



October 2016

# HOLDERNESS COUNTRYSIDE



Kira Abel, a graduate of the Young Nats, chases a butterfly with her camera at Thorngumbald - Peter Martin

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**JOURNAL OF THE SOUTH HOLDERNESS COUNTRYSIDE SOCIETY**

Free to members. Available to non members for a minimum donation of £1.50

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## Member's Photographs

It is hoped that in future editions of Holderness Countryside this page will be dedicated to showing photographs taken by members of the society in Holderness. As the future lies in the hands of the young then there can be no better way to start this first page with the work of two young but very skilled members of the Society.



This Meadow Brown is the work of Kira Abel. Kira is a graduate of the Young Nats and was taken when the group visited the home of SHCS members Pauline and Harry Bursall to look for butterflies. The picture on the front cover was taken as Kira was stalking her quarry for this photograph.

This Red Admiral is another of Kira's beautiful photographs.



The second of our young photographers is Liam Constantine. Some say he is following in his father's footsteps while others say and this probably includes Liam, that he is already in front. Be that as it may these two photographs of a grass snake and Roe deer

with a short-eared owl are excellent.

To the more senior members of the Society please do not let the quality of these first pictures deter you from submitting your pictures. If possible the pictures should be taken of natural history subjects taken in our area. Please email jpeg files of your pictures to me at [peteratthechapel@hotmail.co.uk](mailto:peteratthechapel@hotmail.co.uk) . A brief note as to where and when would be helpful.



## The Society - A Wake-up Call for another Re-awakening

For the past three years as Chairman I have painted a rosy picture of the achievements of this Society and have thanked individual Trustees and members who have worked very hard to keep the Society afloat. However, deep inside I have harboured worries about our fragility both as a Society corporate and as a set of ageing frames and minds as Trustees. Sudden affliction by illness, bereavement and change of personal circumstances among several Trustees at once over the last 6 months has highlighted the problem. We are not getting any younger, and younger people are not queuing up to help. At our age our efforts should not be directed entirely at keeping this ship afloat – we should also have time to enjoy the product of our labours. For example, I cannot remember the last time I went to Hollym Carrs Nature Reserve to simply enjoy being there. Like just a few others, I seem to pay a membership subscription only to work and worry which is barmy!

Over the years the Society has cut back and tailored activities to meet the desires of its valuable membership. Gone are the several reserves that we managed on other people's land; gone are the organized walks and annual coach trip; gone are the volunteer conservation tasks; gone is the group of keen wildlife recorders; gone is the involvement of the Society as a consultee for planning applications and gone is our representation on various local committees. All this has been replaced largely by the development of Ivy House as our office and the home of our wonderful Young Naturalists' Club.

We are, however, speculating to accumulate in a subtle but effective way. We have new digital display kit and we are reducing the costs of producing and distributing the journal and of running our indoor meetings. Next in our sights is the website. All this effort is to attract members into more regular attendance and hopefully increase our membership. However, the whole show is run by a handful of ageing individuals effectively fire-fighting to keep us in existence at a subsistence level rather than as a well-oiled and well-known organization with clout. We are missing opportunities to speculate for growth and to maintain or win back local importance. We should be able to place representatives as stakeholders on panels and committees with an important voice as we have done in the past. We should also be in a position to bite back at criticism and negativity levelled against us for what we attempt to do.

The true cost of running this Society is masked by the generosity of individuals both in our out-of-pocket expenses and in time. None of us labour to seek reward, or give to count the cost. If we did, the Society would be shown to be unsustainable. It follows that if any one of the mere handful of people who labour to keep the show rolling were to chuck in the towel, crack-up or drop off the mortal coil the Society may have to fold. We must take steps NOW to encourage active participation by members. This is a stark reality. We have existed for more than 30 years in which time similar Societies have come and gone. We have had highs and have prospered, and these periods outweigh the times on which we have been low so we are not yet lost.

We have a shining example of how we might reform, grow and continue. The Young Naturalists' Club is thriving as an autonomous 'section' of the Society. It is self-sustaining and, in a way, is speculating to accumulate in the future. If only one of the youngsters inspired by their time in Young Nats comes forward to help manage the Society in the future, it is a winner. Think what else we could do with the potential for achieving the same result? We could perhaps go back to Society origins and establish a Bird Group studying bird song; start a Nature Photography Club; a Walking Club; a Botany Club, etc. We have the place and the resources – we just need dedicated people to make them work.

Having read this far, if any member would like to pursue an active interest in helping the Society

move into the future please do not hesitate to contact me to discuss. Any such group would ideally operate under our umbrella and would be self-sustaining, reporting to the Executive Committee.

Peter J Cook - Chairman

## **NEWS OF MEMBERS**

Kathleen Vera Cook and Stan Cook, R.I.P. It is with much sadness that we report the deaths of Vera Cook of Roos, aged 91 years in March and also of Stan, aged 90 years, in August. Vera and Stan attended our indoor meetings regularly through the 1990's and contributed to our various fund raising ventures. Vera suffered loss of vision latterly but still took a keen interest in what we were doing. Stan grew a number of Holly and Cherry trees for us and planted them on the Hollym Carrs Nature Reserve. For many years he was our Journal delivery agent around Roos and his local popularity won the Society several new members.

[These events have understandably hit me hard as Chairman and I thank those fellow Trustees and Denise Failey for keeping things ticking over in my absence. 'Things' will be back to normal (whatever that was!) by the end of November. Our apologies for any chaos and short-comings over the last few months.]

Donald Stanford, R.I.P. It is with much sadness and condolence to Sue that we report the death of Donald. Donald and Susan of Burton Pidsea joined us recently and soon got stuck in to Society activities supporting us in so many practical ways. Donald, a recently retired gardener, had started to look after the grounds of Ivy House for us.

Ray Eades, R.I.P was a member of this Society in the 1990's for several years as an all-rounder naturalist but keen botanist and birder. He was a good friend of mine often dropping in for a meal when over from Liverpool to do a spot of birding at Spurn and to look up old friends. Some members might remember him giving us a talk about wildlife spotted on and from ships when he was at work as a Humber Pilot.

We are pleased that Jeff Marshall is recovering back to strength after a recent ill health incident dragged him to a sudden halt. We wish him well and look forward to him returning to the fold of increasingly decrepit drivers of this Society.

We are sorry that both Steve and Lesley Moore are currently afflicted by personal and family illness and that Steve has had to withdraw his services as Treasurer. As usual we will manage somehow but both are strong members of the team and we miss them and look forward to them coming back when they are ready.

Peter J Cook

## **HOLLYM CARRS POND MAINTENANCE WORK**

We have invited tenders from local contractors to do some pond clearance and re-profiling work to improve suitability for Great Crested Newts. The work is grant-assisted under Natural England Higher Level Stewardship and will follow recommendations given by Wold Ecology Ltd. Substantial parts of the ponds will be left untouched to protect established high value biodiversity including Greater Water Parsnip. Work will commence in late October with completion by the end of November. More of this elsewhere.

Peter J Cook

## A Newcomer to Kilnsea

“Peter come here. There is something you might like to photograph.” I went inside and lo and behold, my wife was right. There was something interesting. It was an insect I was sure I had never seen before. A couple of minutes later I had taken a few photographs and my wife had captured the intruder and released it into one of our outbuildings.



That was just the start. That same evening I looked through all my beetle books and struck a blank. This thing was either new to science or I was missing something. It was the latter. With the help of the internet I discovered that we had had a Western Pine Seed Bug in our porch. By chance a couple of days later I attended a meeting of the SHCS committee and was advised to contact Society member Bill Dolling who would (I was told) be interested to learn of our find. This turned out to be exceedingly good advice. Bill emailed me back almost immediately with the following;

Definitely the Western Conifer Leaf-footed bug. British entomologists seem to be calling it the Leaf-footed Bug for short, which seems good enough as it has no other European relatives.

A man called Otto Heidermann was working through the unidentified material in the collection of the Smithsonian Institute in Washington in the early years of the last century and came across a few specimens of an undescribed leaf-footed bug from Utah, which he officially described and named as *Leptoglossus occidentalis* in the proceedings of the Washington Entomological Society in 1910. It feeds on the developing seeds of conifers and has a special fondness for Douglas -Fir. It was originally confined to the western parts of North America but began to spread eastwards, presumably aided by road and rail transport and towards the end of the twentieth century it reached the eastern seaboard, where it was well placed to stow away on transatlantic shipping. There were several reports of stray specimens being found on ships arriving in Europe. It reached the French side of the English Channel in 2007 and crossed into Britain that autumn. In 2010 it was found in Doncaster.

February 28<sup>th</sup> 2012 was an unusually warm day for the time of year and we left the upstairs windows of our house in Elstronwick open all day. The following morning (29<sup>th</sup> February – it was a leap year) we found one in a bedroom. It is a striking addition to our insect fauna and quite harmless unless, perhaps, you grow conifer for seed, although I haven't noticed a shortage of Italian pine nuts recently. (Thanks Bill).

And that, you might think, was that and it would have been if someone hadn't said that our Kilnsea find was a 'true bug'. What, I wondered, is a true bug? Again I asked Bill and his light hearted reply really made me smile. I thought you might like to read it. Here it is;  
Oh, Lord! Tricky one that.

Bug originally (perhaps) meant hobgoblin or something similar, and now refers to 'gremlins' in computer systems, bacteria and anything else small and unpleasant. We are concerned here only with the insect kind of bug. All kinds of insects are called bugs in a general sort of way though only the Hemiptera (and particularly their sub-group Heteroptera) have no other term than bug (true

bug) by which to call them.

The difference between a true bug and a beetle is that, in a bug, the mandibles and maxillae are modified into .....The what? I hear you cry.

It's all rather technical you see. How about hemimetabolous and holometabolous life histories then? I thought not but see the following.

What hatches from a bug's egg is a small bug, lacking wings and so forth but still recognisably a tiny version of the adult. Grasshoppers and earwigs likewise. This immature insect slowly grows to resemble the adult, bit by bit, at successive moults. There are no larval stages such as hatches from the eggs of wasps and flies (maggots), butterflies (caterpillars) and beetles (grubs). The larva in these groups is an eating machine (think: The Very Hungry Caterpillar) and eventually undergoes a complete makeover in a metabolically active but physically inactive pupal (chrysalis) stage from which the adult emerges in all its glory. Quite often, the adult feeds in a different manner from that favoured by the larva, so, for example, butterflies do not munch leaves with jaws but sip nectar through a tube. Adult insects need energy to get about rather than nourishment to make them grow.

Bugs also feed through a tube but do so at all stages of their lives. Without going into the ground-plan of insect mouth parts, I can't explain the way the feeding tube is constructed (and I doubt you would thank me if I did) but the way it operates is similar to a hypodermic needle.

To recapitulate on this rigmarole, Hemiptera (True bugs) can be defined as insects that are structurally basically similar throughout their lives (no larval or pupal stages) and have mouthparts like hypodermic needles.

The main groups of Hemiptera (True bugs) are Heteroptera (Even Truer Bugs, like Shieldbugs, Water-boatmen and our leaf-footed friends) Auchenorrhyncha (Leafhoppers, Planthoppers, Cicadas, Froghoppers) and Sternorrhyncha (mainly aphids). I love them all, but then I'm odd in other ways too.

I was longing to ask Bill what it is that causes some insects (Bugs? Beetles? True bugs?) to be classed as leaf-footed but as this is only a small Journal I didn't.

Peter Martin with a grateful great deal of help from Bill Dolling

## A grass new to East Yorkshire

While walking to my nearest shop I spotted Water Bent (*Polypogon viridis*; *Agrostis verticillata* in old books) growing under a garden gate in Park Avenue, Withernsea. It had been found but not identified in Hull and in recent months has been found all over the place including the rockery in my own garden! This grass has been creeping farther and farther North from its hitherto limited UK distribution on the South Coast.

Peter J Cook

## Beacon Lagoons Nature Reserve 2016 – a poor year for Little Terns, but not a disaster

### Little Tern

In 2016 the Little Tern colony at Beacon Lagoons did not enjoy the success of the last two years. The terns arrived a little later than usual, the first to be seen being eight on 28 April. Numbers built up to 75 by 13 May but despite up to eight pairs displaying and some nest scraping activity by this date, they showed little sign of wanting to nest. It was thought that only two pairs had laid eggs by 21 June and both clutches were lost, one possibly due to predation by Carrion Crows.

However, the topography of the Little Tern colony does not allow a complete view without entry beyond the protective electric fencing. As there appeared to be so little nesting activity this year wardens refrained from entering the colony in order to minimise disturbance. It was, perhaps, not surprising then that in mid-July three healthy looking Little Tern chicks, two of about two weeks in age and one of about a week old, were found running around, having hatched in nests obscured from view. A further two chicks were discovered on a later date.

All five chicks fledged successfully and as no others were seen at any stage, this gave a seemingly impressive fledging rate of 100%. The total number, however, was small when compared with the totals of 60 and 30 chicks fledged from 45 and 37 pairs in 2014 and 2015 respectively. From observations and counts made by the wardens, there were probably 23 territorial pairs in 2016. There were seven breeding attempts by six pairs, one of which had a second attempt. The fledging rate was therefore 0.83 chicks per pair.

In mid-July a peak count of 92 adult Little Terns was made and this, with average counts for around that period of 50-60 birds, was similar to previous years. So why did so many Little Terns fail to breed, particularly when considering that the number of birds around the colony remained similar to those observed in recent successful breeding years? The Beacon Lagoons colony has suffered complete breeding failure in the past, but after the egg-laying stage with losses due to predation or tidal inundation. In 2016 poor weather during the early part of the breeding season was probably a major factor causing failure to nest. A combination of persistent strong winds and heavy rain may have caused birds to at least delay the onset of breeding, perhaps because these conditions would cause the covering of eggs in nests by windblown sand and rapid chilling in the low temperatures or when wet. An improvement in the weather in June was cause for optimism but there was no corresponding increase in breeding activity. Normally a delayed start to breeding would not necessarily be expected to cause birds to fail to breed so it remains puzzling why this appeared to be the case.

A common cause of seabirds experiencing poor breeding success is a lack or reduction of suitable food. As the number of adults remained high it is unlikely that this was a factor at Beacon Lagoons. Insufficient food supplies would surely result in the terns moving and possibly even breeding elsewhere. It was noted that the terns were able to fish in the waters of Beacon Lagoons and Kilnsea Wetlands as well as the Humber Estuary when there were rough seas. Observations of display behaviour with fish appeared to suggest that the food supply was, at least, adequate. It is possible that the female Little Terns may not have attained good breeding condition, either before arrival or during the spells of poor weather early in the breeding season. By not breeding the birds, particularly the females, would maximise their chances of surviving



another year in order to return and breed again in, hopefully, more favourable conditions.

The Little Tern, like other seabirds, is a relatively long-lived species with an average lifespan of 12 years. The somewhat precarious existence of seabirds, especially those that nest on beaches, means that, inevitably, some seasons are more productive than others. This is graphically illustrated by the

huge variation in breeding success of the Beacon Lagoons Little Tern colony over many years. It is important, therefore, that the lifespan of the birds allows for different degrees of success from one breeding season to the next. An average lifespan of 12 years would be skewed by higher mortality rates in young birds, especially in their first year. Many adults would live longer than this. Hot off the press is the news that a Little Tern which was ringed as a chick in 1993 at Easington Lagoon, when the colony was situated further north of the present colony, was recovered dead in August this year at Holme in Norfolk. At 23 years old it confirms how long these birds can live, allowing many breeding opportunities, and illustrates nicely how a failed breeding season need not be disastrous in the longer term.

On a national scale, there have been mixed fortunes at other important Little Tern colonies. The British breeding population in 2015 was down by 15% from the previous year. Some important colonies failed completely while others, including Beacon Lagoons, were successful. And yet, one large colony, Winterton in Norfolk, which was completely abandoned in 2015, has produced 323 fledged young from 264 pairs in 2016. A poor breeding season in 2016 at Gibraltar Point in Lincolnshire may have been due to similar reasons as the Beacon Lagoons colony but another east coast colony, in County Durham, fared much better with 82 pairs fledging 58 young. These examples illustrate the unpredictability of Little Tern breeding seasons.



Despite significant failures in some years, with the right conditions this small, relatively long-lived seabird has the potential to recover its overall population.

#### Waders

Breeding waders at Beacon Lagoons also suffered a less successful breeding season in 2016. Eight pairs of Ringed Plovers bred with 21 chicks fledging compared with 9 pairs and 26 chicks fledging in 2015. Three pairs of Oystercatchers fledged three chicks compared with six pairs fledging five chicks in 2015. Avocets were unable to nest on the tern rafts as they did in 2015. The rafts were brought ashore for the winter but were not replaced in the spring due to the poor weather conditions making it unsafe to do so. Consequently, the Avocets had to find somewhere else! Thirteen pairs nested on Kilnsea Wetlands but only three chicks fledged. It seems that many of the adult Avocets moved their chicks to Beacon Field where they were predated, probably by foxes. This was a poor result compared with 2015 when a total of 26 chicks were reared by 13 pairs, nine of them from the seven pairs that nested on the rafts.

The presence of predators, including Fox, Carrion Crow, Kestrel and Peregrine will always threaten the Little Terns and waders that breed at Beacon Lagoons. Sightings of an Otter in the area posed another potential, though minimal, threat. Diligent wardening by Sara Rodriguez, Daniel Branch, Mick Turton and a number of volunteers, along with the effectiveness of the protective electric fence, ensured that there was at least some degree of success in the 2016 breeding season.

David Constantine



## Poetry Corner

Thanks to Society member Gill Hart of Burton Pidsea for this poem about Holderness.



### Holderness My Home

So peaceful is the life in this slice of rural England

I fetch my hazel staff  
The collie starts to laugh  
With hanging tongue aside his mouth  
He starts to race and tear about.  
To lace my boots I fight his playful teeth.  
He's so impatient for his daily treat.

As we trek across this flat and fertile plain  
I think again of ancient days gone by.  
When underfoot a maze of bog and mere,  
A time when Danes and howling wolves lived here.

As evening deepens into darker night,  
We skirt the copse and startle birds to flight.  
The tractor ruts we dodge along the lane  
Are topped to brim with last night's heavy rain.

Around the bend, back home for tea  
The collie exhausted, as well as me.  
The wife nods her head, we're content you see  
Holderness is home..... and always will be.

Gill Hart

## The Young Nats'

Saturday, July 16th. The last meeting of our Young Naturalists before the summer break. The last opportunity to carry out another task towards the RSPB Silver Award. We were going Butterfly hunting at Harry and Pauline's private Nature Reserve Seven members arrived and several parents, some of whom were on their first visit to this wonderful haven for Nature.

Armed with butterfly recognition charts, clip boards, tally charts, and spare pencils, Kira our most senior girl with her brand new shiny camera (and one mum with a spare set of clothes for her rather adventurous offspring).

The children set off to wander around the various differing habitats in small groups, accompanied by adults to assist with the recognition and to see that the children didn't get lost.



The weather was rather miserable when we arrived, but soon changed to a more reasonable summer's day. Much better than we had feared when we'd seen the morning's weather forecast, and the later the day progressed, the more species of butterflies were spotted. Thirteen species in all, and in quite large numbers in some cases. Quite a successful exercise.

Margaret had provided drinks and biscuits for the children for a mid morning break, with tea for the adults kindly handed out by Pauline.

The results were later collated and sent on their way to the RSPB to be entered against the name of the SHCS Young Naturalists Club's Silver Award and for the "RSPB Big Butterfly Count"

The meetings will re-commence in September with a whole host of activities including making bird food, investigating trees, making flower presses and constructing nest boxes.

The club is now reduced to five regular members. Our two most senior young ladies have many other activities to undertake both for their education and for other hobbies. We would therefore welcome a couple of new members in the age range of seven – eight years old. But please be aware, the Young Nats club is not a free-for-all to play. It is an educational pastime with a large element of fun.

Freddy

## Reservations

In this, the second in a series about the nature reserves of Holderness I did not have to travel far from my home in Kilnsea to visit Kilnsea Wetlands. This reserve is situated between the Easington to Kilnsea Road and the sea and is run by Yorkshire Wildlife Trust in partnership with the Environment Agency. Provided with a car park and a path offering wheelchair access to the only hide which also has wheelchair facility, the reserve gives the less mobile the opportunity to enjoy the outdoors and in particular, birdwatching, with little difficulty.

However, if birdwatching is not high on your list of demands for a day out then don't worry, Kilnsea has much to offer besides. For those with a penchant for plants there is plenty to be seen because the banks, created when the reserve was created in 2011 to screen visitors from the birds on the wet areas, are still being colonised by vegetation. And while you are down on your knees keep a look out for other wildlife. Those same banks offer a home to both common lizards and the interesting Roesels bush cricket.



Roesels Bush Cricket photographed at Kilnsea Wetlands – Peter Martin

In addition to the natural history of the site, the local history group SKEALS (Spurn, Kilnsea, Easington Area Local Studies) has produced a pamphlet to accompany a walk around the wetlands and the village of Kilnsea. The pamphlet is available from either the Crown and Anchor public house or The Blue Bell, the current YWT visitor centre, both in Kilnsea. One of the items featured in the pamphlet is the Kilnsea sound mirror. This unfortunately rather unattractive concrete edifice is visible from the wetlands hide and is what is left of a First World War device to enable the military to get advanced warning of attacks by airships as the sound of their engines could be picked up by a microphone placed at the focal point of the parabolic concrete mirror.

The migration season offers the chance of seeing 'good birds'. These are what the ardent birdwatchers call rarities. Personally, I think anything with feathers falls into that category. In summer, avocets breed on the lagoon opposite the hide and their antics have kept me happy for many hours. The nearby colony of Little Terns means that in the breeding season these graceful birds are always about. Winter brings back the geese and ducks. Little Egrets are now an almost

permanent feature of the Kilnsea area and the Wetlands hide is as good a place to see them as anywhere.

Another bonus that the area has to offer is the excellent website run by the Spurn Bird Observatory. Go to [www.spurnbirdobservatory.co.uk/sightings/](http://www.spurnbirdobservatory.co.uk/sightings/). As an example, the day prior to me writing this article the wetlands saw 41 Brent Geese plus 2 pale bellied Brent, 131 Widgeon, 29 Teal, 1 Pintail, 3 Shoveler, 1 Pochard, 2 Peregrine, 1 Merlin, 1 Common Buzzard and 2 Water Rail.

Remember though that the site is written for keen birders and so a knowledge of their language is useful, for example vizmig is what you and I would call visible migration or migrating birds that can be seen flying by. Also, you should know that my definition of a bird reserve is a place you should have visited yesterday. I wonder how many times I have arrived at a bird reserve to hear someone say; "You should have been here yesterday, we had a first for the whole world here then."



Mediterranean gull - David Constantine

When I visited the wetlands earlier this month the hide was filled with a group from Manchester. When asked for her view of Kilnsea wetland I was told by one lady that on first entering the hide her impression was that it was rather barren but that as time went on and different birds began to arrive then her view had changed and that Kilnsea Wetlands was certainly a place she would be visiting again. It is distinctly possible that this view was influenced by the arrival, as we were speaking, of a Mediterranean Gull, a new bird for the lady.

In nature, nothing can be guaranteed but Kilnsea Wetlands does have a lot to offer and I feel sure that anyone who visits this reserve will be able to find something of interest either in the field of natural or local history. Give it a try.

Peter Martin

### **Editor's Note (Plea)**

Ten days before I wrote this note I was desperate because I had not received enough material to fill half of this edition of *Holderness Countryside*. Now, as I sit with a smug smile on my face having completed my second issue as editor, the observant among our readers will have spotted that this issue is two pages longer than usual. It never rains but it pours they say.

In his Wake-up call on p3 Peter Cook asks members for help. So do !! I was delighted when our postman delivered a large envelope containing two poems by Society member Gill Hart. If this publication is to continue and remain interesting then we must have more contributors. The ramblings of an old f\*\*\* from Kilnsea will certainly kill this publication if they appear too often. So please take out your pen or switch on your computer or grab a camera and send me your work.

## PUBLICATIONS

*Holderness Countryside* is the journal of the South Holderness Countryside Society and is issued free of charge to members, up to four times a year. All Rights Reserved.

*Holderness Countryside* is edited and printed by Peter Martin. Items for publication may be posted in manuscript or e-mailed to the Editor.

The Society welcomes articles of general interest in the genre of natural and social history pertaining to southern Holderness. The views expressed are those of the contributor. Contributions are acknowledged along with the relevant articles.

Other publications may be produced from time to time.

## YOUNG NATURALISTS CLUB

The Young Naturalists' ("Yong Nats") Club meets twice monthly at our Ivy House Centre in Hollym. Supervisors have Enhanced DBS certification. Members must be of primary school age, 5 -11 years. Young Nats are taught and encouraged to take a more positive interest in natural history and to publish articles in *Holderness Countryside*. Articles should be sent to the Editor via E-mail or a Telephone call to organise collection

## SCHOOLS

Copies of *Holderness Countryside* are distributed to local schools. Schools are permitted to photocopy extracts from the journal for educational use within their school. All other reproduction in whatever form is subject to copyright.

## WILDLIFE RECORDS

The Society tries to encourage recording of wildlife in National schemes and publish records in *Holderness Countryside*. Records submitted for publication by the SHCS should be referenced to at least OS 10km grid squares. Any records from the Society's reserves should be sent to the Society's Office.

## NATURE RESERVES & CONTACTS

**Beacon Lagoons Nature Reserve (Chairman)**

**Hollym Carrs Nature Reserve**

**(Andy Mason; [andymace2305@yahoo.co.uk](mailto:andymace2305@yahoo.co.uk))**

**Kilnsea Wetlands Reserve (Chairman)**

**(by affiliation and lease of land to YWT)**

**Little Tern Protection (David Constantine)**

**(by affiliation with Spurn Bird Observatory)**

## MEMBERSHIP SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Single Adult: £12. Family: £14. Corporate & Affiliate: £20. Schools: Free.

The SHCS is funded through member subscription and generous private, commercial and charitable donations. The Ivy House Centre received Lottery Funding

## CHARITABLE OBJECTIVES

The South Holderness Countryside Society was first registered as a Charity No. 701627 on 30<sup>th</sup> May 1989.

Defined objectives of the Charity are;

(1) *Work principally within the area of Holderness, (East Riding of Yorkshire), for the region's natural and local history.*

(2) *Educate the public in the natural and local history of the area.*

(3) *Secure the preservation and protection and improvement of natural history.*

Management of the Society's affairs is by elected Trustees. Trustees meet on the first Friday of the month at 19.15hrs in the Society's Office. Members may attend but may contribute to the meeting only if invited to do so.

## THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Position	Name	Tel(01964)
Chairman	VACANT	
Vice Chairman	VACANT	
Treasurer	Peter Cook	614466
Editor	Peter Martin	650477
Elected Member	Jeff Marshall	630045
Elected Member	David Constantine	631354
Elected Member	Fred Kennedy	671492
Elected Member	Margaret Kennedy	671492
Gen-Secretary (Non-Executive)	VACANT (Peter Cook acting)	614466

## KEY ADDRESSES

SHCS Office	The Ivy House Centre, South Carr Dales Rr., Hollym, HU12 2SQ (NB No 'phone use 614466 for now)
Gen Sec'y	VACANT
Membership Secretary	Mrs Denise Failey, Demswood, Boreas Hill, Paull, HU12 8AX. 01964 622576 <b>(ALL payments and membership correspondence to Denise please)</b>
Young Nats	Margaret Kennedy
Treasurer	Peter Cook
Website	VACANT

[wwwq.southholdernesscountrysidesociety.co.uk](http://wwwq.southholdernesscountrysidesociety.co.uk)



## Frank's Influence?

Two years ago this August we lost Frank Kenington, a friend of many of us, and to this Society. He is still greatly missed. Through an unusual set of circumstances I recently met Ian, who spent time with Frank on his farm as a lad. Ian now works in Portsmouth University as a chemical engineer but has bought a field at his roots in Skirlaugh and wants to manage it sensitively for wildlife.

I sense that both of Ian's interests were greatly influenced by Frank, for he spoke of Frank's ingenuity and the machinery that he designed and made. Chemical engineering involves the design of equipment to enable efficient manufacturing processes, and his wildlife conservation connection needs no explanation. The following are some old photographs of Frank given to me by Ian.

Peter J Cook



## PROGRAMME OF EVENTS

**NOVEMBER 11<sup>TH</sup>** – Professor **Roland Ennos** on, “**How Trees Work**”. Roland is from the Dept of Biological Sciences, Hull University, and is a specialist on trees with interests in the Hull and East Yorkshire Woodlands (HEYWOODS) project. He is about to publish a book on the subject through the Natural History Museum.

**DECEMBER 9<sup>TH</sup>** – **Members' Night**. The pre-Christmas extravaganza including presentations and exhibits by Society members. This is an opportunity for anyone to cut their teeth on public presentation, swap Christmas cards and both entertain and be entertained.

**JANUARY 13<sup>TH</sup>** – No meeting. (As it is a Friday 13<sup>th</sup> maybe it's a good job).

**FEBRUARY 10<sup>TH</sup>** - Society member David Constantine on “**Wildlife Wanderings in South Holderness**”, a personal celebration of local wildlife, principally birds, mammals and invertebrates, that can be seen in this area. Habitats visited range from the back garden to the flatlands of Sunk Island and the coasts of the Humber and North Sea.