



LENS Wildlife Watch

LENS Long Eaton Natural
History Society

December 2009

Volume 2 Issue 4

Elvaston Castle

LENS supports friends in bid for continued public access.

Elvaston Castle and Country Park is very important for wildlife. A Derbyshire Wildlife Trust report recommends that measures be taken to protect known wildlife areas.

Eight species of bat live around Elvaston Castle and the park, some roosts are in St Bartholomew's Church. The woodland, lake and semi-improved pasture provide habitats for all sorts of wildlife. Grass snakes, another protected species have been recorded. A population of harvest mouse has been sustained at Elvaston for 20 years in an area of rough grassland on the eastern edge of



Elvaston Castle

.Oak Flats. A breeding population of lesser spotted woodpecker, uncommon in the area is also present. The limestone follies have an interesting variety of molluscs The 'Save Elvaston' campaign aims to revise Derbyshire County Council's plan to lease the whole estate to a private owner who plans to turn the estate into a hotel and golf com-

plex. LENS is one of 109 organisations which support the **Friends of Elvaston** campaign to keep the castle in public ownership. The Friends meet at the Moon Hotel, Spondon on the second Wednesday of the month at 7.30 pm.

<http://www.friendsofelvaston.co.uk>



A door snail at Elvaston

First Cuckoo

The cuckoo's much loved song—which traditionally heralds the beginning of spring was first heard in Long Eaton on April 26. There are now only between 10 000 and 20 000 breeding pairs which arrive in the UK each year. The RSPB is concerned and has put the cuckoo on the Red list .

Breathing Space



Children at Long Eaton School's BBC Breathing Space event held in July

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Records Wanted

- Report Environmental crime 24 hrs a day, contact Erewash Borough Council's Pride Line on 0115 8508383 or for the police Derbyshire 08456 058058
- Take part in BTO British Trust for Ornithology tetrad recording survey phone D Budworth 01283 215188 for details.

Friends of West Park

Jaimy Richards the Erewash Borough Council Tree Officer has produced a very good new Tree trail leaflet for West Park, Long Eaton and Victoria Park, Ilkeston. It is available from local libraries, leisure centres or the Town Hall.

Contact details for tree queries:

[Jaimy Richards, Tree Officer](#)

Tel: 0845 9072244 ext. 3874

The maidenhair tree on the West Park tree trail, sponsored by LENS is due to be replanted this autumn.

Horse chestnuts have been pollarded because they were in poor condition. One of the operatives saw a fox sleeping in the sun in the compost area of the nursery. There has been extensive replanting of the Bowls Pavilion garden and a car park may be planned for this area.

LENS member David Pinney leads tours of the Trent College arboretum from May to August, starting at 7.00 p.m. and finishing at about 8.45 p.m.

Contact the School on 0115 8494949 or Mr. D. Pinney on 0115 877 9669 .

A donation to charity is expected.



West Park bandstand with horse chestnut trees

Friends of West Hallam Lake and Meadow

LENS attended the Friends of West Hallam Lake and Meadow's lakeside festival on July 5. Groups were housed in gazebos around the lakeside. Supported by Shipley Park Rangers and other groups the event was well attended. Local children have their own wildlife group run by the friends. Green Squeeze were also present and able to give updates on the proposed developments at the

Stanton Ironworks Site including the new access road.

On the theme of the Darwin bicentennial, a display of worms and molluscs with a quiz incited great interest. This was the first Lakeside festival and it is hoped that another will be held next year.



The LENS gazebo at Kirk Hallam Lake

Attenborough Nature Centre

Attenborough Nature Centre is an award winning Visitor and Education facility which provides a "lifeline to the natural world". Alan Heath has attended three pond dipping mornings and also supported the Open Day in July. Collected material was shown with microscopes and identified. Marion Farrell of Groundwork organized a Dragonfly and Butterfly Talk and Walk in August.

Plant galls were the subject of another talk and walk in 2009.

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[For advance information about Attenborough Events phone 0115 9721777](#)

Note there is a small booking fee.



The Open Day at Attenborough Nature Centre

April 27 **Willesley Wood -Woodland Trust**
Grid ref SK 338 143
Leader Ian Retson

The woodland character of this area has been shaped by mining activity; the surrounding forest being cut and managed for pit props and charcoal from mediaeval times. Willersley wood is at the centre of the Leicestershire Coal Measures belt with poorly drained clay soil .

Most of the site was cultivated as pasture during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. These were meadows with some lines of trees, possibly older boundary markers and arable fields There are some indicators of ancient woodland, such as the wood anemone in the south-east corner but when opencast mining finished in about 1953 it was returned to mixed agricultural use for almost 40 years.

Saltersford Brook was channeled through a culvert during the 1970's to enlarge the cultivated area and the woodland, which extended from the Brook to the lake, was cleared The lake was formed by mining subsidence in the early 1980's. The Woodland Trust took over management in the 1990's.

There are three different ages of woodland giving remarkable biodiversity;

- the new plantings where we were lucky to see a muntjac deer.
- The original woodland which grew and was planted after the colliery was closed. This consists of oak, wych elm, sycamore, several black poplars, birch, grey willow and white poplar with a colourful display of bluebells on the ground.
- small woodland areas on the SE of the site are at least 200 years old and may be replanted ancient Woodland with wood anemone and lesser celandine. There are some very large oak trees and 'railway' poplars within this area.

The lake had a colourful display of marsh marigolds. Grass snakes have been seen in this area. When 15 dead snakes were found it was decided a fox was the culprit although mink are known to be in the area. Cuckoo flower thrived in a wet flash where it will be followed by Southern Marsh and Common spotted orchids.

The wide rides and good system of pathways give good views of birds. A mistlethrush posed on a branch and a mob of crows chased a buzzard. Long tailed tits and great tits competed with the chiffchaff and swallows were seen.

A colourful display of flowers was actually a hybrid between primrose & cowslip known as false oxlip or, in horticulture, Polyanthus, these were introduced by a member of the public. A bunch of pale spurred dog violet was admired.

At the topmost point a panoramic view looked towards Lichfield Cathedral and Cannock Chase.

We did not hear the cuckoo.

May 11 **West Park Fox Covert -Worm Survey**
Grid ref SK 483 326
Leader Alan Heath

Earthworms are extremely important and play a vital role in recycling plant nutrients and aerating the soil. Alan demonstrated a worm survey to members and an OPAL survey pack was distributed for further surveys in the Long Eaton area. A black headed worm was the only species identified at the fox covert. Using the OPAL earthworm key only adult worms can be identified. A soil classification was also carried out which showed the soil was a silty loam pH 7. A following survey at Harlaxton Drive gave similar results. The survey results were entered on line and can be seen on the OPAL website.



A muntjac deer



LENS worm survey

Over the next few years OPAL (Open Air Laboratory) will be running five surveys across England to learn more about the environment. The soil and earthworm survey is the first, after this other projects will explore the health of lakes, changes in biodiversity and the impact of air pollution and climate change.

Activities are especially designed for community involvement.

May 18 Seller's Wood-Notts Wildlife Trust Reserve
Grid ref SK 524 454
Leader John Travis

This ancient coppiced woodland covers more than 14 hectares and is a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). It is managed by Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust in partnership with Nottingham City Council, and part is a Local Nature Reserve. The site is geologically diverse and this has contributed to the development of a range of habitats and species. Oak-birch-bracken and ash-wych elm woodland types are both present, the former on acidic sandy soils at the southern end and the latter on Magnesian Limestone to the north. One aspen was seen its flat leaf stem catching the slightest breeze, to tremble and several rowan trees with flowers smelling of bleach.

The woodland has a good show of wood anemones followed by bluebells and early purple orchids. The understory of hazel, hawthorn and bramble supports climbing plants such as black bryony and white bryony, both of which are the sole representative of their plant family in Britain, the yam and the melon family respectively, as well as honeysuckle. Yellow archangel, greater stitchwort, ramsons and wood sanicle were flowering. Blue flowers of bugle, ground ivy and brooklime were also seen.



Early purple orchid

There has been a long history of mining, leading to the development of several ponds in the old clay pits which supplied R Sankey with good quality clay for flowerpots. The hummocky terrain shows where dolomitic limestone, 'Bulwell stone', was excavated. The wetland is now a valuable habitat, especially as it is bordered by some botanically-rich grassland with cowslips and yellow rattle. It is difficult to get near the ponds which are rather steep sided but many tadpoles could be seen amongst the water plantain and great reedmace.

Several different beetles and snails were identified in a site rich with invertebrates. A poplar hawkmoth was found sheltering in dead leaves.

A chiffchaff called against the hammering of a green woodpecker on a cool but dry evening.



Poplar hawk moth

June 1 **Broomfield Hall Grounds -Newts and natural history**
Grid ref SK 351476
Leader Patrick Mountain

The hall, farms and extensive working estate cover almost 450 acres and provide an outdoor classroom where students can gain hands-on skills. William Barron landscaped the gardens which are noted for trees such as monkey puzzle, purple beech, red oak, grand fir and maples.

Standing deadwood is 'Sainsbury's for birds. Green finch, goldfinch, linnet, jackdaw, great tit, long tailed tit and bluetailed tit nest in the gardens. A song thrush was singing. Buzzards, sparrowhawks, hobby and red kite are seen regularly. The kestrels which used to nest in the hall no longer visit.

Entering the walled gardens we were introduced to a patchwork of little ponds which provide good habitat for both smooth and great crested newt. We paused at a small show garden with a pond with a sunken boat feature which had won a silver medal at Chelsea. We saw frogs, smooth newts and other pond life including clouds of a daphnia called Simucephalum. Careful management keeps an extensive damp area with ragged robin, yellow flag, red campion, comfrey, hogweed, tansy, mint, marsh marigold and several sedges together with some open water at all times. There are extensive greenhouses and animal care units with Tamworth Pigs, Guernsey Gold goats and some black yellow and green parrots amongst many other animals.



'All aboard the Skylark'

We 'boarded the Skylark ' and were tractored to Breadsall Cutting which comprises a section of the former Great Northern Railway . Breadsall Cutting has been designated as a Local Nature Reserve (LNR) and a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), as the cutting has a variety of wildlife habitats uncommon to disused railways and not found elsewhere on the edge of Derby. British white cattle are run on the organic grassland which is similar to the old unfertilised hay meadows and pastures which were once present. Fox and badger roam the fields. Rabbits are numerous. Hedge-rows provide a motorway for wildlife between the gardens, the brook and the railway cutting although no hedgehogs have been seen recently.

The small woodland in the centre of the reserve, beside the Ferriby Brook is an assart, an ancient boundary between Morley and Breadsall parish. It provides a lovely show of spring flowers including greater stitchwort, red campion and bluebell. This remnant of ancient woodland with hornbeam, pedunculate oak and yew has ancient woodland indicators such as dog's mercury as well as remnants of the Victorian game plantings such as snow-berry. The rhododendron has been cleared.

In the deep, damp cutting at the eastern end of the reserve there is dense wet woodland in Quarry plantation. This is an old sand and gravel quarry that was filled with fly ash and then planted with trees c. 1970. We could see alder ,elder and guelder rose as well as many mosses, sedges and ferns. Scrub provides nesting cover and winter food for a wide range of birds, particularly warblers. Orange tip and green veined white butterflies were active, a grey squirrel was seen.

The railway was closed in the 1960s but the old concrete posts can still be seen. There is a proposed cycle route which will run through the reserve. The lime-stone ballast brought in to form the track bed has allowed plants to establish which are more commonly found in the White Peak area of the Peak District. Cowslips and twayblade and common spotted orchids were seen. Japanese knotweed has been discouraged. The dry, sunny banks support many insects. Anthills of the yellow ant were seen and two types of soldier beetle. Brimstone and painted lady butterflies have been seen this year and twenty butterfly species have been recorded over the years.



Smooth newt male and female in the Broomfield pond

Results of Broomfield pond survey June 1 2009—Alan Heath

Two ponds were sampled and mixed

Cyclops C; Simocephalus C; Chaoborus larva VR; Chydorus R; Daphnia sp R; Cloeon nymph VR; Corixa R; Lestes nymph VR; Myriophyllum C; Ramshorn snail VR; Young smooth newt VR; Smooth newts, a few seen at the pond. Perinidium C; Paramecium R; Volvox R; Chaetonotus R; Pleurotaenium O; Spirogyra O; Closterium attenuatumr; Oscillatoria O; Penium R; Rotifer sp R; Protozoa—6 species unidentified O;

Key

VR	Very rare	one only
R	Rare	2-3
O	Occasional	10-20
C	Common	21-50

June 15 Moor Pond Woods

Grid ref SK 544 510

Leader Stephen Walker



Moor Pond Woods is a nature reserve in the valley of the River Leen to the west of Papplewick covering 5 Ha with good footpaths. All through the site are the remains of 18th Century cotton mills, ponds, leats (water channels) and sluices.

A commercial forest was planted over the site after it fell into disuse in the 1820s but most of the trees were harvested many years ago and mainly the area has been colonized by oak, willow, birch and scrub.

The woods are on Permian marl and partly on the overlying Sherwood sandstone on the easterly side. the River Leen flows at the lowest point. Magnesian limestone outcrops further west and has been quarried locally.

The nature reserve is managed under an ecological plan and is also the subject of extensive archaeological exploration by the local steering group under professional guidance.

There is a wet woodland area at Papplewick Dam, The remains of a large reservoir with wet woodland and grassland at Moor Pond Wood and dry woodland at Grange Cottages Wood. As the evening was inclement we immediately set out for the dry woodland.

We were too late for the bluebells but yellow flag, red campion, ragged robin and hog weed were flowering. Birdsfoot trefoil, salad burnet and ladies bedstraw brightened the meadow area. Butterflies such as green veined white and orange tip are normally present in large numbers but were not seen due to the weather. Hazel and willow coppicing is carried out to encourage hairstreak butterflies. A very thorough invertebrate study was carried out six years ago. Through the rain a huge cockchafer clung bravely to a grass stem and a garden chafer was seen sheltering under a leaf.

The water channels were impressive with vigorous flows but in the summer a lot of the leats and ponds will dry up. The Friends of Moor Pond Woods have recently used a system of selective herbicide and physical removal to remove an invasive alien from the ponds. Australian swamp stonecrop *Crassula helmsii* destroys pond life by covering the surface.

Freshwater White-clawed Crayfish is the only species of freshwater crayfish which is native to the UK. It is widespread in clean, calcareous streams, rivers and lakes in England and Wales and is found in the River Leen as it flows under the bridge in the reserve. It is under threat from pollution, disease and displacement by non-native species such as the signal crayfish and is classified as threatened on the global scale. Water voles can be heard plopping into the water as they are disturbed by walkers.

The dull weather heightened the atmosphere of the wood which has some very large oaks and poplars. The large roots of fallen trees in the old pond hold a whole new ecosystem for exploration on a sunnier day.

June 22 Cloud Wood

Grid ref SK 419 212

Leader Joan Breakwell

Cloud Wood extends over 33 ha. It is owned by the Leicestershire and Rutland Wildlife Trust and is part of a Site of Special Scientific Interest with access by permit.

The wood stands on Keuper Marl and Boulder Clay, and was once more extensive than it is now, that part of it which stood on carboniferous limestone having been lost to quarrying.

The ancient wood was coppiced in the traditional way. During the Second World War, Cloud Wood was clear-felled and allowed to regenerate naturally. Since 1993 a coppice cycle has been re-introduced in part of the wood, other areas being allowed to develop naturally into high forest. Rides have been widened, with glades cut on ride junctions.

More than 220 species of ferns and flowering plants have been recorded in Cloud Wood to date. We were thrilled to see Herb Paris and Greater butterfly orchid on our visit. A stilt bug was later identified as *Metatropsis rufescens*—the first time this has been recorded in Leicestershire.

Leicester literary and Philosophical Society visited the previous week and the list of species recorded was as follows:



Herb Paris

Cloud Wood species list compiled by Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society May 30 2009

Higher Plants

Yellow Pimpernel
Woodruff
Pendulous Sedge
Bugle
Herb Bennet
Herb Robert
Wild Strawberry
Pink Campion
Germander Speedwell
Hard Rush
Broad-leaved Helleborine
Common Spotted Orchid
Changing Forgetmenot
Rosebay Willowherb
Hazel
Creeping Buttercup
Silverweed
Sallow
Hawthorn
Nettle
Field Maple

Common Vetch
Stichwort
Bramble
Oak
Honeysuckle

Ragged Robin
Spindle
Common Figwort
Teasel
Small Teasel
Coltsfoot
Common Evening Primrose
Bluebell
Herb Paris
Solomon's Seal
Carline Thistle
Common Storksbill
Wild Arum
Black Bryony
Bush Vetch
Ground Ivy
Great Willowherb
Germander Speedwell
Lesser Trefoil
Guelder-rose
Meadow Buttercup
Wych Elm
Hogweed
Meadowsweet
Giant Bellflower
Scarlet Pimpernel

Bryophytes

Orthotricum viallii
Orthotricum diaphanum
Orthotricum affine
Ulota phylantha

Lichens

Cleostomum griffithii
Lecanora compallens on Ash
Lepraria incana on Hawthorn
Lepraria lobificans on Ash
Arthonia radiata
Candelariella reflexa

Ferns

Male Fern

Birds

Robin
Blackcap
Chiffchaff
Chaffinch
Bullfinch
Garden Warbler
Black Bird
Great Spotted Woodpecker
Wren
Blue Tit family
Tawny Owl pellets

Lepidoptera

Green-veined White

Orange Tip

Speckled Wood

Large White

Brimstone Moth

Riband Wave

Common White Wave

Hoverflies

Volucella bombylans

Volucella bombylans var plumata

Beetles

Pyrochroa serraticornis

Cardinal

Mammals

Rabbit



A fine evening at Cloud Wood

Fungi

Microbotryum lychnidis-dioicae--A Smut

August 3 New Lount Nature Reserve

Grid ref SK 397 184

Leader Terry Green

This is a 19.5 hectare mixed reserve of species-rich grassland, ponds, plantation woodland and scrub within The National Forest. It is on the site of the former New Lount colliery. British Coal remodelled the tip and in 1997 it became a local nature reserve owned by Leicestershire County Council. Mauve flowers of devil's-bit scabious and magenta betony were flowering in the hard rush, gorse and grassland meadow between the two large ponds. There were some puffballs and fairy ring champignon. Marsh hoppers and common field grasshoppers were jumping. Selective weedkiller had been used to remove ragwort and creeping thistle. The large hill at the western end was created when spoil from mining activities was tipped, there is a memorial oak tree here and there are plans to plant heather to attract ring ouzel and wheatear which have not been seen recently.

The ponds contain a variety of plants including broad-leaved pondweed, reed mace, yellow loosestrife, gipsywort and water mint. Carp, roach, rudd and perch have been caught. A heron and several sand martins flew over. A coot and a moorhen were busy and two gadwall in eclipse were sheltering. Tree rings have shown the trees in the wood are mostly 30 years old. There are various willows, silver birch, pedunculate oak and alder, including a grey alder identified by David Pinney's 'Phillips'. These have grown since the colliery closed in 1968. Enchanter's nightshade, small teasel and broad leaved helleborines were flowering by the limestone footpath.

The eastern part of the site is the old colliery yard, which retains industrial relicts including areas of hard standing and stretches of mineral railway. Fossils can be seen in the washed out spoil. The 'bonsai' plants in this area, wild strawberry, teasel and vipers bugloss are stunted due to the lack of soil. We gingerly looked where a wasps nest had been built in an old iron pipe. It here that on the way back we discovered a very large toad and a grass snake. Terry held the grass snake while we took photographs, it emitted a strange sickly smell and was glad to be released.

Aug 17 Beyond Straw's Bridge with Roger Wood

Grid Ref SK 452 413

Leader Roger Wood

Straw's Bridge is named after a lock keeper on the old Nutbrook Canal and is a candidate local nature reserve. 'Swan lake' lived up to its name with good numbers of mute swan, tufted duck, coot, great crested grebe and Canada geese. . In a semi permanent puddle a mass of button weed, a South African plant with yellow button flowers created a wonderful display. A probable garden escape it is usually sold as '*an annual marginal pond plant which flowers for most of the summer, is good for creating a colourful pond edge and self-seeds for a natural effect*'. Mission successful. '*Killed by frost*' we shall see.....

Swan lake leads into Pewitt Carr a series of six settling ponds which take water which is pumped out the old Shipley and Mapperley colliery workings. Two pumps work night and day thrusting the water down the stepped outflow, to stop Kirk Hallam flooding.

The swifts had disappeared in the first week of August and the birds were all in dull eclipse plumage. You couldn't tell the female and male mallard apart and the black heads of the gulls had turned white. Pink spikes of purple loosestrife made a colourful sight with spotted pink marsh woundwort around the pond but we didn't see the kingfisher. A large flock of long tailed tits flew out of a brightly berried guelder rose bush and a green woodpecker rested low in the trees. Pied and grey wagtail flew.

Marching towards a brilliant low sun we vainly searched for the woodcock and barn owl that had been seen. As the light dimmed we heard two tawny owls, the excited chatter of a shrew and the howling of a fox. Pipistrelle bats were flying. Over the silvery ponds Daubenton's bats skimmed the water snatching insects off the surface.



Grass snake



Button weed

Fishy news from the Nottingham Evening Post

Salmon are returning to the Trent in greater numbers after a fall in pollution. The Environment Agency says salmon have been seen swimming upstream on the Trent at Ratcliffe Weir and Hazelford weir near Fiskerton. More than 6500 fish including dace, roach, chub and barbell were put into Alfretton Brook and 2500 roach in the R Amber. In 2007 the Trent Rivers Trust launched a £300 000 appeal for salmon ladders on the Trent and

Derwent to allow the fish to swim around weirs. First salmon to be caught on the Trent since the 1930s was caught at Farndon nr Newark 2 yrs ago. 500 one yr old grayling fish were introduced into the R Erewash at Toton and Long Eaton in November 2008. The Environment Agency Fisheries Team carried out potstocking to assess the potential for sustainable trout and grayling populations. Improvements in water quality have led to improved fish populations and even reports of otters along its banks.



Otter pictured on church kneeler

About fungi from Biodiversity News

Beverley Rhodes reports interesting finds in 2008. Hare's ear (*Otidea cochleata*), the beautiful lilac bonnet (*Myceana pura*) and Penny bun boletus (*Boletus edulis*) all found at Elvaston Country Park. At Markeaton Brook, the Friends found *Agaricus lanipes* which turns orange red on cutting.

At Morley Hayes Wood a good range of wax caps were found but not the pink wax cap (*Hygrocybe*

calyptriformis). Has anyone seen it this year?—it used to be on Drum Hill at Little Eaton.

Resupinatus applicatus and *Schizophyllum amplum* rare and the latter a red data book species was found at St Chad's Water LNR.

If you find a fungus and need help identifying it send a picture to Beverley's email

Talor55@brrhodes67.wanadoo.co.uk



Shining ink cap at Forbes Hole

Beverley is leading a fungal foray at Markeaton Park on October 4 2009.

Watch out for amphibians

Hundreds of frogs, toads, snakes and lizards live at the bottom of gardens. Due to climate change and development leading to habitat loss, many are at risk. 10 of the 13 UK native species are endangered including the great crested newt, natterjack toad and pool frog. A national 'stock-take' has been organized by conservation groups. The results will aid understanding and will

guide advice to the public on what they can do to help the unique and charismatic creatures in their back yards.

For more information contact the Derbyshire Amphibian and Reptile Group.

01629 823136 Chris Monk



Common newt at Hopwell Cottage Farm



LENS Long Eaton Natural History Society

CONTACTS

Future Meetings

- September 14** New places to watch wildlife in Derbyshire
Dot Morson
- October 12** AGM and members night
- November 9** Feathered wonders
Bill Wheatley MBE
- December 14** Quiz and social
- January 11** Birds of Prey in the Scottish Highlands
Ken McLoughlin
- February 8** Wild orchids of the Peak District
John Jones
- March 8** Water Voles
Helen Perkins

Meetings start at 7.15 pm in the Social Activities Annex, Long Eaton Public Library, Broad Street , Long Eaton.

Please send pictures and wildlife news to the Editor and Recorder

Marion Bryce
23 Marlborough Road
Long Eaton
Nottingham

Thanks to all contributors and Vincent Bryce, Margaret Beresford, Alan Heath and Tony Maggs for photographs



Lime hawk moth 'It's surprising what turns up in your garden'

Dennis Truman

Dennis Truman passed away in March and will be sadly missed by LENS. A former member of the RAF , he supported the club for many years. Dennis always organized the Christmas raffle. Dennis is pictured third from right in this picture taken at a LENS outing to see the bluebells at Dale Abbey. We extend our sympathies to Maud and the family.



Lens outing to Dale Abbey 2004

Membership Renewal Form

I would like to be a member of Long Eaton Natural History Society

Name _____

Address _____

Postcode _____

Tel no _____

Email _____

I enclose a cheque/postal order for £8.00

The annual subscription entitles members to attend meetings at £1.00 per session.

I agree/do not agree that LENS can keep my name on a database.

Please return completed form to the Hon Treasurer, Helen Knewstubb,

9 Kingsley Crescent, Sawley Long Eaton NG10 3DA