

VOICE OF THE MOORS

NYMA – PROTECTING THE NORTH YORKSHIRE MOORS
FOR PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS



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Cover Photo: Nan Sykes © Margaret Atherden

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CHAIRMAN'S FOREWORD

GOVERNMENT POLICY ON NATIONAL PARKS

In the last issue of *Voice*, I mentioned that the government had announced a Review of National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty. In June, the terms of reference were published and the aims of the review were set out as follows:

"The review aims not to diminish the character or independence of our designated landscapes, or to impose new burdens on them and the people who live and work in the areas they cover. Instead, its purpose is to ask what might be done better, what changes could assist them, and whether definitions and systems - which in many cases date back to their original creation - are still sufficient".

Amongst the objectives of the review are two especially important considerations:

- how to enhance the environment and biodiversity in existing designated landscapes, and
- how to build on the existing eight-point plan for National Parks and to connect more people with the natural environment from all sections of society and improve health and wellbeing.

The eight-point plan for National Parks published in March 2016 sets out how the government intends to protect, promote and enhance National Parks.

"This plan sets out our ambition to put National Parks at the heart of the way we think about the environment and how we manage it for future generations. We want as many young people as possible to learn about and experience the natural environment. National Parks are a great way in: inspiring environments that can be lifelong sources of well being, identity, adventure and pride".

All this is very positive news and certainly gives the impression that the government, at least the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, is looking seriously at the need to secure our precious landscapes for the future.

GOVERNMENT POLICY ON NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL

Move forward to July 2018 and the meeting of the Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) Select Committee and their deliberations on creating a policy for the disposal of radioactive waste in areas where financial inducements might persuade communities to accept this burden. It is called the Draft National Policy Statement for Geological Disposal Infrastructure.

The meeting took evidence from CNP and others to suggest that Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks should be excluded from the national policy statement as potential areas for this waste disposal facility. Responding to this suggestion, and totally disregarding the National Parks Review and the government's own 8-point plan for National Parks, the



Lockwood Beck tunnel access site preparation



Doves Nest Farm mine-head site preparation

Photos: Tom Chadwick

Minister, Richard Harrington made what can only be described as a completely uninformed statement. Quite wrongly, he tried to justify the inclusion of National Parks and AONB's as areas suitable for radioactive waste disposal on the basis that the Sirius mine would only be a little blot on the landscape of the North York Moors National Park. In other words, that major development in designated landscapes is acceptable.

When asked by the chair of the committee whether National Parks should be excluded the minister Richard Harrington replied,

"I do not agree with that assumption at all. We have to look at all possible sites where communities want it. For example, the potash proposal near Whitby in North Yorkshire is in a national park, but the people who are proposing the site have shown a way of doing it where the actual buildings that are left will leave very little blot on the landscape of the National Park. I am not saying we should have them on national parks, but it would be very wrong to exclude them at the moment in this big policy statement".

Following this statement the conclusions of the BEIS Committee are that,

"We agree with the Government that a site could conceivably be designed in a way that would be acceptable to communities, preserve the benefits of National Parks and AONBs and avoid any surface facility in conservation areas".

The Minister's statement is simplistic and does not acknowledge the whole impact of a mining development of the scale of the Sirius Minerals polyhalite mine. Disposal of nuclear waste is seen by him in the same light as fracking under a National Park. Both the statement by Richard Harrington and the conclusion of the BEIS committee are completely incompatible with existing government policy on national parks including, the 8-point plan for National Parks, the objectives of the National Park Review and the 25-year government plan to improve the environment.

It is to be hoped that when this policy statement comes before parliament, there will be sufficient concern amongst MPs that the idea of dumping nuclear waste under National Parks or Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty is completely unacceptable.

SIRIUS MINERALS NEW PLANNING APPLICATION

Sirius Minerals plc. has submitted another planning application reversing the decision to exclude a ventilation shaft and a connecting tunnel from the mine head site. In the section 73 planning application made in 2017, the shaft was taken out of the original plan for reasons which were described as "more efficient construction techniques and other improvements". The new section 96 application is for the reinstatement of the original proposed ventilation shaft, connecting tunnel and underground chamber. The reasons given for this reversal are to "simplify the engineering and shorten construction programmes". This is surprising because excavating another shaft will surely extend the construction programme. Reverting to the original proposal will increase the volume of spoil by 65,550 m³ and while the claim is that this can be accommodated on the reorganised mine-head site, it will alter the land form and raise the height of a section of the artificially engineered landscape. It is still unclear whether the tunnel access shaft planned for Egton at Lady Cross will be constructed or not. This site still remains in the plan. Given that the development of the tunnel access site at Lockwood Beck has already taken over a year to prepare, it seems unlikely that the site at Egton will be developed in the same way. The new application illustrates the uncertainties which have been a feature of the project from the start. As with many mining projects, it remains a high risk development both in terms of engineering and finance, including in this case the uncertainty of marketing polyhalite. Sirius Minerals have yet to raise \$3bn for the second phase of funding, some of which the company expects will come from the government in the form of debt guaranteed by the Infrastructure and Projects Authority (IPA). This means that UK tax payers will be drawn into this risky project to help support the company's \$3 billion of debt. It is to be hoped that the government will apply due diligence to such a commitment on behalf of us, the tax payers.

TOM CHADWICK

NAN SYKES: NORTH YORKSHIRE'S BOTANICAL TREASURE



Photo: Margaret Atherden

A YEAR OR SO AGO, as I was walking through Scalby churchyard I saw woman with a copy of 'Pictorial Guide to the Wildflowers of North East Yorkshire' trying to identify a rare flower. Two weeks later, I was paying for a parking ticket in Kirkbymoorside car park when I fell into conversation with the lady next to me. I told her that I was keen on computing, and she said that she had some material that she wanted converting to the web. She went to the boot of her car and gave me a copy of 'Wildflowers of North East Yorkshire'. This was my introduction to the remarkable Nan Sykes.

This extraordinary story starts when in 1971, Nan obtained planning permission for a Wildlife Centre on the Yorkshire coast at Ravenscar. Building and financing the project herself, and with help from John Flower, a Scarborough builder, and Adam Gorm the charismatic headkeeper at Dunscombe Park, Nan assembled glass cases, stuffed birds, taxidermised displays, plus sales goods related to wildlife sourced from gift fairs around England. In 1978, the building was bought by the National Trust and is now a visitor centre.

The move from Ravenscar freed up Nan to pursue her first love, botany. From the early 1980s over the next 30 years, Nan began herself, helped start, or inspired others to start, a remarkable succession of projects. In so doing she developed a style of communicating her love of wild flowers not just to fellow enthusiasts, amateur and professional, but to the wider public. Much is based on painstaking field research, record keeping and photography, by Nan herself, and by volunteers recruited from Whitby, Ryedale and Scarborough naturalists and further afield.

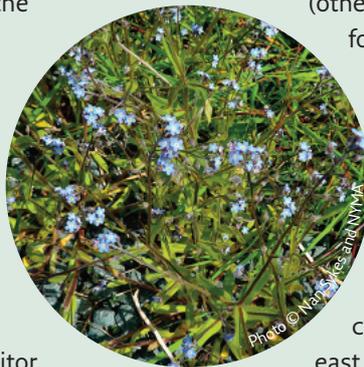


Photo © Nan Sykes and NYYWF

Nan's first book 'Wild Plants and Their Habitats in the North York Moors' (1994), had distribution maps created by database programs running on the BBC Micro. It was this publication that alerted many to serious species decline. Nan wrote: "This project has been both absorbing and enjoyable to carry out and has ... engendered a good deal of concern about the current status of wildflowers. The overall picture is indeed grave and several of the older recorders visited familiar haunts only to find that their treasured plants had gone".

The 'Picture Guide to the Wildflowers of North East Yorkshire' (2004) moved on from the maps to a comprehensive pictorial record of all wild flower species (other than sedges and grasses) that could be found in north east Yorkshire. To do this, the volunteer team of up to 40 had visited all the kilometre grid squares in the area, and recorded and photographed every found species, not once but twice. Because the original photographs were not at a high enough picture resolution for publication, they all had to be done again. The book covers 750 species that may be found in north east Yorkshire. Each is described by up to four photographs and a brief factual text caption. This simple formula, informative and concise, was then used in all subsequent publications.

'Wildflowers on the Edge: The Story of North Yorkshire's Road Verges' (2012) with co-author Margaret Atherden, continues the fieldwork. Here, every roadside verge in the North York Moors National Park was visited and mapped from a yellow Ford Escort displaying the notice "Survey in progress. Please Pass". This often led to a gaggle of motorists following the survey car, with the more agitated drivers striving to get past. Driving at a leisurely pace Nan or

Margaret would hang out of the car window and colour code a 6-inch Ordnance Survey map to represent species diversity. Red was best, brown worst. Every 2 miles, a detailed 30 metre sample was taken giving 180 sample sites altogether for monitoring purposes. Other work of this type included the Nidderdale AONB, Dalby Forest forest roads and drives, Cropton Forest, Wykeham Forest and Langdale.

Nan and Margaret also worked on the wild flowers of the railway lines from Battersby to Whitby and Whitby to Pickering. They had to be trained by British Rail on lineside etiquette. They managed to bring a working service to a full stop because the furious driver, who had not been informed of their likely presence, thought they were trespassing.

The geographical areas covered by the studies were slightly different but based on 'North east Yorkshire' as defined by the Botanical Society of Britain and Ireland for county recording purposes. Nan's work always includes the North York Moors (aka North Yorkshire Moors) but also may include northern parts of the Wolds, the East Yorkshire coast, the Howardian Hills and eastern Dales, depending on the project.

This all amounts to a formidable effort, organised by Nan from her home in Thornton-le-Dale, often involving trips on five days out of seven, and, in a good weather week, visiting upwards of 20 kilometre grid squares. As the project guidelines reported in 1989: "After three year's fieldwork searching through all the 401 tetrads (a group of 4 grid squares) in the scheme, we now have over 100,000 records on computer file." But some were incomplete, so they started targeted searches, with 27 of these, for example, from 24 April to 5 August. This is just a single instance of the relentless effort which went into the recording in the 1980s and 1990s.

As the dataset grew, the perilous state of species decline, especially in arable fields, became starkly obvious. Nan was joined by Ron Foster, Chris Wilson, David Arnold-Foster and Ian Carstairs, to establish the Cornfield Flowers project. In 1989, with the help of the North York Moors National Park Authority, trustees of the Carstairs Countryside Trust bought an 11

hectare arable field at Silpho, near Hackness, for the raising of the plants. The Ryedale Folk Museum at Hutton-le-Hole provided a nursery for rare seeds and a demonstration field for the public to learn about the species. Later, funding came from the Heritage Lottery Fund and the National Park Sustainable Development Fund, which enabled volunteer Chris Wilson, a

Hackness farmer, to be employed. Then further funding from the Yorkshire Dales sustainable development programme and the North Yorkshire Moors Association allowed Tom Normandale to join Chris Wilson, who became project officers employed by NYMA. Rona Charles at the National Park oversaw the project management.

Nan's work has also inspired other initiatives at a more personal level. For example, Carol Wilson's interest in medieval history and gardens (Westerdale: the origins and development of a medieval settlement, by Carol

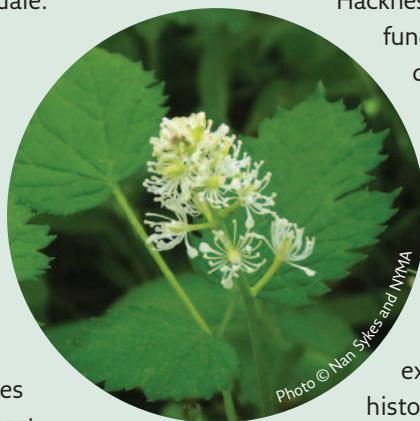
Wilson, 2015) and her botanical talks based around Westerdale, originated from Carol's work as a volunteer for Nan. There are many other such personal stories.

In 2017 Nan gifted her database of 2500 photographs to NYMA to enable NYMA to convert her 'Pictorial Guide to the Wildflowers of North East Yorkshire' to a web-friendly format. This would preserve the work for posterity, but also keep it alive for a much wider audience. Nan laments the sparseness of botanical teaching in schools and universities.

In 2018, the North Yorkshire Moors Association (NYMA) awarded Nan Sykes their first lifetime achievement award.

Nan's favourite plant? Baneberry. "Also known as Herb Christopher, a low bushy perennial with a strange UK distribution, growing only in parts of Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cumbria. Small but stable populations in shady shrublands or ashwood on limestone rock south of the moors. Stems to 45cm. Flowers May-Jul, in loose clusters, small, creamy white with many projecting stamens: leaves segmented: unevenly toothed; fruits green then shiny black stems, poisonous." Her favourite place? Goathland.

ADRIAN LEAMAN



Nan Sykes and Margaret Atherden

Further works by Nan Sykes:

- Wildflowers of the North Yorkshire Coast (2004)
- Wild Flower Walks: Ryedale, Newtondale, Dalby Forest, Thornton Dale (2013)
- Wild Flowers and Walkways Around Goathland (2018)
- Wild Flower Walks Around Ryedale (2018)

Links:

- Ryedale Natural History Society: ryenats.org.uk
- Scarborough Field Naturalists: scarboroughfieldnats.co.uk
- Whitby Naturalists: whitbynaturalists.co.uk
- Carstairs Countryside Trust: cctorg.uk
- PLACE Education & Research Centre: place.uk.com
- Ravenscar Visitor Centre: nationaltrust.org.uk/yorkshire-coast

FOUR MORE FROM THE BOGS



Myrica gale



Menyanthes trifoliata

FOLLOWING ON from my last *Voice* article on two interesting bog plants, I continue the theme with four more; bog myrtle or sweet gale, bogbean, bog cotton or cotton grass and bog asphodel. They can all be found on our moorland, growing in acidic sphagnum bogs, flushes and shallow pools and on the wetter moorland areas. However, each prefers a slightly different habitat and tends to be very noticeable and dominant in the areas where they do occur.

Bog myrtle, *Myrica gale*, is a small perennial shrub with highly aromatic foliage, the small greyish leaves being pitted with resinous, balsamic scented glands. It flowers in April to May, the short male catkins of a yellowy copper colour with red stamens and the rounder, darker female ones with red styles, usually being borne on separate plants. They are very attractive so are extensively used in the florist trade and are the emblem of the Campbell clan. The tips produce a yellow dye for tweed, while a wax can be obtained from the catkins for scented candle making. The dried berries and leaves were used to spice and flavour food and occasionally made into a tea for fevers and stomach upsets. But it always has had, and still has two more important uses. The foliage is used as a bitter and flavouring for beer, the famous gale beer, from early times being reputed to be highly intoxicating and still being produced today, together with gale wine. It also has a long history as an insect repellent, originally to keep moths from clothes and ticks, fleas and lice from bedding and linen. More recently, it has been used in the production of mosquito and midge repellents, not one hundred percent effective, but useful if you want to avoid harsh chemicals.

Bog bean, *Menyanthes trifoliata*, buck bean or marsh clover, is a much more aquatic plant, growing in pool edges and flowering from May to June. A perennial, the five fringed petals of each flower open from long tubes, pink in bud and on the outside, but pure white inside. They are borne, several to each long fleshy stem above the water and are a surprisingly beautiful flower at close quarters. Each lasts a month, hence its name *Menyanthes*, from the Greek for month and flower.

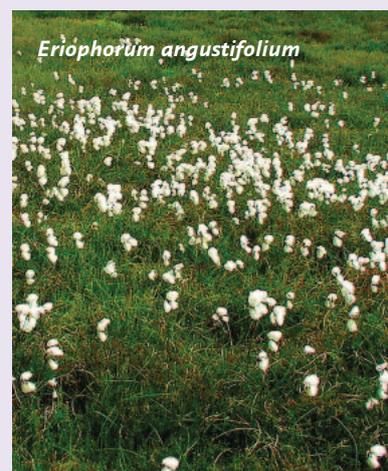
The leaves, as its name again suggests, have three leaflets, large, oval and blunt like a bean and also held above the water on long stalks. The roots and leaves contain many bitter substances, and although they have been eaten in the past as a famine food, they were more often used in beer making, herbal tobacco or more importantly as a tonic. This tonic was reputed to taste absolutely disgusting but was so effective, it was widely used and treasured. A cure all also recommended for sheep and cattle.

Bog cotton, cottongrass, bog silk, *Eriophorum angustifolium*, meaning the wool bearer with thin leaves, can dominate the wetter open moorland and from May to July when in flower with its several soft, white, downy clusters on each stem can almost turn the landscape winter white. In contrast, the less common hare's tail cottongrass, *E. vaginatum*, with one flower spike per stem flowers earlier, even in a late snow. The soft hair also known as arctic wool, has been used to stuff pillows, mattresses and for wound dressings. Although attempts have been made to spin it into thread, it has proved to be too brittle to be practical. In folk lore it was a symbol of purity and beauty. Sheep love to eat it and it is reputedly good for their health.

In contrast to the last two species which were good for animals, Bog asphodel, moor gold, *Narthecium ossifragum* had a reputation for causing brittle bones in sheep that feed in its vicinity, the name *ossifragum* meaning bone breaker. This is however much more likely to be due to the wet, acid flushes where it grows being low in calcium and other minerals that the sheep need. It is a perennial, creeping plant with flat, curving, linear leaves from which develop single stems of bright yellow, star shaped flowers with orange anthers in July and August. These turn brown but persist well into winter. The red anthers were used as a saffron substitute and as a yellow dye, giving it another old name, "mayden herre"

Four different plant species that love the boggier places on our moors. Remember if getting too close, they are good indicators of the wetter places!

ANNE PRESS



Eriophorum angustifolium



Narthecium ossifragum

THOUGHTS FROM A SPECIAL SEAT

DO YOU HAVE a special place, where you like to sit quietly and contemplate? A corner of a field, a hilltop with a view over the countryside or the sea, or at the end of a garden? Well, my special place lies half-way along the northbound platform at Levisham Station.

Having baked through much of the summer in East Anglia, on reaching North Yorkshire in August I had only one place I wanted to be, where I could breathe a little and clear the mind in the peace of this time-locked and seemingly changeless world.

But today, not everything is as it used to be. Where the conifer forest cloaked the hillside, embracing the view of the down-line trains, the slopes are now a scattered muddle of brash in the aftermath of a felling programme. And while I know that nothing is forever, that one day the crop would be taken, I don't like what I see. It looks bare, and the closed-in world of the station, feels uncomfortably exposed and more ordinary.

It's not unusual to dislike things we are used to being altered, but change is the very fundamental of everything. Take a photograph of a moorland scene with lapwings flying overhead. Turn back the clock five minutes and the birds were not there and the clouds were in different places; turn back the clock to the beginning of the 20th century and the hillsides would have been bare; turn it a further 12,000 years, a mere blink in geological time, and the steep sided valley through which the railway now runs was being formed from the torrent of ice-melt water cascading southwards.

Our opinions vary with the passing of time. So often I have lamented the sight of rows of conifers extending across the landscape. Under the dark canopy of pines and spruces little else might live, but the scale of these forests brings a sense of wildness, where the daily world can be imagined away. I have grown to appreciate their presence and now feel a sense of loss when they are cut down.

Not far from Levisham stands the 'truncated pyramid' of Fylingdales Early Warning Station. This strange structure replaced the 'golf balls' of its predecessor. I was sorry to see

them go, even though they imposed themselves on the moorland in an unusually alien way.

When the golf balls were built, fierce objection arose over their impact on the National Park. In time visitors began to love them and they became a tourist attraction. When the day came to pull down the golf balls, campaigners sought to protect them as Historic Listed Buildings. Opinion had turned full-circle.

But the Government declined to schedule them, citing that they were not made from the original materials. I rather suspect there was never a serious chance that a defence installation like this would have been retained.

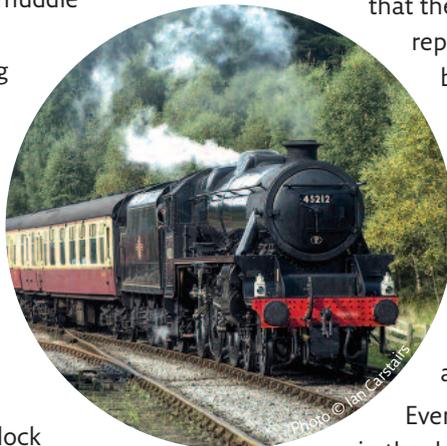
Now the golf balls are gone, I find it difficult to believe that there will be the same love-affair with their replacement when the day comes for it too to be demolished.

Miles away in thought, I am jolted from my mental wanderings by the blast of a whistle from a south-bound train rounding the bend in the tracks against the backdrop of the debris shattered post-felling hillside. From the south, the up train is approaching too as the mid-afternoon cross-over of trains is upon me.

Even this is not the same as in the past. Once, in the days of steam-hauled railways, the services would have run as usual, whatever the weather. Now, because of a severe fire risk they are 'assisted' by diesels. It is a wise move, while making sure visitors can still see the steam locomotives, sounding like a simmering pan of water or kettle, with smoke hopefully rising out of their chimneys, but without using them powerfully to haul the train.

At the back, once out of the station and after a little gentle chugging, I hear the growling roar of the diesels.

I am jolted alert again, this time by the sound of a fighter plane. I love the tranquillity of the valley, yet am excited to see if I can see the jet, I know to be an F-15 by the sound. And this gives me further food for thought over a personal contradiction between a love of the peaceful landscape and a fascination with aircraft and my a once-in-a-life-time memories of hurtling low down Newtondale in an RAF jet. But that's a story for another day.



REVIVING A CRAFT FROM A BYGONE ERA



Photos: © Gillies Jones

In early summer 2018, a BBC TWO series entitled 'Back to the Land' and presented by Kate Humble featured a variety of rural entrepreneurs. Amongst these were Stephen Gillies and Kate Jones who for over 20 years have developed their glassmaking business in the village of Rosedale.

Voice of the Moors invited Kate and Stephen to explain how the moorland environment inspires their work.

STEPHEN GILLIES AND KATE JONES make glass artwork to their own unique design, by hand, in their studio in the idyllic setting of Rosedale Abbey on the North York Moors. Living and working in the National Park has a profound influence on everything they make. The obvious and unmistakable influence of the elemental beauty of their studio's rural location has informed every aspect of their work, from their studio production, limited edition bowls through to their ambitious artworks.

Although Rosedale's glassmakers have put the tiny village on the map of international glassmaking, it's not the first time glassmakers have worked in Rosedale. Glassmaking was Rosedale's first industry, and French Huguenots were making glass in the dale from the mid 1500s until early 1600. Their original furnace was excavated in the 1960s and the reconstruction can be seen at the Ryedale Folk Museum. The Huguenot glassmakers were forced from their furnaces, and there has been only this one excavation of a furnace site. However, evidence and local knowledge suggests that there may have been more furnaces in the vicinity that have yet to be explored.

The North York Moors has all the essential ingredients to make glass: clay for the crucible, sand as raw material,

potash (burned bracken) as the fluxing agent and in the 1500s, plenty of oak for furnace fuel. It was the first fuel crisis, which forced the Huguenots to abandon their furnace. The Crown forbade the cutting of trees for fuel; the timber needed for shipbuilding.

While Rosedale's first industry used raw materials taken directly from the landscape to make their glass, Stephen and Kate's raw materials and furnace fuel are carefully controlled. Contemporary furnace technology and equipment (which is as bespoke as the glass and first developed in the 1960s spawning the studio glass movement) allows glass to be efficiently melted and blown on a micro scale, enabling, once again, a living to be made blowing glass in the middle of the North York Moors.

What links the past and present glassmakers are the tools and glassmaking techniques, which will have changed little in 500 years, and without a doubt, a love of material.

Gillies Jones, is a close-knit team of two, interlocked technically and artistically, and dependent on each other's craft skills.

They are part of the very rich and vibrant contemporary British studio glass scene, which looks beyond these shores to the far wider world of art glass which stretches

throughout most European countries, then to Australia, New Zealand, Japan and, westwards, to the USA.

It is a world which is alive with ideas, exchange, collaboration, and competition, and in which the protagonists are constantly performing, learning, work shopping, promoting and exhibiting.

Stephen and Kate met while studying in Stourbridge nearly 30 years ago, in what was then the heart of the British glassmaking industry. Stephen was studying glassmaking, Kate fine art. Together they spent many years as travelling apprentices working in Denmark, Switzerland and the USA and these years of 'apprenticeship' are crucial, especially in glassmaking where all depends on complete confidence in the mastery of the material.

Now, Stephen blows all the glass while Kate engraves it. Although trained in painting she spent a useful year learning to adapt her visual skill to the design and decoration of glass.

In the 23 years Gillies Jones has been working in Rosedale, a significant number of their distinctive artworks have found their way into both private and public collections, including the V & A London; the Farringdon Collection Trust, Oxfordshire; the Museum of Modern Glass Rodental, Germany; the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge and Cannon Hall Museum, South Yorkshire.

A question often asked of the couple is, "Why are you in Rosedale?"

The answer is family. Stephen's father, Harry Gillies, was a keen walker and fell runner. Born in Helmsley and with family and ancestors all over the moors, he knew the area well and bought a house in Rosedale as his weekend base for walking. At this time Stephen was abroad serving his apprenticeship.

Harry also acquired the village's old forge and began the task of applying for planning and change of use and converting and reinstating the derelict building into a new glassmaking studio. Initially there was much resistance to the change of use and full planning took almost four



years to achieve, with the chair making the casting vote in favour of the project. Now, after much success and international recognition, the studio is seen as an exemplary re-purposing of an old building.

With the help and support of family, on May 1 1995, tucked away from view behind the village churchyard, Gillies Jones opened their doors.

They have been blowing glass there ever since, with an open-door policy, welcoming visitors year-round to the studio. However, if you find them blowing glass you are always welcome to watch, but there are no demonstrations. You will always find an exhibition of glass made onsite from small bowls which celebrate the flora of the park, to their larger, more ambitious works.

Their most recent unique works entitled 'Landscape Studies' are informed by direct observations of the landscape of the North York Moors, which serves as inspiration for the colours, imagery and marks on the glass.



"Our vessels are representative of the marks carved into the earth by many hands over time. They symbolise burning, clearing, carving, dividing and building. Both labour for agriculture and recreation have created the structured functional patterns, which range from the lush grazing lands and moorland scrub to the softened, healing scars left by heavy industry.

"Our use of the bowl form gives the viewer the opportunity to change their 'perspective' of the landscape and to travel around the form. Rosedale itself feels like a bowl, with curved sides flowing down to the river."

The surface marks on each piece are made by eroding the pure surface of the vessel slowly and gently, removing the fine layers of colour, just as the harsh northern elements slowly sculpt the landscape around them.



This body of work endeavours to reconcile the contradiction between the romantic illusion of the landscape as a natural wilderness and the obvious evidence of structured management.

KATE JONES & STEPHEN GILLIES



PARDON THE INTRUSION

ARMATHWAITE MILL in north east Cumbria, 15km south of Carlisle, lies on the River Eden. Here, the river tumbles over a barrier of hard rock which forms a natural weir and enhanced the supply of water to the mill.

You may well ask what link does this feature have with the North Yorkshire Moors! The link is in the rock structure which causes the rapids across the River Eden. The hard rock which outcrops here is a basaltic igneous rock intruded into the softer sedimentary rock of the Vale of Eden. The near-vertical mass of basalt, about 30m in width, is in the form of what geologists call a dyke (Fig.1). It runs approximately west to east and can be traced over a vast distance. The same dyke occurs for almost 40km across the North Yorkshire Moors. The last outcrop can be seen on Fylingdales Moor. In Cumbria it is referred to as the Armathwaite dyke. In the north east we know it as the Cleveland Dyke.

An intrusion of hot magma originated from the area of Mull, off the west coast of Scotland, 58 million years ago. Its injection took as little as five days through Scotland, under the Solway into Cumbria then across the Pennines to North Yorkshire. It can be seen in Alston Moor and Teesdale.

In North Yorkshire the resistant rock forms the core of a series of narrow ridges to the east of the A172 (Fig.2), first near old Nunthorpe, as Langbaugh Ridge (Fig.3). It continues in Cliff Rigg and the crest leading up to Gribdale Gate. There is no evidence that this molten rock was poured out onto the ancient surface. It appears to have cooled at depth, baking and hardening the Jurassic rock to the north and south. It has since been exposed through the erosion of overlying beds over millions of years. Where there is a gap in its outcrop, the dyke continues at a lower level. Because of its hardness, the dyke rock has long been used for road

making on both sides of the Pennines. Initially the loose outcropping crags were used. Quarrying followed and from the 19th century, extensive mining occurred to the eastern limit of the outcrop. The quarrymen and miners referred to this hard rock as whinstone, a grey-blue fine crystalline rock when freshly broken. High underground galleries were worked above one another especially where the intrusion formed the backbone of a ridge. In such a situation as this, tramways and self-acting inclines ensured that work progressed with the assistance of gravity, reducing costs. This method of extraction was deployed in Cliff Rigg, Great Ayton. For such a heavy, bulky commodity rail transport was paramount. Shaped whinstone setts were produced and can still be seen in places near the dyke such as Great Ayton, Stokesley, and Guisborough, or in a limited number of buildings. The whinstone in some mines was crushed on site to give road chippings.

The dyke outcrops intermittently east from Kildale. Workings can be seen near Castleton, Lealholm, Glaisdale and Egton Bridge, but most extensively in the cathedral-like mine of Sil Howe east of the Murk Esk valley. The outcrops of the dyke are last seen on Blea Hill Rigg, in the headwaters of May Beck, just 10km from the North Sea.

No whinstone has been extracted from this dyke since the 1960s, but old workings have left their mark on the landscape. Because of the nature of the dyke, elongated trough-like depressions remain, often with long narrow ponds, seen for example near Kildale, increasing the biodiversity of the area. In other areas they have been infilled with domestic or industrial waste. Waste disposal requirements may well increase in the near future and some difficult planning decisions will have to be made by the National Park.

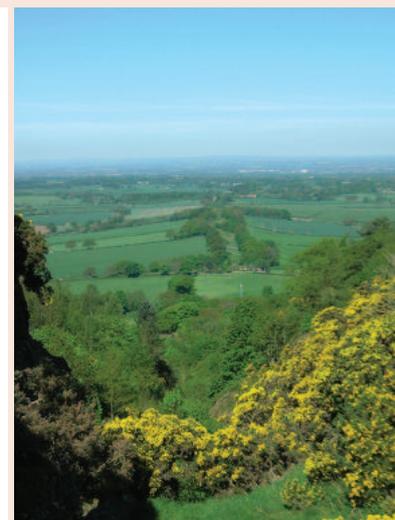
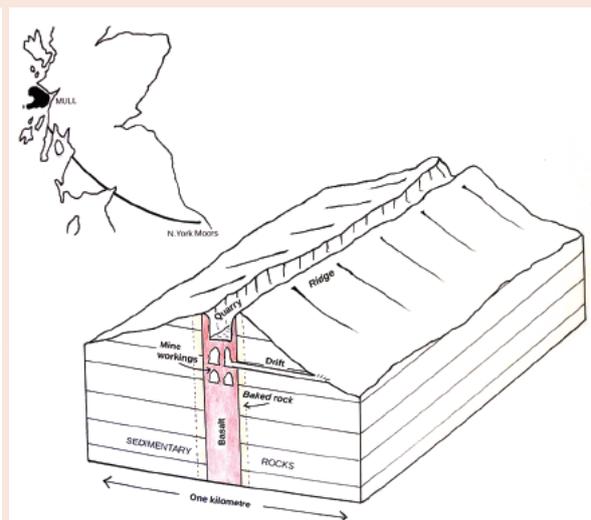
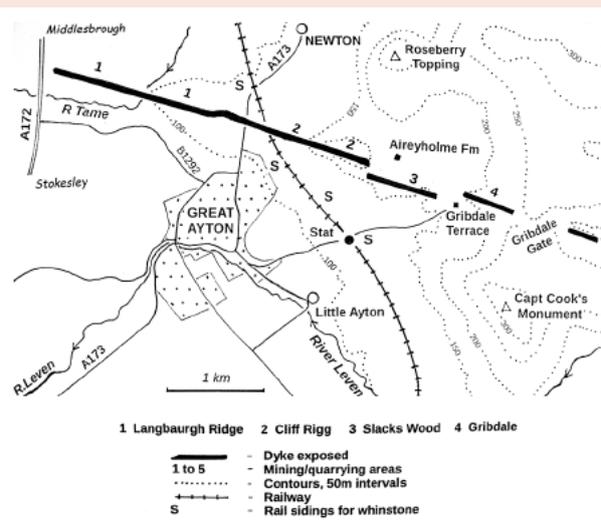
DAVID TAYLOR

Photo and diagram: © David Taylor

Fig.1 : Great Ayton, Cleveland Dyke outcrops and working areas

Fig.2: Dyke outcrop and ridge showing surface & underground workings

Fig 3: View west from Cliff Rigg to Langbaugh Ridge quarries



LONG TAILED TITS



Photo: © Sharon Arley



Photo: © Mike Gray

I M GUESSING THAT you've seen more long tailed tits over the last year or so than ever before. I certainly have, with my records showing regular sightings from November through to the end of April when I stopped feeding for the summer. Garden Bird Watch records show an almost 80% increase in the frequency of their visits to gardens over the last couple of decades. They are particularly attracted to peanuts feeders and suet balls and I've started putting out pure suet balls with no additions as they are a lot less messy.

Long tailed tits appear black and white at first sight, looking for all the world like a lollipop on a long stick, their dusky pink tones only becoming apparent close-up or in good light. In winter, they are often well fluffed up maintaining an insulating layer of air under their feathers. Males and females look the same, at least to us humans, with the young moulting just weeks after fledging and after which, they cannot be differentiated from adults. They are a delight to watch, being supremely acrobatic and happy to feed at any angle that is convenient.

The first thing to say is that the long tailed tit is not really a tit at all being, along with the bearded tit, more closely related to the babblers found in Africa and Asia. By weight, they are one of the UK's smallest birds, which is why their numbers are so variable from year to year, depending upon the severity of the winter. Losses of up to 80% of the population have been noted after particularly bad winters, but even in a mild winter a significant proportion of birds, especially young ones, will not survive: a typical lifespan is only 2-3 years. They are green listed despite this variability, with a peak population of more than 250,000 breeding pairs.

Not surprisingly they go to great lengths to keep warm at night, huddling together in groups and taking turns on the colder outside spots. They feed right up to dusk to get enough energy to burn off keeping warm overnight. Being

part of an extended family comes in handy as you've always got companions to huddle up to when it gets cold. You rarely see a single long tailed tit, as they prefer to roam around in loose family groups of 4 - 20 birds which only breakup in spring when breeding pairs are formed.

Nesting can be a lengthy business with there often being a period of several days between completion and laying. Building can start as early as February further south and typically takes around three weeks. The unique dome shaped nest is often sited in thorny scrub, which possibly gives some protection against predation by magpies, corvids and even weasels, or may be in the crook of a tree well above the ground. It is well camouflaged with lichen and is built of moss and hair enmeshed with spider webs. The lining consists of more than a thousand feathers and will vary in thickness according to the degree of insulation needed.

A typical clutch would be 6-8 eggs, and sometimes more, which, combined with the possibility of raising two broods per year, explains their ability to bounce back so quickly after a hard winter. The behaviour of these groups which consist of juveniles and non-breeding birds as well as successful pairs, has been well studied and non-breeding group members will help feed the offspring. The group will defend a feeding territory as well as roost together, often in a row along a tree branch.

They are insectivores but have become more and more commonly seen on garden feeders where high energy (high fat) offerings will be taken when times are hard. They rarely stay for long, preferring to move on after a few minutes, and you can never be sure how big a flock you have, whether it is a few birds coming back or different ones each time. They are vocal, if not that loud, making a lot of distinctive soft bubbling contact calls, which will tell you if they are around.

MIKE GRAY

*If you find the lives of our garden birds to be of interest, and would like to join in and count the feathered occupants of your garden, please contact me or visit the BTO Garden BirdWatch website (www.bto.org/gbw). If you know of an organisation not a million miles from York which would like a talk on garden birds call: **Mike Gray 07596 366342** or gbwmike@gmail.com.*

GETTING TO THE NATIONAL PARK BY PUBLIC TRANSPORT IN THE WINTER MONTHS

BUS USERS, wanting to visit the North York Moors National Park by public transport after the inspiring Moorsbus ceases to operate in October, still have some great services to use. If you don't own a car, but still want to get out this autumn and winter or simply like to enjoy longer and more flexible linear walks, rather being restricted to circular walks back to a parked car, then don't despair. There are several excellent and mainly commercial bus and train routes to get you out Mondays to Saturdays - though winter Sundays may be more of a challenge in some areas.

Firstly, the National Park is served by two amazingly beautiful rail lines - the Esk Valley line, with its 17 mainly deeply rural local stations between Middlesbrough and Whitby, each with splendid opportunities for great walking into and through the National Park. It also now operates on Sundays in winter. Equally lovely, is the North York Moors Railway from Pickering to Grosmont or Whitby - steam or vintage diesel hauled, with such

useful stations to start walks as Levisham, Newtondale Halt, Goathland and Grosmont. But after October, days of operation services are restricted to certain weekend and holiday periods - details visit www.nymr.co.uk.

Between York, Malton, Pickering and Whitby you can also take Coastliner 840. This was recently voted Britain's most Scenic Bus Route offering stunning scenery and superb hiking opportunities from Lockton, Hole of Horcum, Goathland, Sleights and Ruswarp into Whitby. But coastal walkers on the Cleveland Way have the frequent Arriva X93 from Middlesbrough and Guisborough close by, going through to Whitby, Robin Hood's Bay and Scarborough. The southern edge of the National Park is well served by Scarborough & District 128 to Pickering, Kirkby Moorside and Helmsley, whilst if you live in York you can connect with this service using the Transdev York 31/31X via Easingwold, Coxwold, Byland, Ampleforth to Helmsley.



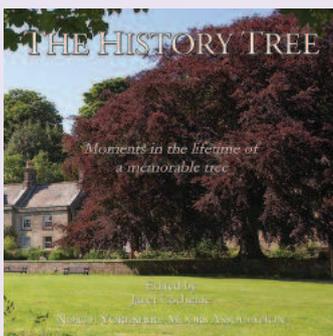
Less well known perhaps along the north eastern edge of the National Park giving useful access to and from the Cleveland Way, are Abbots services 80, 89 and 89X from Northallerton, via Osmotherly, Ingleby Cross, Swainby, Faceby, and Carlton to Stokesley with connections to and from Middlesbrough.

You'll find links to all these useful bus and train services and other more local weekday buses to villages within the Moors on the Moorsbus web site - www.moorsbus.org.

COLIN SPEAKMAN

BOOK

THE HISTORY TREE



“I **HAVE NOW** finished reading the History Tree book from cover to cover. It is a great bedtime book - truly superb. Something to cherish. Some amazing articles and what a range and variety of themes, all relating to the rich and special heritage of the Moors.”
 “What was amazing was the fact that so many people had contributed so many excellent, well researched and well written articles. This is truly about the cultural landscape of the Moors, its richness and depth.”

“The photography was amazing and the layout beautiful. A wonderful piece of the Moors to own and to treasure - and the perfect gift for absent friends.”

Launched at the NYMA AGM in June, **The History Tree** records local and national topics which happened during the life of the iconic and cherished copper beech tree which until 2007, stood in the grounds of the Moors Centre, formerly Danby Lodge. The book was inspired by the steel plate etched in the shape of the bole and main branches of a truncated tree and which commemorates the 25th anniversary of NYMA. The plate marks some of the significant local events that happened, as well as scientific achievement, geology, exploration, craftsmanship, works of literature, heroism and much more and provides insights into the rich social and cultural heritage of the area.

Carefully researched, the book explores each of the forty topics in more detail and also offers opportunities for further research.

Here, Bram Stoker rubs shoulders with the Maharajah of Mulgrave or you can read topics about the area's industrial heritage in topics about ironstone mining or alum extraction. Key figures in the life of our nation and local heroes also have a place - including Her Majesty the Queen and Henry Freeman. Stories behind memorials are also included, for example Lilla Cross, Frank Elgee and Captain Cook's monument.

The book would make an ideal gift or Christmas present for a relative or friend who loves the moors.

It is available for just £7.50 at many outlets across north-east Yorkshire, from Coxwold to Whitby. A full list can be found on the NYMA website: <https://www.north-yorkshire-moors.org.uk/books/>. Alternatively, you can also buy copies by post (P&P £2.50 extra): please complete the form on the website.

IT WAS THE BEST OF TIMES ... IT WAS THE WORST OF TIMES

1976 REVISITED

For those of you who can remember the summer of 1976...congratulations. It may well be that you recall the lazy, hazy, crazy days with some affection...it was, indeed, a fine summer. The best of times.

Not for mycologists...for we enthusiastic field "recorders", it was fungal Armageddon...the worst of times. I can recall a mournful conversation with a peer of mine, where we convinced each other that for fungi, it was all over. We were, of course, wrong.

Fungi didn't get to be where they are today without some pretty amazing survival strategies. Drought, without doubt, is a real problem for the growth of mycelium, the thread-like cellular structure which permeates the soil, ready to throw the DNA switch whereupon the party begins and all come together to produce what is not entirely correctly called the "fruiting body", or to put into common parlance, a mushroom, or a toadstool, or just a "visible" manifestation of a fungus.

In 1976 that which should be made manifest was not - at least, not when it should have been. Nonetheless, sleeping beneath the surface was a powerful beast just waiting for life-giving rain. When the rain came, out came the fungi. It was in the end, a very good year.

This year is similar to 1976 in that we are NOT finding fungi. A little older and hopefully, wiser, there will be no mourning, or rejoicing, until the rains come. And the rains WILL come.

For nostalgic reasons, I went back over my own fungi records for the summer of '76 and pulled out the names of a few species which dared to poke their heads up through the blasted heath, that is, those species which had secured a little eco-system of their own where some dampness kept things moving. In dense woodland, thickets and copses, marshland and bog, beside river-banks and ponds - anywhere water was retained, *some* fungi were to be found. On

fallen twigs in a particularly sheltered spot near Kildale, beside the hidden pond (I hesitate to say "Blue Lagoon", as controversy surrounds the exact location), I well remember outbursts of *Plicaturopsis crispa*. I have dredged my photographic records to find these pictures, but they are not those found in '76, being far more contemporaneous. This comes from a little stretch of woodland near the cattle-grid on the B1266.



Plicaturopsis crispa

Already this year, in a location that I dare not divulge, I have managed to find Chanterelles, though not many. In late September 1976, I found a large outcropping of *Cantharellus cibarius* not a million miles from where I am sitting now (that's a clue). I have been back to the same spot at least half a dozen times - ten minutes by car or a twenty-minute stroll to get there (another clue), but nothing has been found.



Cantharellus cibarius

Jump back a few weeks and the Whitby Gazette featured a diminutive black and white picture of a large "mystery" fungus...sensationally described as "alien". Identification from ANY picture is never a good idea but from the general description, what was described as from 'another world' may well have been from Loftus. I'm not sure if Loftus qualifies, but in 1976, I did find *Phaeolus schweinitzii* or Dyer's Mazegill. I stumbled across this

wonderful sponge-like species just off the bridleway running down to the now inaccessible Kilton Castle remains. The photograph is from a similar *terroire* taken several years ago near Paunat in the Dordogne. It is one of the few things the French do not eat. They use it (as did we) to dye wool and other fabrics, as it produces a fine spectrum of brown to orange colours.



Phaeolus schweinitzii

Close by is Holywell Farm. For two consecutive years, a very beautiful and almost unreal find of *Stropharia aeruginosa* has been found and photographed by the proprietor. I was puzzled by the colour, which is much deeper and "greener" than usual, so much so to confirm the identity, I had to invoke opinion from the experts at the FCT (Fungus Conservation Trust). In 1976, according to my own records, this species did not appear once, but several times in early October with locations from Great Ayton to Richmond. These all paled into insignificance compared with the Holywell find.



Stropharia aeruginosa

Of course, we wait to see what autumn will bring, but with great expectations. Having all but exhausted the Charles Dickens' links, I can end with a wish... please, sir... I want more.

TOM KIRBY

ALICE AND DRACULA

THE NORTH YORK MOORS has inspired writers and poets for centuries, at least as far back as the 7th century when Caedmon composed his epic poem at Whitby's early abbey. Of equal fame are modern scribes such as Alf Wight, alias James Herriot and Peter Walker alias Nicholas Rhea of 'Heartbeat' fame. Other famous names including Dickens, Wordsworth and Laurence Sterne have all been moved to write fact or fiction inspired by the moors and coast.

Two outstanding names particularly associated with Whitby are Bram Stoker and Charles Dodgson. But what did they have in common? The answer is that they both visited the town and gained inspiration to write two of the most famous books ever published in the English language. Both books were works of pure fiction but at virtually opposite ends of the literary spectrum. Who has not read, or at least heard of 'Alice's Adventures in Wonderland' and 'Dracula'?

LEWIS CARROLL

Charles Lutwidge Dodgson, alias Lewis Carroll, was the author of several books including one under the daunting title 'The Formulae of Plane Trigonometry' and another, 'Euclid and His Modern Rivals'. Neither of these works set the world alight but at the time, both books were well received by Dodgson's contemporaries at Oxford University where he was a mathematics don having gained his first class honours degree in 1854.

INSPIRATION FROM WHITBY

Dodgson also had a vivid imagination and was a good storyteller. His most famous books, 'Alice's Adventures in Wonderland' and 'Through the Looking Glass', published several years later, probably began life as stories told to three little girls while rowing on the River Thames. However, much of the inspiration for the books may well have come as a result of several visits to Whitby which the author made beginning in 1854. He enjoyed telling stories and we may imagine him sitting on the beach surrounded by children while he conjured up images of white rabbits and mad hatters.

GRYPHONS AND RED QUEENS

We can picture him walking through the town observing the buildings and narrow alleyways ('yards' in Whitby), the harbour and the beaches and storing away details later to be woven into his stories. Was the Cliff Lift the inspiration for the rabbit hole down which Alice fell at the beginning of her adventures? Was it Whitby beach that gave Dodgson the inspiration for the 'Walrus and the Carpenter' when; "They

wept like anything to see such quantities of sand"? Walk around Whitby today and see if you can spy any White Rabbits, Gryphons or Red Queens!

'DRACULA'

Dozens of films, several plays and even a ballet have been written based on the world-famous book 'Dracula' written by Bram Stoker and published in 1897. Stoker was born in Dublin in 1847 and worked there as a civil servant before eventually taking up writing as a career. An interest in vampires was common in Victorian times and Stoker had already made some notes on the subject when he visited Whitby in 1890. While in the town he read through back copies of the Whitby Gazette and also visited the museum and the library. As a result of his findings, he set several chapters of his book in Whitby although Count Dracula never set foot in the town, either in fiction or reality.

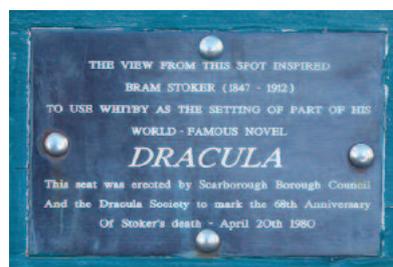
WHITBY ON THE MAP

In a thick mist a sailing ship crashes into Tate Hill pier beneath the East Cliff, but all on board are already dead with the exception of a large black dog which is seen to run up the Abbey steps and disappear into a grave in the old churchyard. The scene is set; before very long, a blood sucking bat will be flitting about town and sinking its fangs into Lucy's neck! Although Abraham Stoker wrote several other books, none achieved the success of 'Dracula' which remains a classic of its kind that has never been equalled.

FAMOUS FOR OVER 100 YEARS

The Dracula association with Whitby has led to the now world-famous Goth Weekend, an alternative music festival held in the town twice each year. It is estimated that this event brings in over £1m to the town. The Bram Stoker International Film Festival is also a major international event highlighting the role of horror, suspense and science fiction within the film industry. What would Bram Stoker think of it all!

ALAN STANIFORTH



A plaque on the bench from where Stoker drew inspiration. Above: the view he would have seen.

SKYLARKS



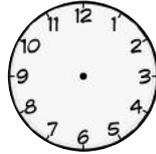
What did you do in our very hot summer? Perhaps you went to the beach or walked in the cooling woods. We hope you enjoyed those long hot days. As you know the sun helps things grow a lot in the summer, have you watched something grow from very small to very big during this summer? The sun helps ripen fruit and crops for us to enjoy when summer ends.



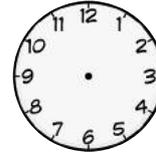
Can you name all of the seasons? Underneath each picture below write the name of the season. Which season is it now?



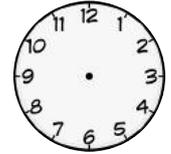
Do you remember how long the days were in summer? What time does it start to get dark now? Using the clock faces below, mark on the time when it gets dark.



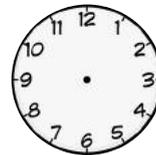
Friday October 5th



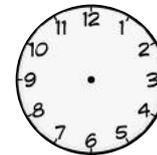
Friday October 19th



Friday November 2nd



Friday November 16th



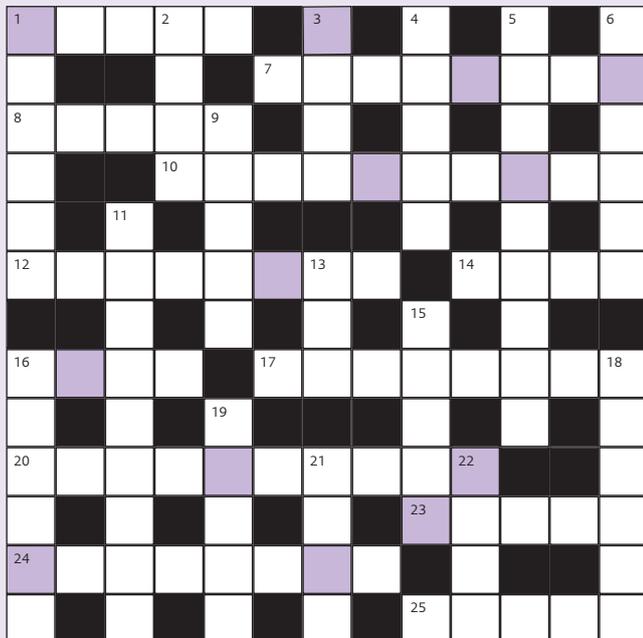
Friday November 30th

What happens to the clocks on Sunday 28th October? Find out why this is (a grown up might be able to help).

We enjoy including your pictures, stories and news, please keep sending them to editor@north-yorkshire-moors.org.uk

Spring lambs - Photo © Alan Walker (cc-by-sa/2.0) / Summer heather - Photo © Gordon Hatton (cc-by-sa/2.0) / Autumn leaves - Photo © Mick Garratt (cc-by-sa/2.0) / Winter Roseberry Topping - Photo © Mick Garratt (cc-by-sa/2.0) / Clock face - <https://pixabay.com/en/clock-analog-face-white-template-41413/> Apples, Brambles, Rowan - Dave Moore

CROSSWORD 82 BY AMANUENSIS



Take the letters from the coloured squares in the grid and rearrange in the boxes below to solve the anagram:
Clue - It is the glory of our moors in summer.

ACROSS

- 1 & 13 Local runner always going east (5,3)
- 7 Gets washed twice a day perhaps (8)
- 8 Flower from second class weaving machine (5)
- 10 Beer is always found at the east end of this beautiful valley (10)
- 12 Known locally as porriwiggles (8)
- 14 Generous-hearted type (4)
- 16 Before time little Susan becomes fat (4)
- 17 Just the bare bones of a clue? (8)
- 20 Play silly part of caprine animal? (3,3,4)
- 23 Moves from side to side over stones perhaps? (5)
- 24 Surround item of stationery (8)
- 25 Condescend to Viking one hears (5)

DOWN

- 1 Leader of synagogue has little time for leporid (6)
- 2 Old enough? (4)
- 3 Throw things and hide (4)
- 4 Emperors of Russia found amongst the stars (5)
- 5 They work on plants (9)
- 6 Take away capital (6)
- 9 Fruit that can be mixed with another one? (5)
- 11 Used in descriptive writing? (9)
- 13 See 1 across
- 15 Where matches are struck? (5)
- 16 Climbs to the top of sequences of notes (6)
- 18 Brave sailor with monocular vision? (6)
- 19 Found on 7 across (5)
- 21 Cheats when nomad drops final letter (4)
- 22 Large book that contains nothing more than a speck? (4)

Answers on back cover

NYMA NEWS

WEATHER WATCH

Hard to believe it is 42 years since the glorious summer of '76. Rainfall monitoring in Castleton over 28 years shows that June rainfall of 13.5mm is the lowest since 1990.

HARVEST MICE

President's Award winner Derek Capes has provided an update on his research into harvest mice. The presence of harvest mice is determined by studying the contents of barn owl pellets. The study covering 81 sites in the National Park shows that harvest mice were present in 29 of these. Derek would like to extend his work to areas of the Park where there are fewer sites that have come to his notice. If you know of a barn owl roost in the south or western area of the park and would like Derek to collect some pellets for his study, please get in touch with NYMA and we will pass your details.



Photo © WildStock

CONSERVATION AWARD 2019

If you are engaged in conservation work which makes a contribution to the National Park, either as an individual or with others, look out for the details later of this award later in the year.

TOM CHADWICK

CROSSWORD ANSWERS (see page 15)

P U R P L E H E A T H E R

Anagram:

19 shell; 21 gymps; 22 tome (mote) 13 see 1 across; 15 altar; 16 scales; 18 Nelson; behad; 9 melon (lemon); 11 adjective; 6 rabbit; 2 enow; 3 pelt; 4 tsars; 5 botanists; 1

Down:

25 delgn skeleton; 20 act the goat; 21 rocks; 24 envelope; Westerdale; 12 tadpoles; 14 kind; 16 suet; 17 1 & 13 down River Esk; 7 seashore; 8 bloom; 10

Across:

NYMA WALKS

Saturday 13th October

HARWOOD DALE, WOODLAND WALK

Walk leaders: Colin and Heather Mather
heathercolin67@gmail.com or 01287 669104

Meeting place GR 974 980. Parking at east end of loop road at the Falcon Inn, just off the A171. If arriving by bus, please get off at the Falcon Inn

Meet time: 10.30am

Walk length: approx 5 miles
A short and easy walk, mostly through mixed woodland.

Bus times: Oct 13th X93 from Middlesbrough will arrive at the Falcon Inn at 10.14am. The X93 runs half hourly until 9pm in the evening

Saturday 17 Nov 2018

BRIGHT START, PALE END

Leader: Wendy Smith
wpsmith7a@gmail.com or 01642 711980

Meet time: 10.00am

Walk length: 6.5 miles

Cooks, Gribdale, Newton Moor, Percy Rigg, Lonsdale.

There is no walk in December

LUNCHEON

NYMA members and friends are invited to a celebratory festive

CHRISTMAS LUNCHEON, SATURDAY 1 DECEMBER, BAY HORSE, GREAT BROUGHTON 12.30

Set two course meal at £13.95 (good variety of choice including vegetarian/vegan options). Please ring 01287 660137 or email elliott142@btinternet.com to book/confirm your place. Please note that places are limited so first come, first served will apply. If you would like to join us please let us know before 20 November.

Please note that there will be no prearranged walk before this luncheon.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

President

Ian Carstairs OBE

Chairman

Tom Chadwick

Vice Chairman

Adrian Leaman

Council Members

Sharon Artley, Sue Chadwick, Janet Cochrane, Albert Elliot, Ann Glass, Cal Moore, Dave Moore, Colin Speakman, George Winn-Darley, Elaine Wisdom

Association Treasurer

Brian Pearce - brian.pearce11@btinternet.com

Association Secretary

Janet Cochrane - secretary@north-yorkshire-moors.org.uk - 07570 112010

Membership Secretary

Cal Moore - membership@north-yorkshire-moors.org.uk - 01287 669648

Walks Coordinator

Heather Mather - 01287 669104

NYMA

4 Station Road, Castleton, Whitby, North Yorkshire YO21 2EG



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