

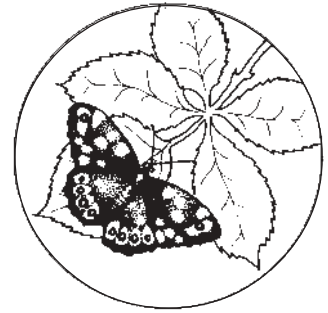
THE ESSEX FIELD CLUB

DEPARTMENT OF LIFE SCIENCES

UNIVERSITY OF EAST LONDON

ROMFORD ROAD, STRATFORD,

LONDON, E15 4LZ



NEWSLETTER NO. 23

November 1997

THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

With this issue of the newsletter you should also receive your free copy of the *Essex Naturalist*, volume 14 in the new series.

I am particularly pleased about this, not least because, as Editor, it has been the cause of much fuss over the last couple of months! The main reasons for my pleasure, however, are more fundamental. When Peter Harvey and I tried to revitalise the journal last year we were worried on two counts - first that it might not be as well received as we hoped and second that we might not get enough contributions in for the next one! Judgements do get clouded; WE liked the idea so we assumed that everyone else might too! I am happy that all our fears were unfounded. A glance at the 160 pages of this years volume shows that not only did I receive material but that I received far more than last year! There are contributions on flora, mammals, invertebrates and general conservation topics as well as the annual reports from Recorders which are now a part of their duty, so that there is something for everyone, though I hope that you will agree that all of the papers are well worth reading.

It is my greatest hope that the *Essex Naturalist* will, now that it is re-established as a journal carrying properly refereed papers in addition to the annual reports from Recorders and other articles, attract a wide range of good quality papers, of high standard but presented in a reader-friendly style so that they can be read and enjoyed by naturalists of all persuasions and all backgrounds. Although we would encourage all those interested in any aspect of Essex natural history to join the Essex Field Club, membership is by no means a requirement for authors wishing to submit papers to the 1998 or subsequent journals.

There is another reason for pleasure on my part. This newsletter and journal sees the start of a relationship between the Essex Field Club and the Brentwood based Cravitz Printing Company Ltd. This established Essex firm has been chosen from several to be responsible for the printing and also for the mailing-out of all Essex Field Club publications, including the programme card which will arrive with the next newsletter. I have had the pleasure of working with Cravitz as Editor of the journal *Entomologist's Record and Journal of Variation* and Cravitz also print the *Bulletin of the Amateur Entomologists Society*. So ... they are not lacking in experience of natural history publishing. We hope that this new working relationship will improve the efficiency of the Club's publishing activities and in particular that publications will be received by members on time.

Moving on to a different topic - winter is now more or less upon us (I am writing in October) and the field season is over for many of us, although there are field trips right

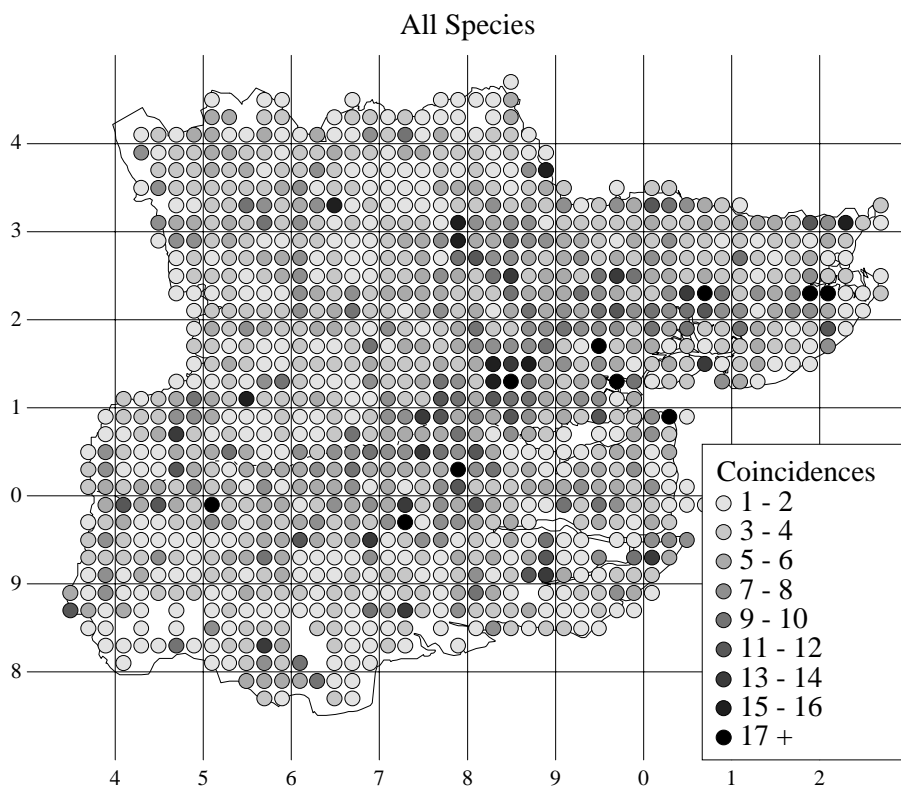
through the winter months in our yellow programme card. So why not spend some of your spare time this winter writing up all of your natural history sightings for the Club's Recorders. It is surprising what important contributions can be made in this way. The addresses of all the Recorders are to be found in the journal (note that the addresses for Peter Harvey (spiders and Hymenoptera) and John Wright (mammals other than bats) have altered since the programme card was published. Most Recorders are also quite happy to identify or verify Essex voucher specimens in their chosen group. They will do this for no fee, of course, but it would be polite to enclose return postage if you want the material back again!

That's about all this time. I hope everyone has a good christmas break and that I will see you all at some of the Club's meetings.

Colin W. Plant

Mammal Recording in Essex

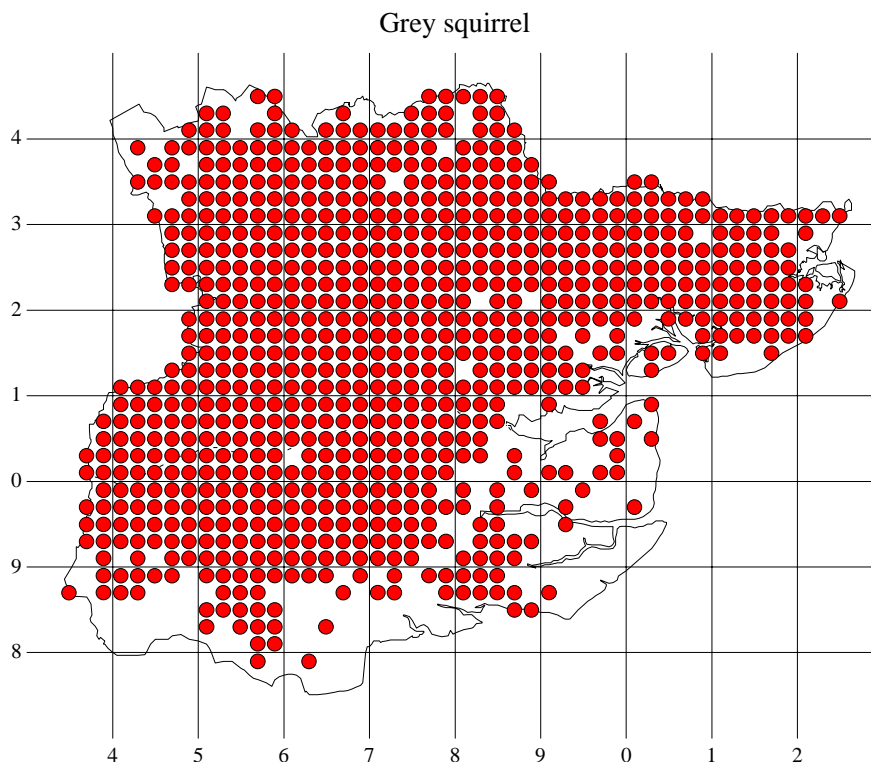
It is nearly 10 years since the Essex Museums Service published a Provisional Atlas of Essex Mammals aimed at being the catalyst to stimulate further recording in the county. Since then, until 1994, little happened but a new survey was launched by myself in January 1994 that now totals over 6000 records of 40 species of mammal in Essex. Records have been obtained by recording road casualties, examination of owl pellets, live-trapping, recognition of signs (molehills, dreys, tracks etc) and the cajoling of friends to document records of mammals seen whilst in the field.



Small mammals are a group that are difficult to record. For example, it is probable that the Wood mouse is present in every tetrad in the county yet proving it is more difficult. The examination of owl pellets has proved particularly successful in mapping small mammals - however, Barn owls themselves are thinly dispersed around the county. To date 13 species have been identified from pellets, Common shrew, Pygmy shrew, Water shrew, Wood mouse, Harvest mouse, House mouse, Field vole, Bank vole, Water vole, Brown rat and mole. In addition, Brown long-eared bat and pipistrelle have been recorded on one occasion each from pellets obtained on the Dengie.

Although records have been obtained from all parts of Essex, the best cover is from central Essex. The map shows the level of recording in different parts of Essex and it is clear that parts of North-West and South Essex are under-recorded. It is hoped that this can be remedied in the future but if members could record their sightings, particularly for less "visible" mammals such as Weasel, Stoat, Brown rat and small mammals then perhaps some of the gaps can be filled. Information required is Species, Date, 6-figure grid reference and circumstances such as "2 seen" or "dead on road".

The most widely recorded mammal is the Grey squirrel explained by the visibility of dreys in the winter months. Although this species has been present in Essex for a long time, anecdotal comments that "they have arrived in South Woodham Ferrers" or "starting to be seen more regularly on Canvey" have been heard within the last year. Coastal Essex has less suitable habitat and it will be of interest to follow the spread into these areas.



For the future it is hoped to collate historical records, particularly for Cetaceans (Minke whale, Fin whale and a probable Humpback whale have all been recorded in Essex since 1994) and to publish an Atlas to document the status and distribution of Essex mammals for the next century.

Please send any records to John Dobson, 16 Westerings, Bicknacre, Danbury, Essex CM3 4 ND or John Wright, 47, Chalkwell Park Drive, Leigh on Sea, Essex SS9 1NH

FOSSIL COLLECTING AND THE ESSEX FIELD CLUB

The Essex Field Club has, amongst its purposes, the fostering of an interest in Essex geology as well as in the flora and fauna. In recent times, however, a small minority of fossil collectors have acted irresponsibly, so giving all fossil collectors a bit of a bad name. Some of the worse "offences" involve considerable damage to fossil sites and collecting from private or protected sites (which is actually theft!).

Mindful of this, the Essex Field Club is concerned that whilst encouraging an interest in fossils, and other aspects of geology including the collection and proper preservation and curation of specimens, it should not be supporting in any way the actions of the irresponsible minority. It is sincerely hoped that all Essex Field Club members will adhere to the guidelines issued by English Nature in their "Policy Statement on Fossil Collecting" and, indeed, these guidelines will be put to EFC Council in November with a proposal that they be formally adopted as Essex Field Club policy. They are repeated here for the benefit of readers.

Colin W. Plant
President

ENGLISH NATURE POSITION STATEMENT ON FOSSIL COLLECTING

Fossils are a key part of our natural heritage and form a major scientific, educational and recreational resource. They are fundamental to understanding the evolution of life and past environments. Fossils also provide a basis for the division and correlation of rocks the world over.

Fossil collecting is an activity pursued by many people, for whom discovering the fossilised remains of ancient life provides a stimulating experience of the natural world. However, the available fossil resource is finite and it is only through a prudent approach to collection that this resource will remain viable for future generations to experience, study and enjoy.

Responsible fossil collecting

In most circumstances responsible fossil collecting can offer positive benefits for Earth heritage conservation and the furthering of geological understanding. This is particularly true where the fossil resource is extensive and subject to high levels of natural or artificial degradation, as in eroding coastal sections or active quarries. In such situations fossils can be lost unless collected. The responsible collecting of fossils can therefore be an acceptable approach to the management and safeguard of our fossil heritage.

Irresponsible fossil collecting

Irresponsible collecting delivers no scientific gain and is therefore an unacceptable and irreplaceable loss from our fossil heritage. It will pose a clear threat where fossils are rare or the fossil resource is limited in extent, as in cave or a river channel deposit. Collecting without proper recording and curation, inexpert collecting, over-collecting and inappropriate use of power tools and heavy machinery are likely to reduce or even destroy the scientific value of such sites. Unless the activity is undertaken in an appropriate manner, English Nature will oppose fossil collecting on the small number of Sites of Special Scientific Interest where this activity would cause significant damage to the special interest.

Code of good practice

Adopting a responsible approach to collecting is essential for conserving our fossil heritage. The basic principles set out below should be followed by all those intending to collect fossils.

- **Access and ownership** - permission to enter private land and collect fossils must always be gained and local byelaws should be obeyed. A clear agreement should be made over the future ownership of any fossils collected.
- **Collecting** - in general, collect only a few representative specimens and obtain these from fallen or loose material. Detailed scientific study will require collections of fossils *in situ*.
- **Site management** - avoid disturbance to wildlife and do not leave the site in an untidy or dangerous condition for those who follow.
- **Recording and curation** - always record precisely the locality at which fossils are found and, if collected in situ, record relevant horizon details. Ensure that these records can be directly related to the specimens concerned. Where necessary, seek specialist advice on specimen identification and care. Fossils of prime scientific importance should be placed in a suitable repository, normally a museum with adequate curatorial and storage facilities.

Achieving positive management

In order to achieve the successful management of our fossil heritage, English Nature will:

- Promote the responsible approach outlined in the Code of good practice above.
- Encourage the placement of scientifically important fossils into a suitable repository (such as a museum) in order to ensure their proper curation, long-term security and accessibility.
- Recognise the contribution that responsible fossil collectors can make to geological and palaeontological study.
- Encourage collaboration within the geological community to ensure that maximum educational and scientific gain is made from our fossil resource.
- Support and encourage initiatives that increase awareness and understanding of the value of, and the need to conserve, our fossil resource.
- Increase awareness and understanding of the differing management needs of fossil localities. In particular, encourage landowners and occupiers to become better advocates for conservation of the fossil resource through agreed site management statements.
- Review the necessity for tighter export and import controls and the need for a common international approach to fossil conservation.

ENGLISH NATURE May 1996

Nature Conservancy Council for England
Northminster House, Peterborough PE1 1UA. Tel: (01733) 340345 Fax: (01733) 68834

----- Essex Field Club Newsletter No. 23, November 1997-----

In Defence of Birdwatching

The Bird Group met on September 28th when four members left the county to explore Landguard Point in Suffolk.

The Point is a shingle spit south of Felixstowe at the mouth of the River Orwell and has been the location of defence works for over 400 years. The Landguard Fort was built in 1540 to protect the harbour of Harwich and it was rebuilt in both the 17th and 18th centuries but in many ways it is the evidence of World War II which tends to dominate the scene today.

An unlikely location for a bird meeting you may think but not at all because a bird observatory was opened here in 1983 utilising old defence buildings and run by the Suffolk Trust for Nature Conservation for bird ringing. As it was their open day we were able to watch them at work. Despite the endless activity at the nearby docks migrant birds regularly drop in and include many rarities.

We recorded 26 species during our visit including numerous Wheatear as well as Stonechat, Whinchat, Redstart, Siskin and Rock pipit with the more common Cormorant, Brent goose, Herring gull, Black headed gull, Kestrel, Red-legged partridge, Wood pigeon, Collared dove, Robin, Dunnock, Meadow pipit, Blue tit, Song thrush, Blackbird, Starling, Greenfinch, Goldfinch, Linnet and House sparrow.

High spot of the day however was the discovery of a Thrush nightingale, a resident of central Europe presumably blown off course whilst migrating to the Middle East. The bird was very secretive and difficult to see but in no time at all something like 30 twitchers had appeared from nowhere, it's sad that there were not more Field Club members amongst them.

John Bath

Fungi identified in Norsey Wood by Tony Boniface
on a botanical recording meeting held on Sunday 14th September 1997

<i>Scleroderma citrinum</i>	Common earthball
<i>Scleroderma verrucosum</i>	Scaly earthball
<i>Vascellum pratense</i>	Meadow puffball
<i>Phallus impudicus</i>	Common stinkhorn
<i>Daedaleopsis confragosa</i>	Blushing bracket
<i>Daedalea quercina</i>	Maze gill
<i>Fistulina hepatica</i>	Beafsteak fungus
<i>Piptoporus betulinus</i>	Birch polypore
<i>Laetiporus sulphureus</i>	Chicken of the woods
<i>Trametes versicolor</i>	Turkey tail
<i>Stereum hirsutum</i>	Yellow stereum
<i>Xerocomus parasiticus</i>	Parasitic bolete

<i>Xerocomus chrysenteron</i>	Red-cracked boletus
<i>Xerocomus porosporus</i>	a bolete
<i>Agaricus bitorquis</i>	Pavement mushroom
<i>Paxillus involutus</i>	Brown roll-rim
<i>Russula lepida</i>	a brittle gill (scarlet)
<i>Russula grisea</i>	a brittle gill (greyish-green)
<i>Amanita phalloides</i>	Death cap
<i>Amanita rubescens</i>	The blusher
<i>Pluteus cervinus</i>	Fawn pluteus
<i>Pluteus salicinus</i>	a greenish pluteus
<i>Clitocybe gibba</i>	Common funnel cap
<i>Megacollybia platyphylla</i>	Broad gilled agaric

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

I write in response to Mr Charles Watson's article 'The Field Club and Other Conservation Bodies and Societies' printed in newsletter No. 21.

Mr Watson makes a great deal of sense in his comments regarding the need to improve and promote better communication and mutual support between organisations such as the Essex Field Club, the Essex Wildlife Trust and other conservation bodies.

Recent project proposals such as the Millennium bid for a national recording network (sadly unsuccessful) and the current proposals for a new records centre in Epping, to replace the lost facilities of Passmore Edwards, have highlighted the possibilities for enhanced access and interchange of biological records between organisations, and has led to a much improved understanding between the Field Club and the Wildlife Trust.

Such improvements in communication and exchange of biological data can only be for the benefit of the county's wildlife so it was with considerable sadness that I read of the un-acknowledged report that Mr Watson and his colleagues sent to the Trust on their findings at Rushy Mead Nature Reserve.

I can confirm that the Trust has received the report, and that the records contained therein have been added to the register for that reserve. I can therefore only apologise to Mr Watson and the other members of the Field Club who were involved in carrying out that survey for the lack of any acknowledgement of the report. Please accept my assurance that no offence was intended, rather that it was simply an administrative oversight.

I fully share Mr Watson's aspirations of closer co-operation between EFC and EWT and would welcome the opportunity to improve matters in this area.

Should any of the members of the EFC have a query regarding recording on Trust reserves, please feel free to contact me at Fingringhoe Wick.

D.C. Bridges, Conservation Manager, Essex Wildlife Trust.

Water Authorities and conservation

The following article has been provided by Ken Hill using information extracted from leaflets about the Thames Water Authority and other sources such as an article by the Amenity and Recreation Officer in the February 1986 issue of the BTCV "London Conserver". Although written some years ago and therefore containing information which may be out of date, the text should still retain much relevance today. However changes to the Water Companies associated with privatisation might well have long reaching effects on what happens to their land holdings and the conflicts between making profits and enhancing the environment for nature conservation. I would welcome follow up articles and letters on the subject.

I am very grateful to Ken for his continued efforts to provide me with Newsletter material which should be of interest to members. I would take this opportunity to ask all members to consider providing articles, long or short. People make many observations that are interesting and perhaps important - yet often these observations remain unrecorded and lost to posterity because they are not thought to be worth recording. But it is astounding how much there is still to learn about the behaviour and ecology of many species and it is amateur naturalists that often provide the most important observations - Editor.

.Thames Water Authority is the largest of the ten regional water authorities in England and Wales. It was formed in 1974 and has a large staff looking after 11.5 million customers, and responsible for 1,600 miles of rivers. The Authorities boundaries include 94 local authority areas covering over 5,000 square miles from the Cotswolds to Dartford and a line from Banbury to Luton down to the Hampshire Downs. The area is geographically based on the Thames and Lee basins.

The Authority has statutory responsibilities for water resources development and conservation, water treatment and supply, sewerage, sewage treatment and disposal, land drainage, flood alleviation, pollution control, fisheries and river and reservoir amenities.

In addition to water supply and disposal of sewage operational responsibilities include river pollution control, land drainage, flood prevention (including the Thames Barrier), patrolling the non-tidal Thames above Teddington, maintenance of river banks and locks, 123 miles of towpath walks, issue of boat licences on the non-tidal Thames, inspection of hire cruisers, fish rearing, fishing licences and stock conservation and much else.

Each day during 1985-6 an average of 580 million gallons of water was supplied through 17,500 miles of mains and an additional 260 million gallons daily in the area was supplied by private water companies acting as agents. About 50% originated from the River Thames (44 weirs control the flow), about 40% was obtained from underground sources, and about 10% was abstracted from the River Lee. An average of 965 million gallons of sewage is treated daily at over 400 sewage works after passing through 28,000 miles of sewers.

An article by the Amenity and Recreation Officer in the February 1986 issue of the BTCV "London Conserver" claims that much of the criticism levelled against the water authorities for being environmentally insensitive is unjust, since the early land drainage schemes were constructed in ignorance of how the work could have been done environmentally better. Personally I believe that if management had wanted to be more sensitive there was enough knowledge and skill around at the time to have forecast many of the environmental effects. The straightening of water channels would for example predictably remove marginal plant life by erosion and seriously interfere with river beds, removing the stony bottoms used by many fish for breeding and depleting the food resources of otters and water voles.

The Water Act of 1973 placed a responsibility on Water Authorities to have a greater regard to the effects of their actions on the environment, whilst the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act imposed a duty on Water Authorities to further conservation. This caused Thames Water to give greater consideration as to how their work was to be carried out, not only work on rivers but also other activities such as cross country pipe laying, reservoir use and maintenance, and use of the Authorities land.

The Nature Conservancy Council was approached and assisted in compiling records of all SSSIs in the 13,000 square Km of the Thames catchment. Local groups such as County Naturalists' Trusts were contacted for specific local knowledge. Water Authority staff engaged on designing and carrying out work were advised so as to safeguard and possibly enhance an area's wildlife. Publications were produced by the NCC, Water Space Amenity Commission, RSPB and BTCV to spread knowledge, and in 1984 a conservation officer was appointed by Thames Water to ensure engineers were aware of, and used, the best knowledge available.

Once the initial knowledge and instruction was imparted and an example set, the work necessary could be carried out more sensitively, since many of the staff are keen naturalists themselves and welcome the opportunity to put other ideas into practice. It is claimed that conservation has received priority consideration in river work and meetings with conservation groups are held regularly to discuss maintenance work, projects and river wildlife surveys.

Thames Water also owns land associated with sewage works and reservoirs and some of this land has been developed as nature reserves, for instance at Maple Lodge near Rickmansworth where land is managed by the Maple Lodge Conservation Society set up by Thames Water. There are similar schemes at Kings Langley, at Banbury and at a reservoir site in Walthamstow.

Mistakes are less frequently made now but difficulties arise when wildlife interests clash with the requirements of the Water Authority's prime functions. Difficulties can also arise when leisure activities clash with wildlife needs but sometimes it is possible to compromise. It is the Conservation Officer's intention to have the Authority's work carried out in a conservation minded manner, with consultations as a normal part of the job. Whilst there are hopes that existing sites will be maximised from a wildlife point of view, with the Authority's contributions being acknowledged, comments have been made that showpieces like Maple Cross are counterbalanced by the "business as usual" attitude elsewhere.

A report in The Guardian newspaper for 21st December 1987 says that the quality of some bottled water can be inferior to tap supplies, which are also considerably cheaper. The Water Authorities Association says that public supplies are both safe and cheap and filters are not necessary with tap supplies. Bacterial quality in bottled water stored in warm conditions for lengthy periods may well be sub-standard whilst some filters may even encourage bacterial growth. Perhaps surprisingly individuals showed preference for tap supplies in blind tests.

Friends of the Earth have drawn attention to the need for Water Authorities to filter out polluting organic substances such as pesticide residues, in order to raise standards to Common Market levels. Attention has also been drawn to the need for member states to introduce controls and standards in water quality, and for greater public awareness of water pollution dangers.

Ken Hill

WHATS ON: ESSEX FIELD CLUB

NOVEMBER

Saturday 22nd **General Meeting 1415.** "The Kingdom of the Fungi". Talk by Tony Boniface with slides by Martin Gregory at 3.00pm, Red Cross Hall, London Road, Chelmsford (car park entrance in Writtle Road).

DECEMBER

Sunday 7th **Bird Group.** Wild Fowl and Waders. Meet 10.00am at boatyard in Maylandsea. TL 904023. Leader David Williams (01245) 225119.

Friday 26th **Boxing Day Ramble.** Kelvedon Hatch and Stondon Massey. 5 1/2 miles. Meet at school Road, Kelvedon Hatch at 11.00am. TQ 571989. Leaders John and Maureen Tollfree (01708) 742206.

.JANUARY

Saturday 10th **Botany Group.** Annual Meeting. Review of the year and planning for the next. Chelmsford Museum, Moulsham Street, Chelmsford. 1.30pm - 4.45pm. Parking in Oaklands Park.

Saturday 17th **Bird Group.** Fishers Green, Waltham Abbey for wintering birds hopefully including bitterns. Meet 10.30am at car park. TL 377032. Leader John Bath (01277)651890.

Saturday 24th **General Meeting 1416.** "Experiences of a Bird Watcher". Talk by Margaret Mitchell at 3.00pm at Red Cross Hall, London Road, Chelmsford (car park entrance in Writtle Road).

Saturday 31st **Essex Fungi Group.** Review of the third year 3.00pm at the Boniface's house, 40 Pentland Avenue, Chelmsford CM1 4AZ. (01245) 266316 for details.

FEBRUARY

Saturday 7th **General Meeting 1417.** "Wildlife of Langdon Hills". Talk by Rodney Cole at 3.00pm at Red Cross Hall, London Road, Chelmsford (car park entrance in Writtle Road).

Sunday 15th **Bird Group.** Wintering birds hopefully including Short Eared Owls at Hamford Water. Meet at 10.30am at Little Oakley. TM 215284. Leaders Judith and Tony Boniface (01245) 266316.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE NEWSLETTER

Please send contributions for the next Newsletter, due out in January, to the Editor, Mr Peter Harvey, 32 Lodge Lane, Grays, RM16 2YP by the end of December at the latest.

Remember that the production of the Newsletter depends on contributions from members.

Many members must have wildlife news, observations or the results of fieldwork that would be of interest to others - do not underestimate the interest of your own observations!!

If text has already been typed on a standalone PC computer then a disk with the file would be very helpful but typed or handwritten notes are welcome.

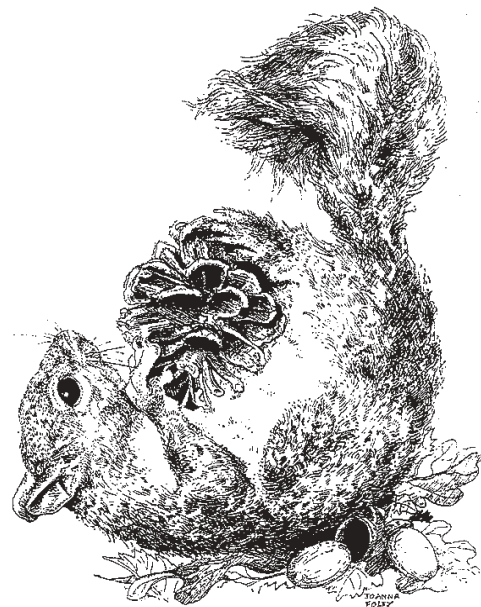
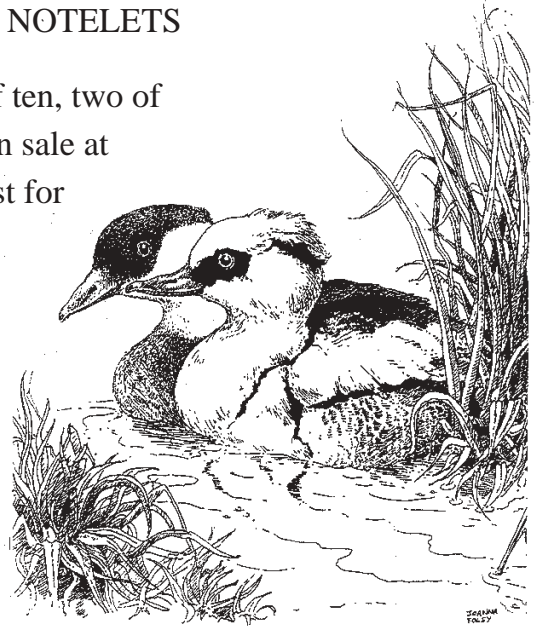
Deadline dates for the Newsletter each year

January/February Newsletter:	deadline - end of December
April/May Newsletter:	deadline - end of March
August/September Newsletter:	deadline - end of July
October/November Newsletter:	deadline - end of September

ESSEX FIELD CLUB NOTELETS

The notelets illustrated are marketed in packets of ten, two of each design, together with envelopes. They are on sale at Field Club Meetings at £1.00 per packet or by post for £1 + 75p to cover postage and packing.

Orders to Tony Boniface at 40 Pentland Avenue, Chelmsford, Essex, CM1 4AZ. Write now to ensure your supply while stocks last.



ESSEX FIELD CLUB PUBLICATIONS

The following publications are still available, now from Tony Boniface, 40 Pentland Avenue, Chelmsford, Essex, CM1 4AZ.

All titles are available to individuals on a cash with order basis. Please add 50p towards postage and packing irrespective of the size of the order.

THE ESSEX NATURALIST SERIES

- No. 1. **Deer of Essex** by Dr Donald Chapman.
A 50 page paperback describing the distribution and history of deer in Essex. Photographs, maps, etc. ISBN 0 905637 06 2 (published 1977) PRICE £2.00
- No. 3. **Tiptree Heath - its history and natural history** by Laurie Forsyth.
19 page booklet describing the most important heathland habitat in Essex. ISBN 0 905637 08 9 (published 1978) PRICE 60p.
- No. 4. **The Wildlife of Epping Forest** edited by Dr David Corke.
60 page paperback with photographs and line illustrations. A review of the animal life of the Forest by the leading experts on each group of animals. ISBN 0 905637 09 7 (published 1979) PRICE £1.50
- No. 5. **The Essex Field Club - the first 100 years** by L. S. Harley.
21 page booklet describing the history of the Club on the occasion of its centenary. Photographs. ISBN 0 905637 10 0 (published 1980) PRICE £1.00
- No. 6. **The Smaller Moths of Essex** by A. M. Emmet.
The most detailed account of the smaller moths ever published for any British county. Distribution maps and details of over 1000 species. Illustrations of representative moths in each major group. ISBN 0 905637 11 9 (published 1981) PRICE £5.00 (reduced from £7.00).
- No. 7. **Lords Bushes** by M. W. Hanson.
The history and ecology of an Epping Forest woodland. 69 page paperback with 8 pages of photographs and additional line drawings. ISBN 0 905637 12 7 (published 1983) PRICE £3.00
- No. 8. **The Larger Moths and Butterflies of Essex** by A. M. Emmet and G. A. Pyman.
The companion volume to No. 6. Distribution maps for every species and a complete analysis of the changing butterfly and moth fauna of Essex. ISBN 0 905637 13 5 (published 1985) PRICE £6.00 (reduced from £9.00).
- No. 9. **The Dragonflies of Essex** by Dr Edward Benton.
A very comprehensive and readable account of the county dragonfly fauna. It includes the results of a recent county-wide survey and much historical information. ISBN 0 905637 14 3 (published 1988) PRICE £5.95
- No. 10. **Essex Elm** by M. W. Hanson.
Elms were devastated by Dutch Elm disease. In this booklet Mark Hanson examines the role of elms in the landscape and their uses, and also gives an up-to-date account of their status in Essex today. 87 pages, 19 photographs, maps and illustrations. ISBN 0 905637 15 1 (published 1990) PRICE £3.95
- No. 11. **Epping Forest - through the eye of the naturalist** edited by M. W. Hanson.
A book chronicling the complex land-use history of Essex's most famous Forest with modern accounts of its flora and fauna. ISBN 0 905637 16 X (published 1992) PRICE £10
- No. 12. **Essex Naturalist No 12 (New series) - Journal** edited by M. W. Hanson.
ISSN 0071-1489, ISBN 0 905637-17-8 (published 1995) PRICE £5
- No. 13. **Essex Naturalist No 13 (New series) -Journal** edited by P.R. Harvey & C.W. Plant.
ISSN 0071-1489 (published 1996) PRICE £5

OTHER

The Clay Tobacco-pipe in Britain by L. S. Harley. 51 page paperback covering the history and identification of these pipes. Special attention is given to pipes made in Essex and East Anglia. ISBN 0 905637 00 3 (second edition 1976) PRICE £2.50.

SPECIAL OFFER

Volume 6 (The Smaller Moths) and Volume 8 (The Larger Moths and Butterflies) are available together for £9.00 post free.