Burial Ground Discovery Pack

CARING FOR GOD'S ACRE

exploring nature with children

Introduction

Why Visit Burial Grounds?

There are over 20,000 burial grounds in England and Wales, spanning different eras of time, culture and religion. They can often be remnants of the landscape which once surrounded them, offering havens for wildlife that have remain unchanged for hundreds of years, and glimpses into our past.

These are places full of stories. At the heart of the community for centuries, churchyards were used for local markets, fairs, meetings and plays, as well as the activities we associate with them today such as weddings, funerals and outdoor services. Cemeteries tell the stories of a population on the move as towns grew.

With the help of this pack, we hope that you will be able to use your local burial ground as a place of discovery, exploring the wildlife and history woven deeply around their stones.

Visiting as an individual family

Most burial grounds, such as municipal cemeteries, churchyards and chapel yards, are open to the public and you do not need permission to visit. In some cases, sections of a cemetery can be dedicated to a certain religion, where general visiting may not be appropriate. These areas are often marked on the map and may even be closed to the public.

Visiting as a group

When planning a group visit to your local burial ground, it is worth doing some research into the site and contacting the church warden or cemetery manager first. Their contact details can usually be found in the church or chapel entrance, on a site notice board, or via their website.

It is a good idea to discuss with the warden or manager what you are planning to do during your visit, to make sure they are happy with your plans. Things you may want to ask include:

- Can you collect things such as leaf litter, flower petals or mini-beasts?
- Do they mind you taking photos in the burial ground?
- Are there any burials taking place on the date of your visit?
- Can you go into the church or chapel?
- Are there any dangerous or off-limits areas of the site to avoid?

Risk Assessment

As with any group outdoor activity, it is important to carry out a risk assessment prior to your group visit. Creating a risk assessment means first identifying any hazards, assessing the level of risk that they pose, and putting steps in place to bring that risk down to an acceptable level. There are general hazards, such as slips, trips and falls, which will apply to all outdoor locations, but there may also be some more specific hazards. The site manager may be able to give you information about site specific risks that you need to be aware of.

You can see an example risk assessment attached to this pack.

General Do's and Don'ts

Burial grounds are special places, and while most sites welcome visitors looking at their wildlife and history, this is not their primary purpose. Here are a few things you should remember to get the most out of your visit whilst respecting its importance:

- Do discuss with your group why the site is important to people.
- Do be aware that these are places for burial, people visiting graves may appreciate peace and quiet.
- Do be sensitive around recent graves and ones that are regularly visited. It may be better to keep to the older areas of the site where you are less likely to find recent burials.
- Don't allow children to climb or lean on the monuments, for their safety and as a sign of respect.

In our experience, managers of burial grounds will gladly welcome groups and are keen for children and families to learn to enjoy these fascinating places. They may even offer some help or advice on particularly interesting areas to seek out.

Introducing Burial Grounds to Children.

It is impossible to spend time in a burial ground with children without talking about death, how easy we find this varies and often depends on personal experience. Whatever your belief system, the burial grounds serve a very practical purpose and this can be a good place to start e.g. 'what is this place for?' 'why do we need it?'.

Children often understand the concept of things being old and precious and this can be a useful way of describing the memorials and gravestones that encourages them to be careful with them.

Once children understand the function of a burial ground it can be useful to discuss why people visit it, how it might make people feel in simple terms e.g.:

- People often feel sad when someone dies, visiting their loved one's grave can make them feel better.
- Burial grounds can be peaceful places, sometimes it is nice to come to sit.
- Burial grounds can be beautiful places, so it is nice to visit.

Ask the children why they think people come to the burial ground. This can also help encourage appropriate behaviour.

How to use this pack

In this pack we have put together seasonal activities for exploring and discovering the biodiversity of burial grounds. We have used the resources from our Education Pack adapted for use in a less formal setting. If you would like to see the original activities, complete with curriculum links and learning outcomes, please visit the Resources section of our website.

There is a lot to learn from the gravestones and memorials as well, so we have put together a separate pack of family activities written in conjunction with national expert Professor Harold Mytum focusing on this. Please find it in the Resources section of our website.

What you need

As for any outdoor activity, wear clothing that suits the weather and sturdy footwear that can deal with uneven and damp surfaces. You might like to wear waterproof trousers or take something to sit/kneel on when you are looking at plants and insects.

You might also like to take a notebook and pencil, a camera, a small pot with a lid for looking at bugs and a simple identification guide if you have one. We have a Starter Guide in the Resources section of our website designed for families and those starting to observe wildlife. We are able to send out free copies whilst stocks last (please contact enquiries@cfga.org.uk with your postal address), you can download it for free or view it on our web site here.

spring

The days are getting longer and the weather warmer and wildlife in the burial ground is waking up. These activities will encourage you and your child/ren to look more closely as spring unfolds.

Spring Senses

We use our sight all the time when learning about wildlife, but our other senses can be useful too.

What can you hear?

You might be able to hear birds singing, can you tell the difference between the calls? If you close your eyes is it easier to hear? On a warm sunny day, you might be able to hear insects clicking or buzzing or the wind in the trees. Roll up a sheet of paper into a cone shaped 'ear trumpet'. Does that help you hear? What happens if you point it towards the grass, hedge or trees?

What can you smell?

It could be tree blossom or fresh dug earth or cut grass or can you smell that an animal has passed by recently?

If you visited in the winter, did the burial ground sound and smell different then? If you didn't visit, can you think whether it would have sounded or smelt different and why?

The RSPB have a birdsong identifying page to get you started on identifying bird song

Bird song apps can also be useful, there is a range to choose from.

Remember to take:

A sheet of paper to make into an ear trumpet

Bird song sheet

Bird song app

Blossom

Blossom is the term given to the flowers that appears in the spring. Trees that blossom are mostly fruit trees but other trees also flower, you may just have to look more closely.

Have a look at the Parts of a Flower page in your Starter Guide or **the sheet attached to this pack.** Flowers contain male and female parts. Pollen from the male Anther needs to be moved to the female Stigma for the plant to produce seeds or in the case of most blossom trees, fruit. The movement of the pollen from the anther to the stigma is called pollination. Some plants use the wind to do this e.g. grasses so their flowers are less noticeable, but many plants need insects to visit to move the pollen and so create attractive displays of colour and scent to attract them. The insects are called pollinators and can include bees, wasps, moths, flies and beetles.

How many different types of blossom can you see in your burial ground? If you stand next to a tree in blossom what can you hear?

Because both leaves and blossom use light to grow, some trees e.g, blackthorn or crab apple, blossom before their leaves emerge in the spring – you will often see their creamy flowers in hedgerows. Others, such as hawthorn, flower later after their leaves have grown.

Are any of the other trees in the burial ground that are flowering in a less flamboyant way? Look under larch trees for tiny pink flowers or a sycamore tree for their flower, remember catkins are a form of flower too. Use the **Spotters Guide to Tree Flowers** and see what you can find.

Early flowers

Snow drops and primroses are the first flowers to emerge with some coming up from Christmas onwards in sheltered spots. The lengthening of the days and the warmth of early spring bring up lesser celandine, daffodils, cowslips and bluebells. Help on identifying these plants can be found in our Starter Guide or on the **Spring Flowers Sheet**.

The Wildlife Trusts have a **Spring Flowers Spotters Sheet** which you might like to take with you.

Remember to take:

Starter Guide or Spring Flowers Sheet

Spotters Guide to Tree Flowers

Amphibians

Amphibians are animals that spend their lives both in the water and on land. Frogs, toads and newts all start off life in the water but will spend much of their adult lives on land. Late spring is the breeding time for amphibians, and as they are active moving to breeding grounds and looking for mates you have more chance of spotting them.

Explore the cool damp corners of the burial ground like the bottom of walls and amongst long grass. If you would like to know more Froglife have some great factsheets about amphibians online:**Common Frog**, **Common Toad**, **Great Crested Newt**, **Smooth Newt**

Remember to take:

Starter guide or the Amphibian and Reptile Sheet

Slow Worm Activities for at home

Reptiles

Reptiles are poikilothermic, meaning that their body temperature varies with the surrounding temperature, this used to be called 'cold blooded'.

Burial Grounds are ideal as they are often quiet places with lots of flat stones for reptiles to bask on, allowing them to warm up with the spring sun. Slow worms look like miniature snakes (although they are legless lizards) and like the bottom of gravestones or under piles of cut grass. Grass snakes are much bigger and quite smelly, you may smell one before you see it. Adders with their distinctive zig-zag markings are our only venomous snake and although they are increasingly rare they are sometimes spotted in burial grounds. You might spot a tail end disappearing into the undergrowth as they would prefer to hide than encounter a human.

It is unlikely that you will ever be bitten by an Adder but is a good idea to keep a safe distance if you are lucky enough to spot one. If your burial ground has a wall that gets lots of sunshine with small spaces between the stones keep an eye out or common lizards.

They are small and move quickly but in the right conditions, walls present the perfect place to hide safely and to come out and warm up on a sunny day.

The Amphibian and Reptile Conservation Trust have a great **identification guide online.**

summer

Summer is a busy time of year for the natural world. Our long days give plants the maximum opportunity to grow and ripen their fruit and/or seeds. Animals are feeding and looking after young, even children grow more in the spring and summer than any other time of year (although we don't yet know why). There is so much to see and explore it can be difficult to know where to start so here are some activities and ideas that might help.

Insects/Invertebrates

Although we often talk about insects the correct term is invertebrate which means creatures without a backbone (you are a vertebrate because you have a backbone) and insects are a specific type of invertebrate. There are over 40,000 different species of invertebrate in the UK, and worldwide more are being discovered all the time.

As invertebrates make up 95% of all animal life on the planet, they are supremely important. They are pollinators (see the spring sheet) and decomposers (meaning they eat up dead plants and animals allowing those nutrients to re-enter the food chain or the soil) and for the control of other invertebrates. For example, ladybirds eat aphids, and wasps are important for controlling caterpillar populations. Both aphids and caterpillars can be a problem for gardeners and growers.

Invertebrates are incredible mini monsters, think up something disgusting and invertebrates are already doing it. Some species of wasp lay their eggs in living caterpillars, when the eggs hatch the larvae start to eat the caterpillar from the inside out whilst it is still alive! YUK!

So, what are insects then? Insects are a specific form of invertebrate and here is a checklist for what the adults look like. Remember their larval/first stage might not be like this e.g. butterflies are insects but their larval form, caterpillars, don't have any of these characteristics.

Insects have:

- **Three distinct body parts: Head, Thorax, Abdomen.**
- **Antennae.**
- **Six (three pairs) legs with joints (like knees).**
- **They might have one or two sets of wings (but not always).**
- **The legs and the wings are attached to the thorax.**

There are all sorts of insects including ladybirds, ants, butterflies, crickets, dragonflies, bees and wasps, the list really does go on and on.

The best way to properly look at insects is with a bug pot, if you don't have one, any transparent container with a lid (or a piece of clingfilm) will do. Bug pots have airholes in the lid but if you are using any other type of container remember to let the invertebrates go after a few minutes, so they don't suffocate. A magnifying glass is useful for looking at all the details. Invertebrates are poikilothermic, meaning that their body temperature varies with the surrounding temperature, they need warmth to be active, the best time to hunt for them is on a warm summer's afternoon.

Insects/Invertebrates continued

There is a key for working out what type of minibeast you are looking at with this pack. Buglife have a **more detailed version** and a **Pollinator Identification Chart**.

Remember to take:

Minibeast hunt sheets
A white sheet
Bug pot or alternative
A soft paint brush
Magnifying glass
Clipboard
Pencil

Grasses

Look across the burial ground, what is the most common plant you see? Is it grass? The grassland of burial grounds is what gives them the potential to make them so special.

Some burial grounds are very old. If you are in a church or chapel yard, the burial ground might be even older than the building, and the ground you are standing on has been grassland for hundreds or maybe thousands of years. This means it has had an opportunity to develop a plant community that is a mix of different types of grasses and wildflowers because it has never been ploughed and re-seeded. Ancient meadows are increasingly rare and what remains is often found in burial grounds. Some cemeteries in towns also contain old grassland, maybe not as old as church and chapel yards but still valuable for nature.

Grass is one of the most common plants on the planet making up between a fifth and a quarter of all plant life. Worldwide there are over 10,000 different species and grass is found on every continent. In the UK there are approximately 160 species of 'wild' grass.

Grass is one of the most important plants to humans although we can't eat it directly as our digestive systems can't break it down. We can eat its seeds, anything known as a cereal comes from grass. Can you think of any foods that might come from grass? Take a look at the **Uses of Grass** sheet and see if you can complete the words – it might make you think of it a bit differently.

Grasses continued

The best kind of grassland for wildlife is one where there is a mix of different types of grasses and wildflowers to give invertebrates the widest choice of food. In some burial grounds where they have a good mix the grass might be left to grow long during the summer so the plants can flower and seed. These are called wildflower meadows, if you visit on a warm sunny day you will be able to hear it 'buzzing' with invertebrates. The long grass also gives opportunities for small mammals (e.g. mice, shrews and voles) to feed and hide and slow worms to hunt.

Grasses can be tricky to identify from each other as they look very similar. Because they are wind pollinated, they don't produce brightly coloured flowers, but their inflorescences (flowers) can be distinctive.

Have a look at the Grasses page in the Starter Guide or **the sheet attached to this pack**. Take a plain piece of paper, collect some different looking grass heads and lay them out on the paper and have a really good look at them, use a magnifying glass if you have one. How are they different from each other?

Remember to take:

Starter guide or Grasses Sheet
Sheet of plain paper
Magnifying glass

Swifts

Swifts are an amazing small brown bird that travels every spring from Central Africa to breed in the UK. Their distinctive shriek is one of the first signs of summer as they zip through the air catching insects. These impressive aerial acrobats like to nest high up under the eaves of buildings and roof-tiles so churches and chapels offer great nesting opportunities.

Swifts spend almost their entire lives in flight and will eat, sleep and mate on the wing. They arrive in the UK in May, raise a single clutch of eggs, and will leave in August to fly back to Africa. Before they go you will see groups of young birds flying fast and high having 'screaming parties' as they prepare for one of the longest annual migrations in the world which will take them on a trip of approximately 14,000 miles by the time they return to the UK the next summer. The British Trust for Ornithology put a tiny tracker on one bird and found it had flown 5,000 miles in five days!

The numbers of swifts arriving in the UK each year are declining, but we don't really know why. They travel so far that it could be a combination of different things such as weather patterns changing or available food.

Swifts continued

There are a few things we can do to make the UK the best destination for these incredible travellers as we can. Action for Swifts have put together information for installing **swift nesting boxes** into church belfries and there is more information on buildings and swifts on **their website**.

If you are lucky enough to spot a swift nest there is a free **Swift Mapper App** to help them gather information on nesting sites. The more we know about the swifts the better we can help them.

Swifts eat flying insects such as aphids, flying ants, mosquitoes, hoverflies and small beetles so managing land to encourage a diverse range of insects to flourish (such as a wildflower meadow) will increase feeding opportunities for them.

It is easy to get swifts mixed up with swallows and house martins. Have a look in the Starter Guide or at the **Bird Sheet attached to this pack** to discover the differences between these birds. You will also find some Swift activities and facts attached as well.

Remember to take:

Birds sheet

Chalkhill Blue Butterfly

Burnet Moth

autumn

In the natural world the autumn is a time to prepare for the winter. Some species leave to find warmer places, others are storing food to survive the winter and those who will not survive a cold winter are ensuring their seeds or eggs have the best chance to start growing in the spring. Look around, can you see signs of nature getting ready for winter?

Fungi

Fungi come in all sorts of different shapes and sizes, they can be microscopic leaf moulds or large brackets growing out of the side of a rotten tree to the largest land organism in the world that stretches over 3.4 miles! They appear all year round but the easiest time to spot them is in the autumn, when the weather is warm and wet, as this is the perfect time for fungi to fruit. Fungi, mushroom and toadstool are all words for the same thing, they are neither plants nor animals but a separate type of organism. Fungi cannot make food from light like plants or eat like animals, so they use nutrients from dead plants and animals. Fungi are great recyclers as they transform dead and dying matter into energy that they use to grow.

When you find fungi in the autumn, and there are lots of different kinds, what you are seeing is the fruit. The living part of the Fungi is called the mycelium and this is usually hidden underground or within the tree that the fungi is growing on. Imagine an apple tree with the whole tree buried under the ground and just the apples on the surface. The health of trees and plants is strongly connected to the mycelium that grows on the plant roots.

Remember to take:

Autumn Fungi sheet
Camera
Small mirror

The mycelium feeds on the sugars the plant makes from sunlight and in return breaks down nutrients in the soil that would not be otherwise available to the plant.

Burial grounds often have several different habitats that will offer homes to different types of fungi. Under hedges it can be shady with lots of leaves so woodland fungi will be at home. Short, mown grass is the perfect home of brightly coloured waxcap and other grassland fungi whilst yew trees and other conifers might have earthstars growing underneath.

Top tip – if you would like to see what a fungi looks like underneath without touching it take a small mirror with you and place it under the fungi. This can be handy for taking photos as well.

Some fungi are poisonous and with over 15,000 species in the UK it can be hard to know which are which so it is best to be careful.

Always wash your hands after touching fungi.

The British Mycological Society have some **great learning activities on their website** for Primary aged children.

Autumn Leaves

The biggest change to our landscape in the autumn is when the leaves change colour and fall off the trees. But why do they do that?

Trees can be divided into two types, those that lose their leaves every autumn and those that don't. Trees that keep their leaves are called **evergreen** and includes most conifer species that have needles rather than leaves. Trees that lose their leaves are called **deciduous**. Just to mix things up a bit European larch trees have needles that they drop every autumn and grow again in the spring, holly has leaves but are evergreen, and on some trees, especially young beech and oak trees, leaves will die and go brown and crisp but won't fall off until the spring. This is called **marcescence** and experts can't agree on why they do it.

Trees make food from sunlight and to do this they use a chemical in their leaves called chlorophyll. Whilst the tree is growing it produces chlorophyll which is green. As we get to autumn the trees need less food as they stop growing over the winter, so they stop producing chlorophyll.

The green chemical disappears so the leaves change colour.

As you look around the burial ground you may notice some trees have red or purple leaves that are this colour all year round (e.g a copper beech or some types of maple tree) these trees still have the green chlorophyll in them, but they have other chemicals in them as well that creates the different colours.

For other tree related activities the Forestry Commission have free **Autumn Activity Pack** and the Woodland Trust have a free **Tree Identification App** that might be useful.

Remember to take:

Fun with Trees sheet.

Measuring tape (the longer the better).

Preparing for Winter

Autumn is a time of plenty in the natural world, there are fruit and nuts available for food and there is enough warmth in the sun for insects and other **poikilothermic** (meaning that their body temperature varies with the surrounding temperature) animals to still be active, but something is changing and if you sit quietly in a burial ground you might be able to tell that changes are taking place as nature is preparing for winter.

Some birds migrate to warmer countries to avoid our winter, the swifts that were screaming around the skies in August have gone and are spending the winter in central Africa. Other species that summer in Scandinavia and Russia start arriving in October to enjoy our milder winters. Many of these are water birds but you may see a fieldfare, brambling or redwing in a burial ground. There is also a possibility that the blackbird or mistle thrush you can see spends its summer further north.

Amphibians and reptiles slow down and go into a state called **diapause**. As poikilothermic animals they need warmth to move and feed so they rest at the bottom of ponds or under rocks, logs and in compost heaps until the weather warms up enough for them to become active again.

Insects are also poikilothermic and those that remain alive over winter will also go into diapause. Some, such as caterpillars, slugs, snails, queen bees and wasps and some butterflies have an antifreeze type chemical in their body fluids so they can survive a frost.

Ladybirds can sometimes be seen huddling in groups in crevices between stones on memorials and other sheltered spots. They use their red and black colour to deter anything from eating them but if that doesn't work, they will ooze a smelly liquid from their knees! Many insects will end their life cycles in the autumn leaving eggs or larvae to overwinter and emerge in the spring.

Mammals feed up in the autumn putting on fat that will keep them warm and sustain them through the winter. Some will also grow a winter coat of thicker hair and small creatures that would use a lot of energy if they went out in the cold will build underground nests with seed stores. Moles will store worms before the ground freezes and squirrels will store nuts. Look around for evidence that animals have been feeding, if you find hazelnut shells use our **Nibbled Nuts guide** to discover what has nibbling near you. A magnifying glass will be useful for this.

Preparing for Winter continued

Plants start to shut down as our days start to get shorter and there is less opportunity to make food from sunlight. Some (annuals) will end their life cycle in the autumn dying completely, leaving seeds in the soil to germinate in the spring. Perennials live for years but will die back in the winter storing energy in their roots until it is warm and light enough to grow again. Deciduous trees go into a dormant (sleeping) phase, dropping their leaves and starting to grow buds ready for the spring.

There are lots of things you can do to help wildlife prepare for the winter. If you speak to the people who look after the burial ground you visit, maybe you could do some of them there.

Remember to take:

Nibbled Nuts sheet.

Magnifying glass.

winter

Despite being cold and wet, the UK winters are generally mild and wildlife activity continues all year round if you know where to look.

Trees

Twig Identification: Now that the leaves are off the trees it is easier to see their shapes and textures. It can be difficult to identify trees that have lost their leaves, however, identifying twigs can be a fun way to keep learning about trees during the colder months. Take the **Woodland Trusts' Twig ID Guide** with you or gather up different looking twigs from the ground and see if you can identify them once you are back at home.

Bark Rubbings: Use paper and crayons to take rubbings of bark, why not see how many unique bark patterns you can create! Remember to use the side of the crayon for best results. This activity encourages children to look more carefully at trees and their similarities and differences. Take photographs of the different types of bark and use the links below to try to work out which tree they are from when you get home.

Remember to take:

Twig Guide

Paper

Crayons

These are links to pages you might find helpful:

How to identify a tree from its bark

Bark Guide

Lichen

Lichens are two or more organisms living together as one, a fungus, an algae and sometimes a cyanobacteria.

Burial grounds are essential for lichen as they can offer a variety of surfaces and for the lichen to colonise. This activity will get you looking closely at the lichen and thinking about where and how it grows.

With a hand lens or magnifying glass look really closely at the lichen on gravestones. Lichen can generally be split into three groups Crusty (Crustose), Leafy (Foliose) and Shrubby (Fruticose) - the **Take a Look at Lichens sheet** gives you some examples. Remember lichen can grow on wood as well so take a look at tree trunks, twigs and wooden fences as well.

A cyanobacteria is an organism related to bacteria which can also photosynthesize (make food from sunlight) as plants do. They are amongst the earliest organisms to have existed on earth.

Remember to take:

Hand lens or magnifying glass

A camera on its macro setting

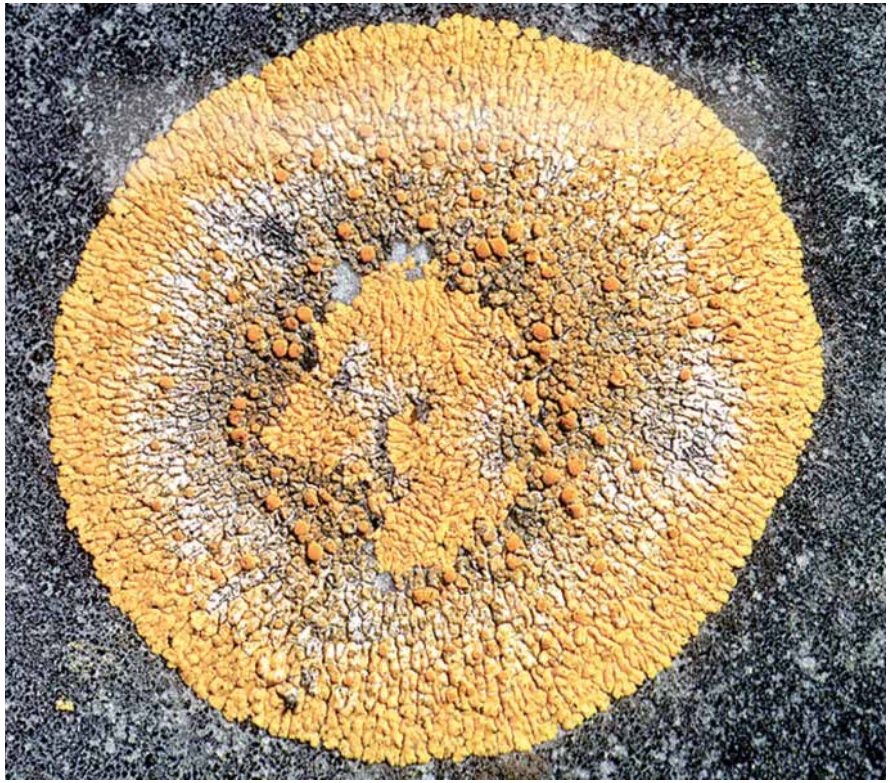
Take a Look at Lichens sheet

Lichens continued

To do at home afterwards: Life on Lichens

If you've been looking closely at lichens then why not have some fun! Create your own planet, using the lichen patterns you've looked at for its bumpy surface.

- **What's the name of your planet?**
- **Who lives there?**
- **Can you draw them in too?**
- **What is the weather like there?**



We now know that lichens are made up of 2 or 3 organisms working together. ***Licheniculous*** *fungi are fungi that live on lichen (different to the fungi that make up the lichen) they are tiny, and a microscope is needed to see them properly.*

Mammals

Like us, as the weather gets worse a lot of small mammals spend more time in their homes and less time outdoors, however only a few species actually hibernate all winter. Hedgehogs, dormice and bats are true hibernators and will sleep all winter if the conditions are right. Other mammals, that you might have expected to hibernate, are able to go into a form of deep sleep to wait out bad weather or food shortages and conserve energy for shorter periods of time. This is called **Torpor** and like hibernation involves the slowing down of bodily functions.

Let's see what signs of animals you can find …

Whist the ground is soft and vegetation is low it is easier to spot the animals that have been out and about. Walk around slowly and look for signs they may have left behind. These could be footprints, droppings (poo), molehills, or maybe nibbled nuts. Which animals do you think made these signs?

Remember to take:

A camera

Starter Guide or the Traces of Animals sheet

Use the Traces of Animals section in the Starter Guide or the sheet attached to this Pack.

These links feature a wider range of poo:

Wildlife Watch – Poodunnit? &

Discover Wildlife – Who's Poo?

Mammals continued

To do at home afterwards:

Other animals that hibernate include adders and grass snakes, queen bumblebees, toads, ladybirds and some butterflies. Can you guess where these animals might hibernate and what sort of conditions they might like? See if you can find out the facts to see if your guesses were right. If you are lucky enough to come across a hibernating animal don't disturb it.

If you were going to hibernate all winter where would you do it?

- **What would you need to do to get ready?**
- **Can you draw a picture of your ideal hibernation place and label the things you would need?**

We hope you have enjoyed the activities in this pack - we would love to hear how you have got on with it. Please share any pictures with us via our Bluesky @caringforgodsacre or Facebook @CaringforGodsacre pages.

If you would like to know more about burial ground heritage and wildlife please visit our website www.caringforgodsacre.org.uk and take a look at whether we are running any events or activities near you, have a look at our short films or any of the other free resources there.

You might also like to look up your local Wildlife Trust or any of the organisations we have linked to through this pack.

Or you might like to do it all over again in a different burial ground! Keep Exploring!

Gwnaed yn bosibl gan
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