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Asst. Caving Sec. (Northern caves only)	Keith Sanderson, 11 Pye Busk Close, High Bentham, via Lancaster.
Treasurer	Jerry (Fred) Felstead, 47 Columbine Road, Wydmer End, High Wycombe, Bucks.
Gear Curator	Dave Morrison, 47 Maurice Walk, London NW 11
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Committee (other)	Paul Weston, Julie Wooton

EDITORIAL

A quick stock-take of the 1981-82 club year would include several new caves found on Mendip, several hundred feet of passage found in various areas in the British Isles, expeditions and trips abroad and at home, and a good deal of digging and exploration still in progress. Not much on paper, perhaps, but all of these involve planning, effort and support which is not always seen from a second-hand account. What bodes for next year? Well, enthusiasm is catching, and with several projects planned or under way, a look into the crystal pool shows good prospects, so - a happy and successful new year to all readers!

CLUB NEWS

PRESIDENT The AGM was pleased to welcome Luke Devenish as the third President of the Wessex Cave Club. Luke has been a member of the club for many years, and though no longer active, has a keen interest in the Club's affairs and in caving in general. He was a tireless member of the committee during the forties and fifties, and played a key role in the post-war Club expeditions to France. Luke was involved in the early days of cave diving, and after the war provided a focal point for the formation of the Cave Diving Group. He also pioneered lightweight ladder design. More recently, he has become well known for his explosives and demolition work, and although no longer involved with cave digs, without his help many sites would have taken longer to open up. Luke's characteristic modesty on being invited to take up presidency belies the esteem and affection with which he is regarded. We wish him well.

1982 AGM and Dinner. This year's dinner was one of the best that there has been for a long time. Attendance was down, but this is not surprising as both membership has dropped and people have been put off by previous years. The Cliff Hotel provided a veritable feast - even the Wessex gannets struggled with the fifth course. The surroundings were pleasant and the service fair. The dampers were almost put on some unfortunates when the roof started to leak above their table, but this caused more amusement than distress. As a surprise, a disco was laid on in the main section of the hall, while those who wanted could sit-and talk comfortably in the bar. I have no doubt that I was not alone in thinking one o'clock came too soon, however, celebrations continued on the coach and back at Upper Pitts in true tradition. More of the same next year, please! The AGM was poorly attended. However, for once, everybody there seemed to be of one mind and all motions and suggestions were agreed with or passed with the minimum of fuss.

Frank Frost Memorial Last year, Graham Balcombe generously donated £100 to be used by the Club in memory of Frank Frost. The AGM agreed that the best memorial to Frank was his photographic work, and so the money is to be spent in producing a permanent record of the best and most historic of his work. Two copies are envisaged, one to be kept at Upper Pitts, the other in Wells Museum. A limited edition of a representative collection may be published later.

Journal Prize It is difficult to choose between articles of different natures, length, and content, and come out with an overall best. Brian Prewer's article, 'St George's Cave (The Hole in the Road)' eventually tipped the balance, as an example of up-to-the-minute reporting that is also interesting and informative.

Upper Pitts Progress The working weekend held on November 20/21 was a great success in that less than a dozen members worked in appalling weather to get jobs finished regardless. The rear of the extension was concreted, the new oil tank was located on piers built the same weekend, a floor was put in the rear loft area, and numerous other jobs were accomplished.

Plans to alter the changing-area have been suggested, with mixed reaction. Plans are available for inspection at Upper Pitts. Any comments are welcome.

Treasurer's Report I would like to thank Phil Hendy and Tim Reynolds for their help and perseverance over the last year. Financially, we are fairly well off due to last year's increase in hut fees. However, there will be considerable expenditure in the next two years as repair work on the hut progresses. Some repairs have already been carried out, and our insurance premium is higher this year. There is a small deficit with the hut, and therefore no Surplus to go to accumulated funds.

1984 is the year of the Club's Golden Jubilee, as the Club was officially formed on November 4th 1934. Something special is to be done for the occasion. Suggestions so far have included, a really good dinner, a less formal party, and a published History of the Club. Any further suggestions will be welcomed by Phil Hendy, as soon as possible. At the AGM it was suggested that the Club should organise occasional social events such as slide shows, visits to places of interest or whatever. Ideas and contributions are welcome.

Watch out! .. there's a thief about. Members and guests are reminded to keep their property safe and tidy at Upper Pitts. Where possible, it is advised that gear is marked in some way to aid recognition and discourage theft.

Tackle A coil of smoke-damaged polypropylene has been purchased cheaply from Rocksport. The damage is minimal, but has been cut into lengths for digging or hand line use only. In no way is it suitable for life lining.

Sales Available at Upper Pitts: boiler suits, carbide and carbide spares, wetsuit glue, new bronze badges, the now tried and trusted 'Wonder Boot', etc.

New Members The Club welcomes the following new members:

Marcus Barton, Farlea, Holcombe, Bath, Somerset BA3 5EW
Richard Warman, 6 Leigh Furlowe Road, Street, Somerset BA16 0LE
Mike Wise, Flat 3E, Craigmere, 49 St Brannocks Road, Ilfracombe, N Devon
Greg Samways, 23 Alexandre Road, Yeovil, Somerset BA21 5AL
Mark Madden, 3 Telegraph Lane East, Norwich, Norfolk
Patrick Farr, 42 The Ridgeway, Fareham, Hants PO16 8RE
Stephen Hall, Heath Lea, 272 Mudford Road, Yeovil, Somerset BA21 2NS
Andy MacCormack, 3 Hitchin Lane, Shepton Mallet, Som. BA4 5TZ (re-joined)

Club Trips It would help relations if everybody went through the caving secretary if planning to go on, say, a Yorkshire weekend. Overcrowding could then perhaps be avoided by arranging for two trips. Numbers are not usually restricted, but occasionally things can get silly.

MENDIP NEWS

Cuckoo Cleeves has been closed by the landowner for an indefinite period because of persistent vandalism and failure to keep the gate locked. Negotiations to re-open the cave are proceeding, but attempts at unauthorised access are likely to lead to permanent closure by being filled in. Please do not go near the cave until further notice.

Nine Barrows Swallet. During the August Bank Holiday, members did some cleaning up in the copse. A tree which had fallen, blocking the stile, was felled, and the gap in the fence now being used for access was re-wired. Mr Patterson repaired the stone wall.

Stoke Lane Stoke Eight has been revisited for the first time since its discovery in 1965. (David Savage). Chris Milne and Ian Caldwell (BEC) were on their fifth attempt at getting through, and Chris succeeded, only being stopped from further progress by tight, sumped ducks under boulders. A return is planned in drier weather. Full report in next Journal.

NORTHERN NEWS

from Steve Gough

Stream Passage Pot is closed. The entrance has collapsed and in wet weather it becomes a sump under the bank with no solid rock in sight. It is doubtful if it will be reopened for some time.

Hurnell Moss Pot. There has been a collapse in the shakehole. The cave is still open but the boulder pile at the foot of the first pitch is no place to hang about. There seems little doubt that the gripping of the fell, and heavy storms in September, have been responsible for these collapses. It is not surprising therefore that it is rumoured that Grange Rigg Pot, which now takes large streams in wet weather, is also closed. This is not true, however, and the cave is open although extremely flood prone.

Dow Cave It is recorded in a recent Descent that Hobson's Choice has been made safe. This is emphatically not the case, and the news item did not come from the Craven team who are working at the site. The choke is still in an extremely dangerous condition and should not be attempted. Work continues, and is of such a nature as to make the place in a state of flux. Enough said?

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Al,

Just for the record, I thought your readers might like to know that your correspondent, Bob Lewis (Letters, No 193) need not get into a lather about anyone trying to open a "back door" or top entrance to Otter Hole.

Had Bob checked with me or any of my Hades mates who are digging at Itton, near Chepstow, he would have learned that the very LAST thing we want to find is a back door to Otter Hole. We are simply after that fantastic new maxi-system which must be there somewhere (well, we'll believe anything after a few post-dig jars of Old Timer in the Shirenewton boozer!).

No, Otter Hole has been wrecked enough already with just the one entrance. We agree that a second entrance would be a disaster, and it would be something we'd oppose totally. Sure, the stream in our Itton dig feeds the end of Tunnels Left, but the chances of following it that far are less than finding a dry connection between Sump Nine and Wookey!

As far as for making Otter Hole a show-cave - no, simply because the path laying and civil engineering needed to make it safe for the public would unavoidably cause more damage than fifty generations of clumsy cavers. It's a nice thought, but impractical and counter-productive. The only hope is to keep the cave like it is by encouraging and educating cavers to act responsibly, rather than by depending on gates, locks and other access restrictions to control the irresponsible.

When we find our great new master-cave - by about 2027 at our current rate of progress - we'll make it accessible to ALL cavers. Meanwhile, Wessex members and SVCC members are very welcome to contact me and come and have a look at the dig - and try a few of those Old Timers with us afterwards.

Yours sincerely, John Hutchinson
Hon. Sec., Hades CC

Ed. - Thank you for supplying this information, and for the invite. The hole issue, though, could be argued about forever, so I will not be publishing any more correspondence on these issues. Besides, I think Bob now has something else on his mind....

Dear Al,

I often think about getting "lost in Upper Swildons" with three young ladies - but I never expected my sexual fantasies to take form as an MRO report!

Yours with some alarm, Bob (R.) Lewis

ORCHID RIFT

Phil Hendy

It is not often that one chances upon an open cave on Mendip that has not been recorded previously, and to hear of the site which we later called Orchid Rift was a great surprise to Lynne and myself. This happened in the spring of 1981, while we were excavating a rock shelter in the rock face high on the West side of the Rookham Valley. The 'shelter' turned out to lead into a short and uninspiring tube, but while we were working, Guy Boddington, who lives in the new cottage along the track there, came over and told us of a cave just inside Vigo Wood. Preparing ourselves for a mineshaft, for these abound at Rookham, we investigated, to find a small rock outcrop in steeply dipping limestone shales. A low opening led into a steep, earth-floored crawl which tapered until floor met roof about 15ft in and 4ft down. It certainly did not look like a mine, although there was a shallow trench at the mouth of the cave and an overgrown spoil heap slightly lower down the hill.

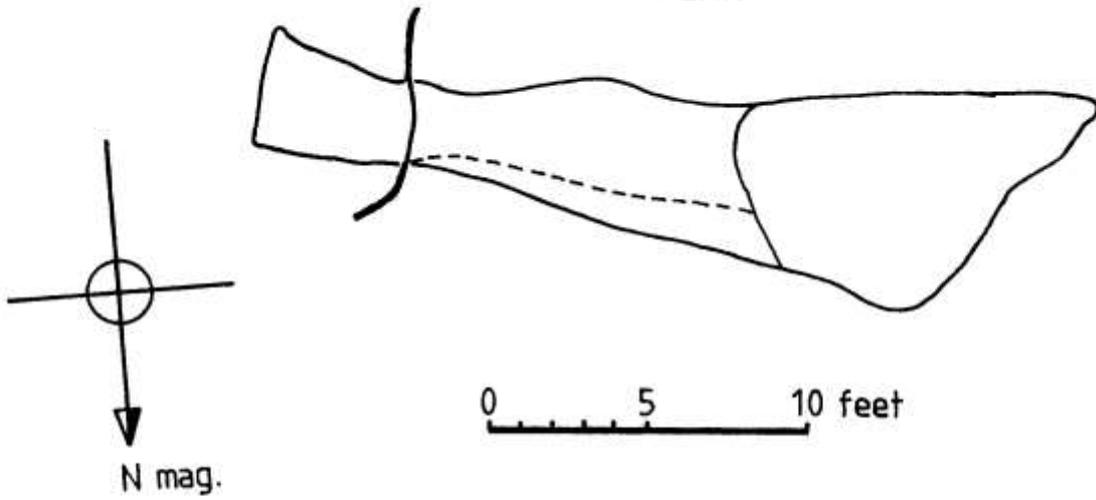
We did nothing about it until April 1982, when everyone's attention became focused on Milton, and the Hole in the Road. Lynne was keen to start a leisurely summer dig, and we thought again of the hole in Vigo Wood. I tried to find out who was the landowner. Bristol Water Works thought that they were, until they checked their deeds, and eventually we found the owner to be Mr. Creed of Model Farm. He willingly gave us permission to dig, and Mr Glass of Dursdon Drove allowed us to park our cars in the field within a couple of hundred yards of the cave - very useful for taking in the heavy equipment! Al Mills joined us and we named the cave after the wild orchids then flowering all around. For fear of piracy during the early stages, we did not publicise the location, and we began to call ourselves the Secret Orchid Rift Dig Investigation Department, or SORDID. Later, we were assisted on occasion by Barry Davies, Fred Felstead and Jim Rands, plus Guy and Sue Boddington, and their children and young friends. Young Chris Boddington was so keen that he formed his own caving club (which cost his father 50p to join) and started a rival dig nearby.

It was decided from the onset to make the dig as comfortable and gentlemanly as possible, and our first priority was to dig a large pit at the entrance. As we dug, we found solid rock on the two sides, and built a stone retaining wall to prevent the surface working platform from slumping. A winch and tripod were then installed, but this later proved to be an unnecessary luxury, only being used once. More useful was the cableway running from a stake at the entrance to a redhead bolt in the roof near the bottom of the dig. Buckets of spoil were easily pulled up this, using a knotted rope, though later on, as the dig got deeper, we had to put another run in, fixed to the redhead at the top and to an expanding stemple at the bottom. These cables almost made spoil removal a pleasure, though the bolt, anchored as it was in soft shale, was vulnerable to the effects of banging. The cableway was later demolished by bang debris, and was never replaced.

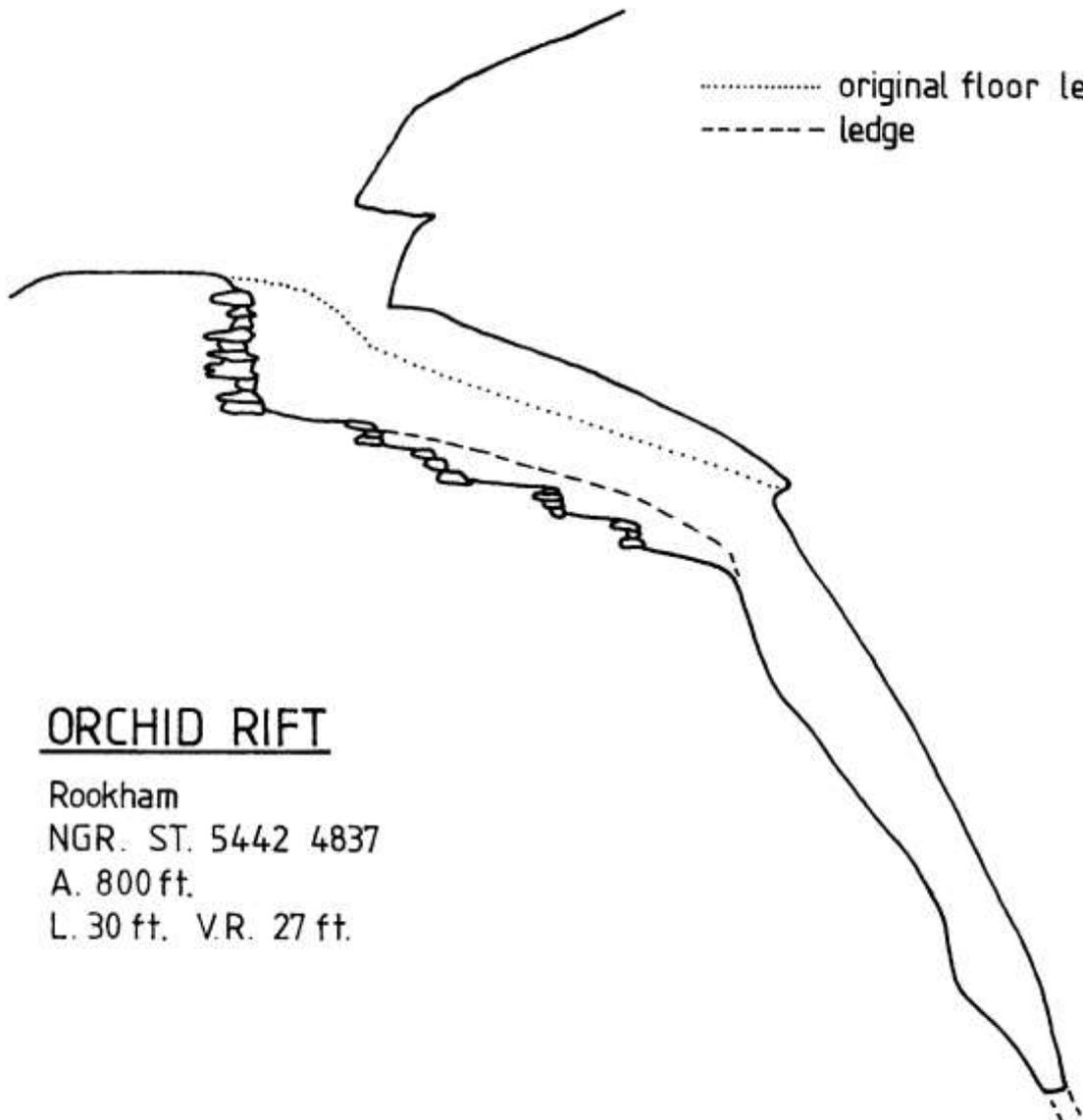
Our intention was to excavate to bedrock all the way, to keep the dig as roomy as possible, and also so that there would be no chance of missing the way on. Work started at an alarming rate, as the first part of the dig was in soft loam with a few stones, though the presence of a large tree root made things a little awkward. Tallies of over one hundred bucketsful in a couple of hours were not uncommon. Then bones began to appear, and by the time we had reached the end of the open part of the cave, we had collected almost an entire cow skeleton, complete with horned skull. We were also finding more large stones.

By Mid-June we had about twenty feet of steep, roomy passage, about five feet high, widening from two feet at the entrance to four feet then narrowing to three feet. The floor was a V-shaped trench with a narrow, sloping shelf along the right-hand wall. The angle and shape of the floor was not very gentlemanly, we decided, so a series of little stone retaining walls were built, and backfilled to provide a number of steps. By this time, our equipment was being kept in a tackle store of spikes and shelves along one wall.

PLAN



..... original floor level
----- ledge



ORCHID RIFT

Rookham
NGR. ST. 5442 4837
A. 800 ft.
L. 30 ft. V.R. 27 ft.

Surveyed to Grade 2 by P.G. & L.A.Hendy
Drawn by P.G.H.



The way on was obviously down, and filled with loose stones with numerous airspaces. We kept looking for, but could not detect, a draught. We were a further six feet down by the time we had pulled out all of the stones, which were used to extend our working platform on the hillside, and to build a three-sided enclosure. The dig narrowed considerably, having started as a four foot wide bedding plane at the top of an almost vertical shaft. Bang was required, and over the next few weeks we placed three charges, which exploded spectacularly, the sound reverberating across Rookham and being heard as far away as the Hunter's. The damage done, however, was not in proportion to the amount of noise; the soft rock absorbed much of the shock, and what was shattered fell back into the bottom.

By removing this and blasting again, we made some progress. The hole continued on down, but was solidly filled with clay, and decreased slowly in size. The rock surrounding it was soft and thinly bedded almost vertically. We kept the hole workable by chipping away the right-hand wall. Hauling buckets of spoil up a steep 17ft shaft, with only a five foot ladder, and then carrying them to the surface, was not easy.

Orchid Rift is located just inside the top of Vigo Wood at NGR ST. 54424837 at an approximate altitude of 800ft. It is formed in soft, friable limestone shales, interspersed with thin bands of limestone, calcite, clay and red ochre. The dip is very steep, and the first twelve feet was easily excavated to solid rock on all sides. The rock is water worn, though the cave's relative openness may have been due to an infill of ochre which was subsequently mined. However, we found no trace of mining activity. The shallow entrance trench may have been a trial archaeological dig by Balch, who had a summer retreat nearby. The bones we dug up were recent, as probably were those pulled out by Guy Boddington many years previously. We found one unworked flint just under the surface at the entrance, but that proved nothing. No digging or mining seems to have occurred in living memory.

Situated as it is, high on the side of the Rookham valley, Orchid Rift must predate the formation of that valley, possibly being formed by a long-vanished stream flowing off Pen Hill. The passage cross-section indicates a phreatic origin, slightly modified by vadose action. It is difficult, however, to explain how a large entrance and roomy passage can end so suddenly in a constricted tube only a few inches in diameter. In spite of the fact that the Vigo Wood springs are almost directly below, and in similar rock, there seems to be no connection - which will doubtless please Bristol Water Works. Also, the Hole in the Road is more likely to be part of the Welsh's Green/Walcombe system. What spurred our enthusiasm was the realisation that Orchid Rift appears to run directly towards Wookey Hole; with a gradient of 7.7° between the two entrances, this is twice as steep as the Swildon's or St. Cuthbert's gradient. Wookey Hole and Orchid Rift are only separated by 4200 feet of limestone!

The likelihood of our clay tube in shale opening out into negotiable passage is remote, though not impossible. Digging has now ceased, at least for this year, because of this fact, and the cost of explosives. We have a short, uninspiring hole which goes nowhere. It did, however, provide a lot of pleasure throughout the summer, which is not an achievement to be dismissed lightly.

STEREO REDISCOVERED

Maurice Hewins

When people refer to 'stereo' today, the chances are that they are talking about sound reproduction, but a century or so ago, stereo meant three dimensional pictures. The stereoscope is as old as photography itself, and early photographic prints were often sold as stereo pairs. Many a long Victorian evening was spent happily passing the family stereoscope around the parlour. In recent years stereoscopy has rather fallen from favour, although the Viewmaster is still widely available. This uses sets of miniature pairs of pictures mounted on a disc.

Second hand stereo camera or beam splitters occasionally turn up, but no new camera suitable for the amateur is currently on the market. This is a great pity, as caving subjects are particularly suitable for stereo photography. Caves are all about space, and even the best cave photographs tend to appear rather flat. Certainly those that I have taken do.

A stereo-pair consists of two very similar photographs taken about three inches apart (the distance between the average person's eyes). When viewed correctly, each eye is made to see its own image only. The brain then fuses the two images, enabling the viewer to reconstruct the scene in three dimensions. It soon becomes obvious that as long as nothing moves in the interim, the two pictures can be taken at different times. Consequently, any standard camera can be used to take stereo pictures, above or below ground. It is important that the prints are made the right size, the optimum being about three to three and a quarter inches across. If they are too big, the images cannot be fused. Fortunately the standard enprint is usually just right, provided that the camera is used in the vertical position. Special equipment is not even needed to look at stereo pictures. Most people with normal eyesight can train themselves to fuse the pairs with the naked eye. Those who cannot acquire the technique can often obtain a simple Edwardian stereoscope for about five pounds. Alternatively, one can be made from two cheap lenses and some plywood or cardboard.

By following these few simple rules, you can take stereo pictures with any camera that you normally use for cave photography;

1. Select a subject free from a moving object, such as birds, people, or traffic (relatively easy in a cave).
2. Instruct any people in your picture to remain very still.
3. Set the camera and flash gun as you would for a normal picture.
4. Look at the subject through the viewfinder (long axis vertical), and make a mental note of what is in the centre. Take the first picture.
5. Now sway your body so that the head moves about three inches horizontally to one side, and align the centre of the subject in the viewfinder as before. Allow ample time for flashguns to fully recharge, then take the second photo. If you find this difficult, use a convenient rock or tripod to rest the camera on.

When you get your prints, cut them to size and trim off any part that appears in one but not the other of each pair. Look at them through the stereoscope, or from one to two feet away, and adjust them until the best effect is obtained. If you put the pairs in the wrong way round, it will look odd. The prints should then be mounted on card in the same positions.

With the little experience I have had, I have made stereo pairs for less than fifty pence. The best results are extremely effective, and the technique can indeed add a new dimension to your cave photography.

BONNIE WEE CAVES

Nigel Graham

The author was a guest of the Moldywarps Speleological Group expedition to Scotland in the first fortnight of June this year. The aims were, the exploration, surveying and photographing of caves in Jurassic limestones at Applecross, in Wester Ross, and on the Isle of Skye. This article is written with MSG agreement.

APPLECROSS

The expedition started for me as a series of reporting instructions, the first leading to the Sheffield home of the organisers, Pete and Elaine Ryder. I arrived at about one a.m. on Saturday, 'assisted' by a local couple in return for a lift; their local knowledge was less than they had thought. I was introduced to Richard Gibson, then Pete, Elaine and infant son Aidan set off for Inverness. Richard and I followed after breakfast, enlivening the long drive with ghost stories, the remote MSG cottage having such a resident, the ghost of a former occupant who appears nightly...

Now my instructions led us to Cathy Millar's flat in Inverness. We duly arrived long after everyone was in bed. It is an eerie feeling to creep into an unlocked, strange flat at 1.30am. Mashing a conspiratorial cuppa, we uneasily espied dog-food tins; were we about to be confronted by an irate householder and an Alsatian? Then we saw a North Welsh ogof survey signed, 'MSG' - we were in the right flat (and with a cat, not a dog)!

Spending Sunday relaxing around Inverness, we finalised a few details and established that the advance team with the honour of first treading limestone was to be Tom Megahy, Richard and myself, to leave early(ish) on Monday morning to examine part of an outcrop just SE of Loch Kishorn in Wester Ross.

Much of the outcrop has been carefully explored by the Grampian Speleological Group, and some caves are known. The west end of the outcrop, a partly-wooded ridge west of the sizeable Glassnock Burn, had not been investigated, so we worked along the upper slopes as far as the burn. We found little of significance: a few tiny sinks and a flooded mine level. The conclusion was that that part of the outcrop is too small to support any real cave development.

Meanwhile, the others had driven past Loch Kishorn and its oil-rig yard, up over the spectacular Bealach na Ba (Pass of the Cattle) and down to the tiny coastal village of Applecross. We joined them there, at the camp site.

That week's caving centred on the UAMH NAM BREAGAIRE. The name translates as 'Cave of the Liar', originally supposed to refer to the curious attitude of a now-defunct local adventure centre that strenuously denied the cave's existence. It is now known that the name is also that of the river outside, Allt Breugaireachd, referring to the latter's disappearing tricks in its limestone valley.

UAMH NAM BREAGAIRE; a description. Part fossil, part intermittent stream way, it consists of 1718 feet of passage descending steadily to a depth of 141 ft. Warning; some parts of the cave are in very loose, thinly bedded limestone separated by shales.

The main entrance is a square 'manhole' at the foot of the high right bank above a shrub-covered cascade (NGR NG 717438 A.C. 400ft). Descending between boulders and passing a short chimney, then passing a choke by a short crawl, leads into the roomy Great Shale Street, A step up and a sharp bend is followed by a bedding crawl (great care - the roof is collapsing), opening into the large Boulder Chamber, with a small blind chamber below its floor and a tight oxbow series to the right.

The floor of Great Shale Street goes under the step into a tight, cobbled crawl, finally too low, - Nightmare Passage. Following the Boulder Chamber wall anticlockwise, a rift is seen to drop below the wall, entering the lower series. Further round, the chamber narrows to a constricted rift, ending just beyond a dug squeeze. Left of this rift, an ascending passage leads out to the Lower Entrance.

The Lower Entrance is a comfortable crawl in from a small, overhung face at riverbed level a few yards from the shrubby cascade, down valley. Apart from a sudden little dog-leg, the crawl, Jawbone Passage, is in a single, straight joint for 150ft, where it meets a gently-sinuuous, deepening canyon, Little Shale Street. This may be followed for a considerable distance upstream, until it abruptly becomes too close to its upper link with Jawbone Passage. Downstream, the passage drops into the first of two shallow pot-holes into a lower tube series. The route crosses the pots and collects a short side passage notable for extreme looseness and for a deep rift (undescended - loose boulders over it), before entering the Boulder Chamber.

In very dry conditions, as on our trip, the stream sinks well upstream of the cave. The two entrance passages were damp, suggesting intermittent streams, and a flood sink some way down valley contained quite a bit of debris. Since the rising is about half a mile away (near the campsite entrance) and 300ft lower, there could well be plenty of cave to find. With this in mind, various leads in the cave and the flood sink were pushed, but with no success. The squeeze near the boulder chamber was dug by us, Richard passing it to impenetrable tubes ten feet beyond. The survey subsequently revealed that this is an old inlet anyway - not obvious to the diggers!

The flood sink was a 'collapse in stream bed' when Grampian saw it. We removed loose boulders to open a rift dropping several feet to a bedding plane with views up and down stream. Upstream is too low but enlarges beyond. Downstream might yield to determined 'ferrets'. Leading down dip away from the valley, decidedly roomier passage is visible perhaps twenty feet away.

The problem is the roof. It just cannot be trusted. One large block dropped without warning and nearly trapped the digger's arm during efforts to clear the narrowing rift. The passage may drain to the lower series of the Cave of the Liar.

Only a few yards downstream of this sink, the stream bed gains a fossil appearance. Beyond a few crumbly outcrops, it is merely a shallow, grassy hollow used as the field boundary.

Apart from the Liar, which was surveyed throughout and photographed, few caves were explored. The most significant find was that the Limekiln Cave rising, below the road back to Bealach na Ba, was enterable. It was not pushed, however, as we did not know if the stream was still used as a water supply. One must hope not. A small sink a few yards uphill was not inspected closely as its obligatory ex-sheep was such as to nearly make Richard and I sick. A small slip-rift nearby was noted.

The red calcareous sandstone cliffs a few miles North along the coast were visited by a couple of members who found some entertaining scrambling on huge slipped blocks between which were 'rift' and 'bedding plane' diversions, as well as a large sea cave with quite good stal. This area was visited from a nearby ruined hamlet, itself of interest for its partial rebuilding as a set by a TV film company, and for a surviving 'blackhouse' still lived in, with 'No Photographs' signs on it. Blackhouses are an ancient style of stonewalled thatched cottage having no chimney above the peat fire.

The final effort in Uamh nam Breagaire was the pushing of the inlet squeeze on the Saturday. The ten-foot find was surveyed by Richard and I, then we retreated rapidly, clearing out a mass of old route-finding string as we went, to the sunlight, meeting Pete and Elaine surveying the valley. Back to the campsite showers, then we followed the rest of the party to:-

ISLE OF SKYE

Based at Kilmarie, we stayed in a holiday cottage, a massive Victorian place with all mod. cons, for a very reasonable £80 per week; £10 each. Another leisurely Sunday, exploring the local beaches, then we started a week's very interesting caving by exploring the Breakish caves. Breakish Bridge Cave, just downstream of the A850 bridge at Breakish between Kyleakin and Broadford, had not been fully explored owing to confusion with a smaller cave previously investigated.

BREAKISH BRIDGE CAVE consists of two bedding chambers linked by easy crawls. The entrance opens straight into the first chamber, a low crawl to the right leads down to a second, smaller entrance which is actually a resurgence. Various side passages soon end too-tight or choked, but the two main crawls unite in a broad chamber with a short rift continuing to an unstable choke. The stream (mere puddles on our visit) emerges from this, following the chamber wall to a too-low canal to the entrance chamber, thence to the resurgence. Cathy gazed thoughtfully at a tiny flooded joint, then, "It's a sumplet!" she exclaimed gleefully.

The cave having been surveyed (length 270ft) and photographed, Richard and Tom wandered upstream, and found a hole... About eighty yards upstream from the road bridge, at the top end of the gorge, is a small scar above the true left bank. A flat crawl leads in from the base of the scar, and after a very tight squeeze at the far end had been chiselled aside, all could enter this lovely, brand new cave.

BREAKISH CAVE (NGR NG 671229, length 500ft.) The short entrance crawl pops out into the roof of a roomy stream way, with a very unusual, smooth, black floor (igneous rock?). Just upstream is a beautiful grotto- passed only once by a solo surveyor to find the passage chokes 30ft beyond, it should not of course be passed again. Other low crawls meander about the floor bedding in this area.

Downstream, the passage is pleasant walking, through a notable calcite vein, 'The Door', to a junction. Two passages lead off right. One soon choked and the other leads to a well-decorated oxbow. The main way lowers slightly, influenced by the bedding-plane, and the floor acquires mud and shingle banks. The oxbow comes back in and the roof steadily lowers to crawling height. The bedding-plane, now very muddy, bifurcates and both forks become too low beyond a short linking crawl which goes out to a choked rift. The end of the cave is below the road (traffic is audible) and only about thirty feet from the upstream end of Breakish Bridge Cave.

An area which received our attention throughout the week was the wooded hillside of Coire Gaireallach, just South of the Broadford-Elgol road. Liberally sprinkled with shake holes and short caves, it deserves attention. In addition, some surface surveys were made. No significant new caves were found, though a large collapse in an ancient entrance towards the East end of the area was noted as a possibility. Parnassus Cave, a tight canyon, was made into a through-trip by digging the shake hole wall choking its lower end. A deep shake hole taking a tiny stream gave us no more than thirty feet of very tight rift. It did give Pete slight concussion when he dislodged a boulder up in the rift. As he was on his side, it missed his helmet, striking his temple and causing a small cut and some bruising. He was able to extricate himself and drive back to the cottage.

To the South of ruined Kilchrist is an upland region drained radially by various basins and streams, the main ones being Allt na Pairte, flowing south and Allt nan Leac flowing west. The latter flows through the sporting and impressive Valley Head Cave, while the Allt na Pairte gives its name to a pleasant little cave which actually diverts one of its tributaries.

ALLT NA PAIRTE cave may be found by following the footpath over the valley heads from the remains of quarry tramways at Kilchrist, then following the river down. The cave swallows a tributary approaching the left bank at NGR NG626175. Its entrance is a deep shake hole perched improbably in the valley wall. The sink itself is choked, but a large ledge half way down the shake hole leads to a letterbox at the head of the 20ft pitch (25ft ladder and spreader to hanger on floor, lifeline). The pitch is down the broken wall of a chamber. A short side passage ends at an aven but the main passage is a narrow rift to a decorated rift chamber; Pebble Column Chamber. The stream way beyond lowers to a tight crawl to a small chamber then becomes impassable. The Pebble Column is a splendid thing. It is a wall about a foot high forming a semicircle some three feet across of small pebbles cemented by calcite from a small inlet which has washed the surrounding stream deposit away.

Our visits to Allt na Pairte Cave had two objectives; photography of the Pebble Column (successful), and the linking of the resurgence with the main cave. The resurgence is at stream level some distance downstream, and was known to be a tight passage to a vicious zig-zag. It was found that this bend is the limit - the stream way is totally impenetrable just beyond it.

Allt nan Leac rises from bogs near the head of its valley, flows a short distance on the surface then disappears into Upper Valley Head Cave. It may be followed all the way to the resurgence - a fine stream way with two ducks, a short free-diveable sump (no line fitted), some cascades and lengthy, wet crawls. The rising is UAMH CINN GHLINN (Valley Head Cave), NGR NG 601182. The sink is at 604183. Length 1200ft, V.R., 75ft. A history of its exploration and a simplified survey appeared in Descent no. 34, August 1976.

A number of smaller caves are located near the mouth of the Allt nan Leac. MUD SLIDE CAVE, seventy feet of flat-out grovelling, had been 'lost' (how careless!), so Pete and I duly found it again surveyed it, tying it firmly to a closed survey traverse just to make sure. The closure was also made to ascertain any anomalies caused by the many igneous dykes in the region.

A much better, albeit short and sweet, cave lies up valley, beyond the head of the coastal slope. A tributary enters the right (North) side of the valley, flows over a dyke and sinks into a cave formed along the granite/limestone boundary. This is BEINN AN DHUBHAICH, NG 589184, a300ft, L570ft, vr35ft. The stream drops into the lower Waterfall series (care descending the very greasy dyke cascade). The entrance level continues through two chambers against the dyke and emerges in a deep shake hole. Across the shake hole, the passage enlarges to a fine keyhole section. The traverse ends at two short descents to a static, deep, choked sump pool in a circular chamber. As the metamorphosed limestone in the traverse is rather attractive, exit from the bottom is best along the floor, to keep the mud where it belongs. The dyke chambers show a most pleasing contrast between the dark dyke and the white, impure marble.

The finest dyke-governed cave in the area must be SPAR CAVE. As it is an abandoned sea cave guarded by two headlands between it and the path to the beach, very careful note must be made of the tides. We made three attempts to reach the cave, the first being repulsed by high tides. The second was late at night, following advice from a local, whose local knowledge turned out to be less than he had thought.

Spar Cave results from the erosion of a huge dyke, leaving a gallery some fifty feet high by twelve feet wide, in heavily calcareous sandstone. The walls are hung with massive stal flows, and a thirty-foot high stal-covered mound provides a fine vantage point from which to admire the cave. The best formations are around the top of the slope, all in grey and sparkling white calcite. The bank drops steeply down to a deep, clear pool. The pool ends at a fine stal portal. Beyond the bank drops again to floor level. Cathy was the only one wearing a wet-suit, so she investigated, finding that the gallery ends in a crawl. Being rather isolated, she did not push this any further, so we left not knowing whether we had found anything new (it is not very likely, as Spar Cave is too well known). Exit was damp; the tide had risen, but being the last cave of the expedition, Spar Cave was an impressive conclusion.

Wester Ross and Skye are beautiful areas, with many hill and coastal walks available. No-one ventured onto the Black Cuillins, though the idea was mooted, but Cathy, John and I walked up Bla Bheinn ('Blaven'). The summit of this detached mountain is at a little over 3000ft, with aesthetic attraction of climbing all that way as the path starts from the roadside skirting the shore of Loch Slapin (sea loch). The superb summit view includes a panorama of the Cuillins. The plan had been to follow the ridge, descending close to the cottage, but a steep and exposed gully between the main and lesser summits was deemed to be too 'mountaineery'.

Between Skye and the mainland is the Isle of Raasay, attractive but probably not a tourist route owing to the high ferry fare from Skye. The three ladies spent a pleasant day over there though, leaving the car on Skye, and walking on Raasay.

We returned from Scotland with a good quantity of speleological information. Doubtless there is still plenty to be found. For lovers of little-known caving areas, especially with unusual caves in superb scenery, Applecross and Southern Skye have much to offer. The caves may not be great 'SCs', but they are interesting and often attractive.

NORTH AMERICAN DIARY

Paul Hadfield

The newly discovered "Fang" cave lies some fifty miles north of the Yellowhead Highway, east of Prince George, British Columbia. From the blacktop, a typical forestry dirt road winds its way through the timber to Pass Lake. Shortly afterwards, one leaves the road and drives up a very overgrown trail to the trailhead. In a straight line, horizontal distance, the cave is perhaps only half a mile from this point, however it is also rather over half a mile vertically. Surprisingly, the first few hundred yards are relatively level through dense overgrown slack. It is not until the edge of the forest is reached that the gradient steepens. Technically, the terrain is known as the Interior Cedar and Hemlock zone, the giant trees spreading their canopies over a hundred feet overhead, while the ground is covered with huckleberries or the dreaded 'Devil's Club'. After traversing the forest and fording the stream, the terrain changes to slopes overgrown with alder and thimble berries, which are followed by a final section to the col consisting of unstable grass slopes.

I, as usual after a two-month period of overeating and under exercising on board my boat, was considerably out of shape, to the great delight of John, who, last year at Ptolemy, had been left eating my dirt, and who now thoroughly enjoyed my discomfort. The trail was not merely steep, it was ridiculous! Much of my progress was on all fours, added to which we had set out late, resulting from our arrival at the campsite sometime after midnight.

Fang cave is essentially formed by a large stream that sinks on one side of a mountain ridge and resurges on the other. In the course of its travels, it has carved out what is probably the second largest known room in Canada, about 400' x 200' x 150' high. This room is conveniently accessed by a skylight in one wall and forms the central part of the main drainage.

The lower part of the cave is the impressive resurgence (about 3-4 m² on my visit), which shortly inside the cave splits into two upstream sumps, one of which has been passed in low water conditions and gave access via a series of chokes to the large room. Immediately inside the upper entrance, the stream divides about equally, the left hand branch rushing along the back wall of a chamber. It is possible here to see the light coming in from the skylight in the big room some distance away, but not possible, owing to the volume of water, to get down into the chamber below. The right hand branch develops eventually into a

very fine sporting stream way, which on our first visit terminated at an undescended drop of about thirty-five feet.

Partway down the stream way, is a large inlet passage which had been pushed by the original exploration group (Tom Barton), to an apparent end. John however had subsequently paid it a visit, determined that it would go, but was stopped by a nasty looking down climb. We soon reached the down climb, which proved to be not too difficult, and dropped us into a fair-sized stream way. Downstream led to a sump after only a few hundred feet but upstream we came to a parting of the ways, each one a large canyon passage. This was exciting because it was evident that this was an older part of the system draining along the ridge and not through it, as in the main stream. The usual excited virgin cave passage gallop followed (both of us, being experienced cavers, had 'forgotten' the survey gear). We each took a passage but unfortunately both came to similar ends after several hundred feet. In one, we were stopped by an overhanging climb on loose rock, although we could see passage above and beyond, and in the other by an overhanging 25' climb up a waterfall, again with large passage visible above and beyond.

The next day, after a night of continuous rain, we returned to the drop in the main stream way and planted a few bolts. These enabled us to drop down alongside a very wet pitch, followed by an awkward 15' down climb into a large gallery. Unfortunately, we were stopped by a sump after only a couple of hundred feet, but it seems certain that this is the main route to the second sump in the resurgence.

We took time this day to walk several miles above ground and check out surface features. Along the ridge through which Fang cave is developed, we found seven cave entrances. Only five of these were accessible to us for want of climbing equipment, and all were in some way choked after a short distance. However, we saw enough to encourage us to believe that there may be substantial cave development beneath the ridge, and to substantiate the importance of the inlets we had been investigating the day before. This, the plateau area of the mountain, is divided into delightful alpine meadows by thin screens of fir and pine. The presence of *Ursus Horrendus* (grizzly) is evident everywhere by the marmot holes he has dug out, and by his fresh scent and spoor. A few miles from Fang cave, we came across a large entrance in a limestone cliff face. This led into about six hundred feet of phreas before being plugged with mud. Over a col, we looked across miles of karst featured mountains, and everywhere we walked there was evidence of cave below us.

The following day, we dropped through the skylight into the big room. Here, we checked out the climb into the upper section and were repelled by the water. The overflow passage into the lower section was also impassable without aid, due to the water levels, so we contented ourselves with dropping a previously undescended pit below the skylight entrance. This, a 50', loose, inclined rift led to a fair sized chamber that appeared to have no other outlet. Returning to the surface, we completed our day's caving by paying a visit to the resurgence entrance. The stream way was quite awe-inspiring, due to the almost continuous rain fall over the past three days.

Just forty-eight hours later found John and I aloft in a small turboprop we had chartered, with maps, field glasses and camera. Within twenty minutes, we had located a fair sized river pouring out from a hole in the side of a mountain. Two and a half hours and several hundred square miles later, we were ecstatic in the fact that we had discovered a whole new, unexplored karst region. We had seen and photographed large (very large) resurgences, high level karst plateaus, active sinks, and pits.

Next morning we were riding up the dirt again. This time to try to get into the area on foot. We found a trail for two miles, we bushwhacked, and we waded up creeks. Five hours of horrendous going found us first four miles into the bush, but we had found yet another resurgence!! One not seen from the air, for it poured into the side of an already active creek. Here, we managed to get into the underground stream way, but only for a short distance before it sumped. A few hours later though, stumbling through the bush, we found two holes about 150' vertically above the main resurgence, through which we could hear the roar of the main drain below. They were too small to get into, and an hour's digging by hand alone proved fruitless.

Close examination of the map showed that the stream was draining a massiff that we had not even suspected of being limestone so dense in the forest here! Needless to say, we are drawing up plans to explore the area. It is our hope that in winter the creeks will freeze up enough to enable us to ski or snowmobile into the area. In addition, we are planning an initial helicopter trip next summer to the high level karst area that shows most promise.

Apart from the discovery John and I made, things have been going well in Western Canada this year. In Cadomin, a substantial new section was discovered and is still being pushed by the D.S.S. On Northern Vancouver Island, two caves approaching 1000' depth, Arch Cave and Glory Hole, were found close to each other. So far, I have only had the opportunity to visit Arch Cave, and it is a splendid trip indeed! In the North-western area of the Island, the Tahshish, Paul Griffiths and his group have discovered about 75 km² of karst which contains some very fine 'subway tube' type passage - among the finest examples of its type I have seen.

To my knowledge, there have been no substantial developments on the Andy Good Plateau this year, but the leads are still there! 1983 promises to be a good year for Canadian Caving!

Paul Hadfield, M V Edward o Vetter, Chukchi Sea, 22 Sep 82



SPAR SHOP SERIES; CLIFF FORCE CAVE

Steve and Pauline Gough

"You must know how to climb upon your own head;
how could you climb upward otherwise? "

Friedrich Nietzsche; Also Sprach Zarathustra

This high level extension to a fine Northern Dales stream cave was discovered by the authors, with Arthur Champion and Ric Halliwell of the Craven Pothole Club on 30 January 1982, and explored and surveyed with the help of the Craven and the Moldywarps S.G. during February and March. It seems appropriate to record the main details and a few comments here, because it was on a Wessex trip of the Dales Diary Dinner era (let's have another one!) that the potential of the place was first noticed⁽¹⁾.

The series is phreatic in origin and is formed entirely downstream of what the Craven Herald chose to term, the "wondrous" Fault Hall. There are two connections to the active stream way, one being just upstream of where the main stream passage is first gained on the way into the cave, and the other at Fault Hall itself. This makes possible a high level through trip ending in a twenty foot pitch out of a crawl into a very large, noisy, black space. The route involves crawling, walking, traversing, squeezing, no water, and lots of fossils and fluted rock. The total length of the series is 1500ft. We should perhaps add that this through trip was first completed in a downstream direction, and that it is a hell of a lot of fun to creep up behind people who think that you are in front of them.

Fault Hall itself is interesting and aptly named. The opening which gives access to the Spar Shop Series is roughly twenty feet above the Drain Queen's Highway - the upstream continuation of the stream way - and this led to hopes of continuing upstream development. With known feeder sinks one and three quarter miles away, this seemed an exciting prospect, and climbs in the roof of Fault Hall were planned. Bolting proved abortive. It was possible to push the self-drilling anchors into the wall with one's fingers. Eventually, a party managed to maypole into the most promising area, only to discover hanging death and chaos everywhere.

The cave still holds some interest. The Sump 2 pool which ends the cave has very fresh air above it despite being a long way below the fell, and geological opinion is that the thing should go⁽²⁾. Diving has revealed the way on obstructed by silt banks⁽³⁾ but it could well be worth another go for an experienced and determined diver. The potential is excellent, although it is a long carry.

A high accuracy survey of the system is included in the current Craven Journal ⁽⁴⁾ for which we must express our very special thanks to Arthur Champion, Steve Warren and Pete Ryder.

References;

- 1) Journal of the Wessex Cave Club Vol 16 No 184
- 2) P F Ryder Personal communication
- 3) CDG Northern Sump Index 1981
- 4) Journal of the Craven Pothole Club Vol 6 No 3

REVIEW: 1982 BCRA CONFERENCE, BRISTOL

Et A1

Any views expressed, are not necessarily my own; they are comments from a number of people who attended. This is the first time that the Conference has been held in Bristol. The attendance was down on previous years - surprisingly few people there were from Mendip clubs. The Union Building accommodated the conference well, although the show stand area was a little cramped.

Opinion of the event will vary depending on whether one expects to be educated, entertained, or both. The lecturers were not all of the 'professional' standards of previous years', but were nonetheless informative. I feel sorry for those speakers who had to put up with a breakdown of the slide projector at the beginning. My major criticism is of the many attendees who wandered in and out of lectured when they felt like it - usually noisily.

There were some good photographs on display, but I hope that the trend toward artistic pictures, with posed cavers, does not replace the more difficult area of action photography. The 'Best Stand' award went to the Grampian SS.

The bar and cafeteria facilities were good. The 'stomp' on Saturday Evening 'took off' in more senses than one! More of the same, please? General opinion: not as good as previous years, but still enjoyable. Bristol is a good venue. What happened to the films?

DIARY DATES

FRIDAY NIGHT CLUB Trips for 1983

L= number limit

Jan	14	Nine Barrows/Sludge		
	28	Tyinigs Barrow		
Feb	11	St. Cuthbert's	L	
	25	Charterhouse Cave	L	4 only
Mar	11	Manor Farm		
	26	South Wales	L	Saturday
Apr	8	Charterhouse Cave	L	4 only alt. longwood
	22	Lionel's Hole		
May	6	To be arranged! !		
	20	Swildon's, Black Hole		
Jun	3	North Hill		
	17	Burrington (barbeque)		
Jly	1	Longwood		
	15	G.B.	L	
	30	South Wales	L	Saturday
Aug	12	Lamb Leer		
	26	Charterhouse Cave	L	4 only
Sep	9	To be arranged !!		
	23	St. Cuthberts	L	

If interested, phone Brian Prewer on WELLS 73757 or Greg Villis on Weston 412770. It is advisable to phone on the Thursday before the trip to confirm it is still on. Meet at the cave at 19-30. The Charterhouse Cave trips are provisional; preference will be given to regular Friday Nighters.

PAUL ESSER MEMORIAL LECTURE

The 1983 Paul Esser Memorial Lecture will be held in the Physics Lecture Theatre of the University of Bristol on Wednesday 2nd February. Dick Renshaw will give a talk, with slides, on the 1982 attempt on the East-North-East Ridge of Everest. Admission is free. Parties travelling from a distance may reserve seats by writing to the Trustee, Dr. Oliver Lloyd, Withey House, Withey Close West, BRISTOL BS9 3SX.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st AUGUST 1982 - ACCUMULATED FUNDS

1981		1982	
£		£	£
10	SHARE IN SOUTHERN CAVING CLUBS CO. LTD.		10
317	TACKLE (Note 1)		334
CURRENT ASSETS			
559	Sundry stocks (Note 4)	1,630	
50	Loan to Southern Caving Clubs Co. Ltd.	50	
308	Debtors and payments in advance	52	
1,850	Cash at bank and in Building Society	2,168	
2,777		3,900	
Less: CURRENT LIABILITIES			
121	Subscriptions received in advance	95	
702	Sundry creditors	1,195	
823		1,289	
1,954	NET CURRENT ASSETS		2,611
<u>£ 2,291</u>	NET ASSETS		<u>£ 2,955</u>
Representing:-			
ACCUMULATED FUNDS			
2,336	Balance at 1st September 1981	2,144	
(10)	Surplus/deficit for the year	671	
2,326		2,815	
192	Less: Proposed transfer to the Hut Fund	-	
2,144			2,815
JOURNAL AWARD FUND			
140	Balance at 1st September 1981	147	
17	Interest received	13	
(10)	Award made	(20)	
147			140
<u>£ 2,291</u>			<u>£ 2,955</u>

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31st AUGUST 1982

1981		1982
£		£
1,299	INCOME	
36	Subscriptions for the Club Year	1,508
40	Affiliation fees	-
77	Donations	54
53	Permit fees	217
-	Surplus on Club Dinner	15
	Sundry receipts	21
1,505		2,008
EXPENDITURE		
297	Tackle expenditure (Note 1)	374
1,060	Journal costs - three issues (1981 - seven)	327
234	Third party insurance	400
176	Stationery, postage and telephone	93
23	Subscriptions paid (Note 2)	50
63	Library costs	38
38	Wreaths etc - F.Frost & B.Dors	-
14	Sundry expenses	16
1,895		1,309
(390)	SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BROUGHT DOWN	650
182	(DEFICIT)/SURPLUS ON RUNNING UPPER FITTS (Note 5)	(42)
198	SURPLUS ON GOODS SUPPLIED TO MEMBERS	63
<u>£ (10)</u>	SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR CARRIED TO ACCUMULATED FUNDS	<u>£ 671</u>

The notes attached form part of these accounts

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st AUGUST 1982 (continued) - HUT FUND

<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	
£	£	£
	HUT FUND ASSETS	
	Freehold land and buildings - Upper Pitts	
5,010	5,010	
-	112	
		5,122
	Hut Fund Investments	
286	257	
984	1,009	
		1,266
		<u>6,388</u>
<u>£ 6,280</u>		

Representing:-

HUT FUND

5,855	6,280	
66	66	
177	42	
182	-	
		<u>6,388</u>
<u>£ 5,280</u>		

The notes attached form part of these accounts

I have prepared the attached Income and Expenditure Account and Balance Sheets from the books and records of the Wessex Cave Club. In my opinion, and to the best of my knowledge, these accounts give a true and fair view of the state of the Club's affairs at 31st August 1982 and of the surpluses and deficits for the year ended on that date.

T.B. REYNOLDS F.C.A.
Chartered Accountant

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st AUGUST 1982

<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	
£	£	£
43		33
	Less: Cost of sales	
71	71	
34	43	
		114
105	87	
71		27
34		
		<u>6</u>
<u>£ 9</u>		

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st AUGUST 1982

	Assets	
71	87	
97	53	
-	4	
		<u>144</u>
<u>£ 168</u>		
	Representing:-	
	Accumulated Funds	
192	168	
9	6	
(33)	(30)	
		<u>£ 144</u>
<u>£ 168</u>		

The Survey Fund was set up in 1962 for the purpose of making cave surveys more readily available, to prevent them from becoming lost and to sell them at as low a price as reasonable. The surplus on this fund is to help finance the holding of a stock of surveys, to buy surveying equipment and to help the production of surveys in other ways. The survey fund is operated under a joint arrangement with the Bristol Exploration Club, Mendip Caving Group and Sneyton Valley Caving Club.

Notes to the accounts for the year ended 31 August 1982

1. TACKLE

	<u>1982</u>	<u>1981</u>
	£	£
Balance brought forward	347	268
Expenditure in year	361	366
Charged to Income and Expenditure Account	(374)	(287)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Balance carried forward	£ 334	£ 347

Major expenditure on tackle is being written off over three years

2. SUBSCRIPTIONS PAID

During the course of the Club Year the Wessex Cave Club has paid subscriptions to other caving organisations as follows:-

	<u>1982</u>	<u>1981</u>
	£	£
British Cave Research Association	10	10
Camrian Caving Council	5	8
Council of Northern Caving Clubs	8	-
Council of Southern Caving Clubs	3	-
Charterhouse Caving Committee	20	5
Southern Caving Clubs Co. Ltd	4	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	£ 50	£ 23

3. (DEFICIT)/SURPLUS ON RUNNING UPPER PITTS

	<u>1982</u>	<u>1981</u>
	£	£
Hut Fees received in year	2,152	1,736
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Less: Expenditure - rates	325	297
- insurance	246	216
- electricity	106	165
- propane gas	84	79
- central heating - fuel	706	415
- repairs	58	180
- repairs - locks etc	-	54
- showers	270	-
- drive	-	40
- sundry	287	39
- cleaning materials	112	69
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	2,194	1,554
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
(Deficit)/Surplus on running Upper Pitts	£ (42)	£ 182

The figure for hut fees received is based on cash actually received in the Club Year. The income from the electricity and shower meters has been set against the expenditure on electricity and the central heating system respectively.

4. SUNDRY STOCKS

	<u>1982</u>	<u>1981</u>
	£	£
Goods for resale	1,170	200
Upper Pitts stocks - fuel oil etc	300	120
Journal covers, envelopes and stationery	90	120
Building materials	70	70
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	£ 1,630	£ 560

5. CASH AT BANK AND AT BUILDING SOCIETY

The total figure for cash at bank and at Building Society at 31st August 1982 as shown in the Balance Sheet amounts to £3,177 and is made up as follows:-

	£
Bristol & West Building Society - main account	1,066
- award account	170
Midland Bank Ltd, Wells, Somerset	1,939
Cash floats	2
	<u> </u>
	£ 3,177

6. CLUB EQUIPMENT

At 31st August 1982 the Club owned the following items of equipment which were not represented on the Balance Sheet at that date:-

Roneo duplicator, hut furniture and equipment, Roneo addressograph, arc welding equipment

All of these items were written off to the Income and Expenditure Account in the year in which they were purchased.

7. MEMBERSHIP

	<u>1982</u>	<u>1981</u>
Membership at 31st August 1982 - full	171	218
- joint	23	29
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	194	246
honorary	22	21
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	216	267

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Volume Sixteen

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Compiled by P.R Cousins

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