



2010	The Chiltern Wing, a new £10 million state-of-the-art integrated laboratory facility, is opened at Wallingford.
2006 to 2010	CEH is restructured, creating a world-leading sustainable organisation able to carry out research relevant to the world's biggest environmental challenges. Work is concentrated at our Wallingford, Edinburgh, Lancaster and Bangor sites.
2002	CEH leads on the 'Farm Scale Evaluations', the biggest experiment of its kind yet undertaken to assess the impacts on biodiversity of growing genetically modified herbicide-tolerant crops.
2001	CEH becomes a founding member of PEER, the Partnership for European Environmental Research, bringing together seven of the largest European environmental research institutes.
1999	The Flood Estimation Handbook is published, rapidly becoming the industry standard guide for flood frequency estimation in the UK.
1994	The Centre for Ecology & Hydrology is established, bringing together the Institute of Hydrology, the Institute of Terrestrial Ecology, the Institute of Freshwater Ecology and the Institute of Virology and Environmental Microbiology. Final consolidation takes place in April 2000.
1992	The Environmental Change Network, monitoring long-term environmental change and its effects on ecosystems at a series of sites throughout the UK, is established.
1990	The first Land Cover Map of Britain is produced.
1988	The UK National Hydrological Monitoring Programme is formed to document hydrological and water resources variability across the UK. The programme issues the monthly UK hydrological summary and curates the National River Flow Archive.
1978	The first Countryside Survey of Great Britain takes place. The fifth and most recent survey took place in 2007.
1973	CEH's long-term seabird studies begin on the Isle of May in Scotland.
1967	Hydrological monitoring begins at Plynlimon in Wales - now the best instrumented and widely studied long-term research catchment in the UK.
1964	The Biological Records Centre is set up to process and edit the population and distribution information received from national, largely volunteer, biological recording schemes.
1963	The Predatory Bird Monitoring Scheme (PBMS) is established to examine the levels of pollutants in selected species. PBMS evidence has contributed to the withdrawal of several insecticides and fungicides in Britain and abroad.
1945	Regular monitoring of water quality within Windermere in the Lake District begins. Lessons learnt from the associated research programme are now used to restore lakes across the world.
1841	River flow recording started at Wendover Springs, Buckinghamshire. The data are held in the National River Flow Archive.
1819	First ladybird record in the Biological Records Centre database, a 13-spot Ladybird (<i>Hippodamia tredecimpunctata</i>) found near Oxford.

The first ladybird record in the Biological Records Centre database (a 13-spot ladybird) found near Oxford in 1819. (Photo - Gilles van Martin.)

CEH hosts a wealth of environmental information, gathered over decades and covering nationally and often globally unique long-term datasets.

The Predatory Bird Monitoring Scheme (PBMS) was established in 1963.

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