



Delivering for Nature
at Frenchay Moor

Site Management Plan

2018

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Lead Ranger

Plan summary: delivering for nature at Frenchay Moor

1. This plan sets out how the future management of the land at Frenchay Moor can deliver for nature and make a contribution to our LON KPI targets for 2025.
2. The objectives define how future management can deliver 'better' and 'bigger/more' habitats and express the High Nature Status (HNS) for the land ('Joined Up'), as well as providing a reasonable evidence base for future land condition assessments.
3. The objectives may (where appropriate) define favourable conservation management for important species populations.
4. The objectives also define management required to achieve 'good condition' for soils, water, archaeology/historic environment, landscape and visitor experience.
5. The important LON features at Frenchay Moor are the
 - Woodlands (semi ancient woodland indicators)
 - Areas of Priority lowland meadow (wildflowers)
 - Invertebrates- Butterflies
 - Connectivity to other nature reserves
6. In terms of delivering for nature under LON, the implementation of this plan will:
 - Better: Maintain/improve 3 ha of semi improved and unimproved grassland
 - Bigger: Bigger/more 0.2 ha of woodland
 - Joined up: The land will meet HNS standards
7. In order to achieve these aims we will
 - Graze the grassland appropriately to enhance the diversity and increase wildflower (Tennant grazier with Farm Business Tenancy, FBT)
 - Manage the woodland to ensure the site has future healthy diverse tree species (Ranger team and contractors)
 - Improve the quality, age range and structure of designated scrub areas (Rangers)
 - Develop relationships with neighbouring land owners and share conservation aims (Lead Ranger)

1. Policy and strategy

Our Land, Outdoors and Nature (LON) strategy used the Lawton Report as a lens for assessing how we can create better, bigger, more and joined-up habitats on our land holdings. We have specific and challenging targets (KPIs) that must be met by 2025.

Our vision for Frenchay Moor will therefore be built around and understood in the context of our Land Outdoors and Nature (LON) policy framework, which aims to produce... 'a landscape that is healthy, beautiful, rich in culture and nature, enjoyable and productive'. This means focussing in on habitats and species, water resources, soils and carbon, archaeology and visitor experience in the context of a thriving, economically and environmentally sustainable productive landscape.

- Carry out analysis of LIDAR survey and input onto HBSMR database. Share findings more widely amongst property and consultancy
- Review current species monitoring and storage of information
- Complete a Woodland Plan for the portfolio
- Establish grassland monitoring for HLS sites
- Review and update site management plan

2. Background and brief description of Frenchay Moor

Location: Frenchay Moor is situated to the North East of Bristol. South of the A4174 and east of the M32. The area is bounded by the River Frome, the Beckspool Road and the Cleeve Wood Road. Grid reference ST 643 776

Boundary:

The National Trust boundary runs along the Cleeve Wood Road to the north, along the boundary of the Tuckett Field (belonging to Winterbourne Parish Council) to the west and along the boundary of the triangular field to the south. The boundary to the east follows the line of the River Frome and lies some 20 to 25 metres from its banks.

Ownership, Management and Tenancy Agreements:

Willed to the National Trust by John Alfred Randall, 28th June 1941. The National Trust entered a management agreement with Winterbourne Parish Council for Frenchay Moor in August 1941. An agricultural tenancy agreement was made with John Sidney Churchill in September 1961 and was ended in September 2002.

Access and Public Rights of Way

There are no public rights of way across Frenchay Moor, however, the Frome Valley Walkway runs along the eastern boundary of the property.

There are metal kissing gates to the north-east and south east of the property. There are two wooden kissing gates in the hedge that forms the boundary with the Tuckett field to the west. There are two field gates in the north-west corner of the property, one leading to the Tuckett field and one to the Cleeve Wood Road.

Agreed management policy: Priority will be given to nature conservation management and archaeology conservation whilst providing a resource for informal recreation and education.

Designations: Frenchay Conservation Area

Contacts

South Gloucestershire Council	Winterbourne Parish Council	Frenchay Preservation Society
The Council Offices	Greenfield Centre	David Ellis
Castle Street	Park Avenue	6 Grange Park
Thornbury	Winterbourne	Frenchay
South Gloucestershire	South Gloucestershire	BRISTOL
BS35 1HF	BS36 1NJ	Telephone: 0117 956 89 89
Telephone: 01454 86 86 86	Clerk: Mr. N. Sloper	
	Telephone: 01454 77 69 22	

Description

Frenchay Moor is a small site located in the village of Frenchay on the north-east fringe of Bristol. The site was willed to the Trust in 1941 by John Alfred Randall, who requested that the land 'be maintained un-built upon for the benefit of the nation'.

The mix of grassland, woodland, hedgerow and scrub make Frenchay Moor an ecologically diverse site. The Moor is also part of a much larger green space within the village which provides habitat for a wide variety of plants, birds and animals.

Frenchay Moor is an important community facility, providing a peaceful and tranquil environment enjoyed by many. Its unchanging nature is important to local people surrounded by development and expansion. Frenchay Moor also plays an important role as a backdrop to the village, giving it a rural aspect and shielding it from surrounding development.

The National Trust's main aims at Frenchay are: to maintain the moor as an unspoilt and tranquil greenspace; to protect permanently the natural environment of the property; and to enhance its conservation interest for the enjoyment and education of visitors.

Vision for the property

The vision for Frenchay Moor is a property where;

- The natural environment is managed to maximise its conservation interest.
- The National Trust has a higher profile.
- Management is professional and effective and achieved through partnerships and community involvement.
- Benefit is created for the local community and visitors by preserving the property as an unspoilt and tranquil green space available and open to the public.

Statement of Significance

Frenchay Moor is a small site located in the village of Frenchay on the north-east fringe of Bristol. Situated along the River Frome, it is a mile to the south of the M4 motorway and a mile to the east of the M32 motorway.

The site was willed to the Trust in 1941 by John Alfred Randall, a local timber merchant. He left the land to the Trust in memory of his daughter Sarah who died at an early age in Canada. In his will, John Randall requested that the land be maintained un-built upon for the benefit of the nation.

In 1941 the National Trust entered a management agreement with Winterbourne Parish Council. The Churchills, a local farming family, became agricultural tenants of the Parish Council in the same year and, until recently, grazed both the National Trust site and the Tuckett field to the west.

Frenchay Moor is approximately 3.2 ha. (8 acres) in size and is mostly grassland of varying quality with a finger of woodland that projects approximately 150 metres into the site southwards from the Cleeve Wood Road. The three boundaries of the property to the east, south and west consist of hedgerows and there are a number of patches of scrub to the south and east of the woodland. The mix of grassland, woodland, hedgerow and scrub make Frenchay Moor an ecologically diverse site, providing habitat for a wide variety of plants, birds and animals. The site is also part of a much larger green space within the village of Frenchay. Together Frenchay Moor, the Tuckett field, Frenchay Common and the River Frome corridor form a complex of ecologically important sites.

Frenchay Moor is an important community facility. It is very popular with dog walkers and provides a peaceful and tranquil environment enjoyed by many. Its unchanging nature is important to local people surrounded by development and expansion. Frenchay Moor plays an important role as a backdrop to the village, giving it a rural aspect and shielding it from surrounding development. The view from the woodland looking down towards the village has been described as one of the finest landscape views in the country, taking in the wooded river valley, the old village and some of the large Georgian houses, that act as a reminder of Frenchay's wealthy past.

Current land use and management regimes

The site has been previously grazed along with Winterbourne Parish side but this ended in 2015 due to issues with the fencing on that side. This is currently being rectified and grazing will begin again in 2018.

Historically tree management has been for safety purposes only and trees have been checked yearly as per the Tree Safety Management program (TSM).

A great deal of scrub has been cleared from the South Eastern area of the site (S2, S1 on map). Scrub had been encroaching onto the grassland here and was engulfing the 2 veteran hawthorns. Single tree were kept here rather than clumps of trees. Over the last 10 years this area has been concentrated on, over winter pushing this scrub back to the fence line.

The hedges around the site have been cut historically, but are currently out of any cycle.

3. What are the important features and where are they?

- **Grasslands** – 95% of species-rich grasslands have been lost in the UK since 1945. The grasslands at Frenchay Moor are of variable species diversity, rich in some areas and species-poor in others. Sensitive grazing management could create large areas of flower-rich swards which would provide a food source for pollinating insects, birds, bats and other small mammals. They would also be beautiful in spring and summer for visitors to enjoy.
- **Woodland** – Woodlands are incredibly important habitats for a wide range of species, they're home to some magnificent trees, and they are very important amenity spaces for people to enjoy. Though there is only a small section of woodland, there are semi ancient woodland indicators there.
- **Notable trees** – Very important habitats in their own right and dominant features in the historic landscape, there are two veteran hawthorn trees, marked on the map.
- **Visitor experience** – Frenchay Moor provides a focal point for the village and is very popular with dog walkers and locals.
- **Connectivity**- This is a highly developed area of Bristol and so the connection from Frenchay Moor to Frenchay Common and along the river is an invaluable asset in a green network around Bristol.



4. Objectives for the LON features: description, vision, factors, attributes, status, current condition and action

Nature and Wildlife asset categories

CPI feature/attribute: lowland mixed deciduous woodland		
LON KPI: 'Bigger/More' priority habitat – improve 0.3 ha of mixed broadleaved woodland		
<p>What we have now: An unmanaged woodland strip, poor for nature conservation, even aged canopy dominated by sycamore with a poorly developed understory</p> <p>Vision: A diverse woodland strip both in age and species composition, healthy ground flora and high habitat value</p> <p>Brief description: The woodland is partly open to grazing by cattle and partly fenced (fenced 2005), which has adversely affected the understorey and ground flora. The tree canopy is dominated by semi-mature ash, sycamore and pedunculate oak with some older sessile oak and wild cherry. Sycamore is more dominant to the north of the woodland and there are also scattered Holm oak, Turkey Oak and lime. The understorey is sparse, consisting of hawthorn, holly and elder. The ground flora is dominated by grass species but is more diverse to the north of the property with wood meadow grass, bluebell and lesser celandine. There are also patches of Himalayan Balsam in the northern area of the woodland. The presence of sessile oak and of bluebell suggests that parts of the wood may have an ancient origin although it has been heavily modified by quarrying and silvicultural management.</p>		
What do we want and how do we measure progress?	Current status	Action and monitoring
<p>Factor: Woodland management</p> <p>Upper limit: Woodland is diverse in age structure and species composition. Long term plans are in place for pest resilience and succession</p> <p>Lower limit: Tree safety work carried out</p>	<p>No previous woodland management</p> <p>Roadside tree management for safety.</p> <p>4 trees planted, 2 along main hedge (2005) and 2 north of grassland (unknown)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor ground flora • Isolate new successor veteran trees • Follow management plan recommendations to manage woodland and scrub margins

<p>Factor: Pests and disease and other forms of damage</p> <p>Upper limit: No upper limit</p> <p>Lower limit: Monitor woodland for any signs of damage</p>	<p>Parts of the woods are currently not fenced off; soil compaction by cattle will be affecting tree health.</p> <p>Ash dieback is present, trees to be monitored during the summer months for an changes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fence off all woodland • Monitor tree health especially ash and act accordingly
Current condition of woodland	LCA score: TBC with EMP 2019	Biological survey from 2003 to be revised.

CPI feature/attribute: lowland meadow

LON KPI: : ‘Better’ priority habitat – maintain/improve 3 ha of grassland (see map below)



Frenchay Moor July 2018



Manor Farm Bath June 2017

What we have now: Semi improved and unimproved areas of grassland, with low and high nature value respectively

Vision: Species rich grassland of lowland meadow on the eastern and southern banks

Brief description:

The north-west part of property is fairly flat and consists of a grassy sward with perennial rye grass, soft brome, cocksfoot and rough stalked meadow grass the dominant grass species. Creeping buttercup, bulbous buttercup and meadow buttercup are also common in this area. Other species present in smaller quantities include sweet vernal grass, common mouse-ear and sorrel. Although this area does support small quantities of pignut, which is associated with unimproved grassland, it has been intensively managed in the past.

The remainder of the property, to the south and east of the woodland, is steeply sloping and supports unimproved grassland. Crested dogstail, Yorkshire fog grass, Sweet vernal grass, red fescue and spreading meadow grass are frequent in this area. These areas are more herb rich than the grass area to the north-west of the property with species such as black knapweed, ladies bedstraw, ox-eye daisy, and meadow vetchling and mouse-ear hawkweed. There are scattered patches of hawthorn and bramble scrub, with ash saplings, in this area. These are important for insects, birds and small mammals.

What do we want and how do we measure progress?	Current status	Action and monitoring
<p>Factor: Grazing regime</p> <p>Grazing from March until the end October (to be able to be flexible within this, match the grazing with the seasons each year, if grass is long and temperatures are higher than normal in autumn to leave stock on, with NE permissions)</p> <p>Keep to correct stocking density during May to Mid-July, less than 1lu/ha</p> <p>Upper limit: Grazed, livestock excluded April to July to allow flower to set seed</p> <p>Lower limit: All grassland to be lightly grazed, no inputs to be applied; no ploughing of the grassland; no poaching from stock</p>	<p><u>Poor</u></p> <p>No grazing since 2015</p> <p>Grass was cut and collected in 2017</p> <p>Grazing agreement in place for 2018</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Flora surveys (baseline)/monitoring.• Monthly site check to include checks for poaching and grazing success.• Invertebrate monitoring.• Ensure that tenant grazier understands the HLS agreement and keeps to stocking rates and times.• Work closely with the PC to monitor the grazing success.

<p>Factor: Scrub</p> <p>Upper limit: Scrub managed on a rotation, no further encroachment on the grassland, scrub good in structure and species composition</p> <p>Lower limit: No further encroachment on the grassland</p>	<p>60% of scrub and bramble has been removed in the past 8 years, scrub levels are optimal currently</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Push scrub back annually on rotation along the four boundaries • Keep scrub islands at the Southern end of the site, but look to in the future reduced a couple in size. • Cut back path to the south east of the site annually.
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<p>Attribute: Structure and species composition</p> <p>Aim to restore Southern area to Priority Habitat by 2025. Consider spreading green hay from PH areas onto other areas (may not be possible if grazed). Slit planting/yellow rattle also an option. Diversity of species and structure of the swards should be optimal across the improved and the unimproved grassland areas. 30-90% wildflower in the sward May-June, 40% of these flowering in May</p> <p>Upper limit: A very diverse, species rich hay meadow that is being used as a seed supply for other restoration projects.</p> <p>Lower limit: No artificial inputs and reduced grazing pressure.</p> <p>Negative indicators of over-grazing or poor management, such as ragwort, creeping thistle and docks should be rare.</p>	<p><u>Good</u></p> <p>The Northern grasslands are improved and have less species diversity than the eastern unimproved slopes, however, they do have some species associated with unimproved grassland such as pignut and sorrel. Currently low nature value</p> <p>The Eastern slope displays unimproved grassland species such as pignut, quaking grass, wild carrot, ladies bedstraw, ox-eye daisy. There are also patches of scrub adding diversity. This is a high nature value area.</p> <p>The southern slopes are showing signs of semi improved grassland</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue with a grazing only regime • To not fertilise the ground • Allow natural recovery of the more improved areas • Adding green hay cuts to southern slopes • Monitor the grassland species • Start invertebrate monitoring in 2019- Butterfly • Biological survey needs updating from 2003
<p>Current condition of grassland</p>	<p>LCA score: TBC with EMP 2019</p>	

CPI feature/attribute: Hedges		
LON KPI: 'Better' priority habitat – maintain/improve hedges connecting to neighbouring land		
<p>What we have now: unmanaged very tall wide hedge</p> <p>Vision: Min 6ft diverse hedgerow, that is manageable and trimmed every 3-4 years in A shape</p> <p>Brief description: The hedge on the western boundary of the property is high and out of management and dense. Hazel, holly, wild privet, elder, hawthorn, English elm, wych elm, blackthorn, dog rose and bramble are present in this hedge together with some ornamental species at the northern end. There is one mature pedunculate oak. The other boundary hedges on the property are similar, although less diverse.</p>		
What do we want and how do we measure progress?	Current status	Action and monitoring
<p>Factor: Hedge management</p> <p>Upper limit: Hedge is diverse in species composition. Long term plans are in place gapping up if diseased such as chalarra affect hedges</p> <p>Lower limit: Hedge is cut every 5 years</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too high and wide and need to be cut. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Start a cutting cycle (2018) • Push back encroaching scrub along hedge boundary from grassland

Natural Resources asset categories

CPI feature/attribute: Soils		
<p>Permo-triassic and carboniferous reddish mudstone, siltstone and sandstone. Soils are therefore acidic, supporting habitats and species that are unusual in the Bristol area. Stagnogleyic agrillic brown earth from the 572c Hodnet Association – reddish fine and coarse loamy soils with slowly permeable sub-soils and slight seasonal waterlogging. Some similar well drained reddish fine loamy soils. Slight risk of water erosion.</p> <p>Vision: Soils should be healthy, stable and free from erosion. Soil fertility should be built and maintained over time largely by biological systems and herbicides or pesticides, including insecticides, fungicides and molluscides (which damage to soil microbiology) should be absent. Carbon should be stored in the variety of soil types under a diversity of species-rich, robust, linked habitats.</p>		
What do we want and how do we measure progress?	Current status	Action and monitoring
<p>Factor: <i>Compaction and poaching</i></p> <p>Upper limit: No evidence of excessive water-logging, rilling, erosion of soil surface, large areas of bare ground</p> <p>Lower limit: Not required</p>	<p><u>Good</u></p> <p>Most of the land is generally free from evidence of excessive soil compaction, poaching and erosion, although localised, seasonal problems do sometimes occur.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor for evidence of soil compaction, poaching and erosion
<p>Factor: <i>Nutrient enrichment</i></p> <p>Upper limit: No inputs of inorganic fertilisers</p> <p>Lower limit: Do not apply herbicides or pesticides including insecticides, fungicides and molluscides other than for the spot treatment of invasive species such as ragwort, thistles and docks. Ideally soil fertility should be built up through biological cycles</p>	<p><u>Good</u></p> <p>There is no nutrient enrichment through the application of inorganic fertilisers.</p>	
<p>Attribute: <i>Soil stability with conserved carbon content</i></p> <p>Upper limit: Not required</p> <p>Lower limit: Carbon conserved in undisturbed ground</p>	<p><u>Good</u></p> <p>All of the grassland is permanent pasture. Biological cycles are preserved and carbon content is stored in the main.</p>	
Current condition of soils	LCA score: TBC with EMP 2019	

Visitor experience

Feature: Visitor experience and infrastructure

- Replace/install 3 omega signs, Gate 1,2,4 (2018)
- Update National Trust information notices at all entrances to the site, Gate 1,2,4 (2018)
- Restore historic gate at the east of the site, Gate 1 (2018)

5. Management summary map

- H= Hedges, to be cut every 3 years, A shape
- G1&2= Grassland to be grazed between April and October
- W1= Woodland, manage non-natives, thin out and move fence to include all woodland area W1.
- Wall 1&2= get walls surveyed and into a repair program
- S1&2= Scrub boundaries are pushed back and scrub is managed to provide good habitat.
- Gate1= Original broken gate to be copied and hung
- Gates 1, 2, 3&4= to be kept clear of vegetation for easy access



5. 5 year work program

CPI feature/attribute: lowland meadow

Area	Year 1	Date	Year 2	Date	Year 3	Date	Year 4	Date	Year 5	Date
G1	Graze site but be flexible to site needs and remove livestock if site becomes overgrazed/poached	Mar-Oct	Graze site but be flexible to site needs and remove livestock if site becomes overgrazed/poached	Mar-Oct	Graze site but be flexible to site needs and remove livestock if site becomes overgrazed/poached	Mar-Oct	Graze site but be flexible to site needs and remove livestock if site becomes overgrazed/poached	Mar-Oct	Graze site but be flexible to site needs and remove livestock if site becomes overgrazed/poached	Mar-Oct
G2			Take a green hay cut from eastern slopes (if ungrazed) or Crabtree slip wood.	June & Aug			Take a green hay cut from eastern slopes (if ungrazed) or Crabtree slip wood, June & Aug	June & Aug		
All	Monitor grassland using new LON monitoring protocol (see sheet in appendix)	June/July	Monitor grassland using new LON monitoring protocol (see sheet in appendix)	June/July	Monitor grassland using new LON monitoring protocol (see sheet in appendix)	June/July	Monitor grassland using new LON monitoring protocol (see sheet in appendix)	June/July	Monitor grassland using new LON monitoring protocol (see sheet in appendix)	June/July
All	Ragwort control, leave 20%	June	Ragwort control, leave 20%	June	Ragwort control, leave 20%	June	Ragwort control, leave 20%	June	Ragwort control, leave 20%	June

N.B Create a diverse sward good for invertebrates and birds, barn owls

CPI feature/attribute: Scrub and hedgerows

Area	Year 1	Date	Year 2	Date	Year 3	Date	Year 4	Date	Year 5	Date
Hedge H1	Cut in 'A' shape, leave standards, leave holly to North of hedge	Winter					Cut in 'A' shape, leave standards, leave holly to North of hedge (£600)	Winter		
Scrub S1	Push back encroaching scrub along fence line and cut lower path for access	Autumn/winter	Push back encroaching scrub along fence line and cut lower path for access	Autumn/winter	Push back encroaching scrub along fence line and cut lower path for access	Autumn/winter	Push back encroaching scrub along fence line and cut lower path for access	Autumn/winter	Push back encroaching scrub along fence line and cut lower path for access	Autumn/winter
Tree scrub islands S2	Manage smaller patches of scrub around thorn islands	Autumn/winter	Manage smaller patches of scrub around thorn islands	Autumn/winter	Manage smaller patches of scrub around thorn islands	Autumn/winter	Manage smaller patches of scrub around thorn islands	Autumn/winter	Manage smaller patches of scrub around thorn islands	Autumn/winter
N.B	Always leave some scrub as a source of shelter and food and ensure that there are patches of tall vegetation, connectivity to other suitable habitat areas. Patches can include, gorse, bramble and thorns. Less old leggy scrub, encourage more younger denser growth									

CPI feature/attribute: lowland mixed deciduous woodland

Area	Year 1	Date	Year 2	Date	Year 3	Date	Year 4	Date	Year 5	Date
G1	Manage new trees, mulch, weed, protect	Spring/Autumn	Manage new trees, mulch, weed, protect	Spring/Autumn	Manage new trees, mulch, weed, protect	Spring/Autumn	Manage new trees, mulch, weed, protect	Spring/Autumn	Plant 1 new parkland tree	Spring/Autumn
W1					Thin out 5-10 sycamore	Winter	Remove Turkey oak, 2 medium or 1 large	Winter		
W1			Thin out woodland holm oak/turkey oak (1 large or 2 medium)	Winter	Monitor scrub/ground flora, protect any desired broadleaf regeneration	spring/summer	Monitor scrub/ground flora, protect any desired broadleaf regeneration	spring/summer	Thin out woodland holm oak/turkey oak (1 large or 2 medium)	Winter
S2	Manage veteran trees as per VTMP 2018	Wnt.	Manage veteran trees as per VTMP 2018	Wnt.	Manage veteran trees as per VTMP 2018	Wnt.	Manage veteran trees as per VTMP 2018	Wnt.	Manage veteran trees as per VTMP 2018	Wnt.

N.B Identify broadleaves to protect all round the site
Visitor experience, infrastructure and access

Area	Year 1	Date	Year 2	Date	Year 3	Date	Year 4	Date	Year 5	Date
Entrances	Replace 3 omega signs									
All entrances	Install grazing signage, dog litter, update A4 notices									
All entrances	Update and replace damaged/out of date signage. Repair broken gate									
Top of site TBC			Fit a bench at the top of the site							
Wall 1			Commission wall report							
Wall 2			Internal wall management plan inclusion							
W1	Fence off area, post stock netting and 1 strand.									
Full site	Monthly site check, to include a litter pick, fly tipping monitoring, public engagement, invasive species monitoring, cleaning signs, general maintenance checks (use site check									

Monitoring and surveys

Whole site	Monthly site check, to include a litter pick, fly tipping monitoring, public engagement, invasive species monitoring, cleaning signs, general maintenance checks, use site check sheet
Butterflies	Try to include in site check where possible, design a transect (NT)
Fauna	Wild flower/grassland survey yearly (May/June NT)
Archaeology	Analyse 2018/19 LIDAR survey (NT consultant)

Appendices

1. *Site monthly checker*
2. *Long term LON vision map 2025 and 2065*

Relevant Documents

Lidar 2017, copy at Leigh Woods

Biological survey 2003, kept at Leigh Woods office and online Bristol Hub server

Higher Level Stewardship agreement, kept at Leigh Woods office