



THE UNIVERSITY OF THE THIRD AGE

West Wolds U3A

For Market Rasen and Surrounding Villages

Archives

2003

Volume 3

ALL Saints Parish

CHURCH

Cadney With Howsham



A Guide

£1.00

In aid of Church upkeep

3rd September 2003

INTRODUCTION

We are glad that you have found us and hope that you are discovering the charm of our church. We are pleased when people make use of it either for private prayer or for public worship. It is a place of quiet and peace where words such as God, peace, hope and forgiveness are not just words but are realities that can be experienced and known.

This church has not always been in the state that you see it today. In the past, there have been periods of neglect as well as care and attention. This booklet is issued to raise both money and attention of the people, to the treasure in our midst. For as you can see, especially if you walk around the outside of the building, the structure does need attention of a major kind. We are planning an active campaign of fund raising and seeking grants from various bodies in order to secure the building for the future.

If you would like to know more about the church or would like to be informed about how you might help please contact the Churchwardens or the Vicar.

God bless you in everything that you do in his name.

ALL SAINTS PARISH CHURCH

*Some notes written in 1960 by Canon Peter Binnall
then subdean of Lincoln Cathedral.*

The church is probably built on a Bronze Age burial mound, surrounded by a deep ditch, of which the remains are incorporated in the present roadway to the north and west of the church. Remains of human burials have been found in the churchyard which were evidently of pre-Christian origin as they were accompanied by sea shells of the variety known as Spindle Shells or Buskies, which do not occur nearer to here than New Clee, 18 miles away. These shells may have been used for currency. There was almost certainly a church here in Anglo-Saxon times, which was probably built of wood. The only trace of it was a thin black line of wood ash, found beneath the floor of the present church in the restoration of 1912.

The derivation of the name Cadney is uncertain. It has often been stated that it means Chad's Island and implies the establishment of Christianity here by the great Northumbrian saint in the 7th century. Although we know that St. Chad visited Lincolnshire, this etymology for the name is doubtful as the earliest recorded form of the word (in the doomsday book) is CATENAI, although by the time of the Lincoln survey in 1115-18, it was spelt with a D. The existing church consists of a western tower, nave, south porch and chancel, but the north aisle was taken down in 1780 after having been in dilapidated state for many years.

The earliest part of the present building is in the arcade, which is late Norman work of about the middle of the 12th century, with which the font is probably contemporary.

The cylindrical pillars with their fluted capitals are typical of work of this period and can be matched in a number of Lincolnshire churches, but the very deep plinths of these pillars are remarkable and from the roughness of their construction it may be assumed that they were originally beneath the floor level, which must have been that much higher. If, in fact, the church was built upon an artificial mound, the sinkage is natural. The original Norman building probably had a western door and no tower. Some slight remains of the small pillars which may have flanked this door, were found fifty years ago.

In the early part of the 13th century, the church was remodelled and a western tower was built. This was the great era of Early English architecture, the beginning of Gothic, largely inspired in this part of the country by St. Hugh's work at Lincoln. At this time, in addition to building a tower, the masons extended the south arcade (and doubtless the vanished north one) one bay westward and built a new Chancel. The lancet window of the latter, as well as a trefold-headed piscine and an aumbry on the north side survive, but the east window, or windows since there was probably a group of three lancets, has been replaced.

Whether or not Cadney suffered severely in the plague, we do not know. A new Vicar was instituted in September 1349, when the pestilence was at its height and it was certainly severe in this district. Almost half the incumbents in the 38 parishes of the Deanery of Yarbrough died in 1349–1350.

At this time, also, a piscine was made in the chapel at the east end of the south aisle and the very interesting image bracket was cut in easternmost of the Norman pillars. Traces of blue colour, on which a reddish-brown had been superimposed, were found at the back of this niche. This russet colour was a favourite one for the representation of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the 14th century glass and it is likely that the niche originally contained a figure of her.

At this time, or later, a new east window was made. The mullions and tracery of the existing window are a copy of those originally there.

In the 15th century, the tower was slightly heightened and a parapet and pinnacles added. The porch was built at about the same time but interestingly the cross-shaped arrow slits in its walls are older and must have come from some fortified building. So, the church remained through the 16th and 17th centuries. In 1602 it was reported to be well repaired and kept decently but in the 18th century the building fell into decay and in 1780 the north aisle was demolished and, according to tradition, two bells were sold to North Kelsey and hence the saying;

"Cadney, Cadney, foolish people,
Sold their bells to mend their steeple"

The remaining bell was recast in the smaller mould in 1851. Also, in 1780, the roof levels were altered. The pitch line of the old roof can be seen on the east face of the tower.

When we come to examine the inside of the building in detail, there are several things of considerable interest, chief of which is the oak screen, or rather pair of screens, separating the easternmost bay of the south aisle. These are contemporary with the rood screen, of which only the base remains, the top having been cut off to form a frame for the Creed and the Ten Commandments behind the altar in 1844. The date of this woodwork is the second half of the 15th century.

The chapel, commonly known as the Newstead Chapel, may have been made in connection with the chantry but there is no record of any such foundation in this church. It has been suggested that part, at least, of the screen came from the Gilbertine priory of Newstead in Ancholme and this may well have been the case. If so, the western screen probably had this origin, as it was obviously not made for its present position.

The north screen, of a different design, incorporates carvings of weights or plummets and may possibly have been erected by John Plummer, who became incumbent in 1456. This living was vacant again in 1481 and this is exactly the period of similar work elsewhere. Originally, there was a carved inscription on the sill of this screen but

it has not been recorded. A few letters were readable some years ago and these seemed to incorporate the name Hugh.

The western screen has some very curious and interesting carvings of cocks, the significance of which cannot be determined. There was some association between Newstead Priory and Peterborough Abbey, but the birds on the screen differ considerably from the conventional representation of the cock of St Peter. A resemblance of the carving on these screens to that in the Spring Chantry in Laverham church, Suffolk, has been remarked, but the date of the latter is 1525 and I should put Cadney screen at nearly 50 years earlier.

The date of the wall painting is 1724 in which year alone Francis Epworth and William Ashton, whose names appear on the east wall of the nave, behind the end of the screen, were Churchwardens.

There is a small 16th century pedestal alms box, similar to that at Kingerby, but not of such good workmanship. On the south jamb of the tower arch is part of an inscription from the psalms which is the sole survivor of the texts with which the walls would be liberally sprinkled in the second half of the 17th century, when a regular article of enquiry by archdeacons was "is your church duly sentenced?"

Some slight traces of other wall paintings were found by Mr Peacock in 1912 but these have since disappeared.

In 1912-1913, under the vigorous and enlightened leadership of the vicar, Edward Adrian Woodruffe-Peacock, the church was thoroughly and conservatively restored, the architect being Sir Charles Nicholson at a cost of over £1000. Mr Peacock wrote an account of the building in the form of an appeal and many of the facts I have quoted are taken from that publication, which is now extremely scarce.

If I may be pardoned for a personal reminiscence, I should like to record that I visited the church in 1913 and was shown around by Mr Peacock. This was not only my first solo journey in a railway train from Kirton Lindsey to Brigg – but was also, I imagine, my initiation into the study of church architecture, which I have pursued ever since!

Now the church has again been restored, under the direction of Mr Haynes and through the efforts of the inhabitants, largely inspired by Mrs Burbridge*, at the cost of over £900. It is hoped that it may long remain, not only a monument to the skill and devotion of our forefathers, but as a witness to the living faith of the present and future inhabitants of Cadney.

7th September 1960

Mrs Burbridge died in 1968 [Ed]

THE GREEN MAN

On the eastern Norman pillar, just behind the Chancel Screen, is cut a figure or 'foliate mask', sometimes called 'a little green man', which it is believed dates from the 13th century, which was the golden age of the leaf mask in Medieval Europe.

The leaf mask at Cadney may be purely decorative, as a much-loved motif – sanctioned by long use in Christian ornamentation, or it may have represented the Green Man of the May Day.

The leaf mask is found all over Europe, one of the earliest being on the basin of a fountain from the cloisters of the old abbey at St Denis, dated about 1200 AD.

The use of the leaf mask was widespread in Roman art and used as an ornament for tombs and buildings. There is an example dating from the 4th– 5th centuries AD on the tomb of St Ambre in the church of St. Hilarie le Grand in Poitiers, France.

The little green man at Cadney is in very good condition, but alas, there are no real indications as to why it was placed there. As one looks at him, and at other carvings in the church, one can't help wondering what stories they could tell.

EARLY INCUMBENTS OF CADNEY

Patrons of the living were the Prior and Convent of Thornholme until 1543 unless otherwise stated. Thornholme was further up the River Ancholme towards the River Trent near Appleby. Figures in [] indicated are recorded in archives.

Circa 1160 AD Harmon vicar of Simon, clerk of Cadney [D.L.226]

- | | |
|------------|--|
| 1228 AD | Hugh, Chaplain Gilbert of Radburn's Chaplain. Admitted in the 20 th year of Hugh of Wells AD 1228 [LRS 9,p167] |
| 1259-60 AD | William of Feeby, Chaplain on death of Gilbert. Admitted in the 2 nd year of Bishop Gravesend. AD1259-60 [Bishop Gravesend's rolls] |
| 1278 AD | Benedict of Utterby, deacon on the death of William. Admitted in the 20 th year of Bishop Gravesend. AD 1278 [Bishop Gravesend Rolls] |
| 1325 AD | Richard of Allazoun of Laghton, subdeacon to the vicarage of the church of Cadney. Commission to enquire, and to institute if all is in order, dated at Nettleham 12Kal. March (18 February) 1325 [Reg. V.f.206] |
| 1327 AD | William of Bamburgh's Chaplain, to the vicarage of Cadenay, on the death of Sir Richard t he last Vicar. Admitted 16Kal. June (17 May) 1327 at London [Reg. IV, folio 18] |
| 1349 AD | John Warner of Bambrugh, Priest to the Vicarage of the church of Cadney Vacant by the death of Sir William, last vicar. Admitted 15 Kal. October. (17 September) 1349, at Lincoln. [Reg. 9, folio 69] |
| 1376 AD | Peter of Bamburgh's vicar of the church of Hemmeslay in the diocese of York, to the vicarage of the church of Cadenaye on the resignation of John of Bamburgh's for the sake of an exchange. Certificate of Admission to the Vicarage by Commission dates 6 September 1376 at Lincoln [Reg. X folio 83d] |
| 1443 AD | Robert Stepynge, deacon to the perpetual vicarage of Cadney, on the death of Sir Henry Askby. Admitted 9 July 1443 at London. [Reg. XVIII, folio 9d] |
| 1447 AD | John Neue, priest on the resignation of Sir Robert Stepynge. Admitted 9 September 1447 at Bungden. [Reg. XVIII, folio 99d] |
| 1452 AD | Brother William Bavans, priest, canon regular to the order of St Augustine of the Priory of Thorneholme, on the death of Sir John Neue. Admitted by dispensation 18 July 1452 at Grauncester. [Reg. XX, folio 117] |
| |
Sir John Plummer, priest to the vicarage of Gaddnay, on the death of Sir William Bawans. Admitted 14 th June, at Stamford. [Reg. XX, folio 119] |
| 1461 AD | Sir William Shefeld, priest, on the resignation of Sir John Plummer. Admitted 26 July 1461 at Oxford |

Addendum

St Gilbert 1089—1189 AD

What is the connection between Cadney Parish Church, Newstead Priory, Lincoln Cathedral and Sempringham Parish Church?

The Gilbertine Order, the only English Monastic Order was begun in The Parish Church at Sempringham in 1132 AD With 'seven maidens' whom Gilbert had previously taught. To the nuns he gave the Rule of St. Benedict and to the Canons the Rule of St. Augustine and to all the example of Christ and His Saints.

He created the first nunnery of any Christian order in the world and the first Parish School in 1164. He also had a hand in smuggling Thomas Becket out of the country.

By the time of his death there were 1500 nuns and 700 monks and established 13 houses, one of which was at Sixhills near Market Rasen and another at Newstead-on-Ancholme Priory, about a quarter of a mile away from Cadney towards Brigg.

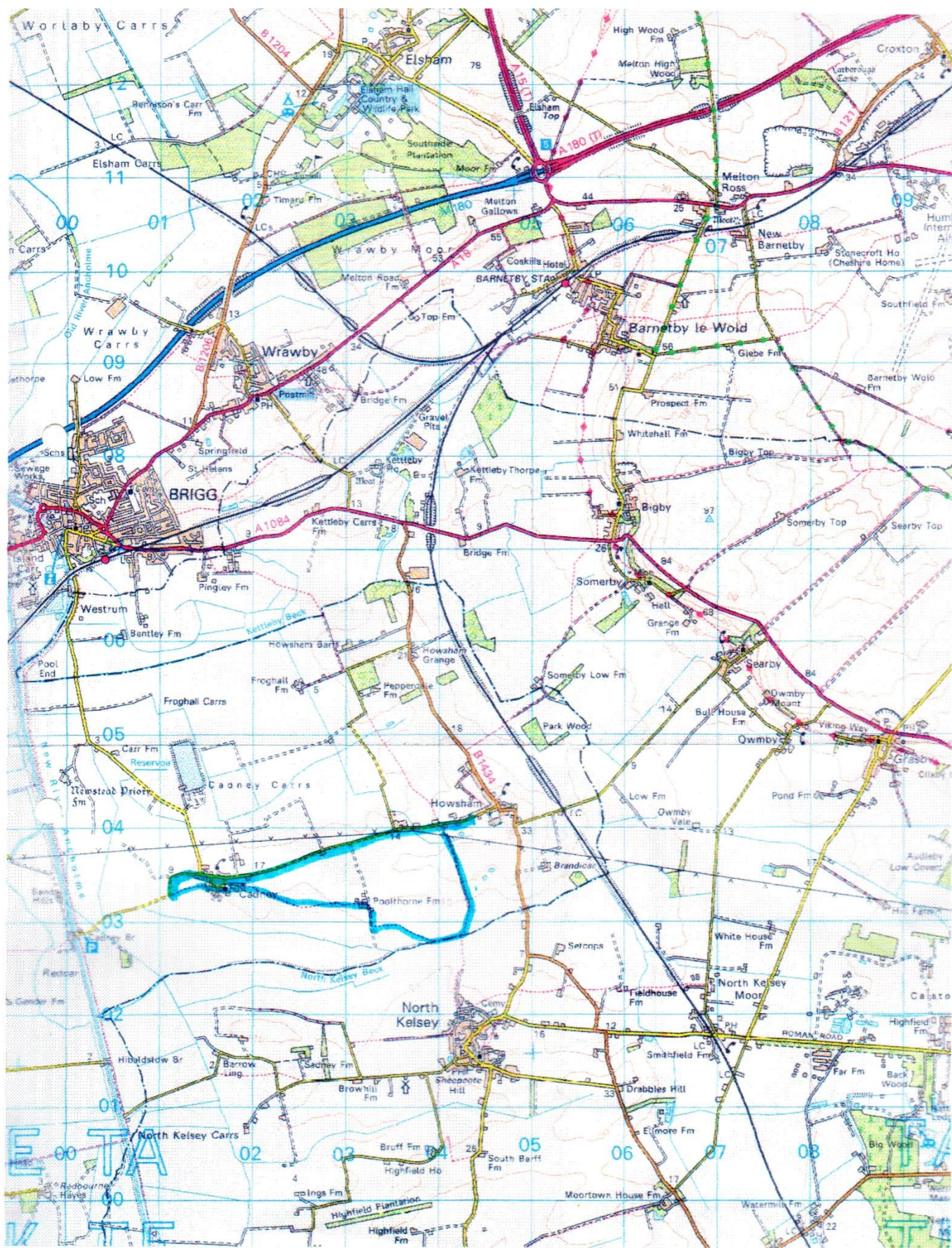
Just before Christmas 1188 Gilbert was taken ill while at the Priory of Newstead-on-Ancholme. On Christmas night he received Holy Unction as was carried as quickly as possible to Sempringham where on Saturday February 4th 1189 he died about the hour of matins. It is written that, Kings and Princes honoured him, Pontiffs and Prelates receive him with devotion all the people revered him as a saint of God. We have seen Bishops on their knees asking for his blessing.

King Henry II was fighting in Normandy when he heard the news of his death and sighed deeply and said "Truly I knew that he had left this earth, for all these evils have come upon me because he is dead".

It is inconceivable that Gilbert did not visit Cadney Church when he was in the area.

A chapel dedicated to St Gilbert is located in Lincoln Cathedral and the magnificent book of the Gilbertines can be seen at certain times of the year in the Cathedral.

The Cadney Parish records dating from the early 15th century can be seen on microfiche in the Scunthorpe Library.



Howsham Walk 3 Sep 2003

Church Farm museum



LINC[©]LN[©]SHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Follow the Church Farm Trail....

1 Reception/Shop

A purpose built area designed to welcome visitors to Church Farm.

2 Withern Cottage

A wonderful example of a Lincolnshire "mud and Stud" thatched cottage. It was moved from the nearby village of Withern, re-erected on site and opened in 1982. It is simply furnished to give an insight to the living conditions of an agricultural labourer in the late eighteenth century. The well established cottage garden is stocked with traditional shrubs and flowers.

3 Cowshed

Imagine the sight and sound of cows as you enter this building which houses fascinating displays of implements and machinery relating to Lincolnshire livestock, such as Lincolnshire Longwool Sheep, Curly Coat Pig and Red Poll Cattle.

4 Little Barn

Leading off the cowshed is the Little Barn. It features a display of agricultural implements and machinery.

5 Stables

At one time, horses provided much of the power on a farm. Tack, straw and the smell of leather evoke a vivid picture of those heavy horses on the land.

6 Farmhouse

Across the yard, step inside the Farmhouse. The building is dated around 1760 with 19th century additions. It has been furnished to the period 1900-1910. The kitchen retains a working coal fire range where baking is regularly demonstrated. Rooms such as the pantry, parlour, nursery and bedroom are set out as if the occupier has just stepped outside for a moment. It all contributes towards that "lived in" feeling that makes visitors feel so at home when they explore Church Farm.

7 Wash-House

On leaving the Farmhouse and heading towards the pond and orchard, call in at the Wash-house. Dolly tubs, mangles, irons reminders of washday before the automatic washing machine!

8 Orchard and Gardens

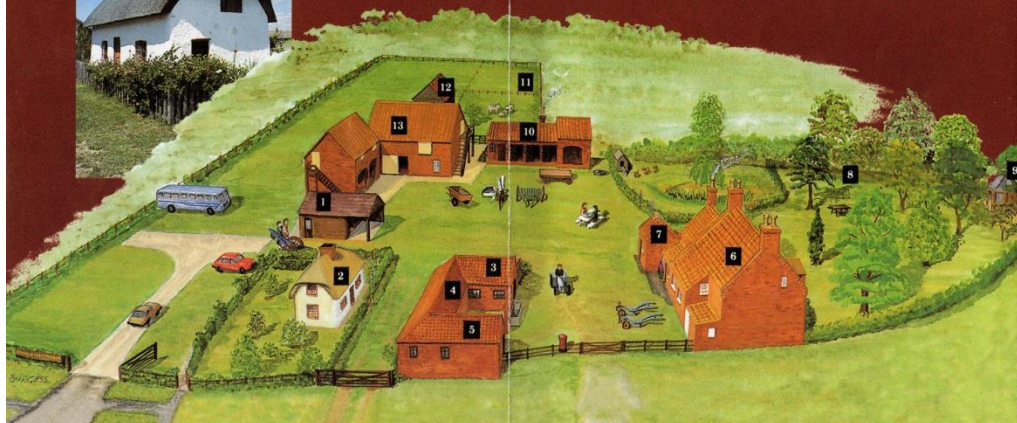
A variety of traditional Lincolnshire apple trees populate this area. Herbs and ground cover plants hug the front garden of the farmhouse.

9 Summerhouse

At the bottom of the Orchard nestles an octagonal Summerhouse. It started life as a small Pavilion at Skegness Cricket Ground but now attractively blends in as a convenient rest area.

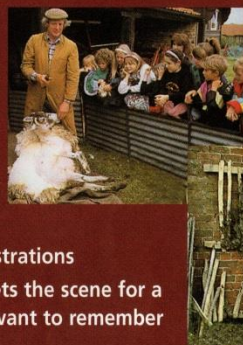
Church Farm museum

Including the
BERNARD BEST
collection of
farming implements
and machinery



Come and see:

- Take an unhurried stroll into a bygone era
- Discover the tranquil and friendly atmosphere of this Lincolnshire Farm Museum
- A period furnished farmhouse
- displays within traditional farm buildings
- A thatched cottage and its nurtured flower beds
- frequent craft demonstrations
- all of this and more sets the scene for a visit you will always want to remember



10 Workshops Leaving the Orchard beside the pond, to the right are a number of village workshops relating to the blacksmith, wheelwright, plumber/tinsmith. The forge is often brought to life during the season and workshop displays feature examples of tools used in each of the trades.

11 Lincolnshire Livestock Behind Havenhouse Barn a path leads, to the sheep paddock where a small



flock of Lincoln Longwool Sheep can be found. The Longwool is classified as a Rare Breed and is blessed with a distinctive fleece. Its numbers are now fortunately on the increase. It is planned to introduce other livestock breeds to keep the sheep company.

12 Boothby Barn This timber framed building is the latest addition to the Church Farm Museum complex. It was dismantled and moved from its previous site at nearby Welton le Marsh,

to be re-erected here. It was first opened to the public in March 1998, and now houses a Hornsby Traction Engine and Threshing Drum.

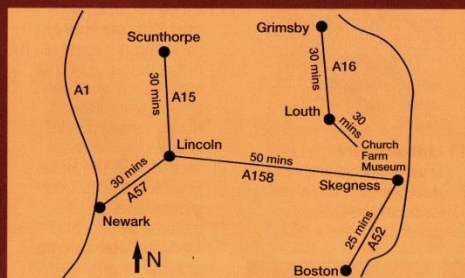
13 Havenhouse Barn and Wagon Hovel Retracing the route leads to the entrance of this magnificent brick barn and adjacent Wagon Hovel. Wheeled farm vehicles can be seen sheltering in the Hovel. Stairs leading up from ground level climb towards an education room available to school groups.

Havenhouse barn itself has two floors. Upstairs is a temporary exhibition gallery which hosts a variety of different exhibitions, ensuring there is always something new to experience. Downstairs is set aside as a refreshment area, where light snacks are prepared and served by the Friends of Church Farm Museum.

Complete the trail by returning to the shop to purchase a gift or souvenir of your visit, from the variety on display.

We do hope you enjoyed your visit and will return again in the near future.

How to Find us



On entering the town of Skegness, whether from the A158 (Lincoln), A52 (Boston), or A52 (Grimsby), follow the brown museum signs which will direct you to the museum, just 1/2 mile from the town centre.

Opening Times

EVERYDAY 1 April to 31 October
10.30am – 5.30pm

Guide Dogs Only

Church Farm Museum
Church Road South, Skegness PE25 2HF



Tel & Fax:
01754 766658



Education and Cultural
Services Directorate



ECM002. 9603

Visitor Information

Groups and Bookings

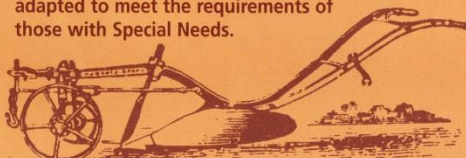
The Museum site can cope with large parties of people at any one time, however, we encourage group leaders to ring us prior to their visit. The Museum will be pleased to assist in making your visit a memorable one through friendly advice and answering your enquiries. There are special discount rates for group bookings. Open evenings and refreshments can be arranged. Please telephone for further details.

School Visits Many schools use the Museum for specific projects and participate in a number of organised Activity Days. The Museum indeed lends itself towards being used as a base for GCSE and National Curriculum coursework. Work sheets are available. Special discount admission rates apply. Please ring for further details.

Parking There is a sizeable parking area provided free for our visitors. It comfortably accommodates both cars and coaches.

Refreshments Teas and snacks are served with a smile by the Friends of Church Farm Museum throughout most of the season.

Toilets Claimed to be the "best in the area"! Toilet facilities have also been adapted to meet the requirements of those with Special Needs.



Enquiries

The Museum staff will be pleased to assist you with identifications and donations of material for the Museum.

Further information on all the Museum's Services can be obtained from the staff.



Exhibitions and Events

A programme of special exhibitions and events continues throughout the season. Sheep Shearing, Steam Threshing, Victorian Tastes & Traditions and the Friends of Church Farm Museum Garden Party are just some of our popular annual events. Craft demonstrations can be viewed most Sunday afternoons.

Church Farm Museum is managed and operated by Lincolnshire County Council. The site is kindly provided by East Lindsey District Council.



Stockwith Mill

Tea Room and Craft Shop



*A tranquil island beside 'The Brook'
in the heart of Tennyson Country.
Always a sheltered haven and on a
sunny day, a sunshine extraordinary!!*



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Thursday to Sunday inclusive

OUR TEA ROOM with Restaurant Licence serves homemade food including fresh cream teas with jam, scones and cakes and light lunches from a buffet. We use freshly ground coffee and barbecues are available for parties by arrangement.

Enjoy excellent food in a superb setting by the working Waterwheel and Millrace. A wonderful atmosphere for your summer barbecue, but you must book.

The old mill house is a home to a Tennyson Exhibition.

Coach parties are welcomed . . . by appointment in order not to disappoint!!

OUR CRAFT SHOP sells craft products produced by ingenious craftsmen from a wide area, The Novel, The Useful, The Decorative and some Just Fun!!

A wide selection of plants are available!

*"I loved the brimming wave that swam
thro' quiet meadows round the mill,
The sleepy pool above the dam.
The pool beneath it never still,
The meal-sacks on the whiten'd floor,
The dark round of the dripping wheel,
The very air about the door,
Made misty with the floating meal"*

EXTRACT FROM THE MILLER'S DAUGHTER
BY ALFRED LORD TENNYSON

Whilst the mill wheel now sits at rest, very little of the surrounding country has changed since the Poet Laureate wrote the lines above. Stockwith Mill and its streams lie nestled amidst the rolling beauty of the Wolds much as they did over 180 years ago when Alfred Lord Tennyson was born on 6th August 1809. The fourth child (third surviving) with six brothers and four sisters, Alfred would often escape from the bustle of Somersby Rectory into the peaceful countryside beyond.

The country walks presented here explore this area of the Wolds familiar to Tennyson in the early part of his life. The routes are all circular, starting from the mill forecourt, and are clearly waymarked.

Follow in the footsteps of the great nineteenth century poet!

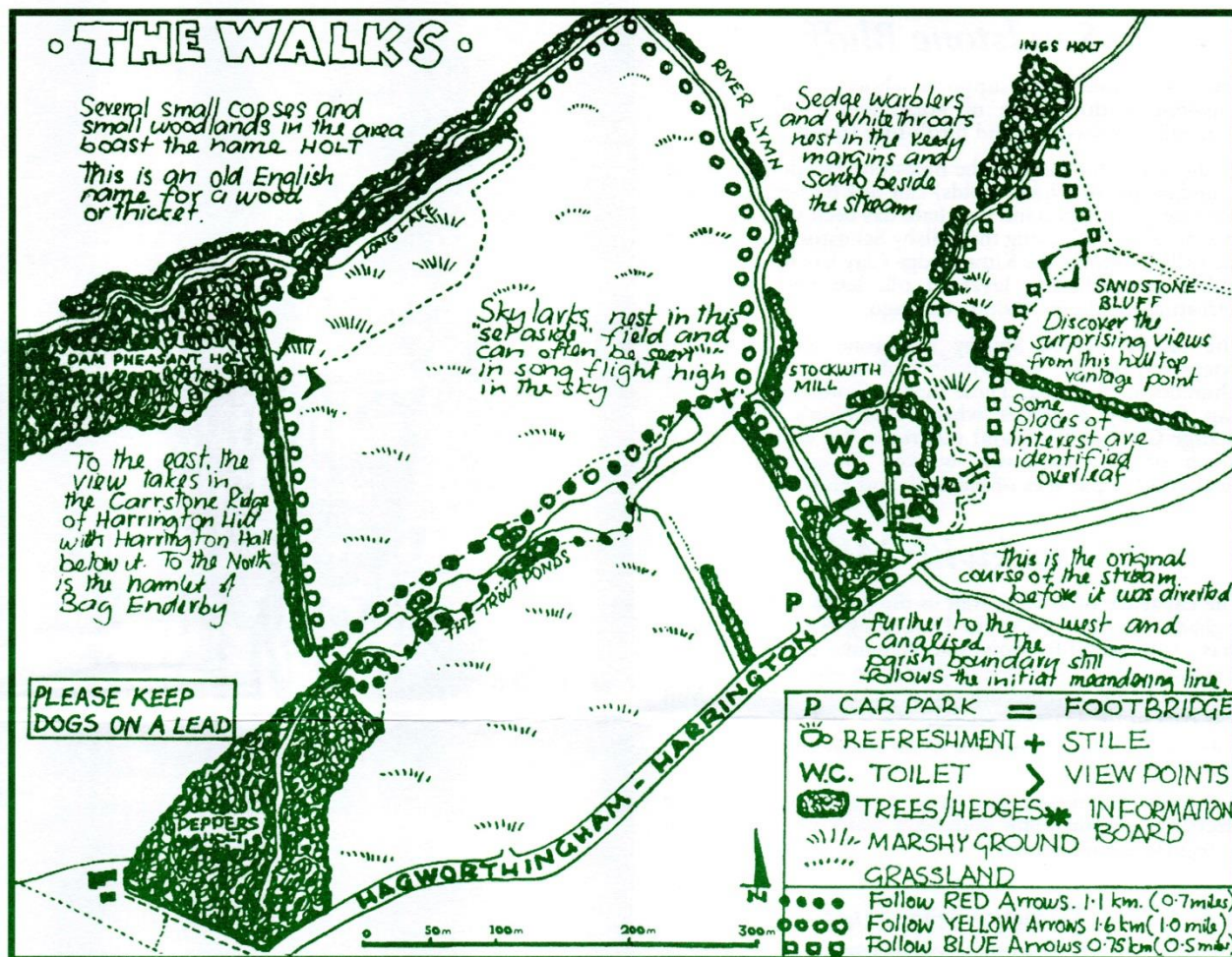
Trout Ponds

The series of small trout ponds were created by means of dams approximately 10 years ago. Listen for the song of yellow hammers - 'A little bit of bread and no cheese'. The scattered trees and gorse attract other birds including the linnet and whitethroat.

The River Lymn

*"By thirty hills I hurry down,
Or slip between the ridges.
By twenty thorps, a little town,
And half a hundred bridges.
Till last by Philip's Farm I flow
To join the brimming river,
For men may come and men may go,
But I go on forever . . ."*

These lines, taken from Tennyson's poem "The Brook", most probably describe the River Lymn. This is the river that once powered Stockwith Mill and which eventually joins the sea as the Steeping River at Gibraltar Point. It is large enough to attract duck, mainly mallard and teal, and moorhens may also be spotted.



Long Lake

The bank fringed by willow is formed from the excavations of the long lake, damp loving alders line the streamside. Note the seed-bearing cones. The seeds are an important food-source for birds in winter especially redpolls and siskins. This is a good place to look out for members of the tit family: long tailed, blue, great and willow, the last excavating its own nest holes in rotten tree trunks, can be recognised by its nasal call.

Alongside the stream in Spring look for opposite-leaved golden saxifrage near the water, and for moschatel under the trees. The latter, a plant of damp woodlands, is also

known as the town hall clock because of the four faces of its small florets. The stream is large enough for trout and kingfishers sometimes pass this way on fishing trips.

Pepper's Holt

The small carr wood is similar to many others in this sandstone country, with very wet conditions where the porous sandstone meets the underlying Kimmeridge Clay. The tree cover is chiefly alder, with some ash, particularly on the upper slopes. The west streamside have a wealth of spring wild flowers such as kingcup and opposite-leaved golden saxifrage.

Sandstone Bluff

The sandstone top supports short cropped acidic grassland with clumps of gorse and plants such as cranebill, parsley-piert and bird's-foot trefoil.

To the north, the ridge of the Bluestone Heath (part of the boundary of the Chalk Wolds) can just be seen in the far distance. Nearer at hand the chalk has been stripped away by glacial action leaving the Spilsby Sandstone exposed. In the valley bottoms the Kimmeridge Clay has been exposed and is covered in a layer of till, left behind by the retreating ice about 10,000 years ago.

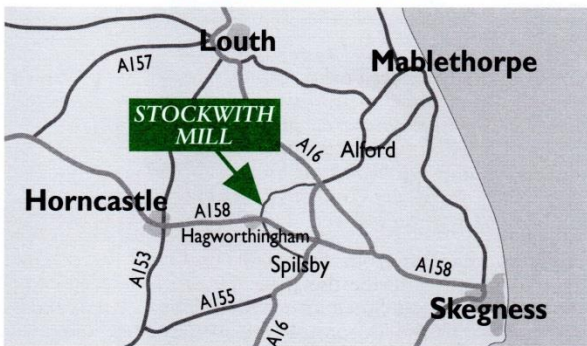
The unusual green Spilsby sandstone has been used extensively in the construction of many of the older Churches in the area. These include both Somersby and Bag Enderby churches where Tennyson's father (Dr. George Clayton Tennyson) was rector for some 25 years. Much of the stone was worked in quarries in the neighbouring parishes of Holbeck and Harrington.

Stockwith Mill

The existence of a water-mill in the parish of Hagworthingham was recorded in the Domesday Book: The site of that original mill, however, remains unknown, but Stockwith Mill is believed to date from somewhere before the start of the seventeenth century. At that time the Mill was part of the Harrington Hall estate and it remained so until 1919 when it was sold to the Weightman family of Sutton-on-Sea.

Later on the mechanism was converted to generate electricity and the giant undershot water wheel was then in regular use until 1960.

Where are we?



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Telephone: (01507) 522339 Fax: (01507) 525438

Fullstoby -
The old and the new meet
in this hill top village. The
radio masts would have
probably terrified travellers
passing by on the Viking Way
a century or two ago.

Tetford Hill

Bag Enderby -
Tennyson's father had
responsibility for the church
here in addition to the care
of Somersby church just over
half a mile away to the West.

Harrington Hall - The terraced
garden where is the one into
which Maud was invited. Maud
is reputed to be Rosa Banks who's
stepfather, Arthur Eden, was the
tenant of the hall at that time.

Harrington Hill

Saxsthorpe -
The spire of the nineteenth
century church stands
amidst the trees, just over
two miles away as the crow flies.

Aswardby village

Sage Warblers and
White Throat nest in the
taddy, morning and scrub
beside the stream, where
Alder and Willow line
the banksides. The sand
bearing cones of the Alders
provide an important
food source for birds in winter.

The sandstone Bluff and Viewpoint. The sandstone
top has short cropped grassland with much
Gorse and plants such as craneknob, parsley-
plant and birds foot trefoil.

