

## Harry Haggas

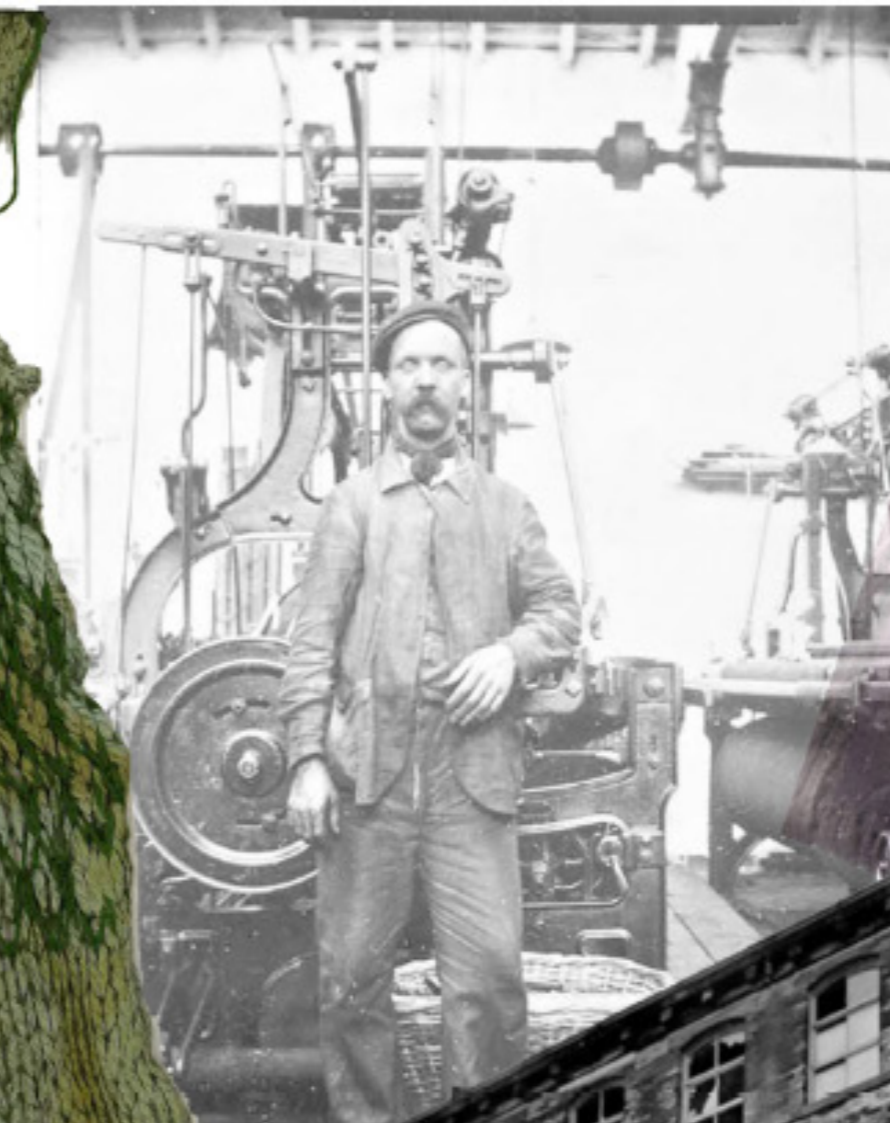
The inspiration of this collection stems from my research into the history of the industrial and rural towns of North Yorkshire, where my father, grand father and so on, all grew up, surrounded by the culture of the area. Using old family photos, I was able to draw silhouette from the traditional shooting wear worn by my grandfather in the moors surrounding Keighley, an industrial hub in the county. My research into heritage of the factories and mills in the Keighley area also gave inspiration to the silhouette, considering the historical utilitarian work wear that was worn in these 19th century mills, informing pocket shapes and the functionality of the garments. This collection celebrates the proud history of Yorkshire, and aims to express my reinterpretation of the traditional Yorkshire man. Through this collection I have aimed to redefine the boundaries of gender through reinterpreting the traditional textures and materials and incorporating a modern twist to the classic idea of menswear. The colourful landscape of the Yorkshire moorland is where the foundations for my colour palette were drawn from, not necessarily the literal colours themselves, but the way in which they behave, for instance the burst of bright purple from the heather in the vast scenery of neutral green.





SHOOTING: A report has been welcomed pointing out the benefits of grouse moors

# Study shows benefits from grouse moors to rural areas



Monday 11 March 2019 The Daily Telegraph

# Grouse moors worth millions to fragile areas

Report says shooting helps sustain rural communities, but calls for research on alternative uses for land

By Simon Johnson  
SCOTTISH POLITICAL EDITOR

SCOTLAND'S grouse moors contribute millions of pounds to fragile rural areas, according to an official review examining claims that alternative uses for the land would be more profitable. The report, commissioned by the Scottish Government and authored by the James Hutton Institute and Scot-

land's Rural College, found evidence the industry leads to the retention of local people, schools and services. It said there were also reports of "some disconnect" between estates and communities, before citing figures stating that alternative uses, such as forestry, sheep and wild ferns, would produce more jobs per hectare. But it concluded that some of those options were "heavily reliant" on taxpayer subsidies, while others, such as "re-wilding" or conservation, relied on "the benevolence" of landowners. The report also said there were regulatory and "biophysical" constraints on how the moors could realistically be used, meaning alternative uses would

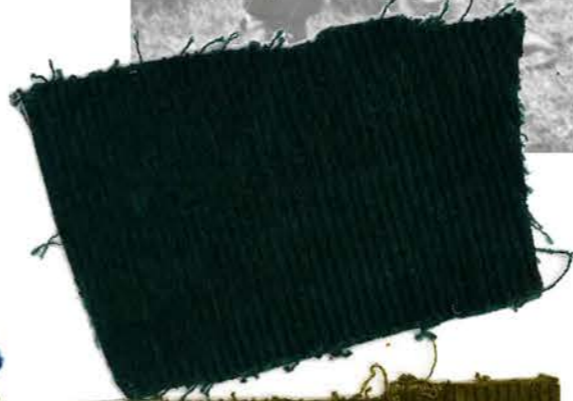
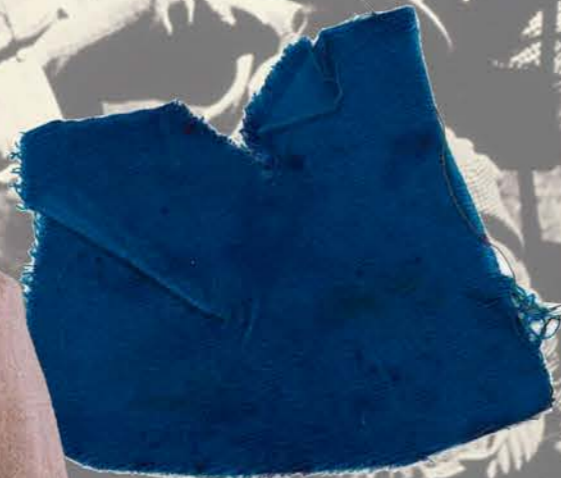
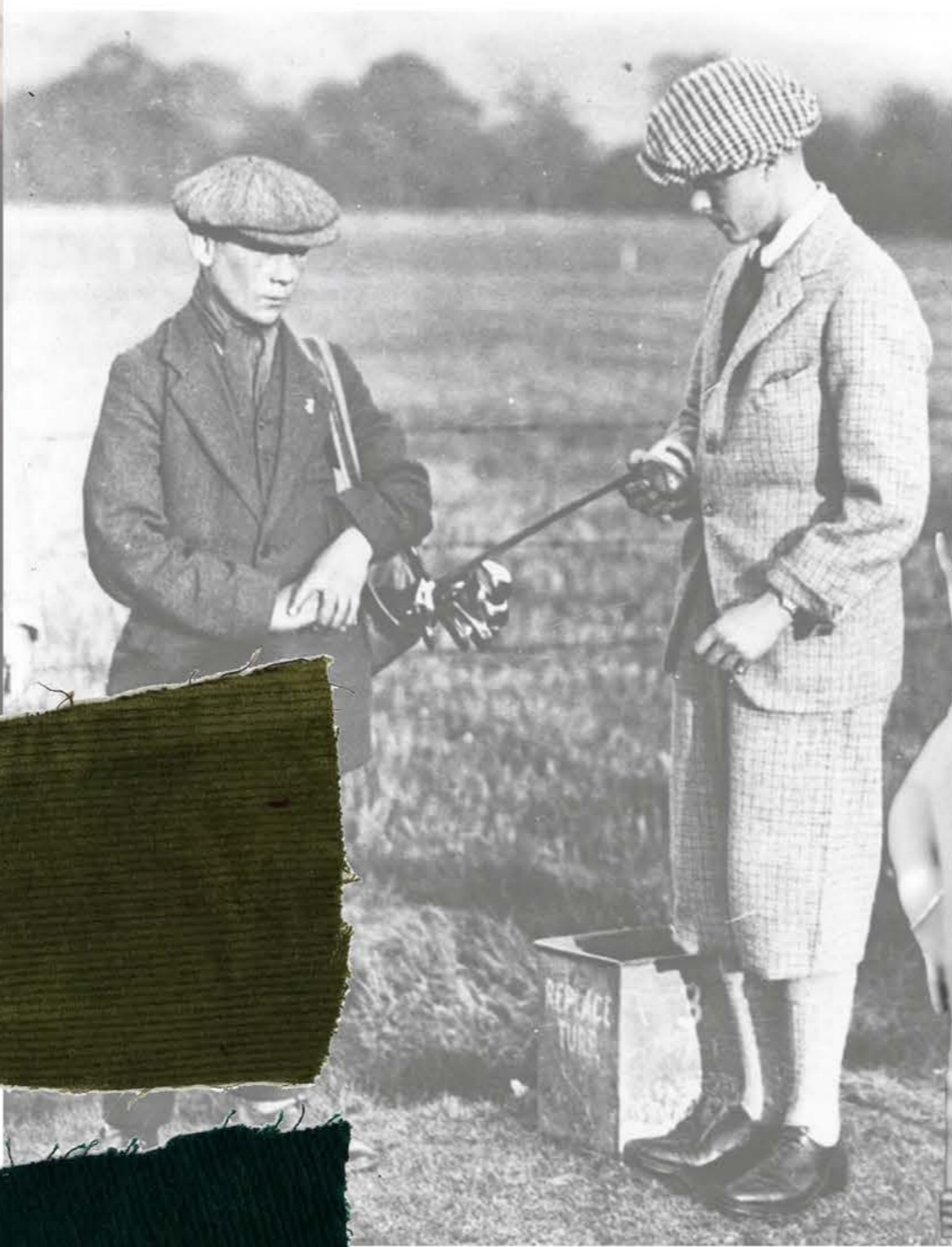
be "less viable or permitted" across some parts. The scope for using the moors for agriculture was particularly "low", because improving the land was likely to be "prohibitively costly". However, a wide array of further research should be conducted, it said. A Scottish Government commission, examining grouse moor management and the introduction of a licensing system, is due to report back shortly. Five left-wing and animal welfare groups, including the League Against Cruel Sports, have formed a coalition, called *Reform*, to argue that traditional practices, such as burning heather and culling predators, cause environmental damage. Although it claims not to want



Shooting industry leads to the retention of local people and services. The report said

to lose grouse moors, *Reform*'s campaign manager, told a fringe meeting at the Scottish Labour conference in Dundee that the industry may not "survive" the "necessary" reforms. The report cited figures showing that shooting was responsible for 2,500 full-time equivalent jobs, with estates spending £112,000 a year, on average, in wages and £235,000 on supplies. However, it complained of major limitations in the available data, and Alex Hogg, the chairman of the Scottish Gamekeepers Association, admitted there was "clearly some knowledge gaps to be filled by government". "Jobs created by grouse shooting... are important because they

keep people [working] in some of the most fragile and remote parts of Scotland where opportunities can be very hard to come by". The report estimated that three grouse moors produced one job for every 875-1,000 hectares, at a cost of between £14,000 per hectare. Wild ferns provided only five-10 hectares to create a job, but at a cost of up to £7,100. A Scottish Government spokesman said "grouse shooting and related activities can be important to some remote and fragile local economies" adding "related employment is often affected by weather, estate - often depending on moorland scale and intensity of management activities".





▲ David Frew, the estate manager of Mar Lodge, in the southern Cairngorms PHOTOGRAPH BY MURDO MACLEOD FOR THE GUARDIAN

### Best shot Can grouse shooting go sustainable?

**By** **Carroll**  
and editor

...over in seconds. High  
...grouse moor, two  
...wheeled slowly  
...each other before.  
...the female darted  
...her mate to catch  
...al dropped from  
...their chicks.  
...pass," said  
...the manager  
...Highland  
...the southern  
...lucky to

...as in  
...struggle to  
...ing bird of  
...omed to  
...cks.  
...today  
...w

nature reserve. Owned by the  
National Trust for Scotland, it is now  
pursuing a radically different policy.  
Walked-up shooting, where  
grouse breed without human  
intervention, is said by proponents  
to be closer to the continental model  
of hunting - a low-impact activity  
where quarry is shot for the pot, not  
in the hundreds for a day's sport.  
Its adherents include wealthy  
estate owners who are investing  
hundreds of millions in rewilding  
projects, and gun sports groups  
who say it can be cheaper and more  
accessible than driven shooting, an  
exclusive sport which can cost tens  
of thousands of pounds a day.

Anders Povlsen, the Danish  
clothing billionaire who is now  
Scotland's largest private landowner,  
allows it on his estates at Glenfeshie  
and Gaick in the Cairngorms.

Thomas MacDonell, conservation  
director for Povlsen's Wildland  
group, said driven shooting ended  
when they bought Glenfeshie in  
2006 and at Gaick to the south-west,  
bought in 2013. In Glenfeshie's  
heyday in the 1990s, up to 2,000



▲ Chris Murphy, Mar Lodge's head  
keeper, prepares for his first season  
without traditional grouse beaters  
PHOTOGRAPH BY MURDO MACLEOD FOR THE GUARDIAN



#### Labour calls for review

Labour has called for a formal  
review into driven grouse shooting  
to examine its environmental  
and economic impacts, as well  
as possible alternatives such as  
simulated shoots and wildlife  
tourism. The party noted that  
moors covered an area equiva-  
lent to that of Greater London. The  
shadow environment secretary, Sue  
Hayman, said: "The costs of grouse  
shooting on our environment and  
wildlife need to be properly weighed  
up against the benefits of moorland  
game."  
"We will







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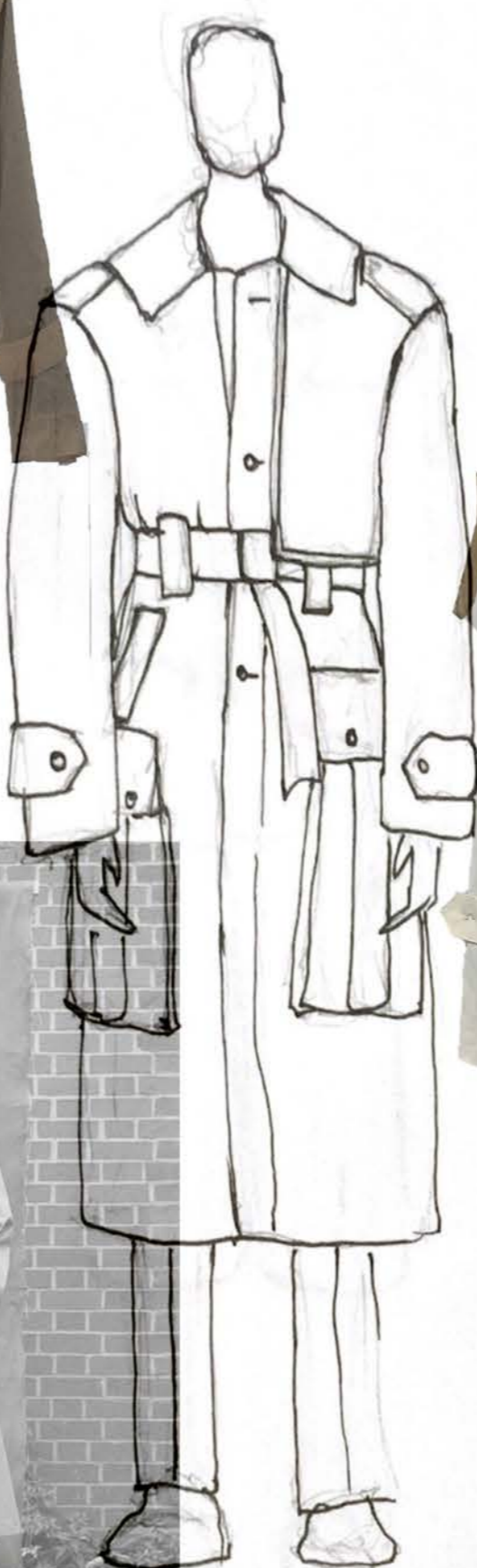
My Mothers interpretation of the Yorkshire Landscape

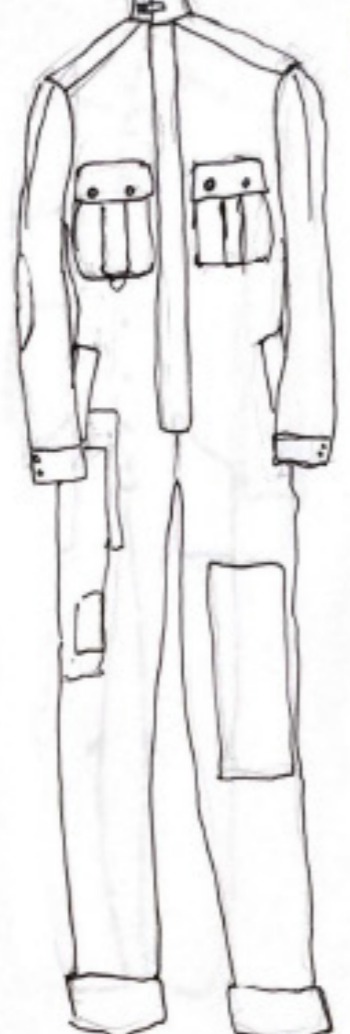
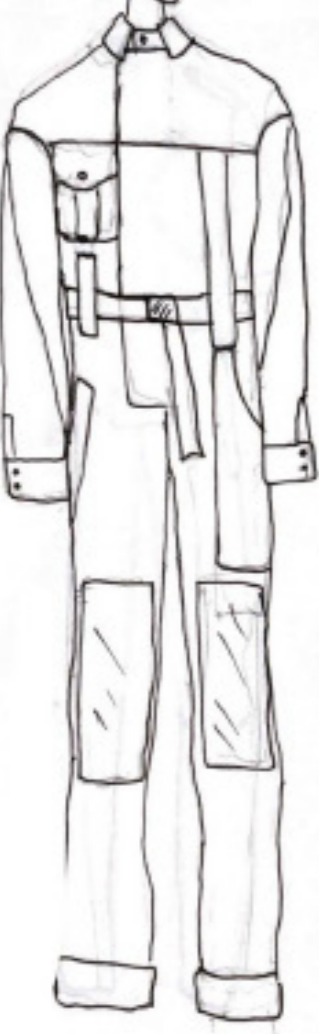
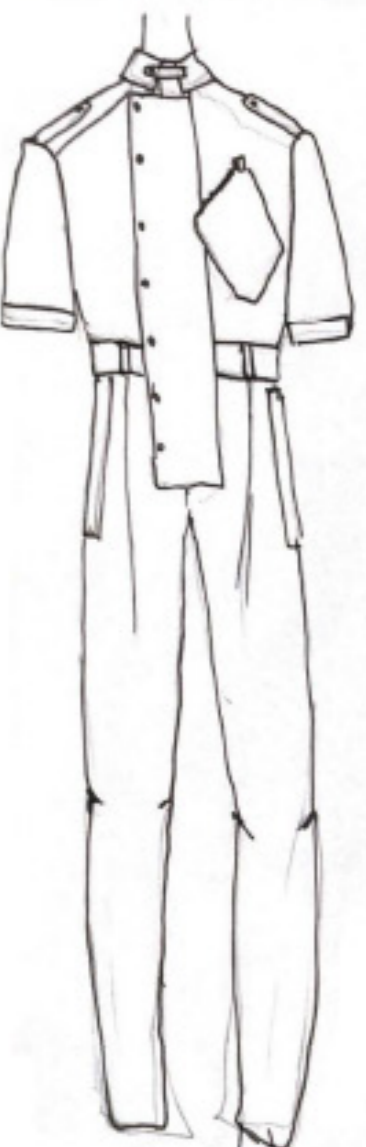








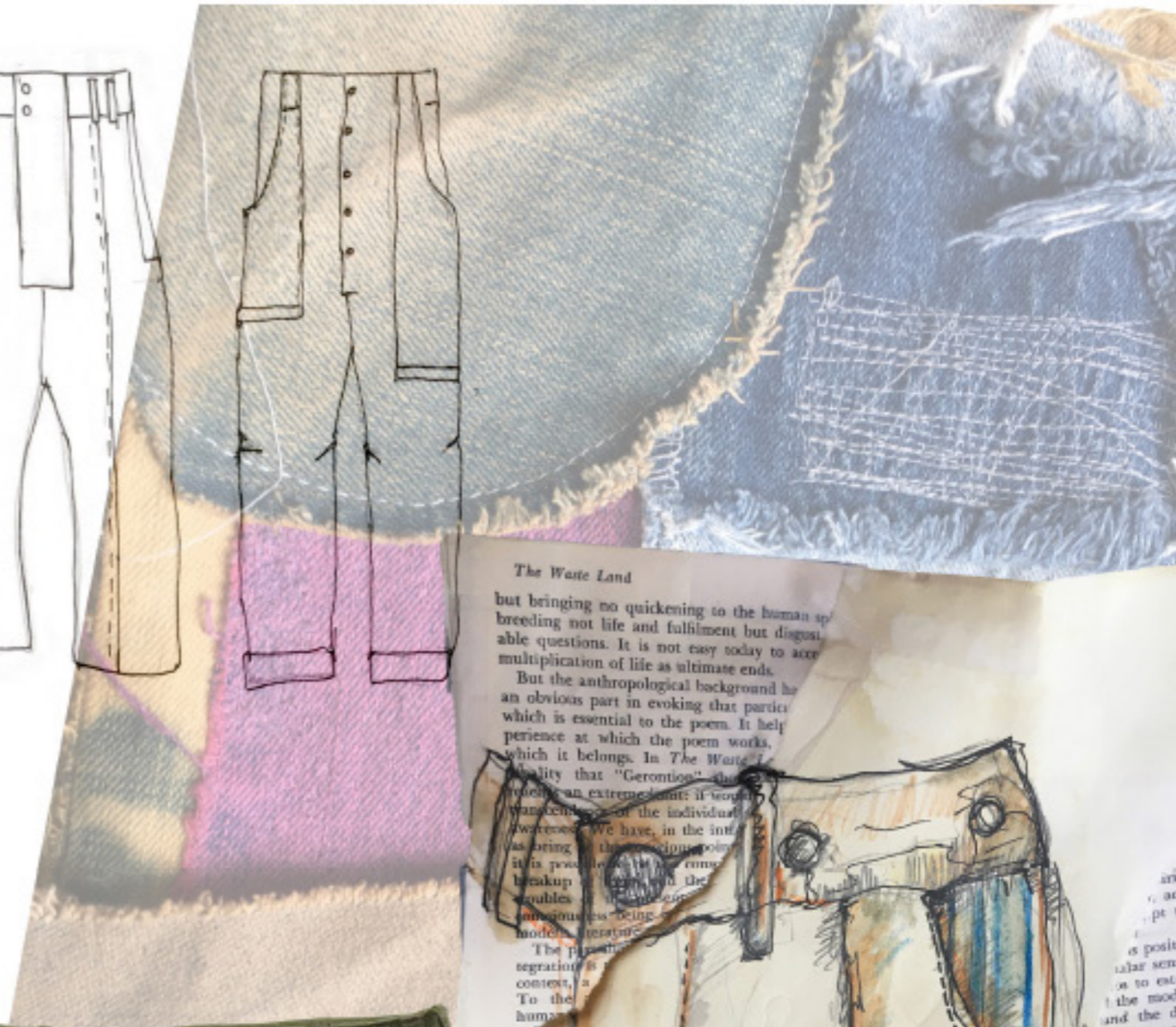
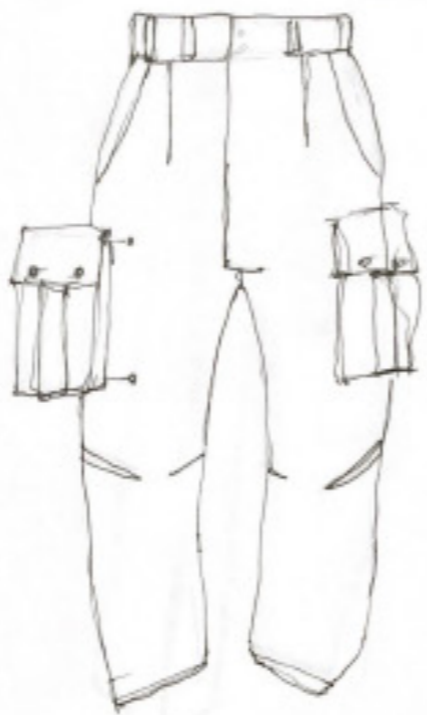




"I bought two suits of 'Headlight Overalls' and wore them constantly for ten straight months. During these ten months my time averaged over twelve hours a day as engineer on a freight and switch engine."  
**FRED ELDEY,**  
Engineer M. C. R. R.  
Div. No. 1, R. of L. E.







The Waste Land

but bringing no quickening to the human spirit, breeding not life and fulfillment but disgusting and insoluble questions. It is not easy today to accept multiplication of life as ultimate ends.

But the anthropological background has played an obvious part in evoking that particular mood which is essential to the poem. It helps to fix the experience at which the poem works, the mood which it belongs to. In *The Waste Land*, the quality that "Gerontion" shares with the other poems is an extreme point: it would be the vanishing point of the individual's consciousness. We have, in the interior of the poem, as being it is possible to see the beginning of a breakdown of the individual's consciousness, the beginning of the modern era.

The poem is a study of the individual's consciousness in a particular context, a study of the human mind. It is a study of the individual's consciousness in a particular context, a study of the human mind.

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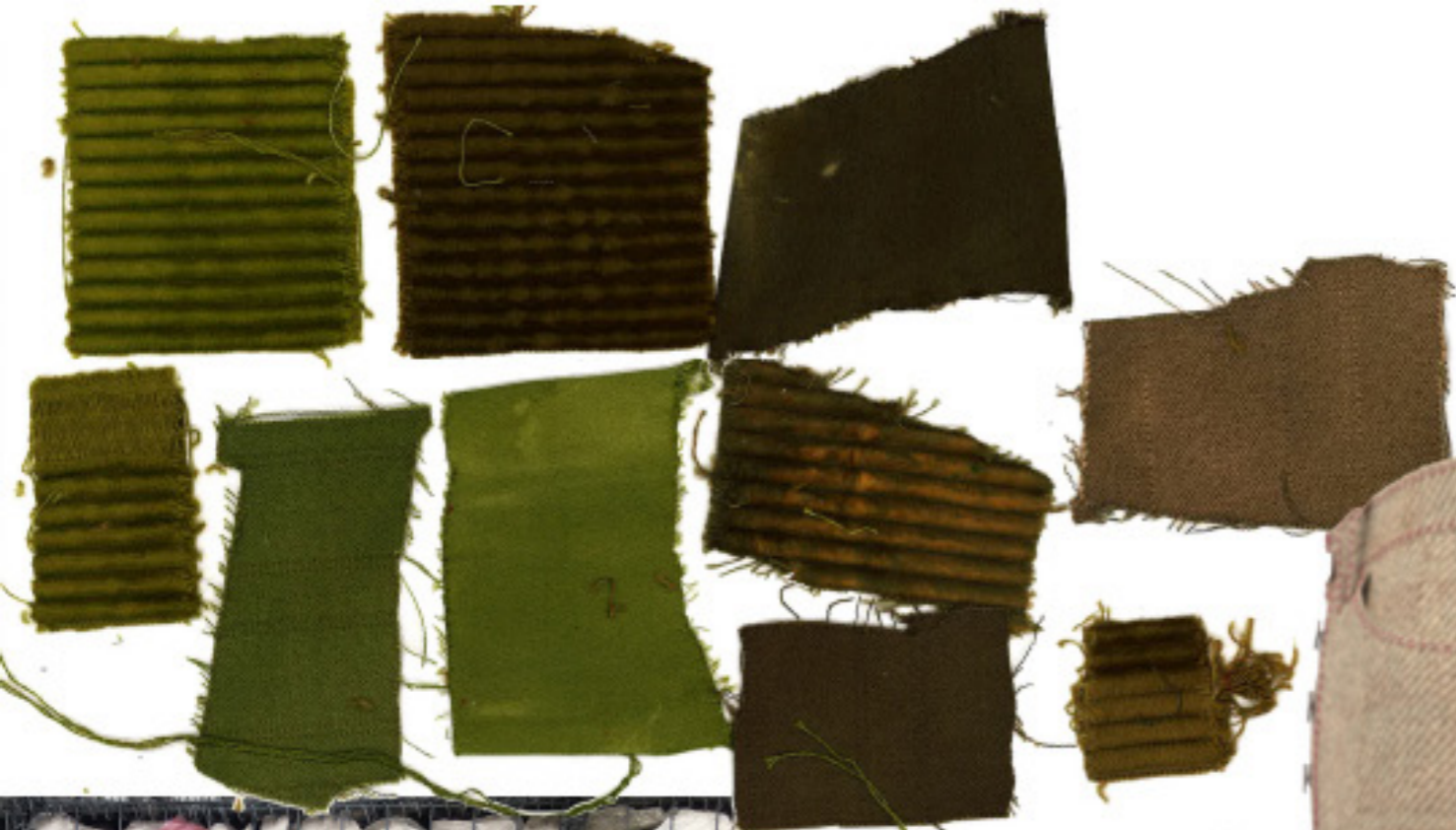
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"Why should the aged eagle stretch its wings?" What Eliot's readers have frequently taken for a mood, *The Waste Land* took what I. A. Richards grandiloquently called "the disillusionment of a generation," is actually Bradley's deeply thought out metaphysical scepticism; and at the bottom of Eliot's frequent disavowals of capacity for abstruse thought lies ultimately not a polemical strategy but Bradley's unsettling conviction that abstruse thought, carried on for Gerontion's sake, is not worth wanting.

\*In the *Nouvelles Nouvelles Françaises* and *Variety Fair*.





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