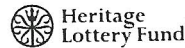


Friends of the Roman Road and Fleam Dyke Newsletter Number Eleven November 2003

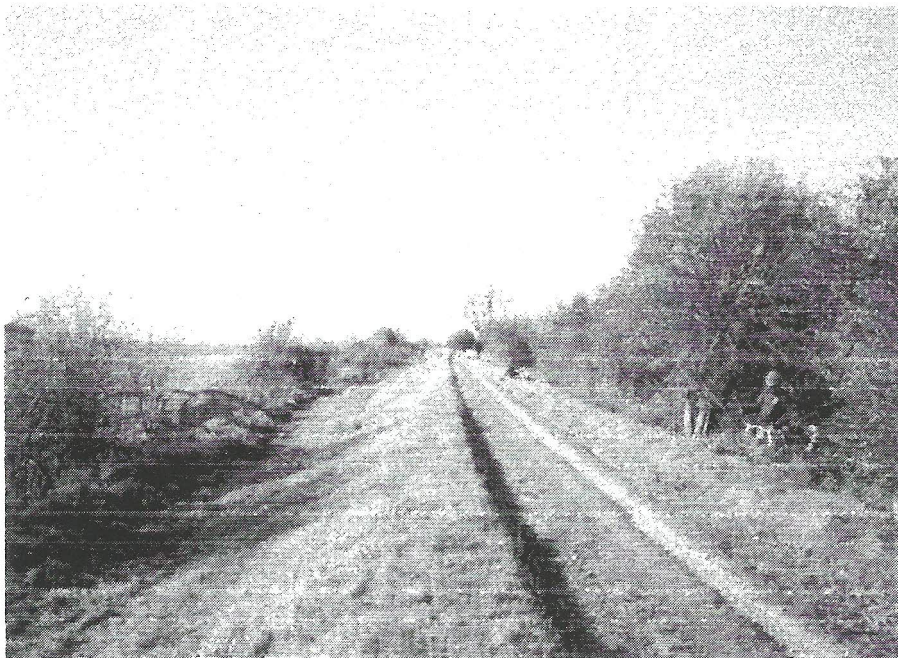


Beginning to Use our £24,500 Grant from the Local Heritage Initiative of the Lottery



Clearance Work on the Roman Road by Naomi Brookes, Green Belt Officer

In the February 2003 issue of the Newsletter, our Chairman, Sam Agnew outlined the terms of the Roman Road Enhancement grant received from the Heritage Lottery Fund. Work can now begin on the scheduled scrub-clearance work made possible by this grant. Scrub clearance work is best completed between October and February, when there are no nesting birds and the scrub lies dormant. It is planned to clear quite a large area of scrub in order to open up the footpath along the road and let in the sunshine to the few remaining areas of grassland clinging on in these areas. This year work will begin on a section of scrub south of Worsted Lodge. This area borders one of the best chalk grassland sections on the Roman Road and it is hoped that this will aid the re-establishment of grassland in the cleared sections. Initially the front section of scrub will be removed along a two kilometre length with the full width gradually being cleared over the next few years. This gradual knocking back of the scrub will allow each strip of grassland to establish. The initial flush of vegetation will be of invasive weedy growth, so this gradual timing will allow us to bring these areas under management before moving on to the rest, making the whole process easier. Because of the size of the area involved, contractors have been asked to complete the scrub clearance. However volunteers will be needed to keep the initial flush of growth under control and manage the resulting grassland. It is really good to be able to begin this work and we are extremely grateful to the **Heritage Lottery Fund** for their grant.



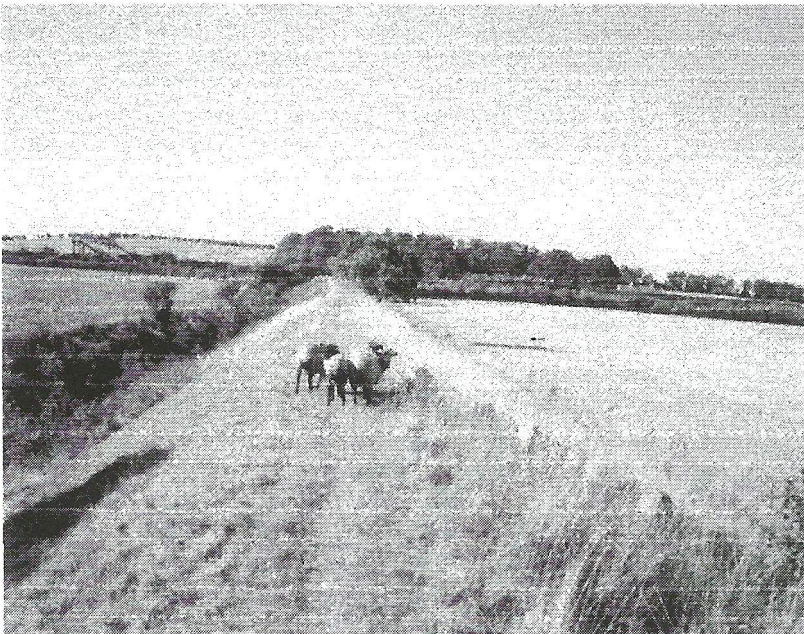
Mid-Week Conservation Volunteers mowing and raking on the Roman Road near the A11. I had a better photograph in which some of the volunteers were visible, but I cannot work out how to print a photo which has been taken vertically. This is a pity because I also have a very nice photo of Naomi in full brush-cutting gear and Carol Bard in full command of the Bank Commander. Next time, dear readers. JN

The Roman Road, looking towards Copley Hill. The sloping bank of the Agger is shown clearly on the left. Scrub still occupies half of the right hand bank. See [Solution to the Mystery Photograph](#), back page.

Work on Fleam Dyke by Naomi Brookes

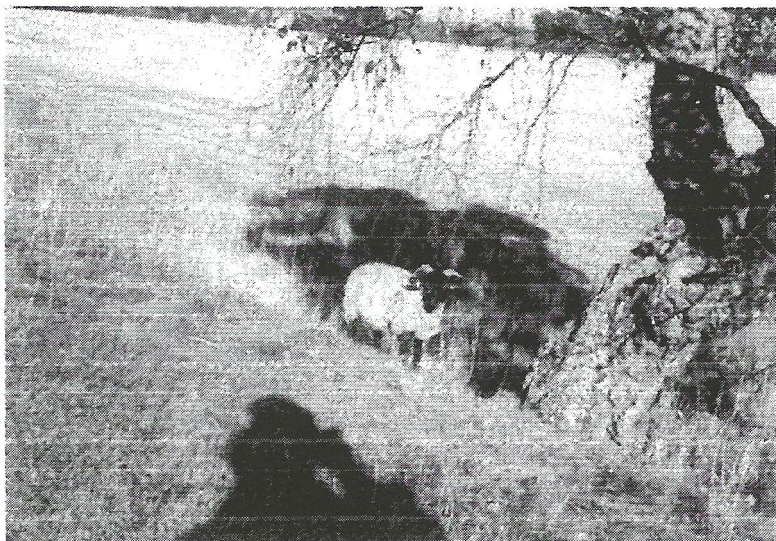
Here at last!

The Mid-week conservation volunteers have been busy this summer on Fleam Dyke. Initially time was spent preparing the site for the arrival of the Norfolk Horns, which included removing every piece of ragwort and burdock from the site. Ragwort is poisonous to sheep, as well as to cows and horses, while the hooked fruits of Burdock become tangled in their coats, causing irritation. There was much celebration when the sheep arrived on 19th September at the fenced section of the Dyke which runs from the A11 to the Bedford Gap. The sheep were on site for a little over two months and then were moved to Mutlow Hill for a week. They have done a marvellous job of eating all the nettles and scrub growth in the bottom of the ditch and on the sides of the Dyke. This will make it easier for these areas to be managed in the future. It is hoped that the sheep can come back in the spring to eat off the re-growth of these species in order to keep them under control. This will free the Mid-week Conservation Volunteers for other essential work along the Dyke. We would like to thank Ted Clover for bringing his sheep to Fleam Dyke.



The Norfolk Horns on Fleam Dyke , looking towards the A11 and Mutlow Hill. They had only just been brought to the site, and were very nervous, tending to rush off down the bank as soon as one approached. A few weeks later, they had broken into little gangs, and got a bit fatter and a bit calmer. The long grass had been trampled or eaten, and every leaf had been stripped off every bit of privet, elder, or hawthorn, making it look as if winter had suddenly arrived. JN

By the time I took this photograph, the sheep were older, fatter and less easily panicked. I hope you can see its horns. The sheep is calculating its next move, and has probably also noticed that my shadow will become part of the photograph. JN



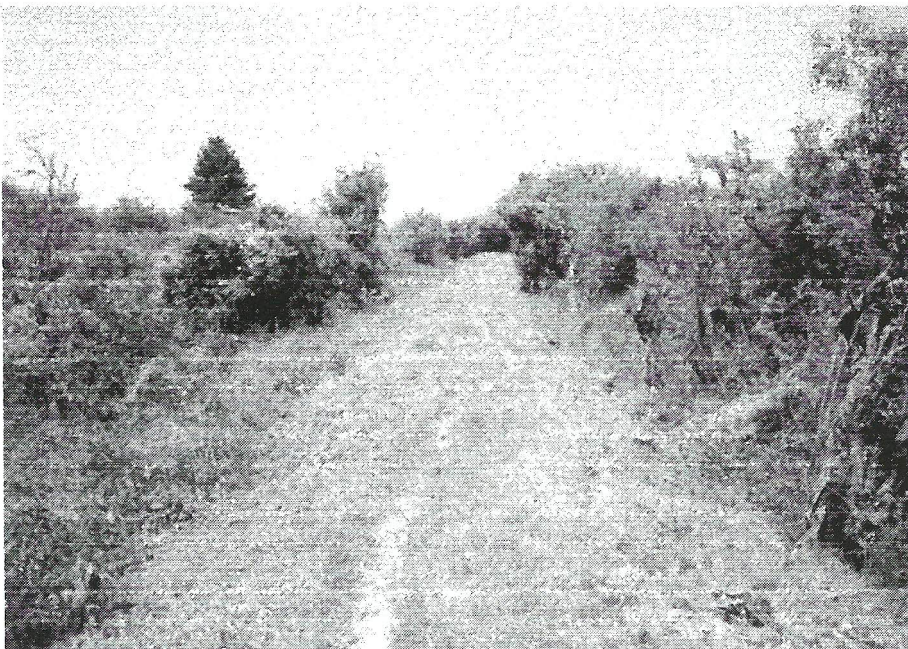
Using the Awards for All Grant by Naomi Brookes

If you have walked along the Dyke from the Fulbourn end you will have noticed quite a lot of work taking place. The Awards for All grant of £5,000 was received in January 2002, but it was not possible to book skilled contractors and get the work done before the start of the bird nesting season. There were further delays caused by pressure of work and illness, but the majority of the clearance work agreed on was done by April 2003. The remainder was finished in November. From where it begins near Fulbourn Nature Reserve to the Disused Railway, the top of the bank is now clear for two to three metres on either side. The larger stumps were treated with Ammonium Sulphamate, which dissolves on contact with the soil, but inevitably briars and brambles throw up new shoots. Over late summer and early autumn, Paul Stebbings cut the regrowth and the Mid-week Conservation Volunteers then raked up. The flora in this area is recovering surprisingly well, with patches of Harebells, Greater Knapweed, Black Knapweed and Clustered Bellflower all the way along. This initial clearance work will pave the way for scrub clearance on the lower banks of the Dyke and a steady increase in the area of chalk grassland.

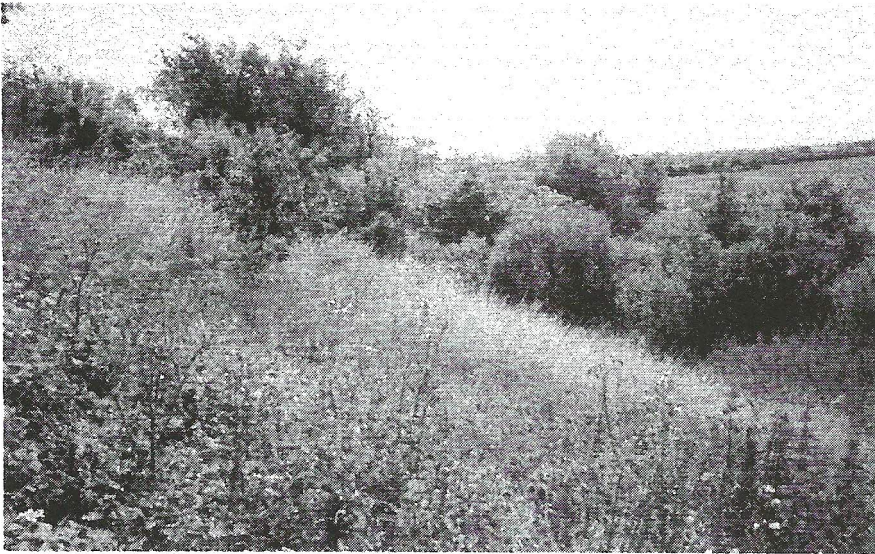
Clearance of the Bottom of the Ditch

Walkers may also have noticed that contractors are now clearing scrub at the bottom of the ditch from the Fulbourn end. Opening up the ditch bottom will allow tractor access, making it possible to remove cut material from the site. It will also make it easier over the next few years to clear the slopes with a flailing saw. English Nature, which aims to ensure that all SSSI's are in good order within the decade, has kindly paid for this clearance work.

This will leave a broad strip of scrub along the slopes of the Dyke still to be cleared. At a very cold and windy site meeting in January, the various local authority and environmental officers responsible for the site agreed that the aim was to clear most of the banks of this historic monument, but also to leave small stands and glades of scrub all the way along in order to provide a good habitat for the invertebrates on which many birds and small mammals depend for their survival. The point at which grasses and flowers meet shrubs and trees, known as Edge, is the area of most value to invertebrates. The existing hedges, which protect the adjoining landowner and prevent damaging sprays from drifting over the Dyke, will of course be maintained. Readers may remember Bill Clarke's comparison between the number of species of bumble bee at Wandlebury, which does not suffer from spray drift, and the reduced number of species to be found on the Fleam Dyke.



The Fleam Dyke looking towards the Pumping Station where the tall conifer, in the background, grows. As you can see, the cut scrub was pushed down the bank, because along most sections there was no way to dispose of it. The kink in the path shows where a bush, probably a large privet, had gradually pushed walkers off the path. JN



Work Party Results

This bank was cleared of scrub in 1993; but by 2002 brambles, briars and nettles were taking over again. In April 2003, it was cleared during a Friends' Work Party, and the brambles and briars treated with herbicide. This picture, showing the summer regrowth of grasses and nettles, illustrates the problem of maintenance on any nature reserve.

When Sarah Lambert surveyed the flora of the Fleam Dyke in 1988, she noted wild catmint, *Nepeta cataria*, on the lower half of the bank. When I looked in 2002, there were a few Catmint plants to be seen, but nothing else of interest was visible among the briars and brambles. However, it was the sole surviving piece of grassland between the disused railway and the Fulbourn end of the Dyke and seemed worth keeping. In April, John Dawson waded into a sea of brambles, briars and nettles, and brush-cut his way across. When the cuttings were raked off, half a dozen plants of Greater Knapweed became visible at the top of the bank, together with a few leaves of Burnet Saxifrage. In spite of Root Out treatment, some briars and brambles sprouted again. The nettles thrived, and Yellow Oat Grass and Cock's Foot grew merrily. However, the Greater Knapweed plants also flowered and seeded, I hope, and the few clumps of Catmint turned into several square metres of this very insect-friendly flower. (Wild Catmint is a labiate with spikes of small white flowers, and hairy, strongly aromatic leaves.) In October, we returned to give it an autumn haircut, as shown below. **Many thanks to the Workers at both events:** John Ady, Naomi Brookes, Helen Chubb, John Dawson, Liza Dawson, Richard Fowling, Rachel Gray, Norman Gutteridge, and David Seilly .

And Children, don't try this yet!

A lady who lives in Stonebridge Lane told me that when she was a child before the war, she and her sisters used to relish rolling down the banks of the dyke. This is the only part of the Dyke near her house where a child might consider doing that now, but it is still too prickly and uneven to be either safe or pleasurable.



If you look closely, you can see that some small shrubs, two Hawthorns and a Buckthorn bush, were left standing at the request of members of the Campaign for Rights for Invertebrates. (Birds are strong supporters.) Hawthorn is the food plant of about forty different moths, including the extremely handsome Emperor Moth, as well as numerous other insects. Its flowers provide abundant nectar for insects, while its berries are valuable bird food. The yellow Brimstone butterfly, herald of spring, is completely dependent on Buckthorn. The caterpillars feed on the leaves, and then pass the winter suspended from a twig by a silken thread, looking like a twisted brown leaf. There is no shortage of these bushes on the Dyke, but a scattering of small bushes in grassland creates a more naturally varied habitat.

Julia Napier

In May 2002, on a lovely sunny morning, I was doing a butterfly count along the Fleam Dyke, going towards Dungate Farm, when I heard a scuffling on the reverse slope and saw a lean, mean, brown and cream machine bounding up the bank, carrying a small rabbit in its mouth. A Stoat or a Weasel? JN

Weasels. Hair-trigger mouse-traps with teeth!

**by Dr Henry Arnold, Manager of the Biological Records Centre,
Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Monkswood.**

Telling a Stoat from a Weasel is not always easy. Although Stoats are generally larger than Weasels, size is not always helpful. Firstly because it isn't easy to compare a Weasel with a Stoat when you've only seen one of them, and secondly because there is a big difference in size between the sexes of both species. This means that a large male Weasel can be almost as large as a small female Stoat. Weasels have quite short tails; Stoats have longer tails, and (and this is the best distinguishing character) the tip of a Stoat's tail is black. Like the Stoat, Weasels are brown above and white beneath. In the Weasel (in Britain) the boundary between the white and the brown is irregular, but in the Stoat (in Britain) the boundary is straight.

You may still hear country people referring to a third species – the 'finger weasel', 'mouse-hunter' or 'little mouse-catcher' are some of its local names. This animal is reputedly smaller even than a Weasel. According to Gilbert White, it is "a little reddish beast not much bigger than a Field Mouse, but much longer, called a 'cane' ". But although tales of it abound, I have never heard of anyone producing a specimen. It is probable that people were just mistaking female Weasels for something different, because they are so much smaller than the males, but one wonders why nobody (apparently) talked of female Stoats in the same way.

One also hears tales of Weasels hunting 'in packs', with varying degrees of savagery (depending possibly on the narrator). Young weasels – up to six in a litter – may follow their mother for a few days when they first emerge from the den where they were born, but they soon disperse when they have learnt to hunt.



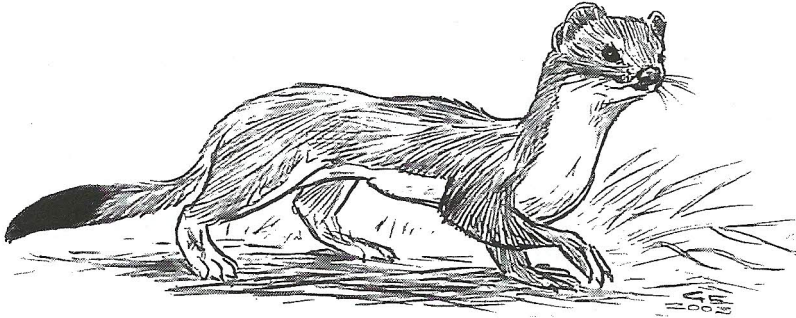
Weasel family, by Graham Easy

Weasels feed mainly on small mammals (voles and mice) and consequently occasionally enter, and get caught in, Longworth traps. These are the small 'catch-em-alive' traps that are used by zoologists to study small mammals. Catching a Weasel can be an exciting experience! On my first ever mammal-trapping session, long ago at university, I picked up one of our traps and could tell by its weight that there was something in it. One of my fellow students asked if she could have the privilege of opening the trap, and naturally I passed it over. At that point the trap started to vibrate, and emitted a loud, angry, squealing noise. "Don't open it!" shouted our lecturer. Too late! Cherry poked the door slightly open and an enraged Weasel shot out, hardly pausing to bite the nearest finger. It described a beautiful parabola through the air and, landing lightly on the ground, vanished into the undergrowth. Fortunately Cherry had long finger-nails, and the Weasel only managed to make a pretty tooth-mark in the end of one!

Weasels are agile, and climb well. They are known to scale trees and take young birds from nest boxes. In October 2002 one foolishly got itself caught in a rat trap in the roof of my single-storey kitchen.

There are numerous extraordinary tales about Weasels. In 1984 a former colleague was examining the body of a Badger that had been killed on the road. In its mouth was found a live, baby Weasel, about three and a half weeks old. This youngster was reared by the person who found the Badger.

25 November 2003



Stoat, by Graham Easy

Bird Reports Wanted

Two years ago Ivan Scurll and Graham Jones walked the Fleam Dyke and the Roman Road noting the birds seen. Is there another 'birder' out there who has observations of interest for 2003, or who could do the same in 2004? Iain Webb noted that the Fleam Dyke appears to have a resident Buzzard, as he has seen it so often.

Badgers Overdoing it

The badgers which live on the Fleam Dyke between the A11 and the Bedford Gap have seen too many pictures of Saddam Hussein's palaces and are enlarging their sett to match. This presents a problem, since badgers are protected by law, but the Fleam Dyke is an Ancient Monument which is not improved by massive tunnelling operations.

Little Junipers Doing Nicely

Of the three surviving Millennium Juniper seedlings, two are twice as big as they were, but one is still Failing to Thrive! Of the 8 found by Iain Webb, most are also doing nicely. The juniper cuttings in the two plantations beside the A11 have been freed from their plastic guard tubes and now look well established.

Vindicated!

Twenty five years ago, Rosemarie Hill was with her son Peter on the Fleam Dyke when she saw a Marbled White. Having seen them often enough on the continent, she was sure she was right. However, her husband Robert, I regret to tell you, did not entirely believe her, as he knew that we did not have Marbled Whites round here. Val Perrin, the Cambridgeshire Vice-Count butterfly recorder, says the Marbled White is a great wanderer, and such a sighting is quite possible. In any case, the species is spreading into Cambridgeshire so we may hope to see another before 25 years have elapsed.

Collected!

One of our members who has expressed interest in the white form of Greater Knapweed which can be seen on the Roman Road and Fleam Dyke, has collected seeds from another site and hopes to produce flowering plants. It will be interesting to see if the albino form sets fertile seed and breeds true.

Records of Flowers and Butterflies before and after Scrub Clearance of Sections 1 - 6: Fulbourn to the Disused Railway by Julia Napier

When I became involved in the Friends of the Roman Road and Fleam Dyke in February 2001, I thought I had better explore the bits I did not know, so I walked through the scrub covered section from Fulbourn to the Disused Railway, looking hopefully for chalk grassland flowers. There was not a lot to be seen. Violets under the trees, cowslips in patches here and there along the sides of the path, but very little else. I noted one or two plants of Salad Burnet, a few leaves of Burnet Saxifrage, some Knapweed, I was not sure which, and at regular intervals the oval basal leaves that I thought might, with luck, be the Clustered Bellflower. The whole Dyke had been surveyed in 1998 by Sarah Lambert, who classified the flora as Rare, Occasional, Locally Frequent and Abundant. She grouped sections 1 - 6 together as there was so little of note to record. In a few places where the sun could reach them, fragments of the original calcareous plants and grasses had survived. Otherwise, it was a dismal situation. See the final column of the chart opposite.

In July 2003, I walked along the same length making a rough list of those flowers and butterflies which appeared to have benefited from the clearance. From Sarah Lambert's list I selected 36 plants which I knew to be present or nearby, including one of two which I hoped to find, such as Mouse-ear Hawkweed, Eyebright and the Carlina Thistle. Not very realistic. I did not include Squinancy wort, Bastard Toadflax or Wild Thyme. There are limits to optimism! I then walked along counting, and my very rough tally is contained in the chart opposite. Counting Harebells was difficult, because although there were some clearly separate plants with a full growth of leaves and beautiful blue bells, in many places especially where the scrub had not yet been cleared, there were just patches of the characteristic small, round, basal leaves. Trying to fit this sort of detail into an A4 chart was rather unsatisfactory; and I am very aware that this is not a scientific method. However, it gives a very rough baseline for future records. Otherwise one only has fading memories of a bakingly hot July day with Clustered Bellflowers in bloom all along the path, lots of Greater Knapweed, and 'Abundant' harebells. But was there really Quaking Grass in Section 1, with Hoary Plantain, and Dwarf Thistle; and delicate, pink-budded Dropwort in Section 5? Yes, my notes say there was. The totals are, of course, pathetically low, but much, much better than I had thought possible on my walk in 2001. All comments and additions very welcome.



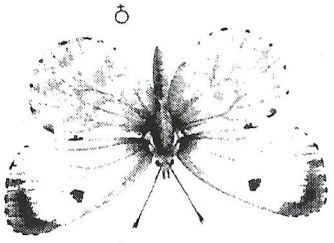
Chalk Grassland Flora

Section	Comments from	Section 1	Section 2	Section 3	Section 4	Section 5	Section 6
		Slope cleared 02	Slope cleared 03	Still in shade	Pumping Station	Pipeline steps	to disused Railwa 98 Survey
		Achillea millefolium - Yarrow				1	patch
		Agrimonia eupatoris - Agrimony				lots at steps	
		Briza Media - Quaking Grass	4	frequent in 98			
		Campanula glomerata-Clustered Bellflower	15	2	10	20 or more	40 or more
		C. rotundifolia - Harebell	3 in flwr + patc	1	2 in flwr+patches	1flwr clump + lots of non-flwr patches	4 flwr clumps
		Carlina vulgaris - Carlina Thistle					
		Centaura nigra - Black Knapweed	9	30	3	15	10
		C. scabiosa - Greater Knapweed	2	3	9	20 fl + lots plants 30+	30+
		Cirsium acaule - Dwarf Thistle	3			3	
		Cynoglossum officinal - Hound's Tongue					
			3				
		Euphrasia nemorosa - Eyebright					
		Festuca ovina - Sheep's Fescue					
		There is fescue all the way along in patches. Now doing well. F ovina?		1		8	2
		Filipendula vulgaris - Dropwort	2 patches	2 patches +1	1 nr Ash	1 patch, 1 plant	3 + lots at step
		Hel/emum nummularium - Rock Rose				3 small shoots	good quantity
		Hippocrepis comosa - Horseshoe Vetch				1	
		Hypericum perforatum - St John's Wort		2	1	2	2, lots at steps
		Linula conyza - Ploughman's Spikenard					
		There were some plants in flower all along the bank. Expect lots of seedlings					
		Hypericum perforatum - St John's Wort		2	1	2	2, lots at steps
		Knautia arvensis - Field Scabious	2	3		1	3, and lots at steps
		Leontodon saxatilis - Lesser/Hairy Hawkbit	2				
		Linum catharticum - Fairy Flax					
		Lithospermum officinale - Common Gromwell	3	Frequent	Frequent	Frequent	Rare
		Nepeta cataria - Catmint	10	15+ on grass slope		1	Noted in Section 2
		Picris hieracioides - Hawkweed oxtongue	1				
		Pilosella officinarum - Mouse-ear Hawkweed					
		Pimpinella saxifraga - Burnet Saxifrage	6	3	6	4	4
		Plantago media - Hoary Plantain	3			lots at steps+2	
		Primula veris - Cowslip					
		Present in good numbers all along the path and nearby, but not flowering much. Burnt dry this summer.					
		Prunella vulgaris - Selfheal				4	
		Reseda lutea - Mignonette	2				
		Sanguisorba minor - Salad Burnet	4	2		2	2 lots at end
		Scabiosa columbaria - Small Scabious					
		Viola odorata - Sweet violet					
		Viola riviniana - Dog Violet					
		There are violets all along. Bloomed abundantly after the clearance, scenting the air in places					
		Dog violets present as well. All very scorched by August.					

Butterflies Recorded on the Newly Cleared Sections of the Fleam Dyke, 2003

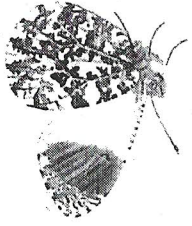
As you can see, the clearance of the scrub and the emergence of grasses and some flowers has led to the return of all the common butterflies, though obviously not in large numbers. However, the Green Hairstreaks, which I had got used to seeing in Section 6, had moved over towards Mutlow Hill, because they need shrubs as perching posts and clearly preferred a more sheltered situation. The Speckled Woods will probably move house next year, as their shaded path has disappeared. The newly cleared ditch will be more suitable. Along with the Meadow Browns, Gatekeepers and Skippers, there were red-tailed and white-tailed bumble bees, and other insects which need sunshine and nectar sources.

2002		2003					
Sections 1 & 2, visited March, May, July, Aug.		Sections 1 - 6					
Sections 3-6 not worth recording		27th May	7th July	12th July	15th July	14th Aug.	Sections 1-6
Essex/Small Skipper			5+		3		
Large Skipper							
Brimstone - a few	16	2	3	7	1		
Large White	1 in August		4			1	
Small White		1	5+	10	60		
Green Veined White	1 in August	1				2	
Orange Tip	2 or 3 in May	2					
Green Hairstreak - 3 in Section 6, nr rlyway	4 in Section 7, nr Mutlow						
Brown Argus							
Common Blue					1		
Chalkhill Blue							
Holly Blue	1 or 2 each time. 10 in May	2	1	6			
Red Admiral	1 in August						
Painted Lady						4	
Small Tortoiseshell						1	
Peacock	1 in March/April/May					1	
Comma	1 in March			1			
Speckled Wood	2 in May, 2 in August	4			3	8	
Wall Brown							
Marbled White							
Gatekeeper					14	2	
Meadow Brown	a few in August		5+	15	22		
Ringlet			5+				



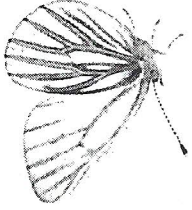
Orange Tip

♀



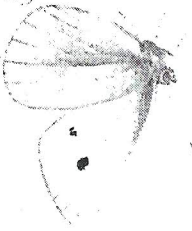
Green-veined White

♂



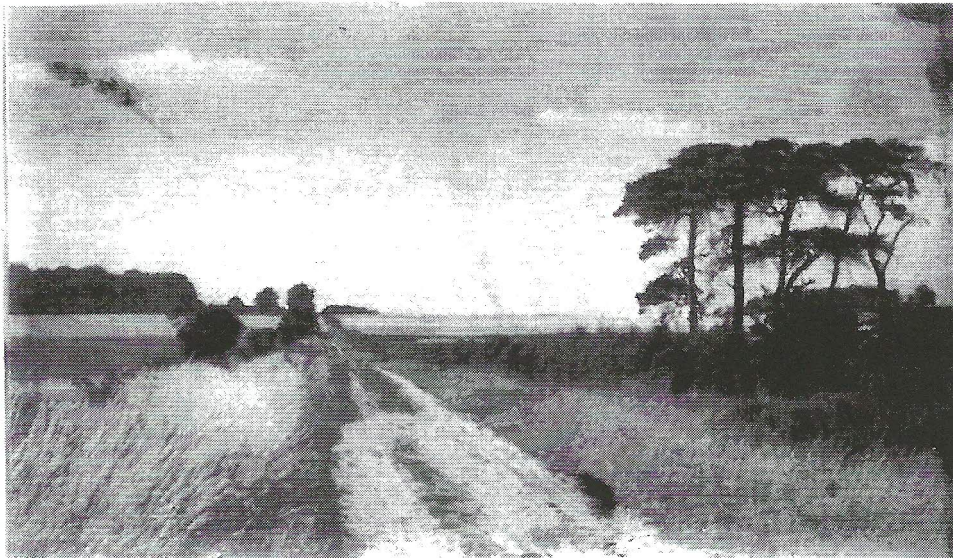
Small White

♂



Mystery Solved

The last newsletter included a photograph noticed by Michael ^{Arnold}~~Allen~~ in Wildflowers of Chalk and Limestone, by J.E.Lousley in the Collins New Naturalist series. The caption identified it as **Gog Magog Hills, Cambridgeshire.**



This is the same view in October 2003. Owen Plumb, who worked at Lodge Farm for many years, recognised the pine trees, which were next to some piggeries, traces of which also remain. Mr Plumb remembers helping to cut the whole length of this hedge by hand in the years before the Second World War. The top branches of the last remaining pine can be glimpsed top right. (If I stood further back, the pine tree was hidden by tall bushes.) The wooded outline of Copley Hill is on the left.

The photographs underline the problems of writing a Management Plan for the Roman Road. What was a low beech hedge has become a line of handsome beech trees, which walkers enjoy. However, the trees have shaded out many of the flowers, and are very vulnerable to high winds. The cutting back of overhanging branches has helped to restore some of the flora underneath, including a small patch of Wild Thyme. More news of the Roman Road in the next issue.

And a Late Happy Christmas to All Our Readers!

Observant readers will have noticed that this is the November issue. Many moons ago, I was lured into fantasies of scanning drawings in seconds by someone who said "Why don't you get a scanner? They are so easy to use." What feels like weeks of blood, sweat, tears and toil later, I can scan photos horizontally, not vertically. Plan-it Reprographics, Cambridge Place, can still do a much better job on drawings, and to crown it all my Epson began printing ghostly shadow lines in a manner that can only be cured with large sums of fairie gold. Or, said the Epson Helpline, a new machine. I decided to print anyway. Enough is enough, I thought. Whereupon the printer, which had also been jamming frequently, finally jammed for good. I Phoned a Friend, and begged the use of their printer. I gave mine one last try, and Lo, it printed perfectly. Any advice will be gratefully received by this fatigued editor.

Happy New Year!

Julia Napier

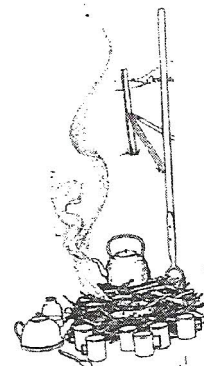
The Mid-Week Conservation Programme/Green Gym

The Mid-Week Conservation Volunteers will be working on the Fleam Dyke and the Roman Road this winter, as well as on other areas managed by the Green Belt Project. Good exercise in the fresh air/rain, and pleasant company over a picnic lunch.

Please ring 01223 712410 if you intend to come, in order to check the meeting place.

Wednesday 11th February Clearance work on the Roman Road

Wednesday 7th April " " "



Patrick Sadler

Work Parties and Events of interest to Friends

Sun 4th January, Helpers Wanted for Fulbourn Nature Reserve

This beautiful, varied reserve, with woodland, cowslip meadow, water meadows, lots of orchids, and the remains of a mediaeval fortified farm, needs help with mowing and raking up. 10.0 am to 12.30 or so. Meet at Stonebridge Lane. Contact: Nigel Copeman, e-mail: ncopeman@tinyworld.co.uk or phone Julia Napier.

Sunday 15th February, Work party on the Roman Road.

Meet at Worsted Lodge on the A11. Come for an hour or two, or bring lunch and stay a bit longer. The Lottery grant of £24,500 which we obtained requires us to match the grant with a certain amount of time spent by volunteers; but in any case there is far more work to be done on the Roman Road than is covered by our grant.

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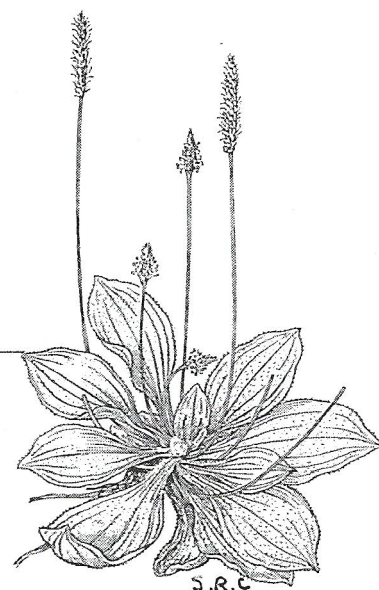
Talks Organised by the Cambridge City Group of the Wildlife Trust

These talks are held in the Gilmour Building of Cambridge University Botanic Garden. Please note that the entrance is via the drive beside 47 Bateman Street, **NOT** at the Bateman Street gate of the Botanic Garden. All talks are at 7.30pm. Entry: £1.50 for members of the Wildlife Trust, £2.50 for non-members

Thurs 29th January "Small is Beautiful"
Conserving invertebrates - an illustrated talk by **Matt Shardlow** of **Buglife**.

Thursday 26th February Iceland's Wildlife
An illustrated talk on the wonders of Iceland by **Michael Allen** of **Wildlife Travel**.

Thursday 25th March Arctic Wildlife
An illustrated talk by the well known conservationist and expert **Bryan Sage**.



Hoary Plantain

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