DEER CULLING ON EXMOOR

REPORT FOR ENPA

Patrick Watson FRICS
With Ben Williams Msc
August 2009
1. Instruction .......................................................................................................................... 3
2. Purpose of Report .............................................................................................................. 3
3. Acknowledgements ............................................................................................................ 3
4. Methodology ..................................................................................................................... 3
5. Definition of Harvesting/Culling ..................................................................................... 3
6. List of key contacts in the harvesting/culling of red deer within the Exmoor National Park .... 4
7. Estimates of Red Deer numbers culled ............................................................................. 4
8. Estimates of Red Deer cull numbers by location ............................................................... 10
9. Estimates of economic value of venison and other deer parts from Exmoor ....................... 13
10. Conclusions ...................................................................................................................... 15
11. Appendices ...................................................................................................................... 16
1. Instruction

1.1. We were instructed on 6th March 2008 by the Exmoor National Park Authority (Appendix A)

2. Purpose of Report

2.1. This report is designed to understand and assist in the Harvesting/ Culling process of the management of the Red Deer Herd on Exmoor.

2.2. In addition there will be an appraisal of the economic value of venison sold from the Exmoor deer herd

3. Acknowledgements

3.1. It would not be possible to compile this report without the help of the many stalkers who have willingly provided figures for their activities. Also we would like to thank The Exmoor District Deer Management Society (EDDMS), Exmoor National Park Authority (ENPA), Charles Harding, Dick Lloyd, Peter Green, Michelle Werrett, Maurice and Diana Scott, Donald Sumersgill, Tom Yandle and Guy Thomas Everard.

4. Methodology

4.1. Using available figures from a variety of sources a best estimate of current deer numbers will be sought. This will result in a range of figures by using various different approaches both theoretical and empirical.

4.2. By direct contacts in the culling world, an understanding of the proportion of deer culled by different methods will be established.

4.3. In so far as this is possible, this will be broken down by area of the National Park

4.4. An estimate of wounding rates by different methods of culling will be attempted.

4.5. An estimate of the destination and value of deer meat and other carcass products will be sought

5. Definition of Harvesting/Culling

5.1. For the purposes of this study “harvesting/ culling” will be taken to mean legal methods of taking deer.

5.2. This can include;

5.2.1. “Stalking” which is the “following” or “lying in wait for” a deer with or without dogs with the intention to shoot with a rifle of appropriate bore. If a dog is used then this becomes “Exempt Hunting” which is governed by the “Exempt Hunting” provisions in “The Hunting Act 2004” Schedule 1

5.3. These can be for the purpose of one or more of the following;
5.3.1. Food
5.3.2. Crop Damage Control
5.3.3. Destroying (of an injured animal)
5.3.4. Research and Observation
5.3.5. Sport (only if no dogs are present)

6. List of key contacts in the harvesting/culling of red deer within the Exmoor National Park

6.1. This data to be retained anonymously by the authors

6.2. Numbers of
6.2.1. Stalkers
6.2.2. Providers of stalking
6.2.3. Exempt hunting
6.2.4. Specialist wild venison vendors
6.2.5. Other stakeholders (incl Police, RSPCA, ENPA etc)

7. Estimates of Red Deer numbers culled

7.1. Estimate of Red Deer live births and deaths per annum

7.1.1. The Exmoor and District Deer Management Society (EDDMS) has counted the population of deer on Exmoor for the last 16 years and the latest (2009) count shows a total of 2,934 deer, including 794 calves and 1506 hinds.

7.1.2. The totals for the previous 9 years is shown below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Deer</td>
<td>2752</td>
<td>2727</td>
<td>2820</td>
<td>3082</td>
<td>2573</td>
<td>2978</td>
<td>2398</td>
<td>2832</td>
<td>2746</td>
<td>2767.556</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.1.3. These figures have shown remarkable consistency over a period of time and must be considered as the most accurate evaluation of deer numbers on the date of the deer count.

7.1.4. The limiting factor in birth rates for red deer is the number of hinds present. There is not going to be a greater number of calves each year than hinds. Also, above a certain minimum, the number of stags is irrelevant to the number of calves born. Therefore it is the hind numbers that need to be understood to find the replacement number.
7.1.6. The mean age of red deer on Rhum was between 8-9 years old (Lowe 1969). On Exmoor we could expect that to be higher. If we assume 9-11 years as the average for Exmoor we can make the calculation based on 10 years. Hinds will only be in a position to have a calf in their second year. So we have an 8 year cycle of breeding on average for the hind herd. For these purposes we will assume that there are equal numbers of male and female calves born (Clutton-Brock 1982). In order to replace the hind population over the cycle of ten years 300 calves need to be born each year. Only half of those will be hinds. However this would be to underestimate the number of births each year as left unmanaged the herd would increase year by year.

7.1.7. There are a number of estimates of the numbers of deer born starting from 725 live births each year. These estimates derive from personal comments to the author from those involved with deer management, interviewed during the course of this study.

7.1.8. However the 2009 deer count showed 794 calves which suggest that 725 live births is an underestimate.

7.1.9. The 2009 deer count showed 1506 hinds. If there were only 725 live births that would equate to only one calf every two hinds. Although that might be reasonable further north, on Exmoor a higher ratio would be expected.

7.1.10. The Staghunts report that it is very rare to kill a hind in season that is not in calf. If we assume a 90% successful birth rate per hind that gives us an upper figure of 1,350 live births each year. Although there will be early deaths before the counting date in February each year amounting to 9 months between the birth of a calf and it being counted.

7.1.11. It may be assumed that, as on Exmoor, the deer population is roughly stable, the losses by deaths are equivalent to the gains by births. There is a range of estimated losses of between 800-1350. This can be further refined by excluding calf mortality in the first 9 months of life.

7.2. **Parameters of Annual Red Deer deaths by all means**

7.2.1. We can establish outside estimates for the numbers of deer that are born and therefore die each year in a stable population model.

7.2.2. The annual deer count for 2009 counted 794 calves. This establishes a minimum number.

7.2.3. The 2009 deer count counted 1,506 hinds and clearly this establishes an upper limit on the total deer numbers in a stable population model.

7.2.4. The 794 calves counted in 2009 are recorded some 9 months after birth. In order to estimate the number of births we need to make some estimate for calf mortality at birth (still births), over the following months and then through the winter. The figures that we have for Rhum 1971-79 (Clutton-Brock 1982) show a calf mortality rate of 31% after the first winter. That is divided into a 20% mortality by the end of September and an 11% mortality by the end of the
winter. 80% of the summer mortality occurred in the first week of life and two thirds of winter mortality occurred at the end of winter. As the deer count occurs before the end of the winter this would suggest that between birth and the date of the deer count a 24% mortality rate might be expected.

7.2.5. If we adjust the 794 calves observed in the deer count by a 24% factor we have an estimated figure of 1,045 births 9 months earlier.

7.2.6. If we adjust the 1,350 birth figure (as set out above) to include calf mortality on the same basis we have an upper figure of 1,026 calves as at the deer count date.

7.2.7. This gives a range of 794-1,026 calves at the deer count date or 1,045-1,350 births at calving.

7.2.8. It would be hard to argue that the mortality figures for Exmoor should be substantially different from those observed at Rhum. Although the winter would be longer in Scotland we have discounted the late winter deaths from these figures and the summer mortality rates might be thought of as comparable on
climatic conditions. However the spring/ summer will arrive later on Rhum and, the first week of life being critical to calf survival, conditions should be easier on Exmoor. There might be a slight variance due to a difference in hind condition during conception between Exmoor and Rhum.

7.2.9. The added difference on Exmoor might be the associated effect of ticks. There is evidence that the incidence of ticks on Exmoor has increased in recent years (Werrett 2008). To what extent this affects calf mortality is difficult to say. There is anecdotal evidence of calves not surviving tick burden in their early months with particular reference to areas north east of the Forest. For most of the tick borne diseases the calf should acquire immunity from its mother so the effect is probably limited to number of ticks. It would be reasonable to suggest ticks as a factor in calf mortality on Exmoor to permit this report to relate to the Rhum figures as comparables and discount some of the difference in climate.

7.2.10. To what extent these calf deaths will be observed or even included in the casualty figures needs to be addressed. Two thirds (16%) of the calf mortality that we have allowed for (24%) occur in the first week of life on the basis of the Rhum figures. On the basis of 1,045-1,350 births, 167-216 calves will die in the first week and a further 84-108 will die before the deer count. The first week deaths can be discounted from the casualty figures as they will leave very little trace. As well as being outside the hunting and stalking season they will tend to be hidden and in most cases people will endeavour to cause as little disturbance as possible during the calving season. The casualties dealt with by the hunt totalled 85 deer. Only one of these was listed as a calf and was picked up in November. This shows that the bulk of the losses, (those that die in the first week), go largely unnoticed.

7.3. **Known numbers of Red Deer Culled**

7.3.1. The figure for deer culled by Staghunts on Exmoor is a precise number, unlike any of the other numbers involved in the culling process. This can be divided into deer culled in the normal course of exempt hunting and deer culled as a result of being called out to deal with casualties. This amounts to 185 deer (see below)

7.3.2. The figures for stalking can never be as accurate as those provided by hunts, for instance. There is no central body collating this information and some stalkers may be coy about the true level of numbers culled. Also there is no guarantee that all stalkers have been contacted. The figure for acknowledged stalking is 633 deer (see below)

7.3.3. The total number of deer reported culled, without making any estimates or assumptions is, 818. If we use the deer count date figures with a range of 794-1026 cullable deer, we can see that we have already passed the lowest figure and at the top of the range there are some 208 deer (20% of total) unaccounted for. A median figure of 910 cullable deer would only leave 92 deer unaccounted for.

7.4. **Figures of Red Deer culled by Exempt Hunting**
7.4.1. The figure for the 2007-8 season at a total of 154 deer culled by staghunts is not representative of a longer term average because of the outbreak of foot and mouth disease at the start of the season. A longer term average of 185 deer culled through the actions of staghunts has been used as the basis for this report.

7.5. **Figures of Red Deer culled by Stalking**

7.5.1. 43 people involved in stalking have been interviewed for this report. It is not possible to say that this is the total number of stalkers and there is no empirical check on the reported numbers culled. However, given the limitations, this must be considered as a best estimate. These stalkers have given figures for 2007/8 of 633 red deer shot. It is not thought that foot and mouth had much of an effect this figure and for this reason the 2007/8 figures have been used.

7.6. **Estimated figures not included in known numbers**

7.6.1. There are a number of other items that are not so easily quantifiable as the two categories dealt with above. The maximum numbers of culled deer left (on the basis of the workings outlined above) are 208. These are:

Poaching

Natural deaths and casualties other than those dealt with by the hunts.

Stalking by stalkers not contacted by this report

7.7. **Estimate of Red Deer deaths by poaching**

7.7.1. Poaching by its very nature does not lend itself to open scrutiny. We know that poaching does take place on Exmoor and the police are called out to investigate claims of poaching each year.

7.7.2. Estimates have been given by various people involved in the red deer of Exmoor that give a range of 50-120 deer being poached each year. These deer will be taken for sport/trophy hunting and personal consumption as well as passing into the food chain through legitimate game dealers. Since the change in the law regarding out of season game this is thought to have become much easier.1

7.7.3. The deer poached each year are likely to be mature animals rather than calves or prickets. Where the poaching is for trophy hunting only the very finest heads, and therefore male, are going to be taken. There is some anecdotal evidence that the big mature stags are not seen in such numbers as before and that this might be attributed to poaching.

7.7.4. This report estimates that 70-100 deer are culled by poachers each year.

---

1 Since 1st January 2006 all game supplied for human consumption falls under EU regulations (EC) 852/2004, 853/2004 & 854/2004. Game can be sold outside of the closed season and small suppliers are able to supply an “approved game handling enterprise” (AGHE) with only a minimum of documentation so long has the head and the innards are supplied for inspection.
7.8. **Estimate of Red Deer natural deaths and casualties.**

7.8.1. The Hunts accounted for 85 casualties during the period, however these are largely found in the exercise of their work. It cannot be expected that they will find or have reported to them 100% of the casualties in their area, so for the purposes of this report a figure of 100 casualties is assumed. It is worth noting that of these reported casualties all are (with one exception) more than a year old.

7.8.2. Since there are areas of Exmoor where the hunts do not operate, the total figure for casualties must be somewhat higher. We know of 16 reported by stalkers. For the purpose of this report we assume a figure of 48 deer deaths by other causes in other areas. This figure is of necessity an estimate, however it is arrived at by correlation between the areas covered by the hunt and the remaining areas as well as with the numbers of deer counted in those respective areas. This makes a total casualty figure of 148 of which 85 have already featured in the figures leaving a balance of 63.

7.8.3. These figures cover death by accident, injury- either by car collision or shot but not recovered as well as natural causes including old age, disease and malnutrition.

7.9. **Estimate of Red Deer culled by stalkers not included in the known figures.**

7.9.1. Once the known numbers are removed we have a maximum balance of 208 deer or a median balance of 92 for all other classes of death. Once we have allowed for poaching (70-100) and other casualties (63) the possible maximum is 45-75 by other means and the median figure has already been surpassed.

7.9.2. Other means in this context must be stalkers who have not been contacted by this survey or where figures already given have underestimated.

7.10. **Conclusions on Deer Numbers**

7.10.1. There is a maximum of 1,026 and a minimum of 794 deer being culled each year. The true figure may be somewhere around the 1,000 mark, though there will always be an element of uncertainty.

7.10.2. This can be expressed in the following way if we assume that the annual cull figure is 1,000.
8. Estimates of Red Deer cull numbers by location

8.1. Based on a maximum cull figure of 1,026 for 2007-8 we know of the location of just over half of these deer deaths.
8.2. Within this data we have knowledge of over two thirds of the deaths by shooting before making an estimate for unknown stalking.
8.3. The figures for casualties picked up by the hunts is an accurate figure and also includes figures for deer alerted to the hunts by the police.
9. Estimates of economic value of venison and other deer parts from Exmoor

9.1. The only venison that will enter the commercial food chain is that shot by stalkers. All parts of Hunt carcasses are given away and therefore have no economic value except as some compensation to those on whose land the deer have lived. Of the 728 deer shot only a proportion will end up with game dealers.

9.2. There are no figures available through government departments to show numbers of deer by locality going through registered game dealers. These figures are only obtainable by the Food Standards Agency when there is an issue of public health such as an E.Coli outbreak. The data is held by the game dealers but they are understandably reluctant to disclose this. This reticence may have been compounded by a Police investigation concurrent with this research.

9.3. It is assumed that the proportion of the carcasses shot that go through game dealers is a figure of between 60-70%. As this is an economic appraisal the lower figure of 60% is adopted here. On the basis of 728 shot that gives a figure of 437 carcasses that go through game dealers.

9.4. An average weight of 250lbs for a mature stag and 115lbs for a hind and pricket has been assumed. This is at 2007/8 prices of 45p per lb. Prices have firmed substantially since then and are currently at about £1 per lb.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deer Type</th>
<th>Stag</th>
<th>Hind &amp; Pricket</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Weight (lb)</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Price per lb</td>
<td>£0.45</td>
<td>£0.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value to Stalker</td>
<td>£6,975</td>
<td>£19,406</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9.5. Total Value £ 26,381

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deer Type</th>
<th>Stag</th>
<th>Hind &amp; Pricket</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Weight (lb)</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Price per lb</td>
<td>£1.00</td>
<td>£1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value to Stalker</td>
<td>£15,500</td>
<td>£43,125</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9.6. Total Value £ 58,625

9.7. In the light of the recent rise in prices there has been a renewed interest in commercial deer stalking, though anecdotally this has had little effect so far.

9.8. There is a small market for deer antlers (known as “horns” on Exmoor). There are at least two people who buy horns in order to make them into walking sticks, hunting whips etc. The price paid is quite low and is estimated not to exceed a few hundred pounds. Most horns are collected in the spring shedding season by enthusiasts who aim to collect both parts of an impressive pair. This is done for personal interest and would not normally involve money.
9.9. Historically there was a small income from the awarding of “slots” (the feet of a deer) by a Staghunt at the end of the day’s hunting. The money was entirely discretionary and was in the form of a tip. However this hardly ever happens any more and would be outside the scope of this report.

9.10. Very few heads are professionally stuffed and mounted. It was reported by one taxidermist that he deals with only one Exmoor Red Deer head every five to ten years. There is a slightly larger market for mounting horns of about three to four a year.

9.11. There is no market for Exmoor deer hides.

9.12. There is no further known market for other Exmoor Deer parts.
10. Conclusions

10.1. There is a range of between 1,026 to 794 deer being culled each year on Exmoor

10.2. This is on a largely stable deer population (including prickets and calves) of just less than 3,000 deer or 1,929 adult deer in 2009

10.3. If we assume 1,000 deer being culled by what ever means on Exmoor each year.

10.4. In the years which form part of this study (2007-8 except for Exempt Hunting which is 2006-7) the figures are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cull Method</th>
<th>Known</th>
<th>Estimate</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exempt Hunting</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stalking</td>
<td>633</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casualties</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poaching</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>818</strong></td>
<td><strong>182</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10.5. As the deer count figures show a degree of stability in numbers over the last 16 years, the estimates for deer culled presented here may be thought of as sustainable. However caution should be exercised in using these figures to arrive at a figure for potential culling each year as this would result in a circular argument.

10.6. Inevitably there is an element of uncertainty in the figures and what happens to the herd as a whole in the medium and long term is what matters. It will, therefore, be necessary to monitor the situation on a regular basis.

10.7. There is a concern that stalking is taking stags with trophy heads. In the past, the consensus on Exmoor that the deer “belong” to the hunt has protected the better stags and limited the culling of the better heads. It has not been possible to verify this.

11. Recommendations

11.1. In order to have better and more reliable figures on culling it would be a help if there was a central reporting point. The stalking is the largest culling group and there is a system of voluntary tagging through the BASC and other deer management groups. If this information was accessible to the EDDMS there would be advantages.

11.2. This report has noted the anxiety that anecdotally the average age of stags has been declining. It would be of interest to know if this is happening and if so why.

11.3. The other area which has not been addressed by this study is the question of dispersal. Stags from within the study area will be being culled outside the area and will not feature in this report. In order to better understand the importance of this effect there should be further research undertaken
12. Appendices

12.1. Appendix A Contract and Instructions

Exmoor National Park Authority
Population monitoring and management programme for red deer in
Exmoor National Park 2008-2009
Contract 1 – March 2008

Monitoring the Harvesting/Culling of red deer from Exmoor National Park
area and tracking carcass distribution – Stage 1 (March – Sept 2008)

A key aspect to understanding the changing pressures on the wild red deer
herd within Exmoor National Park is the collation of improved data on the
number and condition of red deer culled in the National Park area and the
market for deer produce such as venison. It is proposed to appoint an
independent consultant to establish contacts with deer stalkers, suppliers and
specialist game vendors to build up a picture of the harvesting/culling of red
dereer and the marketing and distribution for deer products from the National Park
area.

Contract requirements:

1. Compile a list of key contacts involved in the harvesting/culling of red deer
within the National Park area, keeping names confidential to project partners

2. Establish estimates of the numbers of wild red deer harvested / culled in the
National Park area each year through all mechanisms including exempt
hunting, stalking, shooting and pest control and including ‘official’ and
‘unofficial’ activities

3. Establish the approximate localities where deer shot / culled and numbers
from each locality compared to the deer distribution indicated by the annual
deer count keeping names and locations confidential to project partners

4. Establish the destination and value of red deer carcasses and other
products, including body parts, sourced from within the National Park area

5. Based on observations wherever possible, establish approximate wounding
rates.

6. Attend commencement meeting 25th Feb 2008 with representatives from
Exmoor National Park Authority and EDDMS to scope up project
methodology and clarify objectives

7. Arrange and attend progress review meeting in April 2008 with EDDMS and
ENPA

8. Provide draft report by mid July

9. Arrange and attend progress meeting to consider draft (July / August)

10. Provide final report in digital format, along with three hard copies, by end
     Sept 2008

12.2. Appendix B  Chart of total deer cull method by %

![Pie chart showing the percentage distribution of deer cull methods.]

- Known deer shot: 62%
- Unknown deer shot: 9%
- Deer Hunted: 18%
- Deer Poached: 5%
- Deer Natural causes (Other): 6%

12.3. Appendix C Chart of total deer cull by number

![Pie chart showing the total number of deer culls by method.]

- Known deer shot: 633
- Unknown deer shot: 95
- Deer Hunted: 185
- Deer Poached: 50
- Deer Natural causes (Other): 63
12.4. Appendix D Number of deer shot by area where known

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Number of Deer Shot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>West Buckland</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barle Valley</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pixton</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Danielbrook</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Cliffs</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arlington</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marsh Bridge</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exmoor Forest</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robin How</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brayford</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Hill</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Molt on</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Exe</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grabist</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bickle Bridge</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunkery</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unspecified</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Number of Deer Shot by area on Exmoor 2008**
12.5. Appendix E Map of deer count areas
### 12.6. Appendix F Legend of deer count areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area No</th>
<th>Area Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The Parks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The Cliffs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Trentishoe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>West Buckland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Brayford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>North Molton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Bicknor Bridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Bottreaux Mill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Five Cross Ways</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Marsh Bridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Barle Valley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Upper Danesbrook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Coombe Wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>West Molland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Exmoor Forest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Dunkery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Robin How</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Wheddon Cross</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Exe Valley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Winsford Hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Lower Exe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Pixton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Haddon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Treborough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Baronsdown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>North Hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Arlington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Grabbist</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>