

The Yorkshire Dales Review

No. 45 Winter 1993

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Scenery
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- Book Reviews
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THE YORKSHIRE
DALES SOCIETY

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Mill Stream, Ilkley

The Yorkshire Dales Review

No 45 Winter 1993



The Quarterly Magazine of the
Yorkshire Dales Society



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Printed and bound by
Smith Settle
Ilkley Road
Otley
LS21 3JP
Tel: (0943) 467958

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Cross Green
Otley
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Tel: (0943) 461938

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Front Cover: Studley Royal, deer in the snow. (Courtesy National Trust, Fountains Abbey.)

Back Cover: Bolton Abbey Woods. (Colin Speakman.)

Inside Front Cover: Mill Ghyll, Ilkley. (Bill Pates)

A HAND OF FRIENDSHIP

In October, a unique event took place in the Yorkshire Dales when a small team of officers from the Hochharz National Park, in the former East Germany, came to the Yorkshire Dales, as guests of the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority, the Yorkshire Dales Society, and the Bolton Abbey Estate.

It seems impossible to imagine that barely four years ago the Hochharz National Park actually formed part of the Iron Curtain. The summit of the 1,142 metre high Brocken mountain was a military zone with a radar station whose antennae monitored the activities of British, American and West German forces, whilst only a few kilometres away on the Wurmberg, American radar listened to Warsaw Pact forces.

An obscene military fence, bristling with trip wires, machine guns, searchlights, dogs, separated not only two sides of a nation, but two sides of Europe, and two value systems whose hostile armies were on constant alert. Not only were conventional warheads aimed at targets on each side of the fence, but a vast nuclear arsenal threatened the annihilation of human life in cities in Europe on a scale difficult for us to comprehend.

The dramatic events which culminated in the collapse of the Berlin Wall in November 1989 do not need recounting here. But less well known was the great



Members of the Hochharz group with YDS Treasurer David Smith and Joint Secretary Fleur Speakman in Dentedale. (CS)

thousand-strong ramble to the summit of The Brocken by ramblers and conservationists from both East and West Germany, undertaken at great personal risk, in December 1989, barely a month after the Berlin Wall was breached. After initial confrontation with the dreaded Border Guards at the military gates, the walkers were permitted to the summit of the mountain amid enormous rejoicing. The Brocken once again belonged to the people.

Those of us who have known democracy all our lives find it difficult to imagine what life in a totalitarian state was like — the loss of basic freedoms, the constant fear and distrust of even one's friends and neighbours. Yet even before the Iron Curtain collapsed, love of natural beauty and concern for the natural world transcended national frontiers and cultural barriers.

In 1990, when the Communist nightmare was finally over, a democratic government was elected in East Germany. It was fitting and appropriate that one of the last acts performed by the new democratic Government immediately prior to Unification, was to set up a National Park in the Hochharz.

East Germany is now part of the German Federal Republic and the European Union, and is now one of Britain's closest partners and allies. Our common heritage of natural beauty brings us even closer together, as do our many cultural links which go back to the days of the early Saxon settlers in the Yorkshire Dales from across the North Sea, and much later, to the time of the skilled leadminers from the Harz mountains whose technologies found their way to Swaledale, Nidderdale and Upper Wharfedale.

At a time when newspaper headlines are constantly filled with stories of misunderstanding, hatred and bitterness between nations and peoples, the friendship visit by officers from the Hochharz National Park symbolises a restoration of worthwhile human values between our two nations, and above all a shared concern for two landscapes of European importance equally at risk from human activities — whether caused by thoughtless commercial exploitation, atmospheric and other forms of pollution or the effects of mass, car-based tourism.

We trust and hope that the hugely successful visit in October (see page 8) will be the first of many formal and informal links and exchanges of ideas, not just between the Yorkshire Dales and the Hochharz, but with other National Parks throughout the new Europe.

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WHITHER OUR QUARRIES?

Dr Jim Burton is a member of the Yorkshire Dales National Park Committee, a leading member of CPRE and a Council Member of the Yorkshire Dales Society, Chairing its Daleswatch Working Group. At a time when the Yorkshire Dales National Park faces one of its largest ever planning applications to extend a quarry, at Swinden, in Upper Wharfedale, he writes of the long term threat to the National Park of large scale mineral extraction.

The advanced world that we all take for granted stands or falls by its capacity to produce and process staggering quantities of some minerals and lesser amounts of others, and to have access to virtually all the economic minerals on our planet. So questions such as "How large are our resources?" and "What will happen when they are gone?" are crucial. Indeed, what will our answer be when the undeveloped countries, not unreasonably, demand their own fair share of the cake so that, at last, they can enjoy a standard of living comparable to the rest of mankind?

In 1973 the Club of Rome published its famous (or infamous, according to taste) *Limits to growth*. This was the first attempt to formulate a dynamic world model using system analysis techniques. It reported upon an investigation into various alternatives for the future development of our world. And it painted a doomwatch scenario. The study was widely seen as flawed and unrealistic in many of its assumptions. But the question that was put has still to be answered. How do you balance an absolute need for finite resources with the fact that, sooner or later, those resources will simply cease to exist? Man is a self-centred animal; are there no limits to his selfishness? That reserves of some materials are immense and it may be hundreds of generations before the problem becomes critical is no answer. We have no right to assume that technological advance will solve the problem. The question was faced at the recent summit of world leaders in Rio and the concept of "sustainable development" was born. A commitment was given that we have a responsibility to our distant descendants just as much as we have to our own children, but fine words alone do not provide an answer. So what, in practice, do we do?

And nowhere is the dilemma physically closer to us or more immediate than in Britain's quarries. The construction trade cannot live without their products. In particular, a cheap and plentiful supply of aggregates is essential for our roads and buildings. The largest and most obvious of our quarries are concerned with the production of sand, gravel and crushed rock — in general the sand and gravel quarries in the southeast (although there are some in Yorkshire), with rock taken mainly from northwest of a line between Flamborough Head and Portland Bill.

When we translate this to the Yorkshire Dales we find ourselves looking at the production of gritstone and limestone. Of our National Park quarries all but the small, privately owned, Winskill Stones above Langcliffe are concerned primarily with the

production of aggregate, although a proportion of output is used for chemical and other industrial purposes. Horton, Coolscar, Giggleswick, Swinden and Threshfield all quarry Carboniferous Limestone, much of which is used for the base or sub-base of roads, whilst Arcow, Dry Rigg (due to close in 12 years) and Ingleton take the older Palaeozoic gritstone that outcrops in the vicinity of the North Craven Fault. This has a high PSV (polished stone value) — effectively a measure of skid resistance — and is especially suitable for the wearing course (surface) of roads and, for the highest quality rock, airport runways.

Now the National Park, by definition, is an area of outstanding landscape and conservation value. So there is an immediate conflict between the requirements of industry and those of the Park, where the striking quality and remoteness of much of the scenery displays a harmony between man and nature that is itself the reason for the designation of National Park status. Swinden, which is the largest of the Park's quarries, produces some 2,000,000 tonnes of limestone a year. Around 15% of this is currently moved by rail and, with new equipment coming into service, this proportion will rise to around 26% relatively soon, leaving 74% (approx 1,500,000 tonnes) to be moved by road each year. This requires some 340,000 lorry journeys per annum. Not much remoteness and harmony between man and nature there! And a scheme in the pipeline, if approved, will keep the lorries rolling for another 30 years. Which means more than 10,000,000 lorry journeys along the country roads surrounding Swinden. Nearby Threshfield and Coolscar use the same roads. Should quarries be in National Parks at all?

It is a vexed question. One side will argue that quarry products are essential to industry and can only be won where they occur. The other turns the argument round and points to the contrary thesis that the outstanding landscapes themselves can only be preserved where they occur, and that the spiritual requirements of mankind need catering for as much, if not more, than material prosperity. And they will add to this, with even greater weight, the sort of reasoning we were considering at the start of this article. The "sustainable development" concept is supposed to be Government policy. Quarries stand for the progressive diminution of non-renewable resources and, by their very existence, cock a snook at the very idea of sustainability.

So, where do we go from here? The suggestion that quarries have no place in the Yorkshire Dales (or, for that matter, any other) National Park tends to produce two reflex responses. One is usually stated somewhat in the form "...quarries have been here all my life so I don't see anything wrong with them..."; the other is concerned, quite naturally, with loss of jobs. There is an appealing simplistic logic that gives a sort of *prima facie* rationality to both. But it doesn't really hold up. The quarries have certainly been here a long time; but the early quarries used picks and shovels, and even more recent ones were relatively puny. Today's equipment can move mountains. It is not the same ball game and they cannot be compared. The one on jobs, which must arouse immediate sympathy to anyone concerned for society, is simply not the real issue at all. The quarry is going to close one day. Whenever it does close the jobs will be lost. So we are not talking about *whether* jobs will go, but *when*. Economic forecasters are not able to tell when boom and bust years are going to occur. So if, for example, moves are taken now to extend the life of a quarry, then who is to say whether the new closure time will be one of boom or slump, and whether or not it might be better to let it end when its current consent expires? It is an impossible



Horton Quarry. (Simon Houston)

question and one that should not attract glib responses — but we should be wary of "solutions" that merely transfer our problem to the next generation. They will not thank us for it.

In the meantime we have to accept that there are, indeed, some limits to growth. We must make the most of our limited resources by never using high grade minerals where lower grade minerals will do; by re-cycling wherever possible (truly sustainable development); by mining rock rather than quarrying it — thereby limiting the impact on the landscape; by moving to a situation where the call on quarry products is supply rather than demand led; and by using environmentally acceptable means of transport. We should also seek to eliminate quarries from our National Parks and minimize our call upon them elsewhere. Essentially we have to face up to the unpalatable fact that, in the longer term, western civilization simply has to lower its expectations and accept a real decrease in its demands upon our planet, whatever the consequences. It is, after all, the only one we've got.

Jim Burton

The Council for National Parks, of which the Yorkshire Dales Society is a constituent member, has just produced a detailed and thoroughly researched report about the impact of mineral extraction in Britain's eleven National Parks. Entitled Moving Mountains and introduced by CNP President Chris Bonington, it can be obtained price £3 including postage from Council for National Parks, 246 Lavender Hill, London, SW11 1LJ.

HOCHHARZ NATIONAL PARK VISIT

VISIT BY THE OFFICIALS OF THE HOCHHARZ NATIONAL PARK TO THE YORKSHIRE DALES, OCTOBER 1993.

In keeping with the Yorkshire Dales Society's awareness that conservation is more than a local matter, with far wider implications, three organisations representing the public, private and voluntary sectors in the Yorkshire Dales were able to play host in October to a small team of key officers from the National Park Hochharz in Germany: The Director, Herr Hubertus Hlawatsch, his deputy Dr Uwe Wegener, Chief Ecologist Dr Gunter Karste, Senior Forester Herr Martin Bollmann and specialist in Public Relations and Publications, Frau Irmtraud Theel.

The visit was the culmination of two year's of informal effort by Fleur and Colin Speakman to set up a friendship link between the Yorkshire Dales National Park and the Hochharz National Park in Sachsen-Anhalt, in former East Germany. The visit wasn't state sponsored or officially sanctioned in any way. It arose because of an invitation from Dales National Park Officer Richard Harvey on behalf of the National Park Authority to Herr Hlawatsch and his colleagues.

In the event, the party had only three complete days at their disposal for their visit, but were able to pack in an enormous amount.



Richard Harvey, Chief Officer of YDNP and members of the Hochharz party. (CS)

Falls and the award-winning Freeholder's Wood, then over to Swaledale to look at Environmentally Sensitive Landscapes before climbing over the Buttertubs to Hawes and the new Dales Countryside Museum. A drive past Ribbleshead viaduct and the Three Peaks to Malham was the prelude to a short walk through the classic limestone

Day One was the turn of the National Park Authority. The group were taken on a brief tour of Upper Wharfedale, Wensleydale, Swaledale and Malhamdale, giving an overview of the Yorkshire Dales National Park, hosted by National Park Officer, Richard Harvey, and Rae Lonsdale, Head of Recreation and Access, taking in Grassington, Upper Wharfedale, Aysgarth

scenery of Malham Cove and Gordale Scar before dusk fell. Over dinner in the evening, the party was joined by County Councillor Robert Heseltine, Chairman of the YDNP Committee, Councillors Atkinson and Macare, and Assistant Park Officer George Hallas — for an evening of real Dales hospitality followed by lively and wide ranging discussion.

Day Two looked at the crucial role of the private sector in Park Management, as guests of the Bolton Abbey Estate. The group were ably hosted by John Cumberland,



Lime tree planted by Herr Hlawatsch, Director of Hochharz National Park, assisted by forester Roy Lingard of the Bolton Abbey Estate.

(CS)

Head Forester and Tourism Manager at the Estate, and his colleagues in tourism, forestry and moorland management. Starting at the Tithe Barns and Priory, before a coffee stop at The Buffers to see a remarkable example of farm diversification before enjoying the ancient oaks and a new Forest Trail in Strid Woods. A lime tree was planted in honour of the visit by Herr Hlawatsch in the new forestry section. After a lunch stop at the refurbished Cavendish Pavilion, the party spent the afternoon on Barden Moor Access Area, seeing how heather and moorland management for game conservation purposes can be balanced with the needs of agriculture, nature conservation, water catchment and public enjoyment of the countryside. A brief look at the bunkhouse at Barden Tower as a way of utilising redundant barns, was followed by afternoon tea and further discussions, and in the evening, the party was hosted to an excellent dinner by Mr and Mrs Cumberland at their home in Ilkley.

Day Three was the turn of the Yorkshire Dales Society — the voluntary sector. We chose to take our party for a typical YDS day out — a ride on the Settle/Carlisle railway to Dent Station linked to the story of how the line was saved by the combined efforts of voluntary organisations and local councils, and the role of the National Park's Dales Rail service of linking buses and guided walks in boosting traffic to save a railway which is equally as important for local communities as for visitors. This was followed by a short walk

along the volunteer-inspired Dales Way in Dentdale for a pub lunch (including a taste of locally brewed Dent bitter to emphasise the importance of the local economy), and to save time, a ride back up to Dent Station on Joe Woof's minibus (again a local transport feature) to catch the afternoon train back to Skipton. An evening social attended by other members of the Yorkshire Dales Society Council of Management, as well as Mr and Mrs Cumberland and Peter Wright (head of Visitor Management from the YDNP) rounded off the visit on a high note — with an exchange of presents and warm invitations to come to the Harz — and to return to the Dales.

Of course the visit was about friendship — personal links which we hope will develop and flourish on many levels. Our Hochharz visitors were fascinated by the Dales landscape which in many respects is so very different from their own. 98% of the Hochharz National Park is forested as compared to a mere 2% of the Dales, yet problems are often remarkably similar; the Hochharz too have problems regarding the fragile ecology of the upland areas — forests struggling to survive at their climatic limit, areas of moorland raised peat bogs vulnerable to erosion by acid rain or human feet, and in coping with the ever increasing avalanche of car-borne visitors as West Germans pour in along the autobahns and East Germans desert public transport for the new-found freedom of the car. They found much of interest in the kind of partnerships between public, private and voluntary sectors in the Yorkshire Dales which are so essential to make the British concept of a National Park a reality, but also in the nuts and bolts of the National Park's visitor management, interpretation and public relations — even simple things like sweatshirts with a National Park message — in the kind of market economy they too must adjust to with frightening rapidity after years of living in a centralised economy.

There is little doubt that both visitors and hosts found the visit hugely worthwhile. As and when visitors from the Yorkshire Dales make their way to the Hochharz National Park, one thing is certain — we'll have every bit as much to learn from the Harz as our visitors have from the Yorkshire Dales.

Fleur & Colin Speakman

Russell Hafter Holidays are offering self guided walking holidays in the Harz Mountains, including the Hochharz National Park, in 1994, by train or air, based on research by Fleur and Colin Speakman and utilising the Harz narrow gauge steam railway network. For details contact Russell Hafter, 26 The Square, Ashfield, Dunblane, Scotland FK15 0JN tel 0786 824515. Please mention the YDS in any enquiry.

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FOUNTAINS ABBEY & STUDLEY ROYAL: CONSERVATION OF THE HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

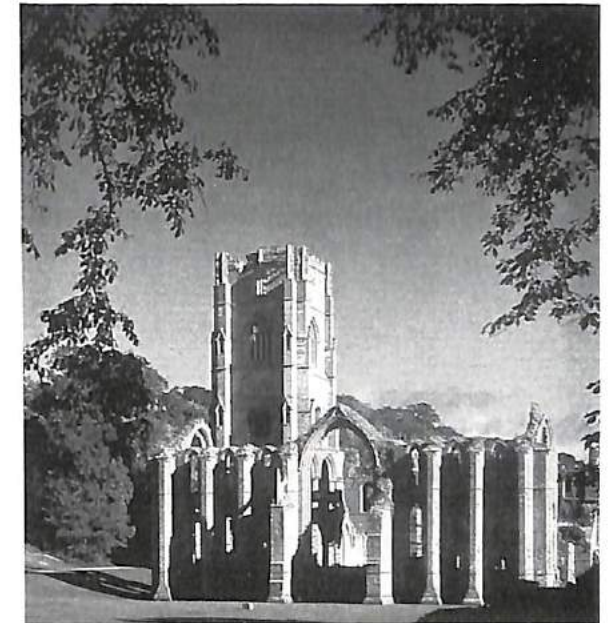
Sheltered in the valley of the River Skell close to the city of Ripon lies one of Europe's most remarkable sites. The 822 acres of Fountains Abbey and Studley Royal contain a combination of buildings and landscape features of superlative importance.

The romantic ruins of Fountains Abbey, an outstanding example of medieval monasticism, form the largest surviving remains of a Cistercian Abbey in Europe. It provides a dramatic focal point for the landscape garden laid out by John Aislaby during the first half of the 18th century. This formal water garden, set with canals and ponds and adorned with temples, follies and statues, is viewed across a series of carefully planned vistas which culminate in a view of the Abbey once described as "the finest Gothic view in Christendom". It is one of the few 18th century 'green gardens' to survive substantially in its original form. In the large Deer Park beyond the garden are three herds of deer, avenues, venerable trees, a narrow ravine and St Mary's Church, a masterpiece of Victorian Gothic design. Other features are a 12th century mill and the elegant Jacobean Fountains Hall.

Acquired by the National Trust in 1983 because of its outstanding merit in terms of historic and aesthetic importance, the estate was declared a World Heritage Site in 1987 and it is the Trust's most visited property, attracting over 300,000 visitors a year.

Restoration

Whilst few changes have been made to the garden and the estate since their creation, the ravages of time and years of neglect had taken their toll. By the time of the Trust's acquisition, there was much need for the establishment of a large scale restoration



Fountains Abbey. (National Trust Studley Royal Estate)

programme to bring the water garden back to a state close to that originally planned in the 18th century.

Since 1983 in a continuing programme, the original splendour of the garden and park has been revived. Garden buildings and statues have undergone extensive restoration and repair. The crisp formality of the ornamental ponds and canals has been re-established. Lakes have been dredged, eroded banks re-profiled and sluices repaired. Overgrown yew hedges have been cut back and realigned and obscured vistas reopened. Thousands of trees and shrubs have been planted and woodland managed with an emphasis on encouraging wildlife. The historic How Hill, Swanley Grange Farm and other land has been bought, increasing the estate from 680 to 822 acres.

The crisp lines of the restored buildings and water features set among the many young trees, have made the landscape as fresh as at the time of creation.

Nature conservation is given a high profile with special measures taken to protect and encourage bats, deer, wild flowers, birds, bees, water creatures, insects and small mammals for which the estate is renowned.

Half the planned programme of conservation work has been completed, costing over 2 million, half of it raised by the public appeal launched at the outset. An immense and invaluable contribution has also been made by the many volunteers and by the Government Training Schemes. The Trust is indebted too to the National Heritage Memorial Fund, the Countryside Commission, English Heritage, charitable trusts and corporate sponsors.

Caring for the visitor

Visitor numbers have risen from 210,000 in 1984 to a current 300,000 a year. Improvements to facilities have been given a high priority in keeping with World Heritage Site status. The new Visitor Centre with carefully screened car parks opened last year. The building, clad in traditional materials of stone, lead and timber, sits discreetly in the landscape. It is hidden from the Abbey and garden yet provides a startling view of the top of the Abbey tower. Truly it is the 'gateway' to the estate and visitors can see that they have arrived! New footpaths lead to all parts of the property. The Centre provides comfortable, informative facilities and ensures that the needs of all, including those with special needs and children, are met. The guided walks programme has been expanded, educational facilities have been improved and family and children's activities introduced.

The more central location of the Visitor Centre and its all-weather facilities provide opportunities for exploration and dispersal and for spreading visits throughout the year. Visitors are now able to discover the whole range of interesting man-made and landscape features, and overcrowding in the valley bottom has been eased. Intrusive and ugly facilities are being removed in a wide-ranging conservation programme and the total environment in and around the estate is being improved.

All income derived from the Visitor Centre is used to fund the future restoration and improvement programme.

It is worth mentioning that in its search for a suitable site for the Visitor Centre, well over 100 consultation meetings were held, mostly with local people, groups and elected councillors. Local people love this place; it is right that they should be concerned about its management. Procedures are followed whereby proposals are



Greek Temple at the Water Gardens, Fountains Abbey. (CS)

discussed with locally elected councillors before they are put into effect. The Trust has been praised for its willingness to consult and respond to local feeling.

Looking to the future

The estate has recently been awarded the prestigious Medal of Honour from Europa Nostra for its superb restoration of the landscape and ornamental buildings and for the creation of the Visitor Centre worthy of its great setting which will help to safeguard forever the serenity and beauty of the place. A number of other conservation and architectural awards have also been gained.

The awards are the culmination of a decade's achievements, the successful end of the first phase of the Trust's programme and the beginning of the next. The Trust does not intend to rest on its laurels for it is a sobering thought that a further £3 million will be required to complete the work extending into the next century.

The major tasks of restoring and interpreting Fountains Hall and the Abbey Mill (the latter a joint project with English Heritage), the repair of river banks, weirs, fords and bridges, and the consolidation of Mackershaw Lodges, How Hill Tower and the Abbey precinct wall, the repair of numerous vernacular buildings and the ongoing programme of woodland management and tree planting, demand staggering sums of money. Grant-aided bodies are hard pressed and once again the trust will be looking

to the continuing support and generosity of members, Centres and Associations, friends and sponsors.

The attainments of the first ten years can, indeed must, be repeated. Success means the Trust will be handing on this spectacular property to future generations in a robust and healthy state, with its peaceful atmosphere and serene beauty assured.

Visitors have been welcomed at Fountains Abbey for 800 years. The monks offered shelter to travellers and guests. The eighteenth century visitor admired the newly laid out garden. By the nineteenth century, a visit to the estate was an essential item on the tourists's itinerary in Yorkshire. 50,000 people paid for admission in 1906 and today the property remains one of the most popular attractions in the north of England. The long-term duty of the National Trust is to reconcile this interest with the permanent preservation of the estate.

Terry Frazier
Project Manager, The National Trust

Katarzyna Szczerbinska, an 18 year old student from Bialystok, Poland, came to the Yorkshire Dales for the first time in summer 1993. This poem, written in Polish and translated by the author, describes her response to the landscape of the Yorkshire Dales.

*The white stones
Had always been here
Even before people
Came on winged boats.
Then
Were used as a timber
For magical rings
And Roman forts.
People
Walked among them
Giving them life
With a warmth of their own bodies.
Then the Time
Nulled them again
To the roots of the Earth -
- Most simple fundamentals.
Witnesses of history
Are not dumb
It's only necessary to learn
How to listen.*

Katarzyna Szczerbinska

SMELLING THE WILD GARLIC

Most people take the opportunity to visit the countryside for granted. Images of riverside trails, moorland views and beech woods in autumn are easily conjured up, but unfortunately many people with disabilities are denied these very opportunities!

Over the last decade the Fieldfare Trust has worked to change this situation and to

promote new ways of making the countryside accessible to everyone. Fieldfare has a simple motto "work *with*, not *for*, people with disabilities in the outdoors".

This approach has borne fruit all over the country, but very significantly in the Dales themselves. At Bolton Abbey in particular, a good working relationship has been forged between the estate management and Fieldfare.

However, the magic ingredients which make such schemes work are people with disabilities themselves. Skipton and the



Fieldfare Trust electric scooter at Bolton Abbey.
(Pamela Rhodes)

Craven Association for the Disabled have been consulted about major development work, both at the Priory and Strid Woods on the Bolton Abbey Estate. This resulted in an Easy Going trail guide being produced and outdoor electric scooters being made available for people with disabilities to visit Strid Woods.

But why should people with disabilities be consulted about access? I asked a lady with a disability who had borrowed the electric scooter on a summer morning why she was there. "To smell the wild garlic again", came her reply.

When you next conjure up your favourite Dales image, ask yourself, is it available to everyone and if not, why not?

Philip Chambers, Deputy Director

Fieldfare promotes access to the countryside and environmental education for people with disabilities. From its base in Sheffield (contact the Director Ian Newman or his deputy see above for further details at: 67A The Wicker, Sheffield, South Yorkshire S3 8HT tel: 0742 701668), this registered charity reaches out across the country. In addition, Fieldfare is also a partner in the Open Country Project in Harrogate that runs many countryside schemes benefiting people from North Yorkshire.

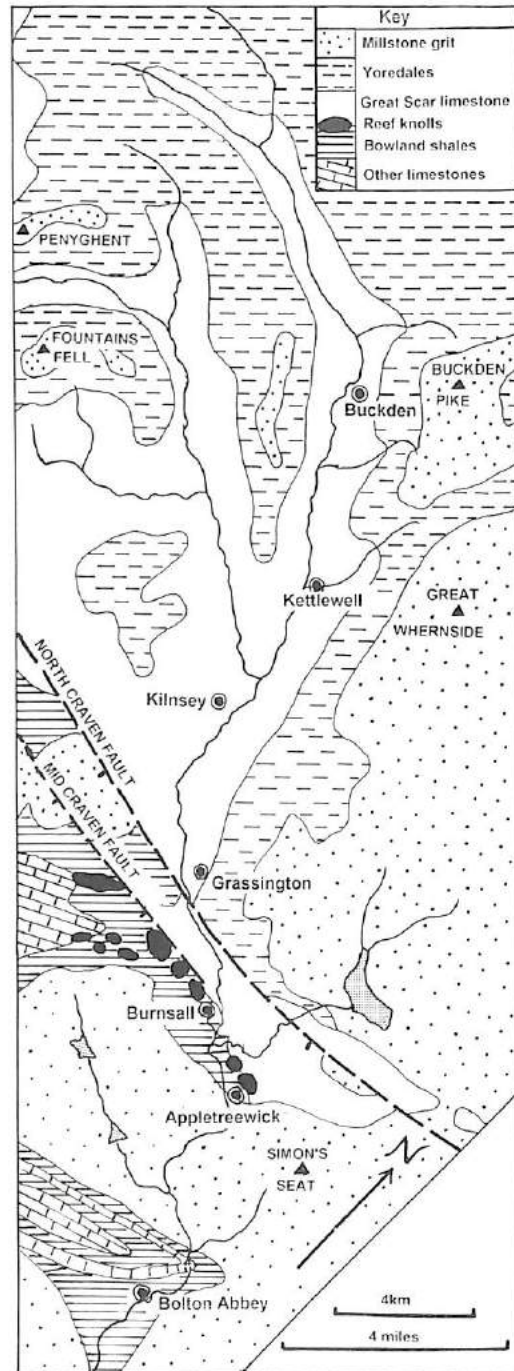
BEHIND WHARFEDALE'S SCENERY

Wharfedales' beautiful and contrasting scenery reflects the presence of limestone and millstone grit, sediments of Carboniferous age, formed about 330 million years ago. The North Craven Fault runs across the valley between Burnsall and Grassington producing a striking change from horizontal limestones north of it, to thick shales in the south. You can see the effect of the fault in Linton Falls.

The Great Scar limestone (600 feet/180m thick) is beautifully exposed at Kilnsey Crag and in Grass Wood. Above it, the Yoredales, with four or five bands of limestone separated by shales and occasional sandstone, exert a strong influence as they outcrop dramatically in the parallel scars of Littondale, upper Wharfedale and Langthorhdale, like giant steps to the moors above.

Streams crossing the limestone disappear, as at Hell Hole and Mossdale Scar. Of the resurgent streams, the crystal-clear springs below Trollers Gill and Kilnsey Crag are remarkable. There are some fine limestone pavements too (eg above Conistone) where grikes shelter a woodland flora. The purity of the limestone ensures there is little new soil, though where soils were established, the result is short springy green turf, full of wild flowers like fairy flax, thyme and mountain pansy.

Underground, in Dow Cave and Strans Gill Pot, for example, there is a beautiful world of passages and caves



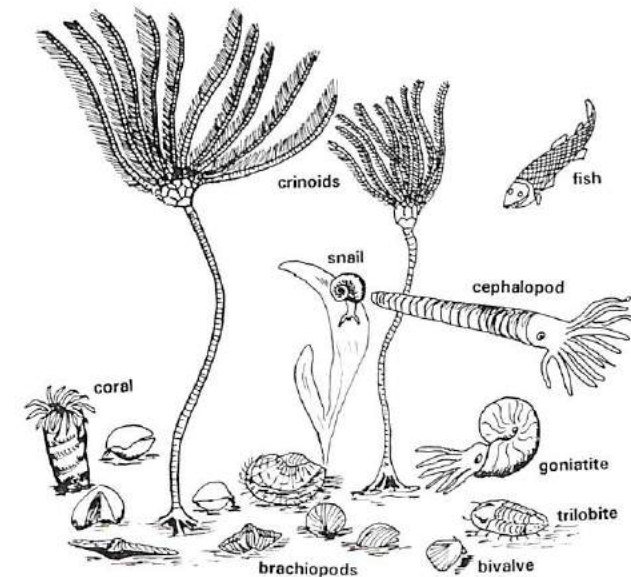
with rushing streams, waterfalls, and still pools. The re-deposited lime forms a wonderland of stalactites and stalagmites, of flowstone, pillars and straws.

Near Burnsall, just south of the Craven Fault, a line of dome-shaped hills, made of very pure limestone, are rich in a variety of well-preserved fossils. These reef knolls contrast with the sombre colours of the gritstone of Thorpe Fell. Bowland shales form low-lying land, and they can be seen by the river at Bolton Abbey where they contain fossil goniatites and fish remains. Huge upfolds in the strata also add their influence to the scenery. The Skipton anticline brings limestone to the surface near the Cavendish Pavilion and higher up the dale, the limestone of Loup Scar and Trollers Gill owes its presence to the parallel Skyreholme anticline.

Millstone Grit is a rough sandstone and occurs on both sides of the Craven Fault — on top of both Yoredales and Bowland shales. It caps the high fells of Penyghent, Fountains Fell, Buckden Pike and Great Whernside as well as the Barden fells. It forms rocky outcrops like Lord's Seat and Numberstones End. The acid moors on the gritstone attract few plant species resulting in broad stretches of heather, cotton grass, bilberry and bracken.

Soon after the rocks of the area were laid down, hot mineral fluids crystallised as veins of calcite, barite or fluorite, with amounts of galena, the ore of lead. The main orefields are on Grassington Moor, Appletreewick, Trollers Gill, and the fells above Conistone and Buckden.

Proceeding to the Ice Age, the last ice advance peaked 20,000 years ago when the Dales were completely submerged. Individual glaciers ground down each dale and Wharfedale gained its characteristic steep sided, flat-floored, U-shaped valley.



Reconstruction of the ancient environment of a limestone reef knoll, based on studies of the fossils. (David Leather)

Deposited material formed terminal moraines at Skirfare Bridge, Chapel House and Drebley, and melting ice brought torrents of water along the edge of the glacier to cut channels high on the valley sides. Five or six of these overflow channels provide a strange landscape at Storiths. Later, side streams deposited gravel fans where they entered the main valley to become perfect sites for the Anglian villages of Buckden, Starbotton, Arncliffe, Kettlewell and Conistone, when man really began to change the landscape.

A David Leather

SPECIAL OFFER

4 very attractive full-colour any occasion cards (blank inside, with envelopes) with Dales views of: Signposts with Footpath; Waterfall; Fountains Abbey at Night; and Foxgloves by Drystone Wall.

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'MEMBER TO MEMBER'

As a service to YDS members we propose to introduce a small-ads section under the headings FOR SALE/WANTED/EXCHANGE.

For a prepaid charge of £10 (including VAT) YDS members may place up to 40 words under one of the headings.

To take advantage of this service simply send your ad (maximum 40 words) including your name, address and/or telephone number to:

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COUNCIL FOR NATIONAL PARKS SECOND ANNUAL SEMINAR FOR NATIONAL PARK SOCIETIES — THE NEW FOREST 1993

Last year's CNP Seminar for National Park Societies was set in Llanberis, dominated by the peaks of Snowdonia, this year the woodlands and moorlands of the New Forest was the setting, with ambling New Forest ponies, pigs and even donkeys among more novel techniques to slow down tourist traffic.

Hosted by National Power at their impressive, if not exactly Park-like Fawley Power Station Conference Centre, the Seminar was attended by representatives of all eleven National Park Societies, as well as organisations from the New Forest — a proposed new National Park. As last year, a number of keynote speeches prepared the ground for some of the challenging and stimulating workshop discussions, and inevitably the issue of transport and traffic management formed its centrepiece, with Hampshire County Council a pioneer in the ways of traffic calming and management within the Forest. As a result of now widely accepted speed restrictions, accidents involving both human beings and wild life have been considerably reduced and the success has implications for all National Parks.

A discussion chaired by Chris Bonnington on wind power with a team fielded by

National Power, sponsors and conference hosts, provoked some lively exchanges. Delegates were divided into groups for field visits with Forestry Commission staff which despite horrendous rain storms gave insight into conservation and forest management, ancient & ornamental woodlands and heathland, recreation and conservation and of course traffic management.



Group at New Forest visit at CNP Annual Conference. (CS)

It was suggested following the lead of Professor Adrian Philips at the recent National Park Authorities Conference in the Broads, that conservation issues are very much a global issue and

rather than glibly repeating the phrase “demand management”, it might be more relevant to “manage demand”, in other words make a concerted effort to reduce or husband our resources.

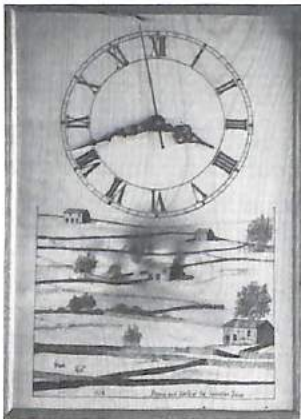
Martin Fitton, National Park Officer of Brecon Beacons, used the Beacons to illustrate and ask the question that if National Parks were doing their job correctly in terms of nature conservation, was there not a case for each to have a geological, botanical and wildlife resource inventory? Furthermore it was suggested that National Parks, using their interpretation services, should give the lead and be in the forefront of helping to change life-styles to meet the twin goals of conservation and sustainability.

In discussion it was agreed that landscape and its natural resources were our natural capital, it was the role of National Parks to see that this was not tampered with and infringed. For the National Park Societies are seen as the bridge between the Park and the communities they serve and can play an extremely effective role both as a monitoring and a pressure group.

The New Forest experience also demonstrated how National Parks desperately need integrated traffic and transport strategies which the National Park Societies can help to draw up. There is, in all the Societies, a considerable pool of expertise for CNP to draw on for this and for other issues, with some members having key professional experience in a variety of disciplines, which could contribute to informed decision making at every level.

Fleur Speakman

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HOW EXMOOR NATIONAL PARK WAS VERY NEARLY LOST

A suggestion was made at the recent CNP Conference for National Park Societies in the New Forest that space might be given to other National Park Societies on an occasional basis who would outline their areas of concern and establish their particular identity. Guy Somerset, Exmoor Society's Chairman outlines Exmoor National Park's and his Society's origins.

The Yorkshire Dales and Exmoor have one thing in common; both were considered for designation as National Parks by Harold Macmillan as he then was.

At that time the civil servants were totally opposed to National Parks as a whole and, in the words of the Permanent Secretary, the formidable Dame Evelyn Sharp, “They were all a great nuisance.”

The Department wanted to get on with building more and more houses and found the National Park movement an annoying distraction. The records show how the Department was trying to avoid creating any more Parks.

In addition the Somerset and Devon County Councils fought bitterly against the creation of a National Park on Exmoor, not because they were interested in the countryside, but because they feared the loss of some of their powers and the additional expenditure — which they estimated might run to as much as £1,000 per year!

The local Rural District Councils took the same view. The Inspector who held a local enquiry, recommended that Exmoor should not be designated because few people came to Exmoor and it was adequately supplied with hotel accommodation and much of the land was owned by the National Trust.

In his view, no one would come to Exmoor from a place as far away as Bristol. Not only did he express this in his report, but he mounted a vigorous campaign within the Department.

In view of all this opposition from the establishment, Macmillan tried a “Judgement of Solomon” and wrote on a rather scruffy piece of now yellowing paper “Approve Dales, reject Exmoor”.

But Evelyn Sharp was worried about the “small but extremely vocal National Park Lobby” and arranged for Macmillan to meet the National Park Commission before announcing a decision. Suffice it to say that they persuaded him to change his mind and make Exmoor a National Park after all.

Guy Somerset, Chairman



Editor's Note

The Exmoor Society, founded in 1958, as an action group to conserve and protect a unique environment, succeeded in preventing the afforestation of The Chains, the high plateau and gathering ground for the principal Exmoor rivers. It has raised up to £6,000 towards the purchase or endowment of various properties and in 1965

comissioned the first Land Use map of Exmoor. In recent years heather moorland conservation as recommended by the Society initially, has become Government policy for Exmoor. The Society is equally concerned about broadleaved plantations, the preservation of common land, problems of access, the protection of archaeological sites and the need to integrate good farming practice with care of the countryside. It also sees its role as helping the thousands of visitors to Exmoor understand and have a responsible attitude to the National Park.

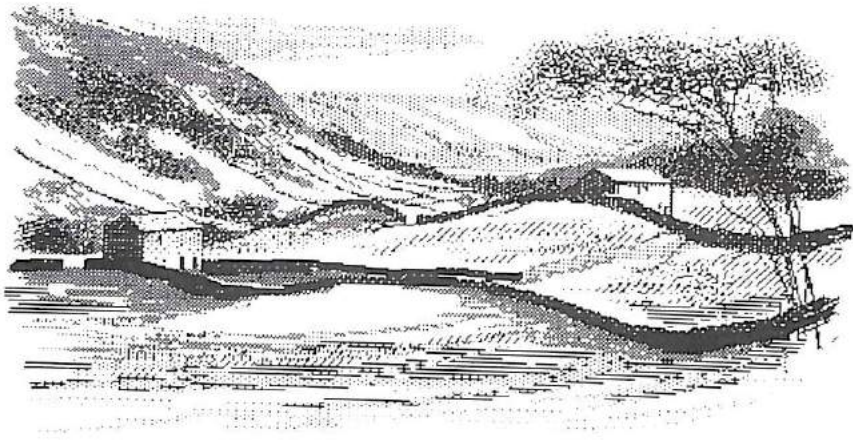
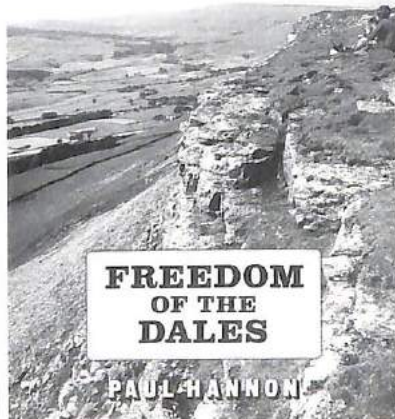


Illustration by Janet Rawlins from *A Dales Countryside Cookbook* (see book review opposite).

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1-870141-15-6 160pp 240 x 210mm £17.95

To order your copy please send a cheque or postal order for £14.95, quoting your YDS membership number and address, to HILLSIDE PUBLICATIONS, 11 Nessfield Grove, Keighley, W. Yorkshire.

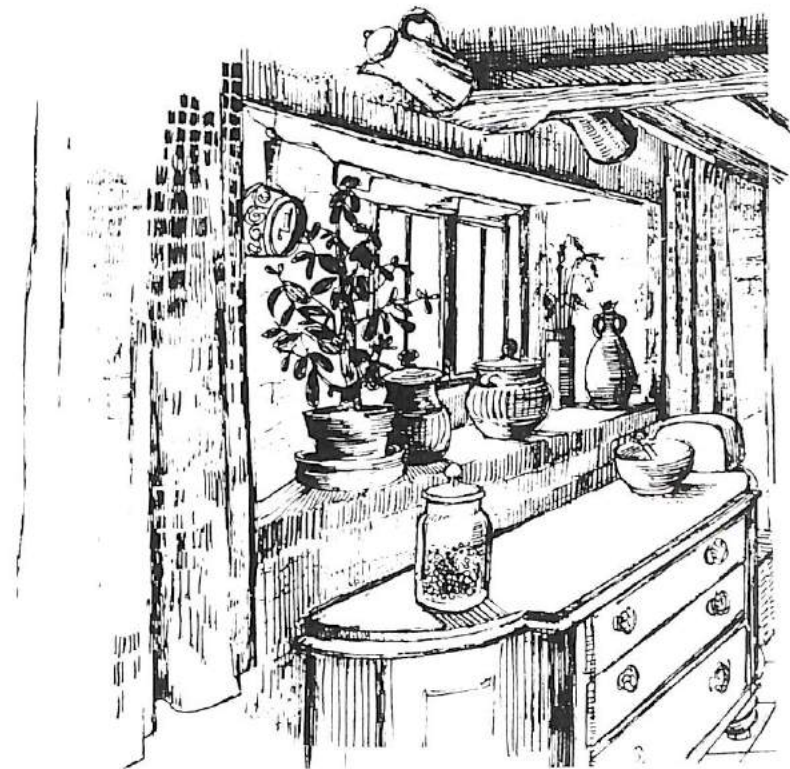
"A beautiful book of evocative photographs . . ." Colin Speakman, *Yorkshire Dales Review*

BOOK REVIEWS

A DALES COUNTRYSIDE COOKBOOK ed Janet Rawlins (Friends of Dales Countryside Museum, £5.95)

A Dales Countryside Cookbook does indeed suggest a real taste of the Yorkshire Dales, beautifully illustrated and compiled by Janet Rawlins, with interesting historic detail. It was launched recently at Askrigg in the Dales at an old-fashioned Yorkshire Dales tea-party, where some of the delicious recipes it contains could be tested at first-hand.

A browse through the book's opening sections gives insights into the type of food the first dales settlers enjoyed, with some unusual recipes from various historical



Drawing by Janet Rawlins.

periods, further enlivened by Edith Leyland's reminscences of a "A Dales Village Shop" and Mary Bell's memories of life on a Dales Farm which include the realities of Pig-killing and Haytime. Particularly interesting are also accounts such as the letter from Mathhew Dinsdale to advise would-be emigrants on provisions for the journey to America.

Sections on traditional Dales Food collected from recipes handed down through the generations and a most instructive section on food from the Dales Countryside such as elderberry pickle and sorrel soup all make fascinating and sometimes mouthwatering reading. While the final section deals with a wide variety of recipes for today for both special occasions and for more everyday gatherings; many of them sound quite irresistible.

So if you would like to know the best method of roasting a peacock, or making a clottie pudding or simply more traditionally, some excellent recipes for Yorkshire cheesecake or parkin, then *A Dales Countryside Cookbook* is the book for you. What is particularly attractive is the fact that about 50 local people have contributed a number of recipes so that the book has become truly part of a living dales tradition. All proceeds for the cookbook, which contains 275 recipes and over 150 drawings, published by the Friends of the Dales Countryside Museum, Hawes goes to the Museum Development Appeal and this beautifully produced book is excellent value at £5.95. and can be obtained by post direct from Janet Rawlins, West End House, Askrigg, via Leyburn, North Yorkshire DL8 3HN for £7.15 *to include postage and packing*. Cheques *must* be made out to the Friends of the Dales Countryside Museum. It is hoped that the book will be more widely available later in the New Year.

Fleur Speakman

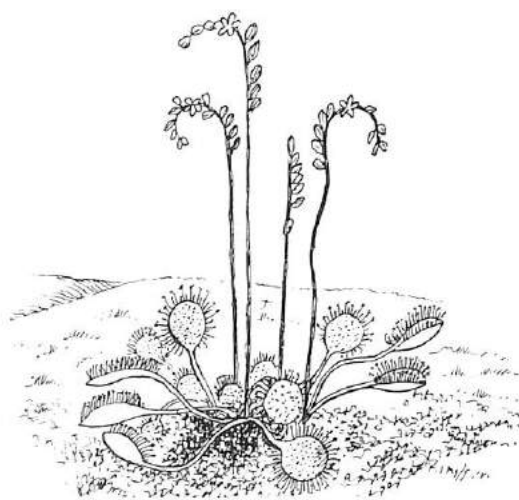
HOWGILLS AND DENTDALE by A. David Leather (Smith Settle, £6.95)

This is the fourth book on the Yorkshire Dales by YDS member David Leather (see his article on Wharfedale's geology on p16 of this *Review*) in the Smith Settle series of *Walkers' Guides*, and in some ways it is the most welcome, dealing as it does with the least walked areas of the Dales — the lovely, lonely fell country of the far north west, Dentdale, Garsdale, and the incomparably fine Howgill, Barbon and Middleton Fells — where even on a Bank Holiday you'll rarely see another soul.

As you would expect from a Fellow of the Geological Society, and President of his local Naturalists' Society, the walks illuminate the natural history and not the other way round. Lack of public transport makes it inevitable these 20 walks are circular, though at least four are easily accessible from stations on the Settle-Carlisle railway. Route descriptions are precise, and maps ones you can use. The superb photographs, colour and black and white, are supported by line drawings, with some exquisite watercolours, all by a variety of photographers and artists and reproduced to Smith Settle's usual very high standards.

A delightful read for armchair rambblers, and for pre-planning a walk, but not a book I'd want to risk in a rucksack pocket in the wind and rain.

Colin Speakman



Sundew by Ted Gower, from *Walker's Guide to the Howgills & Dentdale*.

BUFFER STOP TO BEAT THE EC

Keith and Pam Blackburn at Back o' th' Hill Farm, Storiths, near Bolton Abbey, solved the problem of what to do when EC regulations slashed their milk quota and made their dairy herd a less viable proposition in a rather unusual way. It is still a working dairy farm, with pedigree Canadian Holsteins, but after obtaining permission from the Bolton Abbey Estate to adapt their barn and shippon into a coffee shop, seating 50 people which now produces delicious food and snacks, they were also able to turn a hobby into a source of income — the Buffers Coffee shop and Model Railway Centre — to help sustain their mainstream farming business.



Upstairs in the converted barn, various miniature model railway tracks are set out including Hornby Dublo 'OO' '009' and N gauges and visitors can have the pleasure of pushing the buttons and watching the rolling stock spring into life. The models tell the history of the railways from the "Rocket" to modern day Inter-City services. Meanwhile downstairs, after suitable refreshment with excellent coffee and home made cakes, there is a good selection of model railway locomotives and equipment, and other small model vehicles, as well as books, guides, maps, cards and local crafts and gifts for sale.

Mention should also be made of the fact that it took courage and determination by the Blackburns with one or two false starts into other ventures before this most attractive and unexpected venue came into being. It's a perfect stopping place for a winter's walk or cycle ride in an area where choice is often very limited. But also the sort of delightful refreshment stop which should also be popular at any time of year and deserves Yorkshire Dales Society members' support as a Dales business which both meets a visitor need and helps a small family farm survive. The cafe is open daily all the year round (except November to Easter inclusive when it is closed on Mondays). Tel: Bolton Abbey (0756) 710253 for further details.

Fleur Speakman

DALESWATCH NEWS

SWINDEN QUARRY EXPANSION PLANS

The Yorkshire Dales Society is working closely with the Council for National Parks, CPRE and other conservation bodies in the Yorkshire Dales in a concerted response to one of the largest expansions of an existing quarry ever contemplated in the Yorkshire Dales. Tilcon's Swinden Quarry, the only quarry in the Dales which is still rail served, (though the siding at Ribblehead remains in situ), could undergo a massive expansion which will increase the acreage of the existing permission by a small amount, but the depth by a considerable amount.

The quarry company indicate that the present rate of extraction will not change if plans are granted, and that more stone will leave by rail, though the major form of transport will still be road. Careful landscaping plans will improve appearance and eventually a lake and nature reserve will replace the quarry when, in the year 2042, it is finally exhausted.

The application raises major strategic questions and issues of principle which the YDS Council of Management is still debating before making our formal response to the Yorkshire Dales National Park as planning authority. But a Public Inquiry, which could be a test case for the future of quarrying in the National Parks of the UK as a whole, now seems inevitable.



Dent Keld. (John & Eliza Forder)

NIDDERDALE

Thanks to an effective alert from the YDS Nidderdale Daleswatch Group, the YDS were able to support local people in opposition to a major development scheme at New York Mills, Summerbridge, which would have resulted in local people losing jobs as the Mill was converted into luxury apartments and a few token "craft workshops" local people could not afford. The YDS were warmly thanked by the local action Group.

Threats to removal of Dallowgill Moor from the North Yorkshire register of Common Land have also been brought to the attention of the YDS, with the Society joining forces with the Open Spaces Society and CPRE to resist this attempt to change the status of this important area of open land in the proposed Nidderdale AONB.

Convenor: Jean Johnson (0943 880234)

UPPER WHARFEDALE

A lively autumn meeting of the group looked at the problems of a typical Dales village, the Swinden Quarry extension, Badgerwatch, and problems of footpath erosion on popular paths in the Dale.

Convenors: Ken Lord 0756 753202 and Molly Marshall (0756 752604)

RIBBLESDALE

Issues raised at the last Ribblesdale meeting included the decline of public transport west of Settle owing to Pennine bus service cuts, and how people in the area feel cut off from Yorkshire affairs by receiving Granada rather than Yorkshire TV.

Convenor: Hilary Baker 0729 840609

LOWER WHARFEDALE

Members of the Group joined a small group of walkers near Denton and Middleton being filmed by BBC *Panorama* in a programme, to be shown in January and featuring the YDS Daleswatch Chairman Jim Burton, about the potential of the impact of the so-called Ilkley by-pass on local countryside and the Government's new policy of secretly upgrading "strategic roads" — such as the A65 across the Pennines — into superhighways by a linked series of massive by-passes. A meeting of the Group is planned for January.

Convenor: Peter Young 0943 466858

KEEPING PEOPLE IN THE HILLS

At the suggestion of Upper Wharfedale Daleswatch, we quote — and fully endorse — National Park Officer Richard Harvey's words in a recent *Dalesman* magazine article (reprinted by kind permission of *Dalesman*):

"You've got to keep people in these hills if you are going to keep them (the hill) the way you want. Somehow or other, you've got to find a way to help people stay here, by getting the housing policy right and the employment policy right

... the Dales farmer is a realist. Ask him to conserve the landscape and he'll do so, but quite legitimately he sees that as a crop, a product. Farmers are not 'park keepers' but they are food producers and also carers of the Countryside."

OUT AND ABOUT

BILL FOR NATIONAL PARKS WELCOMED

A Private Member's Bill to establish independent National Parks before impending local Government reorganisation, is being put to the House of Lords by Lord Norrie in the current session of Parliament.

Lord Norrie sees the Bill as a "First Aid" measure pending a major Green Bill to contain all the Government's promised legislation to implement the Edwards Committee report. Lord Norrie's Bill has been warmly welcomed by the Council for National Parks.

"It's marvellous news," comments CNP Director Amanda Nobbs. CNP and YDS will watch the progress of Lord Norrie's Bill with considerable interest.

FOUR WHEELED VEHICLES ON GREEN ROADS

In response to the article in the Autumn *Review* about four wheeled drive vehicles damaging green roads along which they have a vehicular right, (incorrectly interpreted by the *Craven Herald* as a misuse of footpaths by vehicles) the YDS received a long and detailed letter from Dr Jack Myers of Austwick. Disabled by poliomyelitis since 1959, Dr Myers has been able to continue to enjoy the Dales countryside thanks to a powered wheelchair he could use on footpaths and bridleways, he has had an opportunity to see surface damage at first hand, and he is convinced that such damage that does occur is caused by farm vehicles and not four wheeled drive vehicles out for leisure drives.

Ramblers' Association Dales Footpath Secretary, Shirley Woodman, however reports angry complaints from farmers in the Malham area suffering increasing nuisance and damage from four wheeled drive vehicles not only on green lanes but on their land. A reported 14% national increase in all-terrain 4 wheeled drive car sales when other car sales are declining also suggests that pressure on the countryside from motor sport is increasing. What's that about "quiet enjoyment of natural beauty"?

Dr Myers' letter does emphasise another point however, that people who have, for whatever reason, mobility impaired, have every much right to enjoy the countryside as the fit and energetic, and for that reason blanket restrictions on motor traffic have to be considered with caution. It emphasises too, why the YDS welcomes initiatives from such bodies as the Fieldfare Trust and the Bolton Abbey Estate to give access to the countryside, in the ways that Philip Chambers of the Fieldfare Trust suggests elsewhere in this *Review* (see page 15).

YDS SPONSORS WINTER SUNDAY DALESBUS

Lack of public transport on winter Sundays in the Yorkshire Dales National Park totally contradicts Park policies to encourage greater use of public transport. Car parks

are often full on fine Sundays, yet people without cars — or who don't wish to use their cars to add to congestion — are unable to get there at all.

So to see if the situation can be improved, the YDS are sponsoring the Horseless Carriage minibus of Threshfield, Upper Wharfedale, to provide a basic Sunday morning and teatime shuttle between Ilkley (linking in with the Sunday morning train service from Leeds), Bolton Abbey, Grassington, Kettlewell and Buckden. The service will operate on just three Sundays — January 16th, February 20th and March 20th — leaving Ilkley at 1000 and returning from Buckden at 1530 — ideal for a short linear walk, for example along the Dales Way. Fares will be £3 as far as Grassington, £4 to Kettlewell and Buckden. A YDS guided walk taking advantage of the bus is planned — exact route and distance dependent on weather conditions. Advance booking advised — SAE to the YDS office for information or ring 0943 607868.

SETTLE AND DISTRICT COMMUNITY NEWS

Another lively little local newsheet, the *Settle and District Community News*, provides a lively and entertaining insight into news, events and local activities in the Settle and Upper Ribblesdale area — and the advertisements are as fascinating as the editorial. Copies can be obtained locally or from Settle & District Community News, c/o Castlebergh Sports, Settle, North Yorkshire — SAE appreciated.

BARRAS or BARE HOUSE ?

Contrary to the eagle-eyed (anonymous) YDS member who grumbled about the (very slightly) wrong caption on the inside front cover of the Autumn *Review*, the YDS Secretary knows full well that the ruined farm on the edge of the Moor above Grassington is "Barras" or — the older form "Bare House", the origins of which name have never been fully explained. The name as printed was a typo we missed.

SETTLE CARLISLE SERVICE CUTS

The Yorkshire Dales Society has joined forces with the Friends of the Settle Carlisle Line, the Yorkshire Dales National Park and many other bodies including Skipton and Ripon MP David Curry to protest to Regional Railways over plans to cut, from May 1994, the 0601 early morning train from Leeds to Carlisle, together with the 0730 from Carlisle to Leeds, a train which provides a valuable shopping and business link to the West Yorkshire Dales from East Cumbria and the Yorkshire Dales.

College students and commuters in the Eden Valley will still have a shuttle service formed by an early morning empty train working from Carlisle to Kirkby Stephen.

Anger about the cuts stems from the fact that they are being implemented not because of a decline in numbers of passengers using these services, but because Regional Railway Managers want to take away a modern Sprinter unit from the S&C for use on "more profitable" Trans-Pennine services, a fact not unconnected to proposed privatisation and possible management buy-out deals. Equally reprehensible are plans to strengthen peak tourist services in the summer of 1994, not with comfortable Sprinter trains but smaller Pacer Units designed for local suburban journeys, not for long-distance travel over a scenic main line railway.

The net result of these cuts and of using stock which is totally unsuitable will be customer dissatisfaction and decline in numbers, leading to a spiral of decline, the all



Sprinter Train at Garsdale Station. (CS)

too familiar “closure by stealth” which was perpetuated in the 1980s, a situation only redeemed by the intervention of local authorities and the entrepreneurial spirit and imagination of former S&C Project Manager, Ron Cotton, who transformed the S&C, in a matter of months, into one of the most successful tourist railways in Europe.

What is happening now must not be allowed to develop into the kind of mismanagement which almost closed the line. Privatisation of British Rail might be an opportunity to rethink the purpose of the railway, perhaps even utilising preserved rolling stock and locomotives as happens on the West Highland Line — if that is what the leisure market wants.

Question — would BR managers themselves consider spending up to £50 to take their own families on a trip over England’s most famous scenic railway, in a cramped Pacer railcar?

Don’t send your answers to us on the back of postage stamp, but write direct to Roger Freeman MP, Minister for Public Transport, House of Commons, London, SW1A 0AA.

FREIGHT TRAFFIC ON THE SETTLE-CARLISLE — AND TO WENSLEYDALE

In a remarkable reversal of fortunes, freight traffic has returned both to the Settle-Carlisle, but also to the closed Wensleydale line. From the end of November freight trains carrying gypsum from Drax Power Station began to operate over the S&C to the plaster works at Kirkby Thore (a condition of planning permission secured by Cumbria County Council after joint representations from both the Friends of the Lake District and the Yorkshire Dales Society). Even more remarkable, the Wensleydale line between Northallerton and Redmire has been reconnected and reopened for the Ministry of Defence as it was realised that the proximity of Redmire to Catterick Camp made it an ideal railhead for tanks and artillery equipment which need to be brought to Catterick as a result of the return of NATO troops from Germany — another surprising consequence of the fall of the Iron Curtain.

Whether this will delay the possible sale of the line to the Wensleydale Railway Association is not known, but it is thought that continued use of the line by the MoD will not prejudice its use for passenger services — and may help to pay for urgently needed track refurbishment. For details of the latest situation, write to Wensleydale Railway Association, PO Box 36, Northallerton, DL7 8YQ.

SOCIETY WINTER AND EARLY SPRING EVENTS

All members are welcome — and please bring an interested friend with you, though non-YDS members don’t get the Members Discount !

SUNDAY JANUARY 16th: WINTER DALESBUS WALK Catch the YDS sponsored Horseless Carriage minibus Ilkley Station d. 1000 (connecting train leaves Leeds at 0906) for short walk in Upper Wharfedale, returning on bus that leaves Buckden at 1530, Fare £4 return. Advance booking strongly advised — details (SAE please) from YDS office.

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 5th: WALK ALONG THE NIDDERDALE WAY Walk Leader Chris Hartley Tel: 0943 872511. Meet 10.30am. Walk from main car park Brimham Rocks, 4 miles along Nidderdale Way, Brimham Lodge Farm through woods to Parkhouse Farm to Summer Wood, Summer Lodge Farm and Brimham car park. Easy walk, packed lunch. (Bus 24 0820 from Harrogate — please ring Chris to arrange pickup point).

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 5th: LECTURE “PHOTOGRAPHING YORKSHIRE WILD LIFE” Lecture Photographing Yorkshire Wild Life by John Hobson at Dacre Village Hall 2pm. (Bus 24 1220 from Harrogate to Dacre tel: 0423 566061).

SUNDAY FEBRUARY 20th: WINTER DALESBUS WALK Arrangements as January 16th.

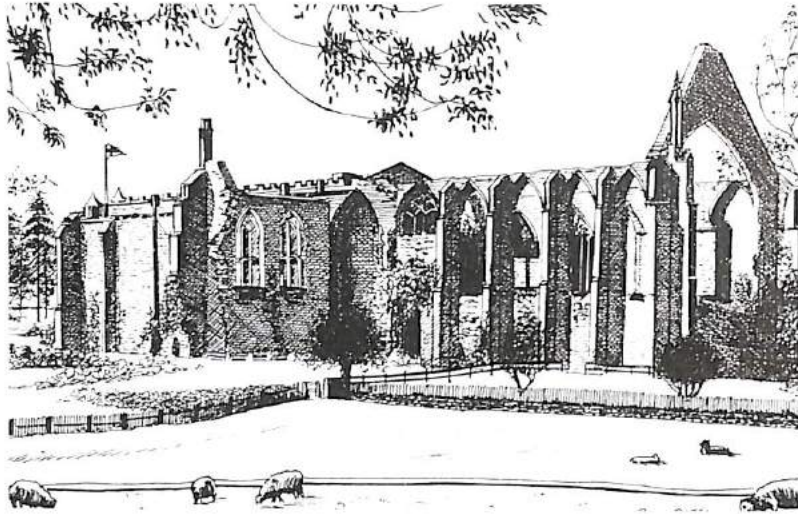
SATURDAY MARCH 12th: WALK IN GARGRAVE AREA Leader Chris Wright tel: 0937 573427 . Moderate walk in the Gargrave area. Meet Gargrave Village hall 10.30 am. Train from Leeds 9.01am. Bus 580 from Skipton (Pennine) 9.45am. Pub, cafe or packed lunch.

SATURDAY MARCH 12th: LECTURE “THE CRAVEN DALE” Lecture by Ivan Wright on The Craven Dale in Gargrave Village Hall at 2pm. Pennine 580 Giggleswick bus d. Skipton 1245, 1345.

SUNDAY MARCH 20th: WINTER DALESBUS WALK arrangements as January 16th.

SATURDAY 26th AND SUNDAY 27th MARCH: BOLTON PRIORY AND ITS ESTATE This is the second of the annual series of Spring weekends devoted to the monastic sites of Yorkshire. Experts led by Stephen Moorhouse present results of the latest work at Bolton Priory. The weekend will explore how the well-preserved legacy of the past is being integrated into the development of the present Estate. There will be lectures on Saturday at Bolton Abbey Village Hall and guided tours on Sunday.

Please send for further information to Marilyn Moreland, Department of Adult Continuing Education, University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT. tel: 0532 333220.



Fountains Abbey. (Bill Pates)

MONDAY MARCH 28th: THE FIRST ARTHUR RAISTRICK MEMORIAL LECTURE: LIMESTONE IN CHINA AND THE DALES by Dr Marjorie Sweeting at Grassington Town Hall 7.30pm. Admission £1

SUNDAY APRIL 17th: A CONCERT OF DALES MUSIC AND DANCE AT THE ROBINSON INSTITUTE TIMBLE AT 2.30PM. Please prebook your tickets with cheques made out to the Yorkshire Dales Society at £4.00 per person with the enclosed booking form by April 10th. Light refreshments will be available.

The opportunity to spend a weekend in the Dales with a visit to the prize-winning Hawes creamery, the YDS AGM in the afternoon with a talk by Dr. Chris Wood from the YDNP, followed by a lecture in the evening.

Dates for your Diary:

SATURDAY MAY 14th/SUNDAY MAY 15th: YDS HAWES WEEKEND — to include:

* VISIT TO HAWES CREAMERY — YDS ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING (AT 2.15PM AT GAYLE INSTITUTE); Evening lecture/social event; Sunday morning walk in Wensleydale. Choice of accommodation available in Hawes.

Further details in the *Spring Review*.

REMEMBER: the Yorkshire Dales Society urgently needs new members in 1994. Personal recommendation is the most effective form of recruitment — the more members we have the more effective our work. Send or leave on our ansaphone (0943 461938) the name and address of a potential member, and we'll send them a FREE copy of the *YDS Review* and a membership form.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE REVIEW, EITHER LINE DRAWINGS, ARTICLES AND PHOTOGRAPHS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME.



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Smith Settle publish a selection of titles not to be missed by lovers of the Yorkshire Dales. Here are a few of them, available at your local bookshop, or direct from Smith Settle at the address above.

WALKER'S GUIDES

to

- WHARFEDAILE David Leather
- WENSLEYDALE David Leather
- SWALEDALE David Leather
- THREE PEAKS W R Mitchell
- BOWLAND & PENDLE W R Mitchell
- CLEVELAND HILLS Tom Burns
- HOWGILLS & DENTDALE David Leather



Walker's Guides are a new kind of guidebook which bring the countryside to life, a unique combination of detailed walks together with informative descriptions of all the points of interest along the way. Introductory chapters give the background to the area:

- Landscape:* geology; the ancient environment; fossils; glacial features
- History:* prehistory; Romans, Vikings and Normans; farming and industries; tourism
- Wildlife:* birds, mammals, butterflies and beetles; habitats; markings and behaviour
- Flora:* flowers, trees and fungi; typical plant habitats; identification of species

20 circular walks, ranging from 3 to 15 miles, each with:

- * Detailed route directions
- * Easy-to-follow maps
- * Descriptions of points of interest along the way
- * Notes on starting points, parking, distances and walking times

Illustrated with a wealth of photographs, line drawings and watercolours, **WALKER'S GUIDES** are a breakthrough in walking books, and, with such essential information never before brought together in this way, are *the* guides for the 1990s.

Each Walker's Guide is 140 pages, with a generous 8" by 6" size that fits into a rucksack or pocket, containing around 70 colour and b&w illustrations and maps. They are £6.95 each, or YDS Members can buy all seven titles for only £43, saving over £5!

