

SMALL FARM TRAINING GROUP

July 2022 Newsletter

This month's newsletter includes:

- 1000 Years of Traditional Farming, Part 7
 - First aid in Farming
- Sow Grow and Cook (with a twist!)



July 2022

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Letter from the Chair

By Zoe Chinman

It's hot off the press, and it's getting hot in here - welcome to the July Newsletter and it looks like being a record-breaking month in terms of heat. I'm sure many of you are struggling to keep the animals cool, I know here we have resorted to misting the shaded poultry pens several times a day, as well as putting ice in their water, (even if somewhat reluctantly as technically that ice is for my G&T of an evening). I hope you are all finding coping strategies keeping your animals and yourselves cool, as we've still got a couple of months of summer to go yet. The end of summer brings our free annual "Harvest Bring & Share Picnic" (17th September) this is a lovely event where we all bring something to share and enjoy relaxing together - let's hope the sun stays out for that. (Free tickets can be booked on the SFTG website).

Many of us enjoyed the Summer BBQ at the end of June, it was fantastic to see so many new faces on the day, as well as have a natter with the older members, I think having just been through a two year pandemic we all forget sometimes how much we all benefit from swapping stories, skills, and ideas, and this is just what being a member means, being able to get, and give, support to fellow members and like-minded people. Due to our catch ups and networking, we are able to offer new workshops, meet the members, and other social events for Autumn and Winter 2022, do keep an eye

What events are coming up..

AUGUST 2022

- 4th August - Thursdays on the Farm - Small Small Farmers
- 6th August "Learn How To Milk Goats" Workshop
- 7th August - Beginners Guide - Learn How To Keep Hens & Avoid Red Mite
- 10th August - Meet The Member - Rosie
- 11th August - Thursdays on the Farm - Small Small Farmers
- 14th August - Make your own Sussex Trug in a Day

on the website and book a ticket, or get in touch if you want to offer to pass on your skill or talent, we are run by our members, for our members, and it is with your amazing help that we can continue to grow and share the smallholding love.

I'm off for a warm G&T, enjoy the rest of the summer,

Zoe x



1. July's illustration from the Julius work calendar

1000 years of traditional farming

Part 7 - July

By Paul Lovatt-Smith

"Six men went to mow, went to mow a meadow", as the sixth verse of the song goes. For those who know the words, sorry, there is no sign of a dog. Perhaps it is off-screen, chasing a flushed-out rabbit.

July is the peak of haymaking in the traditional farming year, although hay can be made as early as June and as late as September. Two free and renewable energy sources are abundant at this time of year: wind and sun. Farmers employ these elements to work on the sweet-smelling mowed herbage, with the aim of reducing its moisture content from over 90% to under 20%. This takes a minimum of 2 or 3 days in optimal weather conditions. If the hay is not dry enough it starts to rot in the stack, a process which generates so much heat that it can lead to spontaneous combustion.

June hay, mowed when the grass is in flower, has the best nutritional quality but requires more drying out. By July the grass is turning to seed and losing some of its goodness but the conditions are better for drying. August conditions are drier still and hay is easier to make but it has poorer nutritional quality. Making hay in September is for the brave as it's a gamble on the weather. A veritable stack of experience and knowledge is required to make good hay. I know,

17th August "Learn How To Milk Goats" Workshop

18th August - Thursdays on the Farm - Small Small Farmers

25th August - Thursdays on the Farm - Small Small Farmers

31th August Small Small Farmers with the Topping Family

SEPTEMBER 2022

6th September - Honey Extraction

15th September - SFTG Social Cuppa at The Dolphin Sheep Fair

17th September Harvest Bring and Share Picnic

25th September - Peg Loom Weaving

25th September - Dehydrating For Beginners - Morning Session

25th September - Dehydrating For Beginners - Afternoon Session

OCTOBER 2022

2nd October - Beginners Pressure & Water Bath Canning Workshop

8th October - An Introduction to Smallholding

If there is a course you would like to do but haven't seen listed, please don't hesitate to let us know. And even more importantly, if you would be interested in running one of our courses and sharing your knowledge (or maybe know someone

because I have wasted many calories and hours producing what turned out to be the opposite.

This team of six Saxon haymakers are using that most noble of hand tools: the scythe. An ancient marvel of low technology, when fitted precisely to the individual's physique, the scythe is remarkably efficient in the hands of an experienced and fit mower. Having started in the cool of the dawn, when the dew-laden grass is easiest to mow, such a team could probably have mown an acre of meadow before breakfast. At which point, as the heat of the day began to set in, the activity might have turned to the less onerous task of spreading the piles of freshly mown grass back over the full width of the swaths to begin the drying process. One of the men has a pitchfork, seemingly with wooden prongs (metal being too expensive), for this very purpose.

Mowing hay requires the blade to be almost razor-sharp. Every five minutes or so it needs to be honed with a fine-grained whetstone, which is best rinsed in water to provide lubrication and wash away the grains of sand and metal. This is probably what the pot on the ground is for in the picture. Every two hours or so the blade needs a more severe sharpening to restore its profile, either on a grindstone or by peening (cold forging). Stopping to give the blade a hone, or a "tickle", with a whetstone, as the balding man on the left is doing, has the added benefit of giving the mower a rest and a chance to talk. He seems to have his mouth open. Might he be telling an early morning scything joke such as "Why did the mower cross the road? To get to the other scythe". The old ones are always the best.



Figure 2: Detail showing a man honing a scythe blade, next to a pot of water for rinsing the stone

Fortunately, the scythe is still very much in use today with smallholders and enthusiasts. Venture onto Youtube and you will find a plethora of videos about scything. There are scything associations, competitions and teachers all over the world involving men, women and children. Some experts would probably come up to the standards of the mowers in the Calendar scene. Despite having been making hay entirely by hand for several years I am nowhere near this level. However, there is little to beat the

who might?) please also get in contact.

Get Social

Don't forget that we're also on Facebook and Instagram...why not follow us and see what we're up to!

Insta:

@small_farm_training_group

Facebook:

Small Farm Training Group



Why not let us follow you and your Facebook/Insta accounts and we can help you with your smallholding dreams and promote your goods to SFTG followers?



Jobs for the month

By Caroline Upton

July and August are usually the hottest months of the year but that doesn't stop the garden jobs from piling up sadly! Here are some jobs for July and August...

Remove old, fruited canes of summer fruiting raspberries...

Summer fruiting raspberries grow on new canes which you should be seeing now. They are young and green looking whereas the older canes that have already borne this

experience of an early morning mow on a clear day in mid-summer with no traffic noise, birds singing and the steady swish of the blade as you “get into the swing of it”. It satisfies body and soul and after a couple of hours, you feel you have really earned your breakfast.



Figure 1: Mowing with an Austrian scythe, 28th June 2022

Those of you who are scythe technicians may have noticed that the scythes in the calendar are a little different to those in use today, in that that they have only one upper handle on the snath (shaft). In Britain and Ireland, both the continental and native scythes have two handles. I have seen images of one handled scythes from continental Europe where the handle is for the lower hand, not the upper. Also different is the way that the blades seem to be attached to the snaths by tightly-wound cord. Modern blades are attached with metal brackets and bolts. Aside from this, the scythes are very similar to their modern counterparts.



Figure 2: Detail from the calendar showing one-handed scythes

Hay making is a make-or-break event in the traditional farming calendar, second only to harvest in its importance. Unless enough good quality hay is got in, animals on which everyone depends for food, draft work and transport will go hungry or have to be slaughtered in the winter. Before mechanisation it was a marathon

years fruit are older and more woody looking. Remove these after you've finished harvesting this years fruit. You can also tie in the young shoots to the supports.

Deadhead flowers (and keep deadheading)... for repeat flowering plants such as (certain) roses, peonies, bedding plants, geraniums, dahlias etc deadheading encourages more blooms and also ensures the plant focuses their energy on new growth.

Trim lavender plants once they have flowered... but avoid cutting into old wood as this hinders regeneration of the plant

Collect seeds.... Once a flower has bloomed it will set seed. These seed heads can be collected and either stored or planted straightway for next year but make sure you do this on a dry day. Ideal plants for this are Sweet Peas, Aquilegias and Scabious.

Strim or mow areas of wildflower meadow... making sure you leave the long grass and flowers for a few days to enable the seed to fall ready to provide next years display.

of muscle-power involving the whole community and its draft animals. How different to commercial farming today, when an arsenal of high-powered, fossil-fuel-guzzling machinery is employed and two or three people can deal with many tens of acres in a day, only occasionally having to get out of their seats.



Figure 3: Wind-rowing with hay rakes, 16 July 2016

Hay itself has become a niche crop, largely replaced by silage, which does not need much drying out and is therefore less weather-dependent to make. Silage is suited to mechanisation, involves the use of plastic and results in more slurry-like poo than hay. So, smallholders such as we, who only need a small quantity of winter fodder, often choose to spend the time and effort required in making hay. Some of us still even do it by hand.

One of the joys of hand haymaking is that it can be done progressively, as it would have been in Saxon times. This means that it takes place over a period of weeks, rather than intensively over a few days as is the case with mechanised haymaking. With the progressive method, on any one good weather day you could be either mowing or turning or putting it up into cocks (temporary rain-proof drying frames) or stacking/baling, or a combination of all or some, or none of these activities. Taking more time over haymaking removes the need for a prolonged good weather window and hence takes away a lot of the weather-related stress. It also means you can fit hay making around other commitments. Highly recommended.



Letter from the Editor

By Caroline Upton

It's a scorcher! I think whilst I always like to see the sun, and let's be honest, it's far nicer when the sun is shining, the recent heat is making me long for a bit of rain and cloudy skies. The garden is in dire need of some rainfall and the grass is looking scorched. We are managing to keep the veg beds going and happily harvesting peas, broad beans, black kale, potatoes and actually have a crop of cauliflower this year (we've had many years of cauliflower failure but have found some F1's that seem to suit us), but everything is still a bit parched.

The potatoes that I planted in the raised beds have worked far better than I expected. I can definitely recommend that approach 😊 Tomatoes haven't been so good though - I thought I would have a bumper crop, but they are still looking really leggy and not much fruit on them. That said, I'm still persevering...

The sweetpea arch has also worked well and it's lovely to walk through the arch and get a waft of their floral sweetness. The squashes



Figure 4: Tripod hay cocks in rainy weather, 25 June 2022. The hay is hung over baler twine or wrapped around the poles, following a design in "The Complete Book of Self Sufficiency" by John Seymour, 1975.



Figure 5: Hand hay-baling, 7th July 2016. The baler is home-made using plans from the internet

Finally, a word or two on the subject of meadows. "The sheep's in the meadow, the cow's in the corn", as the nursery rhyme describes the disastrous scenario caused by the sleeping little boy blue. In traditional farming, meadows are fields specifically managed for the purpose of producing hay. They contain a wealth of different plant species - grass, flowers and herbs - and support a huge variety of

are looking fab (thanks to JennyH for her recommendations on squashes to grow and eat!) so I am looking forward to seeing them fruit! And this year I even have mulberries - just protecting them from the birds so hopefully we can look forward to having some of them for dessert in the not too distant future.

I hope you enjoy July's edition of the newsletter and if you have any ideas for articles or would like to share some of your knowledge with our members, please contact me.

[**editor@sftg.org.uk**](mailto:editor@sftg.org.uk)



Animal Health and Welfare

By Jenny Cloke

Defra is phasing out the Basic Payment Scheme (BPS) and replacing it with other ways of financially rewarding farmers to deliver public goods (whatever that means!) One of the new programmes will be an Animal Health and Welfare Pathway which will launch later this year.

Farmers with more than 20 sheep, 50 pigs OR 10 cattle will be eligible for 2-3 hours

wildlife. Sadly, traditional meadows have largely disappeared from our landscape as they have become “improved” by modern agriculture - meaning re-sown with just a handful of species - or built on. On top of this, meadows are now also being replaced by a new invention, “wildflower meadows”, which are managed specifically for wildlife rather than winter fodder for livestock. Unlike hay meadows these are mown in late summer and the “crop” is composted rather than used to feed livestock, who in any case do not like eating wildflower-dominated hay in my experience.

Grass has flowers too, it’s just that we don’t think they look as pretty as conventional flowers. Traditional hay meadows teem with a huge diversity of plant and animal life. Let the Calendar and me sing the praises of traditional hay meadows, which for several millennia have not only supported a rich population of wildlife but provided everyone with food, while also being the stage for the body and soul-satisfying activity of hay-making. As the saying goes: “Make hay while the sun shines”.



First Aid on Farms and Small Holdings..... Part 1

© by Tim Williams

This is the first part of a first aid article written by Tim Williams for the SFTG. He is a local smallholder and ex-surgeon.

of vet time to discuss animal health and welfare issues on their farm for each eligible species. Funding will also be available for disease control from next year – so in cattle this will be for bovine viral diarrhoea, for pigs porcine reproductive and respiratory virus and in sheep for gastrointestinal worms. Lots of the details of the programme have not yet been published but Janet Hughes (Director for the Future Farming and Countryside Programme) said that the scheme will be open to anyone provided you had the minimum animal requirement (and for example you could apply for funding for sheep just after lambing when you met the 20 sheep requirement). A report of the vet visit, and an action plan would be required but much of the information would not be forwarded to Defra. Having spoken to my own vet it sounds as though all the money given out by Defra to the farmer will be used to pay the vet fees – but hopefully we will have healthier animals.



Apprenticeship Required...

Chairs Note: - As many other members will agree, Rowena is an absolute

Farming in its many forms can be fun as well as a livelihood, but it can also be fatal. Equally sadly, it can cause life-changing or highly distressing injuries, of which the outcome may depend on what is done during the first so-called **Golden Hour**.

There are lesser dangers. Many people now have small-holdings, be it an allotment, a large garden or an impressive estate, and almost every gardener has some form of machinery, which can range from electric lawn mowers to diesel big boys - there's even a range of sub-compact and compact tractors to bridge the gap between ride-on lawn mowers and full scale machines with Category 3 three-point linkages. Hedge cutters and chain saws are popular but potentially dangerous, and out in the open you may have trouble getting help if you're in serious difficulty. So how can you stay safe... and alive? For starters, make sure you've been vaccinated against **tetanus**, and that it's up-to-date. It might seem obvious, but you should follow **safety instructions** even if some are boring or self-evident (Japanese machines are plastered with them). Don't, for instance, fuel your machine or charge the battery in a confined space or while the engine is running, nor change any attachments until all is off and has cooled.

Wear appropriate safety clothing: **gloves** when tending roses and other prickly customers (and use the right ones for handling chemicals or petrol: some can irritate the skin or fail to protect), **chain mail** - or its modern variant - when using a chain saw (which can jump if it hits a nail), **eye protectors** or preferably a **face visor** when strimming or other activity that might expose you to flying jetsam and flotsam; **ear defenders** may safeguard your future hearing and some come with a built-in DAB radio. You might need **protective boots** (consider metal caps). If you use a **ladder**, make sure it sits squarely on a safe base and someone holds it firmly; might a level **platform** be safer? Should you wear a **helmet** of some kind? Use a **tree surgeon** rather than cutting down the big ones yourself (it's dangerous work, especially if climbing is involved, and there's a whole bunch of safety legislation).

If you have a **health condition**, such as diabetes or angina, it could be prudent to carry a list of your medication. If you don't want to do that, at least put a copy of your prescription or list of health concerns and medication in a **labelled jar in the fridge** - that's the first place the paramedics check when they respond to a 999 call.

Always carry a charged **mobile phone** when out working - you never know when you might need it! Most have access to ICE (**In Case of Emergency**), a program enabling selected individuals to be contacted in the event of an incident, supplementing other details. Keep your phone accessible, preferably in a secure pocket where you can reach it (mine dropped undetected out of my trousers and I went over it with the trailed mower - the phone and I never recovered, and it didn't do the cutting cylinder any good either). Always check that no-one is behind your vehicle whenever you **plan to reverse**, especially if there are small children around (**don't leave**

delight, incredibly knowledgeable and diligent and an absolute asset to any farm. She really would make a useful addition to any farm situation and is a much valued tutor on the team here at the SFTG, teaching hand milking of goats - we can't recommend her enough, and sincerely hope we can help find her an amazing apprenticeship opportunity for October 2022. Some of you will already know Rowena and the Topping Family, if you can help, please contact mum Rachel or Rowena on 07786161749 - Monday to Saturday.

My name is Rowena Topping and I am looking for employment for 1 ½ to 2 years on a farm with livestock, while I do the Livestock Unit Technician level 3 apprenticeship with Plumpton College, starting this Autumn.

The course involves animal care, nutrition, breeding, analysis of production records etc., and requires me to do 30 hours a week (4 days) on a farm with pigs, sheep, cows or goats. The fifth day each week is spent at Plumpton College. The apprenticeship does need to be paid, the current rate is £4.81 per hour for my age band.

I have just finished my GCSEs and have gained lots of work experience at several local farms, including milking the cows at Hook and Son for nearly three years, now as a Saturday job.

vehicles running unattended). All pretty obvious really, but stuff happens.

If you need to **summon emergency help**, know your location (whether address, postcode, what3words or grid reference) and **dial 999 (medical emergency) or 112** (the European emergency number, also used in this country). In life-threatening situations signs of clinical shock (rapid thready pulse, sweaty, pallor), asphyxiation or stroke warrant urgent attention. The non-urgent NHS helpline (111) is free.

The ambulance service is under pressure and often cannot reach incidents within the 8-minute target, especially in rural areas. Knowing what to do until trained help arrives is reassuring, builds your confidence and is likely to improve the outcome. Quickest to arrive might be a Community First Responder or a paramedic on a motorcycle though the traditional emergency vehicle is the ambulance, and this always comes if life is threatened. Reaching the incident is expedited by clear instructions to the 999 operator as to the location, and if you can mark the entrance with balloons or a notice so much the better. Make sure access is clear and that any relevant signs (such as the name of the house or farm) can be seen and are not obscured by bushes or trees - you'll be surprised how many are, and some houses even lack numbers or obvious doorbells.

Through my home smallholding experience of tending to our dairy goats, pigs, orphan lambs and poultry, I have developed a dedication to high standards of animal care. My brother and I run our own chicken egg business; I enjoy meeting our egg customers and marketing our product as well as researching and adjusting chicken breeding plans to meet customer demand. I also enjoy making soaps and cheese with our goats milk.

I would be grateful if any livestock farmers within about 15 miles of Hailsham were able to offer me an apprenticeship where I can contribute my dedication and interests, whilst increasing my farming knowledge and skills.



Meet the Members – The Bishops...

By Jenny Cloke

Walking round other people's smallholdings is a fabulous way of getting to know other members and their interests. I came away from the Bishops thinking how much they have achieved in the 12 years they have had their smallholding and how hard



Sow Grow Cook – with a slight twist...

By Zoe Chinman and Caroline Upton

This time we're doing it a little differently....

Sow.... Next year's brassicas, this year's lettuce, Kohlrabi, and spinach

Now's the time to sow spring cabbages and you can do this either directly into the soil or in modules, making sure you protect them from Cabbage Whites and pigeons. Kohlrabi sown now will be ready for harvest in early October and keep succession sowing lettuce and spinach to ensure an ongoing crop.

Grow.... Your Own Turkey For Christmas – With East Sussex Smallholders

Did you know it takes an average of 22 weeks to rear a Free-Range Turkey for Christmas? We do, because every year that's exactly what we do – we don't sell them commercially, but we do gift family, friends, and neighbours with their own free range turkey as a thank you for all their help on our smallholding over the year. Not only does it make a lovely gesture, but they are such wonderful birds to have around during the rearing process, very friendly, inquisitive, and funny little things to watch. Free range Turkey prices will be more expensive to buy from your butcher this year, in part to the rise in feed costs, the cost of heating the baby turkeys has soared, as well as the transport and general cost of living increases. On top of this, the Avian Flu threat, and the lack of labour to process the end result has seen many small producers simply decide to miss this year out,

they work. Simon and Rachael bought their twenty-eight-acre smallholding in Maynards Green in 2010 and since then have completely gutted the house, put in a new drive, erected agricultural barns, and are now renovating a farm building for their old age! Their smallholding is well maintained and looked incredibly attractive on the day we visited.

The Bishops work full-time but still manage to look after 28 ewes and their lambs, numerous poultry, five hives of bees, and they are talking about borrowing a couple of Belted Galloway cows and getting some pigs! They told us of their failures and successes – including how to persuade swarming bees to colonise their hives.

Their smallholding is next to St Mary's School (the special needs school in Maynards Green) and initially Simon and Rachael had a hard job negotiating with the school for a separate driveway and to purchase an overgrown walled garden. The walled garden was built for Lady Dorothy Neville who was a very keen horticulturalist (as well as being interested in lots of other things as were many Victorians). Rachael now grows a wide range of fruit and vegetables in this beautiful space. It is obviously very productive as she fills multiple freezers with vegetables each year.

Many thanks Rachael and Simon for inviting us to your smallholding.

resulting in a shortage of birds throughout the UK. For SFTG members there will be a hands-on workshop (£10 each) in mid-December to teach you how to dispatch, process and dress your own bird for the table with Lindsay, Zoe & Denise. So if this is the year you decide to have a go and rear your own, order young poults online at www.eastsussexsmallholders.co.uk or call me, Zoe on 07540 633909 and come and collect your own young Turkey Poults. They are off heat, living outside and aren't really much different to raise than a chicken. We have currently have Bronze & Black Poults available and can offer lots of advice on how to rear them.

Cook.... Kohlrabi and Carrot Slaw (by thekitchn.com)

This will be easier if you have a food processor or something to quickly grate the veggies with 😊 the recipe is super simple so there's no excuse for not giving it a go!

Ingredients

1 large kohlrabi, peeled, stems trimmed off, grated
1/4 head purple cabbage, shredded
2 medium carrots, peeled and grated
1/2 red onion, grated
4 tablespoons chopped coriander
1/4 cup golden raisins (optional)
1/4 cup mayonnaise
1 tablespoon cider vinegar
1 tablespoon sugar
1 teaspoon salt

Method

Combine the kohlrabi, cabbage, carrots, onion, coriander, and raisins (if using) in a large bowl. In a smaller bowl, whisk together the mayonnaise, cider vinegar, sugar, and salt. Pour the dressing over the slaw and mix until fully coated. Chill for several hours before serving.



Your committee members

By Caroline Upton

We'd love to hear from you! For anyone wanting to reach out the SFTG committee members then please find our contact details below as well as who does what...

Chairperson

Zoe Chinman
Chair@sftg.org.uk
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Jeanette Arthur
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Admin Support and Membership Liaison Officer

Catriona Bush
catrionabush@gmail.com



SFTG BBQ

By Lindsay Owen

We were blessed with glorious weather for the SFTG annual summer BBQ, hosted by long term members, Pauline & Colin Burnett-Dick and their daughter Abbey. Nestled on the edge of Ashdown Forest, we were treated to a lovely welcome drink on the terrace and all enjoyed a chat and the opportunity to catch up with old members as well as meet some of the many new ones that have joined since the start of the pandemic.

Free range pork was supplied by SFTG committee member Cat Bush, and her company "The Big Pig" - delicious as always, and then after lunch we were given a tour of the garden by Pauline, saw the "Folly", the huge fishpond, the vegetable garden and polytunnels, and of course the intriguing and very large rheas! Pauline showed us the male sitting dutifully on his nest of 12 eggs whilst the female simply watched on - I hope they hatched successfully.

Back to the terrace for dessert and more members mingling, it really was lovely to see everyone having fun in the sunshine. Deals were done to swop freshly sawn wood for some lamb, we gained a free fleece for slug protection, and upcoming ideas for workshops were discussed. A thoroughly enjoyable event - and well worth the £5 ticket price. Thank you to Pauline & Colin for their hospitality.

Newsletter Editor

Caroline Upton

Editor@sftg.org.uk



Welcome....

We'd like to give a warm and hearty welcome to the following people who have joined the SFTG in the last few months.

Our new members are:

Charlie Smith, Tate Connolly and George Tickner, Lauren Cooper, Jean and Sandy Thompson, Michael, Elaine and Natalie Spence, Michael Wright, Nicholas Casey, Hannah Deacon, The Eldridge Family, Jeremy Richardson, Charlie and Sarah Kifford, Matt Courtneil and Nicola Bowditch, , Gwen Petitpierre, Judy Hempstead, Susannah Sclater, Jonathan and Alex Boyd-Wallis, Lisa King, Paul and Catherine Redparth, Matthew Miller and Julie Campion, Fiona Rose, Joanna Wenban, Sarah Miles, Isabelle Rowan, Chris and Antonia Harvey, Chandler Wilce, Jenny Birkby, Caroline and Kevin Solly, Emma-Louise Newlyn, Liz Jackson, Nicola Botwright, James Goffin, The Westwood Family, Andy Jenn, Liz Costa, Jon Pitt-Payne, Tom Schwarz and Family, Zoe Anstey, Gavin, Rachel and Esme Atkinson, Jamie Whyman, Charlotte

Ridley & Simon, Jessica,
Miles and Polly Lewis

