

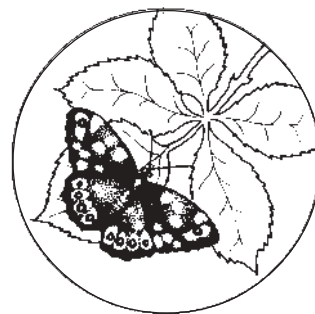
# THE ESSEX FIELD CLUB

*DEPARTMENT OF LIFE SCIENCES*

*UNIVERSITY OF EAST LONDON*

*ROMFORD ROAD, STRATFORD,*

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**NEWSLETTER NO. 26**

August 1998

## THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

On behalf of the Council of the Field Club, I offer our sincere apologies to the Essex Wildlife Trust and its officers for the upset caused by the letter in Newsletter 24. A letter later in this Newsletter from Colin Plant elaborates the matter. Council also thanks EWT for their constructive attitude and looks forward to discussing ways of assisting with the Trust's reserves.

Following on from this, I would like to report that Colin Plant, Ken Adams, Jeremy Dagley and I met with John Hall and senior members of the Essex Wildlife Trust to discuss issues arising from Colin's letter in Newsletter 24. The meeting covered many matters and the concerns and problems of both sides were better understood as a result. We look forward to a beneficial relationship with the Trust.

About this time last year, Colin Plant recounted his experiences in Poland. The Polish connection continues. I have just returned from a geological trip to Poland and part of the visit had an Essex connection. In the 1940s and 1950s, Frederick Zeuner wrote very incisively about the Thames terraces and was very forward looking (by about 40 years) in his views about their ages. Indeed several of the threads I brought out in my Presidential Address in May stemmed from his work. Zeuner's PhD, completed in 1928, was on the terraces of the Nysa to the south of Wroclaw (then Breslau, in Germany), where he was a student. We revisited his work and even some of his original sites. Innovative work on terrace stratigraphy is being continued by my host, Dr Daruius Krzyszkowski, in the Wroclaw area and interestingly the role of tectonics in terrace formation is currently being studied on both the Thames and the Nysa.

In the last Newsletter I touched on the role of Recorders. Since then, two initiatives have come up in which the Recorders will have a valuable part to play. First, we have been invited by English Nature to co-operate in producing a Red Data List for Essex. Council is keen to support the project and is in the process of approaching the Recorders to assist. Our participation would certainly enhance the public profile of the Field Club. The second initiative is to co-operate with the Essex Wildlife Trust in providing recording information for certain of their reserves so they can be managed effectively. This matter will be taken forward in due course.

Peter Allen

## ESSEX WILDLIFE TRUST - AN APOLOGY

My final "President's Page" article in Newsletter number 24 (February 1998) caused something of an upset. In that article I said that the Council of the Essex Field Club has for some time been concerned at the state of many of the Essex Wildlife Trust reserves. I went on to highlight some examples of what I considered to be problems in this area. However, let me make it quite clear now that my views expressed in that article were personal ones, and not those of the Council of the Essex Field Club.

At a recent meeting between the Essex Field Club and the Essex Wildlife Trust, convened to discuss co-operation between the two organisations, it was suggested to me that there were certain inaccuracies in my article. It would now appear that I received somewhat misleading information about two nature reserves with which I am not absolutely familiar and that my statements were evidently not a true reflection of reality.

I must emphasise in particular that I meant no slight on any of the hard-working wardens or voluntary workers engaged in management work on any EWT reserve. My very sincerely intended apologies to anyone who may have taken my comments personally.

Colin W. Plant

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## PROVISIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF GROUND BEETLES IN THE LONDON AREA

On behalf of the London Natural History Society, I would welcome all records of Coleoptera: Carabidae (include *Cicendula* and *Brachimus*) from the London Area. This area is defined by a circle with a radius of 20 miles centred on St Paul's Cathedral: I can provide a list of included grid references but will be happy to sort records from the fringe of the area. Much of the south-west Essex area is included.

I would appreciate as precise a grid reference as possible and a description of the habitat but will accept all records with an identifiable site description. The usual data (date of capture, identifier, etc.) should accompany the record. I shall be pleased to receive multiple records for the same species over several years as a possible indication of spread or decline of the species. To the same end, rough indications of population numbers might be helpful.

I can accept records in writing or as computer files (ASCII or Xbase, possibly others) either on disc or by e-mail (fax by arrangement). The provisional distribution will be mapped and published by the LNHS. The location of rare or endangered species may be obscured on publication. Thanks for your co-operation.

Paul Mabbott (LNHS Recorder Coleoptera: Carabidae)  
49 Endowood Road, Sheffield S7 2LY  
Tel: 0114-2014504 email: PRMabbott@aol.com

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## CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE NEWSLETTER

I am very grateful to the many Field Club members who have contributed items for this bumper issue of the Newsletter and a special thanks go to Geoffrey Wilkinson who also provided the attractive illustrations included with his observations. Please continue to send me more than I can cope with!

I urge members to respond to the Rainham Marshes issue set out below by Phil Butler by writing their objections to the LB of Havering.

Editor

## CAMPAIGN TO SAVE THE INNER TIDAL THAMES SSSI AT RAINHAM MARSH-

Due to changes in the planning application, further public consultation will commence on 7.8.98. 51% of the SSSI is under clear threat of development but Havering Councillors are no longer unanimously supporting the plan. Given sufficient objections from conservationists there is now a real possibility that the whole site can be saved and properly managed. This is Greater London's largest SSSI and last viable grazing marsh.

In late 1997, after over 20 years failure to achieve a private development 'of regional or national significance', LB Havering made a planning application to itself to build a retail/industrial park on its own 230 acres (19%) of the SSSI. The only justification of regional significance is the totally speculative designation of 100 acres for a large factory. As the applicant, the council would have had to finance the development itself but had no funds, so English Partnerships (the government quango set up to expedite the regeneration of 'brownfield' areas) put up 16 million pounds as co-applicant but insisted on the withdrawal of out-of-town retail and leisure units to avoid automatic ministerial call-in. The legality of English Partnerships intervention on a greenfield site with a nature conservation designation is being questioned. Following challenges, it has removed references to Havering Riverside from its web-site and refuses to meet national objectors such as RSPB. In order to develop its own land LB Havering is ignoring the fact that vacant sites exist on the adjacent Ferry Lane industrial estate although it has a policy designating it as a 'bad neighbour' site which needs regenerating.

A mitigation package to compensate for the loss of 230 acres of the SSSI has yet to be approved by English Nature. Both EN and EA have made their objections to development public. Many national and regional conservation bodies are also objecting. Acquisition and enhancement of suitable land within an ecologically acceptable distance of the SSSI within the Thames migration route is required, to sustain migrants and even more critically, resident fauna and flora adapted to localised mid-estuarine conditions.

FORM monitoring confirms that despite lack of conservation-friendly management on site, bird migrant numbers increase sharply when suitable conditions occur. Following a season of rather haphazard cattle-grazing on Aveley marsh and some water management work by FORM, hundreds of wildfowl and waders assembled last winter. Fencing to control the grazing was delayed but migrant birds bred successfully. Water-level sensors on the redundant MOD automatic pump have been raised slightly to reduce pumping into the Thames, but with little beneficial effect. Efforts continue to get it switched off so that a larger area can be improved.

Bunding of Rainham marsh to safeguard construction of the A13 relief road has stopped mis-use and begun to repair damage due to off-road vehicles, fly-tipping, and official neglect. Up to that point no management under section 28 of the WCA had been carried out since designation in 1986. Fly-tipping has been reduced and the area cleaned up; tall vegetation has regenerated over large worn areas, restoring conditions for Short-eared Owl, Water Vole etc. Site mis-use continues on the silt lagoons, Wennington and Aveley but as a voluntary agent of EN FORM is getting land owners more actively involved in protection.

The Port of London Authority silt lagoons within the SSSI are zoned for development and FORM is supporting the PLA case to retain and recycle them with conservation-friendly management. The lagoons have not degenerated rapidly and it would not be prohibitively expensive to keep them wet as claimed at a Public Inquiry.

Greenwich University is carrying out a mammal survey including the Rainham marsh development site. John Benge of Hertford University rates Rainham among the best south-east sites he has found for what we hope will be a definitive study of the water vole. We now know that the colony extends over the whole SSSI to Aveley via the watercourses around and between the silt lagoons and across Wennington marsh. How the existence of probably the largest Water Vole colony in Greater London escaped detection during environmental impact assessments defies explanation.

Ruth Day of LNHS has confirmed the continued presence of the Scarce Emerald damselfly. EA have re-surveyed the watercourses and full results are awaited; some rarities are believed to have been confirmed. Butterfly Conservation are supplying moth records. Peter Harvey and Del Smith are assisting on Hymenoptera and Diptera. FORM are endeavouring to co-ordinate a wider re-survey of data and comparison with habitat and species action plans. Expert help would be appreciated. All of this ongoing work is essential for defining the role of Rainham within the Greater London and Havering Biodiversity Action Plans, and preparing for a possible Ministerial call-in or Public Inquiry. Ministerial, MP and Council lobbying is ongoing.

Greenwich University are currently preparing a management plan covering the whole Havering, Thurrock, Dartford and Crayford marshland complex. RSPB have made useful inputs and included Rainham in their 'Land for Life' campaign which highlights damage to key UK sites in support of a tougher wildlife protection Bill. The London Wildlife Trust are preparing campaign literature. Friends of the Earth have circulated a pamphlet 'The Best of Both Worlds' supporting the campaign to achieve the designation of Rainham, Wennington, Aveley, Dartford and Crayford marshes as an ESA, and the creation of a regional Thames eco-tourism project around it. A partnership to achieve this is being discussed with other NGOs. All this will add weight to NGO efforts, either to get conservation management done by the current owners, or to help in bidding for funding to finance an NGO-led management partnership.

Several Havering Councillors agreed to look at the WWT Barn Elms project with us to study how this could be achieved. A striking contrast to the neglect and proposed destruction of ancient grazing marsh at Rainham is the thousands of pounds which has been spent at Barn Elms to create a small area of new grazing marsh which is already attracting migrants.

We recently discovered that Havering Council sought advice from WWT for a Thames Estuary Environment Centre at Rainham. The mission statement was 'to provide opportunities for the public to observe the rich mosaic of wildlife and habitats in the area of the centre and to educate visitors about the nature conservation significance of the adjoining Inner Thames Marshes SSSI and possibly the wider Thames Estuary; and through the design and function of the Centre to observe the principles of sustainability in action'. This may be no more than a tactic to deploy at Inquiry, since the Council has UDP policies to develop 51% of the SSSI which is perversely described as 'disused and derelict...urban brown land', a classic 'catch 22'!. In the recent past even larger schemes have been promoted. The creation of a largely artificial environmental experience funded by destroying at least half of the real ecology of the largest SSSI in Greater London could hardly be more contentious.

Objections to **Planning applications P0050.97, P1467.97 (amended) Rainham Marsh** should be addressed to; Head of Development Control Services, Directorate of Environment and Planning, LB Havering, Mercury House, Mercury Gdns Romford RM1 3SL, and copied if possible to-Lord Walker, English Partnerships, 16-18 Old Queen St London SW1 9HP

## Suggested comments;

1) English Nature defines SSSIs as 'irreplaceable...critical natural capital'. Making the application all-industrial doesn't alter the principle that SSSIs should be permanently protected if UK biodiversity is to survive.

.2) The proposal is not of 'significant regional or national importance' and would not facilitate that objective as the initial phase of a scheme extending over 51% of the SSSI as envisaged in UDP strategies and policies indicated in item (8) below. No market for the proposed 100 acre unit has been demonstrated. The proposed uses would not contribute the Thames Gateway Partnership priority of raising the 30% higher grade skills level of local residents to at least the general London level of 40%. Rainham residents have repeatedly objected to the current proposals.

3) This site is not 'derelict wasteland' as the Council claims. It should not seek derelict land grant to assist development. English Partnerships should not use public funds to finance destruction of nationally designated wildlife habitat but should be facilitating investment in vacant industrial, brownfield or other non-sensitive sites in the area.

.4) No evidence has been produced to support official statements that 'these proposals will provide for nature conservation more than twice the area which is being taken for development' nor is there any guarantee of SSSI quality in any land acquisition. A separate UDP policy allows development of a further 31% of the SSSI. To match the above statement the total area zoned for development should be replaced by one high quality site not already covered by a wildlife designation.

.5) The need to include extensive on-site mitigation contradicts the application claim that the existing wildlife value is low. The need to de-water the site and the proximity of buildings and vehicles to retained watercourses on site means that sensitive invertebrates, birds and mammals, (including fully protected Water Voles not identified during Environmental Impact Assessments), will be disturbed or disappear despite proposed landscaping.

.6) Government habitat protection plans require all remaining grazing marsh to be preserved plus the rehabilitation of another 10,000 hectares for ecological sustainability. The Thames has already suffered near total loss. In this particular case no further compromise can be considered reasonable.

.7) Following over 20 years failure to attract commercial development, and recent changes in planning guidance favouring greater protection of the natural environment, Havering UDP strategies STR8 and 15, together with policies EMP2 and 3, ENV7, 24 (a), (b), (3), (4), (5), and 25, TRN5, and 28 relating to the SSSI are no longer reasonable. The application does not conform to the proposed environmental strategies of the Thames Estuary Management Plan, SERPLAN, LPAC, or the LA21 objectives adopted by the Association of London Government and LB Havering, nor does it match the precautionary principle of sustainable development; to meet present needs without compromising resources needed to meet future needs.

.8) Consideration of the value of the SSSI as an eco-tourism investment of regional significance is now more appropriate. Tourism is the largest, fastest growing industry in Greater London and is an objective of the Thames Gateway Partnership. An intact SSSI is a major asset in a key location for such investment. This would match far more of the stated objectives of:- the Thames Gateway Partnership, the Thames Estuary Management Plan, the UK and Greater London Biodiversity Plans, the UK habitat and Species Protection Plans, current national and regional planning guidance and LB Havering's own UDP environmental strategy for the rest of the borough.

The Friends of Rainham Marsh c/o Phil Butler TEL: 01708 754391

## SOME OBSERVATIONS

On the 10th January, whilst walking along the seawall near Bradwell Waterside, with a cold northerly wind with a bit of sunshine, my dad and I were told by a lady that moments before there was a Small tortoiseshell frequenting the seawall. I was quite surprised to hear about this butterfly so early in the year, but then again about this time last year there was a lot of ice on the Blackwater estuary and a couple of inches of snow on the seawall!

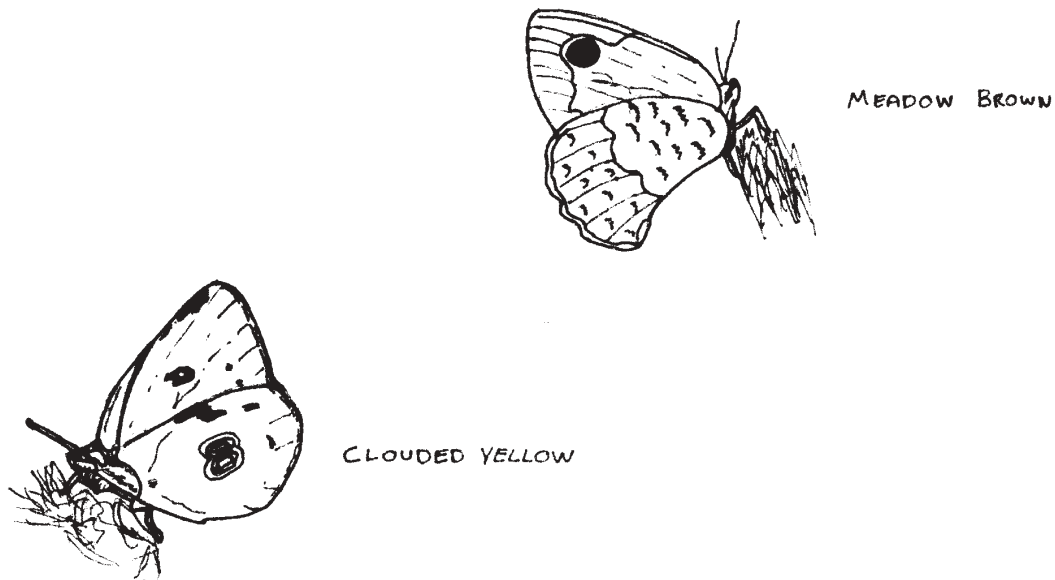
Before I was told about the butterfly my dad and I had seen 20+ Red-throated diver, 3 Gt. Northern diver and 40 Eider, which gave more of a wintery feel to the day. The next butterfly was a Small tortoiseshell seen by my dad at Boreham Pits on the 10th February. It took me another 8 days before I got my first butterfly of the year, which was again a Small tortoiseshell at Blake's Wood, Danbury.



On the 14th March my dad and I observed two male and one female Brimstone butterfly along with three Small tortoiseshell all in the Chignal Smealy area. This was put into context when an EWT warden told me he had seen 14 Brimstone butterflies at the Backwarden on the 14th March. On the 22nd Chris Harris and I saw a quite early male Holly Blue at Bradwell. Also in the area on the same day were three Small tortoiseshell and one Peacock butterfly. By the 28th March at Bradwell the Small tortoiseshell numbers had increased to 14 and there were now two Peacock butterflies around.

April started with good numbers of Brimstone, Peacock and Small tortoiseshell butterflies. On the 3rd April the weather turned wet and cold with brief hail storms, but during the afternoon the sun came out and so did my first Red admiral of the year at Melbourne Wood. I observed five Red admirals at Bradwell on the 5th April, with quite a few Small tortoiseshell butterflies, Peacock and Holly blue butterflies present. I saw over four Small white butterflies frequenting the grassland at Admirals Park on the 7th April together with a few Brimstone and Small tortoiseshell butterflies. The 8th April saw mostly overcast skies with outbursts of rain and brief sunshine. All this rain didn't stop a single Green-veined white from taking advantage of the brief sunny spell in my garden. The 10th April was witness to very variable weather, one minute it was raining, the next it was sunny. At Bradwell in the brief sunny intervals, I observed a single Orange-tip butterfly along with a few Small tortoiseshell, Holly blue, Peacock, Green-veined white and Red admiral butterflies.

The next four days saw breezy and rainy conditions which isn't good weather for butterflies, so as a result I observed no butterflies. The 19th April saw a turn around in the weather, now being warm, sunny and settled. This seemingly decent weather for butterflies only produced a single Red admiral at Bradwell. On the 22nd April I observed my first Large white butterfly of the year orbiting the hedgerow at the bottom of my garden.



The brief spells of sunny weather have brought out a few butterflies. I hope these spells of warm, sunny weather continue so we can all enjoy the butterfly life around us.

Geoffrey Wilkinson (15)

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INFORMATION ON FINDS IN CHELMSFORD AREA PERHAPS NOT YET  
RECORDED

<i>Viola odorata</i>	2 large stands at TL698069
Spindle	1 large specimen in full bud at TL699069. Lower trunk frequently in river water, but it seems to have a good hold in river bank.
Butchers Broom	Now in my garden (TL702074) bearing berries and flowers - several specimens having been rescued from a demolition site 5 or 6 years ago.
Alkanet	Many specimens along Primrose Hill approx. TL702074. From the map readings it may be concluded that the area was perhaps well-wooded, certainly rural but now has 11-lane roadway!
Primroses	
Bluebells	
Sulphur Clover	Very large stand at TL681111 on wide path leading from gravel pits onto the gateway to Chignall Road.

Jenie Thom

Essex Field Club Newsletter No. 26, August 1998

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## THE FLOWERS OF BELHUS WOODS COUNTRY PARK

We, who live in Upminster, may not have easy access to the real countryside, but we are within close range of a number of excellent Country Parks. Amongst these are Thorndon Park, Weald Park, Hainault Forest, Langdon, Hornchurch, and Belhus Woods. Between them I believe that we have as much access to wildlife as - perhaps better than - the true country dweller.

My favourite is Belhus Woods Country Park, which straddles the Havering - Thurrock border, and which has its main entrance just north of Aveley at TQ564826. Owned and managed by Essex County Council, it covers around 170 acres, and includes an interesting mixture of grassland, ponds, lakes, and bluebell woods. I have spent very many happy hours exploring all of these features, and have covered most of its nooks and crannies.

Two years ago, partly to give some purpose to my wanderings, and partly to repay my pleasure, I decided to make a photographic survey of all the flowers within the Park's boundaries, mount the photographs, and present the result to the Head Ranger. This objective I achieved last Autumn, and the album is available at the Centre for anyone to peruse. The album contains photographs of 196 flowers - though I have already recorded three more this Spring.

The photographs are limited to those flowers likely to interest the general public - which also corresponds with my own competence at identification. Consequently the only trees included are those with 'pretty' flowers, and there are no grasses, ferns, sedges or rushes.

I would be delighted to be informed of any new finds within the Park's boundaries.

A list of my findings follows:.

<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	<i>Convulvulus arvensis</i>
<i>Aesulus hippocastanatum</i>	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	<i>Conyza rusticana</i>
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>	<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	<i>Crepis capillaris</i>
<i>Allium ursinum</i>	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	<i>Dactylorchis fuchsii</i>
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	<i>Dactylorchis praetermissa</i>
<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>	<i>Centaureum erythraea</i>	<i>Daucus carota</i>
<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	<i>Cerastium holosteoides</i>	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	<i>Chamaenerion angustifolium</i>	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>
<i>Apium nodiflorum</i>	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	<i>Echium vulgare</i>
<i>Arctium lappa</i>	<i>Chenopodium polyspermum</i>	<i>Endymion nonscriptus</i>
<i>Arctium minus</i>	<i>Chenopodium rubrum</i>	<i>Epilobium adnatum</i>
<i>Armoracia rusticans</i>	<i>Chrysanthemum</i>	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	<i>leucanthemum</i>	<i>Epilobium palustre</i>
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	<i>Epilobium parviflorum</i>
<i>Aster sp.</i>	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>
<i>Ballota nigra</i>	<i>Cirsium palustre</i>	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>
<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	<i>Euphorbia amygdaloides</i>
<i>Brassica nigra</i>	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	<i>Fic;ipendula ulmaria</i>
<i>Bryonia dioica</i>	<i>Conopodium majus</i>	<i>Galega officinalis</i>



<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>	<i>Nuphar lutea</i>	<i>Sedum reflexum</i>
<i>Galium aparine</i>	<i>Nymphaea alba</i>	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>
<i>Galium palustre</i>	<i>Odontites verna</i>	<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>
<i>Galium verum</i>	<i>Oenanthe aquatica</i>	<i>Silene alba</i>
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	<i>Onopordium acanthium</i>	<i>Silene dioica</i>
<i>Geranium molle</i>	<i>Ophrys apifera</i>	<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	<i>Orchis mascula</i>	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	<i>Papaver somniferum</i>	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>
<i>Hedera helix</i>	<i>Parietaria diffusa</i>	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	<i>Picris echioides</i>	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
<i>Hottonia palustris</i>	<i>Picris hieracioides</i>	<i>Sorbus torminalis</i>
<i>Humulus lupulus</i>	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	<i>Plantago major</i>	<i>Stellaria graminea</i>
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	<i>Stellaria holostea</i>
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	<i>Polygonum convulvulus</i>	<i>Stellaria media</i>
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	<i>Polygonum hydropiper</i>	<i>Symphoricarpos rivularis</i>
<i>Inula conyza</i>	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	<i>Symphytum orientale</i>
<i>Iris pseudocorus</i>	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	<i>Tamus communis</i>
<i>Lactuca virosa</i>	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
<i>Lamium album</i>	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>
<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	<i>Prunus avium</i>	<i>Thelycrania sanguinea</i>
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	<i>Torilis japonica</i>
<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>	<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	<i>Tragopogon minor</i>
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>
<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>	<i>Ranunculus aquatilis</i>	<i>Trifolium campestre</i>
<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	<i>Tripleurospermum</i>
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>	<i>maritimum</i>
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	<i>Reseda luteola</i>	<i>Tussilago farfara</i>
<i>Lotus uliginosus</i>	<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>
<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i>	<i>Rorippa microphylla</i>	<i>Urtica dioica</i>
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	<i>Rosa arvensis</i>	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	<i>Rosa canina</i>	<i>Veronica arvensis</i>
<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	<i>Rubus ssp.</i>	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>
<i>Matricaria matricarioides</i>	<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i>	<i>Veronica persica</i>
<i>Medicago arabica</i>	<i>Rumex maritimus</i>	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>	<i>Vicia cracca</i>
<i>Melilotus alba</i>	<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>	<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>
<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	<i>Vicia sativa</i>
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	<i>Sarothamnus scoparius</i>	<i>Vicia tetrasperma</i>
<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	<i>Scrophularia aquatica</i>	<i>Viola arvensis</i>
<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>	<i>Scutellaria galericulata</i>	<i>Viola riviniana</i>
<i>Myosotis sylvatica</i>	<i>Sedum album</i>	

Arthur Adams (B.Sc., Ph.D.)

## WOOLLY WOOD-CHIP FUNGUS

You won't find this fungus in the popular guides to mushrooms and toadstools as it was only described in 1984. It grows typically on wood chips, which is a common habitat in the Hanningfield reserve. Its woolly veil on the cap and stipe, and its strong, distinctive smell make it a conspicuous specimen, so it is surprising that this find was only the third British record. Its scientific name is *Psathyrella sacchariolens*. I found it during a Spring foray with Claire Cadman, the Warden, on 24th April 1998. Later I identified it and sent it to Nick Legon who is the member of the British Mycological Society who specialises in the genus. Much to Claire's delight its rarity was confirmed. I look forward to more forays with Claire; perhaps next time will set a new British record. You never can tell with fungi.

## MAGNIFICENT MORELS

Stan Hudgell turned up trumps with some morels in his reserve at Elms Spinney on 23rd April 1998. He brought one to me, and we went off hot-foot to photograph them. At least 17 fruiting bodies were present during this very wet April. I identified it as *Mitrophora semilibera*, the Half-free Morel, so called because its cap spreads out like a little skirt, and does not fuse at the rim with the stipe. It is the most frequently found morel in this country, but as a group they are not very common. This find goes to show that fungi can be found most of the year when it is wet and warm. Some can even survive the frost - so keep your eyes open for fungi.

Tony Boniface

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## A RARE BEE FLY REDISCOVERED IN ESSEX

During a visit to Star Lane Brick Pits at Little Wakering in south-east Essex on the 20th May I took a single female of the bee-fly *Bombylius discolor* flying along the side of a path. This is the first record of this Nationally Scarce fly in Essex since the late 1960s when the species was taken at Don Down's garden at Thundersley. There are three other records for Essex: an undated 1962 record, again at Thundersley, from the Biological Records Centre at Monks Wood, a specimen taken on the 24th April 1962 at Colchester and a specimen taken on the 27th March 1948 at Leigh-on-Sea both in the Natural History Museum. I am grateful to Colin Plant for providing me with this information.

The insect looks rather similar to the widespread and common species *Bombylius major* which can be seen hovering and darting around woodlands and gardens in Spring using its long proboscis to feed on nectar from long-tubed flowers. Bee flies are so-called because of their furry, bee-like appearance caused by the dense erect body hairs. In both species the wings have a bold and distinctive pattern of brown along the front, a dark chocolate brown in *B. major*, paler in *B. discolor*. The easiest diagnostic feature is the spotting present on the wings of *B. discolor* but absent in *B. major*.

The larvae of *Bombylius* species live in association with solitary bees, as parasites, carnivores or inquilines but little is known about their detailed biology. Apparently the female drops or flicks her egg on to the ground, often some distance from the burrow of the host bee, and the behaviour of 'sanding' to add grains of sand to the eggs to make them heavier is described by Roger Payne in Newsletter No. 20 p.7-8.

Several visits to Star Lane Brick Pits have turned up an important assemblage of species including a number of rarities. I hope to summarise these findings in a later Newsletter.

Peter Harvey

## A RARE HOVERFLY AT WARWICK WOOD, BELHUS PARK

Warwick Wood is a fine ancient wood in the Belhus Park complex. A brief visit to the wood on the 24th June 1998 resulted in the discovery of two males of the nationally scarce hoverfly *Volucella inflata*, one at the side of a damp ride and a second flying around bramble flowers at the edge of another ride.

The fly is very rare in Essex with only four previous records. The most recent is a female taken by myself on the 13th June 1996 at the edge of Alsa Sand Pit just north of Stansted Mountfitchet with further males and females present in some numbers during a second visit on the 23rd June 1996 when Colin Plant and myself found them visiting Mock Orange blossom (described in Newsletter No.18 p.6). Earlier records are of one male taken in a malaise trap at Canfield Hart at TL5619 by Colin Plant in July 1983 and two much older records, for Colchester in 1903 and for Wintry Wood, Epping Forest on the 27th June 1948.

Species of *Volucella* are large hoverflies which mimic bumblebees or have the warning colours used by hornets and other wasps. The larvae specialise as scavengers in the nests of bumblebees and social wasps, though *Volucella inflata* is thought to be associated with old broadleaved woodland, with a probable requirement for old and diseased trees with sap runs, especially those attacked by the goat moth *Cossus cossus*. Adults have been observed ovipositing in sap runs on a tree trunk and larvae, thought to be of this species, have been found at this location (British Hoverflies by Stubbs & Falk, 1983).

Two males of the handsome and widespread bumblebee mimic *Volucella bombylans* were also found at Warwick Wood and a female of the Nationally Rare RDB3 bee *Lasioglossum pauperatum* was collected at umbellifer flowers along the northern edge of the wood. These records together with the earlier article by Arthur Adams on the plants of Belhus Park emphasise the importance of this country park and the whole south Essex area for natural history.

Peter Harvey

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## SPECIAL VERGES

It was good to read Joan's story of the history of the Special Verges in the last Newsletter and some of them, that I have seen in Uttlesford District are spectacular. I have recently been asked to take over as representative for the Chelmsford District and things are not as straightforward as they appear to be in her area. I have been unable to find any species lists, not even the specific plants the reserves were meant to protect. Most of the ones I have been able to locate, do not have anything very special that I can find. The maps and map references held by ECC do not correspond. I have Stan Hudgell (the first rep.) helping me, but without full species data it is hard to advise on management. This is a pity as, being a Chelmsford employee, I may be able to take over the physical management of the sites. May I ask members to let me have any data for the Chelmsford verges they may have and even for evidence of where they are!

Chris Romer, 10 Poplar Close, Chelmsford CM2 9NB.

## HONEYBEES

I have been told that nearly all the feral honey bee colonies have now died out because of Veroa mite. A particular nest I knew, near Gt. Leighs, looked sluggish and in poor condition last autumn. There was no sign of activity in the spring. However, in late June, I again saw bees flying and I thought the colony might have recovered. I realised, when I saw a swarm a few days later, that it is far more likely that the hole has been recolonised from elsewhere. Are bees swarming more to get away from the mite?

Chris Romer

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 PRIMULACEAE IN WEST ESSEX

We have known and walked in this interesting part of the county for over 40 years, and as we have recently been surveying the area for the Essex Flora Project, perhaps now is an opportune moment to comment on some of our findings, although direct comparison with past records is difficult because Jermyn's Flora of Essex, published in 1974 only shows species distribution on a 10Km square basis.

**COWSLIP** (*Primula veris*) appears to be increasing both in distribution and numbers. This species has flowered well in recent years on roadside verges and benefits from lack of highway verge management which allows the seed heads to remain erect and mature until the winter, when they finally shed.

On the chalky boulder clay of the area, the modern deep ditches on the arable land have provided ideal habitat for *P. veris*. The bare sloping sides and poor soil is to its liking and in places Cowslips can be seen in thousands, often in company with *Viola hirta* which also seems to thrive in this situation.

**OXSLIP** (*Primula elatior*). Our recordings appear to show a decline for this species, both in numbers and distribution. In well maintained woodland the Oxlip can still be seen to be plentiful but many of our woods are neglected and lack of management has resulted in a dense canopy. Here Oxlips are scarce and can only be found at the edges where sufficient light can penetrate. Deer seem to have a strong liking for the flower-heads and in some woods few are left to produce seed. It is likely that we shall see a continued decline in *P. elatior* unless woodland management improves and deer are controlled.

**PRIMROSE** (*Primula vulgaris*). There is a serious decline in this species in N.W. Essex, and many woods now appear to have no primroses at all. Carpets of them were once a common sight but now it is rare to see them in quantity. We record *P. vulgaris* in most 1Km squares but these records are mostly from village churchyards where they seem to thrive.

Lack of woodland coppicing may be the reason for the decline as most of our woods are badly neglected. Drought and pollution are other possible factors. Many thousands of plants were dug up in the 1960s, potted in small moss-lined hazel baskets, and hawked door-to-door by gypsies. Many have been dug up by residents to be planted in gardens. If present trends continue it seems that in years to come we may only see *P. vulgaris* in a few of our woods - those which are well maintained.

It will be interesting to see if the pattern of decline of Primroses in W. Essex is repeated across the county, or even, nationally.

C. & S. Watson

I have received this interesting item from George and Christine Darby:

Essex County Council

## Pilgrims Hatch County Infant School

Larchwood Gardens Brentwood Essex CM15 9NG

Headteacher Mr. Hugh Godfrey.

telephone Brentwood 372378

date 31st March 1998.



Dear Parents.

Yesterday I received news from the Essex County Councils Chief Architect Mr Ivor Brickup FRCCS that his department was very concerned about the substructure of the clay under the school playground. This is a result of the building work taking place in the Junior's which is causing the clay to fracture.

Whilst this is not unusual in Essex, what is causing concern is that the (bullious rubbiscon nitrus) soil louse is making its way through the clay layer where it normally lives. The fractures in the clay are allowing these lice to exit onto the playground.

There are two procedures that we have been asked to adopt to prevent the lice disrupting school.

- (1) As they are attracted by vibrations we are asking every body to walk on tip toe on the school site.
- (2) If one should escape to the surface, do not panic just keep perfectly still and gently rub your feet backwards and forwards on the ground. This encourages them to return to their subterranean environment.

My sincere apologies for any alarm caused, but if we all tip toe around the school there should be no problems.

Thank you for your co-operation.

Hugh Godfrey.  
Headteacher.

## A REMARKABLE JUMPING SPIDER FOUND IN ESSEX AND THE IMMINENT LOSS OF ANOTHER IMPORTANT SITE IN THE EAST THAMES CORRIDOR

To the west of the old power station at Barking there is an area consisting of old pulverised fly ash (PFA) lagoons over former grazing marsh which supports interesting plant communities and an important invertebrate fauna. There are remnant grazing marsh dykes, marshy areas of *Phragmites* and sedge, banks of sparsely vegetated PFA, areas of ruderal flower-rich vegetation and scrub together with some quite remarkable dune-like formations resulting from weathered and compacted PFA. The communities that have developed on the PFA substrate, despite similarities are very different to those to be found at the PFA lagoons at West Thurrock, where a saltmarsh flora grades into drier grassland and scrub with many calcicole plants dominating.

During June this year a male of the Nationally Scarce (Notable A) jumping spider *Synageles venator* was taken in the dune-like area near sedge and *Phragmites*. This is the first record of this ant-mimicing spider in Essex and not one I would ever have predicted! Most records are from the west coast where it is known from dunes and fens in S. Wales and Devon & Somerset but there are old records for Yaxley and Woodwalton Fens. Peter Merrett, our national spider authority tells me that the nearest other record would appear to be in the Rye area in East Sussex.

Despite the apparently barren and unpromising nature of PFA it does revegetate naturally and will eventually develop into woodland after abandonment. In common with other more natural habitats it is the successional stages which provide much of the conservation interest and ultimately management would be needed to maintain these stages, which often include large populations of orchids such as Southern marsh orchid. The friable substrate is used by aculeate Hymenoptera as a sand substitute for nesting and the poor substrate encourages the development of flower-rich plant communities important for foraging and hunting.

Despite their ecological interest these habitats are obviously viewed as 'Brown Field' sites and are under much greater threat of development than the rest of our decimated nature conservation resources. Part of the Barking PFA area has been a London Wildlife Trust reserve, but apparently the whole site will soon be cleared and developed for a massive housing complex, planning permissions having been in place since the 1980s. The Barking Levels to the east of the power station have already largely been developed for housing and soon little natural or semi-natural habitat will remain. The loss of biodiversity in this area of south-west Essex will be huge and will further fragment the nationally important invertebrate populations present in the East Thames Corridor.

The majority of invertebrate records available have been made since 1996 and much more material remains to be identified. The Invertebrate Index and Species Quality Index (measures of the national rarity and diversity of the fauna) for the species of aculeate Hymenoptera, Diptera and Arachnida recorded from the PFA lagoon area totals at least 2330 and 12.7 respectively, very high figures which compare favourably with some of the best sites in the East Thames Corridor. This includes 6 RDB species, 16 Nationally Scarce and 52 Nationally Local species. Apart from the very high biodiversity of other rare species present there is the RDB1 Tachinid fly *Gymnosoma nitens* which is parasitic on the Nationally Scarce bug *Sciocoris cursitans*, and a very large population of the Silvery leaf-cutter bee *Megachile leachella*, nesting in the weathered desert-like areas of PFA and foraging on Birds foot trefoil.

I hope to be able to provide a more detailed article on the invertebrate fauna of this interesting site so that at least naturalists in the future will have access to data on what has been lost as we approach the new millenium.

Peter Harvey

## BOOK REVIEW

Archer, Michael E., 1998. **Threatened Wasps, Ants and Bees (Hymenoptera: Aculeata) in Watsonian Yorkshire. A Red Data Book.** PLACE Research Centre, University College of Ripon and York St. John. ISBN 0-9524970-1-8. 68 pp. with many line drawings. Obtainable from Dr. Margaret Atherden, The University College of Ripon and York St. John, Lord Mayor's Walk, York, YO31 7EX.. Price £3 (£3.50 with p.&p.)

This Red Data Book deals with 107 threatened species out of a total of 321 species of aculeate Hymenoptera that have been found in Yorkshire. A complete list of all species recorded from Yorkshire is given in Appendix 1 and sites on which threatened species of aculeate Hymenoptera have been found are given in Appendix 2 with details of Natural Area and the number of records and number of species.

The categories of threatened species used in the book are described, the characteristics of threatened species discussed and seven species selected for further investigation and the development of Species Action Plans. The bulk of the book is taken up with the species accounts which provide information on the status of each species, its distribution in Yorkshire, with dates of first and last records, its distribution in terms of British distribution and major habitat and other resource requirements of the species.

Yorkshire is of particular interest in a national context because it includes parts, or the whole, of 17 Natural Areas and many southern species are at the northern edge of the distribution and some northern species are at the southern edge of their range in Britain. The county may therefore be useful as a barometer for changing environmental factors affecting species.

This is an excellent and remarkably comprehensive publication available at a very reasonable price which should serve as a model for other regional and county Red Data Books. The data in the book will be particularly useful for Regional and Natural Area Biodiversity Action Plans, besides being of use in the UK and Local Biodiversity Action Plans. It is a must for all people interested in bees and wasps and for all conservation bodies and their staff in England including our own county here in Essex.

Peter Harvey

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### CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE NEWSLETTER

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

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

*Readers are advised that publication of material in the Newsletter does not imply, unless indicated to the contrary, that the views and opinions expressed therein are shared by the editor or by the Council of the Essex Field Club.*

## DETAILS OF COURSES AND CONFERENCES RECEIVED

I occasionally receive information as Newsletter Editor about courses, conferences and talks that may be of interest to Field Club members. Usually the dates of these will have already passed by the time the next Newsletter will appear. However this time I have received details of a number of venues in time for inclusion:

a conference entitled "John Ray and his Successors: the clergyman as biologist" to be held 18th-21st March 1999 at Braintree, Essex. The conference is organised by the John Ray Trust, the Institute of Biology's History Committee and the Society for the History of Natural History and registration before January 1st is £90 (f/t students £30).

Bookings and details from Janet Turner, John Ray Trust, Town Hall Centre, BRAINTREE, Essex CM7 3YG. Tel: 01376-557776 Fax: 344345

A Programme of Events for 1998 for the City of London Cemetary & Crematorium includes a guided Geology Walk, Fungus Find and Tree Trail Walk between August and December. Further information is available from Lynn Heath, Projects Manager, City of London Cemetary & Crematorium, Aldersbrook Road, Manor Park, E12 5DQ  
Tel: 0181-530 2151 Fax: 0181-530 1563

A programme for the 1998 Field Studies Council Courses for the Community at Epping Forest Field Centre is available from Field Studies Council, Epping Forest Field Centre, High Beech, Loughton, Essex IG10 4AF Tel: 0181-508 7714 Fax: 0181-508 8429

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 WHATS ON: ESSEX FIELD CLUB

## AUGUST

- Sat 1st            **BOTANY GROUP BSBI Atlas 2000 recording meeting** - square TL53.  
Meet 11am at Debden Church, TL 551332. Leader Jeremy Ison (01376)  
345235
- Sat 8th            **MOTH GROUP Marks Hall Estate, Coggeshall.** Meet 8pm. Please contact  
leader in advance if planning to attend. Leader Joe Firmin (01206) 241389
- Sun 9th            **BOTANY GROUP BSBI Atlas 2000 recording meeting** - square TL78.  
Meet 11am, Bowers Gifford churchyard, TL 755872. Leader Ken Adams  
0181-508-7863
- Sat 15th           **GEOLOGY GROUP and Essex Rock and Mineral Society.** Exotic  
boulders in Kesgrave Gravel and derived fossils in Boulder Clay at Roxwell  
Gravel Quarry. Meet 8.15am at Roxwell Road entrance, TL 653086. Leader  
Gerald Lucy (01799) 523310
- Sun 16th           **FUNGUS GROUP Fungus foray in Epping Forest.** Meet 10am  
Conservation Centre car park. Leader Geoffrey Kibby 0181-789-7664. It is  
hoped to have a display in The Warren in the afternoon.
- Sun 23rd           **BIRD GROUP Hanningfield Reservoir reserve.** Meet 10 am at car park TQ  
737976. Leaders Tony and Judith Boniface (01245) 266316

## SEPTEMBER

- Sat 19th           **FUNGUS GROUP Fungus foray in Warley Place.** Meet 10.30am at



entrance TQ 583908. Leader Len Kirby (01277) 225163.  
 WHATS ON: ESSEX FIELD CLUB (continued)

SEPTEMBER cont.

- Sat 19th      **MOTH GROUP - County Moth Night** Old waterworks site, Sandford Mill. Meet 8pm outside gate at TL 739063. Leader Tony Walentowicz (01245) 350016
- Sat 26th      **GEOLOGY GROUP Geology in north-east Kent.** Meet 10am Sturry Station TR 178604. Leader Peter Allen - please telephone leader if attending (01992) 630661
- Sun 27th      **FUNGUS GROUP Fungus foray at Woodham Walter Common and Little Baddow Heath.** Meet 10.30am at entrance to Scrubs Wood TL 787057. Tea and display in St Andrews parish Room at 3pm TL 780075. Leader Martin Gregory (01245) 223300

OCTOBER 1998

- Sun 4th      **FUNGUS GROUP Joint meeting with South Essex Natural History Society.** Fungus foray in Belfairs Wood Nature Reserve. Meet 10.30am Warren Road entrance - signposts from A.13 TQ 821875. Leader Stella Aber (01702) 470828
- Sat 17th      **MAMMAL GROUP Deer watch in Tilty area.** Meet 3pm at Foakes Hall car park, Stortford Road, Dunmow. Leader David Scott (01245) 361475
- Sat 24th      **BIRD GROUP Paglesham and the River Roach.** Meet 10.30am near the footpath TQ 926926. Leaders Judith and Tony Boniface (01245) 266316
- Sun 25th      **FUNGUS GROUP Fungus foray in Norsey Wood.** Meet 10.30am at Norsey Wood Centre TQ 690959. Leader Tony Boniface (01245) 266316
- Sat 31st      **FUNGUS GROUP Fungus foray in City of London Cemetery.** Meet 10am at main entrance in Aldersbrook Road, E12 TQ 418863. Leader Richard Baker

NOVEMBER

- Sat 7th      **FUNGUS GROUP Fungus foray in churchyards around Chelmsford.** Meet 10.30am outside Broomfield churchyard TL706105. Leader Tony Boniface (01245) 266316
- Sun 8th      **FUNGUS GROUP Fungus foray in East Donyland Woods, Mersea Road, Colchester.** Meet 10.30am in lay-by at TM 011206. Leaders Ian Rose and Anne Guiver (01206) 392870.
- Sat 14th      **BIRD GROUP Shoebury East Beach for waders.** Meet 10,30am at George Street car park TQ 942848. Leader David Williams (01245) 225119
- Sun 15th      **FUNGUS GROUP Fungus foray in Hockley Woods.** Meet 11am at car park by Bull public house TQ834925. Leader John Skinner (01702) 309270
- Sat 28th      **GENERAL MEETING 1419 "FLORA OF ICELAND".** Talk by Steve Prewer. 3pm at the Red Cross Hall, London Road, Chelmsford (car park entrance in Writtle Road)  
 Essex Field Club Newsletter No. 26, August 1998

## ESSEX FIELD CLUB PUBLICATIONS

The following publications are available, 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.

**Field Club notelets** (illustrated in previous Newsletters) 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.

### 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. 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).  
*Volume 6 and Volume 8 are available together for £9.00 post free.*
- 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 143 (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
- No. 14. **Essex Naturalist No 14 (New series) -Journal** edited by C.W. Plant.  
ISSN 0071-1489 (published 1997) PRICE £5
- 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.