

# HADDENHAM CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Vol. 26 No. 3  
2011

SUMMER 2011

## Another year, another surprise in the Old Burial Ground

The Committee for 2011 /12 is as follows:

*Contributed by Mike Smith*

Barclay Arnott	740500
Ann Biggs	740810
John Burgess	749441
Freda Crofts	740235
Susan Everitt	740352
Wendy Lanman	741138
Jane Marsh	740680
Paul Mason	740219
Robert Norman	740473
Chris Prescott	749038
Jim Sawyer	740861
Gill Smith	741662
Mike Smith	741662

Please feel free to get in touch with any committee member with questions or information you might have. If you have any specific records of flora and fauna, please send them to Paul Mason, 13 Aldreth Road, Haddenham (740219).

Last year we found a surprise lone white fritillary, the first signs of establishing a population of yellow rattle and rather too much hogweed for our liking, as it is difficult to cut!



This year we were delighted to find a surprise lone bee orchid, (see photograph) some yellow rattle, although not as much as we had hoped and again, rather too much hogweed.

It is fascinating how, in undisturbed grassland which receives basically the same maintenance regime each year, we can see such differences in the wild flowers present from year to year; is it as a result of changes in climate or perhaps a benevolent spirit of gardeners past now residing underground that likes to send us an occasional surprise? Whatever, it is a very welcome variation in the mix of spring bulbs, cowslips, vetches, clovers, wild geraniums, dog daisies, hawkbits and the like that beautify the Old Burial Ground year on year.

The heavy pollarding programme on the limes carried out recently by the Parish Council at the far end of the burial ground certainly does change the flora, mainly favouring the grasses, due to the increased light levels. This maintenance programme is essential to keep the limes in check and to increase their longevity by rejuvenating them every 5 or 6 years.

Similarly we, well actually, Barclay Arnott, started coppicing the hazels last year with great success as there is now considerable new growth from the trunk and layered branches. (See Barclay for more details)

The butterfly garden in the far corner is also having a good year. The wood chippings donated by Glen Conway and spread as a mulch, are keeping down most of the annual weeds and helping to reduce maintenance time. Some new Buddleia bushes and a Lavatera, combined with heavy pruning of a large Cotoneaster, have increased the flowers in the area and attracted more bees, butterflies and other insects.

We completed the annual hay cut and rake on Sunday 17 July, thanks to nine enthusiastic volunteers who made light work of the task. Thank you to all concerned.

Our next work party will be in October to tidy up the area for winter. Please do come along and join us then. Meanwhile enjoy the ever-changing experience in this small but beautiful area of quiet contemplation.

### Membership information

Subscription rates

1 Jan to 31 Dec 20:

Individual: £8

Family: £10

If you wish to join the Society, send your cheque, made out to *Haddenham Conservation Society*,

with your name, address and telephone number, to

Jim Sawyer, 58 High Street, Haddenham CB6 3XB.

This will entitle you to receive our regular newsletter and will give you free entry to the winter talks.

(A saving of £2.50 per session).

# Visit to Haddenham Pumping Station

Contributed by Sheila and Ian Dickerson



Michael Church explains his work

On the 5<sup>th</sup> July we paid a visit to Haddenham Level Pumping Station. Just to give a brief history of it, the Pumping Station was formed by an Act of Parliament in 1726 and covers 7522 acres within the parishes of Haddenham, Wilburton, Stretham and Sutton.

The area boundaries are the Old West River from the A10 at Stretham to Earith Bridge, the Hundred Foot River from Earith Bridge to Mepal. The other boundary is the catchwater drain which takes the water off the high land from Sutton to Stretham, discharging into the Old West at Aldreth and Stretham. The area was flooded in March 1947, after a breach of the barrier bank along the River Great Ouse at Over.

The Board has two pumping stations. The pump at Aldreth, discharging into the Old West River, had two pumps which were originally diesel driven and constructed in 1946-48 and flooded in 1947 before becoming operational. These were then replaced by electric motors in the 1970s. Replacements were again needed, and this time with 3 electric pumps, on the site of the old steam pump (built in the 1890s). These were eventually finished after delays and finally officially opened on the 24<sup>th</sup> June this year by local MP, Jim Paice, Minister of Agriculture.



HCS members at pump outlet  
Swallows nest under top cladding

We were offered the chance to see for ourselves what had been achieved by Michael Church, Clerk to the Commissioners, and David Jordan, the District Engineer. There were many photos, old and new, handwritten books detailing day-to-day happenings. The Original Act and a large map of the area affected by the pumping station were exhibited. It was fascinating to be shown how all the water levels are balanced to protect the area from flooding.

David Jordan also briefly operated the pumps to discharge some water into the river, to show the power that is generated by the pumps and how quickly a large amount of water can be transferred off the drains to the river.

Wildlife has also benefited from the work. Two pairs of swallows had already set up home under the new sluice and five kingfisher holes have been made below the bank to encourage breeding. Bat boxes have been erected in nearby trees for Daubenton's bats and also a Kestrel/Barn Owl nest box.

The weather was perfect, a balmy evening and a delightful setting with a good many people who were very impressed with the engineering feat that had been achieved.

## The Invertebrate World This Summer

The insect summer started well in late April with Large Red Damselflies regularly seen; soon after Azure Damselflies appeared in some numbers. Hairy Dragonflies were in good numbers in the fen drains, but Common Blue damsels were not common. Later, Broad Bodied Chaser Dragons were visiting many garden ponds and Scarce Chasers were along the Old West river. Four-spot Chasers did not seem as plentiful as most years, but that could have been observer perception. As far as butterflies were concerned, Orange Tips appeared very early nationally and did the same here and Holly Blues were not far behind. First brood Common Blue and Brown Argus put on a good show as did Speckled Woods. Several reports of the fantastic Hummingbird Hawkmoth imbibing nectar from Valerian in gardens were received. July 1<sup>st</sup>, North Fen: Second brood Common Blue and Brown Argus butterflies, Meadow Browns plentiful, some ringlets out. Large and Small



Common Hawker dragonfly  
by Janet Marsh

Skippers. A Hairy (Hawker family) Dragonfly was interesting because, as we were talking with a local farmer who had just been spraying his crops, it hawked in and out of the machinery, picked up an insect and settled on the machinery to eat it. Pictures of this event are on the website.

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July 10th, along Petrus Wood edge and elsewhere: found many Butterflies, especially Commas, Red Admiral, Small Copper and Green-



Adonis Ladybird

veined White. A Brown Hawker Dragonfly hovering menacingly over them on blackberries. July 22<sup>nd</sup>, In Fairchild's Meadows: a White Letter Hairstreak was still on the wing as found by Sheila and Ian Dickerson. In late July and early August some moth trapping took place in Aldreth Road and good catches were made. For pictures and full lists go again to the website. One very interesting find was made by Barbara York in her garden. Whilst tidying up some Lavender she came across a very small Adonis Ladybird. This is much smaller than the normal 7spot we are used to but is the same colour with only 2-3 spots. A length of only 3-4 millimetres and a particularly white patterned head identifies it to be one that was formerly rare but global warming means it is moving north in its range. On August 15<sup>th</sup> Guppy's Pond and Fairchild's Meadow hedgerows held several Southern and Migrant Hawker Dragonflies and also a Brown Hawker flashed by. An Emperor patrolled over the pond itself. Butterflies were mostly over with only the Whites in real evidence, but there was a lack of Small Tortoiseshells ... Where are they?



## Who "kissed the frogs"?

Contributed by Jez Reeve

Earlier on this summer a friend of mine down the village told me that her ornamental pond was leaking and that for health and safety reasons she was going to fill it in. However, there was the question of the inhabitants. She wanted to know if I could take them, as I had two ponds without the lovely *Rana temporaria*. She had



been told that moving frogs was illegal, but after a bit of "googling" it turned out that it was only the sale of wild animals that was illegal. I was glad of that, having once been involved in a "rane" rescue with a bucket and motorbike when the Italian archaeological excavation I had been working on had had some unexpected visitors.

Two bucket loads this time, about 30 frogs in all of varying sizes, were transported carefully in the back of my car. I put the buckets on their sides next to the ponds and the frogs slowly made their way out. Some of them seemed hell-bent on escape and immediately travelled to the upper pond, but others just plopped into their new home and started exploring the pondlife. I went out every day after that in the morning to say hello – I don't know why. I had been told that they would leave the pond if it was raining to avoid being caught in a flood, so I went out when it was raining to see them underneath the slates and bits of wood that I had left around the pond.

But then it seemed that I could only see two every morning. It was hard to believe all the others had gone to Guppy's Pond – such a long way, for a frog. With the hot weather I started worrying about the level in the ponds and decided to top it up with the hose. As I was doing this I spotted a frog sitting on some pond greenery. The thing was it looked alarmed! I was not sure if it was instinct or what, but the frog looked terrified. I thought it must be the foreign water I was putting in, so I stopped. It was then I spotted another inhabitant of the pond, a grass snake. In fact the grass snake was extremely close to the frog, and I've a horrible feeling that it had the frog's leg in its jaws. I have not seen a frog in the ponds since then.

I am sorry that all my (as I think of them) *rane* friends are no more, but maybe some of the first arrivals made it to Guppy's. The whole incident makes me realise that there is a reason that I have not seen frogs in my ponds before, and I will not be introducing any more, despite their kissable qualities.



# The Wild Foulmire Fen

Contributed by Paul Mason

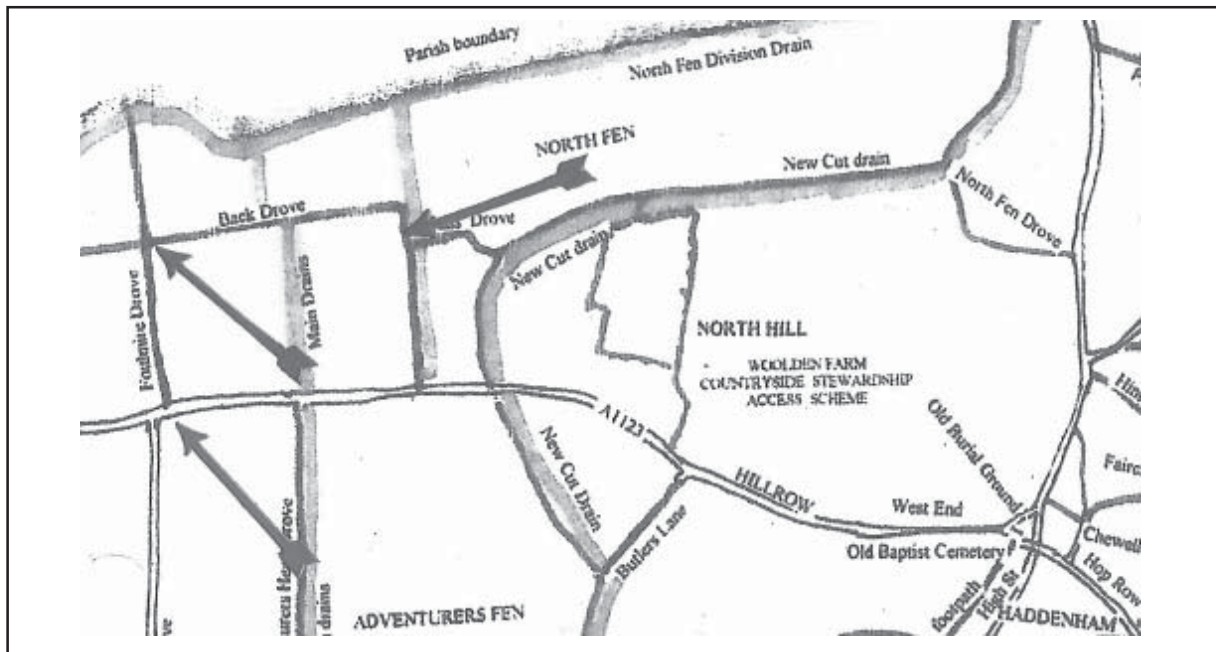
Take the main road from Haddenham Cross Roads west and about a mile along you will come out onto the fen. Go another mile or so and there will be a dirt drove going north (nearly opposite the concreted Long Drove that goes south). This is called Foulmire Drove and is accessible to the public. Its name relates back to pre-Vermuyden drainage of the fens in the 17<sup>th</sup> century and could refer to

commercial crops.

Most of us think of wild flowers being in meadows with species such as Buttercups, Oxeye Daisies, Ragged Robin and Knapweed beside others, but the fens have their own flora quite different and in some ways grander. Some of the fen species are along Foulmire Drove and where it crosses another drove at right angles called Back Drove (also a right of

that it is often thought just as profitable to leave it. Besides spreading its seeds in autumn the plant has a rhizome which is very difficult to eliminate so many farmers decide to live with it. This has a great effect on other wildlife as insects will make use of it so birds in their turn will catch the insects or feed in winter on the seeds scattered around.

Along the field margins many



the many meres hidden away in the tall Phragmites reeds. In 1405 and 1451 in legal documents the spelling 'Ffoulmere' refers to a "foul muddy fen" \*(Bester 1999).

It was also the haunt of our Iron and Bronze Age forebears as several burial mounds were excavated in about the 1950 and 60s although you can't see where they were now as agriculture has flattened the sites. They can be seen from the air though. No doubt it was a place of leaking marsh gases and where malaria could be caught by our ancestors. Nowadays it is lined by arable fields and the smell has been replaced by the scent of many species of wild flowers beside the

way) is a quiet haven for wildlife. Along the drove margins and especially in late June through July to early August there is quite an array of colour on plants of differing heights. Take for example Perennial Sow Thistle. Yes, it is a member of the Thistle family of composites, but not as we know it elsewhere as it has no prickles. The flowers are bright yellow and the plant can rise to 4 or 5 feet high at times. In many cases, especially in Sugar Beet and Potato crops, it can almost cover the whole field as a sea of yellow. To farmers it is a weed, yes, but in such crops nowadays the cost of chemical weedkillers needed to kill it and not the maincrop are so expensive

other wild plants appear, all weeds to a farmer, but wild flowers to a botanist. There is Redshank and its close relation the Pale Persicaria. There is the common Charlock, a relative of the commercial oilseed rape. Wild Radish has an untidy head of both white and yellow cruciform flowers. The beautiful yellow Toadflax lines the verges and in places Spreading Bur Parsley lives. Close to the soil is Common Fumitory of a pink hue and yellow Nipplewort and small flowered white Gromwell can be found here. Along Back Drove especially there is a swathe of Mugwort which in July denies it plain name by sporting

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sprays of small creamy white flowers which, when turned into seeds, fill many a bird's belly in winter. Recently I learned from a member of a long term fen farming family that his ancestors called it "Ironclad". Why?



*Mugwort*  
by Ann Biggs

Well, it seems that back in time when harvesting wheat was done by laborious scything, if the worker struck a stem of Mugwort it was like striking an iron rod and it would blunt the knife edge causing the harvester to re-sharpen his blade.

In the drains and ditches marking out the fields can be found patches of brilliant blue Water Forget-me-not, and River Water Dropwort rises from the water. This Umbellifer, after sporting its white Cow Parsley type flowers, quickly collapses back into the drain water after which the seed ripens and floats away to colonise a new place. On the banks of these water courses the odd patch of greeny-yellow flowered Meadow Rue appears from time to time amongst patches of white Marsh Bedstraw. Marsh Woundwort has a spike of blue-purple flowers and is mostly found in small clumps near the ditch banks, but in 2011 one field of potatoes was found to have great carpets of it. Again masses of insects and especially bumblebees were taking the nectar. Meadow Pipits, Yellow Wagtails and even some Common Whitethroats were flitting over and under the foliage, feasting on the invertebrates. Seed-eaters like Linnets, Goldfinches and the three Bunting species Reed, Corn and Yellowhammer were filling their crops. Any Starlings and Skylarks? Yes, they too were in abundance,

making the most of the opportunities provided. Occasionally they would all in turn be preyed upon by a passing Marsh Harrier as it quartered the ground. Dragonflies will be snatched from the air by Hobbys nesting not far away.

I have not mentioned the hundreds of Teasel plants and patches of Lesser Burdock both with seed heads that will stick to your coats as you pass by too close. Butterflies take nectar from the blooms and later Goldfinches absolutely love the seed source.

It's all walkable and will surprise those who look upon our fens as a rather lifeless, flat and unexciting landscape. If you don't want to walk from the village, drive along the A1123 to Long Drove and park your



*Perennial Sow Thistle*  
by Ann Biggs

car on the wide green verge. Cross the main road just to your right and there is Foulmire Drove. Explore this side and that until you come to the cross point then proceed east along Back Drove until it turns right at a bend and this will be Galls Drove. Go along there, still keeping your eye out for wildlife of many sorts. This brings you out onto the main road; turn west and arrive back at your car half a mile away.

Even in winter when just the seed fruits remain the place can be alive with birds. Large flocks of Lapwings and Golden Plovers feed on insect prey on the fen soils and finch flocks forage on ground and tall plants. Merlins arrive with them and hunt low to the ground to surprise and catch a vulnerable prey. Marsh and, if you are lucky, Hen Harriers will be there searching out their victims. Common Buzzards some-

times join in and the wind-hovering Kestrels eye out a small rodent which could will also fall prey to a hungry Barn Owl. More and more often nowadays you will have a chance of seeing a wintering Peregrine Falcon stoop, usually, on a luckless Wood Pigeon. Both Grey and Red-legged Partridges are present too.

Most of the things you will see can be found in 'glorious Technicolor' on our website under "Breaking News" or in the photo gallery. [www.hcs.tinaboneuk.co.uk](http://www.hcs.tinaboneuk.co.uk)

*\*Bester C.F. (1999) A parish history of Haddenham, Isle of Ely. Carter & Scott*

## News from Guppy's Pond

The main news is that we again have kingfishers and, with a bit of luck, those of you who come to the Boating Day will see that flash of electric blue skim along the water.

It has been a rather disastrous year for the coots, moorhens and swans. We have seen them on nests and with young and then watched them lose their young one by one.

The most upsetting to watch, though, were the moorhens in our corner of the pond. The parents usually care for their young together, feeding them and watching out for danger and even fighting off marauding coots. This year, however, after 2 of the 4 chicks they had had disappeared, we were surprised to see a 2-day old chick alone on the blanket weed in the middle of the water calling for its parents and being totally ignored while a single parent was feeding one of its siblings. Needless to say, the following day its little body was floating in the water. The remaining chick disappeared a couple of days later.

The only noticeable difference in our side of the pond this year is the copious amounts of blanket weed which has smothered the oxygenating plants we usually have. Was there not enough of the right food to sustain them?

# Summer 2011

A reel treat to start May off with incoming migrants was a Grasshopper Warbler heard and seen in the Haddenham part of Grunty Fen.



*Kingfisher*

(No, there is not a spelling mistake earlier because the birds song is compared to a fisherman reeling his line in.) The song can go on seemingly endlessly, especially at night. This bird was in a ditch on May 7<sup>th</sup> and was still there two days later at least. It was in company with a Common Whitethroat, Reed Bunting and a Yellowhammer. On May 6<sup>th</sup> three newly arrived pairs of glorious Turtle Doves were purring and chasing and displaying along North Fen Drove. Eventually, around 6-8 pairs were found around the parish meaning they probably had a good year as opposed to last when few were discovered. They are an endangered species so it's good to have them here. Common Whitethroat males were singing all over the place this year and a conservative estimate of 45-50 males would not be a surprise. Their close relatives Lesser Whitethroats were not so numerous with about 8-10 singing birds in hedgerows. Willow

Warblers were few and Chiffchaffs probably bred in three or four places. A Hobby had arrived by May 11<sup>th</sup> at least when one was seen in North Fen. Kestrels nested in a box in Wayman's Pit where four young were ringed and it was estimated that there were another four pairs in the parish. Common Buzzards are now a regular sight, but Marsh Harriers were not seen very often.

Comments from HCS member Simon Stirrup on his walks around the Aldreth fens were "May 14<sup>th</sup> - This morning in Aldreth I had a Turtle Dove singing and two Cuckoos singing against each other" and "May 15<sup>th</sup> - This morning a loop walk from Aldreth (less than 1 hour) produced Little Egret 1, Whitethroat 10 males, L Whitethroat 1 male, Cuckoo 1 male and Turtle Dove 1. Also, a distant pair of Lapwings still north of Clayton's Bridge. I think the number of pairs of Whitethroat for the parish must be huge. SS". By the 23<sup>rd</sup>, Swifts appeared over the High Street to start nesting in the eaves of several houses, but House Martins did not take up residence as normal on a house on the Green. This had been renovated and repainted during the winter and old nests removed. This should not mean the Martins won't use it again though. However, to compensate, several nests were discovered on new houses in Lion Court and one pair bred on an Aldreth Road bungalow.

On July 1<sup>st</sup> in North Fen up to 20 Longtailed Tits, 1 Pair of Turtle Doves, 4-5 Yellowhammer pairs, 3-4 Common Whitethroats singing; 1 Lesser Whitethroat and a Kestrel were recorded July 4<sup>th</sup>. After the big freeze last winter Kingfishers have not been seen until early July. One now seen regularly at Guppy's Pond by Mike and Gill

Smith and Wendy and Brian Lanman; two on Old West River by Alan Yarrow. They are probably this year's young bred elsewhere and prospecting for vacant territories. 11th: A Quail was calling in Grunty Fen late evening per David Nation. Simon Stirrup watched an adult Tawny Owl and 2 well grown youngsters at dusk in Aldreth. On July 14<sup>th</sup> 2 Oystercatchers flew along the Old West River near NineAcre wood and Common Terns fished in it regularly all summer. On the 22<sup>nd</sup> Barbara York reported 3 Hobbys over her Duck Lane house. A Common Buzzard was perched in a tree off Tinkers Lane on August 4<sup>th</sup>. As autumn approaches Linnets are beginning to flock up, with 30-40 seen along Dambank. Off Tinkers Lane 25-30 Yellow Wagtails were foraging among cattle legs and between 400-500 Corvids, mainly young Crows and Jackdaws were in the same field. This was an amazing sight and the air was filled with raucous calls.



*Grasshopper Warbler*

## Renew your subs!

Subscriptions were due on 1st January.

If you haven't yet paid, please do so promptly, it really helps.

Thank you.

## Boating Day on Guppy's Pond

Sunday 4 September, 2:00-4:00

Boats leave from 1 The Pond

Cars to be parked on right hand verge of  
drove to Fred's Tyres



This is our 'special' event of the year and those of you who have made the round trip in a chauffeured boat will know what a treat it is.

It takes a good 20 minutes to visit the entire pond to the only sound of the oars dipping in and out of the water and the drops plopping down as the oars lift above the surface. On a sunny day, a ray of sunshine will light up some of the deeper areas and show the pond weed extending upwards and looking just like a Christmas tree. Large carp have been seen weaving their way between its 'branches'.

If you haven't been before, do come and enjoy the trip and if you have been before, return for more magic - you will all be warmly welcomed.

## HCS Website

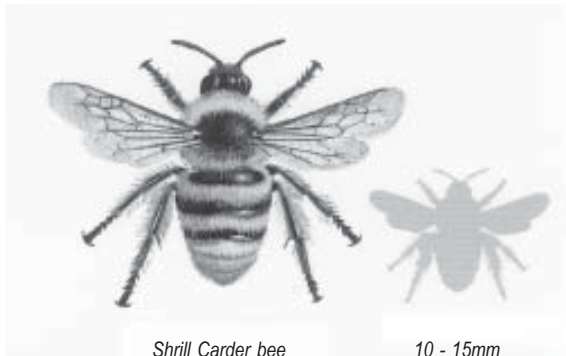
Have you visited the website yet? It's easy to navigate, full of interesting facts and figures and, most of all, beautiful photos.

If you have mislaid your Newsletter with the dates of events and winter talks, just key [www.hcs.tinaboneuk.co.uk](http://www.hcs.tinaboneuk.co.uk) into your computer and you will have everything at your fingertips.

If you want to know what wildlife is currently in the parish, you'll find that too. Well worth a visit!

## Bumblebees

Contributed by Wendy Lanman



bindweed flowers and, lazily at first, let your gaze flit from one to the other as they move about, and then, suddenly, you notice a STRIPY one!

You put your half-empty glass down and rush off to find that bee identification chart you bought on your last visit to Norfolk, skim through the pictures until your eyes alight on ONE picture of a stripy bumble bee: the Shrill Carder Bee. You look it up and find that it is rare to the point of near extinction and has only ventured as far as north Kent since its rapid decline started a couple of decades earlier. It feeds on the right kind of deep flowers, so it has to be your bee.

A couple of email exchanges with Paul and lengthy googling later, your bubble bursts and you realise reluctantly that it was very probably a Common Carder Bee, especially when you have been back to the bumblebee haven in your garden and spotted quite a few others.

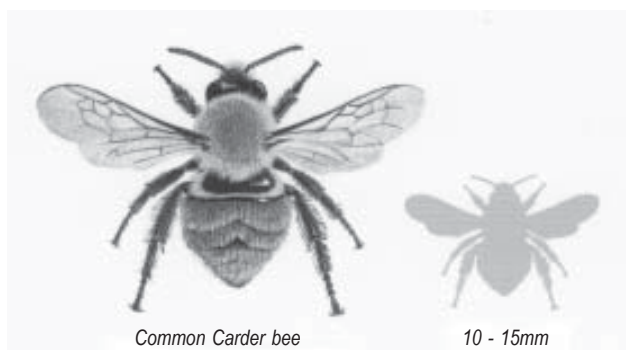
The decisive word found on the internet was 'worn'. In other words, the bee I had seen had probably been foraging for quite some time and the golden hairs on its abdomen and thorax had worn down so that the dark, shiny rings below were showing through. Other similar bees were still golden and fluffy, so were probably younger ones.

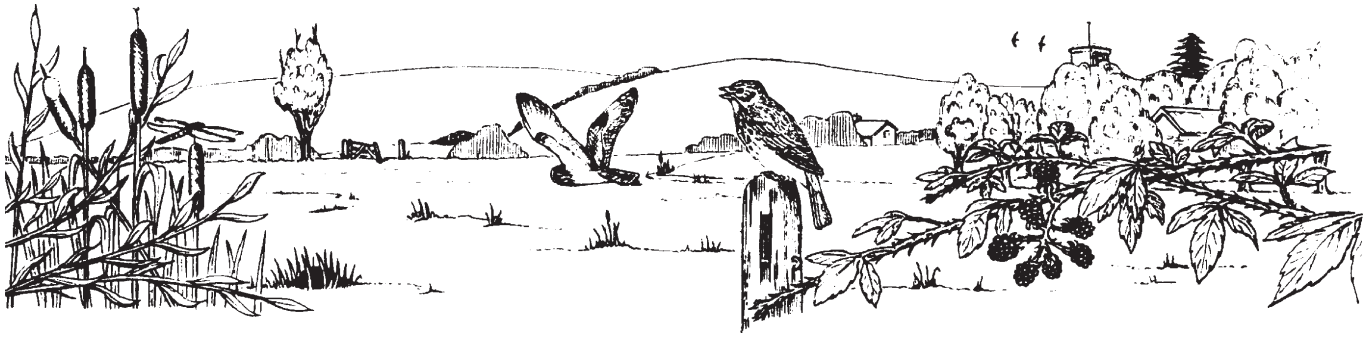
Slightly disappointed though I was, I had looked more closely at the bees and had learnt a lot about them.

Earlier in the summer, Brian and I had watched a pair of Red-tailed bumblebees mating. He had first noticed them on the balcony from where they flew, startled by his arrival, onto a nearby reed.

We watched for over 40 minutes until the male dropped off into the water and stopped moving within a few seconds.

We found a fascinating and very helpful website to visit with information on bumblebee lifecycles, on what to do if a nest is in an inconvenient place and how to encourage them to feed in your garden: [www.bumblebee.org](http://www.bumblebee.org). If you are interested in these happy little creatures, this website really is a good place to start.





## WINTER TALKS

Indoor meetings are held at the Arkenstall Centre, Haddenham, on the second Tuesday of each month from **September** to April (but excluding January), at 8:00 pm.

*Members free. Non-members welcome for a nominal fee.  
All welcome to stay for a (free) drink and a chat after each talk.*

**DONT FORGET: WE ARE STARTING ONE MONTH EARLY THIS YEAR**

### BUTTERFLIES OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Tuesday September 13<sup>th</sup>

Our county has a wide range of these beautiful insects. **Nick Greatorex-Davis** knows where to find them and how to recognise them. It will be a colourful display.

### COUNTY WILDLIFE TRUSTS

Tuesday October 11<sup>th</sup>

**Martin Baker** will describe the work of these organisations nationally and especially within our county. They manage many reserves of differing habitats so many species of wildlife will be covered.

### SPAIN'S WILD PLACES

Tuesday November 8<sup>th</sup>

Spain has a great diversity of wildlife from Extramadura forest habitat to the high central plains.

**David Garner** has been there and will tell us what he saw.

### THE NENE WASHES

Tuesday December 13<sup>th</sup>

**Charlie Kitchin** has been in charge of the RSPB reserve for a long time now. He knows the place inside out and will tell us about all the wildlife in it and especially about a famous "rasper".

**NO MEETING IN JANUARY DUE TO RESCHEDULING OF HADDENHAM PANTOMIME**

### RETURN OF THE RED KITE TO ENGLAND

Tuesday February 14<sup>th</sup>

The re-introduction of these fantastic raptors has been a great success.

**Ian Carter** was one of the instigators and now relates the whole story.

### OTTERS

Tuesday March 13<sup>th</sup>

Its good to see these mammals gradually returning to our rivers and

**Ruth Hawksley** knows how well they are doing and what problems they encounter.

### MEERKATS

Tuesday April 10<sup>th</sup>

These TV stars were portrayed almost as human families. Are they really like that?

**Stuart Sharp** studied them closely and will give us the answer.

Preceded by a short AGM.

## OTHER EVENTS

### BOATING DAY ON GUPPY'S POND

Sunday, September 4, 2:00 to 4:00 (see details inside on page 7)

### SMALL ANIMAL TRAP AND RELEASE DAY

Sunday September 18<sup>th</sup>, 09:00, entrance to Fairchild's Meadows in Chewells Lane

A repeat of a very successful event 2 years ago when **Anne Sherwood** will trap some rodents overnight. (She is licensed to do so.) We shall observe, record and learn about them before they are released. Early start at 9 am. This event is well liked by children, so bring your young relatives and friends and listen to Anne's explanations and comments.

Make sure you are dressed for a cool, dewy morning in long grass.