for the future.

Firstly, and briefly, the historical context

Namely the river and agriculture of times past. By the end of the last Ice Age, some 10,000BC, the direction and flow of the River Thames was established. Over the next 5,000 years as the climate became warmer, a permanent course for the river became more defined. The original vegetation of alder and hazel was supplemented by oak, ash and beech trees. The Roman invasion encouraged adoption of improved cereal crops, peas, beans and fruits such as plum, cherry and sloe. Now roll on for a couple of thousand years. People had settled on the land, were cultivating crops and tending animals; a gradual process.

Major projects with local environmental impact

The Millennium year 2000, saw the completion of two major civil engineering projects in the Parish, firstly there was the Jubilee River. Secondly, the Eton Dorney Rowing Lake (a 2km long recreational water course). Both were to introduce significant changes.

Simultaneously the initial preparatory works on site for both projects were the subject of detailed archaeological excavations. The findings are of much historical interest and the

results are described in two detailed reports, published in 2002² and 2013³. The gravel extracted during the construction of the two projects was transferred by conveyors over the River Thames to storage sites in neighbouring Bray Parish.

Agriculture today

Agriculture accounts for forty-percent of land use in the Parish. Our very traditional, unfenced common land is seasonally devoted to raising beef cattle in the summer months and subject to quota allocations to the entitled commoners. Cultivated farmland is rented from the owners and is cropped using contracted labour with emphasis on the production of horticultural crops such as coriander and French parsley.

The yield of these crops is maximised through the use of large irrigation rigs which are self-propelled, drawing water from shallow boreholes nearby. The regime for watering is for it to be little and often, compared to earlier years of wider spaced drenching. Application of nitrogenous fertilizer too is aimed with similar precision thereby lowering the risk of contamination of our streams and rivers. Use of polytunnels is valued as a means of extending the range of crops grown and the length of the growing season. ("Pick your own" used to be important but has been withdrawn for soft fruits and asparagus due to labour difficulties.)

For the same reason, the keeping of sheep on Dorney meadows has been phased out. By contrast the number of horses kept on grass and bred for recreational purposes is increasing.

Trees

Both projects (Dorney Lake and Jubilee River) were also associated with the creation of new areas of permanent water and included extensive plantings of shrubs and trees, including a major arboretum at the Lake. Now, some twenty years later, it is gratifying to see how successful the establishment of trees and shrubs has been.

Nevertheless, the health of trees and shrubs in the Parish warrants comment. It raises concern especially in view of past experience in the 1970's when all the fine elm trees which dominated both the hedgerows and the skyline were decimated by Dutch Elm disease. Now, some fifty years later all that remains are some secondary growth Elm saplings. These may reach a height of five to ten metres, but at this point, they too succumb to the disease. Because reproduction is by new growth from the existing roots (rather than as seeds) there is no opportunity for genetic variation via disease-resistant stock introduced from elsewhere.

The significance of exotic plant diseases has escalated nationally over recent decades. All is not well and there are some very obvious signs of disease and mortality. Also concern is expressed over the fitness of many imported replacement stocks. The causes of sickness are complex because there are many interdependent factors. For example, new stocks for planting are introduced from abroad without critical phytosanitary inspection. Such imports may carry pathogens or they may be more susceptible pathogens already endemic.

Most of our Horse Chestnut trees are afflicted with disease and the signs are obvious. Leaves turn blotchy and brown and are shed early. The trunks split and exude sap. The

causes are threefold, Horse Chestnut Leafminer (the small moth *Cameraria ohridella*) has spread widely since it was first discovered in London in 2002. Also bleeding canker (the bacterium *Pseudomonas syringae*, a cause of splits in the bark of mature trees which then exude sap). To date the notorious Dieback fungal disease (*Chalara*) of Ash has not been recorded.

The prospect of a village without its large trees is too awful to contemplate, especially for an area which, a few centuries ago, was covered in dense Oak forest. We should be vigilant, look out for diseased trees and seek professional advice.

Wildlife

In 2000 an effort was made to bring together the Dorney observations and records of aspects of the natural history made by amateur groups and individual enthusiasts. This included for birds, plants, animals, insects etc. The results were summarised in the Natural History report.

An examination of this historical material revealed that a total count of 129 species of birds had been observed up until the Millennium. Now some eighteen years later in 2018 species recognition and data recording has continued especially of the birds. Verification of field observations is now common practice, and this helps to ensure collation of all valid records at national and regional levels.

Also, there are many natural history groups to encourage and support keen naturalists. Their established Websites are very useful. Examples included are British Trust for Ornithology, The Mammal Society, Bat Conservation Trust, Froglife, Butterfly Conservation and Plantlife, etc.

Birdlife deserves special mention. Our Dorney Common and the two main watercourses have been highly attractive to migratory and colonising birds. (The river Thames is not listed separately.) In particular the Jubilee River (Dorney Wetland area) was predicted to afford good habitat opportunities and these hopes have been realised. New, verifiable records (for 2000-2018) are many and interesting. Sources of records for birds seen in the locality include the Bucks Bird Club database, Berks Birds Database, Berkshire Bird Atlas 2013, Bucks Bird Atlas 2012, together with personal records of individual amateur ornithologists, especially Brian Clews.

The bird sightings are listed under three locations below:

Dorney Lake, Dorney Common and Jubilee River (Dorney section)

Avocet	Cetti's Warbler	Barnacle Goose
Bar-headed Goose	Common Crossbill	Bittern
Black-tailed Godwit	Garganey	Feruginous Duck
Common Skoter	Green Sandpiper	Golden Eye
Glossy Ibis	Hen Harrier	Red-crested Pochard
Grey Plover	Jack Snipe	Spoon Bill
Raven	Littler Stint	Water Rail
Red-crested Pochard	Mediterranean Gull	Waxwing
Rock Pipit	Sandwich Tern	Oystercatcher
Sanderling	Peregrine	Snow Goose
Pectoral Sandpiper	Velvet Skoter	Redstart
Water Pipit	Ringed Plover	Whimbrel
Siberian Chiffchaff	White Wagtail	Waxwing
Wigeon	White fronted Goose	Yellow-legged Gull
Montagu's Harrier		

As printed in 2018. Red-crested Pochard and Waxwing each appear twice in the original list.

The total number of new sightings between the years 2000 and 2018 is 43 species.

Plants

It is hoped that the results of an initiative to plant Wildflowers in selected areas of Dorney will be successful, although perhaps only on a small scale because of dependency on many external factors.

Plant records, specifically for within the Parish area are added to the wider surveys of Berks, Bucks and Oxfordshire Wildlife Trust, and Plantlife.

It is noteworthy that the one small rare plant, the sedge *Cyperus fuscus* or Brown Galingale, continues to survive in limited numbers in two places on Dorney Common. This, despite intense grazing by cattle during summer months.

Infrastructure

Smart Motorway

Imminent work on the M4 motorway, to convert it into a 'Smart' motorway with the provision of additional carriageways either side, is likely to cause significant disruption for two years starting in 2019. Indeed, the re-alignment of embankments is going to mean loss of the well-established, forty-year old 'green screen' benefit. Improved sound barriers and a silent tarmac surface are promised.

Crossrail

The commissioning of 'Crossrail', a multi-million-pound project, is scheduled to provide an up-graded London commuter service. Electrification of the line will enable a service with faster speeds and catering for a greater number of passengers. Taplow, the station nearest to the Dorney boundary, has made only minimal provision for additional car parking. Despite assurances, it seems inevitable that this will bring greater congestion into the area.

Aircraft noise

One cannot live in Dorney without being well aware of noise from flight arrivals into and departures from London Heathrow airport. Despite the measures taken to limit noise it is an inconvenience, for which there is no easy solution. A further extension to the airport in the form of a Third runway is bringing fresh challenges and is a distinct probability within the next twenty years. What might be the wider implications in terms of pollution and traffic congestion?

Effects of climate change

Climate change exerts effects which are hard to quantify but are obvious to all whereby weather patterns are showing variations from the norm. For example, we are experiencing unseasonably warm winters, cold wet snaps, late frosts and both very dry and very hot months. These factors impose significant stress on plants and trees. The most noticeable examples being failure of fruit flowers to set (due to frost) or early leaf fall due to drought. Perversely the spring to summer months in 2018 are noteworthy for an exceptional period of hot dry weather.

Of major significance is the Jubilee River, a major flood alleviation scheme for the river Thames (flowing past the towns of Maidenhead and Windsor). This is intended to provide a high degree of flood protection, supplementing the River Thames. However, experience now shows that it failed to fully protect riverside areas immediately above and downstream of the new channel of the Jubilee River when there was a flood situation. Indeed, it is of concern that the Buckinghamshire consultancy report on Flood Management (by Jacobs) concluded that there

are no flood risk areas on rivers and lakes in the county. The River Thames was not included in the report. However, it concludes that in the long term, by the 2080's, the latest UK climate projections (UKCP09) are that there could be around three times as many days in winter with heavy rainfall, which is defined as 25mm in a day. It is plausible that the amount of rain in extreme storms could pose a 40% risk of flooding.

Buildings etc.

There are several enterprises and commercial businesses of varied nature and size, including two churches, five farms, two schools. One is newly commissioned to accommodate children with special needs. There is also a garden centre, two pubs, stabling for horses and a riding school. Of the properties graded by 'Images of England', three are Grade I listed and fifty-one are Grade II listed. (These can be viewed on the Dorney History Group website.)

Housing Development

Fortunately, the planning authorities have spared Dorney any Green Belt encroachment by new housing developments. Together with the selling of Council houses this has caused a housing shortage whereby our younger generation cannot afford the local housing costs. It also means that employers in the Parish have to recruit labour from outside the Parish.

The erection of extensions to existing properties appears to be a preferred investment.

It is also apparent that many house-owners are finding that having a large garden can be labour intensive and often too demanding. The option of relying on paid assistance is expensive.

Nevertheless, there is need to positively encourage householders to set up gardens where the planting of insect-friendly, cultivated flower borders and naturalised wildflower areas are a more common feature. There seems to be a preference for gardens that are planted only with a few trees and shrubs. Paved patio areas and solid drive-ways are popular although they are hardly environmentally friendly.

Traffic and visitors

Dorney's roads are inadequate for the volume of traffic both attracted to the amenities and passing through the Parish. In addition to vehicles, there are numerous cyclists (in excess of a couple of hundred at weekends) and a number of horse riders. The Rowing Lake, in particular, attracts a large number of visitors to its regular events. Traffic management is hampered by ineffective vehicle speed controls and shortage of adequate parking. (The 2012 Olympic Games' rowing events were held at the Lake and were very well managed, resulting in minimal inconvenience to Parish life.)

Public health and dignity

Reference has to be made about the sickening habit of some visiting dog owners who allow fouling of our footpaths. Coupled with this, is the illegal deposit of rubbish along the roadside in total disregard for the law. People seem to show total lack of care for the environment.

Finally

To conclude, we are the current generation of custodians of the Parish. We have a duty to embrace the past and take care of the future. We must also recognise that we are fortunate to be able to live within Dorney Parish and we should be prepared to share our good fortune with those who, perhaps understandably, feel entitled to escape from the surrounding urban conurbations and enjoy a visit to the Dorney countryside for an hour or so.

Dorney is well-suited for this with its picturesque varied waterways, footpaths and open spaces.

To mention just one thing in particular, this spring, the profusion of wild flowers and blossom, although delayed by cold weather, was delightful to observe.

References

1. The Natural History of Dorney Parish. Peter Tyler, 2000, 54pp. A record of the flora and fauna occurring in the Parish together with comment on the challenges facing the environment. Unpublished but accessible on-line through the 'Dorney History Group' website. (*Reproduced in Part One of this volume.*)
2. Gathering the people, settling the land. The Archaeology of a Middle Thames Landscape: Anglo-Saxon to post-medieval. S Foreman, J Hillier and D Potts, Oxford Archaeology, Thames Valley Landscapes, Monograph No 14, Oxbow Books, 2002, Oxford Archaeological Unit, ISBN 0-904220-31-1, 122pp and CD ROM.
3. Opening the wood, making the land. The Archaeology of a Middle Thames Landscape: Mesolithic, Neolithic and Early Bronze Age. Tim Allen et al, Oxford Archaeology, Thames Valley Landscapes, Monograph 38, 2013, 571pp.