

Affiliated with Lancashire & Northumberland

Newsletter Autumn/Winter 2011



Photo: Taken from 'A survey of historical monuments on Stockdale Moor common' by Steve Clarke.

The large stone wall enclosure known as a pinfold or pound was used in post medieval times to impound stock that had offended against manor court laws. The animals were released on payment of a fine.

Looking Forward

Fellow Commoners,

Welcome to our newsletter. The autumn is with us once again after a summer that frustrated many farmers' efforts to gather crop in, but which gave us an abundance of grass here in Cumbria.

The main focus of our agenda at the Federation continues to be our progress towards establishing a commons council for Cumbria which should receive a final push this autumn/winter.

The other ever- recurring matters concern our dealings with Natural England over various issues. This year of – particular note have been stocking rates, tree planting and their interpretation of UELS on commons with SSSI's.

Many of you will have been involved with trying to set up HLS and/or UELS agreements on commons and some of you will have already signed up - hopefully without compromising too many commoners' aspirations or putting the future grazing regimes at risk. I think it is worth pointing out that there are a lot of classic agreements i.e. ESA's and CSS due to come to an end over the next few years and that Natural England is working with a smaller budget due to the economic cuts . The consequences of this will be that not all commons that were in ESA or CSS will automatically be offered HLS agreements and those that are may well be asked for "greater value", in other words lower stocking densities, tree planting, fencing or other measures which may be difficult for commoners to agree to. The UELS however which is worth £23/ ha is non competitive and we are assured that all those commons that apply will be offered an agreement. Whilst UELS does not come with maximum stocking densities it should be noted that where the common or part of the common is designated as an SSSI, this legislation can be used to set stocking density levels which are deemed not to be damaging to the SSSI.

Here's hoping prospects remain good for sheep as the tups get to work and the cycle starts again.

Dave Smith (Chairman)

Plans for a Commons Council for Cumbria are moving forward

Many of you took part in the consultation earlier this year on how a proposed Cumbria Commons Council would work - its functions, rules and costs. These proposals can be found on our website. Commoners and landowners from 15 of the largest commons have voted by a substantial majority for a council with the powers to make legally binding rules on all those using the common for agricultural purposes. This will help improve the grazing and vegetation management on their common.

The commons associations that voted yes are: Bampton & Askham; Baugh Fell; Birkbeck; Black and White Coombe; Buttermere & Derwent; Deepdale; Kentmere;

Langstrath & Coombe; Matterdale; Middleton, Moorhouse; Mungrisdale; St John's; Tebay and Watermillock

Over the winter we will prepare the case, also called an establishment order, to submit to the Secretary of State for Defra. The establishment order needs to state which commons (Common Land units) will be the founder members of the council. This means asking the 15 commons mentioned above to indicate that they still support the council. We have contacted all Chairmen who have agreed to put it on the agenda of their annual meeting to reconfirm their vote. We have also contacted the Chairmen of the commons associations who returned a borderline vote, to see if they wish to re-vote.

It is not too late to join the commons council

We also welcome other commons association not already involved to come on board as all commons are eligible join the council. In fact some commons who were not involved in the first round are having meetings over the winter to discuss this issue. If your common doesn't join now, the guidance from Defra states that you will have to wait another 3- 5 years to join. This is because a new establishment order is needed each time new commons join the council.

To find out more please get in touch with Viv, the Federation's Administrator on 01931 713335, e-mail viv@cumbriacommoners.org.uk

Profile of Stockdale Moor – a brief history

Duncan Ellwood

Stockdale Moor is an area of fell land of about 1,000 hectares lying with westerly aspect between the River Bleng and the River South Calder (Wormgill) in south west Cumbria. It is wedged between Kinnisde Common to the north and Wasdale Common to the south. It rises from 200 metres at the Scalderskew fell gate to 700 meters on its summit on Caw Fell and Gowder Cragg.

The land type varies from blanket peat, mire and rushes to white bent/tussock grasses on drier slopes to heather/bleaberry scrub on the screes and crags of Caw Fell and Bleaberry Gill. There are few trees and little bracken. Although it is not the most scenic area and little visited (the tourist hordes preferring Wasdale and Ennerdale), it can certainly claim its fair share of history. In fact close inspection of its abundant historic relics and monuments presents English history in a microcosm.

Man's earliest stone buildings are in evidence at 'Sampson's Bratful' a large, long stone burial tumuli of the Neolithic era around 3,500 B.C. Nearby to the east are large Bronze Age round stone barrows from around 2,000 B.C. Ceramic funeral urns have been discovered by archaeologists investigating these monuments. The people

of this time also left countless burial cairn fields within and without their ancient field enclosure systems – these were early attempts at stock farming in the wooded clearances.

There is some evidence of Roman farming in a Romano-British settlement at Wormgill with square walled enclosures and evidence of cultivation. In contrast, there are few physical remains of the Anglo Saxons and Vikings, other than in the names in the area. For example Blengdale is Celt/ Viking, Bleaberry Gill (Viking) Pensonby Fell (Angle/Viking).

1066 and the Norman Conquest brought big changes to ‘Corpland Forest’ as the west Cumbrian fells were referred to at the time. These changes have made up the



foundations of what we still see and do today. The Barony of Corpland or Egeremont Castle was founded in 1092, and in 1134, sponsored by the Baron of Corpland the Benedictine monks founded an Abbey at Calderbrideg. They proceeded to establish cattle ranges (vaccaries) and sheep farms on castle ‘wastes’ and ‘demenses’ mostly in the forest. By the mid 13th century drove roads were established to move summered stock to lower farms and population centers, well away from the improved enclosures in the lowland. These can still be seen at Wormgill, Sergeants Ford and the Hawse, as can the overnight drove enclosures. By 1538 Henry VIII suppressed the Abbey and sold it to his friend Thomas Leigh, who sold the roof lead and let the Abbey fall into ruin. The castle at Egremont went the same way shortly after.

sold it to his friend Thomas Leigh, who sold the roof lead and let the Abbey fall into

Photo: Steve Clark. Boundary Stone

The Forest continued to evolve in hand with the former Abbey and Castle farms retaining sheep grazing and fuel rights, albeit for a rent. The Baron of Cockermouth and Earl of Egremont (Algernon Whyndham later descended to Lord Leconsfield) established a Court Leet in the 1600s which endured to the mid 1900s. The Castle and Abbey farms were favoured and paid nominal rents annually for rights to graze and take fuel. Other farms were allowed summer grazing rights and had to pay a headage (tithes) at autumn clearance gathers. Court Leet records show summering

stock from as far afield as St Bees to Ravenglass with stock ranging from geese to pigs and geld horses. Game interests are evidenced by grouse shooting butts at Goose Green.

Evidence of industrialisation is also seen on the moor. Horse skulls attest to the many pit ponies reared on the common until the 1950s when the nearby coal and iron ore mines became fully mechanised. The water intakes and pipeline at Bleaberry Gill/Wormgill are a testament to 20th century industrialisation and Forestry Commission coniferous woodland abuts the boundary of the common at Blangdale. Attempts to afforest the moor in the 1950-60s were thwarted by the Friends of the Lake District and the National Trust.

The National Trust became the owner of Stockdale Moor in the 1960s after the death of a previous Lord Leconsfield to avoid death duties. This coincided with the 1965 Commons Registration Act which finally established Stockdale Moor as a registered common. A legacy of the Abbot and Castle influence on the common is still to be found in the Leconsfield's 'freehold' rights held by the National Trust and the appurtenant right holders on the former Abbey and Castle farms.

Nowadays, instead of being an Abbot's or Earl's 'demense', five commoners graze cattle and sheep, take no peat and are strictly controlled by Natural England and the terms of a 10- year Higher Level Stewardship agreement.

Expiry of ESA and classic schemes in Cumbria – what next?

All live agreements will be ending in 2014. In the article below Simon Humphries of Natural England gives an indication of what will be happening next.

Since the start of Lake District ESA, almost 20 years ago, there have been 2,558 agreements covering some 250,000 hectares, on which a total of almost £102 million has been spent. The impact of the scheme has been significant, in terms of the management of habitats, landscapes, boundaries and other features. Other successes include traditional buildings with well over 1,000 being restored. Credit goes to the farmers and commoners who have undertaken this work. It has only been possible because of your effort and how you have adapted your farming.

We still have 842 live agreements covering 107,192 hectares paying out £5 million in 2011. However, all the remaining ESA agreements in Cumbria will expire by 2014, with the largest numbers expiring in 2013. It is anticipated that over 90% of land in ESA agreements will transfer into Environmental Stewardship (ES), and the scale of this transfer is a major challenge.

Natural England will contact all expiring ESA agreement holders by letter outlining their options for ES and details of the available advice will also be included. The parallels between the tiered structure of the ESAs and the two levels of Environmental Stewardship mean that most typical Tier 1 land will fall naturally into UELS, while the higher Tiers will generally correspond to the Higher Level options.

Natural England will be identifying land of the highest environmental value and will approach ESA agreement holders directly to discuss an application for HLS. It should be remembered that entry into HLS depends on the quantity and potential quality of the key features present on the holding, compared to other holdings being considered in a particular year. Not every ESA agreement holder will be invited into the HLS scheme.

The transition from ESA to ES also applies to commons and Natural England continues to work closely with the Federation of Cumbria Commoners to build our collective understanding of the issues surrounding common land management and ES. We see this relationship as critical. Government targets for the environment cannot be met without active farmers and graziers, so getting commons grazing right is in the interests of Natural England as well as those with an interest in grazing them.

Natural England is also involved with the Federation on the Cumbria Grazing Forum with the aim of improving understanding and securing agreement from a range of local interests in the uplands and on upland commons in particular. Topics being explored include grazing levels, woodland and scrub creation and monitoring of agreements by commoners.

Demand for new HLS agreements remains extremely high, and Natural England is keen to continue the positive relationship with the Federation to ensure that the great work delivered by farmers and commoners in the first twenty years of agri-environment is continued into the future.

For further information about your agreement please contact your Natural England adviser.

New Guidance on Environmental Stewardship in Common Land

Natural England has published new guidance for prospective Environmental Stewardship (ES) applicants. The *Common Land and Shared Grazing* supplement is produced as a supplement to Environmental Stewardship handbooks and gives detailed advice on how to apply for Entry Level Stewardship (including Uplands ELS) and Higher Level Stewardship, where common land or shared grazing are a consideration.

It provides straightforward step-by-step guidance on the arrangements that need to be made before submitting an application, including details of how to set up commoners' or graziers' associations; how to record the association as a customer with the Rural Payments Agency and how to register the common or shared grazing land onto the Rural Land Register. As a large proportion of common land is designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), the supplement also gives useful information on how to apply for Environmental Stewardship within a SSSI.

The Common Land and Shared Grazing supplement should be read with the appropriate ES handbook and is available to download from the Natural England website <http://naturalengland.etraderstores.com/NaturalEnglandShop/NE316>.

Farmer engagement in new AE scheme design

Natural England is aware that HLS doesn't always work with farming and as a result schemes can impose unnecessary costs on farmers without delivering the optimum environmental outcomes. In order to address this they are exploring ways to improve schemes. The Dartmoor Farming Futures project is working with the Forest of Dartmoor commoners to design a scheme where farmers and Natural England agree outcomes but farmers have more flexibility over the prescriptions i.e. stocking levels and time of year stock are turned out.

Now attention is being turned to the North of England and Caldbeck Common has been proposed as a flagship to look at new ways of engaging with farmers to maximise benefits for farmers and Natural England through more effective schemes. Caldbeck's ESA and WES expire in May 2013 so there is 18 months to work up a new scheme. Details are still thin but it is good to have more engagement. Watch this space.

£20 million for farming and forestry businesses

Agriculture Minister Jim Paice launched a new £20 million fund, the Farming and Forestry Improvement Scheme, to help rural businesses increase profits and reduce their impact on the environment in early November.

Farmers, foresters and horticulturalists can apply for grants of between £2,500 and £25,000 to invest in green projects and new machinery so their businesses can grow in an environmentally friendly way to:

- save energy and reduce carbon emissions;
- reduce dependence on artificial fertilizers through better use of slurry and manures;

- improve soil quality;
- improve animal health and welfare;
- save and recycle water; and
- promote woodland management by processing timber more efficiently.

Funds will be allocated between now and December 2013. Grants will cover a maximum of half of the total cost of projects in upland areas. The Farming and Forestry Improvement Scheme is part of Defra's Rural Development Programme for England (RDPE). Applicants are invited to contact their local RDPE delivery team.

In Cumbria there are two RDPE programmes: *Cumbria Fells and Dales RDPE LEADER*, Tel: 01768 869533, and *Solway, Border and Eden RDPE Leader*, Tel: 01697 349212. To find out which programme you should apply to, consult the map at <http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/business/rdpe/rdpe.asp>

Movement of cattle on and off commons

There are now more cattle on commons as more agreements with Natural England require cattle grazing to enter the various stewardship schemes.

BCMS, advise that in their opinion any farm which grazes cattle on a common should set up a CTS (cattle) link between the farm and common, therefore if any BCMS inspections are carried out on the farm the correct link/records will be in place to meet legislative requirements.

BCMS can be contacted on 0845 050 1234. You will also need the holding number for the common (08/??/?/??/??), this will be a different holding number to the holding number used for sheep links to commons (these begin 00/000/?/??/??).

If you have any questions contact: *Animal Movement Section, Trading Standards, County Offices, Kendal LA9 4RQ Tel: 01539 713579*

Changes to rules on scrapie

Following the resolution of a lengthy EU court case, Defra has decided to apply more proportionate controls in sheep flocks and goat herds with classical scrapie. Instead of totally or partially killing out these flocks and herds it will restrict and test animals for two years after the detection of the last classical scrapie case. Defra encourages keepers to take action to reduce the likelihood of introducing classical scrapie and, where appropriate, to reduce the likelihood of further cases.

News from the committee

Once again we have been busy over the last six months representing and supporting the commoners of Cumbria to maintain and improve the viability of hill farming on common land. Below is a selection of the activities that we have been involved with.

SPS on commons

We are a member of the Defra Working Group on CAP reform on commons that is trying to determine the detail of a scheme for SPS on commons. Our core aim is to support the active responsible management of common land. This is not an easy task and we do not have all the answers.

The key changes we have sought are:

- 1) Get rid of naked hectares by ensuring SPS is paid on the whole common
- 2) Ensure money is directed to active commoners whether active through grazing or committing not to graze in an environmental stewardship scheme.
- 3) Ability to change the distribution on a year by year basis as commoners circumstances change to avoid the SPS being seen as a pension top-up.

After considerable discussion we are recommending that a claimant for SPS on common land would:

1. have to meet the active farmer definition for SPS, *and*
2. have:
 - 2.1. either legal title to common rights on the common,
 - 2.2. or legal title to all / part of the freehold of the common,
 - 2.3. or a valid tenancy agreement granting rights on the common,
 - 2.4. or have prescriptive rights on the common recognised by the association / other claimants for the purposes of claiming SPS (if not in law), *and*
3. be:
 - 3.1. either actively grazing in a manner appropriate to the common and in accordance with the commons register and national legislation for animal welfare and GAEC and the Common Council rules in force (if any)
 - 3.2. or a signatory to an environmental scheme where they have agreed not to graze their stock in order to deliver environmental benefits
 - 3.3. or an owner undertaking agricultural activities which could include management of bracken and or scrub and or burning subject to their being a surplus, *and*
4. confirm the rights they are claiming are not dual registered rights being claimed on another common, or if they are that a declaration of how the

total number of common rights is being split across the two units to ensure the ruling of *Dance v Savery* is complied with.

We have given our feedback to Defra and now await their response. To read our full submission, please look on our website. We would like to hear your opinions on this subject.

Cumbria Grazing Forum

The third meeting of the Cumbria Grazing Forum took place on November 16th. The membership of Forum is made up of active farmers both commoners and non-commoners from around the county and representing the Herdwick, Swaledale and Rough Fell breed societies. Staff members from Natural England, National Trust, Lake District National Park and United Utilities also attend the meetings. We have had robust discussions on the science behind stocking rates and delivery of agri-environment schemes on common land. At our last meeting we agreed to develop and pilot a basic monitoring scheme that will not only monitor habitat improvements but also farming indicators to measure the viability of hill farming on common land.

A note of the meetings can be found on our website. If you have an issue/evidence that you wish to be included in a future Grazing Forum meeting, please get in touch with Dave Smith (our Chairman).

Nature Improvement Areas (NIA)

This scheme is part of the government's White Paper on the Natural Environment which will select 12 pilot areas across the UK to become part of a three-year plan to improve the natural environment. The Lake District National Park Partnership has been successful in its 1st round bid to deliver a step-up in nature conservation in the Bassenthwaite and Ullswater catchment areas. The partnership now has to develop a full business plan. If successful they will be allocated about £600,000 over three years.

We have been working with the NFU to 'farmer proof' this NIA bid so that that sustainable food production through traditional hill farming systems forms an integral part of these landscapes, rather than being viewed as a hindrance. If we do not get this reassurance then we will not endorse the bid.

News from Newton Rigg College

Liz Philips, Principal of Askham Bryan



Since becoming the new owners of Newton Rigg College in August, we have been talking to local people and putting the foundations in place to reconnect the College with agriculture and particularly agriculture in the North West. Our aim is to provide first class education in land based subjects to help benefit the region's farming community.

Our new principal has been appointed. Wes Johnson has a farming background and is passionate about the countryside. He takes up the role in January.

Substantial financial investment is needed in the site and we are allocating £2.4m for this, with a good proportion spent on revitalising the two farms, Sewborwens and Low Becks. Jonathon Fisher, who will be known to many, is our Farm Manager. We plan to restock the farms and improve the equipment and buildings. A farm sale is planned to sell surplus equipment and machinery. There we are working towards re-introducing a commercial herd of black and white cows on an intensive system at Sewborwens.

Our thinking at Low Becks is to retain both a hefted traditional flock of 350 hill ewes and a draft flock of around 300 producing mule lambs for retention and sale. Some mule lambs will become the replacements for a slightly smaller flock of ewes producing lambs for sale at Newton Rigg to make way for the cows at Sewborwens. Low Becks is in the Higher Level Stewardship scheme with cattle grazing playing a role in improving the semi natural grassland. We plan to retain the Angus-cross suckler herd which will be grazed at Greenah Crag and Redmire over the grazing season as an aid to grassland management and they will winter at Sewborwens.

We offer a range of courses, from the two year Diploma in Agriculture Course, to the very practically based one year Certificate in Land Based Studies and also a range of part time courses. There are also opportunities for students to gain additional qualifications such as in ATV handling, safe use of sheep dips etc. In the longer term we hope to re-launch our distinctive hill farming courses which historically recruited students from hill and upland farms from the whole of the UK at both Level 2 and 3.

The College has a strong game and wildlife section and a commercial shoot is run by the Northern School of Game and Wildlife on the college estate. In addition it has access to 670 hectares of commercial forestry used predominantly to teach deer management. These are a great asset and our shoots this year have already got off to a cracking start.

We have much to do but remain focused on offering first class land based education and being part of the Cumbrian rural community. There's more information on our website, so do take a look – www.newtonrigg.ac.uk

Other projects

Rural Skills Cumbria – funding available for Cumbria farmers

Rural Skills Cumbria is a training scheme covering the whole Cumbria region. The aim of the scheme is to make training more accessible for those living and working within the rural community in Cumbria. The funding has come initially from the Rural Development Programme for England via Defra who have then asked the Local Action Groups (LAGS) within Cumbria, to come up with scheme to fulfill their aims in improving rural Cumbria.

We are living in a time with uncertain future in terms of CAP support and it's important to encourage a profitable hill farming sector. Rural Skills Cumbria will cover a diverse range of subjects and please see below for details of each delivery partner's topics and contact details:



SAC consulting – Cumbria Rural Leadership Programme, Food and Drink Training, innovative farming demonstrations, Continuing Professional Development (CPD), Profit without Subsidy, Speed Diversification, Managing for Profit and Challenge Fund. Contact: Emily Maclean on

01539 566987 or emily.maclean@sac.co.uk

Cumbria Woodlands – chainsaw handling, woodland management, pesticides, harvesting & extraction, coppicing, deer management, tree planting, horse-logging, charcoal making, first aid in the forest, forest machinery and wood fuel production.



Contact details: 01539 822140 or info@cumbriawoodlands.co.uk



Westmorland agricultural society – A range of practical training courses covering telescopic loading, trailer handling, sheep dipping and welding, plus IT Training ranging from basic word processing and internet access to BCMS, EID and Farm Management. Contact: 01539 567804 or

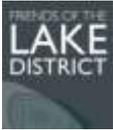
manager@westmorland.org.uk

XL Vets – Farm Animal health courses run through the Farm Skills initiative focusing on – foot trimming, health planning, fertility, lambing and calving techniques

Contact: Sophie Throup on 01765 645893 or sophie.throup@xlvets.co.uk



Friends of the Lake District – Dry stone walling & hedge laying courses and demonstrations, plus creation and management events for hay meadows, ponds, orchards, semi-natural grassland, permanent pasture and peat bogs. Contact: Jack Ellerby on 01539 720788 or jack-ellerby@fld.org.uk



Farmer Network – Hill farming succession scheme: encouraging the next generation to farm the uplands of Cumbria, also Rural Advocates and Farm Mentors. Contact: info@thefarmernetwork.co.uk or Tel. 01768 868615



Cumbria Rural Enterprise Agency – Development of redundant buildings, “Seeing is Believing” and vocational training scheme. Contact: Sarah Preston on 01768 891555 or sarah@crea.co.uk

Fees vary according to the level of RDPE funding awarded to each course. Course range from 100% funded to 50% funded so there is a great opportunity to gain the training you need or want at a reduced cost. If this scheme isn’t supported future funding may not be available, so it’s important that as much of the money is spent where it should be – In Cumbria!

To view a calendar of forthcoming events and contact details of the partners involved please visit www.ruralskillscumbria.co.uk

Alternatively, for further information please contact Emily Maclean on 01539 556987 or emily.maclean@sac.co.uk

Managing Land for Carbon

The Lake District National Park Authority is working with the University of Cumbria on a project to provide information and advice on managing land for carbon.

Businesses are starting to invest in carbon – and future options for farm income might include being paid to look after carbon. For woodland creation this has already begun but the price of carbon is projected to rise significantly. Unlocking other land management to this stream of income could be a valuable asset. In addition, the

government is serious about reducing the UK's carbon emissions – and are looking at every sector, including agriculture.

The project runs until 2013 and will help provide land managers with a greater understanding of what managing land for carbon involves, and what it might look like on their own holding. We have already met with a wide range of land managers to hear their thoughts – and this has had a big influence on what the project will provide. This will include:

- A map of the existing carbon store within the Lake District, based on soil and vegetation
- User-friendly information on what's good and bad for carbon according to land use

We are keen to look at typical actions for carbon that could be undertaken on farms, and are looking for farmers willing to participate in the project. This would involve project staff visiting the farm four times between February and July next year, and offers an opportunity to get carbon details specific to your farm. No changes to land management would be required.

We are keen to work with land managers to identify how managing land for carbon best fits with existing businesses. This can only be done if land managers work with us and share their knowledge and expertise.

Linked to this, we would like to explore how managing land with carbon in mind might impact farm profitability. We are therefore looking for farms prepared to share some financial information – which will be kept strictly confidential and viewed only by project staff. The farm can choose to remain anonymous, and is free to withdraw from the study at any time. Farmers would have access to all results for their farm and will be given the opportunity to discuss any concerns and request changes.

Anyone interested in taking part should contact the project co-coordinator: Sam Hagon Tel: 01539 792659 Samantha.hagon@lakedistrict.gov.uk

Further information is available on the website: www.lakedistrict.gov.uk/carbon

RARE BREED - An exploration of the lives of Cumbrian Upland Farmers

Look out for Rob Fraser & Harriet Sharkey who plan to document hill farms in Cumbria during the course of a year, starting in the lambing season of 2012. They

would like to will visit 25-30 farms, for a short meeting, and hope to spend more time with 4-6 farmers, visiting on several occasions across the year, including days on the fell, taking part in lambing, clipping, tugging etc..

They can be contacted at: 6 Hying Court, Levens, Kendal, Cumbria LA8 8NS. Tel: 07813 829368 or 015395 61804

Date for your Diary

AGM - Friday 2nd March 2012. 1.30 pm at Newton Rigg

We very much hope that you will attend our AGM at Newton Rigg.

Liz Philips, Principle of Askam Bryan and Wes Johnson, Principle of Newton Rigg will be telling us about their plans for Newton Rigg and the hill farm at Low Becksde.

Invitation for New Committee members

It is time for our annual call for nominations to fill vacancies on the committee and thus ensure that the Federation continues to be robust and effective.

Would you like help us make sure that our voice is heard to represent, support and protect the commoners of Cumbria? Please get in touch and we'll send you a nomination form. Alternatively, if you know a member who is suitable, please encourage them to apply. If you want to find out more before committing yourself, ring Dave Smith, our Chairman.

Federation of Cumbria Commoners Committee 2011

Chairman	Dave Smith	Eastern Fells	017683 61333
Vice Chair	Pauline Blair	Non-regional	01946 861630

Committee

John Atkinson		Lakes South West	01229 885663
Ernest Coulthard		Kirkby Stephen	01768 371926
Harry Hutchinson		Crosby	01539 620635
Carl Walters		Lakes North Central	01931 713248
Duncan Ellwood		Lakes West	01946 841344
John Rowland		Lakes North	01768 779246
Joe Relph		Lakes South Central	01768 777675
Vacant		Lakes South	
Vacant		Howgills	
William Steele		Non-regional	01786 341436
John Jackson		Non-regional	01539 623238
Marianne Teasdale		Non-regional	01768 881164
Ian Gorst		Lancashire co-opted	01524 770509
Charles Raine		Northumberland co-opted	01434 609000
Robert Benson		Owner Rep co-opted	01931 712577
John Turner (Treasurer)		Owner Rep co-opted	01931 712671
Julia Aglionby		Co-opted	01697 470016
Andrew Humphries		Co-opted	01697 470124

Administrator (part-time):

Viv Lewis, 5 Burnbanks, Bampton, Penrith, Cumbria, CA10 2RW

Tel: 01931 713 335

e-mail: viv@cumbriacommoners.org.uk

Website: www.cumbriacommoners.org.uk

If you wish to publish anything in this newsletter, please let Viv know.