

Affiliated with Lancashire & Northumberland

Newsletter, Summer 2019



Looking forwards,

Well here we are with another newsletter and still no nearer to sorting out Brexit. It is difficult to see how and when the process of Brexit will end, despite our new Prime Minister promising that we will leave Europe at the end of October.

You will see by the contents of the newsletter that the Federation have, and are, working hard to keep Commons and Commoning in the thoughts of Defra and the other agencies that will have a big say in how the future of Hill Farming is going to be shaped. We are extremely concerned about talk of more cuts to sheep numbers of hefted flocks and we feel that the Ewe numbers of hefted flocks are all ready at a critical level. We intend bringing this issue up with Natural England.

I hope that sheep sales go well for you all in these uncertain times.

Joe Relfh (Chairman)

The work of the Federation — your voice on the fell and in national and local meetings

Worries about the future export market for sheep and impending changes to farm support have been well documented in recent weeks and months. We know that a no-deal departure from the EU will cause major challenges and disruption to all sheep farmers. Is there anything the Federation can do about this? Well, we cannot stem the tide, but we can continue to make sure the new world we find ourselves in has a place for commoning.

We are practical hill farmers trying to make a living on marginal land. We're not big, not based in London and represent a small part of the sheep industry. But our experience counts. It's up to us to influence Defra's policy choices on hill farming and we do it in a number of ways.

We target opinion formers.

We are not likely to get an audience with Ministers, so we focus on those around them, mainly the middle-ranking civil servants. For-example, in mid-June two Defra policy analysts (Jonathan Baker and Rafi Manan) who have responsibility for co-ordination of uplands policy in Defra's Future Farming team came to Cumbria. The Uplands Alliance asked us to meet them for dinner on the first evening of their visit along with Liam McAleese (LDNPA) and Jim Webster (farmer).

Jonathan and Rafi are relatively new to Defra and are keen to learn from us about hill farming. We are trying to get this get this across to them in an open and easy way so they feel comfortable getting back to us when they have further questions. Our message is that sustainable hill farming easily fits with Defra's larger picture, goals and aims and is worth supporting.

We are taking part in Defra's Tests and Trials

Defra is developing a new Environmental Land Management (ELM) Scheme which will replace BPS and Countryside Stewardship payments after the passage of the Agriculture Bill and withdrawal from Europe. As part of the development Defra has commissioned a series of pilots known as Tests & Trials (T & T). These will feed into their overall National Pilot to test ELM before it is launched to make sure it works.

In conjunction with the Foundation for Common Land our T& T will co-create and trial a package of Guidance Notes and Toolkits and Documentation for ELM Schemes on Commons and to make sure they link in with ELM schemes on the in-by-land.

We will be collaborating with other T&T pilots where common land is included in the pilot. These are National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty in the Lake District, North York Moors, Dartmoor, Exmoor, Cotswolds, New Forest and Shropshire. Commons Councils in Dartmoor, Bodmin and Brendon, the New Forest Defence Association, Federations and commoners associations will be helping us deliver the pilot.

Recruiting a facilitator to help us with the T& T

We plan to recruit a facilitator jointly with the Foundation for Common. The role will require extensive travel across England liaising with other T& T pilots. The contract will be for 2 days / week or 8 days a month for an initial 9 month period. The start date is likely to be in October 2019. If you know of anyone who may be interested, ask them to get in touch with Viv Lewis. Please spread the word about this opportunity to make sure as many people as possible know that it is coming up. We will issue more details in early September.

An update on the Commons Council for Cumbria with Northumberland

There is little to report. Brexit has consumed Defra's staff time and parliamentary time and once again our slot in Parliament has been put back to late spring next year (2020). We haven't given up on the Council and are ready to take up the reins when the time is right.

The National Trust to invest in farming in the Lake District

In this article Will Cleasby, Farming Advisor for the National Trust explains their new approach to farming in the Lake District.

The National Trust are planning to make a significant investment in farming in the Lake District over the next five years and beyond. The Future Farming Programme is currently being developed and at this stage we see the programme as four closely related work areas. We are currently consulting with our tenants and other stakeholders on the details of the work but at this stage we see the four work areas as follows;

Investment in farm infrastructure

Over the next six years we envisage a significant proportion of our farms coming up for re-let due to a number of factors. There is a significant backlog of general repairs

on many farms and the total repair bill will run into millions of pounds just for the farms we are re-letting.

People – supporting the next generation

We have set up a “new entrant’s scheme” and held a number of training events this spring and summer covering such things as farm business planning, understanding farm tenancies, delivering conservation on hill farms, successful diversification, grants and other support mechanisms. We could expand this to help existing tenants adapt to industry changes as we move forward. We are also investigating how we can support young people getting into farming by having an apprentice farm with support from a larger neighbouring farm or providing mentoring from more experienced farmers.

Farm Economics

We will be looking at various ways to improve the future financial resilience of our farm holdings in partnership with tenants. They include learning from our payment for outcomes work in the Yorkshire Dales, being involved in the work of the post-CAP working group ran by the Lake District National Park in the Lakes, helping tenants get good advice on business viability and resilience; using your skills to deliver work we might normally employ contractors or our own teams to do.

Research

We need good quality information to make decisions and to decide if new approaches are working. We think we need research to: identify a regime of fell flock stocking and management practices that can support a working system of hefts and improvements in habitats and species; monitor and record habitats and species change.

The National Trust are keen to hear the views of others about our future farming programme, if you have a strong view on any of the above, please do not hesitate to get in touch with us.

William.Cleasby@nationaltrust.org.uk, 07767 674455

Andrea Meanwell—The Lake District National Park’s new Farming Officer

I have recently been appointed as Farming Officer for the Lake District National Park, and am looking forward to the challenge. I have previously worked as a primary school teacher in Cartmel before having my family and farming full time.

I farm in partnership with my son Hector on an upland sheep and beef farm in the Howgills. We have Rough Fell and Welsh Hill Speckle Faced sheep, and an Aberdeen Angus suckler herd. I breed Border Collies and have fell ponies. I have written three books about upland farming in Cumbria and write the farming column for Cumbria magazine. Our main holding is in the Yorkshire Dales National Park, and we also have land in Westmorland Borrowdale in the Lake District, so we are farming in two national parks.

Part of my job at the National Park will be to share all the good work that farmers do in the Lake District and Cumbria through social media. We have started a Lakes Farming account on Twitter (@FarmingLakes) and I am sharing images on Instagram (@lakedistrictnpa) I am also in the process of producing new web pages for the National Park website www.lakedistrict.gov.uk with more information about local farming including Youtube video clips.

I will be at a lot of local shows this summer with my new postcards to give away to the public explaining why the National Park supports farming (this is a question I have been asked a lot in the first 6 weeks of my job) and what makes a winning show sheep.

I have been really busy working with Rose Lord our historic buildings specialist on a trial Historic Farm Buildings scheme. It is similar to the old ESA scheme in that the farmer receives 80% of the costs for the repair and restoration of traditional farm buildings. We have 11 barns in the Lake District that are being repaired under the trial and hopefully we will be able to take new applications if the scheme is given the green light to continue.

There will doubtless be many challenges in the year ahead for upland farmers and for commoners. In the light of challenging media coverage about upland farming I think that it is vital that we do all we can to share our good practice and to demonstrate to the general public why what Lake District farmers do is a 'public good' and should be supported. Hopefully upland farmers should be well placed to access future government funding as you provide so many public goods such as public access, biodiversity and catchment management for good water quality alongside high quality meat and livestock. I believe that it is crucial that the cultural elements of the public goods that we provide are not forgotten, and that farming families working together on commons with hefted animals are what makes the Lake District and the Cumbrian uplands so special and unique.

Higher Level Stewardship expiries on commons: is there consistency across the regions?

It seems not! We hear that in Dartmoor commoners are being allowed to roll existing HLS schemes forward with no changes to stocking rates for all HLS expiring schemes on commons, While in Cumbria, some commoners are being given the choice between negotiating HLS roll-overs with reductions in stocking rates, or new Countryside Stewardship Agreements with proposed further stocking reductions to 0.05 livestock units per hectare and total off-wintering.

Why are commoners in Cumbria being asked to consider further changes in their grazing regimes, while commoners in other parts of the country don't have to? This appears to be neither fair, nor consistent and Natural England in Cumbria runs the risk of further alienating commoners and pushing them away from environmental schemes.

We have asked NE staff in Cumbria to explain to us what evidence they have to back-up their proposals for further reductions in stocking rates and why the inconsistencies in approach across the regions? We will be meeting with them in mid-September. If you have a question/point that you'd like us to make on your behalf, please let us know. We will report back after our meeting in September.

We informed the National Sheep Association about the situation as we see it. Their Chief Executive, Phil Stocker issued a press release commenting: "I am really concerned to be hearing that hill farmers in some parts of the country are almost being blackmailed to further reduce stocking and grazing levels in order to access interim countryside stewardship schemes. We know these schemes are essential to the viability of many upland farms, although, it gets to a point when the restrictions they place on the farming enterprise make them not worthwhile at all."

Phil continues: "I would strongly suggest that while farming and land management is in such a transitional phase as we exit the EU and introduce a new approach towards payment for public goods, and while we have a number of ELMS test and trial projects in place, that we have a moratorium on any changes to existing agri-environment agreements.

"What is needed is a halt to any new requirements and a recognition that a blanket policy of reducing sheep numbers as a proxy for environmental improvements (often based on an easy income foregone calculation) is now an outdated approach.

“We risk undermining very traditional upland grazing systems and once they are lost, along with the skills and the people, they are very difficult to get back.”

We back a moratorium on agri-environment stocking reductions until the new ELM scheme is in place.

A conservator’s reflections on 10 years in a Higher Level Stewardship agreement

This article has been written by Maurice Hall. The views expressed below are his own and may not reflect the views of other conservators,

I have spent a considerable amount of the last month in my role as “Conservator” of Winton and Kaber Commons, as the 10 year HLS agreement draws to a close and a new scheme is proposed.

I accept that our “black” fell rising to only 2000f.a.s.l. does not easily compare with many of the commons of the Central Lakes – so, point number 1:- there is little sense in imposing blanket regulations or recommendations across all commons. I think we should advocate bespoke arrangements on a common by common basis, at the very least.

But – that is not, in itself sufficient. Our fell has heafs which are 100% peat / blanket bog; heafs which are predominately rush and various montane grasses; heafs which have large areas of “white” ground and some which are predominately heather. There was well recognised variation between these flocks. So point 2 :- different vegetation on and between areas can and should support different stocking rates.

It is worth pointing out that our fell lies to the north, and has a significantly different micro-climate to similar Pennine fells facing south.

Over the period of the 10 year HLS scheme, smaller flocks have been subsumed into neighbouring ones (along with some of the farms), creating super-heafs and areas of fell where flocks have disappeared due to reduced viability. (The big get bigger and the small go - forever.) It could be argued that this is just market forces – but those forces have been exacerbated by the structure of the schemes introduced to “improve” the fell. In truth, the heafing system has broken down, because the expanding flocks are no longer shepherded with the same degree of purpose as previously. These bigger farms (with bigger fell flocks) are run by fewer people (or it wouldn’t be economically sensible to get bigger) – so proportionally less time is spent tending the fell sheep. It has become the norm for sheep to be turned out in spring,

and left to their own devices until the shearing gather.

Gathering has become quite a chore – sheep have migrated from their “ground” as there are no neighbouring flocks to hold them to their heafs, so commons to the south (Swaledale), to the west (Hartley) and to the north-east (Stainmore), all unfenced, have to be contacted for “stragging” and swapping of strays.

Then there is the issue of selective grazing – not unrelated to the other points. Fences erected as part of the HLS scheme for gill planting of trees has forced sheep to graze away from their normal ground, ironically intensifying grazing pressure in what were less-favoured spots. The more sheep that graze, the more they encourage sweet species such as fescues. So, it could be argued that blanket stocking density restrictions, on its own, does not deliver the outcomes demanded. Yet, under-shepherded sheep will tend to migrate to “grassy” areas, whilst leaving other areas of the common to become under-grazed. This can lead to further ecological problems. What is the point in fixing one perceived problem just to create others? I suggest that Natural England, and its expert advisers take an altogether more holistic approach to fell management – perhaps listening to the experiences of those who have been doing the work for generations.

Yet, at the more extreme areas of our common, there is much evidence of “improvement” – good vegetation cover and lots of new heather growth. I suspect this alone will be sufficient for Natural England to declare the current scheme a success. Unfortunately, the latest move is for N.E. to insist on total off-wintering in any successor scheme.. My suspicion is that, as well as causing a dramatic change to the physiology of the fell sheep (here, Swaledales, but the same applies to all fell breeds), such that the very characteristic which sets apart these traditional breeds (often referred to as hardiness) will be lost completely. Not only that, but the traditional conservation work done currently by reduced ewe numbers (here it is traditionally 50% of the summer stocking rate, and for only a restricted time depending on weather conditions). They remove much of the dead mat and trim excess shrub growth, encouraging new shoots in the spring – nature’s gardeners. With the fell empty from early April until mid-May, this tradition has long been accepted as beneficial to the fell, to the sheep and to the ground-nesting birds. Should we really be interfering with a traditional approach that has worked for at least 100 years, when we have no idea what “benefits” it will bring?

As a final comment, I would have to say that the “experts” will always win – because they hold the trump card – money. How can any fell farmer say “no” to the prospect

of a guaranteed annual HLS income at a time when every other avenue to survival is so unpredictable? Environmental incentives are driving policy decisions when the upland economy is in the balance, and the general public (as represented by various bodies from H.M. government down) have virtually no idea what they are playing with – and don't seem to care.

Navigating the Government's plans for farming and the environment

We thought it would be useful to provide short summaries of government plans and tools that are going to have significant influence on hill farming in the future.

The 25-year Environment Plan (25YEP)

Launched at the beginning of 2018 the 25YEP will have a pivotal role in what happens to England's natural environment. It is part of the UK Government's ambition to be the first generation to "leave our environment in a better state than we found it". The broad aims of the Plan are:

"...to deliver cleaner air and water in our cities and rural landscapes, protect threatened species and provide richer wildlife habitats. It calls for an approach to agriculture, forestry, land use and fishing that puts the environment first. The Plan looks forward to delivering a Green Brexit – seizing this once-in-a lifetime chance to reform our agriculture and fisheries management, how we restore nature, and how we care for our land, our rivers and our seas."

Over the next 25 years the Government aims to achieve:

- Clean and plentiful water
- Clean air
- Thriving plants and wildlife
- Reduction in and protection from environmental hazards
- Adaptation to and mitigation of climate change
- Beauty, heritage and engagement with the environment

Policy areas of note include:

- Paying public money for public goods will be a major component of the delivery of the 25YEP.
- Farmers will be incentivised and rewarded to restore and improve our natural

capital and rural heritage.

- Farmers will have to use fertilisers efficiently. There will be a robust framework to limit inputs of manures, slurries and chemicals.
- Farmers will have to demonstrate sustainable soil management by 2030
- Increase woodland cover in England and achieve 12% cover by 2060
- A “natural capital” approach will be used to protect and enhance the environment,
- A goal to mitigate and adapt to climate change by doing “what is necessary to adapt to the effects of a changing climate”.

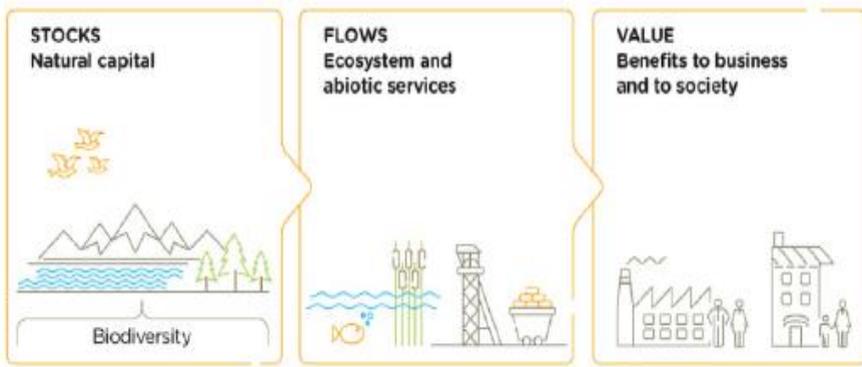
One year on (May 2019) the Government published a progress report . They gave themselves high marks, stating that that 90% of priority actions have been delivered, or are on track. Three draft laws, with potential to drive forward improvements to the natural environment have been published. The Fisheries and Agriculture Bills have been laid before Parliament but they remain stuck due to Parliamentary process around Brexit. The Environment Bill remains in draft form.

What is Natural Capital?

Natural capital is another term for the stock of renewable and non-renewable resources (e.g. plants, animals, air, water, soils, minerals) that combine to yield a flow of benefits to people.

The language of natural capital is based on accountancy. Natural capital assets such as land, oceans or minerals are referred to as ‘stocks’. The services derived from these stocks are called ‘flows’. These flows can be split into ecosystem and abiotic services. Ecosystem services are produced by living systems and include crops, pollination, water filtration and recreation. Abiotic services arise from geological processes and include minerals, oil, wind and tides. For example, peatbogs are a Natural Capital asset, which provide clean water and store carbon. The value of a natural capital asset is the overall benefit it adds to society.

Biodiversity is an essential component of natural capital stocks and an indicator of their condition and resilience. Biodiversity itself provides benefits directly to people.



Source of diagram: Natural Capital Coalition <https://naturalcapitalcoalition.org/natural-capital>

6 types of Natural Capital on farms and commons

How do you assess the natural capital of your land and how can you maintain and improve these assets?

1. Soil

Determine the soil type, compaction and potential risk of run-off. Work to improve organic matter content, PH and soil structure. Mitigate risk of run off through draining and cropping type on inbye land and tree and scrub creation and other natural flood management measures on the common.

2. Water

Discover what water sources are available, how the water flows across the farm, and how it travels across soil into habitats. Assess how manure and slurry is managed and make sure it doesn't directly get into the water courses.

3. Biodiversity

See what different habitats are in each field parcel and on the common. Create and increase wildlife corridors to make the land more accessible for wildlife and increase the natural capital

4. Recreation and access

Some farmers are keen to invite school and other groups to discuss food production and the environment. Others have holiday cottages/camp sites and inform their visitors on farming. Many hill farms will have public bridleways and footpaths and open-access common land for visitors to use.

5. Historic environment

This can include a whole range of features, such as Bronze Age tumuli, Iron Age forts,

ancient farm buildings, historic parklands, beacons and barrows, which need protecting and maintaining.

6. Landscape

Whether the land has any special designations or not, the whole fabric of the countryside and how it looks is a key asset.

Valuing natural capital

The farmed environment can be valued in many different ways. First the land is usually classed into use and non-use values. Use values are those that support human consumption, such as meat, grains, timber and fisheries. Whereas non-use values are those that provide intangible benefits to humans such as landscape and aesthetic value. They are then valued using both monetary and non-monetary approaches.

Monetary Valuation can be grouped into two main types: Market Valuation and Non-Market valuation. Market Valuation is based upon prices that reflect the market value of a particular tradable commodity. An example is pre-harvested timber measured in £/m³. The net value can be calculated by combining this price with the quantity produced.

Non-Market Valuation comprises a number of different methods, usually a mixture of:

Cost based approaches reflect the cost of the damage that would be incurred if a particular benefit did not exist and include 'avoided damage costs' and 'replacement costs'. For example, in the absence of a salt marsh the cost of flood defenses needed and the water damage that would be incurred are valued.

Revealed preference approaches are based upon observed human behaviour, and include the effect of natural scenery on house prices, rents of holiday cottages or the time and travel costs of recreational visits.

Stated preference methods are based upon surveys where members of the public are asked to place a value on a given natural asset or benefit.

What are public goods?

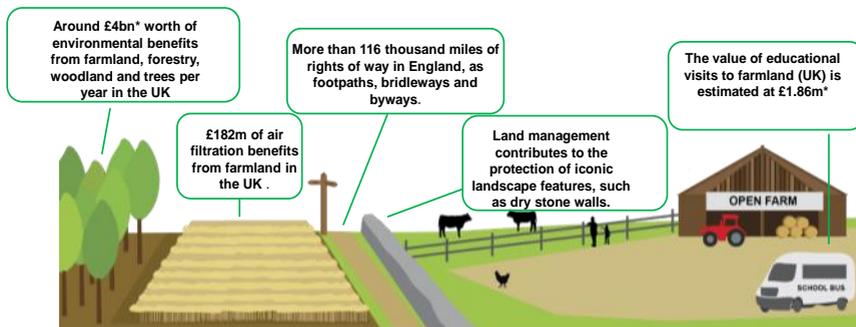
In economics public goods have two defining characteristics:

- (i) They are "non-excludable" – everybody can enjoy the benefit;
- (ii) They are "non-rival" – if one person enjoys it, that does not diminish the amount available to others.

What do we mean by public goods?

- Public goods are things that benefit **more than just the recipient** and cannot be rewarded by the **market alone**
- Our new agricultural policy in England should be underpinned by the principle that **public money buys public goods**

Examples of public goods provided by the farmed landscape



Source of diagram: Defra

Clean air and water, biodiversity, a beautiful landscape, freedom from flooding and climate extremes are public goods and because they can be enjoyed by everyone it is hard to make anyone pay for them through the market.

Food, on the other hand, is not defined as a public good. If A eats a certain apple, B cannot – so in a market economy it will be sold to the highest bidder. So the argument runs, the taxpayer needs to subsidise the farmer for producing environmental public goods, but not for producing food.

There is a logic here but as Simon Fairlie (www.thelandmagazine.org.uk) argues “if we pursue it we run into some difficulties. If the public good in question is something that requires money and labour to bring about – for example repairing stone walls or planting trees – and if this is of little benefit to the landowner, then it makes sense for the taxpayer to foot the bill.

On the other hand if a public good requires a farmer to desist from doing something that it would be profitable for him or her to do – for instance spraying a pesticide, or ploughing up valued habitat – then there are at least two possible courses of action. One is to pay the farmer not to do it, i.e. compensate them for "income foregone"; the other is to forbid the farmer to do it. In the former case it is the taxpayer who pays, in the latter it is the polluter who pays by foregoing income.”

In other words deciding which public goods will be paid for by the tax payer is not necessarily clear cut, nor simple and will be influenced by politics.

Paying for "income foregone" is written into both EU and World Trade Organisation rules. But as many hill farmers know payment for income foregone may not make a huge amount of difference because there is very little income to forego and it puts hill farmers at a disadvantage in terms of internal trade. Whatever mechanisms are used we suggest that a sound agricultural support programme should ensure that farmers are paid a fair price for the work involved in producing food, as well as improving the environment – and that the bulk of the payments goes to those actually doing the work.

Livestock and climate change

There's a complex and lively debate going on about the role of livestock as a major source of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and other negative environmental impacts. It cannot be denied that livestock are a major contributor to global warming, although not as much as previously thought. Much of the present debate has polarised around whether we should give up livestock production altogether, or whether grazing animals are a crucial part of the solution. In the next sections we dip a toe into the water of these debates.

Misrepresentation of methane emissions from ruminants

We are learning that carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions have a different Global Warming Potential to Methane (CH₄) emissions. For a long time continuous methane emissions from ruminants were seen as being equivalent to CO₂ emissions. But methane acts very differently to CO₂. Research from the Oxford University Programme on Climate Change <https://www.oxfordmartin.ox.ac.uk/downloads/reports/Climate-metrics-for-ruminant-livestock.pdf>) shows that methane is a short lived gas and is broken down by natural processes on a timescale of about 12 years.

Long-lived pollutants like CO₂ persist in the atmosphere, building up over centuries. The CO₂ created by burning fossil fuels in the 18th century is still affecting the climate today. Short-lived pollutants like methane, disappear within a few years. Their effect on the climate is important, but very different. The warming due to methane is determined more by the current rate of methane emissions in any given decade, and depends much less on historical methane emissions.

This doesn't mean that farmers should dismiss methane as a potent warming gas—it's 28 times more potent than CO₂. Taking measures to reduce methane and reduce

farming's contribution to global warming is the right thing to do. These include managing manures and livestock feeds and keeping fewer, but healthier, more productive livestock for longer. Also good soil and pasture management and planting hedgerows and trees helps carbon sequestration as well as improves water quality and retention, and enhances biodiversity.

Not all meat has the same environmental footprint

Meat has had a rough few years. Since the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) 2006 report found that livestock are a major contributor to climate change up to the most recent IPCC report on Land and Climate Change there has been a nationwide - if not global - movement to eat less meat.

Some in academia and the media portray reducing consumption of animal products – particularly red meat and dairy products – as a priority in climate change mitigation, whilst environmentalists endeavour to tempt the British public with alternative uses for the British countryside that, they argue, would be preferable to ruminant production. It is increasingly easy to accept the oversimplified narrative of 'the less meat we eat, the better'.

We've been told our consumption of meat is destroying the environment. But the real issue is some meat production, not meat itself. It's not whether or not we have animals, it's how they're managed. In fact we do not have to buy into an 'all or nothing' mindset regarding the future of UK meat production. There is potential for a 'best of both worlds' scenario where livestock farmers seek to mitigate negative environmental impacts of livestock production whilst maintaining and enhancing the benefits.

This scenario fits with traditional livestock farming in Cumbria. It is a central part of the rural economy, community and cultural heritage and the Lake District has been recognized by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site, in part due to the cultural landscape created by hill farming:

It also fits with the growing consensus that UK meat consumption needs to fall to meet dietary guidelines (e.g. the UK government Eatwell Guide). It means moving meat consumption away from intensive grain fed production (which account for 80% of the meat produced today) back to pasture and grasslands, mimicking the natural ecosystems that existed before industrial livestock farming took hold.

The potential prize for hill farmers is to manage the countryside to deliver a

number of public goods, alongside profitably producing environmentally-sustainable premium-quality meat, perhaps in smaller quantities.

Professor Myles Allen, Oxford University says “we don’t actually need to give up eating meat to stabilise global temperatures. We just need to stop increasing our collective meat consumption.”

Federation of Cumbria Commoners Committee			
Chairman	Joe Relph	Non-regional	01768 483337
Vice Chair	Jim Campbell	Non-regional	01931 713412
Administrator	Viv Lewis	viv@cumbriacommoners.org.uk	07748185049
Committee			
John Atkinson		Lakes South West	01229 885663
Ernest Coulthard		Kirkby Stephen	01768 371942
Harry Hutchinson		Howgills	01539 620635
Carl Walters		Lakes North Central	01931 713248
Gavin and Craig Fearon		Lakes Central	01768 777298
Duncan Ellwood		Lakes West	01946 841344
John Rowland		Lakes North	01768 779246
Dave Smith (Treasurer)		Eastern Fells	017683 61333
Mark Jenkinson		Crosby	01768 371405
Will Rawling		Non-regional	019468 22878
William Steele		Non-regional	01786 341436
Ian Gorst		Lancashire co-opted	01524 770509
Charles Raine		Northumberland co-opted	01434 609000
Robert Benson		Owner Rep co-opted	017684 86807
John Turner		Owner Rep co-opted	01931 712671
Julia Aglionby		Co-opted	07702 100111
Andrew Humphries		Co-opted	01228 564140
Maurice Hall		Co-opted	07977418699