

North Somerset Council

REPORT TO THE COMMUNITY AND CORPORATE ORGANISATION POLICY AND SCRUTINY PANEL

DATE OF MEETING: 5 NOVEMBER 2019

SUBJECT OF REPORT: RE-WILDING - PROGRESS UPDATE

TOWN OR PARISH: ALL

OFFICER/MEMBER PRESENTING: JOHN FLANNIGAN, COMMUNITY AND ENVIRONMENT SERVICE MANAGER

KEY DECISION: N/A

RECOMMENDATIONS

Members are asked to consider the proposals for re-wilding North Somerset Council's verges, parks and open spaces

1. SUMMARY OF REPORT

Following Council motion COU50 (23 July 2019 Full Council) Officers have been identifying "...as many areas as possible, of the verges, parks and open spaces it operates, where re-wilding can take place". Subsequently the following proposal to deliver re-wilding is presented:

- The focus for re-wilding has been at sites where we carry out 'amenity grass cutting'
- An ambitious target of 25% reduction in amenity grass areas has been identified
- A typology of re-wilding is presented which identifies different ways to 're-wild'
- Sites have been identified for re-wilding and are available in electronic map form so members, Towns and Parishes and local communities can comment and amend as necessary dependent on local needs
- Once the sites have been selected the specification for the new Grounds and Tree Maintenance contract will be prepared
- It is proposed to carry out the first tranche of tree planting this winter (2019/20) and introduce grass management changes next summer (2020)

2. POLICY

Climate change emergency
Council re-wilding motion

3. DETAILS

Re-wilding has a wide definition ranging from addressing landscape scale changes and the restoration of ecosystems where nature can take care of itself and natural processes reinstated; through to more urban focus where maintenance programmes are changed to favour wildlife and biodiversity.

The latter is most appropriate for the first phase of re-wilding by North Somerset Council where the focus will be on changing management of our largest type of land use which is amenity grass. Amenity grass covers approximately 2.5 million square metres where management consists of a continual cycle of close mown grass. Amenity grass areas are important for sport, recreation and play but these activities do not use up all this space. Continuously mowing this land causes unnecessary use of fuel and prevents biodiversity from flourishing.

Officers are therefore proposing that a significant proportion of these amenity grass areas are changed to increase wildlife and biodiversity reflecting the ambition of the Council's motion.

Officers have subsequently evaluated all amenity grass and proposed areas where re-wilding can take place and the detail about the types of re-wilding are described below. These proposed areas for re-wilding cover approximately 25% of amenity grass areas. It is recognised that open space is highly valued by local communities who can be more aware of the variety of uses that people use open space for. The Officers' proposal for change must therefore be considered as the first attempt to identify land based on certain criteria which will be modified following consultation. Appendix A summarises the proposed changes to amenity grass areas.

This Policy and Scrutiny Panel meeting is the first step of this consultation which is planned to run until the end of January 2020 thereby leaving enough time to prepare the specification for the new Grounds and Tree Maintenance contract. Ward members, Town and Parish Councils and local residents will also be engaged. The proposed re-wilded areas have been mapped electronically and can therefore be viewed at ward level for members to initiate the discussion with their residents.

Officers will also be approaching Town and Parish Councils and other interested groups to ensure all parties have been engaged and this will lead to a working proposal to be incorporated into the new contract. The contract will be written to enable a flexible approach to land management so areas can be added or removed as necessary.

Appendix B describes the sites where we already carry out grounds maintenance that focuses on enhancing biodiversity.

The following describes the two broad types of re-wilding that are being proposed,

- Tree and shrub planting
- Tall grass management

Tree planting

It is widely recognised that trees provide significant benefits to local communities, wildlife and addressing climate change. It is therefore proposed to plant approximately 20 hectares of new woodland (trees and understory shrubs) to replace amenity grass. This is a

significant change and will involve the planting of c. 50,000 trees. Due to the volume this project will reflect woodland style planting and ongoing management and maintenance [see Appendix C for examples] which is the most cost effective and efficient way of planting this many trees.

It is estimated that there are 40,000 ash trees growing on North Somerset Council land and this project will also help to address the expected loss of the majority of these trees from our landscape because of ash dieback disease.

This is also an excellent opportunity to engage the community in a practical way of addressing the climate emergency. Volunteers will be sought to plant these trees, and to carry out ongoing maintenance during the early years.

One of the most significant constraints for such large scale tree planting is land availability so it is anticipated that there will be opportunities to lever in external funds such as selling carbon units or seeking direct sponsorship from those that cannot access land to carry out this themselves.

Tall grass management

Grass is the key feature of our parks and open spaces, providing a focal point for recreation and relaxation – a place to sit, walk or play. Large areas of grass provide the feeling of freedom and release from the often-enclosed areas nearby.

For wildlife, grass is an often overmanaged and undervalued resource. It has been recognised by Council that opportunities exist where significant benefits can be made for wildlife without detracting from the visual and recreational appeal of the site.

Tall grass management is defined as amenity grass areas managed for reasons other than preserving highway visibility lines or keeping areas tightly mown for visual reasons, or for recreational or sporting use.

Taller grass provides many benefits to wildlife because it provides shelter as well as somewhere to hunt, feed and breed:

- Longer swards help retain humidity and soil moisture, which benefits many varieties of invertebrates such as worms, beetles, butterflies, grasshoppers, crickets and spiders, as well as amphibians such as frogs and newts, living at or just below the soil surface.
- Longer grass allows plants, such as buttercups, dandelions and bristly ox-tongues to flower and provides valuable nectar for insects such as bees and hoverflies. Invertebrates living in and on shrubs will feed from flowers in the adjacent grass or prey on others coming to nectar.
- Grass is the larval food for many species of invertebrates such as butterflies and moths, which require grass for egg laying and overwintering as eggs, pupae or larvae to complete their life cycles.
- Intermediate and long grass beneath trees and adjacent to shrubs benefits invertebrates that feed in the trees and bushes and need to pupate in the grass to complete their life cycle.
- Long grass provides shelter for flying insects, during rain or sudden changes in temperature and also as an overnight roost.

- Long grass, by virtue of the reduced mowing frequency, dramatically reduces the inevitable mortality to insects, reptiles and amphibian species caused by regular mowing.

In order to maximise these biodiversity benefits it is proposed that grass cutting frequency and methods are altered in selected sites to enable both grasses and wildflowers in the sward to reach their potential by enabling flowering and seeding. The proportion of wild flowers within the sward also often increases, providing a more diverse range of habitats and food sources for a range of species including insects and their predators.

The following approaches are proposed for grass management. The tall grass option will be the most common re-wilding management method due to the logistics of removing arisings. Flower meadows require more intensive management, and need poor soil to be successful, meaning more detailed analysis will be required to identify viable sites. Scrub may be allowed to develop from tall grass areas where appropriate.

Category	Approximate Grass length	Description	Time of cut
Amenity grass	15 – 50 mm	Grass will be regularly mown during the summer for sport, recreation and visual amenity	c. 2 weekly cycle
Tall grass	> 50 mm	Areas of grass which are left to grow tall through the summer allowing a range of grass species to develop with the arisings left on site at the end of the season. Species will develop over time that prefer increased nitrate levels in the soil because grass cuttings are not removed.	Generally, at the end of the flowering season – August to October inclusive. Optional spring cut if needed for biodiversity purposes
Flower meadow	N/A	Areas which are being promoted for a wider wild flower variation to develop by removing the arisings at the end of the season. This reduces the nitrate levels which can build up allowing lesser dominant species the opportunity to flourish	End of the flowering season – August to October inclusive
Scrub	N/A	Areas that are left uncut going forward to allow natural succession to take place, promoting the development of scrub species for nesting birds and fruit/seed production	N/A

Guidelines for changing amenity grass management for re-wilding

Officers used the following general guidelines to determine which areas of amenity grass could change, subject to the outcomes of the consultation process.

1. No changes considered for sport pitches
2. Minimal changes considered for formal parks where grass is currently cut short
3. Highway visibility must be retained

4. Large amenity grass sites will be managed to provide both biodiversity benefit whilst maintaining areas for recreation, creating tall grass buffer zones and variations in sward heights; along with glades and woodland walks in areas of tree planting
5. Linear wide verges with limited amenity value or biodiversity value will be altered to tall grass providing green corridors across the region

Specific issues were also considered for long grass management:

1. Paths will be cut through tall grass areas to allow access for recreation
2. Amenity grass will be retained immediately adjacent to the highway (minimum of 1 metre strip to preserve visibility)
3. Consideration was given to linking sites to enhance benefits
4. Consideration was given to practical issues around machinery access and quantities of arisings which will be produced
5. Consideration was given to biological issues in terms of what type of tall grass management is best for what site
6. Consideration was given to local events which use the sites throughout the year e.g. Clevedon Flower Show

Specific issues have also been considered for the new tree and shrub planting areas:

1. Smaller tree species to be planted to south side of properties to minimise shading;
2. Conflict with utilities (above & below ground level) & highway usage (sight lines) to be avoided;
3. Consideration of current land use especially in recreational areas;
4. Seeking connectivity for wildlife and expansion of existing canopy cover;
5. Minimising vandalism of newly planted trees;
6. Species choice (including suitability to site - coastal environment & soil conditions);
7. Ground preparation pre-planting (most efficient option is to use Glyphosate to ensure a weed free planting area)

Mapping of proposed re-wilded areas

All proposed areas for re-wilding have been mapped onto Earthlight for ease of reference and all Members will have access to this data. The proposed re-wilding sites will also be available for wider public viewing through the Council's website for the consultation exercise.

Timetable

The timetable for the first year to deliver this re-wilding is described below.

Activity	Date
Officers prepare draft areas for re-wilding	Sept - Oct 2019
Re-wilding consultation with Members, Towns and Parishes and community	Nov 19 – Jan 20
First phase of tree planting implemented	Dec 19 – Jan 20
Specification prepared for new contract	Dec 19 – Feb 20
First phase of tall grass management implemented	April 20 – Nov 20

The longer term timetable below will be developed in detail following the outcome of the consultation on these proposals.

It will be necessary to deliver re-wilding over a period of time. For example, tree planting will take several years because of the logistical issue of planting so many trees during the short winter planting window. Tall grass management changes will happen more quickly because of the mechanical nature of the task but a phased introduction will enable issues to be ironed out as the project progresses. It is proposed that re-wilding will be delivered to the following timetable:

Activity	% of overall activity	Completed by
Tree planting	10% (5000 trees)	Jan 2020
	40% (20000 trees)	Feb 2021
	50% (25000 trees)	Feb 2022
Tall grass management	10%	Nov 2020
	40%	Nov 2021
	50%	Nov 2022

Measuring changes

Re-wilding should create biodiversity net gain. It is therefore proposed to develop a method for monitoring biodiversity changes across the re-wilded areas. This is considered an ideal opportunity to engage with local communities where interested residents can be trained to identify species and monitor change.

4. CONSULTATION

Executive Members Cllr Petty and Cllr Charles have been consulted on these proposals.

This Policy and Scrutiny Panel is a key part of the consultation.

Following feedback from Policy and Scrutiny it is proposed to carry out a wide ranging consultation exercise with Members, Town and Parish councils, residents and community groups which would start week commencing 11 November. We will publicise the consultation through econsult, social media, press releases and direct contact with stakeholders. See Appendix D for the proposed questionnaire.

Feedback will be considered by Executive Members and this will inform where re-wilding will take place and the specification for the new contract

5. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The key financial considerations of this project are twofold:

- The cost of tree planting and sundries together with aftercare for several years
- Staffing and machinery changes to deliver tall grass management

Costs

The following costs for planting 50,000 trees are indicative. This is because the discount for this purchase will be decided by the market. Moreover, each site will need to be carefully assessed to minimise the type of tree protection, which is the most expensive component of the exercise.

Tree cost = 50 p per unit = £25,000 total cost
 Maximum tree protection cost = 50p per unit = £25,000
 Mulch = free (from our grounds maintenance contract)
 Total cost = £50,000

Planting and maintenance costs have not been included here because it is anticipated that volunteers will carry out the majority of these tasks. Maintenance costs will also be known in more detail once the areas of re-wilding have been confirmed and this information has been able to be incorporated into the new grounds maintenance contract.

The final cost for delivering tall grass management is dependent on the outcome of the consultation and the amount of converted land and type of management. At the current stage it is anticipated that this will be achieved at zero cost by changing the existing grounds maintenance contract to reflect the new requirements.

Funding

Whilst the cost for delivering re-wilding is estimated at £50,000 there are a number of funding sources available to reduce this cost to the Council. These are described below but cannot be described in detail until the areas have been agreed following the consultation exercise. This is because funding is dependent on practical issues such as the areas of land that are being re-wilded. Sources of funding include:

Source of funding	Guidelines	Amount
Woodland Trust grant funding	Minimum of 500 trees Greater than 0.5 hectares	75% of costs
Forestry Commission – Countryside Stewardship Scheme – tree planting	Minimum planting areas (0.5 ha) and dimensions (e.g. greater than 20 m width)	£2.80 per tree and protection
Carbon credits and offsetting	To be certified under the UK Woodland Carbon Code	Variable but £6/tCO ₂ 100000 trees will sequester 16000 tonnes by year 50 creating £96000 income (carbon traded units)
Natural England – Countryside Stewardship Scheme –tall grass management	Restoration of Priority Habitat within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan Grasslands; lowland calcareous; Lowland meadows and pastures	Paid per hectare dependent on final management choices
Sponsorship	Dependent on our ability to engage interested parties	Market led

Engaging local communities is an important element of this project and Officers will be actively seeking volunteers to help plant and maintain these trees.

6. LEGAL POWERS AND IMPLICATIONS

These activities are part of the Council’s responsibilities for maintaining its land.

7. CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

Re-wilding will increase biodiversity and the additional tree planting will also increase our capture of carbon.

8. RISK MANAGEMENT

Risks from creating re-wilding on our land is not considered to present any significant risk. Officers have followed a process outlined above in selecting areas for re-wilding which takes into account local conditions. The consultation process outlined in this report will help ensure that when changes are made they are accepted by local communities.

There is a risk to the Council's reputation because re-wilding can be considered as untidy and, or, perceived as a cost cutting exercise. A communications plan will be developed to ensure that the purpose of re-wilding is fully messaged.

9. EQUALITY IMPLICATIONS

Have you undertaken an Equalities Impact Assessment? YES

These proposals affect the way we manage 25% of our areas of amenity grass. These areas have been carefully selected to cause minimal impact on access to open space. Furthermore, a full consultation will take place about these proposals and we will respond to equalities issues if any emerge ensuring that Equalities groups are not negatively affected.

10. CORPORATE IMPLICATIONS

Re-wilding addresses Corporate objectives of sustainability and quality places.

11. OPTIONS CONSIDERED

None

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APPENDICES

Appendix A - summary of proposed changes for re-wilding by ward

Appendix B – sites currently managed for nature conversation

Appendix C – tree planting methodology

Appendix D - proposed questionnaire for residents to respond to re-wilding proposals

BACKGROUND PAPERS

Full Council meeting 23 July 2019 - <http://apps.n-somerset.gov.uk/cairo/docs/doc29744.htm>

Appendix A – summary of proposed changes for re-wilding by ward

Ward	Amenity grass (pre rewilding) m ²	Amenity grass post re-wilding m ²	Proposed tall grass m ²	Proposed tree planting m ²	% change in amenity grass	Summary explanation (rw=re-wilded)
Backwell	4,244	4,244	0	0	0.00%	NSC only own a small amount of verge here - no open space - not really an option for rw
Banwell and Winscombe	11,853	10,875	978	0	8.25%	NSC only own a small amount of open space here that is suitable for rw
Blagdon & Churchill	17,561	11,520	6,041	0	34.40%	NSC only own a small pocket of open space here - not suitable for tree planting
Clevedon East	56,255	46,832	9,423	0	16.75%	NSC only own a small amount of open space in this ward - Castlewood is already rw
Clevedon South	103,501	83,285	11,766	8,451	19.53%	NSC only own a small amount of open space in this ward - Hazel Close is sports pitches
Clevedon Walton	29,615	17,111	3,774	8,730	42.22%	Includes formal areas (Pier Copse/Alexandra Gardens) Dial Hill is already rw
Clevedon West	73,336	71,498	1,838	0	2.51%	Includes Churchill Ave pitches, Salthouse Fields (events) and Dial Hill, already rw
Clevedon Yeo	102,054	58,853	19,464	23,737	42.33%	Majority of the area forms part of Strode Road pitches
Congresbury and Puxton	18,007	15,692	0	2,315	12.85%	NSC only own the Strawberry Line here which is only suitable for tree planting
Gordano Valley	6,069	4,912	0	1,157	19.07%	NSC do not own much land here - Nature Reserve in this ward. Small amount of tree planting on Ecology Park, but this is grass site and a flood retention area so tree planting limited
Hutton and Locking	40,264	28,966	8,318	2,980	28.06%	NSC only own a small pockets of open space here
Long Ashton	54,777	27,382	13,375	14,020	50.01%	Other than Elm Farm NSC do not own much open space in his ward
Nailsea Golden Valley	62,006	47,430	8,112	6,464	23.51%	Trendlewood is already rw. Only other site in ward is Blackthorn Way, limited areas of NSC open space. Other areas are small community areas of open space
Nailsea West End	44,900	39,568	4,882	450	11.88%	Other than Rhyne View NSC does not have much open space within this ward, Other areas are small community areas of open space
Nailsea Yeo	90,345	75,504	11,132	3,709	16.43%	Scotch Horn is in this ward which is a formal area also used for events so limited rw opportunities
Nailsea Youngwood	61,194	46,279	8,401	6,514	24.37%	Most of the open space is small community areas so limited rw opportunities
Pill	69,534	62,615	3,238	3,681	9.95%	Watchhouse Hill is already rw. Other areas of NSC owned open space is limited whilst still providing areas for recreation

Portishead East	94,924	77,121	11,140	6,663	18.76%	Most of the open spaces are small community areas so limited rw opportunities to enable areas to be maintained for recreation
Portishead North	196,976	118,233	32,472	46,270	39.98%	Eastwood covers a large proportion of this ward and the meadow at Lake Grounds is already rw
Portishead South	32,065	20,080	8,491	3,494	37.38%	Limited areas of NSC owned open space within this ward - all available have been considered
Portishead West	211,186	88,141	55,686	67,359	58.26%	All available areas of NSC owned open space have been considered
WSM Central	95,432	90,638	4,794	0	5.02%	Limited areas of NSC owned open space available for rw - event spaces (Beach Lawns/Clarence park) and well used parks (Clarence Park)
WSM Hillside	121,010	107,017	11,453	2,540	11.56%	Worlebury Woods covers a large proportion of this ward. Grove Park and Prince Consort are formal parks, Ashcombe Park already high tree cover. Limited other areas within ward
WSM Kewstoke	18,875	17,232	888	755	8.70%	Most of the open space is managed by the Parish council - limited NSC owned land
WSM Mid Worle	78,022	42,770	26,049	9,203	45.18%	Worle Rec sports pitch, other than Lynch Farm other areas small community areas
WSM Milton	55,303	50,131	4,043	1,130	9.35%	Ward contains very little NSC owned open space - Baytree Rec pitches
WSM North Worle	191,068	148,043	33,822	9,203	22.52%	open space predominantly Castle Batch, limited other options
WSM South Ward	152,844	132,221	9,140	11,483	13.49%	Drove road sports pitches - limited other areas of NSC owned open space
WSM South Worle	131,560	100,974	26,049	4,537	23.25%	To maintain community spaces there are limited options other than Verbena Way and Summer Lane ponds
WSM Uphill	56,471	44,186	9,892	2,393	21.76%	Uphill Hill already rw. Uphill Rec is well used community space so not suitable for rw. Limited other options
WSM Winterstoke	276,226	216,779	46,831	12,617	21.52%	Hutton Moor sports pitches. Maltlands need to maintain areas for recreation
Wick St Lawrence & St Georges	69,588	56,641	10,954	1,994	18.61%	Walford Ave is flood retention area so cannot be planted
Winford	6,001	6,001	0	0	0.00%	NSC only own small amount of verge here - no open space - not really an option for rw
Wrington	4,615	3,284	1,331	0	28.84%	NSC only own small amount of verge here - no open space - limited areas for rw
Yatton	21,845	16,802	4,019	1,024	23.09%	NSC own very little open space here - limited options for rw. Cadbury Hill already rw
Total	2,545,499	1,874,830	407,798	262,872	26.35%	Rewilding Total percentage
					16.02%	Rewilding grass percentage
					10.33%	Rewilding trees percentage

Appendix B – sites currently managed for nature conversation

The following sites are owned by North Somerset Council which already undergo maintenance that focuses on enhancing biodiversity. They have been categorised into the different approaches we use to maintain the land at each location.

Group 1 - Grazed areas

Public open space areas grazed at various times of the year by sheep or cattle

- Uphill Hill Local Nature Reserve (LNR)
- Portbury Nature Reserve

Group 2 – Meadow areas cut for hay

1. Contracted to local farmers with hay removed from site:

- Watch House Hill, Pill
- Poet's Walk, Clevedon
- Cadbury Hill, LNR, Nailsea
- Portbury LNR (parts of the site), Portishead.
- Dial hill (grass glade at the top), Clevedon – although not removed from site
- Ecology park (parts of the site), Portishead – although not removed from site

2. Cut-and-collect by NSC (grass recycled via green waste stream):

- Jubilee Park, Weston super Mare
- Charlcombe Rise, Portishead
- Badger Rise, Portishead
- Esplanade Portishead, near Lido (old putting green)
- Trendlewood, Nailsea – combination of methods
- Castlewood grounds, Clevedon
- Grove Park, Weston super Mare, bank by the Mayor's Parlour
- Uphill Hill LNR (buffer margins)

3. Cut-and-fly (grass not collected):

- Moor Lane (WsM) rhyne bank
- Hutton Moor superpond, WsM
- Blackdown Road open space, Portishead (1st year)
- Sheepway verges, Portishead – re-wilded
- Bristol Road verges, Portishead – re-wilded

Group 3 – Highway verge areas

1. Cut-and-collect by volunteers

- Portbury Flower Bank, A369, LNR managed by volunteers

2. Cut-and-fly, including spring bulb areas

- Somerset Avenue, Weston super Mare
- Marchfields Way, Weston super Mare
- PDR cycle lane bank, Weston super Mare

Group 4 – Uncut long grass areas including scrub

- Walford Avenue open space, Worle
- Dial Hill (parts of the margins), Clevedon
- Old Pitch and Putt course, Portishead
- Dry balancer pond, Farleigh Green, Flax Bourton
- Walford Avenue open space – small orchard area at northern end
- St Georges – River Banwell banks

Group 5 – Coastal saltmarsh

- Woodhill Bay (Lake Grounds beach)
- Marshalls Field, Clevedon
- Dowlais Farm, Clevedon

Appendix C – tree planting methodology

Woodland tree planting typically uses young trees called ‘whips’. The advantages for this approach are:

- They can be bought in bulk
- Their unit cost is relatively cheap (c. 50p per tree – compared to £150 for a containerised standard tree)
- They are easy to plant and so are attractive for volunteers to be involved

These whips need to be protected and it is usual to use the tubes illustrated in the image below.

The advantages of tubes are:

- Whips are small and vulnerable, so these tubes help locate them during maintenance
- The tubes help people identify the location of tubes when using areas for recreation
- They create a micro-climate that encourages growth
- They prevent damage from animals

Tubes are traditionally made of plastic and so their production and disposal is harmful to the wider environment. We will therefore source biodegradable tubes.



An example of woodland style planting using ‘whips’ and tubes

Appendix D – draft questionnaire for residents to respond to re-wilding proposals

Questionnaire: Re-wilding in North Somerset

Re-wilding means that we are planning to change some of our maintenance programmes to favour wildlife and biodiversity. Primarily we will be planting more trees and allowing some areas of grass to grow taller.

We are seeking to identify as many Council owned verges, parks and open spaces as possible to consider for rewilding.

The following map will enable you to see what land is being proposed for re-wilding

.
*****Map link*****

As part of the consultation we are inviting you to comment on the proposals. We will consider all the responses and adapt our re-wilding to reflect local community's needs.

We are also looking for volunteers to help with planting thousands of trees and carrying out other rewilding projects going forward, including monitoring. If you would like to help with this, please provide your details at the end of the questionnaire.

Question 1)

- Are you happy with the proposed rewilding within your neighbourhood?

Yes/No

If yes - we would like hear about why you support rewilding (max word count)

If no – please provide the name of the area that you have particular concerns with and why you do not support re-wilding of that area. The open space can be found by clicking on the area on the attached map. (max word count)

Question 2)

- Are there any other areas that you would like to suggest for additional re-wilding

Yes/No

If yes, can you please describe the proposed location(s) and what re-wilding you would like to see taking place.

Question 3)

- If you are interested in volunteering, please check this box and provide your contact details