

Shropshire Hills Uplands Forum

7.00pm – 9.30pm Monday 27th February 2017
Shropshire Hills Discovery Centre, Craven Arms

Discussion Workshop Full Report



in collaboration with:

THE UPLANDS ALLIANCE
A Network For the Future of England's Uplands



Contents

- Executive Summary 3**
- Event purpose 5**
- Objectives 5**
- Agenda/ timetable 5**
- Welcome & introductions 6**
- Speakers 6**
- Panel Q&A 7**
- 1st Workshop Session - Public benefits and public funding 8**
- 2nd Workshop Session - Moving forward, what we need to do.. 11**
- Concluding Remarks 14**

- Appendix 1 Attendance 15**
- Appendix 2 Individual feedback 17**



Executive Summary

This open-invitation evening event was attended by 82 people, including farmers, landowners, public agencies, community representatives, environmental NGOs, recreation and business interests from around the Shropshire Hills. The purpose was to gather a range of stakeholders to share views and work together to develop ideas on future policy and funding for upland land management. The focus was on the public benefits the Shropshire Hills uplands provide society, and how these could be supported and enhanced in the future.

Four speakers gave perspectives from their organisations on the opportunities for potential new UK land management policies: Julia Aglionby (Uplands Alliance and Foundation for Common Land), Caroline Bedell (CLA), Andrew Hearle (National Trust) and Robin Milton (NFU). After some questions, the rest of the evening was based on small group discussions, looking at 'Public benefits and public funding', and 'Moving forward, what we need to do'.

The Shropshire Hills AONB Partnership is grateful for support with the event from the Uplands Alliance, NFU, CLA, National Trust, Natural England, and the Foundation for Common Land.

The **public benefits** put to attendees which the uplands provide were agreed:

Food production, Flood management, Tranquillity and wellbeing, Carbon storage, Space, exercise & relaxation, Biodiversity and ecosystems, Clean air and water, Landscape, Wood products, minerals, Historic and cultural value.

Additional benefits added by discussion groups included: Tourism, Livestock in the landscape, and breeding livestock, Education & skills development, Source of income, Energy, Soil stability and health.

The following is a summary of key points raised in the discussion groups against four questions. There was a diversity of views and not necessarily consensus on every point, but the issues raised most often are towards the top of the bullet lists.

Which public benefits from the uplands should government funding support?

- Food production from farming is the basis for land management and keeps people in the uplands, but shouldn't be the only consideration i.e. not at any cost.
- Flood management – the way land is managed can make a difference to downstream water flow, but land managers are not paid for it, so there is little incentive. Government funding should support effective natural flood management measures.
- Biodiversity and ecosystems are a base from which other things follow. Climate change adaptation is important to consider.
- Some considered the landscape benefits for tranquillity, exercise, relaxation, etc – should be paid directly by visitors through accommodation cafes etc, while others recognised not all farmers and landowners can charge for the public benefits they provide. Infrastructure for visitors - car parking, footpaths, etc needs public funding.
- Clean water – this will be helped by managing land better for biodiversity, e.g. reducing sediment. Reducing pollutants such as pesticides will come from regulation and also action by water companies, but government schemes may also help.
- Education – programmes for schools and wider public awareness can help to underpin other benefits.

What principles should guide public funding for the uplands?

- A locally targeted and focussed scheme within a basic consistent national framework. Use local structures for administration e.g. AONB?
- Integrated schemes – don't damage one thing to benefit another. More environmentally based, but also encourage employment opportunities and the local economy.
- Fair reward – being proportionate and realistic to actual costs and activity. .
- Easy to follow, simple and cheap to implement. Longer term funding.
- More public benefits = more money paying for outcomes, but these are difficult to measure and hard to verify. Need a variety of ways of monitoring.
- Landscape may be too large a scale – divided opinion within the group (some farmers thought it too large, other members thought it necessary).

How should public funding for the uplands work, to follow these principles?

- Local continuity and planning – a contact advisor.
- Organisations involved need to be well linked up. Simplicity, less driven by technology.
- More to be done for young farmers – skills are being lost.
- Farm business tenancies have changed – grant must go to primary producer.
- Encourage certain enterprises that bring public benefits e.g. suckler cows
- Some of the best events have been farmer to farmer knowledge exchange, best practice – but internet is often not available, and real contact is invaluable.
- Train farmers to monitor outputs – use local knowledge and keep simple - cannot monitor individual species but can monitor habitat and guide local delivery.
- In some cases, farmers can work as group to collaborate e.g. commons.

What we need to do for the Shropshire Hills - 'Looking forward, we need to ...'

- Build common ground between conservation bodies, farmers and wider community – to understand the needs of all users and managers of the land, to work together for common goals, and agree on a clear vision for Shropshire Hills.
- Get simple messages out to engage the wider public as to the importance of the uplands, the central role of farming (small/medium scale family farms) and the environmental, health and economic benefits they can deliver.
- Encourage new land management support schemes to have locally relevant delivery within a national framework – targeted schemes with local priorities for public benefits. Develop properly convened partnerships to involve farmers and landowners in scheme design. Link up business, research and government support.
- Identify what was good and worked well from the 25-year ESA schemes, from HLS and what is working well now, and incorporate these into a new scheme alongside new ideas.
- Consider and address resilience to climate change including flooding. Incorporate learning from around the world, more international perspectives.
- Ensure we join up between livestock production, land management, rural economy and communities. Support young people and new entrants into farming by addressing affordable housing, viable business opportunities and planning issues.

Event purpose

This event was organised by the Shropshire Hills AONB Partnership in conjunction with the Uplands Alliance, NFU and CLA, National Trust and Natural England, with support from the Foundation for Common Land. The purpose was to gather a range of stakeholders to share views and work together to develop ideas on future policy and funding for upland land management. The focus was on the public benefits the Shropshire Hills uplands provide society, and how these could be supported and enhanced in the future.

The workshop was intended to build on the national Uplands Alliance event held in September. The outputs of this can be viewed at:

<https://uplandsalliance.wordpress.com/2016/11/11/the-future-of-englands-uplands/>.

Attendees included farmers, landowners, public agencies, community representatives, environmental NGOs, recreation and business interests from around the Shropshire Hills.

Objectives

During the workshop we:

1. Started to build a shared understanding of the value of the Shropshire Hills;
2. Identified the principles and practicalities of how this could be supported in future through Government policy and public funding;
3. Established what needs to be done to generate support for the Shropshire Hills.
4. Met and networked with other people from a range of interests.

Agenda/ timetable

7.00pm Welcome & introduction – James Williamson and Phil Holden, Shropshire Hills AONB Partnership

Speakers:

Julia Aglionby - Chair of the Uplands Alliance, and Executive Director of the Foundation for Common Land

Caroline Bedell - Director Midlands CLA

Andrew Hearle - National Trust, Shropshire Hills

Robin Milton - National Farmers Union, Chairman of NFU Hill and Uplands Farming Group

Panel Q&A (15 mins) – chaired by Emma Johnson

Discussion groups session 1 (20 mins) Public benefits and public funding

Discussion groups session 2 (25 mins) Moving forward, what we need to do..

Concluding remarks – Julia Aglionby, and key points from discussion groups

9.30 pm Finish

Welcome & introductions

James Williamson welcomed attendees to the Shropshire Hills Discovery Centre.

Phil Holden gave a very brief explanation of the Shropshire Hills AONB and the work of the AONB Partnership. He said the evening was about developing a shared understanding and hearing different perspectives, linking with wider networks and local initiatives, and working out what's important for the Shropshire Hills and what we need to do.

Speakers

(Slides shown are available as a separate pdf document)

Julia Aglionby spoke about the Uplands Alliance and the value of working together and finding common ground. She described the importance of the uplands and their variety. The London workshop had agreed that society should pay for the benefits delivered by the uplands, and the types of benefits were discussed. The Foundation for Common Land 'Better Outcomes on Upland Commons' project had run a case study on the Long Mynd, where things were working well. Some of the attributes of success had been found to be good communications and relationships, founded on respect for different interests. The need to convey messages to a wider public was emphasised.

Caroline Bedell said that 60% of income to upland beef and sheep farming came from subsidy, but the activity supported other industries such as tourism. The harsh environment of the uplands was suited to slow growing hardy breeds, which made good meat, but the other services provided such as regulation of water, soils and greenhouse gases were not paid for. The income foregone method of payment does not work for the uplands as the amount of income lost is small under current valuation methods, this will need to be addressed in a new scheme. A new domestic farm support policy would be prepared by government, who wanted a market-oriented and competitive sector. A free trade world could be tough for farming and it will take some time to get to a new policy. Valuation of some public goods was difficult. Sector support was needed for farming and forestry, where productivity was not increasing significantly. A collaborative landscape-scale approach was needed, drawing on research and knowledge.

Andrew Hearle talked about an emerging project focused on increasing connectivity of habitats around the Long Mynd – Stiperstones – Stretton Hills. The National Trust and partners wish to work up the proposal with landowners and the farming community. Some things could be funded by new land management policies, others by project funding. Habitat networks could be improved by increasing the size of 'core' areas and connecting valuable areas with corridors and stepping stones, through enhancing or creating new habitat on non-farmed or less productive land. Ideas included softening the moorland boundary, enhancing field margins, hedgerows, road verges and stream corridors. The Trust wants to work in partnership to develop a Stepping Stones project.

Robin Milton reminded everyone that the landscape was shaped by farmers. He said succession was often described as a problem, but it was possible. There was not much 'natural' in the landscape, but designated areas were protected because they were worthy of it.

Farmers followed the decision-making of policies, and there was an opportunity now with a new policy. The current Stewardship scheme was not fit for purpose. It was easy to put nature back in lowland arable areas where so much had gone. Value for money outcomes were a problem for the uplands. Food production was important for the stability of the country. Farmers can deliver public benefits by managing the land more cost effectively than anyone else. An environmental gain could be made by relying on cheap food from abroad but this was effectively exporting environmental damage. There were many uncertainties about trade from Brexit. Working collaboratively, we can put in place something much better than the CAP. He would prefer not to have transition plans – we know enough now to get started. In upland areas, the moorlands may be the focus for conservation, but the more productive land in between was what drove people and business to keep the areas going. We need a system that is simple, deliverable, effective and farmer-led.

Panel Q&A

David Smith suggested that hydro-electricity was under-exploited in our uplands. Caroline said that battery storage for periods of low output was an issue, though this was improving. Julia said that grid connectivity can be a problem too.

Mark Measures said that it was generally agreed that public goods needed support, but how should they be assessed and rewarded? Caroline said that because of World Trade Organisation rules, there was a need to move away from a 'subsidy' which had to be paid on income foregone, towards a 'contract' between the farmer and the government. Natural capital valuation was useful, but so far the values aren't as high as you would hope. We needed to look at the activities involved, e.g. it probably wouldn't be possible to get to the water quality standards required by Freshwater Pearl Mussel. Robin said that population pressure was a problem. He agreed that the values under Payment for Ecosystem Services schemes were low. Commercial contracts were needed. Natural capital could be used as leverage. We needed to sell the vision of a grass-based managed landscape. Organic matter in soil would help water storage. Julia said there were different methods of valuing goods, such as cost of delivery and proxy values. Methods needed to look at the big picture and be simple. Caroline added that income from tourism was greater than from farming and potential barriers such as planning and broadband needed to be looked at. Andrew said knowledge was being built up of costing methods, but they needed also to mean something to people on the ground. In local projects, key species might be important.

1st Workshop Session Public benefits and public funding

(20 minutes)

Some of the public benefits which the uplands provide are:

Food production

Tranquillity and wellbeing

Space, exercise & relaxation

Clean air and water

Wood products, minerals

Flood management

Carbon storage

Biodiversity and ecosystems

Landscape

Historic and cultural value

Additional benefits added by groups:

Tourism

Livestock on the Landscape

Education & skills development

Energy

Education for everyone

Producing breeding livestock

Source of income

Soil stability and health

Please consider these public benefits and any others you may think of, and as a group discuss the following questions:

1. Which public benefits from the uplands should government funding support?

Group one:

Can tangibly measure tourism.

During Foot & Mouth tourism in Shropshire Hills suffered – lots of figures to back up.

Bulmer Foundation done a lot of studies.

Birmingham University new study on value of public benefits of clean water, etc.

Education

Group two:

Food production is core farming and other things then benefit from that.

Food production is the centre of farming and should be supported. Keep people there.

Group three:

Gap between who benefits from high quality landscape (e.g. public) and who generates the benefits (farmers)

Food production – 70% of land is managed by farmers

Food production base for land management but not at any cost?

Base of biodiversity and ecosystems – rest will follow?

Flood management.

What do tourists come for? Of the above – landscape, space/relaxation, tranquillity etc – government should pay for the rest! ??

How do landowners get paid is the difficult bit!

Group four:

Need long term approach

Need to focus on climate change

Needs becoming more prevalent

A locally targeted and focussed scheme within a spare national framework

Group five:

Extensive agriculture – work together with ecosystems services

We already have many of these things here + really high quality meat!

Farming + land management central – needs support otherwise not financially viable but needs to deliver on above points

Money targeted – reduce bureaucracy – decrease costs

'Ecological Agriculture' the answer - LINKING THINGS

Group six:

All of the above but less agreement on Tranquillity and wellbeing, Space, exercise and relaxation

Food production but need a market return/affordable food

Flood management - suggested that this encompasses other benefits

Less agreement on wellbeing and exercise etc but could fund feasibility studies + recognise that it may save the NHS money in long-term

Group seven:

Food production strong case - farmed landscape

Tranquillity/space etc and tourism

Grouse + heather.

Forestry (broadleaf) – including car parking, footpaths + gates

2. What principles should guide public funding for the uplands?

(Possible examples from other workshops: *paying for outcomes, local approach, adequate incentives to encourage participation, landscape-scale, evidence-based, value for money and accountability*).

Group one:

Sustainability. ESA worked well for farmers

Consistency – with local priorities

Area specific schemes (local)

Realism re actual costs. Integrated schemes – don't damage one thing to benefit another.

Fair reward – proportionate.

Preserving important features e.g. ridge and furrow, water meadows.

Group two:

Should be locally based schemes.

Should support new entrants / younger farmer.

Should get to actual farmer on the ground.

Payments should be fairer. Payment should go to the person carrying the risk. Support for family farms.

Group three:

Locally targeted – e.g. regional

Easy to follow, simple to implement

Locally administered – e.g. through the AONB???

Longer term funding

Group four:

Important to influence in public domain

Simple, cheap

Move from Single Farm Payment to a Hill Allowance. More environmentally based.

Group five:

Real cost accounting.

Paying for outcomes - difficult to measure and hard to verify – administrative nightmare

SIMPLICITY is needed e.g. organic farming a good example

Need a variety of ways of monitoring

Group six:

More public benefits = more money paying for outcomes

Both local + national approaches

Landscape may be too large – divided opinion within the group (farmers thought too large, other members thought it necessary).

Group seven:

Sustainable keep what you have

Interconnection of uplands of hill to valley

Not too local/value for money

Encourage employment opportunity / local economy.

3. How should public funding for the uplands work, to follow these principles?

(Possible examples from other workshops: *locally knowledgeable field officers, not too complicated, train farmers to monitor outputs, cost-effective and simple, case studies and demonstration farms*).

Group one:

Local continuity

Contact advisor

RPA- Natural England talking to each other

Simplicity

Less driven by technology

More to be done for young farmers – losing skills

Natural England have lost farmers due to failed schemes e.g. mid tier.

Farm business tenancies have changed – grant must go to primary producer. Landlords playing the system.

Group two:

Plan locally.

Encourage certain enterprises e.g. suckler cows in uplands.

Group three:

blank

Group four:

blank

Group five:

All of the above

Some of the best events have been farmer to farmer knowledge exchange

Sharing best practice – NB Internet often not available

Train farmers to monitor outputs

Pont Bren , Powys – case study

Group six:

blank

Group seven:

Local knowledge – keep simple / cannot monitor individual species / can monitor habitat + consider local delivery.

Farmers work as group to collaborate e.g. commons.

Policies made in Westminster but not with local knowledge

2nd Workshop Session Moving forward, what we need to do..

(25 minutes)

Please read the '*Looking forward..*' statements generated by the national Uplands Alliance workshop on 22nd September 2016.

i) As a group please note any statements you disagree with, and why.

On 22nd September 2016, over 80 people from all over England, representing interests including farming, conservation and landscape, water, research and others, took part in an Uplands Alliance workshop. The following statements are a summary of what they said when asked about the uplands - "Looking forward we need to..."

1. Inform and Engage the Public

- Communicate what the uplands provide to local communities, visitors and the wider public
- Explain the links between management, public benefits and healthy food
- Articulate and clarify the diversity and value of landscapes

2. Encourage Businesses to Flourish and Deliver Public Goods

- Ensure schemes are attractive and take-up is high
- Ensure payments fairly and sufficiently reward businesses
- Recognise livestock production is at the heart of upland management
- Encourage the delivery of public goods as a business diversification
- Ensure join-up between land management, the rural economy and communities

3. Encourage Locally Relevant Delivery within a National Framework

- Establish a national framework to ensure national priorities are delivered locally
- Have properly convened partnerships to decide local outcomes
- Involve farmers and landowners in design of schemes for shared delivery and ownership of outcomes
- Keep measurement simple to monitor outcomes
- Include effective and trusted facilitation services

4. Incorporate good learning from previous initiatives including

- Schemes open to all e.g. Environmentally Sensitive Area, Upland Entry Level Scheme
- Projects e.g. Farmer Networks, North-West Livestock Programme
- Partnerships combining different knowledge can be especially productive

Group one:

blank

Group two:

1. Influence government and decision makers as to the importance of upland farming to the rural economy, public benefits and communities
2. Support the FAMILY FARM, not the huge producer
3. Realise the disadvantages of farming the uplands and compensate for that.

Group three:

"Encourage the delivery of public goods as a business diversification" - what does this mean?

Group four:

Changing perceptions needed. Better communication of reasons behind cause e.g. water supply threatened.

Explain the links between management, public benefits and role in food production

Are we engaging diverse audience?

ii) As a group please consider what we need to do for our upland areas following today's event. Write down your group's five most important actions, completing the statement:**'Looking forward, we need to ...'**

If you think somebody else who isn't here needs to do something, say what we need to do to try to make that happen.

Group one:

1. Inform + engage the public (note diversity of public). Education
2. Ensure we join up between livestock production, land management, rural economy and communities
3. Support young people/new entrants into land management/farming – affordable housing, viable business opportunities; planning issues.
4. Encourage locally relevant delivery within a national framework – targeted local schemes. Local priorities. Properly convened partnerships. Involve farmers + landowners in scheme design.
5. Farm "diversification", e.g. eco systems services – exploring new opportunities. The right type of diversification.

Group two: * we agree with all statements

1. Needs to be a simple scheme but effective.
2. Money should be moved up hill again.
3. Needs to look at bigger picture e.g. Cows have gone because of TB
4. Not just all about subsidy.
5. Local delivery – tailored to individual areas to come up with local initiatives
6. HLS worked well, was simple – one to one advice important. FARM ADVICE

Group three:

1. Consider and address resilience to climate change including flooding.

2. Building common ground between conservation bodies and farming community – to work together for common goals
3. Incorporate learning from around the World, more international perspectives
4. 'Sell the View' better – tourism
5. Identify what was good and worked from the 25-year ESA schemes and incorporate into a new scheme alongside new ideas. What is working well now

Group four:

1. Emotive. Engage the public better – A more diverse public
2. Need electorate to vote for understood public benefit
3. A holistic approach needed – non traditional landscape benefits. Research.
4. Need skeletal national framework that enables local targets and focus
5. Business, research and government support. Must work together for wider social and cultural delivery

Group five:

1. Ensure local involvement of all in the community – Engagement
2. Keep administrative bureaucracy to a minimum e.g. farmer led monitoring
3. All need to agree on a clear vision for Shropshire Hills
4. Getting out simple messages to the wider public as to the importance of the uplands and role of farming small/medium scale family farms and environmental + health benefits they can deliver.
5. Innovative practices such as more agri-ecologic approach to farming will have a big impact and deliver many of the above benefits.

Group six:

1. Agree a vision
2. Understand the needs of all users and managers of the land + share appreciation of those needs
3. Develop a well thought out scheme for valuing public benefits
4. Keep upland farms profitable and (arguably) everything else will follow
5. Develop local and national incentives, regulation and enforcement for all users and managers of the land.

Group seven:

1. What public benefit we are delivering? What benefit to Shropshire Hills / Why are the hills as they are? Importance of farming
2. Look at schemes easy to join, profitable, to get landscape / public goods
3. Locally relevant delivery important
4. Important to learn from previous work
5. Important to pay who delivers the product
Would be interesting to know what the public think.

Concluding remarks

Julia thanked everyone for their good discussions. A few key points were fed back from groups:

- Need for a wider, holistic approach, including health, business, research, etc
- Public benefits included grouse, heather and forestry
- Farming is central – we need 'agri-ecology' linking farming, biodiversity and ecosystems
- The vision needs to understand the needs of users and managers of land and appreciate their interests
- Farming is central. Family farms are important for the local economy and young people staying.
- Tourism is fine for some but not all. We need food production but not at any cost – an ecosystem/ landscape approach.
- There is a need to inform/ educate/ engage the public. Hardship and deprivation are real in some areas.
- Climate change is an important dimension and there are lessons from overseas.

Appendix 1 Attendance

82 people were present in total, including:

Julia	Aglionby	Foundation for Common Land, Uplands Alliance
Caroline	Bedell	CLA, AONB Partnership
Andrew	Hearle	National Trust
Robin	Milton	Farmer, NFU, Exmoor
Phil	Holden	Shropshire Hills AONB Partnership team
Emma	Johnson	Natural England
James	Williamson	Shropshire Hills AONB Partnership Chair
Rob	Alderson	Farmer
Simon	Bedell	Farmer
Dr John	Bell	Clee Liberty
Gill	Binks	Land Life & Livelihoods
Nigel	Broome	grazier, Catherton Common
Sarah	Bury	CPRE & AONB Partnership
Alison	Caffyn	tourism consultant & AONB Partnership
John	Campion	
Pete	Carty	National Trust, AONB Partnership
Andy	Chapman	Clee Hill Commoners
Guy	Cholmeley	Clee St Margaret, Clee Liberty Common
Simon	Cooter	Natural England
Neil	Cossons	
Veronica	Cossons	Shropshire Wildlife Trust President & AONB Partnership
Dave	Cragg	Natural England
John	Croxton	farmer
Ieuan	Davies	Severn Rivers Trust
Wayne	Davies	Natural England
Matthew	Ellison	farmer
John	Evans	farmer
Sarah	Faulkner	NFU
Bonnie Dobson	Garnett	
Fiona	Gomersall	Shropshire Wildlife Trust
Joy	Greenall	Land Life & Livelihoods, Farmer
Carol	Griffiths	Farmer, NFU, AONB Partnership
Jonathan	Griffiths	farmer
Josie	Grove	
Darren	Hall	
Marcus	Halliwell	National Trust
Simon	Howard	National Trust
Joy	Howells	Stiperstones & Corndon LPS team
Richard	Huffer	Shropshire Council, farmer
Brian	Hughes	
Diana	Hughes	
Sarah	Jameson	Land, Life & Livelihoods, CPRE
Simon	Jameson	
Mike	Kelly	Shropshire Hills AONB Partnership team

Richard	Keymer	Chairman of the Upper Onny Wildlife Group and of Marches Meadow Group
Cath	Landles	Shropshire Hills AONB Partnership team
Brian	Lloyd	
Tom	Lloyd	
Mark	Measures	Land Life & Livelihoods, Farmer
Dave	Mills	Farmer, NFU
Stewart	Minton-Beddoes	farmer/landowner
Mervin	Mullard	Farmer, NFU
Peter	Norman	
Richard	Osborne	Parish Councillor
Roger	Owen	ex Natural England
Mandi	Perkins	Stiperstones & Corndon LPS team
John	Phillips	farmer
Tony	Phillips	ex Natural England
Andy	Pillow	
Neville	Powell	commoner, Black Mountains
Sally	Powell	Natural England
Rob	Rowe	
Kate	Singleton	Shropshire Wildlife Trust
Richard	Small	Marches Meadows Group
David C	Smith	Shropshire Geological Society & AONB Partnership
Leo	Smith	Upper Onny Wildlife Group & AONB Partnership
Liz	Snaith	
Katie	Stokes	
Dennis	Twist	
Caroline	Uff	National Trust
Cally	Ware	
Neil	Willcox	Shropshire Council
Raymond	Williams	farmer

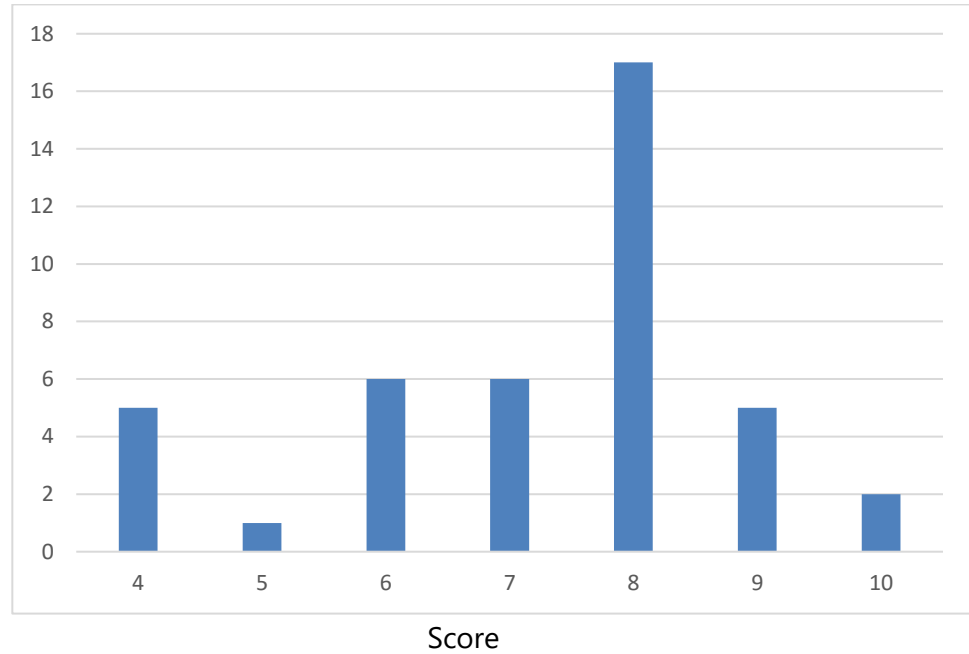
Appendix 2 Individual Feedback

On a scale of 1 to 10, how useful did you find the event overall?

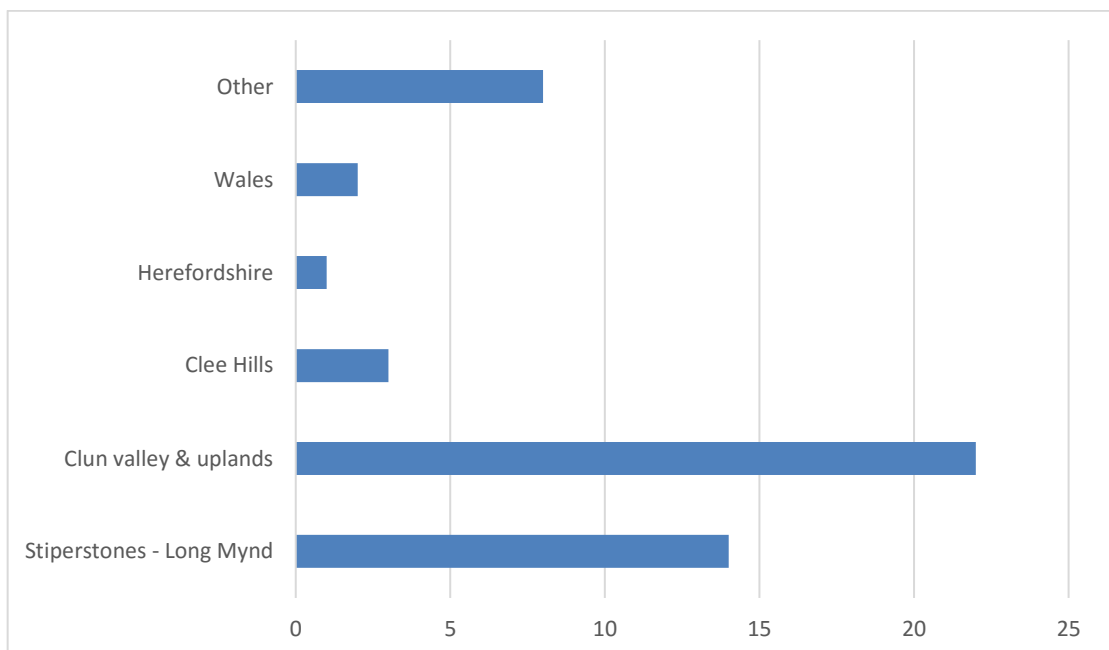
Not useful

Extremely useful

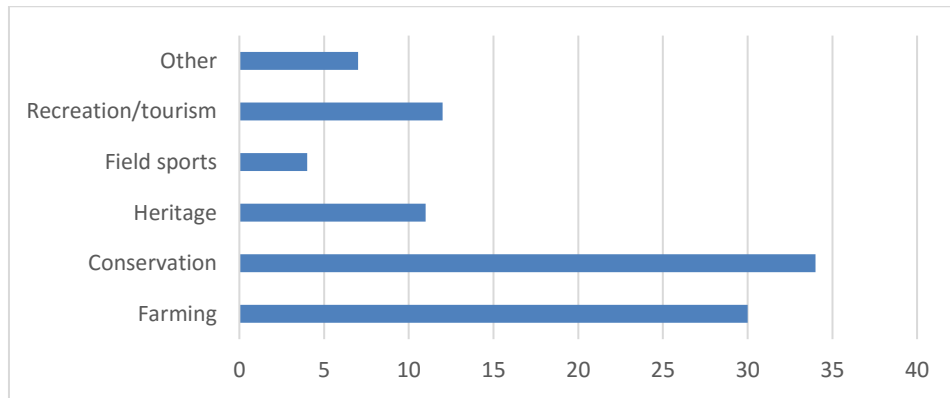
Number of returns



Which area are you from?

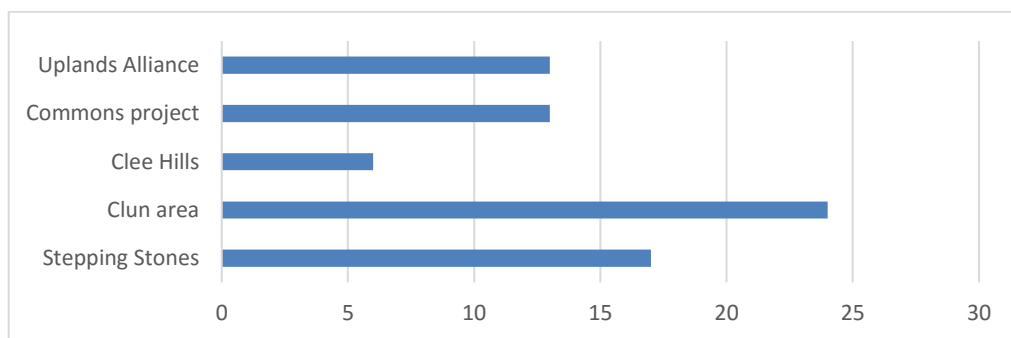


What are your main interests in the uplands? (tick all which apply)



I am interested in being involved in :

- discussions about the 'Stepping Stones' project proposals for the Stiperstones, Long Mynd, Stretton Hills area.
- meetings or discussion focused on the Clun valley and uplands
- meetings or discussion focused on the Clee Hills
- an upland commons project in the Shropshire Hills
- national activities of the Uplands Alliance



I would prefer to be involved through :

- small group meetings or workshops
- 1 to 1 meeting
- local area partnership meetings
- receiving newsletters, project information updates
- other

