



Newsletter
Autumn 2019

Moor Trees

creating native woodland

Registered Office

Old School Centre
Totnes Road
South Brent
TQ10 9BP

Registered charity
No. 1081142

Director Adam Owen on the challenges we face.



'Our house is burning' – Emmanuel Macron

I doubt if anyone has been able to ignore media concern regarding the Amazon fires. Then there have been increasingly worse wildfires in California and Australia, traditional hotspots (if you'll pardon the pun). But I was surprised to learn that even the Arctic Circle is on fire, with

'unprecedented' wildfires after it's hottest June ever (World Meteorological Organization).

Then there's the issue of single use plastics, the recent moratorium on fracking in the UK and the fragile status of our energy supplies. Flash flooding is increasing, as are extended periods of heavy rainfall. Yet our monthly groundwater levels for September were classed as lower than normal, at approximately two-thirds of indicator sites, and reservoirs stocks are also down. This is particularly the case in the South-west despite Devon receiving some of the highest September rainfall totals for the UK (Environment Agency). Not last by any means is the recognition that we need to plant 1.5 billion of trees by 2050 in this country alone (Committee on Climate Change) to help our diminishing wildlife, of which more than a quarter of mammals are facing extinction (State of Nature report 2019) and help reduce our carbon footprint. (see [page 5](#) on trees and the climate crisis.)

And so, unsurprisingly, is the rise of Extinction Rebellion, the street protests and the extensive global coverage of this organisation which has given voice to millions of concerned citizens.



...unsurprisingly is the rise of Extinction Rebellion

Historically some may have consider these to be global issues only to be solved by government intervention, yet we are clearly seeing another way: local action. **Moor Trees** has been inundated with requests for trees. This winter we are providing and planting nearly 20,000 trees, more than double any previous year. Thankfully this massive effort has been met by an increase in volunteers and extra dedication by our staff. On [page 7](#) of this newsletter Fin explains why he is a volunteer and captures the reasons for such action. Ann is a member and her article explains why she supports our organisation. Membership has increased by 40% in 12 months. **Moor Trees** continues to work with our local partners and stakeholders, and it is fabulous that our Patrons support us so much in these endeavours. On the same page Kevin Cox explains his reasons for becoming a Patron of our charity earlier this year. On [page 2](#) Jon Covey writes about the challenges of growing so many trees and the sacrifices he makes domestically!

Our vision has been clear: to restore some of the lost forests of Dartmoor by creating new woodlands and supporting their creation by individuals and communities. It is a policy we have pursued for 20 years and this current time is very exciting. We are supporting a number of groups nationally with advice on how to establish local tree planting initiatives. This year our planting schemes are being supported by the Woodland Trust and Devon Wildlife Trust.

The greatest challenge is for us to continue to increase our tree production. This requires additional infrastructure and staff time and ultimately money. It is with great enthusiasm that we move into 2020 with a desire to grow and contribute to increasing tree cover on Dartmoor.



Page 2: coping with demand
Page 3: Moor Trees' AGM
Page 4: a Commoner's viewpoint
Page 5: trees and the climate crisis
Page 6: Treeresponsibility
Page 7: why we support Moor Trees
Page 8: a plea for more volunteers



Nursery manager Jon Covey talks about how he is managing to double tree production at Broadley nursery

The growing season was off to a brisk start on the 29th January 2019. A weekly check of the seed containers stored in the fridge at home revealed the Rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*) had started to push out root tails. If tree seed starts germinating in a cold dark fridge it is best to sow the seed straight away in a seed tray with a propagator lid.

It has been my experience over the past 6 years that if you leave seed trays/containers at a tree nursery and they contain 'live' seed, voles, mice and grey squirrels will work their way through them and every live seed they find - often when it is still attached to a 10cm high tree seedling! For example, in previous years we have sown Field maple (*Acer campestre*) seed directly in a nursery bed and only produced 15 Field maple saplings from several thousand seeds. A poor germinator? No! The voracious voles accounted for all the others! Therefore, we sow Field maple in a large protected container, which at Broadley is an old cast iron bath. Baths make ideal outdoor planters when topped with a wire cage. This year we produced 1200 Field maple saplings from a similar amount of seed sown in just one bath. When tree seedlings are 10 - 20cm in height they are carefully lifted from their containers and transplanted into a nursery bed to grow on for the remainder of the year.

This is principally why most of the trees we grow start their life journey in seed trays on platforms inside the Victorian bay windows of my house. Firstly, I can check their germination and growth twice daily, AM and PM. Secondly, nothing gets in and eats the seed! The main drawback is you can run out of space for yet another tray of germinating seedlings. We stagger the seed sowing from the end of January through to April, so all the trees don't arrive at the same time. This mostly mitigates the space problem.

"..most of the trees we grow start their life-journey in seed trays on platforms inside the Victorian bay windows of my house! "

the end of January through to April, so all

Growing a larger number of trees inside a window space can sometimes lead to a build up of aphids on the new growth. Luckily, I have a thriving colony of ladybirds who over hibernate over winter in the old sliding sash timber frames. Sometimes the ladybirds need a little herding from the window glass to the tree seedlings but once they find the aphids, oh boy, do they do a thorough job of Hoovering them up! Throughout spring aphids are an important early food source for ladybirds as they emerge from their over wintering shelters.

"Luckily I have a thriving colony of ladybirds"

the end of January through to April, so all



Most of our tree seedlings are transplanted into root trainers to develop fibrous root systems that enable them to efficiently take up water and nutrients from the soil through the symbiotic *mycorrhizal* fungi. After two to three months in root trainers they are lined out in nursery beds, watered and mulched with plenty of organic matter and leaf litter. After mulching they frequently put on a growth spurt.

Most of our tree seedlings are transplanted into root trainers to develop fibrous root systems.

It has not all been plain sailing. Each year we transplant a few Hazel (*Corylus avellana*) saplings from their bath container to a nursery bed to see how they fare. Last year the voles attacked them overnight and ate 13 out of 15 planted. They ate the root and attached nut, severing the shoot at the base. Dead tree! After that harrowing trial, all this year's Hazel were grown in root trainers for the entire growing season and transported to places free from voles and squirrels. Also, the voles and squirrels between them cleared 4 beds of early germinating Oak (*Quercus robur/petraea*) trees. We lost 120 Oak through the course of one week. Fortunately, the later germinating Oak escaped their attention and have grown on well. We have plenty of Oak that were grown in protected containers at Dartington and at Broadley Nurseries.

To conclude, a lot more volunteer hours have been spent transplanting, lining out, watering and mulching this year. We have grown 14,000 first year trees, 60% of which are 20-50cm in height with a minimum 4-6mm girth at their base. Big and sturdy enough to go out for planting this winter. Result!

To all our magnificent volunteers who regularly volunteer at our two tree nurseries: please keep volunteering. Moor Trees needs your skills and dedication. Thank you!



The 2019 Moor Trees annual general meeting was held on the 29th September at Holne village hall. Naomi Wisbey was there...

The 2019 Moor Trees annual general meeting was held on the 29th September at Holne village hall. There were 22 attendees, including members, staff, trustees and our guest speaker, Dartmoor Commoner's Council member Ann Wilcox.



As usual, we began with drinks, biscuits and chit-chat before getting down to the meeting. The meeting, chaired by Janet Cotter, chair of the trustees. We began with apologies from members who could not be at the meeting and approving the minutes of last years' AGM.

Then **Moor Trees** Director Adam Owen gave his report for the financial year April 2018- 2019. This highlighted our achievements and activities throughout the year, including:

- our 20th birthday celebrations in the spring at Hill Crest Longdown near Exeter;
- becoming accredited as part of the 'UK Sourced and Grown Assurance Scheme' (UKSG);
- and working with new partner organisations including the Woodland Trust, the Environment Agency, the Ministry of Defence, the Duchy of Cornwall and Dartmoor National Park.

The director's report also outlined how **Moor Trees'** funding plans are moving away from our traditional government grant funding and towards more diverse sources of income including business and personal carbon offsetting; and a scheme in partnership with the Woodland Trust where landowners can buy trees from **Moor Trees** at a generously subsidised rate.

After the director's report we came to the formal motions, including electing the trustees, retaining the accountants and a vote to not change the annual membership fee. All of last years' trustees were re-elected to their previous positions by the attending members. (See **page 8** for a

list of trustees and their positions).

Volunteering certificates were handed out to all of the attending volunteers. We had an amazing total of 5500 volunteering hours, including 1200 on Sundays!

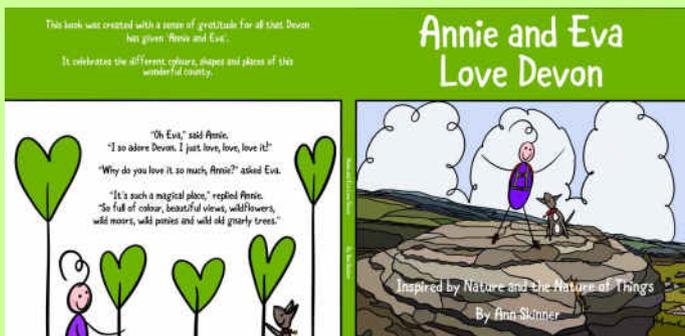
There was a special lifetime achievement certificate for John Burden, who also has commemorative bench at Broadley nursery. He is sadly not able to volunteer any more due to ill health, but his many years as a popular and dedicated regular volunteer is greatly appreciated and volunteers who knew him still miss his 'unique' sense of humour.

The meeting concluded with a fascinating talk from Ann Wilcox, on her experience of being a commoner and farmer on Dartmoor and how grazing animals on Dartmoor fits in (or not) with Moor Trees' vision of restoring-native woodland on the moor.

After the talk, we had a delicious lunch, giving people plenty of time to chat and catch up. The day ended with a short walk around Holne.

See page 4 for more from Ann Willcox'

Moor Trees Member and local artist Ann Skinner brought along to the AGM her lovely book, 'Annie and Eva love Devon' which she has written and illustrated. Ann has very generously agreed to donate 10% of the profits from selling the book and its illustrations to Moor Trees! So please buy a copy for everyone you know. An ideal Christmas present! (See page 7 for why Ann became a member of Moor trees.)



Check the book out on www.theheartworker.com.

Ann Willcox: Trees and Grazing on Dartmoor - a commoner's perspective (introduction by Janet Cotter)

At our recent AGM our invited speaker was Ann Willcocks, a Dartmoor Commoner. More than 75% of moorland within Dartmoor National Park is common land, forming the vast open space in the heartland of Dartmoor. Historical rights, enshrined in the Dartmoor Commons Act (1985), allow commoners to graze animals on this land. There are roughly 900 commoners with grazing rights but less than a quarter of these graze animals on the commons. Many families, including Ann's have a long history of grazing on the Dartmoor commons. Below, Anne tells us more about a commoner's view of trees and grazing on Dartmoor:
Janet Cotter

I have just checked one of the enclosure plots on Harford Moor which we planted with trees 10 years ago, at the start of the current higher level stewardship agreement. We applied for a Secretary of State derogation for the enclosure and paid a considerable sum for the sturdy fencing around the plot. The derogation only lasts for 10 years so we can either reapply or remove the fence.

The trees planted are holly, oak and hawthorn. It is most interesting to see that some trees are now about 3 feet high and quite bushy, whilst the vast majority are not looking good at all. They are still alive, but something just wasn't right in their little patch to ensure a good start in life.

The enclosure plot has kept out all livestock, perhaps rabbits could have got in but there are no obvious signs of rabbit population. If 10 years of enclosure are not adequate for tree establishment, then the derogation process of applying for a fenced area on common land needs simplifying.

So, what do commoners think of trees?

Yes, they provide shade for livestock, but generally, a stunted, twisted, yet beautiful, hawthorn may not be the best protection when it is blowing a hooley. Trees provide a perch for birds, corvids maybe, looking for nests or lambs to predate; maybe a cuckoo also looking for nests! Trees



A stunted, twisted, yet beautiful, hawthorn may not be the best protection when it is blowing a hooley!

may not be beneficial to a moorland cow, but they are iconic, recognisable, biomarkers and of course a beautiful part of our landscape.

Commoners are those with common rights, common rights go with the property or land and cannot be separated. Common rights include the right to graze, a historic right which dates back to the manorial system and days of peasants working the land for the Lord of the Manor.

It is this historic right that is worthy of recognition and protection. We have come a long way since the days of fighting over boundary stones and preventing common land from being fenced or claimed. Now that everyone has an interest in the uplands, we are bombarded with opinions from the experts. Whilst we all want to preserve these iconic landscapes, we

must not forget how integrated the common is into our home farms and way of life.

I was at a Country Land and Business Association (CLA) meeting and the talk moved to viability of a farming business. I dared to say, it was also much more than that, it is about the integration of the farm into the local community; the glue if you like. Farms are often long standing as are the folks that have inhabited them. Many families have generations before them. It is that history and sense of place around which other things can establish.

I was dismissed as being philosophical. But the farms that are situated around the edge of the moor and use common rights provide stability in a community, just like trees!



Derek Harper

...farms that are situated around the edge of the moor and use common rights provide stability in a community, just like trees!

Trees and the Climate Crisis

By Janet Cotter



We all love trees. The government has pledged to plant 11 million of them, by 2022, [1] in order to help the UK become carbon neutral by 2050.

Whilst this is fantastic, we need to be cautious about what tree planting can achieve for the climate. We also want the maximum benefits for both people and wildlife.

Being carbon neutral involves “offsetting” carbon emissions and we are all, individuals and businesses, being encouraged to offset our carbon footprint. Funding tree planting is a way to offset carbon emissions as trees lock up carbon from the atmosphere as they grow.

However, it’s not straight forward in terms of climate change - there are some drawbacks (the Bad), some benefits for people and biodiversity (the Good) and also benefits for landscape restoration (the Beautiful).

The Bad

Carbon debt: Trees take up carbon slowly - an oak takes roughly 80-100 years to approach maturity. This time lag means, we are left with a carbon debt; the trees we plant won’t take up the carbon we emit today for a long time.

-Insecure carbon: Trees can die or catch fire, especially in periods of drought. A fire can return the carbon, stored over many years, in the trees back to the atmosphere very rapidly!

-Essential to reduce fossil fuel emissions: Burning fossil fuels is the main driver of climate change and we need to cut down on fossil fuel usage. Although planting trees can help, it cannot be solely relied upon to soak up all our carbon as we continue business-as-usual fossil fuel emissions.

The Good

Trees can help with the climate crisis: Although slow, trees do take up carbon. They also enrich the soil with carbon in the form of organic matter. Trees also help moderate our local climate against extremes, for example, cooling the air in the summer via evapo-transpiration.

Bringing back lost woodlands: The UK is largely deforested, with only 7% native woodland cover. Planting native trees will help to replace lost woodlands.

Planting native trees can reverse some wildlife decline: Creating new native woodland provides habitat for precious woodland wildlife. Conifer plantations do not benefit wildlife to the same extent, as they are often composed of densely planted non-native species. Planting so many trees is a great opportunity to reverse some of the declines in wildlife – if native trees are planted.

Woodlands help prevent flooding: Increased woodland in upstream areas can help prevent flooding downstream by allowing more water to seep into soils, rather than run off into rivers.

Tree planting brings people together: Our staff and volunteers carry out a range of team activities: collecting local seed, growing these into saplings and planting them out. Hot drinks and cake, with a chance to mingle with everyone is always a pleasure. There’s no doubt that you feel good after a day spent looking after trees.

-oodland improves our well-being: Walking in woodlands allows us to breathe fresh air, helps us connect with nature and make us feel happier. Woodlands are good for the human soul.



Moor Trees volunteers in one of our woodlands

The Beautiful

Landowners can get income from planting trees: Landowners can sell carbon credits from tree planting schemes as the trees mature if they are registered with the Forestry Commission carbon scheme. This means there more incentives for landowners to create new woodland.



Moor Trees is growing and planting more than ever: Increasing numbers of people wish to plant trees with us, either on their land or as volunteers. People are also requesting our locally-sourced trees for their own projects. This is very important when you think of the spread of diseases like ash-die back around the UK from imported trees.

Closer to our vision: Dartmoor would naturally have much more native woodland than it does now. Moor Trees’ vision is for increased woodland on Dartmoor in appropriate places, such as valleys. The current popularity of tree planting will certainly help us achieve that.

www.moortrees.org/about-us/vision-for-dartmoor/

What can I do?

Whilst it may not be possible to truly ‘offset’ all carbon emissions, planting trees can be part of the solution.

Whilst we cannot offer certified carbon credits as we’re not landowners, your donation will help us plant more woodland that helps the climate, people and wildlife. For more details see our Carbon Partner webpages: www.moortrees.org/how-you-can-help/carbon-partners/

Moor Trees trustee Tim Ferry reports back on his two days spent with Treeresponsibility based at Hebden Bridge, West Yorkshire.



A couple of months ago I spent an enlightening two days visiting Treeresponsibility in the Calder Valley of West Yorkshire

This group was founded one year before **Moor Trees**, in 1998, as a politically committed campaigning organisation dedicated to raising awareness of the human impact on climate change through the medium of hands-on tree planting. It is still run today by the founders, Dongria Kondh (not her original given name), Christina Hooley and other friends who take full personal liability for all its activities, though they plan shortly to hand over to a younger generation, probably with a more conventional constitution like ours.



Christina Hooley, Mischa Warnecke, Dongria Kondh of Treeresponsibility

The Calder valley is long and steep-sided, fed by a number of tributaries such as the Hebden Water and includes a ribbon of post-industrial towns and villages such as Todmorden, Hebden Bridge, Mytholmroyd and Sowerby Bridge. Characterised by former mills and mill-workers' houses, these communities are notoriously prone to flooding, not least because many of the surrounding hilltops are either grouse moors or common grazing land not unlike much of Dartmoor. So from a very early stage Treeresponsibility have put natural flood management (NFM), principally through tree-planting, right

at the top of their priority list.

Like **Moor Trees** they plant mainly native broad-leaved trees, which they buy from a nursery in Scotland. However, their species-mix also includes Scots pine and living willow (*salix viminalis*), which is particularly good at trapping rainwater in clefts and hollows to slow its flow into the valley bottom.

Many of their larger projects are on land owned or managed by such bodies as Yorkshire Water, Calderdale Council, the National Trust and the Woodland Trust, but they also plant on much smaller privately-owned sites. Given their very different geography from ours, it was relatively easy for them to show me a large number of sites of different ages on a 6-hour round trip in their mini-bus. Some of these have helped to regenerate previously devastated hillsides dominated by mining waste on which nothing grew at all.

Their engagement with the local community is impressive. For example, they organise special planting sessions for primary school classes on weekdays in term-time. On the other hand, they aim to pull in volunteers from further afield by booking bunkhouse accommodation for their winter planting week-ends.

They plant around 15,000 trees a year but also, in partnership with another community organisation, Slow the Flow Calderdale, they help to install leaky dams in streams feeding into the Calder. Because of their NFM activity they receive a substantial annual grant from the Environment Agency, and they are



Steep slopes are no barrier to Treeresponsibility's activities

enormously grateful to local company, Suma Wholefoods, for an annual carbon-offsetting payment.

Treesresponsibility is a tremendously committed, effective and inspiring group and, quite apart from anything I might be able to pass on to **Moor Trees**, I got great personal satisfaction from my visit. The founders are now getting on in years and not all enjoying the best of health, so they are thinking hard about the future. A number of younger people are now in place to pick up the local baton, but they are also concerned to spread the word more widely. So they have organised a series of week-end seminars to teach other groups around the country how to set up and run a tree-planting operation. **Moor Trees'** director Adam Owen will be representing **Moor Trees** at the February one which tackles the nitty-gritty issues of constitution, management and funding.

Though our strength is our local roots, as public awareness of the Climate Emergency increases, it is vital that we see how we fit into the bigger picture. A loose network of like-minded groups around the country talking regularly to each other can only contribute to greater overall effectiveness. **I hope that our friendship with Treeresponsibility will be just the first of many.**

Check them out at www.treesresponsibility.com

There are many ways you can support Moor Trees. A volunteer, a member and a patron explain why they choose to:

Kevin Cox: Patron



"The planting of a tree, especially one of the long-living hardwood trees, is a gift which you can make to posterity at almost no cost and with almost no trouble, and if the tree takes root it will far outlive the visible effect of any of your other actions, good or evil." George Orwell

Just inland from the Suffolk coast, between Woodbridge and Orford Ness is a woodland full of wonder. Staver-ton Thicks has hundreds of ancient oaks, most of them pollards, many stag-headed, some decaying or dead. To wander beneath them on a summer's day is to be immersed in a strange and magical world, full of birdsong and the buzzing of insects. The story goes that at the time of the Dissolution of the Monasteries, Henry VIII gave the monks of nearby Butley Priory a concession before he took away their land. They could plant one last crop. They planted acorns. Six hundred years on, this woodland is their gift to posterity.

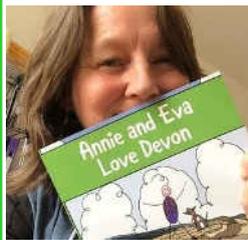
At a time when we face the twin threats of the climate crisis and mass extinction, planting a tree is a radical and visionary act. Better still, plant a forest of trees. Our native trees are home to thousands of threatened species, from lichens and mosses to beetles and birds. But they also have another crucial function; they strip carbon from the atmosphere and store it. There is much talk of technological solutions to the climate emergency, but they are all still pipe dreams. The real solution already exists: the tree.

England is almost the least wooded country in Europe with just 10 per cent cover – only Northern Ireland has slightly less – so there is huge potential for tree planting on a large scale with all the biodiversity and climate benefits that would deliver. But we need to ensure that we plant the right tree in the right place. No more vast plantations of depressing conifers on drained blanket bog, species-rich meadow or moorland. We need native trees, grown from local seed, planted on degraded agricultural land. We need to restore the hedgerows that were stripped out in the post-war drive for industrial

farming. We need more wood pasture where animals and trees co-exist to the benefit of both.

This is why I support **Moor Trees**. It is an organisation with an important mission backed up by practical action. It works at a local level to tackle a global crisis. And it puts people at the heart of what it does. People like the volunteers who give up their time to collect the seed, who work in the nurseries, who plant the trees and hedgerows. And the future generations who will sit under the shade of the trees that are planted now, who we hope will look back with thanks at those who acted today to avert a climate and biodiversity catastrophe. There is no more urgent or important task than this.

Ann Skinner: Member



Earlier this year I decided to become a member of Moor Trees. I had been looking for a while for a tree charity that I and my doodle

work could support but the list of charities was endless, so how to choose? When I took a moment to reflect, I realised I wanted to support a local cause; something which was truly grass roots and had a proven track record.

After doing some research online, **Moor Trees** kept catching my eye. I followed their work and connected with their message. I liked how they were truly committed to each part of the tree planting process - from collecting local berries, nurturing the saplings, and planting the trees. I also appreciate their spirit of community, passion for native trees and healthy respect for the local land and its people, with Dartmoor and surrounding area as their main focus. It struck a chord as, living in Newton Abbot, this is where I spend most of my time, traipsing the moors and surrounding lands and forests with my dog Eva!

This land and its trees has been a true inspiration to me and the ancient woodlands are awe inspiring. However, on our walks we have noticed how relatively few trees and forests there are. Just think that Dartmoor used to be all trees and is now

so barren. Beautiful as it is, there must be space for our all important trees! By working together with the local community, farmers, landowners and organisations, **Moor Trees** works hard to reforest our beautiful countryside. What better reason to support this wonderful cause?

Fin Heath: Volunteer



Having spent most of my working life in a pressurised part of the public sector, when I did have some spare time I wanted to volunteer in a way which not only contributed to a saner world and a healthier environment, but also gave me some time to think and involved physical work. **Moor Trees** met these objectives perfectly and I was immediately attracted to its passion for involving people and making a difference.

The reality of climate change can be frightening, but for me, getting involved in the growing of trees is a powerful contradiction to the sense of powerlessness that we can so often feel. Rather than getting stuck with thinking about what to do in the face of such overwhelming challenges, I realised that with **Moor Trees** I can spend half a day each week making a small but significance difference to the environment, not only in our home patch here in South Devon and Dartmoor but also across the planet as a whole. I always come away from the nursery at Broadley knowing I have done something useful and feeling energised and optimistic.

The volunteering sessions are relaxed, and the other volunteers are friendly and fun. We learn about different species of native trees and their preferences for care and habitat; we chat or share a companionable silence; sometimes we get muddy and wet and sometimes we get tanned and windswept; we share the pleasure of working outdoors in a beautiful, quiet valley in the heart of the Devon countryside. And we always have cake at teatime!

Volunteers!



Want to do your bit for climate change?

Want to feel good about yourself?

In beautiful Devon countryside?

In a different location each week?

With a great bunch of likeminded people?

Then come and help with the thousands of trees we're planting this winter!

Every Sunday and some Thursdays.

Check our Events Diary at www.moortrees.org



Moor Trees

Old School Centre
Totnes Road
South Brent
Devon
TQ10 9BP

PHONE:
01364 649277

E-MAIL:
info@moortrees.org

Visit our website
at
www.moortrees.org

Registered charity number
1081142

About Moor Trees

Our staff:

Adam Owen	Director
Brian Daniel	Operations Officer
Jon Brock	Woodland & Nursery Officer (Dartington)
Jon Covey	Nursery Officer (Broadley)
Paul Harrison	Newsletter Editor & Tree Dedications
Naomi Wisbey	Newsletter co-editor

Our trustees:

Janet Cotter (Chair)	Tom Murphy
Naomi Wisbey (Secretary)	Tim Ferry
Jon Covey (Treasurer)	Jill Broom
Paul Harrison	

Our patrons:

Kevin Cox (chair of the RSPB)
Sir Jonathon Porritt
Stephan Harding (Schumacher College)
Satish Kumar (*Resurgence* magazine and Schumacher College)
Pen Hadow (Polar explorer)
Alan Watson Featherstone (Trees for Life)