

# **COCKSHERD WOOD and the EVERGREEN 2000 TRUST**

**T. M. Tauren-Bent**



**EVERGREEN 2000 TRUST**

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## CONTENTS

	Page
1. INTRODUCTION	1
2. AIMS	2
3. HISTORY	2
4. KEY PLANT SPECIES FOUND IN COCKSHERD WOOD	5
5. KEY ANIMAL SPECIES	6
6. THE STRUCTURE AND COMPOSITION OF THE WOOD	6
7. THE MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF THE WOODLAND	7
8. PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MAINTENANCE OF THE SITE	9
9. FUNDING	9
10. PROMOTING EVERGREEN 2000	10
11. THREATS FOR CONSERVATION	10
12. FUTURE	11
13. CONCLUSIONS	11
REFERENCES	13
APPENDICES	14



# COCKSHERD WOOD AND EVERGREEN 2000 TRUST

## 1. INTRODUCTION

**Cocksherd Wood**, classified as an ancient woodland, and officially designated as a Local Nature Reserve, is one of seven linked sites, which form a vital biodiversity corridor in northwest Slough.

These sites, which comprise meadows and woodlands, run from the 'Great Western' railway line in the south to Cocksherd Wood on the Berkshire and Buckinghamshire County border in the north, with open countryside and Burnham Beeches beyond.

This green open space is adjacent to dense industrial and residential development and represents the last vestiges of the Burnham Grove Estate remaining in the Borough of Slough.

**Evergreen 2000 Trust** is a voluntary community initiative, with its roots in the 1960's. Most members of the trust have been actively involved in the management and maintenance of the Cocksherd Wood since the 1960's, however it was officially founded 13 September 1999, and in the process extended the conservation work to include other sites in the local area. Through mergers with other voluntary conservation groups, Friends and Neighbours of Cocksherd Wood (FANs) and the Haymill Valley Volunteers, the Evergreen 2000 Trust is now the sole voluntary conservation group operating in this area.

In addition to Cocksherd Wood (4.85 Ha) these sites include Cocksherd Green (1.67 Ha), Bangle's Spinney (1.80 Ha), Bangle's Green (0.30 Ha), Lynch Valley (5.90 Ha), Lammas Meadow (3.35 Ha) and Haymill Nature Reserve (9.17 Ha) (Appendix I).

These sites now form a circuit of open spaces and woodlands, covering in total an area of 27.04 hectares (66.81 acres) and providing a continuous corridor for easier movement of plant and animal species. The sites are partly linked by the Millennium Nature Trail, a 2000 metre signposted path, providing easier public access to this important amenity for the local population.

Consultation and planning is now taking place to seek Local Nature Reserve status to the whole area, and for this to be conserved as one entity as the Burnham Grove Nature Park (Appendix II).

## **2. AIMS**

The following discussion describes the partnership between Cocksherd Wood and Evergreen 2000 Trust and the efforts to manage and maintain this ancient woodland site for the benefit of the future generations.

## **3. HISTORY**

In the Burnham Parish Title Map/Schedule 1839/42 Cocksherd Wood is marked as belonging to Lower Britwell Farm, which was in the ownership of Britwell Court Estate. Bayley family, tenant farmers of the Lower Britwell Farm, are known to have been farming the land from 17<sup>th</sup> into 19<sup>th</sup> century. Records of Britwell Court date back to 14<sup>th</sup> Century.

By 1842 Lower Britwell Farm, including Cocksherd Wood, was in the ownership of Lord Godolphin (Ninth Duke of Leeds) and had been separated from Britwell Court. The farm was tenanted during this period by William Bayley Junior and formed part of Lord Godolphin's estate together with Baylis House and Stoke Poges Lane and the surrounding area.

Lord Godolphin sold the Lower Britwell Farm in 1895 to Christie-Miller family, by then owners of Britwell Court, so the farm was returned to the original ownership of the Britwell Court estate. In 1920 the farm, now merged with Upper Britwell Farm, was sold by Sidney Richardson Christie-Miller to Edward Clifton Brown of Burnham Grove estate.

E. Clifton-Brown, a merchant banker, had purchased Burnham Grove estate in 1903 (Burnham Grove is nowadays Burnham Beeches Hotel) and since continued to acquire nearby farmland such as the Britwell Farms, Lynch Hill Farm (once part of Lower Britwell Farm), Britwell Court (excluding the main house), Leas Farm and Littlejohns Wood.

On 25<sup>th</sup> January, 1951 Cocksherd Wood was included in the sale of land by representatives of E. Clifton-Brown to London County Council, who purchased the land under the powers given by 1936 Housing Act. This area formed the basis for the Britwell Housing Estate. Cocksherd Wood remained as an amenity for the estate.

In 1963 London County Council became Greater London Council and in 1979 the authority transferred the Britwell Housing Estate area to Slough Borough Council. (Appendix III).

The influx of new residents in the 1950's and early 1960's to the mainly rural farming community created a variety of problems. The new residents, mainly homeless from Central London, didn't settle easily and there was resentment from local people towards the incomers. During this time the first signs of urban vandalism emerged.

By 1965 the Cocksherd Wood had become a dumping ground of old cars, washing machines, refrigerators, prams and other household rubbish.

Local residents, in conjunction with the West Slough Group Ministry, initiated a survey to establish what form of social activity and facilities were needed to stimulate and interest young people. This survey was conducted by local youth organisations together with a team of boys from Eton College and as a result the first ever Evergreen Project was launched in June 1965 to clean up Cocksherd Wood and the local area (Appendix IV – Selected Press Cuttings).

In spite of individual efforts of local residents, by 1990 Cocksherd Wood was again in danger of falling into 'poor repair'. The Dove House Residents Association initiated the action for a management committee (later known as Friends and Neighbours of Cocksherd Wood, FANs).

Amongst the initial representatives of the group were: -

Slough Borough Council

Dove House Residents Association (later Evergreen 2000 Trust)

Colne Valley Park Groundwork Trust (later Groundwork Thames Valley)

English Nature

British Trust for Conservation Volunteers

Slough Urban Wildlife Group

By 1998, the local community group (Dove House Residents Association), after consulting both local residents and Slough Borough Council, commenced in the planning of an ambitious conservation project, under the Evergreen 2000 banner, to celebrate New Millennium. This project included the development and management of Cocksherd Green, Bangle's Spinney, Bangle's Green and Lynch Valley, with the help and advice of the following organisations: -

British Trust for Conservation Volunteers (BTCV)

Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire Wildlife Trust (BBOWT)

Groundwork Thames Valley

Slough Borough Council

Development & Consumer Protection Department

The Evergreen 2000 project was successfully launched at the Slough Pride Exhibition and Conference in October 1998. The following year, after an application was made to the Charity Commission the group was registered as a charity under the name of The Evergreen 2000 Trust on 19<sup>th</sup> October 1999.

The Trust is affiliated to the British Trust for Conservation Volunteers, is a group member of Slough Pride – Peoples Actions Count, the local Agenda 21 initiative and a participant to Slough Biodiversity Action Plan. The merger of Evergreen 2000 Trust and FANs of Cocksherd Wood in April 2000 and with the Haymill Conservation Volunteers in May 2001 brought Cocksherd Wood, Lammas Meadow and the Haymill Valley under its care and established the Trust as the sole local voluntary conservation group in the area.



#### 4. KEY PLANT SPECIES FOUND IN COCKSHERD WOOD

The initial survey to establish the status of the woodland was performed in 1986 by English Nature (Appendix V), including both the tree species and indicator species of ancient woodland vascular plants. The survey identified eight species typical of ancient woodlands. These species were: -

Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>
Wood Anemone	<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>
Wood sedge	<i>Carex sylvatica</i>
Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
Wood meadow-grass	<i>Poa nemoralis</i>
Wild cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>
Bush vetch	<i>Vicia sepium</i>

Further survey information indicated that the age structure of the existing trees and shrubs was 'healthy', demonstrating a mixture of young and mature trees and evidence of regeneration by young trees and saplings. The existence of coppiced hazel showed evidence that the woodland had been managed in the past.

Tree and shrub species recorded at Cocksherd Wood were: -

Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>
Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>
Wild cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>
Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>
Goat willow/sallow	<i>Salix caprea</i>
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>
Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
English elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>

The survey established Cocksherd Wood as an Ancient Woodland site and following a BBOWT Habitat Survey (Appendix VI); it was also given a Local Nature Reserve status.

## 5. KEY ANIMAL SPECIES

Amongst the species observed by local residents, the following nationally important key species can be noted: -

Stag beetle	<i>Lucanus cervus</i>
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>

In addition, the BBOWT Habitat Survey pointed out the existence of glades in the woodland and their importance to butterfly species such as: -

Small skipper	<i>Thymelicus sylvestris</i>
Small tortoiseshell	<i>Aglais urticae</i>
Large white	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>
Meadow brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>
Ringlet	<i>Aphantopus hyperantus</i>

## 6. THE STRUCTURE AND COMPOSITION OF THE WOOD

The wood can be divided into four compartments of different habitat types: -

1. Area is dominated by grass and flower meadows. Along the edges of the meadow there are signs of the regeneration of ash, elm and oak standards together with willows in the low lying, wet areas. This compartment has also some planted non-native poplars (*Populus sp.*).
2. Compartment consists of widely spaced beech standards together with sparse shrub layer and areas of rhododendron, bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*) and bracken. Some storm damage together with damage caused by vandalism (burning at the base of trees) is evident. The field layer shows signs of serious erosion.

3. Area is mainly covered by hazel coppice together with oak and ash standards. Field maple and elder dominate the shrub layer. The area is typified by many small glades where regeneration of ash, birch and oak is evident. The open areas have bracken and bramble together with bluebells in the field layer.
4. Compartment is also dominated by hazel coppice with ash and oak standards. Along the southern border of the area regeneration of linear stretch of elms is evident. The glades have brambles, thistles and bracken and the field layer consists mainly of bluebells and wood avens.

## **7. THE MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF THE WOODLAND**

The objectives for the management of Cocksherd Wood were established in the first Management Plan (1990) and had eight key points: -

1. Informing local residents on the management process and where possible, involvement of local people in the management and in the implementation of the management plan.
2. The improvement of access to and within the wood.
3. The enhancement of nature conservation value of the woodland.
4. The exploration of possible markets to 'under wood' products resulting from active management of the wood as a resource. These funds would be used to offset management costs.
5. The limitation of inappropriate activities in the woodland (e.g. motorbike racing and dumping of old cars, old household machines and waste) by introducing access restrictions such as fencing and bollards. The reduction in these activities is hoped to achieve also through education.
6. The sourcing and application for grant aid to cover management costs.
7. The collection of data on the natural and human history of the woodland.
8. The monitoring of this process.

The management and maintenance projects planned were: -

- Surveys to collect data on flora and fauna.
- Habitat management including coppice rotation on a 7 to 10 year cycle, control of alien species such as *Rhododendron ponticum* and cutting of meadows and removal of thatch annually during the autumn period.
- Estate management consisting of boundary management and introducing restriction measures to inappropriate access. Litter picking is also seen as a part of the estate management.
- Improvements to recreational use and access by active footpath management, development of circular route and upgrading paths and providing steps on steep slopes.
- To find a supplier for benches.
- To involve a larger part of the local community in the project by producing a leaflet of the management proposals and in addressing the litter problem, publishing a circular walk leaflet, getting schools and universities to study the history and use of the wood, and also involving local schools to help in the litter picking and offering school groups guided walks.

The Evergreen 2000 Trust works in close cooperation with Slough Borough Council to ensure the regular maintenance and upkeep of the sites either through the provision of volunteers or for funding of contracted projects (i.e. The Millennium Steps). The Trust receives help from other voluntary groups such as the Earthwork Conservation Volunteers of Ruislip and the Windsor and Maidenhead Conservative Volunteers throughout the year.

The routine maintenance of the site consists of: -

Shrub clearance

Rubbish clearance and removal (including dumped household waste and scrap metal)

New planting where appropriate

Improving access paths and constructing steps where necessary

Coppicing

Pruning operations, where necessary



## **8. PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MAINTENANCE OF THE SITE**

Vandalism is considered to be the biggest problem and seriously affects the maintenance efforts and the amenity value of the wood. Vandalism can take different forms and these could be described as: -

1. Deliberate vandalism, intentionally caused by setting fire to stolen cars driven on site.
2. Damage and noise nuisance caused by improperly using the wood for motorbike scrambling.
3. Damage caused by hacking trees and plants and lighting fires.
4. Illegal fly tipping and the dumping of household waste.
5. Illegal badger baiting.

## **9. FUNDING**

The Evergreen 2000 Trust is a charity and as such relies on the funding provided by the Local Authority, National Government Institutions and organisations and businesses with interest in the conservation issues. Awards, Grant Aid and funding received up-to-date have come from the following bodies: -

British Airports Authority (BAA) Heathrow, Environment Awards

BAA 2002/2001. Noise Fines Fund

The Dorothy Moreley Conservation Award

The Masterfoods Awards for the Environment in Berkshire

Millennium Festival Awards for All

Slough Borough Council Community Grants

## **10. PROMOTING EVERGREEN 2000**

The Trust has participated in the Maidenhead Carnival – Environmental Village in June 1999, Environmental Resources Workshop for Teachers in October 1999, Slough Borough Council Biodiversity Action Plan Consultation Event in May 2000, Slough Festivals in June 2000 and 2001 and Slough in Bloom Exhibit in year 2000, 2001 and 2002. The purpose in taking part in these events has been to attract and to promote public awareness and to gain support for the Trust's work.

## **11. THREATS FOR THE CONSERVATION**

The most serious threat for the conservation and survival of Cocksherd Wood together with the other areas of this only existing wildlife corridor in the northwest of Slough is considered to be the 'urban sprawl'. The pressure to provide more housing for the growing population in the area and the demand for improved infrastructure in the form of e.g. new roads, shopping centres and telephone masts creates a need for possible changes in the status of these areas and might lead to further urban development.

The current designation of the seven sites is as follows: -

### **Cocksherd Wood Nature Reserve**

Designation: Nature Reserve/Public Open Space

### **Cocksherd Green**

Designation: Public Open Space/Green Belt

### **Bangle's Spinney**

Designation: Public Open Space/Green Belt

### **Bangle's Green**

Designation: Public Open Space/Green Belt

### **Lynch Valley**

Designation: Non-Statutory Informal Nature Reserve/Public Open Space

### **Lammas Meadow**

Designation: Public Open Space

### **Haymill Nature Reserve**

Designation: Nature Reserve/Public Open Space

## **12. FUTURE**

Evergreen 2000 Trust is a voluntary organisation and as such relies heavily on the dedication of the trust members. It is recognised, that there is a limit to the work the volunteers can institute for proper measures of maintenance and upkeep in order to safeguard these sites. The aim of the Evergreen 2000 Trust is to amount a campaign to secure substantial funding: -

- To provide right type of protection including fencing and bollards
- To produce and improve the path network for better access
- To implement ground works to control the seasonal flooding at the moment causing damage and hindering access to Cocksherd Wood during the autumn – winter period
- To create more steps for easier access
- For planting, regeneration and restoration of hedgerows (some of the sites)
- To employ a co-ordinator to oversee the project management

Other aims for the future is the creation of a website to promote their work and to continue to follow the principal objective of the trust to “educate the public in the principles and practice of conservation”. This will include an increased involvement in the education of the local youth about the importance to respect, maintain and conserve these remaining areas of natural environment in their neighbourhood.

## **13. CONCLUSIONS**

There is no doubt about the importance of the conservation value of Cocksherd Wood and the other sites currently under the management of Evergreen 2000 Trust with the aim to “save the natural environment and wildlife by conserving sites of special value for the benefit of local people and future generations in perpetuity”.

The majority of the current members of the trust consist of local community minded residents of Dove House Crescent and the other nearby streets and the dedication and the community spirit is still very much in evidence. It can be noted though that some of the initial enthusiasm has gone, leaving only the 'hardcore' of dedicated volunteers to take care of the wood. Other factors influencing the volunteer base is the increased pace of modern life and other leisure activities taking preference over community initiatives, changes in the home ownerships in the area and the difficulty to attract the 'newcomers' to join the trust and to dedicate some of their time for the 'common cause'.

It is encouraging, that Slough Borough Council has taken an active role in this conservation issue and Cocksherd Wood is recognised in both their Agenda 21 document as a valuable asset to the local community and in the Slough Biodiversity Action Plan, where both Cocksherd Wood and Haymill Valley are amongst the designated Wildlife Heritage Sites. These are sites of county-level significance in nature conservation within Berkshire and classified as such by fulfilling the criteria agreed by the Berkshire Nature Conservation Forum. Some additional protection is provided in the Borough's Local Plan, but this does not however go as far as to guarantee statutory protection for these sites. This can be considered as alarming, especially in the light of the possible threats, discussed in Chapter 11.

The involvement of dedicated local and national wildlife and nature organisations together with Evergreen 2000 Trust should be seen as vital for the future of Cocksherd Wood. The practical help and advice of such organisations cannot be underestimated. The experience and knowledge of these organisations in running similar projects will enable the correct management of the woodland in the aim to preserve the biodiversity but not forgetting the amenity and educational value for the local community.

If substantial funding is not secured in the near future, this conservation project is in danger of becoming impossible to maintain and manage and this would be a great loss to the local community and to the conservation of nationally important species, such as Stag beetle (*Lucanus cervus*) and English Bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*).



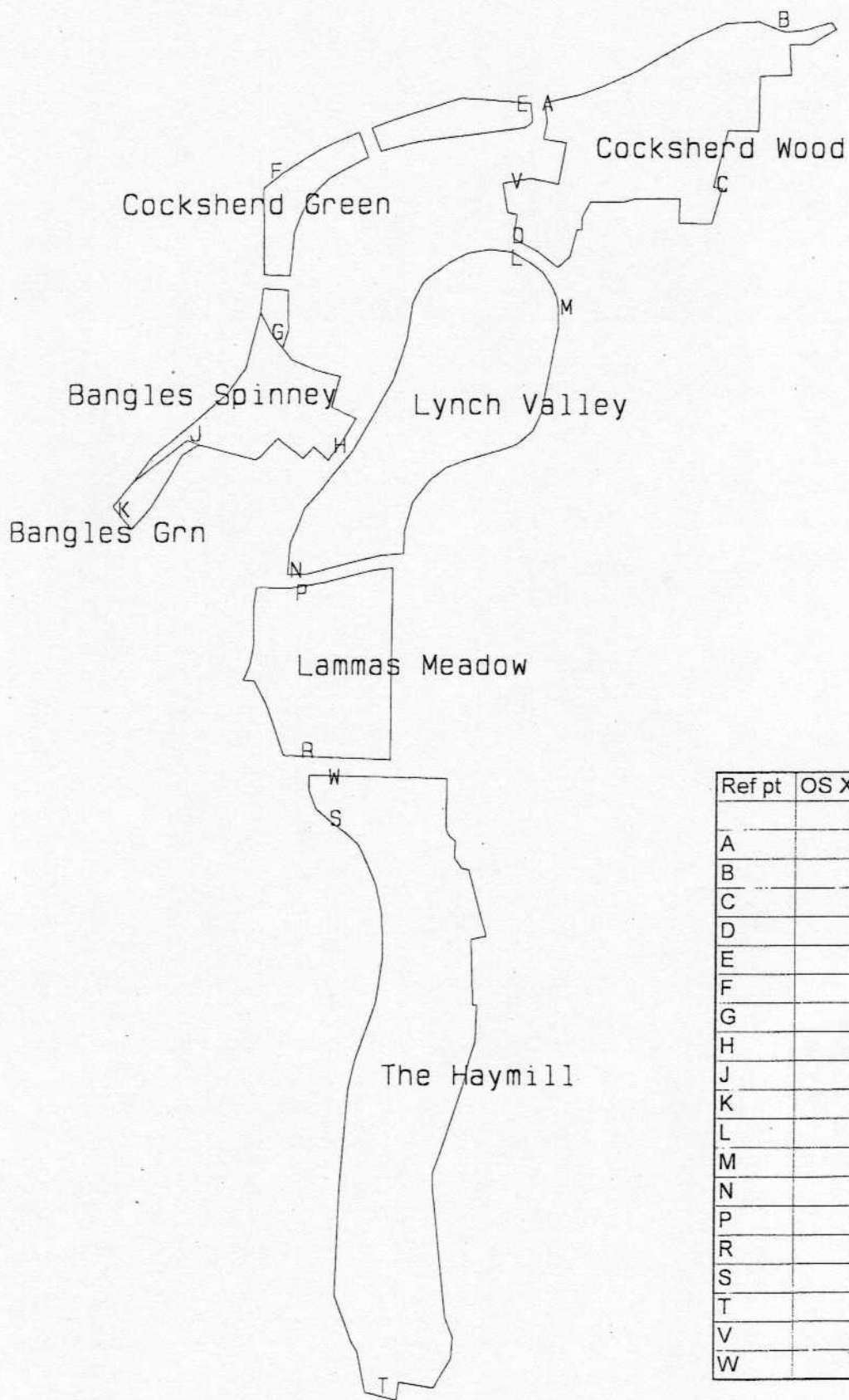
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## **APPENDICES**

- Appendix I:** Land Areas of Evergreen 2000 Trust Conservation Sites
- Appendix II:** Map of the Proposed Burnham Grove Nature Park overlaid on the aerial view of the sites ([getmapping.com](http://getmapping.com))
- Appendix III:** Ordinance Survey Map showing the area as it is today, overlaying an earlier OS map (circa 1930) with historic field names entered by A. Paton and published in: -  
Twist M. F. (1996). Hallowed Acres. Farming Press, Ipswich.
- Appendix IV:** Selected press cuttings in reference to the first Evergreen Project.
- Appendix V:** Ancient Woodlands Survey – South Region (English Nature)  
Ancient Woodland Vascular Plants –South Region (English Nature)
- Appendix VII:** BBOWT Habitat Survey Card
- Appendix VIII:** Cocksherd Wood during Summer and Winter, and as a Public Amenity for Visitors.
- Appendix IX:** Evergreen 2000 Trust volunteers performing maintenance tasks,
- Appendix X:** clearing rubbish and
- Appendix XI:** clearing the sites.

EVERGREEN 2000 Land Area estimates (01/10/2001)			
	sq.metres	hectares	acres
Cocksherd Wood	48480	4.848	11.98
Cocksherd Green North	6950	0.695	1.72
Cocksherd Green Central	7990	0.799	1.97
Cocksherd Green South	1680	0.168	0.42
Bangles Spinney	18000	1.800	4.45
Bangles Green	3020	0.302	0.75
Lynch Valley	59050	5.905	14.59
Lammas Meadow	33540	3.354	8.29
Haymill	91680	9.168	22.65
TOTAL	270390	27.039	66.81



Ref pt	OS X metres	OS Y metres
A	494429	182885
B	494709	182985
C	494638	182788
D	494395	182726
E	494419	182884
F	494106	182803
G	494108	182612
H	494184	182476
J	494011	182491
K	493929	182400
L	494394	182717
M	494453	182641
N	494131	182327
P	494138	182316
R	494146	182111
S	494181	182029
T	494238	181348
V	494393	182791
W	494179	182079

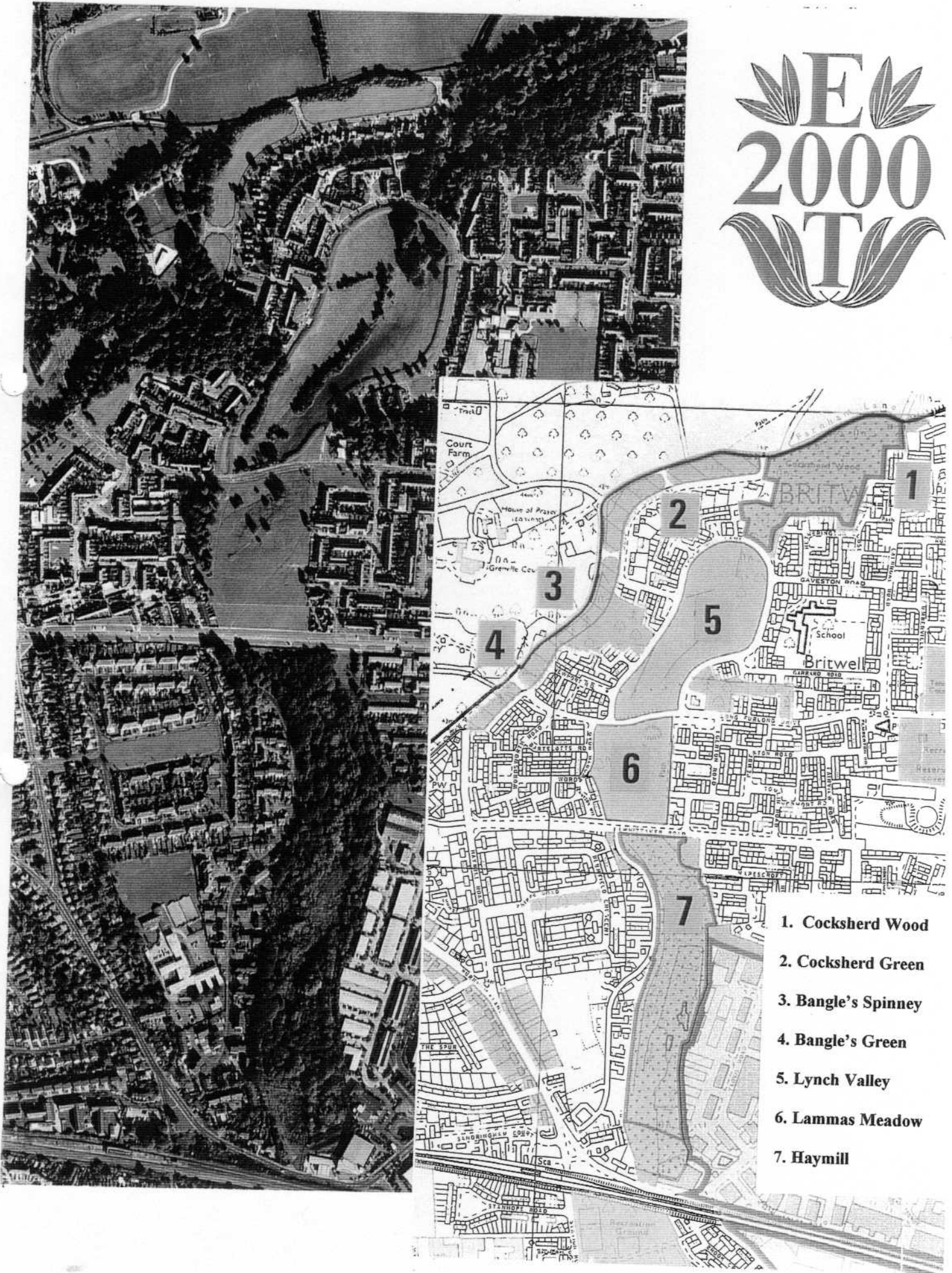
EVERGREEN 2000

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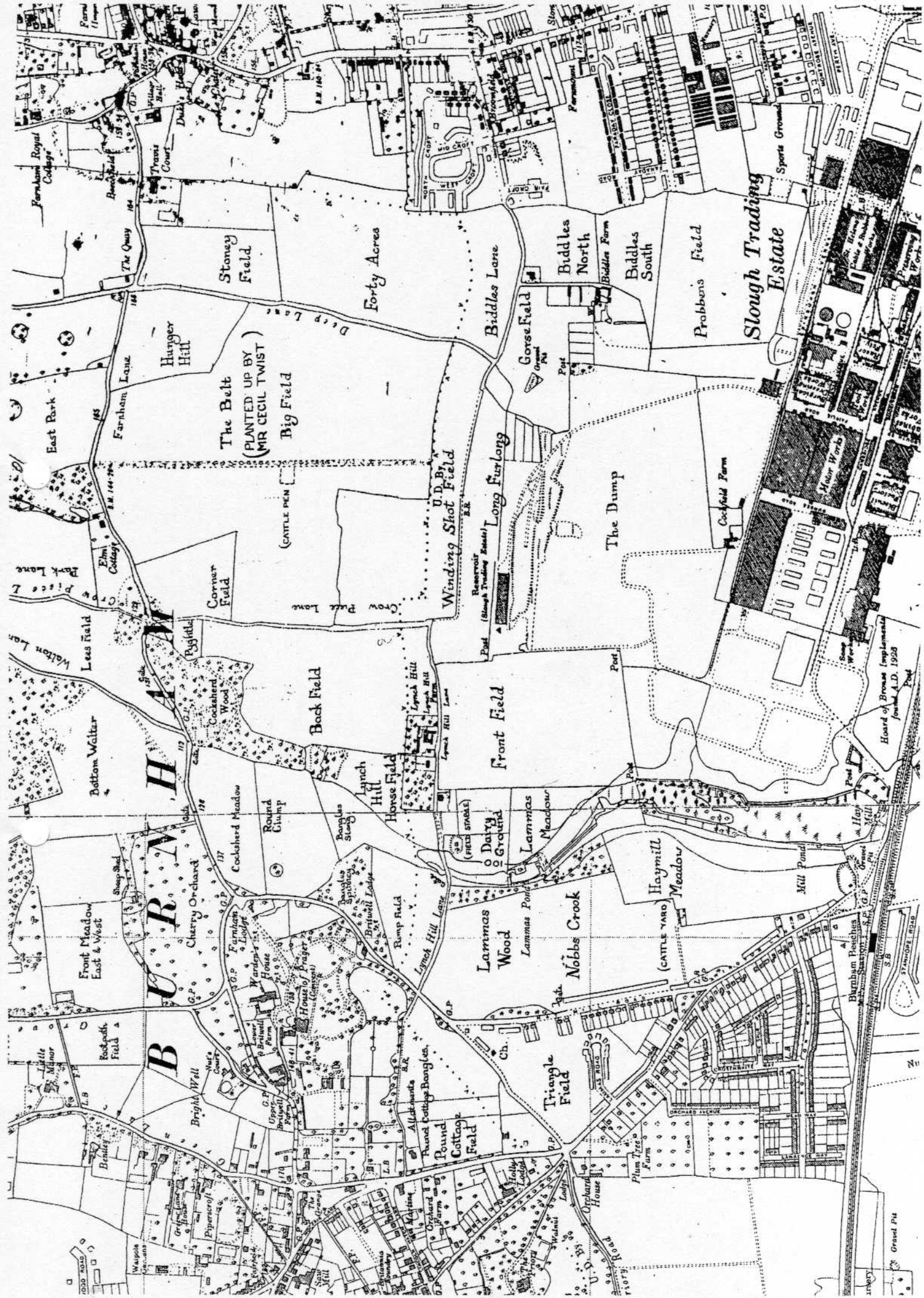


# EVERGREEN 2000 TRUST

## Burnham Grove Nature Park



1. Cocksherd Wood
2. Cocksherd Green
3. Bangle's Spinney
4. Bangle's Green
5. Lynch Valley
6. Lammas Meadow
7. Haymill





# YOUTH SHOWS THE WAY IN GREAT

## PROJECT EVERGREEN

## BRITWELL 'SPRING CLEAN'

(GAPING car bodies... ancient washing machines... rusty motor-cycles... outgrown toys... dismembered bed frames... an old safe.

This is a sample of the junk cleared from the countryside around Britwell by a task force of 97 Slough teenagers and Eton College boys on Sunday.

Project Evergreen lasted six hours.

And 12 lorry-loads of rubbish—18 cubic yards was collected.

Central centre was St. George's (Britwell) church hall, where the youngsters were briefed.

Then they split up into five mixed 'gangs'. Each was assigned a section of the countryside—the girls tackling litter and the young men the more hefty cast-offs.

### JOKES AND SWEAT

Soon piles of junk were lining the roads. Bonfires sprang up.

Working side by side to defoul the ditches and woodlands and open spaces were 28 Eton boys and 67 boys and girls from the West Slough Youth Group.

There was Viscount Lewisham mucking in with boys from council houses.

David Watkins, whose father is a paint sprayer, was hurling great chunks of scrap on a lorry with Humphrey Temperley, son of the Professor-elect in Applied Maths at Swansea University.

Joking and sweating and laughing, they posed for cameramen. The following evening they were screened on BBC's Town and Around news programme.

### 'DIFFERENT'

"It's damned hard work, but we're going at it hammer and tongs," said Brian Gregg, a 15-year-old grocer. "The 'ton here put it slightly differently.



It's lunchtime for 18-year-old Ranger Hilary Haywood. Serving the soup is Ken Hiron, a Project Evergreen organiser.



One of the Project Evergreen 'work gangs' studies the plan of campaign for the day.

"It's something different to do and it's nice to know you're helping the community," said Alastair Robertson, son of a stockbroker and Eton scholar.

"The girls were doing their bit, too.

They fanned out over acres of waist-high grass scouring the fields for smaller litter to fill paper sacks.

The sacks were collected on Monday by Eton Rural and Slough Borough councils.

Lunch was soup and sandwiches in a valley opposite the Linch Pin public house, served by Clipperton and Taplow's rangers.

Friendly overseer was 35-

year-old Ken Hiron, youth worker for the group ministry of St. Michael's, Slough, St. George's, Britwell, and St. Andrew's, Clipperton.

"Obviously we didn't clear all the scrap. It was a token project," Mr. Hiron said afterwards.

"What we would like to see eventually is a nationwide Evergreen Day. We're sending a report to all national youth organisations."

### PUBLIC SPIRIT

Volunteer "dust cart" driver was Mr. Frederick Elsbury. He moved the rubbish to the local council pits in a lorry lent by his firm,

William Hartley and Sons (Wexham) Ltd.

Praise came from Mr. James Stevenson, Eton Rural Council's deputy cleansing officer as he watched boys form a human chain to clear a dell.

"It shows public spirit for these youth organisations to even think of this," he said.

He put out an appeal for householders with bulky rubbish to move.

"Contact us. We'll send a lorry to collect it within seven days usually."

For junk which the council can't shift, ask the council for permission to use their tips, he advised.

Brian Bentley, 20, helps Humphrey Temperley, a 16-year-old Eton scholar, with a battered washing machine.

## Arrival of the cooks



June Hammond, 18, (left) and 16-year-old Susan Bowden — two of the Rangers who acted as cooks.



Proving it's not all man's work — a group of girls try to shift an old car body.



A bottomless dustbin joins the junk waiting to be taken away at Project Evergreen's lunchtime rendezvous near the Linch Pin.



An old motorcycle frame is loaded on Fred Elsbury's dustcart-for-a-day.

# SLough OBSERVER

Eton & Windsor Observer  
Bucks, Berks & Middlesex Gazette  
TELEPHONE: SLOUGH 23355

The Local Family Newspaper

EDMONDS

ZORBIT  
"POPULAR"  
NAPPIES  
24" x 24" 25.11 doz.  
Note the price  
WILLIAM ST.,  
SLOUGH.

FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1965

Member of  
Audit Bureau of Circulation

Fourpence

## down es ANTS FOR CIL

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Marina-way, Iver, Eton  
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pointed to the wide ex-  
of the market garden  
the road, "would be for  
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They have no trouble  
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not for this?"  
e council have powers to  
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by compulsory purchase.)

"RIDICULOUS"  
Albert Wickens, at No. 4,  
dr. James Pearce, of No.  
ad of a two-car family)  
claimed that the council  
solve the problem by  
ing them to park on the  
verges, or erect garages  
air front gardens.  
Wickens was bitter over  
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to pass the parked cars.  
cause far more damage  
a parked vehicle.  
st councillors the "Obser-  
spoke to were against  
g down houses. "Homes  
cars second," was their  
de.

only two thought they  
d ask Cllr. Dutton to pro-  
the solution—Cllr. Charles  
who is also a market  
ner and Cllr. Peter Clark,  
sufficient. It would solve  
thing," was Cllr. Page's  
lent.

onderful. If Cllr. Dutton  
s it's the perfect solution,"  
Cllr. Clark.



way, Iver. Tenants say

## DOWN IN THE WOODS TODAY . . .



Refrigerators, prams, washing machines and water tanks—just some of the Affluent Society's cast-offs in woods by Dovehouse-crescent, Britwell. Doreen Earl, Brian Dugan, Judith Gordon and Thomas Thorp survey one job they'll deal with on June 27.

## Baby needs me says teenager

A 17-YEAR-OLD mother,  
Denise Thomas, stood in  
the dock at Slough on Wednes-  
day after spending a week on  
remand in Holloway Jail, and  
told the magistrates: "My  
daughter is fretting for me,  
and I long to be home."

Thomas was charged jointly  
with 19-year-old Loveday Gumb  
with stealing two rings and  
two wrist-watches from their  
Italian landlord in Devon-  
avenue.

Last week the police said  
the girls had run away from  
their homes in Plymouth.  
They were remanded to Holo-  
way after their parents re-  
fused to stand surety for them.

The probation officer, Miss  
Alice Kerridge, said the week  
in prison had given the girls a  
"change of heart."

Thomas, who has a two-year-  
old daughter, told the magis-  
trates: "If you give me a  
chance to prove myself, I  
promise I will not let you  
down."

Both girls agreed to "play  
the game" if they were allowed  
to go home. Putting them on  
probation for two years, Ald.  
Aubrey Ward, the chairman,  
said: "You both look very nice  
now you're all tidied up,  
but a little later you may not  
find things so easy. You're  
both young and you've got a  
long while to live."

## Eight Chalvey objectors

Almost half the objections  
lodged against Slough Council's  
compulsory purchase orders in  
connection with the Chalvey  
Redevelopment Plan have been  
withdrawn.

Of the 14 objections made,  
eight will be heard at a Min-

## Eton boys and teenagers unite in great 'clean up'

ETON College boys and Slough teenagers will roll up  
their sleeves and swing into action on Sunday, June 27,  
—tidying up Britwell's "backyard."

The operation, entitled "The  
Evergreen Project," is the first  
big community service to be  
arranged by college boys and  
the youth of three Slough  
churches.

In co-operation with the  
local authorities, they plan  
to clear the rubbish from  
hedgerows and woodlands  
on the borders of the Brit-  
well estate.

There, old cars, mattresses,  
cans, broken bottles and other  
junk have been dumped. One  
of the worst places is Cocks-  
herd Wood, on the outskirts  
of Burnham Beeches.

Over 20 boys from the col-  
lege and 100 teenagers from  
the area plan to spend all day  
dragging away the rubbish,  
and taking it to council  
dumps. Girl Guides will pro-  
vide lunch for them.

### RECCE

Eton College is to provide a  
lorry to cart away the litter.  
Position of items which are  
too big to handle—such as old  
motor cars—will be noted and  
passed on to Slough and Eton  
Rural councils, who have  
promised to remove them.

This weekend a "recce"  
group from the college and  
youth clubs will survey the  
area and plan final details of  
the Evergreen Project, said  
Mr. Kenneth Hiron, youth  
worker for the West Slough  
Ministry, which combines St.  
George's, Britwell, St.  
Michael's, Whitby-road, and  
St. Andrew's, Clippenham,

## Operation 'Clean Up' For Britwell: Eton Boys To Help

A MASSIVE clean-up operation is planned for the estate  
on Sunday. Young people from clubs and organi-  
sations round the area, together with a party of boys from  
Eton College, will be touring the open areas on the estate,  
collecting the rubbish, junk and  
litter, left lying around.

Idea of the exercise, which goes  
under the title of "Operation  
Evergreen," is threefold: to pro-  
vide an opportunity for local  
youngsters to link with Eton Col-  
lege in service beneficial to the

### BRITWELL

community as a whole; to help  
save the countryside becoming  
choked with unsightly rubbish;  
and to stir the public conscience  
over this nuisance.

The scheme originated as a result  
of a questionnaire devised by  
members of St. George's Youth  
Club, Britwell, and Eton College  
boys. This showed that youngsters  
thought they could take part in  
more social service work.

Mr. Ken Hiron, who is con-  
cerned with youth and church  
work in West Slough, and Eton  
College, explained that when the  
survey was concluded, thought was

put into a project to meet require-  
ments, and Operation Evergreen  
was the result.

He expects 70 youngsters to turn  
up on Sunday and possibly 200  
will be there. They will be con-  
gregating at the St. George's  
Hall at 9.30 a.m., prior to splitting  
into working groups.

Some groups will be picking up  
the small pieces of litter from the  
verges and recreation grounds,  
while others will be tackling the  
sore spots which are covered with  
old car bodies, and large pieces  
of junk.

Eton Rural Council and Slough  
Borough Council are co-operating  
in the campaign and will be pick-  
ing up the sacks of rubbish on  
Monday. The groups are using a  
lorry to take away big pieces of  
junk.

The Chief Constable of Bucks,  
Brigade John Cheney, has recom-  
mended as an urgent necessity,  
that a mini-van be provided at the  
Britwell sub-police station.

## Eton hedge game

Teenage members of three  
churches in Slough, Buckingham-  
shire, are to join 20 Eton College  
boys in clearing rubbish from  
hedges bordering the Britwell  
Estate.

A n  
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gineer  
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where  
blood

Foy



Trees/Shrubs		Tx	Tp	Ts	Tc	Tn	Cx	Ct	Px	Pc	Sx	Sc	St	Js	Jp	Jv
<del>Acer cam</del>	R	ACECA											/	/		
Acer pse		ACEPS														
Alnus glu		ALNGL														
<del>Betula pend</del>	O	BETPE			/								/	/		
Betula pub		BETPU														
Bux semp		BUXSE														
Carp bet		CRPBE														
Casta sat		CSTSA														
Clem vit		CLEVI														
Conifer																
<del>Coryl ave</del>	O	CRYAV			/											
<del>Crata mon</del>	O	CTGMO								/						
Crata oxy		CTGOX														
Euony eur		EUOEU														
<del>Fagus syl</del>	LD	FAGSY	/										/			
Frang aln		FRNAL														
<del>Fraxi exe</del>	O	FRSEX	/										/	/		
Heder hel		HEDHE														
<del>Ilex aqu</del>	O	ILXAQ								/						
<del>Ilex csm</del>		JNPCO														
<del>Ilex v</del>		LGSVU														
<del>Lonic per</del>	O	LONPE									/					
Malus syl		MALSY														
Pinus syl		PINSY														
Popul tre		POPTR														
<del>Prun avium</del>	F	PRUAV	/													
<del>Prunus spr</del>	O	PRUSP								/						
Prunus lau		PRULA														
Pyrus com		PYSCO														
Querc cer		QUECE														
Querc pet		QUEPE														
<del>Querc rob</del>	D	QUERO	/										/			
Rhamn cat		RHMCA														
<del>Rhodo pon</del>	LF	RHOPO								/						
Ribes nig		RIBNI														
Ribes syl		RIBSY														
Ribes uva		RIBUV														
Rosa al		ROSAR														
Rosa can		ROSCA														
Samb n		SLXAL														
<del>Samb n</del>		SLXCA										/				
Salix cin		SLXCI														
Salix fra		SLXFR														
Salix pur		SLXPU														
Salix vim		SLXVI														
<del>Samb nig</del>	O	SAMNI								/						
Sorbo scop		SARSC														
Sorbo aria		SORAR														
<del>Sorba aucu</del>	O	SORAU											/	/		
Sorbo torm		SORTO														
Taxus bac		TAXBA														
Thely san		TLYSA														
Tilia cor		TILCO														
Tilia vul		TILVU														
Ulex euro		ULXEU														
Ulmus car		ULMCA														
Ulmus gla		ULMGL														
<del>Ulmus pro</del>	LD	ULMPR											/	/		
Viburn lan		VIBLA														
Viburn opu		VIBOP														

on HW1

SITE <b>COCKSHERD WOOD</b>		NO. -	
DISTRICT/PARISH <b>SLough BOROUGH</b>		Ha <b>2</b>	
Grid Ref. 1 <b>SU 945329</b>	OS Sheet <b>1</b>	County <b>BERKS</b>	
Grid Ref. 2	Date <b>9.5.86</b>	Recorder <b>J Welsh</b>	
Grid Ref. 3			
Grid Ref. 4			
OWNER/Tenant/Agent <b>Slough Corporation</b>			
Permission to enter from <b>Leisure Services Officer</b>			
Access <b>public access</b>			
Nature Cons. Status <b>/</b>	Open Rides	Pond	
Planted Aliens/Exotics	Public Paths <b>✓</b>	Overgrown Rides <b>-</b>	Springs/Wet flushes <b>-</b>
Old trees <b>-</b>	Game <b>-</b>	River/Stream <b>-</b>	Boundary Banks <b>✓ road side</b>
Semi-natural Ancient <b>✓</b>	Recent	Plantation (C. H, Mx) Ancient	Recent
Other records/old maps etc. <b>first Ed OS</b>			
Stand types <b>3Aa . c 1/2 ha</b>			
SITUATION <b>Edge of housing estate + Borough.</b>		SOIL/GEOLOGY <b>Chalk - concrete with wood boundary.</b> <b>Typical argillic brown earth</b>	
Valley side Valley bottom	Hill slope Hill top	Sand	Stones <b>✓</b>
Plain	Coastal	Silt	Rock
Plateau	Inland	Clay	Peat
Aspect <b>-</b>		Acid	Mull
Slope <b>-</b>		Neut.	Moder
Altitude		Basic	Mor
		Pocsol	Water-logged
		Brown soil	Poorly drain.
		Reud.	Freely drain
		Ranxer	
		Alluv.	
		Gley	

Tp=Planted tree  
 Tn=Self grown tree  
 Ts=standard in c-w-s  
 Tc=grown from coppice  
 Tx=any other tree  
 Cx=coppice  
 Ct=regrowth from stump  
 Px=pollard (2.5m -)  
 Pc=pollard (1-2.5m)  
 Sx=shrub  
 Sc=climber  
 St=young tree  
 Js=seedling  
 Jp=sapling  
 Jv=sucker

Frequency:  
 D Dominant  
 O Occasional  
 A Abundant  
 R Rare  
 F Frequent

Cocksherd wood

No.

Grid SU  
Ref. 945829

O.S. Sheet 175

County BERK

District/Parish Slough Borough

Ha. 2.

Recorder/s J Walsh

Date/s 9.5.86

## SOUTH REGION

ANCIENT WOODLAND VASCULAR PLANTS - The 100 species which in NCC's South Region are most strongly associated with ancient woodland and are typical components of botanically rich ancient woodland communities. The 36 thought to be most indicative of long continuity are marked •

A B			A B			A B		
<del>Acer campestre</del>	ACECA	R	•Euphorbia amygdaloides	EUPAM		<del>Poa nemoralis</del>	POANE	O
•Adiantum moschatellina	ADXMO		Festuca gigantea	FESGI		•Polygonatum multifl.	PGNMU	
Agrostis caninum	AGRCA		Frangula alnus	FRNAL		Polypodium vulg.	PLPVU	
•Anemone nemorosa	ANENE	O	•Galium odoratum	GLMOD		Polystichum acul.	PLSAC	
Aquilegia vulgaris*	AQVU		Geum rivale	GEURI		•Polystichum setif.	PLSSE	
•Blechnum spicant	BLESP		•Helleborus viridis	HELVI		•Populus tremula	POPTR	
Bromus ramosus	BRORM		Holcus mollis	HOLMO		Potentilla sterilis	PTLST	
Calamagrostis epigejos	CALEP		•Hordelymus europaeus	HOREU		Primula vulgaris*	PRIVU	
Campanula trachelium	CMPTR		<del>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</del>	HYANO		<del>Prunus avium</del>	PRUAV	F
Cardamine amara	CARAM		•Hypericum androsaem	HYPAN		Pulmonaria longifolia	PLMLO	
•Carex laevigata	CRXLV		Hypericum pulchrum	HYPPU		•Quercus petraea*	QUEPE	
Carex pallescens	CRXPA		<del>Ilex aquifolium</del>	ILXAQ		•Ranunculus aurico.	RANAU	
Carex pendula*	CRXPD		Iris foetidissima	IRSFO		Ribes nigrum*	RIBNI	
Carex remota	CRXRM		Lamium galeob.	LAMGA		Ribes sylvest.	RIBSY	
•Carex strigosa	CRXSG		•Lathraea squamaria	LATSQ		Rosa arvensis	ROSAR	
<del>Carex sylvatica</del>	CRXSY	R	Lathyrus montanus	LTHMO		Ruscus aculeatus	RUSAC	
Carpinus betulus*	CRPBE		Lathyrus sylvestris	LTHSY		•Sanicula europaea	SNCEU	
Cephalanthera longif.	CEPLO		•Luzula forsteri	LUZFO		Scirpus sylvaticus	SCPSY	
Chrysosplenium opposit.	CPLOP		Luzula pilosa	LUZPI		Sedum telephium	SEDTE	
Colchicum autumnale	COLAU		•Luzula sylvatica	LUZSY		Serratula tinctoria	SERTI	
•Corydalis majus	CNPMA		Lysimachia nemorum	LSINE		Solidago virgaurea	SLDVI	
•Corydalis majalis*	CNVMA		Malus sylvestris*	MALSY		•Sorbus torminalis	SORTO	
Corydalis claviculata	CYDCL		•Melampyrum pratense	MELPR		Stachys officinalis	STAOF	
Crataegus laevigata	CRALA		Melica uniflora	MLCUN		Tamus communis	TMSCO	
Daphne laureola	DAPLA		•Miliium effusum	MILEF		•Thelypteris oreopteris	THEOR	
Dipsacus pilosus	DPSP		Moehringia trinervia	MOETR		Tilia cordata*	TILCO	
Dryopteris carthusiana	DRYCA		Narcissus pseudo.	NARPS		•Ulmus glabra	ULMGL	
Dryopteris pseudomas	DRYPS		Neottia nidus-avis	NTTNI		•Vaccinium myrtillus	VCNMY	
Epipactis helleborine	EPPHE		Orchis mascula	ORCMA		•Veronica montana	VRNMO	
Epipactis leptochila	EPPL		•Oxalis acetosella	OXAAC		Viburnum opulus*	VIBOP	
Epipactis purpurata	EPPPU		•Paris quadrifolia	PRSQU		<del>Vicia sepium</del>	VICSE	O
Equisetum sylvaticum	EQU		Phyllitis scolopend.	PHYSC		Vicia sylvatica	VICSY	
			•Platanthera chlor.	PLTCH		Viola palustris	VIOPA	
						•Viola reichenb.	VIORE	

Column A: current records

Column B: old records

\* Only tick these species if they occur well within the wood and do not appear to have been planted.

No. of A.W.V.P. 3

Additional species of interest



SITE <i>Codsherd wood</i>	No.	Grid Ref. <i>SD 945829</i>	O.S. Sheet <i>175</i>	County <i>BERK</i>
District/Parish <i>Slough Borough</i>	Ha. <i>2.</i>	Recorder/s <i>J. Welch</i>	Date/s <i>9-5-86</i>	

## SOUTH REGION

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<del>Anemone nemorosa</del>	ANENE <i>O</i>	Geum rivale	GEURI	•Polystichum setif.	PLSSE
Aquilegia vulgaris*	AQUVU	•Helleborus viridis	HELVI	•Populus tremula	POPTR
•Blechnum spicant	BLESP	Holcus mollis	HOLMO	Potentilla sterilis	PTLST
Bromus ramosus	BRORM	•Hordelymus europaeus	HOREU	Primula vulgaris*	PRIVU
Calamagrostis epigejos	CALEP	<del>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</del>	HYANO	<del>Prunus avium</del>	PRUAV <i>F</i>
Campanula trachelium	CMPTR	•Hypericum androsaem	HYPAN	Pulmonaria longifolia	PLMLO
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•Dryopteris pseudomas	DRYPS	Orchis mascula	ORCMA	•Veronica montana	VRNMO
Epipactis helleborine	EPPHE	•Oxalis acetosella	OXAAC	Viburnum opulus*	VIBOP
Epipactis leptochila	EPPLE	•Paris quadrifolia	PRSQU	<del>Vicia sepium</del>	VICSE <i>O</i>
•Epipactis purpurata	EPPPU	Phyllitis scolopend.	PHYSC	Vicia sylvatica	VICSY
Equisetum sylvaticum	EQUYS	•Platanthera chlor.	PLTCH	Viola palustris	VIOPA
				•Viola reichenb.	VIORE

Column A: current records

Column B: old records

\*Only tick these species if they occur well within the wood and do not appear to have been planted.

No. of A.W.V.P. *3*

Additional species of interest

<del>Acer camo</del>	Alis plan	Aren lect	Eiac perf	Camo notu	Care spic	Chen fici
Acer plat	Alli peti	Aren serp	Brac pinn	Camo trac	Care sylv	Chen poly
Acer pseu	Alno glut	Aren rust	Brac sylv	Cape burc	Carl vulg	Chen rubr
<del>Achi mill</del>	Alop geni	<del>Arrh elat</del>	Briz medi	Card flex	Carp betu	Chry oppo
Achi ptar	Alop myos	<del>Arte vulg</del>	Brom comm	Cero hirs	Cast sati	Cich inty
Acin arve	Alop prat	<del>Arum macu</del>	Brom erect	Cero prat	Cent nigr	Circ lute
Aesc mesc	Anac pyra	Aspe cyna	<del>Brom herb</del>	Card grab	Cent scab	Cirs acan
Aesc podo	Anag arve	Atri patu	<del>Brom rano</del>	Card acan	Cent eryt	<del>Cirs arve</del>
Aesc hipp	Anen arve	Atri pros	Brom ster	Card nuta	Ceph dama	Cirs palu
Aeth cyna	Anem nemo	Aven sati	Brvo dioi	Care acuf	Cera arve	Cirs vulg
<del>Agro euea</del>	Anoe sylv	Aven ster	Cala epig	Care dist	Cera font	Clem vita
<del>Agro cani</del>	Anth odor	Aven prat	Call plat	Care flac	Cera glom	Clin vulg
Agro caoi	<del>Anth sylv</del>	Bail nigr	Call sp	Care hirt	Chae minu	Coni macu
Agro giga	<del>Anth vuln</del>	Barb vulg	Call stag	Care otru	Chae temu	Cono maju
Agro sp	Apha arve	Bell pere	Call vulg	Care pend	<del>Cham anqu</del>	Conv arve
Agro stoi	Apia nodi	<del>Betu pend</del>	Call palu	Care remo	Chel maju	Corn sang
Aira prae	Arct lapp	Betu pube	Calv sepi	Care ripa	Chen albu	<del>Cora squa</del>
Ajug rept	Arct minu	Bide trip	Camp glom	Care sp	Chen bonh	<del>Cory avei</del>
<del>Crat laey</del>	Drvo fili	Erod cicu	Fili vulg	Gera pyre	<del>Hord muri</del>	<del>Junc cong</del>
<del>Crat mong</del>	Eleo palu	Erop vern	Frag vesc	Gera robe	Hord seca	<del>Junc effu</del>
<del>Crup caoi</del>	Elvm cani	Erys chei	Fran alnu	<del>Geum uroa</del>	Humu lupu	<del>Junc infl</del>
<del>Crup vesti</del>	<del>Elvm repe</del>	Euon euro	<del>Frax exce</del>	<del>Glec hede</del>	<del>Hyac nons</del>	Juni comm
Cymb mura	Epil cili	Eupa cann	Fuma offi	Glvc decl	Hydr vulg	knau arve
Cyno cris	Epil hirs	Euph amyg	Gale spec	Glvc filui	Hype hirs	Koel macr
<del>Cyti scop</del>	Epil mont	Euph exig	<del>Gale tetr</del>	Glvc maxi	Hype perf	Lact serr
<del>Cyti clom</del>	Epil obsc	Euph heli	<del>Gali apar</del>	Glvc plic	Hype pulc	Lami gale
<del>Cyti fuch</del>	<del>Epil parv</del>	Euph pepl	Gali cruc	<del>Gnap ulig</del>	Hype tetr	Lami albu
<del>Cyti prae</del>	Epil tetr	Euph offi	Gali moli	<del>Hede heli</del>	Hypo radi	Lami purp
<del>Cyti laur</del>	Epip hell	<del>Fagu sylv</del>	Gali odor	<del>Heli numm</del>	Ilex aqui	<del>Laps comm</del>
<del>Cyti caro</del>	Equi arve	Fest arun	Gali palu	<del>Hera sono</del>	Imoa cape	Lari deci
<del>Desc cesp</del>	Equi fluv	Fest giga	Gali saxa	Hier oilo	Iapa parv	Lath prat
<del>Desc flex</del>	Equi palu	Fest ovin	Gali veru	Hier sp	Inul cony	Lemn mino
<del>Desm rigi</del>	Equi telm	Fest prat	Gent amar	Hipp como	Iris pseu	Leon autu
<del>Gigi purp</del>	Eric cine	<del>Fest rubi</del>	<del>Gera diss</del>	Hipp vulg	Junc acut	<del>Leon hisp</del>
<del>Gips full</del>	Eric tetr	Fest hybr	Gera moll	<del>Holc lana</del>	Junc arti	Leon tara
<del>Gryo diia</del>	Erig acer	Fili ulma	Gera prat	<del>Holc moll</del>	Junc bufo	Leuc vulg
<del>Ligu vulg</del>	Lysi vulg	Mili effu	Ophr adif	Pimp saxi	Popu aiba	<del>Fuli dyse</del>
<del>Lina repe</del>	Lyth sali	Moeh trin	Orch masc	<del>Pinu sylv</del>	Popu cane	<del>Quer robu</del>
<del>Lina vulg</del>	Malu sylv	Moli caer	Orch sori	<del>Plan lanc</del>	Popu nigr	Ranu acri
<del>Linu cath</del>	Malv mesc	Myce mura	Orig vulg	<del>Plan gajo</del>	Popu sp	Ranu auri
<del>List ovat</del>	Malv neol	Myos arve	Orni perp	<del>Plan pedi</del>	Popu trem	Ranu bulb
<del>Loli mult</del>	Malv sylv	Myos disc	Oxal acet	<del>Poa annu</del>	Pota nata	Ranu fica
<del>Loli pere</del>	<del>Matr matr</del>	Myos iaxa	Papa dubi	<del>Poa nemo</del>	Pote anse	Ranu flan
<del>Loni per</del>	<del>Matr recu</del>	Myos scor	Papa rhoe	<del>Poa prat</del>	Pote erc	Ranu pelt
<del>Lotu cora</del>	<del>Hedi lupu</del>	Myos aqua	Past sati	<del>Poa triy</del>	<del>Pote rept</del>	<del>Ranu repe</del>
<del>Lotu ulig</del>	Mela prat	Nard stri	Peta hybr	Polv calc	Pote ster	Ranu scel
<del>Luzu camp</del>	Meli unif	Nast offi	Phal arun	Polv serp	Prim veri	Rese lute
<del>Luz milt</del>	Meli alba	Nuoh lute	Phle bert	Polv vulg	Prim vulg	Rese luto
<del>Luz pilo</del>	Meli alti	Nymp alba	<del>Phle prat</del>	Polv amph	Prun vulg	Rham cath
<del>Luz sylv</del>	Meli offi	Odon vern	Phra aust	Polv aren	Prun aviu	Rhin mino
<del>Lych filis</del>	<del>Ment aqua</del>	Oena croc	Pice abie	<del>Polv avro</del>	Prun dome	<del>Rhod pont</del>
<del>Lycro euro</del>	Ment arve	Onob vici	Picr ech	Polv hydr	Prun laur	Ribe nigr
<del>Lysi nemo</del>	Ment suav	Onon repe	Picr hier	Polv lapa	<del>Prun sp</del>	Ribe rubr
<del>Lysi numm</del>	Merc pere	Ophi vulg	Pimp majo	Polv pers	<del>Pter adu</del>	Ribe uvac
<del>Rosa arve</del>	<del>Sali cine</del>	Sene squa	Sorb aria	Teuc scor	Typh lati	Vero offi
<del>Rosa cani</del>	Sali frag	Sene visc	Sorb aucu	Thal flav	Ulex euro	<del>Vero pers</del>
<del>Rosa rubi</del>	Sali sp	<del>Sene vulg</del>	Spar angu	Thla arve	Ulex glab	Vero poli
<del>Rubu caes</del>	Sali tria	Sher arve	Spar emer	Thym prae	<del>Ulex proc</del>	Vero serp
<del>Rubu frub</del>	Sali vici	Sila sila	Spar erc	Tili vulg	<del>Urti dioi</del>	Vibu lant
<del>Rubu idea</del>	<del>Samb nigr</del>	Sile alba	Sper arve	Tori japo	Vate offi	Vibu opul
<del>Rume acet</del>	Sang mino	Sile dioi	Stac offi	Trag prat	Vert nigr	<del>Vici crac</del>
<del>Rume acel</del>	Sang offi	Sile vulg	Stac salu	Tric cesp	Vert thap	<del>Vici hirs</del>
<del>Rume cong</del>	Sani euro	Sina arve	<del>Stac sylv</del>	Trif arve	Vert offi	<del>Vici sati</del>
<del>Rume cris</del>	Scab colu	Siso anom	<del>Stel alsi</del>	Trif camp	Verc agre	<del>Vici sepi</del>
<del>Rume hydr</del>	Scho lacu	Sisy offi	<del>Stel gran</del>	Trif dubi	Verc anag	<del>Vici tetr</del>
<del>Rume obtu</del>	Scro auri	<del>Sola dulc</del>	Stel kolo	Trif micr	Verc arve	Vinc mino
<del>Rume sang</del>	Scro nodo	Sola nigr	<del>Stel pedi</del>	<del>Trif prat</del>	Vero becc	Viol arve
<del>Sagi apes</del>	Scut gale	Soli cana	Succ prat	<del>Trif repe</del>	Vero cate	Viol hirt
<del>Sagi proc</del>	Sedu acre	Soli virg	Symp offi	<del>Trif inod</del>	Vero cham	Viol odor
<del>Sagi sagi</del>	Sene aqua	Sonc arve	<del>Tagu comm</del>	Tris flav	Vero fili	Viol reic
<del>Sali alba</del>	Sene eruc	<del>Sonc aspe</del>	<del>Tara offi</del>	Tuss farf	Vero hede	Viol rivi
<del>Sali capr</del>	<del>Sene jaco</del>	<del>Sonc oler</del>	Taxu bacc	Typh angu	Vero mont	Viol tric

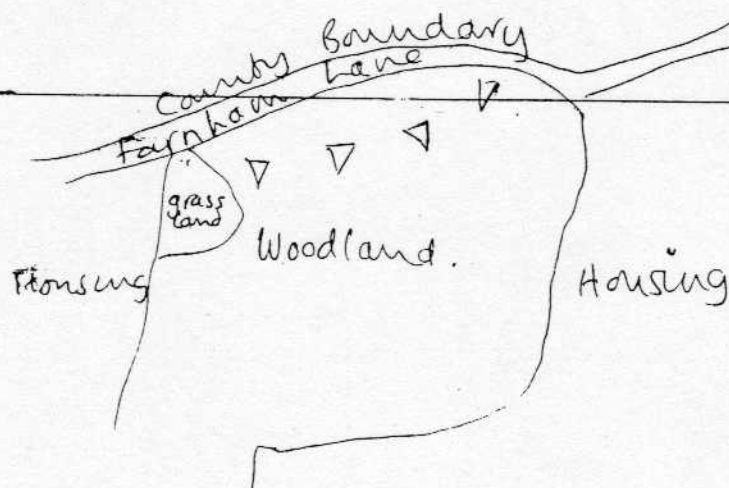


# BBONT HABITAT SURVEY CARD

Ref	Name	Cocksherd Wood				Grid ref		SU8946818	
Status	Owner	Unknown Iain Borsari				Presn	Publ acc OPEN		
County	Recorder	L. CARTER				Date 22/7/91			
Geology	Veg ht	ca	Soil	Slope	Aspect	Alt			
Habitats				Areas (ha)	Management				
Deadwood woodland				6.0	Mown	Horses	Flood	Recreation	
					Hay	Rabbits	Felling		
					Cattle	R&furr	Thinning		
					Sheep	Cowen	Coppicing		
					Tot area 6.0		Planting		

Additional species

*Bromus mollis*  
Soft brome



Comments

Beechwood nearest Farnham Lane  
Oak/Ash/Hazel woodland in lower areas where  
these are wet flushes, but few wetland plants  
Woodland: vandalised; burned; dumped!  
Glades good for butterflies: small skipper, small tortoiseshell  
large white, meadow brown, ringlet.

