
Little Chalfont Nature Park – Baseline Survey of Flora & Fauna

Contents

Resource A	Birds of Little Chalfont Nature Park
Resource B	Mammals, Amphibians & Reptiles of Little Chalfont Nature Park
Resource C	Mini beasts of Little Chalfont Nature Park
Resource D	Flowers, Plants, Mosses and Grasses
Resource E	Trees
Resource F	Domestic Animals
Resource G	Sources and Links to other sites

Resource A Birds of Little Chalfont Nature Park

There are many opportunities for bird lovers in the Nature Park. Birds may be nesting in the park and live there, or flying overhead like the Red Kite, they may be migratory birds and only seen in the summer or winter and some are nocturnal and may usually be easily seen only at dusk or dawn like the Tawny Owl. Some birds are insect eaters, some seed eaters and some are omnivorous, that is they will eat a very wide range of food sources.

These resources provide a list of birds observed in the Nature Park and the date of observation. We know there are many other birds seen locally that we might expect to see in the park too and of course the occasional visitor and the challenge is for visitors and ornithologists to record observations of birds, ideally with photographic evidence with verification by others present, together with the date and time of the observation. We are also building a photographic collection of birds observed in the park which welcomes contributions from visitors.

In March 2015, 16 bird boxes were mounted on trees and monitored weekly. Although the boxes were sited in good time for the breeding season, there was a lot of disturbance due to tree felling and other clearance work which does not help breeding birds. There were some first year successes: In Box 2 a family of blue tits fledged on the 22nd May 2015 and in Box 16, the robin box, 4 young robins fledged on 31st May 2015. There are plans to install an owl box.

Birds of the Little Chalfont Nature Park				
Birds observed in or from the Park since 2013				
No.	Common name	Scientific name	Observed	Sighted by – Photograph taken?
1.	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	15 June 2013	
2.	Wood pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	15 June 2013	
3.	Song thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	15 June 2013	
4.	Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	15 June 2013	
5.	Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	15 June 2013	
6.	Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	15 June 2013	
7.	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	15 June 2013	
8.	Willow warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	15 June 2013	
9.	Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	15 June 2013	
10.	Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	15 June 2013	

Birds of the Little Chalfont Nature Park				
Birds observed in or from the Park since 2013				
No.	Common name	Scientific name	Observed	Sighted by – Photograph taken?
11.	Carrion crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	15 June 2013	
12.	Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	15 June 2013	
13.	Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	15 June 2013	
14.	Blue tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	15 June 2013	
15.	Green woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	15 June 2013	
16.	Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>	Mar – June 2015	David Witton
17.	Tree Creeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	Mar – June 2015	David Witton
18.	Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>	Mar – June 2015	David Witton
19.	Greater Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	Mar – Jun 2015	David Witton
20.	Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	Observed locally - be first to record	
21.	Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>	Observed locally - be first to record	
22.	Long Tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	Observed locally - be first to record	
23.	Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	Observed locally - be first to record	
24.	Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Mar – June 2015	David Witton
25.	Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Observed locally - be first to record	
26.	Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Observed locally - be first to record	
27.	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	Mar – June 2015	David Witton
28.	Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Observed locally - be	

Birds of the Little Chalfont Nature Park				
Birds observed in or from the Park since 2013				
No.	Common name	Scientific name	Observed	Sighted by – Photograph taken?
			<i>first to record</i>	
29.	Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	<i>Observed locally - be first to record</i>	
30.	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Mar – June 2015	David Witton
31.	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Mar – June 2015	David Witton
32.	Common Chiff Chaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Mar – June 2015	David Witton

The Nature Park provides a superb resource to identify and observe the behaviour of birds. Which ones are resident in the park, which are summer visitors or passing during migration, are any you see rare or endangered. We hope to expand our knowledge of the birds in the park, inviting visitors to record new species and report them, take photographs, and use modern technology to observe behaviour mating, feeding and nesting. We have nest boxes in the park to encourage birds to find safe and secure places to bring up their young. Look for them in the spring during the breeding season and observe if you can hear young calling and if the parents are making regular visits.

Look for bird behaviours – are they solitary, in pairs or in flocks. How large are they? What colours are they, are the males and females different colours? Are they nesting or feeding their young? What do they feed on - insects, seeds, or invertebrates. Observe the beak type – what sort of food is it most suitable for the beak, how has it adapted for the different sorts of foods available – is it long and thin or short and broad? You may also see birds of prey, like the red kite which has a hooked beak for tearing flesh.

For more information on the birds you see, you can use the Royal Society for Protection of Birds - bird identifier tool.

<http://www.rspb.org.uk/discoverandenjoynature/discoverandlearn/birdidentifier/>

Resource B Mammals, Amphibians & Reptiles of Little Chalfont Nature Park

There are many opportunities for visitors to observe mammals, amphibians and even reptiles in the Nature Park. They may live and breed in the park or be passing through in search of food and water or a mate. They may be hibernating in the winter months and use places in the park as a sheltered safe, warm place to sleep through the coldest months. Some are nocturnal and may usually be easily seen best at dusk or dawn like the Hedgehog. Some mammals and most amphibians are insect eaters, some are plant eaters and some are omnivorous, that is they eat a very wide range of food sources.

These resources provide a list of fauna – mammals, amphibians and reptiles - observed in the Nature Park and the date of observation. We know there are many other mammals seen locally that we might also expect to see in the park too together with the occasional visitor and the challenge for visitors is to record their observations of fauna, ideally with photographic evidence and or verification by others present, together with the date and time of the observation. We are also building a photographic collection of fauna observed in the park.

Mammals, Amphibians & Reptiles of Little Chalfont Nature Park				
Observed in the Nature Park since 2013				
No	Name	Scientific Name	Observed	Sighted by - Photograph Taken?
1.	Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Observed 15 June 2013	SU
2.	Grey Squirrel	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Observed 15 June 2013	SU
3.	Muntjac Deer	<i>Muntiacus reevesi</i>)	Observed 15 June 2013	SU
4.	Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	Observed 15 June 2013	SU
5.	Bat – Common Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Observed flying overhead	?
6.	Mole	<i>Talpa europaea</i>	Be first to record – seen locally	
7.	Field Vole	<i>Microtus agrestis</i>	Be first to record – seen locally	
8.	Field Mouse	<i>Apodemus sylvaticus</i>	Be first to record – seen locally	
9.	House Mouse	<i>Mus domesticus</i>	Be first to record – seen locally	
10.	Yellow Necked Field Mouse	<i>Apodemus Flavicollis</i>	Be first to record – seen locally	
11.	Edible Dormouse	<i>Glis glis</i>	Feb 2015	Woodland contractor
12.	Common Shrew	<i>Sorex araneus</i>	October 2014	SU
13.	Brown Rat	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	Be first to record – seen locally	
14.	Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	Be first to record – seen locally	
15.	Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus.</i>	Spring 2015	Rob Rolls

Mammals, Amphibians & Reptiles of Little Chalfont Nature Park				
Observed in the Nature Park since 2013				
No	Name	Scientific Name	Observed	Sighted by - Photograph Taken?
16.	Weasel	<i>Mustela nivalis</i>	Be first to record – seen locally	
17.	Stoat	<i>Mustela ermine</i>	Be first to record – seen locally	
18.	European Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>	Be first to record – seen locally	
19.	Grass Snake	<i>Natrix natrix</i>	June 2015	SU female Yes
20.	Common Frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>	October 2014	SU
21.	Common Toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>	Be first to record – seen locally	
22.	Smooth Newt	<i>Lissotriton vulgaris</i>	Be first to record – seen locally	

The Nature Park provides a superb resource to identify and observe the behaviour of many kinds of fauna. Which ones are resident in the park, which are visitors or only seen in the summer or at night, are any you see rare or endangered? We hope visitors will play their part in expanding our knowledge of the mammals, amphibians and reptiles in the park, and we invite all visitors to record new species and report them, and use modern information technology to observe and record behaviour of fauna mating, feeding and nesting.

Look for behaviours – are they solitary, in pairs or in groups. How large are they? What colours are they, are the males and females different colours? Are they breeding, pregnant or feeding their young? What do they feed on - insects, seeds, or invertebrates. What sort of food is most suitable for them? You may also observe the habitat they prefer – grassland or woodland. Nature is red in tooth and claw. You may find animals that are on longer alive or have been killed and partly eaten by others.

For your observations write down the name, the number seen if more than one, where they were seen, what were they doing – feeding, sitting, walking, running. Record the time and date and if possible take a picture on your camera or device.

For more information on the creatures you see, you can use the BBC’s Nature Features page: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/nature/22120791> – which helps to identify mammals, amphibians and reptiles found in the UK.

Resource C Mini beasts of Little Chalfont Nature Park

Visitors to the park can see many different mini beasts - a term that neatly describes the rich variety of arthropods and other invertebrates, including spiders, ants, butterflies, bees, wasps, flies, woodlice, and many others found in nature. They may be seen at different stages of their life cycle, many crawl, some burrow and some fly. Some are nocturnal and may be seen best at dusk or dawn like moths. They are very numerous and very different in shape and size and they eat a very wide range of food sources. Many are highly opportunistic feeders, scavenging for food from rotting vegetation or creatures that have died, an entirely natural way of cleaning up the environment. Some feed on nectar and pollen, some are leaf eaters, some omnivorous, some carnivorous.

These resources provide a list of mini beasts - observed in the Nature Park and the date of observation. Many were observed in a baseline survey of the Park undertaken in 2013, but we expect more to be observed as the Park after the disturbance needed to make it safe, lay out paths and clear of brambles and scrub. As the life of the Park settles down again, we expect to see more mini beasts becoming residents in in the park. The challenge for visitors is to record their observations of them, ideally with photographic evidence and or verification by others present, together with the date and time of the observation. We are also building a photographic collection of mini beasts observed in the park.

Mini beasts of Little Chalfont Nature Park									
List of invertebrates identified in Chalfont Nature Park									
	Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Genus	Species	Common name	Observed	Sighted By Photograph taken?
1.	Arthropoda	Arachnida	Araneae	Linyphiidae	<i>Linyphia</i>	<i>montana</i>	spider	May 2013	Spruced Up Ltd
2.	Arthropoda	Arachnida	Araneae	Linyphiidae	<i>Linyphia</i>	<i>triangularis</i>	spider	May 2013	Spruced Up Ltd
3.	Arthropoda	Arachnida	Araneae	Pisauridae	<i>Pisaura</i>	<i>mirabilis</i>	hunting spider	May 2013	Spruced Up Ltd
4.	Arthropoda	Chilopoda	Geophilomorpha	Geophilidae	<i>Necrophloeophagus</i>	<i>longicornis</i>	centipede	May 2013	Spruced Up Ltd
5.	Arthropoda	Chilopoda	Lithobiomorpha	Lithobiidae	<i>Lithobius</i>	<i>forficatus</i>	centipede	May 2013	Spruced Up Ltd
6.	Arthropoda	Diplopoda	Polydesmida	Polydesmidae	<i>Polydesmus</i>	<i>angustus</i>	millipede	May 2013	Spruced Up Ltd
7.	Arthropoda	Insecta	Coleoptera	Cantharidae	<i>Cantharis</i>	<i>livida</i>	soldier beetle	May 2013	Spruced Up Ltd
8.	Arthropoda	Insecta	Coleoptera	Cantharidae	<i>Cantharis</i>	<i>rustica</i>	soldier beetle	May 2013	Spruced Up Ltd
9.	Arthropoda	Insecta	Coleoptera	Carabidae	<i>Pterostichus</i>	<i>nigrita</i>	ground beetle	May 2013	Spruced Up Ltd
10.	Arthropoda	Insecta	Coleoptera	Curculionidae	<i>Phyllobius</i>	<i>pomaceus</i>	weevil	May 2013	Spruced Up Ltd

Mini beasts of Little Chalfont Nature Park									
List of invertebrates identified in Chalfont Nature Park									
	Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Genus	Species	Common name	Observed	Sighted By Photograph taken?
11.	Arthropoda	Insecta	Coleoptera	Curculionidae	<i>Polydrusus</i>	<i>tereticollus</i>	weevil	May 2013	Spruced Up Ltd
12.	Arthropoda	Insecta	Coleoptera	Elateridae	<i>Athous</i>	<i>haemorrhoidalis</i>	click beetle	May 2013	Spruced Up Ltd
13.	Arthropoda	Insecta	Coleoptera	Melyridae	<i>Malachius</i>	<i>bipustulatus</i>	predatory beetle	May 2013	Spruced Up Ltd
14.	Arthropoda	Insecta	Diptera	Agromyzidae	<i>Phytomyza</i>	<i>ilicis</i>	holly leaf miner	May 2013	Spruced Up Ltd
15.	Arthropoda	Insecta	Diptera	Rhagionidae	<i>Rhagio</i>	<i>scolopacea</i>	snipe fly	May 2013	Spruced Up Ltd
16.	Arthropoda	Insecta	Diptera	Sarcophagidae	<i>Sarcophaga</i>	<i>carnaria</i>	flesh fly	May 2013	Spruced Up Ltd
17.	Arthropoda	Insecta	Diptera	Tephritidae	<i>Cerajocera</i>	<i>ceratocera</i>	fly	May 2013	Spruced Up Ltd
18.	Arthropoda	Insecta	Diptera	Tipulidae	<i>Tipula</i>	<i>oleracea</i>	crane fly	May 2013	Spruced Up Ltd
19.	Arthropoda	Insecta	Hemiptera	Aphididae	<i>Drepanosiphum</i>	<i>platinoides</i>	sycamore aphid	May 2013	Spruced Up Ltd
20.	Arthropoda	Insecta	Hemiptera	Delphacidae	<i>Stenocranus</i>	<i>minutus</i>	frog hopper	May 2013	Spruced Up Ltd
21.	Arthropoda	Insecta	Hemiptera	Miridae	<i>Stenodema</i>	<i>laevigatum</i>	mirid bug	May 2013	Spruced Up Ltd
22.	Arthropoda	Insecta	Hemiptera	Scutelleridae	<i>Eurygaster</i>	<i>maura</i>	European tortoise bug	May 2013	Spruced Up Ltd
23.	Arthropoda	Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apidae	<i>Apis</i>	<i>oelifera</i>	honey bee	May 2013	Spruced Up Ltd
24.	Arthropoda	Insecta	Hymenoptera	Formicidae	<i>Myrmica</i>	<i>rubra</i>	ant	May 2013	Spruced Up Ltd
25.	Arthropoda	Insecta	Hymenoptera	Ichneumonoidea	<i>Ichneumon</i>	<i>suspiciosus</i>	ichneumon fly	May 2013	Spruced Up Ltd
26.	Arthropoda	Insecta	Hymenoptera	Pteromalidae	<i>Pteromalus</i>	<i>puparum</i>	parasitic wasp	May 2013	Spruced Up Ltd
27.	Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Nymphalidae	<i>Pararge</i>	<i>aegeria</i>	speckled wood butterfly	May 2013	Spruced Up Ltd
28.	Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Pieridae	<i>Artogeia</i>	<i>napi</i>	green-veined white butterfly	May 2013	Spruced Up Ltd
29.	Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Pieridae	<i>Anthocharis</i>	<i>cardamines</i>	orange tip butterfly	May 2013	Spruced Up Ltd

Mini beasts of Little Chalfont Nature Park									
List of invertebrates identified in Chalfont Nature Park									
	Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Genus	Species	Common name	Observed	Sighted By Photograph taken?
30.	Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Pieridae	<i>Artogeia</i>	<i>rapae</i>	small white butterfly	May 2013	Spruced Up Ltd
31.	Arthropoda	Insecta	Orthoptera	Acrididae	<i>Chorthippus</i>	<i>parallelus</i>	meadow grasshopper	May 2013	Spruced Up Ltd
32.	Arthropoda	Malacostraca	Isopoda	Armadillidiidae	<i>Armadillidium</i>	<i>vulgare</i>	pill woodlouse	May 2013	Spruced Up Ltd
33.	Arthropoda	Malacostraca	Isopoda	Oniscidae	<i>Oniscus</i>	<i>ocellus</i>	woodlouse	May 2013	Spruced Up Ltd
34.	Arthropoda	Malacostraca	Isopoda	Philosciidae	<i>Philoscia</i>	<i>muscorum</i>	common striped woodlouse	May 2013	Spruced Up Ltd
35.	Arthropoda	Malacostraca	Isopoda	Porcellionidae	<i>Porcellio</i>	<i>scaber</i>	woodlouse	May 2013	Spruced Up Ltd
36.	Mollusca	Gastropoda	Stylommatophora	Helicidae	<i>Cepaea</i>	<i>nemoralis</i>	banded snail	May 2013	Spruced Up Ltd
37.	Mollusca	Gastropoda	Stylommatophora	Helicidae	<i>Cornu</i>	<i>aspersum</i>	garden snail	May 2013	Spruced Up Ltd

The 2013 baseline survey of the Nature Park was a comprehensive record of observations taken in the daytime only over three days in July. This gave each mini beast its full classification.

We hope visitors will play their part in expanding our knowledge of the mini beasts in the park, and we invite all visitors to record new species and report them, and use modern information technology to observe and record behaviour of mating, feeding and nesting. For this purpose it will be sufficient to take a picture and send it in for expert identification. Or if it is known, just record the common name, the number seen, where it was seen, what it was doing, and ideally its picture.

Please respect the mini beasts in the park, you may pick them up and examine them, but beware. They may look small but some bite hard or sting fiercely, and they hurt! Many are fragile and are easily crushed and killed. We want you to help us preserve life in the park.

Look for behaviours – are they solitary, in pairs or in groups. How large are they? What colours are they, are the males and females different colours? Are they breeding, pregnant or feeding their young? What sort of food do they feed on? Observe the habitat they prefer – grassland or woodland. Some like butterflies love show off their beauty and colour of their wings because they want to attract a mate or to camouflage themselves with the flowers they feed on. Or you may need to look hard, they like to hide, earth worms burrowing in the ground, many insects hide in damp places under piles of vegetation, under bark or fallen branches.

Butterflies have fascinating life cycles, as eggs, caterpillars and chrysalis and the Park can do much to help their survival – currently it is estimated that 75% of the 59 native British species are in decline because of habitat loss, climate change and pollution. Each year Butterfly Conservation runs a Big Butterfly Count where anyone can spend 15 minutes in the park observing butterflies and logging those seen.

Because observations have been made in daylight hours, there have been very few observations as yet of nocturnal insects such as moths. A clear gap we would like to fill.

For your observations write down the name, the number seen if more than one, where they were seen, what were they doing – feeding, resting, walking, running, and flying. Record the time and date and if possible take a picture on your camera or device.

For more information on the creatures you see, you can use several websites, including:

- BBC Bitesize - the home of study guides and class clips which helps to identify mini beasts and provides resources for working with them - visit <http://www.bbc.co.uk/education>
- Woodland Trust has superb resources for children and minibeast in its nature detectives series - visit http://www.naturedetectives.org.uk/packs/minibeast_pack.htm
- Butterfly Conservation has many resources for the study of butterflies and moths - visit [http:// butterfly-conservation.org/](http://butterfly-conservation.org/)
- Bucks Invertebrate Group - visit <https://sites.google.com/site/bucksinvertebrategroup/>

Resource D Flowers, Plants, Mosses and Grasses

A large part of the park is given over to a rare surviving example of unimproved neutral grassland, or mesotrophic (MG5) grassland. It is managed with a light touch, with intervention confined to tidying up fallen branches, cutting down brambles and one high mowing cut late in the summer each year after the main flowering season. This helps to create grassland where wild flowers can flourish and many different types of grasses can grow.

A source of floral beauty, a source of food for bees and butterflies and a wonderful resource for study – for photography, for art and for visual pleasure of the park. These resources provide a list of flowers, plants, mosses and grasses - observed in the Nature Park and the date of observation. Many were observed in a baseline survey of the Park undertaken in 2013, but we expect more to be observed as the Park after the disturbance needed to make it safe, lay out paths and clear of brambles and scrub. As the life of the Park settles down again, we expect to see more flora to grow in the park.

The challenge for visitors is to record their observations of them, ideally with photographic evidence and or verification by others present, together with the date and time of the observation. We are also building a photographic collection of Flowers, Plants, Mosses and Grasses observed in the park.

Flowers, plants, mosses and grasses of Little Chalfont Nature Park				
Observed in the Nature Park since 2013				
Flowers				
No	Name	Scientific Name	Observed	Sighted by – Photograph taken
Plants and Grasses				
1.	Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
2.	Ground-elder	<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
3.	Common Bent	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
4.	Meadow Foxtail	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
5.	Sweet Vernal-grass	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
6.	Cow Parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
7.	False-brome	<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister

Flowers, plants, mosses and grasses of Little Chalfont Nature Park				
Observed in the Nature Park since 2013				
Flowers				
No	Name	Scientific Name	Observed	Sighted by – Photograph taken
8.	Quaking-grass	<i>Briza media</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
9.	White Bryony	<i>Bryonia dioica</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
10.	Lesser Pond-sedge	<i>Carex acutiformis</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
11.	Spring Sedge	<i>Carex caryophylla</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
12.	Common Knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
13.	Common Mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
14.	Pignut	<i>Conopodium majus</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
15.	Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
16.	Common Spotted-orchid	<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
17.	Male-fern	<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
18.	Square-stalked Willowherb	<i>Epilobium tetragonum</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
19.	Sheep's-fescue	<i>Festuca ovina</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
20.	Meadow Fescue	<i>Festuca pratensis</i> (<i>Schedonorus</i>)	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
21.	Red Fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
22.	Hedge Bedstraw	<i>Galium mollugo</i> (<i>G album</i>)	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
23.	Herb-Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister

Flowers, plants, mosses and grasses of Little Chalfont Nature Park				
Observed in the Nature Park since 2013				
Flowers				
No	Name	Scientific Name	Observed	Sighted by – Photograph taken
24.	Wood Avens	<i>Geum urbanum</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
25.	Ground-ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
26.	Common Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
27.	Yorkshire-fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
28.	Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
29.	Autumn Hawkbit	<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i> (<i>Scorzoneroides</i>)	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
30.	Rough Hawkbit	<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
31.	Oxeye Daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
32.	Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
33.	Common Bird's-foot-trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
34.	Field Wood-rush	<i>Luzula campestris</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
35.	Oregon-grape	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
36.	Timothy	<i>Phleum pratense</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
37.	Burnet-saxifrage	<i>Pimpinella saxifraga</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
38.	Ribwort Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
39.	Rough Meadow-grass	<i>Poa trivialis</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister

Flowers, plants, mosses and grasses of Little Chalfont Nature Park				
Observed in the Nature Park since 2013				
Flowers				
No	Name	Scientific Name	Observed	Sighted by – Photograph taken
40.	Barren Strawberry	<i>Potentilla sterilis</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
41.	Meadow Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
42.	Creeping Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
43.	Yellow-rattle	<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
44.	Dog-rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
45.	Blackberry	<i>Rubus fruticosus agg</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
46.	Common Sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosa subsp. acetosa</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
47.	Broad-leaved Dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
48.	Wood Dock	<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
49.	Bittersweet	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
50.	Hedge Woundwort	<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
51.	Lesser Stitchwort	<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
52.	Common Chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
53.	Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum agg</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
54.	Red Clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
55.	White Clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
56.	Common Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister

Flowers, plants, mosses and grasses of Little Chalfont Nature Park				
Observed in the Nature Park since 2013				
Flowers				
No	Name	Scientific Name	Observed	Sighted by – Photograph taken
57.	Germander Speedwell	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
58.	Common Field-speedwell	<i>Veronica persica</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
59.	Violet	<i>Viola sp</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
Mosses				
1.	Creeping Feather-moss	<i>Amblystegium serpens</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
2.	Rough-stalked Feather-moss	<i>Brachythecium rutabulum</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
3.	Velvet Feather-moss	<i>Brachythecium velutinum</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
4.	Capillary Thread-moss	<i>Bryum capillare</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
5.	Redshank	<i>Ceratodon purpureus</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
6.	Silky Forklet-moss	<i>Dicranella heteromalla</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
7.	Common Pincushion	<i>Dicranoweisia cirrata</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
8.	Lesser Pocket-moss	<i>Fissidens bryoides</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
9.	Cypress-leaved Plait-moss	<i>Hypnum cupressiforme</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
10.	Supine Plait-moss	<i>Hypnum resupinatum</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
11.	Common Feather-moss	<i>Kindbergia praelonga</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
12.	Swan's-neck Thyme-moss	<i>Mnium hornum</i>	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister

Flowers, plants, mosses and grasses of Little Chalfont Nature Park				
Observed in the Nature Park since 2013				
Flowers				
No	Name	Scientific Name	Observed	Sighted by – Photograph taken
13.	Wood Bristle-moss	Orthotrichum affine	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
14.	Lyell's Bristle-moss	Orthotrichum lyellii	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
15.	Curved Silk-moss	Plagiothecium curvifolium	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
16.	Pink-fruited Thread-moss	Pohlia melanodon	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
17.	Bank Haircap	Polytrichastrum formosum	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
18.	Neat Feather-moss	Pseudoscleropodium purum	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
19.	Elegant Silk-moss	Pseudotaxiphyllum elegans	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
Liverworts				
1.	Bifid Crestwort	Lophocolea bidentata	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister
2.	Variable-leaved Crestwort	Lophocolea heterophylla	8 July 2013	Dr Alan Showler & Dick Lister

We hope visitors will play their part in expanding our knowledge of the flora in the park, and we invite all visitors to record new species and report them, and use modern information technology to observe and record them. For this purpose it will be sufficient to take a picture and send it in for expert identification. Or if it is known, just record the common name, the number seen, when and where it was seen and ideally its picture.

For more information on recognition of the flowers, plants and grasses you see, you can use a range of useful websites including:

- Berks, Bucks & Oxon Wildlife Trust - visit <http://www.bbowt.org.uk/wildlife/species-a-z>
- Bucks Rare Plant Recording Group – visit <https://sites.google.com/site/bucksplantrecorders/Home>
- BBC Nature – visit <http://www.bbc.co.uk/nature/plants>

- Wildflower Finder – visit <http://wildflowerfinder.org.uk/>
- Woodlands – visit <http://www.woodlands.co.uk/blog/woodland-flowers/#>
- Botanical Society of Britain and Ireland – visit <http://www.bsbi.org.uk/>

Resource E Trees

The park contains many varieties of deciduous and coniferous trees in areas of natural woodland, an ancient orchard of cherry and other fruit trees together with a few imported ornamental specimens. Intervention has been confined to tidying up fallen branches, cutting down undergrowth and cutting down some trees or lopping branches to make them safe for the public. This helps to create a woodland where visitors can observe the different varieties and the blossom, fruits and seeds all the seasonal changes for deciduous trees.

The park offers many opportunities to observe the colour and beauty of the leaves particularly in autumn. Trees are a favourite habitat for many animals and insects, a source of food and shelter. The park is a wonderful resource for study and these learning resources provide a list of trees – there are over 30 of the 90 common trees in the UK - with some supporting information on their value and uses. The trees were recorded in the baseline survey of the Park undertaken in 2013, but we should not rule out new species lying dormant or growing from seeds brought in by wind or attached to fur or feathers.

The challenge for visitors is to record their observations of trees, as they grow and change with the seasons and share their photographs so that we can build a vibrant photographic collection of trees through all the seasons.

Trees of Little Chalfont Nature Park Observed in the Nature Park since 2013			
No	Common Name	Scientific Name	Comments
1.	Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Normally found in natural woodland
2.	Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	
3.	Spruce	<i>Picea spp.</i>	
4.	Dawn Redwood	<i>Metasequoia</i>	
5.	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Normally found in natural woodland
6.	Holm Oak	<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Normally found in natural woodland
7.	Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Normally found in natural woodland
8.	Copper Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica 'Atropunicea'</i>	Often found in natural woodland
9.	Apple	<i>Malus pumila</i>	Orchard tree
10.	Scots Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Often found in natural woodland
11.	Lawson Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsonia</i>	
12.	Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	
13.	Thuja	<i>Thuja communis</i>	Imported
14.	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus spp.</i>	Often found in natural woodland

Trees of Little Chalfont Nature Park Observed in the Nature Park since 2013			
No	Common Name	Scientific Name	Comments
15.	Pear	<i>Pyrus spp.</i>	Orchard tree
16.	Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Normally found in natural woodland
17.	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre.</i>	
18.	Cherry	<i>Prunus</i>	Orchard tree
19.	Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Normally found in natural woodland
20.	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Normally found in natural woodland
21.	Purple Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica 'Atropurpurea'</i>	
22.	Lime	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Normally found in natural woodland
23.	Western Red Cedar	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	
24.	Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Often found in natural woodland
25.	Horse Chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	
26.	Upland Oak	<i>Quercus petraea</i>	Normally found in natural woodland
27.	Pedunculate Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Normally found in natural woodland
28.	White Poplar	<i>Populus alba</i>	Often found in natural woodland
29.	Larch	<i>Larix decidua</i>	Often found in natural woodland
30.	Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Normally found in natural woodland
31.	Box	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	
32.	Cherry Laurel	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	

Trees of Little Chalfont Nature Park Wood suitable for firewood		
Name	Burning Characteristics	Rating
1. Apple	Very good wood, bums slow and steady when dry, has small flame size, does not produce sparking or spitting.	Good
2. Ash	Reckoned by many to be one of best woods for burning, it produces a steady flame and good heat output. It can be burnt when green but like all woods, it burns best when dry.	Very good
3. Beech	Burns very much like ash, but does not burn well when green.	Very good
4. Cedar	Is a good burning wood that produces a consistent and long heat output. It burns with a small flame, but does tend to crackle and spit and the sap can cause deposits to form in the flue with prolonged use.	Good
5. Cherry	Is a slow to burn wood that produces a good heat output. Needs to be seasoned well.	Good

Trees of Little Chalfont Nature Park Wood suitable for firewood		
Name	Burning Characteristics	Rating
6. Chestnut	A poor burning wood that produces a small flame and poor heat output.	Poor
7. Firs	poor burning wood, produces small flame and poor heat output and sap can cause deposits on flues	Poor
8. Hawthorn	good traditional firewood that has a slow burn with good heat output.	Very good
9. Hazel	good but fast burning and produces best results when allowed to season.	Good
10. Holly	fast burning, produces good flame but poor heat output. Will burn green, best dried for a minimum of a year.	Poor
11. Hornbeam	A good burning wood that burns similar to beech, slow burn with a good heat output.	Good
12. Horse Chestnut	Good for burning in wood stoves but not open fires as tends to spit. It produces a good flame and heat output.	Good (For stoves)
13. Larch	Produces reasonable heat output, but needs to be well seasoned. Sap can cause deposits in flue with prolonged use.	Medium
14. Maple	Is a good burning wood that produces good flame and heat output.	Good
15. Oak	Because of its density, oak produces a small flame and very slow burn, it is best when seasoned for a minimum of two years as it is a wood that requires time to season well.	Good
16. Pear	Burns well with good heat output, however it does need to be seasoned well.	Good
17. Pine	(Including Leylandii) Burns with a good flame, but the resin sap can cause deposits to form in the flue and can increase the risk of a chimney fire must be well seasoned.	Good (with caution)
18. Poplar	A very smokey wood with a poor burn.	Very poor
19. Spruce	Produces a poor heat output and it does not last well.	Poor
20. Sycamore	Produces a good flame, but with only moderate heat output. Should only be used well-seasoned.	Medium

There are range of good online tools to help you identify trees in the park and their uses:

- Woodland trust – recognising British trees – visit: <http://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/visiting-woods/trees-woods-and-wildlife/british-trees/native-trees/?gclid=CKrs2LmL4sYCFasEwwodxjEATw>
- Natural History Museum – tree identifier tool - visit: <http://www.nhm.ac.uk/nature-online/british-natural-history/urban-tree-survey/identify-trees/tree-key/>
- Forestry Commission – visit: <http://www.forestry.gov.uk/treenametrail>
- Flaming Fires – a good guide to the burning characteristics of wood in the park – aimed at users in stoves or fireplaces rather than open fires. Visit: <http://www.flamingfires.co.uk/which-wood-burns-best.htm>

Furniture – we don't know if bodgers worked in the woodland in the park, but it is possible - a large sawmill was located nearby at Latimer Sawmills in Bell Lane where wood was also stored for natural drying and seasoning. There are examples of pollarding (pruning to remove the upper branches of a tree promoting a dense head of foliage and branches) and coppicing (many trees make new growth from the stump or roots if cut back and a coppiced wood is where young tree stems are repeatedly cut down to near ground level). This suggests commercial management of the trees in the park for a range of uses, mostly suitable for fencing, building construction and furniture making.

Resource F Domestic Animals

We don't know exactly which animals were kept on the Snell's Farm that now forms part of the Nature Park, but a wide range of domestic animals can still be seen on farmland nearby in Little Chalfont and Chiltern District or are now living in the wild like the rabbit. There are sometimes clues to the animals kept on farms – Warren Farm tells us the farm kept rabbits commercially.

It is also still possible to see commercial crops on farms in or very near Little Chalfont including winter wheat, barley and oil seed rape.

The challenge for visitors is not in the park itself. Instead it is to record observations of domestic animals they can see locally, that would have been typical of the animals kept on Snell's Farm. Ideally with photographic evidence together with the date and time of the observation so that we can build a photographic collection of domestic animals actually observed in or near Little Chalfont Nature Park.

Domestic Animals of Little Chalfont			
No	Name	Scientific Name	Comments
1.	Milk Cattle	<i>Bos taurus</i>	Still grazing commercially in Little Chalfont
2.	Beef Cattle	<i>Bos taurus</i>	Still grazing commercially in Little Chalfont
3.	Sheep and Lamb	<i>Ovis aries</i>	Still grazing commercially in Little Chalfont
4.	Pig	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Not currently?
5.	Chicken	<i>Gallus domesticus</i>	Still kept for eggs and meat in Little Chalfont
6.	Duck (Aylesbury Duck)	<i>Anas platyrhynchos domesticus</i>	Still kept commercially at Chartridge Farm near Chesham
7.	Goose	<i>Anser anser domesticus</i>	Still kept commercially at Chartridge Farm near Chesham
8.	Horse	<i>Equus caballus</i>	Still grazing in Little Chalfont
9.	Goat	<i>Capra hircus</i>	Still grazing in Little Chalfont
10.	Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	Running wild in Little Chalfont

We hope visitors will play their part in expanding our knowledge of the domestic animals in Little Chalfont and we invite all visitors to record new species and report them, and use modern information technology to observe and record them. For this purpose it will be sufficient to take a picture and send it in for expert identification. It is not always easy to tell rams from ewes or heifers from bullocks – but record the common name, the breed and gender if possible, the number seen, when and where seen and ideally take a picture. If we can identify them, the collection can be expanded to include different breeds of domestic livestock seen.

For more information on recognition of the domestic animals you can use a range of useful websites including:

- Compassion in World Farming – visit <http://www.ciwf.org.uk/farm-animals/>
- Odds farm – visit <http://www.oddsfarm.co.uk/whats-on/childrens-farm-animals/>

Resource G Sources and Links to other sites

1. **Aylesbury Duck Farm** – for the last local commercial duck farm - visit http://aylesbury.duckfarm.co.uk/richard/waller/contact_us
2. **Berks, Bucks & Oxon Wildlife Trust** – for flora recognition - visit <http://www.bbowt.org.uk/wildlife/species-a-z>
3. **Bucks Rare Plant Recording Group** – for flora particularly wild flower recognition - visit <https://sites.google.com/site/bucksplantrecorders/Home>
4. **BBC Bitesize** - the home of study guides and class clips which helps to identify mini beasts with resources - visit <http://www.bbc.co.uk/education>
5. **BBC Nature** - for recognition of mammals, amphibians and reptiles - <http://www.bbc.co.uk/nature/22120791>
6. **BBC Nature** – for flora recognition - visit <http://www.bbc.co.uk/nature/plants>
7. **Botanical Society of Britain and Ireland** – for flora recognition visit <http://www.bsbi.org.uk/>
8. **Butterfly Conservation** has many resources for the study of butterflies and moths - visit <http://butterfly-conservation.org/>
9. **Bucks Invertebrate Group** - visit <https://sites.google.com/site/bucksinvertebrategroup/>
10. **Buckinghamshire Agricultural Survey 2003** – study of the rural economy - farming and land use - visit http://www.buckscc.gov.uk/media/134460/bucks_agric_study_small.pdf
11. **Bucks Goat Centre** – based at Layby Farm, Stoke Mandeville - **Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.**
12. **Chiltern - Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty** – visit <http://www.chilternsaonb.org>
13. **Compassion in World Farming** – for livestock recognition visit <http://www.ciwf.org.uk/farm-animals/>
14. **Forestry Commission** – tree identification visit: <http://www.forestry.gov.uk/treenametrail>
15. **Flaming Fires** – guide to burning characteristics of wood – visit: <http://www.flamingfires.co.uk/which-wood-burns-best.htm>
16. **Odds Farm** – livestock recognition visit <http://www.oddsfarm.co.uk/whats-on/childrens-farm-animals/>
17. **Orchard Network** – to support conservation of traditional orchards <http://www.orchardnetwork.org.uk/>
18. **RSPB** – for bird recognition visit- <http://www.rspb.org.uk/discoverandenjoynature/discoverandlearn/birdidentifier/>
19. **UK Agriculture** – for recognition of commercial crops – visit <http://www.ukagriculture.com/crops/crops.cfm>
20. **Wildflower Finder** – for flower recognition visit <http://wildflowerfinder.org.uk/>
21. **Woodlands** – for flower recognition - visit <http://www.woodlands.co.uk/blog/woodland-flowers/#>

22. **Woodland Trust** has superb resources for children and minibeasts in its nature detectives series - visit http://www.naturedetectives.org.uk/packs/minibeast_pack.htm
23. **Woodland Trust** - for tree recognition visit - <http://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/visiting-woods/trees-woods-and-wildlife/british-trees/native-trees/?gclid=CKrs2LmL4sYCFasEwwodxjEATw>