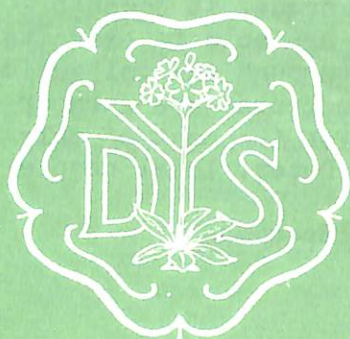


Y The Yorkshire Dales Review

No.30
Spring 1990



Farmers in Conservation Partnership
Founding Chairman — Obituary
Education Programme
Robinson of Countersett

50p.

THE YORKSHIRE DALES REVIEW is the quarterly journal of the Yorkshire Dales Society and is published by the Society. Views expressed in The Review are purely those of individual contributors and do not necessarily reflect those of the Society.

New Thoughts For A Green Decade

If you thought that ELMS were a type of tree not that common in the Yorkshire Dales and susceptible to Dutch disease, turn to page 4 of The Review to learn more about Environmental Land Management Services - a concept very much linked with the ideas and experience of Dales farmer and landowner John Henderson. Despite its bureaucratic sounding name, the idea is anything but bureaucratic, a mechanism to equate the need for farmers in an area like the Yorkshire Dales to earn a living as much from landscape management as food production.

We print the discussion paper put to the Country Landowners' Association in full because it represents interesting new thinking away from the perpetual lament for the decline of hill farming on the one hand, and the perpetuation of "economic" solutions such as ranch farming or commercial monoculture afforestation on the other. If society values traditional skills to keep walls, barns, meadows, small woodlands, conservation areas or - say it quietly - new footpaths, there is no sensible reason why should things cannot be achieved by a combination of market forces and enlightened interventionism. If there is less money in Brussels for sheep or milk, there can be more money from Brussels for conservation. Economics is a servant, not a master.

The CLA paper correctly points out the absurdity of lines on maps - National Parks, Environmentally Sensitive Areas, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, all part of a perhaps simplistic view of the world. All our countryside is precious and farmers and landowners, like the rest of us, respond much better to the carrot of financial inducement than the stick of planning control and restrictions. Make it economically attractive to replace walls or keep herb rich meadows and once again the Dales will flourish. Stress mass production of beef, pork or wood pulp with massive state aid and the landscape suffers.

Another element of the debate, not touched on the in the CLA piece is tourism. The distinction between "hard" and "soft" tourism, already explored in the columns of the YDS Review in an article by John Ward, has now become a major issue in the Alpine regions where ski slopes and mass development pose a severe threat and even avalanche risk. In the Alps local resistance to outside development has led to communities learning to develop tourism in ways they wish to see - small scale, respecting local culture and the environment, controlled by local people themselves, encouraging local produce and industry. Writers such as the Swiss Krippendorf and the Austrian Haid work towards a new philosophy in which tourism becomes a force for construction, not destruction. An international Conference on "Green" Tourism - Shades of Green is being held in Leeds in April with the support of both the Countryside Commission and the English Tourist Board.

Not only are new ideas coming from pressure groups and conservationists. Sooner, rather than later, the Government is going to have to pay more than lip service to green or environmentally sustainable issues, and different kinds of thinking are going to be required. As John Henderson and his colleagues argue, it doesn't mean necessarily big new bills for the taxpayer, if consumers are able to exercise their choice, both as individual purchasers of services, and through the collective purchasing power of both Government and local authorities. Footpaths are cheaper than sports halls, we can preserve many miles of stone walls for the cost of only a short stretch of new road. And in areas like the Yorkshire Dales, local people must once again be the real decision takers.

Colin Speakman

Cover: Skipton Mart (Photo: Simon Houston)

Keith Lockyer — Our Founding Chairman



Keith Lockyer (2nd from right) with a group on one of the Society's first walks

The death of Keith Lockyer, early this year, after the sudden recurrence of a debilitating illness, has robbed the Yorkshire Dales of one of its most colourful and determined personalities.

Born in Normanton, near Wakefield, Keith moved to Grassington as the area's dentist in the early 1950s, living and working from Kirkfield, the magnificent Edwardian house where he had his surgery, as well as in Skipton.

Just as Dales vets get to know everyone from treating their animals, so dentists know the community from their teeth, and "Keith the Teeth" - a gifted Dental surgeon, was a fund of knowledge about every aspect of Dales life. He served on the old Skipton Rural District Council, and after local Government reorganisation in 1974 was elected as local representative on North Yorkshire County Council, becoming the first Chairman of the newly formed and united Yorkshire Dales National Park Committee.

Within two years his vigorous style of Chairmanship was making considerable impact. It was his drive and vision that forced at that time reluctant British Rail to keep the local stations on the Settle-Carlisle line, leading the way to the establishment of "Dales Rail" along the Settle-Carlisle line. A powerful champion of National Parks, he led a rebellion against his colleagues on North Yorkshire County Council over its opposition to purchase of Whernside Manor as a caving centre, and soon afterwards helped his Committee to declare UDI against the County Council in requesting the Government to establish independent Boards for National Parks rather than simply being part of local Government and subject to all the pressures of local politics and machinations.

Though the campaign captured the headlines, there was a political price to pay, and it led to Keith losing his Upper Wharfedale seat to an "official" candidate and having to spend some time in the political wilderness before being re-elected in 1985.

It was during this period that Keith, with a small group of friends, first met at Kirkfield with a view to establishing, within the Dales, an organisation capable of building bridges between local people and outside organisations and visitors, one with a wider brief than preservation of landscape but also looked to the wider social and economic factors of the area. The Yorkshire Dales Society began slowly, building a consensus with a small group of interested local people before attracting outside membership and eventual support from the Countryside Commission in 1981. Keith helped draw up the original Constitution and oversaw the establishment of the Society as a Charity and Limited Company, the latter to ensure that its original purposes could never be changed or diluted.

Sadly, he left the Society over the issue of paid part-time secretarial staff, and he was lost to us as both Chairman and member. But he continued to take an interest in the Society and in amenity matters generally, and gained a famous victory for the people of Grassington only two years ago in challenging the Chatsworth Estate over the ownership of Grassington Moor, an ancient common.

The Yorkshire Dales will be a poorer place without Keith Lockyer, an excellent local councillor, energetic campaigner, controversial, combative but always generous of his time and friendship. His premature death is a loss to us all, and we send our sincerest sympathy to his family and to his many friends.

Involving Farmers in the Conservation Partnership

John Henderson is a Dales farmer and landowner, both a founder member of the Yorkshire Dales Society and a very active member of the Country Landowners' Association (CLA). He is one of the moving spirits behind a novel series of proposals which are intended to be "non bureaucratic" and capable of benefiting both local community and visitors to areas like the Dales. Known as ELMS, "Environmental Land Management Services Proposals" the CLA hope to develop it as a mechanism to involve farmers and landowners in the conservation of our common heritage. We reproduce the CLA discussion paper on ELMS here with their kind permission. Views of YDS are warmly welcomed, for publication in a future Review or to pass on to John and his colleagues.

The CLA's proposals for an Environmental Land Management Service rests on three beliefs:

- a) the production of food is going to need less land in future;
- b) market forces will bite more deeply into farming businesses and cause more farmers to reappraise the profitability of agriculture as compared with other uses of land;
- c) as environmental considerations become more pervasive in public opinion and in political debate, owners and farmers who are urged to manage their land in environmentally beneficial ways should be able to do so in a manner that preserves their self-respect as independent businessmen. They should not be regarded, either by themselves or by the public at large as recipients of "charity", as people who are lucky enough to be "paid for doing nothing" or as "park-keepers". The existence of a farming community which can believe that, in providing other people with environmental services which they like and are prepared to pay for, it is performing a genuine economic function which is as important to the countryside of England and Wales as the preservation of every view or every habitat of the flora and fauna now found there.

What the CLA has in mind is the harnessing of market forces to achieve environmental objectives in the countryside. It envisages that farmers and owners throughout England and Wales will contract to provide environmental land management services for whichever customers are prepared to pay an agreed price for them. Customers' wishes and the form the service takes will vary from one part of the country to another and indeed from farm to another.

There is nothing at the moment to prevent owners from establishing new networks of footpaths and bridleways on their land and charging for use by walkers and riders. They can lay out fields for use as football and rugby pitches by local clubs in return for payment. They can enter into agreements with naturalist societies and receive a fee for the management of particular areas of the conservation of particular forms of wildlife which are of importance for the societies' members.

These are examples - and there are many more that could be cited - of transactions which are possible now and come fully within the description of environmental land management. They require no legislation and no further powers for any party to them. They are civil contracts for managing parts of the countryside that a willing vendor of services and a willing purchaser can legally join in now.



Decline ? Derelict outhouse, Upper Wharfedale
(Photo: Colin Speakman)

The problems arise when the customer is a public body, notably either a local authority or central Government.

a) The habit has grown up - as is assiduously fostered - of assuming that the "environment" is a subject which is the responsibility of Government. All action to safeguard or improve the environment is expected to emanate from Government and to be financed by public money made available for tightly defined purposes and on stringent conditions. Even in the arrangements, justifiably called voluntary, which prevail in the Environmentally Sensitive Areas and in the system for countryside premiums in set-aside land, the farmer can participate only if he does what the Government wants. He cannot bargain with the Government in the hope of reaching agreement on a different basis which might be more appropriate for his circumstances and his land.

b) Those accustomed to thinking in the terms described in a) find a proposal which places the initiative for environmental land management with owners and farmers, extremely hard to comprehend. They have difficulty in conceiving of environmental land management as the subject of an agreement between a seller and a buyer. It is for them in the last resort a matter where central authority should be able to impose its will. The notion that Government, instead of being the determinant of what is right and wrong, should play the role of paying customer presents them with a very high intellectual hurdle.

Environmental land management agreements between owners and local authorities could be simpler to devise than agreements with central Government. Powers may already exist for local authorities to agree terms with owners for the provision of leisure and recreational areas and the management of local beauty spots for the inhabitants of the district, county or metropolitan authority. Finance may be an obstacle. If local authorities seek Exchequer assistance towards the cost of agreements, the Countryside Commission might be a vehicle for the transmission of Government money to them.

If finance was not a problem, then subject to confirmation of local authorities' existing powers, land management contracts could be made straightaway between owners and local authorities, negotiating and agreeing on the environmental services that owners offer for sale and that authorities are willing to buy.

The more extensive the area, the more complicated will be the process of agreement, possibly involving several owners. Kent is sign-posted every Spring for the "apple-blossom route" made available by courtesy of owners who still use their land for orchards. Should changes in the finances of fruit-growing force owners to think of doing something else with the land, the question could arise how much the local authorities in Kent and the motoring public were together prepared to pay so that owners would still find the production of apple-blossom every spring worthwhile.

The Government's approach to environmental questions in the countryside has been characterised by defining areas on maps - Environmentally Sensitive Areas; Sites of Special Scientific Interest; National Parks and so on. Under the CLA's proposals, land management services would not be available in areas defined by Government. They would be on sale everywhere in the countryside. It will often be in unattractive rather than obviously beautiful parts of the country that environmental land management will bring most benefit to the inhabitants.

Where the Government was the potential purchaser, the environmental land management plans drawn up by owners would often centre on the conservation of specific and important natural resources. In other instances, they would maintain or create a certain type of landscape, regarded as appropriate for the area in question. Another possibility is that in the building of a new motorway or railway the owners of land along the route would guarantee in return for the necessary payment to make the journey an agreeable visual experience for the traveller.

Primary questions which have to be tackled before contracts for the sale of environmental management service to central Government can be contemplated are:

- a) accountability for the expenditure of public money
- b) cost of administration.

One method of resolving these problems might be for Government to institute an Environmental Products Purchasing Programme. Money for the purchase of environmental improvements and benefits to be provided by owners through their land management services would be included in the public expenditure forecasts and in the Chancellor's annual budget figures.

The annual cost of the Programme would thus be the amount that the Government was prepared to spend on it. Having been made available through the normal Budgetary process, this would be the sum for which the Permanent Secretary concerned would have to answer to the Public Accounts Committee.

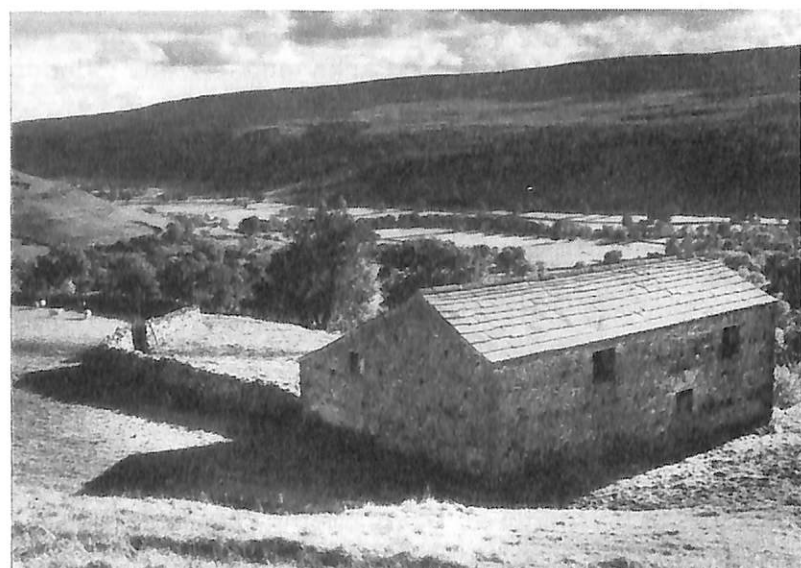
Within the agreed budget, Government would announce each year the range of environmental services it wanted and the price it was prepared to pay. The execution of the programme could be delegated to the Countryside Commission and the Nature Conservancy Council, who would be able to incur expenditure directly or by assisting local authorities to enter into agreements with owners.

Neither Government nor the Countryside Commission nor the Nature Conservancy Council possesses or is likely to recruit the manpower required for the detailed operation of the programme. Local professional firms would be engaged to negotiate agreements with owners in accordance with briefs informing them of Government's purchasing policy and of their room for manoeuvre on price.

These firms would be well placed to detect any breaches of agreement by owners who would be liable to all the penalties suffered by any contractors when they fail to render services they have undertaken to provide.

The concept of providing environmental management services through the market is independent of the state of agriculture. If there is a demand for environmental management, then meeting it is an option for owners and farmers to consider, even in areas where agriculture is prosperous. The question in each case will be whether the customer is prepared to pay the owner a more profitable price for environmental services of for growing food.

Unless owners and farmers can be persuaded to co-operate willingly in environmental land management the countryside will suffer. Threats of compulsion will achieve little except ill-will. No Government will expropriate land. The care of the countryside depends on the private owner who is indeed only too willing to look after it. At the same time, there is a growing realisation that a good environment does not come free. The proposals in this article open up the best prospect yet offered of enhancing the countryside during the period of major change through which agriculture seems certain to pass.



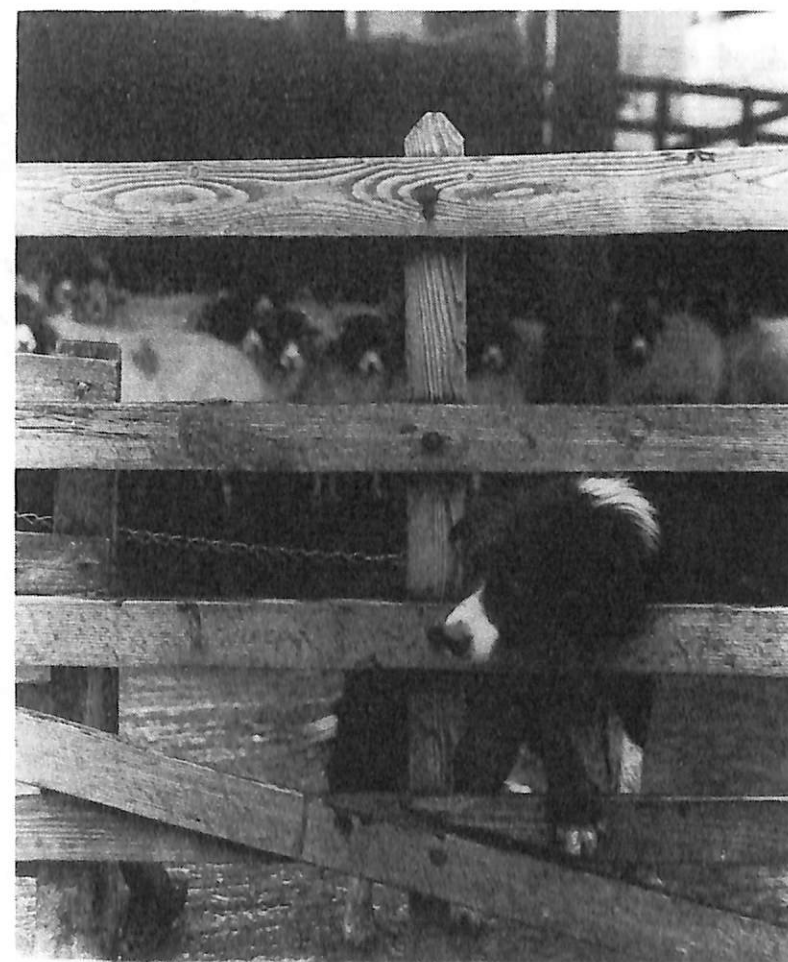
Or Prosperity ? Barn in Langstrothdale (photo: Margaret Smith)

A Farmer's View

YDS member T.E.Morris of Addingham has passed on this verse by "A North Eastern Farmer" which gives another view of how farmers see visitors to the countryside.

THE TOWNIE

He has a 1.3 Allegro
and a bed of champion leeks,
gets paid for havin' holidays,
drinks umpteen pints a week,
spends a fortune on the gee gees
and never sheds a tear.
but tatties, milk n' beef'n bread
are always far too dear.
His wife works at the Co-op,
plays bingo each weekend.
They have 2.7 children
and a semi in Wallsend.
They come crawling out on Sundays,
park at Nature's green back door,
play football in your hayfield
with a car-load from Tow Law.
They meander through the Bye-laws
pickin' brambles down the lane,
and if you lived where they live, mate,
you'd do the bloody same !



Expectant (Photo Jane O. Rushworth)

Richard Robinson of Countersett

A house removal in Wensleydale almost 40 years ago has led, by happy chance, to the publication of a fascinating new book by David Hall of Bainbridge in Wensleydale.

The book, Richard Robinson of Countersett (1628-1693), combines seventeenth century of family history with a valuable study of early Quaker history in a part of the Yorkshire Dales which was strongly associated with the formative years of Quakerism. The starting point for the book was April 19th, 1951, when the Hall family, including David then aged 11 - moved from Marsett to live at Countersett Hall.

"It was just another farm, but within a year strange things started to happen," says David Hall. 1952 was the tercentenary of the founding of the Religious Society of Friends. The Hall family learned that their new home was well known in the annals of Quaker history through the Robinson family. Richard Robinson had been among the "Valiant Sixty" who pioneered the cause of freedom in worship. 300 years later his home was a place of interest and pilgrimage for modern Quakers.

"I wanted to know the history of the house I was now living in," says David Hall. He was encouraged in his search by several well established historians, including Marie Hartley, Joan Ingilby, and Dr. Arthur Raistrick.

Edmund Cooper's book Men of Swaledale (published in 1960) was a further source of information, which also led to contact with Ted Milligan, then the librarian at Friends House in London. "He introduced me to the printed works of Richard Robinson and probate material referring to him. This first-hand material led directly to my man, who was becoming a hero."

In May 1965 David Hall visited London for a week to work on records at the Friends House Library, the Guildhall and St. Paul's Cathedral. The Philip Swale Collection of documents provided a few original Richard Robinson letters and impressions of his personal seal, all reproduced in the book.

Robinson has been described as "The first Quaker in Wensleydale" and David Hall's account of his religious conviction, preaching and continuing faith in the face of persecution and imprisonment provides evidence of the way in which early Friends "let their lives speak," as urged by their founder George Fox. Robinson was not alone in his views; 20 active Quakers listed as living in Raydalside in 1679 included other names still familiar in the area such as Metcalfe, Calvert, Harrison and Fothergill.

"For six generations the Robinson family was a powerful influence in the Quaker life of Wensleydale and Swaledale," writes Dr. Arthur Raistrick in a foreword to the book in which he pays tribute to the author's full and well-documented account of his subject.

Although Richard and Margaret had ten children, the family eventually disappeared from Wensleydale, some moving to Bradford and the South and others abroad.



David Hall with Dr Raistrick at Countersett Hall (Photo: Ruth Annison)

"Two decendants, brothers Henry and Jeffery Robinson, emigrated to Australia in the 1850s," he says. They made a new life there which must have been very different, from yeomen here to goldminers there. However, the family kept a romantic image of this place called Semerdale in a far country." The link with Wensleydale was revealed some years ago in a letter from a present-day descendant in Australia which, thanks to the Post Office, reached David Hall.

Now Countersett Hall has a new life too. Under its present owners, Pat and Robin West, it provides comfortable holiday accommodation (telephone Wensleydale 50373) and a small but attractive venue for specialist residential courses such as lace-making, yoga and, of course, local history weekends with David Hall as tutor.

Richard Robinson of Countersett 1626-1693 and the Quakers of Wensleydale by David S. Hall has been published with the help of several charitable groups by Sessions of York price £5.

Ruth Annison

Education Project for the Yorkshire Dales

The Yorkshire Dales Society and the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority have joined forces on a very important project which it is hoped will help to disseminate information about the Yorkshire Dales in the form of a series of Factsheets on a number of topics such as Tourism, Farming, Housing in the Yorkshire Dales and many more. The information is particularly aimed at pupils at GCSE level and their teachers, especially those unfamiliar with the Yorkshire Dales, and its production is a response to the numerous requests for information received by both the National Park and the Yorkshire Dales Society. Both organisations became convinced that the need was greatest at GCSE level as university and polytechnic students for example had often made use of appropriate major articles in the Yorkshire Dales Review for their various studies and "A" level students might well be able to make use of similar material.

The Factsheets will be of two kinds. Consultations with secondary school teachers have indicated that such a format would be preferred, and will comprise both Teachers Notes with a suggested reading list and also pupil-orientated Factsheets aimed at GCSE level and worked out in consultation with teachers of the appropriate subject at the appropriate level. They will have a more "user friendly" appearance with graphics of all kinds and additional data. It is emphasised that the Factsheets are merely an introduction to each topic and the aim is to provide a framework of discussion for important issues and in addition stimulation for project work which forms an important part of the modern syllabus.

It is hoped to have the first few titles available by early May and a small charge will be made for the Teachers' Notes, but that individual copies to pupils will be at least initially free of charge apart from an SAE. A charge will have to be made for groups of topics or multiple copies, but the aim is to keep any charges to the minimum. They aim will also be to have a "house style" comprising the symbols of the Yorkshire Dales National Park and the Yorkshire Dales Society, on heavyweight paper in an attractive colour and should be a prestige publication for the Society, one of whose central aims is "to advance the public knowledge and appreciation of the social history, and the physical and cultural heritage of the Yorkshire Dales". First titles will include What is a National Park?, Housing in the Dales, to be followed by Factsheets on Tourism, Geology, Farming, Transport etc., The funding and publication of the series will be undertaken by the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority with YDNP Education Officer as overall editor, with the YDS contributing expertise both in writing text and advising about key issues.

Anyone who feels that they have specialist knowledge to help with research, or pupils/teachers wanting further information, should write to Fleur Speakman Education Co-ordinator, Yorkshire Dales Society, 152 Main Street, Addingham, Ilkley, Yorkshire, LS29 0LY.

Fleur Speakman

Five Hundred Years of Malhamdale

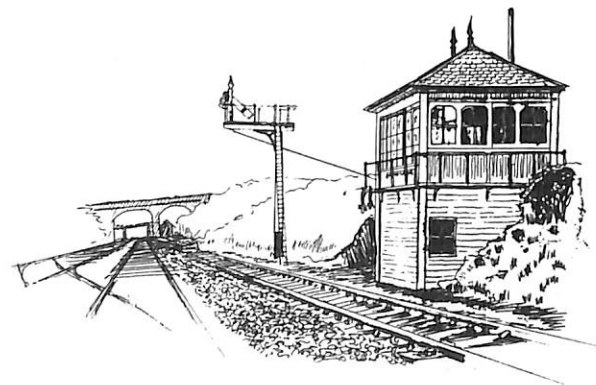
1990 represents the 500th Anniversary of the present church in Malhamdale - St. Michael the Archangel at Kirkby Malham, which itself stands on the site of an ancient Christian place of worship and perhaps judging by the Celtic Heads to be found in the church walls, even pre-Christian. To record this event, the people of Malhamdale have planned a number of events - exhibitions, walks, pageants, flower festivals and thanksgiving services to which all friends of this most special of Yorkshire Dales are invited. A beautiful commemorative booklet has been produced, superbly illustrated, with informative articles and a programme of events. Copies are available from Peter Dowdall, North Cottage, Calton, Nr Skipton, North Yorkshire BD23 4AD price £1.50 plus 28p postage - cheques payable to "1990 Event".



Malham Cove (Photo: Christine Whitehead)

The Footplatemmen

Yet another book about the Settle-Carlisle Railway? But this one has a different focus - not locomotives, nor engineering nor even landscape, but the men who worked the steam engines, in often horrifying conditions of physical discomfort up the "Long Drag" or through the blackness of Blea Moor Tunnel.



Crosby Garrett box - where signalmen left a brace of rabbits for locomen to collect

Footplate Tales of the Settle-Carlisle Railway by W.R.Mitchell and Peter Fox is mainly oral history - the tales the men told of black nights and storms, of physical effort to coal the engines, wartime and blackouts.

for half a crown! (drawing: Peter Fox) The pregnant wife carried to her confinement on the footplate of a 4F, a wartime bacon smuggler frightened out of his wits in the tunnels, the deadly icicles in Mossdale Tunnel on the Hawes branch, all told in the vivid speech and wit of the enginemen themselves, illustrated with a mixture of old and more recent photographs and lively line drawings by Peter Fox. The book is published by Castleberg and is available in local shops or £3.30 including postage from Castelberg Publications, 18 Yealand Avenue, Giggleswick, Settle, North Yorkshire

PLEASE ... PLEASE ...

The Yorkshire Dales Society still needs help for all sorts of different jobs, without which our work will slowly grind to a halt. Can you lead a guided walk? Can you help at events, for example with arranging room, selling tea tickets and serving tea? Can you make posters?

We are looking for people to serve on the new Daleswatch local working groups to be set up this Spring in Upper Wharfedale and Malhamdale, Ribblesdale and the Three Peaks, The Cumbrian Dales (Garsdale, Dentdale, Mallerstang), Wensleydale & Swaledale, Nidderdale and Washburndale. At the moment we can't get these important watchdog groups off the ground until we have key convenors to help make it happen.

Thanks already for several welcome offers of help with typing/computing; if we aren't using you already, we shall in the near future as the local groups get under way.

Do let us have suggestions for future events and lectures. Unusual and different ideas are always welcome, as are specialist speakers able to hold the interest of a well informed audience. We are short of help in the Addingham Office and if you don't live too far away and could give us a hand from time to time we would be most grateful. Or if indeed you have other skills that might be useful.

The Yorkshire Dales Society has had splendid help and support over the years from its team of volunteers. It simply could not function without them. Please help us to improve our service to you even more.

Fleur Speakman

Sweat Shirts and Jogging Suits

The sale of sweat shirts and jogging suits is going well, thus providing warmth and comfort to the wearers and publicity and funds to YDS.

To avoid disappointment to customers in the future, please will you bear in mind the following points:

No stocks are kept in the YDS office. Garments are ordered from the supplier when at least fifteen garments have been requested. After the supplier receives our order, it is usually about 28 days before they are received by us, so please bear with us if you do not receive your sweat shirt or jogging suit for some time.

The sizes of shirts and jogging suits are generous so if you wish for a close fitting garment, it might be better to order a smaller size than usual. Garments can be sent back to the YDS and a different size ordered but this means a delay and also that the YDS bears the cost of one garment until it can be sold to another member. Do remember that additional postage costs are also incurred by the Society on your behalf when you return a garment. If you have any queries regarding the shirts or suits, please write to Sheila Marks, c/o The Yorkshire Dales Society, 152 Main Street, Addingham, via Ilkley, Yorkshire LS29 9PQ or phone 0943 608968.

Don't forget the Yorkshire Dales Society's ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING to be held this year at Bolton Abbey Village Hall on Saturday June 2nd at 2.30pm. After the formal part of the meeting the Guest Speaker will be Dorothy Fairburn of the National Trust who will be telling us more about the Watson gift of land in Upper Wharfedale and Langstrothdale.

Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts will be available at the meeting. If any Member would like to see a copy and is unable to come to the meeting, one will be sent by request; a large stamped, addressed envelope should be enclosed with the request to the YDS office.

Pressure on space has forced us to hold back Alan Sutcliffe's DalesBus news; Alan assures us that despite the selling off of West Yorkshire Bus Company "most Dalesbus services will run again this year. The new "Dales Connections" timetable will be out by Easter and there is a new post bus in Wensleydale. Details in next issue.

Spring Events

Join us for a variety of outdoor events this Spring in various parts of the Dales to enjoy meeting fellow members in lovely countryside. Friends who may be interested in the Society are always welcome as guests.

Saturday April 21st

A Visit to a Dales Farm. Meet at the car park at the north end of Semerwater at 10.30am for the short walk to High Force Farm. The visit will be followed by a short walk in the Semerwater area.

Saturday May 19th

A Spring Walk in Grass Woods. Catch the 72 bus at 1230 from Skipton Bus Station (1225 from R'way Sta.) to Grassington or park at the National Park Car Park at Grassington to join the walk leaving the YDNP centre at 1.30pm along the riverside to Quarry Car Park in Grass Woods, to be joined by Wharfedale naturalist Joan Duncan for a tour in the Woods.

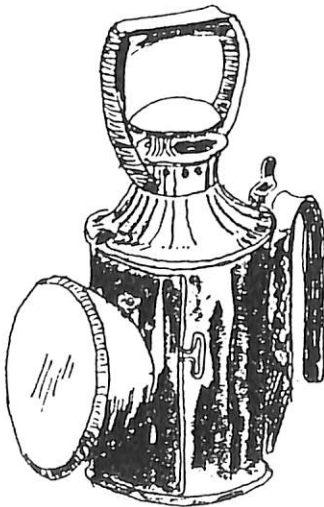
Saturday June 9th

The Howgill Fells A joint walk with the Friends of the Lake District. Meet at the National Park Centre, Joss Lane, Sedbergh at 11.30am. Walk will be six miles approximately. Bring lunch. High tea is available at the Epicure Restaurant - Roast Chicken or Fillet of Sole. This must be booked in advance as accommodation is limited. Send cheque for £4 with SAE for reply to YDS office (address below) - please indicate whether chicken or fish is preferred.

Saturday July 7th

Fountains Dairy A unique opportunity to have a tour of the Fountains Dairy at Kirkby Malzeard. Because of restricted accommodation advance booking is essential. To reserve a place (first come...etc.) send cheque for £1 per person plus SAE to the Society's office - address below. Only 30 places in the party available.

Following the visit there will be an afternoon walk (3½ miles to Ilton Temple - Yorkshire's most curious folly. Meet at 2pm at the Forestry Commission Picnic Site at the end of Knowle Lane, west of Ilton and Healey (Grid ref SE177 787).



The Yorkshire Dales Society
152 Main Street
Addingham
via Ilkley
West Yorkshire
LS29 OLY Tel: (0943) 607868

(drawing by Peter Fox from
Footplate Tales....

STOP PRESS

Saturday May 5th - Nidderdale Walk- A walk for National Environment Week. Meet Pateley Bridge car park 11am, for a 6 mile walk. Bring sandwiches for lunch.