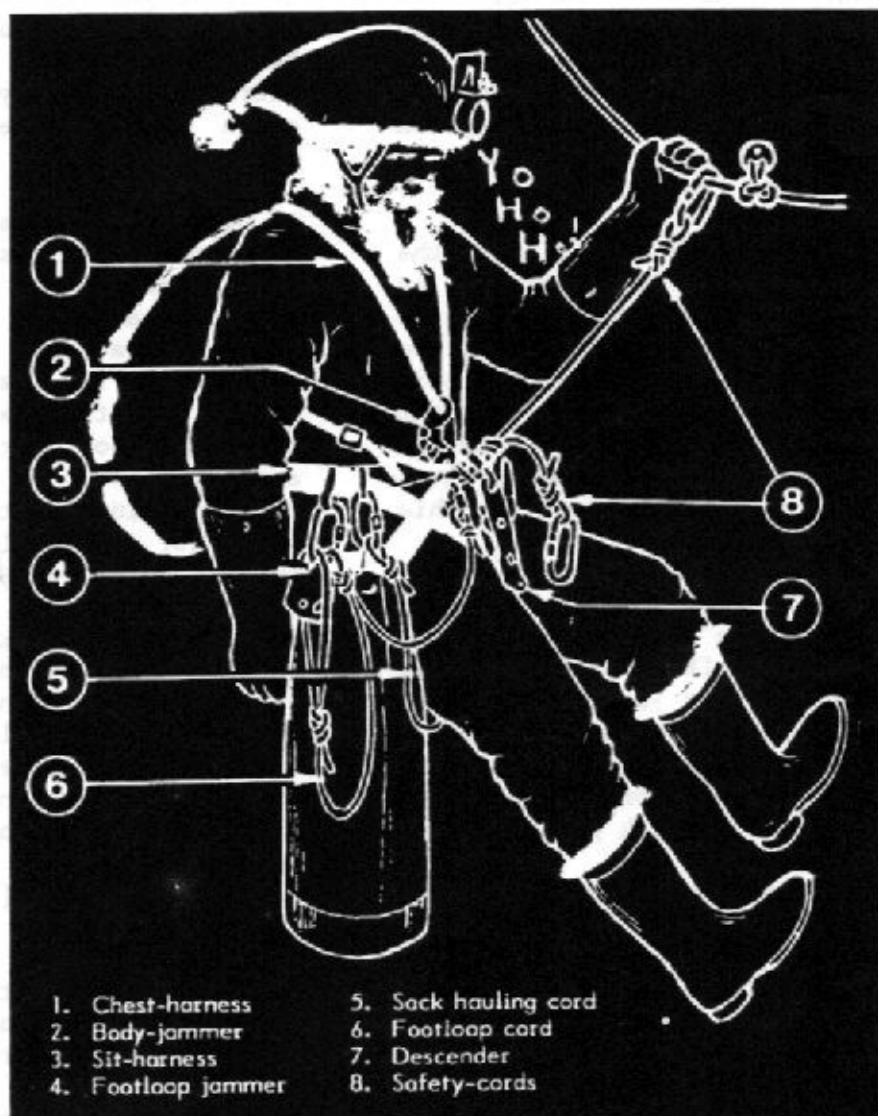


CCPC



Newsletter No. 31

Xmas 1991



* RESCUE REPORT * FORTHCOMING EVENTS * FORTHGONE EVENTS * PUZZLE *
* ANOUNCEMENTS * CHRISTMAS GHOST STORY * REYNOLD'S REMEMBERS *
* LOCAL NEWS * OTHER CAVES OF DERBYSHIRE *

(All at a fraction of the cost of the 'Beano Annual')

GET A CAVING KNIFE FOR CHRISTMAS!

Every now and again something happens when caving which was not in your original plan. Quite often, ropes are involved. It usually happens when you least need or expect it. These happenings range from being inconvenient to life threatening.

Kev and I were talking about some which we knew of, some real happenings, some hypothetical. We were surprised how many of these could have been resolved quickly and safely by using a knife. Think about the following examples:

This one happened to Sarah. She was being lifelined up Garland Pot when her leg slipped between the rungs of a ladder and jammed. Luckily the lifeliner was very strong and managed to haul her and the ladder to the pitch head. This was just as well as he couldn't lower her off the pitch because she was hanging upside down by one leg from the ladder.

A solution would be to tie off the lifeline and cut the ladder free. The climber could then be lowered down the pitch, the ladder hauled back up she could start again. This is only possible providing that 1) the lifeline is belayed directly to the rock and 2) The ladder system involves a piece of rope put in just for this purpose.

I think Bill Bentley told me his one. He was prusiking past a bolt and forgot to undo his cowstail. Before he knew it, he was jammed tight, the rope above him pulling upwards on his chest jammer and his cows tail pulling in the other direction. He couldn't get enough slack to back prusik.

An easy solution would be to cut the cowstail.

Ralph, whilst abseiling on a through trip in Simpsons, caught his foot jammer in a crack in the rock and abseiled down until all his weight was on his safety line. He then had to hand over hand up the rope until he had enough slack to attach his chest jammer so that he could work his other jammer free. All this happened under a waterfall!

A simple solution would have been to cut through the safety cord and abseil down the pitch. The next person down/up could retrieve the jammer.

During a self-rescue practice involving taking an 'unconscious' person off a rope, both of us managed until we got to the final changeover. You have to push your foot ascender so far up the rope to account for the extra weight that you can't get it off again due to the safety cord being under tension.

If your gear has been well maintained, it should be possible to undo the malleon connecting your safety cord to your foot ascender and disconnect them before you attempt the changeover. If your gear is like most sets, you either don't have a malleon attached to your foot ascender (thus saving approx. £1:30) or it is so rusted up that nothing short of a blowlamp will move it. The only alternative is to cut the safety cord.

If a caver is knocked unconscious whilst prusiking between two intermediate anchors, by far the easiest way to lower him down is to attach another line to him (first) and then cut the original rope between him and the next anchor. It can then be removed from his ascenders before he is lowered down. [If you are alone in this situation, you will need to introduce tension into the lowering rope before you cut the original rope; tie off the lowering rope at the pitch head, tie an inverted jammer (victims foot jammer) to the other end and slide this down the original rope with all your weight until it is tight. The rope can then be cut].

No one likes cutting rope etc, (especially if it's your own) but it can be an effective emergency response. Of course, you can only do it if you carry a knife whilst caving and cut the right rope!

Kev & Mark

GIANTS- OXLOW

The first crawl after the squeeze is reported to be sumped. The next duck is said to have dried out. The changes do not correspond with any obvious weather pattern and DCA recommend that you leave yourself an 'escape route' if attempting the connection. Something very queer is happening to the underground drainage in Derbyshire!

OXLOW CAVERN

The slope at the foot of the first pitch is still deteriorating. We are still waiting for the go-ahead from DCA to start stabilizing it. There is now a bolt in place above the collapse so at least you can abseil over it without having to touch the unstable area.

POLLUTION IN DERBYSHIRE CAVES

DCA have reported new cases of "particularly unpleasant pollution" in **KNOTLOW CAVERNS** and **MANDALE MINE** (although I can't say I've noticed it in Knotlow). They ask that if anyone finds polluted water in caves, they submit a sample of it (labeled with name of cave, area of cave and date taken) to Mr Pete Mellors, Fairview, Station Rd, Edingley, Newark, Notts. He will pass it on to the appropriate authority for analysis so that the source might be identified.

Whilst on the subject of pollution, if you show any of the symptoms of 'flu within nineteen days of caving, it is worth mentioning to your doctor that you may have been exposed to Weill's disease.

MOD RECOMMENDATION

The MOD have found that old explosives may be more unstable than fresh stuff, and advise that anyone finding abandoned explosives (in mines etc) to leave them well alone (They get paid a lot of money for giving advise like this!)

TROUBLE UP T'NORTH

CNCC wish to remind cavers that a permit is still required to visit **LANCASTER-EASEGILL** and point out that "the landowner has been kept reasonably happy, let's maintain this or future access may be hampered."

On 20th August, a team of cavers pirating this system neglected to erase their names (NWPC) from the board. This resulted in the CRO being called out to search the system. CRO are not very pleased. Please double-check that your name is erased once you are out of the system.

The tenant farmers on **CASTERTON FELL** are becoming concerned about the number of cavers making mid-week trips without permits.

PENYGHENT/GINGLING/HAMMER/DALE HEAD POT should be avoided for the next few months. The entrance is extremely unstable. Plans are afoot to make a concrete entrance shaft.

A number of dead sheep have been dumped in **LINK POT** and **MISTRAL POT**.

GAVEL POT has collapsed again, this time in the area of the second pitch. Cavers are advised to keep away for the time being.

The farmer has been told (presumably by the landowner) to fill in the entrance to **STRANDS GILL**, even though it is a designated SSSI. The entrance to **ODDMIRE POT** has been filled in.

A "NO ACCESS" sign has appeared on the path up to **SLEETS GILL/DOWKABOTTOM CAVE**. I don't know what the implications of this are.

100% PRICE RISE AT P8

Mr ■ of Perryfoot Farm has increased the 'goodwill' fee for caves on his land from 25p to 50p. The caves include Jackpot (P8), Gautries Hole, Sheepwash Cave, Car Pot, Little Bull Pit, Bull Pit and Christmas Hole. Dr JACKSONS HOLE and PERRYFOOT belong to Mr Bagshaw, Torr Top Farm.

CHRISTMAS PUZZLE

The new 'Caves of Bogland' is a little vague in some of it's descriptions, but all of the details are in fact there. Consider the following:-

- 1) Mr Gray lives at Soddham Hall. [Grid below filled in for example]
- 2) Vat's Mine is on Mr Greens land but he doesn't live at Funnee Farm or drive a van.
- 3) Mr White charges one pound more than the farmer with a bicycle.
- 4) Kytchin Sink is on land owned by the farmer with the blue Daimler.
- 5) The farmer with the orange van has never heard of Harce Hole but charges 20p to visit his cave.
- 6) The farmer at Elf Farm bought his tractor with money he made from his cave.
- 7) Mr Black has a show cave, but not a blue car.
- 8) It costs f1 to visit Chamber Pot.
- 9) At Sweeteff Hall, there is an Honesty Box but no-one called Green.
- 10) The farmer at Funnee Farm does not charge 20 p or f1.

	Soddham Hall	Funnee Farm	Asseed House	Elf Farm	Sweeteff Hall	Red Tractor	Blue Daimler	Purple Bike	Yellow Porsche	Orange Van	Free	Show Cave f3	Honesty Box 50p	f1	20p	Chamber Pot	Harce Hole	Vats Mine	Inx Pot	Kytchin Sink
BLACK																				
GREEN																				
BROWN																				
GREY																				
WHITE																				
Chamber Pot																				
Harce Hole																				
Vats Mine																				
Inx Pot																				
Kytchin Sink																				
Free																				
Show Cave f3																				
Honesty Box 50p																				
f1																				
20p																				
Red Tractor																				
Blue Daimler																				
Purple Bike																				
Yellow Porsche																				
Orange Van																				
	HOME					CAVE					ACCESS					VEHICLE				
BLACK																				
GREEN																				
BROWN																				
GREY																				
WHITE																				

Who lives where, what caves are on whose land, what is the access fee and what kind of vehicle do they own? (Answers next Newsletter. Mark)

THE OTHER CAVES OF DERBYSHIRE
Robins Shaft Mine (SK 13555276)

Ross gave me a copy of an article describing this mine. He and Paul had been there a couple of weeks earlier and typed on the copy was "well worth a visit". He is bloody well right!

This mine is probably unique in the Peak District in that the main shaft is not vertical! but more about that later.

Phil and I went up one Wednesday night. Having eventually found Ilam, we located Hill Top Farm. The farmer told us the mine was "very popular" and he'd had "about a dozen visitors this year" (this was November). He asked if we would be safe to go in the dark, and took our 50p's.

The mine, which was started in the early 1840 by the Ilam Mining Company, was primarily a copper mine, although it yielded some lead. It was very successful in it's heyday with yields of up to 35% copper. It went into receivership in the same decade, probably due to problems with water and bad air.

For the next hundred years or so, the shaft was used as a rubbish dump and the entrance became choked with household waste, dead cows and even a car. In 1980, two members of Derbyshire Caving Club spent five weekends digging a way through the rubbish and very gingerly, explored the mine.

When they had broken through, several other members helped to remove the remaining rubbish which was perched half way down the shaft, threatening to bury anyone who sneezed below it. Unfortunately, some of this made its way down the shaft and blocked the lower levels. One possible way on is guarded by tons of rocks held up by a solitary rotten stemple in true Indiana Jones tradition.

The entrance is through a manhole, belayed to a stake across the top of the shaft. The shaft then descends at an angle described in the article as "45°" but I'd guess its a good deal steeper. Although the angle keeps changing, a handline is sensible for most of the way and essential for the lower reaches. There are bolts in the right hand wall at reasonably convenient intervals.

Crosscuts branch off here and there, then at about -200' the angle steepens as the shaft cuts through a natural section. Whether this was achieved by good luck or good management is uncertain but its implications are enormous.

What remains of this abandoned phreatic passage after the miners had finished with it is quite beautiful. There are some quite spectacular 'swirl pools' in the ceiling and colourful decorations. Some of the aven's have been scaled to 150' by DCC (which seems to correspond with a level half way down the shaft). On the surface, 200 yds from the mine is a small choked cave. If this was found to connect, then there would be a cave of 275' depth in an area not noted for its dry cave passages. More impressively, there is potential for a further 325' downwards to the valley floor, but the way down is currently blocked by miners deads.

If you want to visit this shaft, you will need 300' of rope and half a dozen hangers to reach the natural section and a further 50' rope and a tape sling to get to the bottom of this. Coming back up the shaft is a right laugh; it's too angled to prusik but too steep and slippery to climb. Allow yourself half an hour! The ropes needs boiling in 'Detol' after being hauled up the shaft.

Mark

(Historical information and surveys purloined from DCC Newsletter March 1982).

Robin's Shaft Mine, Ilam
NGR SK 1355.5276 Alt. 330m

Surveyed: ND, LG, GS, PB
 BCRA Grade 5 (—)
 BCRA Grade 1 (---)
 Redrawn from a D.C.C. survey
 (Mar/Nov. '81) with permission

Entrance

Elevation B

Elevation A

0 20 40 60 80
 m

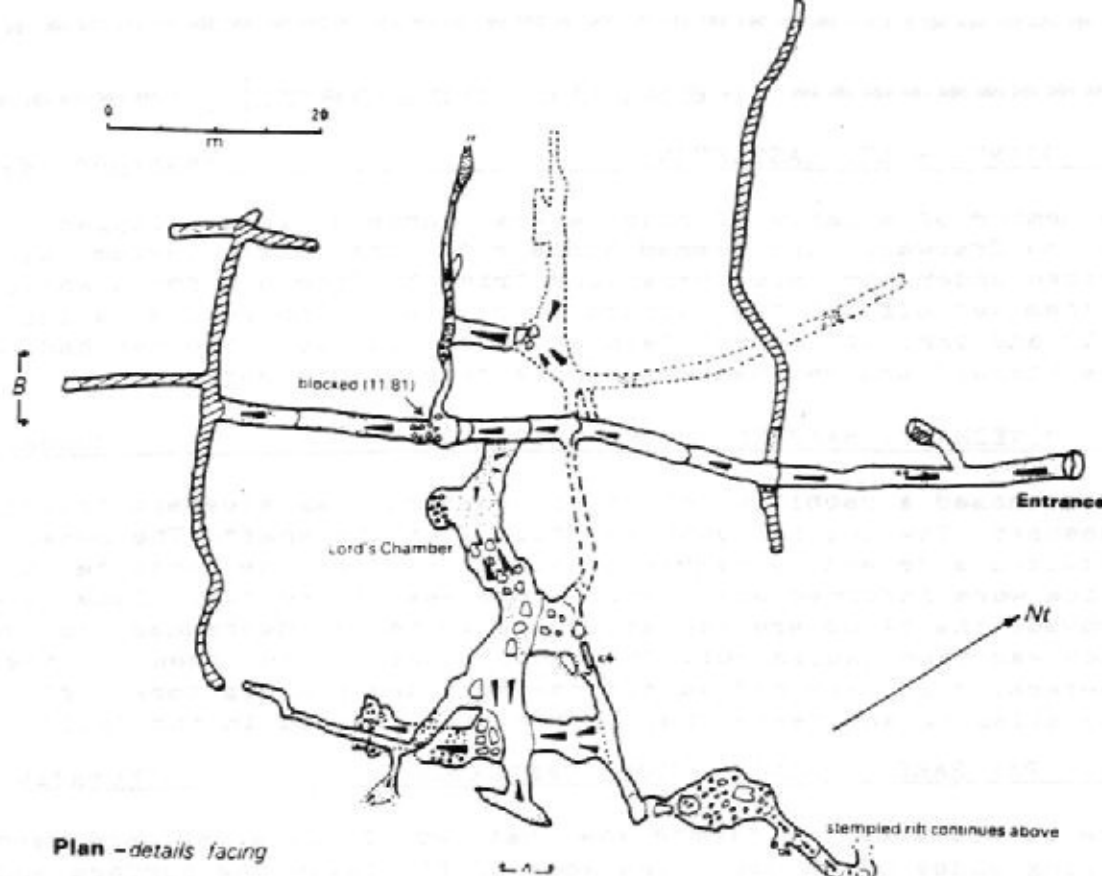
part natural

Lord's Chamber

natural

natural

natural



DMM resin anchors

DISCUSSION on the use of anchors in British caves, following recommendations on the use of resin-fixed hangers (*Descent* 102), has continued. It is thought that legal liability of placing anchors is not a problem, as long as they are suitable for underground use and precautions are taken. These include training, and keeping records on batch numbers of both hangers and resin, and when and where they are placed and inspected.

Strength and safety

Unlike expansion bolts, a resin anchor does not exert stress on the rock when it is not loaded; 8mm bolts permanently stress the rock, so are best removed (rather than ignored or resin-filled) if they are within 15cm of a DMM resin anchor. If it is removed, the hole can be enlarged and reused for the new anchor; it will probably be in the best place, anyway.

Despite a high quoted strength, it is recommended that two resin anchors are used for all main belay points. Statistically it is much safer to share the load, rather than place one massively strong anchor. The probability of simultaneous failure is low, and the likelihood of either failing is reduced due to the divided load.

DMM suggest checking the following indications of potential failure before use:

1. Reduction in thickness to 6mm, measured in any direction.
2. Resin surface peaking away from

the rock (indicating possible internal resin fracture, or a poor resin bond).

3. Fracturing of rock within 20cm of the anchor.
4. Looseness of the anchor.

Anchor siting

Many people have commented on the difficulty of ensuring that anchors are sited in the optimum places. It is suggested that at least two people, experienced in rigging, discuss the following options before fixing the anchors:

1. Anchors are to be made suitable for SRT, ladders or pull-through trips (if appropriate).
2. Two resin anchors are used for:
 - a. Main belays for ascent, pulley or belay devices
 - b. Start of a traverse if there is no adequate backup
 - c. Rebays if less than 6m from a pitch head
3. Anchors should give a free hang. Check there is no rope rub by holding a carabiner or maillon just clear of the wall with a rope attached. Consider methods of linking anchors.
4. Anchors need to be reasonably high (NB: these will be easier to clip in than 8mm). This allows the main belay knot (shared anchors), traverse rope, attachment for belay device or pulley, to be shoulder-high, minimising fall factors for anyone fastened on, as well as facilitating SRT rescue and access to and from the pitch.
5. Resin anchors must be at least 200mm (8in) apart to avoid over-

ping stress cones in the rock.

6. Existing 8mm S.D. anchors can be left if they do not compromise the optimum siting and are not too close to the resin anchors. These may be necessary to gain access to the cave anyway, unless replacement work starts at the last pitch and works towards the entrance. Leaving 8mm anchors will allow separate hangs and people can use 8mm bolt hangers.
7. There are several methods of rigging for pull-through trips. Figure 1 shows a method of rigging with the

rope threaded through two anchors, minimising rope drag. This system is used by the BMC in climbing. A chain can be used to link two anchors (figure 2), which is expensive but allows multiple anchor points, while figure 3 shows the use of rope and either a maillon, shackle or ring, the assembly being left *in situ* with a 'do not remove' notice.

Volunteer experienced cavers are needed to undergo training for bolt replacement. Please contact Les Sykes, CNCC Secretary, 49 Mantfield, Ashurst, Skelmersdale, Lancs WN8 6SU, if you are able to help. Further technical information is available from DMM, Hilti or the NCA Equipment Committee.

Paul Ramsden

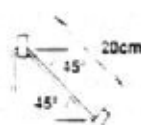
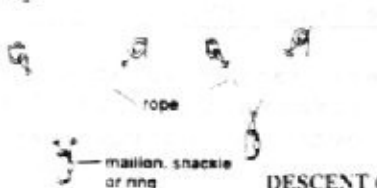


Fig 1



Fig 2

Fig 3



Anchors for pull-through trips

***** RESCUE REPORTS *****

223. GIANTS HOLE, CASTLETON.

Wednesday 24 April 1991

One member of a party of four cavers (three novices) slipped in the Vice (in the Crabwalk) and jammed himself in the rift bottom with his foot trapped under him. His companions tried to free him for a while before one of them set off for the surface to get help. The police called D.C.R.O. at 14.10 and part of Central Team attended. In fact, the man had been able to free himself and met members of the team at the entrance.

224. MINESHAFT, BRADWELL MOOR, CASTLETON.

Monday 6 May 1991

A dog chased a rabbit which dived under railway sleepers covering a 40 ft mineshaft. The dog followed and fell down the shaft. The owner of the dog contacted a friend (a member of S.A.R.D.A.) and he contacted a D.C.R.O. The police were informed and a small team was called out. Some sleepers were removed, the bipod erected and one team member descended to net the dog which was then hauled out. The rabbit, which had been hiding under the sleepers, then took off across the moor and the dog took off in pursuit thus allaying any fears that it had been injured in the fall!

225. OPEN RAKE, BRADWELL MOOR, CASTLETON.

Thursday 6 June 1991

Late on Wednesday, a farmer saw that two of his sheep were marooned on the sloping sides of an open rake some 20 ft. below the surface and just above a 70 ft. deep vertical drop. He asked for D.C.R.O. support in getting them out the following day. A team of seven met him on site where they found that one sheep had been able to get out on its own. Two team members descended and netted the sheep after which it was hauled out unharmed.

226. JACOBS MINE (HOPPING MINE COMPLEX), MATLOCK.

Tuesday 2 July 1991

At about 19.30 a party of four well equipped cavers (three of them novices) descended the Jacob's Mine entrance to the Hopping - Fluorspar - Tear Breeches - Royal Mine complex at Matlock Bath. At about 20.05 they were investigating a side passage with, at this time, Stephen Goodwin (one of the novices) in the lead. Whilst squeezing into a chamber he pulled on a loose rock dislodging a larger rock which slid down, pinning him by the upper body against other boulders which formed the floor of the chamber. His companions were unable to free him and two went out to get help. D.C.R.O. were contacted at about 21.10 and Central Team members from Matlock and Chesterfield were called out together with equipment and other members from Buxton. About half an hour after the call, the first team members were down the mine, but due to the unstable and constricted nature of the area they were unable to free the trapped man who, about ten minutes after their arrival lapsed into unconsciousness. Efforts continued to free him as further team members and equipment arrived, but by 22.30 it was concluded that Stephen Goodwin had died. Work continued to make the area safer to work in but no further attempts were made to move him until a medical examination had been carried out. This was completed by just after 23.30. Using the hydraulic ram set, it was eventually possible to move boulders from under Stephen Goodwin's body and then pull him out from under the rock that had pinned him down leaving it, and other unstable rocks in place. He was then carried out to the surface by 00.50. At the inquest the coroner gave a verdict of accidental death.

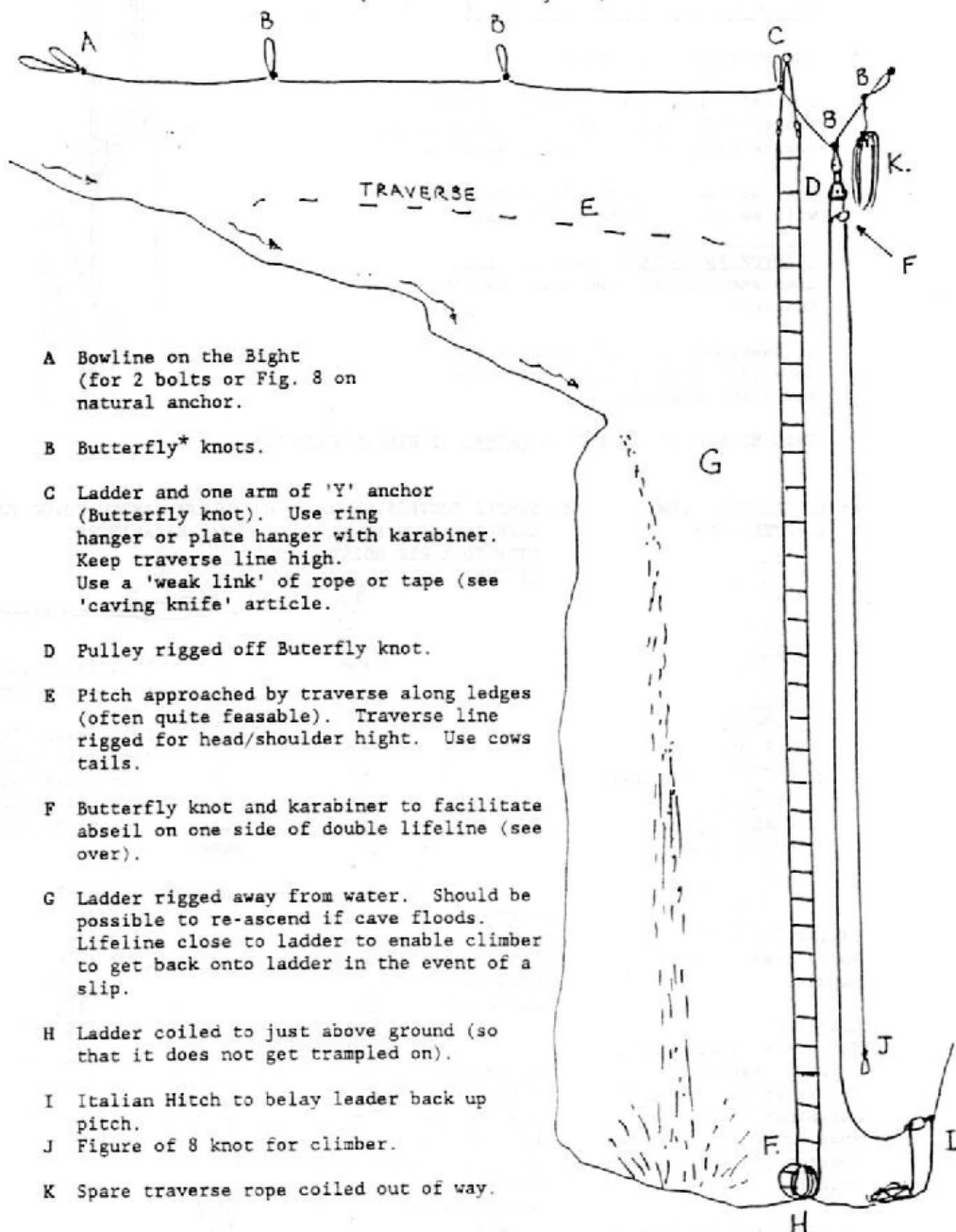
228. EYAM DALE, EYAM.

Sunday 3 November 1991

Police were concerned about a vandalised and burnt out car in Eyam Dale as they had information that its occupants (who were a group of novice cavers) could be overdue underground. A small party met police officers at the scene and first checked the Eyam dale shaft entrance to Carlsark for tackle and/or marooned cavers. Before anything further could be done information was received that the missing men were safe and had just telephoned the police to report the wrecking of their car.

A TYPICAL PITCH RIGGED WITH DOUBLE LIFELINE (KNOTS DESCRIBED)

(As recommended by NCA)



- A Bowline on the Bight
(for 2 bolts or Fig. 8 on natural anchor.
- B Butterfly* knots.
- C Ladder and one arm of 'Y' anchor (Butterfly knot). Use ring hanger or plate hanger with karabiner. Keep traverse line high. Use a 'weak link' of rope or tape (see 'caving knife' article.
- D Pulley rigged off Buterfly knot.
- E Pitch approached by traverse along ledges (often quite feasible). Traverse line rigged for head/shoulder hight. Use cows tails.
- F Butterfly knot and karabiner to facilitate abseil on one side of double lifeline (see over).
- G Ladder rigged away from water. Should be possible to re-ascend if cave floods. Lifeline close to ladder to enable climber to get back onto ladder in the event of a slip.
- H Ladder coiled to just above ground (so that it does not get trampled on).
- I Italian Hitch to belay leader back up pitch.
- J Figure of 8 knot for climber.
- K Spare traverse rope coiled out of way.

* Butterfly knot is sometimes refered to as Alpine Butterfly knot.

(Based upon 1987 handout by Dave Baines).

**TO ENABLE ABSEIL ON ONE SIDE
OF A DOUBLE LIFELINE**

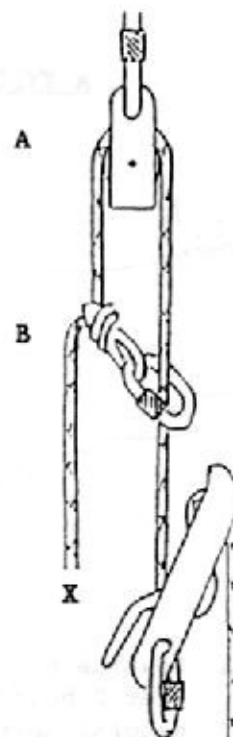
- A Pulley rigged from belay.
- B Butterfly knot (small loop) & karabiner fastened to other rope. (A 7mm malleon can be used in place of the karabiner).

When descender is loaded, karabiner (B) will be pulled tight up to pulley.

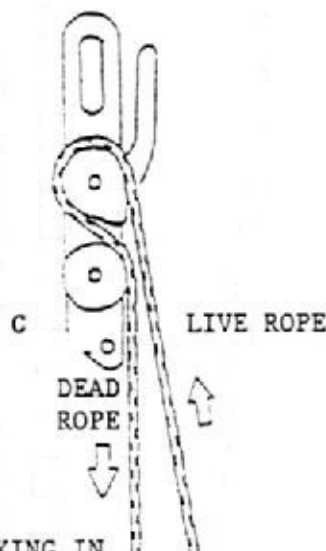
IMPORTANT NOTE Cowstails must be used and not detached until hanging from descender.

If descender is used on wrong side of rope (X), abseiler will fall unless saved by cowstails.

THIS METHOD OF DESCENT IS LETHAL IF RIGGED WRONGLY!



**A: LIFELINING USING
A PETZL STOP**

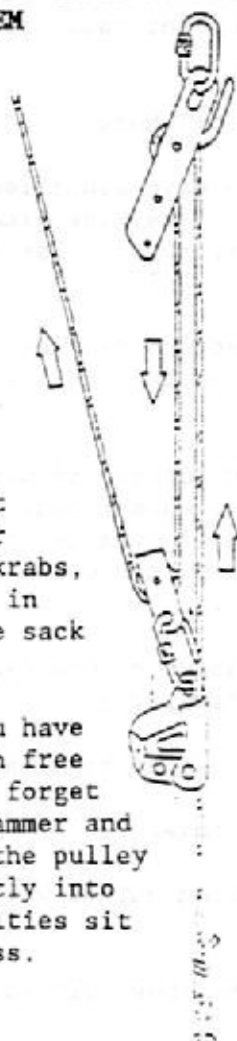


TAKING IN
NB No need to touch handle.

LOWERING
Squeezing handle gives a jerky descent. Better to use friction karabiner with dead rope going around small capstan (C) with handle held in.

An Italian hitch may be more appropriate.

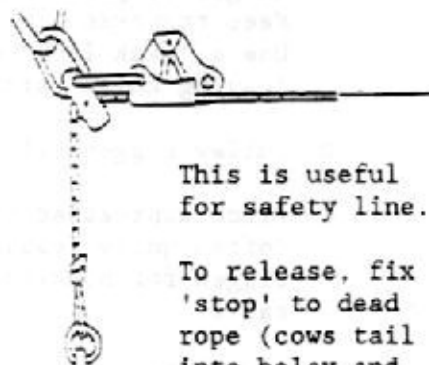
**B: SIMPLE CONVERSION OF
LIFELINE WITH PETZL
STOP TO Z-RIG HOIST
SYSTEM**



Weight jammer with krabs, rocks in tackle sack etc.

If you have enough free rope, forget the jammer and clip the pulley directly into casualties sit harness.

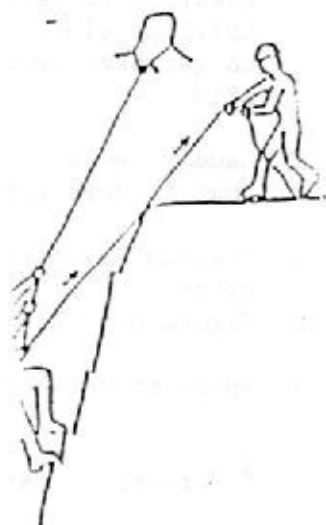
**C: PULLEY JAMMER USING TWO
OVAL KARABINERS**



This is useful for safety line.

To release, fix 'stop' to dead rope (cows tail into belay and bounce on 'stop' to open jammer.

D: ASSISTED HANDLINE



CHRISTMAS GHOST STORY

The driving of Magpie Sough

In 1833, during a dispute about ownership of Maypit vein, miners from Magpie Mine lit fires to smoke out men from nearby Redsoil Mine. Redsoil management ordered it's men back into the mine. Three of the miners were overcome by the smoke and died in a passage now known as Murder Sump. The widow of one of the miners prophesised that no more men would die in the mine but the owner would die in poverty.

In 1839, Magpie Mine combined with Redsoil Mine. The manager, Mr Taylor, gambled that the most profitable course of action would be to deepen the mine. It was already 500 ft deep and suffering seriously from flooding. It could only be worked in extremely dry weather using the existing 48" pump.

An engineer suggested that a 70" pump could cope with the problem but when the miners broke through a 1' bed of clay, even this struggled. Releasing the water from underneath seemed to be the only solution and so the last major sough in Derbyshire was commissioned.

The tail of the sough had to be driven from Shacklow Wood on the River Wye through toadstone, an extremely hard form of basalt, making tunnelling expensive, but the geological survey indicated that after 100 yards the sough would break through into softer limestone. If the tunnel could continue in a straight line, it would just be economically feasible.

Work began in 1873. The miners passed the 100 yd point, but limestone was not met. The team pressed on. At 200 yards they were still in the toadstone.

The mine was now much too financially committed to stop. A new survey suggested that if they could intersect Butts Vein they would be in softer rock, but its exact location at such depth was not known. Tunnelling reached fever pitch. The sough twisted and turned as the miners attempted to locate the elusive vein.

Shareholders began to panic and unloaded vast amounts of shares. A proposed ventilation shaft had to be abandoned and a waterwheel was built to supply compressed air to the diggers. At an emergency meeting the remaining shareholders voted to cut in a straight line no matter what.

After 1300', much to everyones relief, the toadstone dipped below the floor of the tunnel. However, after a few hundred feet, the miners were exasperated to find that the basalt reappeared. New technology was needed.

For the first time ever in Derbyshire, pneumatic drills were used in a mine and a another watermill was built to supply the compressed air. Tunnelling was still too slow and an even more drastic innovation was introduced, a new and dangerously unstable explosive -nitroglycerin. When the sough reached under Sheldon village, it again broke through into limestone. This was a mixed blessing as it next intersected a natural passage and a powerful spring ('the boilup') issued into the workings. Up on the surface, all the springs and wells dried up and another waterwheel had to be added to pump fresh water up the hill to Sheldon.

The sough utilised these natural passages and at one point it turned back on itself. Shortly afterwards, the miners had their first stroke of real good luck. They unexpectedly intersected a vein of zinc ore. For a short time, the shares didn't fall.

As the miners approached the lower levels of Magpie mine, it was calculated that the head of water in the mine was above 80'. If a shot blasted a hole more than a few inches wide, the water pressure would cause the sough to flood to the roof immediately. Cautiously, the miners

(Continued)

The driving of Magpie Sough
(Continued)

drilled 'feeler' holes, hoping to detect the water before they broke through proper.

On 18th August 1881, the miners broke into the lower reaches of Magpie mine. With great skill they tapped into the bottom of a huge reservoir holding three million gallons of water. Although the initial hole was only the size of a mans fist, the miners were washed out of the mine with their lights extinguished.

Miraculously, not a single life was lost on the project. A celebration dinner was held. The total cost of the sough was £18,000. It bankrupted the mine and Mr Fairburn, the owner, died a pauper shortly after.

The widows prophecy had come true!
Mark

RECENT HATCHINGS

CONGRATULATIONS

To SUSAN and COLIN on the birth of a daughter, AMY on 26th November.

also to

ALISON and BRIAN who also had a daughter HARRIET LUCY on 24th November.

RESCUE PRACTICE

There will be a club rescue practise from CARLSWALK at 10:30 (am) on SATURDAY 13th JANUARY 1992. BE THERE!!

Here is your chance to play with Jacks, Little Dragons, Molephones and ENTONOX!!!

***** HOLDEN LANE TOWER *****

Two sessions are planned in the near future - one for SRT (beginners and experienced) and a

ladder/ lifeline/ hauling/ rescue session. Don't miss out -keep your eyes on this publication!

<p>FOR SALE: 2nd hand (but still good) "F CELLS" (see August Newsletter, FX4 article). Bargain at £1:50 each (£11:30 new) Lionel</p> <p>NEW ONE-PIECE SUITS for sale. All sizes, small - X large. Any colour as long as it's green. Lionel</p>	<p>LOST, three wellies, two left, one right, all size 10 + one new pair of wetsocks Mark</p> <p>FOR SALE, All the usual rubbish, ie. CCPC Sweat Shirts £7:00. 'T' Shirts (w/wo Berger Logo) £3:50. Leg Loops (small) £7:00. Tripod/ SRT bag, £3:50. Headpeice, Cable & Top £5:00. Buffalo sleeping bag £15:0 'Berger' bivey bag (breathable!!) £10:00 Ralph</p>	<p>URGENTLY NEEDED - Newsletter editor Candidates must be able to read, write and count up to ten. Ap at AGM if possible.</p> <p>LADIES (& gents). The earth will definitely move for you if you let Paul take you on his (in)famous expedition to thr unexplored regions of Giants Hole. Just give him ring, that's all it takes!</p>
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STOP PRESS 2 wellies (left and right) have turned up!

Current Members (January 1992)

Gill	Argo
Alison	Arnold
Rodney	Beaumont
Sharon	Bindhall
Antony	Botham
Melvyn	Bratt
Sharon	Brondwood
Jane	Brookes
Sarah	Codling
Daren	Conde
Tracy	Conde
Neil	Conde
Nigel	Cooper
Russel	Copeland
George	Crane & Carole
Malcolm	Davis
Ian	Dunleavy
Kevin	Dunleavy
Neil	Duxbury
Ian	Duxbury
Brian	Edmonds
Ross	Evans
Rob	Falkner
Keith	Falkner
Peter	Forster
Mick	Foster
Ian	Freeman
John	Gillett
Liam	Gilling
Adrian	Hanson-Abbot
Paul	Holdcroft
Lewis	Holloway
J	Holmes
Ian	Housley
Lionel	Howarth
Ralph	Johnson & Margurite
Dave	Kelly

Redacted

Current Members (Cont)

John	Kelsall
Brian	Kirkland
Steve	Knox
Mark	Lovatt
Steve	Miles
Geoff	Millington
Colin	Morris
Kevin	Mountford
Linda	Northfield
Lionel	Parkinson
Dean	Potter
John	Preston
Tony	Reynolds
Alan	Scrags
John	Shenton
John	Smith
Martin	Soliman
Peter	Steadman
Mark	Stephens
Ian	Thompson
Alan	Walker

Work

Home

Redacted

This bloody list is the bane of my life! Some observant people took great delight in pointing out to me that I got my own 'phone number wrong on the last one. Due to a combination of Ralph's witting and Pot-bonkers having speech impediments, some of these addresses look highly dubious to me; Orehand Crescent? I ask you! Guan Arches Rd? Where's Glworth. Isn't J Holmes some well hung film star?

If you notice anything strange about your name/address/phone number LET ME KNOW (but preferably not when I'm half pissed). If you don't know your own address or are too embarrassed to admit that you can't write, don't let me overhear you blaming me when it's wrong!

Mark Lovatt (January 1992).