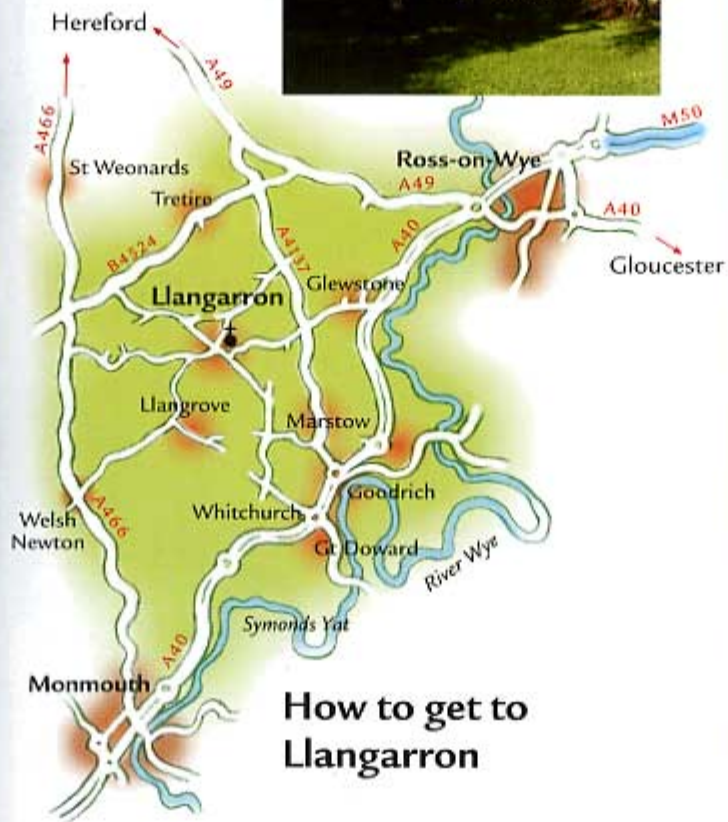


This churchyard has been significant for people and wildlife for many years. Evidence suggests the earliest church in Llangarron was built in this churchyard at least a thousand years ago. The present church is 14th Century.

Many plants and animals, once widespread, are now gone from much of the countryside. Country churchyards can act as sanctuaries for wildlife. We are caring for this churchyard to maintain it as a special place for people and a haven for wildlife.

In 2004 the Local Heritage Initiative gave us a grant to record the species of plants and animals, the archaeology, and the general history of St. Deinst. From this a management plan has been written. A copy is in the church. We have also begun raising public awareness of the value of the churchyard through events, talks and workshops.

We would like to thank the Local Heritage Initiative and all the local people that have put time and enthusiasm into conserving and learning about this wonderful churchyard.



How to get to Llangarron



Local Heritage initiative

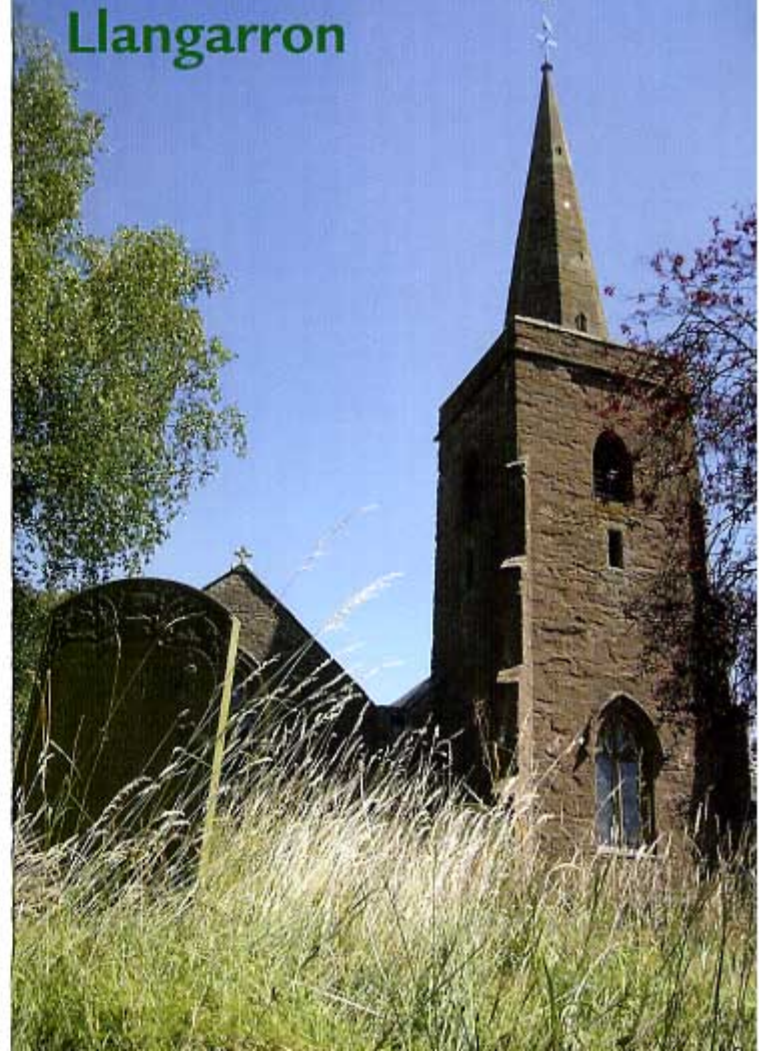


Thanks also to Caring for God's Acre

Special for people Special for wildlife

Wander, wonder and explore

St Deinst's Churchyard, Llangarron





Leaving areas of grassland long supports a greater variety of insects and acts as a shelter for small mammals and amphibians. Look out for signs of mice, voles and shrews – nibbled nuts and cones, droppings, holes and runs.

We will resurvey the grassland every 3-5 years to check the cutting regimes are benefiting certain plants and fungi.



A mosaic of lichens clothe the old gravestones. Lichens grow very slowly – sometimes less than a millimetre a year! The local family history society have recorded the memorial inscriptions. You can find information on this inside the church.

Here we manage as a **spring meadow** area. Look out for primrose, cowslip, bluebell, violets and cuckoo flower.

Look out for oxeye daisy, cat's ear, knapweeds and bedstraws in this area which is being managed as a **summer meadow**.

Have a look for **bird and bat boxes** on trees. Long-eared bats, common pipistrelles and the rare lesser horseshoe bats roost in the church. Our grassland management will ensure plenty of insects for their hearty appetites. Pipistrelles only weigh the same as a 2p coin yet can eat 3,000 midges in one evening!



Long ago people reused materials. This **sundial** is on top of the old steeple which stands on a circular stone base. The base is thought to have been constructed from the foundations of the old preaching cross.



Look up at this wonderful **yew tree**. You will see a cable which is supporting the 2 stems. In Britain 95% of Yew trees are in churchyards. They are the oldest living things in Britain and need our protection and care.



We are leaving **grassland** around the churchyard edge uncut over winter to provide valuable sites for amphibians, moths, butterflies and other invertebrates.



In some parts of Britain churchyards are the last sanctuaries for certain grassland **fungi**. We are keeping areas that are good for fungi well mown and unshaded. Visit during September and October to catch the colourful waxcaps.



This small **log pile** will be colonised by invertebrates such as beetles, worms and millipedes, which in turn provide food for grass snakes, slow worms, frogs, toads and birds. Rotting wood is also important for some types of fungi.



Small mammals and amphibians find shelter in **dry stone walls** such as this, which has been restored as part of the project.

We hope you have enjoyed exploring the churchyard. Please join others in recording the plants and animals you have seen in the wildlife recording book inside the church.

If you are interested in joining a team of enthusiastic locals in managing this special churchyard contact Jo Ball on 01989 770234.



The iron railings and the **Victorian gate** have been restored.

