

Friends of
Earlham cemetery



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The newsletter for Friends of Earlham Cemetery

Issue 12

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All our walks start by the cemetery office and gates at the Earlham Road entrance. Indoor meetings are held in the small room at the Belvedere Centre unless otherwise specified.

The following dates have been provisionally arranged:

Sunday 30th June 2019 (2pm) – Flowers and grasses.

Saturday 27th July 2019 (2pm) – Butterflies and moths.

Saturday 17th August 2019 (2pm) – Late Summer Insects.

Sunday 21st July 2019 (8pm) – Summer Drinks at The Black Horse, 50 Earlham Road, Norwich, NR2 3DE.

Header image © Thea Nicholls
Layout and editorial by Sandy Lockwood.
Logo design © Vanna Bartlett.



The start of spring and beginning of summer has been fairly mild. At the moment, however, I'm watching the stair rods fall from the sky helping to make everything lush and green. There have been a surprising amount of butterflies around the Cemetery such as Brimstones, Holly Blues and I saw my first Painted Lady (13.06.2019) on our rambling rose next to the Cemetery boundary. I am keeping my fingers crossed that this is a good sign for later this year.

Along with butterflies the Cemetery's ladybird count is going well. We have a very comprehensive article about all the ladybirds that have been recorded in the Cemetery thanks to the observations of Vanna and Jeremy.

At last we have some good news about wildflower planting in the Cemetery to increase the number of wildflowers in aid of pollinators. The group have been given permission to plant up two areas with wildflowers, including removing the bank of Brambles near our house and replacing it with native species in the autumn. This will provide a nectar bar and help to spread wildflower seed improving the look of this area as it is now designated as a natural burial site.

On a very different issue, you may have noticed that myself and Thea have been missing from a lot of the group walks. We have very much missed them as they are also a lovely social event as well. Due to Thea's continued poor health, work and other family commitments, I'm afraid I will no longer be able to produce the newsletter. As usual there will be an autumn/winter issue which will be my last issue.

If someone does feel inclined to step in and take over the reins please contact our group secretary Dr. Jeremy Bartlett. I will also be very happy to help you get started and hand over any useful material. It has been a great pleasure to read all the submissions and view all the photographs supplied. The group goes from strength to strength and all contributions help to make the cemetery a better place for wildlife.

Sandy

Please send all submissions for inclusion in the next newsletter to sj.lockwood@ntlworld.com. Please supply photographs as 300dpi jpegs if possible.

Ladybirds in Earlham Cemetery - Jeremy Bartlett

In the last newsletter (Issue 11) we looked at Shieldbugs and Leatherbugs in Earlham Cemetery. Ladybirds are another easily recognised and distinctive group of insects, and we have a list of the ones found in the Cemetery on our website: http://www.friendsofearlhamcemetery.co.uk/Ladybirds_of_Earlham_Cemetery.pdf.



Mating 7-Spot Ladybirds (Photo: Vanna Bartlett)

Ladybirds are beetles (order Coleoptera) and are all in a single family, the Coccinellidae. There are about 6,000 species of ladybird throughout the world and 45 species in Europe, of which 26 occur in Britain.

Some, such as the 7-Spot Ladybird and the recent colonist the Harlequin Ladybird, are relatively large (8 millimetres long) and common and widespread, and as a consequence most of us are familiar with them. These larger species are classed as Conspicuous Ladybirds.

But there are also some much smaller species, known as Inconspicuous Ladybirds. These are often overlooked. One, the Dot Ladybird (*Stethorus pusillus*), is just 1.3 to 1.5 millimetres long. It occurs on vegetation where its prey, spider mites, are feeding, and overwinters in crevices in bark. It may occur in Earlham Cemetery, but we haven't found it yet. So far we've seen just one Inconspicuous species, the Four-spotted Nephus (*Nephus quadrimaculatus*). But, as they say on "The Apprentice", the search goes on...

Earlham Cemetery is a good place to look for ladybirds, especially in the first days of spring when species are emerging from hibernation and mating. The best places to look include the trunks and branches of Pines and Larches, leaf litter, trees covered in Ivy and large *Euonymus japonicus* bushes. The latter are evergreen and provide nooks and crannies for hibernation, and are often covered in

large numbers of aphids, a handy snack for many species of ladybird.



Ladybird eggs on the underside of a Dock leaf (left) and larva of 22-spot Ladybird (right). (Photographs: Vanna Bartlett)

So far, we have recorded fourteen different species of ladybirds in Earlham Cemetery, some much commoner than others. The most recent species (Four-spotted Nephus) was only seen for the first time this spring, although it had most likely gone unnoticed for many years. At the time of writing the 22-Spot Ladybird, *Psyllobora vigintiduopunctata*, had only been seen in gardens next to the Cemetery, but it is probably present too.

Ladybirds' bodies consist of head, thorax and abdomen (see diagram). The thorax is covered by the pronotum, a plate-like structure. The ladybird's forewings are modified into a pair of hardened plates called elytra (singular: elytron), which cover and protect its hindwings and abdomen. The size of the insect and the colours and patterns on the pronotum and elytra are key to identification.

Meet the Ladybirds

The species of ladybird you may find in Earlham Cemetery are:

The **7-Spot Ladybird**, *Coccinella septempunctata* is usually the commonest species and can be found from early March on sunny days on low herbage such as patches of nettles. It eats aphids. It is one of the larger species, five to eight millimetres long, red with red spots, typically seven but numbers can vary from none to nine.



7-Spot Ladybird (Photo: Vanna Bartlett)

The [Harlequin Ladybird, *Harmonia axyridis*](#) is also common, especially in autumn when it overwinters around window frames, or may be seen crawling up house walls in the sunshine. It is often found in trees too, especially Sycamore and Common Lime.

It is native to Asia and was introduced to North America in 1916 but didn't become established there until the 1980s. It was introduced into parts of Europe as a biological control agent of pest insects, from where it escaped and spread. It first arrived in Britain in 2003 and spread rapidly northwards, reaching Earlham Cemetery and elsewhere in Norwich in 2006, and is now found as far north as Scotland. Worldwide, it can also be found in parts of South America and Africa.

The Harlequin Ladybird is a generalist – it eats aphids, but when they run out it will sometimes eat other species of ladybird too. This can be a problem: in many places the Harlequin is thought to be increasing at the expense of native ladybird species.



Two colour forms of Harlequin Ladybird. (Photographs: Vanna Bartlett)

The Harlequin is one of our largest species of ladybird, seven to eight millimetres long. It is very variable; wing cases can be pale yellow-orange, orange-red, red or black and numbers of spots range from none to twenty-one and can be orange-red or black. The commonest forms in the UK are orange with 15 - 21 black spots and black with two or four orange or red spots. The name "Harlequin" comes from the pattern on the body of one form of the insect

(axyridis), which resembles a chequered harlequin pattern, but that form is very rare in Britain, so you're unlikely to see it.

The [2-Spot Ladybird, *Adalia bipunctata*](#) eats aphids and occurs on deciduous trees. It used to be common, but it is now becoming scarce in Earlham Cemetery. One possible reason may be competition with the Harlequin Ladybird. It is four to five millimetres long. The pronotum is mostly black or white with black spots or a black M-mark. Background colour and spot number are very variable. The 'typical' form (typica) is red with two black spots. The 'four-spot melanic' form (quadripustulata) is black with four red spots, and the 'six-spot melanic' (sexpustulata) is black with six red spots. Leg colour is black.



2-Spot Ladybird (Photo: Vanna Bartlett)

The [Eyed ladybird, *Anatis ocellata*](#), is a conifer specialist. It feeds on adelgids ("pine aphids"). It is 7 – 8.5 millimetres long and has a russet or burgundy background colour and up to 23 black spots, often ringed in cream. It feeds on aphids. There are two records for the Cemetery: the first in July 2002, low on the trunk of a Scots pine near Dereham Road gate 1 July 2002. Another was seen in April 2014.



Eyed Ladybird (Photo: Vanna Bartlett)

The [Cream-streaked Ladybird, *Harmonia quadripunctata*](#), is another conifer specialist, and feeds on aphids. It has been seen once in the Cemetery, in 2017. It is five to six millimetres long



Cream-streaked Ladybird (Photograph: Vanna Bartlett)

with a pink, salmon or yellow background colour and sixteen black spots on each elytron. There is also a form with just four black spots, on the outside of the elytra. Look for it particularly on Scots Pine.

As its name suggests, the [Pine Ladybird, Exochomus quadripustulatus](#), can be found on pines and other conifers, but also deciduous trees (such as the Cemetery's Small-leaved Limes) and low growing plants. The ladybird feeds on aphids and overwinters in leaf litter, on foliage and in bark crevices of evergreen trees and shrubs. It is three to four-and-a-half millimetres long and black with two to four red spots. The elytra have a distinctive rim, rather like a tiny Second World War German helmet.



Pine Ladybird on a Larch cone. (Photo: Vanna Bartlett)

The [10-Spot Ladybird, Adalia decempunctata](#), can be found on deciduous trees, conifers and lower growing plants. It eats aphids. It is a species we don't see every year – we currently have three records, from 1995, 2012 and 2017.

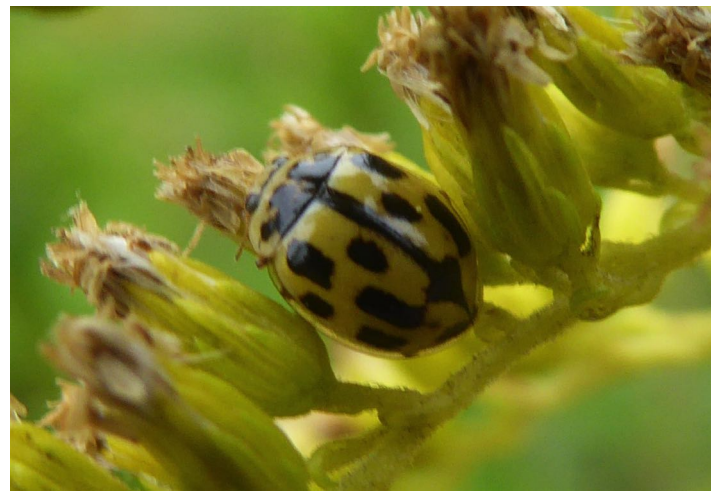
It is 3.5 to 4.5 millimetres long and is very variable. The 'typical' form (decempunctata) has a yellow, orange or red background colour and 0 -15 maroon,



10-Spot Ladybird - forms decempunctata and decempustulata (Photograph: Vanna Bartlett)

dark brown or black spots, while the 'chequered' form (decempustulata) is buff, beige, light brown with grid-like markings giving a chess-board pattern. There is also a 'melanic' form (bimaculata) with a purple, dark brown or black background and two yellow, orange or red shoulder flashes.

The [14-Spot Ladybird, Propylea quattuordecimpunctata](#), has just been seen once in Earlham Cemetery, in 2015. Nationally, it is the most common yellow and black ladybird and is usually found on shrubs. It varies in the amount of each colour and the number (4 – 14) and shape of its spots. It is 3.5 to 4.5 millimetres long and feeds on aphids.



14-Spot Ladybird (Photo: Vanna Bartlett)



22-Spot Ladybird (Photo: Vanna Bartlett)

The [22-Spot Ladybird, *Psyllobora vigintiduopunctata*](#), is also yellow and black: a bright lemon-yellow background with 20 to 22 black spots. It feeds on mildew, especially on the upper surfaces of Hogweed, Cow Parsley, Creeping Thistles and Oak. It has been seen in gardens adjoining Earlham Cemetery but not in the Cemetery itself, though it is probably present. Keep a look out for it!

The [Cream-spot Ladybird, *Calvia quatuordecimguttata*](#), has been seen in Earlham Cemetery on a couple of occasions (May 2016 and March 2017) and once in a nearby garden (before 2013). It is a widespread species of hedgerows and deciduous trees and feeds on aphids and psyllids (jumping plant lice). It is four to five millimetres long and it has a maroon-brown background colour with fourteen creamy-white spots and brown legs.



Mating Cream-Spot Ladybirds. (Photo: Vanna Bartlett)

The [Larch Ladybird, *Aphidecta oblitterata*](#) has only been recorded once from Earlham Cemetery, in 2003, and we don't have a photograph of it, though you can see some on the Naturespot website. It is widespread and fairly frequent in Britain and usually found on Larch and other conifers. It is four to five millimetres long, with a light tan brown background colour. It has very little patterning except a fairly faint dark oblique line posteriorly and various small blotches and spots. Its pronotum is beige with brown M mark, and its legs are brown. It feeds on agelgids, aphids and scale insects.

The [Orange Ladybird, *Halyzia sedecimguttata*](#), is a distinctive, 4.5 – 6 millimetre long, bright orange ladybird with white spots. It feeds on powdery mildews on the leaves of deciduous trees. Until 1987 this ladybird was thought to be scarce and to occur on Field Maple, in ancient woodland. Then a young naturalist, Zoe Williams, who was taking part in the Cambridge Ladybird Survey, found them on a Sycamore in her garden in Kent. Orange Ladybirds were soon being seen on Sycamores elsewhere, and this is the best place to look in Earlham Cemetery. Zoe's find came about because no one had told her



Orange Ladybird (Photo: Vanna Bartlett)

not to look on Sycamore but the species is also thought to be increasing and can now be seen feeding on mildews on other species of tree as well, such as Ash.

[Adonis' Ladybird, *Hippodamia variegata*](#), is four to five millimetres long with a red background colour and three to fifteen (typically seven) black spots. (It looks like a smaller and more elongated 7-Spot Ladybird.) It likes drier areas and bare ground and is often found on coastal dunes. It is best searched for in summer. In Earlham Cemetery it has been seen in 2015 and 2018, the latter on Canadian Goldenrod in mid-August.



Adonis' Ladybird. (Photo: Vanna Bartlett)

The [Kidney-spot Ladybird, *Chilocorus renipustulatus*](#), has been seen twice, in 2017 and 2019, both in March. It is black with two red spots and can be mistaken for a similarly marked Harlequin Ladybird, though the Harlequin is larger. The Kidney-spot Ladybird has a completely black pronotum, whilst the Harlequin's is white with black markings.



Kidney-spot (Photo: Vanna Bartlett)

The Kidney-spot Ladybird eats scale insects and is often associated with Ash and Sallow, as well as other deciduous trees. It is widespread in England and Wales.

The last species, and least in size, is the [Four-spotted Nephus \(Nephus quadrimaculatus\)](#). It is 1.5 – 2 millimetres long, with a black background and four reddish-brown kidney-shaped spots. Vanna found it on bare ground in April 2019 while looking at solitary bees but it is more usually found on Ivy on trees,



Four-spotted Nephus on Ivy leaf. (Photo: Vanna Bartlett)

where it eats scale insects. On a return visit a few days later we found it on an Ivy-covered tree (with lots of scale insects) north of the new Military Plot.

Further Study

Hopefully this article has made you want to look at, and look for, ladybirds in Earlham Cemetery.

Online, the UK Ladybird Survey is normally a great source of information but at the time of writing (April 2019) the website, <http://www.ladybird-survey.org>, is unavailable. When it is working, it has downloadable guides to ladybird adults and larvae. (I have linked to the excellent [NatureSpot](#) and [UK Beetle Recording](#) sites as an alternative. NatureSpot specifically covers the wildlife of Leicestershire and Rutland, but most of its species are found in Norfolk too.)

For price and portability, the Field Studies Council's laminated "Guide to ladybirds of the British Isles" is unbeatable as a quick identification guide for adult Conspicuous Ladybirds.

The best guide of all is the recently published British Wildlife Guide "Field Guide to the Ladybirds of Great Britain and Ireland" (Bloomsbury, 2018). It is portable and clearly written and illustrated, with pictures of adults, larvae and pupae and tips on where to find the different species. It covers both Conspicuous and Inconspicuous Ladybirds.

There is also the New Naturalist guide "Ladybirds" by Michael Majerus (Harper Collins, 1994), which has lots of detailed information on ladybirds and their life cycles. The smaller volume "Ladybirds" in the Naturalists' Handbooks series has some of this information and also keys to the various species (Pelagic Publishing; we have the 1989 version by Majerus and Kearns but the latest version is by Helen Roy et. al.).

Jeremy Bartlett.

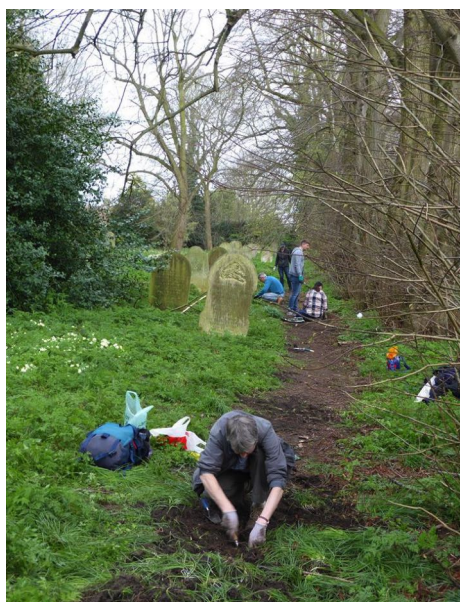
Crocus Rescue, 30th March 2019 - Jeremy Bartlett

Now that the St. Thomas' Road gate is open, more people are using the path behind Earlham Road at the back of South Lodge. When few people used the path, bulbs spread into it but they were being trampled with the extra foot fall.

We were given permission to dig up and move Crocuses from the path. By the end of the afternoon, we had cleared the path and saved hundreds of crocuses and snowdrops.

Thanks to everyone who came along and helped.

Jeremy Bartlett.



Moth trapping in Earlham Cemetery - Jeremy Bartlett

In conjunction with Norwich City Council, we have organised the very first moth trapping event in Earlham Cemetery for Saturday 10th August 2019.

Trapping will be carried out by Norfolk Moth Survey and paid up members of Friends of Earlham Cemetery are invited along. I will send out further details nearer the time to everyone who has paid this year's subscription.

The "members only" invite is for two reasons:

- a "thank you" for everyone who has provided financial support by joining our group
- to restrict numbers attending.

Please note that this event is not open to the general public.

So, if you want to come along and haven't yet joined or renewed your membership, please do so as soon as possible.

To whet your appetite, the Cemetery moth list can be found on our website on the "Wildlife" page: <http://www.friendsofearlhamcemetery.co.uk/pages/wildlife-2/wildlife/>.

Many thanks to Gary for providing records of moths he has trapped in his garden on Helena Road. I have now added these to the list.

Jeremy Bartlett

April 2019.



Marbled beauty (photo © Thea Nicholls)



Privet Hawkmoth (photo © Thea Nicholls)



Uncertain or little brown job (photo © Thea Nicholls)



Brimstone (photo © Thea Nicholls)

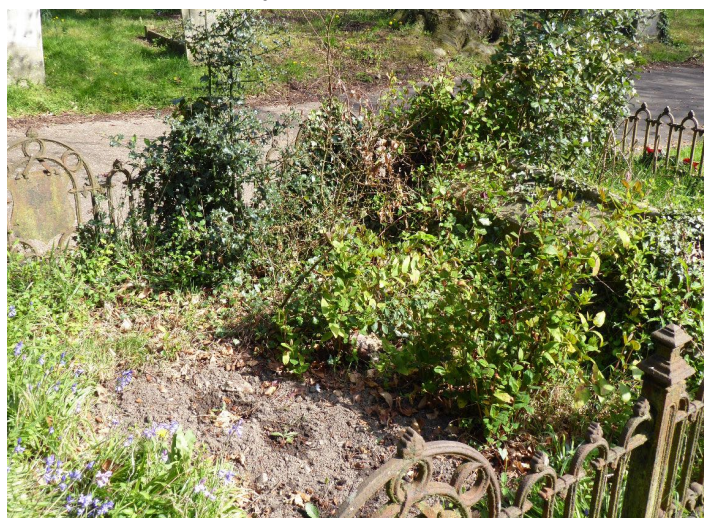
Planting wild flowers in Earlham Cemetery - Jeremy Bartlett



Our "adopted" grave, where we've planted Field Scabious behind Winter Road (photo © Jeremy Bartlett)

Norwich City Council have given us permission to plant wild flowers in Earlham Cemetery, in the oldest sections that are being managed with hay cuts.

We plan to plant on the bank by St. Thomas' Road once Norwich City Council have cut back the brambles – hopefully this autumn.

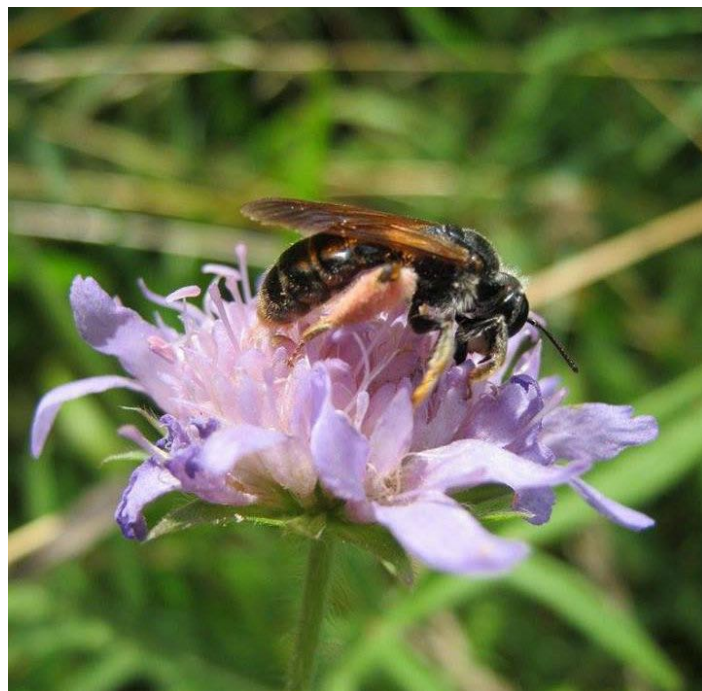


Cemetery grave behind Winter Road (photo © Jeremy Bartlett)

In the meantime, we have adopted a grave near the back of Winter Road that was used in the mid 1980s in the Earlham Cemetery Wildflower Project (see elsewhere in this newsletter).

So far we have planted some [Field Scabious](#) (*Knautia arvensis*) on this grave. This beautiful wild flower is used as the main source of pollen by the [Large Scabious Mining Bee](#) (*Andrena hattorfiana*). Most of the existing scabious plants are being shaded out by trees, threatening the food supply of this very localised species of solitary bee. We are

reintroducing [Wild Clary](#) (*Salvia verbenaca*), which grew in the Cemetery until a few years ago, when the last plant was pulled up.



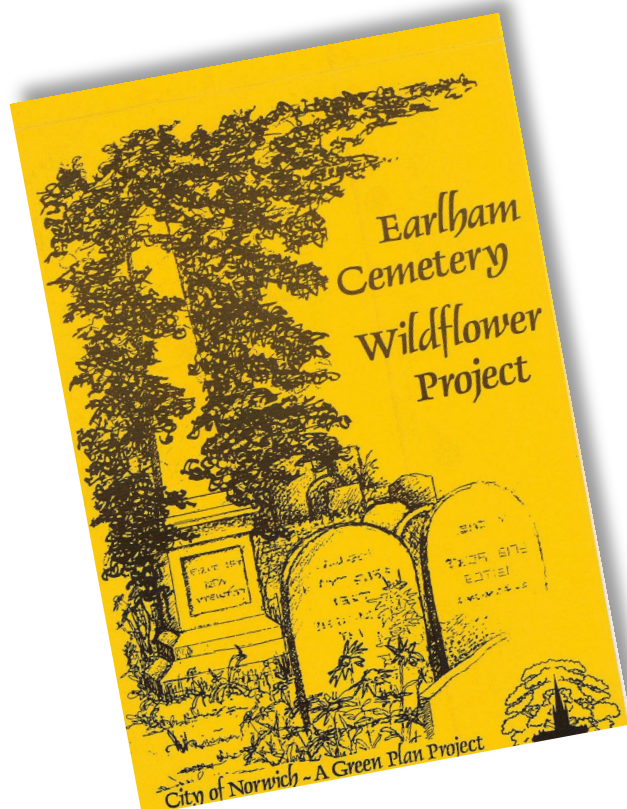
Female Large Scabious Mining Bee collecting pollen from Field Scabious. (photo © Jeremy Bartlett)

Thanks to Dr. Nick Owens for the Field Scabious plants.

We have recently applied for a National Lottery Grant. If successful, this will pay for more plants, Yellow Rattle seeds and hay raking.

Jeremy Bartlett

Earlham Cemetery wildflower project - Jeremy Bartlett



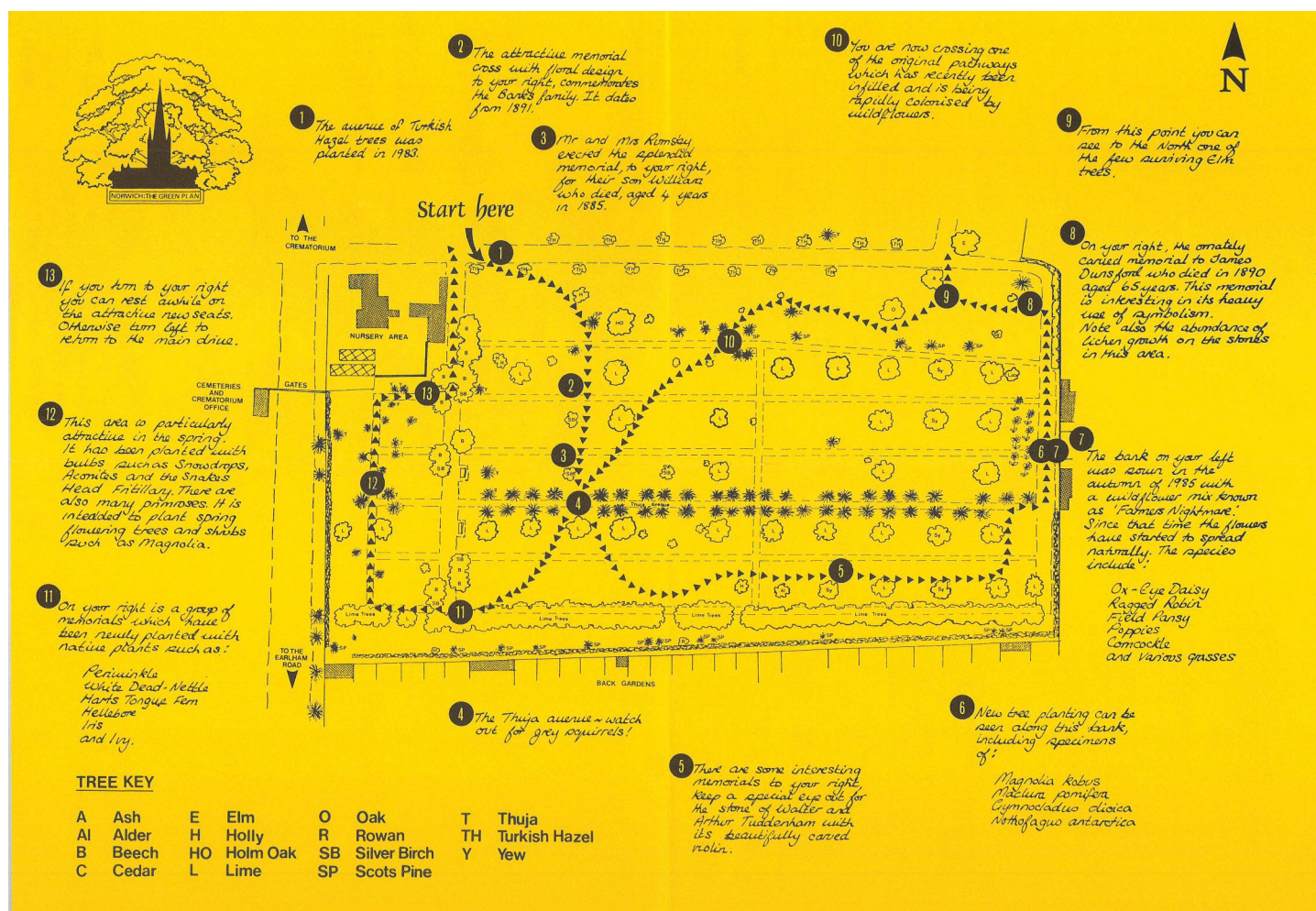
In the mid-1980s "Earlham Cemetery Wildflower Project" aimed to enhance the Cemetery for visitors and wildlife.

This is a scan of the leaflet that Norwich City Council produced.

Many thanks to George Ishmael, who was involved in the original scheme and gave me a copy of the leaflet on a recent walk.

We have now been given permission to plant wild flowers in part of Earlham Cemetery (see previous article in the newsletter).

Jeremy Bartlett.



Norwich Cemeteries

The City of Norwich is fortunate in possessing two cemeteries with exceptional historical and landscape features. It is the intention of the City to manage both the Rosary and the Earlham Cemetery in a sensitive manner so as to preserve and enhance their character.

Earlham Cemetery - Past and Present

The Earlham Cemetery opened in 1856, in the same year that the overcrowded city churchyards were closed. The earliest burials took place in those sections east of the main drive running between the Earlham Road and the Bowthorpe Lodge gate.

The land outside this part of the cemetery became densely developed with Victorian terraced housing, leaving us today with the cemetery as a green island offering refuge to many kinds of plants and animals. It is also a place of quite recreation to which local people may escape for a while from the hurry and worry of modern life. This timeless quality relies on the preservation of the old tombstones, monuments and railings, the large forest trees and the rather "overgrown" character imparted by the presence of wildflowers, dog roses and ivy.

The Future

Because of the lack of public open space in the surrounding streets, the City decided in 1982, to designate this eastern area of the cemetery for such use when the burial rights eventually expire. This will be well into the 21st Century. A policy was agreed which would ultimately result in an attractive parkland landscape with open grass glades running between clumps and spinneys of trees. The more interesting monuments and groups of tombstones would be retained. Since 1982, work has progressed at an unhurried pace and the period has seen increased use of and interest in the area by local residents. This new interest

is fuelled by a growing awareness of the City's wildlife heritage, particularly its wildflowers which can be seen here in profusion. In addition there is a growing interest in local history and family history, which of course can glean many facts from the inscriptions on tombstones.

Botanical Survey

During the summer of 1986, the Nature Conservancy Council sponsored professional botanists to carry out a survey of the city. Here at Earlham Cemetery they found considerable interest in these older sections. The grassland was found to be dominated by Cocksfoot, Yorkshire Fog and Smooth Meadow Grass with a high diversity of other species. Of particular interest they noted Sweet Vernal Grass, Cowslip, False Oxslip and Meadow Saxifrage. It was also noted that the mature trees (both native and ornamental) provide a valuable habitat for the birdlife of the City.

Wildflower Project

As part of the City's "Green Plan" a wild flower nursery has been established here at Earlham by trainees from the Norwich Training Workshop. Under the guidance of the regular staff these trainees have carried out a programme of transforming the traditionally close-mown and rather regimented appearance of the cemetery into a much more informal area of wandering paths and abundant wildflowers. The work has involved infilling the original sunken pathways, and the creation of a new system of close-mown grass paths. In addition a new boundary hedge has been planted to define the edge of the cemetery and to provide food and nesting sites for the many birds in the area.

A nursery has been set up in which to grow wildflowers from seed. The seedlings will be planted out within the remaining kerbed and railed areas around gravestones. Some areas have been sown directly with wildflower seeds, these are already growing and spreading rapidly.

"Earlham Cemetery Wildflower Project" © Norwich City Council. Many thanks to George Ishmael, who was involved in the original scheme.

Review of the year: 2018 - 2019 - Jeremy Bartlett

These are the main headlines for the year 2018 – 2019:

Membership

- We now have 26 members (down from 32 in 2017 - 2018).
- Membership subscriptions (£5) are due at the AGM – please pay (Jane Bouttell, Treasurer, 116 Stafford Street, Norwich, NR2 3BQ) as soon as possible.
- Please join if you can – the money mostly goes to vital conservation work in the Cemetery, such as buying Yellow Rattle seed and hoops to mark protected plants.

Walks

- Our themed monthly walks continue to be well attended and continue to attract new people. The best attended walks were in April (29 people), October (28 people) and May (22 people).

Our December walk was replaced by Christmas drinks in the "Fat Cat" on Nelson Street.

- As in previous years, we decided not to have a walk in February, but we held our AGM that month.
- Thanks to everyone who led and co-led walks: Peter Lambley (May's Lichens walk), Ian Senior, Vanna Bartlett, Jeremy Bartlett, James Emerson, Stuart Paston and Thea Nichols.
- **We need more walk leaders, otherwise we may have to reduce our walks programme. You don't need expertise, as long as you turn up and can lead people round.**

Visits

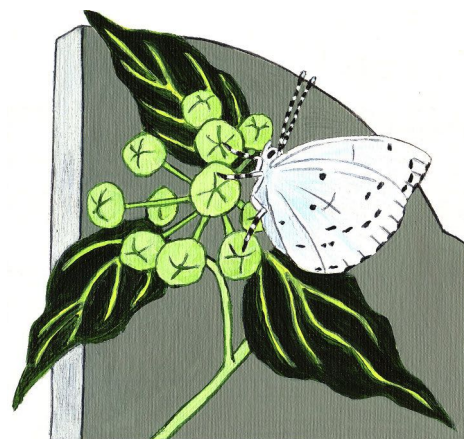
- There were no visits by other groups to Earlham Cemetery this year.
- There was no annual coach trip with Friends of the Rosary and Friends of Great Yarmouth Cemeteries.

Wildlife

- The Management Plan for the Cemetery is being followed and TCV (The Conservation Volunteers) spent eight days raking hay. We paid for six days; two days were paid for by Norwich City Council. Cutting and raking was done in September and early October the cuttings were all taken away by Norse, after temporary storage in the area to the south of the Jewish Cemetery.
- Ian & Jeremy had a meeting with Sue Stoner from Norwich City Council early in the year and arranged the year's hay cutting / raking. In December Ian, Vanna and Jeremy and Helen Baczowska from Norfolk Wildlife Trust met up with our new contact at Norwich City Council, Susan Moore. (Ian & Jeremy have a meeting on site with Susan in February 2019 to discuss amendments to the Management Plan and other aspects of Cemetery management.
- We received a £1000 grant from the Dulverton Trust. We used this, and £800 left over from last year's £2000 Tesco "Bags of Help" grant to pay for 2018's hay raking.
- We received £300 from the Aviva Community Fund in 2017/18, which we have been able to carry forward for 2019's hay raking. We have also been selected as finalists for the 2018/19 Aviva Community Award, and are awaiting the result.
- We are one of the local causes selected for the Co-op Local Community Fund. £165 has been raised so far, for 2019's hay raking.
- Hay raking costs (to pay for TCV tools, leader, insurance etc.) will increase from £300 per day to £360 per day in 2019, as VAT is added to the bills.
- Group members are continuing to discover new records for insects, fungi and plants, not least fungi (Ian Senior & James Emerson) and bees (Vanna Bartlett).
- We continue to have good relationships with wildlife groups such as Norfolk Fungus Study Group and Great Yarmouth Naturalists' Society, with the Plantation Garden Preservation Trust and with other "Friends" groups, including Friends of the Rosary, Friends of Great Yarmouth Cemeteries and Friends of Kensal Green Cemetery. Records of bumblebees (and a fungus) from the Cemetery feature in the latest Transactions of the Norfolk & Norwich Naturalists' Society.
- Our Facebook page now has 329 "Likes". We continue to receive and answer queries via Facebook and our website.
- Our posters at the main Cemetery gates continue to be very useful and have attracted new attendees for walks and new members.

Jeremy Bartlett,
Secretary.

17th January 2019.



**FRIENDS OF
EARHAM CEMETERY**

Projects

- We continue with our Yellow Rattle project and sowed two more areas in early December 2018. The original patch has done very well; the second patch grew and flowered but the grass height was still very high.
- Jeremy is continuing to research the history of the Cemetery and is contributing this to the group's newsletters.
- Networking
- We continue to work closely with Norfolk Wildlife Trust and Norwich City Council on the Habitat Management Plan.