

Museum
of
Cannock Chase

Inspiring
healthy
lifestyles

Sculpture Trail Map

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5

Museum

Valley Road

4

6

Workshop

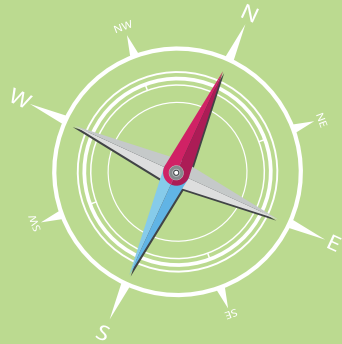
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Car Park

8

Weighbridge

9



Lamp Room

10

Turn over for
more information.



Sculpture Trail Map

Hednesford Hills is a site of Special Scientific Interest.

The wildlife that lives here have unique roles to play preserving and benefitting this rare heathland habitat.

1 **Nightjar** (*Caprimulgus europaeus*)

These well camouflaged visitors from Africa arrive in the Spring to nest on the ground of heathland and moorland.

2 **Muntjac deer** (*Muntiacus reevesi*)

Introduced to the UK in the 20th century, they are sometimes called 'barking deer' because of the loud sound they can make.

3 **Fox** (*Vulpes vulpes*)

Foxes are crepuscular - mainly active at dusk and dawn. Their diet includes rabbits, rodents, birds, invertebrates, fruit and berries.

4 **Badger** (*Meles meles*)

These distinctive animals often live in the same sett for generations, laying a network of well-trodden paths through the undergrowth. Badgers eat fruit, small mammals and invertebrates, though 80% of their diet is made up of earthworms.

5 **Broad banded nomad bee** (*Nomada signata*)

Nomad bees are cleptoparasites, which means they lay their eggs in the nest cells of other bee species and their larvae feed off the host bees' pollen stores (and their larvae / eggs).

6 **Welsh clear wing moth** (*Synanthedon scoliaeformis*)

A very rare moth. The caterpillars can live for several years in old birch trees. Hednesford Hills is one of only two places in England that this insect is found.

7 **Treecreeper** (*Certhia familiaris*)

Treecreepers are homebodies; they stay in their own small territories, some sticking to only one tree! They use their long beaks to pick insects out of the bark.

8 **Jay** (*Garrulus glandarius*)

This bird likes to store acorns, known as caching, for when needed. They are also good at mimicking the calls of other birds.

9 **Adder** (*Vipera berus*)

The UK's only venomous snake likes sunbathing in heathland and moorland. They eat a diet of small mammals, amphibians, birds and reptiles. They are hunted by birds of prey and large mammals. Adders hibernate during the winter months.

10 **Lizard** (*Zootoca vivipara*)

Common lizards can often be found basking in the warm sun around the site during spring and summer. They are viviparous which means that, unusually, they bear live young instead of laying eggs, which are usually born in July. The adults hibernate through the winter.