

# Federation of Cumbria Commoners

Affiliated with Lancashire & Northumberland

Newsletter, Winter 2018/ Spring 2019



## **ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING and CONFERENCE**

**Friday 8th March 2019, 1.45-4.00 pm at Newton Rigg**

**Preparing for post Brexit whatever it looks like!**

**David Morley H & H Land & Property “Dealing with mapping issues on common land”**

**Chris Clark, Nethergill Farm “Coping with change and managing uncertainty”**

**There will be presentations and Q & A sessions, followed by a  
Panel Discussion**

**DO COME AND JOIN US**

## **Looking forwards,**

Well what a fabulous few months of weather we have had, long may it continue and you never know we might get an early spring.

I don't want to mention the dreaded word Brexit, but it seems as though we will have the effects of some sort of Brexit deal hanging over us for the foreseeable future. Or we might end up with a no deal. Whatever we end up with, it is going to be challenging for all of you. Our theme for the AGM is preparing for Brexit and we hope it will give you some insights and be thought provoking.

Up till now we've let other people set environmental policy that we have to play to. So looking to the future, we sent an idea to Defra to design and trial a tool that checks whether the proposed new environmental land management schemes, whatever they look like, can work on commons. We have been successful and are one of the few farming organisations that is running one of these Test and Trials for Defra.

Have a good read through our newsletter. We aim to keep you up-to-date on all topics relevant to commoning. Please try and come to our AGM on the afternoon of Friday 8th March and please talk to us about your concerns.

Here's hoping for an early spring and a good lambing.

### **Joe Relph (Chairman)**

PS As ever, we are looking for new people to come onto our committee. We only have four meetings a year, plus the AGM. The rest is done by email. If you are on the committee you get to be part of a movement that sees a future for hill farming and commoning and talks to policy makers and others with influence. Your voice counts.

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

In these uncertain times we highlight your immediate concerns to Defra, the Government and MPs. We also are trying to influence the future and remind policy makers that hill farmers are already offering a lot to the public and the environment. For example, our lamb and beef produced from well managed hill land has high environmental and animal welfare credentials. Our traditional skills and local knowledge contribute to the delivery of a wide range of public goods on the fells. Without us they could be lost.

# Updates of regularly held meetings

## The RPA Commons Stakeholder Group

This group is made up of colleagues from the Dartmoor Commons Council, Foundation for Common Land, NFU, CLA and other farming organisations. We attend bi-monthly conference calls where RPA updates us on their progress in delivering payments to commoners. We feed back issues from commoners and quiz them hard. Here's the latest update.

### **Basic Payment Scheme 2018**

3,799 (SBIs) made BPS claims on common land in 2018. This is 35 fewer than 2017. By mid-January 2019, 74% of these claims had been paid. While this is a slight improvement in performance compared with previous years, RPA yet again missed their target of paying 90% of claimants by the end of December 2018.

We are asking RPA to issue bridging payment earlier to commoners who haven't received their payment, rather than refer them to farming charities. We don't see why the government should expect charities take on this role.

A frequent complaint from you is that RPA's helpline service remains poor. You ring up but usually don't get satisfactory answers to your queries and are not put through to the Commons Team. We pass this complaint on each time we meet.

RPA now say it is best to e-mail/send a written query before ringing up. This enables the commons team to investigate the issue before getting in touch with the claimant. To speed up this process we have asked for a dedicated e-mail address for commons queries so they go straight to the commons team. RPA say they will look into it.

### **Higher Level Stewardship (HLS) and Countryside Stewardship (CS) and**

The administration of HLS and CS is now under RPA's auspices. Payments for both types of scheme are seriously behind schedule.

The checking process for handling HLS claims is "long-winded" and RPA are still working on 2017 HLS claims. These have to be sorted and paid, before they can make 2018 Advance payments equalling 75% of annual claim.

At each meeting we ask RPA to communicate with you and give a timetable for when HLS can get paid. Leaving people in the dark as to when the outstanding money might be paid causes stress. It's like doing work for someone and being told: 'Sorry. I can't fully pay you now. I also don't know when I can pay you.' It's very unsatisfactory. They say they can't give a timetable and are now considering opening up a hardship process.

We understand there are plans to improve the process and we accept these efforts

are earnest and genuine. However, this is not addressing the immediate issue of unpaid claimants left short of money. Somehow this impasse needs unlocking in the short term.

## **National Trust, One Lakes Farm Advisory Group**

This relatively new group made up of representatives from the Federation, NFU, Herdwick Sheep Breeders Association, Farmer Network and Foundation for Common Land meets with Jeremy Barlow, Assistant Director for the North of England and Will Cleasby, Farm Advisor. On the agenda is farm tenancies and successions; ways the National Trust can communicate more effectively with tenants; and helping the next generation of fell farmers/commoners.

We aim to be a critical friend to the National Trust. We encourage and support the Trust to maintain a strong commitment to its tenants, farms and landlord's flocks alongside its conservation focus. We want to see a positive and productive relationship between the Trust and its tenants.

We have given honest and candid feedback about some poor management at a local level resulting in many tenants feeling disengaged and not valued by the Trust. This is all part of the open and honest dialogue we are building with them. If you have an issue you would like aired at this forum, please get in touch with our Chairman, Joe Relph.

We recently met Mark Harold, the National Trust's Director of Land and Nature. We described how commoning in the Lake District works and impressed on him that the National Trust has a crucial and fundamental role in encouraging and maintaining the cultural heritage of the Lake District and World Heritage Status. Mark Harold was in listening mode.

## **An update on the Commons Council for Cumbria with Northumberland**

The Council is still going ahead, albeit very slowly. We lost our slot in parliament last autumn due to parliamentary time being taken up by Brexit. We also lost our Defra guide and mentor who took early retirement last summer.

The good news is that Defra have recruited two new members to their commons team. As is usual, neither of them had much previous knowledge on commons or commoning. Defra asked us to provide an induction for them. In early December (they had only just started their jobs) we took them to Gavin Fearon's farm in Borrowdale and then up onto Derwent common. This was the first time they had knowingly met commoners!

Defra have reassured that we still do have a slot in parliament to establish the commons council this autumn. Before this they need to hold a public consultation on the Establishment Order. This is likely to happen late spring. We'll keep you informed, so please look out for it.

With Brexit the need for a commons council is even more vital as we know that future government support for land management will be based on the principle of payment for public goods. Common land governed by a commons council will have a head start as they provide the governance structure for effective collective management on a landscape scale. This gives Defra and Natural England the confidence to invest public money in common land. Below are some example of the benefits of a commons council.

- Easier entry into the proposed New Environmental Land Management Schemes as a minority cannot veto the wishes of the majority
- Powers to remove and dispose of livestock illegally grazing on commons (an increasing problem for common graziers, causing overgrazing and disease problems) and recover the costs from the livestock owner
- Supporting the management of SSSIs on commons as a council can take action against unlawful and damaging agricultural activities on commons
- A representative body to go to if things go wrong
- A mechanism that supports the continuing cultural heritage of commoning and common land management.

Please remember a council cannot be imposed on owners, commoners and others with legal interests on commons. Only the Secretary of State has the power to establish a commons council and he must be satisfied there is substantial support to establish the council.

## **Dismay at Deregistration of Hilton, Murton, Burton and Warcop Fells by MoD**

We were dismayed that Cumbria County Council has approved deregistration of approximately 3,230 ha of common land owned by the Ministry of Defence at Warcop. The silver lining is that through the efforts of the objectors, 23% of the total area (970 ha) has been saved from deregistration.

Following the recommendations of the Inspector, the Inquiry focussed on two complex legal tests for assessing the Ministry of Defence's application. Firstly, whether

the legislation gave the Ministry of Defence the power to make this application given that Ministry of Defence's vesting deed was to extinguish rights (but not purchase the soil). Early on in the Inquiry it was ascertained that the Ministry of Defence did have the power to make this application, moreover they did not have to give a justification as to why they needed to deregister the common land.

The Inquiry then centred on whether the land could still be considered as "Waste of the Manor." There are three tests to qualify as waste of the manor; land has to be open, uncultivated and unoccupied. Everybody agreed that the land is open and uncultivated, so the Ministry of Defence's case was based on two arguments; firstly that the granting of grazing licences meant the land was now occupied and secondly that the control of access through the Danger Area by-laws constituted occupation. The inspector did accept the second point but not the first. This is why the Inspector recommends that the land in the Danger Area is deregistered, but not the land known as Area Victor which is outside the Danger Area. Area Victor, at around 970 ha comprises approximately 70% of Murton Common.

Sadly, the County Councillors had little choice except to follow the recommendation of the Inspector given the legal complexities of this case. But we were pleased that that the Inspector recognised the strength of the evidence presented on the grazing levels, low rents paid and nature of the licences together demonstrated that the licences did not constitute "occupation", so saving 970 ha (2400 acres) from deregistration.

## **Livestock Movements on and off commons**

Defra are currently reviewing their livestock identification and traceability arrangements and are hoping to develop a livestock database (so called LIP project), part of which is looking at moves to and from common land. In late January a number of committee members met Peter Morris (former NSA, CEO) working as a consultant to Defra and Laura Monkman, Defra to talk about the issues. We took them to Crosby Ravensworth common on one of the few snowy days we've had so far this winter.

We stressed that is a complex area which requires as simple a solution as possible and does not encourage people to break the law. Below is a list of our views:

- all commoners should be individually informed what the rules are for movements on and off commons
- standstill should only apply to sheep that have moved on to a holding, not all the animals on the holding
- farms and commons should be linked and no standstill for sheep coming off or being returned to common, particularly when they are removed and returned

within a few days

- stray sheep gathered off the common should not trigger a standstill when returned to their own holding
- movements on and off commons should be recorded on farm and shouldn't have to be notified
- this should apply to all rights holders within 5 or preferably 10 miles of the common (not just contiguous ones) and the passage between farm and common should not be considered
- movements to and from commons should consist of numbers of sheep moved and date, individual numbers can be used, but not required
- cattle movements should be left as they are
- the risk is far greater from movements to commons from further afield than from movements 'around' commons or to and from commons locally
- the reduced stocking rates on commons in agri-environment schemes have further reduced what was already a low risk of disease transmission.
- remember that it is most important to know where sheep are
- common sense should prevail!!!

We asked to be kept in the loop and given the opportunity to comment on recommendations for movements on and off commons before they get finalised and go out for consultation.

## **Some information on HLS Extensions on commons**

*Cath Marsh, Cumbria Agri-environment Co-ordinator, Lake District Team Natural England*

If you have an HLS scheme expiring in 2019 you will have been approached by Natural England to consider your future options for once the scheme expires. At present the options for agreements with common land are either an application into Countryside Stewardship or an extension to the existing HLS Scheme. Extensions or roll-overs were made available for some 2019 expiring agreements as a way to:

- Provide a simpler approach to maintaining the environmental outcomes that the public has invested in over the last 10 years;
- Secure ongoing payments for farmers who are eligible for extensions, that will deliver value for money; provide an administratively simpler approach and a useful short term measure in anticipation of the new Defra environmental land management scheme.

The guidance that NE advisers are working to are that commons are eligible for extension provided they meet the assessment criteria and this is being ground-truthed

by discussions with commoners, landowners and site visits. As a result of these discussions some commons will require changes in land management, (new CS options, changes to stocking calendars and capital investment for peat restoration or scrub planting for example).

Not all 2019 expiring agreements have been offered the opportunity of extension and this is because of the assessment criteria that NE advisers have been asked to apply. The NE adviser will assess each agreement on a case by case basis and consider if the HLS options remain appropriate and beneficial for the priority habitat, that the management prescriptions are being delivered and adhered to and are capable of achieving the required outcomes. Also, if the common includes or affects a SSSI the current land management must still be appropriate for the SSSI features so it can be consented by NE without amending the option choices or prescription details and without the need for additional capital works. Following this assessment a couple of commons in Cumbria have decided to extend their HLS agreement for a year (the extension offer for all is for one year at a time, up to a maximum of 4 years) and use the time to prepare a PA2 Feasibility Study in order to inform a future Countryside Stewardship Higher Tier scheme. NE advisers are working with the other 2019 expiring Common schemes for entry into CS Higher Tier for a 1<sup>st</sup> January 2020 start.

No decisions have yet been made about HLS agreements expiring in 2020 but it is hoped this will be something DEFRA will consider. NE advisers should be in contact with your Commons Association to discuss future plans for your 2020 expiring agreement.

## **Countryside Stewardship options for commons**

If you are considering applying to Countryside Stewardship Higher Tier, the main options that are likely to be applicable to most commons are as follows:

Option	Description	Payment rate
UP3	Management of Moorland	£43/ha
UP6	Livestock exclusion supplement	£16/ha (only available for 100% off-wintering)
WD8	Creation of scrub	£87/ha usually used together with WD9
WD9	Livestock exclusion from scrub	£121/ha
SP10	Administration of group agreements	£6/ha (but possibly not for all 10 years, to be negotiated)

In addition, there are a few other options/supplements that may be available (probably rarely) under specific circumstances:

**UP4:** Management of moorland vegetation, £10/ha (probably only if burning has to be introduced or some other significant change in management)

**UP5:** Moorland re-wetting supplement £18/ha (if significant grip blocking taking place)

**SP3:** Bracken control supplement £153/ha (probably only for a couple of years and only where necessary to meet ecological objectives)

**SP5:** Shepherding supplement £7/ha (if specific areas need to be grazed or grazing needs to be restricted)

**WD5:** Restoration of wood pasture £244/ha (for small areas, only where this habitat already exists and is of particular ecological importance)

*(With thanks to David Morley, H&H for the above list)*

## **RPA's re-mapping of common land means that commoners could be losing up to £238,000 in BPS support**

*David Morley Head of Conservation and Environment, H & Land and Property*

Under the Basic Payment Scheme, common rights holders can claim against their common rights if they are grazing or otherwise using the common in question. The Rural Payments Agency (RPA) allocates each claimant a “notional area”, based on that claimant’s proportion of the total number of rights being claimed. As well as the number of rights being claimed, this notional area is also dependent on the area of the common that the RPA deems to be “eligible”. Therefore, the way a common has been mapped is critical in determining the BPS payment that each commoner receives.

Ineligible areas on a common are those that do not support grazeable vegetation, such as:

- Hard tracks
- Rivers & streams
- Rocky outcrops and scree
- Quarries and mine workings
- Dense bracken

- or ungrazeable scrub

Under EU regulations, the RPA are obliged to proactively re-map all land parcels at least every 3 years, and this includes all common land. As they do not have the resources to physically inspect all land on the ground, a lot of the mapping of ineligible features is done from a combination of aerial imagery and Ordnance Survey “MasterMap” information. This can easily lead to errors:

Shadows on an aerial photograph can make steep ground appear ungrazeable

- Heather is often confused with ungrazeable scrub
- Linear features (tracks and rivers) are often overstated because the OS MasterMap is not digitised to the same degree of accuracy on unenclosed moorland
- Grass tracks being marked as ineligible because they are on the MasterMap

Therefore, significant changes made to the eligible area of a common need to be checked carefully to verify that they are correct. In 2018, there have been some very large reductions made to the eligible area of some commons. Some examples are:

CL Num	CL Name	Total Area	Previous Eligible area	New Eligible area	Eligible Area change	New % Ineligible
CL0029	CONISTON FELL, DUNNERDALE FELL, SEATHWAITE FELL AND TORVER HIGH COMMON	4103.84	4053.34	3326.98	-726.36	18.9%
CL0011	BRACKENTHWAITE FELL	4253.27	3871.46	3210.89	-660.57	24.5%
CL0078	GRASMERE COMMON	2071.48	2066.45	1576.96	-489.49	23.9%
CL0155	BLAWITH COMMON	802.05	792.87	375.94	-416.93	53.1%
CL0413	WHELPSIDE, STEEL END, WEST HEAD ARMBOTH AND BLEABERRY FELLS	2352.15	2350.09	2160.64	-189.45	8.1%
CL0123	ST. JOHN'S COMMON	1556.62	1554.20	1385.37	-168.83	11.0%
CL0112	BLACK COMBE AND WHITE COMBE	1798.08	1792.80	1642.35	-150.45	8.7%
CL0069	BIRKER FELL	1430.58	1381.57	1256.01	-125.56	12.2%
CL0255	SCAWDALE FELL AND CAT BELLS	373.35	372.47	249.11	-123.36	33.3%

The total area reduction in 2018 has amounted to over 3800 ha in Cumbria alone. That is equivalent to £238k per annum in lost BPS payments, so it is vital that commoners check that the RPA has mapped their fells correctly and challenge significant inaccuracies. The RPA has not produced any guidelines as to how this should be done and what evidence they require before they will update the mapping. However, my experience is that you will probably need to follow these steps:

1. *Obtain a copy of the RPA maps of the common*

Unlike in-by-land, maps of common land cannot be viewed online on the Rural Payments system. Commoners need to request a copy of their maps from the RPA. Ideally, this should be done collectively by the Association's Chairman or Secretary, rather than by individual commoners.

2. *Review the maps collectively*

Look at the maps together and identify those areas that you think may be wrong. It is worth focusing on the biggest ineligible areas first.

3. *Gather evidence to challenge inaccurate mapping*

To challenge the RPA, the onus is on the commoners to show why the mapping is wrong. The RPA will accept good quality photographic evidence as proof that an "ineligible" feature is actually grazeable. Each grazier could be tasked with taking the necessary photos in their heft, although identifying the RPA's ineligible features on the ground can sometimes be difficult. Alternatively, an Association could consider employing a surveyor to gather the evidence on the commoners' behalf. This can be expensive, but bear in mind that a reduction in the ineligible area of 100 ha will save the commoners over £6000 a year collectively.

4. *Provide this evidence to the RPA*

The RPA will need to be provided with a list of the ineligible features that should be removed or reduced, together with the photographic evidence to show why the mapping should be changed. Be prepared for it to take a considerable time for the RPA to make the changes requested. Moreover, they may not accept all the evidence you provide. Some amendments may be uncontroversial, such as tracks that are actually grassy or areas of heather that have wrongly been mapped as ungrazeable scrub. However, others are more subjective, like whether bracken is grazeable or not. Mosaics of rock and vegetation are especially difficult to map and two people looking at the same bit of fell are likely to come up with different answers.

If the RPA have managed to inspect the land on the ground, the opinion of their

inspectors trumps everything else. Therefore, challenging ineligible features added by an inspection is much more difficult.

As well as the current BPS scheme, mapping is likely to form the basis of payments for any future schemes. It is worth spending some time and effort on ensuring it is as accurate as possible to protect current and future payments for commoners.

## **The Agriculture Bill**

### **The Bill and its passage through parliament**

The Agriculture Bill was introduced (known as the first reading) in the House of Commons on 12 September 2018, The Bill provides a legal framework for the United Kingdom to leave the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and establish a new system for agricultural support in this country. It is an enabling bill, and confers powers on Ministers to make laws in areas such as: provide financial assistance for a new farm payment system based on paying public money for public goods; finance for capital grants and loans for productivity outcomes; enforcement of a new inspection regime; intervene in exceptional market conditions; make regulations to set and amend marketing standards for agricultural products; make provision about the classification of carcasses by slaughterhouses and many more.

Many parliamentarians are concerned about the way the Bill has been put together. With 25 delegated powers to make laws it represents a major transfer of power from the EU to Ministers and bypasses in-depth debate and scrutiny in Parliament. This reduces space for democracy, including the public's ability influence the content of policy via our local MPs. The House of Lords have picked this up and it is likely to have a rocky passage when it gets to the House of Lords. The Bill leaves many unanswered questions such as will there be a budget to do what it needs to deliver? What about agriculture and food security? The powers conferred to the Secretary of State are worded that he or she "may" rather than "must" take action, so will any of the powers in the Bill mean anything if they do not need to be taken up? And does any of this matter if we end up with a poor or 'no deal' with the EU and future trade deals with other countries undermine our standards? All these are huge unknowns, yet they may have deep impacts on whether the Bill delivers a better farming future.

### **Key points of the Bill for commoners**

**Phasing out of BPS:** the Bill provides the regulatory framework and timeline for reductions in direct payments over a seven year period. From 2021, direct payments to farmers in England will start to be phased out – disappearing

completely by 2028. Those who receive the highest payments will see bigger reductions initially. The table below gives an example of what the reductions might look like. For example, if you receive £30,000 in BPS this year by 2024 it will have nearly halved.

**Table – Likely changes in BPS, based on CAAV calculations**

2020 Payment	£15,000	£30,000	£50,000	£80,000	£120,000	£250,000
2021	£14,250	£28,250	£46,500	£70,500	£102,500	£201,500
2022	£12,200	£24,400	£39,900	£60,400	£87,900	£172,700
2023	£10,200	£20,400	£33,200	£50,400	£73,200	£143,900
2024	£8,150	£16,300	£26,600	£40,300	£58,600	£115,100
2025	£6,100	£12,200	£19,900	£30,200	£43,900	£86,400
2026	£4,100	£8,200	£13,300	£20,100	£29,300	£57,600
2027	£2,000	£4,100	£6,700	£10,000	£14,700	£28,800
2028	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0

The government says this will free up funds to invest in public goods. Rather than direct payments, the new system will see farmers paid for “public goods”, such as better air and water quality, soil health and higher animal welfare standards.

**Countryside Stewardship and rural grants:** The government has also committed funding for the continued operation of Countryside Stewardship and other rural grants (for example LEADER and Countryside Productivity Grants) until the end of December 2020. Countryside Stewardship will be replaced by the new Environmental Land Management schemes, due in place sometime after 2022.

## **Preparing for Brexit**

We know that not all hill farms the same, but they are heavily supported by direct payments (BPS) and agri environment payments. For many hill farmers BPS payments make the difference between a little or no income. So when BPS goes in 2028 the average hill farm may only break even if they have agri-environment payments to top up their farm business income.

Hill farmers should be able to benefit from the new environmental land management schemes, but will they still be around to do this? We could be seeing land abandonment or intensification of land and a loss of the multiple public goods that the uplands currently deliver. Ministers and policy makers need to be aware of this.

As hill farmers you have shown considerable resilience, regularly coping with pressure for change exerted by markets, policies and the natural environment. Your farming resilience is going to be severely tested again very soon. It is essential that you take a long hard look at your business now. There is help and advice out there. Both to review how the proposed changes in the Agriculture Bill will affect your business, and to help you consider your options for the future. Please don't bury your head in the sand. It doesn't help!

## **The future of agricultural support: New Environmental Land Management Schemes (NELMS)**

### **The Federation's Test and Trial**

Up till now we've let other people set the environmental policy that we have to play to. So when Defra asked for ideas tests and trials that would contribute to the content and design of the new environmental land management scheme we stepped forward. We plan to design commons proofing tool so that new schemes work on commons, rather than undermine them.

We are pleased to say that our application was one of 49 successful applications. We will be pairing up with the Foundation for Common Land and coordinate with other tests and trials that cover common land including Dartmoor and Exmoor.

### **Update on the Cumbria Pioneer Test and Trials**

This is collaborative project of the Cumbria Pioneer made up a number of partners led by the Lake District National Park Authority and the Environment Agency.

Phase I is nearly complete. It includes a short scoping exercise in the Waver

Wampool and Upper Derwent target areas. The target is to interview 40 farmers, woodland owners and land managers to gather their views and explore ideas on how Land Management Plans (single farm or land-unit scale) and Area Plans (sub-catchment scale) might work in a new scheme.

In parallel with this, a consultant is undertaking a review of all the current experience on Land Management Plans. Together they will inform proposals for Phase 2, a more detailed test and trial to look at what land management plans should contain to be workable and practical for farmers.

## **Update on Our Common Cause – our upland commons project**

Brexit is not making life easy at the moment, some people see it as a threat, others an opportunity. Either way, together with the ending of a number of agri-environment agreements on commons, it is making the future difficult to predict.

On the whole across the project we have found that different stakeholders naturally emphasise different priorities for commons. However there is a striking and widespread interest in working together to understand what resources there are on the commons in terms of factors such as flora and fauna, water quality, nutritional value of grazing and condition of peat bogs. There is a recognition that necessary collective management decisions could be better informed if there was commonly agreed data available to base them on. To take this forward we are looking at best practice monitoring systems already in place to see if they can be adapted for use with multiple stakeholders on commons, and at the potential to work with independent ecologists to support this process.

In the meantime we are also starting to ‘cast our net’ out into the wider community to raise awareness about commons amongst locals and visitors alike. We will be working with schools, potentially via the John Muir Award, and linking in with other local bodies such as Parish Councils, local history societies. Over the summer we have got some activities planned to raise the profile with visitors alongside Friends of the Lake District and at local shows.

To find out more about the project, and especially if you would like your common to be potentially involved in the next phase of the project, please contact Jenny Willis (07775 770190) or Viv Lewis (07748185049) – Area Facilitators for the Lake District.

The Project is convened by the Foundation for Common Land, with funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund, alongside funding from our partners, for a Development Stage between January 2018 and October 2019.

## Federation of Cumbria Commoners Committee

Chairman	Joe Relfh	Non-regional	01768 483337
Vice Chair	Jim Campbell	Non-regional	01931 713412
<b>Committee</b>			
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
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
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Administrator (part time)

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