

CAYNHAM NEWS

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www.caynham.eclipse.co.uk

February 2022

Produced and published monthly by Caynham Village Hall.
If you are organising anything and would like it to be listed here,
please contact David Faulkner at least one month in advance.

The Queen's Platinum Jubilee 2nd to 5th June

Planning has begun for Caynham to come together to mark this historic anniversary. As part of the weekend Flower Festival in St Mary's Church, outside there will be strawberry cream teas with, of course, the Jubilee Pudding!

The pageant in London is to be on Sunday 5th June, so our main village celebration will be on Saturday 4th – **SAVE THE DATE**

We all want Caynham to look its best in June, but the telephone box and the Pound corner need some TLC. Maybe you could volunteer to help with these projects?

Reverend Rider was a much-love vicar in Caynham at the time of the Queen's accession and is remembered in the delightful window in the Church, which shows our village in the 1950s. We plan to include the Rider window in the festivities. If you have any memories of this popular priest, we would like to hear them.

Jill Bufton, Jenny Daniel and Chris King

New wheelie bins for recycling cans, glass, and plastic

You can now order a new bin to replace your recycling boxes. The bin is free. It will have a purple lid and is optional – you can continue to use boxes if you prefer. For more information see www.shropshire.gov.uk/waste and to order a bin go to <https://shropshire.gov.uk/requestmixedrecyclingbin>. Bins will be distributed starting in May.

Events in February and March (Caynham Village Hall unless noted)

Tues 1 st Feb	Gardening Society: talk by Gordon Malt 'Garden features/Plant combinations/Pots for summer' 7.30pm
Weds 9 th Feb	WI: AGM & talk: Shropshire Domestic Abuse Centre (Ashford Carbonel VH)
Sat 12 th Feb	Caynham Walkers – details from organiser
Mon 14 th Feb	Caynham Book Exchange 10.30am
Tues 1 st March	Gardening Society: talk by Barney Martin 'The Flower Garden at Stokesay Court' 7.30pm
Weds 9 th March	WI: talk "Willow Work" by Cathy Preston 7.30pm (Ashford Carbonel VH)
Sat 12 th March	Caynham Walkers – details from organiser
Mon 14 th March	Caynham Book Exchange 10.30am

The environmental crisis and us – part 4 carbon offsetting

The previous article disputed the validity of carbon offsetting and carbon credits, in the context of companies aiming for 'net zero', because they could easily be used as a cheaper option to emissions reduction. What about the use of offsetting by individuals and households where, hopefully, the motivation is genuine? How effective is it?

There are several tests for effectiveness. A carbon offsetting scheme ideally should be:

1. *Verifiable*: does it really do what it says on the tin? Offsetting is unregulated - there are various certification schemes, but their reliability is uncertain.
2. *Quantifiable*: how much CO₂ is actually being offset?
3. *Timely*: how long will it take for the offsetting to take effect? Your emissions may be rapid, but it could take years for the offsetting to balance them.
4. *Permanent*: for how long will the offset be effective? CO₂ remains in the atmosphere for hundreds of years, but your offsetting scheme may only lock up carbon for less than a century. This is still useful: it buys us time - 2050 is less than 30 years away - but it means your offsetting is only temporary.
5. *Additional*: would the offset action have occurred anyway without your contribution? For example, investing in renewable energy to replace fossil fuel generation makes good economic sense so hardly requires the assistance of a carbon offsetting scheme.

The available offsetting schemes can generally be divided into four categories:

- a) *Reducing potential emissions from land use, eg by stopping deforestation.* This fails test 1, and by extension all the other tests too: paying someone not to cut down trees in one area may simply mean they will be cut down somewhere else instead or they weren't going to be felled anyway. Stopping deforestation is better achieved through legislation (and enforcement).
- b) *Reducing potential emissions elsewhere (usually in the developing world), eg by replacing carbon-intensive heating with lower carbon alternatives.* This is difficult to verify or quantify: it could reduce the *rate* of emissions but, unless the replacement is zero carbon, may simply lock in use of the new fuel for longer, eg substituting gas for coal. A more effective approach is investing in renewable energy sources - which requires government action rather than small-scale projects - in which case the offsetting is also not additional.
- c) *Carbon capture and storage using technology.* This has great promise of satisfying all the tests, not least because it offers very long-term storage, but

it is still in its infancy and currently very expensive. It isn't available for domestic offsetting (yet?).

- d) *Increasing natural carbon sequestration (capture) and storage, by plants, soil, wetlands etc.* This is the commonest form of offsetting offered and has the added attraction potentially of increasing biodiversity. The main disadvantage is that the storage provided is relatively short-term, so fails test 4, and could be further shortened by fire, flood, or disease - or indeed by climate change itself.

Although imperfect and only providing a temporary offset for your excess emissions, option (d) is clearly the most viable method for reducing domestic carbon footprints. Conservation groups sometimes seem to be competing in claiming that the habitat they focus on is the best: forests (Woodland Trust), meadows (Butterfly Conservation, Plantlife), wetlands (Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust). All of these have merit, but whichever you choose will require careful long-term management to ensure survival. To be sure your contribution will be effective, look for projects run by the Wildlife Trusts, RSPB, the National Trust, and the charities mentioned above.

Of course, planting trees (or hedgerows) is something you can also do yourself. You need to choose the right place (see <http://righttrees4cc.org.uk/public.aspx>) and the right trees. The rate at which trees sequester CO₂ depends on the species, the soil and the planting density. It's typically highest in the first 20 years after planting, the accumulated CO₂ reaching a plateau after 50 to 100 years. The potential storage capacity at maturity ranges from 500 kg for small trees (eg *acer palmatum*, *sorbus*, crab apple) to 7 tonnes for large ones (eg oak, elm). There's a useful extensive list at <https://www.barcham.co.uk/carbon-calculator/top-trunks-guide/>, which also gives expected lifetimes. With 2050 in mind, note that after 30 years the stored carbon will be between 30 and 50% of the figures given in this table (smaller trees achieve the largest percentages).

Data sources:

'Carbon storage and sequestration by habitat: a review of the evidence', Natural England Research Report NERR094 (April 2021);

<https://royalsociety.org/topics-policy/projects/climate-change-evidence-causes/>, Royal Society (March 2020)

<https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/features/CarbonCycle>

Contact details (area code 01584 except where noted)

Caynham Ashford Women's Institute (<https://sites.google.com/site/caynhamashfordwi/>)

Meets monthly 7.30pm 2nd Wednesday at Caynham or Ashford Carbonell village halls

President	Mrs Christine King	876819
Secretary	Mrs Jane van Duijvenvoorde	891396 janevanduij@gmail.com
Treasurer	Mrs Ann Morris	831692

Caynham & District Gardening Society (<http://caynhamgardening.blogspot.co.uk>)

Meets monthly 7.30pm 1st Tuesday Caynham Village Hall

Chairman	Mrs Christine King	876819
Secretary	Mrs Jean Faulkner	879515 jeanmfaulkner@btinternet.com
Treasurer	Mrs Ann Morris	831692

Caynham Book Exchange

Meets monthly 11am 2nd Monday Caynham Village Hall

Contact	Mrs Paula Spencer	875419
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Ashford & Caynham Butterflies Pre-school Playgroup

Every weekday in term time, 9am to 3pm Bishop Hooper CE Primary School

Committee Chair	Ms Julia Harmen	
Leader	Ms Leigh Turner	07779171674

Caynham Parish Council (<http://www.caynhampc.org.uk>)

Meets bimonthly 7pm 1st Monday usually Knowbury Memorial Hall, occasionally Caynham or Clee Hill Village Hall

Caynham Councillor	Mrs Barbara Ashford (Chairman)	874402
County Councillor	Mr Richard Huffer	891215 richard.huffer@shropshire.gov.uk
Clerk	Mr Eric Williams	874661 cewilliams1@btinternet.com

Caynham Walking Group

Meets monthly 2nd Saturday: walks are 4 to 6 miles starting about 10am. For details please contact Catherine Newcombe (891225 or cathnewcombe@btinternet.com).

Caynham Village Hall Committee (<http://www.caynham.eclipse.co.uk/vhall.html>)

Chairman	Dr David Faulkner	879515 davidjfaulkner@btinternet.com
Hall Bookings	Mrs Jean Faulkner	879515 jeanmfaulkner@btinternet.com

St Mary's Church Caynham

Rector	Revd Lynn Money	831203 ashfordsrector@gmail.com
Churchwardens	Mrs Ann Reid	875519
	Mr Stephen Ashford	874402 sjashford@hotmail.com

Friends of Bishop Hooper CE Primary School

Contact	Mrs Anna Gittins (Headmistress)	831110
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Year-end quiz for 2021: solutions

1. Births

- a. In 1771
 - i. A Scottish novelist, whose works were very popular with opera composers (August) **Sir Walter Scott - composers include Rossini (*The Lady of the Lake*), Donizetti (*Lucia di Lammermoor*) and Bizet (*The Fair Maid of Perth*)**
 - ii. A Scottish explorer of the River Niger, author of *Travels in the Interior Districts of Africa* (September) **Mungo Park**
- b. In 1821
 - i. An Irish dancer and courtesan who was made Countess of Landsfeld by King Ludwig I of Bavaria (February) **Lola Montez (real name Eliza Rosanna Gilbert) – thought to be the inspiration for Irene Adler in the Sherlock Holmes story A Scandal in Bohemia, she also appears in George MacDonald Fraser's *Royal Flash* and numerous films**
 - ii. A Russian novelist, sentenced to hard labour in Siberia (November) **Fyodor Dostoyevsky**
- c. In 1871
 - i. A French novelist, much concerned with lost time (July) **Marcel Proust (*A la Recherche du Temps Perdu*)**
 - ii. A New Zealand born physicist who split the atom (December) **Ernest Rutherford**
- d. In 1921
 - i. Two award-winning and knighted British actors, well known for film roles as a doctor and a detective respectively (amongst many others) (March & April) **Dirk Bogarde (*Doctor in the House* etc) & Peter Ustinov (*Hercule Poirot in Death on the Nile* etc)**
 - ii. A Greek Prince, later a Duke, and a Welsh knight, also known as Neddie (June & September) **Prince Philip Duke of Edinburgh & Sir Harry Secombe (Neddie Seagoon in *The Goon Show*)**

- e. In 1971
 - i. Two British actors, who have both played famous doctors (April & September) **David Tennant (*Dr Who*) & Martin Freeman (*Dr Watson in Sherlock*)**
 - ii. An austere UK Chancellor and a very wealthy car salesman (May & June) **George Osborne & Elon Musk (owner of Tesla)**
- ### 2. Deaths
- a. In 1821
 - i. A British poet, famous for odes (February) **John Keats (*Ode to a Nightingale, Ode on a Grecian Urn* etc)**
 - ii. An emperor who nearly won (May) **Napoleon Bonaparte (who almost beat Wellington)**
 - b. In 1871
 - i. A German-American piano maker, best known by his anglicised name (February) **Henry E Steinway (Heinrich Engelhard Steinweg)**
 - ii. A British computing pioneer with a difference [engine] (October) **Charles Babbage**
 - c. In 1921
 - i. A German composer best known for a fairy tale opera rather than a waltz (September) **Engelbert Humperdink (*Hansel and Gretel* as opposed to *The Last Waltz* sung by Arnold George Dorsey)**
 - ii. A French composer of music associated with animals, recently particularly a piglet (December) **Camille Saint-Saens (*Carnival of the Animals, & a theme from his 3rd symphony was used in the film Babe*)**
 - d. In 1971
 - i. A Russian composer sometimes influenced by jazz, and an American musician who epitomised a jazz style (April and July) **Igor Stravinsky (eg *The Soldier's Tale* and *Ebony Concerto*) & Louis Armstrong**

- ii. The head of a French fashion house, and the ex-head of the Soviet Union (January & September) **Coco Chanel & Nikita Khrushchev**
- e. In 2021
 - i. Two British rock stars, famous for walking and rolling respectively (January & August) **Gerry Marsden of Gerry & the Pacemakers (*You'll never walk alone*) & Charlie Watts (drummer with the Rolling Stones)**
 - ii. The last of an American country rock duo, famed for their close harmony singing (August) **Don Everly of the Everly Brothers (Phil Everly died in 2014)**

3. Events

- a. In 1821
 - i. Which national newspaper was published for the first time? (May) **The (Manchester) Guardian**
 - ii. Whose coronation took place? (July) **George IV**
- b. In 1871
 - i. Which London landmark was opened? (March) **The Royal Albert Hall**
 - ii. What annual sporting competition was established in England? (July) **The FA Cup**
- c. In 1921
 - i. What scent was first launched, still a favourite? (May) **Chanel no 5**
 - ii. What hormone was first successfully extracted, leading to a Nobel Prize two years later? (July) **Insulin**
- d. In 1971
 - i. What new teaching institution began operations? (January) **The Open University (founded in 1969, but first students started in 1971)**
 - ii. What changed in your pocket? (February) **Coinage – decimal currency**
- e. In 2021
 - i. What blocked a major international route, and which group blocked several UK roads? (March & September onwards) **The container ship *Ever Given* blocked the Suez Canal & Insulate Britain blocked the M25, M1, M4 and M56 etc**
 - ii. According to the UN Environment Program, what was finally phased out, 100 years after its introduction? (August) **Leaded petrol**