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The Selborne Society Newsletter

NOTES FROM THE CHAIR

For this edition of the newsletter, we have asked Deborah Worsley from the Activities and Events subcommittee to give us her views on what we should expect from this year's Open Day.

As I write, we are basking in unseasonal warmth – the highest February temperature on record in fact. The reserve looks glorious in the sun, everyone is smiling – but of course it is extremely worrying, another indication that climate change is speeding up and we are in a critical period, when action is vital if we are to protect and preserve our environment.

Last year, for the second time within a decade, we brought forward the date of Open Day by a week to try and give visitors the best show of bluebells. Unfortunately, this year Easter Sunday falls on the very day when we would be having our new earlier Open Day, and so, to avoid the Bank Holiday, we have reverted to April 28th, the last Sunday in April. It's quite possible the bluebells will be past their best, and the high temperatures this week will have contributed to that. We will have to wait and see – uncertainty about the weather is becoming even more the norm than ever before.

This year we want to ensure Open Day visitors are introduced to the reserve as a complex ecosystem, learning about all the habitats, flora and fauna and the ways we manage the different elements of the site to ensure we conserve a healthy environment for nature. We know many visitors come because of the bluebells, and we want them to leave this year

more aware of the whole site and the wealth of species that we have in the reserve, as well as what the Society does.

We would love to have help from our members with setting up and running Open Day. Set-up is on Saturday morning from 9 – 1pm and on Sunday we need help throughout the day. We are looking for people to give practical help, running stalls, selling teas, keeping the site tidy as well as people who have some natural history knowledge that they can offer to visitors along the woodland route.

If you think you might be able to help on either day, please contact me with an email to Deborah.Worsley@selbornesociety.org.uk

or by texting or calling the Society's mobile phone number: **07878 594290**



Deborah Worsley

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NOTES AND LETTERS

VISITING THE RESERVE?

Booking: All our members are welcome to visit the Reserve and to bring friends and family. We do ask that if you are planning on bringing a large group (six people or more) you let us know, as we're trying to monitor how many visitors we have each year to help us manage the impact on the wildlife. We do require that all organised groups go through our booking process – there won't necessarily be any charge other than a request for donations, but again this helps us make sure that we have the right risk assessments in place and that we know who is using the wood and for what reasons, so we can build that in to our management plan.

Security: secure access to the Reserve is very important, and we would ask you all, when visiting Perivale Wood, to lock the gates after entering, as well as when you leave.

We don't advise visiting on your own – the wood is as safe and secure as it can be but we ask all members to take sensible precautions including visiting with a companion and taking a mobile phone with you.

Keys: Members are reminded that keys to the Reserve may be borrowed for a visit by calling in at Perivale Library or the Café Rendezvous next door to the Library and leaving your membership card as a deposit. The Library's opening hours are published on Ealing Council's website, ealing.gov.uk, while the Café's are at www.hopecc.co.uk/cafe-rendezvous.

Borrowed keys should be returned promptly upon leaving the Reserve so that other members are not inconvenienced.

If you have any questions about visiting the Reserve, please write to our office address (see next column) or email us at bookings@selbornesociety.org.uk

Sarah Hadland, Vice-Secretary

FINAL REMINDER FROM RAE HALL

After many years in the role, Rae Hall will be stepping down as membership secretary following the AGM in April 2019. She will remain a trustee with an active role within the Society and members will continue to see her at field meetings, coach trips, Open Day and other Society events. Here then is her valedictory message as Membership Secretary:

"Members are reminded that their subscriptions fell due on 2nd January. If you still haven't paid, send a cheque now, made payable to "The Selborne Society Limited". Our rates are: adults – £10; couples at same address – £15, junior members – £3

Please note that, with immediate effect, the new address for membership applications, renewals and enquiries is

**Membership Secretary
The Selborne Society
6 Claygate Road
London
W13 9XG**

**Telephone 07867 977884
Email membership@selbornesociety.org.uk**

Please include a SAE if you would like your membership card to be sent to you directly. Otherwise, members receiving paper newsletters will receive it with their next copy; everyone else should arrange to collect cards from my successor in the role of Membership Secretary"

Rae Hall, Membership Secretary

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the 134th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Selborne Society Limited will be held at the Bluebell Centre, Perivale Wood Local Nature Reserve, Sunley Gardens, Perivale, Middlesex, UB6 7PE, on TUESDAY, 9th April 2019, at 7:30 pm



The Selborne Society Newsletter

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NEWS FROM THE RESERVE

ACTIVITIES AND EVENTS ROUND-UP

It's been a busy, interesting autumn and winter at the reserve with very good attendance at both our monthly field meetings and the evening lectures.

November saw the meet-up with other local natural history societies (see the following article) and a talk on the history of the Selborne Society given by Andy Pedley, who has been delving deep into the Society's archive and coming up with all kinds of fascinating stuff. The November Rangers' meeting saw the children looking for worms in leaf mould, learning about what happens to fallen leaves in the wood.

In December Kim Wakeham took us up to see her archaeological dig and we tried to see the ditches, banks and changes in colour and texture that were blindingly obvious to Kim. Following the field outing Kim gave us a talk later in the month which described the archaeological evidence we have about the landscape within which our reserve sits – with images obtained through LIDAR imaging, old maps and the results of her dig to fill in all the gaps in our knowledge and understanding, and point the way towards new discoveries to come.

The younger members enjoyed a wintery walk and celebrated the turning of the year with a wildlife-themed party.

We welcomed the new year in with a stomp up Horsenden Hill guided by Martin Smith, who knows every inch of the Hill, its history and its wildlife. Some two dozen of us felt the benefit of fresh air, and a good stretch of our minds as well as our limbs, as Martin explained the ways in which the habitats on the Hill are maintained and are being enhanced for wildlife. The Rangers did some Forest school-inspired activities outside in the wood including toasting marshmallows.

In February we enjoyed an indoor activity, learning how to do chromatography with Nicola (see the article later in the newsletter), and then had a lively, amusing and very personal account of the huge opportunities for birdwatching present within our very own London town from David Darrell-Lambert, who has just published a book called Birdwatching London. David helped us learn that if we 'look up' we will see huge numbers of migrating birds as well as unexpected opportunities to get up close with rare visitors in the most unexpected corners of the city. Rangers had a bird watching focus as well having a very successful Big Birdwatch.

Have a look at the diary to find out what is coming up in the next 4 months and come along – you are bound to learn something new as well as getting to see how spring is unfolding in the reserve.

OCT 2018: NATURALISTS' GROUPS MEET-UP

We are lucky to have several other long-established natural history societies nearby in west London. In October 2018 we used one of our monthly field meetings to invite these groups to visit the reserve and were pleased that representatives of the Ruislip, and Harrow Natural History Societies, Ealing Wildlife Group and The Litten Reserve came along. The Hillingdon NH society were holding their own event that day but were pleased we were taking the initiative to bring everyone together.

Over an introductory cup of tea we shared some information about our respective groups –when we were established, current membership, the range of activities we run, how we reach out for new membership, who is on the committee and what the current issues are for the group. Some knew the history of the growth, and sometimes decline, of various natural history groups in the area, and others were aware of a broader range of activities going on in the area, for example those run by Ealing Council in their parks. John Wells, a Selborne member, came along and talked about the walks he organises as an individual as well as those he runs in conjunction with or on behalf other groups or the Council.

EALING WILDLIFE GROUP

The meeting was most productive and making good contact with other local wildlife groups was very useful. Ealing Wildlife Group is a social media based group with many people engaging on Facebook and with our YouTube channel. We feel that this is the way forward, leaving behind traditional newsletters. Meetings are held in 'rooms over pubs' and we have the occasional field trip. EWG do not have the burden of running and managing a reserve but we have a large input in maintaining Boles Meadow in Hanwell where we have made habitat improvement in collaboration with Ealing's Park Rangers. Habitat improvement has also been recently undertaken on ponds on Horsenden Hill.

Nigel Bewley

NEWS FROM THE RESERVE

NATURALISTS' GROUPS MEET-UP (continued)

It is clear there is a significant level of interest in natural history amongst the population – John Wells has 130 keen people on his mailing list, and Springwatch, David Attenborough's gigantic following and the success of the Big Garden Birdwatch are all evidence of that broad public interest – but we all agreed we have to work hard to attract new people along to events and even more importantly, to attract new people willing to take on responsibilities within the groups and Societies, particularly at committee level. We talked about the role of social media as a tool for increasing the numbers of people we publicise our events to – Ealing Wildlife Group started out purely as a Facebook page for people interested at any level in natural history and within less than two years now has 1700 members. They are now becoming a constituted group and looking to draw their members into supporting events and practical conservation work. Finding people to help with websites, using social media and other IT systems to take some of the work out of maintaining groups seems to be something we would all welcome, particularly as many of the committee members working across west London are older people with less knowledge of IT.

Static or falling membership poses varied problems for the longer-established groups – as Dick Middleton of Ruislip NH Society says: 'Given a static/possible slowly declining membership of the RDNHS there is an income issue. This will make it difficult in the long run to sustain speaker expenses in particular.' As well as the loss of income, the pool of people available to work on drawing up a programme of events, supporting those events, managing membership systems, producing newsletters and responding to enquiries becomes smaller and the burden on those doing the work becomes almost too great. It certainly takes the enjoyment out of being part of a Society if you have to take on more and more work and don't see any prospect of sharing, or handing over the

workload. It also reduces the amount of time and energy members have to look for new ways of attracting people with fresh energy.

Another issue is the impact of local authority cuts to staffing relating to facilities such as parks and open spaces. It was notable that some boroughs manage to maintain more staff to support natural history and activities than others – Ealing still has a Ranger team, albeit much depleted, whereas Harrow has axed all its similar posts. It helps enormously when there are people within the council who are also working to maintain and enhance open spaces for wildlife. It was good to hear that the council-run parks activities in Ealing attract a wide age range of people – further evidence that if we can get our publicity out more widely there are new people out there who want to come along to things. They may not have even the most basic natural history knowledge, but they are keen to learn. Our societies have a balancing act to do providing events and activities that attract seasoned highly knowledgeable natural historians but which are also welcoming for people with very little knowledge.

Our discussions didn't throw up all the solutions – they will be different for each group – but there's no doubt we found a lot of common ground, and we intend to maintain closer links with all these groups in the future. By putting some of our collective energy into periodic discussions, sharing information about sources of funding, about events and activities we can publicise for each other, about possible jointly run events and about things that have worked well for our groups in terms of raising interest, increasing participation and growing membership we should be able to support each other to ensure our Societies and groups do have a long life. There's never been a time when it has been so important that we all win people over to the task of securing our wildlife habitats and ensuring there is a future for our diverse wildlife.

Deborah Worsley

THE LITTEN

It is interesting to meet and understand the issues other local societies are having. At the Litten, we just have a Friends' group which has a low membership, but since we have been getting as many email addresses as possible from people visiting our reserve, our events have grown more popular. We haven't capitalised on this yet and this year we are putting more effort into talking to visitors to the reserve to convert them into members.

John Morrell

Contacts

<https://www.littenreservefriends.com/>

<http://www.ruislip-districtnhs.co.uk>

<http://harrownaturalhistory.org.uk/>

<http://www.hillingdon-naturalhistorysociety.org.uk/>

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/ealingwildlife/>
(or ealingwildlifegroup@gmail.com if you're FB-gnostic)

NEWS FROM THE RESERVE

FEB 2019: LEAF CHROMATOGRAPHY

We had a good field meeting at the beginning of February when Selbornians young and old gathered to learn about the science of leaf chromatography and gain a better understanding of the beating green heart of the Reserve.

Leaf chromatography is a technique used to separate and identify the pigments found in leaves. The pigments are there to absorb the light energy

kind of light-protective role, allowing the tree to protect its leaves from light damage and extend the amount of time before they are shed.

We investigated the pigments in leaves gathered from the wood using a simple chromatography technique. Our collected leaves were cut up and ground (with the variety of mortars and pestles folk had brought along) into a paste using a small amount of alcohol. The dark green solution is then applied, in a line, to a strip of filter paper, about an



needed for photosynthesis, where the plant's chloroplasts process water and carbon dioxide to produce glucose and oxygen.

The primary pigments in most leaves are chlorophyll A and B. These absorb blue and red light but reflect green light, which is why most leaves appear green.

However, inside most leaves there are accessory pigments, which include types of carotene and xanthophyll. These are found in smaller quantities and are orange and yellow in colour. The green of the chlorophyll masks the colour of these pigments, so they are only visible during the autumn.

As the light levels drop in autumn, the chlorophyll in the leaves breaks down (and the nutrients are recycled), revealing the other pigments inside the leaves that were previously masked by the green chlorophyll, particularly yellow and orange (carotenes and xanthophylls).

Some plant species also start to produce red pigments (anthocyanins) in autumn. Their precise role in the leaf is still unclear – they may perform some

inch from the bottom. The filter paper is put into a container containing about 5 ml. of alcohol. As the alcohol is absorbed up the filter paper, the pigments move with the alcohol and are separated according to the differences in their size, solubility and attraction to the chromatography paper.

NB we used isopropyl alcohol, which should only be used in a well ventilated area and away from any naked flames. Apparently, it also works with spirits such as vodka!

If you want to try this at home, I would recommend trying with spinach. It gives great results



Nicola Goddard

MOTHS OF PERIVALE WOOD: 2018 ANNUAL REPORT

Regular moth recording sessions took place at Perivale Wood throughout 2018, involving a varying mix of me, Neil Anderson, Fiona Barclay, Barbara Mulligan, and Max Whitby. The total number of species recorded at 231 was up on 2017 when we had a total of 202, and is our best year since 2015. Twelve new species were recorded and these are discussed below.

Additional photographs of many of the moths mentioned in this section are available online at:

<https://tinyurl.com/PW-New-2018>

Species new to the reserve

Cosmopterigidae

Limnaecia phragmitella. This is a common species and has been recorded on Horsenden Hill on a couple of occasions. Its larvae feed on Bulrush which occurs on the reserve. This one was attracted to MV light at a trap I operated for the British Naturalists Association meeting at the reserve in June. The specimen escaped before identification but fortunately could be identified from a photograph on the ispot.org.uk website.



Coleophoridae

Coleophora gryphipennella. The Coleophoridae contains many small, pale similar looking moths, and it was necessary to examine the genitalia of this species in order to identify it (thanks to Rachel Terry for undertaking this). This common species feeds as a larvae in a case on rose and was attracted to light at my National Moth Night trap in June. There is only one other local record, from my garden in 2004. [[P]]

Coleophora lineolea. Another Coleophorid which needed dissecting to reach a species ID. This species has a 'local' distribution (which means it has been recorded from between 101 and 300 10km squares in the UK



since 1960) and has larvae feeding mainly on Black Horehound, Hedge Woundwort and Lamb's-ear. There have been a couple of other local records.

Tortricidae

Eucosma campoliliana. Attracted to light in July this common species feeds on Common Ragwort which is found in our meadows. It is somewhat more associated with chalky geology which is not what we have, but there is one other local record of one Andrew Culshaw attracted to light in his garden in 2014.

Crambidae

Cydalima perspectalis (Box Moth). A recent colonist of Britain and of much concern to people with Box bushes in their gardens as the caterpillars can be very destructive. The first record from our area I am aware of is one from my garden in 2016, but the species now occurs in large numbers. From the reserve it was recorded in June, July and September.

Pediasia contaminella. Another species from the trap operated for the British Naturalists Association event. This species is Nationally Scarce category B (meaning it has been recorded from between 31 and 100 10km squares in Great Britain since 1960). It feeds on grasses, hardly a rare choice of food, but there is only one other local record.

Geometridae

Perizoma albulata (Grass Rivulet). Although the foodplant Yellow Rattle is common in the Paddock this is a species more associated with chalk soils than the clay we have underlying Perivale Wood. However I had recorded it locally in the fields of Horsenden Hill in 2014 and 2017. Given the foodplant presence, I suspected it should occur in the reserve, so was pleased to get it on three separate occasions in May, including once on my regular lepidoptera transect survey.

Ligdia adustata (Scorched Carpet). I suspect this could be an overlooked resident, probably in small numbers, as its foodplant Spindle occurs in small numbers in the reserve. I am not aware of any other local records so it was a pleasant surprise to attract this to one of the moth traps in August.

Ennomos alniaria (Canary-shouldered Thorn). A common species with several other local records, Elm is perhaps the most likely foodplant in the reserve

although other species are also used. This one came to light in July.

Erebidae

Euproctis chrysorrhoea (Brown-tail). Attracted to light in June this is species that provokes occasional public over-reaction when groups of its caterpillars (which have irritating hairs) build up to large numbers. It feeds on a wide variety of plants but I suspect the healthy population of Blue and Great Tits in the reserve keep its numbers in check as for such a common species it is recorded locally less than annually.

Noctuidae

Ipimorpha subtusa (Olive). Despite the vernacular name this species feeds on aspens and poplars. This in July was only the fourth local record (and the first since 2008).

Griposia aprilina (Merveille du Jour). The jewel of autumn, although a common species, it is a still a treat to see such an attractive species. With only one other local record, I've been hoping to record this oak feeding species every year, but by the time mid-November rolled round I was expecting to be disappointed again. One in the light trap on 17th made for a happy autumn.

References:

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Howdon, David. The Lepidoptera of Perivale Wood, Selborne Society, 2012

Howdon, David. The Lepidoptera of Perivale Wood 2nd Edition, Selborne Society, 2019 in prep

Sterling, Phil; Parsons, Mark and Lewington, Richard. Field Guide to the Micromoths of Great Britain and Ireland, British Wildlife Publishing 2012

Waring, Paul; Townsend, Martin and Lewington, Richard. Field Guide to the Moths of Great Britain and Ireland, British Wildlife Publishing, 2003

ukmoths.org.uk website (accessed 9th February 2019)

Report and photographs by David Howdon

SCIENCE, HERITAGE AND RESEARCH REPORT

The Science, Heritage and Research Subcommittee are responsible for the archaeology, scientific research and publications, collections, archives (nature based), books and our collections in various libraries. We have been formed for just over a year now, and we are still defining what we do and what our responsibilities are.

We are always on the lookout for people to help us with our work, so if you fancy doing something a bit different then please get in touch with me on vicechair@selbornesociety.org.uk

Research and Publications

2019 sees the publication by the Selborne Society of David Howdon's 2nd edition of the Lepidoptera of Perivale Wood. Please contact us if you'd like to purchase a copy.

Visit to the Linnean

The Linnean Society, who are based in Burlington House, have a long association with the Selborne Society and have, for many years, kindly hosted books and documents for us - they have professional conservators, and secure facilities, so it is a great place to keep archive documents. A problem was though that we don't have copies or even know precisely what has been housed there.

So in January, an intrepid bunch visited and they kindly got our material out for us to inspect, and copy - and exciting stuff was found - the Trust Deed, that dedicates Perivale Wood to be the Gilbert White Memorial is a crucial document, and we found deeds, ancient meeting notes (more exciting that they sound) old photos - mainly of Selborne village in Edwardian times. We also own a Gilbert White manuscript, his Calendar of Flora, and other treasures, at least one manuscript copy of one of his sermons

This has been a part of a programme of tracking down, and imaging society minutes and documents - with a history extending back to 1885, there are a lot (but not all can be found - in particular in WW2 it seems that little was done and nothing was documented!). With a couple of anniversaries coming up (Gilbert White's 300th Anniversary in 2020 and 100th anniversary of the Purchase of the Reserve in 2022) which need to be celebrated, having a good history seems appropriate! There are already several books on the History of the Society, and you can download them free from here:

<http://perivalewood.k-hosting.co.uk/pubs.html>

Kim Wakeham

OUR (SUPER)NATURAL WOOD

The archaeological excavations led by Kim Wakeham have added a new 'depth' to our understanding of the wood (even though she insists they've got to go a lot deeper yet). They've also raised new questions. For example I always assumed that 'Braddige' (broad hedge) of the original place name referred to the present North-South ditch and bank boundary between the wood and the Paddock, but Kim suggests – convincingly – that it may more likely be the much older E-W double ditch at the top end of the Paddock, which she is excavating.

I'm sure I'm not the only member who was intrigued but also challenged by Kim's 'stripped LIDAR' aerial

Not any more. Our wood is an artefact, a human creation, planted on an area which was almost certainly once farmed.

Should this reduce its value in our eyes? No, of course not. It makes our wood, if anything, even more interesting. And – relief all around – it is, according to George Peterken, Britain's top living woodland expert, still 'natural'.

Peterken's leading article in the most recent issue of *British Wildlife*^[1] makes it clear that any definition of 'natural woodland' as woodland whose composition and structure has not been significantly affected by



graphics which showed cultivation ridges across the wood itself – not 'ridge-and-furrow' but linear banks deliberately created (probably in Norman times?) to create a suitable environment for young oaks to grow in this otherwise often-waterlogged environment.

Shock and horror! Perivale Wood is not 'natural'! Well, we always knew it wasn't, didn't we? Quite apart from the various management operations carried out by the Society since it took over the management of the wood in 1902, we have the documentary evidence of clear-felling in the early nineteenth century and studies by Peter Edwards, Nic Ferriday and others show two subsequent planting episodes of oaks, so many of which are in two fairly tight age groups. But at least we knew (or we thought we knew) that despite this, the wood was not just 'ancient' (it has been a wood/ been in continuous woodland cover since 1600) but also 'primary' – a relic of the 'wildwood' which once covered the area.

humans (a view which Peterken himself held in the 1960s) is mistaken. 'Natural woodland' so defined, is "a hypothetical, almost empty category [...] or an unattainable ideal" he declares. Worse, it invites the criticism that ecologists want to exclude people from nature (something the Selborne Society has never done). We should relax, he says; we should use the term 'natural' in a way which comes closer to common parlance and "concentrate more on defining the quantity and quality of naturalness."

So, yes, let's relax. Our wood is not just natural; the latest discoveries make our wood, if anything (as lots of us will probably have felt at one time or another) super-natural.

Richard Clarke

[1] George Peterken, *Defining 'natural woodland'* *British Wildlife* 30 (3) February 2019 pp 157-159



Photograph by Daryl Balfour
Website: www.darylbalfour.com

REMEMBERING GREAT APES

Society member Rod Treseder got in touch about having attended a photographic exhibition last October at the Royal Opera Arcade. The charity "Remembering Wildlife" had organised the publication of a new book, "Remembering Great Apes" and this was an exhibition of its most stunning images. It obviously made a great impression on Rod and inspired him to write this poem.

Pictures at an Exhibition ~ Re-envisioning the future

The web of life is of the utmost beauty and complexity.

Whether seen from near or far

its principle is to maintain equilibrium within itself

and when disturbed, restore it.

But this web is frail and in its natural disposition

towards equilibration, threatened by human ignorance.

We are losing, by degrees, our closest relatives.

Will the engagingly affectionate bonobo be no more?

No less the challenging chimp with its antic behaviour?

What then of the orang utang with its balletic poise

and quaint geometry?

Man can do no better than look to the mountain gorilla

that, seated, gazes into the blue valley haze

with a majesty that will amaze.

Rod Treseder, October 2018

SOCIETY COACH TRIPS

STOURHEAD TRIP: 17TH, OCTOBER, 2018.

As is often the case with our trips, the day greeted us with a dull and damp start. However, the venue we headed for more than compensated for the miserable weather, it was fantastic! The autumn colours were at their best and, with many different species of mature trees present including 21 champions, then who could be bored? Another thing that immediately caught my attention was the sheer variety of moss and lichens present indicating very clean air. The estate is in a valley and any pollution from roads simply blows over, explaining the lack of nitrogen-tolerant lichens here (eg *Xanthoria parietina*). Indeed, I could easily have spent a week surveying the mosses and lichens in this beautiful location.



The Pantheon, Stourhead

Photo by John Morrell

Anyway, yes, the weather was still dull after arrival but with this the autumn colours stood out more thus enhancing the superb views here. We were also lucky as the rain did ease off except for a late shower.

Despite the weather, another great day out was had by all and here's looking forward to Slimbridge on the 21st February, Knole on the 15th May and Bedgebury on the 13th August. Booking details are given below.

MORE 2019 TRIPS

We have arranged two more coach outings this year:

Wed, 15 May : Knole (National Trust) near Sevenoaks in Kent.

Knole is one of England's largest country houses and is set in a 1000 acre deer park. It has a very large walled garden, at 26 acres. It has the very unusual – and essentially medieval – feature of a smaller walled garden inside the outer one (*Hortus Conclusus*). It contains many other features from earlier ages which have been taken out of most country-house gardens.

Departures: Perivale Station at 09:00
Ealing Broadway at 09:15
Knole Park at 16:30

Coach Fare: £20 for Society Members, £22 guests.

Entry Fee: £12.75 (free with a NT member's card)

Tues, 13 Aug : National Pinetum at Bedgebury in Kent.

The National Pinetum is home to a world-leading collection of conifers and provides a beautiful setting for peaceful walks and picnics. The Bedgebury café also has wonderful views across the Pinetum.

Departures: Perivale Station at 09:00
Ealing Broadway at 09:15
Bedgebury at 16:30

Coach Fare: £20 for Society Members, £22 guests.

Entry to Pinetum: Free.

NB: All bookings are accepted on a first come, first served basis. If a particular outing is oversubscribed, then we will establish a waiting list in case of any cancellations. Should anyone need to cancel a booking, then the Society will be happy to refund (less an administrative charge of £5) providing the place concerned has been filled by another person.

To secure your place on a trip,, send a cheque to:

John Wells, 3 Altenburg Avenue, London W13 9RN

made payable to The Selborne Society Ltd. for the coach and entry fees and include a note showing which trip you are booking for, the name of each traveller in your booking and your chosen departure point, Perivale or Ealing Broadway.

OR

Pay by bank transfer to our account

Name: The Selborne Society Limited;

A/C number: 30810657; Sort Code: 20-95-61;

Reference: Lead traveller's surname + trip code (KNOLE or BEDGE)

and then email johnwells3@hotmail.co.uk or phone **07506 655 352** with the following information:

- Date and amount of bank transfer
- Name and date of trip
- Names of each traveller in your booking
- Departure point – Perivale or Ealing Broadway

NB: You are expected to be on time at the agreed rendezvous; it is not fair on everyone else to make them wait for you.

John Wells