



# BRANCHLINE



## ISSUE 55

## Autumn 2008

### Community Heritage Initiative and Beyond

The Community Heritage Initiative (CHI) will conclude its five year project in November 2008. The Projects Management Board, in conjunction with Leicestershire County Council's Lead Member for Community Services, have been discussing the legacy of the Community Heritage Initiative and the next steps, once the Heritage Lottery funding and partner funding ceases. There is clear support for, appreciation and recognition across Leicestershire of the important work which the Community Heritage Initiative has achieved, working in partnership with Heritage Wardens, Parish Councils and local communities. What we want to do is build on the networks and strength of local involvement in taking forward and sustaining the legacy of CHI, whilst recognising that the project cannot continue in its current form.

We have a number of obligations to the Heritage Lottery Fund and other partners, and we have been considering as part of an overall review of our Service in any event, how best we can continue to provide the most important aspects of the Community Heritage Initiative. So far, we have recognised how some work can be continued through a new Senior Curator (Natural Life) post (based in Museums), and through the newly appointed Senior Ecologist, again a new post at Holly Hayes. Additionally, we recognise the need to support first point

of contact and network co-ordination for our Heritage Wardens and possibly include Archaeology and Tree Wardens. We are still considering this. We are also looking at how we can continue mailings and information services such as the Branchline newsletter.

In order to help us with this, and for us to prioritise on the key activities as a result of the Community Heritage Initiative, which you believe are the most valued, we would like to hear from you as to what you think are the areas we should concentrate on. Please email hopes or expectations to [wildlife@leics.gov.uk](mailto:wildlife@leics.gov.uk). The next Branchline will outline final decisions before the team finish, so please send us your comments by the 30th September. As part of the final exercise you will see in this mailing a postcard to offer your views about what CHI has meant to you, and we also ask if you wish to receive further newsletters/briefings beyond November you opt in to the mailing service. (Wardens and Parish Councils will automatically receive this).

Everyone who has been involved in the Community Heritage Initiative recognises the value which has been brought to communities in Leicestershire as a result of community volunteers and officers working together. We hope to find sustainable ways to maintain the most important aspects of this into the future and welcome your support over the coming months.

Thank you for your interest and commitment.

Heather Broughton—Head of Environment and Heritage Service



After 15 years of being a successful countryside management project, Stepping Stones Project has entered a new

phase as one of the first Green Infrastructure projects in the East Midlands.



Stepping Stones vision is that, working in partnership we will create a multi functional, biodiverse and resilient network of countryside and urban green infrastructure that supports a vibrant and competitive economy so that everyone living in, working in and visiting the area may enjoy and participate in a high quality of life.

For more information on this project visit

## Stepping Stones People Greenspaces Wildlife

our website at [www.leics.gov.uk/stepping\\_stones](http://www.leics.gov.uk/stepping_stones) where you can read all about our Delivery Plan and Action Plan along with other information to do with grants, training courses and Green Wedge Strategies. Or telephone the Project officers on 0116 3057221 or 0116 3057264. Still in its early phase we anticipate that Stepping Stones Project will in the next few years take on a new dimension. Thank you to all of you who have supported us the Stepping Stones Countryside Management Project and we look forward to continuing to work with you and making new connections and working partnerships along the way.

## Nature Discoveries!

When the Community Heritage Initiative (CHI) project began in February 2004 it continued a series of community surveys which had been produced by previous natural history



outreach projects. CHI also developed a further five species surveys, working with county recorders and recording societies.

The project has updated survey forms, making them easier to use in the field, and investigated other ways to allow recorders to submit their records. Online survey forms were piloted and recorders were encouraged to send in records by email, often accompanied by a photograph. The use of photos to verify records became very popular, and helped in the identification of the first harlequin ladybird in Leicestershire and Rutland, as well as an unusual first, a freshwater jellyfish.

**Creative Recording:** An area that has developed significantly during the course of the project has been creative recording. The CHI developed a programme of training events called Creative Nature, teaching people how to document the natural world using art, creative writing and other media. This has completed with a new publication called Natural Inspiration about keeping nature diaries.

**Garden Recording:** Survey returns over the course of CHI showed that the garden was a favourite place to record wildlife. The success of the Spawn Spot and Butterfly Bounty surveys reflected this. Gardens have an enormous potential to act as nature reserves. Domestic gardens are a biodiversity asset for community recording often neglected by naturalists. We would like to thank everyone who has sent wildlife records in and been involved in our surveys. Please continue to send your wildlife records into the Records Centre at Holly Hayes as this will help monitor what is happening to our wildlife in Leicestershire and Rutland.

If you would like a copy of the project's report please contact the CHI team on 0116 267 1377 or email [wildlife@leics.gov.uk](mailto:wildlife@leics.gov.uk). All packs and surveys can be found on the CHI web pages.

## Diseworth Bats!

The Baptist Chapel in Diseworth built in 1752 had served the village community until 2000, when due to flooding it had to be closed.

The Diseworth Heritage Trust set up to promote the historical heritage of Diseworth and the surrounding



villages, were awarded a grant from the Heritage Lottery Fund to restore the chapel to a heritage centre. The centre will be a focus for community events and activities in the village and surrounding areas.

Restoration work had started when a maternity roost of brown long-eared bats was discovered. As bats are protected by law there is a legal obligation not to disturb them or damage their roost. Work on the roof has therefore had to stop although other work on the chapel can continue.

Heritage Warden Nikki Hening saw this as an opportunity to work with the village primary school to raise awareness about the natural history that was on their doorstep.



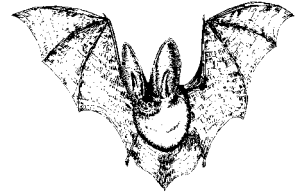
CHI helped provide resources and a staff member working with Nikki did a talk to the children about bats. The talk featured a bat skeleton borrowed from the Collection Resources Centre at Barrow upon

Soar and, a real brown long-eared bat courtesy of the Leicestershire and Rutland Bat Group. The children also watched a DVD which showed the bats in the church. The event was very successful with children and teachers. Leaflets giving general information about bats were handed out and further promotional work will be done at the village fete.

The talk is being followed up with a bat walk for the children later in the year with the local bat group.

Brown long-eared bats are the second commonest species in the UK after the pipistrelle. As their name suggests, they

have long ears which are nearly as long as their body. The species has declined due to changing land use, including modern intensive agricultural practices, which have resulted in the loss of suitable feeding habitats and hollow trees for roosting.



## Fish Finders!

People are being asked to help increase information held on fish by reporting any sightings to the Leicestershire Environmental Records Centre. Fish are widespread in rivers, streams, ponds and lakes and amongst the best-known animal life, but because they are hidden beneath the water, have often been neglected by wildlife enthusiasts. A little is known about their local distribution, but there are lots of gaps that need to be filled. Like other animals, some fish are rare and protected. The Leicestershire and Rutland Red Data Book highlights four critical species which we need to look after; brown trout, brook lamprey, spined loach and bullhead. The last three are protected by legislation.

For many people, fish are important for recreation; angling is the biggest sport in the country in terms of numbers of participants. Anglers need healthy fish populations, and they have often been at the forefront of highlighting water pollution incidents, which can kill fish. They need good aquatic habitat; so are indicators of good water quality - a healthy fish population means a healthy environment. Around 30 species of fish are likely to be found in our flowing and still waters. Some of these are rare and unlikely to be seen (and some have even become extinct in recent times). Some are obvious if you come across them whilst pond-dipping, or just gazing into a river from a bridge. Many fish species, though, are rather difficult to tell apart - this is where we need the help of the experts - anglers! However, everyone is asked to keep an eye out for fish when visiting canals, lakes, and ponds, as well as rivers and streams. Anglers can make a big difference to the survey by reporting the types of fish they see. Records can be entered online at [www.leics.gov.uk/celebrating\\_wildlife](http://www.leics.gov.uk/celebrating_wildlife)

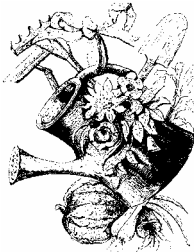
## Green Fingers - wildlife friendly gardening

Gardening is a favourite pastime, with a growing number of people turning their hand to creating a small pocket of paradise in their own backyard, and for many it gives a rare opportunity to connect with nature. Now, more than ever before, it is important that gardeners turn "green" and become eco-friendly, thinking about how their every action could affect their own mini-nature reserve and the wider environment.

Eco-gardening is all about generating a healthy balance and working with nature to conserve the world's resources, minimise pollution and encourage wildlife. It encompasses many of the beliefs of wildlife gardening (managing the garden to attract a variety of wildlife) and organic gardening (avoiding chemicals). Eco-friendly gardening also shows how local action can help to protect the global environment for the benefit of current and future generations. Every gardener will have their own personal preferences and priorities, which will govern their choices on how they garden, but it is hoped that the information here will help to guide you through those decisions.

**Water** is essential to life in the garden. There are simple steps you can take to help save it.

- Collect rainwater that runs off the roof and then use this to help water your garden. Target specific plants and areas, rather than using it freely across the whole garden.
- Avoid watering in the midday sun, as the water will evaporate in the heat. The best time to water is early morning, or evening, and when not windy.
- Use washing-up water to water roses. The washing-up detergent can help combat aphids.
- Stop watering the lawn. Even when grass looks dead, with the first heavy rain it will return to green.
- Remember to mulch to help reduce evaporation from the soil.
- Water less frequently, but deeply and thoroughly. This will also help plants to develop healthy, deep root systems.
- Grow drought tolerant plants such as thyme and rosemary from



Mediterranean countries. More drought resistant plants often have silver and grey foliage, such as, lamb's ear and lavender.

- Use a watering can whenever possible, rather than a hose. If you do use a hose buy a trigger nozzle.
- Go Organic:** Avoid using chemicals such as pesticides in the garden. If they are applied repeatedly they can begin to affect the food chain of the animals that feed on the pest species. Many birds and insects are natural predators of the pests that chemicals are primarily used against, and stopping use can result in an increase in garden visitors.
- Soft soap sprays, such as diluted washing up liquid or purpose bought solutions, can be used for the organic control of many unwanted visitors, for example red spider mite, a common pest of greenhouses and garden flowers, such as fuchsias and carnations. The best solution to stop colonies forming is to keep the air damp.
  - Larger pests, such as caterpillars, can be handpicked from plants, or tolerated!
  - Biological controls are available to treat pests such as vine weevil, slug and whitefly. Often this is a predator or parasite that affects the target species and reduces, or controls populations. It is harder to use this type of management in the garden and better to attract beneficial wildlife to achieve a harmonious balance.

**Chemicals** used in the environment have been shown to seep into ground water supplies. Others have been shown, over time, to affect people's health. Many garden chemicals are now being banned and safer alternatives recommended.

- Untreated wood, like oak and sweet chestnut, will last for 20 years, even in contact with the ground.
- Fence posts can be given metal supports to reduce rot. Linseed oil can be used to protect wood that is not in contact with the soil, thus avoiding harmful chemicals.
- Timber treatments, preservatives and paint should be avoided wherever possible as, by their very nature, they are persistent, toxic products. It is best to choose the right wood for the right job.

**The soil** is the essential ingredient for healthy plants in every garden. Soil needs nourishment.

- Decaying organic matter, such as leaves, well-rotted manure or home-made compost, dug in or added as mulch, adds nourishment to the soil. Soil conditioners and non-chemical fertilisers also include

extracts from seaweed. Alternatively, a "green manure", or cover crop such as clover, can be grown. This is then dug in to improve and enrich the soil.

- Mulches can be spread over flowerbeds to reduce weeds and can be made from shredded bark, lawn clippings, or composted leaves. These also reduce water loss from the soil – plus they attract beneficial earthworms which, over time, work the mulch into the soil.
- When growing vegetables, use crop rotation to avoid the spread of disease and depletion of nutrients from the soil.
- Avoid using peat pots for seedlings. Use recycled, bio-degradable, paper pots that can be planted straight into the ground. These breakdown and add to the soil.

**Create a Compost Heap:** All households generate organic waste like vegetable peelings and garden waste, which is normally disposed of via the bin to a landfill site. Waste analysis suggests that there are at least 4 tonnes of household waste a year that could be composted. By creating a compost heap, the waste in your bin is reduced. The end result is a product you can use to mulch your flowerbeds and enrich your soil.

A compost heap is also a valuable habitat. Locate it in a shady corner of the garden. Garden waste, grass clippings and household vegetable matter can all be added and allowed to rot down and decay. Shredded newspaper and cardboard can also be added. Plants such as nettles and comfrey can be grown and then mixed in to the heap to act as a compost activator. Healthy compost should be dark brown, crumbly and smell sweet. It is essential to keep your compost heap aerated, so regularly fork over the pile.

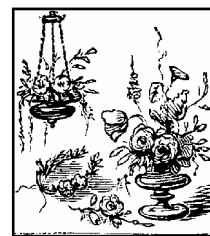
Be careful as when you come to empty your bin, or turn the compost, you may find it has become a residence for small mammals, reptiles and amphibians. Remember the simple environmental chant "**reduce, re-use, recycle**". A gardener can do much to follow this rule!

- If you create a rockery, use reclaimed stone or stone substitutes. Quarrying causes severe damage to the countryside. Many limestone products are taken from limestone pavements (rocky areas that have lots of cracks running through where flowers grow).
- Use recycled timber where you can.

For example, old joists to build a pergola, recycled railway sleepers to make raised beds, or old wooden pallets for fencing. If you do have to use new timber, avoid tanned or pre-treated timber. Ensure it comes from a sustainable timber producing source which is accredited with the FSC logo. Consider this with furniture.

- Think about using recycled plastic fencing materials. This new product is available ready coloured - so save on paint too!
- Go to a salvage yard. Old chimneys or wheelbarrows can make great planters.
- Think about product miles – these are the miles your purchase has travelled to reach you. Support the local economy, by buying local products to help reduce transport energy. To reduce the miles that food travels, grow your own food such as herbs and tomatoes.
- If you have garden lighting, ensure minimal wattage to avoid light pollution. Consider using lights that are solar powered. Solar powered water features are also now available, helping reduce the use of non-renewable fuel as energy sources. Think if you do need a patio heater.
- Send your unwanted gardening tools to charities. Many are sent to the Third World or used at charity gardening groups.
- Use cut down plastic drink bottles to make mini-cloches for seedlings.
- Use buckets made from recycled car tyres, ground tumbled recycled glass for mulch and paths, reclaimed timber bird boxes or planters and recycled plastic plant pots.
- Think how you can recycle things you use in the garden, such as old flower pots, compost used for seeds, or prunings from shrubs that could act as next year's plant supports.

**Dig for the Facts:** Find out about your impact on the environment. Peat (used in many composts) is organic and natural, but its use in gardening is responsible for the destruction of many of the UK's peat bogs. This is a delicate habitat that regenerates very slowly – so with the loss of the peat, you also lose the wild flowers and specialist wildlife that depend on them. 96% of native peat bogs have now disappeared and the remaining 4% are under threat due to demand for peat from gardeners. This demand is now threatening to cause damage to peat bogs in Europe as well. Similarly, damage is being caused by moss collection from the wild, for hanging baskets,



rather than from managed sources.

**Pests:** One of the commonest garden pests are aphids, which attack many plants, especially the garden rose. Aphids are small, soft-bodied insects which can range in colour, between species from pale green through to brown, purple and black, depending on the time of year. They form dense colonies and produce sticky honeydew to act as a deterrent to the ladybirds that feed on them. This honeydew is favoured by ants, which harvest it. Aphids also act as a staple in the diet of birds like the blue tit. Aphid attacks weaken plants and the sticky honeydew can attract diseases such as sooty moulds.

Aphids can be treated organically by spraying with water containing a soft soap solution. Alternatively, regularly spray plants with water, to knock the aphids off. Attacks can also be reduced by ensuring that plants are not over-fed, causing the lush growth that aphids love.

The best pest control is to attract natural predators. These include many ground beetles, centipedes and flying insects such as lacewings. Lacewings feed on aphids and can be attracted by providing suitable shelter. Rotting log piles and undisturbed ground are important habitats, providing nooks and crannies for many of these insects, and should be considered in the garden. A log-pile also provides cover and damp hollows for frogs, toads and other amphibians.

Hoverflies also feed on adult and young aphids. Hoverflies look like wasps, due to their yellow and black markings, and can often be seen hovering over open flowers within the garden. They are excellent pollinators and are attracted to plants with white and yellow colours, such as the pollen rich poached egg plant (*Limnanthes douglasi*), or native flowers such as the ox-eye daisy.

In a Royal Horticultural Society survey of gardeners in 2003, slugs and snails were the number 2 top garden pest (after the domestic cat!) There are many options to control slugs and snails in the garden, from chemical pellets, which are thought to have damaging effects on wildlife, and copper collars for plants, through to beer traps and grapefruit skins to attract the pests. Or simply just collect slugs and snails by torchlight and then remove them from the garden. Research has shown that slugs and snails tend to avoid coffee granules when put around plants.

•To reduce slug damage grow young seedlings on before planting them out.

If your garden is plagued by slugs and snails,

try growing plants that seem less palatable to them such as cranesbills and hardy geraniums; plants with hairy leaves such as lady's mantle; plants with essential oils in their leaves such as lavender and rosemary; waxy-leaved plants such as aquilegias; or plants with acid sap, such as euphorbias.

**Companion planting** is the art of growing plants together that have a beneficial effect on each other. It has been practised since Roman times and can be a useful way to combat pests. For example, greenfly detest members of the onion family so, if you grow plants such as chives or garlic, under roses, you will have less of these pests. Members of the onion family also have fungicidal properties, so growing them can help combat blackspot on roses.

There are many plants that act as natural insecticides, for example parsley will deter greenfly and carrot fly, whilst marigolds and nasturtiums repel aphids. Plants such as tansy and spearmint deter ants.

**Be bird friendly!** About 250 species of bird breed in Britain each year.

- Nest boxes are useful to encourage birds to breed and roost in the garden. The size of the hole has a great influence on what uses it. Tits use boxes with the smallest holes (30mm), whilst a 50mm hole will allow usage also by sparrows and robins. Bird boxes should always be cleaned out in the autumn to help stop the spread of diseases.
- Consider having a birdbath. Ideally you should regularly change the water and keep it topped up.
- Many catalogues include bat boxes, a variety of bird boxes, as well as wooden butterfly and bee shelters. Alternatively, you can often buy these from many environmental charities – helping spread your “green” influence. A pipistrelle bat can eat up to 3,500 insects a night and will often hunt over a pond to feed on midges and moths attracted by the water.
- It is best to leave seed heads as a source of food during winter. The hollow stems of many perennials also offer over-winter shelter for insects, larvae and pupae.
- Trees and shrubs provide food in the form of buds, berries and seeds, nesting and (later in the year) hibernation sites. They are also vital breeding grounds for insects and spiders which, in turn, are eaten by larger animals. For example the native hawthorn, often used in countryside hedgerows, supports over 300 different

types of insect.

- A bird table is a valuable asset for the garden. It offers a great reward in terms of being able to watch our feathered friends. You need to put out food at regular times each day, and keep the table clean of debris or droppings. Consider a variety of food types to support the widest range of birds. Remember not all species will use a table, some species such as sparrows and wrens prefer to feed on the ground.



If you have a pet cat, put a bell on the collar. Domestic pets are responsible for many deaths of garden wildlife.

### Gardens are important for insects

- In Britain there are 43 types of ladybird whose colours include yellow, as well as red. In the springtime, ladybirds lay their eggs next to greenfly colonies and the young larvae then feed on these.
- Many gardening catalogues now include "ladybird lodges or lounges" (wooden shelters for hibernating insects), since the ladybird can live for over a year and hibernates in winter.
- Leave crumbling stones, bricks and walls. These provide hiding places for insects and spiders. Stonework and bare soil patches also provide areas for basking insects to warm in the sun, and hunting areas for spiders.
- When cleaning your shed in winter, leave hibernating lacewings, queen wasps, spiders, and rodents, which may have taken up residence. Do not put insects outside – they will die.

Many features that are beneficial to wildlife are plants, such as the Buddleia, often known as the "butterfly bush". This was introduced from China, but supports over 20 different British butterflies - more than any native plant.

- Butterflies are popular visitors to the garden and are generally attracted by purple, pink and mauve flowers. Many nectar rich plants are labelled as butterfly plants, such as the ice plant, aubretia, sweet williams and cranesbills.
- By leaving the lawn to grow and seed, many wildflowers will be given the opportunity to grow and spread in. A flowering lawn will attract butterflies such as the meadow brown. Often,

cuckooflower (lady's smock) will appear, which then attracts the orange-tip butterfly whose larvae feed on them.

- Consideration needs to be given to plants upon which butterflies lay their eggs, as well as food plants – so butterfly favourites, such as stinging nettles, should be considered. A nettle patch supports four types of butterfly in the garden - red admiral, small tortoiseshell, peacock and comma.
- Bees regularly visit pea type flowers such as vetches, broom and gorse. These flowers have lips, which are pushed open by the weight of the bee to release the nectar. If you wish to attract bees to the garden avoid commercially bred double flowers.

To attract the widest variety of beneficial wildlife, the garden should aim to provide natural food for a long period each year.

- A mixed herbaceous border can be planted with many wildflowers, or herbs, that provide nectar throughout the seasons. They also offer a spectacular sight in high summer.
- When buying wildflowers and bulbs consider "provenance" i.e. where the plants have come from. Some wild flowers, bulbs and shrubs come from Europe and, when grown in this country, their genetic form can mean you have, flowers that should be a few inches tall, growing to over a foot in height.
- Herbaceous flowers, combined with small shrubs, annuals and ferns, can be planted to benefit wildlife and provide interest throughout the year.
- By selecting native wildflowers and shrubs, combined with ornamental varieties, chosen for their value to wildlife as nectar, seed and berry producers, you can develop a valuable wildlife habitat, providing food, shelter and nesting sites for many species, including insects and birds.
- Never transplant plants or bulbs from the wild – this is illegal. Also do not collect seed from the countryside.

Finally.....

Don't be too tidy - accept a few weeds. These are native wild flowers who have "volunteered" to grow in your garden! Poet Ralph Waldo Emerson said, "What is a weed? A plant whose virtues have not yet been discovered." All of the above help maintain a healthy balance in the garden and pollinate the plants that we enjoy!

## Free Wildlife Recording Packs



Most people are fascinated by wildlife and increasingly people are spending more time outdoors, reviving connections with the countryside.

Whilst out, most people do not make notes of wildlife seen, but such records are of great value in helping conservationists safeguard our environment. Recording natural history does not require a grasp of Latin or being able to identify everything. The primary requirement is enthusiasm! Despite what people think, records of common species, such as butterflies seen in the garden, are equally important as those of scarcer species.

Leicestershire County Council runs the local depository of wildlife information and holds information for almost every field in Leicestershire and Rutland. Over 80% of this has come from the public, from amateur naturalists and keen enthusiasts. Records are supplied by all ages and many include photos or sketches that document our countryside. All of this information allows conservationists to build a picture of wildlife of the day. It allows trends to be noted and fluctuations, such as the timing of wildlife occurrences, (e.g. leaf burst) to be monitored and impacts assessed. CHI has an online Seasonwatch survey for spring and autumn and a Spawnspot survey that shows phenological trends.

Free surveys and information packs, include parish countryside land use, studies of field ponds, ancient trees, hedgerow, woodland and meadows. Species surveys include ladybirds, butterflies and reptiles. All are free! All can be requested by post, email or downloaded from the CHI web pages, so contact the team and get your free nature detective pack and join the band of wildlife explorers today!



## New Ecology staff for Holly Hayes



We are very pleased to welcome two new ecology staff members to Holly Hayes.

Sue Timms becomes our new Senior Ecologist from September. Sue will be known to many of you as the City Nature Conservation Officer and for her work with the Wildlife Trust and other groups in the county.

Mark Walton has worked for us in a number of roles over the past year or so and he is our new Planning Ecologist working alongside Kirsty Gamble. Our attempts at appointing a Community Support Ecologist have so far been unsuccessful but we are advertising again soon. Darwyn Sumner leaves us in the middle of August after many years as our Recorder expert and as the Senior Information Officer and we're grateful for his expertise and help and wish him well.

Anona Finch, Elaine Connor, Judy Marvin and Paul Ambrose are thankfully still with us.

Anona continues as Records Officer, Elaine as our Inquiry Officer and Judy assisting both the information and planning sides. Paul as Data Technician continues to work at Holly Hayes and with the rest of the Historic and Natural Environment (HNE) Team at County Hall. This HNE team also covers archaeology, historic building and geology, as well as ecology. The team was created to make local heritage information more accessible and is developing systems to make the information available to many more people. The Historic and Natural Environment Team sits within the Environmental Management Group, in the Environment and Heritage Service, part of the Community Services Department of Leicestershire County Council.

Graham Walley—HNE Team Leader

### ABOUT BRANCHLINE

Branchline is produced by Leicestershire County Council's Holly Hayes Environment & Heritage Resources Centre and is the newsletter for the Community Heritage Initiative (CHI), a project developed with support from the Heritage Lottery Fund and Rutland County Council. It aims to be a networking publication and used as an information source for Parishes, groups, and individuals interested in protecting and discovering more about the area's countryside and heritage. . If you have any articles that you would like to see in Branchline, drop us a line at Holly Hayes (details below), or e-mail them to [wildlife@leics.gov.uk](mailto:wildlife@leics.gov.uk) ***The articles supplied do not necessarily reflect the views of Leicestershire County Council or the CHI partners.***



Rutland County Council

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