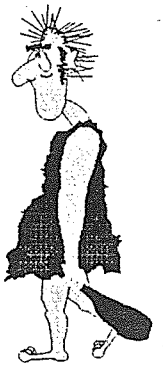
Plymouth Caving Group.

Newsletter and Journal

No. 123
June 1993



PLYMOUTH CAVING GROUP

NEWSLETTER AND JOURNAL
No 123 June 1995

Editorial

Welcome to another edition of the PGC newsletter and journal, the fearless clarion of truth in the south-west caving scene. Thanks to the usual people for their contributions again. It is still difficult to get people to contribute and hence this journal is well overdue but does have a varied content.

In order to simulate some interest amongst budding international journalists, here are a few suggestions for what could be contributed. Any interesting trip is worth a mention especially if its to a more distant area (i.e. up country or abroad). Also, anything new which happens locally is worth at least a paragraph in the news section. Other articles could include book or equipment reviews, descriptions of technical aspect (e.g. rescue techniques) or anything scientific which is being undertaken. A few one off suggestions might also be a complete guide to access requirements in our area, a series of surveys of interesting mines and caves or some features on the history of some of the better know holes around. Get writing...

Keith Jackson

PLYMOUTH CAVING GROUP MEET IN THE REAR BAR OF THE BRETON ARMS, BRETONSIDE EVERY THURSDAY EVENINGS FROM 8PM ONWARDS. COMMITTEE MEETINGS ARE HELD ON THE FIRST THURSDAY OF EACH MONTH. EVERYONE IS WELCOME TO ATTEND AND EXPRESS THEIR VIEWS. FOR MEMBERSHIP ENQUIRIES PLEASE CONTACT PIA BENSON, 20 THE VILLAGE, BUCKLAND MONACHORUM, YELVERTON, PL20 7LZ. (01822) 855263.

Note to authors:- Please send articles to the editor at 4 Tamar Terrace, Saltash, Cornwall, PL12 4EW (Tel. 01752 845422). If possible please type or wordprocess articles because it makes my life ten times more enjoyable. Don't worry about what word processor to use as I can optically scan anything as long as its not handwritten. Any articles on 3½ disk are welcome preferably in text or wordperfect format. However, I will type in any articles providing they are legible and aren't too long.

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News and Information

Mendip
Swildons Hole. The floor below the first climb down has subsided, making this an awkward and exposed climb. The hole going behind this is unstable and is not recommended. The easier alternative is to turn right through boulders, and to follow a route which drops to the top of Jacob's Ladder.

The "20" is now equipped with "Eco-Hangers", rigged to allow a Y-hang for lifelining, and the old ring bolt has been removed. This allows much better rigging of this pitch, however all sorts of weird and wonderful practices have already been observed!

Devon
The farmer at Prid recently caught someone going into the cave without paying. Also, litter is a problem. Clearly, this type of behaviour could ultimately cause access problems and so it is incumbent on all of us to prevent it happening.

Subscriptions
If you haven't paid your subs for this year then you will not be receiving any more newsletters after this one. If you wish to pay your subs then please send a cheque to Pia Benson (address in membership list). Present rates are £9 individual or £10 for a family.

Dates

DCRO Committee Meetings 7:30 Watermans	4/7/95 10/10/95 6/2/95
Rescue Practice	19/11/95
NAMHO Conference Shropshire	14/8/95-17/8/95
BCRA National Conference Southport	30/9/95-1/10/95
DCUC/BCRA Conference	14/10/95

Pete's Paradise Cave - Gibraltar

Lynn Hart

A glorious sunny Wednesday afternoon found myself, Graham and founder member of the recently formed RAF Gibraltar Climbing and Caving Club, Pete De Gol climbing into Pete's adapted Ex-MOD Sherpa van-cum-camper to investigate this particular cave. We had been given rough instructions on where it was to be found and had been told that although it would at first appear to be an uninteresting venture it was well worth the rather uncomfortable entrance crawl in to the cave in order to see the formation, particularly the gour pools within.

Graham and I were especially interested to visit this cave as we had been informed by local cavers that the cave is of importance as having for some time been thought to have been one of the ceremonial burial sites on The Rock for prehistoric man, indeed the importance of Neolithic Man remains in Gibraltar is well known with the famous Neanderthal Woman and Child skulls having been found elsewhere on The Rock and currently housed in The British Museum. We did not of course think that there was much possibility of us finding anything further ourselves but nevertheless were interested to visit the cave as I say.

We drove up along the road towards The Apes Den, slowly, as we followed the train of tourist coaches, we at last managed to pass these to pull up a little further along the road, get out and kit up - caving clothing in Gibraltar is kept to the absolute minimum, basically a pair of old shorts, tee-shirt, overall & wellies or trainers.

We jumped over the fence at the edge of the road and climbed down the rock for about 80 feet to reach a small platform, this descent being made very much more difficult than it should have been by the bombardment from the seagulls flying over head, but sometimes only just overhead!!!

At first glance the entrance we came to appeared not to go, but on further inspection Graham found the entrance passage tucked away in the left hand corner of the entrance chamber. It was low, tight, dirty and dusty - a crawl of only about 20 feet or so, but dry and dusty and unfortunately in places littered with rubbish brought in by gulls, apes, rats (gulp!) and humans!!

In we went, Pete first followed by myself, and Graham brought up the rear, it was, as I say, not a very attractive entrance, and there was a very unfortunately placed "wanger stone" right in the middle of the crawl ("Wanger stone" - small, immovable object or formation so placed as to inflict an injury of various severity in the "wedding tackle" particularly of the male of the species, depending on how well one is able to pass this obstacle.)

Once past the wanger stone and through the crawl, the cave opens up into a chamber, approx. 25 feet at the highest point, perhaps a little less, and about, to the left 20 feet until the way is stopped by a low flat out crawl, about six feet into which is a formation which would have to been removed before getting any further, beyond this formation there may or may not be further passage, to our knowledge this has not, for obvious reasons been further investigated. To the right of the entrance chamber the passage way lowers considerably down to a crawl in the extreme left hand corner of the passage which has sporting opportunities and a very good possibility of further passage, part of the cave which we intend to revisit.

The "main chamber" in which we found ourselves is, I very much regret to say littered with rubbish,

and there is graffiti painted onto the walls. It is however worth the visit and although much damage has been done, a well decorated cave. Formations of all sizes and shapes are there and lots of gour pools of different sizes and shapes together with the remains of rimstone edging etc. There is a small amount of water collecting in pools in the main chamber which obviously perforates through from the surface during the wet season from October to May.

As previously mentioned human remains and reminders of human habitation has been unearthed in this cave amongst others on Gibraltar, and from the remains found here and the way these were placed it is thought that this cave was once used a ceremonial burial site. Situated as it is about half way up The Rock with a clear view across The Bay of Algeciras and beyond the land mass of what is today The Costa De la luz. It is obvious why this cave was inhabited by Neanderthals. It is though, believed that Neanderthal Man did not settle in caves in Gibraltar for any real length of time in specific groups and therefore larger finds would not be expected.

The remains of Elephants, Boar, Wolves, Rhinoceros and Hyena have been found in faults in The Rock suggesting that these came across when the sea level was low enough to expose a strip of sand from Africa to the land mass of Europe.

Pete's Paradise Cave is a good "Afternoon's Jolly" type cave, not strenuous but with the potential for further sport and exploration.

We came out again in the heat after crawling back, past the skeleton of a rat, which Graham, thank goodness only told me about when we were out, and sat for a few minutes in the entrance chamber looking out across the sea towards Spain directly in front of us and Africa slightly to the left, and thought how very much different it would all have been when this and other caves were inhabited by man domestically.

The climb up the rock back to the Sherpa, was once again hindered by the local "Shite hawks", and overgrown vegetation. We had been down for about one and a half hours and if nothing else, which it was anyway, it was a period of respite from the afternoon heat!!

Annual General Meeting
Plymouth Caving Group
Breton Arms, 2nd February 1995

Apologies
Graham & Lynne Hart, Paul Smith

Officers Reports
Written reports were received from the Chairman Secretary, Treasurer, Tackle master, Librarian, Editor and the Hut warden.

Election of Officers

President :	R Cawthorne was proposed by P. Benson, seconded by D. Jean and duly elected.
Chairman :	M Prince was elected to office by the president.
Secretary :	P Benson was proposed by R King, seconded by K Jackson and duly elected.
Treasurer :	R King was proposed by D Jean, seconded by P Benson and duly elected

Committee Members
The club members present agreed that it would be appropriate to elect members directly into named posts rather than as in previous years when the allocation of posts had been made at a later dates. A. Neill suggested that an additional post of conservation officer be elected onto the committee, this was agreed.

The following were elected as committee members.

Meet secretary :	Mark Graham
Editor :	Keith Jackson
Librarian :	Ali Neill
Tackle warden / Hut warden :	Paul Smith
Assistant Tackle Warden :	Rob Graham
Rescue Warden :	James Hanlan
Membership secretary :	Pia Benson
Conservation officer :	Peter Andrews

The written reports of the officers are as follows:-

Chairmans Report - M Prince
Firstly may I thank last years committee for all their efforts to make the club run fairly smoothly and to keith for standing in as editor when Claire moved away.

Last years membership of around 60 shows us that the club is still thriving with many new keen members. Let us all encourage these members to take an active role in running the club, and its future activities.

The clubs trips away last year were very well supported with more people wanting to go than there were places available, and the Tuesday evening trips continue to be very popular with a varied list of mines and caves visited. The Thursday evening SRT sessions at Plymouth College have been

extremely useful in training for trips away using SRT and thanks must go to Chris Sillitoe and the college for use of their facilities

Due to all this training and some of the older members making sure that equipment is used properly I feel that the club has benefitted greatly, and having 4 NCA local cave leader assessors in the club reflects on our standards.

Overall, it seems that the club is prospering and under the new elected committee it should continue to do so.

Treasurers Report - R King

1. Balance @ 20/1/95 £340.13

2. Corporation tax. Returns done for 92/93. £3 interest liable for tax but we had 75p set off. Due soon for 93/94 - forms just arrived

3. VAT. From Speleoscene it appears that we may be able to reclaim VAT on purchases of equipment. I am in conversation with Customs and Excise.

4. Balance sheets for 92/93 and 93/94 are at present awaiting audit, as the auditor we were to use was unwell.

Hut Warden - P Smith

I took over from Darren as hut warden part way through the year as he has moved from the area. The hut itself is about 8' by 3', so you must appreciate that there is only so much that can be done to provide tidy storage for our equipment. We were given use of the hut by Plymouth College originally for storage of D.C.R.O. equipment, and this takes up much of the available space.

I have recently added a few shelves to accommodate the D.C.R.O. gear more efficiently. A further shelf has been put up to provide a home for the ladders, which up to now have lived on the floor.

If the amount of P.C.G. equipment grows much more it is only a matter of time before a larger hut/room is required to provide safe, clean storage. In the meantime I trust members with access to the hut will appreciate the problems and endeavour to leave the hut in a tidy state after each visit. Thank You.

Secretaries Report - P Benson

The secretaries report is traditionally a very short one, squashed into no more than 4 pages of very tiny writing. However there is very little new to report, I've completed numerous sets of minutes and would like to extend thanks for the photocopying facilities used. I've also become expert at reminding or nagging about the other important aspects of club life, such as pay your subscription fees or writing articles for the newsletter.

As the membership secretary has been unable to attend many of the committee meetings I have also willingly accepted your subscriptions and in return sent out a highly desirable newsletter and membership card. Membership for 1994 achieved a total of 60 members (4 up on last year) and of that 18 were new members.

Tackle Masters Report - K Jackson
This year saw the purchase of a considerable amount of tackle at a cost of around £413 as follows:-

300m of SRT rope.
4 tackle bags.
2 rope washers
2 rope protectors

Two items have been removed due to damage and wear. These are one ladder and one rope.

The tackle store has had additional pegs and shelves added for storage of ropes but even now the store is proving to be cramped and untidy. New forms for the loan of tackle have been introduced which are easy to fill in and help keep a much better record of where tackle is going.

In general the state of the tackle when returned is good with ropes being cleaned although not always left coiled and hung up. Most tackle seems to be returned in good time with only one or two notable exceptions!.

Having been tackle warden for two years I am afraid I feel that it is a time to relinquish this post. This is partly because I no longer live conveniently close to the store to keep a regular eye on its state and also because I hardly ever use the tackle myself making it difficult to keep track of what equipment we have got and what sort of condition it is in. I wish the new warden good luck and will do my best to give them any assistance they require.

Editors Report - K Jackson
Having taken over from Claire I managed to produce one newsletter which did seem to have a good mixture of articles. However, getting articles is still a big problem and people must be encouraged to contribute. The majority of articles still come from the same few people.

Librarian and Recorder - A Neill
Approx. 100 items were added to the library this year, most being exchanges with other clubs. These continue to be listed in the newsletter. Further progress was made in the year with binding of newsletters.

No alternative location was found for the library which should ideally be in Plymouth.

As soon as we have funds, the committee has agreed to purchase a Sunto compass and clino and a 30m surveying tape. The caves and mines in the area are very poorly recorded by surveys and it is hoped that this purchase will encourage members to use them. This would also be useful training for any members considering going on expeditions.

Code of Safety
University of Plymouth Caving Club

(The following is a copy of a code of safety produced by the University club at the request of the students union. I have included it here for the sake of discussion as to wether this could be appropriate for PCG. Any comments are welcome - Ed.)

Although caving is often regarded as a risky activity statistics show that on the whole it is a relatively low risk sport. Many thousands of people venture underground in Britain each week but the injury and fatality rates are still relatively low. It is worth noting that statistics regarding rescue call-outs indicate that most call outs are avoidable and often nobody is found injured. Common causes of call out stem from lack of experience (eg. groups getting lost, under-estimating trip time) or equipment problems (eg. light failure). Hopefully, some of the points listed here will help prevent the most common problems.

Remember that you cave as a group. Any problems which effect any member of the group is likely to adversely effect the others in some way. Consequently, it is everyones responsibility to understand the risks and be confident that there is sufficient experience and ability in the group to undertake a proposed trip. Do not be afraid to air doubts and do not cave if you are not happy with arrangements. When underground be prepared to immediately turn back in the case of any problems. Remember that you are personally responsible for your own welfare and that of the rest of the party.

These few simple precautions and common sense can go along way to preventing embarrassment or disaster.

1) Do not cave in a group of less than 4. Ensure at least two members are reasonably experienced cavers. If a group is to split up then each group should be at least 4 in number and have two experienced cavers. Ensure arrangements for meeting again are clear and precise. Do not cave in an overly large party (say 10 people).

2) Always leave call out time, destination and description of intended trip with at least one reliable person. Be sure to let them know you have completed the trip safely to avoid an embarrassing rescue call-out. Leave an identifying object just inside entrance of cave.

3) Ensure that all members of group are physically and mentally able to undertake the proposed trip. In particular do not take novices on arduous trips or into particularly unpleasant situations.

4) Always carry backup lighting (eg. spare torches and/or light sticks)

5) Always carry emergency equipment and rations (eg. chocolate, survival bags, simple first aid kit)

6) Ensure all members of group are suitably attired for the type of cave to be explored (wet-suit for wet caves). Each caver should have a suitable helmet, strong boots (wellies) and a lamp. Avoid boots with lace hooks if ladders are to be used.

7) When using ladders, SRT or any other safety critical equipment check its condition before entering the cave. Also ensure all members of party are trained with using such equipment.

8) Always use a lifeline when using ladders or when on exposed climbs and traverses.

9) Be aware of potential hazards such as rockfalls and flooding. Always consult guide books or make local enquiries when possible.

10) Ensure all members in the party know what to do in an emergency and knows how to initiate a rescue call-out.

11) Ensure that at least one member of group is familiar with first aid techniques. Also ensure all members have had tetanus injections and are familiar with the symptoms of Weil's disease.

12) Don't cave if unwell or unfit. Do not cave under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

Additions to the Library

Caves of the South Gower Coast - an Archaeological Assessment. M. Davies 1991
Limestones and Caves of Wales part 8- The Caves of the South Eastern Outcrop and Caves and Mines of the Forest of Dean. T. Oldham and K. Jones, 1992.

Bradford Pothole Club. Bulletin 6.9. Dales, Albania, Berger rigging guide, Italy Teneriefe.
Bristol Exploration Club. Belfry Bulletin. 475- Eastwater. 48.1 (1994)- Falklands, Meghalaya (India).
BCRA Caves and Caving 65,1994. Russia, S. Africa. 66, Winter 1994. Matienzo, Brazil, Norway.
Cave and Karst Science 21.2, 1995.
Carn Brea Mining Society Newsletter 33, Feb 1995.
Cave Diving Group Newsletter 112(1994), 114(1995).
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Cerberus S.S. Journal 23.1, 1995.
Council of Northern Caving Clubs. Eco-Rigging System No.1.
Craven Pothole Club Handbook 93. Record 36 (1994). 37(1995). 38(April 1995). Pierre St Matin.
Croydon Caving Club. Pelobates 67, Dec 1994.
International Caver 11, 1994. Gironde, Karakoram, Namibia, Slovakia.
Plymouth Caving Group. Newsletter and Journal 120, 122.
Royal Forest of Dean Caving Club. Newsletter 115. 116, Winter 1995.
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South Wales Caving Club Newsletter 114, 1994.
Speleological Abstracts- UIS. 32, 1993.
Trevithick Society Newsletter 88, Feb 1995.
UBSS. Proceedings 20.1, 1994. Poll nag Ceim, CRG Biological Records Index, Plumley's Hole.
Wessex Cave Club. Journal 22.243 1994. Assynt. 23.244. Eastwater, Dordogne.
Westminster S.G. Newssheet 8(1994), 9(1995).

Spain 94 (Part 2)

Alasdair Neill

Continued from last journal, Ali's Spanish holiday (but he did find lots of cave!)

Cueva Valline (733) was the big discovery of the Matienzo expedition in 1989, with 8.9km discovered in a few weeks caving. Unfortunately it was not in our area, resulting in our being banned from caving in 1990. However, since then we have got on well with the Catalans who have the permit for that area (the Espeleo Club Tortosa). Last year a joint trip with them was arranged to let Phil Pappard dive the terminal sump. Meanwhile the Spanish had let a number of people look at a bouldery area near the sump. They had been banging over the top of this area, but the best bet was a slot under boulders issuing a powerful draft. Pete Eagen and Pete Hall eventually managed to get through, into a short section of streamway and a climb up into a large chamber, where they left the cave at the end of the last expedition.

A trip at Easter was apparently curtailed due to high water levels at that time of the year. Pete Hall kept in contact with the Spanish who hoped to join us to push the cave.

8th September.
Big Nose, Pete Hall, Duncan, Sarah Hall, Simeon, and Phil from the Shepton.
Valline is a superb cave, just what you go caving in Spain for. The entrance is reached by about 30 minutes walk from a barn (where the farmer tried to charge us 6000 pts - £30 - for parking!). This is the second entrance, found following the main explorations which cuts out three pitches which have to be tackled if using the original entrance. The cave for the 2.5km to the end is mostly easy going; just the occasional short hands-and-knees section, one narrow rift and the odd climb. The rest is mainly large sandy passage.

One section in particular is memorable, leading up to Swirl Chamber; a large elliptical passage in sandy coloured limestone containing large traverse ribs in the roof; passing along the sandy floor is so effortless and following someone with a good carbide is mind-blowing, just like floating along in some huge crystal-clear sump. I found this stunning passage a moving experience, which did not diminish after a summer of long trips into the cave.

Beyond this is the usual spot for a bite to eat and for putting on SRT kit. A climb up to the right leads to a series of small passages with an 8m ladder pitch followed by Double Dutch Pitch (31m) first explored by Dutch cavers on the 1989 expedition. This is followed by an extensive lower series of streamways; going downstream follows the Riojo River which is left by across over into a parallel streamway where the Riojo goes. These were named by a memorable event in a wine cellar resulting in hundreds of smashed bottles and a flood-pulse of Rioja. Eventually just before the downstream sump, a climb up on the right enters a series of complex and muddy boulder chambers. Here the draught is followed to last years breakthrough, a tight slot which was subsequently improved, particularly by removing mud but is still awkward on return. Here we split into 2 groups; big nose being a greedy grabbing bastard went for glory in the first obvious lead which promptly went into squalid mud and didn't go.

Meanwhile we went up into the large chamber. Here I followed a draught into a wide bedding plane which led to a climb down over boulders into a large stream passage. Alternately taking the lead with Pete and Sarah, this way followed for about 1km, with a number of inlets and other passages left unexplored. At the end a short climb lead to a continuing steamway while a climb up lead to some fossil passage connecting to a parallel streamway leading back to the mainstream someway back (Simeon's loop). Continuing upstream past some nice formations, progress was stopped at a large chamber where the stream cascaded down from above a final 5m waterfall which you could go around the back of on ledges(promptly named Thornton Force). On this first day 1405m was surveyed and this set the pattern for those involved in Valline; 12 hour trips followed by a rest and survey drawing day.

9 August.
On the beach and Mike and I walked up Cueto.

10 August.
Big Nose, Simeon, and Toby went to Thornton Force and managed to scale it with 5 bolts, starting with an overhanging roof. The cascades beyond caused a problem, being short but very greasy and being over deep pools. Combined tactics were resorted to. The continuing stream was followed past a climb into fossil passage with excellent formations. Exploration ended with a junction with a large passage.

Ali, Pete and Phil looked at side passages. A couple of oxbows then an inlet which started small but rapidly gained substantial dimensions. This was surveyed for 835m. Long stretches were over splendid calcite floors so it was named Rio Blanco. Further on we entered a splendid circular high aven, about 20m in diameter and with a plume of water entering from a high inlet. The way on was reached by traversing on wide ledges around the aven, beyond which some large passage was not fully explored. This degenerated into a narrow streamway ending in a number of drafting avens. We felt the way on may have been left some way before the big aven. Total surveyed today was 1818m.

12 August.
Big Nose, Pete H and Simeon went to the end left by Big Nose and Co.- the junction in the high level fossil passage. The last survey station was left with a cryptic note - this spot left going in mind blowing passage, large (10m wide) with superb formations. Surveying inwards, Simeon ferreted into some superb grottos off the side. The floor for some distance was amazing crystal pool which could be passed fortunately by traversing along either wall. Further on a junction was reached; going left immediately, this opened onto a yawning abyss. A fairly easy decent of about 15m led to a point where Simeon found a short traverse and a climb up over steep and slippery mud over a drop, into continuing passage. Simeon also contiued around the wall to another passage - more on this later. I whimped out at first at this climb and poked about on the floor finding a way down to the sound of running water, which later proved to be Thornton Force. I also explored the right hand passage from the previous junction - still going. At the big abyss a climb to the left on a wide slope led up ever steepening mud and hanging boulders, perhaps passable by bolting up a side wall. I then followed the others up the climb to join them surveying in large, well decorated passage, with huge selenite needles on a sandy floor. At one point the way was low under large roof pendants creating strange acoustics resulting it in being named 'Walkie Talkie Passage'. The ended in another abyss about 30m deep with a possible traverse to continuing passage beyond. The total surveyed was 1334m meaning it was now a 14km trip to the end and back.

14th August.
Ali, Ramon,Toni, Pepe and Adolf looked at an inlet just where the streamway in the extension was first entered. This got tight but a way over the top lead to a slippery slope dropping into large stream passage. This was named Toc Gallery; Ramon though he saw a duck under a boulder (mucho cerveza?) and mistook the English word for duck as toc!. Another huge aven was passed and eventually we reached a choke. I dug a small hole over the top and threw a bolt hammer tied to a rope through and down a hole, enabling a climb up through the choke to be passed. Beyond, a hole down a short pitch through boulders regained the streamway. Toni and Adolf explored upstream for another 1km while the rest of us surveyed back. Meanwhile, Bignose, Alan Box and two Spaniards went to the end of the fossil series. Box had rigged across the second abyss which entered a boulder chamber, ending in a pitch down a large block continuing into large passage. The Spanish meanwhile surveyed a side passage for 500m running south back towards the main stream passage. Total surveyed today was 1260m.

16th August 1994.
Pete Eagan, Liz Cowell, Big Nose, Adolf and Carlos.
We took photos up to Thornton Force, and Pete and Big Nose rigged a blue water on Thornton Force, which hopefully will be clear of the winter floods. Meanwhile Liz and myself looked at a passage named Quicksand Inlet, running south west off the main stream passage. This was interesting in that it drafted in - all other passages drafted out towards the cave entrance. However it quickly got tight and grotty, so we left it for the time being after about 100m. We then rejoined the others, and surveyed up the streamwai in Simeon's Loop. This streamway was unexplored past the original high-level link from the main passage. Continuing in a high level passage which soon regained the stream, we soon encountered a waterfall. To the right of this a steep climb up mud led into large passage. A drop immediately at the top of the climb was unexplored, but is very close to the large passage after the big aven in Rio Blanco.

Continuing large, bouldery, and well decorated passage was explored until suddenly Pete noticed footprints. These could not be explained at first, but soon we climbed up boulders to a ledge overlooking a big drop - the First Abyss, which we had entered by the passage Simeon had briefly explored previously. Once the traverse linking this to the previous route is rigged, this route (Not Simeon's Loop) will shorten the trip to the end by about 1km. 522m were surveyed. Meanwhile Carlos and Adolf surveyed the continuation of Toc Gallery; they surveyed 640 km to some big fossil passage (New York City) with a good draft. This area is about 500m from the South Vega system in the Matienzo depression. In all we had surveyed nearly 7km, bringing the total length of Valline to about 20.2km. A link with South Vega would give a system of at least 42km. This is obviously a prime objective for 1995, caving politics permitting!

Most of the cave discovered is concentrated in the axial zone of a syncline, which appears to take water from sinks and percolation on the ridge south east towards Arredondo. However the resurgence is not known. The Toc Gallery extension has however run well clear of the axial zone.

DCRO Rescue Practice

Bakers Pit 4/6/95

K.Jackson

The practice was not particularly well attended but we did manage to have 15 people acting as rescuers underground. The scenario comprised of a call out for two overdue cavers which required ferreting parties to locate the victims. One victim was found lost with minor injuries and another deeper into the cave with serious head injuries and was unconscious. An evacuation was then undertaken involving stretchers and hauling up the entrance shaft. There was much confusion caused by the announcement of a third victim being found (unknown to the organisers!). This person never actually seemed to reach the surface but was hypothetically taken out of the bottom entrance. Quite how this arose is a mystery but highlights how easily confusion can spread unless careful and precise communication is used. At the debrief the following points were noted:-

More first aid training required. This apparently is being looked into presently by DCRO.

New wire and reels for telephones.

Brief outline instructions and descriptions of procedures for all personnel attending rescues to be handed out as they arrive and are assigned tasks. The will act as an *aide-memoire* for people in the roles of surface controller, underground controller, first aider/casualties "friend", telephone operators as well as instructions to general personnel on to how to conduct themselves and procedures for them to follow.

Surveys to be available for use by controllers and ferreting parties.

Scaffolding to be available for constructing a hauling frame over difficult pitches such as the entrance to Bakers.

It was suggested that the surface controller in charge of the rescue should investigate these points.

An Insight into Cave and Mine Conservation

Peter Andrews/Calum Beeson

Introduction

This article has been written to provide a guide on how individuals can help conserve caves and mines. The last section shows what individuals and clubs can actively do to help conserve their own local caves.

Throughout this article "conservation" is mentioned in terms of caves but this can apply equally well to mines. As our abandoned mines are maturing they are being colonised by "cave species", it would be a shame if these species were driven out by careless cavers who believe different rules apply to mines than those we use in caves.

Conservation Whilst Caving

The National Caving Association has drawn up a guide to cavers called The Conservation Code. Many already follow this code automatically as part of their consideration for the caves they visit, but on trips to many caves you will see evidence that the code has been broken. Always ensure that you follow this code and if you ever see fellow cavers breaking any of the codes politely tell them that they are not a very nice people and avoid punching there lights out until they are out of the cave (Cave Rescue will not appreciate being called out).

The Cave Conservation Code

Clumsiness can wreck cave formations. Where possible avoid getting near them and never touch them, mud from your hands and clothes can get trapped in a layer of calcite as the formations grow leaving them permanently marked!

Observe taped routes - they are there to safe guard the cave. Never cross red tape for any reason, important formations or remains could be destroyed by your actions

Never leave litter or spent carbide in a cave - pollution kills cave life. Anything you brought in with you can easily be taken back out again.

Set others a good example when caving - persuade them to follow it.

Enlist the help of experts to record anything new you may find.

Responsible leaders will avoid taking novices where they may accidentally cause damage.

Vandalism means damage to stals, mud floors, rimstone pools etc. - help prevent it.

Alert your Regional Caving Council to developments which may possibly damage or destroy caves.

Take care not to disturb cave life, especially bats, or remains which may be of archaeological or

historical mining interest.

Initiate measures to help look after caves and mines - collect litter, clean off graffiti etc.

Offer your support to others who initiate conservation measures.

Natural caves and old mines are part of our natural heritage - help protect them.

Another conservation code applies specifically to bats since this is the cave life most at risk from our activities. This was drawn up by the Conserving Britain Bats campaign. Again, there are no excuses for not obeying this code and be aware of other people breaking this code because it is illegal to disturb bats in any way.

The Bat Conservation code

Do not handle bats. Also beware of dislodging bats from their roosting position, particularly when you are moving through low passages.

Do not photograph roosting bats. Flashguns can be very disturbing.

Do not warm up hibernating bats. This can arouse them. Try not to linger in confined spaces as even your body heat is sufficient to cause arousal.

Do not shine bright lights on bats. Both the light and the heat can trigger arousal.

Do not use carbide lamps in bat roosts. Carbide lamps are particularly undesirable because of the heat and fumes.

Do not smoke or make excessive noise underground. Any strong stimulus can arouse bats.

Do not take large parties into bat roosts in winter. Rescue practices should also be avoided when bats are present.

Do seek advice before blasting or digging. Explosives can cause problems both from the blast itself and from the subsequent fumes. Digging operations may alter the microclimate of bat roosts.

Active Conservation

There are now many definitions of the word conservation that geographers will argue about amongst themselves, but it is now standard to include the word management. Early attempts to conserve rare species often involved purely fencing of the areas in which they live, feed, and breed but without proper management many failed in their task and the species became extinct (e.g. The Large Blue Butterfly).

Closing off caves where the problems caused by cavers become too much for the delicate cave structure often becomes essential but conservation often stops here. This should instead be treated

as the first step in returning the cave back to it's former health, management should be used from here on.

Managing an already damaged cave would be a difficult task but some measures could be taken to help the cave to recovery. Where the cave entrances are situated on land of no economic value (e.g. woodland rather than farmland) there are many plants that could be introduced that would attract moths, producing a larger and nearer food supply for bats. Other species that travel less, like the cave spiders, would recover far quicker if more were introduced from healthy sites where the competition for food would normally kill many.

Other sites have not reached this poor condition yet but are heading that way and this is where management is most useful. Local clubs could organise occasional trips to help clean up rubbish, tape off areas of special interest and count species so that any changes can be spotted quickly and dealt with before it becomes a major problem.

Any caver who regularly enjoys the sport of caving should be very happy to spend one day every few months ensuring that these caves will still be open and available in the future.

SCOTLAND - NEW YEAR 1994/1995

(Or, Stump, Stick, and Moose go on their winter holidays)

A variety of bods this year stayed at the Grampian Speleo Soc. new hut at Elphin at in Assynt, in the in the northern highlands of Scotland for New Year. Most were ex- Plymouth Poly/Uni students from various years - it is a pity that, as usual, only a few PCG members showed any enthusiasm and came. The following are extracts from the UPCC log book edited by Ali Neill.)

Dec. 27th. The various trogs and bods were picked up between Saltash and Leeds.

Dec. 28th. Drove from Leeds up to the Grampian hut. Good veggie curry slops.

Dec. 29th. Went walkies, up a big hill (Cul Mor). By the steep route - nice snow. Then went to Ullapool and toasted Keef's feet in front of the fire in the Ferry Boat Inn. Lots of beer and Addlestones cider. Big nosh (chinesey?). Beer, fart, Beer, fart, burp, bed, snore.

Dec. 30th. Once again we went for a lovely walk up Canisp - well Phil, Beck, Andy, Keef, Pete and Myrna did. FTB and welly-clad Fonz got a little way then decided that was enough!. On the Summit the drop of several thousand feet was very impressive. Nice slopes for bivi bagging on the way back down. Afterwards went to Ullapool for a genuine Celidh. Simon made himself very popular with the local (young) girlies.

Dec. 31st. Somewhat of a lazy day bivi bagging down the drive. A belt on the mini bus broke so the brakes didn't work, we spent all day trying to find a new one and failed. In the evening Ali, Andy, Keef, and Stump went to ANUS (Allt Nan Uamh Stream Cave). A fairly easy walk up apart from the deep snow in places. Big impressive passages, took some photos (which didn't come out). Stump got well stuck in a squeeze. Static sump was dry so some had lots of fun in the mud. Blizzard and force 8 wind on the way back in the dark. Oversuits soon froze solid! Went to a pub where we were the only customers, still, much fun had by all! Followed by festive drinking games against some climbers staying at the hut. Lord knows why I ate soap!

Jan 1st. Woke at 11.30 with throbbing heads. Some went shrimping, the others caving (the roads were just about blocked and the snow ploughs don't come out on New Years Day). Walked to the old Grampian hut (a wonderful place) then up the hill behind. White out blizzard at times and gale force winds, deep snow and hummocky ground made navigation very awkward. Lots of shakeholes seen to be draughting, ideal for looking for new cave. Found the caves fairly easily. The first, Uamh Poll Eoghainn, was a stream cave where a number of routes down tight sporty climbs ended at a sump. The other, Uamh Cul Eoghainn, consisted of a grovel down through ice and snow to a sporty rift, with a hole in the floor leading to a tight crawl. Ali got stuck with no light, so Andy, who got through easily (the skinny bugger), had to dig him out. Beyond a fairly large rift carrying a stream soon got too tight even for Andy.

Jan. 2nd. Cnoc nan Uamh (Scotlands longest cave once again, thanks to Pete's efforts). A 2½km walk from Inchnadamph. Three entrances, one leading to the Waterslide, a very impressive 45° ramp walking a large stream to the sump. Diving this led to Pete's extensions. Many impressive ice formations, fair sized river chambers, a few formations and some fossil passage leading to upstream sumps.

Jan. 3rd. Smoo Cave. A long drive through snow clad mountains in glorious sunny weather to the far north west tip of Scotland. A touristy cave with lighting. Top entrance a pothole where the river plunges down a 20m waterfall, now largely frozen, with a wobbly wooden bridge spanning the pot. The brave belayed off this and abseiled down into the lake at the bottom. A freezing swim across a lake leads to the main cave which has the biggest cave entrance in Britain. Swimming round the lake leads to another passage which sumps; however it also contains a switch which, when pressed, lights up the whole cave - very bizarre.

Jan. 4th-5th. Back to Plymouth via Leeds, to the accompaniment of Keef's mating cry of "BORED". In all we drove 2,122m, well worthwhile for the area, but not to just go caving.

Mendips Trip

Stuart Newall

As a new member I did not know what to expect on my first trip with P.C.G. We all got up to the Mendips about 8.30 pm on Friday. As Martin and I were the last two people to arrive on the Friday evening we found everyone in the pub. There were 8 people staying in the caving hut until Sunday when more cavers arrived. This is a list of PCG members : Stuart Newall, Martin Kent, Karl Russell, Fiona Russell, Princey, Pia, Paul Smith, Mike

On the Saturday we went to Swildons which can be wet in places. The entrance has moved about 4 foot down and now you cannot climb over the top of the rock but have to go down through part of the waterfall. You can now go three ways down into the main chamber where someone had left a stuffed parrot. There are two wet ways and one dry way through. Do not go down with Karl if he has a camera with him as you can get very cold holding the flash and standing in the water or going through the water whilst he takes a picture. But Swildons is a very nice cave which you should do if you are in the Mendips.

After Swildons we had lunch and then went on to Goatchurch (like Prid but dry). In Goatchurch there is an old walkway which looks as if it has been an old show cave. The cave is very slippery because there is no mud or clay on the floor and many people visit it.

We were down Swildons for about 2 hours and in Goatchurch for about an hour. After this we returned to the caving hut for Karl to make Spaghetti bog and plenty of garlic bread. After a very nice dinner we headed for the pub - into the back room as they could not stand the smell of garlic!

Sunday morning we all got up about 9 o'clock and Mike and Paul arrived from Plymouth for the day at about 10.30am. We were going to GB cave which needs passes. These cost about 50p each and last for 14 days and are obtained from the local caving huts. There are rules that must be followed if you go to GB or some of the other caves but they will tell you what you need to know. GB is a large cave with plenty of formations including large stalagmites and large shark fins. Four of us went the easy way and the other four went via ladder dig extension to the duck. The pump was not working in the first part but they went as far as the duck. Two of them went through the duck into the next part of the cave. Whilst they were doing that Karl and the other 3 of us were taking photographs of GB. We were down the cave about 2 hours.

Because Mike and Paul had only done one cave I went back with them to Swildons and went the wet way down. This has some tricky places and it would be best to wear a wet suit to keep warm, you should not wear thin clothes because it is easy to get cold quickly. We got as far as the ladder pitch, there were already people on this so we turned back. We returned by a different route which joined the wet way further on and arrived at the waterfall at the entrance. It had taken us 24 minutes to get to the pitch and back out again. Because we were so quick our lift had not arrived and we had to walk back to the hut, about 1 mile, dripping from head to toe.

About 4.30 pm we all started to leave for Plymouth. Princey and Pia were last to leave but they still overtook Martin and myself just past Exeter. After a very good weekend we then had to go back to work.

Ambrose Lake Mine.

A.Neill

Ambrose Lake Mine at St. Neot lies on the eastwards extension of the lodes of wheat Mary. The latter mine, to the south of St. Neot village, was by far the most important mine in this relatively minor mining district on the south edge of the Bodmin Moor granite. Records date back to the mid eighteenth century.

This mine was investigated in September 1994 by members of the Carn Brea Mining Society and Plymouth Caving Group, along with the then farmer, Martin Eddy. His lease of the land has since been given up to the Rosecraddock Estate.

A shaft of 44m (New Whim Shaft) led to the deep adit. Going east a wet climb up a rise was followed by a blockage before the next shaft (Engine Shaft) was reached. The other way from the foot of the entrance shaft ended at a stope in very poor ground. Two crosscuts were also explored, one ending at a deep flooded stope on Wheal Sisters lode, the other to drives (one backfilled) and a rise about 15m high left to be explored.

A return was made in November, when Hugh Browning maypoled up the unexplored rise. Unfortunately the poles proved too short, but a very exposed free climb enabled him to reach a point near the top where he could see levels going off in either direction. However, it was impossible to reach these without aid. A length of maypole was subsequently used to cross the stope on Wheat Sisters lode. A level continued beyond for just a few metres, but contained a spectacular blue flow of secondary copper mineralisation. Also on this trip, the stope in poor ground was explored to an even worse collapse. The backfilled level below the maypole rise was dug through, but soon ended.

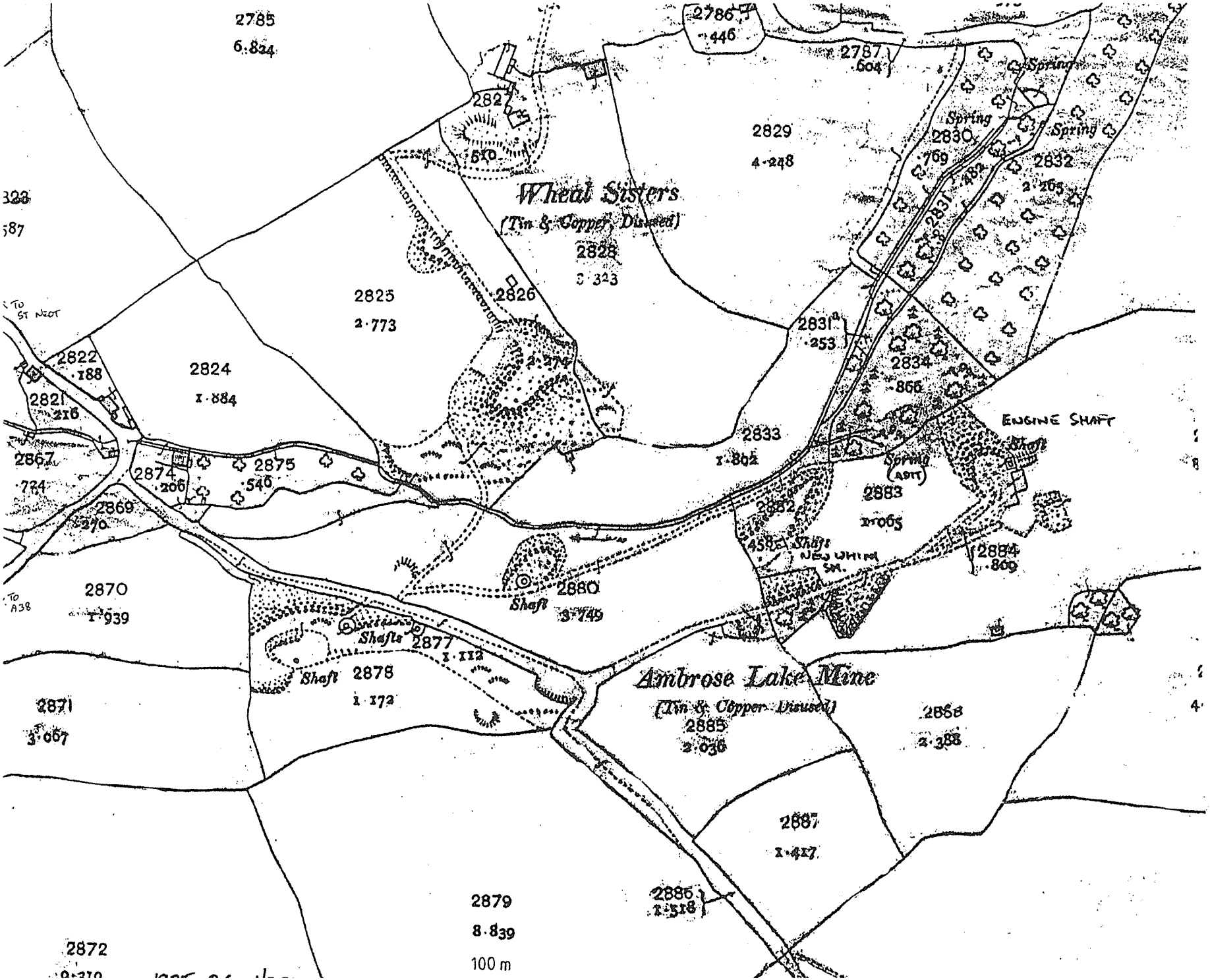
A third trip in January saw the maypoling completed, using rawlbolts to stay the poles part way up (8mm anchors are useless in the sort of rock found in many Cornish mines). The level at the top was explored to an area of very bad ground, typical of the mine, which was carefully passed, but the level beyond was soon choked. The maypoles have now been removed.

Although the surveyed length of the workings gained was only about 500m, the mine proved worth the effort. We have been able to add considerably to the knowledge of the mine, the only old plans known to exist are very sketchy and inaccurate. We had hoped to be able to gain access to the much more important adjoining mines of Wheat Mary and Wheal Sisters, but the blockages barring the way are major and in very poor ground. However the old agent's reports and plans indicate the levels we were explored were originally driven from Wheat Mary into Ambrose Lake.

History.

Although of no great significance economically, this mine is of interest as seemingly being one of the worst cases of fraudulent mining speculation, such as gave mining investment such a bad name in the nineteenth century.

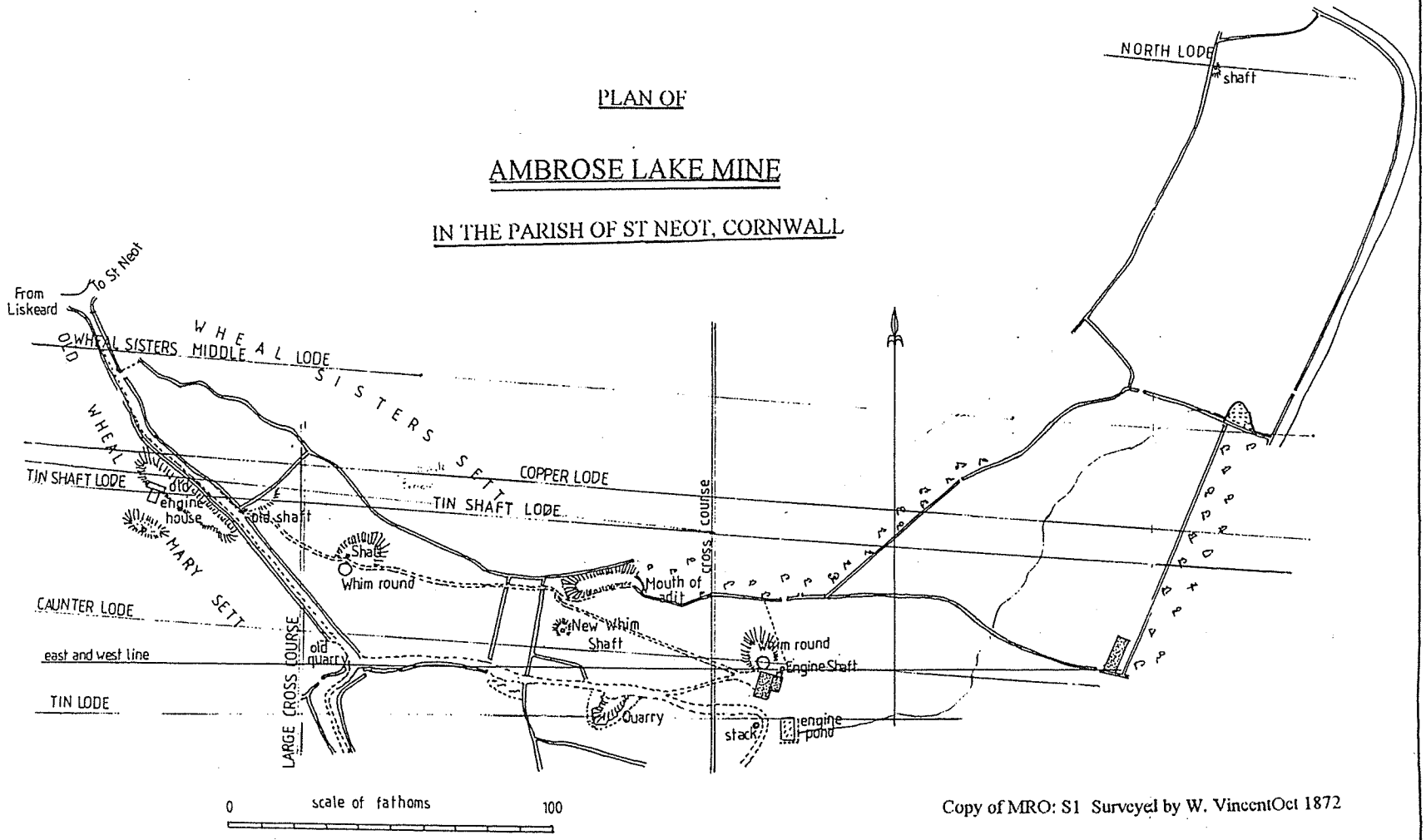
A lease of the sett of the tenement of Ambrose Lake and parts of Wenmouth and Trevego, was granted on 18th Sept 1869 by James Glencross of Liskeard to Charles Rule, Peter Temby, and Emanuel Beazley. Working was carried out on a very small scale, apparently organised as a cost book company in 6000 shares. In 1870 to 1871 a large proportion of the shares were purchased by Joseph Taylor, described as a mining engineer, then of Manchester and later of London. He purchased 2,100 shares from Rule for £2 to £3 a share. Mr Beazley (who acted as purser) sold Taylor 2000 shares for £1500 and was later said to have claimed that Rule had "taken in" Taylor. Taylor sold 1000 shares to his friend Joshua Moss. He also bought 500 from Rev. John Rule for £500 and 1000 from Capt. Peter Temby for about £100.


2785
6·824
2786
·446
2787
·604
Spring
Spring
Spring
2829
4·248
2830
·709
2832
2·265
2831
·487
Wheal Sisters
(Tin & Copper, Disused)
2828
3·343
2826
2825
2·773
2824
1·884
2831
·253
2834
·866
2822
·188
2821
·216
2867
·734
2874
·206
2875
·545
2869
·270
2833
1·802
ENGINE SHAFT
Shaft
Spring
(ADIT)
2883
1·065
2882
·458
Shaft
2884
·809
2880
Shaft
3·749
2870
1·939
Shafts
2877
1·112
Shaft
2878
1·172
Ambrose Lake Mine
(Tin & Copper, Disused)
2885
2·038
2868
2·388
2871
3·067
2887
1·417
2879
8·839
2886
1·518
2872
100 m

PLAN OF

AMBROSE LAKE MINE

IN THE PARISH OF ST NEOT, CORNWALL



Copy of MRO: S1 Surveyed by W. VincentOct 1872

Rule and Temby are said to have told Taylor that they had come across a fine course of tin, 10 fathoms deep, and that there was 40 fathoms of ore ground to be worked to the boundary of the adjoining property (presumably Wheat Mary). Taylor and his friends claim to have worked the mine for a few months, when it became evident that the statements made were not correct, and capital was needed for more powerful machinery. Up to 1872 there was only a horse whim and a small set of stamps. An engine, apparently at East Jane mine, Cardinham, had been purchased. Rule said it cost £1,700 but later it was found to have only cost £110. The total value of machinery and tools was put at £197.10s, and expenditure in the last 18 months was about £30 a month.

The Ambrose Lake Tin and Copper Mining Company Ltd. was formed with a nominal capital of £36,000 in £2 shares. The first directors were Joshua Moss, Taylor (managing director, salary £200 pa, to be increased to £500 when dividends were paid), George Hardey, William Moss and John Megin. The mine was transferred to the new company first by transferring it to William Eaton (Taylor's clerk) who transferred it back to Taylor and Hardey on behalf of the company for £24,000 in part and fully paid shares, in December 1871. These shares were distributed to Moss, Taylor and other holders of the cost book shares. These dealings were not disclosed to investors in the company prospectus or at a later date. In January 1872 there was much share dealing, pushing the price of shares on the market to a premium.

The new company commenced operations in November 1871 at Western Shaft, near the boundary of Tin Valley Mine (the Tin Valley co. were reworking Wheal Mary, but never did much). A level was driven west and broke through to the Tin Valley adit level on 20th March 1872, saving the necessity of pumping water up to the shallow adit, 15 fathoms higher. The pumps in Whim Shaft were then removed, and driving east towards engine shaft was commenced.

In June rich tin values were reportedly being opened up and also found in the stopes. Some parts were claimed to yield 20% tin (very rich). Ore was being stamped to produce whits (a concentrate prior to burning in a calciner) of c.30% tin. Burning had commenced by October, but it was found that a high percentage of copper made it very difficult to further dress the ore.

In October it was reported that the stopes had broken into old men's workings, and were suspended. Engine Shaft had been sunk to 4 fathoms below a 10 fathom level in August. A level was driven west to connect with the deep adit level driving east, so water would not need to be pumped to surface. It was eventually discovered that it was on a different lode from those to the west, so a crosscut was needed to connect the two drives. However, neither the old reports or plans admit the fact that the two levels were not at the same elevation, so a winze was also needed to connect them; a case of a cover up of bad surveying.

New whim shaft was sunk between the previous two shafts to connect to adit for hauling and also contained a footway. A rich course of copper ore reported by the agent in the shaft and for some distance east at adit, little evidence can be seen now and very little stoping was done here.

At the first Annual General Meeting in April 1873 it was reported that the total development by the company was 253 fathoms 3 feet, driven and sunk. A 45" pumping engine with patent fuel economiser, smith's and carpenter's shops, offices, 8 heads of stamps worked by a waterwheel, and dressing floors had been erected.

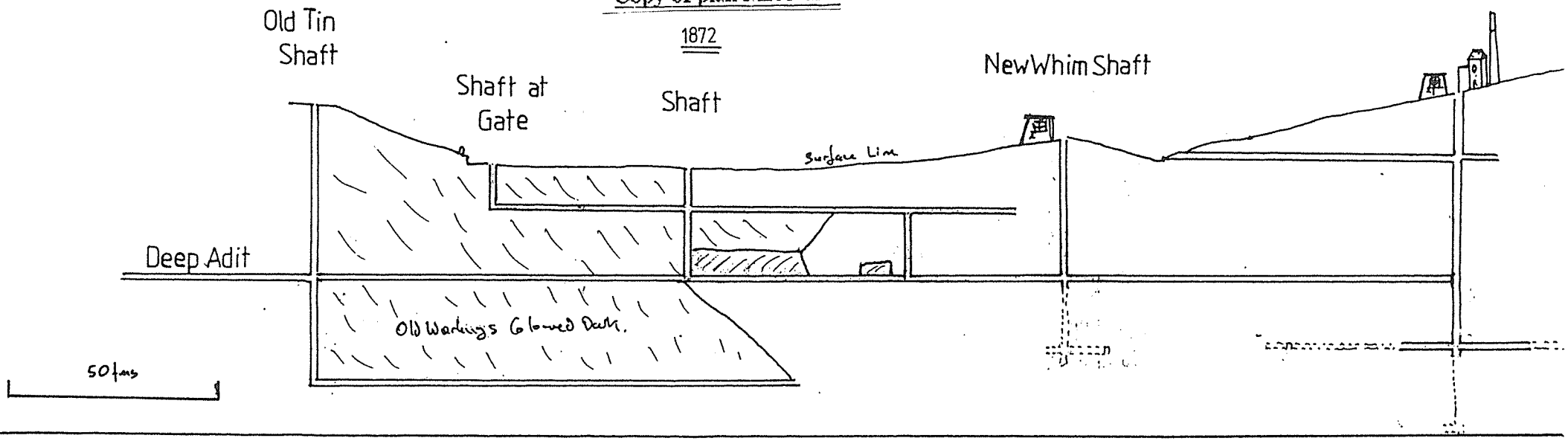
Engine and whim shafts were sunk to 10 fathom levels below adit, where some development was done, but from now work concentrated on driving crosscuts to meet parallel lodes. New Whim Shaft was drained below adit by means of flat rods from the engine. Crosscuts at adit and the 14fm levels at New Whim Shaft were driven north towards Wheal Sisters lode. Wheal Sisters had operated in the 1840's, and for a while was quite rich for copper, but did not last. The crosscuts were driven along a crosscourse, and in the summer of 1872 cut first a tin lode, then a copper lode, both previously unknown. The copper lode was quite rich but died out over the level. This ore was found to continue to the 14 fathom level when that level reached it. By April 1875 the Wheal Sisters or Great lode had been cut at adit and the 14 was approaching it. This lode also proved quite rich for copper, again however, not continuing above adit. These lodes also were quite rich in mundic, being burned at Tin Valley Mine (which had been obtained by the Ambrose Lake Co.), the resulting crude arsenic being sold to the Cornwall Arsenic co.

SECTION OF AMBROSE LAKE MINE

W E

Copy of plan MRO :S1

1872

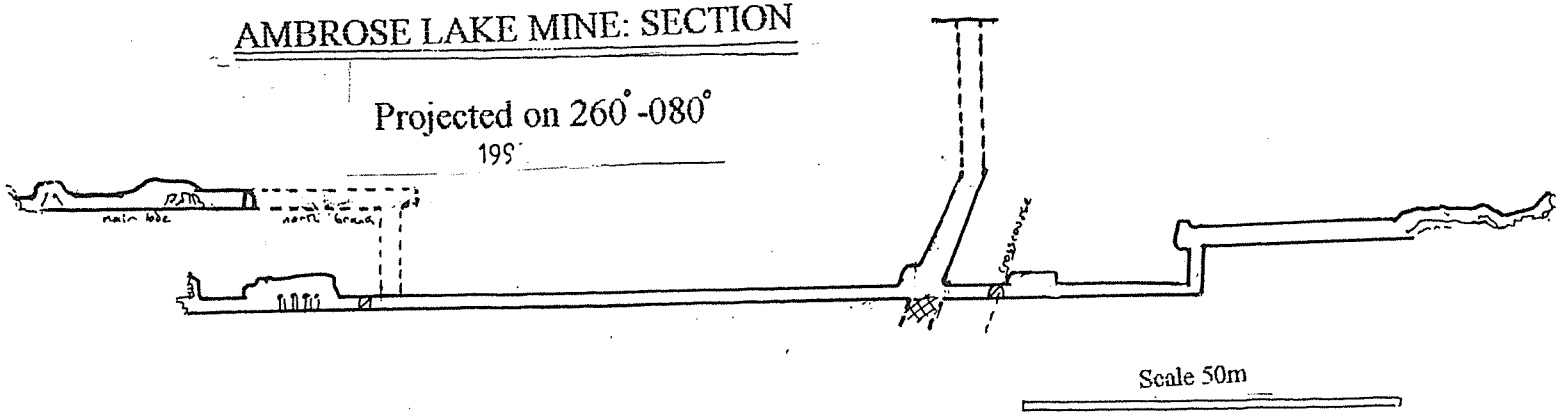


NEW WHIM SHAFT

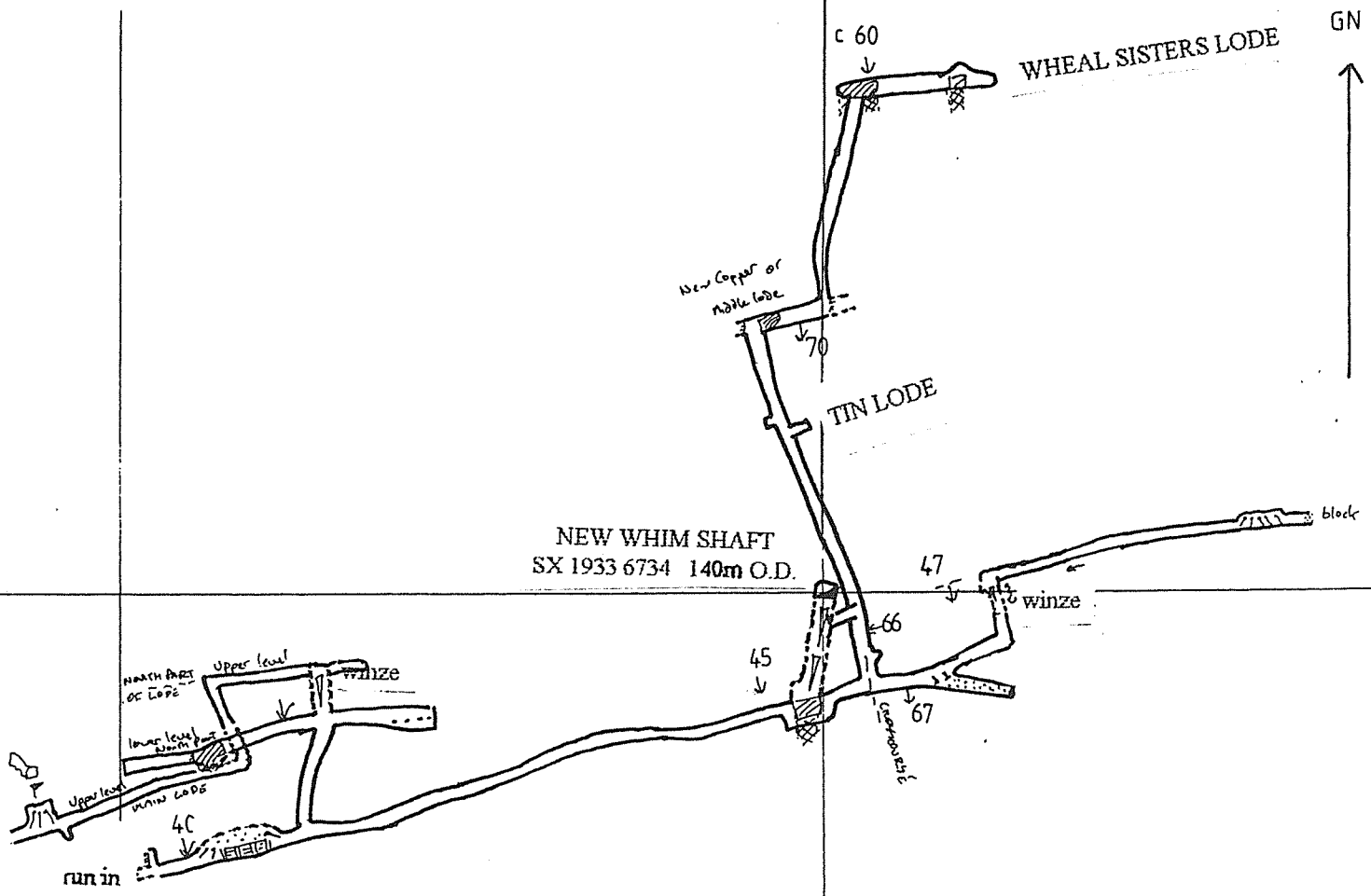
AMBROSE LAKE MINE: SECTION

Projected on 260°-080°

195



AMBROSE LAKE MINE: PLAN



SURVEY BCRA Grade 4b 1994-5
A.Neill M.Eddy V.Jewson C.Bird H.Browning

An EGM in February 1876 resolved to raise additional capital in preference shares, to further develop the mine and to erect arsenic refining works. The Tin Valley dumps were stated to be rich in arsenic, in addition to underground sources. The residue from the arsenic kilns contained copper, which it was hoped to recover by precipitation. New copper dressing floors, six new arsenic kilns, flues etc. had been erected. New larger pumps had also become necessary as all the water from wheal Sisters was apparently flowing into Ambrose Lake.

The share issue was a failure, and with the exhaustion of capital work came to an end. Although it seems there were some prospects of becoming a productive mine, times were against this. Production had amounted to 150 tons of copper ore, 36t. arsenic, 80t. lead ore, and some tin, with a total value not much over £1000.

At a meeting in June it was decided to wind up the company voluntarily. Eighteen months later several Liskeard merchants went to the Stannaries court, as it was claimed no effort had been made to sell the remaining assets to meet monies due to creditors. The landowner was seeking to seize machinery in lieu of unpaid rent, and Peter Tenby was claiming sums for unpaid wages, money advanced, goods supplied and keep of horses. The Stannary Court appointed a new liquidator, and the machinery was offered for sale in February and again in May 1878. This was eventually sold for £542, which barely covered the cost of legal expenses.

In April 1878 a call of £1 per share was made in the Stannary Court against the shareholders in the old cost book company. In July 1879 claims were made against Taylor and Moss for about £11,400 each for breach of trust, the method of formation of the company having been revealed. It was shown that they were effectively the vendors of the property,their identities being concealed by acting through Eaton. They had fixed the price, which was greatly in excess of the true value of the company, and therefore gained excessively. The Court made orders against them, but deducted the sums they paid for their cost book shares, so Moss was ordered to pay £6825 and Taylor £10185. Apparently they appealed against the orders, but I have not located the results of this.

The company failed further legal action in May 1879, when they were summonsed to the County Court for failing to secure two shafts of Tin Valley Mine. An order to dissolve the company was made in November 1881.

A Peter Temby was later manager of Herodsfoot lead mine, and again, presumably the same, at Camborne Consols and Wheal Arthur (Camborne). The parties responsible for the flotation of the Ambrose Lake mine also successfully carried out other seemingly dubious flotations elsewhere. Charles Rule floated two companies in succession to work the Craig y Mwyn mine in Montgomeryshire, receiving £105,000 in cash and shares; Taylor gained about £80,000 in this and another subsequent flotation of what was a totally worthless lead mine. In 1879 a case against Taylor for fraud was dismissed. They were also involved in the Hammett tin mine at St Neot, another dubious concern.

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Cornwall County Record Office: Stannary Court Records STA4; Abandonded Mine plan S1
The Mining Journal
Western Morning News

Membership List

Below is the combined membership for this year and last year. Thererfore, inclusion on this list does not automatically imply membership if you haven't paid this years subs.

Andrews, Peter	8 Babis Farm Row, Babis Farm Way, Saltash, PL12 4TQ,	01752 844623
Barnett, James	1 Craigmore Ave, Stoke, Plymouth PL2 1HX	01752 550114
Beeson, Calum	68 Beaumont, St Judes, Plymouth	01752 255795
Bennett, Mike & Hazel	61 Seymour Rd, Lipson, Plymouth	01752 263701
Benson, Pia	20 The Village, Buckland Monachorum, PL20 7LZ	01822 855263
Branch, Claire	20 Palmerston Rd, Stoke, Plymouth	01752 509372
Branch, Dave	23 Seaview Ave, Lipson, Plymouth PL4 8RU	01752 668022
Browning, Hugh & Tricia	2 Sandy Park, West Tavistock	01822 616551
Casey, Steve	32 Lipstone Cresc, Lipson, Plymouth, PL4 7EZ	01752 563588
Cawthorne, Bob, Julie & Lloyd	3 Valletort Rd, Stoke, Plymouth	01752 563588
Dix, Simon	Fountain Farm,Callington	
Eato, Gary	60 Rosebery Ave, St Judes, Plymouth PL4 8SU	01752 673938
Edmunds, Clive	c\o 19 Seaton Ave, Mutley, Plymouth	01752 260308
Edwards, Mark	23 Grafton Rd, Mutley, Plymouth	01752 260163
Elsdon, Celia	Old Orchard,South Milton,Kingsbridge TQ7 3JZ	01548 560604
Gavin A.M	Strawberry Cottage, 5 Passage Hill,Mylor Bridge,Falmouth	01326 376129
Gould, Steve	19 Adelaide St, Stonehouse, Plymouth	01752 672802
Graham, Mark	5 Netherton Estate, Buckland Monachorum, Yelverton	01822 855059
Graham, Rob	1 Yelverton Tce, Meavy Lane, Yelverton PL20 6AJ	01822 855611
Gripaios, Ben	7 Ploughman Way, Yealmpton	
Gulliford, Claire	c/o 41 Middleway, Wilton, Taunton, Somerset TA1 3QL	
Hanlan, James	68 Beaumont Rd, St Judes, Plymouth	01752 255795
Hart, Lynne and Graham	95 Edinburgh Court, Gibraltar	
Hayes, Zygie	51 Greenbank Ave, Greenbank, Plymouth	
Heard, Mike	25 Home Park, Stoke, Plymouth	01752 559120
Heslop, John	60a Duncombe Ave., Honicknowle, PL5 2JS	01752 351961
Hitchcox, Darren	53 Belgrave Rd, Mutley, Plymouth	01752 600371
Hiscutt, Phil	316 Taunton Ave, Whitleigh, Plymouth	
Ingram, Neil & Helen	51 Greenbank Ave, Greenbank, Plymouth	
Jackson, Keith	4 Tamar Terrace, Saltash	01752 845422
Jarvis, Roy	Kilworthy House, Tavistock, Devon PL19 OJN	01822 612610
Jean,Dave	13 Tor Road, Hartley, Plymouth	01752 700293
Kent, Martin	19 Parkesway, Saltash	01752 845887
King, Roger, Anthony, Damien	Old Orchard,South Milton,Kingsbridge TQ7 3JZ	01548 560604
Mann, Julian	3 Alvington Tce, Kingsbridge TO7 1HD	01548 856681
Marriott, Adam & Dave	116 Cleeve Drive, Ivybridge	01752 893614
Morgan, Howard	Usine Du Feu, Av Du Dr Blanchard, 12400 St. Affriaue, Fr.	
Morris, Tom	Haselmere Cottage, Golf Links Rd, Yelverton PL20 6BN	01822 852570
Neill, Ali	25 Lipson Rd, Lipson, Plymouth	01752 262206
Newall, Stuart	1 Barton Close, Upper Chaddlewood, Plympton	01752 347086
Palmer, Jane	c\o 19 Seaton Ave, Mutley, Plymouth	01752 260308
Parsons, Adi	20 Molesworth Rd, Plympton	01752 330968
Parkin, Brain	The 4th Cottage, Mesh Rd, Michelmarsh, Nr Romsey	
Phillips, Kevin & Sarah	70 Pike Rd, Laira, Plymouth	01752 848591
Prince, Martin	20 The Village, Buckland Monachorum, PL20 7LZ	01822 855263
Pritchard, Rosemary	3 Alvington Tce, Kingsbridge TO7 1HD	01548 856681
Reid, Paul (Critter)	86 South Down Rd, Beacon Park, Plymouth	01752 500455
Rogers, Colin	18 Greenbank Ave, St Judes, Plymouth,	01752 250639

Russell, Karl & Fiona	Anchor & Hope Cottage,l Cove Hill, Perran ar Worthal	01872 870107
Shaw, Mike	9 Baron's Rd, Dousland, Yelverton PL20 6NG	
Sillitoe, Chris	Pine Cottage, Duchy Tce, Minions, Liskeard	01579 63367
Sims, James	43 North Rd, Saltash	01752 848591
Smith, Paul, Julie, Martin,Teri	55 Wensum Close, Reynolds Park, Plympton PL7 3YG	01752 342249
Southgate, Paul	23 Seaview Ave, Lipson, Plymouth PL4 8RU	01752 668022
Steele, Gill	23 Seaview Ave, Lipson, Plymouth PL4 8RU	01752 668022
Turner, Paul(Taff)	HMS Boxer, 3P Mess, RFPO 232	
Wade, Ali	27 Prospect St, Greenbank, Plymouth	
Warne, James	6 Hawthorne Close, Kingsway Park,Kingsbridge,TQ7 1TB	01548 853791
Wheeler, Tim & Nicky	14 Welland Gardens, Efford, Plymouth	01752 251156
Whitman, J	91 Stuart Rd, Stoke, Plymouth PL1 5LP	01752 606364
Vyvyan, Mark	1 Crawthorne Cottages, Crawthorne, Dorchester, Dorset	01258 837688