

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR VILLAGES NESTLING IN THE NADDER VALLEY MARCH 2022

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Plant of the month Camellia Mophead Mildred page 4

VER

Our river and its water meadows Paul Cordle - page 10

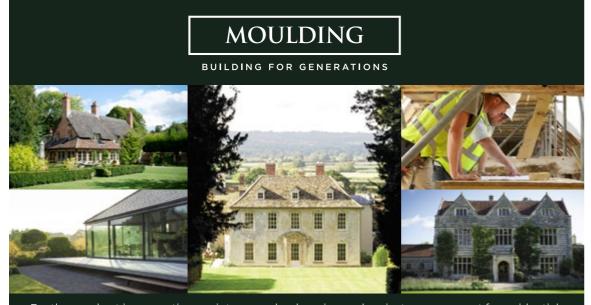
The Eel Peter Thompson page 6



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We're on our way again!

I AM WRITING THIS AS RAIN POURS DOWN OUTSIDE and blurs the window panes on a grey, foggy, cold day. It's difficult to believe that spring will ever arrive – let alone summer but I am trying VERY hard to be optimistic. So to cheer ourselves up, let's talk gardens!...

One sure sign that the seasons are changing is that the days are getting longer and by the end of March we will move to Summer Time – at long last. Now fresh, new growth will begin in earnest in our gardens as the winter and early spring beauties such as hellebores bow out after their weeks of glory, some gracefully, other less so. There is still enough time to divide and replant snowdrops 'in the green' ready for an increased display next year. They have been absolutely glorious in my garden this winter

my garden this winter. Another little beauty I have only recently discovered is the miniature iris. What a star! I first planted 'Katherine Hodgkins' last winter but I wasn't too sure how long-lived she would be. Imagine my joy when up she popped this February and there were more

than I had planted. I have now bought a couple more varieties, among them 'Pauline' (dark blue/purple) and "Purple Hill' (purple/magenta) which I will transfer from their pots to the garden once they have finished flowering.

Grab your secateurs and prune any roses that haven't yet been trimmed back. It is a job I put off until the last minute as it usually hurts! I mutter long cursing conversations



with my roses under my breath when I finally do prune them. Despite explaining to them that it is for their own good, they simply never seem grateful and always attack me when I least expect it. One way to prevent vicious scratches to your arms is to do a Geoff Hamilton: Take two 1 litre plastic drink bottles, cut off the tops and bottoms to make a long tube then slide one over

each forearm. It works brilliantly! As a broad guide allow eight weeks between pruning and flowering so there is a little time still to

spare (but not much!).

Prune back winter flowering shrubs such as *viburnum x bodnantense* and cut out any straggly, weak or dead and damaged stems down to nearly ground level. This will help prevent the centre of the shrub becoming clogged and also allow

light and air in. Hydrangeas, both mophead and lacecap, should be pruned back to the

> first pair of healthy buds and have any remaining old flower heads removed. Prune out a couple of the oldest stems to promote strong new shoots. Dogwoods (*cornus*) grown for their fantastic display of colourful winter stems can be cut back now so bright new growth appears ready for next winter. Some gardeners advocate cutting back all stems to the base, others →

TOP Snowdrops MIDDLE: Iris 'Katherine Hodgkins' BOTTOM: Iris 'Pauline' only suggest half or two-thirds to leave some for height and colour while the new ones are growing. It's really up to you which option you prefer.

And finally, an annual chore looms clean, disinfect, sweep out and tidy the greenhouse. Cold and rain are no excuse – if anything this is the perfect weather for the job and it will be warmer and dry in there. And while you are at it, clean out seed trays and pots so they are ready for sowing all the seeds you have bought. While you have a well-earned break and drink your mug of steaming tea, take a moment to admire the beauty and grace of the camellia and magnolia blossoms flowering away in the garden, you won't see them again until next year.— MM

If you, dear green-fingered reader, have any gardening questions or need any advice, email me on mopheadmildred@village-buzz.co.uk and I will do my best to help you.



A graceful evergreen long-lived shrub with dark glossy leaves, camellias prefer semi-shade although mine seems very happy in full sun. They offer an amazing range of flower forms from classic singles to busy formal doubles which bloom for weeks from February well into spring. They are slow-growing and some can become quite large so choose carefully when buying! Plant in a spot that is sheltered from cold winds and early morning sun as buds and flowers may be damaged by late frosts.





Gardening 'Must knows'

Horticultural Seasons

If, like me, you have ever wondered exactly when the horticultural seasons fall or when 'late summer' or 'early winter' actually are, this may help to clarify matters as the gardening seasons are slightly different from the astronomical seasons.

Horticultural

Spring: 1 March - 31 May Summer: 1 June - 31 August Autumn: 1 Sept - 30 Nov Winter: 1 Dec - 28 Feb

Astronomical (approx)

22 March - 21 June 22 June - 21 Sept 22 Sept - 21 Dec 22 Dec - 21 March

Fertilisers

Every pack of fertiliser sold in this country will have displayed on it somewhere a group of three numbers, sometimes separated by colons, sometimes not and the letters NPK may appear next to them. However these three numbers are presented, their meaning is the same: they give the percentage of the three main plant nutrients – Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potassium (K is the element symbol of potassium) – and always in this order. For example, fertiliser marked 5:8:10 has 5% nitrogen, 8% phosphorus and 10% potassium. This means it is a high-potash fertiliser suitable for plants like roses and tomatoes.

Nitrogen

ROI Fertiliser Declaration

LOW NUTRIENT FERTILISER NPK COMPOUND 4.0-1.3-6.6

> 4% 2.1%

1.3%

6.6%

Mang 0.05N Moly Zinc (

Grows plants twice as big v

LON (3.5% P) LON (3.5% P)

16.0% (13.3% K)

itrogen (N) total

Ureic nitrogen Phosphorus (P)

soluble in wate

otassium (K)

soluble in water

UK Fertiliser Declaration

end 24-8-16 with Micro-

6 (1.3%P)

6 (6.6%K)

This is essential for plant growth as it helps to build many components of plant cells. It is particularly important in gardening for promoting green, leafy growth but washes rapidly from the soil and therefore should be regularly replaced by top-dressing.

Phosphorus

Important primarily for ripening fruit and seed germination, it is also required for good root development. Bonemeal is a well-known and easily available slow-release form of phosphorus (also known as phosphate, a compound of oxygen and phosphorus) and a small handful scattered into a planting hole will greatly benefit the establishment of any perennial.

Potassium

Also known as potash, potassium is vital for the good development of flowers and fruit. A liquid feed, such as tomato food, is perfect for promoting good blooms and therefore fruit on many plants.

Liquid or solid fertiliser - which is best?

Liquid fertiliser will be taken up far more quickly than a solid so is best used when the plant really requires it, ie. in summer when active growth is strong and nutrients are needed quickly and regularly, for example, vegetables, hanging baskets and tubs. Liquid feeds are not very useful at the start or end of the growing season as either plants will not be growing fast enough to access the nutrients before they are washed from the soil or it is applied too late to give any benefit. At these times it will give better results if a slowrelease fertiliser is used which will remain in the soil longer.

Species of the month THE EEL Peter Thompson, Barford St. Martin

SOME GOOD NEWS FOR A CHANGE! Over the last few years, it appears that young eels or 'elvers' as they are known, have started to arrive in UK waters in much greater numbers. Hopefully this trend will continue as it is estimated that the eel has declined by as much as 95% across Europe since the 1970s.

Eels are the only European fish to leave freshwater to spawn in the sea – the opposite to salmon, which travel upstream to spawn in freshwater. European eels migrate to their spawning grounds in the Sargasso Sea, which is located to the south-west of Bermuda, around 4,500 miles from the UK. Eels do not begin to undertake spawning migrations until the males are between 6-12 years old and the females are 9-18 years of age. They do not feed at all on their migration to the breeding grounds.

Once the mature adult eels enter the Sargasso Sea, usually in late winter and spring, they go down to depths of between 400 – 700 metres to spawn and it is estimated that each female produces over 1 million eggs. The adult eels do not leave the Sargasso Sea and are thought to die after spawning.

Travelling eastwards on ocean currents, the returning young change into transparent 'glass eels' as they reach the shallow waters close to the continent, eventually arriving on the Atlantic coast of Europe, after a journey that can take as long as three years. The mortality rate for this epic journey is an unbelievably high 99.8%, which is why so many eggs are laid by the females. Despite these losses, huge numbers of elvers used to arrive

on our shores, in particular along western river estuaries and travel upstream, many millions being caught by local people who harvested them as a delicacy. Frampton-upon-Severn in Gloucestershire, used to hold an annual competition to see who could consume the most 'pints of elvers'. It is perhaps hard to believe today, that in those days the leftover catch was spread on surrounding fields as fertiliser.

The elvers move upstream hiding under rocks and in crevices, until eventually they can be found in almost any freshwater habitats, not only rivers and streams, but also lakes and larger ponds right across the country. They will spend the following years reaching sexual maturity, before eventually heading off to the Sargasso Sea once more.

During this time in freshwater they can grow into big specimens – the current UK rod-caught record is 11lb 2oz, held since 1978 by Steve Terry, Kingfisher Lake, near Ringwood, Hampshire, and is one of the longest standing records in UK freshwater angling.

The Jewish laws of Kashrut forbid the eating of eels, because according to the King James' version

of the Old Testament, it is acceptable to eat fin-fish, but fish like eels, which do not have fins, are an abomination and should not be eaten. Not everyone thinks along these lines however, particularly perhaps the Japanese who nowadays consume more than 70 percent of the global eel catch.

In the past, eel pie and mash houses set up by the Victorians became hugely popular amongst London workers, although sellers had market stalls selling eels since the eighteenth century.

Frederick Cooke opened his first shop in Clerkenwell in 1862 promoting eels as the 'poorman's delicacy'. He was followed by the Kellys, an Irish family that arrived relatively late to the trade, but quickly became known as the best. At the peak of their business, two tons of live eels were consumed per shop! Jellied eels – cooked eels set in an aspic jelly made from eel bones – were also a firm favourite with many Londoners. Now, I am not encouraging you to eat eels given their predicament, but if you decide that you might take a trip to London to try and locate some jellied eel or maybe a pie, take care not to head straight for the 'Eel Pie Club', as its aim has nothing to do with eels. The club was formed to preserve and continue the heritage of Rhythm & Blues in the area where it all began in the 1960s – on Eel Pie Island.

A trip to this place could therefore leave you with some great sounds in your head, but a severely rumbling tummy! So, instead go to Kellys – which is still going – G. Kelly, Roman Road market in Bow! (You don't have to eat eel – other traditional London dishes are on offer too!) — **PT**

Peter Thompson lives in Barford St. Martin and has worked in conservation and farming all his life. You might also be interested in reading his blog: 'Fresh Air Scribblings' https://freshairscribblings.blogspot.com



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The Nadder Valley (2)

Our river and its water meadows

THE TRANQUILITY OF THE VALLEY TODAY belies the heyday of its agricultural past. From its upper reaches down to Harnham, the Nadder's water meadows were at the leading edge of farming development in the 18th and 19th centuries.

The Nadder is an unusual river with greensands origins and a varied bottom of chalk, gravel and clay; it is also a spate river and carries a wealth of minerals.⁽¹⁾ Harnessing the latter's nutritional benefits by channelling the river's warm water over pastures, engineered as water meadows, released the river's great value for nearly 300 years.

The idea of increasing the productivity of meadows by irrigation was first explored in this country in Herefordshire in the late 1500s. The idea of improving land in this way was soon adopted by innovative riparian landowners in south Wiltshire, notably in the Nadder Valley (first documented on the Wilton Estate in 1632), and it was not long before the idea was picked up by landowners on all the rivers flowing towards Salisbury (see adjacent map) and eventually elsewhere in England and Scotland where the topography allowed.

As the practice developed during the 18th century, heated debates about the effectiveness of different methods used rattled on amongst landowners but, as they all shared the common goal of increasing yields, these were soon settled with the views of the most successful practitioners prevailing. The sheep-corn economy (as it became known), developed fully on the Nadder's water meadows, reached its apogée during the first half of the 19th century and became one of the wonders of England's agricultural development.

Three main benefits came with it; the first was a breakthrough in overcoming the 'hunger gap' of the winter months when food for sheep was scarce. They no longer had to be slaughtered but could be brought on during the winter with more ewes being put to rams, resulting in larger flocks, increased meat production and greater profit. The second benefit was that more abundant grass on the water meadows produced two crops of summer hay which was fed to livestock and sold to coaching inns and urban stables. The third benefit was an increased corn yield on surrounding high ground improved by sheep fertilisation. Larger flocks (2000-3000 sheep and more were not unknown) were able to fertilise more land to feed England's growing population.⁽²⁾ It was what, today, we might call 'a virtuous circle'.

The timing and duration of sheep being put to graze



The valley bottoms of all five of Salisbury's rivers were well suited for use as water meadows.

on the meadows was a matter of balance requiring careful judgement by the farmer. Much depended on the fluctuating price of mutton and corn and, of course, on the weather and ground conditions. Water was sparingly applied in the winter to prevent the ground from freezing and sheep grazed on it for a full month in early Spring before the grass elsewhere was sufficiently grown for them to be moved on.⁽³⁾ They not only grazed and fertilised the water meadows from about 10.00am to 4.00pm but also adjacent higher arable land to which they were moved and folded for the night.⁽⁴⁾ At the end of the month the water meadows were rolled and irrigated in preparation for Summer haymaking after which cattle grazed on them.

The day-to-day management of the water and meadows was the job of experienced and much respected men, referred to as 'drowners',⁽⁵⁾ who 'floated' (irrigated) the meadows. A skilled drowner could have grass ready for grazing two weeks before a less skilled one. Shepherds worked alongside them and the reality of this was reflected in an old Wiltshire saying "The drowner is half of the meadow; the shepherd is half of the flock".

Whilst the benefits to meadows and arable land may seem obvious, they did not come without the risk of sheep



A drowner at work in the 1920s, standing on a pane and working on a floated main with drains on the lower ground in front and behind him. From Reference C in Notes.

getting foot rot nor of a high rate of mortality by being driven as much as two miles twice in a day. The 'Wiltshire Horn' sheep was ideally suited for this system as its value

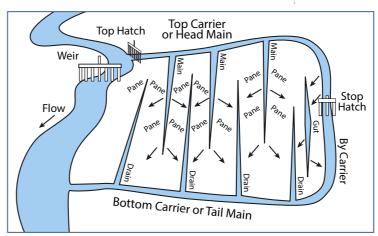


Figure 1. Schematic outline of a simple 'bedwork' water meadow. The weir when closed/opened would change the river's water level above it. Opening and closing the hatches on the 'top' and 'by' carriers increased/reduced the water level in the mains. It seeped over and though the panes before returning to the river by the drains and bottom carrier. From reference B in Notes.

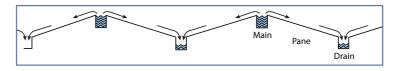


Figure 2. Profile of a water meadow. Water from the top carrier fills the mains, seeps over and through the panes and is carried by drains back to the bottom carrier. From reference B in Notes.

lay firstly in its dung and urine and secondly in its excellent mutton of which it produced a good weight. Unusually the breed grew virtually

no fleece which meant that it became uneconomical when the general availability of imported food improved. This eventually led to flocks being radically reduced and today, although no longer a threatened rare breed, it is only found in small specialist flocks. Other breeds were also folded on the meadows and their wool was put through those of the valley's water mills which undertook fulling and processed cloth.⁽⁶⁾

As for the meadows there were two basic forms of irrigation, both a marvel of simple engineering, created by skilled men such as stone masons, ironworkers and carpenters. The first, 'catchwork', was mostly used in the steep-sided valleys of Somerset and Devonshire. Parallel channels or carriers were cut along the contours of the valley's side and the uppermost filled with water diverted from a higher point on a river. The water filled the top carrier and overflowed down the natural slope to lower carriers and so on back to the river.

More difficult and expensive to create was the

'bedwork' system which was ideally suited to the wide, flat valley floors we so often see in southern Wiltshire. A weir, built on the river, would be closed to back up water which was diverted off the river onto the head carrier of a meadow by opening the top hatch. Further hatches were closed or opened to control the amount of water in the system and to divert the right amount of it onto all or parts of the meadows before being returned by the bottom carrier to a point downstream on the river. By then the water, its oxygen and nutrients had done their magic. This is more easily understood by looking at Figures 1&2 on the left.

It is perhaps difficult for us today to imagine the scale and importance of the sheep-corn economy in its heyday; the vast acreage used as watermeadows (approx. 100,000 acres in England, the majority in Wessex), the larger adjacent areas used for growing corn, the huge flocks and the great number of men employed by it. →

The Nadder Valley (2) continued



Seen from the West, Salisbury Cathedral looks over the Harnham water meadows. The Nadder, with water control stonework in the foreground, joins the Avon by the line of houses in the far distance. Photo by Peter Jordan

The system was a vital element of the national economy particularly during the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars (1792-1815) when maritime trade was restricted. However, it was not to last and, with the introduction of imported food and manmade fertilisers in the middle to late 19th century, it gradually decreased until by the First World War it was in steep decline. The agricultural depression of the 1920s and '30s was its death knell and the system had been virtually abandoned by the Second World War. A few very elderly valley residents remember seeing some remaining water meadows being floated and patches of high arable ground black with sheep dung and urine.

Decline had also been accelerated by the breaking up and sale of the valley's large estates following the First and Second World Wars and by the introduction of farm machinery and new farming practices. This led to inevitable change in the valley's traditional economy and village life. We see, in the 1950s, agricultural job opportunities being lost, the young moving away and, for the first time, homes becoming available for incomers to buy.

Today, in the valley, we see only the untidy vestiges of an abandoned agricultural system – at best, neatly ridged meadows but, more often, uneven, puddled ground and the stone and rusted iron remnants of weirs and hatches. Perhaps wistfully we might wish for the old ways to have continued but, in truth, we should recognise that it was vital to adopt a more reliable way to feed a fast-growing population.

Surprisingly, the water meadows at the Somerley Estate on the Avon to the south of Salisbury have



Disused water control on a former water meadow; a bridge for hay wagons

remained in use since 1685, and perhaps unsurprisingly, with the upsurge of interest in eco-friendly foodproducing practices, there is a growing interest in this old method of land improvement. Water meadows, however, are no longer widespread and we are left to celebrate their long-gone contribution to the national economy. Perhaps now, as we drive hither and thither, we might look more closely at and appreciate the remaining evidence of our once thriving water meadows and take a moment to wonder at the ingenuity and hard work they demanded in a bygone age.— **PC**

Notes

- Greensand (sandstone) colour is due to variable amounts of the mineral glauconite, an iron potassium silicate. It weathers badly and is easily friable. Today, as a source of potassium, it is used in organic gardening and farming fertiliser.
- 2. The population of England in 1650 was approximately 5 million; by 1750, 6.1 million; with the Industrial Revolution it exploded 2.9 times becoming 17.9 million in 1850.
- As a rule of thumb, one acre of water meadow in the Spring, fed 500 couples (a ewe and a lamb) which in turn manured one acre of arable land.
- 4. Folding. A system of holding and moving sheep on to different areas of pasture by changing the position of hurdles/pens that kept them together.
- Drowners. Also referred to as 'floaters' and in some places as 'meadmen'. Their trade skill was often passed down their family.
- Fulling, also known as tucking (hence Tuckingmill near Tisbury), is a process in making woollen cloth. It involves cleaning the wool to take out oils, dirt and other impurities and to make it thicker.

Acknowledgements

I am indebted to Adam Clutterbuck (Sutton Mandeville) & Garry Adams (Chicksgrove) for sharing their knowledge of local history, farming and river management practices.

Further reading

- A. Wiltshire Meadows by Michael Cowan 2005 published by The Hobnob Press.
- B. Water Meadows by Mike Everard 2005 published by Forest Text.
- C. Water Meadows: History, Ecology and Conservation by Hadrian Cook & Tom Williamson 2007 published by Wingather Press Ltd.

These books are available in Wilton and/or Salisbury Library and at the Wiltshire & Swindon History Centre, Chippenham.



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- Ingredients
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- 4 medium potatoes
- 8 cloves of garlic
- 4 sprigs of rosemary
- A bag of baby carrots
- 150ml single cream
- 150ml double cream
- One bag of green beans
- 125g Gruyère cheese, grated

Method

- 1. Preheat the oven to 220°C/200°C fan. Thinly slice the potato into rounds. Finely chop half the garlic. Cut the remaining garlic into 4 slices. Cut the rosemary into 2cm sprigs. Trim the baby carrots, slicing any thicker carrots in half lengthways.
- 2. In a baking dish, layer the potato rounds. In a medium bowl, combine the chopped garlic, and both creams. Season with salt and pepper. Pour the cream mixture over the potato, then gently shake the dish to evenly distribute. Sprinkle with the grated Gruyère cheese. Cover with foil, then bake on the middle oven shelf until the potato has softened for about 40 minutes. Remove the foil, then return to the oven. Bake for a further 10 minutes until golden and easily pierced in the centre with a knife.
- 3. When the potatoes have 30 minutes remaining, heat a drizzle of olive oil in a large frying pan over a high heat. Season the premium pork fillet all over. When the oil is hot, cook the pork, turning, until browned all over for about 4 minutes. Transfer to a lined oven tray.
- 4. Using a small, sharp knife, make eight slits all over the pork fillet. Push the garlic slices and rosemary sprigs into the slits. Drizzle the rosemary and garlic with olive oil to prevent burning. Arrange the baby carrots around the pork. Drizzle the carrots with olive oil, then season. Roast on the top oven rack for 15 minutes for medium, or until cooked to your liking. Remove the tray from the oven. Cover with foil and rest for 10 minutes.
- TIP: Pork can be served slightly blushing pink in the centre.
- 5. While the pork is resting, trim the green beans. Wash out the frying pan and return to a medium-high heat. Add the green beans and a splash of water and cook, tossing, until tender for about 4-5 minutes. Season to taste.
- Slice the rosemary and garlic pork fillet. Divide the pork, dauphinoise potatoes, baby carrots and green beans between plates to serve.

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FBS have accumulated bits of 'gardening kit" to aid Works on the hillside in maintaining the 10 Badges . We now want to dispose of it, clear space in my garage, and generate some funds for FBS endeavours at the same time. Specifically FBS are giving the kit away but we would like to think there would be a gift aided donation to FBS to support our work. All in very good condition.

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Nadder Valley Benefice – Church Services

DATE		2 March			6 March			13 March			20 March				27 March		
SUNDAY SOUTHERN AREA		Ash Wednes	day		Lent 1			Lent 2			Lent 3			MO	Lent 4	A.Y.	
Ansty	_	-	-	11.15	Мвср	LAY	11.15	PC	мн	11.15	НСвср	GS	1	1.15	AAC	MH	
Compton Chamberlayne	_	-	_	09.30	PCT	CF	_	-	_	11.15	SoW	JA		_	_	_	
Fovant	_	-	-	08.00	HC _{O2T}	мн	-	-	-	18.00	Евср	GS	09	9.30	PC	GS	Do you need a little time?
Sutton Mandeville	_	-	_	18.00	Евср	мн	09.30	PC _{02T}	GS	_	_	_		_	_	_	and space to find
Swallowcliffe	11.00	нс _т	мн	11.15	PCT	GS	18.00		GS	08.00	HCBCP	GS	1	1.15	AAS	GS	Healing and
NORTHERN AREA																	Wholeness
Barford St Martin	09.30	нс	ЕВ	11.15	AAC	ЕВ	09.30	Mcw	LAY	09.30	НСвср	GS	0	9.30	AAC	мн	vv noteriess
Baverstock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	- Bet
Chilmark	-	-	-	11.15	AAC	TF	09.30	AAS	ЕВ	11.15	AAC	ЕВ	0	9.30	MPr	EB/ +AR	and the second sec
Dinton	-	-	-	09.30	AAC	EB	-	-	-	09.30	AAC	EB	09	9.30	Mcw	JA	We would like to invite you to join us for a time of quiet prayer and
Teffont Evias	_	-	_	09.30	AAS	TF	_	-	-	_	-	_		-	_	-	contemplation –
Teffont Magna		-	_	-	-	_		-	_	-	-	_	 1'	1.15	AAC	ЕВ	For yourself and for those whom you care about when times are difficult
WESTERN AREA																	2.00mm
Chicklade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-		-	-	-	3.00pm
Hindon	11.00	НСт	TF	09.30	PC	SE	09.30	AAC	TF	18.00	Евср	ЕВ		9.30	PC	SE	Wednesday 9th March St Andrew's Chapel,
Fonthill Bishop	_	-	-	17.00	EBCP	GS	08.00	HCBCP	ЈМН	09.30	Мвср	JA		-	-	-	St John the Baptist, Tisbury
Fonthill Gifford		-	_	08.00	НСвср	ЈМН	11.15	Мвср	EB	08.00	НСвср	ЈМН	1	1.15	Мвср	JA	Including a reading, a song, meditation
									JMH/								and prayers for all the needs of your world.
Tisbury	10.00	нс	ЈМН	09.30	AAS	ЈМН	09.30	PC	JP	09.30	PC	ЈМН	08	8.00	НСвср	ЈМН	world.
													0	9.30	PC	JMH	Come to me all who are heavy laden and I will give you rest.
	19.30	PC	JMH/ JA							18.00	Choral EBCP	JA					

SERVICES

BCP CW HC PC HC (or PC) _{O2T/C}	Book of Common Prayer Common Worship Holy Communion (said) Order 1 Communion (with hymns) Order 2 Communion, traditional/contemporary (PC includes hymns)	FC AAS M MPr E RS SoW
PCT	Order 1 Communion, traditional language (with hymns)	AAC
PC _{O2T}	Order 2 Communion, traditional language	

CLERGY

All Age Family Communion	+AR	Bishop of Ramsbury
All Age Service	CF	Colin Fox
Mattins or Morning Prayer	EB	Elaine Brightwell
Morning Praise	GS	Graham Southgate
Evensong or Evening Prayer	JA	Judy Anderson
Reflective Service	JMH	Juliette Hulme
Service of the Word	JP	Joanna Percival
All Age Communion	MH	Mark Hayter
	SE	Simon Evans
	TF	Tina Fox

Children's Easter Holiday Workshop

Wednesday 13th April, 2pm – 4pm St John the Baptist church Hindon

An afternoon of fantastic activities in worship, craft, story, makes and invention and more, with the Nadder Valley Team. **BOOKING IS ESSENTIAL as numbers are limited!!**

Contact Revd Jo Naish on 01747871820 or email - revdjoannanaish@gmail.com to book your spot. All children will need to be accompanied by a responsible adult at all times.

Come and join us exploring the Easter story together in new and unexpected ways.

March 2022



A present to Fovant village!

This lovely pipe organ was presented to the Church nearly 100 years ago (1926) by a family (the Graysons) who lived in the village! What must it have seen in all that time! Now it is badly in need of a complete clean and overhaul.

An Organ Appeal Fund has been set up following a generous donation from the family of Colonel Douglas and Judy Snowdon, long term residents of Fovant and strong supporters of village activities including the Church. Judy was a Churchwarden and member of the choir. Grants are coming from the ON Organ Fund, the All Churches Trust, the Church Buildings Council and the Wiltshire Historic Churches Trust as well as other personal donations. We have therefore £12,900 promised and our target is £19,000. We aim for work to begin early next year. Once it is working well we should be able to hold concerts and enjoy good music for other events as well as our Church services. It would be so sad to let it deteriorate further.

Would you like to make a contribution to help us? Anything – however small – would be such a bonus and so much appreciated.

PAYMENT DETAILS:

The bank account number for PCC Fovant is 02981591 Sort code 30-97-41, reference "**Organ Fund**". **We would be grateful for Gift Aid if you can**. Email your name, address, post code, plus the date and "I consent to Gift Aid being collected on my donation of £xx to the Organ Fund" to: mallalieuanne@gmail.com. A cheque payable to PCC Fovant could be delivered to Anne at 1 The Elms, Tisbury Rd, Fovant SP3 5JZ. Again your details and the date "xx/xx/2022" included if you Gift Aid it.

Any questions, please contact Felicity Pinder 01722 714767.

thank you

Dinton Park Path Closures

Dinton

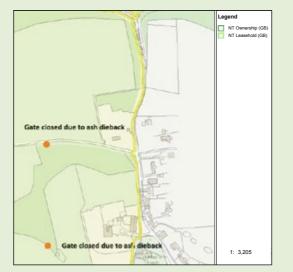
(14 Feb 2022)

Dear Village Buzz

I look after the Outdoor team that cares for Stourhead Garden, Estate and wider landscape, and the ranger team now responsible for Dinton Park. I thought I should drop you a line as we have closed a short woodland path within our ownership boundary at Dinton Park due to safety. The short path is a permissive footpath and meanders through a small piece of woodland that contains roughly 80% ash which are showing varying stages of Ash Dieback with several large trees laying hung up partially fallen. We surveyed Dinton Park yesterday and were left with the hard but very straightforward decision to close off the path way as it is unsafe for access. Today we have secured the two pedestrian gates shut at either end and installed signage whilst we review any future management.

Dinton Park has a lot of Ash tree coverage within its wooded areas, we are prioritizing work throughout to manage ash and any subsequent replanting, most areas we are able to manage whilst retaining access, such as the boundary next to the lake. However this is not a viable option for the path we have closed due to the sheer volume of work and what would be left behind afterwards.

Tim Parker, Head Gardener



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			7	2				
(Kitte)		4		9	1			
and and			9		8		2	5
	7							
1.1		9		8	7		3	1
			4			1		2
in the second							5	9
			2		6			4
	6				3			



March's Brain Gym

HOW TO PLAY SUDOKU The objective of the puzzle is to complete the grid so each of the rows, columns and 3 x 3 sub-grids contains the numbers 1 to 9. The challenging part of the puzzle is that each number can only appear once per row, column, or sub-grid.

SOLUTION ON PAGE 23

21

Dear dog walkers and dog owners.

lease don

leave it.

A tiny selfish minority are giving dog owners a bad name. Please ensure that our village lanes and paths are kept clean for everybody to enjoy safely!

put the bag ove

your hand



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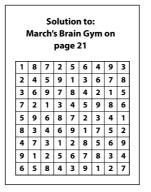
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Advertising & article submission deadline

Tuesday 22 March

File formats we prefer to work with -

High resolution Acrobat PDF or high resolution JPEG (300ppi)

To maintain the highest print quality we only accept high resolution images. In other words: Images must have a minimum resolution of 300ppi (pixels to the inch). Any problems please give Jan a call on 07881 288027.



A MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR VILLAGES NESTLING IN THE NADDER VALLEY MARCH 2022

USEFUL INFORMATION

SALISBURY HOUSEHOLD RECYCLING CENTRE

SUMMER (1 April - 31 October) 9.00am - 4.00pm CLOSED ON THURSDAYS

WINTER (1 November to 31 March) 10.00am - 4.00pm

CLOSED ON THURSDAYS & FRIDAYS Stephenson Road,

Churchfields Industrial Estate SP2 7NP Tel: 01722 322309

MEDICAL

SPRING ORCHARD SURGERY Telephone: 01722 714789 Spring Orchard Surgery, High Street, Fovant, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP3 5JL

OLD ORCHARD SURGERY Telephone: 01722 744775 Old Orchard Surgery, South Street, Wilton, Salisbury, SP2 0JU

SALISBURY DISTRICT HOSPITAL Odstock Rd, Salisbury SP2 8BJ Tel: 01722 336262

NICHOLSON AND BOUGH CHARITY FOR BARFORD ST MARTIN RESIDENTS

Telephone: 01722 744546 or write in strict confidence to: Clerk to the Trustees, 2 The Poplars, Barford St Martin, SP3 4AR

THEATRES/ART

Salisbury Playhouse Malthouse Lane, Salisbury SP2 7RA Tel: 01722 320333

Salisbury City Hall Malthouse Lane, Salisbury SP2 7TU Tel: 01722 434434

Salisbury Arts Centre Bedwin St, Salisbury SP1 3UT Tel: 01722 321744

Odeon Cinema Salisbury New Canal, Salisbury SP1 2AA Tel: 0333 014 4501

WILTSHIRE COUNCIL HEAD OFFICE

Bythesea Road, Trowbridge, Wiltshire BA14 8JN

BOURNE HILL Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP1 3UZ Council offices are open Monday to Friday from 8.30am until 5.30pm

WILTSHIRE COUNCIL SERVICES

Worried about a child? If you believe a child or young person is at risk of significant harm, neglect or injury, report your concerns to the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) on 0300 4560108.

Adult Care Tel: 0300 456 0111 adviceandcontact@wiltshire.gov.uk

Benefits Tel: 0300 456 0110 benefits@wiltshire.gov.uk

Blue Badges Tel: 01225 713002 bluebadge@wiltshire.gov.uk

Building Control Tel: 0300 456 0113 buildingcontrol@wiltshire.gov.uk

CHILDREN'S SERVICES Early Help Tel: 01225 718230

Children's Services Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) Tel: 01225 757985

Children's Services Social Care Tel: 01722 438165

COMMUNICATIONS (press and media related enquiries) Tel: 01225 713115 or 01225 713370 communications@wiltshire.gov.uk

Corporate Investigation Team 01249 706456 investigations@wiltshire.gov.uk **Council Tax** Tel: 0300 456 0109 counciltax@wiltshire.gov.uk

Elections Tel: 0300 456 0112 elections@wiltshire.gov.uk

Early Years and Childcare Tel: 0300 003 4561 earlyyears@wiltshire.gov.uk

Fraud Hotline (24 hours) Tel: 01249 706456

Highways Tel: 0300 456 0105 or to report non-urgent highway defects.

Homes4Wiltshire (housing register) Tel: 0300 456 0104 homes4wiltshire@wiltshire.gov.uk Housing Options/Homelessness homeless@ wiltshire.gov.uk Tel: 01722 434233

Parking Tel: 01249 706131 parking@wiltshire.gov.uk

Pest Control, Noise and Pollution, Environmental Health Tel: 0300 456 0107 customerservices@wiltshire.gov.uk

Planning Tel: 0300 456 0114 developmentmanagement@wiltshire.gov.uk

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