



Diary Dates

Tues 2 Feb 7.30

7.30 HFoE meeting. **NEW VENUE: Recycling Unlimited Café**, 151 Newland Avenue.

Wed 17 Feb Approx 10am onwards. **Hull Transition Family Craft Day.** Boulevard Village Hall. Making things from recycled materials. Further info from Lausanne: Lausannet@yahoo.co.uk 07816 141169

Tues 2 March 7.30

Hull FoE meeting Recycling Unlimited café, 151 Newland Avenue

Mon 8 March 7.30

Hull Transition, talk on **Organic Gardening.** The Eagle pub Colman St, Anlaby Road. Info Lausanne as above.

Tuesday 6 April 7.30

7.30 HFoE meeting and AGM. Recycling Unlimited Café, 151 Newland Avenue.

Sat 17 April

Open day at Sculcoates Cemetery. *Early start for dawn chorus!* See www.sculcoates.info

Tues 4 May 7.30

7.30 HFoE meeting. Recycling Unlimited Café, 151 Newland Avenue

Hull Transition

Meet 2nd Monday of each month at The Eagle, Colman St, 7.30. Contact 07816 141169, email: lausannet@yahoo.co.uk

Beverley FoE

3rd Thursday each month at White Horse (Nellies) Beverley, 7.30. Email: shan@voice-international.net

New bins boost recycling in Hull



Doug Sharp photo: Lee-Ann Williams

Recycling rates have already more than doubled since the new collection scheme was introduced, Hull Council Waste Manager Doug Sharp told Hull Friends of the Earth at their January meeting.

The aim of the new scheme is to raise participation rates by simplifying the collections, and divert more materials from landfill. All 'dry' items for recycling—plastics, glass, cans, foil, paper and cardboard go in the new large blue bins. Textiles go in a separate bag next to the blue bin. 'Wet' items—kitchen and garden waste, go in the brown bins. A caddy with biodegradable bags is provided for the kitchen waste. The non recyclable waste in the grey bins continues to be collected once a week. Blue or brown bins are collected alternate weeks. Most Hull

homes should have their new bins by mid February.

The range of items which are recyclable is now much greater. Most plastic packaging can go in the blue bins, including margarine tubs, yoghurt pots, plastic bags and trays (but not polystyrene and bubble wrap). So can cardboard, envelopes and gift wrapping paper, but not Tetrapak type drinks cartons; (the wildlife garden in Pearson Park can take these). Cardboard food packets with thin plastic 'windows' should preferably have the windows removed. For full details of what is recyclable, see www.hullcc.gov.uk/waste. Requests for extra or larger bins to wastemanagement@hullcc.gov.uk.

We were disappointed to learn that the materials are transported to Walsall

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ECO CHIT CHAT

Green Fair-thank you to all!

Hull FoE made an overall profit of £338 on the Green Fair, slightly down on last year with slightly fewer people through the door. However, as usual it was an enjoyable social event. Thanks to the many people who helped make it a success, especially Diana Sandy and her hard working kitchen team.

CHEF bus spreads good news

City of Hull and Humber Environment Forum (CHEF) has increased its income over the last year, despite the recession. It has a valued role, using its eye-catching and specially equipped bus for exhibitions, meetings, 'surgeries', surveys and promotions about sustainable transport, energy saving, and local democracy throughout East Yorkshire, Hull, York and North Lincolnshire. If you have an environmental message to spread, or need to consult people, whether in rural areas or urban estates, you might want to contact Adam on 01482 324223, 07985 297577 or info@hullenvironmentforum.org.uk

Recycle your old mobile phone

If you got a new mobile phone at Christmas, don't forget www.moneyforoldmobiles.com. They guarantee to reuse your old phone or recycle the parts. You get money and a chance to win rail tickets to London, and CHEF raises funds. Simple, easy to use website with freepost.

Land for food

Hull Transition is putting people who want to grow food but haven't the land in touch with people who have gardens or other spare land they can no longer manage. If you want to take part, contact Lausanne on 07816 141169 or Lausannet@yahoo.co.uk

Pig business film

By the time you get this it is probably too late to see the Pig Business film at Boulevard Village Hall on Friday 22nd January. The film looks at the impact of farming methods, especially intensive livestock rearing, on the quality of our food, the

We were very sad to hear of the death at the beginning of December of Ray Jessop. An Animal Rights campaigner and supporter of other environmental causes, he was one of our most loyal Green Fair stallholders and usually the first to book.

I understand investigations are on going into the circumstances of his fall from a ladder while at work.

Hilary

environment and the health and welfare of agricultural communities. If you want to borrow the film to show to your group, contact Sue (details back page).

Conservation matters!

I and others will be giving illustrated talks on preserving the character of houses on Saturday 13 February 1.30 to 4.30 at Boulevard Village Hall. It's mainly relevant to residents of Boulevard and Coltman Street and the Avenues but others might find it interesting.

Hilary

Continued from page 1

for sorting and sending on to the end users. However, the Walsall plant has a high rate of materials recycled: 96%. Hull Council is investigating the potential for combining with other councils in our area to provide a more local materials recovery facility [MRF]. Waiting to introduce the new scheme until a MRF was available locally would have meant missing the targets for recycling. The possibility of transport by rail or water was considered but the cost of providing loading facilities was prohibitive.

We wondered about the quality of the recycled paper if it had been mixed with other materials. However, the MRF can sort the paper, better quality going to newsprint and less good going to make cardboard.

The target of 45% of waste recycled should be met by 2011. Already, the proportion of households putting out their waste for recycling has risen from an average of 30% under the old system to 69% under the new, with a range from 92% in the best areas to 48% in the worst.

Most households should now find that only a small amount goes in their grey bin, and we felt there may be scope for reducing the grey bin collections. Of course, it is still preferable to reduce consumption and waste, reuse where possible and compost as much vegetable and garden waste at home as we can. And there is still scope for campaigning at national level to reduce the amount of packaging.

Dare we hope that there is now less need for an incinerator?

On being a small drop of water in a mighty WAVE

I had never been a part of a big demonstration before 5 December and **The Wave**. True, I had often thought about going to Oxford and joining the weekly demonstrations against the university's animal experimentation facilities. I am definitely against vivisection, but somehow the hassle of organizing the whole trip got me down.

For The Wave march, everything was organized for us and so at dawn on the appointed date, Sue and Luke from Beverley and Hilary and I from Hull set out in Sue's car to join the train in Doncaster. There was a real festive spirit at the train station and there were special coaches put on the train to carry us all to London. The timing was not so good, as once we arrived in London and



Haris, Luke and Sue

Photo: Hilary Byers

were transferred to Grovesnor Square we had a wait of several hours before the parade started. And the same thing happened on our return when, at the end of the march, there was again a long wait until our return train was reached.

The march itself had 40,000 participants. One might imagine feeling

insignificant in such a large crowd, but the opposite was true. It was truly invigorating to be a part of so many people all wanting the best for the world in respect of climate change. There were plenty of placards to marchers to hold (take your choice), but Hilary and I had to hold our blue Hull FoE banner. My free hand held a Coop placard demanding social justice along with remedying climate change.

So we marched with the crowd through all the major streets of London which were closed to accommodate us. Passers-by on the pavements took photos of the march as it passed and throughout the day we were shadowed by a helicopter overhead. Hilary and I marched along holding our blue banner (everyone was asked to wear blue as we were making a wave and practically everyone did, but not just clothes). There were plenty of blue faces and blue hair. Behind our blue banner marched Sue and Luke with a wonderful fish made by the ever-creative Chris in Beverley FoE. Of course fish have their place in any wave, and Beverley's fish was not alone.

We marched around Piccadilly Circus and past Trafalgar Square and eventually arrived (we were not using the shortest route) at the Houses of Parliament and Whitehall. Anyone watching from these places would have seen 40,000 excited people all shouting for a robust response to climate change. The government could not help but hear.

Four way response to climate change

I had a personal invitation to the four-way Climate Change Conference in Grimsby on 2 Dec, bringing together Hull City Council, the East Riding of Yorkshire Council, NE Lincs and N Lincs councils to decide a common response to climate change. Our hosts were the officers of NE Lincs Council, many of whom I knew from my work with this council as Chair of Friends of Pearson Park (they have lovely parks). The conference started off with a presentation by Hard Rain, a video show of places and people who will be (or are) most affected by Climate Change. There is also a Hard Rain book that tells the same story. The Hard Rain team also initiated many of the day's events. In fact they started off with a presentation titled "Who has the power to change the UK to a low carbon economy and how are communities affected?" Following this, a workshop session considered how we can engage local communities. I spoke about the Transition Towns initiative. In the afternoon Martin Budd of Hull CC gave climate change projection stats for Yorkshire and the Humber and then we

discussed the risks and opportunities for our respective organizations. I spoke about FoE and The Big Ask campaign in which Hull FoE participated. The final session had us divided into teams with a Chair for each and each considering one aspect of climate change. I chaired the Waste Management Group and we had to come up with some priorities which I then presented to the whole conference. Our first priority was the development of alternative waste treatment technologies, avoiding incineration, to meet national landfill reduction targets and reduce the area's carbon footprint. Our second priority was involving the local communities by giving them up-to-date information about these technologies. Although the conference took up the entire day it was a good start to some joined-up working on climate change as the results from each of the final workshops and their priorities will become part of the four-council strategy

Haris Livas-Dawes

Haris Livas-Dawes

Hull Friends of the Earth

AGM

7.30 pm, Tuesday 6 April

at Recycling Unlimited

Are we focusing on the important issues for 2010?
Come and join our debate!

MPs support Food Chain Campaign but Defra doesn't get it

Friends of the Earth's Food Chain Campaign highlights the link between factory farms and rainforest destruction to grow animal feed, and calls on MPs to fix the food chain by supporting small farmers and only spending taxpayers' money on planet-friendly farming.

The goal is to make each political party promise to include a commitment to planet friendly farming in their election manifestos. In particular:

- **A new law to reduce the impact: measure and reduce the global environmental impacts of the UK's consumption of meat and dairy products.**
- **To sort out subsidies: make sure that European farming subsidies support sustainable, planet-friendly meat and dairy farming, and don't prop up intensive factory farms**
- **To protect farmers—introduce a new watchdog to protect farmers from supermarket bullying. This is essential to make planet-friendly farming profitable.**



Diana Johnson MP and Ian Jolliffe crack the piñata
Photo: Stephen, Regional FoE office, Leeds

One of the suggested ways to get some publicity and get the message across was to hold a **"Piñata event"** with a local MP (in our case North Hull MP Diana Johnson).

The group had already collected a lot of signed post cards (hope you all signed one) and the cut out animals that accompanied them. These were placed in a large papier-mâché egg and, armed with a large cardboard spoon, Diana 'cracked' the egg open releasing the cut out farm animals.

Diana was receptive to our message and we had a good discussion. At the end of the meeting she said :

"It's great that so many of my constituents have got in touch with me over this important issue. I am committed to fixing the food chain and helping small farmers, and support Friends of the Earth's Food Chain Campaign."

Other MPs including David Davis have also expressed their support.

However in response to queries from the MPs, a lengthy standard letter was received from Defra, focusing mainly on the effect of agriculture on greenhouse gasses and climate change. It included comments that:

- ▶ *The more intensive and efficient livestock production systems generally have lower greenhouse gas emissions per kilo of meat or milk produced than the more extensive free range type systems.*
- ▶ *Soya oilcake and meal are by-products of oil production. There are currently no other mainstream uses for this by-product. So restricting their usage for feed may have no impact on soya bean production.*

The letter then goes on to say what the Government is doing to encourage sustainable agricultural practices in this country, including promoting uptake of anaerobic digestion. It does not, however, comment directly on the effect of soya production on the tropical rainforests.

FoE have issued rebuttals to these two points :

1. Defra states that more intensive and efficient livestock production systems generally have lower emissions per kilogramme of meat or milk produced than extensive free range type systems. This statement does not describe the full picture. For example studies measuring the climate impacts of different farming systems often only look at direct emissions. Defra itself only includes direct emissions from the UK in its greenhouse gas calculations from farming. A significant source of emissions comes from the production of feed crops (often outside the UK) and can include indirect emissions from land use change. For example, intensive poultry production in the UK relies on vast amounts of imported soy in feed, whose expansion in South America is causing the loss of forests and other habitats. This land use change—from forest to soy monocultures—results in the release of carbon dioxide which is often not taken into account.

Although some studies assessing the contribution of organic livestock to greenhouse gas emissions are contradictory, there is evidence that more extensive livestock systems have lower emissions than more intensive conventional systems. This is mostly due to lower use of concentrate feeds, lower stocking densities and reduced fertilizer use. For example a study of beef production found organic methods have the potential to produce over a third less greenhouse gas emissions than other rearing methods.

...and the benefits of extensive livestock production:

Furthermore, extensive beef and sheep farming in upland areas can be beneficial in terms of storing soil carbon. We agree with Defra that the livestock sector has many positive impacts. In fact the examples they use relate to the benefits of extensive, lower impact production (eg sustaining traditional landscapes and biodiversity rich habitats, and providing an economic use for grassland that would otherwise have no commercial value) — exactly the type of farming the Food Chain campaign supports.

2. Defra claims that in relation to the use of soy in animal feed, soymeal and oilcake (the form soy is used in feed) is a

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Peak Oil

The Transition Movement says a lot about 'Peak Oil'; the concept that oil supplies will, or already have, reached a peak and from then on oil will become scarcer and more expensive. The concept supports the argument that we need to change our way of life to be less oil-dependent.

I have an American friend who works as an independent geologist hired by oil companies to prospect for oil. I asked him 'Is Peak Oil a term that people in the oil industry are familiar with, and if so how do they view the concept? Does it have any validity in the geological scientific world? Is there any unanimity of view as to when the peak will/did occur?'

This is an edited version of his answer:

"I would hazard a guess that they are referring to the Hubbert's curve (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Tomrue/PeakOil>).

Yes, we are all well aware of the curve, but every new major discovery shifts the curve slightly toward the future, and if we believed the model then we would have exhausted the entire world supply by now. So much for the accuracy of the model, but the idea is sound. Sooner or later we will run out of hydrocarbons in a useable form and therefore exhaust the

existing supplies. The problem with all of the models is that they can't predict the amount of **recoverable** reserves. Right now we can only recover about 70% of the oil in any given field. Hence, with any technological advance even old depleted fields can be made productive again. Plus non-economical finds (such as a lot of the West Africa fields) aren't even considered for development due to economic reasons.

There are a lot of unexploited reserves out there that can be harvested if the economics are in place to do so, but for now they just sit. Also not all of the earth's crust has even been explored. There is a whole continent out there that has never been drilled (Antarctica). Plus the deep oceans have never been exploited due to those same techno/economic factors.

Remember that coal is the largest form of hydrocarbons on the planet. Once we figure out a way to convert coal to petrol, then the Hubbert curve is out the window. Germany did just that during the last great war, but the quality was very, very poor. Also remember that hydrocarbon production is a natural process. More oil is being made each day due to geological pressures...

So will we run out of hydrocarbons? Not so long as there is carbon on a living planet. The question to ask is "at

what cost do we want to exploit this resource?" Obviously we can't continue the way we have (exploitation that is), therefore we must develop something more readily renewable. Hydrogen? (probable). Photovoltaic? (perhaps). Nuclear? (best bet but the most likely to send us all into extinction). Tidal? Wind? (both totally impractical on a continental scale) Hydro? (yes please!) But the areas available are limited.

From what I hear, oil companies are very very interested in all this stuff. After all, they **are** energy companies and hydrocarbons are only one aspect of the equation. Hence you see BP and Shell advertising their alternative energy programs.

The thing to keep in mind is that there will always be hydrocarbons (it is a slowly, yet renewable resource). The question to ask is 'at what cost?' And therein lies the crux of the matter."

There is a lot that environmentalists would shudder at here; the exploitation of Antarctica and the deep oceans; the political implications of greater exploitation of impoverished countries' reserves (for whose benefit?). But an interesting response none the less.

Hilary Byers

by-product of the soy oil industry (which is used in foods, eg lecithin, as well as industrial uses, such as biofuels).

However, farmers' decisions to plant soybeans tend to be based on the demand for soy meal rather than that of soy oil. This is because the expected financial return of the soybean crop is determined 61% by the financial return of meal and 39% by the financial return of oil. In addition, on average, soybeans yield 18.6% of soy oil and 78.7% of soy meal.

This analysis is confirmed by the FAO report *Livestock's Long Shadow*¹:

"Although the soy oil industry was initially the main driver of soybean production, feed demand is currently driving the expansion, Indeed soy meal accounted for about two thirds of the value of soy beans in the recent years with soy oil accounting for about one third. This situation has developed over the last 30 to 40 years, as the demand for protein for terrestrial and aquatic animal feed increased rapidly and the production of other oil-rich seeds such as Palm oil, canola and sunflower weakened the demand for soy oil."

¹ *Livestock's Long Shadow, FAO, 2007; page 44*

Ian J

(PS If anyone wants a large papier mâché cracked egg—it's free to the first caller!)

**If you enjoyed the music at the Green Fair,
you'll probably enjoy this...**

Hessle Ceilidh Band

are having a 'St Patrick's' Community Ceilidh on

Saturday 20th March 2010

8pm -11pm at All Saints Church Hall, Hessle
(with proceeds to local community projects)

Tickets £5 per adult / £12 family ticket

*No bar – bring own food and drink/booze.
A great 'knees up' night out with friends and family, no age restrictions.
Everyone welcome... you just need two working legs!*

Contact:

Pippa on 07891590111
hessleceilidhband@yahoo.co.uk www.hessleceilidhband.com

Wildlife Notes



Photo: Hilary Byers

It's the turn of the year and time to look forward and back

Just recently the planting of 100 mixed trees from the Yorkshire Wildlife Trust tree nursery took place on the Barmston Drain embankment near the bottom of

Stepney Lane. A fortunate break in the weather allowed the volunteers to get the job done in relative comfort. There are a few more spaces left to complete this project in the coming years, but don't worry, the Sculcoates Cemetery is now gathering momentum to keep the workers busy in the future.

Community Payback do their bit in the cemetery and a regular session for volunteers has been set up on the last Friday of the month, 1.00 pm to 3.00 pm (the December meeting was cancelled, it clashed with something). I have visions of using cattle to control the greenery and create planting sites but realistically I encourage the dog walkers to use the woodland paths to keep them open.

Yorkshire Wildlife Trust has committed a team of workers and

equipment for a yearly session to manage the undergrowth.

The next open day is planned for Sat, 17 April 2010, starting with the dawn chorus and wildflower planting later in the day.

Background information about the work is available on www.Sculcoates.info

In the meantime, I look forward to the appearance of snowdrops and other flowers along the main pathway, which were planted in the previous year.

The aim of this work is to improve the wildlife and amenity value of the cemetery, giving better access to the gravestones and providing a more diverse habitat.

Bird-boxes made by the Payback team have been erected and more, donated by Hull Naturalists, are due shortly. Hedgerows and groups of trees are appearing and a pond is being discussed.

Meanwhile, there is the 'Yorkshire Living Churchyard Project' to investigate!

David Longthorn

Pets v 4x4s: carbon footprint shock

Footprints, carbon and ecological, seem often to have unexpected values. An article in the Guardian newspaper (G2, p 6 – 11, 2009 November 13), quoting from a book, 'The Real Guide to Sustainable Living' by Robert Vale and Brenda Vale, shows in graphic form, the ecological footprints of various sized domestic animals. An example is that of the domestic dog for which the ecological footprint, at between 0.56 and 1.1 "global hectares" per year, straddles that for the average citizen of Vietnam at 0.76.

In similar vein, the New Scientist 2009 October 24 pp 46 – 48, in an article entitled, 'How Green Is Your Pet?', has a graphic making clear that, including the energy used in construction as well as annual fuel consumption for 10,000km/yr., a 4.6 litre Toyota Land Cruiser (Eco footprint 0.41 hectares) requires 55.1 gigajoules whereas a medium sized dog (eco-footprint 0.84 hectares), requires

113.4 gigajoules of energy input per year. (This is based on 1 hectare of land being able to produce 135 gigajoules of food energy per year.) In other words over twice (2.058 times) as much energy input for the dog as the large car. Hard to believe but that's what it says. The article does not make clear how much of the energy to produce food comes from oil and how much from sunlight but, to quote from 'The End of Food' (Paul Roberts, 2008), 'the agricultural sector... is based entirely on cheap oil, and taking into consideration the well known externality costs in the production of meat, not least that of methane with its global warming effect, it begins to look as if feeding a dog is more than we can really afford. Even a pair of hamsters takes about as much energy as a plasma TV and a canary about a quarter of that.

Alan Worsley

Hull and high water

'Facing Up To Rising Sea levels—Retreat? Defend? Attack?'

Arc will be holding an exhibition to show how flooding affects our lives, and will have some detailed information on how Hull is affected, how we are putting measures in place, and possibilities for moving forward.

The exhibition will launch on Thursday 15 April 2010 and end on Wednesday 28 April 2010.

Saturday 24 April will be an **Expo** day, with speakers and product suppliers. School groups are more than welcome to attend during the exhibition if booked in advance.

Contact Hannah on 01482 280033, or Hannah@arc-online.co.uk

Food – what do I know? (Part 2)

Living Cells

All living cells on the planet appear to operate in much the same way. They consist of an outer partially permeable membrane which waterproofs the cell. The cell's functioning is determined by its nucleus which contains, inter alia, the genetic codings and instructions for the cell's activities. The watery jelly-like substance which contains all the nutrients in solution or suspension is the area where everything happens.

For the cells to operate effectively and efficiently, their required nutrients need to be there in the right balance. Balance is of critical importance. Above all each cell has a prime and absolute requirement for energy i.e. Calories [or Joules if you want to be 'scientific'] Any reduction in Calories can have adverse effects on the cell's ability to function, repair itself or reproduce accurately.

The pattern is – Nutrients in – work done – waste out.

Human beings contain 100 trillion living cells, I'm told although I don't know who counted them. Clearly some

have become very specialised and require other cells to manufacture and provide specialist chemicals for them to function. The waste products of some cells can become the necessary products for others.

All in all the human body is an incredible machine which can not only operate in a very complex way but can repair itself on the way past.

It should operate as a unity – whole and in balance. But it requires the complete balance of nutrients in order for this to happen. This requirement can be well defined in theory but may be complicated by the body's need to cope with pollutants and toxins from the environment. Some of those will undoubtedly come from food. One aspect of the complexity relates to the unknowable cocktail effects of a wide variety of different elements with which we come into contact daily.

Diana Sandy

Balancing meals

Meals are usually based on a 'staple' food—wheat, bread, pasta, rice, oats, potato

- plus some fresh vegetables, salads and/or fruit;
- plus some extra protein eg nuts, pulses, meat, fish, cheese, eggs, milk or yoghurt;
- plus some butter or margarine. (Oils only contain fat ie they do not add any vitamins);
- To ensure an intake of vitamins A and D—take an oily fish (mackerel, herring, kipper, sardine) once a week or salmon, trout, tuna twice a week. Take care not to take too much as these vitamins can be toxic;
- When extra energy is needed (eg during growth, illness, recovery) take extra fat or oil, home-made pastries, cakes, biscuits, puddings.

The Energy saving Trust has sent us the following information:

How Energy Efficient is your Home?



The New Year is a great time to start saving energy and money by doing simple things at home. For example, why not try the following:

- Borrow a smart energy meter from your local Library to give you a clear picture of the energy you use in the home and where you could make some savings.
- Complete a free home energy check to find out how energy efficient your home is. Call the team for a free copy on 0800 512 012.
- Turning your thermostat down by 1°C – it could cut your heating bills by up to 10 per cent and save you around £65 per year.
- Replacing an old G-rated boiler with an A-rated condensing boiler and full set of heating controls can save up to £235 a year. With the recent government announcement regarding the £400 green boiler incentive scheme, there's never been a better time to replace your boiler. Call the team for further details.

To start saving energy and money call the Energy Saving Trust advice centre on **free phone 0800 512 012** or email **advice@est-nyh.org.uk**

East Yorkshire Badger Protection Group

Visit our website on

www.east-yorkshire-badgers.co.uk

Read about badgers!

Read about us!

Join us!

email : info@east-yorkshire-badgers.co.uk

Newsletter by e-mail

Save paper and view newsletter in colour!

If you would like to receive the newsletter as a **pdf** attachment (approximately 2MB), please send your email address to **sue@jolliffe.karoo.co.uk** stating whether you would like to receive it instead of or as well as a paper copy

Sue



Hull Friends of the Earth Membership

To renew membership or to join/support Hull Friends of the Earth, please fill in the following form:		Payment	
Name (Mr/Mrs/Ms)		I enclose:	
Address		Membership fee (£5 waged, £2 unwaged)	£
		Donation	£
Postcode		Total	£
Telephone		<i>Please make cheques payable to Hull Friends of the Earth</i>	
Email			

Standing Order Mandate		Happy to help?
<p>Hull Friends of the Earth Standing Order Mandate OR (<i>delete one or the other as appropriate</i>) Amendment cancelling any previous instructions to pay money to Hull Friends of the Earth. <i>(Please fill in the details of your own account and the bank where it is held.)</i></p>		<p>Volunteers are always needed. If you might be able to help, please underline what you would be able to help with:</p>
Your account name		
Your account number		<p>▶ Stalls</p> <p>▶ Letter writing</p> <p>▶ Delivering newsletters</p> <p>▶ Other ways (please specify)</p>
Your bank		
Bank branch		
Bank address		
Bank postcode		
<p>Upon receipt of this order and then every year following on or about the _____ day of _____ (month) until otherwise instructed, please pay to Hull Friends of the Earth Yorkshire Bank plc, 38 Prince's Avenue, Hull HU5 3QQ Account number: 27534801 Branch sort code: 05 05 25 the sum of TWO POUNDS (unwaged) or FIVE POUNDS (waged) or _____ <i>(delete and/or fill in as required - donations over the minimum amount are welcome)</i> mentioning the reference _____ <i>(your own name or something short we can identify you by on the bank statements!)</i> Signed _____ Date _____</p> <p><i>Please return to the Membership Secretary, Sue Jolliffe, 47 Kingsway, Cottingham, HU16 5BB</i></p>		

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