

Wiltshire Mammal Group



Spring 2020

Welcome to the spring 2020 edition of the Wiltshire Mammal Group newsletter where we update you on activities in 2019 as well as some plans for 2020.

A huge thank you to all who have supported the group in 2019 and shared their mammal records.

2020 A turbulent year

As we finalise the mammal group's spring 2020 newsletter (19th March) the UK and the world is in the midst of events that current generations, certainly in the UK, will never have experienced on this scale. As spring unfolds our thoughts turn to strategies for slowing the spread of Covid-19 and we become increasingly accustomed to "social distancing" and "self-isolation". Increasingly, advice is offered on coping mechanisms for managing your mental health whilst in self-isolation when contact with family and friends is restricted. At the time of writing (but will this change, I wonder?) government advice encourages us to partake in isolation in the great outdoors too.

It's important that we all heed the, admittedly rapidly changing, government advice to slow the spread of Covid-19 in the UK, as part of measures to support our beloved National Health Service. But we also need to stay healthy in mind and soul, and we therefore encourage you to enjoy the advancing spring, the queen bumblebees searching for nest sites, the return of songbirds from Africa, and the burst of spring blossoms. A good year perhaps to focus on wildlife close to home such as the hedgehogs in the garden.

Let us know what you see in your garden through the Wiltshire Mammal Group Facebook Group. Record your sightings with the [Mammal Society's Mammal Mapper app](#). And most importantly, look out for yourself, your loved ones, your neighbours and community.

Changes to the Committee

Following the AGM last November, Ben Williams has stepped down as chair of the WMG committee. Ben will still be involved in the group but I hope you'll join us in sending him our thanks for his contribution to the group.

We also have two new committee members:

Rhodri Gruffydd

Hello! I started getting involved with the WMG committee last autumn and have since assisted with checking the email inbox, helping to organise Ric Morris' mammal bone identification workshop (which is now unfortunately postponed) and putting this newsletter together!

I have a conservation and ecology background, having studied BSc Zoology and MSc Applied Ecology at the University of Exeter. I'm currently working for the National Trust Wiltshire Landscape in an engagement and visitor experience role where I look at ways to connect people to nature.

I have a general interest so keen to get involved with various projects and also hoping to start water vole surveys on the River Kennet.

I've met a few of you so far and looking forward to meeting the rest of you at some point!

Jessie Forster

I've been a volunteer on various conservation projects in the past, now moving into a career in ecology. I'm keen to get involved in some recording projects with WMG, looking forward to setting up some water vole surveys this year and meeting some fellow mammal enthusiasts! My background is in education (I've taught all ages), so happy to help or advise on events or talks. I will be leading some activities for school groups with the Kingfisher project in June which encourages children to develop their interest in wildlife and the countryside. Do let us know if you'd like support starting a new project or a one-off event. Hope to see some of you out and about soon...

Website

Check out the Wiltshire Mammal Portal: <https://wiltshiremammals.wordpress.com> and the WMG Facebook group (search for us on Facebook).



Weasel, garden near Calne, December 2019 (C) Phil Smith

Mammals in Wiltshire (2nd Edition)

Gareth Harris



Mammals in Wiltshire

Second Edition

Version 1 (3rd March 2017)

Editors: Gareth Harris & Purgle Linham

March 2017

Wiltshire & Swindon Biological Records Centre, Wiltshire Mammal Group & Wiltshire Bat Group



Red Deer, stag, Salisbury Plain military training area, September 2019 (C) Steve Dewey

A reminder that the atlas was published in March 2016 and that it remains an up-to-date record of the current known distribution of mammal and bats in Wiltshire. Entitled, **Mammals in Wiltshire, 2nd Edition**, it can be downloaded here, free of charge. [Mammals in Wiltshire 2nd edition ver 1.0](#) Furthermore, work has already begun on the next edition! So, a huge thank you to Wiltshire's active mammal recorders who continue to monitor and survey across the county, generating the data for the next update to the atlas. Since the publication of the atlas in 2016, the county has seen significant progress in our knowledge of species such as harvest mouse, barbastelle bat and Bechstein's bat. New records of hazel dormouse require further updates to the distribution maps, whilst a new bat species for the county has been confirmed not once, but twice!

Please get involved! Join Wiltshire Mammal Group (or Wiltshire Bat Group), get involved with projects such as dormouse monitoring and hedgehog survey, or simply submit the records of the mammals you see. Help us make a difference.

Notes from the County Recorder

Gareth Harris

Once again, survey and monitoring effort in the past year by many volunteers has yielded some exciting results. Several projects have made important findings that extend our knowledge of our county's mammals and their populations.

The bat group leads the way in this regard with the discovery of new breeding sites for species such as Barbastelle bat, new roosting sites for greater & lesser horseshoe and new sites for Bechstein's

bat as well as the county's second record of Alcathoe bat: read the [forthcoming bat group newsletter](#), published alongside the mammal group newsletter on the Wiltshire Mammal Portal, for more details.

Building upon the success of recent years, further harvest mouse surveys confirmed new sites for this species in the county, confirming perhaps, that this species is widespread in the county. This is all the more impressive, given the sparsity of records available to the atlas project, when we published in 2016. Some of the landscape-scale farmer groups in Wiltshire have taken the harvest mouse to their hearts and have initiated their own surveys too, confirming new sites in doing so. With thanks to Simon Smart and the Chalke Valley Farmer Group for their efforts in this regard.

Natural England have continued their small mammal studies on Salisbury Plain (with regards to the monitoring of prey items for a potential reintroduction of Hen Harrier) and benefitted from the involvement of a number of Wiltshire Mammal Group members in 2019.

Dormouse surveys have expanded again in 2019 with new monitoring sites in the Pewsey Downs, Hazel Hill Wood and a new site in The Donheads (near Shaftesbury). Amazingly, one of the sites in the Pewsey Downs confirmed the presence of dormice before the end of the first season of monitoring, whilst elsewhere in the county, dormice were confirmed on a further two new sites. One of these sites is on the edge of an industrial estate in Devizes, quite some distance from woodland, but confirmed with photographs of a dormouse in a bird feeder! We will initiate monitoring at this site in Devizes in 2020, whilst monitoring will continue on the other two sites as well.

Meanwhile, dormouse monitoring continues in the Savernake, at Grovely Wood, Nockatt's Coppice and at several other sites in the county, coordinated by their own brilliant monitoring groups.

Surveys searching for the presence of dormice was discontinued at one site in West Wilts after two seasons without yielding evidence of dormice.

2019 saw the submission of a multitude of records of Otters on several catchments across the county, thanks to increasing use of camera traps and some excellent fieldcraft from some notable photographers, some of whom kept us enthralled on the Facebook Group. Several Otter deaths on

roadsides, whilst sad, reflect the increasing otter population in the county, and the increasing dispersal of young animals.

There isn't the space to write anything meaningful on the impact of the Badger cull in Wiltshire, nor is there yet the data available to conduct any analyses, but clearly there is concern amongst many of the expansion of cull zones in Wiltshire, and indeed neighbouring counties, particularly with growing evidence that this isn't a long-term solution to the problem of bovine TB.

I noted in last year's newsletter that there had been an apparent reduction in the numbers of records of polecats reported and indeed of stoat. (Weasel records are always very low in number). This has continued in 2019 with very few (but some!) records reported (5 records of roadkill thus far, with a small amount of data still coming in for 2019 via iRecord & Mammal Mapper so this number may increase a little).

I mentioned last year that rabbit numbers have been very low in Wiltshire in recent years, due to repeated infections of Myxomatosis and other infectious diseases such as Rabbit Haemorrhagic Virus (type 1 and 2). Some recovery was noted in autumn/early winter 2018, before faltering and some tentative recovery has been seen during 2019 (a field with 30 rabbits of varying ages took me back to my childhood!).

Clearly, there is little data nationally or locally that accurately tracks populations trends of mustelids such as Polecat and Stoat – but it's hard not be concerned about their status at the moment.

I circulated some information in autumn 2018 regarding disease in hares – this was widely circulated by many of the farming and shooting groups in the county, whilst nationally a number of Wildlife Trusts and other organisations helped to spread the word. I recently spoke to Dr Diana Bell at University of East Anglia, who is leading the research on hares, and she reiterated the need to remain vigilant and to continue reporting instances of dead/dying/diseased hares – indeed, she has continued to receive reports through 2019.

Please record all of the hares you see and please report any diseased individuals you encounter. For further information, and for details of where to report diseased hare, please see <https://wiltshiremammals.wordpress.com/2018/12/18/urgent-disease-in-brown-hares-your-help-needed/>.

Whilst roe deer are routinely recorded across the county, (thanks to their diurnal habits and tendency to forage in the middle of large open fields), other species are less frequently recorded, despite being widespread in some parts of the county. Of particular note, despite the large herds of Fallow Deer in the Bowood/Calne area, we receive almost no records; likewise, the large herds on the New Forest fringe (e.g. Redlynch area) likely go largely unrecorded. I frequently mention that Sika deer appear to be moving northwards into Wiltshire, but we've received few records beyond third hand accounts, typically from deer managers; Steve Dewey's image of a Red Deer stag on Salisbury Plain elsewhere in this newsletter confirm the ongoing presence of this species, but unfortunately we receive very few records.

House Mouse perhaps remains the most under-recorded species in the county (especially when its likely distribution is considered)!

So, some words of encouragement, if I may; please consider [downloading the Mammal Society's Mammal Mapper app](#):

As the Mammal Society's website states "Mammals can be recorded along a route whilst you're walking/running/cycling or even a passenger in a car, or as one-off sightings, for example a hedgehog in your garden."

The app enables you to easily submit records of field signs as well as sightings of mammals (dead or alive).

And all records submitted are available both to Wiltshire Mammal Group, the local environmental records centres as well as the Mammal Society. The Mammal Society are able to use the records to understand the distribution, abundance and conservation status of British mammals.

The main advantage of Mammal Mapper is "the ability to record where you are looking for animals, or "effort".....it provides information about where people are recording and more importantly, where animals are absent. In the past, it has been difficult to understand if gaps in records are caused by a true absence in animals at those locations, or if it is simply an artefact one of nobody recording in those areas. In addition, the inclusion of "effort" provides the ability for researchers to calculate the density of animals. These important biological data are necessary to estimate the total population of a species and understand its conservation status."

Download Mammal Mapper and give it a go.

Thank you to everyone who has contributed their records, time and expertise in 2019 – we continue to learn more of Wiltshire's mammals and with your help, this will continue in 2020!

Harvest Mice in Wiltshire

Gareth Harris

The WMG harvest mouse surveys continued in 2019. Working with Simon Smart of Black Sheep Countryside Management, three landholdings were identified in South Wiltshire to plug a few gaps in the distribution map whilst also contributing to other farmland wildlife conservation projects.



Harvest mouse nest in situ in water side sedges
(C) Gareth Harris

The first farm, Standlynch Farm, near Downton, included arable margins and the floodplain grazing marsh on the banks of the River Avon. A few nests were found in the arable margins as well as a fresh dormouse nest. It was the floodplain grazing marsh, however, that was really exciting, with large numbers of nests found in reeds, sedge and rush along the banks of the Avon and various side channels. A quick peek in some bat boxes (supervised by a licensed bat worker, just in case anyone is concerned!) also produced a dozen or

so soprano pipistrelle bats. A few field voles and roe deer completed the day.



Standynch Farm, The meadows shortly before the deluge of rain (C) Gareth Harris

The second farm, Norrington Farms, near Alvediston in the Chalke Valley, also produced lots of harvest mouse nests on arable margins, along with a few brown hares and roe deer. And finally, Wilton Estate, near Wilton, also produced a few harvest mouse nests, with most found along the dense hedgerows rather than the long-established beetle banks.

Following this, additional harvest mouse nests have been found by mammal group members in reeds along the Kennet & Avon Canal (near All Cannings), in arable margins near Alton Priors, along the Ridgeway near Barbury Castle and near Ramsbury, whilst in South Wiltshire, further nests were found at Gore Cross, on the banks of the Nadder in Donhead St Andrew, and on Sutton Down (the Chalke Valley Farmer Group).

Interestingly, Natural England staff with Pete Thompson (Game & Wildlife Conservation Trust) found a series of nests in unharvested crop and field margins at Parsonage Down in mid-November, including a nest with 2 pinks (new young)!

Finally, Karen Rosier's owl pellet analyses have highlighted a harvest mouse skull amongst the vole and shrew pellet contents. Nice work!

2019 has therefore been another good year for harvest mouse surveys in the county, supplemented by the efforts of other organisations and additional survey techniques such as owl pellet analyses.

Thank you to everyone for supporting this work, including the large group of people who supported the surveys in Downton, Alvediston and

Wilton Estate, as well as the Chalke Valley Farmer Group and everyone else who took the time to look and to share their findings.

However, questions remain! We lack recent records for harvest mice in a number of areas, despite the great efforts of a number of recorders. So more to do in 2020!

Whether you search suitable habitat in your own leisure time, or join organised survey events with WMG, please get involved. With your help we can achieve so much more.

Underhill Wood Nature Reserve (UWNR) – Barn Owls and Mammals

Jonathan Thomson

We bought UWNR in the summer of 2014 and from the outset I managed the largest field, cutting to a 3-year rotation, to ensure the field vole population was as healthy and numerous as possible. This abundance of prey would potentially attract barn owls, kestrels, buzzards, tawny owls and small mustelids.

Just over 5 years on and UWNR has a resident pair of barn owls, who have raised, over that intervening period, at least 4 broods of owlets. In 2017 Wiltshire Mammal Group did some barn owl pellet analyses for me and the following results were attained; 60% of prey was field voles, 30% wood mouse, 8% common shrew and 2% bank voles. At that point it appeared UWNR could sustain a breeding pair of barn owls. The second 'beast from the east' storm of 2018 shattered what I perceived was a settled situation for the barn owls. I arrived at UWNR, the week after the storm, to find a dead barn owl.



Dead barn owl (C) Jonathan Thomson

At the same time as this upsetting event, I was reading an extraordinary book by J.R. Martin, called *The Barn Owl, Guardian of the Countryside*. In it he writes superbly and at some length about the history of barn owls in the British countryside. One thing that stood out was how critically dependent this bird is on barns for winter hunting – barns that are open, filled with hay, straw and grain. These types of barn were prevalent in the UK in the early 1900's, but have largely vanished – many converted into houses. So, after much talk and thought, in November 2018 we built a barn owl barn at UWNR. This building reflects what Martin describes – it is open, contains hay bales, and I regularly scatter grain to encourage small mammals to live and breed. Additionally, it has multiple built-in perches.

Rick Lockwood, a Senior Conservation Officer at the Barn Owl Conservation Trust, provided valuable input and advice throughout the design and construction of the barn.



Barn owl barn at UWNR (C) Jonathan Thomson

Interestingly, pellet analysis from the early 1900's showed that the diet of the barn owl was different than the current diet – specifically, they used to predate on rats. In fact, rats formed a significant part of their diet then. Camera trap images show that the dominant mammal species in the new barn are brown rats and owl pellet analysis shows a large number of rat skeletal remains.

The barn owl barn has been a huge success and has provided the resident pair with valuable indoor hunting through the winter of 2018/19 and the winter just gone. Climate change is likely to increase rainfall levels in the UK over the coming years and indoor hunting habitat will become increasingly important for barn owls.



Camera trap footage of barn owls at UNWR (C) Jonathan Thomson

Gopher Wood Dormouse Tubes

Kip D'Aucourt

Seventy tubes were put into Gopher Wood and other copses in the Pewsey area last spring and checked three or four times during the summer and autumn. No signs of use were found until October when a dormouse in a nest was found in one, plus two caches of beech mast in tubes in the same copse.

North Wraxall Dormouse Boxes

Kip D'Aucourt

Due to ash-dieback in the wood, the owner decided to remove the diseased trees this year. Although it is sad to lose many trees, there is the advantage that the wood will be opened up to allow more undergrowth and so a greater diversity of habitats for any dormice that manage to stay in the surrounding area. We have now removed as many boxes as we could find and Colin is kindly refurbishing them. Hopefully, we will be able to put the boxes back up during the spring and resume monitoring.

Savernake Forest

Dormouse Box Checks

Sarah Jupp

After four years of low dormice numbers, 2019 proved a good year for finding the highest number; evidence of breeding and winter survival plus 'return' of animals to the 'north' side of the track. It will be interesting to see if the proposed introduction of grazing* has an effect on dormice although probably too small a sample area to get conclusive results. This higher number of dormice is likely linked to the coppice re-growth stages within and outside deer-fenced compartments, including areas with fruitful raspberries (makes a nice snack on the transects!), blackberries plus sweet chestnut and hazel nuts.



Torpid male dormouse from box check, November 2019
(C) Sarah Jupp

Fur clipping is providing some interesting insights into how individuals are using the woodland; living in family relationships and winter survival weights. A male found in April 2019 at 21.5g had made it through the 18-19 winter losing 40% or so of his chunky 36g weight from Oct 2018. Hopefully, two males, likely siblings, found in September 2019 had a few more weeks to forage with the good crop of autumnal nuts & berries although they had very different weights of 20g and 13g. A torpid male at 14.5g found in a well woven nest in November 2019 may not be so fortunate.

As for other sites, many of the dormice boxes are used by breeding birds. Our dormice nests are a mix of tightly woven honeysuckle and dried greenish leaves or looser arrangements of green

or brown leaves with sometimes moss or other plant material adjacent to a particular box.

An unusual find in the past four years has been a dormouse body turned inside out and only recognisable by its furry tail. The most exciting find was a female with two pinks in June 2018. Fur clipping of adults has shown animals have been found in the same or adjacent boxes in the subsequent months to November 2019. This includes a male called 'white half tail', indicating strong site fidelity to a copse area and cluster of boxes of about 30-50m diameter



Torpid male dormouse in nest, November 2019
(C) Sarah Jupp

Plea for Licenced Dormouse Worker

Gareth Harris

We are fortunate in Wiltshire to live in a county with a diversity of habitats on our doorsteps. Although Wiltshire is perhaps best-known for its chalk-dominated landscapes (think of Stonehenge and Salisbury Plain as well as the rolling chalk downland of the North Wessex Downs, Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs AONBs), Wiltshire also supports some rich wooded landscapes too.

The wooded landscapes, with large blocks of woodland, parkland, and hedgerow networks, often associated with river corridors, support a

number of rare species, from Bechstein's and barbastelle bats to the hazel dormouse.

Thankfully there are a number of projects across the county studying these species including several sites studying and monitoring dormice. In fact, there are nearly 25 dormouse sites being monitored by volunteers across the county, ranging from projects coordinated by Wiltshire Mammal Group, Wildlife Trust volunteer groups and the National Trust. (This doesn't include additional sites monitored by consultant ecologists as part of development projects or infrastructure projects).

We are looking for additional people to help with survey and monitoring projects coordinated by Wiltshire Mammal Group, and specifically, for licensed dormouse workers willing and able to commit to longer-term monitoring. At the moment, we lack experienced licensed people and have a number of sites where landowners/managers are willing to host projects, if we have sufficient people able to manage these projects.

If you live in Wiltshire (i.e. wouldn't need to travel a long way) and are licensed and would be interested in coordinating surveys of a site, please get in touch.

Trainees, who are working towards their licence, are very welcome to get involved in survey events too (we're not trying to exclude you!) but at the moment, the numbers of projects and surveys are limited by the number of available licenced dormouse workers, rather than willing volunteers and helpers.

One such site is a large woodland in south-west Wiltshire, near West Knoyle, where the landowner is willing to support dormouse surveys. Excitingly, dormice were confirmed in the nearby village of East Knoyle in 2019.

If you'd like more information, contact me on wiltsbatrecords@gmail.com.

Thanks

Gareth Harris, Wiltshire Mammal Group

Small Mammal Surveys at Hazel Hill Wood

Charley Miller

We ran "Dormouse Day" in February 2019 at Hazel Hill Wood, welcoming 25 volunteers (including 12 Southampton University students and 3 children) to learn about dormice and assist us in setting up 50 tubes around the 70-acre wood. Thank you to WMG and Gareth in particular for loaning us the tubes and giving guidance. Our fantastic volunteers Annette, Seb and Mel have completed surveys of the tubes over the year (fighting some dense vegetation and adverse weather conditions). No dormice found yet, but we are hopeful for 2020!

In 2019 we also bought five Longworth small mammal traps and have so far recorded bank vole and yellow-necked mouse. Not the most exciting you might think, but the site is under-recorded, and these are first records.

We are running our third annual BioBlitz 24th-25th May 2020 - all welcome!

Natural England Hen Harrier Project 2019

Flemming Ulf-Hansen & Robyn Owen, Natural England

Update on small mammals associated with Hen Harriers Southern Reintroduction.

In the Spring 2019 newsletter my colleague Robyn Owen reported on the first year's small mammal trapping at Parsonage Down NNR and Salisbury Plain. In 2019 we repeated surveys of four sites at Salisbury Plain which showed a similar pattern to 2018. The central site just off the Central Range Road near Barrow Plantation had very good numbers with nearly half of the traps occupied at the first visit. The species were mainly field vole, followed by bank vole, common shrew and pygmy shrew. The other sites had far less occupied traps of generally the same species, except the western site at Compton Down which had wood mice present too. No water shrews were caught this year. We are grateful for volunteer help with the trapping including Pete Thompson, Paul

Timlett, Tom Raven, Camilla and Paul Poutain, Jan Freeborn, and Margaret Herman.

At Parsonage Down, we moved the trap site into the arable field that has been sown with crops designed to benefit hen harriers when they are released (now planned for this year). The field was in intensive arable but is now a mosaic of spring and winter arable, pollen and nectar mix, wild bird seed and rough grass, with beetle banks and protected by an electrified fence. Trapping in June 2018 when winter crops had established caught only a few wood mice but there was evidence of use by voles when we left the traps open. Activity of voles under four corrugated tins placed on the ground showed abundant vole activity as the year progressed. Pete Thompson (Game & Wildlife Conservation Trust) visited the site on the 6th November and we found harvest mice nests in the unharvested cereals, including one nest with two pinks.



Harvest mouse (C) Flemming Ulf-Hansen

As before, we would be keen to talk to anyone interested in the reintroduction project so please contact either one of us for more information.

Simon Lee (Project Manager)
simon.lee@naturalengland.org.uk,

Flemming Ulf-Hansen (Lead Advisor) flemming.ulf-hansen@naturalengland.org.uk,

Robyn Owen (Field Officer)
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Simon Lester (Field Officer) 07785 633082
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Partners & funders

Wiltshire Mammal Group enjoys the support of a number of organisations across the county.

The Forestry Commission, supporting projects in The Savernake, Collingbourne Wood, West Wood, the Braydon Forest, Grovely Wood and the Harewarren, continue to be mega supportive. Our thanks to Tom Blythe and Colin Elford.

Simon Smart & Gemma Batten, Black Sheep Consulting, who supported the harvest mouse surveys in 2017 & 2018 as well as so much more!

Jonathan Thomson (Underhill Wood) for supporting ongoing studies of small mammals and bats (and much much more!)

James Monk (Longleat Centerparcs) for supporting the ongoing dormouse studies

Our thanks also to a considerable number of private landowners across Wiltshire who host various surveys and monitoring projects and who routinely provide access and a warm welcome.

Equipment to borrow!

Don't forget the group has a range of equipment available to loan out free of charge to our members including:

Hedgehog tunnels

The Wiltshire Hedgehog Project has footprint tunnels available to borrow, for anyone who wishes to carry out a hedgehog survey. Surveyors are also welcome to borrow a wildlife trail camera alongside a tunnel; this is a great way to capture visitors to the tunnel on film and help identify any footprints.

Please find more details at our project webpage <https://wiltshiremammals.wordpress.com/wiltshire-mammal-group/projects/the-wiltshire-hedgehog-project/> and contact Ben Williams at wiltshiremammalgroup@hotmail.co.uk if you are interested."

Spypoint Trail Camera

Find out what mammals are living in your local area! Any members who wish to borrow our WMG trail camera would be most welcome, please contact Ben Williams on wiltshiremammalgroup@hotmail.co.uk.

We ask for a small deposit, this will be returned to you so long as loss/damage to the camera does not occur. This can be by cheque that we will not cash unless loss/damage occurs.

If there is any other equipment that you would like to use or think the group should purchase, then let us know and we will look into the feasibility of it.

Upcoming events

In light of recent events relating to the Covid-19 pandemic, it is impossible to plan any events too far in advance at the moment, and indeed most events have been subject to cancellation or postponement already. Any events that can go ahead may be subject to restrictions in line with government advice to minimise potential transmission of the virus.

- **28-29th March – Ric's Skull & Bone Identification Workshop *POSTPONED – no new date set***
- **7th May – Evening Lecture: the prickly problem facing hedgehogs *POSTPONED – no new date set***
Our very own Ben Williams will be giving a talk all about hedgehogs at Avebury Chapel. There will be five free tickets available to WMG members (more information coming soon). You can find out more here:
<https://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/events/463a4c24-a642-482c-b5fc-d7135484cfcd/pages/details>
- **13-14th June – Mammal surveys at Standlynch Farm *This may be postponed***
We will be conducting various mammal surveys as well as surveys for other taxa. More information to follow. Please email Gareth if you would like to help out: wiltshatrecords@gmail.com

Further information

For further information regarding the group, membership and recording please email wiltshiremammalgroup@hotmail.co.uk.

Committee members;

- Lisa Wade (Treasurer & Membership)
wmgmembership@gmail.com
- Gareth Harris (County Recorder & Website)
wiltshatrecords@gmail.com
- Rhodri Gruffydd
- Jessie Forster
- Purgle Linham (Website)