

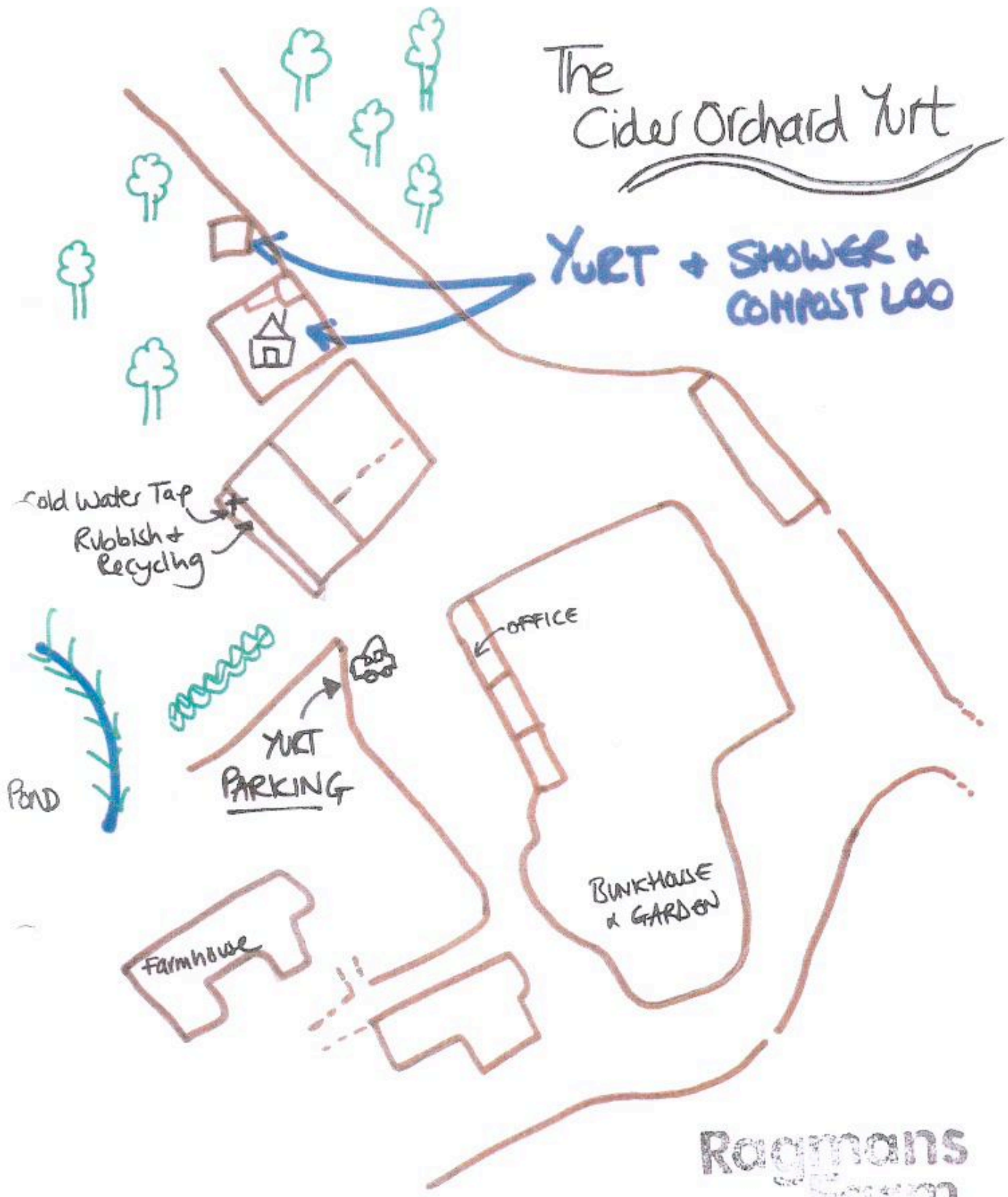
The Cider Orchard Yurt

Guest Welcome Information File



The Cider Orchard Yurt

YURT + SHOWER + COMPOST LOO



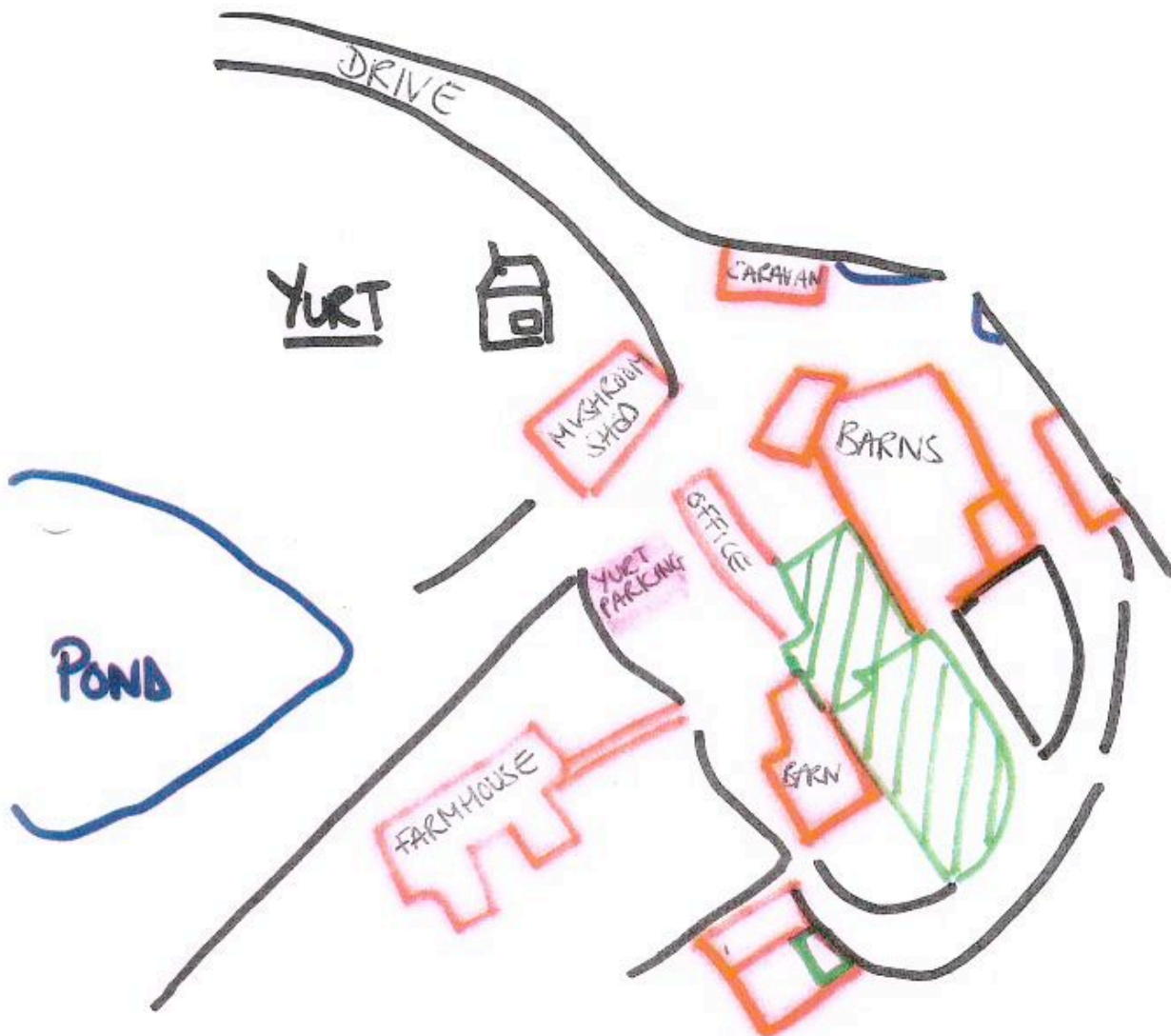
Ragmans
Farm

www.ragmans.co.uk
01594 860244

Cider Orchard Yurt Ragmans Lane Farm

You are welcome to explore the farm, walk around the orchards and take up footpaths to the River Wye and surrounding area. Maps of the farm are in this folder.

Please do not go into farm buildings or private residential areas - marked in red on the diagram below.



Please note there is free WIFI on the Farm

It will appear as:

RAGMANS_wifi

Password: 01594860244

*Please do not download movies, music, or over use
skype etc as this will take us over our usage limit!*

Thank you ...

Emergency Contacts

Hospitals		
<p>Accident & Emergency units. An emergency is a critical or life threatening situation, which may include loss of consciousness, severe breathing difficulties, deep wounds, such as stab wounds, severe chest pain or heavy loss of blood. If emergency care is required, a trip to A & E or a 999 call for an ambulance is the right course of action to take. If the situation is less critical and you are unsure whether to seek medical help, call NHS direct on 111 for advice.</p>		
<p>Minor Injury Units at a number of hospitals provide a variety of services to people who are unwell or to people who have had accidents. The size of each unit, the opening hours and the range of services available varies, so if you're unsure whether it's right for you, contact the hospitals direct.</p>		
Gloucester Royal Hospital, Great Western Road, Gloucester GL1 3NN	A & E 24 hour	0300 422 2222
Hereford County Hospital, Union Walk, Hereford HR1 2ER	A & E 24 hour	01432 355444
Dilke Memorial Hospital, Speech House Road, Cinderford GL14 3HX	Minor Injury Unit (Check for opening hours)	01594 598100
Lydney & District Hospital, Lydney GL15 5JF	Minor Injury Unit (Check for opening hours)	01594 589220
Ross Community Hospital, Alton Street, Ross-on-Wye, HR9 5AD	Minor Injury Unit (Check for opening hours)	01989 562100

NHS Direct	For GP out of hours	111
Lydbrook Health Centre	GP	01594 860219
Cinderford Health Centre	GP	01594 820820
Cinderford Dental Surgery	Dentist	01594 824030
Emergency Dental Service - NHS	Emergency Dental Appointments	111
David Kear, Cinderford	Opticians	01594 823690

Pharmacists		
Boots, 9 11 Market Street, Cinderford, GL14 2RT	Mon - Fri 9.00am - 5.30pm Sat 9.00am - 5.00 pm	01594 822332
Drybrook Pharmacy, Drybrook Road, Drybrook, GL17 9JA	Mon, Tue, Thur, Fri 9.00 - 1.00 & 2.00 - 5.30 Wed, Sat 9.00 - 1.00	01594 542157
Boots, 5 Market Place, Ross- on-Wye, Herefordshire HR9 5NX	Mon - Sat 8.30am - 5.30pm Sun 10.00am - 4.00pm	01989 562798
Berry Hill Chemist 42 Park Road Berry Hill GL16 7AG	8.30 - 5.30pm Mon-Friday Closed between 1-2pm Closed Saturday & Sunday	01594 832225

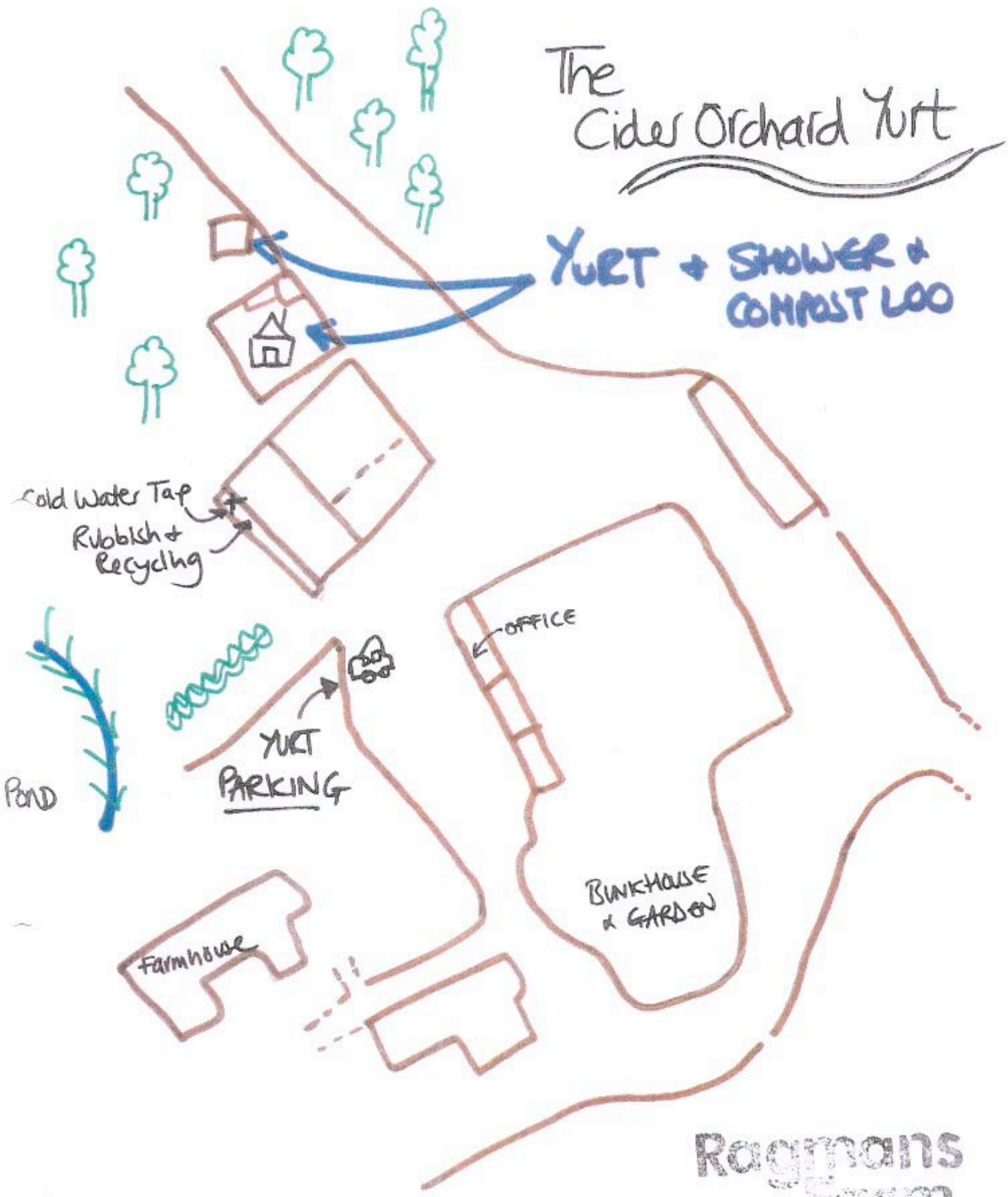
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Ragmans
Farm

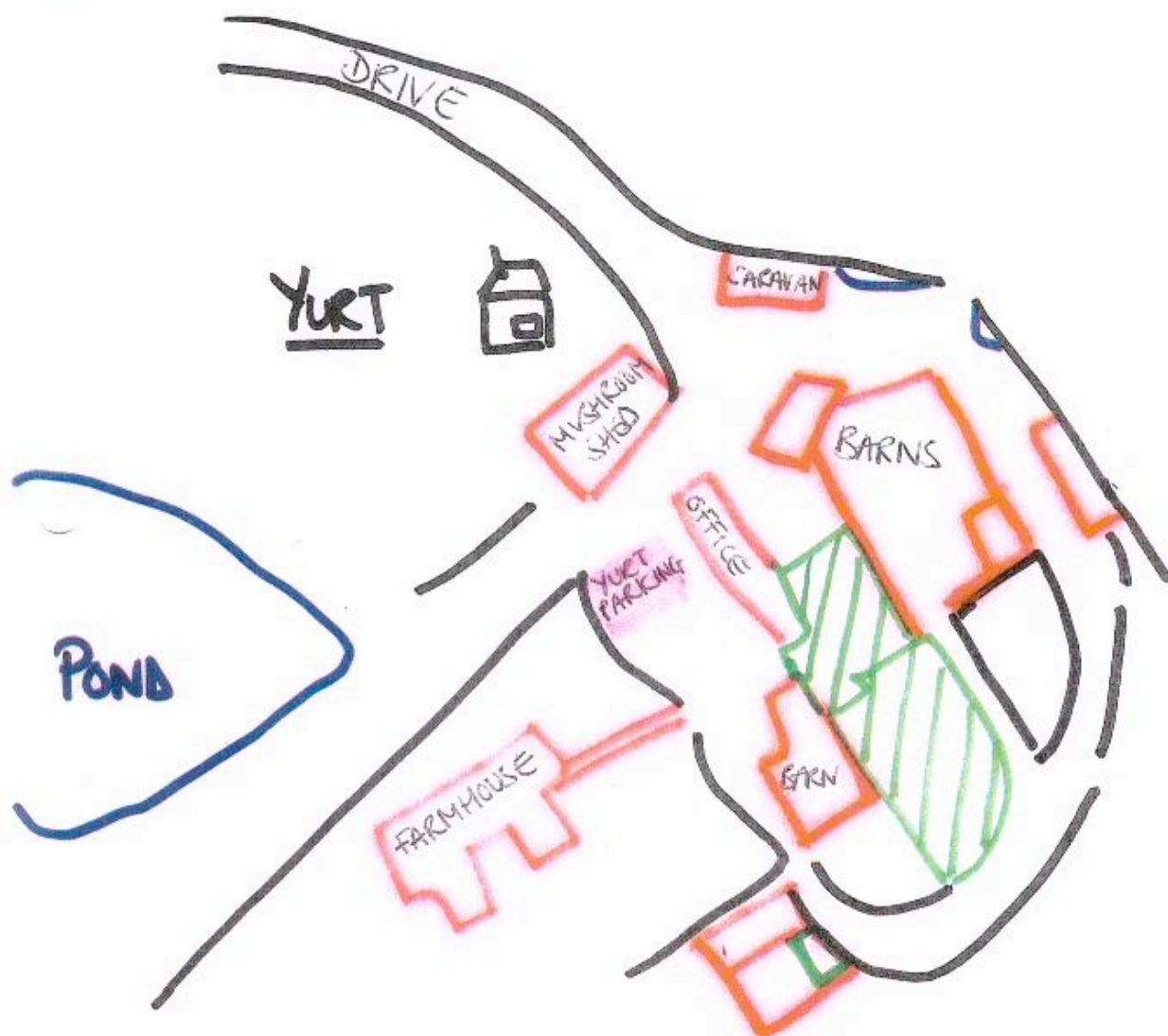
www.ragmans.co.uk

01594 800244

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Ragmans Lane Farm - Cider Orchard Yurt

FIRE SAFETY

No smoking inside the Yurt
Candles inside lanterns or candle holders only
Do not leave candles or fires unattended

FIRE PROCEDURE

1. **DO NOT** attempt to tackle the fire yourself.
2. Evacuate the Yurt immediately. Do not stop to collect belongings or re-enter the Yurt for any purpose.
3. Dial 999 and request Fire Crew to attend a fire at

RAGMANS LANE FARM
CATSHILL
LOWER LYDBROOK
GLOUCESTERHIRE GL17 9PA
4. Use the farm emergency number in the information folder to notify a member of farm staff.
5. Wait at the assembly point outside the office in the main farm yard.

A few words of caution regarding fires in and around the Yurt. With care, you will be cosy, warm and safe and enjoy the pleasure of a wood fire.

Stove: please take care lighting the stove, full instructions are in the information folder.

When the fire is lit, please keep the door closed to avoid hot ash or logs falling out onto the floor. When opening the door to put more wood in, please take care that hot ash doesn't fall out.

Kitchen: please take care when using the gas stove in the kitchen area. A fire blanket is available in case of a fire.

Fire pit: Outside fires need to be lit in the fire pit in the willow fedge area only.

There is a cooking pot to use over the fire - warning this will get very hot!

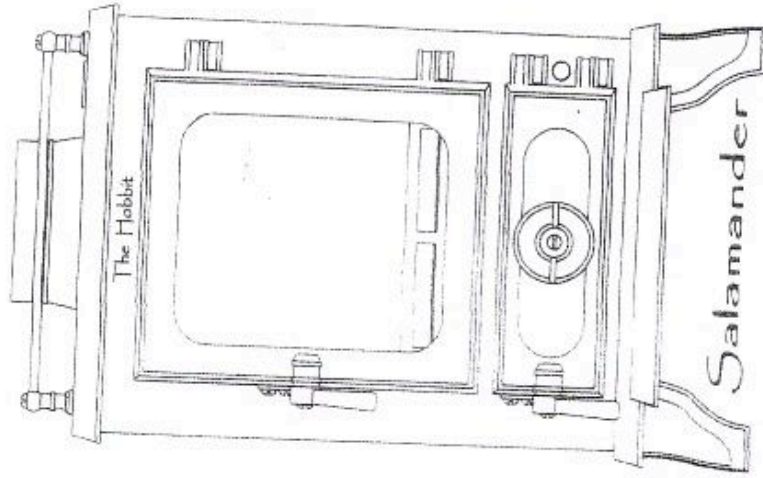
Please do not leave fires unattended and be mindful of wind blowing sparks near the canvas.

Thank you.

Installation and Operating Instructions



The Hobbit



Salamander Hobbit
Model 0901
Multifuel Stove

6 - Operating Instructions

6.1 Fuel

Wood

Use only seasoned timber with a moisture content of less than 20%. Typically this means wood which has been cut and stored in an open dry shelter for between one and two years.

DO NOT BURN wet or unseasoned wood, construction timber, painted or treated wood, driftwood or manufactured board products. Doing so will result in the wood burning inefficiently and excess smoke, soot and tar will be produced. This will coat and damage the internal components of the stove and flue and could result in a chimney fire.

Solid Fuel

Use only Anthracite or manufactured smokeless fuel listed as suitable for use on closed heating appliances.

DO NOT BURN bituminous coal, any petroleum based products or any liquid fuels.

6.2 Before lighting

If using for the first time, or following a long period out of use check that the flue is clear and unobstructed.

Check that the riddling control is free to move and is pushed fully in towards the stove.

Check that the ash pan is empty, in position and the ash pan door is closed.

WARNING

During the first few times the stove is used, the heat resistant paint will be curing, and may give off small amounts of smoke and odours. This is completely normal for this type of appliance, and the room should be well ventilated. To aid this process and not damage the stove finish, the first few times a new stove is used the fire should be kept to a moderate size, and not fired vigorously.

6.3 Lighting a wood fire

- Open the primary air control approx 1cm by turning anti-clockwise. (The circular wheel in the centre of the bottom door)
 - Open the secondary air control fully by moving the lever fully to the left. (Top right back of the stove)
 - Place 2 or 3 firelighters or screwed up newspaper onto the fire grate with about 1 kg of kindling and light the fire with a taper.
 - When the firelighters or newspaper are burning, leave the door ajar about 1 to 2 cm to achieve a good draw and avoid condensation. Allow the burning kindling to warm up the chimney.
 - After 2 to 5 minutes the chimney should be warm enough create a good draw and the door can be closed.
 - Once the kindling has formed a good bed of glowing embers the stove can be refuelled with 2 or 3 pieces of wood. (do not be tempted to overfill the firebox and risk fuel falling onto the glass or out the fire as the door is opened)
Close the door, and once the new fuel is burning fully close the primary air control (on the ash pan door) then just slightly open about half a turn.
- If required the bottom door can be opened 1cm for a short while until the new fuel is alight.
- When opening the door always open gently for the first 2 to 3 cm to allow the pressure to equalise and stop smoke from escaping.
- The stove should not be operated with either door left open for long periods. The stove door should never be left open when the stove is in use.
- Adjust the secondary air control to achieve the desired burning rate.

Under normal chimney draft conditions expect to refuel the stove every 45 to 60 minutes.

Remember

Wood that is smouldering and producing smoke with no flame, is burning very inefficiently and producing unburnt gases and soot that deposit on the inside of the stove and flue and the door glass.

Wood burns best when lying on a bed of about 1cm of ash.

Burning the stove too slowly (with the secondary air valve closed for too long) is not recommended as this is very inefficient and produces unburnt gases and deposits in the stove. It is therefore not recommended that the stove is left lit overnight.

After refuelling, increase the amount of air to get the wood lit as quickly as possible. Once lit reduce the air again.

It will take time to get to know your stove and how best to operate it under different conditions. The type and condition of the wood, chimney draught, weather, wind and outside temperature will all slightly change the way the wood burns and therefore how you should use the stove.

When in use, burning the stove vigorously for a short period will remove any build up of unwanted deposits on the inside of the stove and glass.

6.4 Lighting a solid fuel fire

Use only Manufactured Smokeless fuel

WARNING

Do not load with solid fuel above the level of the front bars.

The lighting procedure is the same as for wood, but remember.

As a rule of thumb.

Wood requires an air supply from the top. When burning wood efficiently open and control the fire with the secondary air control at the back of the stove and just crack open the primary air control on the bottom door.

Solid fuel requires an air supply from underneath. When burning solid fuel efficiently control the fire with the primary air control at the bottom of the stove and just crack the secondary air control to keep the glass clear.

6.5

De-ashing the stove

The action of riddling the grate will allow ash to fall from bed of the fire into the ash pan underneath.

To riddle the grate place the forked end of the tool in the slot in the riddling lever located between the hinges of the bottom door.

Pull and push the lever backwards and forwards and ash will fall through the grate into the ash pan.

Remember

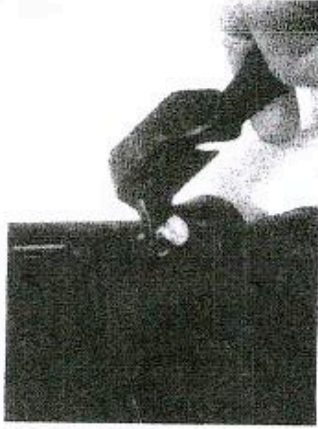
When burning wood it is good to maintain a bed of ash on the grate about 1cm thick.

When burning solid fuel the air is being supplied through the grate therefore it should not be allowed to get completely blocked with ash.

Do not be tempted to over riddle the grate, as hot or burning fuel may fall through into the ash pan.

Do not let the ash level in the ash pan get higher than the sides of the pan. This will reduce airflow to the fire through the grate.

To remove the ash pan use the rounded end of the tool as shown.



WARNING

Take great care when removing and emptying the ash pan. It may be very hot and still contain burning or smouldering embers and is a fire risk.

7 - Guidance on safe operation

Fire can be very dangerous

During operation, the stove and all the fittings (door handles and controls) get very hot.

Do not overfire the stove.

It is possible to fire the stove to such an extent that damage may occur. Look out for parts of the stove or flue glowing red hot. If such a situation occurs adjust the air supply accordingly to reduce the burning rate.

Chimney fire

In the event of a chimney fire

- Shut all air controls immediately
- Raise the alarm and evacuate the building
- Call the fire brigade
- Do not re-enter the building

Fumes

If installed, operated and maintained correctly the stove will not emit fumes into the room other than occasionally very small amounts when re-fuelling or de-ashing.

If fumes are being emitted during normal operation

Ventilate the room by opening all doors and windows.

Let the fire burn out

Leave the room

Check the stove, flue and chimney for blockages

Do not re-use the stove until the cause of the problem has been identified and rectified. If required seek expert help.

Adverse weather conditions

In a small number of installations, very occasionally in specific weather conditions (direction of wind) the draw of the chimney may be affected causing a downdraught and fumes to be emitted into the room.

If this is the case the stove should not be used and advice sought from a professional flue installer who would be able to advise on possible solutions such as an anti-downdraught cowl.

8 - Maintenance

Maintenance should only be carried out when the stove is cool

Before use

Between burns in the stove it is good practice to keep ash and debris to a minimum. Especially, empty the ash pan and ash pan section. Remember that if only burning wood it is recommended to keep a bed of ash about 1cm thick on the grate.

Cleaning the stove

Clean the outside of the stove with a soft brush.

Regularly remove and clean the baffle and back and side air boxes of soot and debris, also clear the internal surfaces of the stove. The frequency will be dependant on how vigorously the stove has been fired and what fuel has been used.

Any deposits allowed to build up in this area could reduce the lifespan of the stove. Note that if required the flue can be accessed for cleaning from inside the stove.

Gaskets

The rope gaskets in both doors will need regular inspection to check the condition and ensure that the doors seal and full control of the air supply to the fire can be maintained.

Stove glass

Clean the stove glass only when cool with a specialist glass cleaner. Use of any abrasive cleaner will scratch the glass and make subsequent cleaning more difficult.

Chimney

It is important to have the chimney cleaned at least once a year.

Regular inspection and cleaning of the internal components of the stove can indicate if the chimney requires more frequent cleaning.

If the stove has been unused for an extended period (during the summer) the chimney should be checked by a competent person before use.

Note

All parts that are in direct contact with the fire (grate, Baffle, back and side air boxes) are considered as normal wear parts. Their life will be dependant on how vigorously the stove is operated and they must be inspected and maintained on a regular basis. If they become worn, damaged or not positioned correctly, non wear parts such as the stove top and sides will be exposed to excessive heat and may be damaged.

Remember

If the stove is not to be used for an extended period set both air controls to half open to allow an airflow through the stove and avoid condensation.

Cooking with a Kotlich

The yurt is supplied with a double-dipped enamel Kotlich. Unless you drop a hammer on it, it will last a lifetime. Kotlich is the Serbian name for the cooking pot and what you cook in it is called Paprikash. The tripod is called a tronožac!

Instructions

- * Only wash the inside. After use, fill with water and place over the fire again, then wipe the inside clean.
- * Store in the box to prevent soot getting into the yurt if you are strong inside
- * The kotlich just needs heat to cook - you don't need a roaring fire. Just remember that it will take longer, so sit back and enjoy the aromas of food cooking over woodsmoke!

- * Any meat or vegetable stew (paprikash) can be cooked in your Kotlich.
- * Frying is not necessary at the beginning of cooking process.
- * Finely chopped vegetable, herbs, spices and diced meat should be cooked in half as much liquid again as you would normally use (stock, water, bouillon, wine or beer are all suitable)
- * Bring the liquid to the boil and add vegetables, seasoning and meat, adjust the fire so that the kotlich is on a moderate boil.
- * Twiddling the Kotlich by its handle corresponds to stirring.
- * As the paprikash cooks the liquid reduces, add more or less liquid as necessary. If the fire becomes too hot you can adjust the height of the Kotlich by shortening the chain or dampen the fire down.
- * If you like it spicy plenty of sweet, dried, powdered paprika should be added within the last ten minutes of cooking. It loses its red colour if added too early.
- * 2-3 uncut hot peppers can be cooked in the paprikash. Lift out carefully and put on a side plate, for brave guests to cut off slices.
- * Eat with lots of chunky bread to mop up the fabulous red gravy.

Tracy Smith's Sausage Casserole.

Best chunky organic Sausages, pre cooked

1 Tin of tomatoes

Some (Precooked/tinned) beans

Celery, carrots, onions and garlic, chopped

Seasoning including sweet paprika

Bread

1. First light your fire
2. Tip everything into the kotlich
3. Add more liquid if necessary
4. Boil gently until all the veges are cooked and the sausages are well heated through
5. Once the kotlich is boiling it should not take more than 20-30 mins
6. Serve and mop up juice with bread

Connecting 3.9kg, 6kg, 13kg, 19kg and 47kg Propane Cylinders

Ensure appliances are turned off

Check that the valve hand wheel is OFF by turning clockwise

Remove the protective plug and leave hanging to replace later

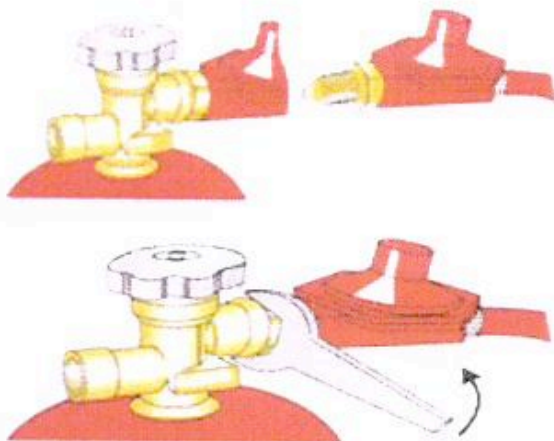
Inspect the bullnose connection of the regulator for damage before connecting



NOTE: A gas tight seal is created by face to face connection between the bullnose and cylinder valve

Fit the connecting nut **(LEFT HAND THREAD)** THIS IS VERY **IMPORTANT!!!** to the cylinder, using the correct spanner.

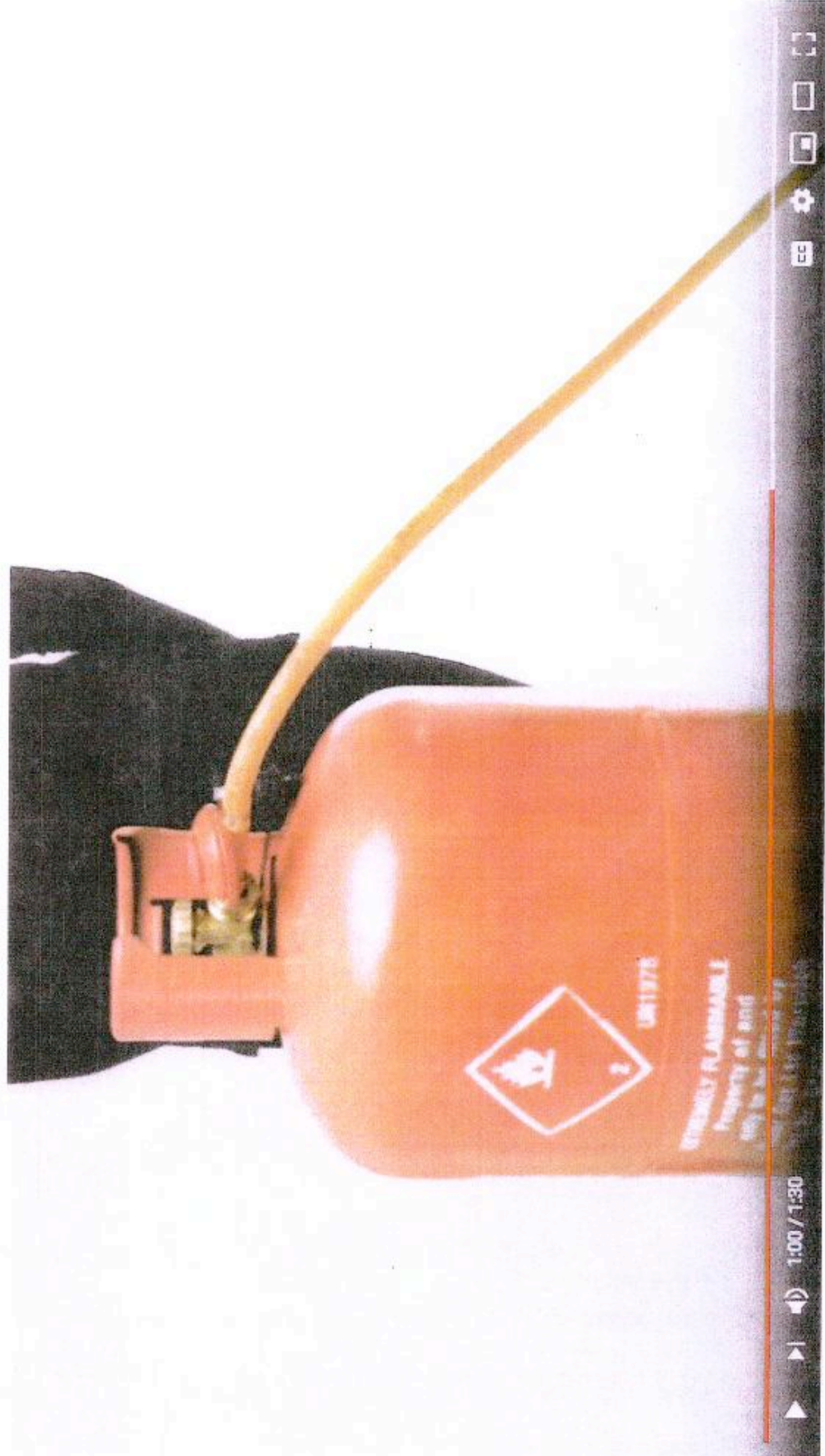
NOTE: Propane cylinder connections must be tight



When gas is required turn the valve hand wheel anti-clockwise

Check for gas soundness of the cylinder connection using leak detection solution

(See overleaf for information on a YouTube video demonstrating how to do this)



How To Fit A Propane Regulator - Color Gas

42,269 views

Wild Boar

Very occasionally you may encounter wild boar at the farm.

What are they

Wild boar are stocky, powerful animals covered in bristly hair that can vary from dark brown almost black in colour to gingery brown. Mature males have tusks that protrude from the mouth. Females also have tusks, but these do not protrude.

Piglets are a lighter ginger-brown, with stripes on their coat for camouflage and are affectionally known as 'humbugs'. Wild boar can stand up to 80cm at the shoulder and they normally weigh between 60–100kg.

Wild boar grow to be very large strong animals and can move surprisingly fast for their size. They will also readily move to defend their young when they feel threatened, so should always be treated with caution and respect.

Wild boar have relatively poor eyesight but a keen sense of smell. They are more likely to sense or hear the movement of people or dogs moving towards them rather than seeing them, and will react by moving towards the noise to see who or what is approaching. This can be interpreted as aggressive behaviour.

Advice if you encounter them

When a family group (known as a sounder) is disturbed by walkers, the tendency is for one of the larger sows to move and position themselves between the walkers and the young piglets, often with much snorting. The other sows in the group will then lead the piglets to safety in deeper vegetation. Once the family have moved off, the defending sow will usually suddenly turn and re-join the group out of sight.

The defending sow may, however, be provoked into a mock charge if they feel threatened. This may happen if walkers have continued towards the sow, either to get a better look or simply because they have not noticed the animal.

Male boar tend to be seen alone, and can grow to a significant size. The older male boar are less likely to run or move away from people, often simply standing and watching as you pass by.

Give the animal space and if needed turn and find a different path – or stand still until the boar have moved off.

For further information on Wild Boars click the link below to be taken to the Forest England Website.

<https://www.forestryengland.uk/article/wild-boar-the-forest-dean>

Key tick awareness messages

- 'be tick aware' and remember that you could be exposed to ticks whenever you spend time outdoors, including when in your garden or the local park
- ticks mainly attach to animals, but sometimes they may bite you or your family. It is important to remember that bites can occur on any part of the body and more than one tick can be attached at a time
- you can reduce the chance of tick bites by walking on clearly defined paths, using insect repellent and performing **regular tick checks**
- some tick bites can result in infection, so it is important to remove ticks safely and as quickly as possible
- the safest way to remove a tick is by using a pair of **fine-tipped** tweezers or a tick removal tool
- if you begin to feel unwell with flu-like symptoms, or develop a spreading circular rash (which usually appears within 1 to 4 weeks after being bitten), **contact your GP or dial NHS 111 promptly**

More information

For more information, search for the phrases 'ticks' and 'Lyme disease' on these websites: www.nhs.uk www.gov.uk

www.gov.uk/government/collections/lyme-disease-guidance-data-and-analysis
www.nhs.uk/conditions/lyme-disease/
www.nhs.uk/conditions/tick-borne-encephalitis/

You can also send any ticks you find to our Tick Surveillance Scheme. Visit www.gov.uk/guidance/tick-surveillance-scheme to find out more.

NICE Lyme guidance: www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng95

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UKHSA supports the Sustainable Development Goals

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



UK Health
Security
Agency

Enjoy the outdoors but 'be tick aware'



'Be tick aware' to avoid tick bites and know how to take action if you or your family get bitten by ticks



Main health risks

What are ticks?

Ticks are small, spider-like creatures that feed on the blood of animals, including people. The size of a tick can vary, with a larva being as small as a tiny freckle, and fully fed females similar in size to a baked bean.

Where do you find ticks?

Ticks survive in many habitats, but prefer moist areas with leaf litter or longer grass, like in woodland, grassland, moorland, heathland and some urban parks and gardens.

Ticks don't fly or jump. They wait on vegetation for a host to pass by, and then climb on. They bite and attach to the skin and feed on blood for several days, before dropping off. Ticks are found throughout the year, but are most active in spring and autumn.

Ticks can sometimes transmit microbes that may cause human diseases such as Lyme disease and tick-borne encephalitis (TBE), though TBE is rare in the UK. It is important to be tick aware and see your GP promptly for diagnosis and treatment if you recognise the symptoms of tick-borne diseases which can include:

- a flu-like illness, fatigue and muscle and joint pain
- a characteristic expanding red rash, known as erythema migrans (present in many but not all cases)
- persistent headache, confusion or sensitivity to bright light
- you may not always remember being bitten by a tick, so if you have spent time outdoors and develop any of these symptoms, seek advice from your GP or dial NHS 111
- Lyme disease can be treated with a course of antibiotics. Without treatment, more serious conditions can develop such as swelling in some joints or problems with the nerves and heart, so prevention and early detection are key
- rarely ticks transmit tick-borne encephalitis (TBE), however the risk in the UK is very low. Symptoms include flu-like illness, persistent headache, confusion and sensitivity to bright light

Avoiding ticks

- walk on clearly defined paths to avoid brushing against vegetation
- wear light-coloured clothes so ticks can be spotted and brushed off
- use repellents such as DEET
- carry out a tick check

Carry out a tick check

Make it a habit to check your clothes and body regularly for ticks when outdoors and again when you get home. Check your children and pets as well.

Areas that ticks may frequently be found include skin folds, armpits, groin, waistband area, back of the neck and hairline. Data from UKHSA's Tick Surveillance Scheme shows that adults are commonly bitten on the legs, whilst children are commonly bitten on the head or neck area. It is important to remember, however, that bites can occur on any part of the body and more than one tick can be attached at one time.

If you have been bitten

- remove ticks as soon as possible
- the safest way to remove a tick is to use a pair of **fine-tipped tweezers** or a tick removal tool
- grasp the tick as close to the skin as possible
- pull upwards slowly and firmly, as mouthparts left in the skin can cause a local infection
- clean the bite area with antibacterial wash/soap and water, and monitor it for several weeks for any changes
- contact your GP promptly if you begin to feel unwell with flu-like symptoms or develop a spreading circular red rash. Remember to tell them you were bitten by a tick or have recently spent time outdoors

Tick removal with tweezers



Tick in the environment



Tick attached to skin



Lyme disease bullseye rash



Tick found under hair

