



**Peak and Northern
Footpaths Society**
1894 — 1969

75th Anniversary Year

**ANNUAL
REPORT**



1968

PEAK AND NORTHERN FOOTPATHS SOCIETY

Founded in 1894

President: F. S. H. HEAD, Ph.D., D.Sc.

Vice-Presidents:

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P. DALEY A. J. MOON, B.A. (Cantab.)
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OFFICERS AND OTHER OFFICIALS

Treasurer:

G. S. COOPER,
13 Duffield Road, Salford 6, Lancashire.
Tel. Day 061-736 1441
Evg. 061-736 2360

General Secretary:

E. A. W. NEWTON,
79 Taunton Road, Ashton-under-Lyne,
Lancashire.

Telephone: 061-330 4191

Membership Secretary:

MISS M. FLETCHER,
20 South Avenue, Burnage, Manchester 19.

Survey Secretary: N. REDFORD,
12 Chatsworth Road, Droylsden, Manchester. M35 6JT.

Signpost Supervisor T. EWART,
129 Old Hall Lane, Fallowfield, Manchester 14.

Footpath Walking Scheme: A. O'BRIEN

Librarian: MISS N. FIRBY

Auditor: A. Irving

The Year's Events

EARLY in the year under review our Annual Meeting decided to shorten the Society's title to "Peak and Northern Footpaths Society"—the first such change ever to be made since its foundation in 1894. Would that other desirable changes could be made so easily! The most urgent need at present is for active workers to supplement our group of footpath inspectors, which is much below strength. An appeal for volunteers and a statement of the duties involved appears elsewhere in the Report. If the Society is to be effective we must have more help. The work cannot all be done from an office by one or two people.

The Countryside Act

The most important event of the year concerning footpaths was the passing of the Countryside Act which has modified the legal position in a number of ways. Highway authorities are now required to erect signposts at every point where a footpath or bridleway leaves a metalled road unless they are excused by the parish authority concerned. They must also erect them at such intermediate points as they consider necessary and can authorise "any other person" to do such work for them. How the authorities will set about this considerable task, and how long they will take to do it, remains to be seen; if they perform it efficiently it will greatly reduce the burden on voluntary societies such as ours.

Bridleways are now open for use by cyclists, as well as to walkers and horse riders. Stiles and gates are to be maintained by the landowner — a point that has been disputed in recent years—but the highway authority must pay part of the cost.

Ploughing of Paths

Important changes have been made in the ploughing regulations, which were formerly as good as useless from our point of view. Instead of being required to make good the surface of a ploughed path "as soon as may be" the farmer must now restore it within six weeks (or three if he has failed to notify the highway authority). The authority may, however, authorise a temporary diversion for not more than three months after ploughing.

Whether these new regulations will be more effective than the old ones will largely depend upon whether ramblers and other users report infringements. If they do not the farmers will take no more notice of the new regulations than they did of the old.

**PLEASE REPORT ALL CASES OF PATHS PLOUGHED
AND NOT RESTORED TO THE SOCIETY'S SECRETARY
UNLESS AN OFFICIAL NOTICE OF DIVERSION IS
DISPLAYED.**

Tracks shown on definite maps as "Roads used as public paths" are to be reclassified as byways open to all traffic, bridleways or footpaths, according to the circumstances. Whilst it may often be to our advantage if they are classed as footpaths or bridleways, there is a danger that they may then be ploughed up and their character lost. On the other hand byways might soon become well used motor routes.

In future reviews of definitive maps there will be no provisional map stage and hence no appeals by landowners to Quarter Sessions.

The Town and Country Planning Act, 1968

Another important piece of legislation affecting our interests was the Town and Country Planning Act which has altered the conditions governing diversions and extinguishments in connection with "development." Such powers will in future be mostly in the hands of the Minister of Housing, and more significantly, in those of the local authorities who will be enabled to divert or extinguish paths "in order to enable development to be carried out." The Minister may make draft orders before planning permission for development has been obtained, and can now, for the first time, propose the creation of a new alternative path. There is also a new power to stop up or divert paths crossing new roads or roads being improved, which could well be used to our disadvantage. A useful review of the law as it now stands—"The Law of Footpaths"—has been issued by the Commons Society (Price 4s.).

"Rationalisation"

It was something of a triumph for the Ramblers' Association and bodies such as ours that the official Gosling Footpaths Committee rejected the idea of replacing the existing system of paths by a much smaller "planned network," and that the Countryside Act contained no reference to it, but we do not think that "rationalisation" is dead. Landowners and farming interests are still pressing for it and might well prevail upon some county councils to attempt a local reduction in the number of rights of way.

Some years ago Hampshire County Council tried "to restore a spirit of goodwill between landowners and the public" by agreeing to divert paths for convenience in farming, but they soon found that the diverted paths became as liable to obstruc-

tion and ploughing as the original ones had been. Little was gained by this concession and we must hope that the Councils in our area will not fail to protect the rights of the public. Even without "rationalisation" some thousand or so paths are lost annually by legal closures.

The prevalence in recent years of obstructions, and other hindrances to the use of rights of way, including a few cases of personal intimidation, suggests that a certain amount of illegal rationalisation is being attempted. The Society has always sought to maintain friendly and reasonable relations with land-owners and farmers, but we could do with more reciprocity. In recent cases where farmers were anything but friendly the Society has organised parties to assert the right of passage of the public. We shall not hesitate to act again when and where necessary, but should prefer to be spared these aggressive exercises. If the majority of farmers and landowners are friendly, as we are often told, could not their organisations exhort the minority to behave better, and desist from this modern version of "highway robbery"? It is perhaps worth remarking also, that the penalty for any kind of obstruction can now be as much as £50.

SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY RAMBLE

An Anniversary Ramble from Hayfield to Glossop via the Snake footpath and Doctors Gate will be led by our President on Saturday, August 2nd.

SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS OF FOOTPATHS PRESERVATION, 1894 — 1969

By Frank Head

In the Seventy-fifth Anniversary year of our Society, it is fitting that we should look back to our beginnings, examine our roots, survey the organisation which has grown from them, consider the fruits of its labour, and assess its present position and future possibilities of usefulness.

How then did our Society start?

In the 1890's the question of the right of public access to Kinder Scout was a hardy annual which cropped up every summer in the Manchester papers. On July 29th, 1894, an anonymous letter on the subject appeared in the "Manchester Guardian" and the writer pointed out that Kinder was only part of a larger problem. The public was being excluded from more and more stretches of moorland, and there was no authority whose special business it was to see that old-established rights of way were respected. Less than a fortnight later preliminary meetings were held which led to the formation of the "Peak District and Northern Counties Footpaths Preservation Society," on August 16th. Seldom can a letter to the "Guardian" have achieved such immediate and lasting results. The "Guardian" hailed the Society as the first tangible result of the Kinder Scout agitation, and hoped it would not disappear until it had effected "something solid." Rather optimistically, the Editor suggested that access to Kinder Scout might fairly soon be obtained by a little friendly negotiation! Some 60 years were to pass before much progress was made.

The newly-formed Society set to work with remarkable enthusiasm under its first President, Sir William Bailey, and within a year had 600 members. The immediate objective in 1894 was to establish the existence of a right of way from Hayfield to the Woodlands, Ashopdale—in other words the now familiar Snake footpath. This objective was achieved in less than three years, but before that hundreds of meetings had been held (so the report says) by the Investigating and Managing Committees, and scores of visits paid to Hayfield, Woodlands, Glossop, and Sheffield, as well as to Hope, Derby, London and other less important places. Public and other records were laboriously searched, evidence was taken from old people and so on. A guarantee fund of £1,000 was raised in anticipation of legal action, but the path was finally conceded by the land-owners, and the total cost was about £400.

The path was formally opened on May 29th, 1897, and as the Society's report for the following year truly says: "It has since been very frequently used in both directions." I wonder how many of the thousands who use that path every year know that they are indebted to this Society for the right to be on it, and how many of those that do know, subscribe to our funds.

At this point I should like to mention that ours was not the first Footpaths Preservation Society in Manchester. A body called the "Manchester Association for the Preservation of Ancient Footpaths" was established in 1826 and functioned actively for nearly 40 years. Its funds were still in safe keeping in 1897, and were handed over to us in appreciation of the opening of the Snake footpath.

Doctors Gate

So much for the initial excitement. When it was over the Society settled down to an active programme of footpaths preservation work which continued till the outbreak of the Kaiser's war in 1914. In those days many local authorities were building new reservoirs, and the Society had to intervene on a number of occasions to prevent the closure of footpaths on land acquired for water gathering grounds. In 1904 public rights of way were successfully defended when the Howden Dam was built at Derwent, and in 1907 we petitioned the House of Lords in connection with the Bill for constructing the Chew reservoir. As first drafted, that Bill would have effectively closed the well-known Greenfield-Crowden track, since nearly a mile of it would have been under water. After much trouble, a substitute path was obtained. In another, and more recent case, the Society's officers discovered that a right of way still existed, legally, under the waters of a reservoir which had been in existence for several years. Fortunately, it did not prove necessary to organise a party to assert our right of passage—the water board gave us a new path instead.

Other activities in the early years included the erection of a large number of the footpaths' signposts which are dotted about the Peak District today, and a suggestion to the London and North Western Railway Co. that one-inch maps should be displayed at certain railway stations. Many such maps were still being shown until quite recently. The Society also interested itself in certain Lake District footpaths, but it was soon realised that we had not the means to be effective at such a distance from Manchester.

The major activity before 1914 was, however, the reopening of the Doctors Gate bridleway from Glossop to Woodlands, in which Joseph Macauley and G. H. B. Ward, of Sheffield, played a prominent part. In 1906 it was reported that this bridleway had been obstructed by the landowner, though he did not deny

that it had been a public highway before the building of the Manchester—Sheffield turnpike road, or that it had never been legally closed. Eventually, in 1911, an amicable settlement was reached. The landowner agreed to reopen the path and repair some portions of it, and the Society in return asked ramblers to refrain from using it during the breeding and shooting seasons. It was made clear, however, that the Society did not admit any limitation of the public's right to use the path at all times, and it was an integral part of the gentleman's agreement that the path should never be physically closed. This arrangement worked for several years, but early in the post-war period the landowner, and his successors in title, took to closing the path during the breeding and shooting seasons. The Society therefore considered that the agreement had been violated, and advised the public to use it at all times. Eventually, in 1928, the owner gave way and the public right was firmly established. Much of the credit for this, and other early successes, was due to the late Colonel H. T. Crook, one of the Society's founders, and for many years Hon. Surveyor and President.

A Law Suit

The end of the First World War found the Society in the doldrums, but there was much work to be done and it was not long before new workers came forward to do it. In 1919, the Manchester Ramblers' Council, the forerunner of the present Manchester Area of the Ramblers' Association, came into being, and its members played a large part in reviving our Society. Prominent among them was Harold Wild, who is happily with us still, and by no means extinct. He had been Secretary of the Ramblers' Council, but transferred his activities to us, and served the Society faithfully as Footpaths Inspector and later as Secretary for 30 years. From that time onwards there was a close and harmonious relationship between the two organisations—a relationship similar to that between twins, or even Siamese twins.

I have already referred to the post-war activity in connection with Doctors Gate. A similar problem was presented by the old bridleway between Westend and Alport Castles, which was obstructed at intervals over a number of years from 1923 onwards. This proved to be a protracted and difficult case, and it was not until 1940 that it was finally settled in favour of the public. For the successful conclusion of this affair we are deeply indebted to Mr. Wild. In the early Twenties the Society also played a part in securing the reopening of a number of paths around Haddon Hall. The Bakewell Council was prevailed upon to remove certain obstructions erected by the landowner, and following this legal proceedings were instigated. But the case was finally settled out of court in favour of the public.

It was not until 1929, when the Society had been in existence for 35 years, that we actually fought a case. It says much for the skill and adroitness of the Society's officers that so much was achieved without direct legal action. We were fortunate then in having legally trained people among our officers, who appreciated the desirability of keeping out of court as far as possible! The Benfield footpath dispute was like a great many others we have been involved in. As in so many other cases it must have been clear to everyone that a public right of way existed, yet the local council concerned refused to take any action to establish the public right. It was less typical in the obstinacy displayed by both sides. The dispute dragged on from 1924 until 1929, and during the course of it several demonstrations were arranged. On one occasion more than 200 people went over the path, but the obstructions were always replaced. Finally, one of our members took out a summons against the farmer and won the case.

Years afterwards, that well-known rambler, Edwin Royce, questioned whether it had been worth while to go to so much trouble over "the muddy little Benfield track." Whether it was or not, the case showed that the Society had teeth and was prepared to use them on occasion. Personally, I have no doubt that the fact was duly noted, and had a salutary effect in many quarters. We have only been to law on two occasions since then, and were successful both times.

Between the Wars

The story of the Society between the wars was largely one of innumerable small footpath disputes similar to the Benfield case. Many of these were dealt with successfully by diplomatic correspondence, and in this connection I should like to mention Mr. Boulger, the Society's Secretary for 25 years. When I joined the Council many years ago I soon realised that Mr. Boulger had not spent a lifetime in a Solicitor's office without learning the tricks of the trade, and that he was a very great asset to us. An old relative of mine used to assert that "You can't catch old birds with chaff," but I am not at all sure that Mr. Boulger couldn't.

Of the more important issues dealt with between the wars I can mention only a few. The Society prevented a wholesale closure of footpaths when the Goyt reservoir was built, and arranged a satisfactory settlement in connection with the proposed Manifold reservoir, which, however, was fortunately never built, though it is under consideration again at the present time. We also helped to oppose proposals to blast a new main road through the Winnats Pass, at Castleton, and secured new paths on the Cloud at Buglawton. Our former Secretary, Mr. Arthur Smith, was largely responsible for the last-named development.

The Survey

After the end of the Second World War interest in National Parks, Access to Mountains, and Footpaths reached its zenith. Years of agitation by the open-air and amenity movement generally, culminated in the passing of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act of 1949. One consequence of that Act was the colossal survey of all footpaths in the country, which is still unfinished. Our Society organised a voluntary survey in its own district, and was fortunate at the outset in securing the services of Mr. Norman Redford, the right man for the job, if ever there was one, and a worthy successor of the pioneer founders of our Society. Under his leadership the voluntary surveying of paths in our district was carried out with great vigour and thoroughness.

Twenty years after the passing of the Act, however, the official survey, which should have been completed within five years, remains unfinished in a considerable part of our area. Definitive maps have been completed for Lancashire and Staffordshire, but for parts only of Cheshire, Derbyshire and the West Riding. The survey has involved the Society in an enormous amount of work—collecting evidence, lodging objections, appearing at hearings, seeking witnesses, etc.—throughout the period, and will continue to do so. The crucial task of finding witnesses to appear at Quarter Sessions is much to the fore just now. Much of the drive and initiative in these efforts has been supplied by our indomitable Vice-President, Arthur Smith.

Access to Kinder

Another important consequence of the 1949 Act was the gradual freeing of Kinder Scout, Bleaklow and other moorland areas devoted to grouse shooting or water gathering, the whole Access Area now amounting to some 60,000 acres out of a total of some 70,000 in England and Wales. The ancient discontents out of which our Society was born have thus been remedied and we are grateful to all concerned, especially the pre-1949 fighters and propagandists, G. H. B. Ward, Edwin Royce, P. A. Barnes and Tom Stephenson, and to the Access Committee of the Peak Park Planning Board under the chairmanship of our former Secretary, Philip Daley, for the subsequent laborious task of implementation.

The Society celebrated its Diamond Jubilee in 1954 with a high tea at Lyme Hall. Afterwards I gave a brief account of the Society's history and was a little taken aback when someone said: "It sounded as if you were there at the start." The Society's activities since the Jubilee have been dominated by the Footpaths Survey and other consequences of the 1949 Act: The focussing of attention upon footpaths, the opportunities pro-

vided for astute landowners to object, the freedom to plough footpaths, and so on. The last-named resulted in the obliteration of many footpaths still visible on the ground 20 years ago, and their abandonment by all but the determined rambler. Mr. Boulger drew attention to the difficulties and dangers of the new system before 1949, but it is impossible to say what the position might have been without the 1949 Act.

In 1955 we supported massive opposition, which fortunately led to the abandonment of a proposed road racing circuit near Hartington. The Hallamshire Footpaths Society petered out in 1957 after the death of G. H. B. Ward, of Sheffield, and our Society agreed to continue its work with inspectors provided by the Sheffield Area of the R.A. In the following year we replaced a missing footbridge in Cheedale as a memorial to our late President, Mr. P. M. Oliver, O.B.E., and repaired another dedicated to an earlier President, Colonel H. T. Crook. The Derbyshire County Council subsequently agreed to maintain both bridges.

A New Footpath

The Society took a prominent part in persuading the Staffordshire County Council to convert the track of the abandoned Manifold Valley Light Railway into a footpath and protested when a short stretch, including the Swainsley tunnel, was later made into a motor road. In 1958 the County Council sought to convert a further 1½ miles, but this time the objectors prevailed and no further inroads have occurred.

Interference with footpaths on Abney Moor was a source of anxiety for many years, and in 1960 the then owner objected to the inclusion of several paths on the draft map of Abney. A change of ownership shortly afterwards enabled our then Secretary, Mr. H. King, to secure the removal of the objections. At about the same time we joined with the Liverpool Area of the R.A. in successfully opposing an attempt by the Potteries Water Board to close two paths in the Peckforton Hills. Our devoted inspector, Arthur Nash (who died recently), played a prominent part and collected 400 signatures. We also negotiated a footpath settlement with Stockport in connection with the second Goyt reservoir. Mr. King was less successful with the long-standing problem of rights of way around Plattwood Farm, Lyme Handley, though he took a party over the disputed paths in 1961. In the same year the Peak Park Planning Board arranged for the Pennine Way to commence at the Log Bridge over the Grindsbrook at Edale, and it is of interest that it was the Society which first persuaded the late Mrs Follett to grant a permissive path on to Kinder by this route.

Mr. Thomas Boulger, who started as an inspector in 1920, was our Secretary from 1921 to 1946, and subsequently served

as Vice-Chairman and as Chairman, died in 1963 after 43 years' service. A memorial footbridge was erected at Carr Meadow, Little Hayfield, and opened on October 22nd, 1965.

Canal Towpaths

The question of canal towpaths figured in our Annual Reports many times after 1955 when the British Waterways Board claimed that they were not public, but merely sufferance paths. Our opposition was not very successful in Lancashire, but when, in 1967, the Board appealed to Quarter Sessions against the scheduling of the towpath of the Peak Forest Canal as public we did better, and produced enough witnesses to establish the status of all of the towpath, except for 1½ miles between Hyde and Dukinfield. The Board had withdrawn their opposition to 9½ miles of the Macclesfield Canal southwards from Marple before the Sessions, and subsequently yielded in respect of several other canals.

Other recent activities include the setting up of the "Footpaths Walking Scheme" under which individuals undertake to walk over all the paths in a particular area at least once a year. This has been arranged in co-operation with the Manchester Area of the R.A. We also submitted a statement of evidence to the official Gosling Footpaths Committee in 1966, in which we set out our objections to the suggested planned network of new footpaths which farming and landowning interests hoped would replace the traditional system. The Gosling Committee did not favour this idea, and it was not included in the Countryside Act.

The Society's signposts have been a distinctive feature of the Peak countryside since the first one was erected at Carr Meadow nearly 70 years ago. In 1965 we had about 170 signposts in Cheshire, Derbyshire, Lancashire, Staffordshire and the West Riding, but shortly after that the Derbyshire County Council undertook to maintain all our signposts within their boundaries, so that we are now responsible for about 60 posts.

The Annual Meeting in 1968 agreed to shorten the Society's name to "Peak and Northern Footpaths Society," and I hope it will long continue to flourish under its new title. Vigorous action to protect the footpath rights of the public is as necessary today as it was in 1894, if not more so.

FOOTPATH INSPECTORS REQUIRED

The Footpaths' Society needs additional Inspectors to cover its operational area in the counties of Cheshire, Derbyshire, Lancashire, Staffordshire and the West Riding and invites applications from any members willing to act. They may suggest their own area of operation in the first place, but it may have to be modified to avoid overlapping. An outline of the duties is given below, and the Society will reimburse Inspectors for all reasonable travelling expenses incurred in the work.

Duties of Inspectors

The primary duty of an Inspector is to investigate footpath complaints made to the secretary and to take appropriate action. Time permitting, he should also inspect the paths in his area.

Complaints may arise from misleading notices, deliberate obstruction or removal of stiles, disappearance of footbridges, locking of gates, blocking of paths by undergrowth or overgrowth, ploughing without reinstatement, or personal intimidation by landowners, tenants, uncontrolled dogs, bulls, etc. All of these call for positive action on our part.

On receipt of a complaint the Inspector should first visit the path in question and establish the facts. Complainants sometimes encounter obstructions because they are not on the path. For this purpose 2½-inch maps are essential and the Society will provide them. It is also desirable, but by no means essential, to consult the official "definitive map" of footpaths (if there is one) at the local Council office. Inclusion of a footpath in such a map is conclusive evidence that it is a right of way, *but the opposite is not true*. An omitted path may still be public, though it will be much harder to prove that it is. It is useful to be able to refer to a definite map and quote the official F.P. Number, but inability to do so need not deter an Inspector from following up a complaint.

If the complaint is confirmed, a tactful approach to the owner may help in some cases, but it is best to avoid involvement in disputes. It is unwise to remove an obstruction unless you are quite sure the path is public, and then only so much of it as is necessary for *you* to get through.

Having fully ascertained the facts, Inspectors should report to the Secretary who will then write to the appropriate local authority. Inspectors should also attend Council Meetings and submit brief factual reports on their work. They will be supplied with a copy of a recently issued booklet on the "Law of Footpaths."

Offers of help should be addressed to the Society's Secretary.

COMMONS REGISTRATION YEAR

The three year period allowed for the registration of commons and village greens ends on 31st December, 1969. Land not then registered will become the unencumbered property of the owner, who may fence it, farm it or develop it as he wishes. A sizeable but unknown quantity of common land has still not been registered. The Ramblers' Association is asking its members to treat 1969 as Commons Registration Year and we are co-operating locally with the Manchester Area of the R.A. in an effort to register certain outstanding commons and village greens mainly in Cheshire and Lancashire.

The Royal Commission on Common Land recommended that all commons should be open to the public as of right, but even if this never comes to pass, registration of a common will prevent its enclosure by the owner. Where commons are not registered the public may find themselves debarred from open spaces where they have been accustomed to walk, ride or picnic freely—and there will be no redress.

DIVERSION AND CLOSURE ORDERS

A fair number of copies of Statutory Orders concerning the diversion and the closure of footpath lengths, in the Society's recognised areas, were received and dealt with during the past year. Generally speaking it was a case of natural footpaths giving way to the demands of urban development and their replacement by metalled highways. It is a matter for regret that so many natural footpaths are destined to disappear in that way, but it is as well to remember that housing development must have a high priority if the needs of our people are to be met. Nevertheless, the Society would endeavour to get such proposals altered or amended if considered to be against the public interest. Many useful footpaths may well be threatened by this onrush of urban development; it is therefore up to all our members and friends to be ever watchful for announcements in the local press which may affect a footpath length. In such cases the Society's Hon. General Secretary (Mr. E. A. W. Newton), should be contacted as soon as possible and given full particulars in order that appropriate action may be taken before the closure date quoted in the announcement.

Notices received during the year, respecting diversions and closures of footpaths, affected routes in the counties of Cheshire, Lancashire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire (West Riding).

Once again the Society desires to express its warmest thanks to the Commons, Open Spaces and Footpaths Preservation Society, and also to The Central Rights of Way Committee, both of London for their continued assistance in providing copies of notices, plans and information concerning footpath diversions and/or closures.

FOOTPATH INSPECTION AND REPORT

Complaints of footpath obstruction received during the year showed no sign of falling off, surely a tribute to the watchfulness of those friends and members who reported such items. The complaints followed the usual pattern, viz., stiles obstructed and in disrepair, footbridges requiring attention, paths ploughed in and not rolled out, misleading notices, etc. Complaints are dealt with as soon as circumstances permit. Usually information is passed to the clerk and/or surveyor of the local council concerned. In some instances, the farmer or landowner is contacted. Unfortunately, prompt attention is not always forthcoming and often there is much irritating delay to suffer before the desired action is taken to remedy matters. It is as well to put on record, however, that some authorities are very helpful and obliging in the matter of footpath obstruction clearance.

The more distant areas in which the Society operates are becoming increasingly difficult to visit as the curtailment and withdrawal of public transport services continues. Thus some very attractive areas may become neglected, or even lost. In the meantime, rambling clubs and other organisations who include "car and coach rambles" in their seasonal programmes, could assist in keeping footpaths open by arranging for rambles in the north and central areas of Derbyshire and Staffordshire. This arrangement would materially help matters.

Members and friends alike are asked that, when obstructed routes are encountered, a report should be sent off as soon as convenient, to the Hon. General Secretary accompanied by a brief plan of the locality, so that the affected route may readily be traced.

In the effort to create interest in some of the lesser known footpaths, a list has again been prepared, and will be found elsewhere in this report booklet.

PLEASE — Use These Footpaths

CHESHIRE

Adlington 3. From a road S.W. of "Trugs i' th' Hole," Wood Lane, by "Roddick Knoll," going S.E. over a railway bridge, turning E. at Jepson Clough and over the Macclesfield Canal, then N.E. and S.E. in turn to Woodend Farm and Lockgate Farm where another footpath (Pott Shrigley 18) is joined, which path leads S.E. to a lane N.E. of Cophurst Knot and Unwin Pool.

Brereton-cum-Smethwick 5. From "Middlewich Road" at Sandlow Green, going S. and joining a road used as a footpath, some 200 yards E. of Brereton Hall Lodge.

Brereton-cum-Smethwick 10. From a road junction (Brereton Heath Lane) some 200 yards E. of Bagmere Bank Farm, going S.E. to a corner of Smethwick Lane, hardby Smethwick Hall.

Macclesfield M.B. 21. From Prestbury Road, almost opposite Upton Grange, going mainly N. to the Prestbury boundary division, there joining another footpath (Prestbury 30) and to a road near Walnut Tree Farm.

Knutsford 19 and Toft 4. From Leicester Road, Knutsford F.P. 19 goes S.E. to join another footpath (Toft 4) at the Toft Boundary division, which path continues direction through Windmill Wood site and to Ollerton Lane, point S.E. of Mossbank Farm.

Macclesfield Forest 6. From Hacked Way Lane, near "Ashtreetop," going E. by "Dimples" and passing through Brick-kiln Wood site to Charity Lane and to Saint Stephen's Church, Macclesfield Forest.

Marthall-cum-Warford 12. From the Knutsford-Macclesfield Road, opposite B.M. 254.8, some 600 yards S.W. of All Saints' Church, going N. and passing the western side of Moat Hall to junction of three lanes, 400 yards S.E. of "Baguley Fold".

Mobberley 2 and 3. From point at or near Dairyhouse Farm, Mobberley F.P. No. 2 goes N.W. to position near Valewood Farm where another F.P. (Mobberley 3) is joined which path leads to a lane by Heald Mill Cottages.

Ollerton 2.—From Marthall Lane, E. of cross-roads, going mainly S. to the Macclesfield-Knutsford Road, by Brookhouse Farm.

Prestbury 36 and 23. From a road N.E. of Walnut Tree Farm, Prestbury F.P. No. 36 goes N.W. to join another footpath (Prestbury 23) which path continues direction over the golf course to a road S.W. of Collar House Lodge.

Rainow 6. From corner of Smith Lane, some 300 yards N. of Blue Boar Farm, going E. via Cook Hill to stream footbridge, turning S.E. beyond the bridge to Saltersford Hall and another footpath (Rainow 5) leading to "Howlersknoll".

Swettenham 3. From a road at or near Saint Peter's Church, Swettenham, going E. to Swettenham Road, point just short of the road junction, S. of Mill House.

DERBYSHIRE

Birchover 4. From Lees Road (Barton Hill) going S. and passing E. side of Barn Farm to Clough Lane.

Birchover 6. From a road E. of a chapel in the village and E. of Upper Town Lane, going mainly E. passing to the S. of Barn Farm, gradually turning N.E. to the Stanton-in-Peak boundary division and continuing footpath to Lees Road.

Bradwell 3. From a road near Moss Rake, near the entrance to Green Dale (Bradwell) going mainly W. to Batham Gate and joining another footpath (Bradwell 2).

Buxton. From the S. end of Level Lane (Burbage), off the Macclesfield Old Road, going S.W. above the River Wye to an old railway site and to the Macclesfield Old Road again, point N.W. of Burbage Reservoir.

Elton 9. From Cliff Lane, on the opposite side of the lane to Elton F.P. 13, going mainly S.-S.E. to Elton village.

Eyam 16. From Edge Road, S. of Mompesson's Well, going S. overlooking Hollow Brook (on the W. side), beyond the disused Littlebrook Head Mine the path joins a lane which leads S.W. into Eyam village.

Harthill 6. From a road, roughly half-a-mile S.-S.E. of Alport village, and some 200 yards N. of Upper Greenfields Farm, going mainly E. to the Ashbourne Road, south of Stanton Mill Quarry site.

Harthill 2. From the Alport-Elton Road, on the opposite side of the road to Harthill F.P. No. 1, and W. of the "Stone Circle," going W. via Harthill Moor Farm, crossing another footpath (Harthill 3) continuing N.W. to Bleakley Dike and joining Youlgreave F.P. 24 at the boundary division, which path leads to Hopping Lane.

Hartington Upper Quarter 83, 84, 85. From Macclesfield Old Road, near B.M. 1559, going S. passing old mine workings; just beyond an old engine house site the path forks S.W. as F.P. 83 and as F.P. 85 to the road, point E. of Boothman's Cottage site.

Hartington Middle Quarter 19. From "Crowdecote Road," N.W. of Crowdecote, going S.W. along Green Lane to the River Dove footbridge and the Longnor boundary division (Staffordshire) with continuing footpath (Longnor 13) which leads S.W. then S.E.—dog-leg fashion—to Longnor and the Leek-Bakewell Road.

Hazelbadge 3. From Tophole Lane, at junction with Green Dale, going S. to Coplow Dale and Little Hucklow.

Little Longstone 6. From another footpath (Little Longstone 5), S.E. of a junction of two lanes—Chertpit Lane and Castlegate Lane—going S.E. and passing the N. side of "Dutch Barn" site en-route for Leys Lane.

Tissington 5. From a road some 200 yards S.E. of the railway station site, going S. passing Squire Plantation and continuing past Darfield Plantation to the Bakewell-Ashbourne Road, opposite B.M. 463.5.

Youlgreave 24. From Hopping Lane some 300 yards S.W. of Bradford village, going S.E. to Bleakley Dike and the Harthill boundary division with continuing footpath (Harthill 2) which leads to a road W. of the Standing Stones, Harthill Moor.

LANCASHIRE

Bury 63. From Wrigley Lane, some 100 yards N.E. of Heap Bridge, at the River Roch, going mainly N. to join Cuckoo Lane and to Timberhurst Farm and junction of footpaths Bury 59 and 60. Both footpaths lead to Broadoak Lane (off Rochdale Old Road) but by different routes.

Bury 87 and 3. From a lane by Castle House, just S. of the buildings of Pilsworth Bleach Works, Bury F.P. 87 leads E.-N.E. to a footbridge at Whittle Brook, continuing direction to "Higher Barn,"

where Bury F.P. 3 is joined, which path leads to the Heywood Boundary Division and the S. continuation of Moss Hall Road, point S.E. of Coal Pits Farm.

Chadderton 47 and 48. From Broadway, some 300 yards S. of the Crossley Traffic Bridge (site of Middleton Junction and Oldham Branch Railway), Chadderton F.P. 47 goes W., passing Matthew Fold Farm site and joining another footpath, Chadderton 48, which path continues direction to Foxdenton and farm bearing similar name.

Failsworth 40. From junction of three roads—Rosehey Lane, Lord Lane and Hulmes Road—going E.-S.E. to another road junction, viz. Green Lane and the S.W. continuation of Medlock Road, S.W. of Bottom of Woodhouses.

Heywood 82 and Bury 76. From Bury Old Road (Heap), S. of Heap Bridge, Heywood F.P. 82 goes in a S.W. direction, passing through The Nook Farm, and then by Spout Bank Farm (near a railway bridge—Bolton and Bury Line), continuing mainly S. to the Bury Boundary Division where Bury F.P. 76 is joined, which path leads to Pilsworth Road, E.-N.E. of Roach Bank Farm.

Heywood 83 and Bury 73 and 74. From another footpath (Heywood 82—see above) at or near a railway bridge (Bolton and Bury Line), just S. of Spout Bank Farm, Heywood F.P. 83 goes S.E. to the Bury Boundary Division and Bury F.P. 73 which path continues direction to Moor Hole Farm where Bury F.P. 74 is joined and continues S. by Jackson Fold Farm to the Pilsworth Road.

Heywood 88 and Bury 67. From another footpath (Heywood 82—see above), S. of Spout Bank Farm, Heywood F.P. 88 goes W. down hill to the Roach Mount Reservoirs and the Bury Boundary Division where Bury F.P. 67 is joined which path leads to the River Roch crossing point, near Gigg Lane.

Royton 57 and Crompton 83. From a point approximately 140 yards along another footpath (Royton 85) which in turn starts in Park Lane, approximately 90 yards from the Rochdale-Oldham Road, Royton 57 goes N.E. crossing the Golf Course and the River Irk to the Crompton Boundary Division where Crompton F.P. 83 is joined, which path leads E.-S.E. to Cowlishaw.

Turton (Belmont) 3. From Crookfield Road, via "Lower Pastures," Catherine Edge (Hulton Pasture), Pasture Houses Hey and "Whittles" to Stones Bank Road (Valentines).

Turton (Egerton) 41. From Stones Bank Road, via "Stones Bank" and "Moss Side" to junction with two other footpaths, Turton 40 and 42, and to the Darwen Road.

STAFFORDSHIRE

Fawfieldhead 12. From the Longnor-Cheadle Road, at or near B.M. 916, roughly one mile N.E. of Fawfieldhead, going mainly S. to a road, near "Tumulus," just N. of "The Low."

Fawfieldhead 67. From a road, roughly 150 yards N. of Saint John's Church (Reaps), going S.W. to the Blake Brook crossing point and the Longnor boundary division, continuing direction as Longnor F.P. No. 17 to a road N.E. of Fernyford crossing point, also at Blake Brook.

Longnor 7. From Folds End, at Longnor, going S.-S.E. to the Sheen Boundary Division and footpath Sheen 7, W. of "Boothlow Heyes," which path continues direction S. by "Over Boothlow" and "Boothlea" to Ridge End, some 400 yards N.W. of Sheen.

Longnor 8. From another footpath (Longnor 7 above) at Folds End, Longnor, going mainly S. by Croft Farm to the Sheen boundary division and continuing footpath (Sheen 6) joining another footpath (Sheen 7), S. of "Over Boothlow."

Longnor 13. (B.R.) From the River Dove Footbridge (Beggar's Bridge) and Hartington Middle Quarter F.P. 19 (which path leads N.E. along Green Lane to a road) going S.W. then S.E., in dog-leg fashion, to the Leek-Bakewell Road and Longnor.

Sheen 1. From Bridge End, S. of Crowdecote, at the River Dove, going generally S.-S.W. to the Longnor boundary division there joining another footpath (Longnor 10) which path leads to the Longnor Road, near "Edge Top."

Sheen 35. From "Longnor Road," N.W. of "High Close" and N.W. of B.M. 1044, going mainly S. to a road which leads firstly E. then S. to Sheen, point N. of Saint Luke's Church.

Sheen 40. From another footpath (Sheen 41) S.W. of the River Dove and S.-S.E. of Broadmeadow Hall, some 400 yards S.W. of Pilsbury, going mainly S. to "Longnor Road," S.E. of "High Close."

Sheen 38. From a road some 600 yards S.W. of Sheen Hill, near B.M. 1016.3, going S.E. through "Slatehouse" continuing direction to another road which leads E. then S. to Sheen, point N. of Saint Luke's Church.

YORKSHIRE (West Riding)

Saddleworth U.D.C. — Numbers between 39 and 217 inclusive

Delph 39. From Millcroft Lane, at or near "Paradise," going S.E. to a stream crossing (Hull Brook), continuing by "Causeway Sett" E.-N.E. and crossing a road to Oldham Road, at or near Pack Horse Farm.

Delph 142 and 155. From Ship Lane, E. of Wotherhead Hill, going mainly S. by Badger Edge, crossing another footpath to Badger Edge Lane, opposite "Shiloh."

Delph 156 and 142. From High Lee Lane, just N. of "High Lee," going E.-S.E., in the shadow of Badger Edge, to Badger Edge Lane.

Delph 159. From Two Acres Lane, S.E. of Windy Harbour, going S.-S.E. of Shiloh Lane, S.W. of "Moscow."

DELPH 159. From Shiloh Lane, S.W. "Moscow," going S.-S.E. to Whitegate Lane, N. of Blunder Hall.

Delph 175. From Thurston Clough Road, E. of Doctor Lane Head, going S.-S.E. to Oldham Road, N.E. of the Star Inn (P.H.).

Delph 175. From Oldham Road, N.E. of the Star Inn (P.H.) going S.-S.E. to Burnedge Lane, N. of Lovers' Lane.

Dobcross 118 and 116. From junction of two lanes—Mount and Hustheads lanes—S. of a vicarage, here joining another footpath, thence S. to cross Saddleworth Golf Course, and to a lane which is crossed to join other footpaths leading to another lane and point on Oldham Road, W. of Shaw Hall.

Dobcross 117. From the N.W. end of Colt Hill Lane, going mainly W. and over the Saddleworth Golf Course to Wade Hill Lane.

Grasscroft 217. From Stockport Road, opposite Poplar Avenue, at Higher Quick Farm, going N.-N.E. to Beech Lane and leading to Oldham Road.

FOOTPATH INSPECTORS AREAS

A

Mainly south-east Lancashire, north of the River Tame and the Cheshire border, bounded on the east side by the Yorkshire districts and on the west by the Bolton district.

The northern districts include: Heywood, Littleborough, Ramsbottom, Todmorden, Wardle, Whitworth; the western districts are Bury; Davyhulme; Eccles; Farnworth; Kearsley; Prestwich; Radcliffe, Worsley and Urmston; the south side includes Denton; Manchester; Salford and Stretford; the east side Ashton-under-Lyne; Crompton; Milnrow; Mossley; Oldham; Royton; the central districts of Chadderton; Audenshaw; Droylsden; Failsworth; Middleton; Rochdale; Swinton; Pendlebury; and Whitefield complete the area.

B

Mainly North Cheshire, comprising Lymm U.D.; Warburton; Carrington; Sale; Partington; etc. Central areas include Altrincham; Bowden; Dunham Massey; Hale.

C

Covers Macclesfield; Rainow; Macclesfield Forest; Wildboarclough; Bosley; Wincle; Hollinsclough; Heathylee; Rushton; Heaton; Horton; Leek; Endon and Stanley; Longnor; Quarnford; Sheen; Grindon; Butterton; Fawfieldhead; Onecote; Warslow; Leekfrith; Ilam; Ipstones; Cheadle; Cheddleton; Kingsley; Calton; Wetton.

D

Mainly south and central Lancashire, north of the River Mersey and north of Warrington and also the Cheshire border, bounded on the west by the county boroughs of St. Helens and Wigan, and rural districts, etc., and on the north side by Preston rural district and Leyland, etc.

The north and certain western districts include the twenty parishes of Chorley R.D.—Anderton; Anglezarke; Bretherton; Brindle, Charnock Richard; Clayton-le-Woods; Coppull; Croston; Cuerden; Eccleston; Euxton; Heapey; Heath Charnock; Heskin; Hoghton; Mawdesley; Rivington; Ulnes Walton; Wheelton; Whittle-le-Woods; and also Adlington; Blackrod, Chorley; Horwich and Withnell; the western districts are Aspull; Ashton-in-Makerfield; Abram; Haydock; Ince-in-Makerfield; Hindley and Newton-le-Willows; the south side includes Golborne; Irlam; etc.; the east side includes Turton; Tottington; etc. The central district Atherton; Bolton; Leigh; Tyldesley; and Westhoughton complete the area.

E

Consists of parts of North and Central Cheshire. The eastern side is situated south of the Warrington districts and enclosed by the western boundary of Lymm and the eastern boundaries of Northwich, Runcorn, Congleton R.D. parishes and the Sandbach Area; bounded on the south by Crewe districts, etc., and the west side by Northwich R.D.

Congleton R. D. Parishes are: Archid; Betchton; Bradwell; Brereton; Church Hulme; Church Lawton; Cranage; Elton; Goostrey; Hassall; Hulme Walfield; Moreton-cum-Alcumlow; Newbold Astbury; Odd Rode; Smallwood; Somerford; Somerford Booths; Swettenham; Tetton and Twemlow.

F

Mainly north-east Derbyshire, with portions of South Yorkshire and north-west Nottinghamshire, bounded on the west side by the River

Derwent down to the Matlocks, on the north side by the Woodhead Road from Saltersbrook Bridge to Flouch Inn thence to Penistone, Barnsley and Doncaster (Yorkshire) and on the east side by Bawtry and Worksop (Nottinghamshire). The central areas comprising Blackwell, Clowne and Chesterfield R.D. complete the area.

G

The north-western districts include the parishes of the Chesterfield R.D. viz. Ashover; Barlow; Beighton; Brackenfield; Brampton; Brimington; Eckington; Calow; Holmesfield; Killamarsh; Marton; North Wingfield; Hasland; Heath; Pilsley; Sharland and Higham; Stretton; Tupton; Sutton-cum-Duckmanton; Unstone; Temple Normanton; Wessington and Wingerworth.

East of the Chesterfield R.D. parishes are those of Clowne R.D. and Blackwell R.D. viz. Clowne-Barlborough; Clowne; Elmton; Whitwell; Blackwell-Ault Hucknall; Blackwell; Glapwell; Pinxton; Pleasley; Soarcliffe; Shirebrook; South Normanton; and Tibshelf. Also included in this part of Derbyshire are the urban districts of Bolsover; Clay Cross; Dronfield and Stavely and the borough of Chesterfield.

H

Mainly North Derbyshire, and portions of Cheshire bounded on the west side by Buxton, Whaley Bridge U.D., and New Mills U.D., on the north side by the River Etherow, on the south and east sides by the Chapel-en-le-Frith R.D. parishes of Charlesworth; Chisworth; Castleton; Chinley; Buxworth and Brownside; Bamford; Derwent; Edale; Aston; Brough and Shatton; Kingsterndale; Wormhill; Green Fairfield; Peak Forest; Hope; Hartington U.Q.; Hayfield; Hope Woodlands; Thornhill.

I

Covers the Bakewell R.D., i.e. Abney and Abney Grange; Baslow; Bubnell; Beeley; Birchover; Blackwell; Bradwell; Brushfield; Calver; Chelmorton; Curbar; Edensor; Elton; Eyam; Flagg; Froggatt; Eyam Woodlands; Gratton; Great Longstone; Hathersage; Great Hucklow; Foolow; Aldwark; Haddon; Harthill; Ashford-in-the-Water; Hassop; Hartington M.Q. Highlow; Ivonbrook Grange; Hazelbadge, Litton; Little Hucklow; Little Longstone; Middleton and Smerrill; Monyash; Nether Haddon; Offerton; Outseats; Pilsley; Over Haddon; Rowland; Rowsley; Stanton; Sheldon; Stoke; Tideswell; Winster; Weston and Youlgreave.

J

Central Cheshire—bounded on the western side by the eastern boundaries of Runcorn, Northwich, and Congleton parishes; bounded on the north side by Altringham; Bowden; Dunham Massey; Hale; etc. The central areas include Agden; Aston-by-Budworth; Bollington; Congleton; Cranage; Eaton; High Leigh; Knutsford; Mere; Millington; Pickmere; Plumley; Tabley Inferior; Tabley Superior. The north and east sides include Dukinfield; Hyde; Bredbury and Romiley; Marple; Stockport; Hazel Grove; Bramhall; Cheadle; Gatley; and parishes of Poynton-with-Worth; Pott Shrigley; Lyme Handley; Disley; Bollington and Henbury.

K

North of the River Etherow, i.e., north-east Cheshire and south-west Yorkshire. The central areas include, Longdendale U.D.; Tintwistle R.D.; Saddleworth U.D. and the Holmfirth district.

Inspectors' Areas are at present being revised. All complaints should be sent direct to our General Secretary.

Areas Covered by Adjacent Footpath Societies

Alderley Edge, Wilmslow and District Footpaths Preservation Society covers an area within a five-mile radius of Alderley Edge, i.e., Alderley Edge, Chelford, Henbury, Marthall, Mobberley, Knutsford (east side), Mottram St. Andrew, Lower Peover, Nether Alderley, Ollerton, Over Alderley, Over Peover, Prestbury, Wilmslow, Woodford, Warford Chorley, Siddington, Snellon.

Barnsley District Footpaths Society covers Barnsley C.B.; Darton U.D.; Dodsworth U.D.; Worsborough U.D.; Hoyland Nether U.D.; Wombwell U.D.; Darfield U.D.; Cudworth U.D.; Royston U.D.; Stocksbridge U.D.; Wath-upon-Dearne U.D.; Dearne U.D.; Penistone U.D.; Hemsworth U.D.; Denby Dale U.D. and the Parishes of Denby, Emley, Clayton West, Skelmanthorpe, Cumberworth; Kirkburton U.D. and the Parish of Flockton; Penistone R.D. and the Parishes of Langsett (part), High Hoyland, Cowthorne, Silkstone, Stainborough, Thurgoland, Oxspring, Hunshelf, Gunthwaite and Ingbirchworth; Wortley R.D. and the Parishes of Wortley, Tankersley Ecclesfield; Rotherham R.D. and the Parishes of Wentworth, Brampton Brierlow; Hemsworth R.D. and the Parishes of Ryhill, Havercroft with Cold Hiendley, South Hiendley, Shafton, Brierley, Billingley, Great Houghton, Little Houghton, South Kirby; Wakefield R.D. and the Parishes of Sillington, West Bretton, Crigglestone, Woolley, Chevet, Notton, Walton, Wintersett; Doncaster R.D. and the Parishes of Clayton-with-Frickley, Ardwick-upon-Dearne. All land within the Peak District National Park is excluded.

Derbyshire Footpaths Preservation Society covers south of the southern boundary of Bakewell R.D. and the U.D.s. of Matlock and Wirksworth, i.e., approximately south of east-west grid line 350 which includes Ashbourne R.D. and Parishes through which this grid line passes.

The Mid-Cheshire Footpath Society, bounded on the east by all Runcorn R.D. and all Northwich R.D. and parishes of Acton, Cuddington, Oakmere, Little Budworth, Darnhall, Crowton, Delamere, Tarporley, Utkington, Rushton and the enclosed Urban Districts of Northwich, Winsford and Middlewich. The Runcorn parishes are: Antrobus, Appleton, Dutton, Grappenhall, Great Budworth, Hatton, Moore, Stockton Heath, Stretton, Walton and Whitley, All Tarvin R.D., Nantwich and the western parts of Nantwich R.D. bounded on the west by Chester City and Chester R.D. north-west of the canal.

FOOTPATH WALKING SCHEME

The Countryside Act of 1968 brought changes in the legislation regarding footpaths and it is the intention of the Ramblers' Association to review the working of the Act's new provisions relating to footpaths.

With this aim in mind Areas are to submit special reports in respect of ploughing and signposting of footpaths and an appeal is made for assistance in connection with this work. In the meantime the Footpath Walking Scheme is continuing steadily as are the monthly mid-week rambles.

SIGNPOSTS

One new signpost No. 155 was erected during the year by the Society, to the late Harry Sandler and dedicated to his memory on the 6th October by Mr. H. E. Wild.

List of signposts, etc., maintained by the Society in Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire (W.R.) and Staffordshire.

Post No.	Grid Reference	Position
29	981 778	Near Summerclose Farm, Kettleshulme.
46	722 786	At Yew Tree House, Tabley.
50	192 986	On Mickleden Edge at junction of paths.
51	198 006	At Little Brockhouse, near Hazelhead.
52	197 015	At Hazelhead, near old Flouch Inn.
76	219 912	At Foulstone Delf, Strines.
79	962 086	At Grains Bar.
81	707 782	Near Flittogate Farm, Knutsford.
82	997 726	On Macclesfield-Buxton Rd., south of Stake Farm.
83	983 691	On Cart road to Shutlingsloe Farm.
90	707 806	Near Hollow-wood Farm, Tabley.
91	692 806	Near Litley Farm, Arley.
102	988 836	On Disley-Whaley Bridge old road at Higher Disley.
103	003 694	On Buxton-Allgreave road S.E. of Sparbent.
104	989 692	Near Clough House, Wildboarclough.
105	000 710	On path one mile south of "Cat and Fiddle" Inn.
109	979 820	At Dissop Head Farm. Path to Lyme Park.
115	982 804	Near Lower Cliff Farm, Lyme Handley.
116	973 809	South of Bowstonegate Farm.
119	963 841	Near Elmerhurst Cottages, Lyme Park.
120	002 905	West side of Gun Lane, opposite Gun Farm.
123	137 905	Near Townend Cottage and junction of paths, Ilam.
126	990 820	Opposite Bowstonegate Farm.
127	676 156	Near Belmont Village, north of Wright's Arms.
129	702 179	On Darwen Road near the late Old Green Arms.
130	703 181	On Darwen Road north of the late Old Green Arms.
131	991 688	Near Crag Hall, Wildboarclough.
132	998 686	On Buxton-Allgreave road, east of Crag.
134	987 807	On lane opposite Handley Foot Farm.
135	722 865	Opposite "Ye Olde No. 3" Inn, Altrincham-Lymm Road.
136	713 862	East side of A56 road at Agden Brow.
137	712 854	On Agden Lane, south-west of Agden House.
138	724 851	Opposite Booth Bank Farm.
139	726 858	On Reddy Lane, near a cottage.
140	746 778	On lane near to Blackhill Farm, Knutsford.
141	730 763	On Sudlow Lane, opposite to a cottage.
142	979 696	On Shutlingsloe path prior to a stepboard stile.
143	970 703	On Shutlingsloe path near a plantation.
144	975 698	Close to wallside.

145	997 799	On Saltersford Road, south of Green Head Farm.
146	983 052	On footpath Burnedge Lane to Dobcross.
147	146 509	Post west of Stepping Stones in Dovedale.
148	982 827	South of Bolder Hall, Higher Disley.
149	889 696	South-west of Gawsworth Church.
150	981 832	South end of Green Lane footpath, Disley.
151	977 830	Near East Lodge, Lyme Park.
152	984 826	Moorside Hotel, Higher Disley.
153		On Erwin Lane, north of Buxterstoops Farm.
154	935 805	Keepers Cottage, Pott Shrigley.
155	955 807	Keepers Cottage, on F.P. for Higher Poynton.
		Six finger posts between Slippery Stones and Cut Gate End, Derwent.
		One finger post at Bradfield Gate Head, Derwent Edge.
		One finger post (No. 22) between plates 90 and 91.
		One finger post (No. 23) near Castle Mill.
		One finger post (No. 24) near Castle Mill.
		One finger post (No. 30) near Mellor Church.
		One footbridge, near Broomycrofthead, Macclesfield Forest.

Derbyshire County Council maintain the direction posts and footbridges erected by the Society within the administrative area.

LIBRARY

Seven items were added to the library during the year including the Report of the Footpaths Committee, 1967-8 and the Journal of the Commons Society. Members are urged to use their library tickets. The library is housed in the Central Library, Manchester. The staff of the library will issue books to Society members who inquire at the central service counter in the Social Sciences Library on the first floor. It is hoped to issue a catalogue in the near future. In the meantime, below is a list of some of the books.

General Books on Footpaths, etc.

Chubb and Baker	Rights of Way Act, 1932: its history and meaning.
Chubb and Glen	Maintenance of public footpaths.
Commons, Open Spaces and Footpaths Preservation Society.	Closing or diversion of highways by order of Quarter Sessions.
	Footpath maps and surveys.
	Parish Councils and Rights of Way Acts, 1932.
	Powers of district and parish councils under the Local Government Act, 1929.
	Rights of Way Act, 1932.
Commons, Open Spaces and Footpaths Preservation Society	Journal v.1-9 and currently from Autumn, 1968.
	Proposed memorial to Sir Lawrence Chubb. 1950.
	A short history of the Society. 1965.
	Surveys and maps of public rights of way. 1950.
	The threat to the Peak. 1932.
Council for the Preservation of Rural England Darwen	Journal of the freeing of the Darwen moors, 1896. 1946.

Derwent Valley Water Board Bill, 1938.	
Footpaths Committee	1967-8 Report. 1968.
Freeman	Rights of way. 1936.
Harrison	Commons inclosures in Lancashire and Cheshire. 1889.
Hunter	Preservation of open spaces, of footpaths and other rights of way. 1896.
Kinder Scout	The footpaths and bridle roads about Hayfield. 1880. Public footpath opened, May 29th, 1897.
Lefevre	English commons and forests. 1894.
Marriott	Map reading for the countrygoer. 1946.
Montague	The right place. 1924.
Robinson?	Scrapbook, 1931-33?
Stephenson	Countryside companion. 1941.
Wild	The Manchester Association for the Preservation of Ancient Footpaths (in Manchester Review).

Also reports etc. of kindred societies, which may be found through the library list at the central service counter in the library.

Peak District and Local Areas

Baker	Moors, crags and caves of the High Peak.
Boyd	Walking in the Pennines. 1937.
Bradbury	All about Derbyshire. 1884.
Bruton	Excavation at Castleshaw. 1908.
	Roman fort at Manchester. 1909.
	Short history of Manchester and Salford. 1924.
Coward	Cheshire. 1932.
Croston	On foot through the Peak. New ed. 1876.
Daniel	Illustrated account of the Eyam Plague. 1939.
Gallichan	Cheshire. 3rd ed. 1928.
Geological Survey	Geology of the country around Holmfirth and Glossop. 1933.
	The Pennines.
Gridon	Country rambles (around Manchester). 1882.
L.N.E.R.	Walking and cycling tours in 1935. 3rd ed. The Manchester District.
Lysons	Magna Britannia. v.5. Includes Derbyshire. 1817.
Masefield	Staffordshire. 4th ed. 1930.
Mee	Derbyshire: the Peak country. 1938.
Mitchell	Woodlands lovefeast. 1930.
Moncrieff	Derbyshire. 1927.
Morton	Quarrying in the Peak District National Park.
O'Dwyer	The Roman roads of Cheshire. 1935.
Palmer	Tramping in Derbyshire. 1934.
Peak District National Park	Report, Written analysis and designation map.
	Our heritage of trees.
Rambler	Rambles in the Peak District. 1935.
Rimmer	Summer rambles around Manchester.

Royce	Around Castleton caves. 2nd ed. 1944. Photograph albums, Various counties. including v.16 Derbyshire.
Tudor	Ancient monuments in Derbyshire. 1936. Derbyshire 1927.
Varley and Jackson Wirral Footpaths Preservation Society	Prehistoric Cheshire. 1940. Walks in Wirral. 6th ed. 1920.
Other Counties	
Anderson	Loch Lomond and the Trossachs. 1934.
Avebury	Scenery of England. 1902.
Bagley	Holiday rambles in the English Lake District.
Baker	The British highlands with rope and rucksack. 1933.
Barber and Atkinson	On foot in the Highlands. 1933.
Bell and others	Lakeland passes. 5th ed. 1934.
Bellows	British hills and mountains. 1940.
Birley	A week's holiday in the Forest of Dean. 1946.
Blair	Housetads Fort. 1936.
Bowen	Rambles in North East Wales. 1946.
Bradley	Britannia depicts. 1749. For reference only.
Brett-James	Highways and byways in the Lake District. 1932.
Brown	The Wye. 1926
	The story of the English abbeys. 2v. 1938-9.
Bruce	Walking in the Welsh borders. 1942.
Clark and Thompson	Moorland tramping in West Yorkshire. 1931.
Cochrane	Striding through Yorkshire. 1938.
Collingwood	Tramping in Yorkshire. 1932.
Colmer	Wallet book to the Roman Wall. 1863.
Cornish	The Dorset landscape. 1935.
Countrygoer	The Lakeland landscape. 1938.
Dickson	Pentland walks. 1938.
Erwood	Roman Britain. 1932.
Evans	Lake counties. 1939.
Forestry Commission	Pathways of Purbeck: walks. 1951.
	The scenery of England. 1932.
	A book for the townsman. 1944.
	Chiltern footpaths. 1946.
	Pilgrim's road. 1923.
	Account of SCAPA Society. 1926.
	The Border (National Forest Park Guides). 1958.
	Britain's new forest. 1956.
	Camping in the National Forest Parks. 1957.
	The Forestry Commission in Scotland. 1957.
	Hardknott (N.F.P. Guides). 1949.
	Snowdonia (N.F.P. Guides) 2nd ed. 1954.
	Companion into Lakeland. 1937.
	Britain's mountain heritage. 1942.
	Highways and byways in Northumbria. 1920.
Fraser	
Gardner	
Graham	

Hall	Tramping holidays in Scotland. 1933. Walking holidays in England and Wales. Walking holidays in Scotland. 1935.
Hannan	The beautiful Isle of Mull. 1933.
Harker	Rambles in Upper Wharfedale. 1869.
Helliwell	The rambler's and climber's North Wales. 1947.
Hingeley	Fifty weekend walks around Birmingham. 1951.
Home	Yorkshire. 1932
Humble	Tramping in Skye. 1933.
Jervoise	Ancient bridges of the North of England. 1931.
Kendall and Wroot	Geology of Yorkshire. 1924.
Lancashire Daily Post	33 rambles in N.W. Lancashire. (1933).
Lindon	20 rambles in leafy Warwickshire. 20 walks in Worcestershire.
Macauley	Rural rambles. 1933.
Monkhouse	On foot in North Wales. 1934.
Moorhouse	Walking tours and hostels in England. 1936.
Morris	North Riding of Yorkshire. 3rd ed. 1931.
Palmer	Odd corners in English Lakeland. 1936.
Smith, W. A.	Things seen at the English Lakes. 1926.
Steeple	Tramping in Lakeland. 1934. Hill paths in Scotland. 1937.
Stephenson	Island of Skye. 1935. (S. Mountaineering guides).
Symonds	Romantic Britain.
Taylor	Walking in the Lake District. 1938.
Thornber	Selected walks in the Lake District. 1947. The three peaks. 1949.

The library also has maps and guide books for various places in Great Britain and abroad, mostly pre-war. Inquiry for these should be made in the Central Library.

AN IDEA FROM THE Y.H.A. STOCKPORT AREA

A report book on footpath walks is displayed at weekly meetings showing typical formal reports, defining the paths walked as follows:—

- (a) Place to place. map number and reference.
- (b) Leader and witnesses.
- (c) Date, time and obstructions.
- (d) Encounters.

2½ inch O.S. Maps are displayed along with the book.

INCIDENTS AT SIMISTER AND ASHWORTH MOOR IN 1968

By Donald W. Lee

(Footpath Inspector)

As the legal mechanism for the preparation of Rights of Way Maps grinds slowly on, ramblers may be excused for thinking that disputes will become less as Definitive Maps are published and by signposting and delineation on Ordnance Maps, footpaths become better known. What you expect to happen seldom does and incidents which occurred on two walks which I led last year illustrate this. As the disputes were widely reported in the local Press, I consider members are entitled to know the background to the events, what happened and the satisfactory conclusions.

On the 7th April, 1968, I led a walk for the Manchester Associates' Rambling Club from Norden. Details, with the title "A Moorland Exploration," had been circulated to the local papers as I wanted public support to draw attention to the bad state of certain footpaths. During the morning a party of 40, including only about ten seasoned ramblers, had explored the Naden Valley and Scout Moor and had dropped down to visit the Bleakholt Animal Sanctuary at Turn.

To get back to Norden I aimed at using paths which were indicated on Definitive Footpath Maps but were overgrown and had misleading notices exhibited. We took the path from the A627 Rochdale Road at Kay Close (2½-inch Map SD81. O.S. reference 817 178), passing Fecit to the Cheesden Brook and to the Heywood boundary at the site of the old Four Acre Mill (827 175). The path, although little-used, was in a reasonable condition except for the filth near some of the farms. After Cheesden Brook the track is known as Kill Gate Lane and we used this over Tom Hill and Ashworth Moor to emerge on the A627 Edenfield Road at Codshaw Quarry (832 158). This path is No. 136 on the Heywood Corporation Definitive Map, except for the small portion near Codshaw Quarry where it is No. 138. Beside the path near a small stream known as Kill Gate Brook (833 165) was what I considered to be a misleading notice which reads, "H.M.W.B. Private Lane. No access" (see photo). It had been put there a number of years ago by the Heywood and Middleton Water Board, which, as from the 1st April, 1968, had been merged with other water authorities to form the West Pennine Water Board. Whilst the land at either side of the path may well be private this would not seem to entitle the Board to erect and maintain such a deterrent notice beside a

public path. Section 57 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act, 1949, states that it is an offence carrying a fine of up to £20 for anybody to place or maintain on any public path shown on a Definitive Right of Way Map a notice containing any false or misleading statement "likely to deter the public from using the way." I told the party that they should not worry about the notice so long as they kept to the path as the Water Board would know it was a public path and that they could not stop anyone from using it.

Imagine my surprise, therefore, when, on emerging onto the A627 at Codshaw Quarry, the party were met by a Water Board patrolman and told that we had no right to use the path we had done and were trespassing. His superior at the nearby reservoir house confirmed this and said that during the past 14 years he had been there, there had been no right of way along the route we had just used. I told the Water Board men that they were under a misapprehension and that steps would have to be taken to assert the public's right. Therefore, I wrote on the 8th April to the West Pennine Water Board at Oldham, requesting the re-wording of the offending notice and that they should inform their employees of the public path in question. As I was aware that independent reports were being sent to the Press about the walk and I wanted to be certain that they received the correct facts. I informed "The Heywood Advertiser" and "The Bury Times" of what had taken place. The following week both papers carried front page stories of the incidents with headings like "Blocked Footpaths Mar Moorland Hike" and "Trespass Warning Contested."

Shortly afterwards, the Manager of the West Pennine Water Board, Mr. H. Elton, wrote to me, assuring me that Water Board employees would not stop anyone using footpaths they knew to be public and promised that the question of notices generally would be reviewed in due course. On the 5th January, 1969, I again walked the path and saw that the offending notice was still in place, so I reminded the Board of their promise and have recently received an assurance in writing that the notice would be suitably re-worded. Thus, the matter seems to have reached an amicable and satisfactory conclusion and thanks are due to the editors of both papers for the publicity given and to the Manager of the West Pennine Water Board for his co-operation.

Entirely unconnected with the trouble on footpaths 136/138 (Heywood), but very close to that path, although just over the boundary in Rochdale, is a track which has given the Society plenty of trouble in the past. On the 7th April the party used this track, known as Marcroft Lane, and numbered E55 on the Rochdale Corporation Definitive Map, being classified on that map as "a road used as a public path." At O.S. reference 838

154 beneath Far Croft Head is a wooden five-bar gate painted white on which is prominently worded in red paint, "Keep Out" (photo). I understand that this gate, for many years padlocked and festooned with barbed wire, is on land which is the responsibility of a Mr. Ben Ovenden, landowner, of Bury. It was not until 1967/1968 that Rochdale Corporation were successful in having the gate unlocked, although the offending words remain. Accordingly, the party were able to walk freely through the gate to Top O' Th' Hill Farm and so on back to Norden. In view of the work which the Society and the Corporation had done in getting this gate opened, I appealed for increased public usage of this track when I informed the "Heywood Advertiser" of the other incident on the walk and they printed this request in their issue of the 11th April, 1968.

In my innocence I did not expect any subsequent reprisal on the part of those responsible for the gate, but within days of the request appearing in print I received a report from one of our local footpath "vigilantes" that the gate had been nailed up and blocked once more. I informed the Corporation of this and when I last inspected the gate on the 5th January, 1969, although it still exhibited the offending words, the gate opened easily. Again a fairly satisfactory conclusion has been reached, but, I shall not fail to take further action should the gate become blocked again.

The other walk which I led ended up in a much nastier and unpleasanter way altogether. On this occasion (10th August, 1968) I had planned a Saturday afternoon walk for the Footpaths Society, concentrating on little-used paths in the Blackley, Rhodes and Simister areas, in an effort to obtain better usage of local paths near the city. Again the Press had been circulated and although adequate warning on the possible bad state of some of the paths and stiles was given, 60 people took part in the walk, perhaps 20 of these being seasoned ramblers.

Some background is necessary before I go on to describe what happened on the walk itself. For some years I had been aware of the bad state of a certain path in Simister, shown as footpath 28/29 on the Prestwich Corporation Definitive Map. This runs from Bridle Road at the back of Heaton Park (2½-inch Ordnance Survey Sheet SD80, reference 831 053) to Simister Lane near Mellowdews Farm (838 060). A better known and more frequented path also runs from Bridle Road (833 053) to Simister Lane where it emerges opposite Droughts Lane (831 057), although the latter path will be affected by a proposed motorway link road.

One reason for the lack of use of the path was that since 1964 the stile where footpath 28 leaves the bridle road (831 053) had been wired up and subsequently removed altogether

by a Peter Warhurst, farmer, of Corday Lane Farm, Simister. This farmer is a tenant, the land being owned by the Earl of Wilton's Estates. It would be tedious to detail all the stages by which I had tried amicably to get Mr. Warhurst to see reason and have the path cleared, but I have enough evidence on my file to show that he had been unco-operative. Accordingly, in mid-1967 I reported the blockage to Prestwich Corporation, who began their own investigations. Mr. Warhurst sought the advice of the Earl of Wilton's Estates, but when they instructed him to open the stile and he evidently saw the Corporation meant to have the path freed, he put the matter in the hands of the National Farmers' Union. The Union put forward all sorts of excuses for closure, the "best" one was, I think, that due to the field through which the path ran having been sown with barley, the Corporation, if they insisted on the stile being opened, would not only cause the farmer to spend valuable time and money in putting in new stiles, but the authority would also be responsible for damaging the crops! Thus, they not only quite openly imply that the path had been ploughed out and seem to condone the illegally blocked stile, but ask the Corporation to give the farmer a "carte blanche" for his actions and have the cheek to censure the Corporation for their attempt to protect the public's rights. Naturally, I would not agree to the path being closed, as apart from anything else, there was a question of principle here and I asked the Corporation to do all they possibly could to clear the path, particularly as I had planned a walk and was using this very path on it, for it seemed that the public's rights needed asserting.

Shortly before the actual walk, I decided to check the route and whilst on footpath 29 and passing Mellodews Farm (838 059) I found the official line of the path apparently blocked by some old hen coops, so I made a detour through a rough field to the north of the farm buildings. The farmer, a Mr. Brennan, saw me and accused me of trespassing, maintaining that there was no public path anywhere near the farm. The police were called and I told the officer of the position and that as I was soon to lead a public walk on this path, past Mellodews, I would have to use an unofficial diversion due to the blockage. The farmer was quickly made aware that there was indeed a public path in the vicinity of this farm and when the walk took place there was no trouble at all, although the police and Press were present. We used the aforementioned unofficial diversion and, in fact, a gate had been left open on that route which seems to indicate that the farmer would not object to it being used in the future. I understand that this unofficial route may well be made official in the future and, if so, provided that there is a reasonable surface to the path, it will be better for all concerned.

So much for the Mellodews episode; now to return to farmer Warhurst and "his" stile which I also checked before the walk. The stile at the junction of footpath 28 and Bridle Road was indeed open, but only technically. It was so badly constructed and narrow (approximately nine inches) as to be completely unreasonable, so I widened it by pushing a railing back a few inches (this railing can be seen in the photograph). It was still a little awkward for anyone to use, but at least I hoped the party would not be troubled too much by it.

Now to deal with the actual events on the 10th August. After exploring tracks in Blackley and Rhodes, we used footpath 30 to reach Simister and after passing Mellodews, using footpath 29, we crossed Nut Lane and headed past Heywood Farm. It was then I noticed in the field beyond that we had a reception party waiting for us of Farmer Warhurst and his assistant, together with Mini Van and tractor. Presumably the barley crop which the National Farmers' Union had been so worried about can only be damaged by feet and not tyres. I had told the party of the trouble I had had with this farmer over the path and stile and they lined up in single file to walk the exact route of the path. This was the first occasion I had had the pleasure (?) of meeting Mr. Warhurst face to face and a sharp verbal exchange took place, each of us airing our views. As the party in single file approached the stile we were subjected to jeers and insults from our farming friends and on reaching the stile I realised it had been altered since I had eased it and the gap through which the party were expected to pass was back to nine inches. Everyone found it extremely difficult to negotiate the stile (photo) and their passage was not helped by the constant barracking from the farmer's assistant. The narrow stile proved too much for some of the party and one of our members who was present, Mr. A. Ellis, of Heywood, endeavoured to assist by pulling back the same railings which I myself had eased earlier. This was too much for the trouble-making assistant, who rushed at Mr. Ellis in a threatening manner as if to strike him, but some lady members held him off. To be fair to Mr. Warhurst, who had seen that the affair was getting out of hand, he told his friend to go away as he was very annoyed with his behaviour. Thus, what could have been an ugly situation was narrowly avoided. However, the stile had been made passable again, thanks to Mr. Ellis, and we continued the walk, finishing up at Heaton Park. The following week readers of the local paper, "The Prestwich and Whitefield Guide," opened it to see a photo of the stile with Mr. Warhurst grinning amiably as he demonstrated how easy it was for the ramblers to use. Presumably he must have "forgotten" to explain to the reporter that one of the party had to widen it to that position at the risk of physical violence and it seemed obvious to me that an attempt

was being made to make the ramblers look like a pack of ill-mannered fools. It was rather unfortunate that the reporter had not been on the spot at the time and therefore he had to rely on second-hand information, so I wrote to the paper pointing out the correct facts, which, to their credit, they printed the week after. With all the publicity the path received, it was not surprising that the local people went to see and walk it, so that when I checked the path again on the 26th December, 1968, all the stiles were free and easily negotiable and there was evidence that the path was being used once more.

Thanks for the ultimate successful outcome are due to Prestwich Corporation in their endeavours to get the path opened, to the police, whose assistance at Mellodews was appreciated, and to the "Prestwich and Whitefield Guide" for the publicity given.

In conclusion, I hope these incidents will illustrate beyond all doubt to would-be footpath obstructors, that not only do they risk antagonism locally, but the publicity which may result practically guarantees that the public's curiosity will be aroused and they therefore begin to walk the path again and bring it back into regular use.

(The views expressed in this article are not necessarily shared by the Society's Officers).

ONLY GRANGE PROTEST WALK

Records interest many.

Two of the most interesting concerning footpaths are those of the protest walks many years ago over Doctors Gate and the Benfield Footpath.

The recent protest walk over the Only Grange (near Castleton, Derbyshire) footpath makes another record and will, I hope, show to walkers in years to come that present day walkers have not failed to act as those did in the past.

On Sunday 1st December some 200 walkers from Sheffield and Manchester traversed the path which gives access to Back Tor from Castleton and on which many have experienced difficulty owing to the efforts of the farmer at Only Grange Farm to divert the right of way by the use of unauthorised diversion notices and threats.

However, the walk was completed without any difficulties being experienced and it is hoped that many will now know the actual line of the path and no more efforts will be made by the farmer to dissuade walkers from using this established right of way.

A. E. NASH

Ramblers all over Cheshire will learn with sorrow of the death on the 17th October, of Arthur Nash, who was for many years an active leader of The Crescent Ramblers at Northwich, and an Inspector for the Peak and Northern Footpaths Society. As a guardian of public rights of way he will be remembered for his persistence, whether in persuading a farmer by reasoned argument that a clearly-marked path would reduce trespassing, or in pressing a reluctant local authority to carry out its duties.

As both photographer and artist he was skilled at recording the beauty of the countryside; his colour slides have been enjoyed, especially since his retirement from I.C.I. in 1961, by numerous Women's Institutes and other audiences. There must be many who were introduced to the enjoyment of rambling through his infectious enthusiasm.

Many footbridges and other improvements to paths in mid-Cheshire are directly due to his efforts. This work will be continued, but Arthur Nash will be sorely missed.

J.G.B.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1968

MEMBERSHIP

		Nominal	1967	1968	+ or -
Ordinary (12 Resignations, 6 Deaths)		496	285	315	25 new
Husband/Wife		295	290	184	5 new
Junior		10	13	10	-3
Affiliated Bodies		93	93	93	
Local Authorities		—	31	22	-9

The total membership, taking husband and wife memberships as two members, now stands at 499 compared with 575 for 1967, which is accounted for by a somewhat slower renewal rate than normal. It is hoped that 1969 will show an improvement as most members catch up with their arrears in due course.

FINANCE

Total income for the year is roughly the same as 1967, but it is encouraging to see that our investment income is already running at £300 per annum with promise of an increase for next year, which means we have a useful permanent income apart from other sources which tend to fluctuate. Expenditure shows a decline on all accounts, due in some measure to some slight reduction in inspectorate activity which will be adjusted during 1968.

Donations from Local Authorities

Again we are happy to say that the local authorities have contributed generously to our funds. This year, 1968, we have received from 22 authorities £144 6s.

We are very grateful for the assistance rendered to us and it is a further sign of the value in which our work is held in our area.

County Councils: Cheshire; Derbyshire and Lancashire.

County Boroughs: Huddersfield; Manchester and Oldham.

Municipal Boroughs: Bacup; Buxton; Eccles; Macclesfield; Mansfield; Radcliffe and Stretford.

Urban District Councils: Bowden; Bredbury and Romiley; Dronfield; Hale; Hazel Grove and Bramhall; Knutsford; Leek; Longdendale; Marple; New Mills; Penistone; Whaley Bridge and Northwich.

THE PEAK AND NORTHERN FOOTPATHS SOCIETY
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st OCTOBER, 1968

DR.				CR.			
1967	£	s.	d.	1967	£	s.	d.
	To EXPENDITURE				By INCOME		
£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
88 8 0	Annual Report—			8 8 6	Subscriptions paid in advance	3 0	0
14 18 2	Printing	65	10	136 10 6	Ordinary Members	155 11	2
	Distribution	10	0	73 12 0	Husband/Wife Members	58 2	0
28 7 0	Hire of Rooms	75	10	1 10 0	Junior Members	1 10	0
31 12 11	Printing and Stationery	17	15	100 17 6	Affiliated Societies	115 17	0
2 3 6	Insurance Premiums	85	18		Donations	27 8	6
6 0 0	Subscriptions to Kindred Bodies	4	2	193 3 0	Grants from Local Authorities	144 6	0
10 10 0	Advertising	6	15		Interest on Deposits and Investments	171 14	6
5 2 6	Sundry Expenses	5	5	208 11 1	Interest on P. M. Oliver Trust Fund	269 3	2
3 10 0	Cost of A.G.M.	12	3	42 1 5		31 1	6
	Honorariums—				Subscriptions paid in advance	300 4	8
30 0 0	Secretary	30	0			1	2
87 10 0	Footpaths Inspectors	50	0				
	Travelling Expenses—						
9 7 7	Secretary	3	6				
14 18 10	Footpaths Inspectors	3	6				
1 11 6	Other Officials	7	2				
65 19 8	Postages and Telephones	13	14				
	Cheque Books	67	8				
7 7 6	Bank Charges	1	0				
6 6	Maps and Plans	3	6				
3 0 0	Subscriptions paid in advance	1	16				
		1	2				
460 13 8	Balance being Excess of Income over Expenditure carried forward to the General Expense Reserve Account	381	2	1			
355 8 4		425	19	9			
£816 2 0		£807	1	10	£816 2 0		
						£807	1 10

INVESTMENT RESERVE ACCOUNT AS AT 31st OCTOBER, 1968

1967			1967				
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
4,090	5	1	4,090	5	1		
—	—	—	4,090	5	1		
Balance brought forward from 1967	4,090	5	1	Balance carried forward to 1969	5,034	5	4
E. P. Campbell Legacy of Investments							
J. A. Pye Legacy of Investments	944	0	3				
£4,090 5 1			£5,034 5 4				
			£4,090 5 1				
			£5,034 5 4				

GENERAL EXPENSE RESERVE ACCOUNT AS AT 31st OCTOBER, 1968

1967			1967		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
940 1 8	Balance brought forward from 1967	595 10 0	700 0 0	Transfers to Special Funds	£ 1,021 9 9
355 8 4	Surplus from Income and Expenditure Account	425 19 9	595 10 0	Balance being Surplus carried forward to 1969	
£1,295 10 0			£1,295 10 0		£1,021 9 9

DEFENCE FUND AS AT 31st OCTOBER, 1968

1967				1967							
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
1,105	5	6	Balance brought forward from 1967	1,509	13	9	1,509	13	9		
4	8	3	Donations received during year		9	4	Balance being Surplus carried forward to 1969	1,518	17	9	
400	0	0	Transfer from General Expenses Reserve								
400	0	0	Account	—	—	—					
£1,509	13	9		£1,518	17	9	£1,509	13	9		
									£1,518	17	9

SURVEY ACCOUNT AS AT 31st OCTOBER, 1968

1967 £ s. d.	1967 £ s. d.	1967 £ s. d.
24 5 7 Balance brought forward from 1967	166 18 10	30 11 9 Survey Expenditure
23 5 0 Donations received during year	7 12 6	166 18 10 Balance being Surplus carried forward to 1969
150 0 0 Transfer from General Expense Account	— — —	149 11 4
	<hr/> £197 10 7	<hr/> £174 11 4
	<hr/> £197 10 7	<hr/> £174 11 4

SIGNPOST ACCOUNT AS AT 31st OCTOBER, 1968

1967 £ s. d.	1967 £ s. d.	1967 £ s. d.
247 14 7 Balance brought forward from 1967	353 3 4	98 7 0 Signpost Maintenance and Erection
53 15 9 Donations received during year	29 11 0	353 3 4 Balance being Surplus carried forward to 1969
150 0 0 Transfers from General Expense Reserve Account	— — —	365 8 4
	<hr/> £451 10 4	<hr/> £382 14 4
	<hr/> £451 10 4	<hr/> £382 14 4

EDWIN ROYCE MEMORIAL COMMITTEE GRANT FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES ACCOUNT

1967 £ s. d.	1967 £ s. d.	1967 £ s. d.
91 2 3 Balance brought forward from 1967	91 2 3	91 2 3 Balance being Surplus carried forward to 1969
	<hr/> £91 2 3	<hr/> £91 2 3
	<hr/> £91 2 3	<hr/> £91 2 3

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st OCTOBER, 1968

1967			1967							
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
23	12	6	Cash in hand	5	2	8	1,509	13	9	
3	0	0	Petty Cash	353	3	4	Signpost Account	365	8	4
195	4	11	Cash at Bank	166	18	10	Survey Account	149	11	4
6,528	8	4	Deposits and Investments	595	10	0	General Expense Reserve Account	1,021	9	9
59	7	6	Accrued	4,090	5	1	Investment Reserve Account	5,034	5	4
				91	2	3	Edwin Royce Memorial Fund	91	2	3
				3	0	0	Subscriptions paid in advance	1	12	6
<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>				
£6,809	13	3	£8,182	7	3	£6,809	13	3		
<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>				

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR TO THE MEMBERS OF THE PEAK AND NORTHERN FOOTPATHS SOCIETY.

I have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of my knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of my Audit. In my opinion proper books of account have been kept by the Society so far as appears from my examination of those books. I have examined the above Balance Sheet and annexed Income and Expenditure Account, which are in agreement with the books of Account. In my opinion and to the best of my information and according to the explanations given to me, the said Accounts give a true and fair view of the state of the affairs of the Society as at 31st October, 1968, and the Income and Expenditure Account gives a true and fair view of the excess of Income over Expenditure for the year ended on that date.

London, 1st March, 1969.

A. IRVING, Auditor.

LIST OF AFFILIATED BODIES 1968

Altrincham and District Natural History Society.
Barnsley Mountaineering Club.
Bowdon Warlocks.
Boy Scouts' Association, S.E. Lancs.
3rd Altrincham Grammar School Scout Group.
Hazel Grove, Bramhall and District Boy Scouts' Association.
Bramhall Ratepayers' Association.
British Naturalists' Association Manchester Branch.
Buxton Field Club.
Camping Club of Great Britain and Ireland, Lancs. and Cheshire Assoc.
Camping Club of Great Britain and Ireland, London.
Camping Club of G.B. and I. North West Region.
Cheshire County Federation of Ratepayers and Kindred Associations.
Chorley and District Rambling Club.
College of Adult Education Rambling Club.
C.E. Holiday Homes, Liverpool Section.
C.E. Holiday Homes, Manchester Section.
C.E. Holiday Homes, Sheffield Group.
C.E. Holiday Homes, Stockport Group.
C.E. Holiday Homes Ltd., Warrington.
The C.H.A. Manchester.
The C.H.A. Altrincham and District Rambling Club.
The C.H.A. and H.F. Ashton-u-Lyne and District Rambling Club.
The C.H.A. Barnsley Rambling Club.
The C.H.A. Bury and District Rambling Club.
The C.H.A. and H.F. Buxton Rambling Club.
The C.H.A. Eccles Rambling Club.
The C.H.A. Leicester Rambling Club.
The C.H.A. Leigh and District Rambling Club.
The C.H.A. Manchester 'C' Section Rambling Club.
The C.H.A. Manchester 'D' Section Rambling Club.
The C.H.A. Mansfield Rambling Club.
The C.H.A. Oldham Rambling Club.
The C.H.A. Rochdale Rambling Club.
The C.H.A. Sheffield 'A' Section Rambling Club.
The C.H.A. Sheffield 'B' Section Rambling Club.
The C.H.A. Stockport Rambling Club.
The Crescent Ramblers, Northwich.
Derbyshire Footpaths Preservation Society, Derby.
Derbyshire Pennine Club, Sheffield.
The Disley Society.
Eastwood Rambling Club, Nottingham.
Good Companions Rambling Club, Sheffield.
Halcyon Rambling Club, Sheffield.
Hanliensian Rambling Club, Stoke-on-Trent.
High Lane Residents Association.
Holiday Fellowship Ltd., London.
H.F. Bolton Group.
H.F. Bury Group.
H.F. Manchester Group.
H.F. Oldham and District.
H.F. Rochdale Group.
H.F. Sheffield Group.
Kindred Spirits Walking Society, Dob Cross.
L.I.M.D.O. Staff of AEI Ltd.
Macclesfield and District Field Club.

Macclesfield Rambling Club.
Manchester Associates Rambling Club.
Manchester & District Blind Rambling Club.
Manchester Fellowship (Ramblers Section).
Manchester Pedestrian Club.
Manchester Quest Society.
Manchester Rambling Club.
Marple Residents' Association.
Mid-Cheshire Footpaths Society.
North Western Naturalists' Union, Manchester.
Moor and Mountain Club.
Mossley Civic Trust.
Peak Wardens' Association.
Pedestrians Society for Road Safety.
Ramblers' Association, Derbyshire Area.
Ramblers' Association, Liverpool Area.
Ramblers' Association, Manchester Area.
Ramblers' Association, Nottingham Area.
Ramblers' Association, Sheffield and District Area.
Ramblers' Association, West Riding Area.
Rucksack Club.
Saddleworth Civic Trust.
Sheffield Clarion Ramblers.
Sheffield Rambling Club.
Sheffield Co-operative Party Rambling Club.
Spires Rambling Club.
Stockport Field Club.
Sutton-in-Ashfield and District Rambling Club.
Thelwall Owner-Occupiers' Association.
United Field Naturalist Society.
Wayfarers Rambling Club, Manchester.
Wayfarers Rambling Club, Nottinghamshire.
Whaley Bridge Amenity Society.
W.E.A. Stockport Rambling Club.
Galleon World Travel Association Ltd.
Y.H.A. Derby Group.
Y.H.A. Longton Group.
Y.H.A. Manchester and District Regional Group
Y.H.A. Sheffield Sub-Section.
Y.H.A. Stockport Area.
Y.M.C.A. Manchester Mountaineering Club.
Cheadle Heath and District Residents' Association.
Marple and District Rambling Club.
Sale, Stretford and District Rambling Club.