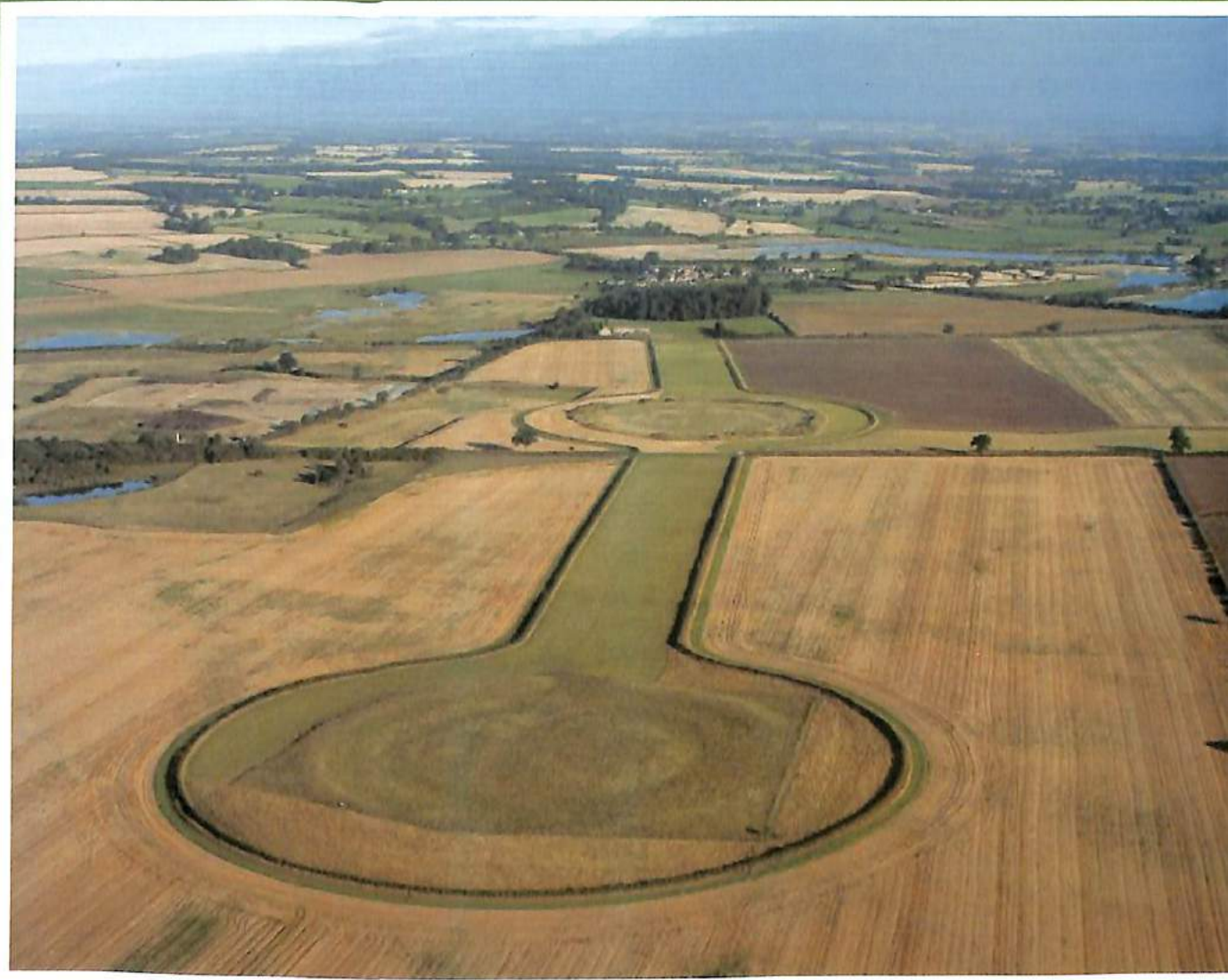


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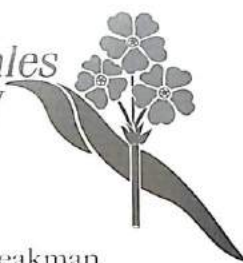


- *Unfinished Business in the Howgills*
- *Thornborough Henges Complex – a National Treasure*
- *Sharing the Dales*
- *Ken Willson Award*

Yorkshire Dales
Society



£1.50



Unfinished Business in the Howgills

Every Yorkshire Dales Society member who knows and walks the Howgill Fells, those magnificent dome-like, open fells that dominate the north western corner of the Yorkshire Dales National Park north of Sedbergh and the Lune gorge, will be aware of a complete absurdity - a mythical dividing line that runs somewhere just to the north of the summit of The Calf, and Cautley Spout that implies that the landscape to the south of this line is good enough to be in a National Park, and that to the north is not. Likewise, lovers of what are perhaps the finest walks from the Settle-Carlisle line, up to Wild Boar Fell and Mallerstang Edge, find it hard to believe that this awe-inspiring landscape does not receive the protection of a National Park.

The invisible line over the Howgills follows a boundary that vanished over 30 years ago - that of the old West Riding and Westmorland County Councils. Likewise Wild Boar Fell didn't qualify to be in a National Park because it lay in Westmorland not West Riding, despite its dominance in a spectacular Upper Eden landscape.

Ironically when the North Pennines Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty was designated in 1988, the Howgills, Wild Boar Fell and Mallerstang were omitted from the AONB because it was felt by the Countryside Commission, very sensibly, that these areas were, in landscape terms, an integral part of the Yorkshire Dales National Park. But this meant this area continued to receive no special protection.

At the time, the Countryside Commission referred to this as "unfinished business". There was also a question over other areas to the west of the Yorkshire Dales National Park including the Leck, Middleton and Barbon Fells, and possibly Firbank Fell, including Fox's Pulpit where, in 1652, George Fox gave a sermon to a thousand souls that founded the worldwide Quaker movement.

At the same time, our colleagues in the Friends of the Lake District (who also look after other areas of Cumbria) were concerned about the future of some outstanding landscapes to the north and east of the

Lake District National Park, including the "other" Borrowdale near Tebay, as well as the Orton Fells to the north.

After some discussion it was agreed to bring the two National Park boundary issues together, and FLD appointed, Frank Lee, an experienced ex-National Park planner to develop the case for major boundary changes to the two National Parks. Whilst the project has been largely driven by FLD, the Yorkshire Dales Society has taken an active role in the project, contributing to the study research and making a contribution to Frank's salary and other costs. After extensive site visits and consultation with the two organisations and local communities (many of whom are currently alarmed at a rush of wind turbine proposals in their area), proposals were put forward to the Countryside Agency (as it now is).

To everyone's delight and astonishment, the Countryside Agency reacted extremely positively, and has now appointed a team of consultants to look at the FLD/YDS proposals and to consult other interest groups. There has also been support in principle from the two National Park Authorities.

Whether the recommendations from these consultations exactly match the FLD/YDS proposals is yet to be known, but it seems that at last, after over 50 years, the two halves of the Howgills may be joined together, and the glorious Wild Boar, Mallerstang and Western Fells may also benefit from the protection and support of the National Park Authority.

When this happens, this will indeed be something to celebrate. It will also be an occasion to recognise the outstanding work of Frank Lee and FLD in putting together a carefully researched and cogently presented case, which will enable Government Agencies to deliver important new protection for some of the finest landscapes of the Yorkshire & Cumbrian Dales.

Colin Speakman

Thornborough Henges Complex - a National Treasure

The national importance of Thornborough Henges

The three massive earth henges at Thornborough in North Yorkshire may be impressive, but they are merely the most obvious survivals of what was once the largest religious landscape in Britain, stretching at least 25 miles from Boroughbridge in the south to Catterick in the north. This "Sacred Vale", appears to have been of primary importance in a religious context from the late Neolithic period right through to Celtic times.

Archaeologist Dr Jan Harding, who has been investigating the area since 1995, has shown that Thornborough's first religious monument was the Cursus. This is one of two ceremonial causeways within the Sacred Vale, the other being at Scorton near Catterick. They are two of only three cursus sites in the north of England and are among the largest in Britain.

After the cursus monuments, religious expression in the area flourished with the creation of a widespread number of very large monuments. Across the whole Vale, seven enormous earth henges and a large stone row were erected. This created the earliest and largest planned religious landscape within the British Isles. Six of the henges have almost identical layouts, demonstrating a significant degree of organisation within a lengthy continuity of social structure. For such large henges, the creation of two of identical constructions would be significant - but six is absolutely unique!

Elsewhere in Britain, henges of earth, wood or stone were constructed in an almost piecemeal fashion yet, here in Yorkshire, they were built along two straight alignments of remarkable long distance accuracy. Nowhere else in Britain can this prehistoric complex be matched in size, accuracy and sophistication of design - and yet it has become a victim of economic exploitation by modern man.

This is an area rich in archaeology from all periods, representing a wealth of so far untapped and often unloved heritage. The Thornborough Henges constitute the jewel in the crown and, with a little imaginative investment by the authorities, there is a real prospect of this area becoming a new tourist destination. Not only has it the greatest concentration of the largest henges in Britain, but it can also claim the largest concentration of megalithic follies. Only 5 miles from the genuine

hengens is the 18th century Druid's Temple, built at a time when Thornborough was thought to be of Roman origin, and there are many more follies to be seen in Swinton Park and on the banks of the River Ure at Masham.

The need to stop destruction by quarrying

But, unless action is taken quickly, there will be little left for heritage tourists to see. The henges at Hutton Moor and Cana Barn can now be identified only as crop marks, and that at Nunwick is little better. The whole of the cursus at Scorton and half of that at Thornborough have recently been lost to aggregates quarrying. The henge at Catterick was first bisected when the Romans built Dere Street through its centre, then it was flattened centuries later for a racecourse and, most recently, half has been destroyed by quarrying. At Boroughbridge, a modern housing estate has been allowed to intrude upon the setting of the Devil's Arrows megaliths.

Archaeologists now recognise that it is vital to preserve and investigate the landscape setting in which significant henge monuments are situated if we are ever to understand them properly. At Stonehenge, modern research techniques are now uncovering new clues about its evolution only because the surrounding landscape was saved for the nation by English Heritage and the National Trust.

In rural Yorkshire, where the local authorities are often largely controlled by landowners and farmers, the landscape has always been just an asset to be exploited. Since World War II, a series of open-cast gravel quarries close to the Thornborough Henges, at one point even biting into the central henge, have generated much higher rates of income than traditional farming. North Yorkshire County Council, who gave permission for this violation of its own cultural heritage, even took advantage of the situation to commandeer the resultant pit as a waste tip, which is still operational.

All the land to the west of the henges was quarried - and any archaeology destroyed - before the introduction in 1990 of the current Planning Policy Guidance PPG16 which sets out the government's policy to reconcile the need for development with the need to record buried archaeology. Permission for gravel extraction in the 106 hectares of farmland to the north of the henges was granted in 1994 and this present Nosterfield Quarry is operated by Tarmac Northern Ltd. Amongst other things, PPG16

requires any archaeology to be recorded before being destroyed by a development. This particular requirement is useful in that, for the first time within the setting of the henges, we can gain some understanding of the extent of the archaeology being lost to quarrying.

Two areas of pits and hearths have been interpreted as the temporary settlements of people who came either to build the henges and/or to worship at them. There is an area where axes appear to have been ritually deposited, and another contains burials from both the Bronze and the Iron Ages. Two square barrows and horse burials from the latter period support the suggestion from the Ferrybridge chariot burial that the influence of the East Yorkshire-based Parisii tribe extended further west than had previously been suspected. This rich pattern of activity is likely to have been mirrored in those areas destroyed by earlier quarry workings – and prompts the expectation that it is likely to be repeated in the areas so far untouched by quarrying.

Dr Harding's field walking evidence indicates that settlements were located in an annulus outside a sacred core area that surrounded the henges. Two of those probable settlements were within the perimeter of the present Nosterfield Quarry and a third is on the proposed quarry extension at Ladybridge Farm. So, on purely archaeological grounds, we contend that quarrying must stop.

Problems with current legislation

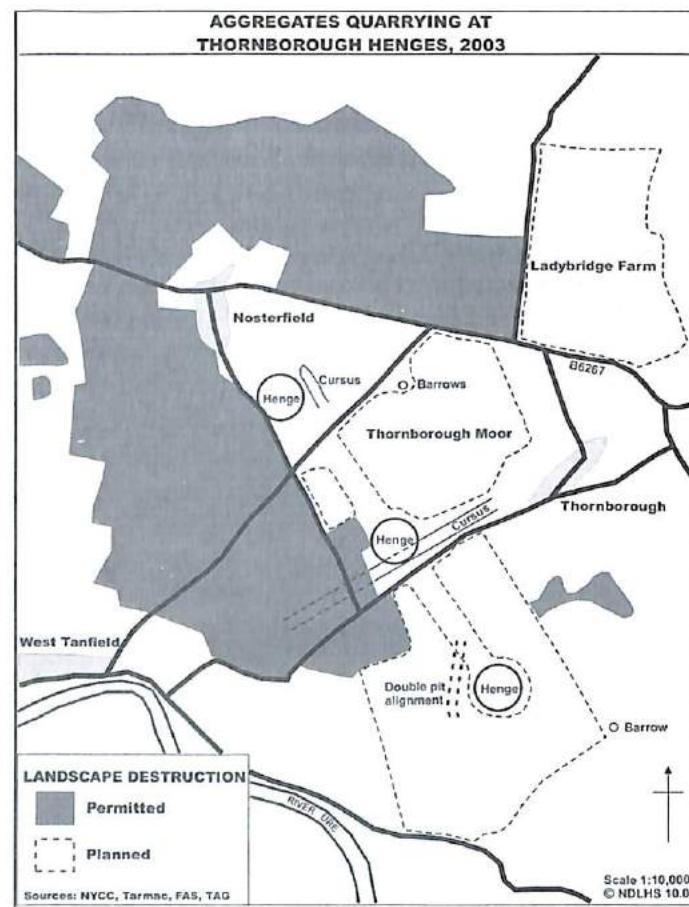
We believe that our early ancestors chose these gravel terraces as a flat landscape upon which to sculpt the physical expressions – henge temples and processional ways - of a "religion" interpreting their emerging understanding of the impact of nature upon a newly evolving settled agricultural lifestyle. We also believe that the sequence of gravel quarries is destroying the ritual landscape of these internationally important henges, and that the clues left behind by our ancestors should not be destroyed in the name of short-term gain.

PPG16 requires that archaeology of national importance should be preserved in situ wherever possible, along with the setting. It also warns the developer to take out insurance in case such features are found. Clearly the intention is that newly discovered archaeology of national importance should be preserved in situ.

The County Archaeologist raised no objections to the planning application for the present Nosterfield Quarry, simply requiring the imposition of a condition to safeguard archaeological interests. The area contained no recorded monuments and, on gravel beds, it is very difficult to identify buried archaeology without excavation, so no archaeology was expected. His predecessor, Mike Griffiths, who has been in private practice for some years, carried out the required advance archaeological evaluation

on behalf of the mining company.

His conclusion that, apart from a small peat deposit, "the archaeology of the site displays little potential for contributing to archaeological studies," was quoted in the County Planning Officer's report to the elected members. However, that report omitted Mr Griffiths' assertion that "...the area of the proposed extraction lies within, though probably at the extreme margin of, the main prehistoric ritual landscape". It appears that, contrary to S18 of PPG16, the county council did not regard the preservation of the setting of the henges, which is surely of national significance, to be a material consideration in determining that application.



The watching brief required only 2% archaeological sampling before quarrying commenced, whereas 8-10% is now required for Neolithic and Bronze Age areas. That "sampling" was implemented as a single narrow trench across the centre of the site, rather than as a checkerboard series of pits statistically representative of the entire area. Mr Griffiths has recently admitted that he failed to investigate the topsoil for Mesolithic deposits. As it is, the cursory sample excavations, largely by spade ahead of the bulldozers, found extensive archaeological evidence (ancient hearths, Neolithic pottery, three round barrows, 12 cremations and pit alignments) to justify more intensive investigations.

The first area quarried by Tarmac contained seventy Neolithic pits and thirteen hearths containing large amounts of pottery and flint. Yet because only a handful of features were expected,

advance investigations took place extremely rapidly and a significant proportion of the features were not properly excavated. Local people became aware of these finds only in the late spring of 2003, the County Archaeologist having earlier denied that any information was available. According to his own Chief Executive, however, he had been given a "brief interim summary of the findings" on 7/11/02 long after those finds had been destroyed.

Rough digging of features is not likely to preserve evidence so fragile that it can "crumble in your hand". Whilst a contract archaeologist may be no less skilled than an academic, the developer-driven system initiated by PPG16 inevitably tends to deliver lowest cost not highest quality. When asked about the potential importance and preservation in situ of these remains, the County Archaeologist responded that they were unlikely to be important enough, since to stop the quarrying would entail North Yorkshire County Council paying Tarmac compensation for profits lost.

So Tarmac has achieved its ends while following the letter of the law, with the result that no features found on the current quarry have been preserved in situ. It is now evident that PPG16 and the county council's implementation of it cannot ensure preservation in situ of archaeology on this site - regardless of its importance. Within the setting of the Thornborough Henges and while remaining within the law, Tarmac has devised a precedent for developers of all kinds to destroy unscheduled archaeology even when it is patently of national significance.

It appears that neither a County Council nor English Heritage has the power under existing legislation to ensure preservation of nationally important features discovered after planning permission has been granted. We don't know how much of this supposedly unimportant landscape was quarried without prior investigation. Any buried remains in the vicinity of the henges are all part of a jigsaw that holds the key to a better understanding to these amazing structures. The archaeology is complex, difficult to understand and, most importantly, is the last of a finite resource. Rescue excavation and mitigation strategies of the kind employed in the Nosterfield Quarry workings, even if impeccably implemented, are unlikely to provide an adequate response in the face of the total destruction inevitably produced by gravel extraction, especially when we do not even know what we are looking for.

What is the future for the henge complex?

Tarmac owns both Ladybridge Farm, situated immediately to the east of the present quarry, and Thornborough Moor, the open farmland where the henges are located. An application to extend quarrying on to the first site is imminent, and the company wants to expand on to the Moor by the end of this decade. Tarmac will claim that

recording buried archaeology at the developer's expense before quarrying is a better option than allowing such features to be broken up by ploughing without record.

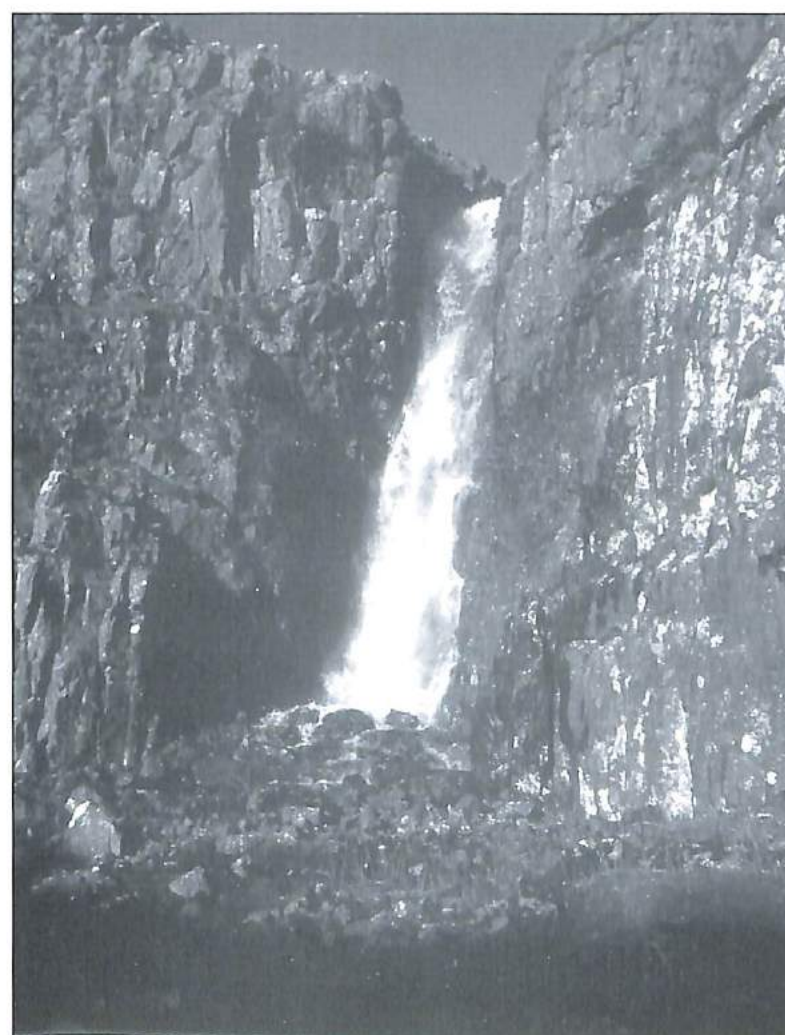
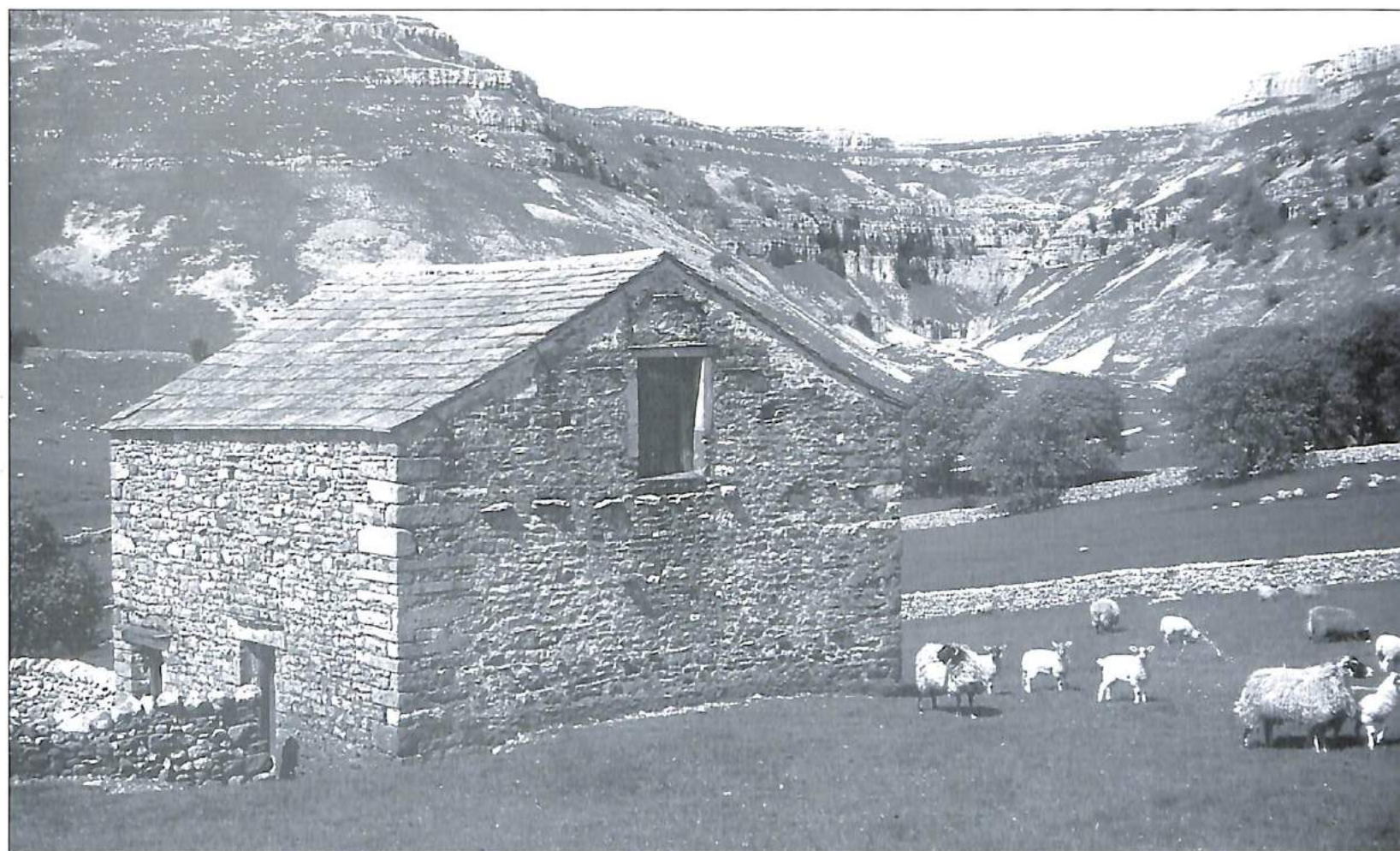
This may be a seductive prospect for those who value new knowledge at any price, particularly if they don't feel they have any stewardship responsibilities because they live far away. But is ploughing really a serious danger at Ladybridge and Thornborough Moor? Many of the features already discovered nearby are a metre or more deep, well below ploughing depth. Take away the threat of quarrying, which guarantees the destruction of the henges' setting, and we give ourselves time to solve any real issues with ploughing and raise the funds for unpressurised investigation of this matchless complex. In any case, if Tarmac is truly so concerned about archaeology, then, as the landowner, it could insist upon a management regime that forbids ploughing by its farmer tenants.

Open-cast quarrying is different from most other types of development as it destroys the entire landscape in its path to a depth of 6m or more and it has already completely removed much of the setting of the henges. Once quarried, entire areas of land are left archaeologically sterile. This is not the same as with a road or a building, where the impact is relatively minor and measures can be taken to preserve archaeology in the ground. Around Thornborough, when a quarry has been exhausted, an alien landscape of water-filled pits replaces the original farmland, completely obliterating the local community's sense of the heritage of "their place." Standing on the very spot where their ancestors once progressed along a processional way, generates in local people a sense of connection across the ages. That visceral feeling cannot be replaced by an interpretation board on the side of a machine-dug water-filled crater, even if the latter does provide an unwanted nature reserve or boating pool.

Nearly 50% of the historic landscape has already been lost to posterity and what remains is a minimum sample that ought to be safeguarded for future study and enjoyment. Although Thornborough Henges are, as yet, hardly known to a discerning public, the Friends believe that they should become a valued and important element of the educational, recreational and touristic response of the nation under a more sympathetic management regime – an ongoing resource of far greater cumulative value than any short-term gain from gravel quarrying.

Report by the Friends of Thornborough Henges. For further details or to support the work of the Friends visit www.friendsofthornborough.org.uk; or telephone 01609 777480 or e-mail info@friendsofthornborough.org.uk

Malhamdale Views by Peter Sharp



Page 6 – top: *Clapper Bridge at Malham Cove*;
bottom: *Gordale and Janet's Foss*.
This page – top: *Gordale Barn*;
above: *Lime Kiln at Great Douk*;
left: *Watloes Waterfall*

Sharing the Dales

When on Yorkshire Day (August 1st) 2003 HBOS chose the Yorkshire Dales Society as one of the charities to receive a windfall grant of £5,000, the Society's Council of Management felt it would be appropriate to use the money in this Golden Jubilee Year of the National Park, to help people who, for a variety of reasons, including income or disability, were not able to come to the Yorkshire Dales to enjoy a visit.

We called the scheme "Sharing the Dales". Rather than try and contact groups ourselves, we thought we could achieve most by working with the Outreach Officers of the Yorkshire Dales National

organised entirely by the group leaders. 184 people took part. Many of these people live in retirement homes and normally have no opportunity to get out into the countryside let alone a National Park.

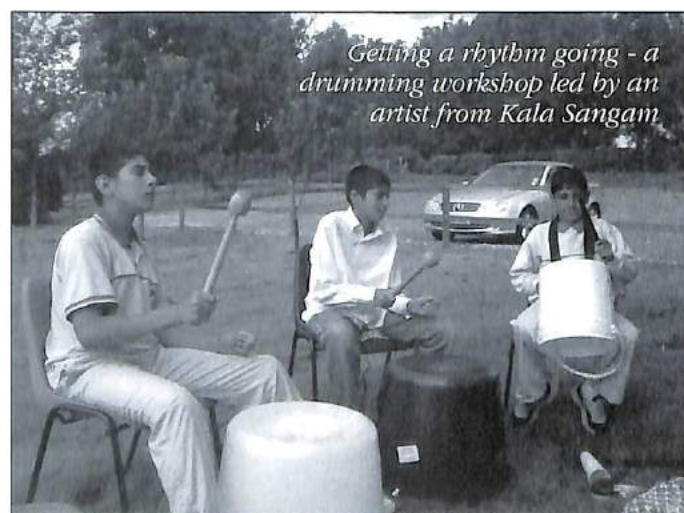
One party from the Whinfield Elderly People's Group had a tour of Bolton Abbey and happened to bump into colourful TV celebrity Jimmy Savile – a chance encounter the ladies thought was fantastic. Afterwards, one of the helpers wrote: "Thank you so much for the excellent trip - it was a roaring success and the ladies loved it!"

Members of the Stanbury Residents Group had a tour of Hurries Farm in Otterburn, then a meal at Beck Hall followed by a look around Kirby Malham Church. One of them said: "This has been the best day out for me for years, I can't believe that someone has paid for me to have such a wonderful time."

YDNPA Outreach Officer Catherine Kemp said: "Both groups really enjoyed the trips and I will continue to work with them. The contact has been valuable and I hope to develop more outreach work with elderly groups. The contribution from the YDS has helped make this possible."

Bolton Abbey Play Scheme

Sharing the Dales money also paid for a double deck bus to take children, organised by local community groups from areas of Keighley with high levels of deprivation, to a summer holiday play scheme at Bolton Abbey. The children, who were aged between five and 16, go to Keighley play schemes and were from white and Asian communities. The event was organised by the



Getting a rhythm going - a drumming workshop led by an artist from Kala Sangam



Tag Rugby with the Bradford Sports Development Team

Park to "add value" to what they were already doing with deprived groups in Keighley and Bradford – an initiative subsequently praised by Rural Affairs Minister Alun Michael as exactly the kind of initiative the Government wants to see in our National Parks. What emerged from discussions with Park officers was a desperate need for help with transport costs - both conventional buses and coaches and minibuses - to bring elderly people and children to the Dales.

The result has been a huge success, with almost 500 people from very deprived areas of Bradford and Keighley enjoying what for many has been their first visit ever to the Dales, with everyone encouraged to make repeat trips in the future.

Schemes have included:

Elderly Group visits

The YDS money paid for 12 visits to the Dales by elderly people's groups from Keighley. Two were led by Dales Volunteers while the other ten were

YDNPA with Keighley Healthy Living Network, Kala-sangam arts, Walking for Health, and the Sue Belcher Centre. Over 170 places were taken up by children, with ten leaders from the communities involved.

Malham Visits

The YDNPA has also managed 'Sharing the Dales' funds to cover transport costs for 200 children from five Keighley area schools to visit Malham in the National Park in October and November. The project is part of a wider initiative through which the Society is encouraging the use of public transport for leisure visits to the Dales.

Around 200 children took part from Guardhouse, Parkwood, Ingrow, Holycroft and Worth Valley schools. While in Malham the youngsters were able to enjoy a positive countryside experience – related to national curriculum themes of course!

Dales Volunteers (some of them YDS members) who were trained in group leadership as part of the YDNPA education programme, gave their services free of charge to guide the groups and ensure the visits were safe, informative and enjoyable.

A significant aim of the work is to encourage children to make a return visit with parents and friends. To that end, bus operator Keighley & District Travel has provided each child with an 'adult travels free' bus ticket paid for by the YDS cash for an hourly Sunday service bus from Keighley to Grassington – the hub of the Yorkshire Dales. Hopefully this incentive, along with the kids' enthusiasm from their trip to Malham, will encourage children to bring their parents and encourage many new families, including many of ethnic minority background, to come to the National Park using public transport.

The vouchers are paid for by YDS money through the Travel Awareness Regions Group for Environmental Transport project (TARGET), which is EU-funded and aims to provide a range of transport choices and develop alternative measures to influence and encourage a change in travel behaviour.

Residential course in Stainforth

Sharing the Dales has also helped fund a group of eight people to attend a weekend residential "walk and art" course at Stainforth Youth Hostel. The eight people attending the course all have long term mental health difficulties. Each commented on how much they had enjoyed the weekend and two have subsequently volunteered to become Walking for Mental Health walk leaders.

The total amount of money used for these projects,



Walking for health leaders took a group walking around the Bolton Abbey Estate on each day

which have benefited so many people amounts to £2,823, which leaves just over £2,000 available to support similar schemes in 2005.

Iain Mann, the YDNPA's Target Project Officer, said: "Without the money from the YDS we would not be able to run a lot of the projects that have brought so much pleasure to so many people.

"The Society is helping in a big way to improve understanding and appreciation of the Yorkshire Dales National Park."

The Ken Willson Award

When Ken Willson, our first President, died in autumn 2003, the Yorkshire Dales Society Council began to think long and hard about how we could commemorate and celebrate Ken's remarkable lifetime achievement for the Yorkshire Dales in particular, in a way which would reflect that achievement, and in a manner that Ken would have felt appropriate.

Right up until a few days before his death last year, a few months before his 90th birthday, Ken was active in campaigning for National Parks. He had done so, nationally and locally, for more than half a century, most especially in his beloved Lake District and Yorkshire Dales. Ken was a founder member, and for many years Chairman and later President, of the Yorkshire Dales Society. He also served for almost a decade as a highly respected Appointed Member of the Yorkshire Dales National Park Committee, as well as being a very long serving Chairman of Craven CPRE and member of the Executive of the Friends of the Lake District, representing both organisations on the Council for National Parks

The Yorkshire Dales Society, jointly with Craven branch of CPRE with whom Ken was also associated for over 40 years, has decided to commemorate his life and achievement not by a physical memorial, such as a bench or trees, the significance of which can quickly be forgotten, but by what we are calling the Ken Willson Award. This will be an award of cash, initially £500, with an appropriate certificate, given to a young person, under 30 years of age, living in or working in the Yorkshire Dales, who has already made a significant contribution to the environment, culture or life and work of the Dales. The annual award will therefore not only help and encourage a young person in the Dales at that vital early stage of their career, but will help to remind future generations about Ken, who was, throughout a long and active life, deeply committed, not to the past, but to the future of the countryside he loved and which he wanted to see conserved and cared for, for generations to come.

A small Trust is being established, which will include representatives of the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority, Nidderdale Joint Advisory Committee and the Yorkshire Dales Millennium Trust, as well as the Yorkshire Dales Society and Craven CPRE. It is expected the first award will be made in spring 2005. Judges will be the Chairman of both the Yorkshire Dales Society and Craven CPRE, the Editor of The Dalesman, individuals nominated by the National Park Authority, Nidderdale JAC and the Yorkshire Dales Millennium Trust and the writer and photographer David

Morgan Rees, a former Vice Chairman of YDS.

There has been initial funding promised by the Yorkshire Dales Society and CPRE, but there has already been two very generous donations from YDS members, including one from Mrs Dorothy "Dot" Willson, Ken's widow, who is especially thrilled to learn that through the Award, Ken's enthusiasm and support for the area he loved so deeply will continue.

If any member of the Yorkshire Dales Society wishes to make a donation to the new Trust, cheques should be sent and made out to the Yorkshire Dales Society, Civic Centre, Cross Green, Otley, West Yorkshire, LS21 1HD, (marking your envelope the Ken Willson Award).

Members may also wish to consider nominating a young person in the Dales who they believe merits consideration for the Award. The nominations for the 2005 Award will close on March 31st, 2005, and the young person concerned must be less than 30 years of age at that date. He or she should live or work either within the National Park or Nidderdale AONB, or in an adjacent community, and have made an important contribution in one of the following five areas of activity:

- The protection and enhancement of the Dales' natural or built environment;
- The understanding and enjoyment of the landscape;
- The cultural life of the Dales through the arts or related cultural activity;
- The local economy including upland farming or forestry;
- The care and social well being of Dales' communities.

It is intended that the award, of a cash amount to be determined annually by the two main sponsoring organisations (the Yorkshire Dales Society and the Craven Branch of CPRE) should recognise the added value made by the individual to his or her chosen field of work or voluntary activity, and should also help to support and further the Award winners' future career or chosen field of activity.

If you would like to nominate an individual, please write to the Society at the above address for a Ken Willson Award nomination form. The nomination will have to be sponsored by two other people, and one of the three sponsors must be a member of a recognised voluntary body, local authority, educational institution or religious body, who should be prepared, if required, to offer an independent character reference for that individual.

Sustainable Tourism – What Does it Really Mean?

The word "sustainable" has, through rapid over-use and misuse, become one of those vapid terms which agencies and bureaucracies love to use, often to mask a lack of real understanding of what the issues really are.

Too often "sustainable" is taken to mean "economically sustainable", i.e. profitable. That is not what the term, as it relates to tourism, should mean. It is equally often wrongly used simply to describe rural tourism. A great deal of tourist or visitor activity, which takes place in the countryside, is far from being "environmentally sustainable". There needs to be a much sharper focus on forms of tourism that are appropriate, especially for a nationally protected landscape such as a National Park or AONB.

The concept of tourism which does least harm to the environment emerged in German speaking countries – most notably Switzerland, Austria and Germany - during the 1980s, as part of a worldwide protest movement against the damage being done to local communities and the environment by profit-fuelled mass tourism, which too often destroys environments, devastates local communities and imposes western, high consumption lifestyles on indigenous populations – the so-called Coca-Cola culture.

The eminent Swiss writer and academic Jos Krippendorf coined the term "hard" tourism for exploitative forms of tourism compared with what is best translated as "soft" or "gentle" tourism, that is forms of tourism which respect local values and generate maximum benefit to local communities – not just multinational corporations such as airlines and hotel chains whose profits rapidly leave the area, and even the country, where the tourists spend their time.

This philosophy puts as much responsibility with visitors – the consumers – as with tourism suppliers. Followers of Krippendorf based in Starnberg, southern Germany (close to both Swiss and Austrian borders), and known as the Studienkreis für Tourismus - literally a research or study group for tourism - have devised **five principles** for what they term responsible tourism which are worth repeating:

1. **Be prepared to use less comfortable accommodation** – this means not staying at luxury hotels, using fewer raw materials including water, energy and heat, and more

recycled materials

2. **Be prepared to use public transport** - this means using cars less and walking, cycling and public transport more.
3. **Be prepared to make the most of your available leisure time** - this involves taking



time to develop a greater appreciation and understanding of the places you are visiting

4. **Be prepared to show consideration towards the daily routine of the local inhabitants** - this involves consideration for local customs, traditions and ways of life.
5. **Be prepared to take positive steps towards environmental protection** - This is more than just not damaging the environment during your visit, but supporting conservation in practical, political and even financial ways.

Though these five principles were designed primarily for global tourism, they are equally relevant in the Yorkshire Dales. They provide a useful check list for our own travels – in the Dales as elsewhere. But the next time we read the word "sustainable" in a brochure or official document, it is also useful to reflect whether or not what is actually being suggested or offered actually reflects and encourages the five Starnberg Principles or is just another bit of meaningless jargon which the authors neither understand nor actually believe.

YDS Corporate Members receive Awards

Centre for Management Creativity receives Judges' Special Commendation for National Award

High Trenhouse, the specialist management Centre on Malham Moor, has received a special Commendation in a 'Training Venue of the Year 2004' competition by World of Learning. This in itself is a major achievement.

What has earned High Trenhouse its place among the select few in a fiercely competitive market, is that clients enjoy exclusive use of an outstanding ambience, together with superb food and exceptional service in a wonderful location.

Two buildings, each with self-contained meeting rooms, bar, dining room and so on, offer a total of 21 bedrooms. Set in idyllic surroundings, High Trenhouse provides an oasis of calm in a frenetic world. People who spend much time in five star hotels find the intimacy, genuine hospitality and authentic personal relationships which are developed particularly refreshing.

Inspired by lessons learned from mountaineering and his architectural career business, John Varney wanted to pursue his vision of developing people's potential through interactive learning. He



purchased High Trenhouse, a derelict farmhouse and outbuildings on Malham Moor, in the Yorkshire Dales in 1976 and began a multi-phase refurbishment programme to develop High Trenhouse as an exceptional centre for learning. High Trenhouse now has 21 bedrooms in two self-contained buildings, each with its own suite of meeting rooms, dining room and bar. It has also

become headquarters for Centre for Management Creativity [CMC] - a multi-faceted development company with an international reputation.

High Trenhouse was also the venue, on November 24th for an Exploratory Workshop for a proposed International

College of the Arts and Living Landscape based in the Dales. This is a concept which brings together the special sense of place and inspiration of a great cultural landscape such as the Dales with the communication and interpretive skills of artists and writers in a variety of fields worldwide. We shall report progress in a future YDS Review. For details of this and other activities at High Trenhouse visit <http://www.high-trenhouse.co.uk>



The Dalesman Café – another Award Winner

The Dalesman cafe at Gargrave became an institution after its foundation by Marie Simpson of the well-known 'Pennine' bus family. Some years ago Mike and Linda were cruising through Gargrave on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, on their narrow boat 'Pearl Barley', and noticed the cafe for sale.

They decided then to exchange the whiteboards of their classrooms in North Wales for the charm of the Yorkshire Dales and instead of teaching, look after all the visitors to the area be it cyclists, walkers or civilians. All will feel welcome with canal enthusiasts even having a room reconstructed as a boatman's cabin complete with a real stove for winter months. You can relax with newspapers, magazines (including the Yorkshire



Dales Review of course'.) along with a wide selection of hot and cold dishes. Children are catered for with colouring sheets and crayons. You will find selections of Linda's home baking and preserves to take home and a wonderful selection of traditional sweets to suck while awaiting the bus up the dale at weekends. The Dalesman is a holder of the Roy Castle award for a totally smoke free environment and gained the 'Best Tea Shop' accolade given by the Yorkshire Independent Grocers Association in 2004.



Daleswatch

Victory for the Yorkshire Dales Society and the Council for National Parks over the new Yorkshire Dales National Park Local Plan

Members may recall that, along with the Council for National Parks and the Ramblers Association, the Yorkshire Dales Society were objectors to major changes in the new National Park Local Plan Policy H3 (Housing) which was to allow a significant increase in the number of isolated settlements where barns could be converted to houses. Ruth Chambers, Assistant Director of CNP, who gave evidence on our behalf at the Public Inquiry, made an eloquent case against changing the First Deposit policy (which we supported) for the remoter settlements on both landscape and sustainability grounds.

To our delight, the Inspector in his detailed and well argued Report, has concluded against the Park Authority and with CNP and ourselves on the precise arguments that we raised. He suggests:

"Once they are converted they are no longer simple farm buildings. Lifestyles change and they become occupied as modern houses and all that goes with them including parking, lights, fences etc. has to be accepted. It is difficult and unreasonable to attempt to restrict a permanent residential use once it has occurred. I think that the objectors are right to be apprehensive about extending the potential of this policy too far. Settlements where the majority of the buildings have been converted can take on a very different character. There needs to be an analysis of the implications for the conservation of individual settlements as well as of the potential number of units that can be created"

The Inspector continues:

"I have concluded that that will be a matter for proper analysis when the Local Development Framework is prepared and it can be in the context

of a broader study of need. The settlements for this plan should be those listed in the First Deposit.

... The concentration of conversions within the larger settlements in accordance with national policy is justified both on grounds of sustainability and the wider conservation of the National Park."

Open Access to reach the Yorkshire Dales ... but NOT until May 2005

The Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority is reminding visitors, residents and landowners that despite the introduction of new access legislation across areas of the lower north west and south east of England last month, 'open access' will not be introduced across the Yorkshire Dales National Park until May 2005.

The Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000 will give people a right to use access land for the purposes of open-air recreation. These new rights are for access on foot and include walking, running and climbing. Other activities, such as camping or horse-riding, are not included under the Act, although they may be permitted under certain circumstances.

Across England, the new right will give the public 'open access' to around one million hectares (4,000 square miles, 8% of the country). In the Yorkshire Dales National Park the new legislation will have a major impact, increasing open access land from 4% to around 63%.

To help smooth the introduction of this new legislation, which will bring new responsibilities for those who visit, own and manage these areas, open access is being introduced gradually across the regions with the whole of England being available for open access by the end of 2005.

Sheltered Outlook for Pen-y-Ghent Ramblers

Walkers on the top of Pen-y-Ghent now have some purpose-built shelter from the wind while they enjoy the view, thanks to the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority – and talented

schoolchildren. A wind-break has been built on the famous landmark to celebrate the Authority's 50th birthday – and it will be there for ramblers for years to come.

The shelter was designed and created by members of the Authority's Ranger Service who demolished a section of the straight, dry-stone wall and replaced it with an 'S'-shaped stretch that has seats built into it facing Horton and Ingleborough on one side and Fountains Fell on the other. It also contains a brass plaque commemorating the anniversary of the area's designation as a national park in 1954 and some intricate stone carvings. These were designed by children from Langcliffe and Horton primary schools who teamed up with youngsters from Holycroft Primary School in Keighley. Together they created designs and carved them into stones that were then embedded in the wall with six other carvings by Bentham sculptor Stephen Bentley.

Carl Lis, Chairman of the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority opened the shelter on October 13th supported by over 50 children and adults undaunted by the chilly weather.

Bumper Batch of Entries for Building Competition

The Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority has been flooded with entries for their special Best

New Buildings competition to mark the Park's 50th anniversary. In August residents and visitors were asked to name their favourite buildings in the Dales as part of an event to highlight structures that are sympathetic to the stunning landscape and that provide inspiration and guidance for those involved in future design and building projects.

Nominations for best new house or extension, best conversion, best new non-residential building and best new agricultural building came pouring in and our independent panel of experts will judge the nominations against a number of criteria, including their aesthetic quality, their contribution to the character of the area and how well they function. To qualify, they must have been built within the last five years and lie within the Yorkshire Dales National Park.

The winner of each category will be revealed at an awards ceremony in January and each will have a plaque for the building, while the architects involved in the construction will receive a commemorative certificate. All short-listed buildings will feature in a presentational brochure publicising the best buildings, their designers and builders that will be used to inspire good design in the future.

Dales Bus Discount Scheme

If you're travelling by public transport to or through the Yorkshire Dales, then you can take advantage of the Dales Bus Discount Scheme. Keep your eye open for the Dales Bus Discount window stickers in participating cafes, B&Bs and elsewhere in the Dales.

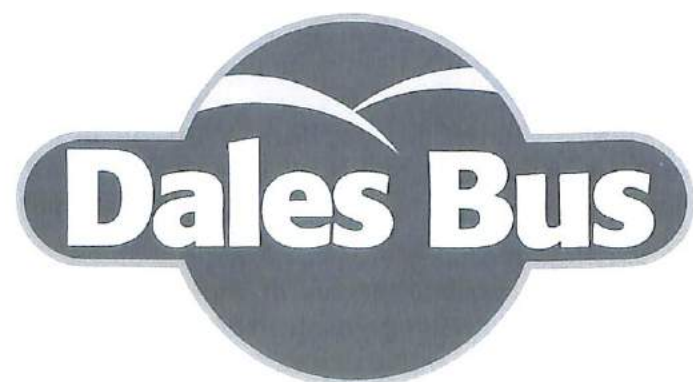
Whether it's a free cup of tea with your meal, money off your overnight stay, or a discounted entry to one of the Dales' attractions, there's never been a better time to travel by bus. All you need to do is show a valid public transport ticket when claiming your discount at participating businesses.

Please note: Customers **must** show a valid public transport ticket to the participating business in order to obtain the Dales Bus Discount. If a participating business considers that a customer does not have a valid ticket, it is at their discretion whether or not to offer their discount.

If you want to check your bus times, including how to get to YDS events, look out for the free Metro

Winter Dales Bus timetable booklet which shows most weekday and weekend Dales Bus services from and to West Yorkshire, or for the latest information check either the excellent Dalesbus web site (www.dalesbus.org) or the equally good National Park travel web site on www.traveldales.org.

Dales Bus Discount Scheme – There's never been a better time to travel by bus!



Winter Events

WINTER AND EARLY SPRING WALKS AND LECTURE EVENTS PROGRAMME

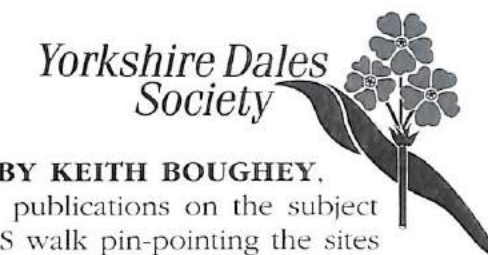
Various aspects of landscape and prehistoric culture feature strongly in the coming programme of YDS walks and talks in the Dale - and please note that there is an extra event this April with a walk around Grassington and a lecture by David Joy on Dales Mining and its Miners.

Please consider using a walking stick on some of the YDS walks: it is particularly helpful on steep climbs and descents, and in icy, muddy or generally slippery conditions.

SATURDAY JANUARY 15TH 2005
ANCIENT WOOD LAND ROUND PATELEY BRIDGE, walk led by John Hone tel: 01423 711471. A moderate 3-4 mile walk with $\frac{1}{2}$ mile uphill, and some rocky paths and stiles. Pub, café or packed lunch. Meet at riverside car park by semi-circular bench, first over bridge, at 10.30am. Bus 24 9.30am from Harrogate bus station, arrives 10.20am. Walk ends approx. 12.30 Return from Pateley Bridge at 16.30.

LECTURE : ANCIENT TREES AND HEDGEROWS IN A LANDSCAPE BY DR RICHARD MUIR, eminent writer on landscape and new YDS Honorary Member, in Pateley Bridge at Bishops side and Bewerley Memorial Hall, Park Road, 2.15pm.

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 5TH 2005
WALK AROUND SETTLE by Ron Stone, tel: 01729 840451. A moderate 4 mile walk with a steep section from Settle Market Place to Constitution Hill and another up a grassy bank to Attermire Scar. Pub, café or packed lunch. Meet at 10.30am at Settle Market Place under the clock. Train 0847 from Leeds, 0925 from Skipton. Walk ends approx. 12.45. **Please note the walk involves ladder stiles and traditional wall stiles**; the terrain is usually dry with short grass.
LECTURE: CUP AND RING STONES AND EARLY



ROCK ART BY KEITH BOUGHEY, who has two publications on the subject and led a YDS walk pin-pointing the sites in September 2004 on Ilkley Moor. Lecture at Settle Victoria Hall at 2.15pm.

SUNDAY FEBRUARY 20TH:
BARDEN TOWER TO GRASSINGTON A 7-8 mile walk along the Dales Way from Barden to Burnsall. Lunch (café, pub or packed lunch) then via Loup Scar, Postman's Steps and field paths to Thorpe, Linton and Grassington. Meet Barden Tower GR 051572 at 1030. Dalesbus 805 from York Exhibition Square 0810, York Rail Station 0815, Leeds City Bus Station, 0910, Station Interchange 0913, Otley Bus Station 0940, Ilkley Bus Station 1000. Book return ticket to Grassington. Bus returns from Grassington 1655. Leader Alan Sutcliffe tel: 01943 607627.

SATURDAY MARCH 5TH 2005
CUMBERLAND TRAIL AND STRID WOOD led by John Cumberland, tel: 01943 608961. An easy 3 mile walk. Packed or café lunch at Cavendish Pavilion or Bolton Abbey. **Meet at Strid Wood car park at 10am.** Bus from Ilkley bus station 9.35 arrives Strid car park 9.50. (Return bus to Bolton Abbey 1311.)

LECTURE: THE PICTURESQUE AND THE LANDSCAPE GARDEN BY PETER GOODCHILD, chairman of the Yorkshire Gardens Trust, and lecturer at the University of York, at Bolton Abbey Village Hall at 2.15pm.

SATURDAY APRIL 9TH
WALK: GRASSINGTON AREA, led by Norman Wordsworth. A walk of 3-4 miles (details next issue). Meet Grassington outside National Park Centre (car park) for 1030am. Dales Bus 74 from Ilkley d. 0935 or 72 from Skipton Rail Station 10.00. Bus Station d. 1005. Pub, café or packed lunch.
LECTURE: MINES AND MINERS OF HEBDEN BY DAVID JOY in the Octagon Room at Grassington Town Hall at 2.15pm.

FRIENDS OF NIDDERDALE AONB

Nidderdale AONB is planning a membership organisation to support its conservation work. 'Friends of Nidderdale AONB' will be launched in March 2005 and is open to anyone who is prepared to pledge voluntary help or conservation activity that directly benefits the AONB. Financial donations will be encouraged, but it is hoped that most members will be inspired to contribute their skills & knowledge as an 'in kind' payment towards the AONB's objectives. Contact Barry Slaymaker, AONB Ranger on 01423 712950 for details.



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Back Cover picture: *Pen-y-Ghent*, photo: *Peter Sharp*.

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