

# M.S.G. REPORT No. 4. May 1969

## M . S . G . R E P O R T

### F O U R .

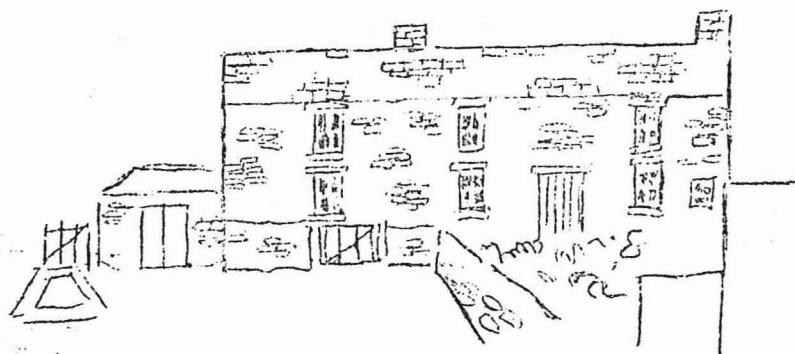
May 1969.

This publication can be described as part-report, and part-newsletter. Although it contains brief accounts of MSG activities between November 1968 and April 1969, it is in no way a substitute for a Journal - all MSG work in this period will be more fully dealt with in the 1969 Journal, which should appear in December.

Already this year - before the major period of cave hunting and finding in the summer - we have made one major discovery - a very long extension of the Ayleburn Mine Cave. As this report "goes to press" exploration is incomplete, but already about a mile of new passage has been explored. The Ayleburn discovery will not come as news to many who read this Report - there has been some previous, rather unfortunate, publicity. The MSG Committee here offer their apologies for this, and take the opportunity of asking all clubs to please respect our find for the next three or four months until we can finish exploration and surveying. The Christmas '69 Journal, we hope, will contain a full report and survey of the system.

Other recent MSG work has resulted in a few minor finds - there are a few small surveys in these pages. The Jacob's Well Survey has been completed, and should appear in the next Journal. Possibly before it does, the cave system - 1,000' long, will have been quarried away, which is rather a pity.

The second major MSG 'event' of the year so far has been the acquisition of a field research centre, the climax of all the cottage committee's plans. The c. c. have not yet released to the public the exact situation of their discovery, but a sketch of it appears below -



Those who wish to stay at the centre will pay a small overnight fee - which will be slightly increased for non-members of the Group. The MSG 'Cave and Mine Research Centre' is situated within comfortable walking distance of several of Swaledales' more interesting cave systems, and ideally placed for the MSG's activities as regards miles of old mine level. While there will inevitably be a special amount of attention paid to Swaledale caves in the next few months, it is hoped that there will be no relaxation of activities in Gretadale, Tecsdale, Weardale, and the Alston and Vale of Eden areas, where the coming months may well see at least one more major discovery.

In the matter of surveying, it has been suggested that the MSG purchase a Suunto clinometer (of similar design to, and as easy to read as, the Suunto compass we already possess). This would cost about £8 odd., but would be a vast improvement on our borrowed Abney level - each reading with which takes about two minutes. Can I have...

Surveys needing completing - of which we unfortunately have several. MSG members will be pleased to hear that a survey - Grades 4 and 5c - has just

been commenced, one of the intentions in this being that it will provide good surveying practice for members, being within easy reach of Darlington. Unfinished cave surveys are HLG, Windmore End, and God' Bridge.

We are pleased to welcome several new members to the Group, and remind various people that subscriptions are still due. New members are Leslie Beevers, John and Janet Arrowsmith and John Knight, all of whom have participated in MSG activities within the past few weeks.

### Contents.

Editorial and Contents.

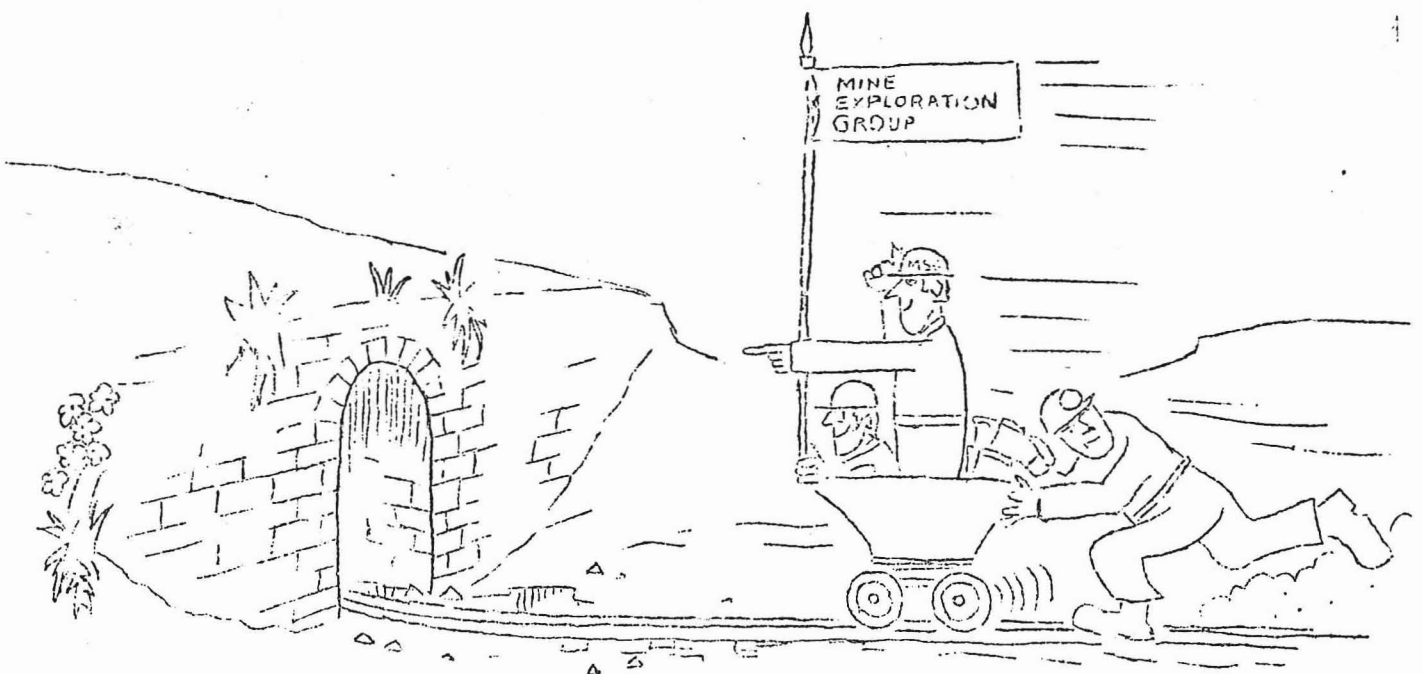
The Ayleburn Mine Cave Extension - a preliminary report.

Reports on recent MSG activities, including surveys of East Gill Cave 1, Blind Gill Hole and Round Hill Pot.

'The Continuing Saga of Punchard', including a survey of Silver Birch Pot and a sketch map of the area.

'A Cautionary Tale' - a contribution which was partly not written by the Hon. Sec., who unfortunately had to write the rest of this report. It might have been thicker, much more readable and infinitely more interesting had some other member considered writing something. However, this means no-one else will get free copies, which is probably a good thing (with the exception of course of the Hon. Treasurer, whose brainchild this literary extravaganza was.

Various illustrations by Messrs. Longstaff and Ryder.



## THE AYLEBURN MINE CAVE EXTENSION.

This major discovery was made shortly before this Report 'going to press', and the following report must necessarily be of a preliminary nature, since exploration is not yet complete.

### Background.

The Ayleburn Mine Cave was discovered as long ago as 1780, by miners making a 'rise' from Ayleburn Level. They entered a roomy stream passage, through which flowed water which sinks in the bed of Ayleburn, and rises at Barhaugh, over 3 miles away and 350' lower. Thus Ayleburn is one of the major hydrological systems of the Northern Dales, and can be compared with Crackpot and Fairy Hole, Weardale.

In 1951 Brian Heys wrote an article, with survey, in 'Cave Science', describing the cave as 600' long, ending upstream in a boulder ruckle above a 6' waterfall, and downstream ending "at a low wet bedding cave".

Later in the 1950's the Durham Cave Club forced a way through the boulders above the waterfall, and entered a roomy upstream passage, gradually lowering, until, after several hundred feet, it became too low - this point cannot be very far from the main Ayleburn sinks (which are not obvious on the surface).

At some time some party found and explored Ayleburn Caves, in the north bank of the Burn, near the sinks. These caves, a few hundred feet in length, cannot be far from the upstream end of the Mine Cave, but no connection seems passable.

Thus, until recently, the cave, entered by a very difficult 30' climb up a rise 580' from the level entrance, a 15' crawl and a loose 15' descent, consisted of c.600' of downstream passage, gradually becoming lower and more constricted, a long roomy chamber below the waterfall, and the Durham extension upstream.

### The MSG Extension.

On Easter Monday (7.4.69) an MSG party entered the cave, with the avowed intention of examining the downstream end, of which the exact nature could not be determined due to conflicting reports from various sources.

After proceeding downstream, at first walking, and then scrambling over fallen blocks and crawling through water, the "low wet bedding cave" was reached - this is only three or four inches high, but on the l. is a dry tube-like crawl, into a very small chamber. From here two ways on presented themselves, a bedding plane at roof level, c.3' above the stream, and, at floor level, a continuation of the tube, extremely tight.

After about an hour of chipping with the secretary's geological hammer, the roof bedding was enlarged enough for Colin Carson to be inserted - who proved it to be a dead end. Colin then attempted the continuation of the tube, and, divested of helmet and cell, and aided by physical and vocal encouragement from behind, finally squeezed through into a chamber beyond the squeeze, and this proved to be the break-through which we had wanted.

Beyond the chamber, Colin followed a hands-and-knees crawl in a gently descending passage for an estimated 350', before coming to a second squeeze, this time round a wedged block. Lack of time and companions dictated a return from here, to Messrs. Langthorne and Ryder, who were sitting happily in a shallow pool in the tiny chamber on the upstream side of the squeeze. Colin needed assistance to get back through the squeeze, and emerged having lost his trousers, and with what remained of his wet-suit hanging round his waist like a peeled banana. Unfortunately no-one had brought a camera.

Enquiries revealed no evidence of anyone having passed the squeeze before, so it was an optimistic party that returned on Saturday, 19th April, on a day of fine and settled weather. Colin had returned to university, but it was hoped that Stuart and Leslie Beavers would fit the squeeze. Chris Langthorne escorted them to the squeeze, while the secretary, treasurer, and Lesley Worth set about surveying along the shakeholes between Ayleburn Mine Entrance, and surveying Ayleburn Cave.

The exploring party managed to pass the squeeze - Chris returning to sit in the Burn in the sun - and pushed on downstream. The second squeeze, from which Colin had returned, was also passed easily. Beyond the hands-and-knees crawl continued, steadily descending, with occasional small chambers, cascades and crawls over boulders. The passage gradually gets larger, to c.6' wide and 5 - 12' high. After a considerable distance the streamway suddenly changes character, to an impressive rift passage, up to 6' wide, and very high (up to 50'). There are deep pools at the right-angled bends

in the passage. There are several sizeable side passages, and at one point a high level ox-bow, an almost circular sandy passage 6' high, provides a by-pass to an impassably tight rift on the stream.

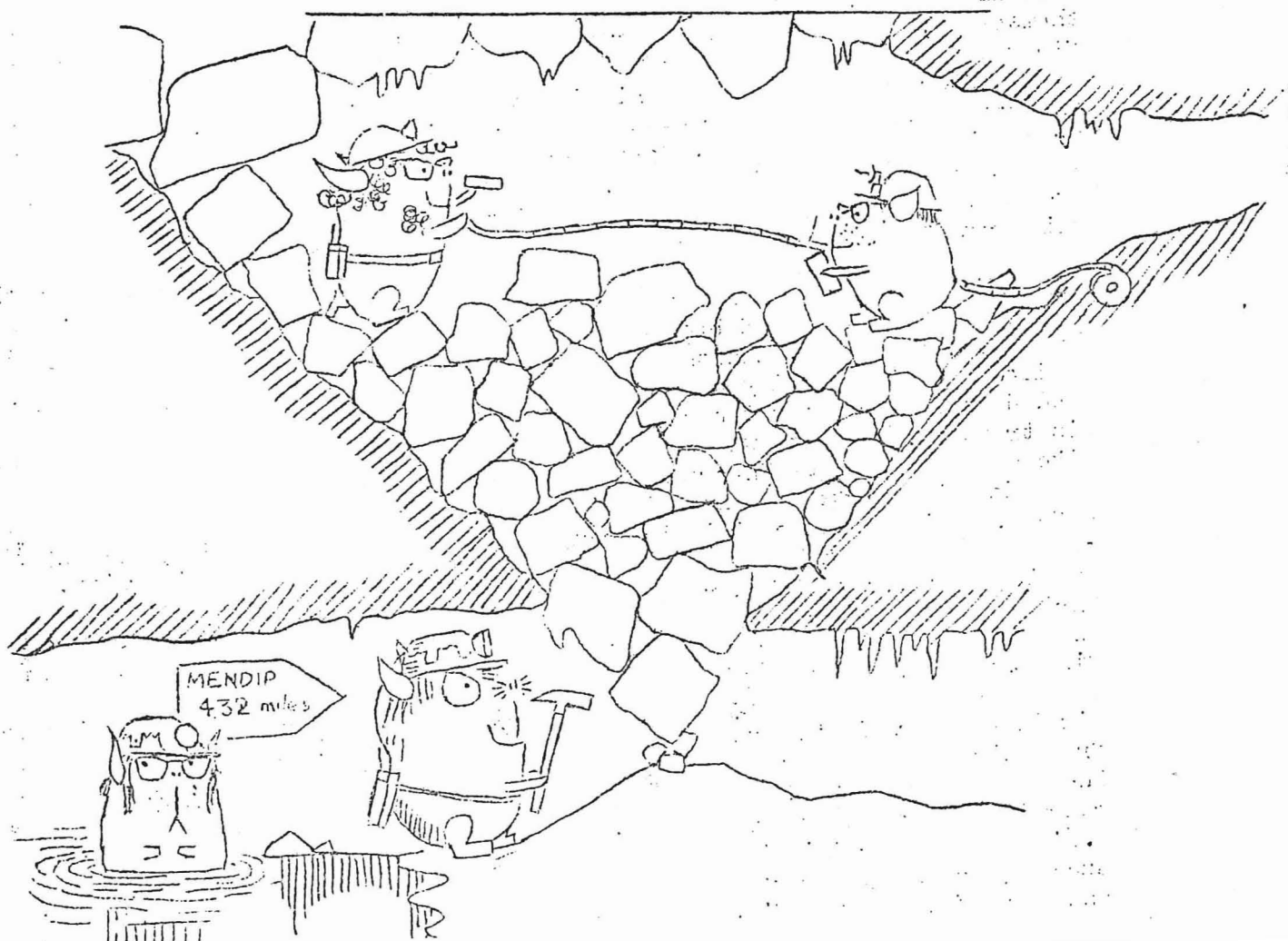
The rift series continues for several hundred yards, before the passage becomes lower and wider again, with more fallen rocks and occasional wet crawls. Eventually the sump chamber is reached, almost circular, with c.2' of airspace above deep still water. Stuart estimated that he had covered about a mile from the squeeze, but such estimates are difficult to make accurately.

We hope that other clubs will respect our new extension for a few months, until exploration, surveying, and scientific work are completed. A full report and survey should appear in due course.

It should be noted that the Ayleburn Mine Cave is now probably the longest accessible cave in the Northern Dales (and the most northerly cave of any size in the Pennines). It is quite probably the most severe and arduous system north of Craven, and apart from its extreme remoteness from popular caving areas, the system will only appeal to a small, slightly warped, minority of cavers. Only the smallest cavers can enter the extension - and there seems to be little hope of enlarging the squeeze. Additional deterrents are loose boulders, long wet crawls (a wet-suit is, of course, essential), and a risk of flooding. Most of the downstream extension appears to flood very severely - there are hardly any formations - and a slight rise in stream level would make at least one of the squeezes impassable.

From the extension, rescue would be impossible. Even the "old cave" is not free from hazards. An incident which occurred on the Easter Monday trip will illustrate this. At one point in the passage between the entry from the mine level, and the squeeze, one climbs into a passage c.8' above the stream, to avoid an impassably tight section. Returning up the cave, Chris missed the climb up, and crawled up the lower streamway - and was rewarded by a rock fall, trapping his head and arms. The rest of the party, to whom only his boots, protruding from the narrow rift, were visible, could not offer any vocal help. Fortunately he managed to extricate himself after a few minutes, suffering only bruises and the loss of his (borrowed) lamp.

The Ayleburn Mine Cave is now undoubtedly S.S.C.



2/11/68. COVERDALE. S.Hodgson, C.Langthorne, J.Longstaff, P.F.Ryder.  
Due to extremely wet weather no caving could be contemplated. The entrances of Slape Gill Caves, recent YURT finds, were inspected.

4/11/68. ASKRIGG AREA. S.Hodgson, P.F.Ryder.

A return was made to a previously discovered cave entrance in Arngill, only to find that the hillside had collapsed, blocking the entrance. The sinks near Whity Gill (SD 917.943), feeding Oxnop rising, Swaledale, were inspected, but offered little hope of penetration.

16/11/68. HARD LEVEL GILL AREA. J.Longstaff, P.F.Ryder.

Barras End Level was explored, in the hope of finding a way to Barras End Mine Caverns, but after a little over 2000' a series of roof falls were met. The passage was draughting, but eventually became horribly unsafe, and a retreat was beat. A Grade V survey of Hard Level Gill Cave was then commenced.

30/11/68. HARD LEVEL GILL AREA. J.Longstaff, P.F.Ryder, and G.M. and R.Davies.  
A little digging gave access to Old Gang Cave, length 30'+. (YURT)

More surveying work in H.L.G. Cave.

7/12/68. GUNNERSIDE GILL. J.Longstaff, P.F.Ryder.

Barbara, Watersykes and Bunton Levels were visited, and other sites of interest.

14/12/68. JACOB'S WELL CAVE, FROSTERLEY. C.Langthorne, P.F.Ryder.

Which provided an interesting trip, in an unusual cave, quite easy.

21/2/68. JACOB'S WELL CAVE, FROSTERLEY. S.Hodgson, A.Holmes, P.F.Ryder.

Surveying - 840' of passage covered, more to go (in dry weather).

23/12/68. FOSSDALE. S.Hodgson, P.F.Ryder.

Two caves, 20' and 30' long, found in Woffell Scar, and, at SD 863.953, Round Hill Pot found and explored, 30' deep and 60' long.

24/12/68. GUNNERSIDE GILL. C.Carson, S.Hodgson, P.Robinson, P.F.Ryder.

Involving a hair-raising trip along an ice-covered track above a 300' drop in Colin's car, and the discovery, exploration and survey of Blind Gill Hole, NY 935.019, 92' long and 36' deep (see survey), and Ewloap Scar Cave and Pct.

26/12/68. HOPE Level MINE CAVE. C.Carson, J.Cooper, C.Langthorne, J.Longstaff, P.Robinson, P.F.Ryder.

Attempts were made to extend the system upstream, but only 10' of passage could be gained. Attempts 'downstream', amidst boulders and much mud, were less conclusive.

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1/1/69. STOCKDALE C.Carson, S.Hodgson, P.F.Ryder.

A lot of snow-filled shakes, two impenetrable risings, and a very wet, cold and severe cave, in Grainy Gill, which Stuart explored on his own, c.10' long.

11/1/69. FAGGERGILL. S.Hodgson, P.F.Ryder, G.M. Davics (YURT)

A natural cave was found 200' into the Main Horse Level (NY 990.071.), and explored for 30' to a muddy pool. Sloat Hole Level was explored with interest and Roughton Keld viewed with pessimism.

14/1/69. HOPE LEVEL MINE CAVE. S.Hodgson, P.F.Ryder.

An unsuccessful attempt to 'push' the downstream end.

26/1/69, 1/2/69, 8/3/69, 8/4/69. ARKENGARTHDALE. J.K.Arrowsmith, L.Beevers, S.Hodgson, A.Holmes, J.Knight, J.Longstaff, P.Robinson, P.F.Ryder.

See some later report for the fruits of these activities, amidst raging blizzards, deep snow and immovable 'loose' rocks. So far, in a remote valley, two pots have been found, neither of any great size, but we are still optimistic.

15/3/69. LANCASTER-EASEGILL. J.D.Atkins, L.Beevers, C.Carson, J.Knight, P.Ryder.

A joint MSG/RUCC meet, the first 'outside' meet of the year, and most enjoyable. After the trip, the party became involved in a rescue from Mercgill Hole, and spent most of the night on Ingleborough, in a blizzard.

5/4/69. EAST GILL CAVES, KELD. C.Carson, J.Cooper, S.Hodgson, P.Robinson,

It had been intended to visit Swindale Pots, but these were found P.F.Ryder. to be full to their brims with snow. The more southerly of East Gill Caves - East Gill Cave 1 - was visited, surveyed, and slightly extended. The length is c.360' (see survey). East Gill Cave II was also visited (c.300' long).

7/4/69. AYLEBURN MINE CAVE. J.K.Arrowsmith, C.Carson, C.Langthorne, P.Ryder, J.Wedderburn.  
See elsewhere.

8/4/69. FAGGERGILL, S.Hodgson, P.Robinson, P.F.Ryder.

The cave previously noted in the Main Horse Level was again visited. The upstream passage was spouting a huge waterfall, and obviously unenterable. The muddy pool 'downstream' was partly drained, and Stuart inserted, to prove that the passage was hopelessly choked 5' beyond. All the shakholes along the east flank of Faggergill were full of snow, and many were taking sizeable streams.

17/4/69. NORTH STAINMORE. L.Beevers, S.Hodgson, P.F.Ryder.

A few tight holes on the limestone plateau east of Smeltmill were inspected and entered, but all proved to close down after a few feet, generally amongst masses of rotting sheep remains.

FAGGERGILL - In the afternoon, two digs were commenced.

19/4/69. LYLEBURN. L.Beevers, J.Cooper, C.Langthorne, S.Hodgson, P.Ryder, L.Worth.  
See elsewhere.

Various walks in search of new caves, by various members, are not reported upon here, although some have provided venues for further meets.

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### East Gill Caves, Keld.

Proceeding up East Gill from Keld, the first site of speleological interest is a triple rising on the east bank, which is probably the water from Swinnergill Cave and Kirk. Two of the three risings are from boulder ruckle - evidently someone has been trying to dig here - but the third, most southerly, is from a low bedding, which sumps straight away but might be diggable in dry weather. Continuing northwards, there is a second rising from the east bank c.15' above a pool and small waterfall on the Gill. This rising (the sinks are probably local) flows from a tight twisting passage, which, in damp conditions, becomes somewhat dangerous after a few feet, as the water tends to back up in front of the explorer.

The first cave on the west bank, East Gill Cave I, is evidently a sink in wet conditions, and should not be entered if there is any danger of the Gill rising. The entrance is divided into two by a horizontal leaf of rock. About 30' down the entrance crawl is a low branch on the r. Both this and the main entrance crawl lead to a suprisingly large stream passage - 5' wide and 4-10' high, which suddenly ends upstream very near to the bank of the Gill - daylight can be seen through a small hole. A few yards downstream of the entry of the main entrance passage, the large streamway suddenly ends in a blank wall, with to the r. and l. scrambles up into rift avens. That on the l. is c.50' high, and climbable for c.30' to where a sizeable inlet passage can be seen but not entered. There is rumoured to be an upper entrance to this cave, and, if this exists, this must be the way to it.

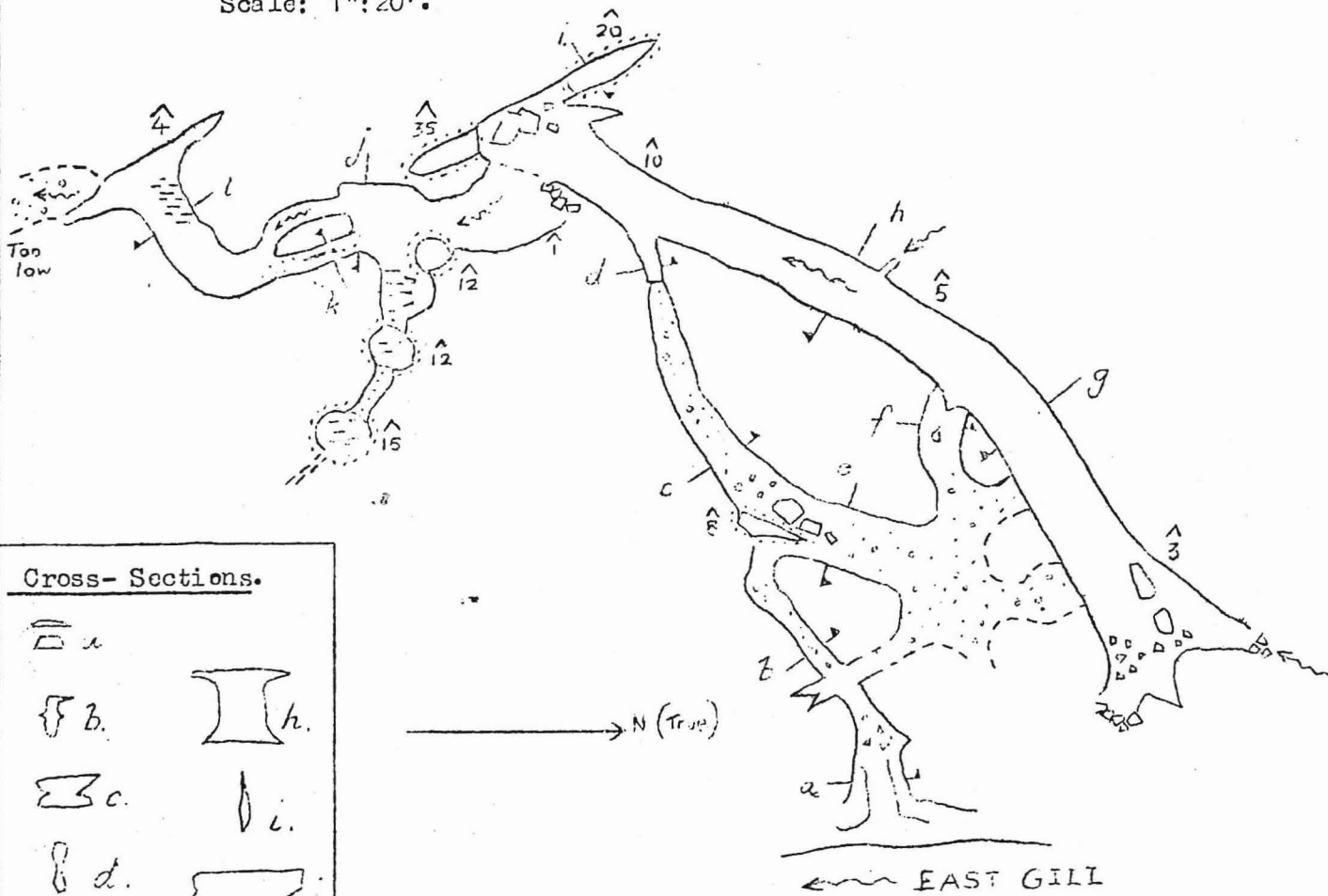
Beneath the entrance to the l. aven, the small stream flows into a wet 'flat-out' bedding, which quickly becomes higher, to a small chamber, with a passage on the l. with three 12-15' avens. Downstream, two small passages, one a dry ox-bow, lead on. It was here that a little digging gave access to a little more higher passage, before, at a cross-rift, the stream flowed into a 6" high bedding. Both sink and rising for this cave are presumably local, though neither is obvious.

Not far to the north of this cave, high in the bank side, a tight and damp (dripping) entrance drops into a rift cave c.30' long, remarkable only for its attractive formations, in contrast to the other longer caves.

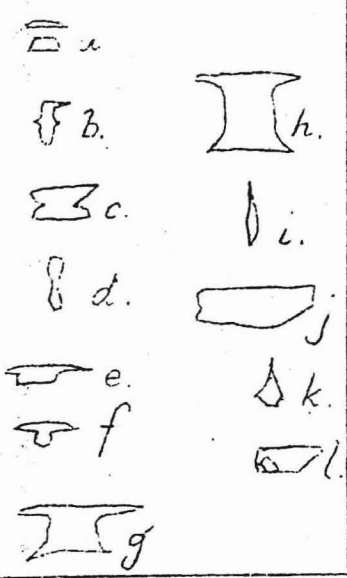
East Gill Cave II is further north again, in a prominent rift in the cliff. The entrance is a hands-and-knees crawl in mud, but the passage heightens and turns r., to a 'T'-junction. To the r. is an impassable rift running back to daylight, to the l. soon ends, but a low opening in the r. wall leads into a short flat-out crawl. The rift passage beyond, nicely scalloped, runs over mud hummocks, to a point where a large rock seems to block the passage. One climbs onto this and descends into a passage running at right-angles to the l. - larger cavers will find this an amusing manoeuvre. After two more slides over mud hummocks, a cross rift passage is reached. Straight ahead soon becomes choked. The low crawl to the r., evidently in times of flood an 'upstream' passage, soon becomes very tight. The 'downstream' passage, to the l., tuns for c.60', with a right-angled bend to the l., before ending. The total length of this cave, which is suprisingly different in character to the nearby East

EAST GILL CAVE I.

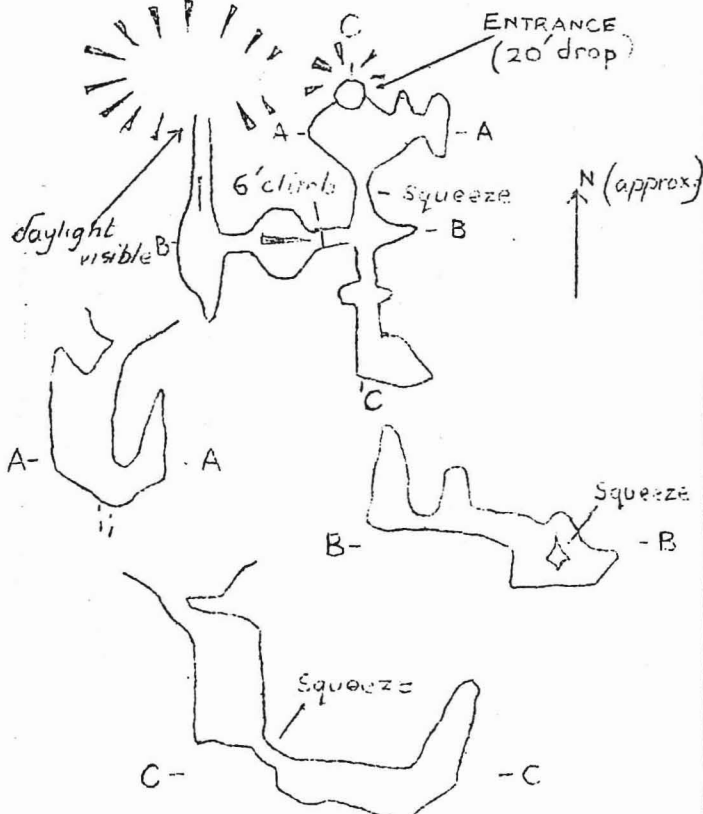
MSG Survey 5/4/69. CRG Grade IV. Length. c.360'. C.C., S.H., P.F.R.  
Scale: 1":20'.



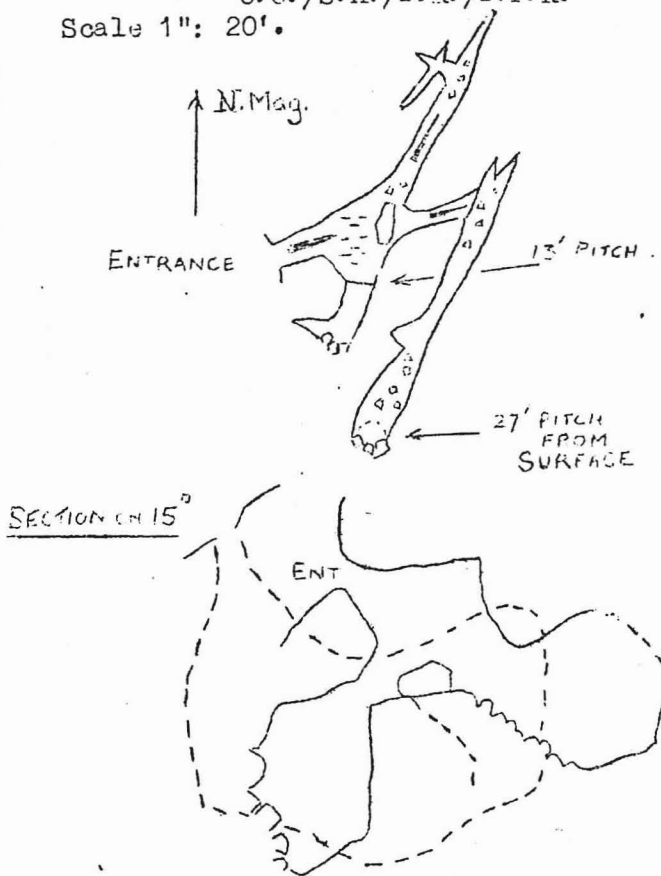
Cross-Sections.



ROUND HILL POT, Fossdale.  
Sketch Plan, S.H.



BLIND GILL HOLE, Gunnerside Gill.  
MSG Grade V survey 24/12/68,  
C.C./S.H./P.R./P.F.R.  
Scale 1":20'.



## The Continuing Saga of Punchard.

In the 'Meet Reports' section of this publication, preceeding this article (if the pages of your copy are stapled in the correct order), there are secretive references to 'digging in Arkengarthdale'. The following sad story explains all.

Punchard Gill is a major tributary of the Arkle Beck, on the south side, joining the Beck about half a mile above the village of Whaw. A mile upstream from the Arkle Beck, Punchard Gill divides into Great Punchard Gill and Little Punchard Gill, the twin valleys being divided for some distance only by a narrow spur of land, Tongue End. Both Gills cut the Main Limestone - which seems to dip to the south-east, i.e. back into the hillside - within three quarters of a mile of their confluence.

The following reports of MSG activities in this area, listed in chronological order, could unfortunately be said to be almost typical of many "promising areas", and previous group work.

24th Jan. 1969: A solo walk by the Hon. Sec. Several features of interest were found: A hole in a shake on the south-east side of Little Punchard Gill (NY 961.037) opening into a roomy chamber with a large choked rift and a wet pitch leading on, an exciting 10' deep hole beside Little Punchard Gill, 'obviously a major sink', with a few rocks over it, and a rather similarly positioned hole in Great Punchard (NY 959.043), in similar condition, and emitting a cold draught.

26th Jan. 1969: Messrs. Longstaff and Ryder visit the area, on the Ryder motor-cycle. Routh Level, in Great Punchard (NY 962.044) was followed for c.1500', to where the water became more than ankle deep. The hole in Great Punchard Gill was 'dug', and entered by J.C.L. with difficulty, into a small chamber and aven, with a continuing fissure draughting but small and choked. The hole was vacated with even more difficulty. The pot high in the side of Little Punchard Gill was again inspected as far as the pitch, and digging at the 'promising' hole by the stream commenced, but one large slab proved very awkward to move.

1st Feb. 1969: A massive trip, in atrocious weather conditions (blizzard), to Little Punchard. John Arrowsmith, Les. Beevers, Gel Holmes, John Knight and P.F.R. The 'promising hole' again defied entry. The pot in the valley side was entered, and Gel descended the 20' ladder pitch under a waterfall of icy melt water, to find that there was no hope of progress from the bottom - the rising is only 50' horizontally from the entrance anyway. The hole was named Stones Pot - the collapsed level nearby is Stones Level - and is c.80' long and c.35' deep.

8th March 1969. Another desperate attempt foiled by even more desperate weather. Messrs. Arrowsmith, Beevers, Holmes and Longstaff hacked a deep shaft through solid snow to the rock blocking the promising hole. A hammer was broken on this and it was time to go home. Optimistic notes prevail in the Hon. Sec's meet reports ("The rock should be easily removable ..... when the snow finally clears").

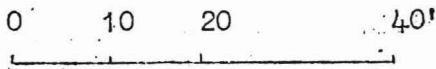
8th April 1969: Easter Tuesday - brilliant sun, only odd snow patches visible high on the fells. In high spirits after the Ayleburn breakthrough, and expectant of similar success, Stuart Hodgson, Phil Robinson and P.F.R. return to Little Punchard - and find one snowdrift remaining in the gorge - a vast one, waist deep at the edges. Even the approximate position of our hole beneath it could not be found. However, clambering around the rocks above the drift, a new hole was found, near the head of the gorge, on the north-west bank of the Gill, and just under a shale scar on which grows a silver birch tree.

Silver Birch Pot proved to be 45' deep, and with a total length of 90'. The entrance shaft, 10' long and 3' wide, drops 18', with a second pitch leading on down, to a depth of 45' (the whole descent is climbable, although a rope is a help). At the bottom, a continuing passage could be seen, but not entered, through unsafe loose rocks. This, however, is leading back to the side of the Gill, and is not very promising (unless it actually runs under the bed of the Gill). A Grade IV survey was made of the Pot (here reproduced).

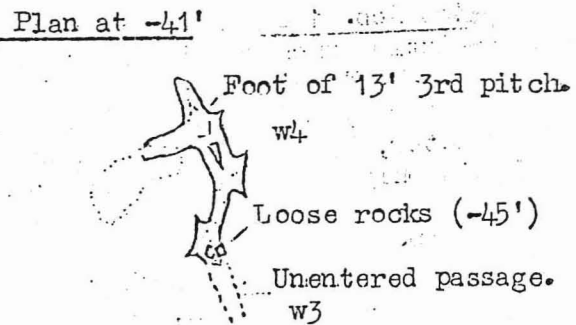
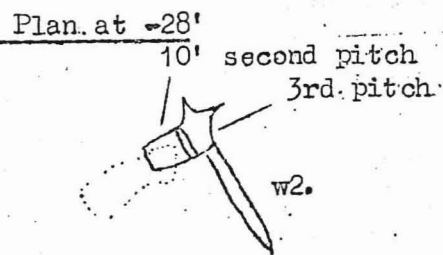
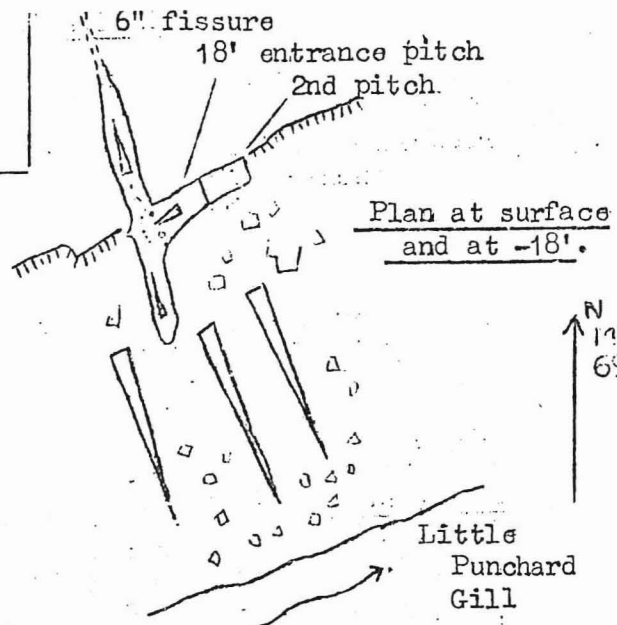
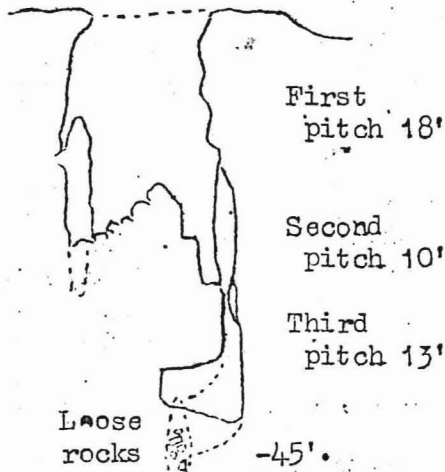
P.F.R. wrote to Dr J.O. Myers, of Leeds University, and expert on hydrological matters, enquiring where the sinks in the gorge, when active, might rise. Dr Myers was of the opinion that the rising was a spring beside the bridge in Great Punchard (NY 961.044), over half a mile away, and 200' lower (there is a fault, or faults, between the Gills - the geology of the whole area appears rather complex, with limestone outcropping at several places in each Gill. A thin band of peculiar limestone by the ford over Little



SILVER BIRCH POT. NY 959.035  
 Little Punchard Gill.  
 MSG Survey 8.4.69, CRG Grade IV  
 S. Hodgson, P. Robinson.  
 Depth 45', Length 90'.



Section proj. on 236°.



29th April 1969: The last (up to now) act in the melodrama. Stuart and PFR, on Stuart's bike, return yet again to Little Punchard, with hammer and rope. At last the snow is gone, and soon excavation is again under way. The offending boulder is finally removed - revealing a hole 8' deep, with the only continuation a fissure 3' high and 3" wide, full of clay and snow.

However, the day was not entirely wasted, and a few new 'problems' were found. A small choked fissure was found on the SE bank of the Gill near the top of the limestone, opposite Silver Birch Pot, and a dam built, with the result that a trickle, Little Punchard Gill sunk. Within the next five or six hours the water did not reappear in Little Punchard.

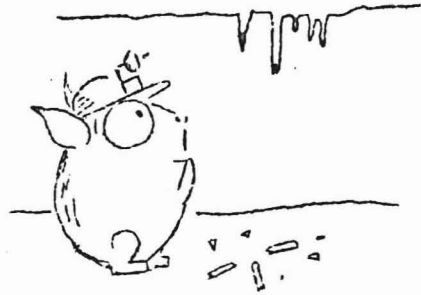
Leaving the stream happily sinking, Routh Level was again entered, and explored to the end - estimated at between half and three quarters of a mile in. Features of interest are, going in, a rise (climbable?) on the r., some blood-red mud deposits on the floor just before the first roof fall (merely a heap of shale on the floor), the second rise, of considerable height and unclimbable, bringing down a small stream, and the second roof fall, rather larger and less stable than the first, not far before the third fall, which completely blocks the passage. There are no side passages, and the level, driven in the Main Limestone, soon runs into, and remains in, shale.

On leaving the level, it was noted that the nearby rising (see above) seemed to have become rather larger (but hardly large enough to account for all the L.P. water). If this is not the L.P. resurgence (and if the water does not go to the strange rising by the ford), then perhaps there is a 'long distance' system here (or more likely the water finds its way into some old mine workings).



' A CAUTIONARY TALE '

A zealous young caver named Sidney  
Went grotting one day down a pot,  
Traversing dangerous pitches,  
Free-diving sumps, all the lot.



He sped swiftly down through the caverns,  
Though his light it was not very bright,  
When in one horrible moment-  
He walked into a straw stalactite !

As he stood there eyeing the fragments  
His heartbeat it almost did cease  
-For behind him he heard the deep breathing  
Of the CAVE PRESERVATION POLICE !



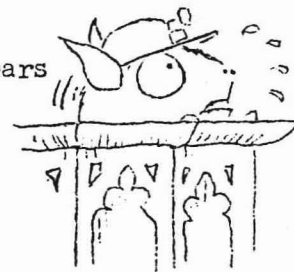
They bound him with a Krab and a belay,  
And led him back up to daylight,  
He was clubbed with a roll of Yurt surveys,  
For trying to put up a fight.



Sidney was chained to a boulder,  
Deep in Ogof Ffynnon Ddu,  
No longer to hear the birds singing,  
Or the cows, in the green fields, say "Mmu".

He was brought back to Craven for trial,  
And quaked when he saw the jury,  
There were - Northern Pennine, Gritstone, ULSA, Castleton Caving Club,  
Northern Cavern and Mine Research Society, White Rose, Bradford,  
B.S.A., White Scar Show Cave Proprietors' Committee, Settle and District  
Water Board, the Hebden Bridge Sanitary Inspector  
And even the MSG.

The judge he gave out his grim verdict,  
"Youv'e been on your very last trip,  
You are sentenced to spend the next thousand years  
Tied 'neath a calcitic drip! ".



..... and now, in Black Shiver Show Pot,  
You can pay one-and-six for the sight,  
(The proceeds will go to the CNCC)  
Of Sidney, encased in calcite.

This literary extravaganza was compiled by the Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Sec.

